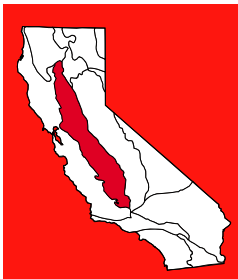
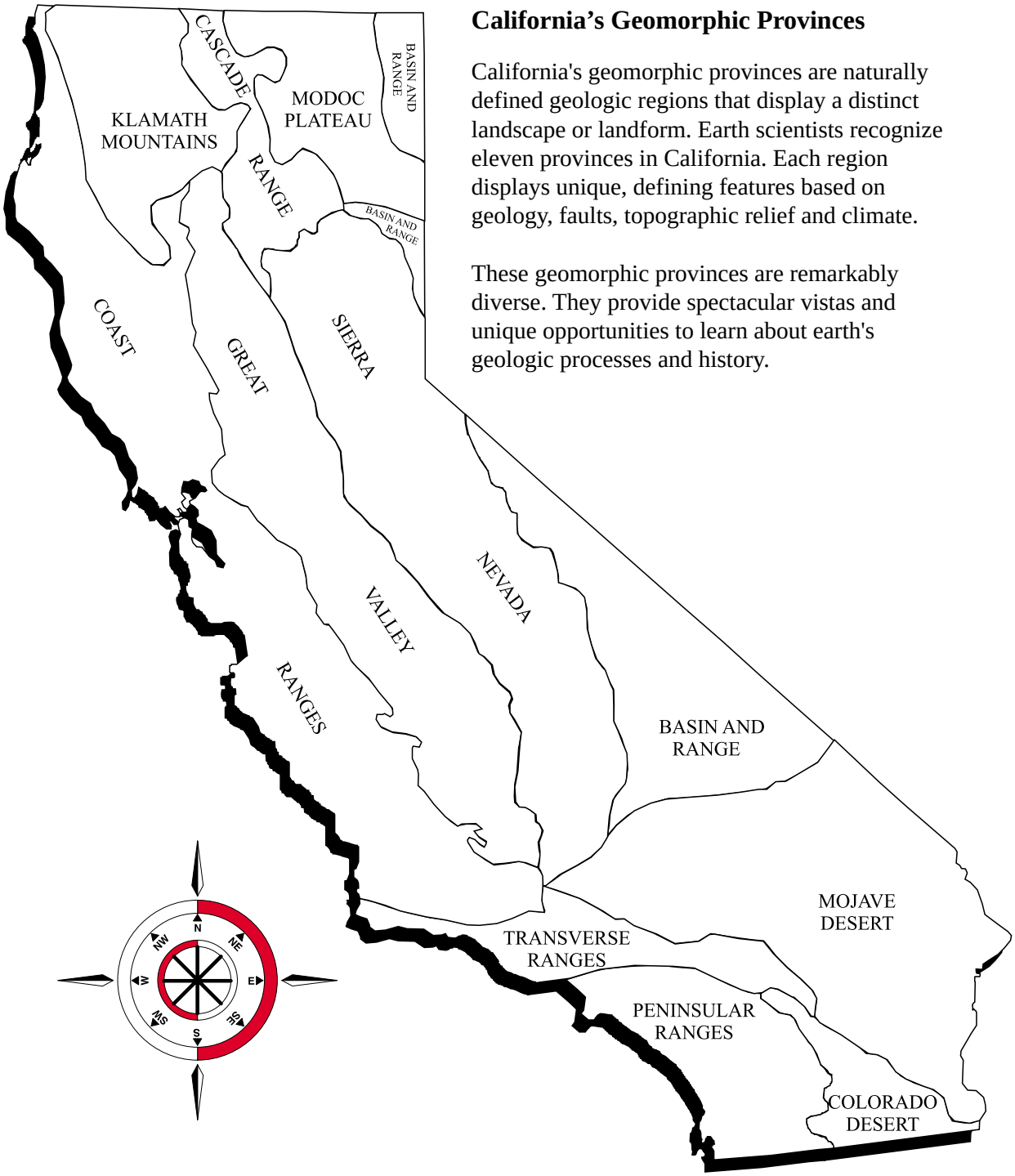


CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CALIFORNIA GEOMORPHIC PROVINCES

NOTE 36



California's Geomorphic Provinces

California's geomorphic provinces are naturally defined geologic regions that display a distinct landscape or landform. Earth scientists recognize eleven provinces in California. Each region displays unique, defining features based on geology, faults, topographic relief and climate.

