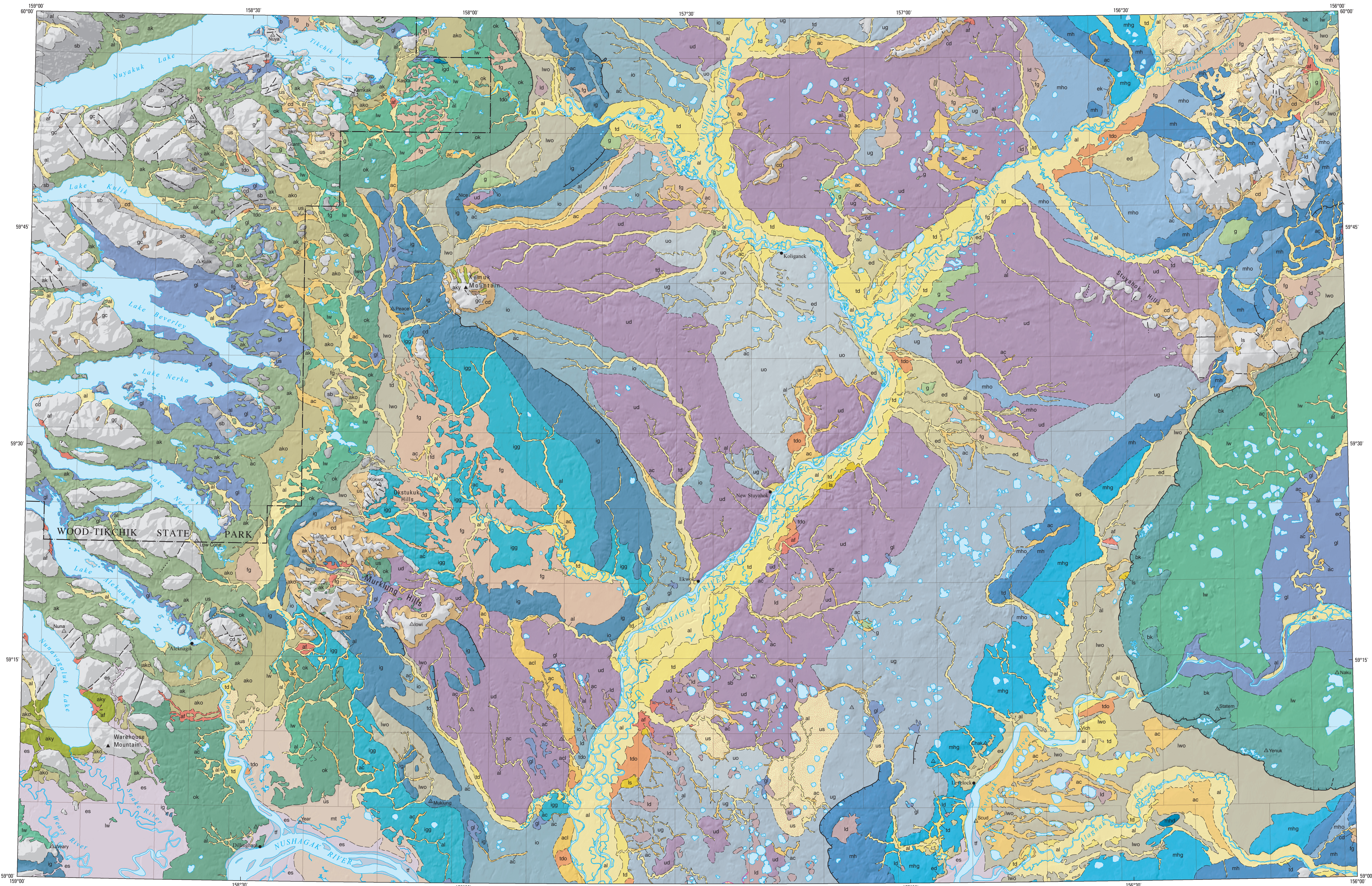




Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Dillingham, 1954 (minor revision 1960)  
Shaded relief from U.S. Geological Survey National Elevation Dataset 44.5-meter digital elevation model  
Universal Transverse Mercator projection, zone 4N  
1927 North American Datum

13°  
APPROXIMATE MEAN  
EQUINOXIAL  
LATITUDE  
(at center of map)

SCALE 1:250 000  
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 MILES  
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 KILOMETERS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

