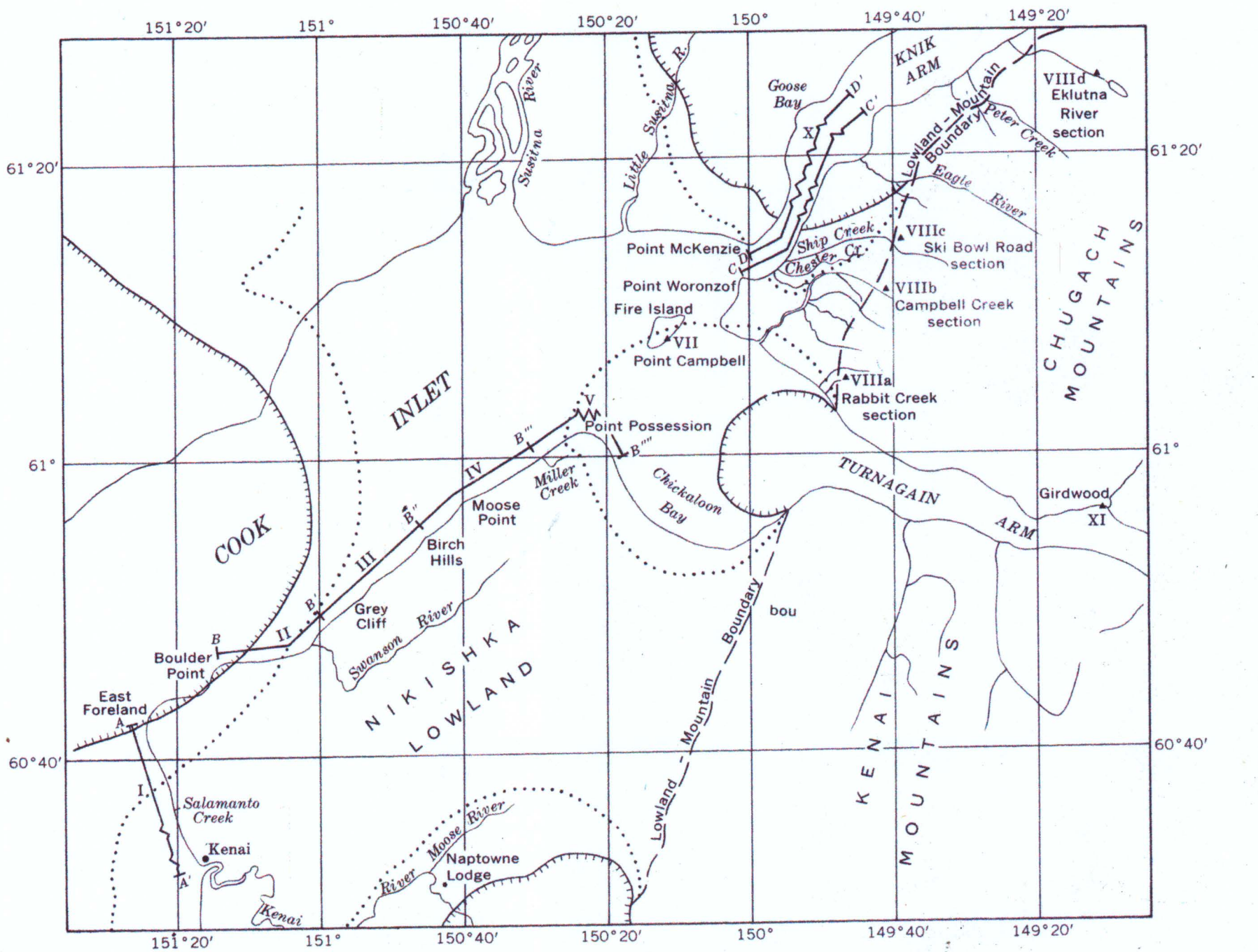


EXPLANATION

Deposits of Alaskan age		Loess, windblown sand, and bog deposits. Slightly weathered to unweathered, form a nearly continuous mantle overlying older deposits. Deposits shown on section only where unusually thick.		Predominantly rudely stratified to massive proglacial lake silt interstratified with some sand and gravel. Contains scattered pebbles, cobbles, and locally large ice-rafted boulders; highly impermeable frost-susceptible sediments.		Predominantly terrestrial sedge, moss, heath, and woody peat, locally interstratified with organic silty peat and inorganic silt and sand.
Deposits of Naptowne age		Till, glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial, eolian, and bog deposits. Characteristically blue-gray, gray and olive-drab-green sediments with weathering profiles of less than 10 feet generally overlain by loess and bog deposits of Alaskan age.		Predominantly stratified to finely laminated glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial sand interstratified with some silt and gravel. Locally contains scattered pebbles, cobbles, and boulders; poorly permeable locally frost-susceptible sediments.		Predominantly laminated organic silt, locally interbedded with inorganic silt and sand and detrital peat.
Deposits of Knik age		Till, glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial, eolian, bog, and marine silt deposits. Characteristically buff to gray and olive-drab-green sediments with weathering profiles ranging from 10 to 20 feet in thickness where overlain conformably by thick deposits of Naptowne and younger age.		Predominantly stratified glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial gravel interbedded with sand. Locally some silt; permeable sediments not susceptible to frost.		Location of sections measured by hand level or estimated by eye from mean high tide or river levels. These measured sections are adjusted to profiles constructed from the 1:63,360 topographic maps and approximately to a datum of mean sea level.
Deposits of Eklutna age		Till, glaciolacustrine, and glaciofluvial deposits. Characteristically yellow buff to buff to brown with weathering profiles more than 40 feet thick where overlain by deposits of Knik and younger age.		Predominantly sandy silt to gravelly till containing numerous boulders, cobbles, and pebbles. Ranges from highly impermeable frost-susceptible sediments to permeable stable sediments.		Columnar sections of bog stratigraphy: vertical scale, 1 inch=50 feet.
		Predominantly of finely laminated lacustrine silt and clay with some interbedded sand and gravel. Highly impermeable frost-susceptible sediments.		Windblown cross-laminated sand with several buried soil profiles of cliff-head dunes locally present along the coast. Generally permeable sediments not susceptible to frost.		Location of C-14 samples collected beneath Naptowne drift.
		Predominantly marine silt and clay. Contains <i>patellogo</i> and <i>gastropods</i> where exposed near Point Woronzof, Point McKenzie, and Goose Bay; highly impermeable frost-susceptible sediments.		Base of slump deposits containing mixtures of silt, sand, and gravel. Locally mantled with vegetation which partially cover the bluff sections.		Location of C-14 samples collected from surface bogs. Sample localities shown on plates 1 and 4.
						Bedding contacts. Solid lines, exposed; dotted lines, buried.
						Stratigraphic position, age, and laboratory sample numbers of C-14 samples.
						6580 B. C. W-602, W-603. Stratigraphic position, age, and laboratory sample numbers of C-14 samples.



Sketch map showing location of sea-bluff and river-bluff sections in relation to the lowland moraines and reconstructed ice boundaries of the Knik (dotted lines) and of the Naptowne (hachured lines) glaciations. Location of gaps in the sea-bluff cross sections are indicated by wavy lines.