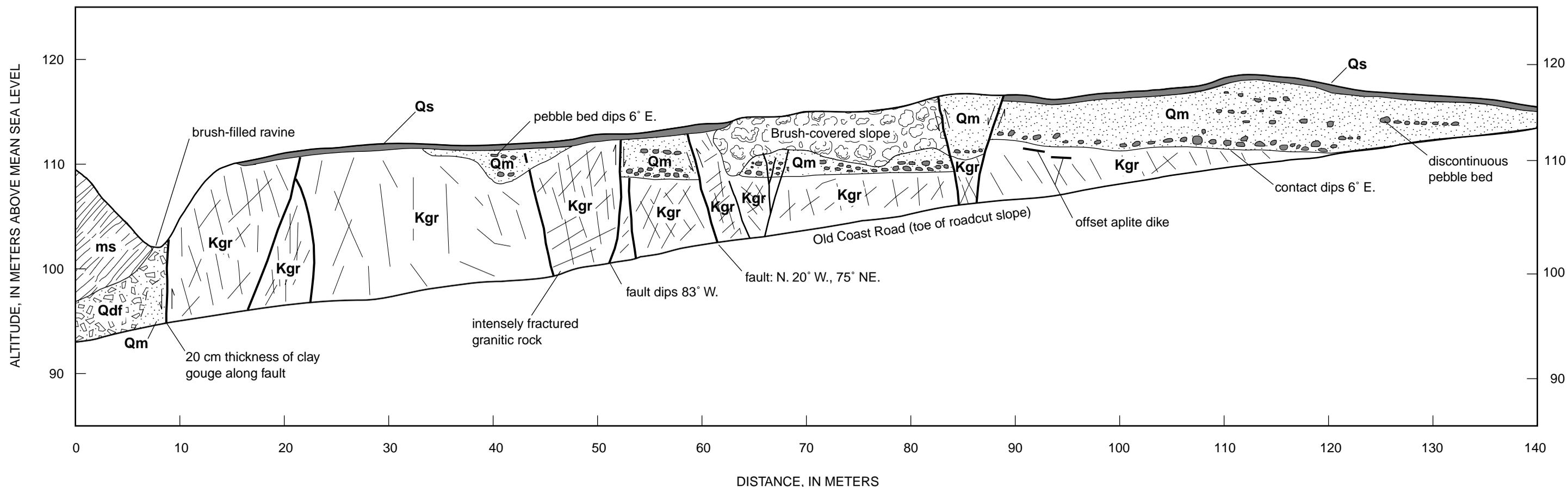


N. 85° E.



EXPLANATION

Qdf **Debris flow deposit (Historical?)**—Dark brown sandy clay with minor amount of angular granitic gravel

Qs **Soil (late Holocene)**—Dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) moderately sorted medium-grained silty sand. A-horizon is about 10 cm thick with local incipient B-horizon (translocated clay). Lower contact is gradational over approximately 5 cm.

Qm **Marine terrace deposit (middle Pleistocene?)**—Pale yellowish-orange (10YR 8/6), well-sorted, medium-grained sand. Weakly cemented with iron oxide. Contains few sandy pebble interbeds. Pebbles are mainly intensely weathered granitic rock and quartzite. Locally cross-bedded. Basal conglomerate is approximately 1 m thick and consists of well-rounded, intensely weathered to decomposed cobbles and boulders. Clasts are mainly granitic rock and schist with a minor amount of quartzite.

Kgr **Granitic rock (Cretaceous)**—Pale reddish-brown (10R 5/4), coarse grained, biotitic. Intensely fractured with common hematite coating on fractures, intensely weathered to decomposed.

ms **Gneiss (Mesozoic?)**—Greenish-gray (5GY 6/1) decomposed gneiss with 1 cm biotite booklets. Rock is highly altered (hydrothermal alteration?) to chlorite in a zone approximately 5 m wide.

—— **Contact**

—— **Fracture**—In weathered granite

—— **Fault**—Half-arrow shows apparent direction of movement

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Plate 3