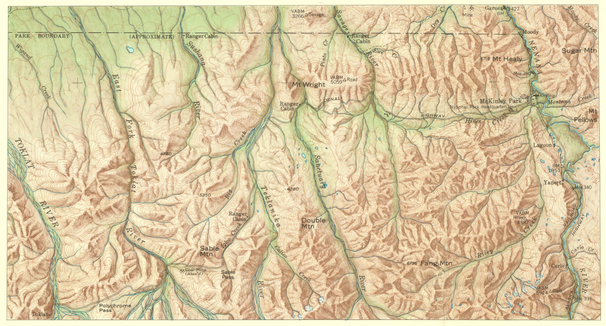

FIGURE 1. NORTH-FLOWING STREAMS SUPERIMPOSED ON EAST-TRENDING RIDGES IN THE CENTRAL ALASKA RANGE. THE EAST-TRENDING VALLEYS ARE UNDERLAIN BY POORLY CONSOLIDATED TERTIARY ROCKS; THE RIDGES ARE OF PRECAMBRIAN (?) SCHIST AND MESOZOIC SANDSTONE AND VOLCANIC ROCKS. MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK SPECIAL MAP. SCALE 1:250 000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT

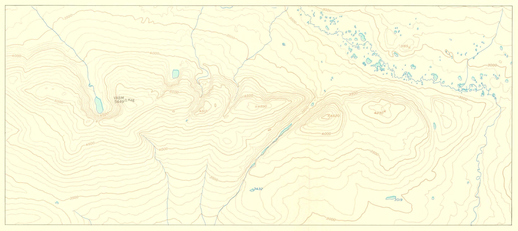

FIGURE 2. EAST-TRENDING MOUNTAIN OF GREENSTONE IN THE GULKANA UPLAND, CROSSED BY NOTCHES THAT WERE PROBABLY CUT BY MELT WATER OF AN EARLY GLACIATION. GLACIAL CIRQUES ON THE SHADED NORTH SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAINS. GULKANA D-5 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63 360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT

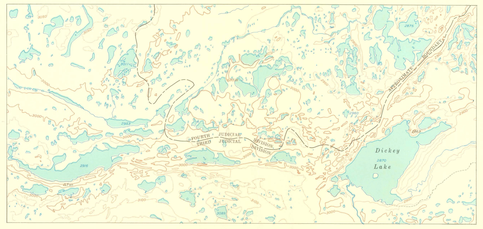

FIGURE 3. COMPLEX ESKERS; LAKES IN HOLES IN MORAINE LEFT BY MELTING OF STAGNANT ICE. GULKANA UPLAND. THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY FOLLOWS AN ESKER. THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE YUKON RIVER AND PACIFIC OCEAN DRAINAGES IN THIS AREA. THE STREAM ON THE LOWER RIGHT FLOWS TO THE PACIFIC BY THE COPPER RIVER; THAT ON THE LEFT FLOWS TO THE SUSITNA. GULKANA D-5 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63 360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT

FIGURE 9. TRACY ARM, IN THE COAST MOUNTAINS, ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR FIORDS OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE COAST RANGE BATHOLITH TRENDS NORTHWEST ACROSS THE SHARP ELBOW IN THE UPPER LEFT. SUMDUM D-5 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63 360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT

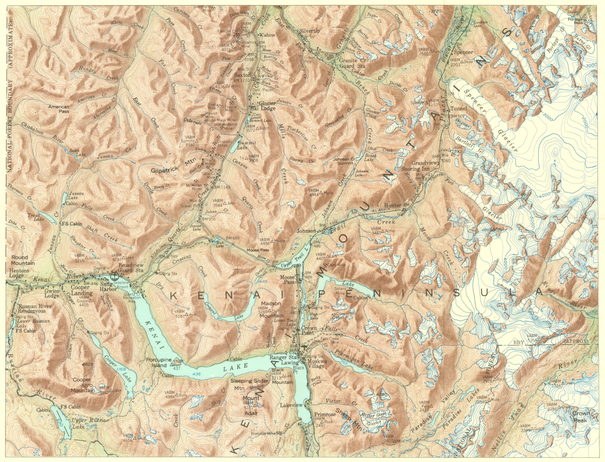

FIGURE 4. NETWORK OF VALLEYS AND PASSES SEPARATES BLOCKLIKE GROUPS OF MOUNTAINS IN NORTHWEST KENAI MOUNTAINS. MOUNTAIN ICECAP TO EAST. SEWARD QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250 000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT

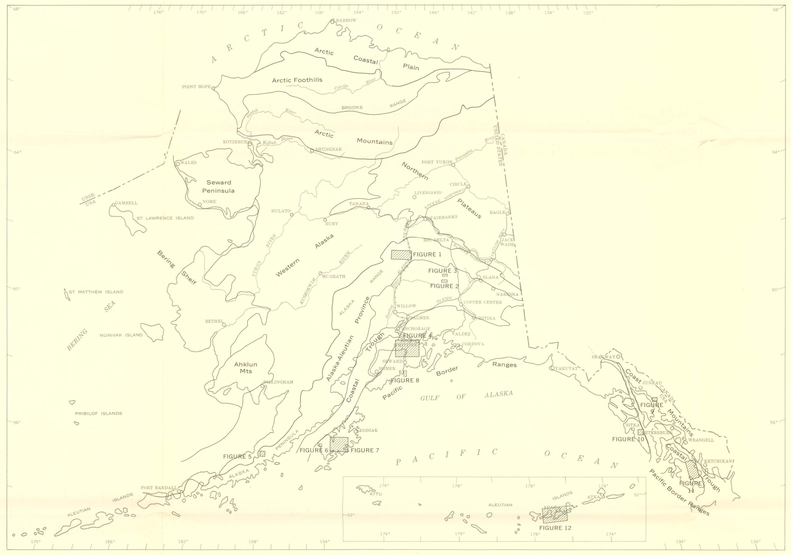

FIGURE 13. MAP OF ALASKA, WITH BOUNDARIES OF PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES, SHOWING LOCATIONS OF MAPS

FIGURE 10. PATERNOSTER LAKES AND CASCADES IN GLACIATED CANYONS ON THE EAST SIDE OF BARANOF ISLAND (BARANOF MOUNTAINS). PORT ALEXANDER D-3 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63 360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT

FIGURE 5. ANIAKCHAK CRATER, A CALDERA 6 MILES ACROSS, IN THE ALEUTIAN MOUNTAINS. CHIGNIK QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250 000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT

FIGURE 6. ANCIENT, DEGRADED, LOW-LYING, ALLUVIUM-FILLED CIRQUES ON THE WEST COAST OF KODIAK ISLAND. KARLUK B-3 QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:63 360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT

FIGURE 7. CENTRAL PART OF THE KODIAK MOUNTAINS. THE RUGGED NORTHEAST TRENDING DIVIDE IS ON A GRANITIC BATHOLITH. NORTHEAST-TRENDING VALLEYS ON THE EAST COAST ARE UNDERLAIN BY DOWN-FAULTED BODIES OF SOFT TERTIARY ROCKS. THE REMAINDER OF THE AREA IS UNDERLAIN BY GRAYWACKE AND ARGILLITE. KODIAK QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250 000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT

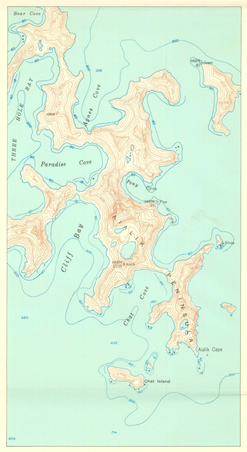

FIGURE 8. BISCUIT-BOARD COASTLINE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE KENAI PENINSULA. THE ROUND BAYS ARE PROBABLY DROWNED CIRQUES. BLYING SOUND C-7, D-7 QUADRANGLES. SCALE 1:63 360. CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT

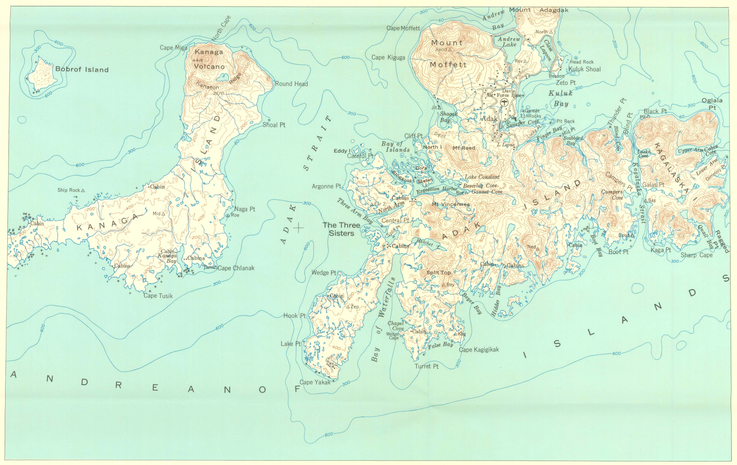

FIGURE 12. A TYPICAL SEGMENT OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, CONSISTING OF A CHAIN OF VOLCANOES ON THE NORTH. IKHANATON RIDGE IS A REMNANT OF A LARGE CALDERA; SEVERAL LEVELS OF WAVE-CUT BENCHES ON SOUTHWEST ADAK AND KANAGA ISLANDS. AND GLACIATED MOUNTAINS OF KAGALASKA AND ADAK ISLANDS. ADAK QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250 000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT

FIGURE 11. DEEP FIORDS, RUGGED GLACIATED MOUNTAINS, AND LOW PASSES OF THE SOUTHERN PRINCE OF WALES MOUNTAINS, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND. AREA NORTHEAST OF LINE FROM LITTLE SALMON LAKE TO PORT JOHNSON IS IN KUPREANOF LOWLAND. CLEVELAND PENINSULA, IN UPPER RIGHT CORNER, IS IN COASTAL FOOTHILLS. CRAIG QUADRANGLE. SCALE 1:250 000. CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FT

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TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS ILLUSTRATING THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM IN ALASKA