These geomorphic provinces are remarkably diverse. They provide spectacular vistas and unique opportunities to learn about earth's geologic processes and history.

CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Revised 12/2002

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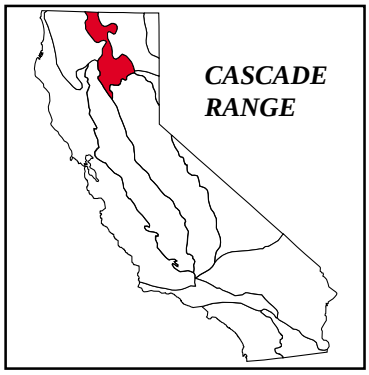
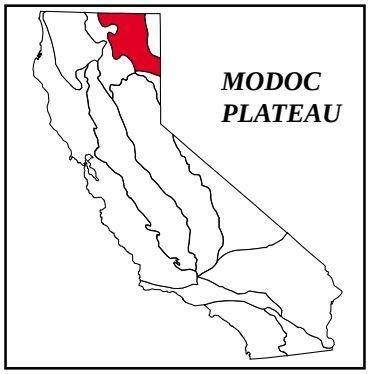
GREAT VALLEY. The Great Valley is an alluvial plain about 50 miles wide and 400 miles long in the central part of California. Its northern part is the Sacramento Valley, drained by the Sacramento River and its southern part is the San Joaquin Valley drained by the San Joaquin River. The Great Valley is a trough in which sediments have been deposited almost continuously since the Jurassic (about 160 million years ago). Great oil fields have been found in southernmost San Joaquin Valley and along anticlinal uplifts on its southwestern margin. In the Sacramento Valley, the Sutter Buttes, the remnants of an isolated Pliocene volcano, rise above the valley floor .

SIERRA NEVADA. The Sierra is a tilted fault block nearly 400 miles long. Its east face is a high, rugged multiple scarp, contrasting with the gentle western slope (about 2°) that disappears under sediments of the Great Valley. Deep river canyons are cut into the western slope. Their upper courses, especially in massive granites of the higher Sierra, are modified by glacial sculpturing, forming such scenic features as Yosemite Valley. The high crest culminates in Mt. Whitney with an elevation of 14,495 feet above sea level near the eastern scarp. The metamorphic bedrock contains gold-bearing veins in the northwest trending Mother Lode. The northern Sierra boundary is marked where bedrock disappears under the Cenozoic volcanic cover of the Cascade Range.

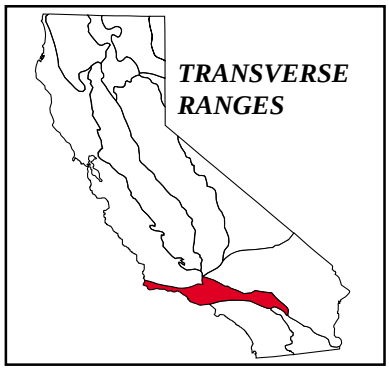


CASCADE RANGE. The Cascade Range, a chain of volcanic cones, extends through Washington and Oregon into California. It is dominated by Mt. Shasta, a glacier-mantled volcanic cone, rising 14,162 feet above sea level. The southern termination is Lassen Peak, which last erupted in the early 1900s. The Cascade Range is transected by deep canyons of the Pit River. The river flows through the range between these two major volcanic cones, after winding across interior Modoc Plateau on its way to the Sacramento River.



