

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

The map depicts deposits thought to be about 1 or more years old. The units are described as follows:

- Denizine Lake moraine:** A large, irregularly shaped moraine consisting of a wide, low ridge with a flat top and steep, eroded sides. It is composed of a variety of sedimentary materials, including silt, clay, and sand.
- Seven-thirty lake moraine:** A smaller, more linear moraine with a distinct, slightly elevated crest. It is primarily composed of silt and clay.
- Threemile Creek and Fourteen-lake moraine:** These are smaller, more localized moraine features, often appearing as low ridges or hummocks. They are composed of similar sedimentary materials to the larger moraines.
- Bluberry Hill moraine:** A prominent, rounded moraine feature with a well-defined crest and a smooth, eroded surface. It is composed of fine-grained sediments.
- Upper Chitina:** A series of smaller, more irregular moraine features, often appearing as low, rounded hills or ridges. They are composed of similar sedimentary materials.

The map also shows various other geological features, including alluvial deposits, colluvial and landslide deposits, and bog and pond deposits. The map is overlaid with a coordinate grid and includes a scale bar.

GENERALIZED CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

This section provides a detailed correlation of the geological units shown on the map. It lists the units and their relative positions, along with a brief description of their characteristics.

- Denizine Lake moraine:** This unit is the largest and most prominent feature on the map. It is composed of a variety of sedimentary materials, including silt, clay, and sand. It is generally considered to be the oldest of the moraines shown on the map.
- Seven-thirty lake moraine:** This unit is a smaller, more linear moraine. It is primarily composed of silt and clay. It is generally considered to be younger than the Denizine Lake moraine.
- Threemile Creek and Fourteen-lake moraine:** These units are smaller, more localized moraine features. They are composed of similar sedimentary materials to the larger moraines. They are generally considered to be younger than the Seven-thirty lake moraine.
- Bluberry Hill moraine:** This unit is a prominent, rounded moraine feature. It is composed of fine-grained sediments. It is generally considered to be younger than the Seven-thirty lake moraine.
- Upper Chitina:** This unit consists of a series of smaller, more irregular moraine features. They are composed of similar sedimentary materials. They are generally considered to be the youngest of the moraines shown on the map.

The correlation is based on field observations and the relative positions of the moraines. It is important to note that the ages of these moraines are not precisely known, and the correlation is based on relative dating.



Figure 1.—Map of upper Cook Inlet region showing relationships of northeastern and northwestern quarters of Tyonek A-4 quadrangle (light gray rectangles) to selected physiographic and geographic features of region. Modified from Smith and others, 1983.

