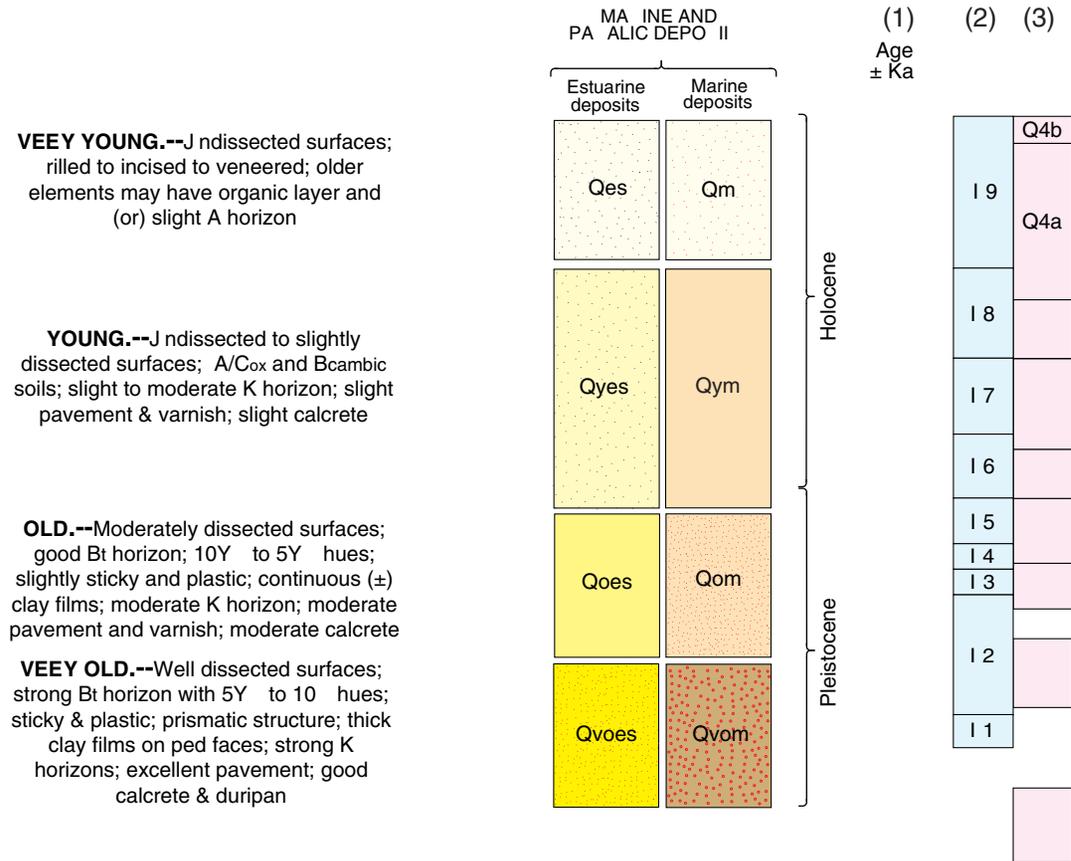




CLASSIFICATION OF SURFICIAL DEPOSITS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREAL MAPPING PROJECT (GCAM)
Marine and Alluvial Deposits
Version 1.0 09/10/2000



For CAMP geologic-map products, grain-size and physical-property information for surficial units is stored in digital data bases through the use of coded attributes (Matti and others, 1997). At the option of the geologic-map author, characteristic grain size information can be displayed in plot files through the use of alpha characters (e.g. Qyfb, Qoa2a), where the characters conform to the following definitions:

- a - arenaceous (very coarse sand through very fine sand)
- b - boulder gravel (> 25mm)
- g - gravel (cobble through granule gravel)
- s - silty
- c - clayey
- m - marl
- p - peat

- (1) Numerical time scale is not linear;
- (2) Terrace-age designations proposed by McFadden (1982) and by Bull (1991, Figure 4.11) for alluvial deposits in Mediterranean-climate regimes of southern California;
- (3) Geomorphic-surface designations proposed by Bull (1991, Table 2-13) in arid climatic regimes of southern California

Bull, W. ., 1991, Geomorphic responses to climatic change: New York, Oxford University Press, 326 p.

Matti, J.C., Miller, F.K., Powell, .E., Kennedy, .A., and Cossette, P.M., 1997a, Geologic-polygon attributes for digital geologic-map data bases produced by the Southern California Areal Mapping Project, version 1.0: J. . Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-860, 248 p.

McFadden, L.D., 1982, The impacts of temporal and spatial climatic changes on alluvial soils genesis in southern California: Tucson, University of Arizona, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, 430 p.