MODOC PLATEAU. The Modoc Plateau is a volcanic table land (elevation 4,000-6,000 feet above sea level) consisting of a thick accumulation of lava flows and tuff beds along with many small volcanic cones. Occasional lakes, marshes, and sluggishly flowing streams meander across the plateau. The plateau is cut by many north-south faults. The province is bound indefinitely by the Cascade Range on the west and the Basin and Range on the east and south.

KLAMATH MOUNTAINS. The Klamath Mountains have rugged topography with prominent peaks and ridges reaching 6,000-8,000 feet above sea level. In the western Klamath, an irregular drainage is incised into an uplifted plateau called the Klamath peneplain. The uplift has left successive benches with gold-bearing gravels on the sides of the canyons. The Klamath River follows a circuitous course from the Cascade Range through the Klamath Mountains. The province is considered to be a northern extension of the Sierra Nevada.



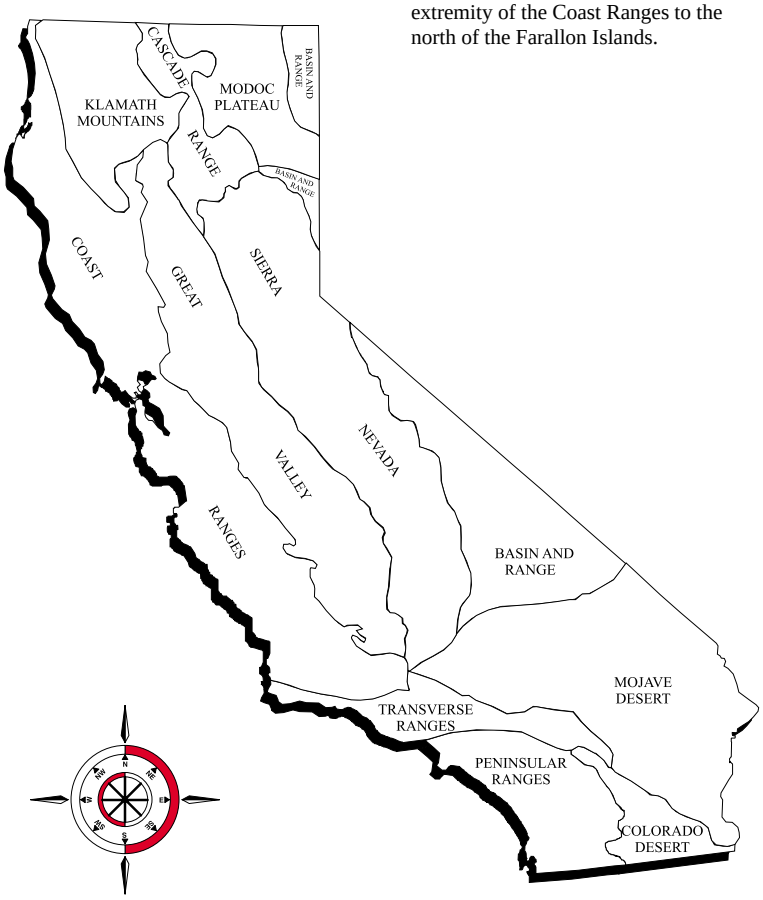
TRANSVERSE RANGES. The Transverse Ranges are an east-west trending series of steep mountain ranges and valleys. The east-west structure of the Transverse Ranges is oblique to the normal northwest trend of coastal California, hence the name "Transverse." The province extends offshore to include San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz islands. Its eastern extension, the San Bernardino Mountains, has been displaced to the south along the San Andreas Fault. Intense north-south compression is squeezing the Transverse Ranges. As a result, this is one of the most rapidly rising regions on earth. Great thicknesses of Cenozoic petroleum-rich sedimentary rocks have been folded and faulted, making this one of the important oil-producing areas in the United States.

