



FIGURE 1. NORTH-FLOWING STREAMS SUPERIMPOSED ON EAST-TENDING RIDGES IN THE CENTRAL ALASKA RANGE. THE EAST-TENDING VALLEYS ARE UNDERLAIN BY POORLY CONSOLIDATED TERTIARY ROCKS. THE RIDGES ARE OF PRECAMBRIAN (IN SCHIST AND MESOZOIC SANDSTONE AND VOLCANIC ROCKS). MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK. SPECIAL MAP. SCALE 1:250,000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT.

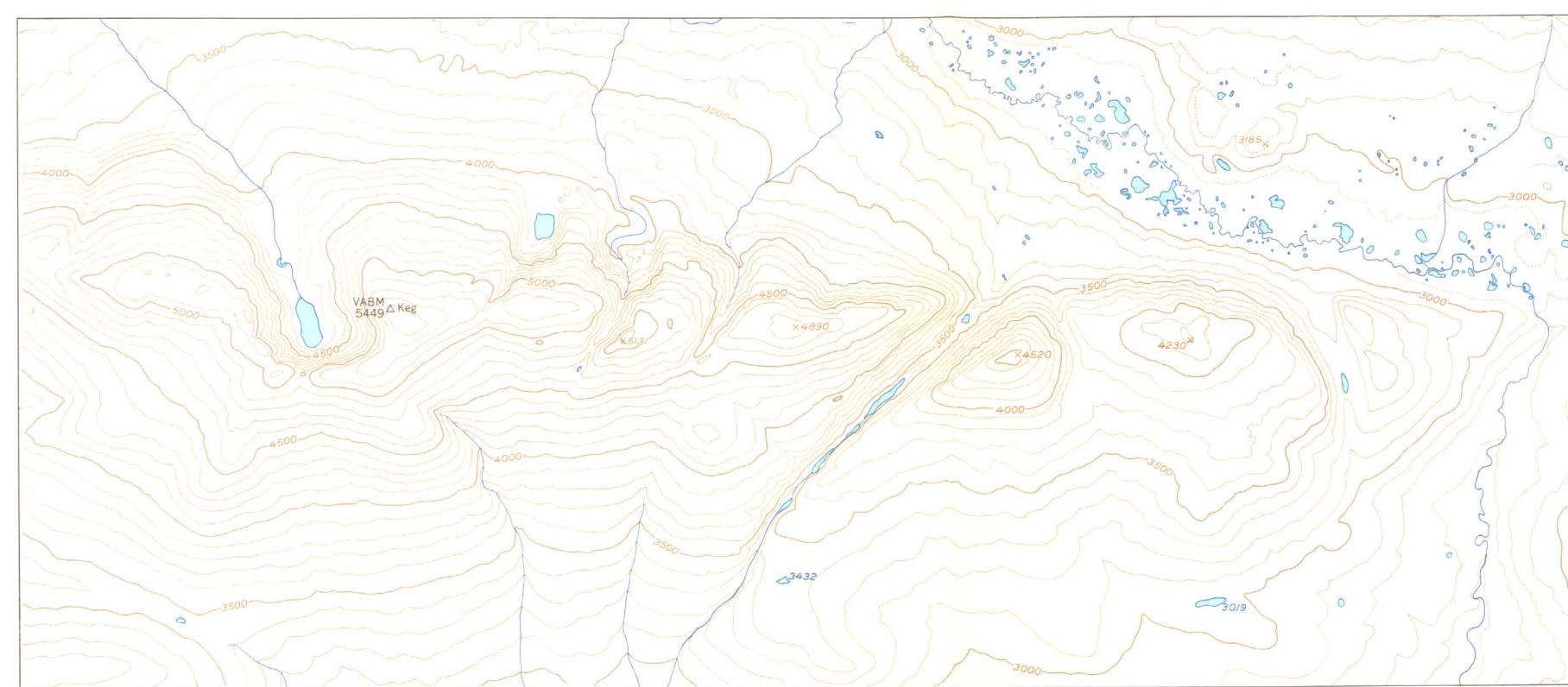


FIGURE 2. EAST-TENDING MOUNTAIN OF GREENSTONE IN THE GULKANA UPLAND, CROSSED BY NOTCHES THAT WERE PROBABLY CUT BY MELT WATER OF AN EARLY GLACIATION. GLACIAL CIRQUES ON THE SHADED NORTH SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAINS. GULKANA D-5 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63,360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT.

