12. Deniuk Ridge:

Melanite 4-4, 155'00"N., Melanite 4-4 quad.-
angle.

Hot spring symbol shown on Hughes 1:250,000-
scale quadrangle.

13. Turnaltken Lake:

65°11'N., 135°01'W., Hughes A-3 quadrangle; located 16 mi northeast of Hughes 14 mi from Yukon River.

14. Reported hot spring:

General location: east side of Katuyuk Hills.

15. Homer:

64°35'N., 135°01'W., Hughes A-4 quadrangle; located 26 mi northeast of Ruby on north side of Ruby River.

Hot springs issue from several points along north side of springs on west side of peak (Haring, 1927). Temperatures range from 80°C to 90°C. Chemical analysis available. Not visited by us.

Several hot springs occur for a distance of about 100 yards in a small clearing along west side of south-flowing tributary to Ruby River. Temperatures estimated 95°-100°C. No chemical analysis available.

17. Melozi Hot Springs:

65°08'N., 151°24'W., Melozi B-2 quadrangle; located on Hot Springs Creek 30 mi northeast of Ruby.

From Haring (1927): One main hot spring flowing over 150 feet into Hot Springs Creek. Temperature measured at 95°C. Total flow of 130 gal./min. Odor of H2S. Chemical analysis available.

Principla hot springs occur in valley of Kukak Creek, a tributary to Hot Springs Creek. Temperature of 95°C. (Waring, 1917). H2S odor. Partial chemical analysis available.


18. Little Melozi Hot Springs:

65°20'N., 151°24'W., Melozi B-1 quadrangle; located on Hot Springs Creek 30 mi northwest of Ruby.

19. Hanley Hot Springs:

65°00'N., 150°38'W., Hanley A-3 quadrangle; located on north edge of Hanley Hot Springs.

20. Butilksa:

65°13'N., 149°58'W., Livergood A-4 quadrangle; located about 70 mi west of Fairbanks.

21. Tolovana:

65°16'N., 148°50'W., Livergood B-4 quadrangle.

22. Reported hot spring:

General location: 65°25'N., spring near S60°30'W., Livergood B-6 or Little Hinok Creek (Haring 1917). Hinok Creek.

23. Kilo Hot Springs:

65°53'N., 151°12'W., Hanley D-3 quadrangle; located 10 mi north of east of Fairbanks near Hinok Creek.

24. Ray Hot Springs:

65°53'N., 150°59'W., Hanley D-2 quadrangle; located about 10 mi northeast of Fairbanks on north side of Ray River.

25. Lower Ray River:

65°53'N., 150°35'W., Hanley D-2 quadrangle.

26. Kanuki:

65°30'N., 150°48'W., Kanuki 1219,000 quadrangle; located 5 mi southeast of Kanuki Mountain.

27. Dall Creek:

General location: near Dall Lake on southeast side river 1:250,000 quadrangle.

*Former name

Yukon-Koyukuk:

Andesite (1)

Springs locality is in area of generally hornfelsic andesite cut by numerous quartz latite porphyry dikes. Numerous dikes and widespread thermal metamorphism suggest an unmetaged pluton at no great depth (Miller and Perrians, 1966).

Yukon-Koyukuk:

Graywacke andesite (2)

Springs occur in alluvial deposits but probably underlain by Cretaceous graywacke and andesite. Spring locality about 28 mi west of grandor of Indian Mounts, phonolite near inferred synclinal axis (Fenton and Miller, 1966).

Kaiyu Hills:

Unknown

Unknown

Kokrines-Hodana:

Granite

According to Haring (1917), springs are in fractured granite of small pluton. Country rocks are a schist of Precambrian (?) to Paleozoic age. Springs are near Kukak fault (Fenton and Haars, 1968).

Kokrines-Hodana:

Graywacke andesite

Spring occurs in hornfelsic graywacke and andesite of Cretaceous age about 2 mi from a possible pluton inferred from aerial photographs.

Kokrines-Hodana:

Quartz monzonite

Springs occur in quartz monzonite about 2 mi from contact of hornfelsic metasiallic and ultramafic rocks and (?) m from pelitic schist.

Kokrines-Hodana:

Granite

From Haring (1917): Springs occur in a small granitic pluton intruded into schist.

Yukon-Tanana:

Concealed

Bedrock at springs locality is concealed; black hornfels crops out 2 mi up Kukak Creek from hot springs. Presence of abundant large blocks of biotite gneiss float suggests contact is very close. Hornfels probably represents metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of Jurassic and/or Cretaceous age; biotite granite of probable Cretaceous and/or Tertiary age (Haring, 1937; Chapman, Weber, and Tabor, 1971).

Yukon-Tanana:

Quartz-hornfelsic graywacke

Spring is at base of shear zone of Jurassic and/or Cretaceous age (Chapman, Weber, and Tabor, 1971) about 3 mi east of granitic pluton of Tertiary and/or Cretaceous age.

Yukon-Tanana:

Mudstone

Springs are in mudstone of Jurassic and/or Cretaceous age about a mile from the granitic rocks of Tertiary and/or Cretaceous age exposed in the Tolovana Hot Springs Canyon (R. N. Chapman, written comm.).

Yukon-Tanana:

Unknown

General area is underlain by Paleozoic conglomerate and shale and Jurassic and/or Cretaceous mudstone intruded by small syenite stocks of Tertiary and/or Cretaceous age (Chapman, Weber, and Tabor, 1971). Spring locality about 1,000 ft. from contact with schist and hornfels of Paleozoic and Precambrian (?) age (R. N. Chapman, 1973, written comm.).

Yukon-Tanana:

Concealed

Bedrock concealed but spring probably occurs on contact between Early Cretaceous quartz monzonite of the Skilak/kenai pluton (Fenton and Miller, 1973) and pelitic schist of Paleozoic and Precambrian (?) age.

Yukon-Tanana:

Concealed

Bedrock concealed but springs are approximately on contact between quartz monzonite of probable Cretaceous age and pelitic schist of Paleozoic (?) age.

Yukon-Tanana:

Concealed

Bedrock concealed but springs are in area underlain by mafic volcanic rocks of Permian, Triassic, and Jurassic age within a mile from contact with Cretaceous granitic rocks of Hot Springs pluton.

Yukon-Tanana:

Unknown

General area is underlain by pelitic schist of Precambrian (?) or Paleozoic. Intruded by granitic pluton of probable Cretaceous age.


Waring, 1917

Waring, 1917

This report

Waring, 1917: this report

Waring, 1917

Haring, 1937

Waring, 1917: this report

Waring, 1917

Chapman, Weber, and Tabor, 1971

Chapman, Weber, and Tabor, 1971

Chapman, Weber, and Tabor, 1971

Chapman and Yeend, 1972

Chapman and Yeend, 1972

Chapman and Yeend, 1972

Chapman and Yeend, 1972

Chapman and Yeend, 1972

Fenton and Miller, 1973

Trues, others, 1970