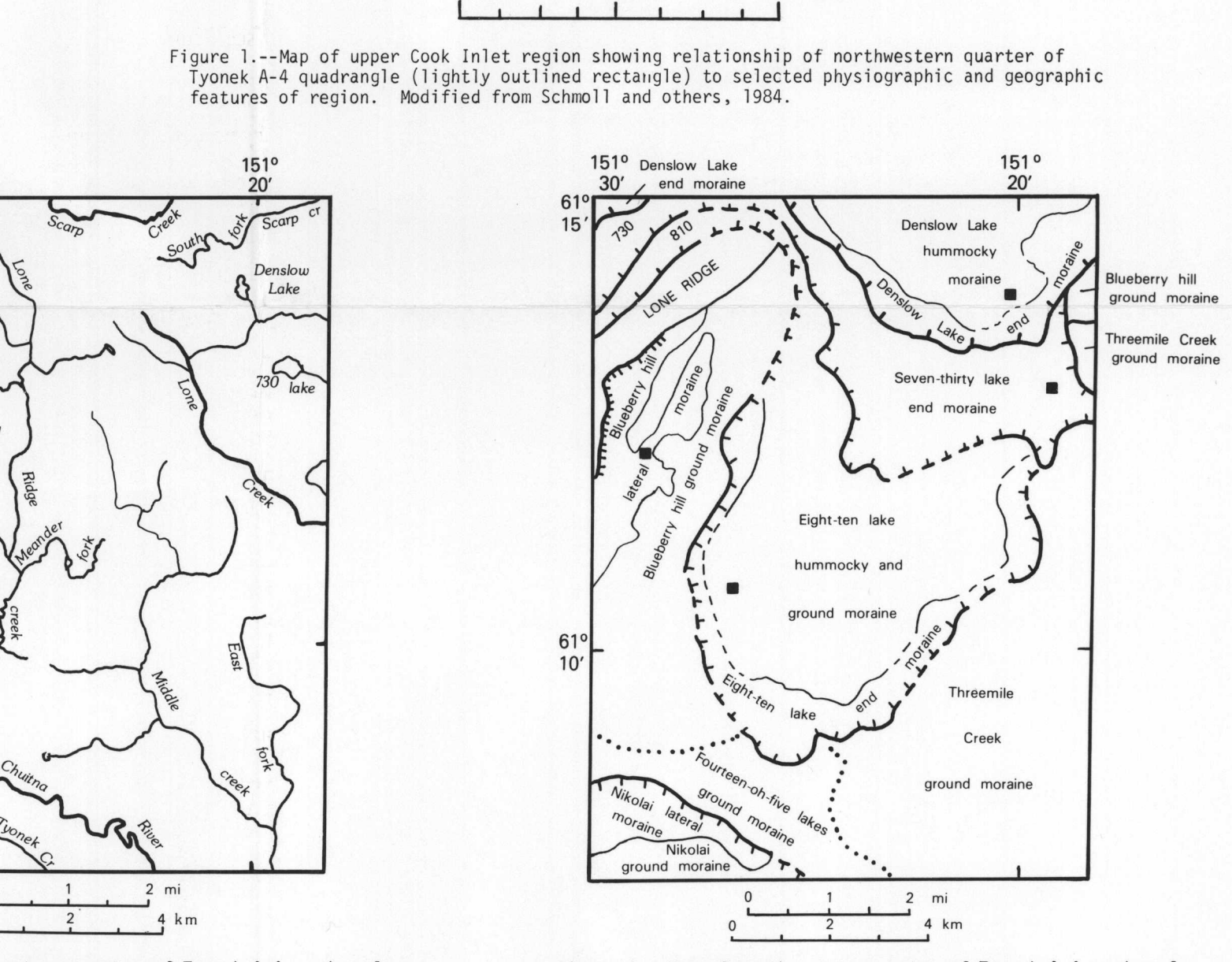


Figure 2.—Map of northwestern quarter of Tyonek A-4 quadrangle showing relationships of moraine deposits to selected physiographic and geographic features of region. Modified from Smith and others, 1983.

