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Publications as 06 April 2021:


_____, 2018, Structural Wedge Model and the Antelope Uplift, West-Side of the San Joaquin Basin, California: The Possibility of Additional Large Hydrocarbon Traps, AAPG Datapages/Search and Discovery Article #90323 ©2018 AAPG Annual Convention and Exhibition, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 20-23, 2018


Award: Davis, with Namson, were awarded ARCO’s outstanding technical achievement award in 1986 for their application of balanced cross sections to California exploration and discovery of a subthrust Neogene basin under the Carrizo Plain.

Scientific advancements: Following the 1983 Coalinga earthquake, Namson and Davis (1988a) using balanced cross sections showed that a fold and thrust belt crustal model best explained the earthquake characteristics, geologic setting, and subsurface data.

In early 1987 Davis proposed the northern Los Angeles basin was underlain by a series of blind and active thrust faults. One of the faults moved later in 1987 producing the Whittier Narrows earthquake. The system was subsequently named the Elysian Park thrust system (Davis, et al., 1989).
Areas of extended field experience and field mapping:

Western and southern margins of the San Joaquin basin, California, USA including the San Emigdio Mountains and Temblor Range at 1:24,000 scale.

Chittagong fold belt, Bangladesh, 1:50,000 scale.

Cuyama basin including central and northern Caliente Range at 1:24,000 scale, California, USA.

Pakistan fold belt (Sulaiman Range, Mari-Bugti Hills, and portions of the Salt Range and Margalla Hills), 1:50,000 scale.

Salinas basin, California, USA; mapped key areas of the eastern Santa Lucia Range and Hames Valley areas at 1:24,000 scale.

La Vela-Cumarebo portion of the coastal Venezuelan fold belt, 1:50,000 scale.

Ventura basin, California, USA; surface mapping of key structural areas, 1:24,000 scale.

Southern Santa Maria basin, California, USA; surface mapping of key structural areas, 1:24,000 scale.