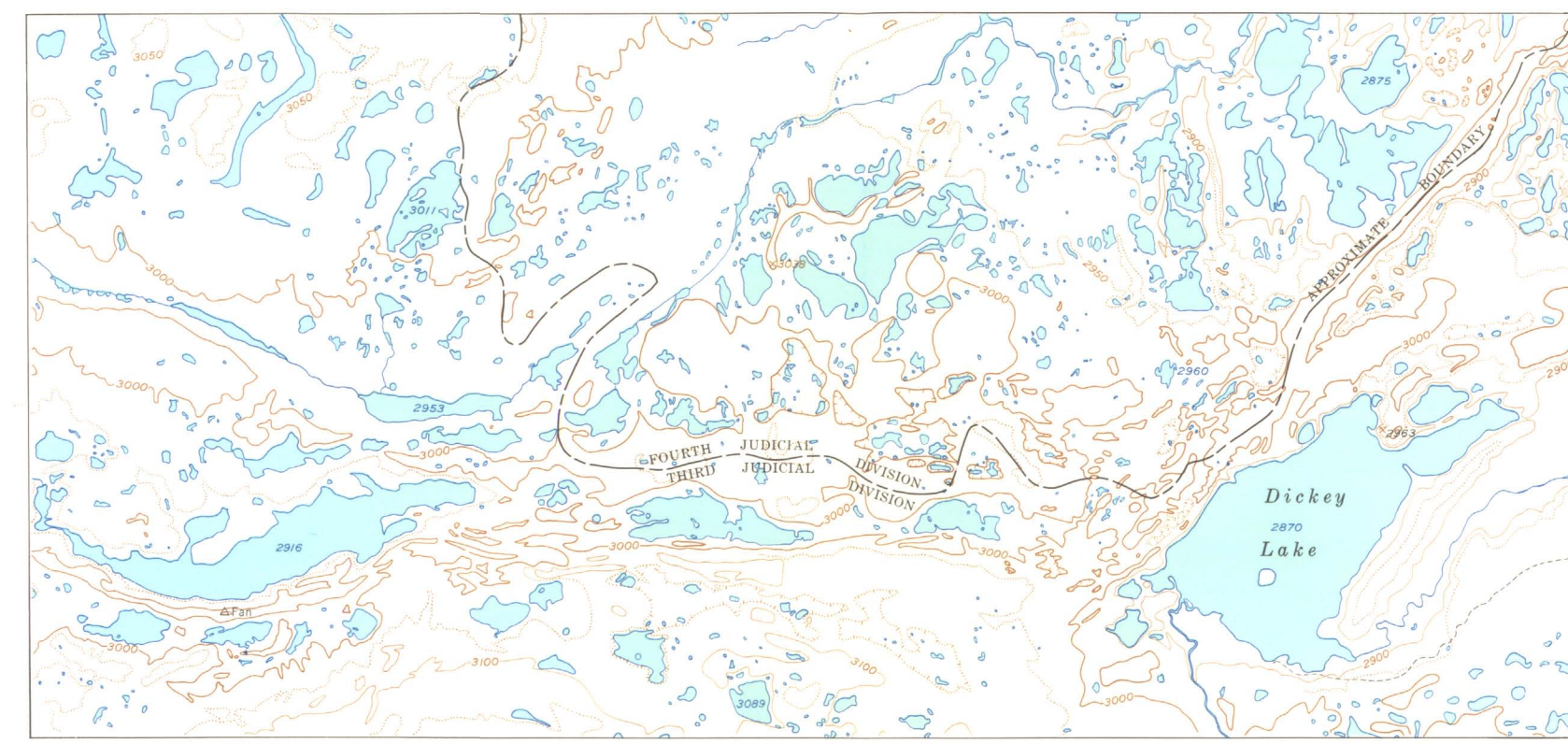


FIGURE 3. COMPLEX ESKERS; LAKES IN HOLES IN MORAINES LEFT BY MELTING OF STAGNANT ICE. GULKANA UPLAND. THE JURISDICTION DISTRICT BOUNDARY FOLLOWS AN ESCHER THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE YUKON RIVER AND PACIFIC OCEAN DRAINAGES IN THIS AREA. THE STREAM ON THE LOWER RIGHT FLOWS TO THE PACIFIC BY THE COPPER RIVER THAT ON THE LEFT FLOWS TO THE SUBSTIA. GULKANA D-5 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63,360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT.



