

Public-data File 91-21e

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP
OF THE
SAGAVANIRKTOK B-1
QUADRANGLE, NORTHEASTERN BROOKS
RANGE, ALASKA**

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PREFACE

The DGGGS Public-data File 91-21 "series" (91-21a, b, c, and so forth) addresses geology of the northeastern Brooks Range and adjacent North Slope:

PDF 91-21a, "Surficial geologic maps of the Sagavanirktok A-1, A-2, and B-2 Quadrangles, northeastern Brooks Range, Alaska", by C.F. Waythomas, May 1991, 5 p., scale 1:63,360, 3 sheets.

PDF 91-21b, "Paleontology data from 29 outcrop samples of Late Cretaceous to Jurassic age, Sagavanirktok Quadrangle, northeastern Brooks Range, Alaska", compiled by R.R. Reifenhstuhel, June 1991, 10 p., scale 1:250,000, 1 sheet.

PDF 91-21c, "Preliminary results of 25 apatite fission tract analyses of samples from the Gilead Creek region, North Slope of Alaska", by P.B. O'Sullivan, May 1991, 40 p. \$4.

PDF 91-21d, "Biostratigraphic report of 12 Cretaceous to Jurassic age outcrop samples from the Sagavanirktok, Mt Michelson and Chandler Lake Quadrangles, North Slope, Alaska", compiled by R.R. Reifenhstuhel, September 1991, 10 p.

PDF 91-21e, "Surficial geologic map of the Sagavanirktok B-1 Quadrangle, northeastern Brooks Range, Alaska", by C.F. Waythomas, December 1991, 5 p., scale 1:63,360, 1 sheet.

INTRODUCTION

Public-data File 91-21e, "Surficial geologic map of the Sagavanirktok B-1 Quadrangle, northeastern Brooks Range, Alaska", consists of one mile-to-the-inch scale map, and three pages of description of surficial geologic map units.

Field work was during June and July 1990 from a helicopter-supported base camp at Slope Mountain, and during July 1991 from a helicopter-based camp at the Kavik River airstrip. Standard field, and air photo interpretation methods were used for this study.

Dr. C.F. Waythomas, of the U.S. Geological Survey, completed these maps as part of a cooperative project between DGGGS and USGS (ed.).

Qdb DRIFT MANTLING BEDROCK. Thin veneers of drift overlying ice-moulded bedrock hills and ridges mainly along valley bottoms inside the mountain front. Low bedrock summits typically capped by <50cm poorly-sorted, angular to subangular locally derived till. May include varying amounts of frost-shattered bedrock, colluvium, and talus.

▲▲ ERRATIC BOULDERS. Boulders and cobbles on ridge crests and high-level slopes, consisting of rock types foreign to the area where found. Evidence of former extensive glaciation, and usually not associated with recognizable moraine or drift.

Qdoe OUTWASH OF ECHOOKA AGE. Well-sorted, clast supported, massive to weakly stratified, rounded to subrounded cobble and pebble gravel. Forms level evenly sloping terraces accordant with terminal moraines, and extending downvalley for several kilometers. Locally, exhibit kettled, pitted surfaces, and may be mantled by colluvial aprons along valley margins.

Qdoi OUTWASH OF ITKILLIK AGE. Well-sorted, clast supported massive to weakly-stratified, rounded to subrounded cobble and pebble gravel. Typically form outwash heads along terminal moraines of Itkillik age, and locally dissect drift of Sagavanirktok age.

Qdos OUTWASH OF SAGAVINIRK TOK AGE. Well-sorted, clast supported massive to weakly-stratified, rounded to subrounded cobble and pebble gravel. Typically form outwash heads along terminal moraines of Sagavanirktok age, and locally dissect drift of Anaktuvuk age.

FLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Qaf ALLUVIAL FAN DEPOSITS. Moderately- to well-sorted, clast supported, cobble and pebble gravel. Typically form fan-shaped alluvial deposits at the base of mountain slopes, or mouths of tributaries

Qat ALLUVIAL TERRACE DEPOSITS. Cobble and pebble gravel, silt and sand. Moderately- to well-sorted, subrounded to rounded, clast supported massive to crudely stratified gravel, with minor sand and silt. Forms alluvial terraces along modern rivers and streams, typically 1-2 meters above active stream channels.

Qam MODERN STREAM DEPOSITS. Deposits formed by modern rivers and streams. Consists of rounded to subrounded, locally stratified, cobble and pebble gravel, sand and silt, typically associated with braided river channels.

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Qcf FINE-GRAINED COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS. Reworked silt, with minor sand, pebbles and cobbles. Typically found along the base of gentle slopes, as apron-like features, or as blanketing mantle over low hills and ridges beyond the mountain front where it may comprise gelifluction lobes and sheets, and is gradational with other surficial deposits. Forms evenly-sloping surfaces where developed on low bedrock hills and old drift surfaces, and often exhibits horsetail drainage patterns, thaw lakes, patterned ground, and bogs. Typically covered by dense tussock tundra vegetation.

