

AGE	FORMATION / UNIT	MAP SYMBOL	THICKNESS (FEET)	LITHOLOGY	GRAPHIC COLUMN
Holocene	Alluvium	Qg	-	Gravel and sand of stream channels as mapped by Dibblee, 1975	
	Alluvium	Qa	-	Clay and sand as mapped by Dibblee, 1975	
	Patterson Alluvium	Qps	20	Clay, silt, sand, and gravel derived from Coast Range	
Late Pleistocene- Early Holocene	San Luis Ranch Alluvium	Qs	135	Silt, sand, and gravel derived from Coast Range	
Middle-Late Pleistocene	Los Banos Alluvium	Ql	365	Silt, sand, and gravel derived from Coast Range	
Pleistocene-Pliocene	Tulare Formation, Upper Unit	QTt2	>600	Moderately consolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel derived from Coast Range	
	Tulare Formation, Corcoran Clay Member	Qt2c			
	Tulare Formation, Lower Unit	QTt1			
Pliocene-Miocene	Oro Loma Formation	Tol	400	Poorly to moderately consolidated nonmarine gravel, sand, silt, and minor clay	
Eocene	Kreyenhagen Shale	Tk	470	Diatomaceous marine shale with common sandstone and limestone in lower portion	
Eocene	Domengine Sandstone	Tdy	130 - 400	Slightly friable to indurated, quartzose to arkosic marine sandstone	
Eocene-Paleocene	Laguna Seca Formation	Tls	530 - 800	Concretioary, fossiliferous, micaceous sandstone interbedded with shale and siltstone	
Paleocene-Upper Cretaceous	Moreno Formation	TKmd	1,870	Friable to moderately indurated shale with less abundant indurated arkosic sandstone	
Upper Cretaceous	Panoche Formation	Kp	>1,730	Predominantly shale in lower part becoming predominantly indurated arkosic sandstone with minor conglomerate in upper part	
Jurassic-Cretaceous	Franciscan Formation	KJf	-	Chaotic assemblage of coherent units of graywacke and metagraywacke separated by zones of melange	
Pre-Tertiary	Sierra Nevada Batholith	gr	-	Granitic rocks	