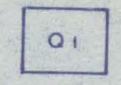




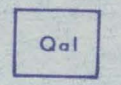
EXPLANATION

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS



Talus

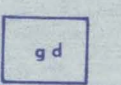
Fresh angular blocks of intrusive rock, to as much as 10 feet in diameter



Alluvium

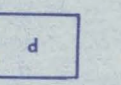
Alluvial and glaciofluvial gravel, sand, and silt. Probably includes beds of lacustrine silt at depth

UNCONFORMITY



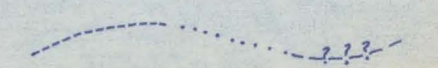
Granodiorite

Inhomogeneous light-gray medium-grained rock grading to quartz monzonite and quartz diorite. Contains bands, lens-shaped inclusions, and segregations of diorite and more mafic rocks



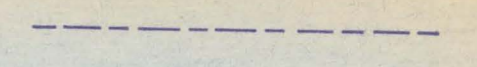
Diorite

Fine-to medium-grained distinctly banded rock with coarse-grained feldspathic and quartzose interbands. Has the appearance of injection gneiss in places. Grades to hornblende locally

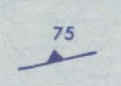


Contact

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



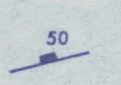
Lineaments on aerial photographs
Probably represent well-developed persistent joints or small faults



Strike and dip of gneissic banding



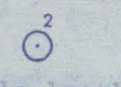
Strike of vertical banding



Strike and dip of joint



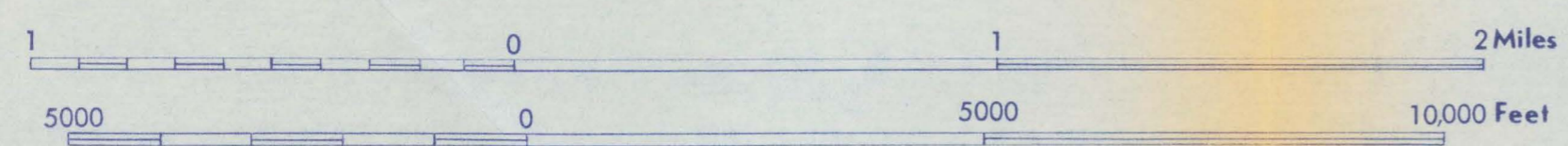
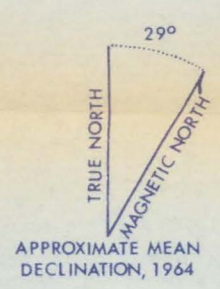
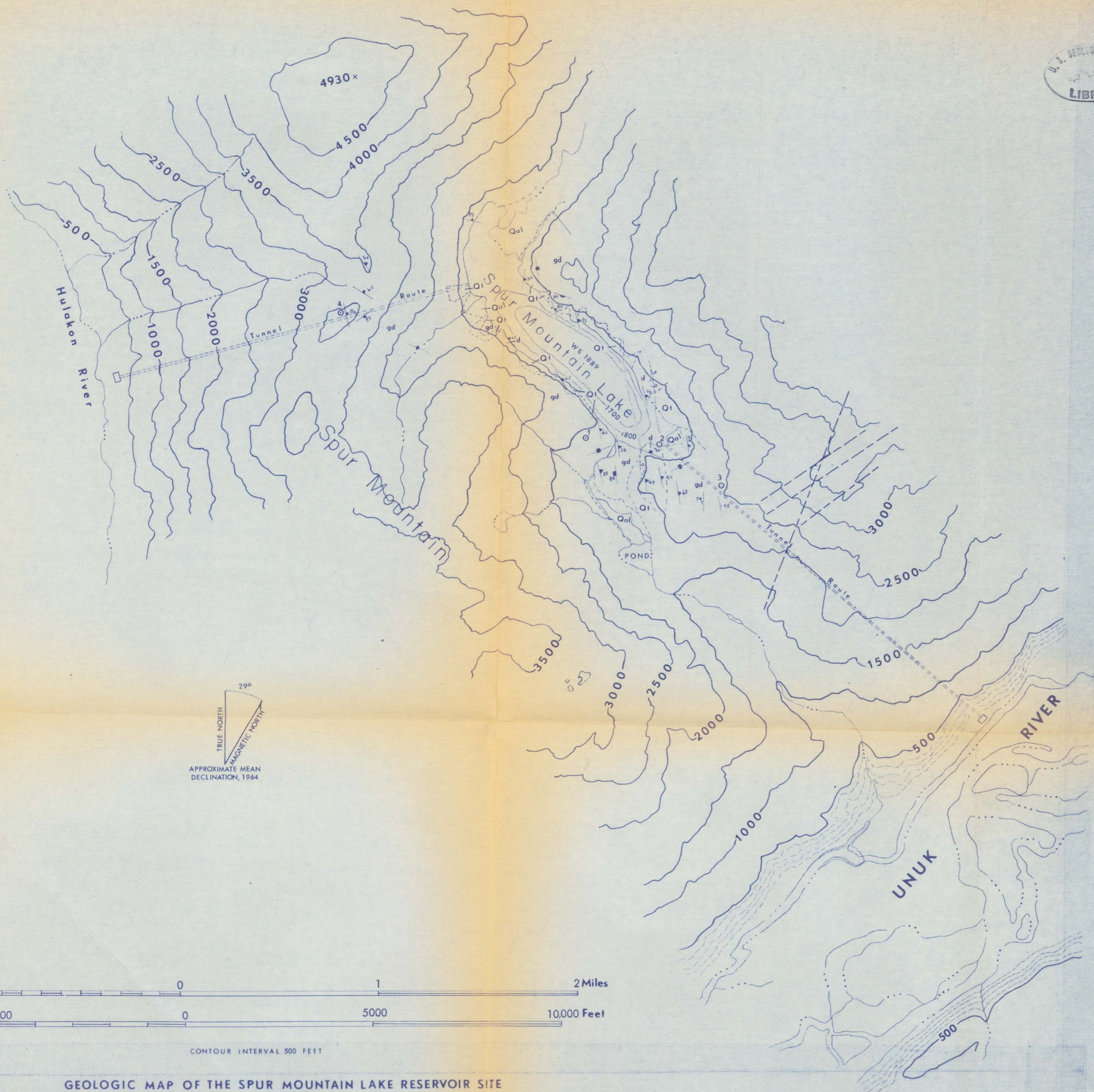
Strike of vertical joint



Sample locality

QUATERNARY

UPPER JURASSIC OF LOWER CRETACEOUS



CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SPUR MOUNTAIN LAKE RESERVOIR SITE
FIGURE 4

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Bradfield Canal (A-4), Alaska, and unpublished River Survey by L.B. Dugwyler, Jr., U.S. Geological Survey, 1964.