

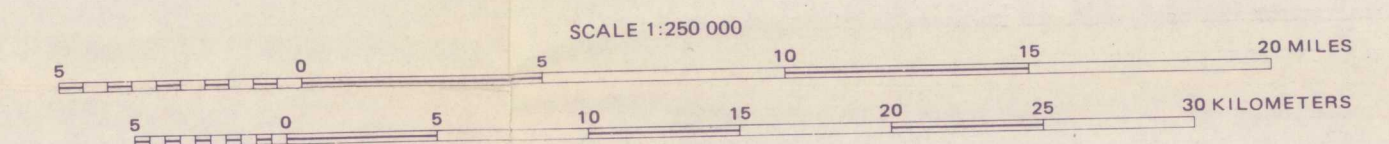


LOCALITIES OF BEDROCK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING GEOLOGIC MAPPING

J.R. Riehle, E.A. Bailey, S.E. Church, and M.E. Yount--1989

Base from U.S. Geologic Survey Afognak and Naknek, 1952, Mount Katmai, 1951, with minor revisions 1972.

Geologic base from Riehle and others (1987), U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-593



GEOLOGIC MAP SYMBOLS

- Contact—Dashed where inferred or approximately located
- - - Fault—Dashed where inferred or approximately located; dotted where concealed; queried where uncertain. Dip/south side, Down/downtown side
- Thrust or reverse fault—Sawtooth on upper plate; bar with number indicates dip of fault plane
- Anticlinal axis—Showing direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed; queried where existence uncertain
- ↔ Measured strike and dip of beds
- ± Approximate strike and dip of beds
- ⊥ Strike and dip of foliation
- ⊙ Horizontal bedding
- ▬ Dike
- Quaternary volcanic vent
- ▭ Area of alteration

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qs Surficial deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Unconsolidated to poorly consolidated alluvial, colluvial, glacial, marine, lacustrine, and eolian deposits. Locally includes extensive redeposited pumice and ash initially deposited during the 1912 Katmai eruption
- Q1s Landslide deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Nonsorted, nonstratified coarse angular rubble forming lobate masses
- Ts Sedimentary rocks (Tertiary)—Poorly to moderately well indurated. Fluvial sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate; larger clasts consist of such plutonic and volcanic rocks of local derivation
- Th Hemlock Conglomerate (Oligocene)—Poorly indurated fluvial conglomerate, pale brown surfaceous sandstone, siltstone, shale, coal, and tuff. Age is late Oligocene
- Tc Copper Lake Formation (Tertiary)—Massive, well indurated, polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone. Age is early Tertiary
- Kk Kaguyak Formation (Late Cretaceous)—Upper part consists of interbedded siltstone and graded greenish sandstone that represent the upper and middle members of a submarine fan. Lower part consists of thinly bedded siltstone and some thin limestone beds and includes abundant ammonites, pelecypods, and limestone concretions
- Kp Pednar Formation (Early Cretaceous)—Thick-bedded grey sandstone and minor amounts of siltstone and shale that contain ammonites of Albian age
- Kh Horeween Formation (Early Cretaceous)—Calcareous sandstone and siltstone, thinly bedded, light- to dark-olive grey
- Ks Stanukovich Formation (Early Cretaceous)—Siltstone, shale, and thinly bedded, fine-grained, feldspathic and laumontitic brown sandstone
- Jn Naknek Formation (Late Jurassic)—Main sedimentary rock-unit of the map area, consisting of sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, and dark shale. Divided into five members (not mapped here), from oldest to youngest: massive conglomerate and thin-bedded sandstone member; siltstone member with limestone concretions; thinly bedded sandstone and siltstone member; massive conglomerate member; and pliocene member
- Jt Talkeetna Formation (Early Jurassic)—Lava flows, breccias, and lahars locally interbedded with volcanoclastic sandstone, conglomerate, and shale. Includes sills of uncertain ages. Metamorphosed to non-calcic epidiote-actinolite assemblages suggestive of lower greenschist facies

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

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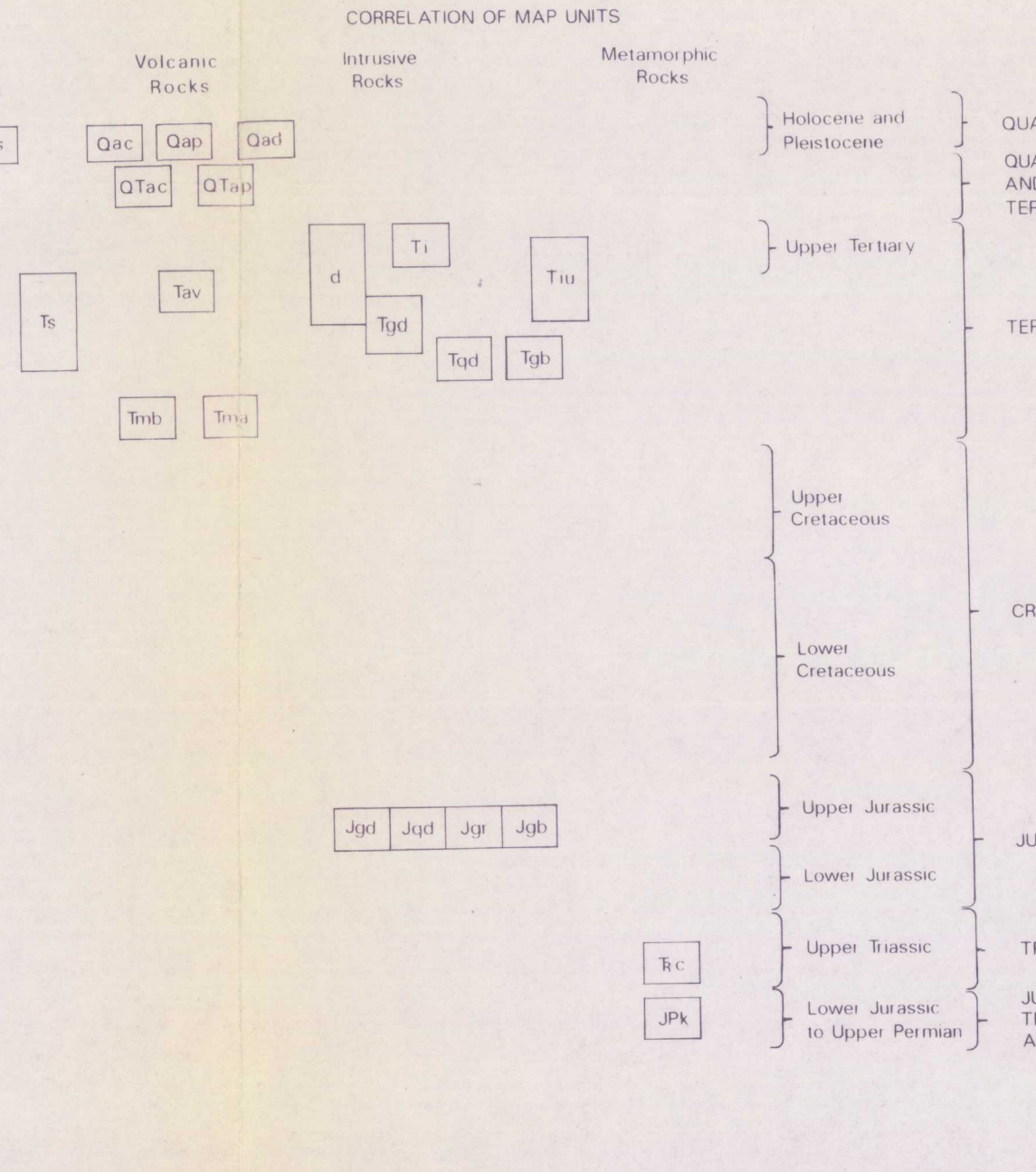
INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- Ik Kanishka Formation (Late Triassic)—Slightly to moderately recrystallized, non-fossiliferous limestone
- Younger deposits and rocks of Aleutian volcanic arc
- Qsp Pyroclastic-flow deposits (Holocene)—Poorly sorted, variably indurated deposits of ash, vitrophyric blocks, and (or) pumiceous lapilli. Comprises the 1912 ash flow of Katmai (Navarupta) and the Holocene block-and-ash flows of Kaguyak caldera
- Qsd Domes (Holocene)—Domes of dacitic or rhyolitic composition
- Qsc Younger central-vent deposits and rocks (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Lava flows, tuffs, and breccias dominantly of andesitic composition but locally including lava flows of low-silica dacitic composition, airfall deposits of andesitic to rhyolitic composition on Broken Mountain and Broken Mountain, and scoria cones of basaltic composition
- Q1sp Pyroclastic-flow deposits (Pleistocene and late Tertiary)—Poorly sorted, variably indurated deposits of ash, vitrophyric blocks, and/or pumiceous lapilli. Primary compositions are uncertain owing to alteration but probably range from andesitic to dacitic
- Q1sc Older central-vent deposits and rocks (Pleistocene and late Tertiary)—Lava flows, breccias, and domes of andesitic and dacitic composition. Locally moderate to extensive alteration associated with fossil fumaroles (e.g., bleaching to light red or yellow shades)
- Tav Older volcanic rocks of Aleutian volcanic arc (late Tertiary)—Breccias, lava flows, sills, and local pyroclastic and epiclastic tuffs of late Tertiary volcanic fields located southeast of the Aleutian Range crest and extending from the Katmai River to Kukav Bay. Dominantly of andesitic and dacitic composition. Propylitic alteration is extensive and argillic or potassic alteration is locally intensive, such as near contacts with hypabyssal intrusive rocks of unit T1
- Volcanic rocks of Meshik volcanic arc (early Tertiary)—Divided into:
 - Tvb Basaltic lava—Plugs, dikes, and flows of basaltic composition that intrude or overlie rocks of unit T1a
 - Tva Andesitic and dacitic lava flows and breccia—unit also includes local domes or tuffs of rhyolitic(?) composition, now altered to quartz and sericite or kaolinite

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

- d Dikes (Tertiary)—Dikes from 1 m to 20 m wide that occur southeast of the Bruin Bay fault; that is, in rocks no older than the Naknek Formation (Jn). Many are in rocks as young as the Hemlock Conglomerate (Th), however, suggesting that most are middle to late Tertiary to age
- T1 Hypabyssal intrusive rocks of Aleutian volcanic arc (late Tertiary)—Sill-like or cross-cutting subvolcanic intrusive bodies generally less than 10 to 20 km in outcrop area, as well as larger plutonic bodies such as those beneath Fourpeaked volcano or along the Aleutian Range crest east of Serpent Tongue Glacier. Fine-grained, porphyritic to equigranular rocks that consist dominantly of granodiorite or tonalite and minor quartz diorite
- T1u Hypabyssal intrusive rocks, undivided (Tertiary)—Intrusive bodies ranging from small plugs and sills to plutons exposed over 25 such as 20 sq km. Rocks are fine to medium-grained, commonly porphyritic, and consist chiefly of quartz diorite or tonalite
- T1d Grandiorite (Tertiary)—Medium-grained equigranular to marginally porphyritic rocks that are low in modal quartz; unit includes samples that are classified as quartz monzonites
- T1q Quartz diorite (Tertiary)—Medium-grained equigranular rocks in which abundance of modal quartz ranges widely; rocks of the unit include tonalite and monzonite
- T1b Gabbro and diorite (Tertiary)—Medium-grained rocks having gabbroic or diabasic textures
- Jgr Granite (Jurassic)—Medium-grained equigranular or fine-grained
- Jgd Grandiorite (Jurassic)—Medium-grained equigranular or fine-grained porphyritic rocks. Also includes isolated outcrops of tonalite and quartz diorite
- Jqd Quartz diorite and tonalite (Jurassic)—Medium-grained equigranular rocks
- Jgb Diorite and gabbro (Jurassic)—Dark, diabasic- and gabbroic-textured rocks

METAMORPHIC ROCKS



This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey digital standards or with the North American Stratigraphic Code. Any use of trade names or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.