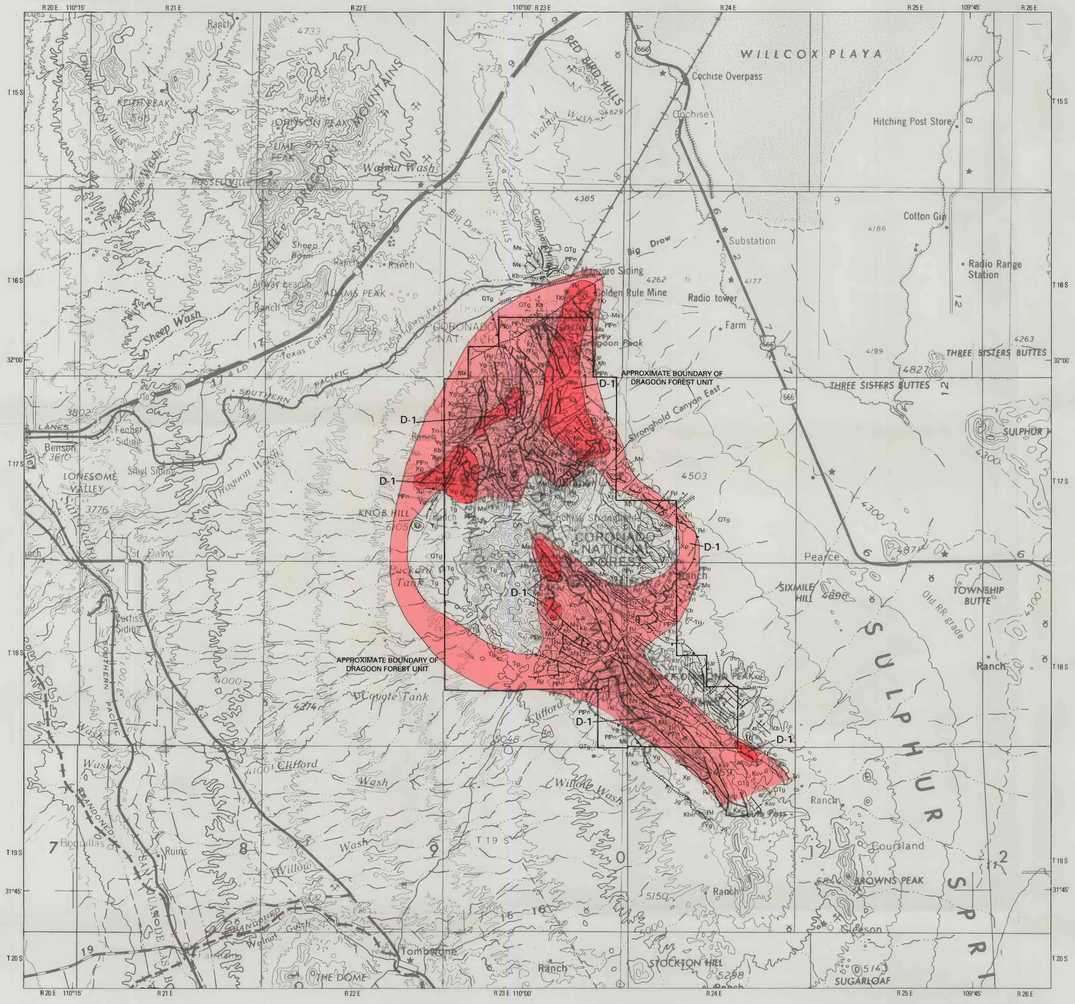
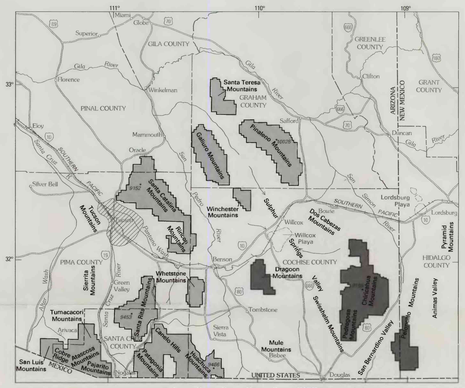


Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:250,000
Douglas, 1959 (revised 1970); Nogales, 1956 (revised 1969);
Silver City, 1954 (revised 1970); Tucson, 1956 (revised 1969)
Transverse Mercator projection

Geology compiled by Harald Drewes 1991

Dragoon Forest unit

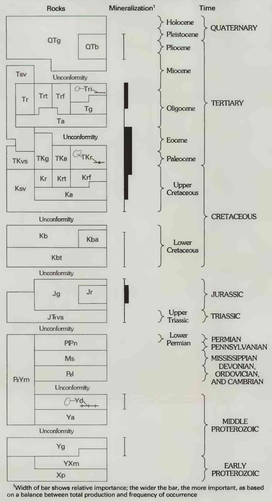


INDEX MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST (GRAY AREAS).
Forest units shown on this plate are dark gray.

