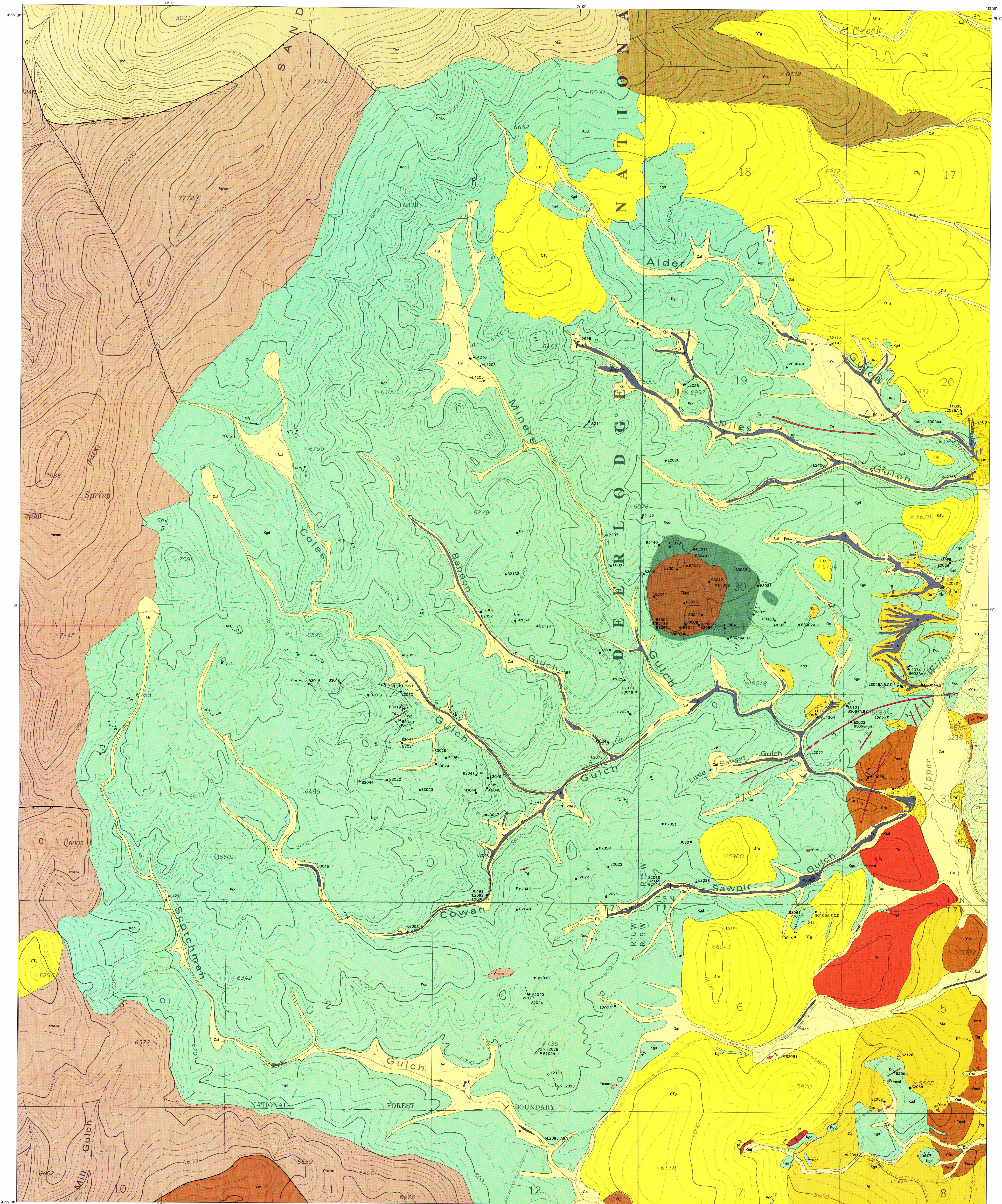
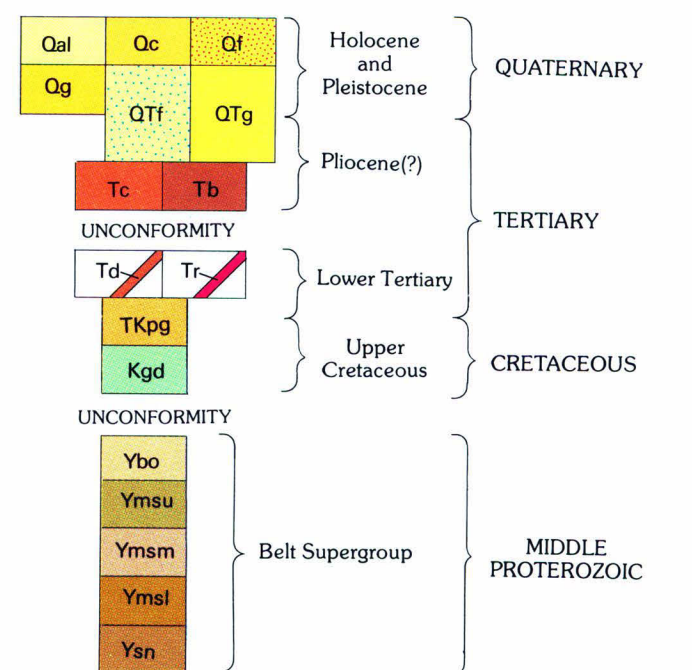




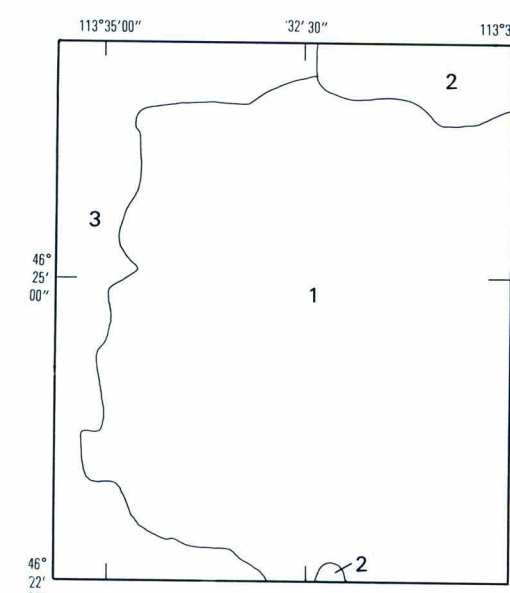
CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qal** Alluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Unconsolidated fluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders in stream valleys. Generally less than 20 ft thick.
- Qc** Younger colluvium (Holocene or Pleistocene)—Unconsolidated sand and gravel filling hollows on granodiorite hillslopes. Less than 15 ft thick.
- Qf** Younger fanlomerate (Holocene and Pleistocene)—Unconsolidated fluvial deposits forming alluvial fans at mouths of streams.
- Qg** Lower Terrace deposits (Pleistocene)—Unconsolidated fluvial deposits of gravel. Maximum thickness unknown.
- QTI** Older Fanlomerate (Pleistocene and Pliocene)—Unconsolidated gravel. Piedmont alluvial-fan deposits between Upper Willow Creek and Black Pine Ridge. Maximum thickness probably 200–300 ft.
- QTg** Upper terrace deposits (Pleistocene or Pliocene)—Unconsolidated fluvial deposits of gravel, consisting mainly of rounded quartzite clasts in clay matrix. Generally less than 30 ft thick.
- Tc** Older colluvium (Pliocene)—Unconsolidated, unsorted, angular, quartzite debris in fine-grained matrix. Maximum thickness unknown.
- Td** Basalt (Pliocene)—Flows of dark-gray, vesicular basalt.
- Tr** Miscellaneous dikes (lower Tertiary)—Dikes of medium- to dark-gray andesite and diorite, monzonitic, and syenitic. Five to 15 ft thick.
- Tr** Rhyolite (lower Tertiary)—Dikes of light- to medium-gray rhyolite and monzogranite. Ten to 20 ft thick.
- TKgd** Granodiorite (lower early Tertiary or Upper Cretaceous)—Flows and dikes of coarse to medium-grained granodiorite.
- Kgd** Granodiorite of Mines Gulch (Upper Cretaceous)—Stock of medium-grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Locally ranges in composition from quartz monodiorite to monzogranite.
- Ymo** Bonner Quartzite (Middle Proterozoic)—Pale-pink, buff, and purple feldspathic quartzite. Forms sharp-mantled ridges.
- Ymsu** Mount Shields Formation (Middle Proterozoic) Upper member—Fine-grained sandstone and interbedded red argillite.
- Ymsm** Lower member—Middle member—Tan, reddish-pink, and gray-black, fine- to medium-grained feldspathic quartzite.
- Yml** Lower member—White, tan or dark-gray-black, fine- to medium-grained quartzite, interbedded with thinly laminated argillite.
- Ym** Snowy Mountain Formation (Middle Proterozoic)—Interbedded red and green argillite, reddish, argillaceous siltite, and tan, fine-grained quartzite.

- Contact—Dashed where approximately located
- Fault—Dashed where approximately located. Bar and ball on downthrown side
- Thrust fault—Sawtooth on upper plate
- Pervasive alteration zone—Sericitically and propylitically altered granodiorite
- Dike—Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed
- Strike and dip of beds
- Strike and dip of veins
- Strike and dip of joints in granodiorite
- Inclined
- Vertical
- Multiple joints—Flags show directions of dip; poles show strikes; intersections of poles locate point of measurement
- Placer-mined area—Includes areas mined by sluicing, hydraulic mining, booming, and bulldozer excavation
- Prospect—Includes shallow pits, trenches, and caved shafts or adits
- Shaft
- Adit
- Exploration trench—Bulldozer or backhoe excavation
- Open
- Backfilled
- Abandoned cabin
- Dam
- Grab sample—Altered rock or vein
- Panned concentrate sample—Four fractions of stream-sediment sample magnetically separated and analyzed chemically; hand magnet, nonmagnetic, magnetic at 0.6 amperes, and magnetic at 2.0 amperes
- Stream-sediment sample—Non-separated
- Vein sample—Crushed for gold grain extraction. Panned concentrates of vein sample analyzed chemically
- Soil sample
- Multiple samples—Collected at site



Map showing geologic mapping credits:
1. J. S. Love and M. J. Blaskowski,
1983–85; 2. C. A. Wallace (unpublished
reconnaissance mapping, 1978–1984;
3. Data from sources 1 and 2 combined.