
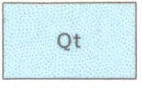

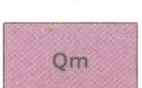
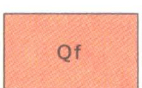
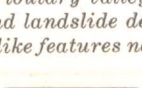
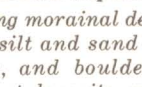


EXPLANATION



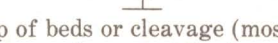
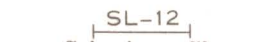
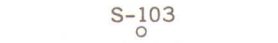
-  **Ql**
Landslide deposits
Mostly rockslide or debris-flow fragments and talus deposits that have moved by earthquake shaking. Include some preearthquake slide material
-  **Qt**
Intertidal deposits
Mostly silt, sand, and fine gravel constituting beach, deltaic, and estuarine sediments deposited on intertidal flats
-  **Qal**
Valley alluvium
Chiefly sand, fine to medium gravel; minor silt and cobbles; underlies valley floor of Resurrection River and larger tributaries
-  **Qm**
Marine deposits
Chiefly silt and sand; lesser amounts of clay-size particles and fine gravel. Shown only in section
-  **Qf**
Alluvial-fan and fan-delta deposits
Chiefly loose sand, gravel, and silt; lesser amounts of cobbles and boulders; deposited as broad fans at the mouths of larger tributary valleys. Probably include drift, mudflows, and landslide deposits in some small poorly exposed fanlike features near mouths of smaller tributaries
-  **Qg**
Glacial deposits
Mostly till constituting morainal deposits and consisting predominantly of silt and sand with lesser amounts of gravel, cobbles, and boulders. Include some stratified ice-contact deposits, minor glacial outwash deposits, and small outcrops of bedrock
-  **Kb**
Bedrock
Chiefly graywacke and phyllite; a few conglomeratic beds; includes small or thin deposits of drift

Pleistocene and Recent
Mostly contemporaneous

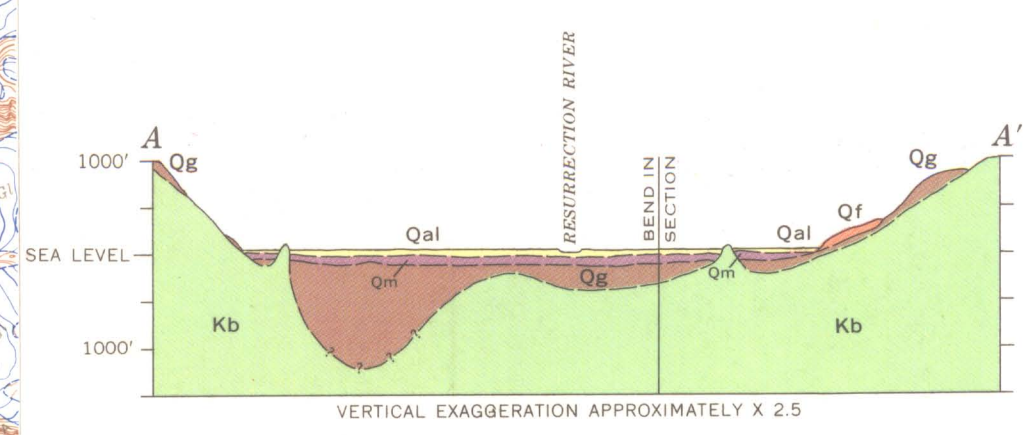
Upper Cretaceous

QUATERNARY

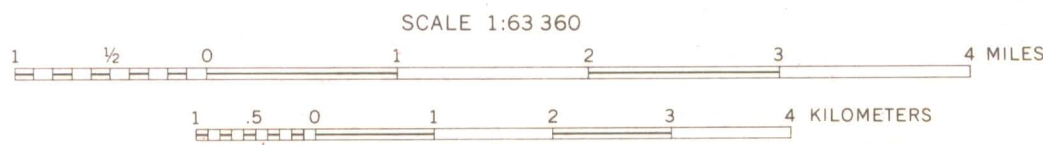
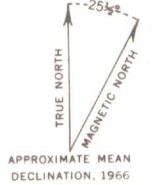
CRETACEOUS

-  Contact
Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred
-  Maximum runup of earthquake-induced sea waves
Shown only at the head of Resurrection Bay
-  Strike and dip of beds or cleavage (mostly parallel to primary bedding)
-  Seismic profile
-  Drill hole

Note: Culture, topography, and geology shown as it existed prior to earthquake of March 27, 1964, except for addition of some earthquake-induced landslide deposits and line showing extent of sea waves



Base from U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle, 1951
Names as of 1964



DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 10 FEET



Geology by R. W. Lemke,
April-September 1964

GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTION OF THE SEWARD AREA, ALASKA