

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE UPPER CHENA RIVER AREA, EASTERN INTERIOR ALASKA

by

T.E. Smith, M.S. Robinson, F.R. Weber, C.W. Waythomas, and R.R. Reifenstuhl



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Cover photo: *Glaciated valley at the North Fork of the Salcha River.
Looking north into the area of the terminal moraine.
Photo by Florence Weber.*

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by

T.E. Smith,¹ M.S. Robinson,¹ F.R. Weber,² C.W. Waythomas,² and R.R. Reifstahl¹

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Geologic studies of the upper Chena River area were undertaken in 1983 as part of the Interior Mining District Evaluation Program, a series of projects designed to develop new information on known mineral districts in interior Alaska. The evaluation program was conceived by economic geologists in the Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys (DGGs) and the Mineral Industry Research Laboratory (MIRL) of the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The Alaska legislature provided funding for the studies through capital and operating budget appropriations. During the three-year course of the program, geologists examined four districts that have contributed significantly to historical gold production in Alaska's Interior—Fairbanks, Livengood, Richardson, and upper Chena River. Personnel staffing the projects came mainly from DGGs and MIRL, with participation in selected areas by members of the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

The authors chose to study the upper Chena River district to better understand (1) the source of placer gold resources near Van Curler's Bar, (2) the nature and production potential of tungsten-bearing skarns in the eastern map area, and (3) a proposed route of a transportation corridor through the area.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The upper Chena River map area is located in the northcentral part of the Yukon-Tanana upland (YTU), a region underlain primarily by crystalline rocks of the Yukon-Tanana metamorphic complex (YTMC). The oldest rocks in the complex are schists and quartzites of the formation formerly known as the Birch Creek Schist (Mertie, 1937). Crystalline metamorphic rocks of the YTMC range from greenschist and epidote-amphibolite facies to garnet-amphibolite facies. In the map area, rocks of the basement complex have been intruded by orthogneisses and yield U-Pb model ages of 671 ± 34 million years.

The Yukon-Tanana upland (YTU) is bounded on the north by the Tintina fault and on the south by the Denali fault. Both of these strike-slip faults have large-scale, right-lateral displacements (200–300 miles) that bring crustal blocks of contrasting geology into juxtaposition. The oldest structural features in the YTU trend northwest; however, superimposed northeast structures are dominant in the northwestern part of the block. The northeast-trending folds transect the older structural grain and appear to have formed about 90–120 Ma.

Geologic mapping by Weber and others (1978) in the Big Delta Quadrangle has documented that the YTU is transected by several northeast-trending faults. These faults include Shaw Creek and Mansfield Creek faults, which have left-lateral offsets of up to a few miles. Plutonic rocks ranging in composition from quartz diorite to granite intrude the YTU at many localities. Some of these bodies, including the Charley River and Mt. Harper plutons, are of batholithic dimension and encompass several hundred square kilometers. The intrusives range in age from Precambrian to Tertiary.

Bedrock exposed in the upper Chena River map area includes several metamorphosed stratigraphic units. The lowermost sequence, the West Point complex, consists of upper-amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks that, prior to metamorphism, were pervasively intruded by felsic to intermediate igneous rocks. Boundaries of the West Point complex grade into the overlying metamorphic or stratigraphic packages. The quartzite-dominant basement unit consists of quartzite, pelitic schist, and minor marble and is believed to correlate with rocks of the Fairbanks Schist unit, the lowermost stratigraphic unit exposed in the Fairbanks mining district to the southwest (Robinson and others, 1990). The Chena River sequence is stratigraphically above the quartzite-dominant basement unit in the upper Chena River region. This lithostratigraphic unit is best exposed in a broad shallow-plunging regional synform in the eastern part of the map area. Lithologies of the Chena River sequence contrast markedly with rocks of the underlying quartzite-dominant unit. Rock types include metavolcanic rocks,

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diopside-rich quartzite, thick marble and calcschists, augen gneisses, and pelitic schist. The Chena River sequence in the map area correlates with rocks of the Chena River sequence in the Fairbanks mining district (Robinson and others, 1990).

Calcschist and calcphyllite of the Dan Creek unit, which is stratigraphically above the Chena River sequence, grade upward to black quartzite and phyllite of the Blackshell unit. The Dan Creek and Blackshell units are best exposed in the low hills south of the Middle Fork of the Chena River in the westcentral part of the map area. These units represent a transition upsection both in composition and metamorphic grade. Rocks of the Blackshell unit probably correlate with the Keevy Peak Formation in the Alaska Range to the south. Totatlanika Schist, the uppermost stratigraphic unit exposed in the upper Chena River area, consists of tan and green phyllites and semischists, phyllitic quartz arenite, and thin-bedded marble and calcschist. In the map area, rocks of the Totatlanika Schist are in thrust contact with the underlying Blackshell lithologies. Totatlanika Schist of the upper Chena River area correlates with Totatlanika Schist of the Alaska Range (Wahrhaftig, 1970 a-h).

ROCK UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

- | | | | |
|-----|---|------|--|
| Qd | <p>Glacigenic deposits, undifferentiated—Includes all varieties of till, outwash, and minor colluviated drift or other diamicton. Consists of poorly sorted, generally non-stratified, gravelly sediment, with a sand and silt matrix. Age unknown</p> | Qd3 | <p>Glacial drift—Heterogeneous glacial diamicton in moraines and minor glaciofluvial deposits. Drift bodies and moraines are partially subdued and locally exhibit hummocky, ice-stagnation topography. Natural exposures and hand-dug pits reveal poorly sorted silty gravel and moderately well-sorted, sandy gravel with variable amounts of boulders and cobbles. Less extensive than Qd2 but more extensive than Qd4. Age uncertain, but probably middle to late Pleistocene</p> |
| Qd5 | <p>Glacial drift—Heterogeneous glacial diamicton and minor outwash deposits. Consists of nonstratified, poorly to moderately sorted sandy gravel with varying amounts of silt, clay, and boulders. Deposits are associated with valley-head moraines in cirques. Least extensive of all drift units recognized. Age uncertain, but probably late Pleistocene to Holocene</p> | Qd2 | <p>Glacial drift—Heterogeneous glacial diamicton associated with subdued moraine and outwash deposits. Usually present as isolated remnants on valley floors inside limits of Qd1. Consists of poorly sorted to moderately well sorted silty gravel with variable amounts of silt, sand, and boulders. Age uncertain, but probably middle Pleistocene. Morainial crests generally wind deflated and littered with highly weathered and pitted erratic boulders</p> |
| Qd4 | <p>Glacial drift—Heterogeneous glacial diamicton associated with unmodified knob-and-kettle moraine. Consists of till and minor outwash. Sediment ranges from poorly sorted bouldery gravel in a silty matrix to well-sorted sandy gravel. Less extensive than Qd3 but more extensive than Qd5. Age uncertain, but probably late Pleistocene</p> | Qd1 | <p>Glacial drift—Heterogeneous glacial diamicton, present in very subdued drift bodies that partially cap ridges and knolls. Includes varying amounts of till, outwash, colluviated drift, and gelifluction deposits. Consists of poorly sorted, silty gravel. Locally frozen below depths of about 3 feet. Age uncertain but is probably early to middle Pleistocene. Qd1 is the most extensive drift recognized. Generally not associated with recognizable morainial topography. Contains exhumed, highly weathered erratic boulders</p> |
| | | Qdo | <p>Glaciofluvial outwash, undifferentiated—Clast-supported cobble and small-boulder gravel. Generally exhibits good primary stratification, is well sorted and contains rounded to subrounded clasts. Associated with high-level fluvial terraces. Locally capped by up to 7 feet of frozen eolian silt. Age uncertain. May have placer potential</p> |
| | | Qdo5 | <p>Glaciofluvial outwash—Moderately to well-sorted, clast-supported, cobble and small-boulder gravel with minor silt and sand. Deposits form fluvial terraces that are related to glacial drift units by morphologic relations. Estimated age same as associated drift units. Outwash terraces are usually mantled by several feet of frozen eolian silt and sand. May have placer potential</p> |
| | | Qdo4 | |
| | | Qdo3 | |
| | | Qdo2 | |
| | | Qdo1 | |

