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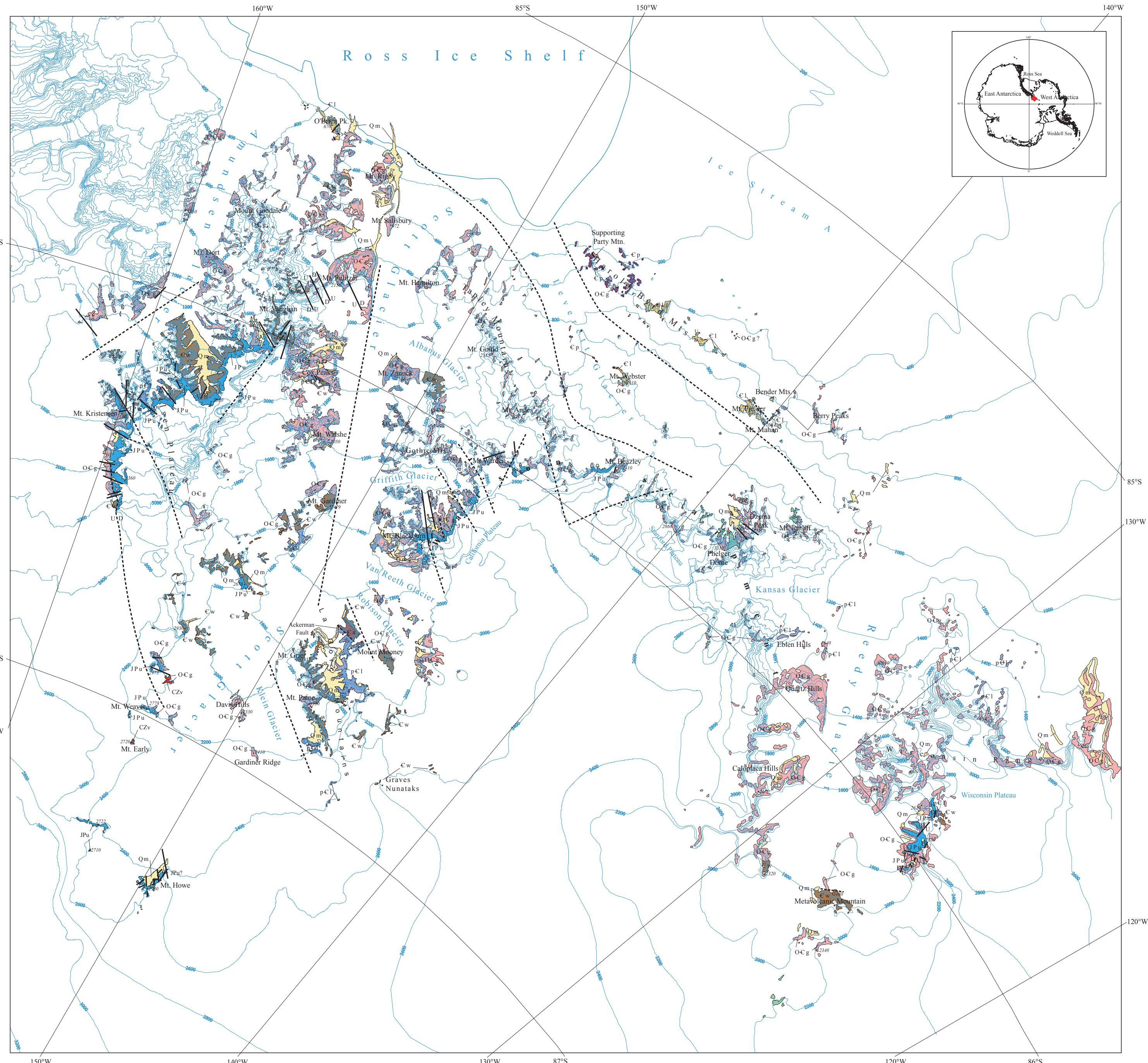
Explanatory Notes

Corresponding area USGS Antarctic Reconnaissance Series topographic maps (1:250,000, Polar Stereographic projection, standard parallel 80°14'S) include:
 1989, Mount Goodale #SV 1-10/6. 1985, Mount Blackburn #SV 1-10/11.
 1964, Wisconsin Range #SV 1-10/8. 1964, Calopla Hills #SV 1-10/12.
 1967, Nilsen Plateau #SV 1-10/10. 1968, D'Angelo Bluff #SV 1-10/15.