FIGURE 9. TRACY ARM, IN THE COAST MOUNTAINS, ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR FIORDS OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE COAST RANGE BATHOLITH TRENDS NORTHWEST ACROSS THE SHARP ELBOW IN THE UPPER LEFT. SUMDUM D-5 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63,360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT.



FIGURE 4. NETWORK OF VALLEYS AND PASSES SEPARATES BLOCKS OF MOUNTAINS IN NORTHWEST SEWARD MOUNTAINS. MOUNTAIN ICE CAP TO EAST. SEWARD QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250,000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT.

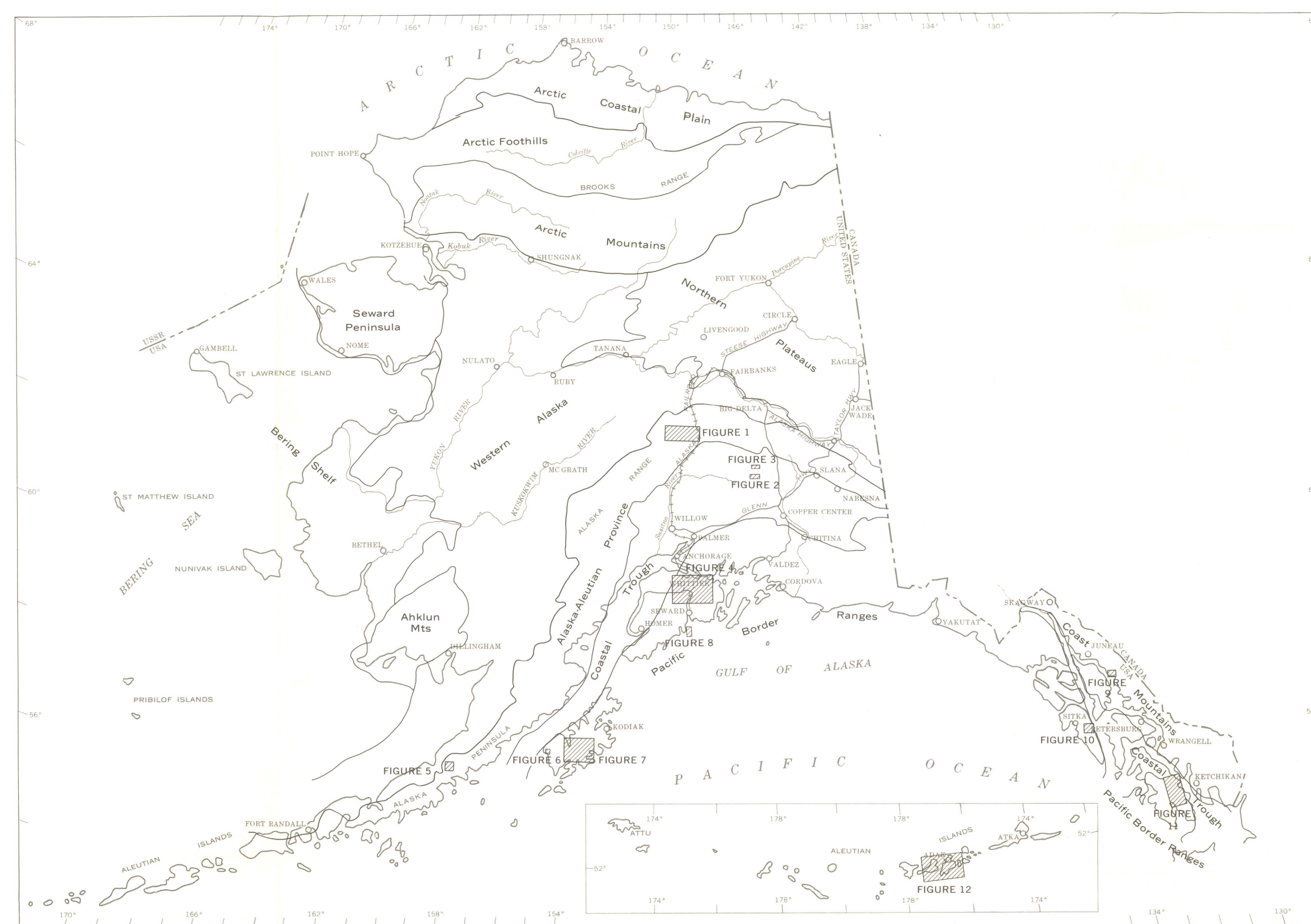


FIGURE 13. MAP OF ALASKA WITH BOUNDARIES OF PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES, SHOWING LOCATIONS OF MAPS.

