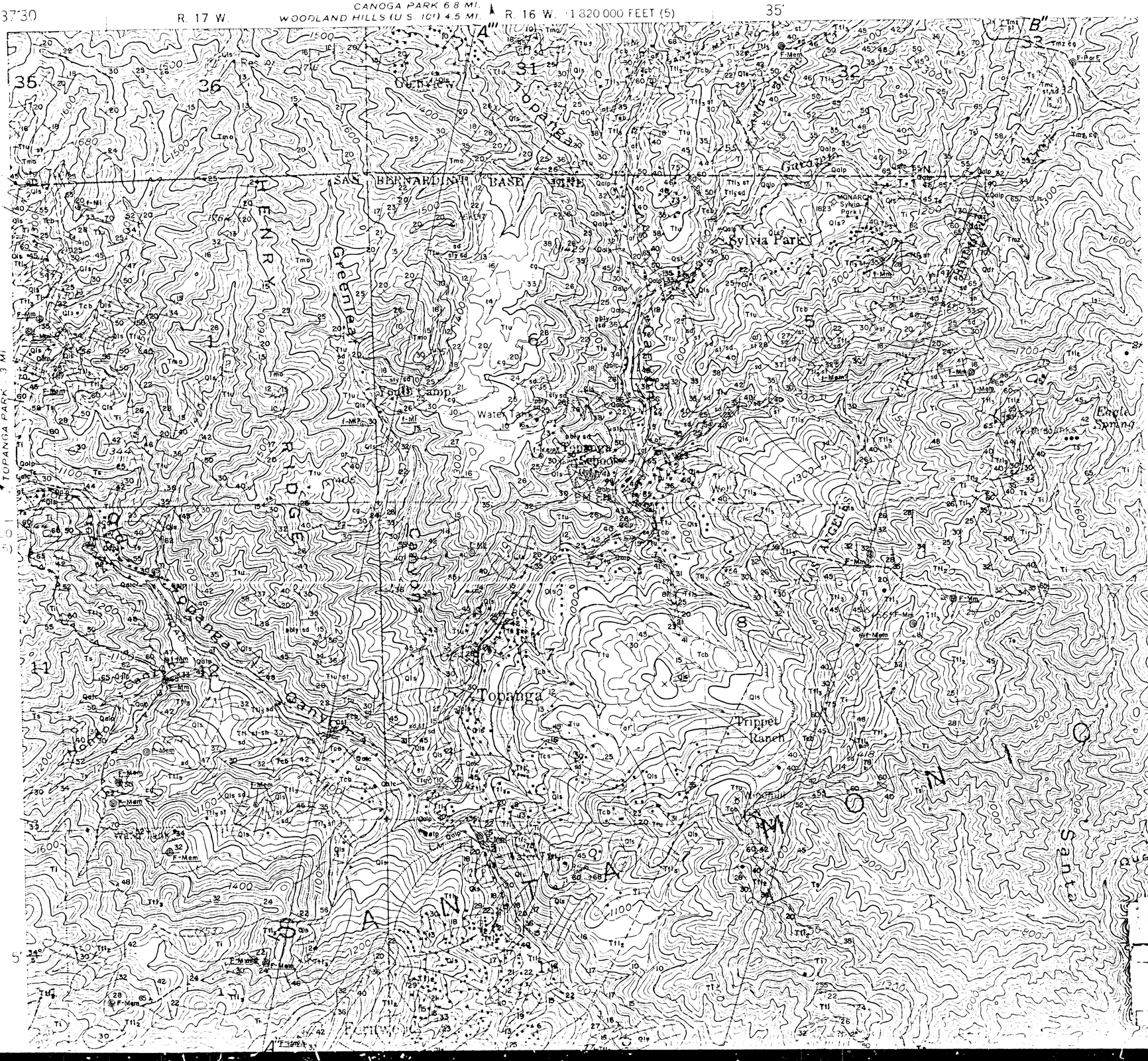
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



Pleistocene and Holocene

Upper Pleistocene and Holocene

Chiefly fill

Qalc

Alluvial,

Qalc, alluvial deposi
rounded boulders l
to about 1 ft (0.3
bedded, loose, peb
residual soil

Qalp; alluvial and mu
active channels; i

Qf, alluvial fan depo
coast; crudely sor
pebbly sand, commo
100 ft, but common

Qb, beach deposits; f
locally at base; l
25 ft (7.6 m)

Qls, landslide deposi
mapped boundary ma

Qdt, talus deposits;
(1.8 m); maximum t

Pleistocene

Upper Pleistocene

Qst, stream terrace d
on flanks of valle
ed, boulders as lo
bedded; thickness

Qtm, marine terrace d
well sorted, fine
20 ft (6.1 m); ove
tween 130 and 318
overlain by colluv

Upper Miocene

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ins fine- to
; pebbly sand
and siltston
ferr o the Mohn
Topanga Canyon Roa
Mohnian Stage

Upper Topanga Form

Chiefly very thick-be
feldspar wackes (t
silty shale; shale
phosphatic; locall
dolomitic concreti
agments, f
ably refer
1 (1938)

F.M. 20293-1-2

A1 OF D2

EXPLANATION

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

Pleistocene and Holocene

Upper Pleistocene and Holocene

af

Artificial fill

Chiefly fill for roadways; locally includes cut surfaces

Qalc | Qalp | Qf | Qb | Qls | Qdt

Alluvial, fan, beach, landslide, and talus deposits:

Qalc, alluvial deposits in active channels; sand, gravel, and silt; subrounded boulders locally exceed 5 ft (1.5 m), commonly grade downstream to about 1 ft (0.3 m) near mouth of stream, in poorly sorted and poorly bedded, loose, pebbly or silty sand; locally includes colluvium and residual soil

Qalp, alluvial and mudflow deposits underlying flood plains adjoining active channels; incised to depths as great as 25 ft (7.6 m)

Qf, alluvial fan deposits on marine terrace deposits or platforms along coast; crudely sorted and bedded clay, silt, sandy silt, and minor pebbly sand, common clay-rich layers; thickness locally as great as 100 ft, but commonly less than 10 ft (3 m)

Qb, beach deposits; fine- to medium-grained sand, rounded pebble gravel locally at base; loose to moderately cohesive, thickness less than 25 ft (7.6 m)

Qls, landslide deposits; may include both bedrock and surficial materials; mapped boundary may include scarp area; see Map Symbols

Qdt, talus deposits; angular fragments and blocks of rock as large as 6 ft (1.8 m); maximum thickness may exceed 50 ft (15.2 m)

Pleistocene

Upper Pleistocene

Qst | Qtm

Terrace deposits

Qst, stream terrace deposits; interbedded gravel, sand, and silt, commonly on flanks of valleys; gravel generally subrounded and locally imbricated, boulders as long as 5 ft (1.5 m), sand poorly sorted and crudely bedded; thickness locally as great as 100 ft (30.5 m)