- Qrg** **Rock-glacier deposits**—Lobate or tongue-shaped accumulations of bouldery talus and scree exhibiting evidence of down-slope movement. Often characterized by multiple crescentic ridges that are parallel to but upslope of deposit terminus
- Qca** **Alluvium and colluvium, undifferentiated**—Interstratified alluvium and colluvium that include mudflows, debris flows, snow and avalanche fans, and colluvial deposits emanating from steep channels and gullies. Consists of poorly stratified, nonsorted, gravelly to silty sediment
- Qa** **Undifferentiated alluvium**—Moderately to well-sorted cobble and pebble gravel, sand and silt. Undifferentiated with respect to age. Generally forms low terraces above active flood plains. May have placer potential
- Qal** **Flood-plain alluvium**—Moderately to well-sorted cobble and pebble gravel, sand, and overbank silt on flood plains or in active stream channels. May contain organic detritus as discrete beds or layers. May be mantled by colluvial deposits along flood plain margins. Coarse-grained alluvium may contain placer deposits
- Qaf** **Alluvial fan deposits, undifferentiated**—Moderately sorted, crudely stratified, cobble and pebble gravel with minor sand and silt. Forms cone- or fan-shaped alluvial deposits along the base of mountain fronts and valley slopes. Usually clast-supported and may contain lenses or wedges of angular colluvial gravel
- Qc** **Colluvial deposits, undifferentiated**—Angular, poorly sorted, nonstratified gravel with varying amounts of sand, silt, and clay. Common on slopes less than 45°, where these deposits form blanketing mantles. May include gelifluction deposits and minor alluvium. Deposits usually include permafrost
- Qcd** **Colluvial drift**—Reworked surfaces of moraines and other glacial deposits. Consists mainly of retransported glacial diamicton and outwash. Contains varying amounts of sand, silt, and boulders
- Qcg** **Gelifluction deposits**—Poorly sorted to angular gravel with varying amounts of sand, silt, and clay. Forms lobate sheets or individual tongues of reworked sediments on underlying deposits that are prone to seasonal freezing and thawing. Well developed in older, subdued glacial drift
- Qct** **Talus fans and aprons, undifferentiated**—Coarse, blocky, rock rubble along the base of steep mountain slopes. Associated with cone- or fan-shaped talus landforms that often coalesce, forming talus aprons. Includes avalanche boulder tongues, boulder trains, and may include debris flow deposits
- Qcc** **Slope talus**—Coarse, blocky, rock rubble that forms a blanketing layer of talus and scree on mountain slopes. Includes stone stripes, gelifluction deposits, and rock-glacier talus
- Qcf** **Fine-grained colluvium**—Retransported silt, locally interbedded with sand and gravel. Mainly on lower hillslopes and valley bottoms
- Qcl** **Landslide deposits**—Unconsolidated sediments disturbed by slope failure in the form of slumps or slides. Deposits usually exhibit hummocky surface morphology and tipped, uprooted, and leaning trees and vegetation
- Qlp** **Peat, peaty silt, and fen deposits**—Accumulations of peat in bogs and swamps. May be interstratified with loess or alluvium. Usually found in low-lying areas; deposits are up to several meters thick
- Qht** **Placer tailings**—Irregular piles and mounds of mining waste and overburden. Consists mainly of gravel, sand, and minor silt

BEDROCK UNITS

IGNEOUS ROCK UNITS

Intrusive igneous rocks of the upper Chena River area are mostly multiphase bodies consisting of (1) biotite or hornblende-biotite granite and hornblende granodiorite in the northern and central parts of the map area and (2) intrusive bodies dominated by biotite or hornblende-biotite granodiorite in the southern part of the area. Figure 1A illustrates the composition of the intrusives that plot wholly within the granodiorite and granite fields of Streckeisen and Le Maitre (1979). Field and petrochemical evidence indicates a mesozonal level of emplacement. Crosscutting field relationships and K–Ar age determinations (table 1) indicate that the plutons that are dominantly granodiorite in composition are between 91.6 and 96.3 Ma, whereas granite-dominant intrusives are between 64.4 and 77.5 Ma. There is a similar composition versus age relationship in the Fairbanks mining district to the southwest (Robinson and others, 1990).

Overall, the intrusive suite of the upper Chena River area is weakly peraluminous (table 2, fig. 1B) and is part of the calc-alkalic peraluminous series (fig. 1B). Figure 2A illustrates the composition of the suite that plots wholly within the I-type intrusive field of White and Chappel (1983), and also plots within the oxidized field on a $Fe_2O_3 + FeO$ versus SiO_2 diagram (fig. 2B). Newberry and others (1990) included chemical analyses of samples from selected intrusive bodies in the upper Chena River area in their regional study of the igneous rocks throughout the Yukon Tanana region. The analyses demonstrated that the upper Chena igneous suite is highly fractionated as shown by a general decrease in the peraluminous index with increasing differentiation index (fig. 3).

In another study of gold favorability of nonporphyry type intrusives in the Big Delta Quadrangle, Solie and others (1990) concluded that rocks of granodioritic composition are the most favorable igneous rock type in the Big Delta Quadrangle for associated nonporphyry gold type deposits. Their discriminant analyses indicated that units Kgd1, Kgd2, and Mzgw have excellent favorability for associated nonporphyry gold deposits and that unit Kgr5 has moderate favorability. Units Kgr1, Kgr2, Kgr3, and Kgr4 are less favorable for associated nonporphyry type gold deposits.

- Tgr Granite**—Medium light-gray to gray, fine- to coarse-grained, nonporphyritic, hypidiomorphic granular, hornblende-biotite granite. Estimated modal composition: 40 percent microcline, 25 percent plagioclase, 15 percent quartz, 10 percent biotite, 5–10 percent hornblende, minor chlorite replacing biotite, and calcite. Granite yields a K–Ar age of 64.4 ± 0.48 Ma on biotite (map loc. 2; table 1)
- TKgd Granodiorite**—Light- to dark-gray, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Estimated mode: 45 percent plagioclase (An_{40-45}), 30 percent quartz, 20 percent K-feldspar, 2 percent hornblende, 2 percent biotite, and <1 percent zircon and calcite as accessories
- Kgr1 Granite and granodiorite**—Medium gray, medium- to coarse-grained, porphyritic, muscovite-biotite granite with potassium feldspar phenocrysts to one-half inch long and quartz phenocrysts to one-half inch in diameter; and medium to dark-gray, fine- to medium-grained, biotite granodiorite. Locally unit contains abundant quartz veining. Quartz veinlets contain quartz crystals, muscovite, limonite, and specular hematite. Estimated modal composition of the granite phase: 45 percent microcline, 20 percent plagioclase (An_{20-25}), 20 percent quartz, 12 percent biotite, 2 percent white mica (muscovite ?), <1 percent apatite, chlorite, zircon, and calcite as accessories. Biotite from granitic phase yields a K–Ar age of 72.8 ± 1.6 Ma (map loc. 1; table 1)
- Kgr2 Granite**—Light-gray, coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, biotite granite with potassium feldspar phenocrysts to one-inch long. Estimated mode: 40 percent microcline, 25 percent quartz, 20 percent plagioclase (An_{25-30}), 10 percent biotite, 3 percent chlorite, 1 percent white mica (muscovite ?), and <1 percent zircon, calcite, apatite and opaques as accessories
- Kgr3 Granite**—Light- to medium-gray, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular and porphyritic, muscovite-biotite granite with potassium feldspar phenocrysts to one-half inch long. Estimated mode: 45 percent microcline, 25 percent quartz, 25 percent plagioclase (An_{15-20}), 2 percent biotite, 2 percent white mica (muscovite ?), and <1 percent zircon and apatite as accessories. Border phase is medium dark-gray, fine-grained, non-porphyritic biotite granite. Unit contains numerous pegmatite dikes and thin quartz-tourmaline veins. Granite yields a K–Ar age of 68.7 ± 2.1 Ma for biotite and 77.55 ± 2.3 Ma for muscovite (map loc. B; table 1)
- Kgr4 Granite and quartz monzonite**—Light- to medium-gray, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, biotite granite and gray, medium-grained, porphyritic quartz monzonite with potassium feldspar phenocrysts to one-eighth inch long. Estimated mode for the granite: 45 percent microcline, 35 percent quartz, 17 percent plagioclase, 2 percent biotite, and <1 percent muscovite and zircon as accessories. Unit contains abundant pegmatite dikes. Pegmatite dikes are medium to dark gray, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular rocks containing quartz, plagioclase, white mica, biotite and garnet locally. Unit also contains zones of quartz-tourmaline veining. Kgr4 yields

- K-Ar age of 73.5 ± 2.5 Ma for biotite and 77.6 ± 2.0 Ma for muscovite (map loc. 4; table 1)
- Kgr5 Quartz monzonite and granite**—Medium light-gray to gray, fine- to medium-grained, slightly porphyritic muscovite-biotite quartz monzonite and gray, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular muscovite-biotite granite. Estimated mode for the granitic phase: 35–40 percent microcline, 30–35 percent quartz, 22 percent plagioclase (An_{25–30}), 3 percent biotite, and <1 percent muscovite and zircon as accessories. Locally unit has an incipient foliation
- Kgd1 Granodiorite**—Light- to medium-gray, fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic biotite-hornblende granodiorite, and biotite granite. Estimated mode for the granodiorite: 45 percent plagioclase (An_{40–45}), 30 percent quartz, 20 percent K-feldspar, 2 percent hornblende, 2 percent biotite, and <1 percent zircon and calcite as accessories. Porphyritic phases contain abundant potassium feldspar phenocrysts and are biotite rich. Equigranular phases are fine grained, locally leucocratic, and contain minor amounts of white mica and tourmaline as accessories. Phenocrysts are poikilitic and contain abundant biotite inclusions. This pluton contains zones of abundant quartz veining as well as aplite dikes. Pluton yields K–Ar age determinations ranging from 91.65 ± 2.7 to 96.34 ± 2.9 Ma (map locs. E, G, table 1)
- Kgd2 Granodiorite**—Medium- to dark-gray, medium- to fine-grained, equigranular hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Estimated mode: 35 percent plagioclase (An_{30–35}), 35 percent K-feldspar, 25 percent quartz, 2 percent hornblende, 2 percent biotite, and <1 percent chlorite, zircon, calcite, white mica, and apatite as accessories. Contains small (generally less than one-inch wide) dikelets of similar composition. Zones of dark-gray, fine-grained biotite granodiorite are present locally. Center of Kgd2 body is medium grained, grading to fine-grained border phase
- Mzwg Granite, granodiorite, and quartz monzonite**—Medium-grained equigranular to porphyritic biotite-muscovite granite; medium-grained, porphyritic, biotite granite, and quartz monzonite; and dark-gray, fine-

to medium-grained, biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Estimated mode of the granite: 45 percent K-feldspar, 25 percent quartz, 25 percent plagioclase (An_{25–30}), 3 percent biotite, and <1 percent chlorite and muscovite as accessories. All phases are massive without a planar or linear fabric. Unit intrudes rocks of the West Point complex. Pluton yields a K–Ar age of 85.0 ± 2.5 Ma on biotite (map loc. C; table 1)

- MzPzum Serpentinite**—Medium-dark-green to dark green, fine- to medium-grained, highly altered serpentinite. Present as small isolated bodies or tabular masses along fault zones. Contains altered gabbroic rocks locally

METAMORPHIC ROCK UNITS

Totatlanika Schist

The Totatlanika Schist is the uppermost bedrock stratigraphic unit in the upper Chena River area. Approximately 8,000 feet of section is exposed in the southern part of the map area; the top of the unit is not exposed. The unit is in definite thrust-fault contact with the underlying Blackshell rock types in the southwestern part of the map area, and although not as well exposed, the thrust fault is thought to continue eastward where it may be cut by a large granodiorite body (unit Kgd1) from which 91–93 Ma K–Ar ages have been determined (map locs. E, G; table 1). These radiometric ages may thus represent a minimum age for overthrust emplacement of the Totatlanika Schist over the Blackshell unit. Megafossils from the Totatlanika Schist in the Alaska Range are Late Devonian to Mississippian in age (Gilbert and Bundtzen, 1979); and a U–Pb (zircon) age of felsic schist from the unit in the Kantishna Hills is 366 Ma (T.K. Bundtzen, written commun., 1994).

A variety of Totatlanika Schist rock types occur in the upper Chena River area, including gray, green, or tan phyllites and semischists, phyllitic quartz arenites with poorly sorted to bimodal quartz grains (grits), and thin-bedded to schistose marbles and calcschists. Although several of the rock types are probably metavolcaniclastic in origin, no extrusive metavolcanic rocks were found in this map area. Elsewhere, mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks are a prominent component of the Totatlanika Schist (Wahrhaftig, 1970 a–h; Gilbert and Bundtzen, 1979)

- Pztm Marble**—Massive- to thin-bedded, gray to creamy white marble interbedded with Pztg and Pstp. Garnet and epidote locally present. Siliceous webs and veinlets common

- in massive beds. Compositionally gradational to Pztc
- Pztc** **Calcschist**—Thinly layered, schistose calcareous rocks. Composition varies from impure micaceous marbles to biotite-sericite-calcite-quartz schist with accessory tourmaline, ilmenite(?), and apatite. Interlayered with and gradational to Pztm. Most abundant near contact with Blackshell unit
- Pztg** **Green phyllite and semischist**—Pale- to dark-green phyllite, semischist, and phyllitic quartz arenite (grits) with foliated chlorite-sericite-plagioclase-quartz groundmass. Subrounded to angular quartz clasts typically compose 35–50 percent of the rock and are poorly sorted to bimodal with clast sizes to one-eighth inch in diameter. Plagioclase composition is An_{33–35}. Unit includes some banded green chert with thin white carbonate laminations. Crenulations and kink folds are common. Abundant quartz veins and limonitic clots on foliation surfaces. Intricately folded near the contact with Pzbp
- Pztp** **Gray phyllite and semischist**—Light- to dark-gray rocks, identical in texture and mineral content to Pztg but without green coloration. Mainly sericite-quartz with minor feldspar and trace chlorite. Small-scale folds and crenulations prevalent
- Pztt** **Tan phyllite and semischist**—Tan-weathering phyllite, semischist, and meta-arenite. Identical to Pztg and Pztp except for more abundant feldspar and minor biotite, and disseminated limonite throughout the rock imparts a tan coloration
- Pztu** **Undifferentiated Totatlanika Schist**—Includes several Pzt lithologies described above. Confined to east trending ridge in the southeastern part of the map area

Blackshell and Dan Creek Units

The Blackshell unit (units Pzbp, Pzbr, and Pzbc) and the Dan Creek unit (units Pzdc, Pzdp, and Pzdn) form a gradational sequence with an aggregate stratigraphic and structural thickness of 6,000–18,000 feet. Both units are best exposed on the low ridges south of the Middle Fork of the Chena River in the westcentral map area. The units represent a transition upsection, both in composition and metamorphic grade, from calcareous, coarsely crystalline schists and marbles of the uppermost Chena River

sequence through micaceous calcschists and marbles, quartzose calcphyllites and black quartzites (metachert?), phyllitic quartzites, and phyllites of the Blackshell unit.

Mineral assemblages and textural advancement throughout the section indicate a transitional change from amphibolite facies at the bottom to greenschist facies in the upper section. This transition is similar to that observed in drill cores of the same stratigraphy from the Eielson deep test well, 50 miles southwest of the map area (Forbes and Weber, 1975). No abrupt changes in metamorphic grade, texture, structure, or lithology that would indicate fault juxtaposition of units were noted in the map area.

The Dan Creek and Blackshell units combined probably correlate with the Keevy Peak Formation and Birch Hill sequence in other parts of the Yukon-Tanana upland and northern Alaska Range (Gilbert and Bundtzen, 1979; Robinson and others, 1990). No direct evidence of depositional age was found in outcrop; however, *Favosites* corals in siliceous calcphyllite float almost certainly derived from Pzdp were found in the Chena River drainage just west of the map area (W.A. Oliver, F.R. Weber, written commun., 1985). On this basis, the age of the Dan Creek unit is considered to be between Late Ordovician and Middle Devonian. The overlying Blackshell unit is comparable to upper parts of the Keevy Peak Formation in the Alaska Range, from which Middle and Upper Devonian megafossils have been collected (Gilbert and Redman, 1977; Gilbert and Bundtzen, 1979). Within this map area, a U–Pb model age of between 355.2 ± 1.2 Ma and 355.9 ± 0.8 Ma (fig. 4) was obtained on zircon from a rhyolite dome within the Blackshell unit (Pzbr), thus confirming a Late Devonian age for the southern part of the unit (J.K. Mortenson, written commun., 1989).

Pzbr **Blackshell rhyolite**—Light- to dark-brown weathering, quartz-K-feldspar porphyry dome and associated aphanitic vitreous muscovite-feldspar-quartz beds (metatuff, metaexhalite) near top of Pzbp unit. Rhyolite is porphyritic with white, Carlsbad-twinned, subhedral K-feldspar and rounded or embayed, gray beta-quartz phenocrysts in an aphanitic groundmass of sericite, feldspar, and quartz with disseminated pyrite blebs. Associated aphanitic, vitreous quartzite beds (metaexhalites?) in same stratigraphic horizon are finely laminated, muscovite-feldspar-quartz rock with altered feldspar and pyrite clots. U–Pb model ages of between 355.2 ± 1.2 Ma and 355.9 ± 0.8 Ma were obtained on zircons from rhyolite of this unit (J.K. Mortenson,

- Geological Survey of Canada, written commun., 1989; map loc. J; fig. 4)
- Pzbp Blackshell quartzite and phyllite**—A 4,000-foot-thick sequence of black carbonaceous phyllite and fine-grained, dark, laminated quartzite with minor interbeds of calcschist and marble (Pzbc), rhyolite (Pzbr), and pebble to granule conglomerate. Unit is gradational with increase of carbonate to the Dan Creek calcphyllite below, and in this map area, is in thrust-fault contact with various lithologies of Totatlanika Schist above. Consists dominantly of dark-gray to black quartzite (metachert), phyllitic quartzite, thinly laminated graphite-white mica, quartz phyllite, and black slate. Carbonaceous material typically 10–20 percent of the rock. Calcite and quartz segregations in boudins are common; limonite or pyrite is present along bedding lamination and disseminated throughout rock. Quartz veins and veinlets are abundant throughout the unit. Gray, white, or bluish-gray oxide coatings are visible on weathered surfaces. Refolding of small isoclinal folds has resulted in crenulated and warped axial planes of earlier folds. Sediments from streams draining Pzbp unit commonly enriched in zinc to several thousand parts per million. Considered correlative with upper part of the Keevy peak Formation in the Alaska Range, from which Middle and Upper Devonian megafossils have been collected (Gilbert and Bundtzen, 1979)
- Pzbc Blackshell calcschist and marble**—Tan to medium gray, calcite-rich beds interbedded with Pzdp unit; most common near gradational contact with the Dan Creek calcphyllite unit (Pzdp). Calcareous beds are typically 1–2 feet thick, interlayered and interfolded with black quartzite. Texture varies from paper-thin laminations of alternating carbonate and phyllite to banded, faintly schistose white mica-calcite quartzite. Carbonaceous concentrations along bedding traces and disseminated pyrite are present in most Pzbc units
- Pzdc Dan Creek calcschist**—Basal part of the Dan Creek unit, present mainly in the western part of the map area along the Middle Fork of the Chena River. Consists primarily of medium- to dark-gray muscovite-biotite-calcite-quartz schist with interbeds of white and gray marble (Pzdm), gray or black quartzite, and garnet-muscovite-quartz schist. Quartz boudins and veins common. Gradational to Chena River sequence below. Differentiated from Pzdp by the presence of coarse-grained white mica in schists
- Pzdp Dan Creek calcphyllite**—Interbedded silvery gray, calcareous phyllite; brown, gray, or black laminated quartzite, noncalcareous gray phyllite, and minor green phyllite and marble (unit Pzdm). Typical mineralogy is 80–85 percent quartz, 5 percent white mica, and 5–10 percent chlorite and graphite. Porphyroblastic biotite clasts present in some semischistose layers near gradational contact with Pzdc. White efflorescent coatings on weathered surfaces and abundant orange or brown weathering pits and laminations are characteristic. Quartz boudins, crenulations and crenulation cleavage are common features
- Pzdm Dan Creek marble**—Gray to white or greenish gray marble in Pzdc-Pzdp section. Coarsely crystalline with varying amounts of chlorite, muscovite, and quartz. Thinly laminated and fine-grained to massive and granoblastic

Chena River sequence

The Chena River sequence (CRS) is exposed best in a broad shallow synform in the eastern part of the map area. Its stratigraphic structural thickness is 4,000–8,000 feet. Although bedded rocks of the sequence are apparently conformable with underlying quartzite units, the various lithologies of CRS record a strikingly different depositional environment. Metavolcanic rocks of felsic to mafic composition (Pzrf, Pzrp, Pzrn) are characteristic of CRS, as are diopside-rich quartzites (Pzrcs), thick marbles and calcschist (Pzrm, Pzrc), abundant pelitic schists (Pzrs), and concordant granitic augen gneiss bodies (Pzra). All CRS units have been metamorphosed in the amphibolite facies. A broad range of contrasting lithologies and striking continuity of individual beds are also characteristic of the Chena River sequence. Minor folds of hand-specimen to outcrop scale are evident in CRS as they are in other bedrock sequences in the upper Chena River area; the folds, however, seem to be mainly intraformational and do not markedly disrupt the lateral continuity of individual units.

Over most of the map area, the base of CRS is taken at the lowest green calcsilicate bed. The top of the

sequence is gradational into the Dan Creek calc schist (Pzdc) and calcphyllite (Pzdp), a monotonous limy unit from which *Favosites* corals with an Ordovician to Middle Devonian age range have been recovered (W.A. Oliver; F.R. Weber, written commun., 1985). The underlying Chena River sequence is thus considered to be early Paleozoic in age and is correlated with a similar sequence of rocks in the Fairbanks mining district to the southwest (Smith and others, 1981; Robinson and others, 1990).

Pzra Augen gneiss—Mottled gray or brown and white, mainly concordant, granitic augen gneiss bodies in Chena River sequence, upper Clinky quartzite, and West Point Complex. Typically weathers as flaggy plates or blocks, a few inches to several feet in diameter. Thickness of augen gneiss layers varies from a few inches to tens of feet; multiple thin layers are common. Composition ranges from quartz-rich varieties with 10–20 percent K-feldspar megacrysts (augen quartzite) to biotite-plagioclase-quartz-feldspar gneisses with 40–50 percent K-feldspar megacrysts. Augens up to 2 inches are lenticular, rounded, or subangular; consist of Carlsbad- and grid-twinned K-feldspar with plagioclase (An_{38-40}) inclusions and local relict perthitic textures. Small quartz grains are present in pressure shadows adjacent to megacrysts. Schistose groundmass consists of biotite-plagioclase-K-feldspar and quartz in varying proportions with accessory sphene, apatite, and ilmenite(?). Secondary chlorite and sericite are common, garnet is locally present. Major-element chemistry of selected augen gneiss samples is granitic (table 2 and fig. 1A); biotite from the augen gneiss yields a K–Ar age of 76.7 ± 1.5 Ma (map loc. 3; table 1) and muscovite from the augen gneiss yields a K–Ar age determination of 82.3 ± 3.5 Ma (map loc. 3; table 1). These ages are considered overprint ages from nearby Cretaceous granites. Although less calcic in composition (table 2), the augen gneiss bodies in the map area are similar to those in the central Big Delta Quadrangle, which are considered to be metamorphosed sill-like granitic intrusives of Mississippian age (Dusel-Bacon and Aleinikoff, 1985). U–Pb data from a small

augen gneiss body in the eastern part of the map area (map loc. 5; fig. 6) confirm an Early Mississippian age. Field localities of the upper Chena River augen gneisses are enigmatic, however, in that (1) locally, many multiple units are delicately interlayered with metasedimentary host rocks, (2) in some cases, they appear gradational with enclosing host rocks, and (3) individual augen gneiss layers a few feet thick extend laterally over the same stratigraphic horizon for up to 15 miles. Thus, the field occurrence and geometry of many augen gneiss layers in the map area are more typical of recrystallized felsic volcanic rocks than of deep-seated intrusives

Pzrn Greenschist—Greenish-gray actinolite greenschists with variable mineralogy. Varieties include garnet-chlorite-muscovite-actinolite schist, biotite-muscovite-actinolite quartz schist, plagioclase-quartz-biotite-actinolite schist, and porphyroblastic garnet-chlorite-calcite-actinolite schist. Unit grades compositionally to micaceous amphibolite (Pzrp) and amphibolite (Pzrf). Contains zones of abundant white quartz veins and lenses

Pzrcs Calcsilicate rocks—Thin- to thick-bedded, light green to white units of diopside-bearing quartzite, diopside-calcite quartzite, and diopside-quartz marble. Most beds are somewhat calcareous with pod-like or lenticular calcite concentrations. Typically laminated or banded. Boudinage of quartz-rich layers common. Interbedded with pelitic schists, amphibolites and siliceous marbles. Garnet, biotite, muscovite, K-feldspar, and plagioclase (An_{30-33}) are present in some calcsilicate beds. Diopside content is typically 20–50 percent. Contains rare tourmaline-rich horizons (former borosiliceous evaporites?). The Pzrcs rocks probably represent original dolomitic quartzites and siliceous dolomites. Tungsten skarn deposits are present in the upper Chena River area where Pzrcs and associated marbles (Pzrm) are cut by younger granitic bodies

Pzrs Pelitic schist and quartzite—Medium- to coarse-grained, silvery to bronze weathering pelitic schist and gray or brown

micaceous quartzite. Schist-quartzite ratios in the Chena River sequence are about 4:1. Most commonly, garnet-feldspar-biotite-muscovite-quartz schist with varying amounts of minor minerals—staurolite, kyanite, sillmanite, hornblende, graphite, and secondary chlorite, biotite, or sericite. Accessory tourmaline, apatite, and sphene. Plagioclase is andesine (An₃₃₋₄₀); K-feldspar is grid twinned and perthitic; garnets are sieve textured or contain helicitic inclusions of quartz and feldspar; biotites have pleochroic halos around zircon and allanite(?). Quartzites in unit are foliated with biotite and muscovite to 20 percent; small reddish garnets and lenticular feldspar grains are present locally. Common textural features include crenulations, kink folds, crenulation cleavage, and small wavy or isoclinal folds. Garnet porphyroblasts to one-half inch in diameter form knobby foliation surfaces

- Pzrf** **Banded amphibolite and felsite**—Dark-green, coarse-grained, schistose, hornblende-diopside-plagioclase-quartz amphibolite interlayered or interlaminated with muscovite-feldspar-quartz felsite. Garnet, biotite, and vesuvianite are minor minerals; sphene and ilmenite(?) are common accessories. Banded amphibolite sections locally include beds 2–6 inches thick of white laminated micaceous quartzite or beds of silvery-brown pelitic schist. Pzrf rocks were probably recrystallized from mafic, intermediate, and felsic tuffs
- Pzrc** **Calcschist**—White to gray, thin-layered quartz-muscovite-biotite-calcite schist. Typically very schistose fabric with "streaked out" muscovite or biotite. Clinzoisite and plagioclase are minor minerals; tourmaline and sphene are accessories. Interbedded with pelitic schist (Pzrs), marble (Pzrm), or forms lenticular interbeds in green calcsilicate units (Pzrcs)
- Pzrm** **Marble**—Cream-colored, gray, or pale-green marble layers to 180 feet thick. Massive to thinly bedded. Contains zones with quartz-rich horizons. Marbles grade compositionally to calcschists (Pzrc) with paper-thin bedding and layers of garnet-muscovite-biotite quartz schist. Gray and greenish marbles contain varying amounts

of garnet, diopside, and clinzoisite. Limonitic pits and stains along bedding are locally present. Commonly associated with calcsilicate beds (Pzrcs) and amphibolite (Pzrp)

- Pzrp** **Massive amphibolite**—Dense, fine- to medium-grained, dark-green, schistose amphibolite with varying amounts of biotite, garnet, plagioclase, calcite, and quartz. Associated with thin foliated marble layers and pelitic schist. Accessory sphene and ilmenite. Calcite veinlets common. Unit probably recrystallized from mafic volcanic flows and calcareous mafic tuffs
- Pzrg** **Graphitic schist**—Gray to black, micaceous quartz schist with abundant graphite. Grades compositionally to slightly graphitic pelitic schist (Pzrs)

Quartzite-dominant basement units

The lowest stratigraphic units in the map area are best exposed in the northern and eastern parts of the upper Chena River area. Their aggregate stratigraphic or structural thickness is at least 10,000 feet. They consist dominantly of metaquartzite, pelitic schist, and minor marble and are represented by map units pCu and Clinky quartzite (pCcq, pCcm). The quartzites vary in texture and composition from platy, mostly pure quartzite of uniform grain size typical of the Clinky quartzite (pCcq) to thick-bedded feldspathic quartzite with numerous subrounded quartz "eyes" (grits) that are most common in the unit pCu along the northern part of the map area. The various quartzite types and associated pelitic schists appear to have recrystallized from well- to poorly sorted and bimodal quartz arenites or granule conglomerates with varying proportions of shale interbeds. Although the quartzites differ slightly in texture and composition, the quartzite-dominant units appear to represent a similar provenance and depositional environment. The variations in quartzite texture, composition, quartzite-schist ratio, and quartzite bed thicknesses between units pCu and pCcq may be related to original depositional facies of submarine fans as demonstrated in the nearby Lime Peak-Mt. Prindle area (Smith, Pessel, and Wiltse, 1987). Alternatively, the variations have been explained by inferred premetamorphic thrust fault juxtaposition of the various quartzite types (Poster and others, 1983). The prevalence of small-scale intraformational isoclinal folding in these basement rocks indicates structural thickening of the units. The quartzite-dominant units in this map area are considered to be late Precambrian in age and correlative with the Fairbanks Schist, the lowest stratigraphic unit exposed

in the Fairbanks mining district (Smith and others, 1981; Robinson and others, 1990).

pCcq **Clinky quartzite**—Thickness 3,000–10,000 feet. Dominantly thin- to medium-bedded, gray quartzite with lesser bronze- or silvery- weathering pelitic schist and minor marble (pCcm). The proportion of schist in the unit varies both laterally across the area and vertically within the section; uppermost part of the unit has quartzite/schist ratio of about 1:1, lower part about 6 or 8:1. Quartzites are typically thin-bedded, banded, gray rocks; a few contain "streaky" chalky-weathering feldspar and sparse gray quartz "eyes." Muscovite and biotite content of quartzite ranges to 10 percent; small red garnets are present locally. Pelitic schist is typically medium- to coarse-grained, garnet-biotite-muscovite quartz schist. Garnet porphyroblasts to one-half inch in diameter form knobby schistosity surfaces. K-feldspar and untwinned plagioclase are minor minerals; tourmaline is a common accessory; chlorite and sericite replace garnet, biotite, and feldspar. Crenulations in two directions, minor folds, crenulation cleavage, and ribbon-textured quartz are ubiquitous structural elements. Quartz veins are rare; aplites and tourmaline-bearing pegmatites are present locally. Bedding in unit is parallel to that in the overlying Chena River sequence. The Clinky quartzite and West Point Complex are intruded by an orthogneiss body from which a U–Pb (zircon) age of 671 ± 34 Ma has been determined (J.N. Aleinikoff, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., 1984; map loc. V; fig. 5)

pCcm **Marble**—Interbedded with PzpCcq. Forms beds of gray, white, or pale-green marble to 20 feet thick. Variations include gray-weathering, banded, coarse-grained marble; brown and white, laminated, sugary-textured nonschistose marble; and fine-grained, greenish-gray, impure marble containing feldspar, quartz, and diopside to 20 percent. Limonitic clots are common in marble. Presence of diopside indicates metamorphism in amphibolite facies

pCu **Undifferentiated quartzite and schist**—Exposed in northern part of the map area. Thickness at least 4,000 feet. Consists

dominantly of platy- or blocky-weathering, gray or tan, slightly feldspathic quartzite and medium- to coarse-grained pelitic schist. Quartzite is typically micaceous with muscovite and biotite to 25 percent; some horizons, which may represent channel fills in a submarine fan, contain several percent feldspar as grid-twinned K-feldspar and untwinned plagioclase. Bimodal quartzites (grits) with clear to smoky quartz "eyes" to one-quarter inch in diameter are present locally. Pelitic schists are medium gray, brownish gray, or silvery gray, garnet-biotite-feldspar-muscovite-quartz schists. Retrograde chlorite and muscovite replace garnet, biotite, and plagioclase locally; tourmaline and graphite are common accessory minerals; staurolite is present locally. Crenulations, kink folds, crenulation cleavages and small isoclinal folds are prevalent structural elements in outcrop. Quartz veins and tourmaline-quartz veins are locally abundant, especially near granitic plutons. Although bedding attitudes in pCu appear to be parallel with those in the overlying Chena River sequence, the unit is considered to be in thrust fault contact with the sequence as suggested by Foster and others (1983)

pCm **Marble**—Massive, cream to white, coarse grained, diopside-tremolite- or actinolite-bearing marble. Weathers medium gray to chalky white; locally laminated with biotite and pink or brown garnet. Marbles grade compositionally to calcite-bearing pelitic schist

West Point Igneous/Metamorphic Complex

The West Point Complex is exposed in the eastcentral part of the map area and consists of upper amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks that were intruded by abundant pre- and post-metamorphic, felsic to intermediate igneous rocks. Boundaries of the complex are gradational. Host rock protoliths include various lithologies of the Clinky quartzite (pCcq, pCcm) and possibly other basement units, such as those exposed in the northern part of the map area (pCu). The U–Pb model age of 671 ± 34 Ma from zircon in a premetamorphic intrusive body (pCwo) establishes a late Precambrian or earlier depositional age for protoliths in the West Point Complex (J.N. Aleinkoff, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., 1984; map loc. V; fig. 5). Pelitic schists of the

complex locally contain sillimanite and characteristically show a pronounced segregation of micaceous and quartzofeldspathic layers—a textural property rarely seen outside the complex. Most igneous bodies are sill- or dike-like in form and are too small to differentiate at this map scale. However, in some areas they constitute 20–30 percent of the bedrock. They include a variety of foliated and nonfoliated granites, granodiorites, aplites, augen gneiss, pegmaties, and minor metabasites.

pCwo Orthogneiss—Foliated, muscovite-biotite granitic orthogneiss bodies within metamorphic complex. Contacts with paragneiss (pCwp) usually gradational. Most bodies contain muscovite and garnet; some contain blastophenocrysts of K-feldspar. Microtextures are cataclastic with deformed or granulated feldspar and quartz, numerous micaceous slip surfaces and secondary white mica replacing biotite. Plagioclase is normally zoned (An_{35–55}), K-feldspars are mainly grid twinned. Orthogneiss body pCwo (map loc. V; tables 1, 2) yielded a K–Ar age determination of 89.8 ± 2.7 Ma for biotite; this age is interpreted as a thermal overprint from numerous unmetamorphosed Cretaceous and Tertiary age plutons in the area. A U–Pb model age of 671 ± 34 Ma was obtained on zircon from orthogneiss of this unit (J.N. Aleinikoff, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., 1984; map loc. V; fig. 5). On this basis, the premetamorphic intrusive age of the orthogneiss is considered to be late Precambrian

pCwp Paragneiss—Light- to dark-gray, gray- or tan-weathering paragenesis, includes thin- to thick-bedded quartzite and interbedded pelitic gneiss, granitic augen gneiss, marble (pCwm), and abundant igneous and metaigneous rocks. Layering of paragneiss is planar to highly contorted; individual layers are usually dismembered, boudinaged, or lenticular. Quartz boudins are common. Schists contain varying amounts of quartz, plagioclase, biotite, muscovite, and garnet with minor sillimanite, amphibole, and tourmaline. Plagioclase (An_{25–30}) is typically unzoned, garnet is sieve textured; quartz is sutured to polygonal; chlorite locally replaces biotite and garnet. Disseminated chalky,

white-weathering feldspar grains are present in some quartzites. Unit is cut by numerous tourmaline-quartz veins and with loss of gneissic character around margins is gradational to Clinky quartzite (pCcq). Northern part of the complex contains sparse augen gneiss layers to 10 feet thick that are similar to augen gneiss (Pzra) units upsection

pCwm Marble—White to light gray, buff weathering, coarse-grained, diopside- and quartz-bearing marble. Typically present in contorted layers with boudinaged and stretched quartzite or diopside-bearing quartzite interbeds. Marble is generally associated with pelitic paragneiss

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FIGURES

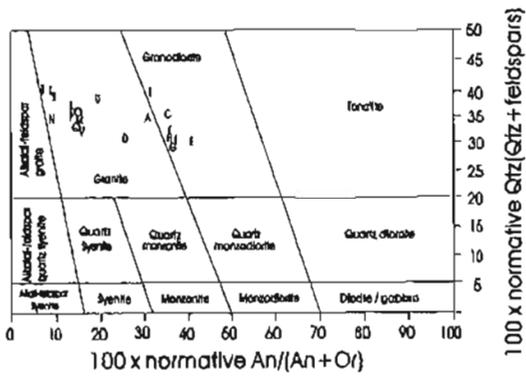


Figure 1A. Streckheisen plot of igneous rock classification (after Streckheisen and Le Maitre, 1979). Letters refer to map and to tables 1 and 2.

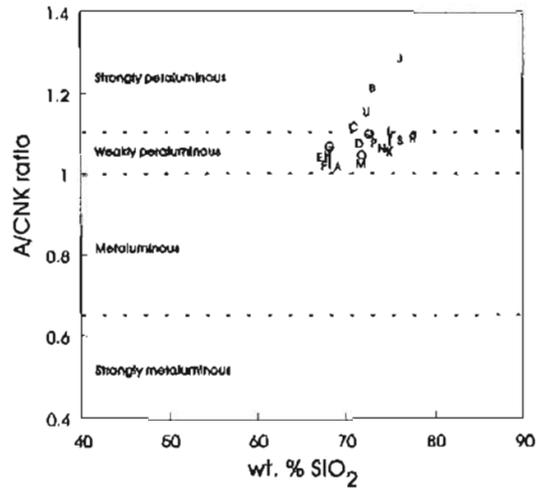


Figure 1B. Plot of A/CNK ratio (wt% Al₂O₃/ wt% CaO + wt% Na₂O + wt% K₂O) (after Keith and others, 1991). Letters refer to map and to tables 1 and 2.

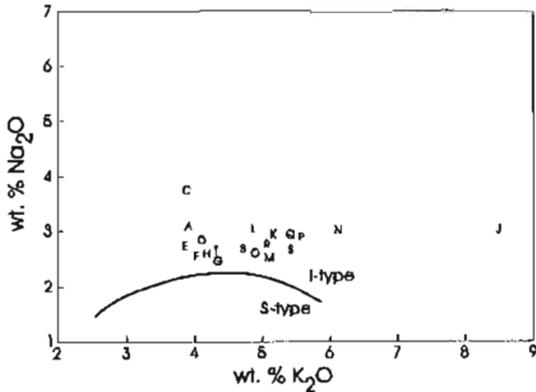


Figure 2A. Plot of Na₂O versus K₂O. Contains the I and S boundary of White and Chappel (1983). Letters refer to map and to tables 1 and 2.

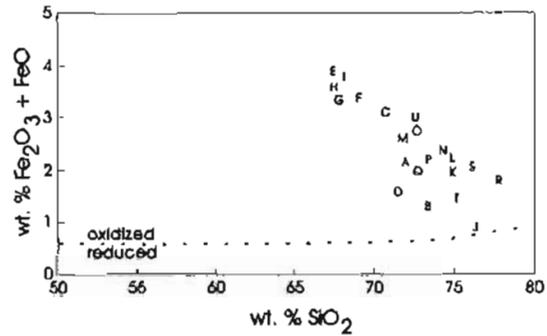


Figure 2B. Plot of Fe₂O₃ + FeO (after Keith and others, 1991). Letters refer to map and to tables 1 and 2.

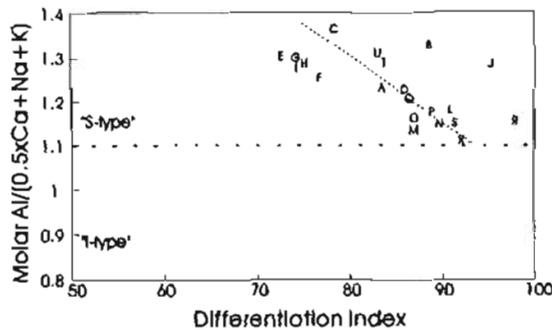


Figure 3. Molar Al/(0.5Ca + Na + K) versus differentiation index plot (after Newberry and others, 1990). Letters refer to map and to tables 1 and 2.

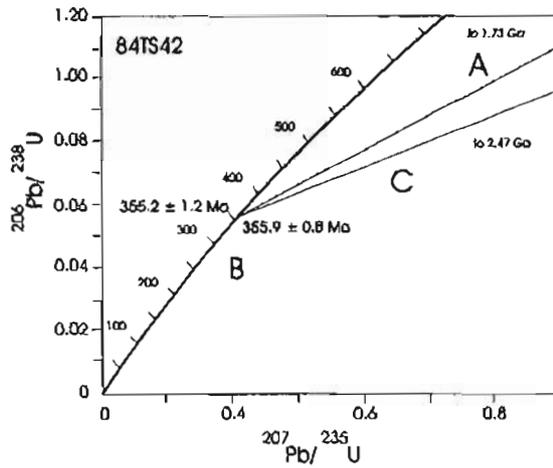


Figure 4. Plot of uranium-lead model age for zircon from rhyolite of the Blackshell unit (Pzbr), map location J. Age determined by J.K. Mortenson, Geological Survey of Canada (written commun., 1989).

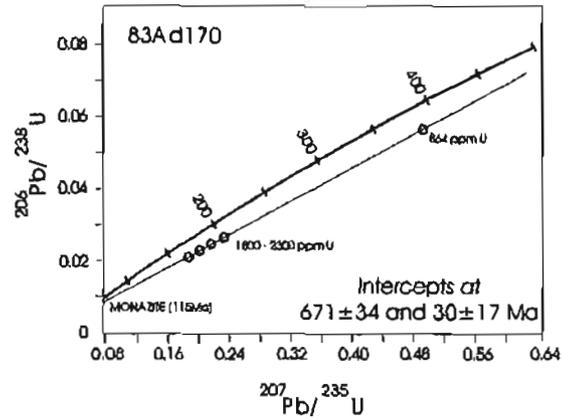


Figure 5. Plot of uranium-lead model age for zircon from orthogneiss of the West Point complex (pCwo), map location V. Age determined by J. Aleinikoff, U.S. Geological Survey (written commun., 1984).

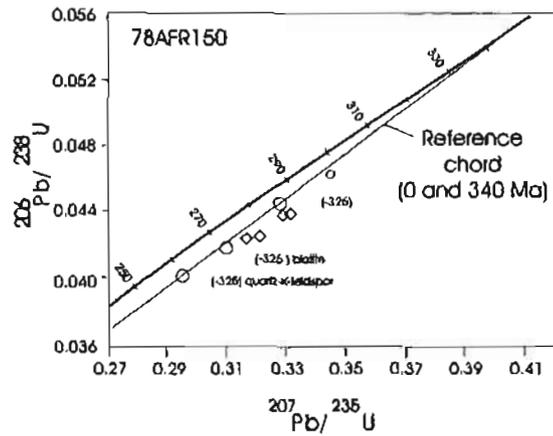


Figure 6. Uranium-lead concordia plot of zircon data from augen gneiss of the Chena River sequence (Pzra), in eastern map area, map location 5 (Foster and others, 1987).

TABLES

Table 1. Potassium-argon age dates of igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Upper Chena River region

Map location	Field number	Map unit	Mineral dated	K ₂ O wt %	%K ₂ O aver	⁴⁰ Ar _{rad} x 10 ⁻¹⁰ moles/gm	⁴⁰ Ar _{rad} %	Age ^a Ma ± 1σ	Source
B	84TS48	Kgr3	muscovite	10.317 10.285	10.301	11.74934	86.53	77.55 ± 2.3	This study
B			biotite	8.660 8.653 8.657	8.730	91.5		68.70 ± 2.1	do
C	84TS46	Mzgw	biotite	8.820 8.817	8.818	11.047	94.4	85.00 ± 2.5	do
E	84TS44	Kgd1	biotite	8.610 8.597	8.604	11.87330	94.33	93.41 ± 2.8	do
E			hornblende	0.970	0.970	1.38172	84.66	96.34 ± 2.9 (minimum age)	do
G	84TS45	Kgd1	hornblende	0.993 1.000 0.987	0.993	1.34427	83.46	91.65 ± 2.7	do
G			biotite	8.968 8.938	8.953	12.113	94.5	92.40 ± 2.8	do
H	84TS43	Kgd2	biotite	8.470 8.482	8.476	11.88850	92.51	94.90 ± 2.8	do
H			hornblende	0.607 0.629 0.607	0.618	0.87899	78.62	96.27 ± 2.9	do
V	83Ad170	PzpCwo	biotite	8.967 8.940	8.953	11.866	95.7	89.80 ± 2.7	do
1	79AWr583	Kgr1	biotite	8.90 8.89 8.91 8.94	8.91 9.632	9.415	85.6	72.8 ± 1.6	U.S.G.S. OFR 86-392
2	78AWr288	Tgr	biotite	9.28 9.30	9.29 8.744	8.796	80.3 79.3	64.4 ± 0.48	U.S.G.S. OFR 81-889
3	79Aws105a	Pzra	biotite	9.34 9.23 9.30 9.19	9.27	10.310 10.482 10.548	48.31 79.37 80.30	76.7 ± 1.5	U.S.G.S. OFR 86-392
3			muscovite	10.42 10.37 10.38 10.46	10.41	12.976 12.253	91.9 92.9	82.3 ± 3.5	do
4	78AWr286	Kgr4	biotite	8.51 8.63 8.51 8.63	8.57	9.265	79.7	73.5 ± 2.5	U.S.G.S. OFR 81-899
4			muscovite	10.90 10.91 10.89 10.94	10.91	12.45	81.6	77.6 ± 2.0	do

^aConstants: $\lambda_{\alpha} + \lambda'_{\alpha} = 0.581 \times 10^{-10} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, $\lambda_{\beta} = 4.962 \times 10^{-10} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, $^{40}\text{K}/\text{K}_{\text{total}} = 1.167 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/mol}$

Table 2. Whole-rock major-oxide analyses and CIPW normative mineralogy of igneous rocks in the southcentral Circle and northcentral Big Delta Quadrangles

Map location	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Map unit	Kgr1	Kgr3	Mzwg	Kgr5	Kgd1	Kgd1	Kgd1	Kgd2	Kgd2	Pzbr	Pzra	Pzra	Pzra	Pzra	Pzra	Pzra	Pzra	Pzra	Pzra	PzpCwp	PzpCwo	PzpCwo
Field number	2880	84TS48	84TS46	2890	84TS44	2911	84TS45	84TS43	84TS43b	84TS42	2878	2873	2881	5448	2869	84TS47	5440	5439	5438	5443	5442	83Ad170
Chemical analyses (weight percent) ^a																						
SiO ₂	71.80	73.27	70.64	71.34	67.92	68.96	68.14	68.07	68.06	76.24	74.83	74.98	72.00	74.14	72.49	73.46	72.55	77.68	76.05	75.17	72.37	72.56
Al ₂ O ₃	14.14	14.98	15.00	14.97	15.41	14.41	15.37	14.91	15.09	12.29	12.38	12.39	13.18	13.50	13.06	13.46	14.15	12.62	12.95	14.59	14.44	15.36
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.44	0.27	0.64	0.32	0.80	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.78	0.19	0.42	0.45	0.58	0.49	0.59	0.46	0.60	0.38	0.66	0.29	0.63	0.28
FeO	1.64	0.99	2.41	1.22	3.01	2.73	2.75	2.84	2.94	0.71	1.58	1.69	2.17	1.83	2.21	1.72	1.35	1.45	1.39	1.11	2.36	1.06
MgO	0.50	0.35	0.78	0.43	1.29	1.03	1.19	1.40	1.45	0.13	0.27	0.30	0.50	0.46	0.56	0.39	0.58	0.49	0.31	0.20	0.92	0.39
CaO	2.22	1.17	2.66	1.82	3.44	2.87	3.13	3.06	3.17	0.05	0.62	0.72	1.23	0.93	1.24	1.15	1.26	0.70	0.82	2.44	1.60	1.37
Na ₂ O	3.17	3.09	2.68	3.73	2.75	2.71	2.65	2.52	2.57	0.19	3.02	2.80	3.04	2.61	2.99	2.67	2.84	2.88	2.78	2.78	2.64	2.93
K ₂ O	3.96	4.75	3.87	4.16	3.87	4.07	4.31	4.30	4.30	8.48	5.16	4.89	5.08	6.14	4.86	5.55	5.49	5.13	5.44	4.18	4.88	5.42
TiO ₂	0.28	0.19	0.41	0.21	0.50	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.49	0.22	0.28	0.33	0.44	0.39	0.44	0.35	0.44	0.31	0.26	0.09	0.47	0.14
P ₂ O ₅	0.06	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.17	0.07
MnO	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03
LOI	2.30	0.67	0.61	0.51	0.43	0.14	0.55	0.77	0.59	1.03	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.60	0.46	0.23	0.46	0.71	0.51	1.56	3.32	0.50
Total	100.57	99.92	99.89	98.81	99.63	98.24	99.45	99.33	99.66	99.63	99.03	99.07	98.75	101.27	99.05	99.58	99.91	102.51	101.28	102.50	103.86	100.11
CIPW norms (weight percent) ^b																						
Quartz	32.32	34.18	32.46	29.09	26.45	28.77	25.60	27.33	26.48	42.72	35.55	37.65	30.73	32.03	32.44	33.11	30.28	38.29	36.05	36.39	32.19	30.85
Corundum	0.76	3.03	1.89	1.21	0.74	0.53	0.93	0.92	0.79	2.84	0.85	1.34	0.65	1.20	0.88	1.22	1.57	1.37	1.18	1.19	2.30	2.36
Orthoclase	23.81	28.28	23.03	25.00	23.05	24.65	25.75	25.78	25.65	50.82	30.89	29.28	30.51	36.02	29.11	33.01	32.31	29.76	31.90	24.46	28.67	32.16
Albite	27.29	26.34	22.84	32.09	23.46	23.50	22.67	21.63	21.95	1.63	25.89	24.01	26.14	21.92	25.64	22.74	23.93	29.92	23.34	23.30	22.20	24.90
Anorthite	10.80	4.80	12.44	8.72	16.41	14.06	14.97	14.41	14.95	0.00	2.72	3.22	5.67	3.67	5.57	5.09	5.32	2.51	3.52	11.60	6.79	6.37
Hyperthene	3.74	2.24	5.32	2.83	7.48	7.34	6.91	7.54	7.77	1.15	2.63	2.99	4.58	3.14	4.28	3.26	4.62	2.30	2.39	2.46	5.87	2.52
Magnetite	0.60	0.39	0.94	0.49	1.17	0.10	1.07	1.11	1.14	0.28	0.79	0.74	0.68	0.96	1.00	0.67	0.82	1.01	0.95	0.29	0.70	0.41
Ilmenite	0.54	0.37	0.78	0.41	0.96	0.86	0.84	0.93	0.94	0.42	0.54	0.63	0.85	0.74	0.85	0.67	0.83	0.58	0.49	0.17	0.89	0.27
Apatite	0.14	0.37	0.30	0.16	0.28	0.19	0.26	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.14	0.14	0.19	0.32	0.23	0.23	0.32	0.32	0.18	0.14	0.39	0.16

^aAnalyses by Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys laboratory using X-ray fluorescence methods.^bCIPW norms calculated using PETCAL program.