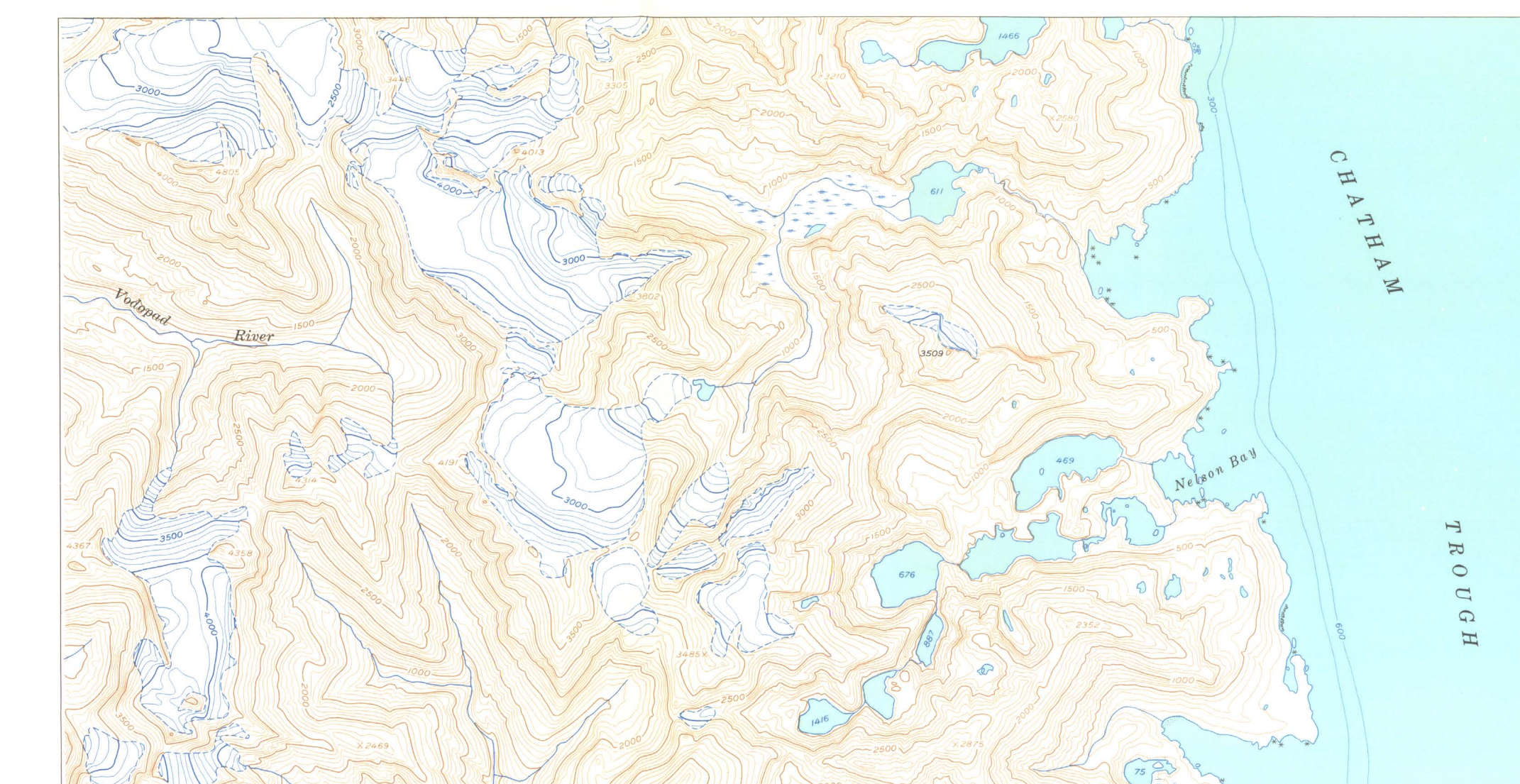


FIGURE 10. PATERNOSTER LAKES AND CASCADES IN GLACIATED CANYONS ON THE EAST SIDE OF BARANOF ISLAND (BARANOF MOUNTAINS). PORT ALEXANDER D-3 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63,360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT.

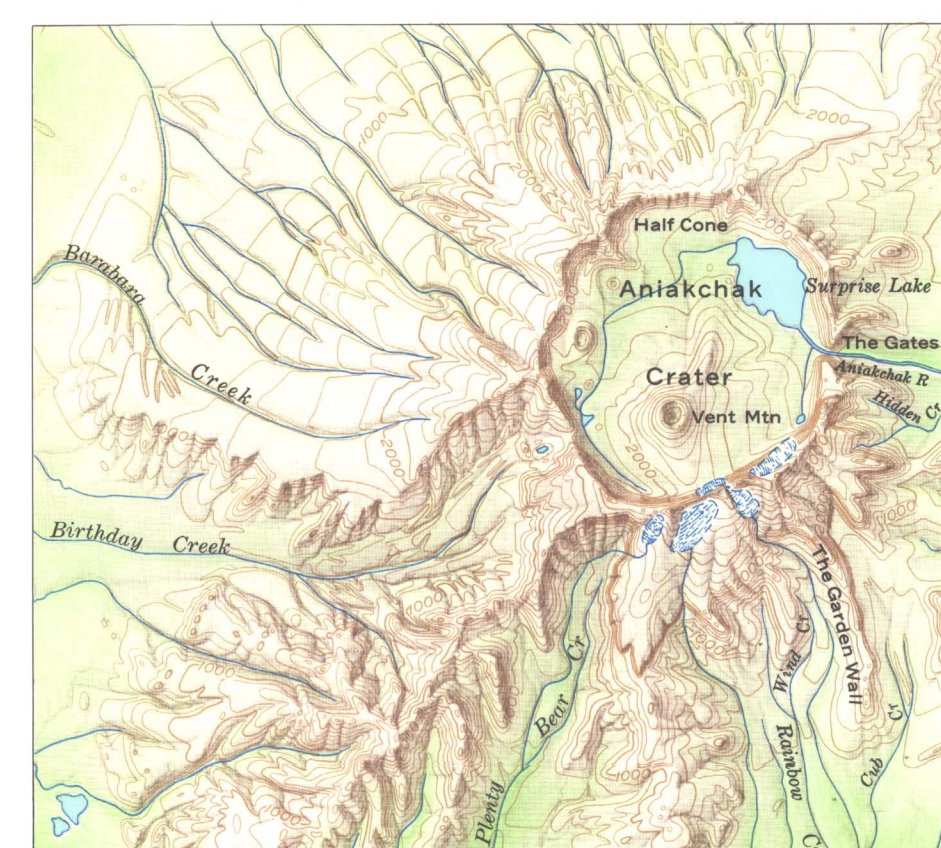


FIGURE 5. ANIAKCHAK CRATER, A CALDERA 6 MILES ACROSS IN THE ALEUTIAN MOUNTAINS. CHIRIKOF QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250,000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT.



FIGURE 6. ANCIENT DEGRADED LOW-LYING ALLUVIUM FILLED CIRQUES ON THE WEST COAST OF KODIAK ISLAND. KARLUK B-3 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63,360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT.



FIGURE 7. CENTRAL PART OF THE KODIAK MOUNTAINS. THE RUGGED NORTHEAST-TENDING DIVIDE IS ON A GRANITIC BATHOLITH. NORTH-EAST-TENDING VALLEYS ON THE EAST COAST ARE UNDERLAIN BY DOWN-FAULTED BODIES OF SOFT TERTIARY ROCKS. THE REMAINDER OF THE AREA IS UNDERLAIN BY GRAYWACKE AND ARGILLITE. KODIAK QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250,000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT.



FIGURE 8. BISCUIT-BOARD COASTLINE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE KENAI PENINSULA. THE ROUND BAYS ARE PROBABLY DROWNED CIRQUES. BLYING SOUND C-7 D-7 QUADRANGLES. SCALE 1:63,360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT.

