

1 0 1 MILE
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 AND 500 FEET

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TYE LAKE RESERVOIR SITE
FIGURE 3

EXPLANATION
SURFICIAL DEPOSITS



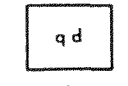
Talus



Alluvium

Sand, gravel, and silt, probably sorted and stratified at the head of Tye Lake

UNCONFORMITY
IGNEOUS ROCKS



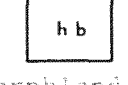
Biotite hornblende quartz diorite

Coarse-grained, massive, and homogeneous. Cut by pegmatite dikes and veins and thick aplite dikes



Hornblende biotite granodiorite

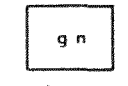
Medium-grained, inhomogeneous, with gneissic banding. Grades to quartz monzonite and quartz diorite



Hornblende

Coarse-to medium-grained rock composed predominantly of hornblende, with some biotite and interstitial andesine feldspar. Cut by irregular pegmatite veins and dikes

METAMORPHIC ROCKS



Composite gneiss

Distinctly banded fine-to medium-grained biotite gneiss. Very inhomogeneous, with parting parallel to banding developed locally, with interbanded gneissic quartz diorite, granodiorite, and granite

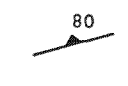


Contact

Short dashed where inferred or approximate; dotted where concealed; queried where doubtful

Lineaments on aerial photographs

Probably represent zones of close spaced or persistent joints



Strike and dip of gneissic banding



Strike of vertical banding



Sample locality

QUATERNARY

UPPER JURASSIC OR LOWER CRETACEOUS

PALEOZOIC TO LOWER JURASSIC

Base from Tye Lake Dam and Reservoir Site, Alaska, River Survey, U. S. Geological Survey, 1963