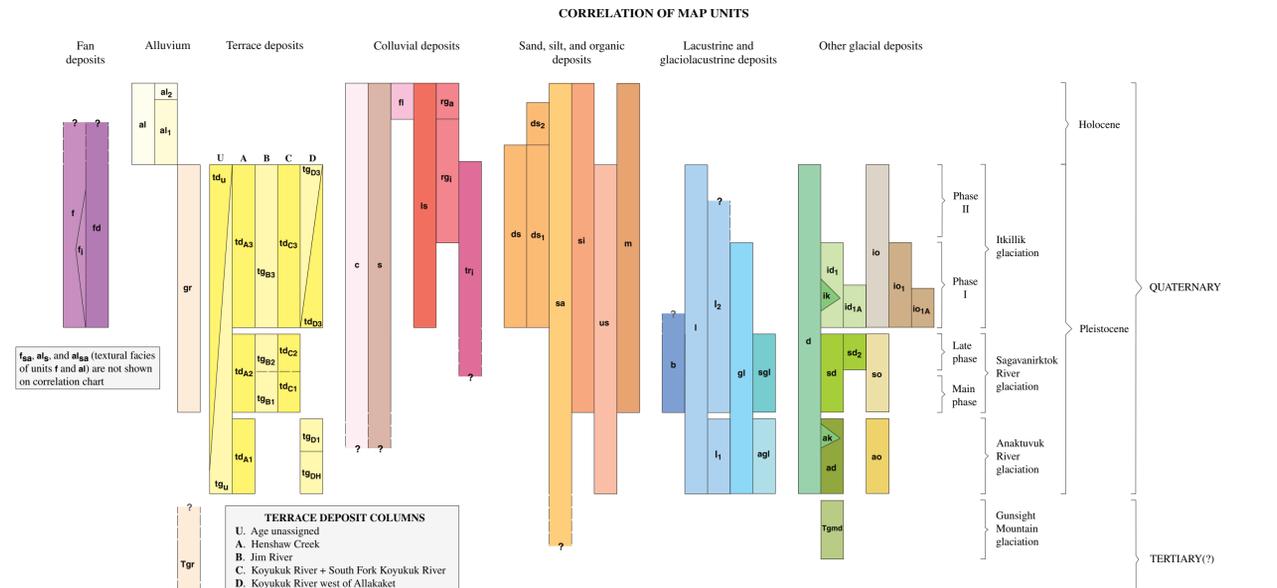


Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1956; limited revisions, 1984 Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 5

Geology by W.W. Patton, Jr. and T.P. Miller, 1966-70; R.A. Kreig and R.D. Reger, 1972-75; and T.D. Hamilton, 1962-66, 1970-74, and 1983-87. Digital representation by Earth Satellite Corporation, 1999; Greenhome & O'Mara, 1999; K.A. Labay, Raytheon ITSS Edited by Jane S. Cieser Approved for publication September 30, 2002

SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE BETTLES QUADRANGLE, ALASKA

By Thomas D. Hamilton 2002



- LIST OF MAP UNITS**
(See pamphlet for detailed descriptions. Units queried where uncertain.)
- FAN DEPOSITS**
- f Fan deposits—Range from coarse gravel (mountain valleys) to gravely sand and silt (Koyukuk basin)
 - f₁ Inactive fan deposits
 - f_{sa} Sandy fan deposits—Dominantly sand- to granule-sized
 - fd Fan-delta deposits—Alluvial-fan deposits that grade distally into lacustrine beds
- ALLUVIUM**
- al Alluvium, undivided—Course gravel to sandy fine gravel and gravely sand. Locally includes fan and low terrace deposits too small to map separately
 - al_g Fine-grained alluvium—Along slow-moving streams
 - al_{sa} Sandy alluvium—Along slow-moving streams
 - al₂ Modern alluvium—Gravel and sandy gravel; generally unvegetated
 - al₁ Low alluvial terrace deposits—Gravel and sandy gravel, mantled with thin silt, sand, turf, and peat
 - gr Gravel deposits, other—Gravelly erosion remnants of obscure composition and origin
 - Tgr Quartose gravel of inferred Tertiary age—Rounded quartz pebbles and small cobbles in nearly pure quartz sand
- TERRACE DEPOSITS**
- A. Terrace deposits along Henshaw Creek
- td_u Terrace deposit—Alluvial gravel; commonly intergrading or mantled with fluvial, deltaic, lacustrine, or organic deposits
 - td_g Terrace gravel—Alluvial gravel, sandy gravel, and floodplain deposits; commonly mantled by loess, muskeg, and thin-lake sediments
 - td_{A1} Terrace deposit, low-level (late Pleistocene)—Alluvial gravel and sandy gravel, forming terraces 8-14 m high that decrease in height downstream
 - td_{A2} Terrace deposit, intermediate-level (middle Pleistocene)—Gravel and finer sediments, forming terraces up to 25 m high that decrease in height downvalley
 - td_{A1} Terrace deposit, high-level (early Pleistocene)—Gravel and finer sediments, forming terraces up to 75 m high that decrease in height downvalley
- B. Terrace deposits along Jim River
- td_{B1} Terrace gravel, low-level (late Pleistocene)—Gravel and sandy gravel, forming terrace remnants 2-3 m above river
 - td_{B2} Terrace gravel, intermediate-level (late middle Pleistocene)—Gravel and sandy gravel, forming terraces 25-30 m high
 - td_{B1} Terrace gravel, high-level (early middle Pleistocene)—Gravel and sandy gravel, with thick (5 m or more) silt cover, forming dissected terraces about 50 m high
- C. Terrace deposits along Koyukuk River (upvalley from Allakaket) and South Fork Koyukuk River
- td_{C1} Terrace deposit, low-level (late Pleistocene)—Sandy gravel, with some finer-grained deposits; muskeg cover locally thick and continuous. Forms terraces 5-10 m high that decline in height downvalley
 - td_{C2} Terrace deposit, intermediate-level (late middle Pleistocene)—Terrace deposits about 20-25 m high with muskeg cover locally thick and continuous
 - td_{C1} Terrace deposit, high-level (middle Pleistocene)—Terrace deposits about 40 m high along South Fork
- D. Terrace deposits along Koyukuk River below Allakaket
- td_{D1} Terrace gravel, low-level (late Pleistocene)—Alluvial gravel and sandy gravel, forming terraces 8-10 m high
 - td_{D2} Terrace deposit, low-level (late Pleistocene)—Sandy gravel, with some finer-grained deposits. Near mouth of Kamai River
 - td_{D1} Terrace gravel, high-level (early Pleistocene)—Alluvial gravel with silt cover, forming terrace remnants 50-60 m high
 - td_{D1} Terrace gravel, highest-level (early Pleistocene)—Oxidized gravel capped by thick loess. Forms terrace remnants up to 120 m above Koyukuk River
- COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS**
- c Colluvium, undivided—Mixed solifluction deposits and talus rubble
 - s Solifluction deposits—Poorly sorted stony silt and organic silt
 - fl Flow deposits—Lobes of angular rock rubble in abundant silty matrix
 - ls Landslide deposits—Angular rubble below detachment scars and slide tracks
 - rg_a Rock-glacier deposits, active—Lobes of coarse angular rock debris with matrix of ice-rich silt and fine rubble
 - rg_i Rock-glacier deposits, inactive—Coarse angular rock debris lacking interstitial ice. Surfaces weathered and partly vegetated
 - tr₁ Talus rubble, inactive—Angular rock debris along lower walls of mountain valleys. Surfaces weathered and partly vegetated
- SAND, SILT AND ORGANIC (MUSKEG) DEPOSITS**
- ds Dune sand—Fine to medium sand, commonly forming parabolic ridges
 - ds₂ Dune sand, younger and older components—Where partly reactivated by wind
 - sa Sand deposits—Sand with granules and sparse small pebbles; in grass-filled basins
 - si Ice-rich silt deposits—Silt, commonly with ice-wedge polygons, in depressions and along valley centers
 - us Upland silt deposits—Silt, organic silt, and slightly stony silt; commonly grades downslope into solifluction deposits
 - m Muskeg—Organic deposits more than 1-2 m thick where drainage restricted
- LACUSTRINE AND GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS**
- b Beach deposits—Sand and platy fine gravel; locally shoved into ridges
 - l Lacustrine deposits—Fine sediments, grading into sand and gravel near former shorelines and river mouths
 - l₂ Lacustrine deposits, low-level (late to middle Pleistocene)—Stratified silt and related deposits. Overlain by muskeg with abundant lakes
 - l₁ Lacustrine deposits, high-level (early Pleistocene)—Stratified silt and related deposits forming poorly drained surfaces above bluffs 30 m high
 - gl Glacial-lake deposits, undivided—Stratified silty deposits of uncertain age
 - sgl Glacial-lake deposits of Sagavanirktok River age (middle Pleistocene)—Fine sediments grading into sand to fine gravel near former stream mouths
 - agl Glacial-lake deposits of Anaktuvuk River age (early Pleistocene)—Stratified stony silt, forming erosion remnants that generally bear thick cover of ice-rich silt with numerous thaw ponds
- OTHER GLACIAL DEPOSITS**
- d Drift, undivided—Glacial deposits of uncertain age
 - id₁ Drift of Iktalik Phase I—Compact bouldery till with local ice-contact sand and gravel
 - id_{1A} Drift of Iktalik Phase IA—Outermost moraine and associated drift of Iktalik complex
 - ik Kame and kame-terrace deposits—Unusually thick and extensive water-washed sand and gravel
 - io Outwash of Iktalik age, undivided—Valley trains of sandy gravel
 - io₁ Outwash of Iktalik Phase I—Sandy gravel associated with drift of Iktalik I age
 - io_{1A} Outwash of Iktalik Phase IA—Outwash train that originates at moraine of Iktalik IA age
- MAP SYMBOLS**
- Contact—Dashed where approximately located or inferred
 - Fault—Expressed in Quaternary sediments. Dashed where approximately located or inferred. Arrows indicate direction of lateral motion
 - Drainage channel—Abandoned or underfit
 - Crest of moraine ridge
 - Headwall scarp of debris flow
 - Direction of glacier flow across topographic divide
 - Direction of ice movement or meltwater drainage—Associated with ice-scoured bedrock
 - Former glacial-lake outlet or drainage diversion
 - U-shaped pass—Where glacier crossed topographic divide
 - Spring
 - Pingo
 - Bedrock, undifferentiated
 - Bedrock—Exposed along canyon walls or margin of river terrace
 - Near-surface bedrock—Generally covered by 1-2 m of soil, peat, loess, solifluction deposits, and rock debris; usually completely vegetated
 - Pediments—North and east of Sityliemekkat Lake. Bear thin colluvial cover
 - Altiplation terrace
 - Surface and subsurface lacustrine deposits
 - Heavily eroded surficial unit
 - Lake—M. Minnikok; S. Sityliemekkat; T. Todotonen

Any use of trade, firm, or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

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