SCALE 1:126 720

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS AND MINERALIZATION



[1]Width of bar shows relative importance; the wider the bar, the more important, as based on a balance between total production and frequency of occurrence

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

[All units may not appear on all maps]

- QTg — **Gravel, sand and conglomerate (Holocene to Miocene)**—Alluvium filling intermontane basins, on pediments, in alluvial aprons and stream terraces, and along watercourses
- QTb — **Basalt (Pleistocene to Miocene)**—Lava flows and cinder deposits
- Tsv — **Sedimentary and volcanic rocks, undivided (Miocene to Eocene)**—Rhyolitic to andesitic lava and tuff, and some interbedded conglomerate, sandstone, and shale
- Tr — **Rhyolitic rocks (Miocene and Oligocene)**—Includes lava flows, tuffs, and tuffaceous sandstone
- Trt — **Rhyolitic tuffs (Miocene and Oligocene)**—Airfall tuff, ash-flow tuff, tuff breccia, welded tuff, and some sedimentary rocks
- Trf — **Rhyolitic lava flows (Miocene and Oligocene)**—May include some intrusive bodies
- **Intrusive rocks (Miocene and Oligocene)**
- Tri — **Rhyolite (Miocene and Oligocene)**—Dikes and plugs
- Tg — **Granite (Oligocene)**—Stocks
- Ta — **Andesitic rocks (Oligocene)**—Lava flows, breccia deposits, and interbedded sedimentary rocks
- TKg — **Intrusive rocks (Eocene to Late Cretaceous)**—Mainly Eocene to Late Cretaceous granite, monzonite, granodiorite, and diorite; some Oligocene to Late Cretaceous peraluminous (two-mica and garnet-bearing) granite. Includes Copper Creek Granodiorite
- TKvs — **Volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Eocene to Upper Cretaceous)**—Andesitic lava flows and breccia sheets, rhyolitic tuff and welded tuff, and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks
- TKa — **Andesite (Eocene to Late Cretaceous)**—Plugs, dikes, and stocks
- TKc — **Rhyolite (Eocene to Late Cretaceous)**—Plugs and dikes
- Ksv — **Sedimentary and volcanic rocks, undivided (Upper Cretaceous)**—Volcaniclastic conglomerate, sandstone, lacustrine shale, and some andesitic and rhyolitic tuff
- Kr — **Rhyolite (Upper Cretaceous)**—Lava flows, tuffs, and interbedded conglomerate and sandstone
- Krt — **Rhyolite tuff (Upper Cretaceous)**—Includes airfall and ash-flow tuffs, tuff breccia, welded tuff, and sedimentary rocks
- Krf — **Rhyolite lava flows (Upper Cretaceous)**—Includes some tuff and sedimentary rocks
- Ka — **Andesite (Upper Cretaceous)**—Lava flows, breccia sheets, and interbedded conglomerate and sandstone
- Kb — **Bisbee Group (Lower Cretaceous)**—Mainly gray shale and siltstone, and some sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone
- Kba — **Basaltic andesite and andesite (Lower Cretaceous)**—Lava flows, cinder deposits, and some dikes, sills, and plugs
- Kbt — **Bathtub and Temporal Formations, undivided (Lower Cretaceous)**—Andesitic to rhyolitic rocks, conglomerate, and sandstone
- **Intrusive rocks (Jurassic)**
- Jg — **Granite stocks**
- Jr — **Rhyolite plugs**
- JTRvs — **Volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Jurassic to Upper Triassic)**—Rhyolitic welded tuff and lava flows, andesitic lava flows, eolian sandstone, and redbeds. Includes Walnut Gap Formation, Canelo Hills Volcanics, and Gardner Canyon and Mount Wrightson Formations
- PzYm — **Metamorphic rocks (Paleozoic or Middle Proterozoic)**—Metaquartzite, hornfels, and calc-silicate carbonate rocks
- PPn — **Naco Group (Lower Permian and Pennsylvanian)**—Mainly limestone and dolomite; some siltstone, sandstone, and marlstone
- Ms — **Sedimentary rocks (Mississippian)**—Generally only Escabrosa Limestone; to the east unit also includes Paradise Formation, mostly shale
- Pd — **Lower Paleozoic formations, undivided (Upper Devonian to Middle Cambrian)**—Mainly limestone and dolomite; some sandstone, shale, and conglomerate. Includes Percha Shale, Portal, Swisshelm, Martin, El Paso, and Abrigo Formations, Coronado Sandstone, and Bolsa Quartzite
- Yd — **Diabase (Middle Proterozoic)**—Includes some metadiorite; in sills, dikes, and plugs; line shows more acidic rock
- Ya — **Apache Group (Middle Proterozoic)**—Sandstone, shale, argillite, some conglomerate, and possibly some limestone
- Yg — **Intrusive rocks (Middle Proterozoic)**—Granite, granodiorite, and some alaskite, aplite, and lamprophyre
- YXm — **Gneissic rocks (Middle and Early Proterozoic)**—Metamorphosed granite and older schist or gneiss
- Xp — **Pinal Schist (Early Proterozoic)**—Schist, phyllite, metaquartzite, metagraywacke, and meta-igneous rocks

