EXPLANATION

Molybdenum samples of three localities were analyzed for molybdenum contents at the Bureau of Mines, Metallurgy Division, Denver, Colorado. The samples consisted of molybdenite from the three localities and of concentrates from each locality. The concentrates were obtained by conventional methods of flotation, gravity, and magnetic separation. The concentrates were then subjected to a thorough chemical analysis to determine the molybdenum content and other trace elements.

HISTOGRAMS SHOWING MOLYBDENUM DISTRIBUTION

The histograms show the distribution of molybdenum contents in parts per million (ppm) for the samples from each locality. The histograms are divided into two categories: (1) younger molybdenite flow and subflow tuffs, and (2) older molybdenite flow and subflow tuffs. Each histogram represents the distribution of molybdenum contents in parts per million for the samples from each locality.

The histograms indicate that the molybdenum contents vary significantly across the localities and flow divisions. The younger molybdenite flow and subflow tuffs show a wider range of molybdenum contents, while the older molybdenite flow and subflow tuffs exhibit a more concentrated distribution.

The histograms also provide insights into the geological settings and mineral associations that may influence molybdenum distribution. Further analysis of these data could help in understanding the tectonic and volcanic processes that controlled molybdenum deposition in these localities.

In summary, the histograms demonstrate the variability in molybdenum contents across different flow and subflow units, highlighting the importance of considering these factors in mineral exploration and resource assessment.