EXPLANATION:

Mostly bedded rocks

- Very weakly to moderately metamorphosed sedimentary rocks: mainly slate, siltstone, phyllite, graywacke, limestone, and argillite
- Low- to moderate-rank metamorphic rocks: some weakly metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks: greenstone, chlorite schist; some fragmental volcanic rocks, tuff, lava flows, phyllite, and slate
- Weakly to moderately metamorphosed volcanic rocks: tuff, fragmental volcanic rocks, and lava flows
- Chiefly moderate-rank metamorphic rocks: predominantly schist and hornfels
- Moderate- to high-rank metamorphic rocks; some intrusive rocks: mainly schist, hornfels, and gneiss; some quartz diorite and diorite

Mostly intrusive rocks

- Ultramafic rocks: dunite, some clinopyroxenite
- Plutonic rocks: quartz diorite, leucocratic granite, diorite, quartz monzonite; some gabbro

Bedded and intrusive rocks

- Diverse igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks

Symbols

- Contact, queried where doubtful or indefinite
- High angle fault, dashed where inferred
- Thrust fault, dashed where inferred; sawtooth on upper plate. Between Sylburn Harbor and Tangis Harbor, Annette Island, coincident with high angle fault
- Lineament interpreted from airphoto, topographic maps, or hydrographic charts

DATA from Derksman (1975), Berg (1972a, b, 1973, and unpub. data), Berg, Jones, and Richter (1972), Brew, Loney, and Muffler (1966), Brooks (1902), Buddington and Chapin (1929), Chapin (1918), Landon (1961), Irvine (1974), Mackevelt (1963), Taylor (1967), and with modifications by the author. In many places bedrock and faults obscured by surficial deposits and vegetation.

Figure 4.--Generalized geologic map of Metlakatla, Annette Island region, Alaska. (See figure 2 for geographic names and base-map data.)