



- EXPLANATION
- Sedimentary Rocks
- Lower Cretaceous
- Torok formation (Ktc, upper conglomerate; Kt, Torok formation undifferentiated; Ktb, basal shale)
 - Okpikruak formation
- Triassic
- Shublik formation (and undifferentiated upper Paleozoics)
- Mississippian
- Lisburne limestone (Cik, Kivuktuglak facies; Cio, Alapah member)
 - Neotok formation
- Igneous Rocks
- Mafic igneous rock of Mesozoic age
 - Mafic igneous sills (scattered outcrops of Triassic and Lisburne limestone as inclusions)
- Normal contact
- High-angle fault (U, upthrown side; D, down-thrown side)
- Thrust fault (—, upper plate)
- Fault, showing relative movement
- Anticline, showing plunge (Dashed where approximately located, dotted where inferred)
- Syncline, showing plunge (Dashed where approximately located, dotted where inferred)
- Horizontal fold axis (Very irregular section also implies high angle reverse fault of small displacement)
- Strike and dip of beds
- Strike of vertical beds

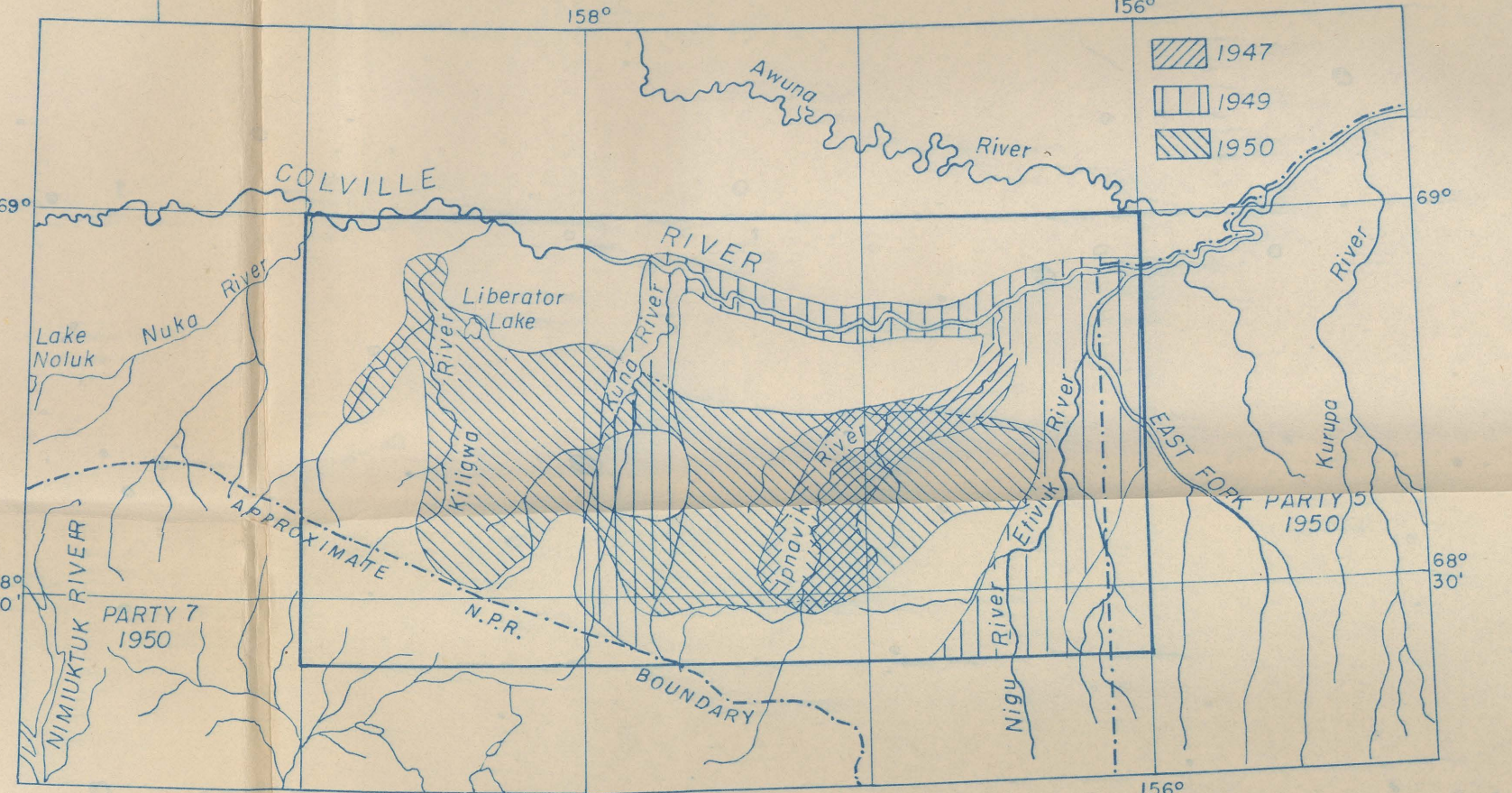
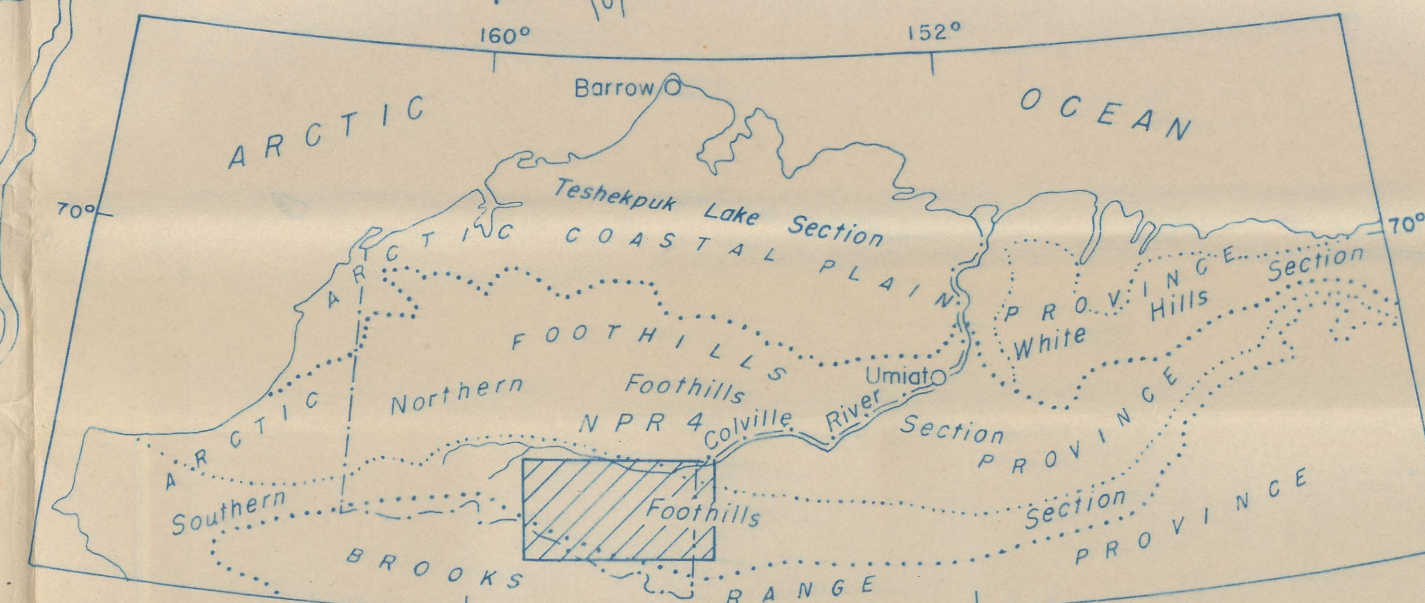


PLATE I.— GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS SECTION BETWEEN THE ETIVLUK AND KILIGWA RIVERS, ALASKA

0 1 2 4 6 8 MILES