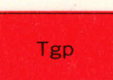


EXPLANATION

INTRUSIVE ROCKS



Granite and quartz monzonite dikes and sills
Granitic rocks, very light to brownish-gray, fine- to medium-grained; contain abundant phenocrysts of quartz, orthoclase, and albite plagioclase. Quartz monzonitic rocks, light to medium-gray, with quartz and oligoclase phenocrysts



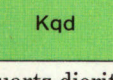
Granite
Very light gray coarse-grained rock, part of the quartz and feldspar occurs as large subhedral grains; in some localities, grades near borders into a porphyritic variety



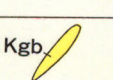
Quartz monzonite
Coarse-grained light-gray rock containing subhedral to euhedral phenocrysts of perthitic orthoclase. Border zones are monzonitic and contain few small phenocrysts, or none. The dark mineral is biotite; some muscovite commonly occurs with it



Tonalite
Medium-grained light-gray quartz-plagioclase-biotite rock with fairly well developed foliation

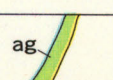


Quartz diorite
Coarse-grained plagioclase-quartz-hornblende-biotite rock. Dark constituents are clustered

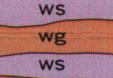


Gabbro
Small bodies of coarse-grained plagioclase-hornblende rock

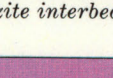
METAMORPHIC ROCKS



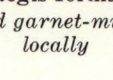
Amphibolite and garnet amphibolite
Small sill-like bodies of dark well-foliated medium-grained plagioclase-hornblende rock with or without quartz, biotite, and garnet



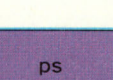
Wallace formation
ws, coarse-grained garnet-mica schist with layers rich in sillimanite and other containing plagioclase
wg, two or more units of thin-bedded diopside gneiss, biotite gneiss, and biotite quartzite interbedded with schist



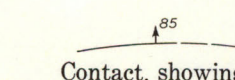
St. Regis formation
Medium- to coarse-grained garnet-mica schist with sillimanite locally



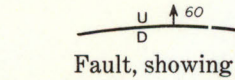
Revett quartzite
Thick-bedded coarse- to medium-grained pure quartzite with thin micaceous laminae. Some layers contain sillimanite, others contain biotite



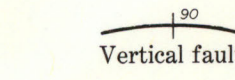
Prichard formation
Coarse-grained mica schist with garnet- and sillimanite-bearing layers. Includes thin-bedded quartzite layers. Uppermost part may include equivalent of Burke formation



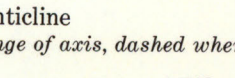
Contact, showing dip
Dashed where approximately located



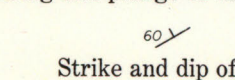
Fault, showing dip
Dashed where approximately located; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side



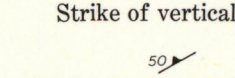
Vertical fault



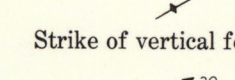
Anticline
Showing plunge of axis, dashed where approximately located



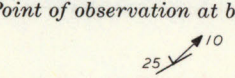
Bearing and plunge of minor fold axis



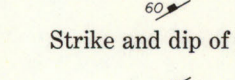
Strike and dip of beds



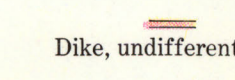
Strike of vertical beds



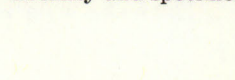
Strike and dip of foliation



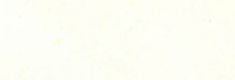
Strike of vertical foliation



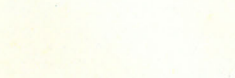
Bearing and plunge of lineation
Point of observation at base of arrow



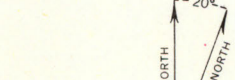
Strike and dip of beds and plunge of lineation



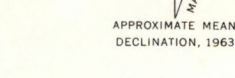
Strike and dip of joints



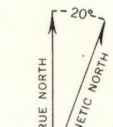
Strike of vertical joints



Dike, undifferentiated



Locality and specimen number

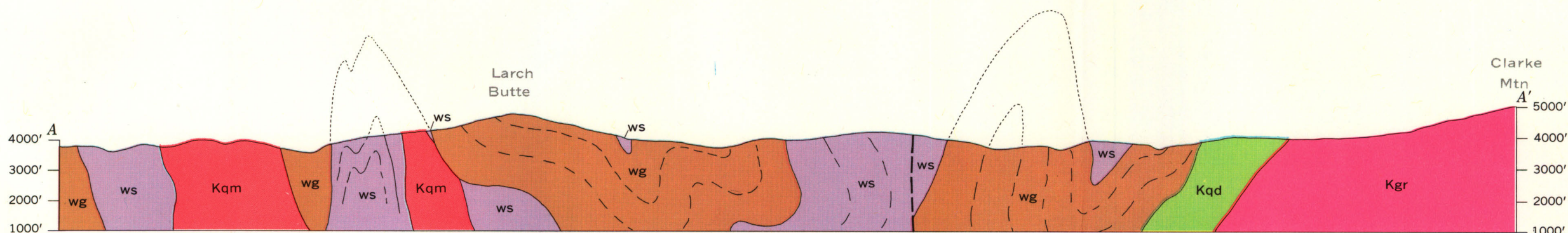


APPROXIMATE MAGNETIC DECLINATION, 1963

Planimetric strip maps compiled by Forest Service on base of aerial photographs 1936-39

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—62045

Geology by Anna Hietanen 1952-58



RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTION OF THE BUNGALOW AREA, CLEARWATER COUNTY, IDAHO

SCALE 1:48 000

