

Key to the Geologic Map of the Valley Center 7.5' Quadrangle

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

MODERN SURFICIAL DEPOSITS -- Sediment recently deposited in washes and artificial fills.

Qaf Artificial fill (late Holocene) - Sand, gravel, and boulders used for "man made" fills.

YOUNG SURFICIAL DEPOSITS -- Sedimentary units that are slightly consolidated to cemented and slightly to moderately dissected.

Qya Young alluvial flood plain deposits (Holocene and late Pleistocene) - Mostly unconsolidated, poorly sorted, permeable flood plain sediment.

OLD SURFICIAL DEPOSITS -- Sedimentary units that are moderately consolidated and slightly to moderately well dissected. Older surficial deposits have upper surfaces that are capped by moderately to well-developed soils.

Qoa Older alluvial flood plain deposits (Pleistocene, younger than 500,000 years) - Mostly moderately well consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable flood plain deposits.

Qoc Older colluvial deposits (Pleistocene, younger than 500,000 years) - Mostly moderately well consolidated, poorly sorted slope wash and stream deposits.

BEDROCK UNITS

Kmm Monzogranite of Merriam Mountain (Cretaceous) - Leucocratic hornblende-biotite monzogranite; medium to coarse grained, massive.

Kr Granodiorite of Rimrock (Cretaceous) - Biotite granodiorite; fine grained, sub-porphyrific.

Kis Granite of Indian Springs (Cretaceous) - Biotite granite; fine grained granite similar in appearance to Kdl.

Kgd Granodiorite undivided (Cretaceous) - Mostly hornblende-biotite granodiorite, coarse to medium grained.

Kmg Monzogranite undivided (Cretaceous) - Mostly biotite-hornblende monzogranite, coarse grained.

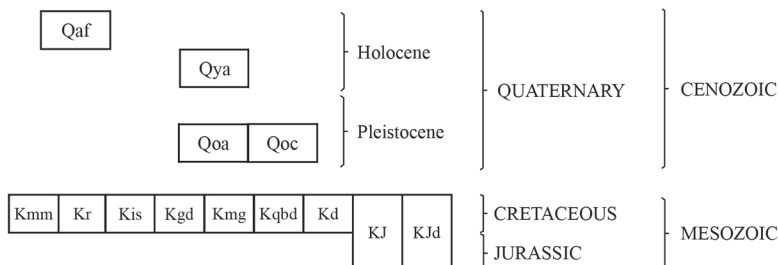
Kqbd Quartz bearing diorite undivided (Cretaceous) - Mostly biotite-hornblende, quartz bearing diorite; medium grained, dark gray, massive.

Kd Diorite undivided (Cretaceous) - Mostly hornblende diorite; medium to coarse grained, dark gray, massive.

KJ Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks undivided (Cretaceous and Jurassic) - low grade (greenschist facies) rocks that are in part coeval with and in part older than the Cretaceous plutonic rocks they lie in contact with.

KJd Metavolcanic dikes undivided (Cretaceous and Jurassic) - dikes that cut KJ; very fine grained, dark gray, massive.

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



MAP SYMBOLS

————— ······ Contact between map units - solid where accurately located, dotted where concealed.

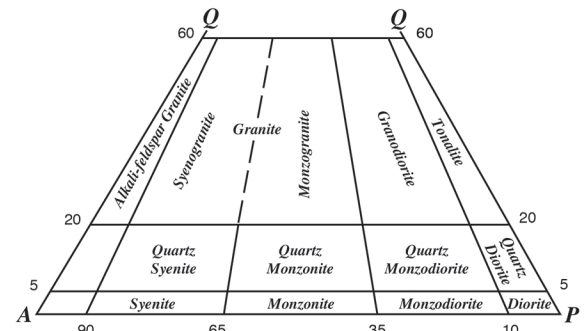
$\frac{D}{U} \uparrow \frac{65}{1}$ — ······ Faults - solid where accurately located; dashed where approximately located or inferred; dotted where concealed. Arrow and number indicate direction and angle of dip of fault plane.

$\frac{18}{\text{---}}$ Strike and dip of inclined joints.

—■— Strike of vertical joints.

—+— Airphoto lineament - mostly joints and minor faults.

— (red) Pegmatite dike.



Classification of plutonic rock types (from IUGA, 1973, and *Streckeisen, 1973). A, alkali feldspar; P, plagioclase feldspar; Q, quartz.

*Streckeisen, A.L., 1973. Plutonic rocks--Classification and nomenclature recommended by the IUGA Subcommittee on Systematics of Igneous Rocks: Geotimes, vol. 18, pp. 26-30.