Qtm, marine terrace deposits; sand, silty sand, and gravel; sand, friable, well sorted, fine to medium grained, locally fossiliferous, as thick as 20 ft (6.1 m); overlies three recognized emergent marine platforms between 130 and 318 ft (39.6-97 m) altitude along coastline; commonly overlain by colluvial or fan deposits

BEDROCK UNITS

Upper Miocene

Tmo

Modelo Formation

Chiefly thin-bedded, platy to shaly diatomaceous mudstone and siltstone; contains fine- to coarse-grained sandstone interbeds as thick as 3 ft (1 m); pebbly sandstone at base locally as thick as 25 ft (7.6 m). Shale and siltstone locally contain foraminifera and fish scales referred to the Mohnian Stage of Kleinpell (1938), and section along Topanga Canyon Road includes basal part of the type section for the Mohnian Stage

UNCONFORMITY

Ttu

Upper Topanga Formation of Durrell (1954)

Chiefly very thick-bedded to thin-bedded quartz-feldspar wackes (turbidites) and interbedded silty shale; shale may be diatomaceous or phosphatic; locally contains zones of large dolomitic concretions, abundant rust-colored plant fragments, fish scales, and foraminifera questionably referred to the Mohnian Stage of Kleinpell (1938)

Ti (x)

Intrusive sills, dikes, and pods of basalt, commonly with ophitic or diabasic texture; commonly intruded along fault surfaces; thin bodies indicated by line (long dash where location approximate, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed); x, small exposure, boundaries not determined

UNCONFORMITY

Tcb | Tcs

Conejo Volcanics of Taliaferro (1924)

volcanic rocks, chiefly basaltic breccias; local interbedded volcanic sandstone and siltstone

Ttl | Ttl3 | Ttl2

BEDROCK UNITS (Cont.)

Paleocene and Eocene(?)

Lower Paleocene and middle Eocene(?)

Tmz

"Martinez Formation" of Weaver and others (1944)

Lower part is chiefly thick-bedded, cliff-forming pebble-cobble conglomerate and sandstone (probably marine turbidite) in Topanga Canyon; sandstone in southwest corner of area locally contains molluscan fauna characterized by the Paleocene guide Turritella pacheocoensis, referred to the "Martinez" Stage of Weaver and others (1944); pebble-cobble conglomerate overlain by thin bedded siltstone and minor algal limestone

Conglomerate is typically cobble conglomerate in beds as thick as 25 ft (7.6 m) with scattered pebbles and boulders and interbeds as thick as 4 ft (1.2 m) of medium- to coarse-grained sandstone; more than 50 percent of rock consists of subrounded to well-rounded cobbles and boulders of light-colored granitic and gneissic rock, brown and gray quartzites, and distinctive brick-red or lavender quartz-bearing porphyries (not present in Cretaceous conglomerates); conglomerate beds locally contain mudstone or siltstone chips and slabs as long as 3 ft (1 m)

Sandstone is medium- to coarse-grained, poorly to well sorted, of subangular to subrounded quartz and feldspar in sparse clayey matrix with locally abundant biotite, hard and well indurated, commonly thick bedded with sharp bedding surfaces, tops of many beds are graded

Siltstone in upper part of sequence varies from sandy siltstone to silty claystone, contains abundant biotite, weathered surfaces characterized by bluish-black manganiferous(?) coating; bedding defined by partings of fine-grained micaceous sandstone at intervals of 6 to 18 in (15-46 cm) and local beds of silty biotitic sandstone; closely fractured and jointed normal to bedding; fractures into ellipsoidal blocks as thick as 6 in (15 cm) and as long as 2 ft (0.7mm); local calcareous siltstone beds are as thick as 5 in (13 cm) and contain hard concretions as long as 3 ft (1 m); locally contains molluscan or foraminiferal fauna questionably referred to the Eocene

Limestone is very light gray to yellowish gray, hard and resistant, in massive beds as thick as 15 ft (4.6 m), contains calcareous algal structures, granular calcite, sparse mollusks, foraminifera, and scattered sand grains

Basal conglomerate in Tuna Canyon contains up to 50 percent fractured, well-rounded large cobbles and boulders of light-colored granitic and gneissic rocks and well-rounded cobbles as long as 6 in (15 cm) of quartzite, but lacks red and lavender porphyries; matrix is poorly-sorted, angular, arkosic sandstone that contains abundant lithic fragments

Cretaceous

Upper Cretaceous

K

Sedimentary rocks in Peña, Tuna, and Topanga Canyons
(Equivalent in part to Chico Formation of Hoots, 1930)

Chiefly thick-bedded marine sandstone containing fragments of slate or siltstone (turbidite), siltstone, and local conglomerate

Sandstone is micaceous, arkosic, and contains locally abundant subangular to subrounded grains and chips of dark-colored slate or siltstone; beds commonly very thick (up to 30 ft or 9 m); texture varies from moderately sorted medium grained to very poorly sorted and coarse grained, tops of beds structureless, graded, or laminated; some sections have interbeds as thick as 3 ft (1 m) of darker-colored fine-grained sandstone, mudstone, or shale; some beds show lamination due to concentration of carbonized plant fragments and mica, convolute lamination, load casting, or low-angle cross lamination; lenses as thick as 2 ft (0.6 m) of well-rounded pebbles and cobbles as long as 6 in (5 cm) are present locally; locally contains molluscan or foraminiferal faunas referred to the Campanian or Maestrichtian Stages (Late Cretaceous). The steeply-dipping section near the mouths of Tuna and Topanga Canyons consists of regularly interbedded, thin-bedded medium-grained sandstone, and dark gray platy siltstone

Siltstone, commonly dark gray, in interbeds as thick as 5 ft (1.5 m) in sandstone sections, but locally makes up to 70 percent of the rock; commonly micaceous, with platy or hackly fracture

Conglomerate, well exposed near mouth of Tuna Canyon and in highway cut east of mouth of Topanga Canyon, chiefly cobble conglomerate having interbeds as thick as 3 ft (1 m) of fine- to coarse-grained arkosic sandstone with abundant grains and chips of dark-colored slate or siltstone; conglomerate consists of 25 to 50 percent well-rounded cobbles and boulders as long as 2 ft (0.6 m) of gray or greenish porphyries and quartzites, including a distinctive greenish porphyry that contains chips of dark-colored slate as long as 2 in (5 cm); fragments are poorly sorted into beds of pebbles, cobbles, and boulders; matrix is medium- to coarse-grained arkosic sandstone containing abundant lithic fragments; rock is closely fractured and shattered

TERTIARY

CRETACEOUS

MAP SYMBOLS

Bedding

65

Contact or mapped horizon showing dip
Long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed

30

Strike and dip of bed
Ball on strike line indicates top determined from sedimentary structures

65

Overturned beds

Folds

15 — Minor anticline

10 FA — Minor fold
Showing direction and plunge of axis

Landslide features

Most landslides are complex, ancient, and dissected; symbol may include more than one type and stage of movement; may include both bedrock and surficial materials

