

**DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

**Q1** LANDSLIDE DEPOSIT (QUATERNARY)—Unconsolidated poorly sorted rock and soil; occurs in the southern part of area

**Tg** GRAVEL AND SAND DEPOSIT (TERTIARY)—Crudely stratified unconsolidated gravel and sand

**Jd** DIKES OF TONALITIC AND PORPHYRYTIC DACITIC COMPOSITION (JURASSIC)—Light gray to white colored plagioclase, hornblende and quartz-bearing siliceous dikes; appears as dikes crosscutting most of other units

**Jg** GABBRO (JURASSIC)—Undifferentiated variably textured, hornblende-bearing gabbroic intrusives; complex cross-cutting relationships present at margin of contact; unit contains minor hornfels

**Jo** OLIVINE CUMULATE AND DUNITE (JURASSIC)—Black to dark-brown to buff-brown-colored, medium- to coarse-grained, partially serpentinized olivine cumulate; pyroxene occurs as coarse poikilitic crystals and as intercumulus anhedral patches between olivine crystals; unit occurs as small intrusive bodies adjacent to Joa

**Ji** INTRUSIVE FELDSPATHIC PYROXENITE (JURASSIC)—Light-gray to gray, medium-grained equigranular rock; consists of bytownite plagioclase, euhedral clinopyroxene, and lesser amounts of olivine, accessory magnetite, and rare late-stage hornblende

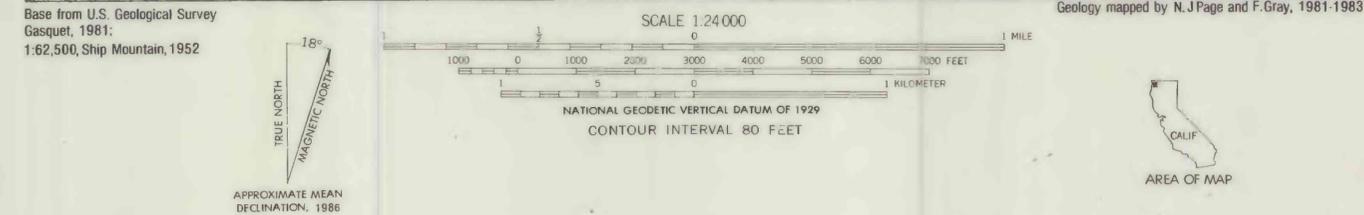
**Joa** OLIVINE-AUGITE CUMULATE (JURASSIC)—Light- to dark-brown to black, fine- to coarse-grained irregularly textured olivine-rich rocks; consists of cumulus olivine with lesser amounts of clinopyroxene present either as euhedral coarse crystals or in large clusters; olivine typically shows interconnecting texture; locally forms intrusion breccia at contact with Ji

**Jj** LAYERED OLIVINE-AUGITE CUMULATE (JURASSIC)—Dark-green to greenish-gray, coarse-grained rocks; consists of euhedral to subhedral pyroxene up to 1.5 cm; anhedral olivine often displays interconnecting network texture; <2 percent opaques present, and trace amounts of brown interstitial hornblende; rock displays strong foliation and mineral layering; contains large pendant of banded sequence (Ja, Jp)

**Jp** PLAGIOCLASE-RICH AUGITE-OLIVINE CUMULATE (JURASSIC)—Dark greenish-gray, brown to buff to light tan colored, medium-grained equigranular plagioclase-rich pyroxenite cumulates; local troctolitic lenses are present; plagioclase may range from interstitial anhedral grains forming approximately 7 percent of rock, to euhedral grains constituting approximately 90 percent of rock; composed of euhedral to subhedral augite, plagioclase, interstitial olivine and greater than accessory magnetite; thin irregular magnetite-rich layers may be present; olivine is primary mafic mineral in troctolitic varieties

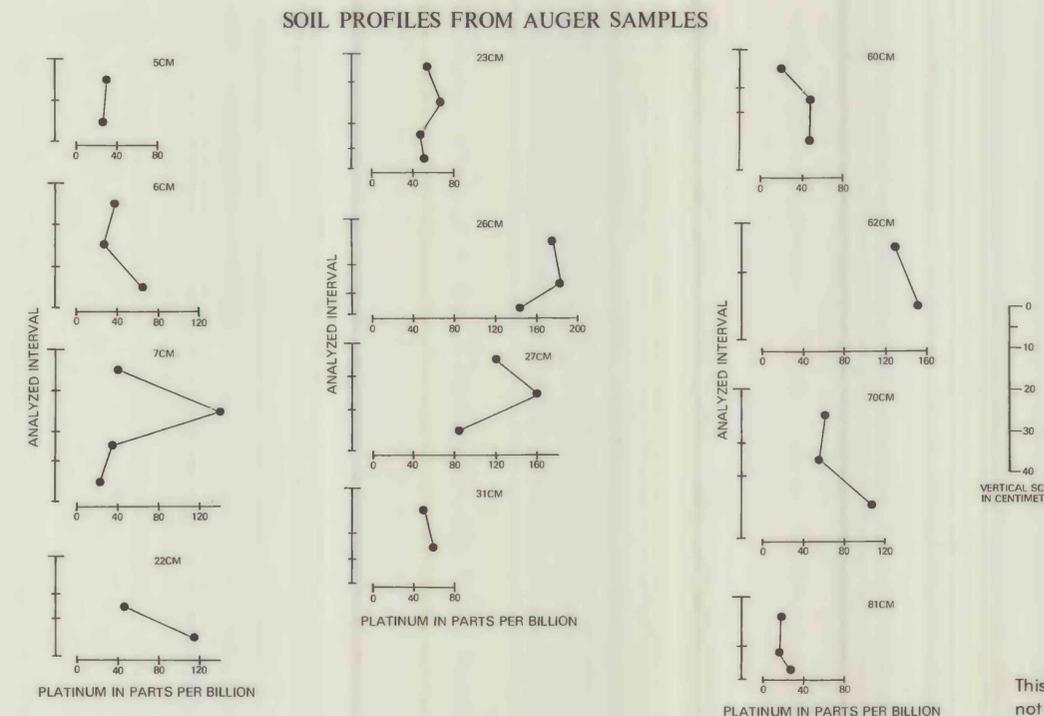
**Ja** AUGITE-OLIVINE CUMULATE (JURASSIC)—Medium- to coarse-grained, greenish-brown to greenish-black pyroxene-rich ultramafic rock; characterized by cumulate textures; consists of euhedral to subhedral augite crystals 2 to 7 mm in diameter with lesser amounts of anhedral olivine 4 to 5 mm in diameter and interstitial magnetite. Locally, magnetite may occur as cumulus layers up to 2.5 cm thick (shown by dotted lines); these magnetite-rich horizons consist of magnetite (20-90%) with euhedral clinopyroxene crystals and rare olivine; unit is interlayered with plagioclase-rich augite-olivine cumulate (Jp)

**Js** SHALE, MINOR VOLCANIC ROCKS, AND HORNFELSED EQUIVALENTS (JURASSIC)—Interlayered shale and sandstone; locally occurs as light-gray to greenish-gray phyllitic schist displaying distinct crenulation cleavage; minor aphanitic metavolcanic flows and associated tuffaceous rocks crop out adjacent to the Lower Coon Mountain pluton



# PLATINUM IN SOILS AND ROCKS FROM THE LOWER COON MOUNTAIN PLUTON, DEL NORTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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1985



This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards.