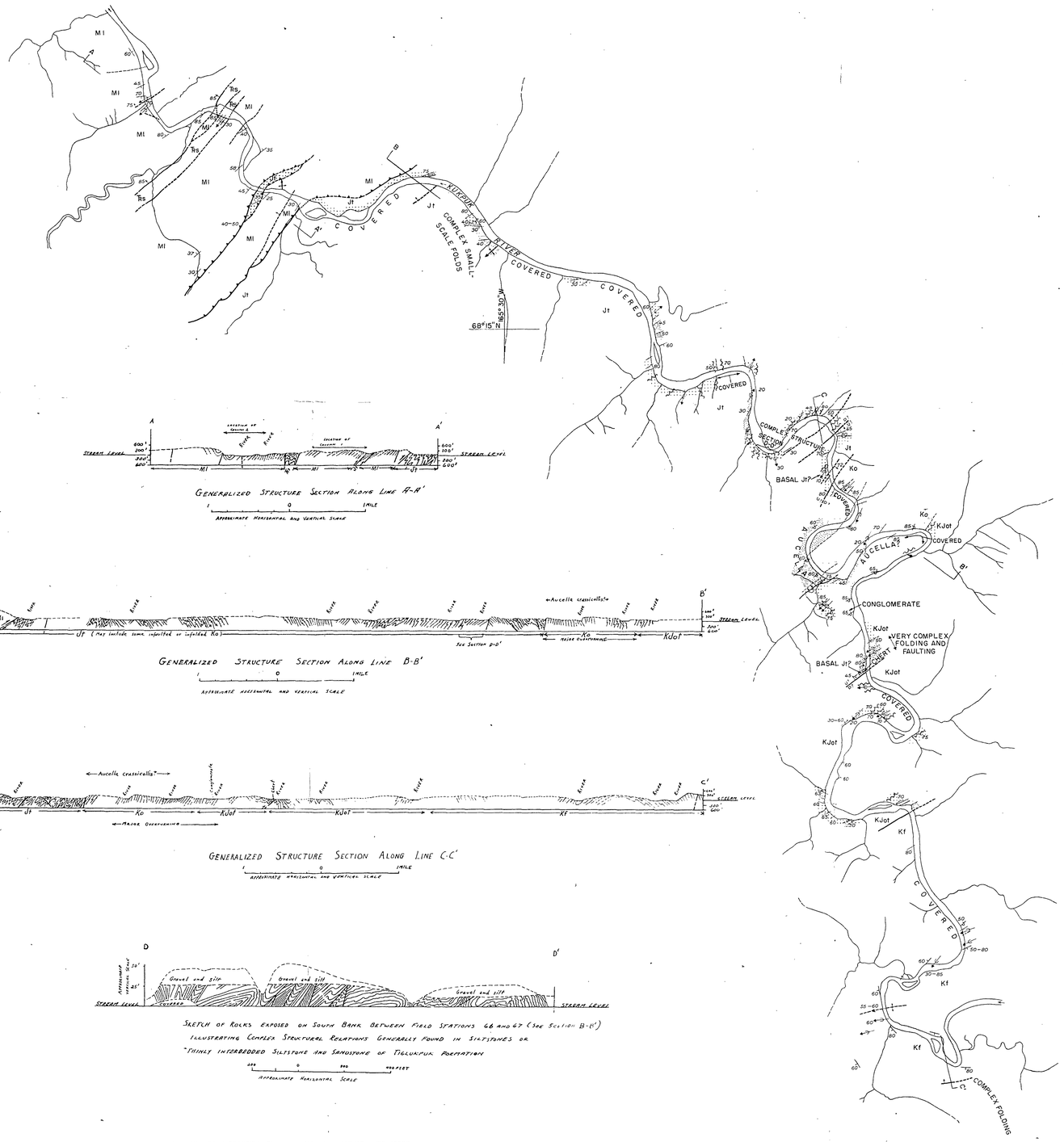
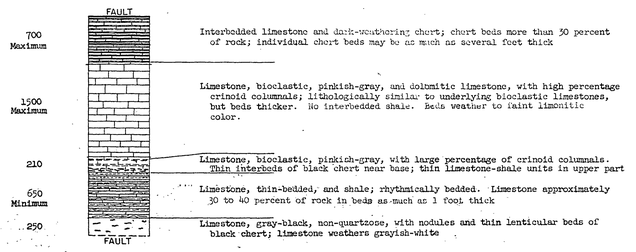
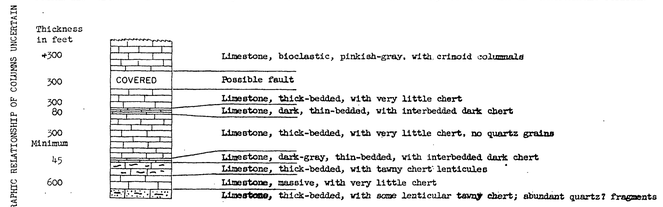


