

MAP C. DISTRIBUTION OF BARIUM IN NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL CONCENTRATE.

E SAMPLE LOCALITY AND BOUNDARY AND DOMINANT LITHOLOGY OF ASSOCIATED DRAINAGE BASIN—dominates to barium as center of plotted symbol. Figure 2 shows concentration ranges represented by locality symbols. Letter indicates lithology keyed to table 1.

Table 1.—Summary of the dominant source-rock types present in the drainage basins issuing from the Walker Lake 10 x 20 quadrangle, California and Nevada.

If indicates rock type present; leaders (-) indicate rock type not present in significant exposures in that area. Area H is considered to be anomalous only as a result of basement contact(s).

Lithology symbol	Dominant rock types in area		
	Paleozoic and Mesozoic intrusive rocks	Tertiary volcanic rocks	Tertiary volcanic rocks
A	X	I	X
B	X	X	X
C	X	X	X
D	X	X	X
E	X	X	X
G	X	X	X

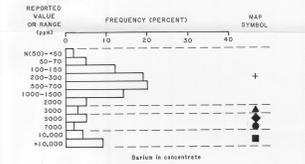
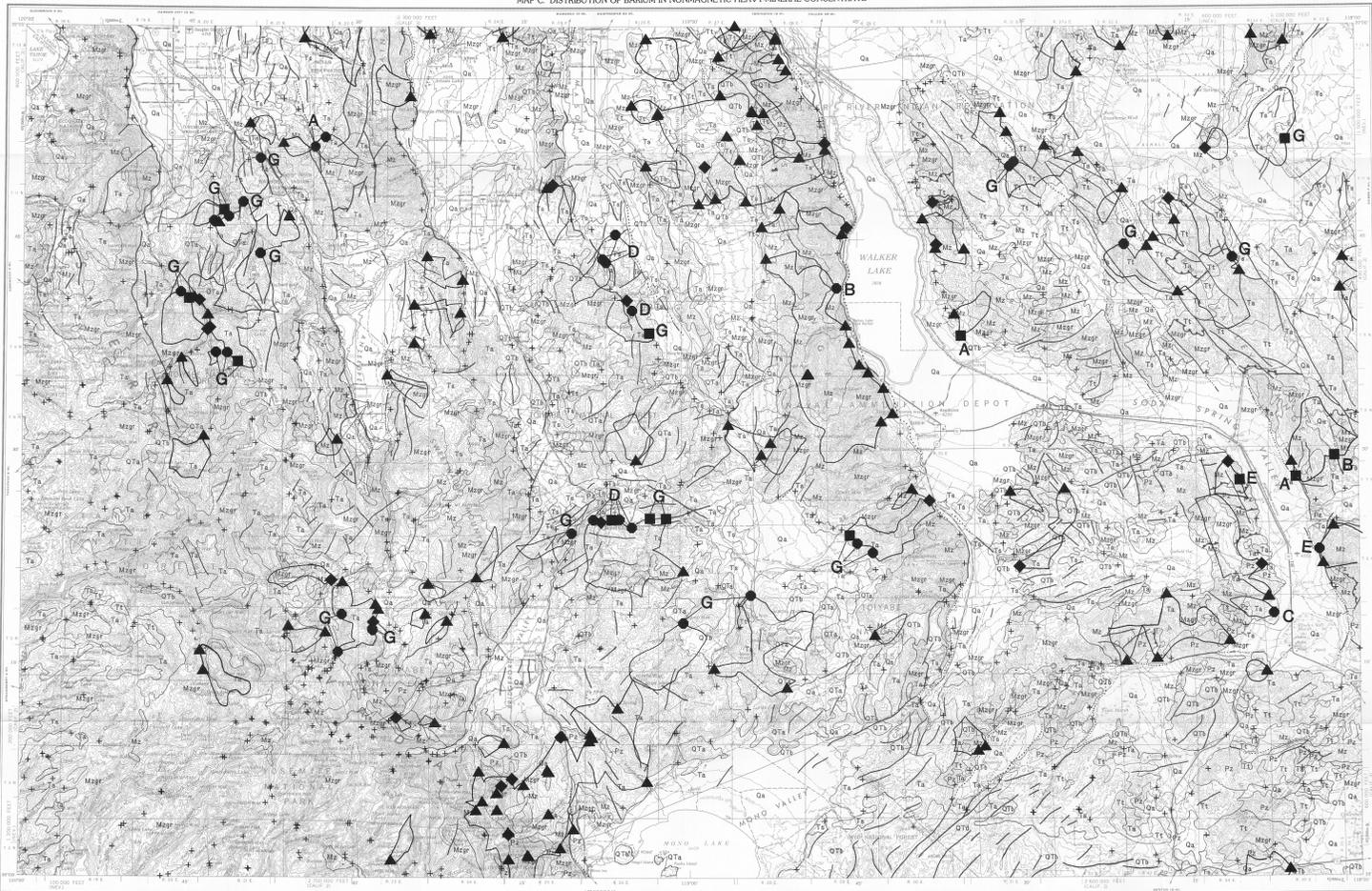


