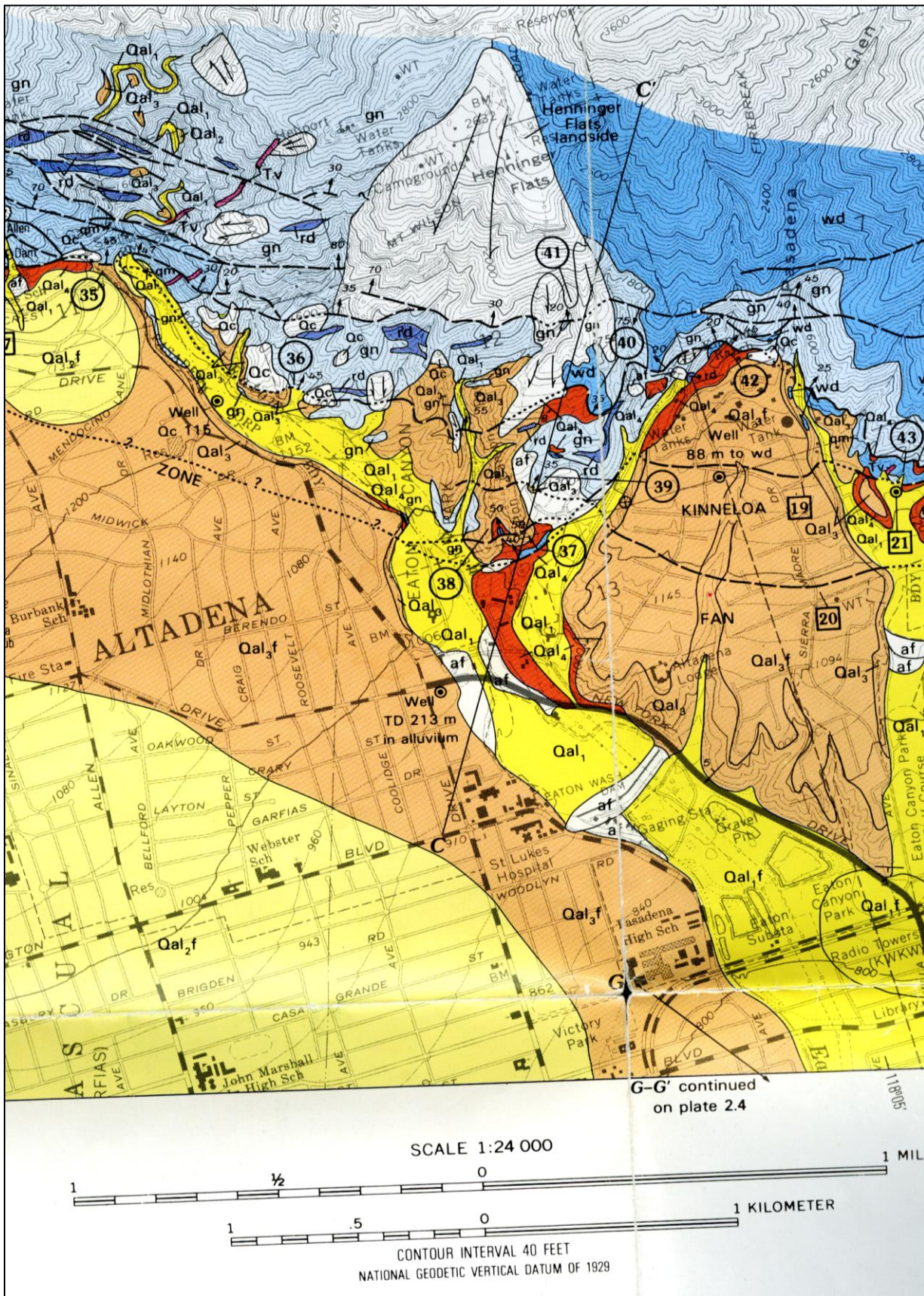


Geology of Eaton Canyon

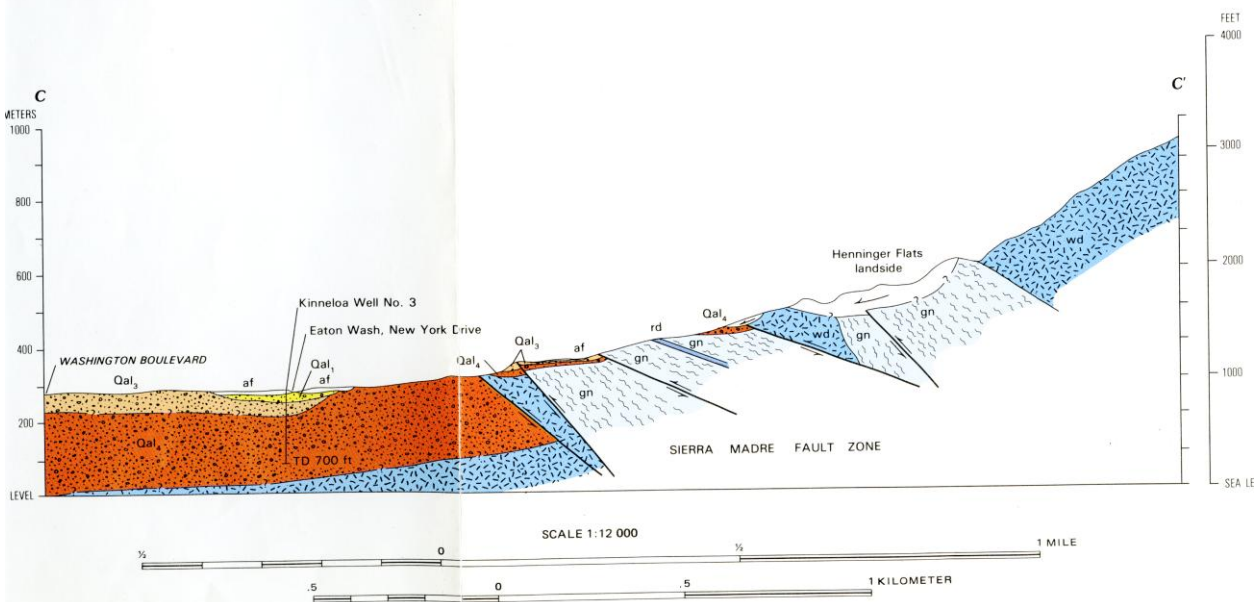
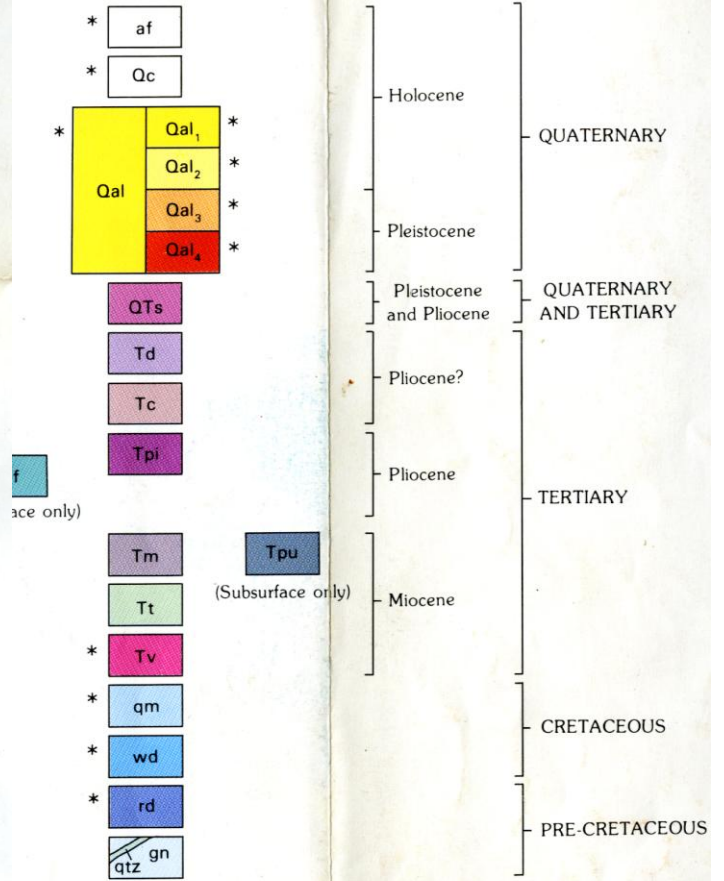


DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- * **af** ARTIFICIAL FILL—Includes housing development, flood-control dams, flood-debris storage, and road fill
- * **Qc** COLLUVIUM (HOLOCENE)—Talus and slopewash, generally brown to reddish-brown poorly sorted heterogeneous deposits of locally derived debris. These deposits are more abundant than indicated on the map but are generally too small to show
- * **Qal** ALLUVIUM (HOLOCENE AND FLEISTOCENE)
- * **Qal₁** UNIT 1 (Holocene)—White to light-gray unconsolidated fine to coarse sand and gravel containing abundant cobbles and boulders; includes deposits of present stream channels, flood plains, and alluvial fans (now mostly controlled by flood-control channels and dams). Qal₁f, alluvial-fan surface
- * **Qal₂** UNIT 2 (Holocene)—Gray to pale brown unconsolidated fine to coarse sand and gravel containing abundant cobbles and boulders; includes deposits of stream terraces, recently abandoned flood plains, and alluvial fans with incipient soil. Qal₂f, alluvial-fan surface
- * **Qal₃** UNIT 3 (Pleistocene)—Yellow to yellowish-pale-brown unconsolidated fine to medium sand and gravel containing abundant cobbles and boulders and highly weathered granite clasts; includes stream terraces and moderately dissected alluvial fans with poorly to moderately developed soils. Qal₃f, alluvial-fan surface
- * **Qal₄** UNIT 4 (Pleistocene)—Red to reddish-brown or yellow unconsolidated to well-consolidated fine to medium sand and gravel containing few to many cobbles and boulders; all clasts are highly weathered, and deposits have moderate to moderately high clay content and are commonly fractured or jointed; includes terraces and highly dissected and (or) buried fan deposits with highly developed soils. Qal₄f, alluvial-fan surface
- QTs** SAUGUS FORMATION (PLEISTOCENE AND PLOCENE)—Tan to reddish-brown interbedded siltstone and moderately well sorted sandstone
- Td** DUARTE CONGLOMERATE (PLOCENE?)—Tan moderately consolidated boulder conglomerate with well-rounded clasts and a clayey sandy matrix.
- Tc** CONGLOMERATE (PLOCENE?)—Purple to gray moderately consolidated conglomerate composed mainly of volcanic clasts with a silty to sandy matrix.
- Tpi** "PICO" FORMATION (PLOCENE)—Tan to gray well-consolidated sandstone and conglomerate containing minor shale and siltstone commonly called the Pico Formation by some workers
- Tf** FERNANDO FORMATION (PLOCENE)—Subsurface only
- Tpu** PUENTE FORMATION (MIOCENE)—Subsurface only
- Tm** MODELO FORMATION (MIOCENE)—Tan to gray diatomaceous to cherty shale and siltstone
- Tt** TOPANGA FORMATION (MIOCENE)—Tan to brown or reddish-brown interbedded conglomeratic sandstone, sandstone, and shale. Ttv, intercalated volcanic flows
- * **Tv** VOLCANIC ROCKS (MIOCENE)—Extensive flows and dikes of black dense basalt and andesite. As mapped, includes outcrops of intrusive rocks, most too small to differentiate
- * **qm** QUARTZ MONZONITE AND GRANODIORITE (CRETACEOUS)—Gray to tan fine- to medium-grained intrusive rocks
- * **wd** WILSON DIORITE OF MILLEF (1934) (CRETACEOUS)—Gray hornblende-biotite-quartz diorite

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

* Units on map and section indicated by asterisk



Rocks of Eaton Canyon

Metamorphic Rocks

Muscovite Schist



Biotite Schist



Gneiss



Igneous Rocks

Wilson Quartz Diorite



Lowe Granodiorite



Hornblende Gabbro



Milky Quartz



Granite Pegmatite