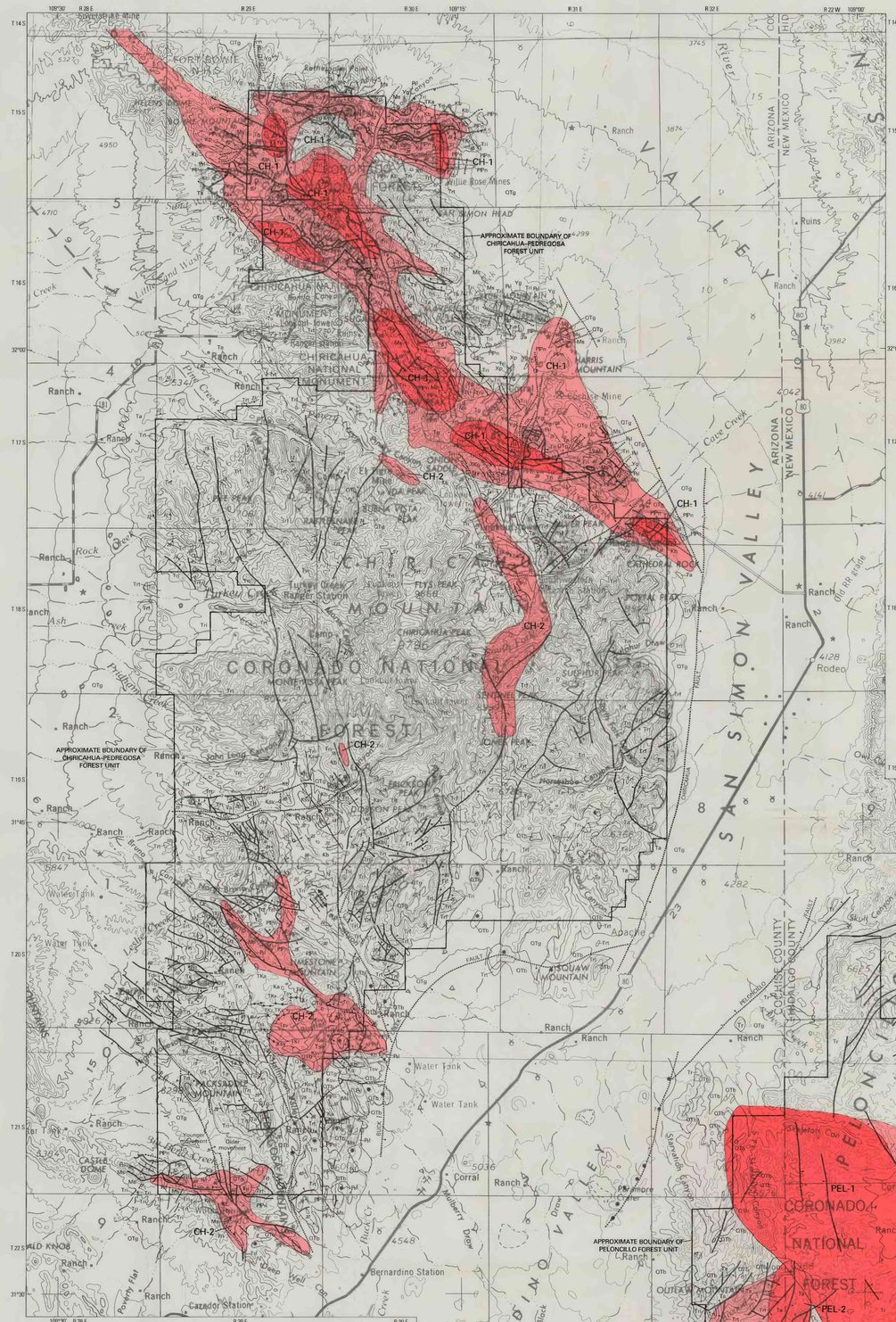
- **Contact**—Dotted where concealed, queried where uncertain
- **Fault**—Showing dip; dotted where concealed or intruded, queried where uncertain. Where solid line becomes dotted line within a map unit, that unit is a composite of several formations, of which a younger one conceals faulting in an older one
- **Normal fault**—Ball and bar on downthrown side; dotted where concealed, queried where uncertain
- **Thrust fault**—Sawteeth on upper plate
- **Glide fault**—Open sawteeth on glide plate
- **Complex fault**—Earlier thrust fault on which later glide (gravity) faulting took place
- **Strike-slip fault**—Arrow-couple shows relative movement; queried where uncertain
- **Oblique-slip fault**—Composite of strike-slip and normal movement likely, but either type of movement may have occurred without the other
- **Fold axis**—Dotted where concealed; arrow shows direction of plunge
- **Anticline**
- **Anticline in foliation**
- **Overturned anticline**—Side of closure of arrow ends is side of fold crest relative to fold axis
- **Syncline**
- **Syncline in foliation**
- **Overturned syncline**—Side of closure of arrow ends is side of fold trough relative to fold axis
- **Strike and dip of beds**
- **Horizontal**
- **Inclined**
- **Vertical**
- **Overturned**
- **Strike and dip of foliation**
- **Inclined**
- **Vertical**
- **Cinder cone**—Queried where uncertain

EXPLANATION OF MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Tract favorable for the presence of undiscovered mineral deposits

- High potential
- Moderate or low potential

PEL-1 Tract label keyed to full description of mineral resource potential in chapter G, this volume



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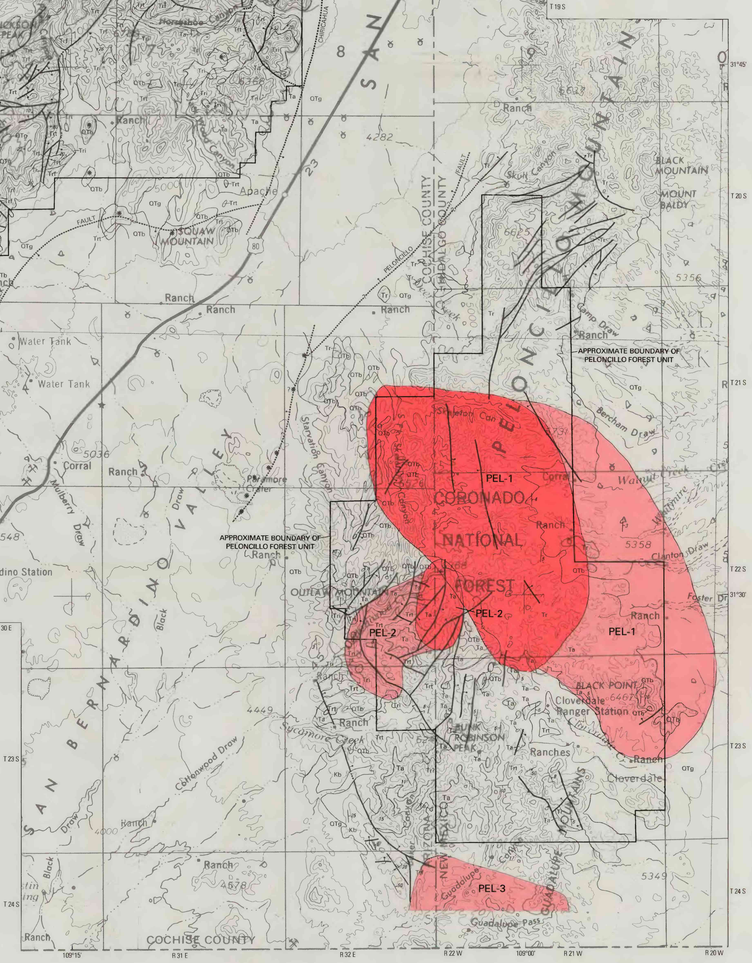

Peloncillo and Chiricahua-Pedregosa Forest units

MAPS SHOWING MINERAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT TRACTS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST AND ADJACENT AREAS, SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA AND SOUTHWESTERN NEW MEXICO—LOCATABLE DEPOSITS

Compiled by
Mark W. Bultman and Harald Drewes
1996