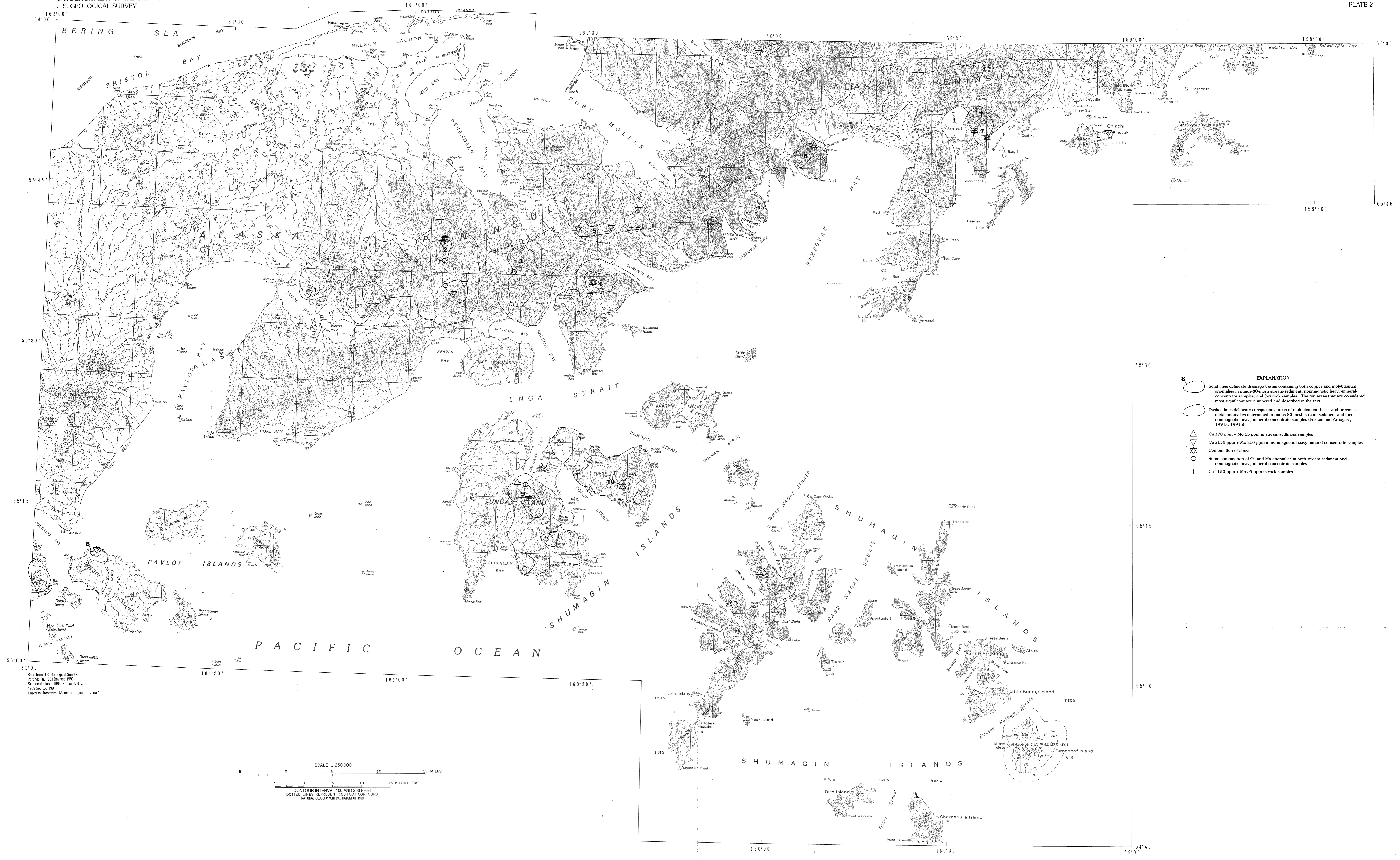


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



EXPLANATION

- Solid lines delineate drainage basins containing both copper and molybdenum anomalies in minus-80-mesh stream-sediment, nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples, and (or) rock samples. The ten areas that are considered most significant are numbered and described in the text.
- Dashed lines delineate contiguous areas of multielement, base- and precious-metal anomalies determined in minus-80-mesh stream-sediment and (or) nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples (Friskin and Arbogast, 1991a, 1991b).
- △ Cu ≥70 ppm + Mo ≥5 ppm in stream-sediment samples
- ▽ Cu ≥150 ppm + Mo ≥10 ppm in nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples
- ⊗ Combination of above
- Some combination of Cu and Mo anomalies in both stream-sediment and nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples
- ⊕ Cu ≥150 ppm + Mo ≥5 ppm in rock samples

MAP SHOWING SITES THAT HAVE STREAM-SEDIMENT, NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL-CONCENTRATE, OR ROCK SAMPLES THAT ARE ANOMALOUS IN BOTH COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM OR SITES THAT HAVE SOME COMBINATION OF COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM ANOMALIES IN A STREAM-SEDIMENT AND A NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL-CONCENTRATE SAMPLE COLLECTED FROM THE PORT MOLLER, STEPOVAK BAY, AND SIMEONOF ISLAND 1° x 2° QUADRANGLES, ALASKA PENINSULA, ALASKA

By
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 1992