COAST RANGES. The Coast Ranges are northwest-trending mountain ranges (2,000 to 4,000, occasionally 6,000 feet elevation above sea level), and valleys. The ranges and valleys trend northwest, subparallel to the San Andreas Fault. Strata dip beneath alluvium of the Great Valley. To the west is the Pacific Ocean. The coastline is uplifted, terraced and wave-cut. The Coast Ranges are composed of thick Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary strata. The northern and southern ranges are separated by a depression containing the San Francisco Bay. The northern Coast Ranges are dominated by irregular, knobby, landslide-topography of the Franciscan Complex. The eastern border is characterized by strike-ridges and valleys in Upper Mesozoic strata. In several areas, Franciscan rocks are overlain by volcanic cones and flows of the Quien Sabe, Sonoma and Clear Lake volcanic fields. The Coast Ranges are subparallel to the active San Andreas Fault. The San Andreas is more than 600 miles long, extending from Pt. Arena to the Gulf of California. West of the San Andreas is the Salinian Block, a granitic core extending from the southern extremity of the Coast Ranges to the north of the Farallon Islands.

PENINSULAR RANGES. A series of ranges is separated by northwest trending valleys, subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The trend of topography is similar to the Coast Ranges, but the geology is more like the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding the older metamorphic rocks. The Peninsular Ranges extend into lower California and are bound on the east by the Colorado Desert. The Los Angeles Basin and the island group (Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, and the distinctly terraced San Clemente and San Nicolas islands), together with the surrounding continental shelf (cut by deep submarine fault troughs), are included in this province.

BASIN and RANGE. The Basin and Range is the westernmost part of the Great Basin. The province is characterized by interior drainage with lakes and playas, and the typical horst and graben structure (subparallel, fault-bounded ranges separated by downdropped basins). Death Valley, the lowest area in the United States (280 feet below sea level at Badwater), is one of these grabens. Another graben, Owens Valley, lies between the bold eastern fault scarp of the Sierra Nevada and Inyo Mountains. The northern Basin and Range Province includes the Honey Lake Basin.

MOJAVE DESERT. The Mojave is a broad interior region of isolated mountain ranges separated by expanses of desert plains. It has an interior enclosed drainage and many playas. There are two important fault trends that control topography – a prominent NW-SE trend and a secondary east-west trend (apparent alignment with Transverse Ranges is significant). The Mojave province is wedged in a sharp angle between the Garlock Fault (southern boundary Sierra Nevada) and the San Andreas Fault, where it bends east from its northwest trend. The northern boundary of the Mojave is separated from the prominent Basin and Range by the eastern extension of the Garlock Fault.



COLORADO DESERT. A low-lying barren desert basin, about 245 feet below sea level in part, is dominated by the Salton Sea. The province is a depressed block between active branches of alluvium-covered San Andreas Fault with the southern extension of the Mojave Desert on the east. It is characterized by the ancient beach lines and silt deposits of extinct Lake Cahuilla.

PHIC PROVINCES

Offices of the California Geological Survey

CGS Headquarters

801 K Street, MS 12-30
Sacramento, CA 95814-3532
(916) 445-1825

Southern California Regional Office

320West 4th Street, Suite 850
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 239-0878

Bay Area Regional Office
345 Middlefield Road, MS 520
Building 3, Room 3-251
Menlo Park, CA 94025
(650) 688-6327
(650) 688-6329 FAX

Selected Sierra Nevada Field Guides of the California Geological Survey

- SP109 *Geologic Excursions in Northern California: San Francisco to the Sierra Nevada*. 1991
- SP119 *Geologic Field Trips in Northern California*. 1999
- SP122 *Field Guide to the Geology and Tectonics of the Northern Sierra Nevada*. 2000

To order these or other California Geological Survey publications, call (916) 327-1850, or visit the CGS publications Web page at http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/information/publications/index.htm.

Based on the *Geomorphic Map of California* prepared by Olaf P. Jennings, 1938. Revisions of the text by D.L. Wagner, 2002.

California Geological Survey
The California Geotour

If you are interested in learning more about the geomorphic provinces and geology of California, please visit the California Geotour (http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geotour). The California Geotour is an index of linked Web pages of geologic field trip guides and related Web sites that contain geologic information, including photographs, maps, text and directions for local natural features throughout the state. The index is organized by California's geomorphic provinces.

Also visit the California Geological Survey's homepage at http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs. There you will find more information on the geology, resources and geologic hazards of California.