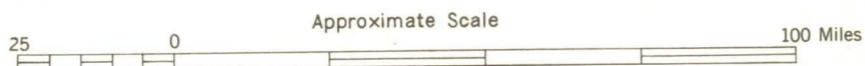


EXPLANATION

- Tilted to nearly horizontal terrestrial volcanic beds
Unconformable on folded beds and batholiths; chiefly mafic lavas, but intermediate types predominate in the vicinity of the Aleutian Range
- Batholiths
Intrude folded beds; chiefly granitoid rocks of felsic to intermediate composition
- Bedded rocks of secondary geosynclines
Sharply folded and regionally unconformable upon the bedded rocks of primary geosynclinal deposits; chiefly graywacke and shale, but locally includes sandstone and intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks
- Bedded rocks of primary geosynclinal belt
Exposed chiefly in geanticlinal uplifts and unconformable on the crystalline basement. Limestone and dolomite predominate through the Devonian, siltstone and marine volcanic rocks, which progress from mafic to intermediate, characterize the Carboniferous to Lower Cretaceous
- Crystalline basement
Exposed near the axes of geanticlinal uplifts; commonly foliate and includes schist, gneiss, quartzite, marble, greenstone, and amphibolite
- Unit boundaries
Dashed where extrapolated in compilation
- High angle fault
Dashed where approximately located, U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side. Late Tertiary and Quaternary; dashed where extrapolated in compilation
- Thrust fault, T shows overthrust side
Nearly all late Tertiary and Quaternary; dashed where extrapolated in compilation
- Anticlinal axis
Nearly all earliest Tertiary; dashed where extrapolated in compilation; arrow indicates direction of plunge
- Synclinal axis
Nearly all earliest Tertiary; dashed where extrapolated in compilation; arrow indicates direction of plunge
- Bedding lineament
Nearly all trace of beds folded in earliest Tertiary
- Recent volcano

QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY
TERTIARY AND CRETACEOUS
CRETACEOUS
LOWER CRETACEOUS TO CAMBRIAN (?)
LOWER ORDOVICIAN TO PRE-CAMBRIAN (?)

TECTONIC MAP OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA



Compiled by W. M. Cady and J. M. Hoare from various ground surveys and from aerial photographs, in 1951