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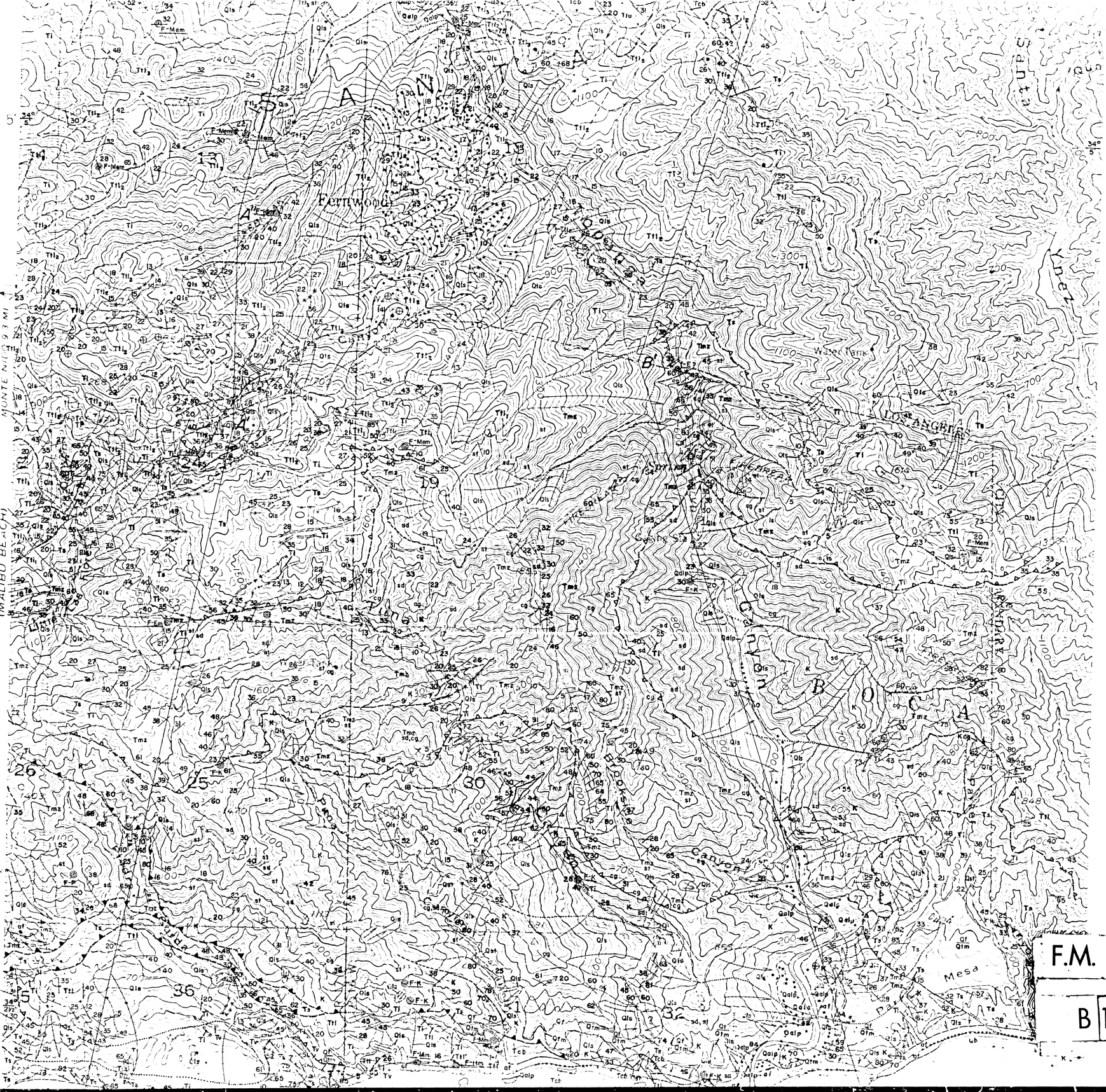

Miocene

Middle Miocene

Upper

Chiefly
feldsp
silty
phosph
dolomi
plant
questi
Kleinp

Tcb, fragm
bedded
Tcs, nonqua

Ttl$_3$, upper
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Ttl$_2$, chiefl
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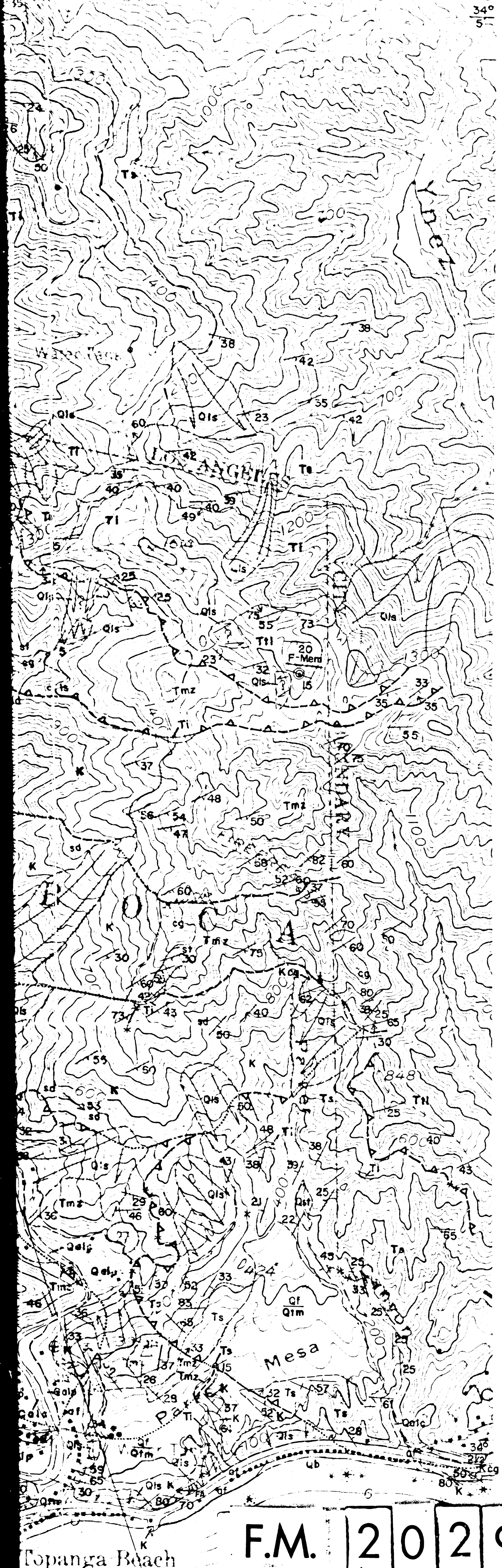


Kleinpell (1938)

line (long dash where location approximate, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed); x, small exposure, boundaries not determined

UNCONFORMITY

Tcb
Tcs

Conejo Volcanics of Taliaferro (1924)

Tcb, fragmental volcanic rocks, chiefly basaltic breccias; local interbedded sandstone and siltstone
Tcs, nonquartzose volcanic sandstone and siltstone

Ttl	Ttl_3 / Ttl_2 / Ttl_1

Lower Topanga Formation of Durrell (1954)

Miocene — Middle Miocene

Ttl_3, upper marine unit; chiefly thin- to medium-bedded fine- to medium-grained sandstone, locally abundant molluscan fauna referred to the "Temblor" stage of Weaver and others (1944); abundant shaly siltstone in northeast part of map area

Ttl_2, chiefly fluvial to brackish water sandstone in thick, lenticular, ledge-forming beds, mudstone, minor limestone and tuff
Sandstone medium- to coarse-grained, very poorly sorted, friable, arkosic, in beds as thick as 20 ft (6 m); commonly contains subangular to subrounded pebbles of granitic and metamorphic rocks as long as 8 in (20 cm), scattered or in lenses as thick as 5 ft (1.5 m), locally filling channels. Thicker beds show complex cross-beds and channelling, locally parallel laminations; thinner beds are finer grained, better sorted, and laminated, and contain thin interbeds of fine-grained biotitic sandstone or mudstone; sandstone locally contains ellipsoidal concretions as long as 2 ft (0.6 m), scattered fragments of bone, and locally abundant closely-spaced filled tubes or borings normal to bedding and as long as 2 ft (0.6 m); one bed of medium-grained calcareous sandstone on ridge west of Fernwood (lower part of unit) locally contains the middle Miocene guide fossil Melongena, a shallow-brackish water gastropod
Mudstone, forms abundant interbeds as thick as 3 ft (1 m) in lower part of sandstone sequences, grayish-red or olive gray in color, locally sandy; locally contains scattered limestone nodules as long as 6 in (15 cm)
Limestone, 3 beds in lower part of unit; dense, fine to micro-crystalline, in beds locally as thick as 2 ft (0.6 m); brownish gray, light gray, or white, conchoidal fracture, locally sandy; upper bed has sparse, small, pinkish, silicified algal(?) structures
Tuff, at least 2 beds as thick as 6 ft (1.8 m) in lower part of unit; compact, altered vitric(?) tuff, pale gray to light orange in color, contains scattered angular crystals and fragments of altered biotite; beds commonly eroded and channelled by overlying sandstones

Ttl_1, lower marine unit; chiefly sandstone and pebbly sandstone and minor siltstone, locally contains abundant molluscan fauna referred to the "Vaqueros" and "Temblor" Stages of Weaver and others (1944) and dominated by Vertipecten nevadanus; sandstone is dominantly subangular; medium-grained, feldspathic, contains up to 7 percent biotite and thin lenses of subrounded to well-rounded pebbles as long as 4 in (10 cm); local conglomeratic beds contain up to 50 percent cobbles, as long as 8 in (20 cm), of meta-igneous and volcanic rocks; coarser-grained beds are as thick as 10 ft (3 m) and are parallel or cross laminated; finer-grained beds are commonly well-sorted, parallel-laminated, or structureless, carbonized plant fragments locally abundant. Siltstone interbeds are clayey and biotitic, characteristically closely jointed and fracture into angular splinters; contains locally abundant fish scales

Ttl, undivided marine sandstone, siltstone, and pebbly sandstone; commonly contains molluscan fauna referred to the "Temblor" and "Vaqueros" Stages of Weaver and others (1944), but locally contains the middle Miocene guide Cerithium topangensis

Eocene, Oligocene, and Miocene — Lower Miocene

Tv

Vaqueros Formation

Chiefly thick-bedded sandstone that contains a molluscan fauna dominated by the early Miocene guide Turritella inezana referred to the "Vaqueros" Stage of Weaver and others (1944), minor interbedded fluvial or deltaic reddish brown or grayish green micaceous mudstone and siltstone; present in southwest corner of map only; sandstone is dominantly medium-grained, poorly to well sorted, has sharp, persistent bedding surfaces but is otherwise structureless, commonly closely jointed.

Upper Eocene, Oligocene, and lower Miocene

Ts

Sespe Formation

Nonmarine sequence of thick bedded to massive, cliff-forming sandstone and pebbly sandstone; sandstone is grayish red to reddish brown, grayish yellow, pale greenish white, or medium gray; medium- to coarse-grained, commonly pebbly or conglomeratic and contains disseminated greenish gray or hematite-coated biotite in a sparse clayey matrix; well indurated, very poorly sorted but local beds 1 to 10 ft (0.3-3m) thick become finer-grained upward, are cross-laminated, or flat-laminated; contains lenses as thick as 6 in (15 cm) of subangular to subrounded pebbles and cobbles, as long as 6 in (15 cm), of hard volcanic porphyries and quartzite, as well as local thin layers of siltstone chips; commonly has partings and thin interbeds of greenish gray or grayish red biotitic mudstone or siltstone

TERTIARY

as long as 2 ft (0.6 m) of gray or greenish porphyries and quartzites, including a distinctive greenish porphyry that contains chips of dark-colored slate as long as 2 in (5 cm); fragments are poorly sorted into beds of pebbles, cobbles, and boulders; matrix is medium- to coarse-grained arkosic sandstone containing abundant lithic fragments; rock is closely fractured and shattered

MAP SYMBOLS

Bedding

65
Contact or mapped horizon showing dip
Long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed

30
Strike and dip of bed

65
Overturned beds

Ball on strike line indicates top determined from sedimentary structures

90
Vertical beds
Number on up-section side where top determined from sedimentary structures

Horizontal beds

35
Approximate strike and dip of beds determined from indirect evidence

65
Strike and dip of indistinct layering in volcanic rocks

Original base of marine terrace deposits (Qtm) on Parker Mesa, now removed by grading operations; mapped by J. T. McGill, June 1961

Faults

Fault symbols: long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed, queried where doubtful; x, igneous rock intruded along fault

75 ?
High-angle fault, showing dip;

35
Low-angle reverse fault, sawteeth on upper plate

30
Low-angle fault, sawteeth on upper plate; relative displacement not determined

Folds

15   10
Minor anticline   Minor fold
Showing direction and plunge of axis

Landslide features

Most landslides are complex, ancient, and dissected; symbol may include more than one type and stage of movement; may include both bedrock and surficial materials

?
Landslide deposits
Arrows show general direction of movement; queried where identification or origin of feature doubtful; date indicates that feature was active at that time

