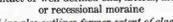
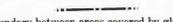
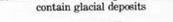
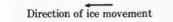




- EXPLANATION**
-  Modern cirque glacier
Fan Mountain and Alapak Mountain deposits probably present at ice margins
 -  Echooka glaciation
Fresh knob and kettle topography, well-developed moraines
 -  Itkillik glaciation
Slightly modified knob and kettle topography
 -  Anaktuvuk glaciation
Knob and kettle topography, extremely weathered
 -  Area where drift of Anaktuvuk(?) glaciation is probably present, but has been partly covered by terrace gravel
May include some drift of the Itkillik stage along Etivluk River
 -  Area where valleys and ridges show sculpturing and erratics are common
Formed dominantly by the Itkillik and Anaktuvuk glaciations, with minor changes during Echooka glaciation
 -  Glacial lakes Killik and Kurupa formed by Itkillik glaciation
 -  Active sand dune areas in the Killik River valley
 -  Contact of well-defined end, lateral, medial, or recessional moraine
Line also outlines former extent of glacial lakes Kurupa and Killik
 -  Contact of poorly-defined moraine
 -  Boundary between areas covered by glacial deposits and by drift-free areas
 -  Indefinite contact outlining areas that may contain glacial deposits
 -  Probable direction of former stream channels
 -  Direction of ice movement

Base compiled by U. S. Geological Survey

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Geology compiled by R. L. Dettmer, 1949-53

GLACIAL MAP OF THE KILLIK-ETIVLUK RIVERS REGION, ALASKA