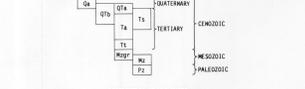
Figure 2.—Frequency-distribution histograms for barium and strontium in samples of heavy-mineral concentrates. H, not detected at lower limit of determination shown in parentheses. Barium symbols indicate those concentrations considered to be anomalous.



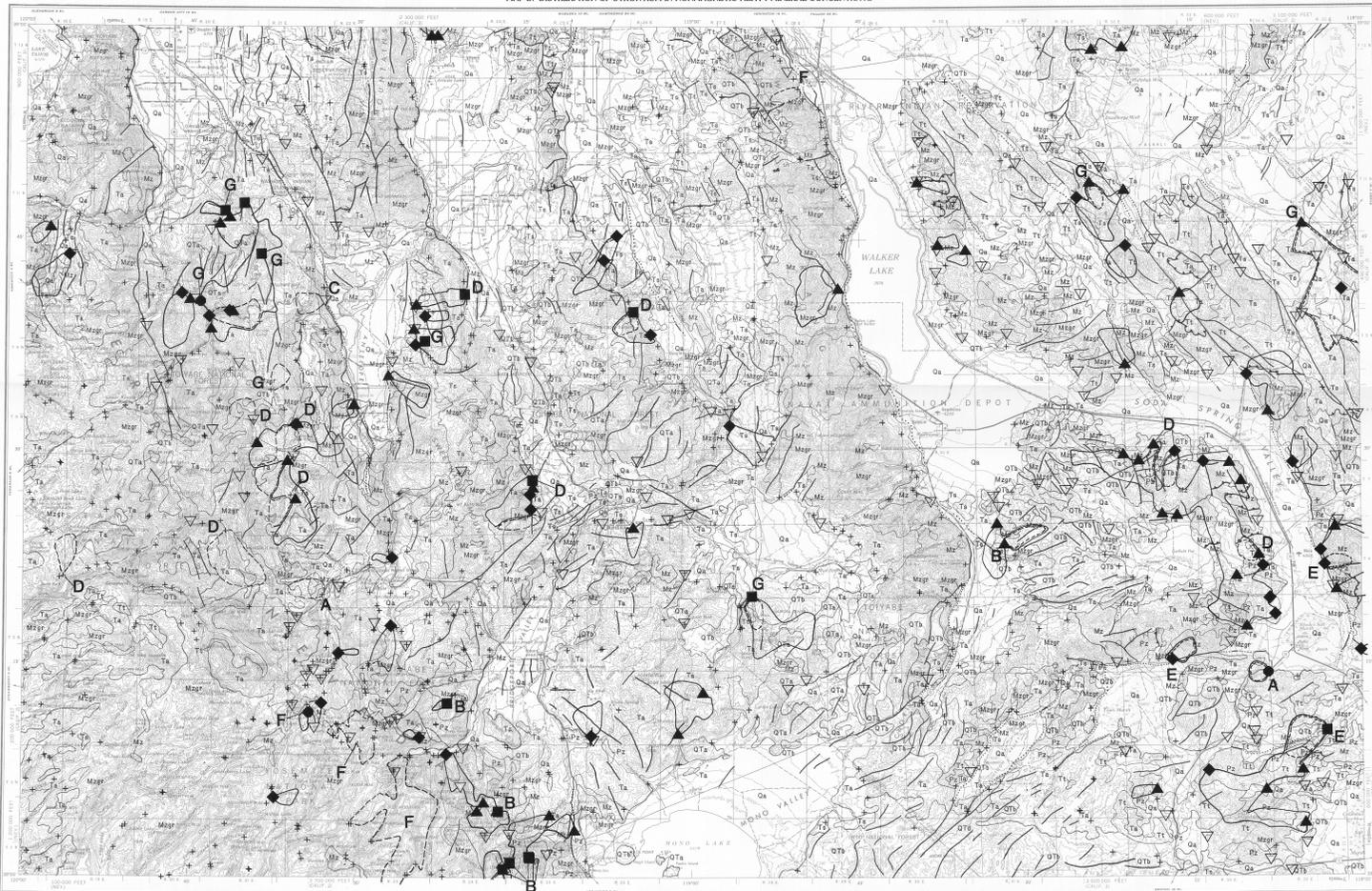
MAP D. DISTRIBUTION OF STRONTIUM IN NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL CONCENTRATE.

G SAMPLE LOCALITY AND BOUNDARY AND DOMINANT LITHOLOGY OF ASSOCIATED DRAINAGE BASIN—dominates to strontium as center of plotted symbol. Figure 2 shows concentration ranges represented by locality symbols. Letter indicates lithology keyed to table 1.

Note: The following correlation and description of map units are for the geologic base map shown in gray.



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS
 Qa ALLUVIAL, LACUSTRINE, COLLUVIAL, AND GLACIAL DEPOSITS, UNDIVIDED (QUATERNARY)—includes alluvium, lacustrine, and glacial drift.
 Qta BASAL (QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY)—ranges in age from about 9 m.y. to less than 10,000 years.
 Ta SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (TERTIARY)—includes Tertiary volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks (sandstone, shale, siltstone, and conglomerate to granite). Minor Tertiary volcanic rocks.
 Tt TUFF (TERTIARY)—includes andesitic and basaltic tuff, minor rhyolite flow and ash, and minor rhyolite ash-flow tuff.
 Mz MESOZOIC AND PALEOZOIC—includes Mesozoic and Paleozoic igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.
 Pz PALEOZOIC—includes Paleozoic igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.
 Legend:
 ——— GEOLOGIC CONTACT
 - - - - - HIGH-ANGLE FAULT—dotted where concealed
 - - - - - THRUST OR LOW-ANGLE FAULT



MAP E. DISTRIBUTIONS OF ARSENIC IN MINUS-60-MESH (0.25-MM) STREAM SEDIMENT AND IN NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL CONCENTRATE.

E SAMPLE LOCALITY AND BOUNDARY AND DOMINANT LITHOLOGY OF ASSOCIATED DRAINAGE BASIN—dominates to arsenic as center of plotted symbol. Figure 3 shows concentration ranges represented by locality symbols. Letter indicates lithology keyed to table 1.

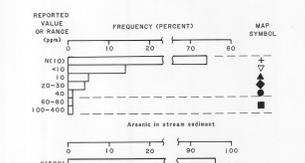


Figure 3.—Frequency-distribution histograms for arsenic in samples of stream sediment and concentrate. H, not detected at lower limit of determination shown in parentheses. Barium symbols indicate those concentrations considered to be anomalous.

MAPS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF IRON, COBALT, BARIUM, STRONTIUM, ARSENIC, ANTIMONY, AND BISMUTH IN SAMPLES OF MINUS-60-MESH (0.25-MM) STREAM SEDIMENT AND (OR) NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL CONCENTRATE, WALKER LAKE 10 X 20 QUADRANGLE, CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
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 1988