Fresh scarp at head of landslide

Other symbols

A   A'   A"   A'''
Line of structure section

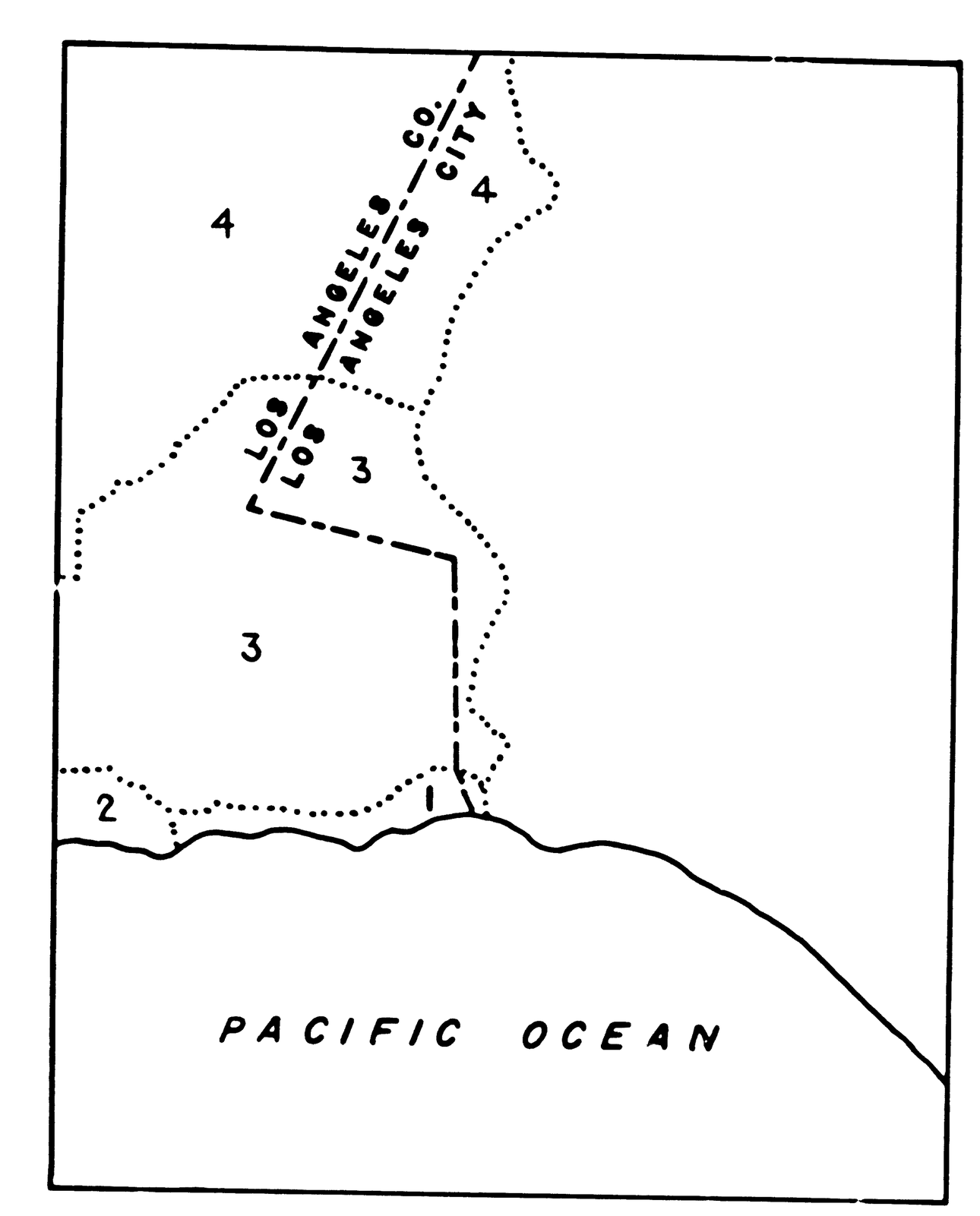
Ferguson
Francisco 1
1185'
Exploratory well, showing name and depth

FOSSIL LOCALITIES

F-Mem   f-Ml

F, macrofossil collection; f, microfossil collection; Q, late Pleistocene; M, Miocene; E, middle Eocene ("Domengine" Stage of Weaver and others, 1944); P, early Paleocene ("Martinez" Stage of Weaver and others, 1944); K, Late Cretaceous (Campanian or Maestrichtian Stage); e, early; m, middle; l, late; (?), assignment not certain. For example, F-Mem, macrofossil collection of early or middle Miocene age; f-Ml, microfossil collection of late Miocene age. Fossils identified by W. O. Addicott, D. L. Jones, E. J. Moore, R. L. Pierce, P. B. Smith, and J. G. Vedder, U.S. Geological Survey.

INDEX TO MAPPING



Eocene, Oligocene, and M

Upper Eocene, Oligo-
cene, and lower Moce

Nonmarine sequence of thic
pebbly sandstone; sands
yellow, pale greenish
commonly pebbly or con
or hematite-coated biot
very poorly sorted but
grained upward, are cr
as thick as 6 in (15 c
as long as 6 in (15 cm
well as local thin lay
thin interbeds of gree
siltstone

Topanga Beach

A

B

PACIFIC OCEAN

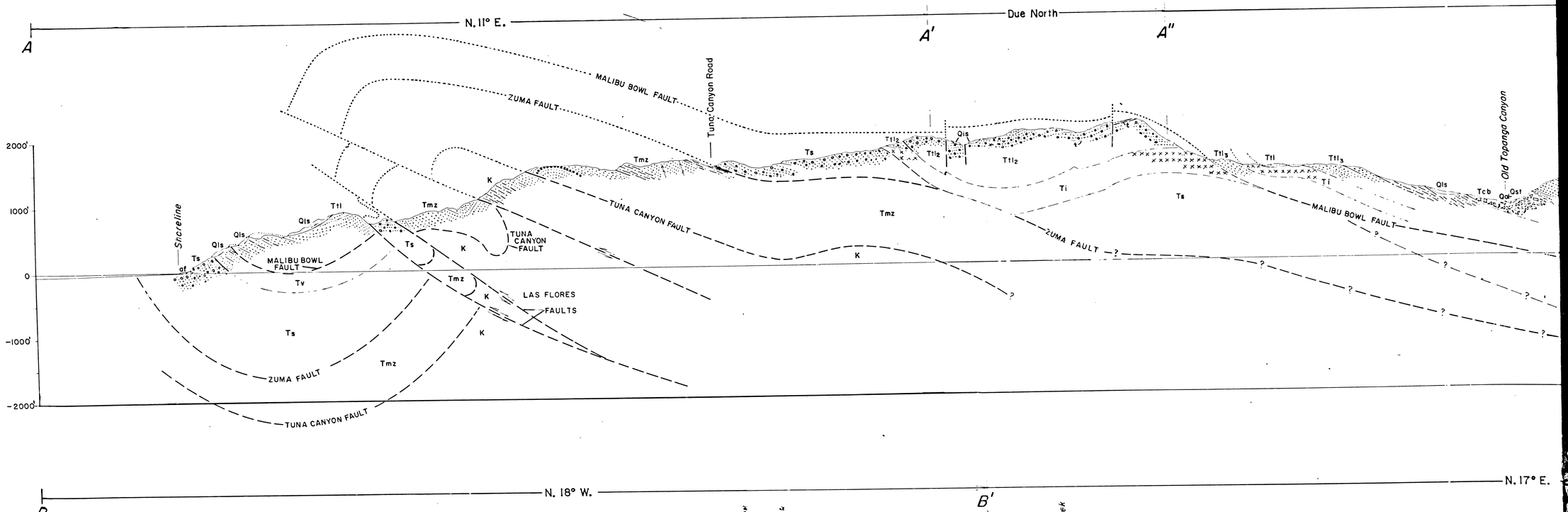
Conglomer
Limestone
Sandstone
Silty s
Pebbly
Shale
Siltstone
Intrusive
Tuff
Volcanic
Unconform

