

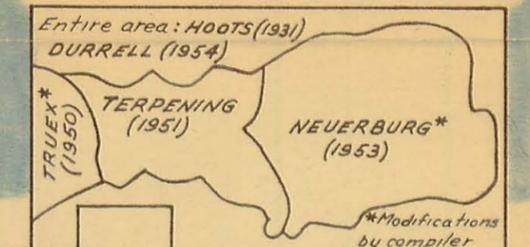
From Cahuenga fault zone west, section consists of sideromelane tuff-breccias, massive flows of olivine basalt, and sills of olivine diabase. The last two decrease in proportion to the first going west and also down the dip.

▲▲▲ pattern of sideromelane tuff-breccias indicates their stratigraphic distribution at several points.

Principally olivine diabase, but with quartz basalt, hypersthene basalt, and pyroclastic basaltic rocks.

Complex of olivine basalt, intergranular basalt, hypersthene basalt, basaltic agglomerate, and flow breccias and mudflow breccias of basalt.

INDEX TO SOURCES OF GENERAL GEOLOGY



SEDIMENTARY ROCKS		IGNEOUS ROCKS		
Upper Quaternary	Qal	Alluvium	Tev	Epiclastic basaltic detritus (sedimentary)
	Tm	Modelo formation	Tvu	Basaltic volcanic rocks undivided
Middle Miocene	Tt	Topanga formation	Tvd	Olivine diabase
	Tmz	Martinez formation	Tvb	Olivine basalt
Paleocene	Ku	Cretaceous rocks undivided	Tvs	Sideromelane tuff-breccia
			Tvb	Fragmental basaltic rocks, undivided
Cretaceous			pTbc	Pre-Tertiary basement complex (qtz. diorite)

- SYMBOLS
- Fault, dashed where approximately located
  - Concealed fault
  - Formation contact
  - Alluvium contact
  - Map station referred to in text

PLATE III. RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE MIOCENE VOLCANIC ROCKS OF THE EASTERN SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA