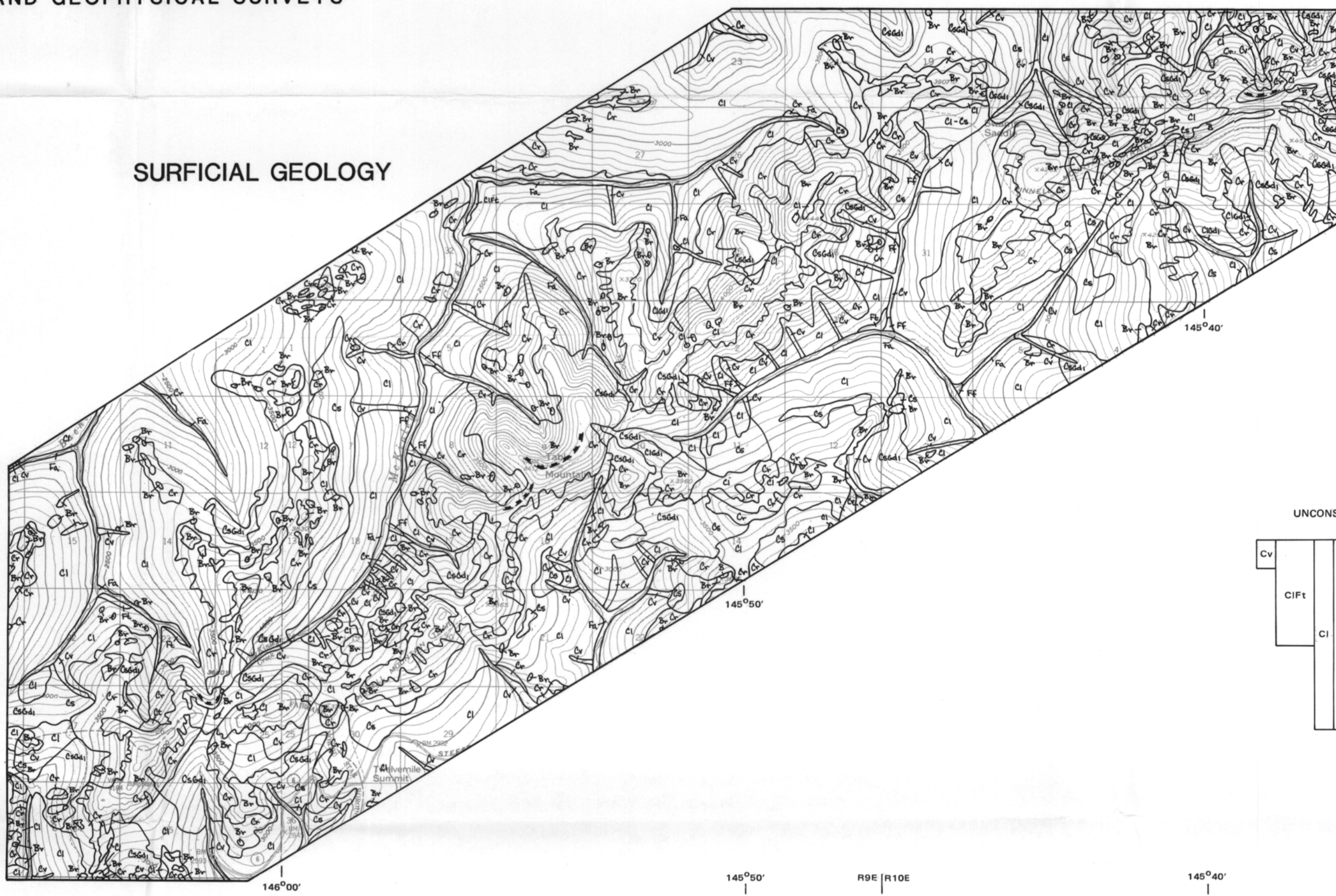


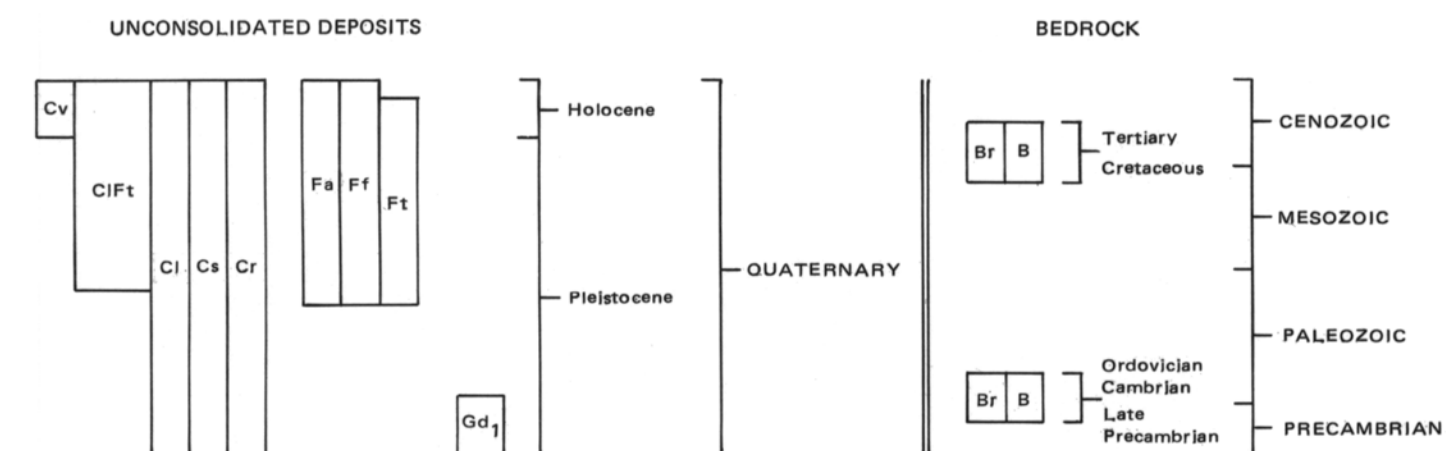
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



MAP SYMBOLS

- Surficial-geology Map
- Cirque in which some glacial deposits are likely included but not shown because boundaries are not distinguishable. Hachures point into the cirque.
 - In cirques and their proximal valleys, soliflucted colluvium (Cs) and low-slope colluvium (Cl) that likely include drift are suffixed by the designation for drift and the probable age (eg. CsGd1). Boundaries between drift-bearing Cs and Cl and non-drift-bearing Cs and Cl are not distinguishable and thus not shown; multiple designations, therefore, do occur within some polygons. Other non-bedrock deposits in these valleys also likely include some drift, but this is not indicated.
 - Contact, dashed where approximate.
- Photo-lineament Map
- Lineament, dashed where uncertain

CORRELATION OF SURFICIAL-GEOLOGY MAP UNITS

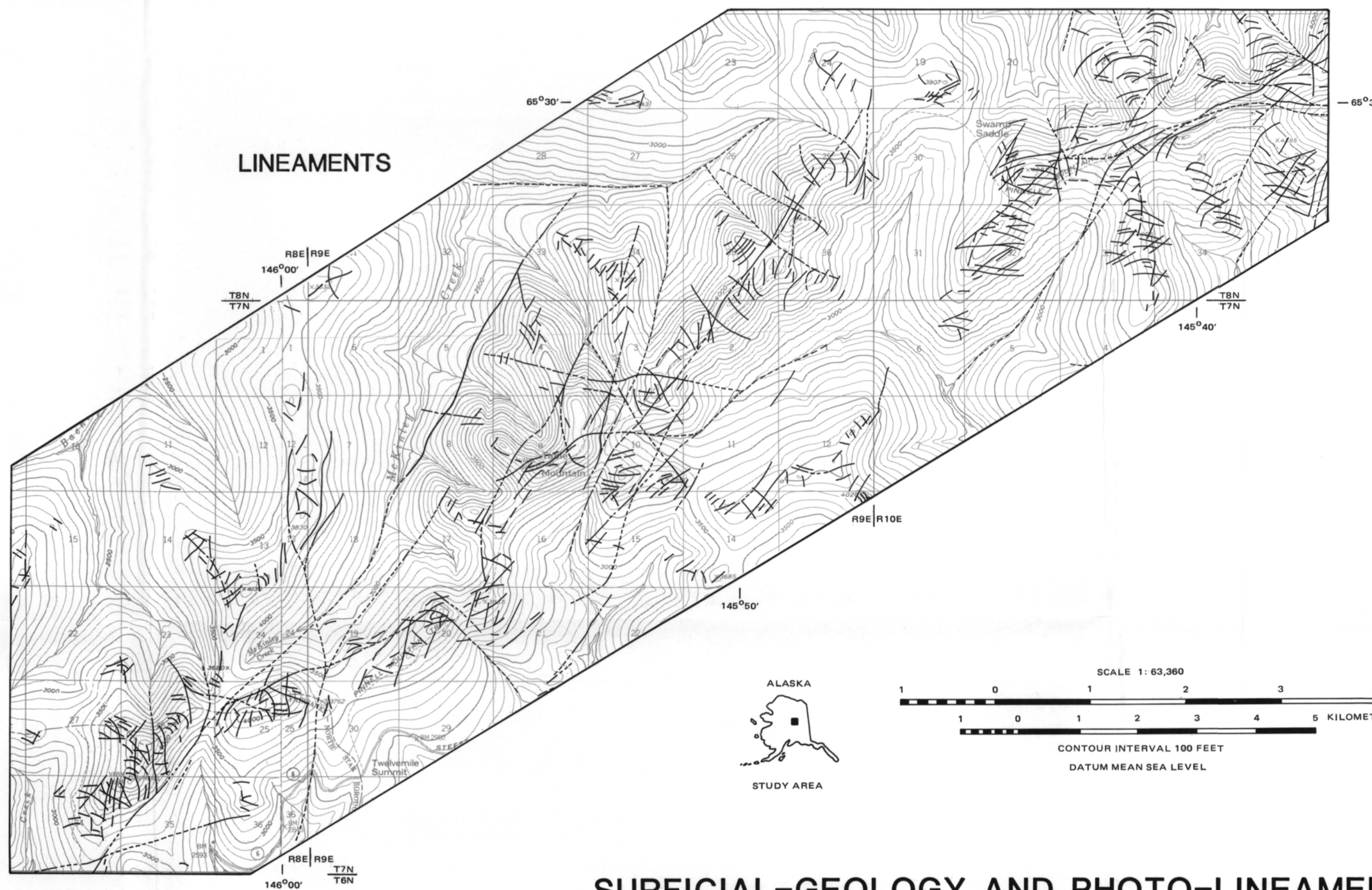


DESCRIPTION OF SURFICIAL-GEOLOGY MAP UNITS

See text for detailed description of map units

- Cv** VALLEY COLLUVIUM AND ALLUVIUM, UNDIFFERENTIATED—Silt, sand, or gravel, or interbeds, or graded mixtures of all three, deposited or retransported in valley bottoms by mass-wasting processes or by streams.
- CIFt** ALLUVIAL-TERRACE DEPOSITS AND LOW-SLOPE COLLUVIUM—Alluvial-terrace deposits (Ft) overlain by a thin wedge of low-slope colluvium (Cl).
- Cl** LOW-SLOPE COLLUVIUM—Silt, sand, or gravel, or graded mixtures of all three, derived from underlying or nearby bedrock and deposited on ridges and slopes generally less than 25 degrees by mass-wasting processes.
- Cs** SOLIFLUCTED COLLUVIUM—Like low-slope colluvium (Cl), except that the silt and moisture contents are generally greater, downslope movement is shown by rounded or tabular lobes, and it is restricted to slopes.
- Cr** RUBBLE COLLUVIUM—Sand and gravel with some silt derived from nearby bedrock and deposited on knobs, ridges, and slopes generally greater than 25 degrees.
- Fa** ALLUVIUM—Silt and sand, or interbeds or graded mixtures of both, deposited in flood-plain overbank environments by fluvial, eolian, and lacustrine processes, and underlying silt, sand, or gravel, or interbeds or graded mixtures of all three, deposited in channel environments of flood plains by streams.
- Ff** ALLUVIAL-FAN DEPOSITS—Silt, sand, sandy-gravel, or gravel, or interbeds or graded mixtures of all four, deposited in a fan form by streams where they emerge from mountain valleys onto lower gradient surfaces.
- Ft** ALLUVIAL-TERRACE DEPOSITS—Like alluvium (Fa), except that overbank silt and sand deposits are generally thicker, and a soil is often present.
- Gd₁** DRIFT 1—Erratic boulders up to about 2 m diameter and locally thin till associated with the Prindle glaciation of Weber and Hamilton (1984).
- Br** BEDROCK RUBBLE—Thin cover of angular to subangular clasts derived from weathering of underlying bedrock.
- B** BEDROCK—Generally granitic rocks that form tors or resistant ridges.

LINEAMENTS



SURFICIAL-GEOLOGY AND PHOTO-LINEAMENT MAPS OF THE
PINNELL MOUNTAIN TRAIL AREA, EAST-CENTRAL ALASKA

by

STUART E. RAWLINSON

Base from U.S. Geological Survey Circle B-4 (1952, revised 1976), B-5 (1954, revised 1972), and C-4 (1952, revised 1967) Quadrangles, Alaska.

Maps are based on field work in July and August, 1986, and air-photo interpretation in January 1987. Reviewed by R.D. Reger.