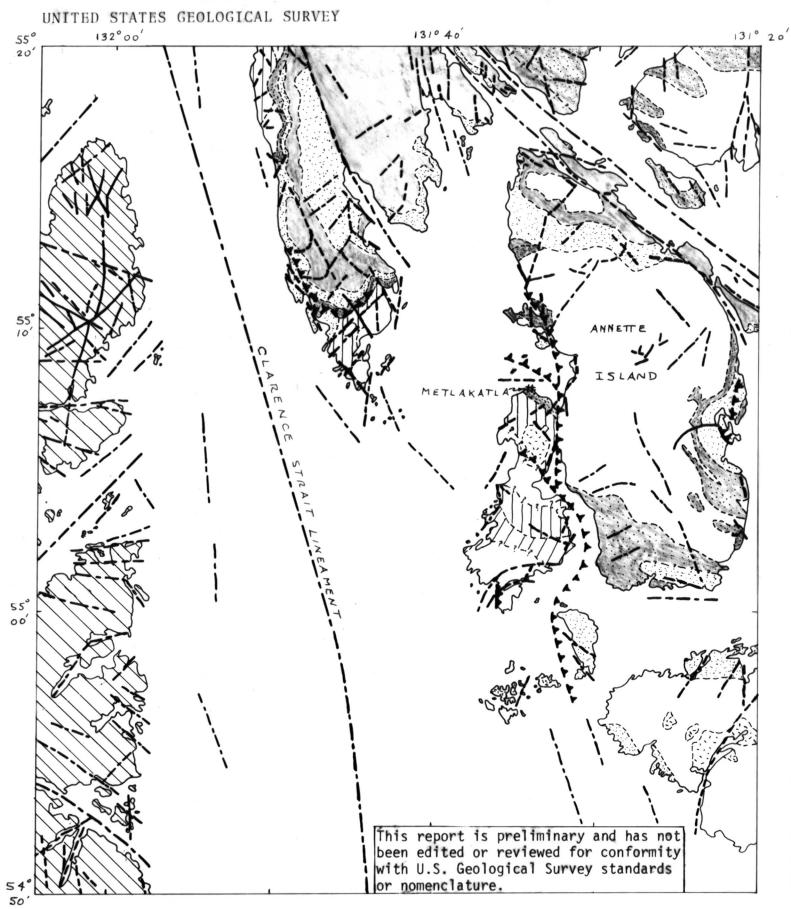
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



EXPLANATION1

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	TO JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS	
	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		
933	Ultramafic rocks: dunite, some clinopyroxenite	CRETACEOUS (?)	
blank	Plutonic rocks: quartz diorite, leucotrondhjemite, diorite, quartz monozonite; some gabbro	SILURIAN OR OLDER PALEOZOIC TO CENOZOIC	
	Bedded and intrusive rocks		
	Diverse igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks	ORDOVICIAN OR OLDER PALEOZOIC TO MESOZOIC(?)	
	Symbols		
	Contact, queried where doubtful or indefinite		
	High angle fault, dashed where inferred	c .	
***	Thrust fault, dashed where inferred; sawteeth on upper plate. Between Sylbu Harbor and Tamgas Harbor, Annette Island, coincident with high angle fault		
	Lineament interpreted from airphotos, topographic maps, or hydrographic char	ts	
and M MacKe	om Beikman (1975), Berg (1972a, b, 1973, and unpub. data), Berg, Jones, and Ruffler (1966), Brooks (1902), Buddington and Chapin (1929), Chapin (1918), Covett (1963), Taylor (1967), and with modifications by the author. In many placed by surficial deposits and vegetation.	ndon (1961), Irvine (1974),	
	SCALE 1:250,000		
	0 TO MILES		
	0 5 10 15 KILOMETERS	·	
		V	

Figure 4.--Generalized geologic map of Metlakatla, Annette Island region, Alaska.

(See figure 2 for geographic names and base-map data.)