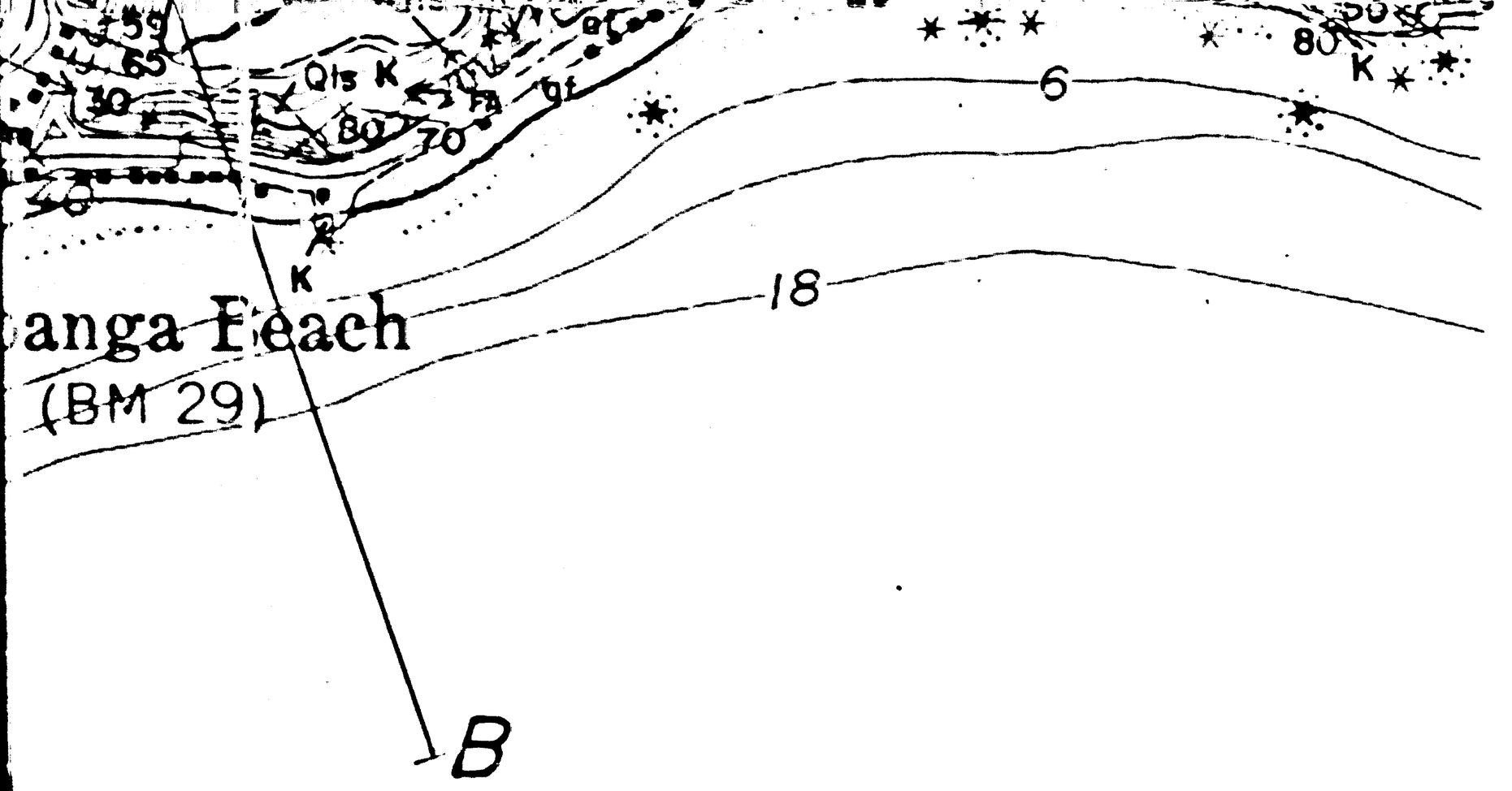
F.M. 20293-1-2

C 1 OF D 2

118°35'

