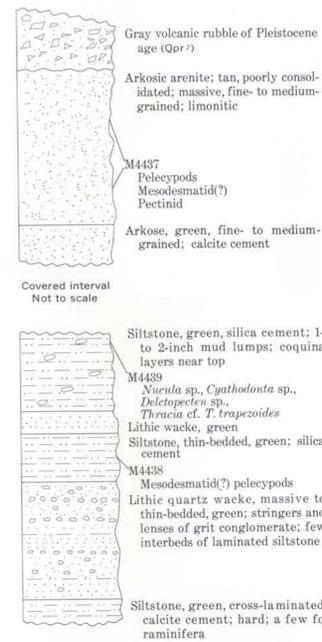




EXPLANATION

Augustine Volcanics					Surficial deposits and bedded rocks
Lava flows	Vent plugs and domes	Volcanic mud and rubble flows	Pumice deposits	Scoria and cinders	
	Vent plug Composition unknowns	Volcanic mud flow Thin and fluid. Includes vent-rubble	Lapilli and sand Minor blocks and bombs. Light-gray to tan	Cinders with some scoria Many bombs; dark-gray	
	Vent plug Andesite	Volcanic rubble flows Coarse fragments; includes crater rim fragments	Sand with minor lapilli and bombs Dark-gray	Scoria and cinders Many blocks; dark-gray	
		Volcanic mud flow Includes some coarse rubble and crater rim fragments			
Hypersthene-augite andesite Glassy. May include some breccia in crater walls; short and steep-sided flows		Volcanic rubble flow Short and steep-sided; mainly coarse debris; few lava channels	Lapilli with minor sand Light-tan, light- to dark-gray, and white	Scoria with minor cinders Many blocks and bombs	
Andesite	Vent plug Andesite	Volcanic mud Possibly of lahar-type	Lapilli Gray		
		Volcanic rubble flow Long fluid; many blocks; numerous channels, some with lava levees. May represent several eruptions			Salt marsh and raised tidal flat deposits
		Volcanic rubble flow Long, viscous, many large blocks, lahar type; may represent several eruptions	Lapilli with minor sand Light-gray to white		Alluvium and alluvial fan deposits
Hypersthene-augite andesite Steep-sided; dikes and lava levees. May represent more than one eruption		Volcanic rubble flow Mainly coarse debris; modified by sea erosion; may represent more than one eruption	Lapilli with interbeds of ash and sand Light-tan, pink, and white		Beach and raised beach deposits
	Vent plug Hypersthene-augite andesite and dacite. Dark-gray to black	Volcanic rubble and mud flows Some agglomerate. Many large blocks; gray to light-tan and pink; modified by sea erosion; may represent several eruptions			
Andesite to rhyodacite May represent more than one eruption		Volcanic rubble flow, mainly coarse debris Distal ends highly modified by sea erosion; may represent several eruptions	Lapilli and blocks Light-tan to white; may represent several eruptions		

SECTION OF MIOCENE OR PIOCENE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS EXPOSED ON SOUTH SHORE OF AUGUSTINE ISLAND

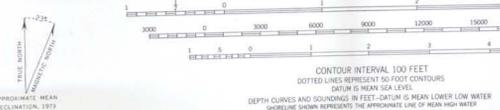


- Geologic contact
- Fault showing relative movement
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. U, upthrown block; D, downthrown block; unlettered where direction unknown
- High-angle reverse fault
- Strike and dip of beds
- Contact of 1902 plug-dome destroyed by 1963 eruption
- Points of measured uplift after 1964 earthquake
- Raised beach ridges
- Marine scarps and terraces
- Location of sample for carbon-14 analysis

Miocene or Pliocene	Upper Jurassic	Lower Jurassic
Arkose, lithic wacke, grit conglomerate, and siltstone	Snug Harbor Siltstone Member of Naknek Formation Green siltstone with minor sandstone and conglomerate	Talkeetna Formation Volcanic breccia, agglomerate, and lava flows

Note: After this map was drafted in final form, geologic investigations of Augustine Island in 1972 disclosed that areas mapped as Ts¹ are the Naknek Formation (Jns), of Late Jurassic age. Additionally, a small area of the Kaguyak Formation, of Late Cretaceous age, was found in a gully underlying Qr² at a point 0.6 miles S 60° W of VABM Kamishak

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1958 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 5, shown in blue



Geology by IR. L. Dettnerman 1961, 1967, and 1970; assisted by Roger Hope 1961 and John Erfurth 1967

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE ILIAMNA B-2 QUADRANGLE, AUGUSTINE ISLAND, ALASKA

By
Robert L. Dettnerman
1973