Some lithologic units within individual blocks correlate with units in adjacent blocks in other terranes. Figure 1.

Terrane south of the Crescent fault and north of the Calawah fault

Sandstone and siltstone (Oligocene–Eocene)

Basaltic sandstone and conglomerate of Lizard Lake (middle to lower Eocene)

Crescent Formation (middle and lower Eocene)

Crescent Formation (upper Eocene)

Thick-bedded to very thin-bedded sandstone and siltstone

Carbonaceous, calcite-cemented phyllitic and basaltic sandstone.

Thick- to medium-bedded, gritty, medium-grained sandstone

Fine-grained sandstone with thick- to medium-bedded, gritty, medium-grained sandstone

Sandstone rip-up clasts. Thick cobble and pebble conglomerates, composed of dark-gray chert and volcanic rocks with less-abundant light-gray interbedded slate or argillite; subrounded pebbles and minor cobbles.

Black chert, quartz diorite, silicified sandstone, rare silicified tuff, and molasse.

Pipe-like bodies of hypersthene

Thick- to medium-bedded, gritty, medium-grained sandstone

Thin-bedded, subfeldspathic sandstone; highly susceptible to landsliding.

Monly sheared; contains lower Narizian and upper Ulatisian foraminifera


Commonly sheared; contains lower Narizian and upper Ulatisian foraminifera

Ulatisian Stage by W. W. Rau (in Snavely and others, 1993).

Locally divided into:

Crescent Formation (middle and lower Eocene)

Locally divided into:

Crescent Formation (upper Eocene)

—Pipe-like bodies of hypersthene

—Thick- to medium-bedded, gritty, medium-grained sandstone

—Fine-grained sandstone with thick- to medium-bedded, gritty, medium-grained sandstone

—Sandstone rip-up clasts. Thick cobble and pebble conglomerates, composed of dark-gray chert and volcanic rocks with less-abundant light-gray interbedded slate or argillite; subrounded pebbles and minor cobbles.

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