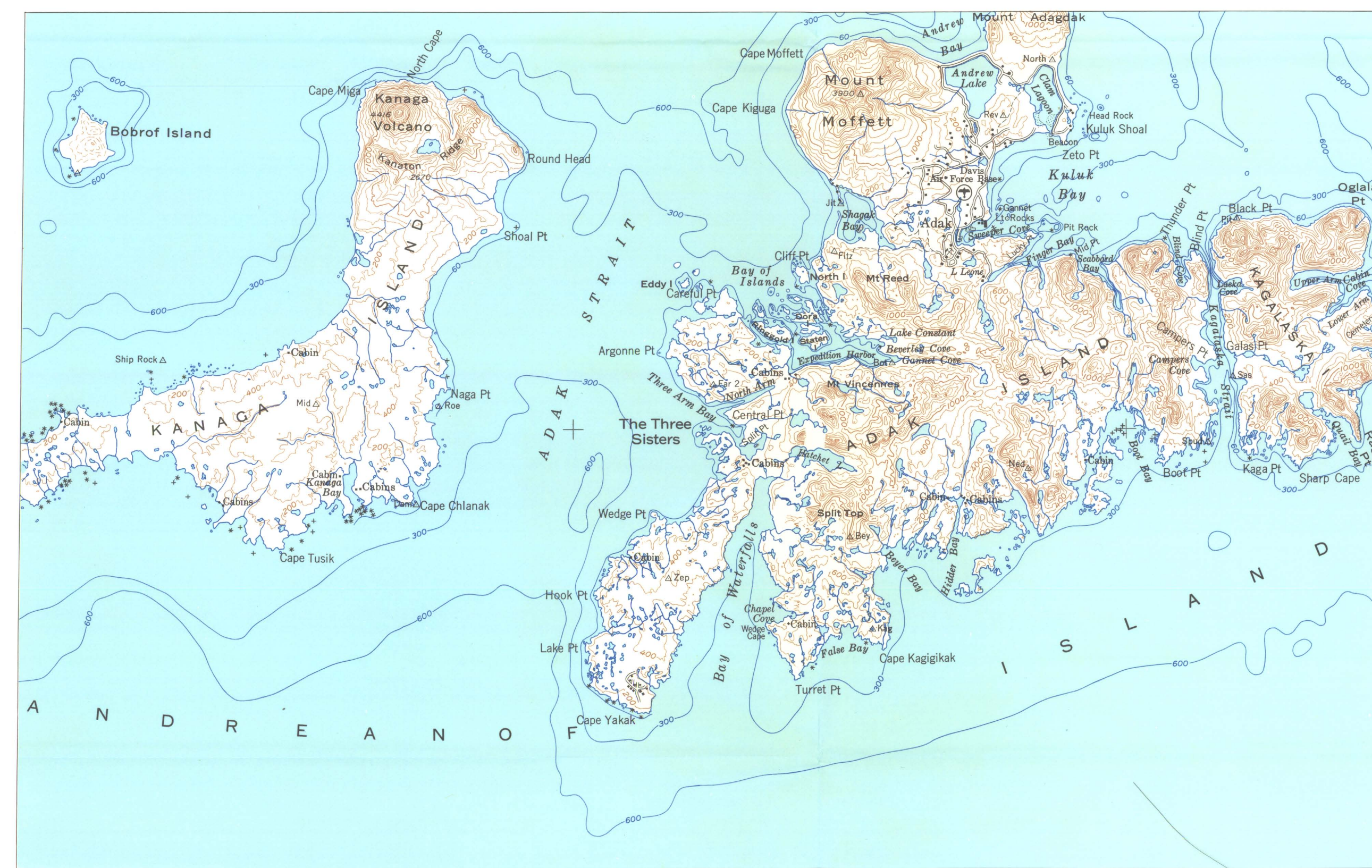


FIGURE 12. A TYPICAL SEGMENT OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, CONSISTING OF A CHAIN OF VOLCANOES ON THE NORTH (KANATON RIDGE IS A REMNANT OF A LARGE CALDERA); SEVERAL LEVELS OF WAVE-CUT BENCHES ON SOUTHWEST ADAK AND KANAGA ISLANDS; AND GLACIATED MOUNTAINS OF KADALASKA AND ADAK ISLANDS. ADAK QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250,000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT.



FIGURE 11. DEEP FIORDS, RUGGED GLACIATED MOUNTAINS, AND LOW PASSES OF THE SOUTHERN PRINCE OF WALES MOUNTAINS. PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND. AREA NORTHEAST OF LINE FROM LITTLE SALMON LAKE TO PORT JOHNSON IS IN KUPREANOF LOWLAND. CLEVELAND PENINSULA, IN UPPER RIGHT CORNER IS IN COASTAL FOOTHILLS. CRAIG QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250,000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT.