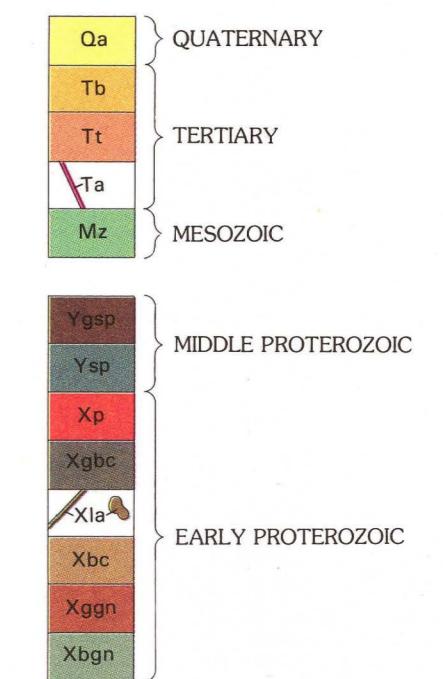


Base from U.S. Geological Survey
1:24,000 quadrangles: Strawberry
Lake, 1978; Trail Mountain, 1957;
Granby, 1978; Bottle Pass, 1957;
Monarch Lake, 1978, and Shadow
Mountain, 1978.

Geology modified from D.A. Schroeder (1984),
G.A. Izett (1974), and R.B. Taylor (1975);
additional mapping by E.J. Young (1978-1984).

GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE STRAWBERRY LAKE AREA,
COLORADO, SHOWING SAMPLE LOCALITIES

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qa** Undifferentiated alluvium (Holocene), colluvium (Holocene), and glacial till (Pleistocene)—May include part of Troublesome Formation in northwestern part of area
- Tb** Basalt flows (Miocene)—Dark-gray to black aphanitic basalt; contains clinopyroxene and altered olivine phenocrysts
- Tt** Troublesome Formation (Miocene and Oligocene)—Gray tuffaceous mudstone and sandstone
- Ta** Andesite porphyry dike (Tertiary?)—Brownish-gray andesite porphyry dike in southwest corner of Strawberry Lake quadrangle; contains biotite, hornblende, monoclinic pyroxene, and scapolite phenocrysts
- Mz** Undifferentiated Mesozoic sedimentary rocks—Include Triassic Chugwater Formation, Jurassic Morrison and Sundance Formations, and Cretaceous Benton Shale and Dakota Sandstone
- Ygsp** Granitic enclaves in Silver Plume Granite (Middle Proterozoic)—Slightly crystalloblastic, more melanocratic, and finer grained granite than typical Silver Plume Granite; forms lenticular bodies less than 100 m long
- Ysp** Silver Plume Granite (Middle Proterozoic)—Buff to gray, medium-grained biotite-muscovite granite; includes some enclaves of biotite gneiss, granitic enclaves, and very minor pegmatite; whole-rock rubidium-strontium age determination on sample SM-4 is $1,503 \pm 100$ m.y.
- Xp** Pegmatite (Early Proterozoic)—Pinkish-gray coarse-grained microcline-quartz-plagioclase pegmatite; contains small, but variable, amounts of biotite and muscovite
- Xgbc** Granitic enclaves in Boulder Creek Granodiorite (Early Proterozoic)—Pale-yellowish-brown, fine-grained granitic rock; composition varies from granite to granodiorite; occurs in enclaves from a few meters to 1.5 km in greatest dimension
- Xla** Lamprophyre enclaves in Boulder Creek Granodiorite (Early Proterozoic)—Dark-gray, fine-grained minette-vogesite lamprophyre; contains microcline, biotite, and hornblende, and 1-5 percent each of sphene and apatite; occurs in dike-like bodies and lenses less than 100 m in greatest dimension
- Xbc** Boulder Creek Granodiorite (Early Proterozoic)—Gray, medium-grained, massive to foliated granodiorite to tonalite; contains biotite and commonly hornblende
- Xggn** Granitic enclaves in biotite gneiss (Early? Proterozoic)—Generally fine grained, buff to gray, structureless granite; variable biotite content; as much as 6 km in greatest dimension; locally contains relict enclaves of biotite gneiss
- Xbgn** Biotite gneiss (Early Proterozoic)—Gray, fine- to medium-grained gneissose and schistose rock, commonly banded or migmatized; locally contains variable amounts of sillimanite, garnet, or cordierite; contains local enclaves of pegmatite, granite gneiss, or hornblende

Geologic contact

- Fault**—Dashed, where inferred; dotted, where concealed
- Strike and dip of foliation**
- Strike of vertical foliation**
- Strike and dip of foliation of biotite gneiss in small enclave within Silver Plume Granite, Boulder Creek Granodiorite, or granitic enclaves**
- Strike and dip of foliation of biotite gneiss in small enclave within Silver Plume Granite, Boulder Creek Granodiorite, or granitic enclaves**
- Strike and dip of tabular feldspar metacrysts in Silver Plume Granite**
- Strike and dip of biotite schlieren in Silver Plume Granite**
- Sample site**
- Sample site of small granitic enclave**
- Sample site of small mafic enclave**