

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SEMIQUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES OF STREAM-SEDIMENT
SAMPLES FROM THE WENAHA TUCANNON WILDERNESS,
WASHINGTON AND OREGON

by

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Open-File Report

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This report is preliminary and
has not been edited or reviewed
for conformity with Geological
Survey standards or nomenclature

Studies Related to Wilderness

Under the provisions of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, September 3, 1964) and the Joint Conference Report on Senate Bill 4, 88th Congress, the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Mines have been conducting mineral surveys of wilderness and primitive areas. Areas officially designated as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" when the act was passed were incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System, and some of them are presently being studied. The act provided that areas under consideration for wilderness designation should be studied for suitability for incorporation into the Wilderness System. The mineral surveys constitute one aspect of the suitability studies. The act directs that the results of such surveys are to be made available to the public and be submitted to the President and the Congress. This report presents spectrographic analyses of stream sediments collected within the Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness, Umatilla National Forest, Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin Counties, Washington and Wallowa County, Oregon. The area was established as a wilderness in 1978 by Public Law 95-237.

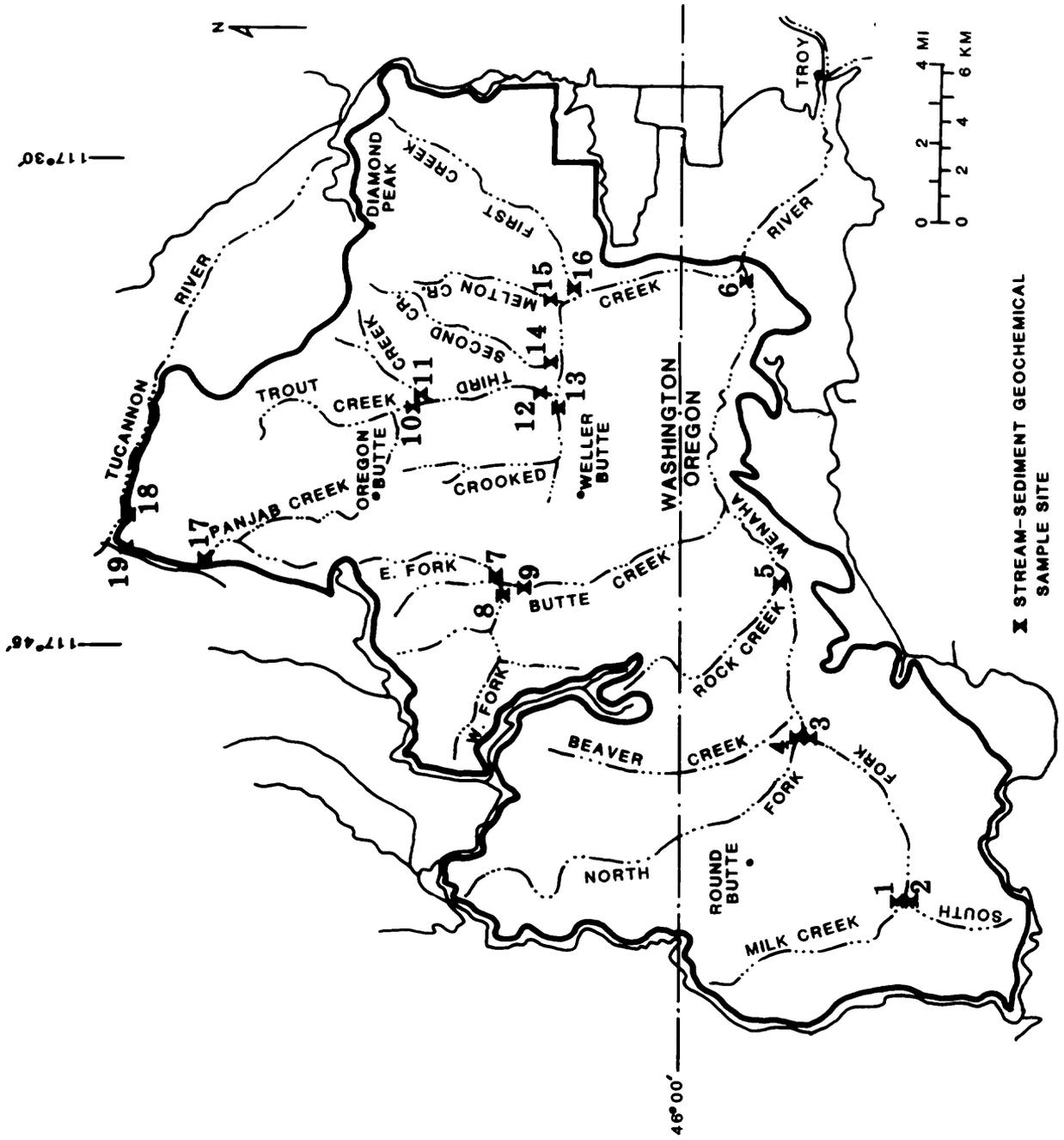
Bedrock in the Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness in southeast Washington and northeast Oregon consists entirely of the Columbia River Basalt Group of Miocene age, except for a small area of pre-Tertiary metavolcanic rocks in the extreme northern tip of the wilderness, near the site of sample 19 (Fig. 1; Swanson and Wright, 1983). Table 1 presents semiquantitative spectrographic analyses of 20 samples of stream silt collected throughout the wilderness. Locations of the samples are shown in figure 1. The sample sites were selected at or just downstream from major stream

junctions and near the exposures of pre-Tertiary rocks. The samples were collected by D. A. Swanson and T. L. Wright in the summer of 1979 as part of a study of the mineral resource potential of the wilderness. The samples were dried, sieved to minus-80 mesh, split, and pulverized before analysis by standard semiquantitative emission spectrography by William A. Bowes and Associates, Hayden, Colorado. Lower detection limits for the elements analyzed, in parts per million (ppm) except where noted, are presented in table 1. These analyses form part of the data used in the assessment of mineral resource potential of the wilderness (Swanson and others, 1983).

References cited

- Swanson, D.A., and Wright, T.L., 1983, Geologic map of the Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness, Washington and Oregon: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1536, scale 1:48,000.
- Swanson, D.A., Wright, T.L., and Muntz, S.R., 1983, Mineral resource potential of the Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness, Washington and Oregon: U.S. Geological Survey Open-file report, in press.

Figure 1. Map of Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness showing location of stream-sediment samples, chemical analyses of which are in Table 1.



X STREAM-SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SITE

Table 1. Semiquantitative Spectrographic Analyses of Stream-Sediment Samples From the Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness, Washington and Oregon
(Fe in percent; all other elements in ppm; N, Not detected; L, Detected, but below limit of determination)

Field No.	Map No.	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Fe	W	Ni	Co	Cr	Cd	As	Sb	Mn	V	Bi	Sn	Zr	B	Ba	Be	La	Nb	Sc	Sr	Y	Li	In
SS-1	1	N	.5	30	30	200	N	10	N	30	30	70	N	N	N	1000	500	N	N	200	15	700	L	50	50	30	300	50	N	N
SS-2	2	N	N	30	10	L	N	5	N	15	15	70	N	N	N	1000	200	N	N	200	10	1000	5	50	50	500	70	N	N	N
SS-3	3	N	N	30	30	200	N	7	1	20	20	100	N	N	N	1000	300	N	N	150	L	1000	1	20	30	500	50	N	N	N
SS-4	10a	N	N	30	20	N	N	3	N	10	15	20	N	N	N	1000	150	N	N	150	10	700	1	20	20	300	30	N	N	N
SS-5	11	N	N	15	10	N	N	3	N	7	10	10	N	N	N	700	150	N	N	150	10	300	1	50	20	200	30	N	N	N
SS-6	12	N	N	30	20	200	N	10	N	20	20	30	N	N	N	1000	300	N	N	200	10	1000	1	20	30	300	70	N	N	N
SS-7	13	N	N	30	30	L	N	5	N	15	15	20	N	N	N	1000	150	N	N	150	10	1000	1	50	30	300	70	N	N	N
SS-8	14	N	N	30	20	200	N	10	N	30	30	100	N	N	N	1000	500	N	N	200	10	700	1	50	30	200	70	N	N	N
SS-9	15	N	N	30	20	200	N	7	N	15	20	50	N	N	N	700	300	N	N	150	10	700	1	20	30	300	70	N	N	N
SS-10	16	N	1	30	10	N	N	7	N	20	20	30	N	N	N	1000	300	N	N	150	10	700	1	50	30	300	70	N	N	N
SS-11	17	N	N	30	20	N	N	7	N	20	20	70	N	N	N	700	30	N	N	300	15	1500	1	50	30	500	70	N	N	N
WS-1	5	N	N	30	20	200	N	7	N	30	20	150	N	N	N	1000	200	N	N	150	L	700	1	50	30	500	50	N	N	N
WS-2	4	N	N	30	20	200	N	7	N	30	30	50	N	N	N	1000	300	N	N	150	15	700	L	20	30	200	30	N	N	N
WS-3	7	N	N	30	20	L	N	7	N	15	20	30	N	N	N	1000	200	N	N	150	10	700	1	20	30	300	30	N	N	N
WS-4	8	N	N	30	20	L	N	7	N	15	20	30	N	N	N	700	300	N	N	150	15	700	1	20	30	500	70	N	N	N
WS-5	9	N	N	30	30	N	N	5	N	7	15	20	N	N	N	700	200	N	N	300	L	1000	1	20	300	500	70	N	N	N
WS-6	10b	N	.5	30	30	L	N	7	N	15	20	30	N	N	N	1000	200	N	N	150	10	700	1	20	30	300	50	N	N	N
WS-7	6	N	N	30	30	200	N	10	N	30	30	70	N	N	N	1000	300	N	N	150	10	1000	1	20	30	300	50	N	N	N
WS-8	18	N	N	30	30	N	N	5	N	15	15	30	N	N	N	700	200	N	N	150	10	700	1	20	30	300	30	N	N	N
WS-9	19	N	.5	30	20	N	N	3	N	15	15	50	N	N	N	700	200	N	N	200	15	700	3	50	30	500	70	N	N	N
Lower Detection Limit		10	.5	5	10	200	5	.05	50	5	5	10	20	200	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	1	20	20	5	100	10	100	100