

- DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**
- QTu **Unconsolidated deposits (Quaternary and Pliocene?)**—Alluvial and landslide deposits, eolian deposits, talus, rock glaciers, and unconsolidated glacial deposits
 - TKs **Sedimentary basin-fill deposits (Pliocene to Upper Cretaceous)**—Includes Browns Park Formation (Miocene), North Park Formation (Miocene), Troublesome Formation (Miocene and Oligocene), White River Formation (Oligocene), Washach Formation (Eocene and Paleocene), Fort Union Formation (Paleocene), Coalmont Formation (Eocene and Paleocene), and Middle Park Formation (Paleocene and Upper Cretaceous(?))
 - Tg **Preglacial gravel (Pliocene)**—coarse, unconsolidated gravel; present only at the eastern edge of the map area
 - Tb **Basalt of bimodal suite (Pliocene and Miocene)**—Includes basaltic flows, dikes, and plugs
 - Tv **Volcanic rocks (Pliocene, Miocene, and Oligocene)**—Include volcanic rocks principally of intermediate compositions. Includes some basalt, light-colored tuffs, and volcanic breccias
 - Ti **Intrusive rocks (Miocene)**—Includes porphyries of intermediate, basaltic, and trachytic compositions, mainly in the Elkhead Mountains
 - To **Intrusive rocks (Miocene and Oligocene)**—Includes porphyries of intermediate composition; in dikes, sills, and irregular-shaped bodies. Ages range from 28 to 22.8 Ma, most of the units are Oligocene
 - Ku **Sedimentary rocks, undivided (Cretaceous)**—Lance Formation, Lewis Shale, Williams Fork Formation and Iles Formation of the Mesaverde Group, Pierre Shale, Mancos Shale, Niobrara Formation and Benton Shale of the Colorado Group, Dakota Sandstone
 - Ju **Sedimentary rocks, undivided (Jurassic)**—Morrison Formation, Curtis Formation, Sundance Formation, Entrada Sandstone, Glen Canyon Sandstone. Locally includes Dakota Sandstone (Cretaceous)
 - TrPu **Sedimentary rocks, undivided (Triassic to Pennsylvanian)**—Chinle Formation (Triassic), Popo Agie, Jelm and Red Peak Formations of the Chugwater Group (Triassic), thin units of Forde Limestone Member of the Goose Egg Formation and Satanka Shale (Permian), State Bridge Formation (Triassic and Permian), Maroon Formation and Weber Sandstone (Permian and Pennsylvanian), Minner Formation and Eagle Valley Evaporite (Pennsylvanian)
 - MCu **Sedimentary rocks, undivided (Mississippian to Cambrian)**—Includes Leadville Limestone (Mississippian), Gilman Sandstone (Mississippian or Devonian), Dyer Dolomite (Mississippian? and Devonian), Parting Quartzite (Devonian), and Sawatch Quartzite (Cambrian), only present in southernmost part of map area in the Gore Range
 - Yg **Granitic rocks (Middle Proterozoic, 1,400 Ma)**—Includes Sherman Granite in the northeast part of the map area, Mount Ethel pluton in the Park Range, Silver Plume batholith in the southeast part of the map area, and related rocks; rocks lack metamorphic foliation and most are discordant with enclosing metamorphic country rock
 - Xb **Biotite gneiss and migmatite (Early Proterozoic, 1,700 Ma)**—Biotite-quartz-plagioclase schist and gneiss. Lenses, pods, and thin layers of pegmatite abundant
 - Xg **Granitic rocks (Early Proterozoic, 1,700 Ma)**—Quartz monzonite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite compositions; includes some biotite gneiss and migmatite; granitic rocks are generally concordant with metamorphic country rock and most are foliated
 - Xh **Interlayered felsic and hornblende gneisses, amphibolite, and calc silicate gneiss (Early Proterozoic, 1,700 Ma)**
 - Xm **Mafic intrusives (Early Proterozoic, 1,700 Ma)**—Gabbro, diabase, and dark hornblende diorite
- Map Symbols:**
- Contact
 - - - Normal Fault—Dotted where concealed, dashed where location inferred. Bar and ball on downthrown side
 - Thrust fault. Sawtooth on upper plate
 - Proterozoic shear zone
 - Areas having mineral resource potential—Areas are labeled by letter and number corresponding to entries in the accompanying table (table 2). The map must be used together with the table to correctly interpret the potential of overlapping areas. Where two or more overlapping areas have different levels of potential, the overlapping area is colored to show the highest level of potential. For ease in reading the map, only areas of moderate and high potential are shown.

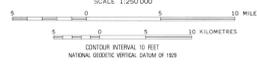
Table 2. Description of areas of locatable and leasable resources in the Routt National Forest and Middle Park Ranger District of the Arapaho National Forest, Colorado.

[Level of resource potential and certainty explained in Appendix 2. Map areas are shown on figures 14-23 and 37-41 and Plate 1. --do-- indicates the entry is the same as the one above it]

Map area	Resource potential	Commodities
Stockwork Mo		
A1	H/C	Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
A2	H/C	Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Sn, Nb
A3	M/C	Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Sn, Au
Porphyry Cu		
B1	M/C	Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
B2	H/C	Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag
B3	H/C	Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, As
Polymetallic veins		
C1	H/C	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn
C2	H/C	Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo
C3	M/B	Cu, Pb, Mo, Ag, W
C4	H/C	Cu, Pb, Au, Mo, As, Cd, Sb
C5	M/B	Ag, As, V, Zn, Co, Sn, W
C6	H/C	Cu
C7	H/C	Cu, Mo, Pb, As, Ag, W, Zn, Sn
Stratabound massive sulfides		
D1	H/C	Cu, Pb, Zn
D2	M/B	--do--
D3	H/C	--do--
Floppar veins		
E1	H/C	F
E2	H/C	--do--
E3	H/C	--do--
Vein uranium		
F1	M/B	U
F2	H/C	--do--
Sandstone uranium-vanadium		
G1	M/C	U, V
G2	H/C	--do--
G3	M/B	--do--
G4	H/C	--do--
Placer gold		
H1	M/C	Au
H2	H/B	--do--
H3	H/C	--do--
H4	H/C	--do--
H5	H/C	--do--
H6	M/B	--do--
H7	M/B	--do--
PGE in ultramafic rocks		
I1	H/C	Pt, Pd
I2	H/C	--do--
U-Th-REE in pegmatites		
J1	M/C	U, Th, REE
J2	H/C	--do--
J3	H/C	--do--
J4	M/B	--do--
J5	H/C	--do--
Coal		
K1	H/B	Coal
K2	M/B	--do--
K3	L/C	--do--
Conventional and subthrust gas accumulations		
L1	M/B	Gas
L2	M/B	--do--
L3	M/B	--do--
L4	L/C	--do--
L5	L/B	--do--
L6	L/B	--do--
Coalbed methane		
M1	M/C	Coalbed methane
M2	L/D	--do--
Basin-centered gas		
N1	L/C	Gas
Oil in fractured shales		
O1	M/D	Oil
O2	M/D	--do--
O3	L/C	--do--

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Denver (1978), Leadville (1977), Craig (1974), Greeley (1976) and Rawlins (1988), scale 1:250,000

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or with the North American stratigraphic code. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.



Geology from Tweto (1976), Tweto and others (1978), Bryant and others (1981), Braddock and Cole (1978), and Klipfeld (1992)

MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND GEOLOGY OF THE ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST AND THE MIDDLE PARK RANGER DISTRICT OF THE ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST

By

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