Digital topographic map template created using the Antarctic Digital Database (ADD) Version 1.0, 1993, prepared by the British Antarctic Survey, Scott Polar Research Institute, World Conservation Centre, and the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, ADD Version 1.0 specifications: Polar Stereographic Projection, Standard Latitude 71°S, Central Meridian 0°, Spheroid WGS84.

This map compilation is reconnaissance-scale and is, therefore, meant to show spatial relationships between rock types and major structures rather than detailed structural or subsurface information. The accuracy of the compiled data is highly variable due to the number of data sources, variety of data collection methods, and errors inherent in combining data from different projections and datums.

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**Geology of the Scott-Reedy Glaciers Area
 Southern Transantarctic Mountains, Antarctica**

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Explanation

Cenozoic	Quaternary	Qm	Glacial Till and Moraines
	Tertiary	CZv	Basaltic Volcanic Rocks Part of the McMurdo Volcanic Group of LeMasurier and Thomson (1990). At Mt. Early olivine basalts in a moberg or small volcano. At Sheridan Bluff are alkaline basalt and olivine tholeiite sills and flows. Total thickness is approximately 500 m (Stump et al., 1980).
Mesozoic	Permian-Jurassic	JPu	Beacon Supergroup and Ferrar Group Undifferentiated Basal tillites overlain by more than 800 m of glacial, fluvial, and lacustrine shale and siltstone with some calcareous horizons and coal beds. <i>Glossopteris</i> present. Dolerite sills and flows intrude and overlay the sedimentary sequence (Katz and Waterhouse, 1970; Katz, 1982).
	Ordovician	OCg	Granite Harbor Intrusive Complex (locally called the Wisconsin Range Batholith and the Queen Maud Batholith) Continental batholith which spans the length of the Transantarctic Mountains. Rock types include granite, quartz monzonite, tonalite, diorite, hornblende gabbro. Monzogranite and granodiorite are the most common rock types (Borg, 1983).
Paleozoic	Cambrian	Cw	Wyatt Formation Massive aphanitic porphyry with volcanic and possibly hypabyssal phases (Stump, 1995; Encarnacion and Grunow, 1996).
		e1	Leverett Formation More than 2500 m of cross-bedded sandstone that grades upwards into shale and limestone. The sedimentary sequence is overlain by and interbedded with silicic volcanic rocks. Metamorphosed in some areas (Stump, 1983; Wareham et al., 2001). <i>Alacianthus equitriens</i> and <i>Pararaya?</i> present (Rowell et al., 1996).
Precambrian	Proterozoic	cp	Party Formation Pelitic and calcareous schist, gneiss, quartzite, and marble (Stump, 1995; Heintz, 1980; Vogel et al., 2000).
		pcl	La Gorce Formation Greater than 2000 m of interbedded graywacke and shale and metamorphic equivalents. Bedding is centimeter-scale. Sandstones show graded bedding, cross bedding and sole marks (Stump, 1982, 1995; Stump et al., 1986).
			Unidentified metamorphic rocks Amphibolite, gneiss, schist, quartzite, phyllite (Stump, 1995; Borg and DePaolo, 1994; Heintz, 1980).
			Unidentified non-granitic intrusive rocks (See Heintz, 1980)
			No Data

Map Symbols

—+—	Normal fault showing fault plane dip direction	—	Geologic Contact
- - -	Fault inferred	— 2150	Elevation (m)
U	Fault showing relative movement	— 2200	Contour lines
D		—	Contour interval = 200 m

Scale :
 0 km 10 km 20 km 30 km