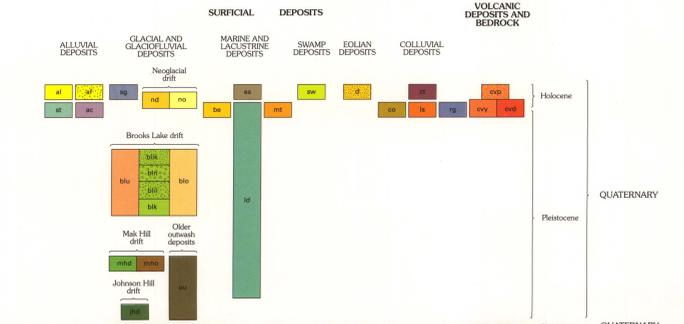


CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Neoglacial drift** (no) - Deposits of unsorted, angular rock debris within cirques and valleys less than 3 km from modern glaciers.
- Alluvial deposits** (al) - Deposits of sand and gravel, commonly well-sorted and stratified, deposited by braided streams.
- Older outwash deposits** (ol) - Deposits of sand and gravel, commonly well-sorted and stratified, deposited by braided streams.
- Johnston Hill drift** (jhd) - Deposits of sand and gravel, commonly well-sorted and stratified, deposited by braided streams.
- Becharof Lake drift** (bl) - Deposits of sand and gravel, commonly well-sorted and stratified, deposited by braided streams.
- Drift, undivided (Pleistocene)** (mhd) - Unsorted, locally till forming only slightly modified topographic relief.
- Drift of Huk advance (Pleistocene)** (hka) - Unsorted, locally till forming only slightly modified topographic relief.
- Drift of Bianna advance (Pleistocene)** (bka) - Unsorted, locally till forming only slightly modified topographic relief.
- Outwash (Holocene)** (ow) - Deposits of sand and gravel, commonly well-sorted and stratified, deposited by braided streams.
- Drift of Neulauhin advance (Pleistocene)** (nka) - Unsorted, locally till forming only slightly modified topographic relief.
- Drift of Bianna advance (Pleistocene)** (bka) - Unsorted, locally till forming only slightly modified topographic relief.
- Abandoned-channel deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)** (ac) - Deposits of sand and gravel, commonly well-sorted and stratified, deposited by braided streams.
- Superglacial drift (Holocene)** (sg) - Deposits of sand and gravel, commonly well-sorted and stratified, deposited by braided streams.

- Drift of Kotikach advance (Pleistocene)** (tk) - Till and stratified ice-contact deposits, locally containing angular blocks of bedrock or with material derived from underlying glacial deposits.
- Solifluction deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)** (sl) - Soft, organic deposits, locally containing angular blocks of bedrock or with material derived from underlying glacial deposits.
- Landslide deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)** (ld) - Unsorted and stratified deposits that form lobate masses at base of moderately steep to steep slopes.
- Rock glaciers (Holocene and Pleistocene)** (rg) - Unsorted deposits of coarse angular rock debris having a lobate form, arcuate surface ridges, and a steep front and sides.
- Central-vent deposits and rocks (Holocene and Pleistocene)** (cd) - Divided into: Younger prehistoric-flow deposits, Older central-vent volcanic deposits and rocks, Domes, Older prehistoric-flow deposits, and Younger central-vent volcanic deposits and rocks.
- Estuarine deposits (Holocene)** (es) - Silt and fine sand, commonly having high organic content.
- Beach deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)** (bc) - Moderately well-sorted, locally stratified deposits of sand and gravel.
- Lake deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)** (lk) - (1) Organic silt and fine sand, and (2) silt and fine sand, locally containing pebbles, boulders, and clasts.
- Marine terrace deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)** (mt) - Moderately well-sorted, locally stratified silt and sand, generally forming nearly level plateaus.
- Swamp deposits (Holocene)** (sw) - Dark-colored organic silt and clay deposits, locally containing pebbles, boulders, and clasts.
- Dune deposits (Holocene)** (du) - Moderately well-sorted, locally stratified deposits of sand and gravel.
- Talus (Holocene)** (tl) - Angular rock fragments, varying from sand to cobbles, and all-fall ash covering the surfaces of modern glaciers.

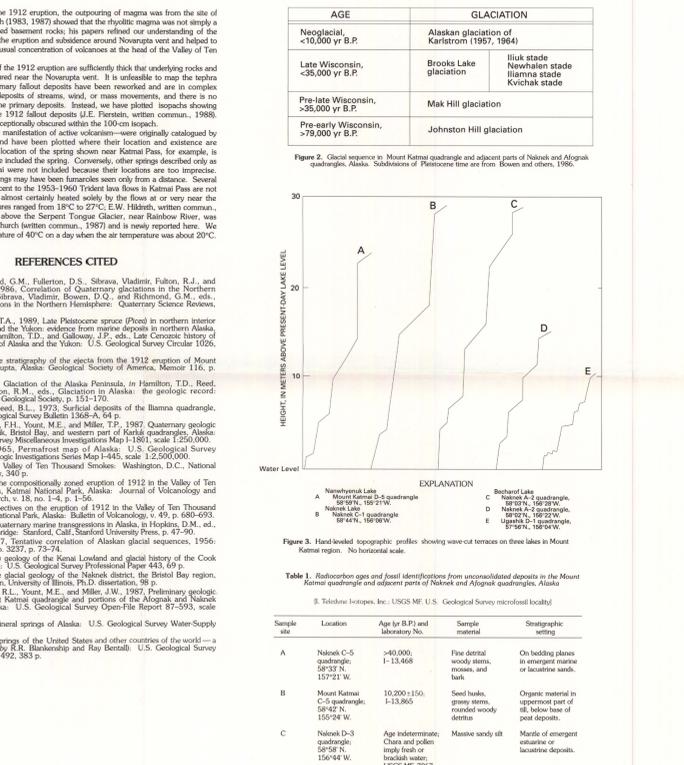
DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION
This map comprises an east-west strip extending entirely across the Alaska Peninsula, including the northern part of the Afoqnak quadrangle on Shelikof Strait, the Mount Katmai quadrangle, and the eastern two-thirds of the Nakek quadrangle on Bristol Bay. The northwestern part of the Nakek quadrangle is excluded because of potential complications by glacial deposits that may have originated to the northwest, rather than on the Alaska Peninsula.

DISCUSSION
The map area is divided into three major physiographic features: the western Alaska Peninsula, the eastern two-thirds of the Nakek quadrangle, and the eastern two-thirds of the Afoqnak quadrangle. The western Alaska Peninsula is characterized by rugged, mountainous terrain, with the highest elevations in the vicinity of the Katmai and Afoqnak volcanoes. The Nakek and Afoqnak quadrangles are characterized by broad, low-lying plains, with the highest elevations in the vicinity of the Katmai and Afoqnak volcanoes.

LAKE TERRACES
The larger lakes in the map area, where bordered by unconsolidated deposits, commonly have multiple terraces indicating former high lake levels. Such terraces are commonly found in the vicinity of the Katmai and Afoqnak volcanoes, and are commonly associated with the Holocene and Pleistocene glacial advances.

VOLCANIC ROCKS AND DEPOSITS
The volcanic rocks and deposits in the map area are primarily of the Holocene and Pleistocene ages. The Katmai and Afoqnak volcanoes are the primary sources of these rocks and deposits, and are commonly associated with the Holocene and Pleistocene glacial advances.



QUATERNARY GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE MOUNT KATMAI QUADRANGLE AND ADJACENT PARTS OF THE NAKNEK AND AFOGNAK QUADRANGLES, ALASKA

By
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