

Base from U. S. Geological Survey  
Fall River Mills, Ponderosa, 1961

SCALE 1:62500  
1 MILE  
3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET  
0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

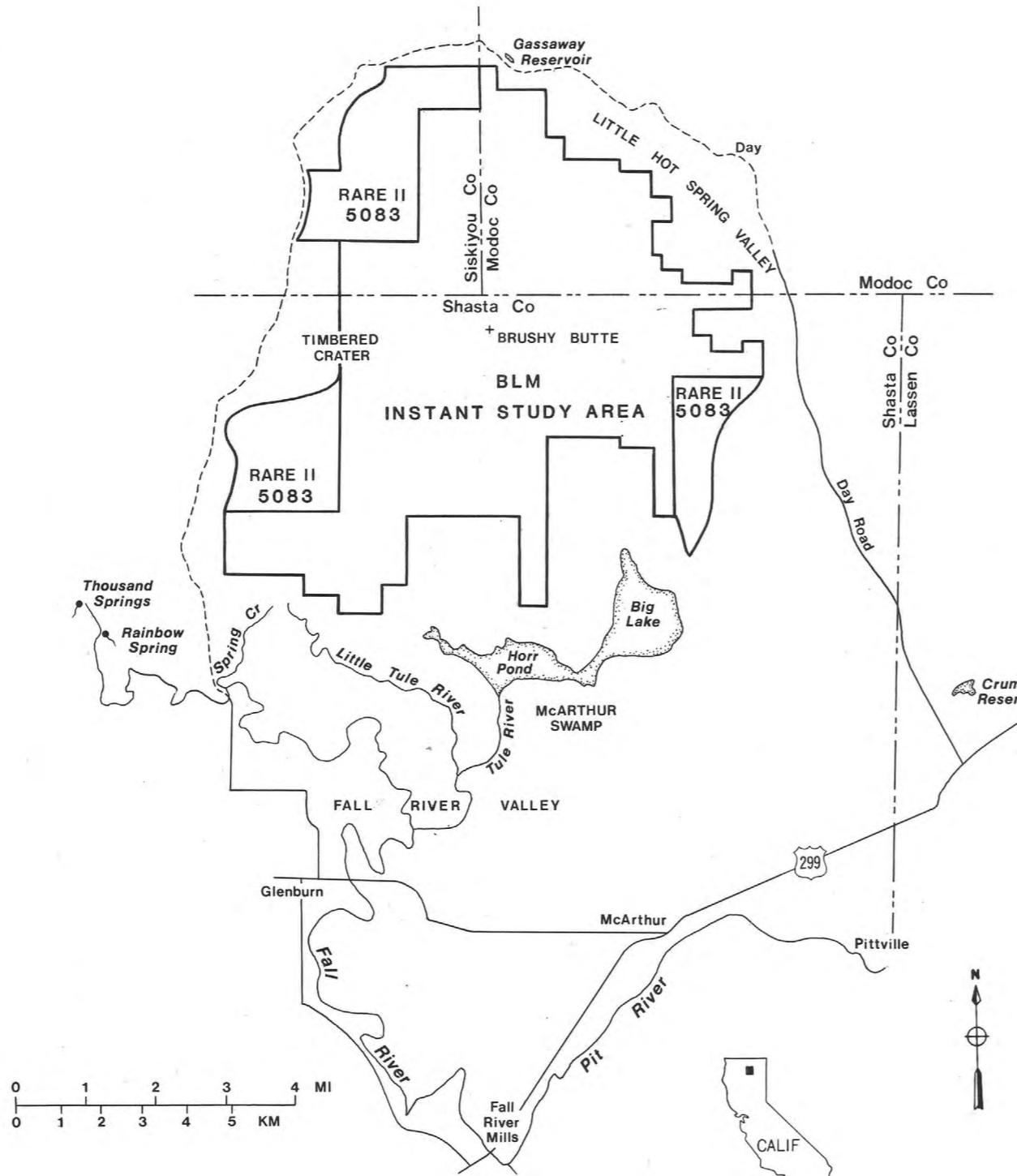


Figure 1. Location of the Baker-Cypress BLM Instant Study Area and Timbered Crater RARE II Further Planning Areas.

## MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF THE BAKER-CYPRESS BLM INSTANT STUDY AREA AND TIMBERED CRATER FOREST SERVICE FURTHER PLANNING (RARE II) AREAS, MODOC, SHASTA, AND SISKIYOU COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

by

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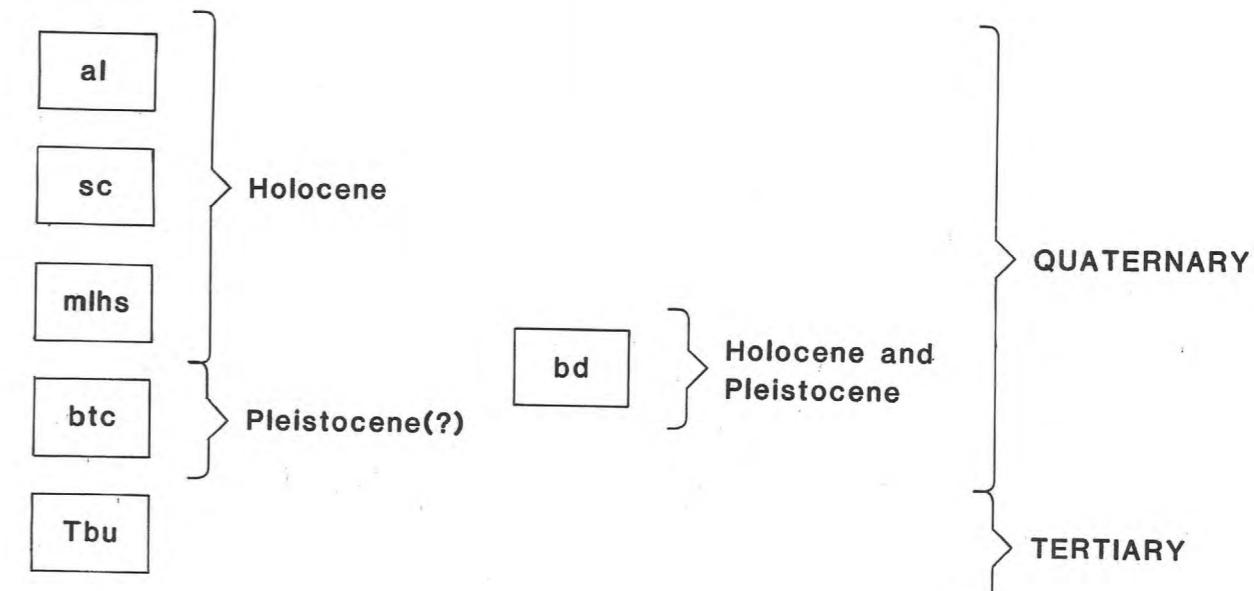
U.S. Geological Survey

Leon E. Esparza and Gary J. Cwick

U.S. Bureau of Mines

1981

### CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



### DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

al	ALLUVIUM
sc	SHIELD COMPLEX
mhs	MODOC BASALT OF POWERS (1932)--In mapped area, consists of: Little Hot Spring Valley flow
btc	BASALTIC ROCKS OF TIMBERED CRATER
bd	BASIN DEPOSITS
Tbu	BASALT, undivided

— Contact

— Fault-dotted where concealed

+ Vent

\* Cinder cone

\*\* Spatter cone

— BLM Instant Study Area

— RARE II boundary

▨ Flat-lava decorative stone resources

▨▨ Lava flows with large quantities of rubble

In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976), the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have conducted mineral surveys on certain areas, which formally had been identified as "natural" and "primitive" areas prior to November 1, 1975.

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, September 3, 1964) and related Acts, require the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to survey certain areas on Federal lands to determine their mineral resource potential. Results must be made available to the public and be submitted to the Administration and the Congress. These maps and reports present the results of a geological and mineral survey of the Baker-Cypress BLM Instant Study Area and Timbered Crater Forest Service Further Planning (RARE II) areas.

The study areas have no potential for metallic commodities as determined from spectrographic analyses of rocks (Peterson, 1980). Several localities within the study areas, however, contain stone that can be used for decorative purposes in building construction. The study areas may also have geothermal potential, but at this time quantitative data are unavailable.

