EXPLANATION FRATURES OF EXISTING CLACIERS

Superglacial moraine Margin of glacier 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. Hachured dashed line

or ice field. Crevasses (Generalized to show

1-11

pattern and distribution)

Ice fall ----

Approximate firm limit Average for period 1948 to 1954 as interpreted from aerial photographs and field observations;

8 Englacial pits

Ponds shown in larger pits,

-0-0-0-0 Approximate inner limit of brush on superglacial moraine and on recently deglaciated areas.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

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

is upper limit of debris as defined by

snow line on aerial photographs; date

6/30/48 unless otherwise indicated.

Ogives Generalized; shown only southeast of

> Direction of ice movement

the Chaix Hills

Outwash deposits

Deposits of existing glacial streams; braided channels not shown. Largely bare of vegetation;

Channeled outwash deposits (Deposits of former glacial streams, largely covered with brush,

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;

Swampy areas, largely with little or no vegetation,

Marine lagoon deposits

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

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

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)

(Qym

, 6he Esker deposits

Bare ridges; near east shore of Icy Bay.

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

> 600 Channeled outwash deposits Deposits of former glacial streams draining from the Yakutat Bay lobe; covered with mature forest)

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

Bedrock outcrop Includes areas in which bedrock is partly covered by thin surficial deposits;

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

Contact

Maximum stand of glaciers during older advance Dashed where inferred;

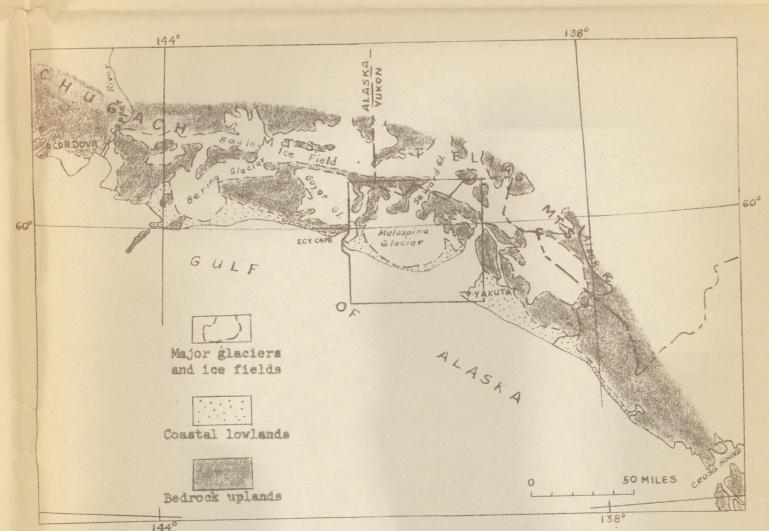
Stream Not shown in areas of bedrock outcrop;

Pond or lake

MAP COMPILATION DIAGRAM 139030

- 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 stereoploiting 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



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

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