EXPLANATION

FEATURES OF EXISTING GLACIERS

Margin of glacier or ice field.

Crevasses (Generalized to show pattern and distribution)

Ice fall

Approximate firn limit (Average for period 1948 to 1954 as interpreted from aerial photographs and field observations.)

Englacial pits (Ponds shown in larger pits.)

Supraglacial moraine (Long dashes indicate crest of ice-cored ridge; short dashes indicate boundary between debris bands of different color; arrow indicates direction of dip of debris-rich layer. Unhachured dashed line is upper limit of debris as defined by snowy line on aerial photographs; date 6/30/48 unless otherwise indicated.)

Ogives (Generalized; shown only southeast of the Chaix Hills.)

Direction of ice movement

Approximate inner limit of brush on supraglacial moraine and on recently deglaciated areas.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

The units listed below overlap in age and therefore are not arranged in stratigraphic order.

Recent

Younger glacier advance

Qom — End and ground moraine deposits (Surface gently undulating, largely covered with brush and scattered trees. Arrows are drawn along axes of elongate swampy depressions and indicate inferred direction of ice movement.)

Qke — Esker deposits. Bare ridges; near coast shore of Icy Bay.

Undifferentiated older and younger glacier advances

Qum — Moraine deposits, undifferentiated (Interlobate and lateral moraine deposits along mountain front; covered with brush and trees.)

Older glacier advance

Qoo — Channeled outwash deposits (Deposits of former glacial streams draining from the Yakutat Bay lobe; covered with mature forest.)

Qom — End and ground moraine deposits (Surface hummocky, largely covered with mature forest. Arrows are drawn along axes of elongate depressions occupied by lakes or swamps, and indicate inferred direction of ice movement.)

Post-older glacier advance

Qo — Outwash deposits (Deposits of existing glacial streams; braided channels not shown. Largely bare of vegetation.)

Qco — Channeled outwash deposits (Deposits of former glacial streams, largely covered with brush.)

Qmy, Qmi, Qmo — Marine beach, bar and spit deposits (Qmy--Youngest; supports scattered growth of brush locally. Qmi--Intermediate age; covered with brush and trees. Qmo--Oldest; covered with mature forest.)

Ql — Marine lagoon deposits (Swampy areas, largely with little or no vegetation.)

Qll — Lake deposits and marine lagoon deposits, undifferentiated (Flat areas with little or no vegetation.)

Qml — Marine beach, bar, and lagoon deposits, undifferentiated (Linear beach and bar deposits covered with brush and trees, alternating with flat areas with little vegetation. Dotted lines indicate general trend of beach or bar deposits.)

Qd — Dune(?) deposits (Northwesterly-trending ridges covered with brush and trees, alternating with lakes and swamps.)

QUATERNARY

Bedrock outcrop (Includes areas in which bedrock is partly covered by thin surficial deposits.)

TERTIARY AND OLDER

Maximum stand of glaciers during younger advance (Dashed where inferred; not shown where coincident with present front of the Malaspina Glacier.)

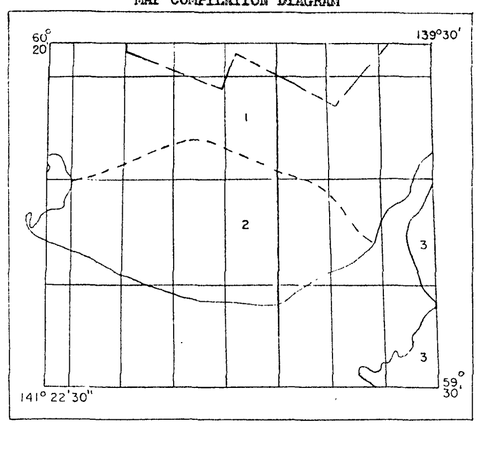
Maximum stand of glaciers during older advance (Dashed where inferred.)

Contact

Stream (Not shown in areas of bedrock outcrop.)

Pond or lake

MAP COMPILATION DIAGRAM

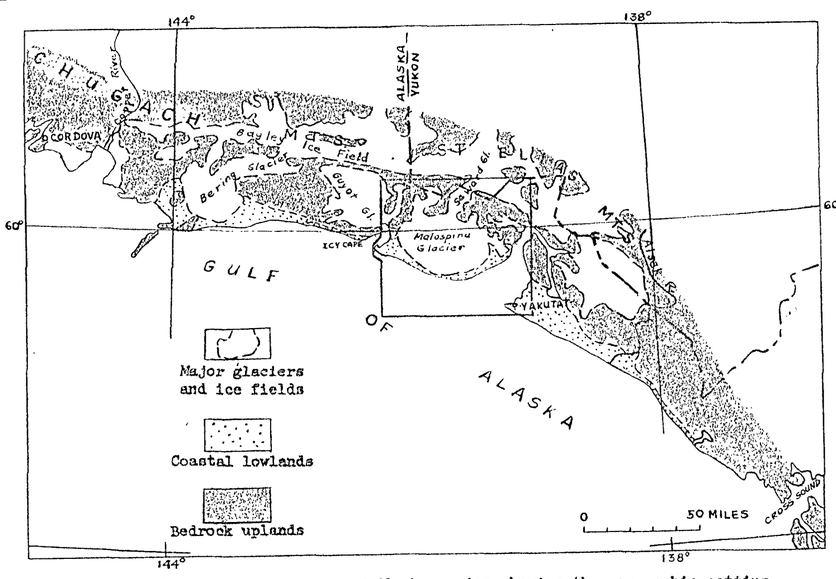


1. Base map and bedrock geology generalized from U. S. Geological Survey Oil and Gas Inv. Map, OM-189. Glacial features and surficial deposits compiled by George Plafker from vertical aerial photographs taken in 1948. Detail transferred by stereoplotting method.

2. Base map, glacial features, and surficial deposits compiled by George Plafker from vertical aerial photographs taken in 1948. Control by radial line method, detail transferred by stereoplotting method.

3. Base map and bedrock geology from U. S. Geological Survey Oil and Gas Inv. Map, OM-189. Surficial deposits mapped by Don J. Miller from uncontrolled vertical aerial photographs taken in 1948.

Hydrography compiled from U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts.



Index map of the northeastern Gulf of Alaska region showing the geographic setting of the Malaspina district