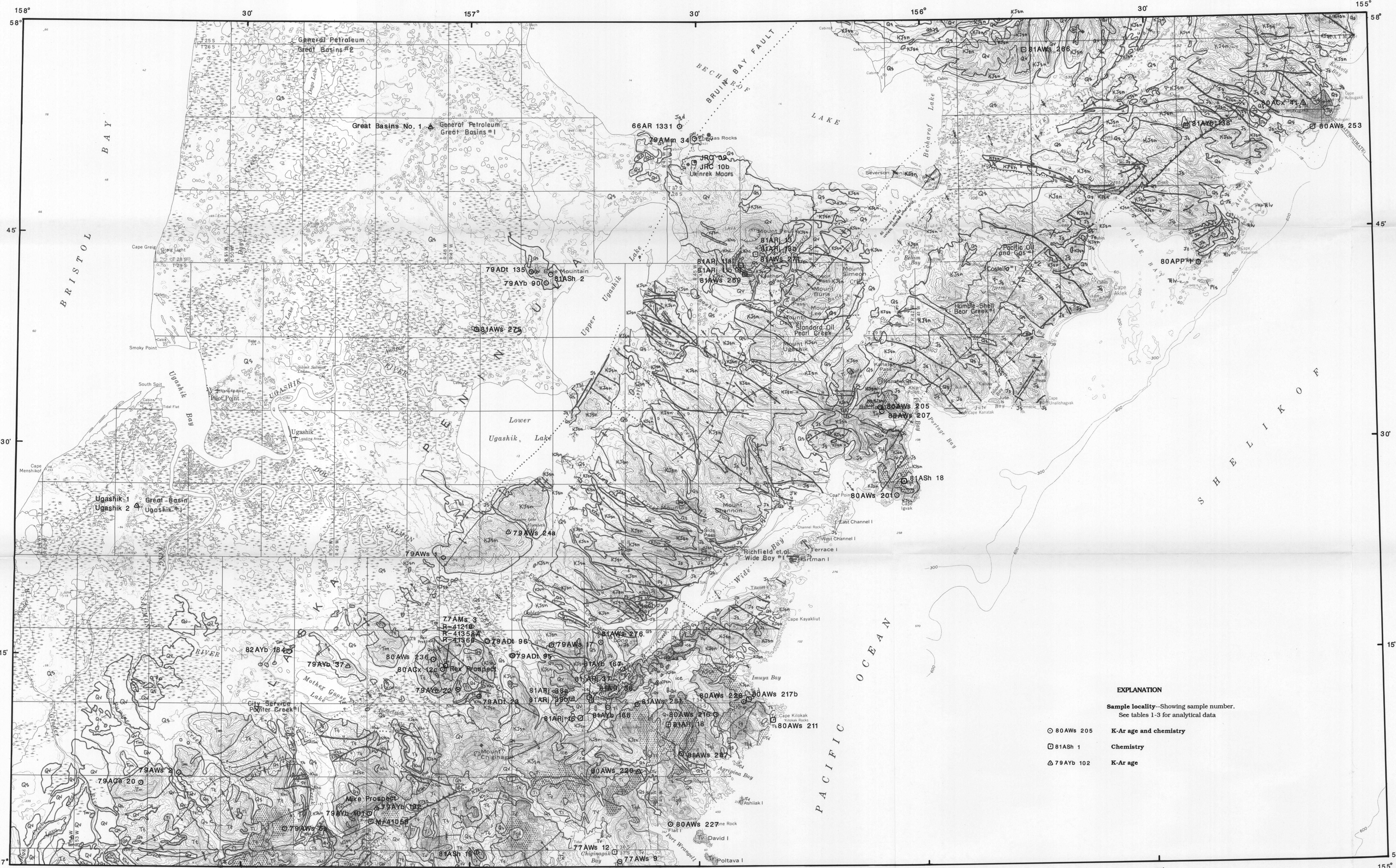


Explanatory pamphlet accompanies map



CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

| SURFICIAL DEPOSITS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS | VOLCANIC ROCKS | INTRUSIVE ROCKS | Geological Period |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Qs | Qv | | Holocene and Pleistocene |
| Tbl | Tv | Tqd | Pliocene to Oligocene |
| | Tm | | Oligocene and Eocene |
| Tr | | | Eocene and Paleocene |
| Khc | | | Upper Cretaceous |
| KJsn | | | Lower Cretaceous and Upper Jurassic |
| Js | | | Middle Jurassic |
| Jk | | Jqd | Lower Jurassic |
| Jt | | | Upper Triassic |
| Pls | | | Upper Permian |

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

- Qs** Surficial deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Unconsolidated alluvium, alluvial fans, and glacial, marine, lake, swamp, collan, and landslide deposits; mainly silt, sand, gravel, pumice, and rock fragments
- Tbl** Bear Lake Formation (Miocene)—Sandstone, siltstone, shale, minor coal, and conglomerate; nonmarine
- Tr** Tolsted Formation (Eocene and Paleocene)—Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, coal, and tuff; dominantly volcanoclastic and nonmarine
- Khc** Hoodoo and Chignik Formations, undivided (Upper Cretaceous)—Hoodoo Formation: dark rhythmically-bedded siltstone and shale, minor thin sandstone; deep-water marine. Chignik Formation: sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, and shale; mainly shallow marine
- KJsn** Stanlukovich and Naknek Formations, undivided (Lower Cretaceous and Upper Jurassic)—Stanolukovich Formation of Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous age: thin-bedded feldspathic sandstone, commonly laumontitic; minor siltstone and shale. Naknek Formation of Late Jurassic age: thin-bedded sandstone, siltstone, and dark shale with limestone concretions in upper part. Massive arkosic sandstone and conglomerate in lower part; abundant granitic- and metamorphic-rock clasts in conglomerate. Upper part marine; lower part nonmarine fluvial
- Js** Shellkof Formation (Middle Jurassic)—Dark siltstone and shale with limestone concretions, sandstone, and conglomerate; nonmarine to near-shore marine, and deep-water turbidite
- Jk** Kialagvik Formation (Middle and Lower Jurassic)—Sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and shale; mainly shallow-water marine
- Jt** Talkeetna Formation (Lower Jurassic)—Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, and limestone; minor bedded tuff
- Pls** Limestone (Upper Permian)—Light-gray massive crystalline limestone

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

- Plv** Limestone and volcanic rocks (Upper Triassic)—Light- to dark-gray, thin-bedded to massive limestone, limestone conglomerate, and basalt

VOLCANIC ROCKS

- Qv** Volcanic rocks (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Block and ash flows, debris flows, volcanic mud flows, cinder cones, and andesitic and dacitic lava flows; includes minor hypabyssal rocks
- Tv** Volcanic rocks (Pliocene to Oligocene)—Basalt, andesite, and dacite lava flows, volcanic breccia, and rubble flows; locally includes hypabyssal rocks
- Tm** Meshik Formation (Oligocene and Eocene)—Basalt flows, volcanic rubble flows, and lahars; locally minor volcanogenic sedimentary rocks

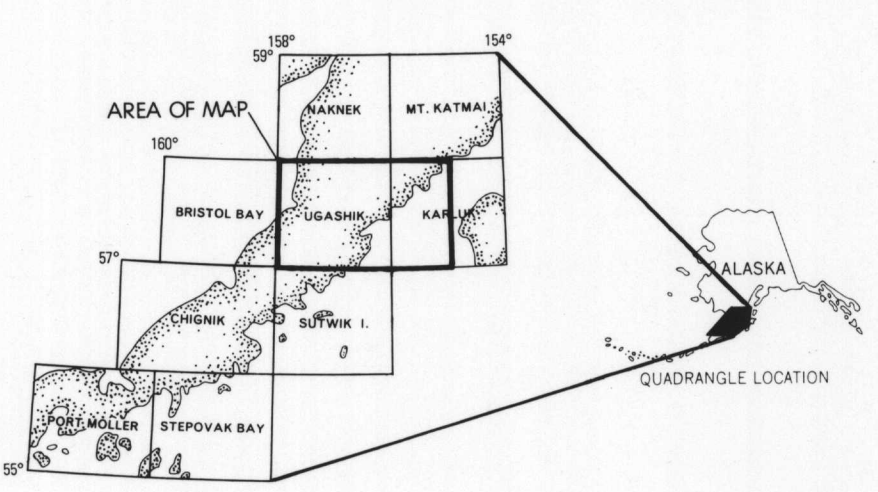
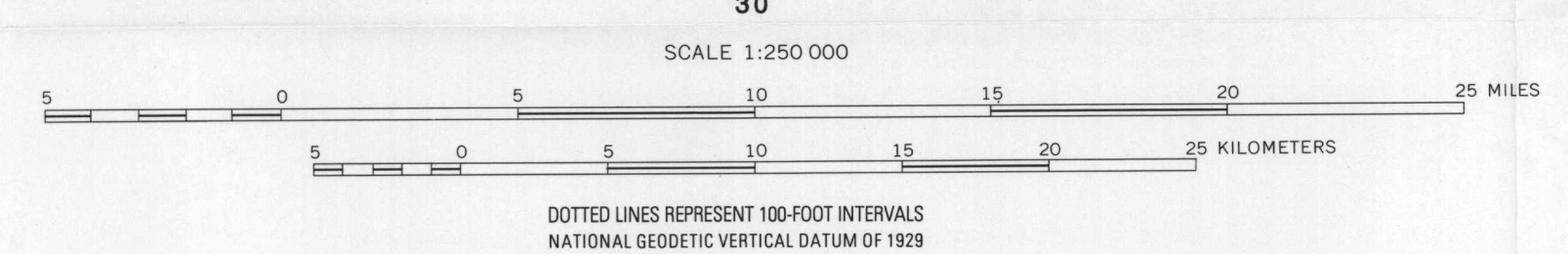
INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- Tqd** Quartz diorite (Pliocene to Oligocene)—Agripina Bay pluton; hornblende-biotite and pyroxene-biotite quartz diorite; medium to coarse grained
- Ti** Intrusive rocks (Pliocene to Oligocene)—Diorite, quartz diorite, hypabyssal andesite and dacite
- Jqd** Quartz diorite (Middle and Lower Jurassic)—Medium to coarse grained, hornblende and biotite bearing; part of the Alaska-Aleutian Range batholith

EXPLANATION

Sample locality—Showing sample number. See tables 1-3 for analytical data

- 80AWs 205 K-Ar age and chemistry
- 81ASH 1 Chemistry
- △ 79AYb 102 K-Ar age



MAP AND TABLES SHOWING GEOCHRONOLOGY AND WHOLE-ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY OF SELECTED SAMPLES, UGASHIK AND PART OF KARLUK QUADRANGLES, ALASKA

By
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1992