Additional photographs and descriptions of examples of fault and fold structures
in the San Bernardino piedmont, California

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This data repository item includes photographs of additional examples of the types of structures described in the text of: Influence of soil development on the geomorphic evolution of landscapes: An example from the Transverse Ranges of California. A reference map (Fig. DR1) is included that shows the location of each feature in the San Bernardino Mountain piedmont. In general, these figures are presented in the order that similar structures and landforms are mentioned in the text of the manuscript.

REFERENCES CITED

Figure DR1
Figure DR8
FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure DR1. Shaded-relief image of a 30 m spaced digital elevation model (DEM) from north flank of San Bernardino Mountains, modified in areas to reduce DEM data-error effects. Lettered areas represent the locations of photographs in this data repository item.

Figure DR2. Photographs of two structurally similar anticlines formed in Mid-Pleistocene, limestone-derived alluvial fan deposits that are located to the east (A) and west (B) of the Helendale fault. Both anticlines have dips of around 20° on their backlimbs and approximately 7° on their forelimbs.

Figure DR3. An example of a fold in granite-derived fan deposits that is buried on its back limb by younger deposits. In the background is the undulating topography of the limestone terrane. North is to the left.

Figure DR4. An example of 1) tilted Pleistocene, granite-derived alluvial fan deposits (based on sorting and rounding of deposits) overlying 2) granite bedrock at the core of an anticline structure, with 3) a fine-grained, possible fault breccia exposed at the contact. North is to the left.

Figure DR5. An example of a fold in granite-derived fan deposits that 1) has exhumed bedrock at its core, and 2) has since been breached by a Mid-late Pleistocene alluvial fan that itself is warped into a subdued convex anticline. North is to the right.
Figure DR6. Low relief fold features in the distal granite-derived piedmont (Pitzer buttes anticline, Newland, 2001). The white outcropping is Early Pleistocene fan and/or basin deposits that are being exhumed by folding. North is to the left.

Figure DR7. Photographs of A) an anticline, syncline, anticline structure in the proximal limestone-derived piedmont and B) a fault exposed in the southern-most anticline of photograph A. North is to the left in both photographs.

Figure DR8. Photograph of a petrocalcic-armored fold flank in a limestone-derived alluvial fan deposit with basin deposits exposed at the core (to the left) of the anticline. North is to the left.