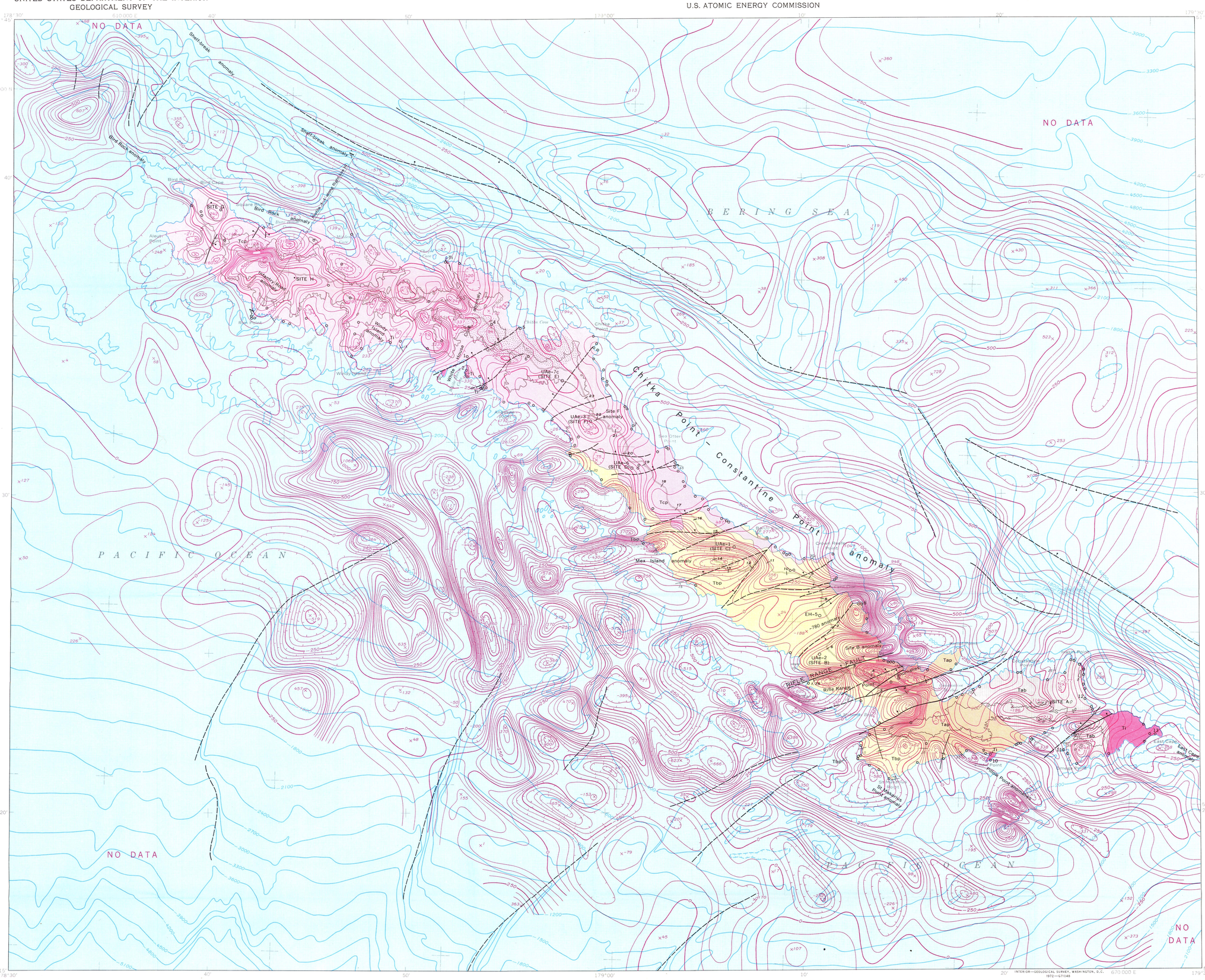
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED ON BEHALF OF THE
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PROFESSIONAL PAPER 707
PLATE 2



EXPLANATION

TERTIARY

Miocene

Tcp — **Chitka Point Formation**
Hornblende and pyroxene andesite lava flows and breccias
Stipple indicates area of intense hydrothermal alteration

Ti — **Dioritic intrusive rocks**
Age relations with Chitka Point Formation unknown

UNCONFORMITY

Eocene or Oligocene

Tbp — **Banjo Point Formation**
Basaltic breccias; minor pillow lavas and sedimentary rocks

Lower Tertiary

Tap, Tab — **Amchitka Formation**
Tap, *pillow lavas and breccias of Kirilof Point*
Tab, *older breccias*

Contact

Major fault
Dashed where inferred or approximately located. Bar and ball on downthrown side

Syncline
Showing approximate trace of axial plane. Probably not tectonic in origin

25 — Strike and dip of beds

45 — Strike and dip of flow banding

500 — Magnetic contours
Showing residual magnetic anomalies, in gammas. Hachured to indicate closed area of lower magnetic intensity. Interval 50 gammas

312 — Measured value of maximum or minimum intensity
In gammas

13 — Sample site
Number identifies sample site discussed in text

SITE A — Proposed drilling site

UAe-1 — Drill hole

4 — Road
Number and tick indicate mile station of ground magnetic traverse

Topographic contours from U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey manuscript maps, 1951
Submarine contours by H. A. Powers, U.S. Geological Survey, from U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey smooth sheets from hydrographic surveys, 1934–52
10,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 60

RESIDUAL MAGNETIC ANOMALY AND GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF AMCHITKA ISLAND, ALASKA

Geology by W. J. Carr and W. D. Quinlivan, 1969

SCALE 1:100 000

2 1 0 2 4 6 MILES
2 1 0 2 4 6 KILOMETERS

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 AND 500 FEET
SUBMARINE CONTOUR INTERVAL 100, 200, AND 300 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

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