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The mafic lavas produced high-alumina, intrinsically homogeneous deposits that are characterized by ground units and flows of different thicknesses, by location, petrology, and stratigraphy and occur along a zone parallel to the Aleutian Arc trend. None show evidence of activity into historic times and similar erosional features suggest they were active after the Pleistocene glaciation record. Samples are smaller and rarer. These admixed crystal clasts have strong control on the whole rock composition (Roach, 1997). The presence of lavas such as the plagioclase-sphaleritic lavas of Pukalluk one (Qp) or the plagioclase-olivine olivine cumulates and mafic andesites (Qov) are indicators of centers that continued to grow and erupt after the last glacial period. The mafic lavas of the Aleutian arc have occurred since the Makahkin volcanic field since the close of the

2009 and 2010, it is possible that the volcanic field is dominated by the 2,036-m-high gullied Makuhiki Volcano *ventralato*, but also includes a series of smaller, older volcanoes. The Makuhiki Volcano: a southwest-trending flat figure on the north side of Makuhiki Bay, 10 km from the coast. The volcanic field is scattered across the northern part of Unalaska Island. The topographic belt of basalt

weathering, or erosion between flow units suggests that the andesite was deposited as a single unit and was not subsequently eroded. Dike 1, a 10-m-wide, 10-m-thick andesitic dike, is 100 m long and 10 m wide. It is composed of andesitic lavas and pyroclastic rocks (Nye and others, 1984). The bulk of the older Makuhai lavas (Qom) were most likely erupted from the summit area of stratovolcanoes where necks of some of the volcanoes still appear along the northwest and west edge of the summit area (Widera, 1994). We used the 10-m-wide, 10-m-thick andesitic dike (Dike 1) as a small-scale marker to correlate the Makuhai lavas around Driftwood Valley. The vent topologies, and pyroclastic flows that form the 1,050–1,400-ha Pukahai cone and ejecta apron (Qpv, Qpc, Qpy) are approximately

between Table Mountain and Wide Bay cone.

2. Toward the base of the Plinianite, a dramatic change in the eruptive scenario is indicated by a change of high-temperature, basaltic to andesitic lavas to satellite vents from Pukahai Cone to Wide Bay cone. Individual eruptive centers contain remarkably similar lavas but show some diversity from center to center.

3. Most contain crystal xenocrysts and glomerocrysts which are out of equilibrium with the melt. This suggests a series of small-scale, short-lived magma chambers experiencing intrusion and disruption from more primitive

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