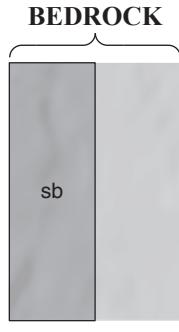
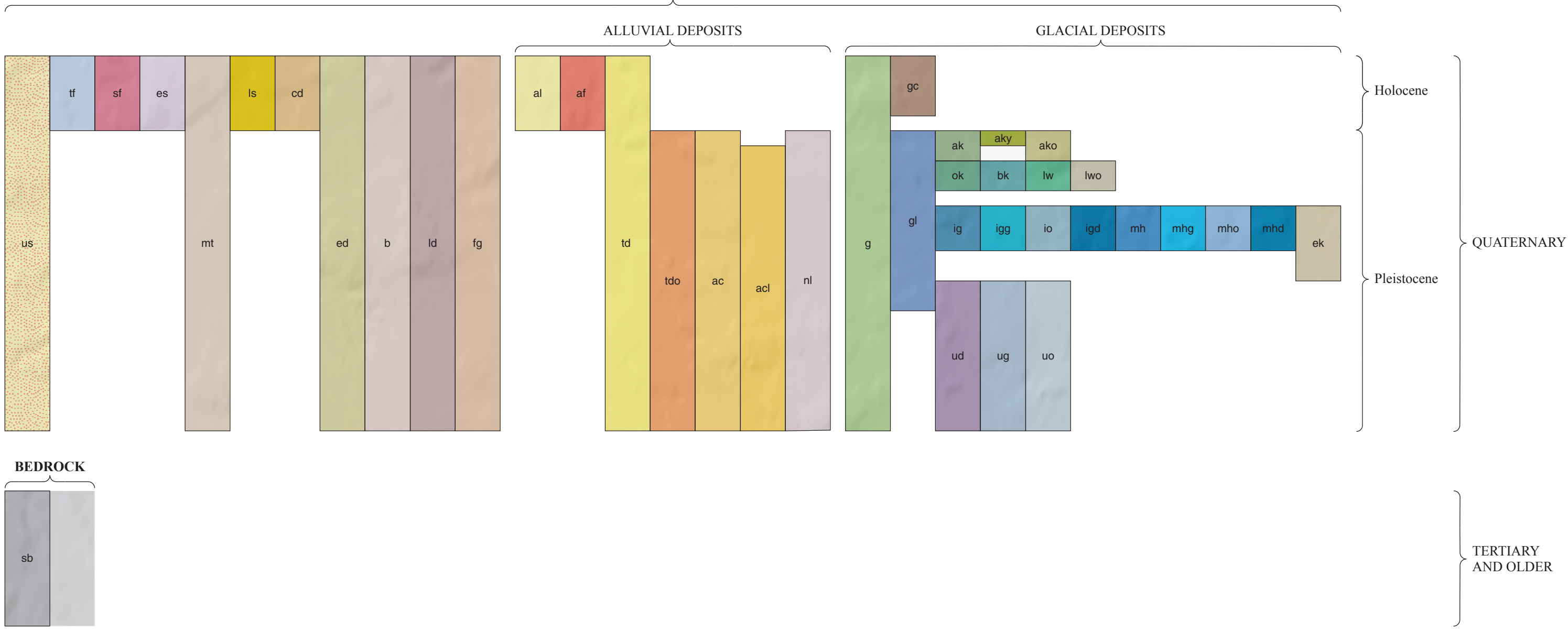


Geology mapped in 2003-5  
GIS database and digital cartography by F.H. Wilson and K.A. Labeyrie  
Edited by Kate Jacques and Monica Erdman; digital cartographic production by Kate Sullivan  
Manuscript approved for publication November 7, 2017

### CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

[See Description of Map Units (in pamphlet) for specific unit ages]

#### UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS



#### LIST OF MAP UNITS

[See Description of Map Units (in pamphlet) for complete unit descriptions.]

##### UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS

- us Surficial deposits, undivided (Quaternary)—Locally subdivided into:
  - tf Modern tidal flat deposits (Holocene)
  - sf Solifluction deposits (Holocene)
  - es Estuarine deposits (Holocene)
  - mt Marine terrace deposits (Holocene? and Pleistocene)
  - ls Landslide deposits (Holocene)
  - cd Colluvial deposits (Holocene)
  - ed Eolian deposits (Quaternary)
  - b Beach deposits (Quaternary)
  - ld Lacustrine deposits (Quaternary)
  - fg Fine-grained deposits (Quaternary)

##### ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

- Alluvial deposits—Subdivided into:
  - al Flood-plain deposits (Holocene)
  - af Alluvial fan and talus deposits (Holocene)
  - td Terrace deposits (Quaternary)
  - tdo Older terrace deposits (Quaternary)
  - ac Abandoned channel deposits (Pleistocene)
  - acd Abandoned channel deposits, lake drainage (Quaternary)
  - nl Inferred levee deposits (Pleistocene)

##### GLACIAL DEPOSITS

- g Glacial deposits, undivided (Quaternary)—Where possible, subdivided into:
  - gc Glacial deposits in cirques (Holocene or late Wisconsin?)
  - gl Glaciolacustrine deposits (late Pleistocene)
  - ak Drift, Aleknagik glaciation (late Pleistocene)—Locally subdivided into:
    - aky Youngest advance, Aleknagik glaciation
    - ako Outwash, Aleknagik glaciation
    - ok Drift, Okstukuk glaciation (late Pleistocene)

- bk Drift, Brooks Lake glaciation, Kvichak advance (late Pleistocene)
- lw Ground moraine (late Pleistocene)
- lwo Outwash (late Pleistocene)
- lg Drift, Iowithla glaciation (Pleistocene)—Locally subdivided into:
  - lgo Ground moraine, Iowithla glaciation
  - lo Outwash, Iowithla glaciation
  - gl Drumlins, Iowithla glaciation
- mh Drift, Mak Hill glaciation (Pleistocene)—Locally subdivided into:
  - mhg Ground moraine, Mak Hill glaciation
  - mho Outwash, Mak Hill glaciation
  - mhd Drumlins, Mak Hill glaciation
- ek Esker deposits (Pleistocene)
- ud Drift, unnamed glaciations (early Pleistocene)—Locally subdivided into:
  - ug Ground moraine, unnamed glaciations
  - uo Outwash, unnamed glaciations

##### BEDROCK

- sb Scoured bedrock
- Bedrock, undivided

##### EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

- Contact—Long-dashed where location is approximate; short-dashed where location is inferred; dotted where location is concealed
- Internal contact—Separates areas of glacially scoured bedrock from bedrock that does not appear to have been overridden during the last glacial maximum
- Fault—Solid where location is certain; long-dashed where location is approximate; short-dashed where location is inferred; dotted where location is concealed
- Caldera or crater rim—Solid where location is certain
- Moraine—End, recessional, and lateral moraine limit; hachures point to ice
- Park boundary
- Community
- Peak
- Survey monument

## Surficial Geologic Map of the Dillingham Quadrangle, Southwestern Alaska

By  
Frederic H. Wilson  
2018

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