Preliminary Geologic Map available from:
http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/rgm/preliminary_geologic_maps.htm

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Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey,
Southern California Areal Mapping Project

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE OJAI 7.5' QUADRANGLE VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: A DIGITAL DATABASE

VERSION 1.0

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Digital Database
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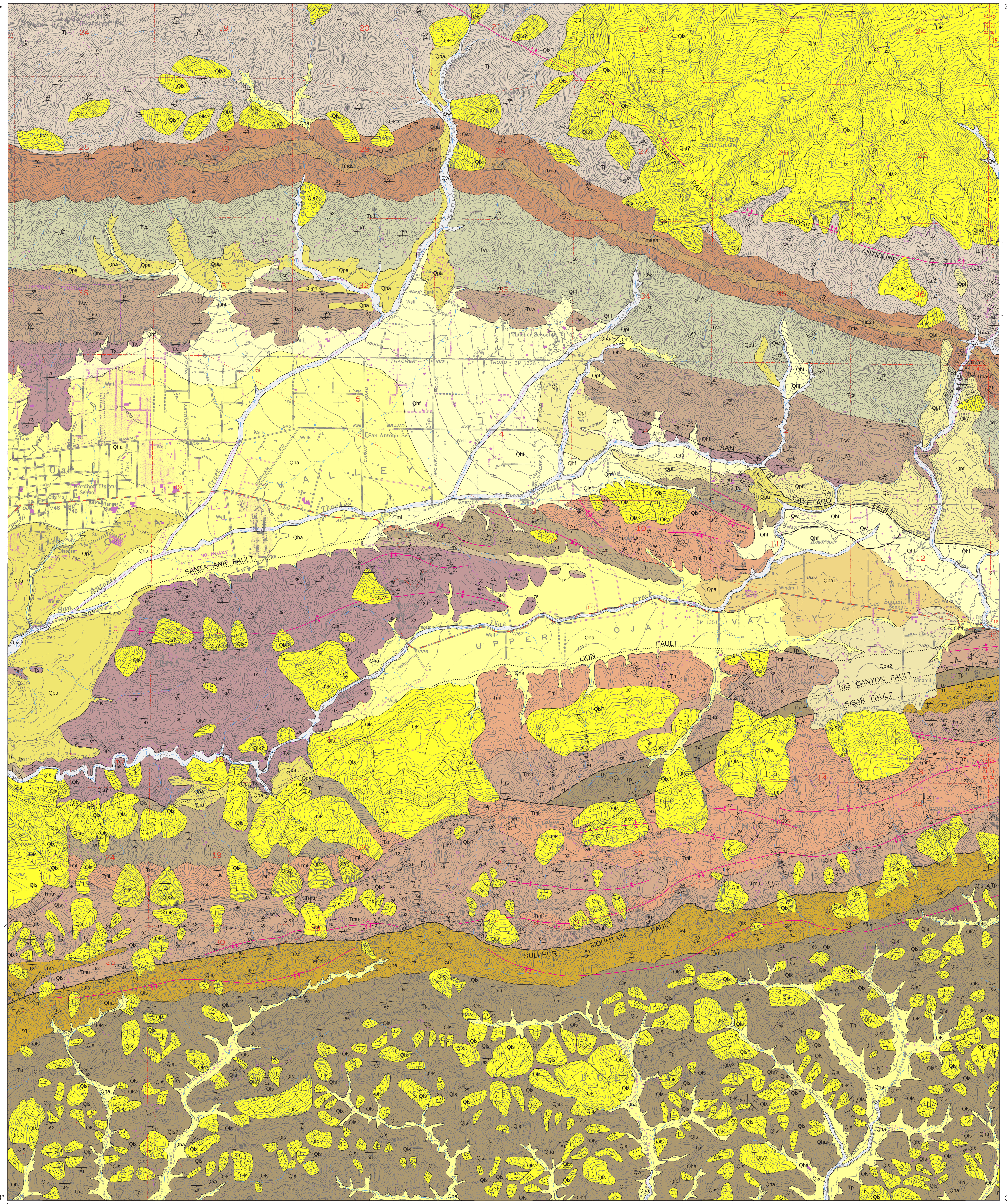
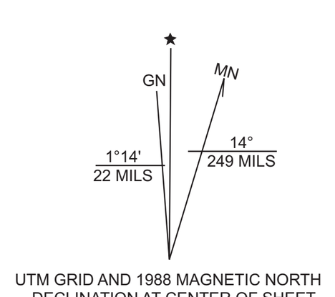
2005

1. California Geological Survey, 655 Hope Street #700, Los Angeles, CA 90017
2. California Geological Survey, 801 K Street, MS-32, Sacramento, CA 95814



Topographic base from the U.S. Geological Survey Polyconic projection, North American Datum 1927



UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Scale 1:24,000

0 .5 1 2 Miles

0 .5 1 2 Kilometers

0 1 2 3 Thousand Feet

Contour Interval 40 Feet
Dotted Lines Represent 20 Foot Contours

This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, Statemap Award no. 04HQAG0074

Unit Explanation

Qw — Active wash deposits within major river channels (Holocene) - Composed of unconsolidated silt, sand and gravel.

Qha — Alluvial and colluvial deposits, undivided (Holocene) - Located on the floors of valleys; includes active stream deposits in hill slope areas; composed of unconsolidated sandy clay with some gravel.

Qhf — Alluvial fan deposits (Holocene) - Deposited by streams emanating from mountain canyons onto alluvial valley floors; deposits originate as debris flows, hyper-concentrated mudflows, or braided stream flows; composed of moderately to poorly sorted, and moderately to poorly bedded, sandy clay with some gravel.

Qls — Landslide deposits (Holocene to late Pleistocene) - Includes numerous active landslides, composed of weathered, broken up rocks; extremely susceptible to renewed landsliding, including their head scarp areas.

Qpa, Qpa1/Qpa2 — Alluvial deposits, undivided (late Pleistocene) - Consists of semi-consolidated silt, sand, clay, and gravel. Subscript 1 indicates lower (younger) level than subscript 2.

Qpf — Alluvial fan deposits (late to middle Pleistocene) - Semi-consolidated poorly sorted gravel, boulder, sand, silt and clay; often form elevated, slightly tilted, terraces on hill slope areas

Tp — Pico Formation, undivided (Pliocene) - Composed of claystone, siltstone, and sandstone; locally pebbly; generally susceptible to landsliding.

Tsq — Sisquoc Shale (Pliocene-Miocene) - Silty shale and claystone; generally susceptible to landsliding.

Tmu, Tml — Monterey Formation (middle and late Miocene) - Consists of siliceous and diatomaceous shale and some sandstone and limestone; generally susceptible to landsliding. Tml = lower section, containing punky thin-bedded shale; Tmu = upper section, composed of platy brittle siliceous thin-bedded shale.

Tr — Rincon Shale (early Miocene) - Composed of shale and siltstone; generally susceptible to landsliding.

Tv — Vaqueros Sandstone (early Miocene) - Consists of sandstone, locally calcareous.

Ts — Sespe Formation (Oligocene) - Composed of sandstone; locally pebbly, siltstone and claystone; rocksare generally reddish in color.

Tcw — Coldwater Sandstone (late Eocene) - Composed of hard arkosic sandstone with siltstone and shale interbeds.

Tcd — Cozy Dell Shale (late Eocene) - Consists of micaceous shale with arkosic sandstone interbeds; generally susceptible to landsliding.

Tma/Tmash — Matilija Sandstone (middle to Late Eocene) - Composed of hard arkosic sandstone with micaceous shale interbeds. Tmash consists predominantly of micaceous shale with thin sandstone interbeds.

Tj — Juncal Formation (early to middle Eocene) - Consists of micaceous shale with arkosic sandstone interbeds; generally susceptible to landsliding.

Unit Correlation

Units	Epoch	Period	Era
Qw, Qha, Qhf, Qls	Holocene	QUATERNARY	CENOZOIC
Qpa, Qpa1/Qpa2, Qpf, Qls	Pleistocene	QUATERNARY	CENOZOIC
Tp, Tsq	Pliocene	TERTIARY	CENOZOIC
Tsq, Tmu, Tml, Tr, Tv	Miocene	TERTIARY	CENOZOIC
Ts	Oligocene	TERTIARY	CENOZOIC
Tcw, Tcd, Tma/Tmash, Tj	Eocene	TERTIARY	CENOZOIC

Symbol Explanation

Contact between map units - Generally approximately located or inferred; dotted where concealed.

Fault - Approximately located or inferred; dotted where concealed; queried where location is uncertain. U = upthrown block, D = downthrown block. Arrow and number indicate direction and angle of dip of fault plane.

Axis of anticline - Approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Axis of syncline - Approximately located; dotted where concealed.

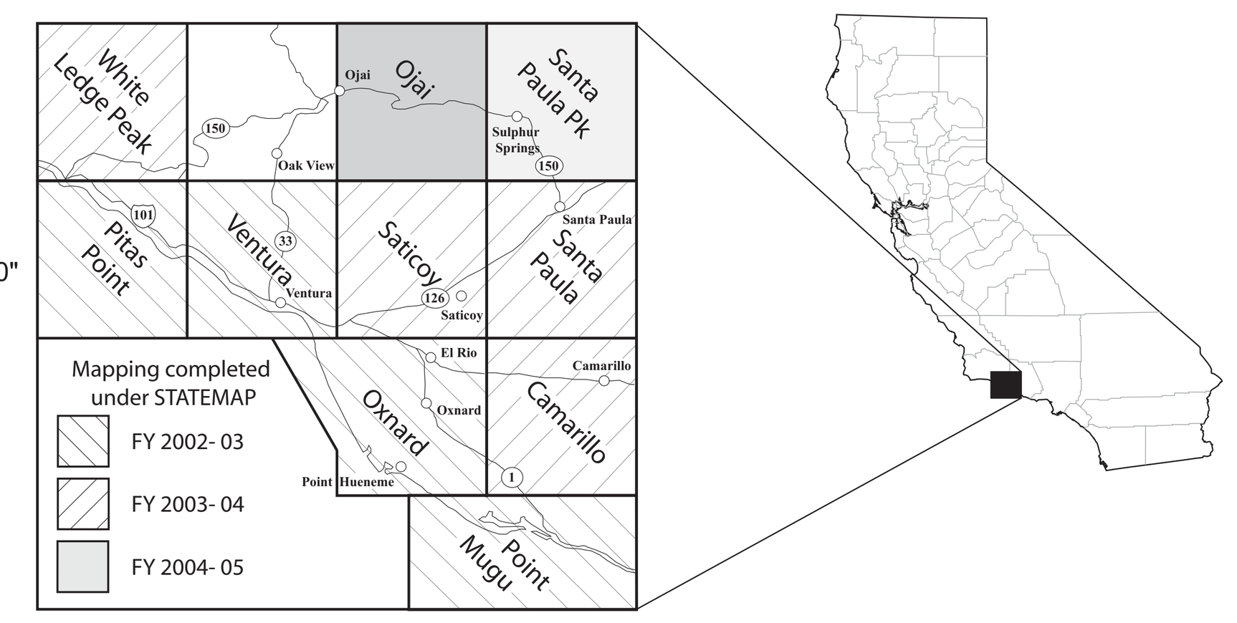
Axis of overturned anticline - Approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Axis of overturned syncline - Approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Strike and dip of bedding.

Strike and dip of overturned bedding.

Landslide - Arrows indicate principal direction of movement, queried where existence is questionable (some geologic features are drawn within questionable landslides); hachured where headscarp is mappable.



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The bedrock geology of the map is largely modified from Dibblee (1987).

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