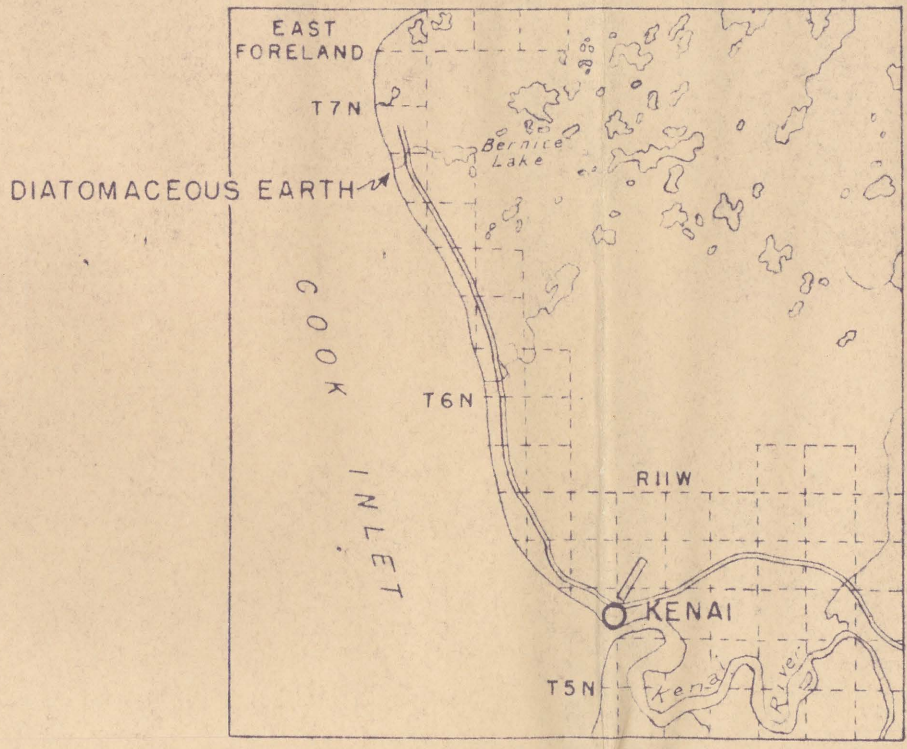
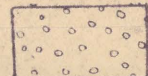
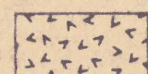
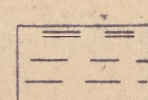
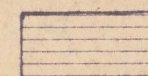


COOK INLET

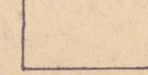
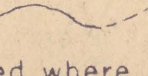




EXPLANATION

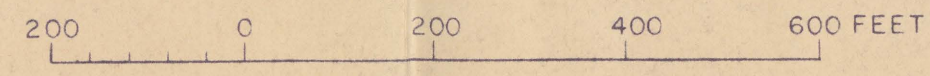
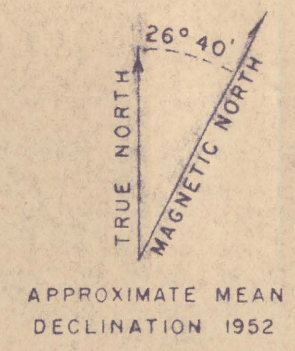
POST-GLACIAL DEPOSITS

-  Loose beach and fill sand and gravel
-  Talus  
Predominantly slopes of loose gravel with minor amounts of diatomaceous earth in small blocks
-  Diatomaceous earth  
Chalk white to light buff, massive, and extremely light weight when dry; mottled drab brown or green in color, fetid in odor, and jelly-like in consistency when wet. Weathers to a rust color in root zone near the surface. Supports growth of grasses and weeds
-  Mixed lake bed sediments  
Thinly laminated clay, silt, and fine-grained sand in various shades of gray and brown. Supports sparse growth of trees at outcrop.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

-  Glaciofluvial outwash  
Stratified brown pebble-and-cobble gravel with silty sand matrix. Supports dense growth of trees and brush.
-  Contact; dashed where approximately located
-  Auger hole showing thickness of diatomaceous earth in feet
-  Measured section along cliff face showing thickness of diatomaceous earth in feet

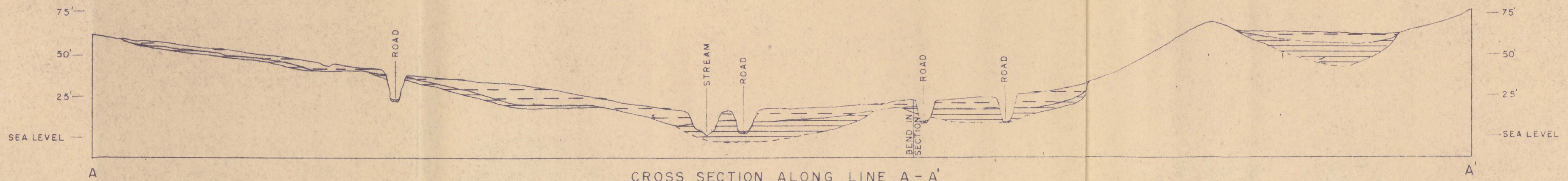
QUATERNARY



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

Datum is strand line with 18.8 feet high tide on July 30, 1952

Geology and topography mapped in 1952 by George Plafker



GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTION OF DIATOMACEOUS EARTH DEPOSIT NEAR KENAI, ALASKA