Qcc COARSE-GRAINED COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS. Poorly-sorted, sub-angular to angular, bouldery gravel, with minor amounts of silt as matrix material. Typically occur along the distal portions of talus slopes, and usually comprise blocky lobate gelifluction aprons fringing areas of frost-shattered bedrock.

Qct TALUS, FROST-SHATTERED BEDROCK AND ROCK RUBBLE. Blocky, angular, unsorted rock debris on steep slopes, greater than 25°. Includes minor bedrock outcrops, and forms relatively continuous sheets, or mantles over bedrock.

Qcd DEPOSITS OF ALPINE DEBRIS FANS. Poorly-sorted, angular, clast-supported gravel, boulders, and blocky debris. Matrix content varies from 10-40 percent, and consists mainly of silt, sand and granules. Form steep-fronted fan-shaped features with hummocky surface morphology. Commonly found at the base of short, steep ephemeral tributaries and alpine gullies.

Qca MIXED COLLUVIAL AND ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS. Fine-grained, well-sorted silt with minor sand, gravel and boulders. Form distal portions of colluvial aprons, or wash-out zones at base of colluvial slopes. Commonly associated with polygonal ground, and thaw lakes.

Qcr ROCK-GLACIER DEPOSITS. Poorly-sorted, angular, blocky gravel, and talus, deformed by creep into looping, lobate, and tongue-like features along the base of talus slopes, or within cirque basins.

Qcg GELIFLUCTION DEPOSITS. Poorly-sorted, angular to subangular gravel, sand and silt forming lobate sheets and tongues on most slopes in the foothills zone. Parent material is commonly composed of reworked drift, fine-grained alluvium, or colluvium.

Qlt THAW LAKE DEPOSITS. Silt with minor sand and gravel in drained thaw lake basins. Common on drift surfaces of Sagavanirktok and Anutuvuk age north of the Echooka River. May be mantled by tundra mat or peaty deposits.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

Qde DRIFT OF ECHOOKA AGE. Poorly sorted, nonstratified, boulder and cobble gravel, usually matrix supported. Clasts are typically sub-angular to rounded, striated, and faceted, but nonstriated clasts also present in varying amounts. Associated with well-defined, fresh appearing kettle and kame topography, ice-stagnation drift, and various types of moraines, including ground moraine, lateral moraine, and terminal moraine. May include varying amounts of outwash, and loess. Lateral moraine limits often mantled by colluvial aprons, gelifluction lobes, talus, and alluvial fan sediment. Also includes colluviated and reworked drift on relatively steep slopes.

Qdi DRIFT OF ITKILLIK AGE. Poorly sorted, nonstratified, boulder and cobble gravel, usually matrix supported. Associated with broad-crested partially subdued lateral and terminal moraine, ice-stagnation topography, and partially filled, or drained kettles. Drift limits are typically sharp and well-defined, but modified by gelifluction. Moraine footslopes are commonly mantled by gelifluction aprons, whereas moraine crests usually exhibit nonsorted circles, frost boils, and localized deflation pavements that lack ventifacts.

Qds DRIFT OF SAGAVANIRKTOK AGE. Poorly sorted, non-stratified, cobble and boulder gravel, matrix supported, containing abundant rounded to subangular, striated and faceted clasts. Associated with very broad, even-crested, highly modified moraine ridges north of the mountain front. Hummocky morainal morphology is rarely preserved, and kettles tend to be absent or significantly enlarged due to thermal erosion of permafrost. Moraine ridges are typically featureless, with smooth, low-relief flanking slopes (<10 degrees), that have been significantly modified by gelifluction, formation of patterned ground, and secondary drainage development. Erratic boulders within drift are rare, except for occasional limestone boulders and clasts found on moraine slopes or along deflated moraine summits. Commonly mantled by continuous tussock tundra mat.

Qda DRIFT OF ANAKTUVUK AGE. Highly modified, subdued, low relief, drift remnants and patchy, discontinuous moraine, interrupted by thaw lakes, fens, strangmoor, and boggy areas. Forms poorly-defined drift lobes traceable to at least 38 km beyond the range front, where exposures along the Ivishak and Echooka Rivers reveal 1-2 m of reworked till over bedrock. Till consists of poorly-sorted, matrix-supported cobble gravel, partially reworked by gelifluction, containing numerous striated and faceted limestone clasts.

Qdu DRIFT, UNDIFFERENTIATED. Isolated patches of moraine, typically found along the interfluves of tributaries to Gilead Creek, and the Ivishak and Echooka Rivers. Relation to major drift units unknown, or uncertain. Morphology and composition variable, depending on degree of preservation and composition of drift.