STRUCTURE SECTIONS





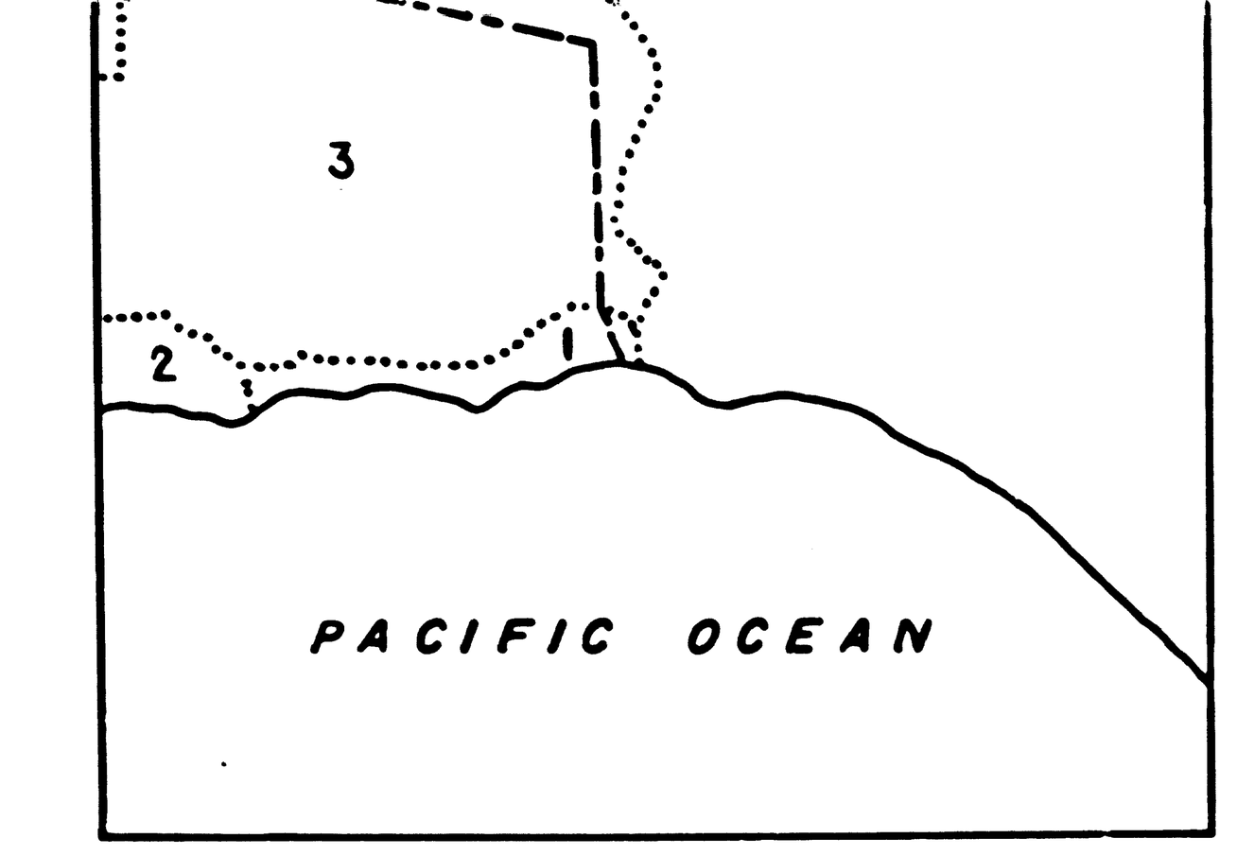
Eocene, Oligocene, and M

Upper Eocene, Oligo-cene, and lower Mioce

Ts

Sespe Formation

Nonmarine sequence of thick bedded to massive, cliff-forming sandstone and pebbly sandstone; sandstone is grayish red to reddish brown, grayish yellow, pale greenish white, or medium gray; medium- to coarse-grained, commonly pebbly or conglomeratic and contains disseminated greenish gray or hematite-coated biotite in a sparse clayey matrix; well indurated, very poorly sorted but local beds 1 to 10 ft (0.3-3m) thick become finer-grained upward, are cross-laminated, or flat-laminated; contains lenses as thick as 6 in (15 cm) of subangular to subrounded pebbles and cobbles, as long as 6 in (15 cm), of hard volcanic porphyries and quartzite, as well as local thin layers of siltstone chips; commonly has partings and thin interbeds of greenish gray or grayish red biotitic mudstone or siltstone



1. Birkeland, P. W., unpublished mapping of Quaternary deposits, 1967-1968; bedrock geology mapped by R. H. Campbell and R. F. Yerkes (modified from Yerkes and others, 1964).

   McGill, J. T., unpublished mapping of surficial deposits and geomorphic features of Parker Mesa area, June 1961.

2. Mapped by J. E. Schoellhamer (Yerkes and others, 1964).
3. Mapped by R. H. Campbell and R. F. Yerkes (Yerkes and others, 1964).
4. Previously unpublished mapping by R. F. Yerkes.

LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS

	Geologic map	Structure sections
Conglomerate	cgl	
Limestone	ls	
Sandstone	sd	
Silty sandstone	sty sd	
Pebbly sandstone	pbly sd	
Shale	sh	
Siltstone	st	
Intrusive basalt		
Tuff	t	—t—
Volcanic breccia		
Unconformity		

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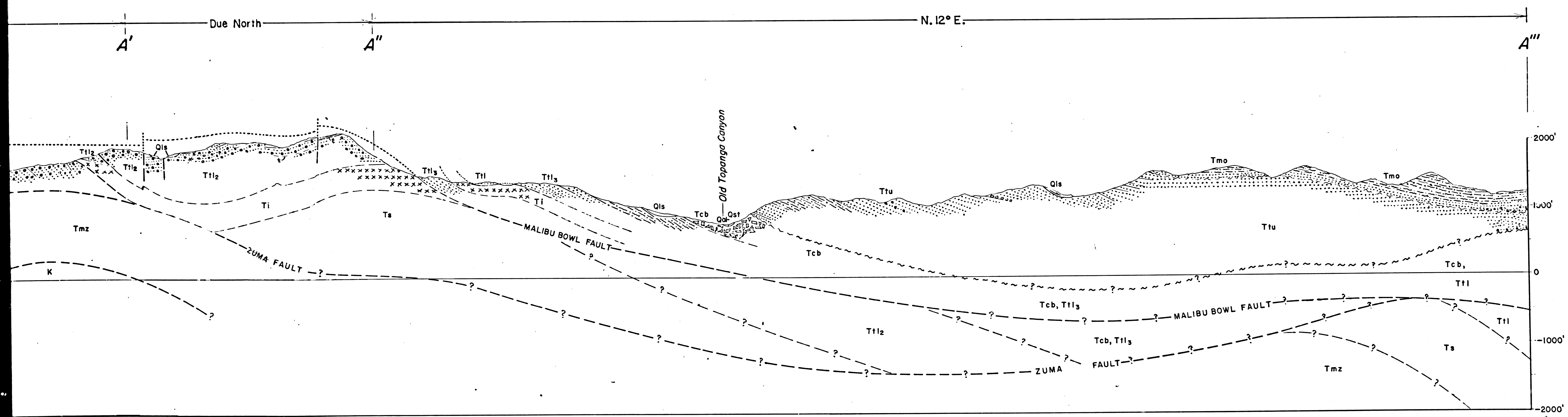
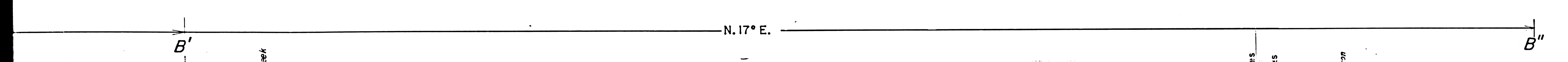
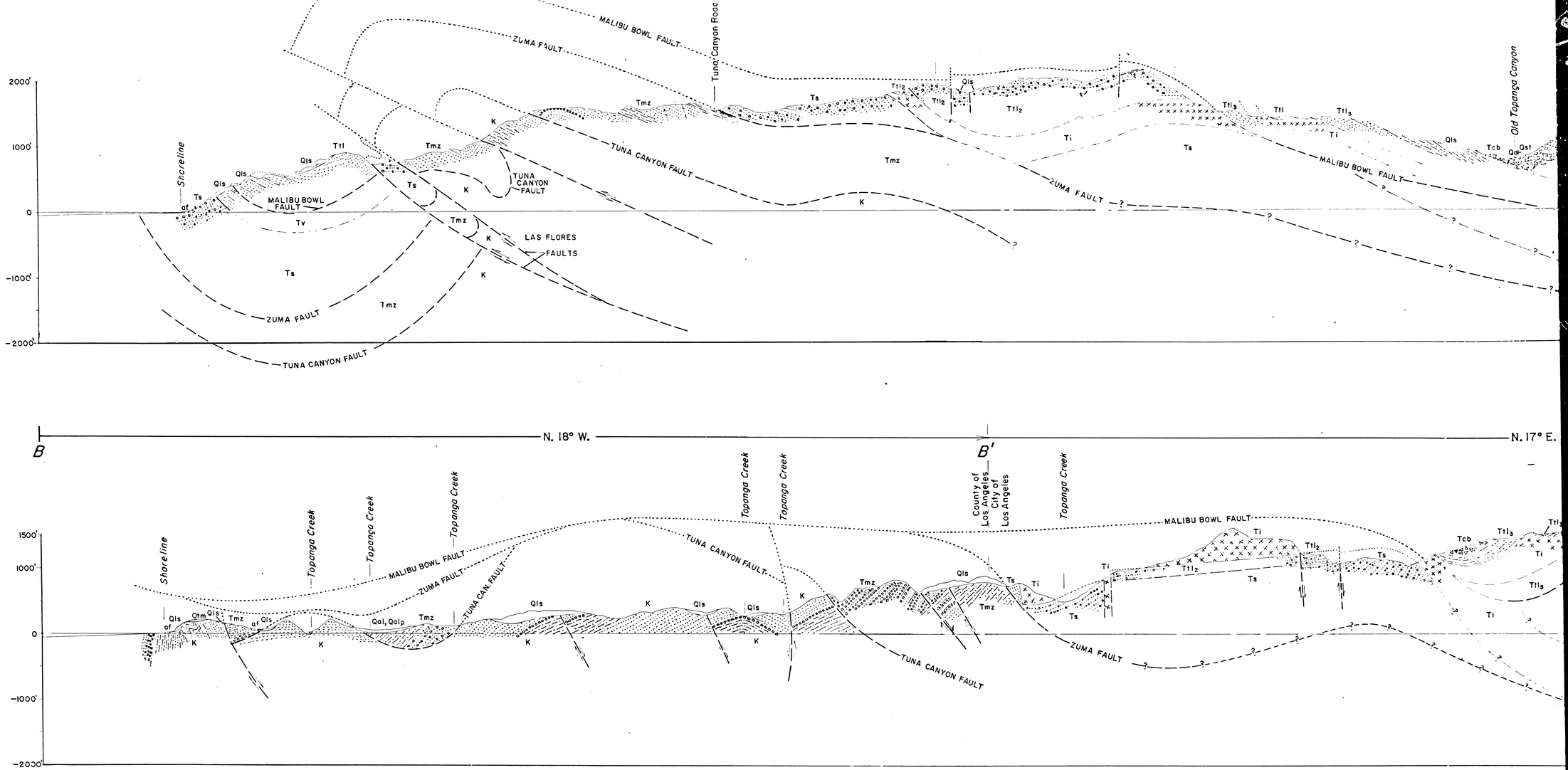
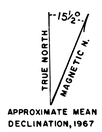
STRUCTURE SECTIONS







Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1952;
photorevised 1967



APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1967

SCALE 1:12,000

1/2 0 1 MILE

.5 0 1 KILOMETER

SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET

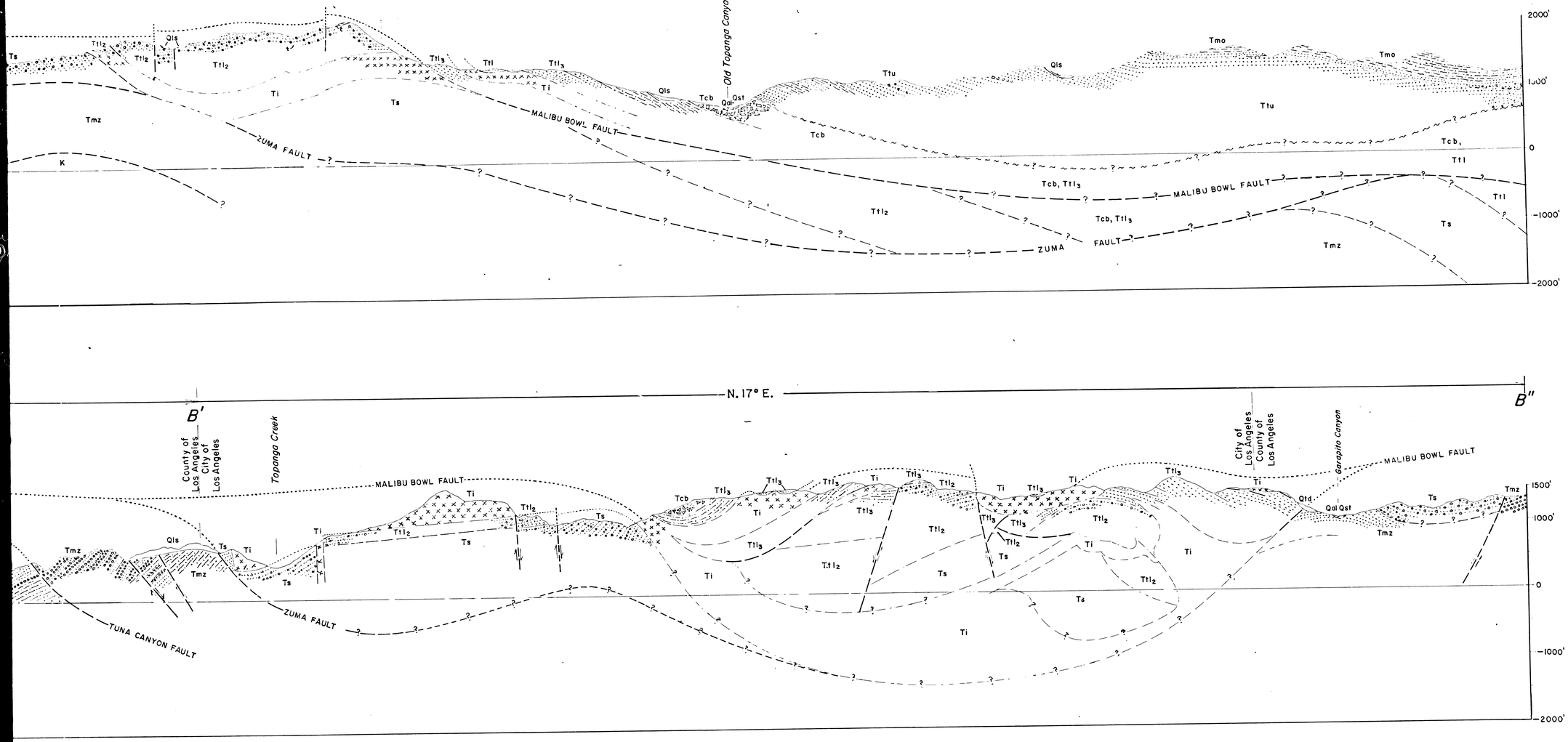
CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE UNINCORPORATED PART OF THE TOPANGA QUADRANGLE,

By

R. F. Yerkes, R. H. Campbell, J. E. Schoellhamer, and P. W. Birkeland

1973



SCALE 1:12,000

1/2 0 1 MILE

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U. S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature

UNINCORPORATED PART OF THE TOPANGA QUADRANGLE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

By

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1973

F.M. 20293-1-2

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