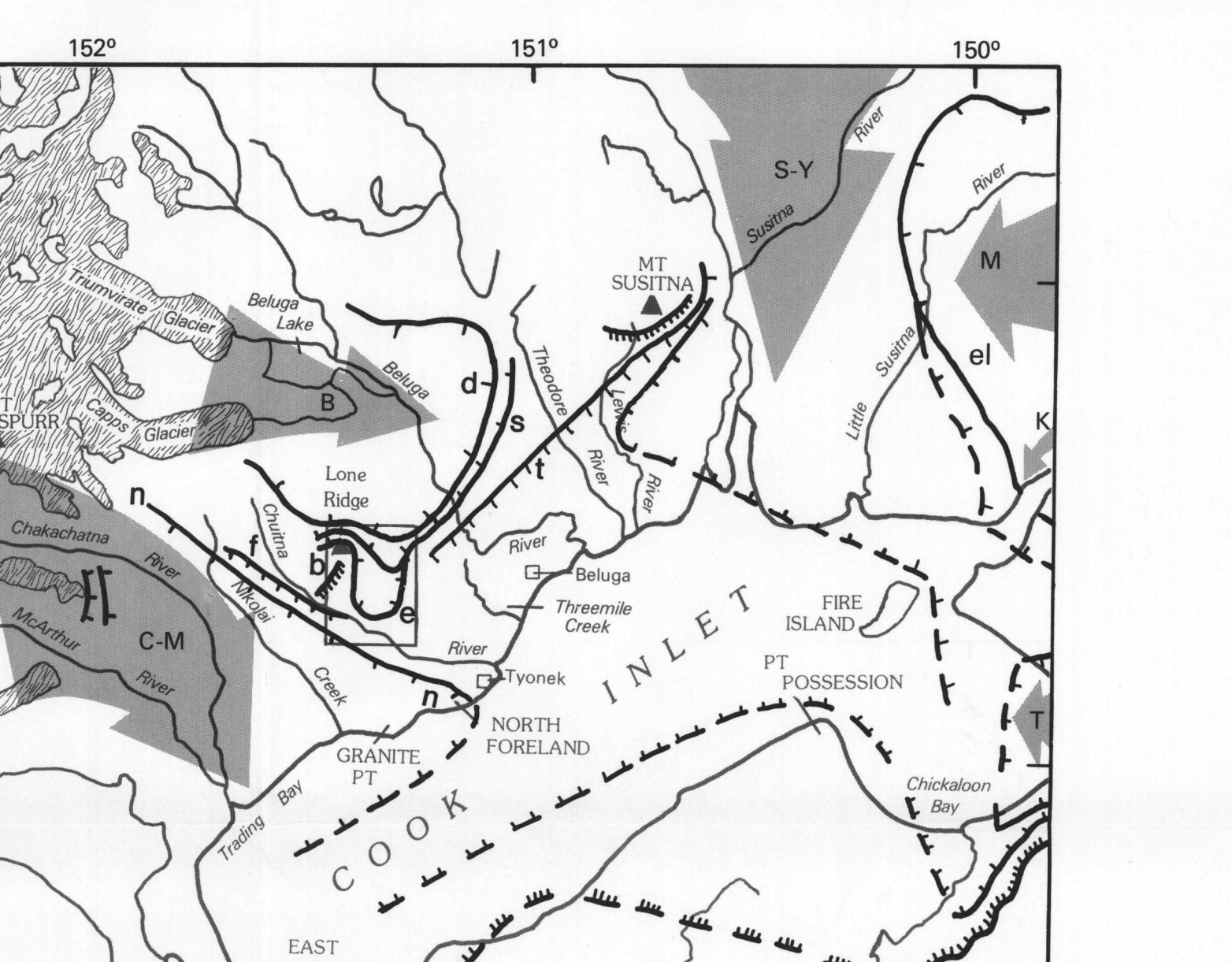


Figure 3.—Map of northeastern quarter of Tyonek A-4 quadrangle showing relationships of moraine deposits to selected physiographic and geographic features of region. Modified from Smith and others, 1983.

INTRODUCTION

The Denzine Lake moraine (Fig. 1) is the largest and most prominent feature on the map. It is composed of a variety of sedimentary materials, including silt, clay, and sand. It is generally considered to be the oldest of the moraines shown on the map.

The Seven-thirty lake moraine (Fig. 2) is a smaller, more linear moraine. It is primarily composed of silt and clay. It is generally considered to be younger than the Denizine Lake moraine.

The Threemile Creek and Fourteen-lake moraine (Fig. 3) are smaller, more localized moraine features. They are composed of similar sedimentary materials to the larger moraines. They are generally considered to be younger than the Seven-thirty lake moraine.

The Bluberry Hill moraine (Fig. 4) is a prominent, rounded moraine feature. It is composed of fine-grained sediments. It is generally considered to be younger than the Seven-thirty lake moraine.

The Upper Chitina (Fig. 5) consists of a series of smaller, more irregular moraine features. They are composed of similar sedimentary materials. They are generally considered to be the youngest of the moraines shown on the map.

The map also shows various other geological features, including alluvial deposits, colluvial and landslide deposits, and bog and pond deposits. The map is overlaid with a coordinate grid and includes a scale bar.

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The correlation is based on field observations and the relative positions of the moraines. It is important to note that the ages of these moraines are not precisely known, and the correlation is based on relative dating.

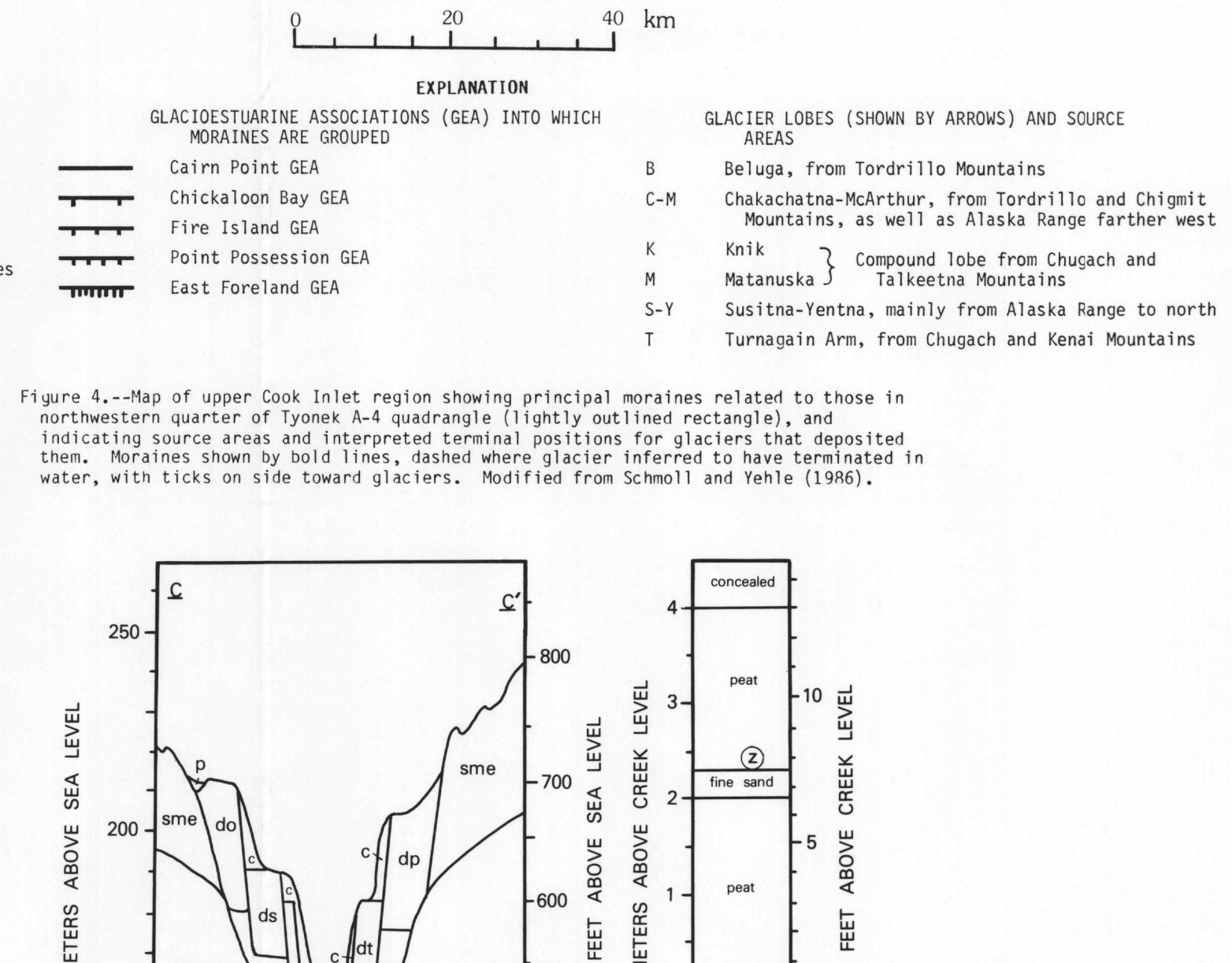


Figure 4.—Map of upper Cook Inlet region showing relationships of moraine deposits to selected physiographic and geographic features of region. Modified from Smith and others, 1983.

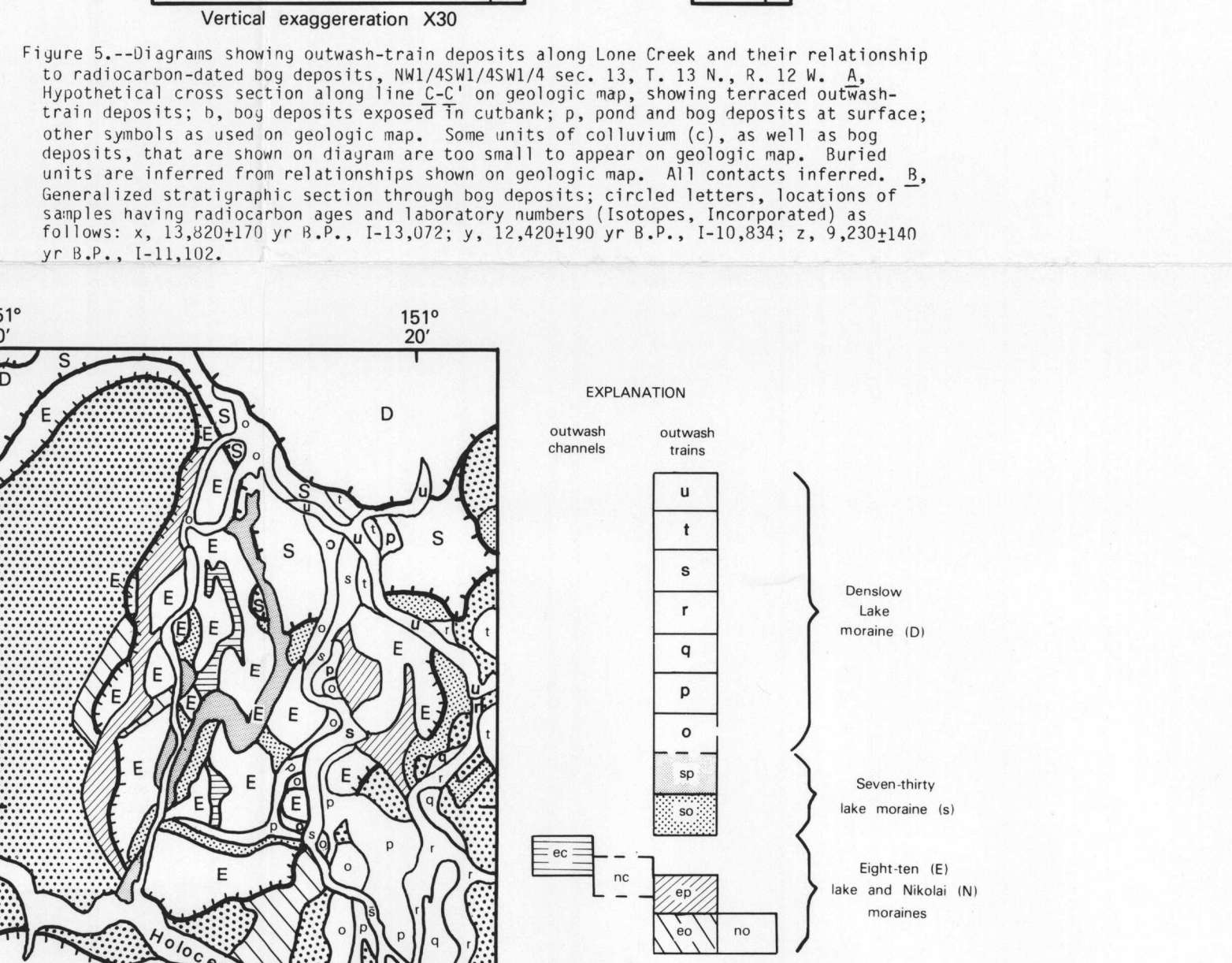


Figure 5.—Map of northwestern quarter of Tyonek A-4 quadrangle showing relationships of moraine deposits to selected physiographic and geographic features of region. Modified from Smith and others, 1983.

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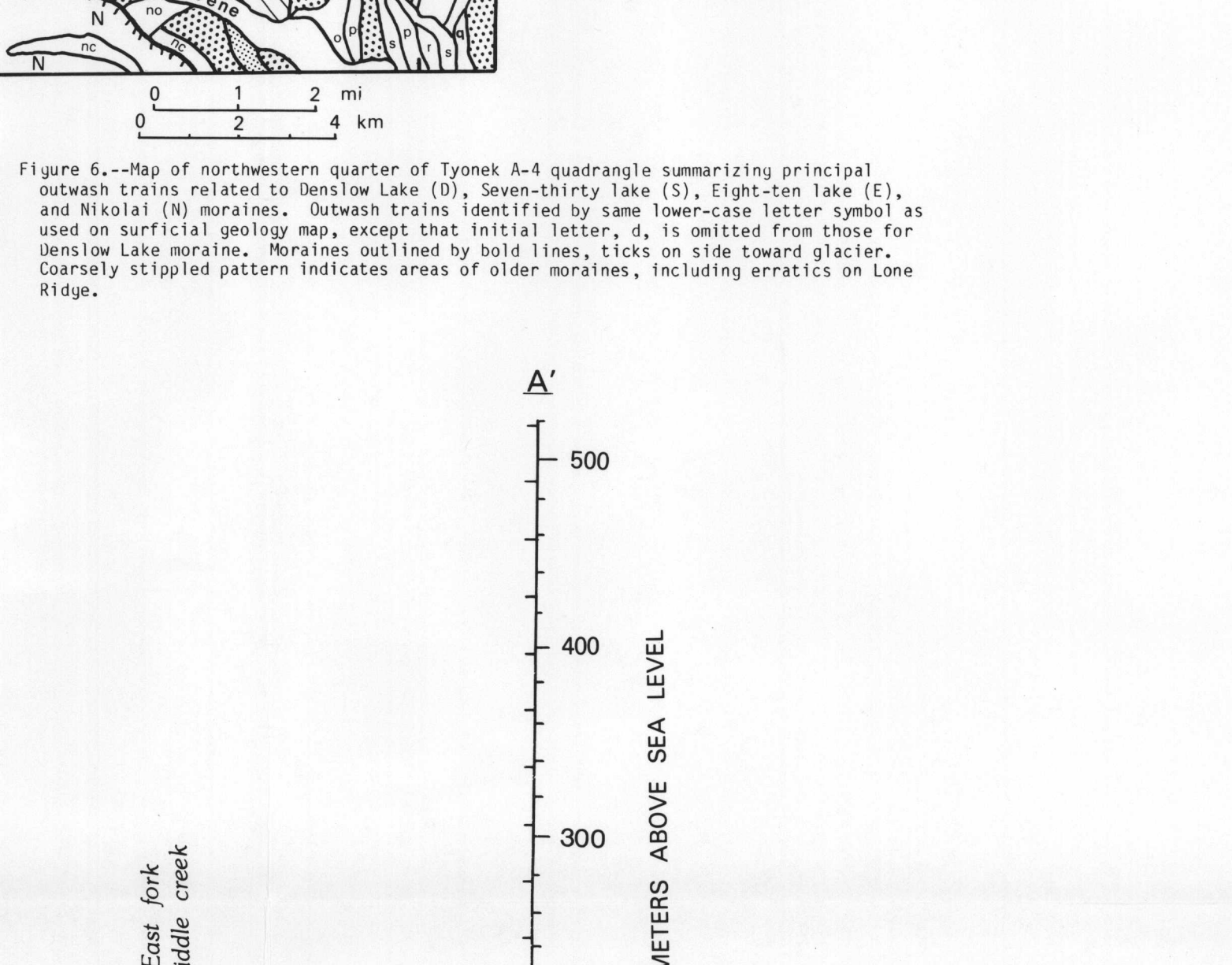


Figure 6.—Map of northeastern quarter of Tyonek A-4 quadrangle showing relationships of moraine deposits to selected physiographic and geographic features of region. Modified from Smith and others, 1983.

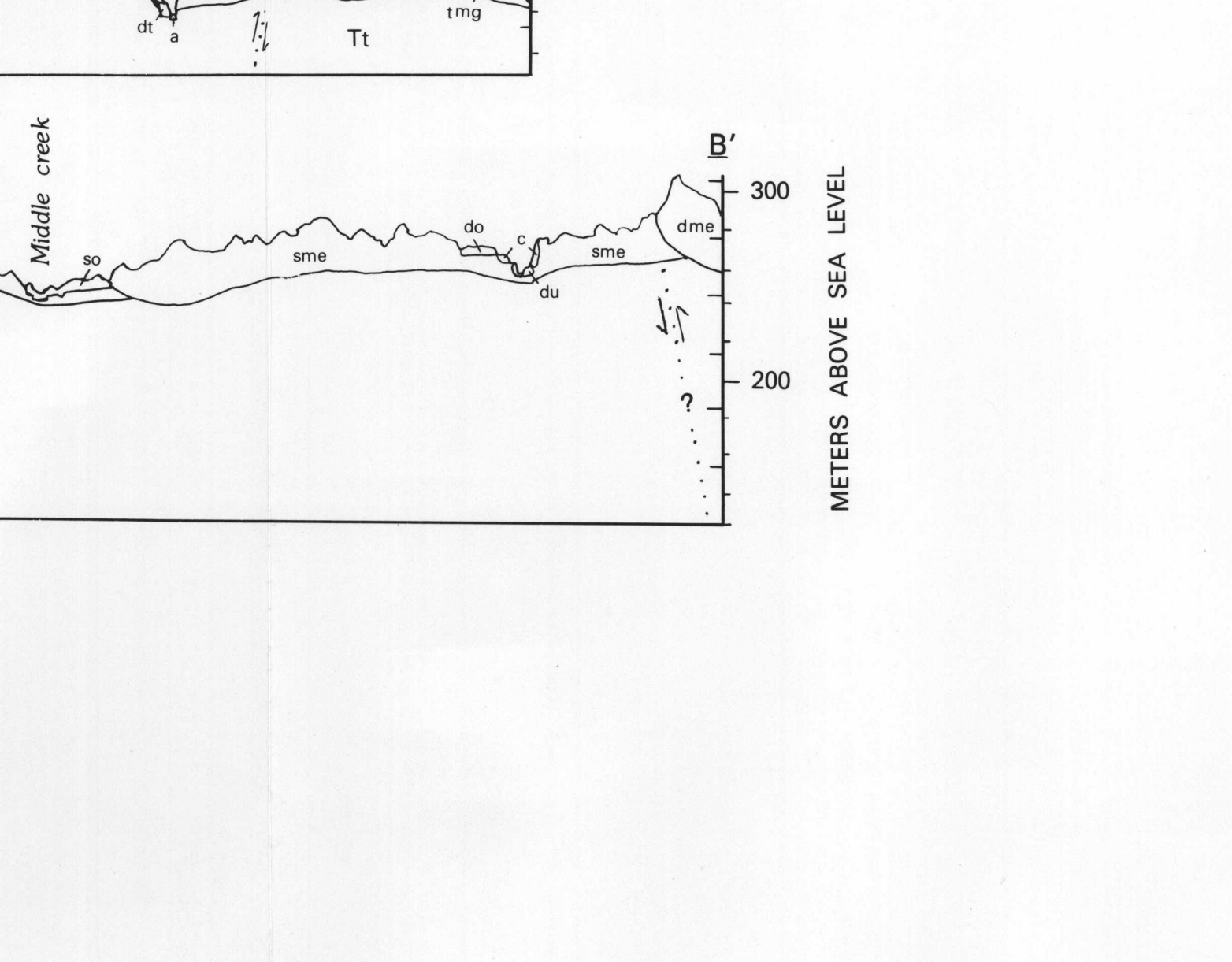


Figure 7.—Map of northwestern quarter of Tyonek A-4 quadrangle showing relationships of moraine deposits to selected physiographic and geographic features of region. Modified from Smith and others, 1983.