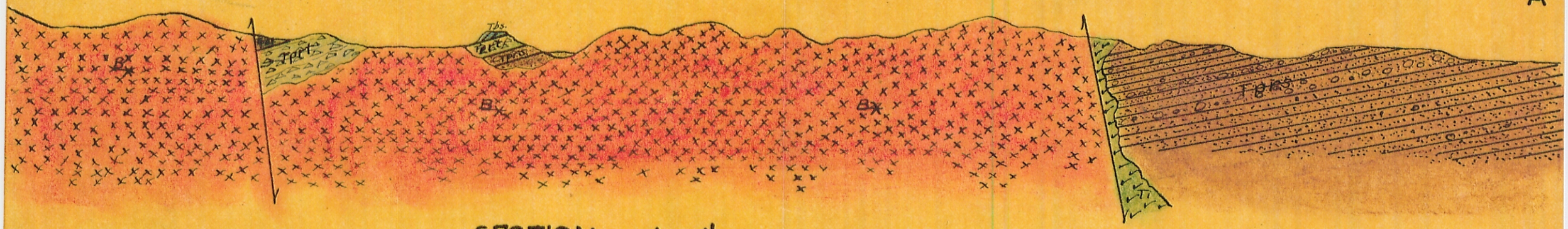
Compton_th_1928
65

A'

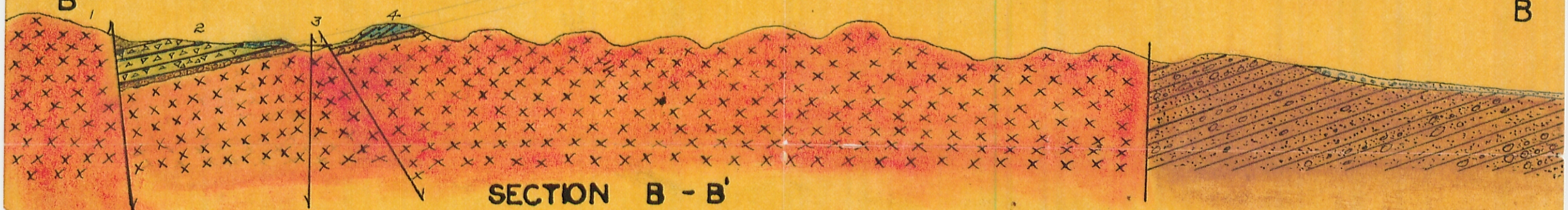
A



SECTION A - A'

B'

B



SECTION B - B'

TERTIARY — QUAT.

RECENT	Qal.	Quaternary Alluvium: Poorly consolidated stream sands and gravels. Rudely classified.
PLEISTOCENE	Qoal.	Sierran Debris: Coarse, angular granite particles, only locally consolidated. Forming a piedmont alluvial mantle on flanks of hills.
UPPER PLIOCENE?	Tpbs	Jawbone Basalts: Fairly thick lava flows, dipping quite steeply to the South. Rich in plagioclase. Flows separated by flow-breccia or ash. Columnar structure locally.
	Tpra	Ricardo Agglomerate: Particles angular chiefly granite some basaltic bombs. Associated with ash.
LOWER PLIOCENE	Tprt.	Ricardo Tuff-Breccia: Boldly weathered, massive, green hog-backs and cuestas of resistent volcanic tuff-breccia. Well indurated and quite hard.
	Tprs.	Ricardo Sandstones and Conglomerates: Poorly to well indurated, arkosic sandstones and conglomerates. Dominant colors some shade of brown or gray. Particles sub-angular to well rounded. Weathers into subdued topography.

Ti.	Tertiary Extrusions: Dykes, pipes, and sills of Tertiary lavas, mostly acidic, sometimes basic. Frequently mineralized.
Bxg.	Granitic Basement Complex: Rich in Feldspars North of Jawbone Canyon. Ferro-magnesium minerals highly altered South of the canyon.
Bxp.	Paleozoic Basement Complex: Highly metamorposed limestones, schists, and quartzites. Flow structure well developed.

CONTACT - KNOWN

CONTACT - OBSCURED

LIVE FAULT

DEAD FAULT

SUPPOSED FAULT

GEOLOGY OF PART OF TEHACHAPI MTS. IN THE VICINITY OF JAWBONE CANYON CALIFORNIA

1928.

NATURAL SCALE

BY

G. AUSTIN SCHROTER

Compton 1928