COLUMN I. SEQUENCE IN LISBURNE GROUP BELIEVED TO BE IN NORMAL STRATIGRAPHIC ORDER



STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP OF COLUMNS UNCERTAIN

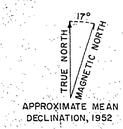
COLUMN II. SEQUENCE IN LISBURNE GROUP, PROBABLY IN NORMAL STRATIGRAPHIC ORDER, BUT OF UNCERTAIN STRATIGRAPHIC POSITION



GEOLOGIC STRIP MAP AND STRUCTURE SECTIONS OF PART OF KUKPUK RIVER,

By

C.L. Sainsbury and R.H. Campbell



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EXPLANATION

Lower Cretaceous — CRETACEOUS

Kf — Fortress Mountain(?) formation

Interbedded sandstone and shale. Rhythmic repetition of beds in part, but predominantly sandstone beds averaging 1 foot thick. Some sandstone and shale beds highly calcareous. Bottom markings very well developed. Carbonized plant fragments common. Calcareous sandstones weather buff to reddish-brown, secondary quartz on joint fractures diagnostic. Shale highly micaceous, has distinct greenish to bluish tinge. Overlies Okpikruak with no distinct lithologic break

Ko — Okpikruak(?) formation

Includes siltstone and (or) shale, grayish-black to black, with thin beds of graywacke; rhythmically interbedded sandstone and grayish-black siltstone and (or) shale in beds averaging ½-1 inch thick; and sandstone in beds averaging 6-8 inches thick with thin beds and partings of shaly siltstone and lenses of fine conglomerate. Much of the sandstone crossbedded, displays distinct pale greenish-gray tinge on fresh and weathered surfaces; beds faintly calcareous. Overlies Tiglukpuk formation with no distinct lithologic break

KJot — Okpikruak(?) and Tiglukpuk(?) formations, undifferentiated — JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

Includes siltstone and (or) shale, with thin beds of sandstone; interbedded sandstone and siltstone or shale; and sandstone with thin beds of siltstone

Jt — Tiglukpuk(?) formation — JURASSIC

Includes non-calcareous sandstone in beds more than 5 inches thick with interbedded gray to grayish-black **siltstone,** locally crossbedded, some carbonized plant fragments and angular fragments of gray chert and shale; interbedded grayish-black siltstone and sandstone, non-calcareous, in rhythmic beds that average less than 4 inches thick, sandstone-siltstone ratio about 1:1, bottom markings common, thin beds of ironstone in places. Basal shale and (or) siltstone, greenish-gray to gray, locally calcareous, with interbedded non-calcareous sandstone; lowermost part appears serpentinous where sheared; reddish-brown weathering ellipsoidal siltstone concretions common; bedded gray to grayish-green chert in upper(?) part of lower shale or siltstone unit

Ŧs — Shublik formation — TRIASSIC

Argillite and chert, thin-bedded, greenish-gray to gray, and *Monotis*-bearing limestone and cherty limestone

Ml — Lisburne group — MISSISSIPPIAN

Includes limestone and dolomitic limestone with or without chert, interbedded dark limestone and black shale, and interbedded limestone and bedded chert

Predominantly shale or siltstone with minor amounts of sandstone

Interbedded shale or siltstone and sandstone in approximately equal amounts

Predominantly sandstone with minor amounts of siltstone or shale

Lithology of Tiglukpuk and Okpukruak formations shown on map by above patterns

Contact

Dashed where gradational, inferred, or approximately located; dotted where concealed. Patterns on each side designate general lithologic type

Fault showing dip

Dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed. U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

Low-angle thrust fault, showing dip

Saw teeth on side of upper plate; dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed

Anticline

Showing trace of axial plane and bearing and plunge of axis; dashed where approximately located

Overturned anticline

Showing trace of axial plane and direction of dip of limbs; dashed where concealed

Plunge of minor anticline

Plunge of minor syncline

Strike and dip of beds

Strike and dip of overturned beds

Strike of vertical beds

Generalized strike and dip of crenulated beds

Crenulated beds dipping to either side over ranges shown

All exposures examined are on left bank of river

This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with U. S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature