

EXPLANATION

- Area of moderate resource potential
- Area with low resource potential
- Mine with history of production

LEVELS OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL

- H High mineral resource potential
- M Moderate mineral resource potential
- L Low mineral resource potential
- U Unknown mineral resource potential

LEVELS OF CERTAINTY

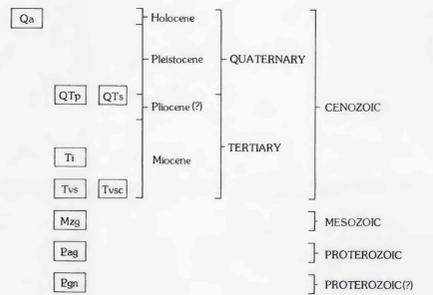
- A Available data not adequate
- B Data indicate geologic environment, and suggest level of resource potential
- C Data indicate geologic environment, indicate resource potential, but do not establish activity of resource-forming processes
- D Data define geologic environment and level of resource potential and indicate activity of resource-forming processes in all or part of area

LEVEL OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL	LEVEL OF CERTAINTY			
	A	B	C	D
UNKNOWN POTENTIAL	H/A	H/B	H/C	H/D
	M/B	M/C	M/D	
	L/B	L/C	L/D	N/D

COMMODITIES

Au Gold

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

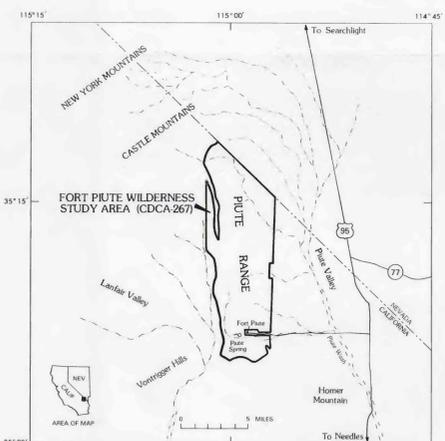


DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qa Alluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene)**—Alluvium, dissected older alluvium, and talus deposits of sand, pebbly sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders
- QtP Plays and pluvial lake deposits, undivided (Holocene to Pliocene?)**—Claystone, siltstone, sandstone, and pebbly sandstone
- QtS Alluvial slope and stream deposits (Pleistocene and Pliocene?)**—Sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate
- Tl Igneous intrusions and flows (Miocene)**—Plugs, laccoliths, and associated flows of biotite dacite and biotite rhyodacite to rhyolite
- Tvs Volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Piute Range (Miocene)**—Basal welded ash-flow tuff (Peach Springs Tuff of Young and Brennan, 1974) and sedimentary volcanoclastic breccia. Overlying flows and flow breccia of basaltic andesite, andesite, latite, dacite, rhyodacite, and rhyolite, interbedded with conglomerate, fanglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone
- TvsC Volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Castle Mountains (Miocene)**—Unit occurs only in the Castle Mountains. Basal unit equivalent in age to the Piute Mine Volcanics (Longwell, 1963) and includes rhyolite ash-flow tuff, latite, quartz latite, and dacite flows and flow-breccia. Overlain by arkosic siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, and a thin ash-flow tuff, equivalent to the tuff of Bridge Spring (Longwell, 1963). Capping units are rhyolite air-fall tuff, tuff breccia, flows, and unwelded ash-flow units containing minor thin basaltic flows. Unit is intruded by abundant rhyolite plugs and local diabasic sills
- Mzg Granitic rocks (Mesozoic)**—Leucogranite, hornblende-biotite granite, biotite quartz monzonite, granodiorite, and aplite dikes
- Esg Augen gneiss (Proterozoic)**—Porphyroclastic to megaporphyroclastic biotite-rich augen gneiss locally intruded by foliated to unfoliated garnet-bearing leucogranite
- Pgn Mixed gneisses (Proterozoic?)**—Unit occurs only in the Castle Mountains. Foliated and compositionally layered high-grade metamorphic rocks, including garnet-mica gneiss, biotite-sillimanite gneiss, and amphibolite. As mapped, includes Tertiary leucocratic rhyolite intrusions lithologically identical to abundant flows and intrusions of the Castle Mountains

- Contact
- Fault - Dashed where approximate; dotted where concealed; bar and ball on downthrown side
- Low angle normal fault - Dashed where approximate
- Anticline - Showing trend of axis and direction of plunge
- Geochemical sample site - No anomalies
- (251) Geochemical sample site - Anomalies; number indicates sample site with anomalous concentrations, dominantly of Au

INDEX MAP



Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:62,500 Lanfair Valley, Calif., 1956

SCALE 1:62,500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Geology by E. J. Nielson (1983-1985), J. S. Noller (1984-1985), R. D. Turner (1982-1984), and C. A. Ardito (1983-1984)

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1986

AREA OF MAP

MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAP OF THE FORT PIUTE WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA