

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1956

AEROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION MAP
AEROMAGNETIC MAP AND INTERPRETATION, CHANDALAR QUADRANGLE, ALASKA

By
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1978

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EXPLANATION

GEOLOGY GENERALIZED AND REVISED FROM BROSGE AND REISER, 1964, AND CHIPP, 1970

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

Qu QUATERNARY

FOSILIFEROUS PARTLY METAMORPHOSED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Kqc CRETACEOUS
PMls PENNSYLVANIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
Dhp DEVONIAN
Dps DEVONIAN
Dcs DEVONIAN
Dls DEVONIAN
DSsk DEVONIAN AND SILURIAN

METAMORPHIC, INTRUSIVE, AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

Tvb TERTIARY (?)
mig MEGAZOIC AND PALEOZOIC
gr GRANITIC ROCKS, MONZONITE, AND CONTAMINATED QUARTZITE—SUBSCRIPT IS A LABEL FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES IN TEXT
mrc MESOZOIC AND PALEOZOIC
lmc JURASSIC TO MISSISSIPPIAN
ch CHLORITIC SLTSTONE AND GRIT (DEVONIAN)—SCHISTOSE IN PART PROPOXIDE
gms GARNET MICA SCHIST—MOSTLY HORNFELT FACIES
bss BIOTITE STAUROLITE SCHIST—HORNFELT FACIES
csm CALCAREOUS SCHIST, MARBLE, AND TALCITE (?) LOCALLY
t UNDIFFERENTIATED CALICAREOUS SCHIST (CON) AND FELDSPATHIC CHLORITIC SCHIST (FCS)
fcs FELDSPATHIC CHLORITIC SCHIST—INCLUDES METADIORITE SILLS AND PYRITIC QUARTZITE
cas CHLORITIZED AMPHIBOLE SCHIST—LOCAL REMNANT ALGONQUIN

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

This map is generalized from Brosgé and Reiser (1964). Map of these map units are combinations of units shown separately on the older map. The Devonian and Devonian(?) age that was assigned to the metamorphic rocks by Brosgé and Reiser (1964) is herein revised to early Paleozoic or older.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

Unconsolidated sedimentary deposits (Quaternary)

FOSILIFEROUS PARTLY METAMORPHOSED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Quartz pebble conglomerate (Cretaceous)
Lakelse Group (Pennsylvanian and Mississippian) and Koyuk Shale (Mississippian)—Limestone, dolomite, shale and conglomerate
Bunt Fork Shale (Upper Devonian)—slate and phyllite
Purple and green andesitic volcanic shales and conglomerate (Devonian)
Chloritic siltstone and grit (Devonian)—Schistose in part propoxide
Limestone and siltstone (Upper Devonian)—Schistose; includes some green slate locally
Skagit Limestone (Upper and Middle Devonian, Upper Silurian)—Limestone, dolomite, and marble

METAMORPHIC, INTRUSIVE AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

Vesicular olivine basalt flows (Tertiary?)
Migmatite—intercalated mica schist and granite; granite with mafic inclusions
Granitic rocks—K/Ar dates of biotite are 101 m.y. and 123 m.y. (Brosgé and Reiser, 1964); of hornblende, 488 m.y. (M. L. Silberman and D. L. Turner, written comm., 1977)

Mafic rocks and chert—Pillow basalt, andesite, minor chert; diorite, diabase and gabbro. Chert (ch) differentiated where abundant

Ultrabasic rocks
Gneiss and green schist—includes pillow flows in Bunt Fork Shale (BFS) in northeast part of the quadrangle
Hornblende schist—Mostly hornfels facies
Phyllite and schistose wacke
Quartz muscovite schist
Garnet mica schist—Mostly hornfels facies
Biotite staurolite schist—hornfels facies
Calcareous schist, marble and talcrite (?) locally
Undifferentiated calcareous schist (con) and feldspathic chloritic schist (fcs)
Feldspathic chloritic schist—includes metadiorite sills and pyritic quartzite
Chloritized amphibole schist—local remnant Algonquin

GEOLOGIC SYMBOLS

CONTACT—Dashed where approximate; dotted where concealed

NORMAL FAULT—Dashed where inferred, queried where doubtful; dotted where concealed; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

THRUST FAULT—Queried where doubtful; dotted where concealed. Sawtooth on upper plate

EXPLANATION FOR AEROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION MAP

MAP UNITS

Each unit is named for the rock type believed to be the source of an anomaly. The mapped area of each unit may also include other rock types not believed to be significant magnetically.

UNITS ASSOCIATED WITH MAGNETIC HIGHS

CSM - CALC-MICA SCHIST, MARBLE, AND TALCITE—Queried where doubtful
QMS - QUARTZ-MUSCOVITE SCHIST
MR - MAFIC EXTENSIVE AND INTRUSIVE ROCKS—Queried where doubtful
MRC - MAFIC ROCKS—Probably gabbro
GR - GRANITIC ROCKS, MONZONITE, AND CONTAMINATED QUARTZITE—Subscript is a label for discussion purposes in text

UNITS ASSOCIATED WITH MAGNETIC LOWS

GR - GRANITIC ROCKS—Queried where doubtful

MAP SYMBOLS

100 MAGNETIC CONTOUR—Interval 100 gammas
INFERRED EXPOSED BOUNDARY BETWEEN MAGNETIC AND LESS MAGNETIC ROCKS—Dashed and dotted where poorly defined
INFERRED BOUNDARY BETWEEN MAGNETIC AND LESS MAGNETIC ROCKS—Probably buried by non-magnetic cover; dotted where poorly defined
45 INFERRED STRIKE AND DIP OF CONTACT
INFERRED NON-MAGNETIC ALTERATION ZONE OR SHEAR ZONE
H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6 AXIS OF SELECTED MAGNETIC HIGH—Letters refer to numbered highs
L1, L2, L3, L4, L5 AXIS OF SELECTED MAGNETIC LOW—Letters refer to numbered lows
F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6 GEOLOGIC FAULT ASSOCIATED WITH MAGNETIC HIGH—Letters refer to numbered thrust faults
F7, F8 GEOLOGIC FAULT THAT BOUNDS MAGNETIC HIGH—Letters refer to numbered faults
t MAGNETIC HIGH OR LOW SLIGHTLY ENHANCED BY TOPOGRAPHIC RELIEF
T MAGNETIC HIGH OR LOW PRINCIPALLY DUE TO TOPOGRAPHIC RELIEF
NOT MAGNETIC HIGH OR LOW NOT CAUSED BY TOPOGRAPHIC RELIEF

MAP UNITS

○ Possible fault inferred from aeromagnetic map
○ Mapped fault
○ Greenstone
○ Gold claim
○ Nonmagnetic alteration on other side

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 KILOMETERS
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 MILES

Figure 1.—Aeromagnetic interpretation map of the Chandalar C3 and B3 quadrangles, Alaska.

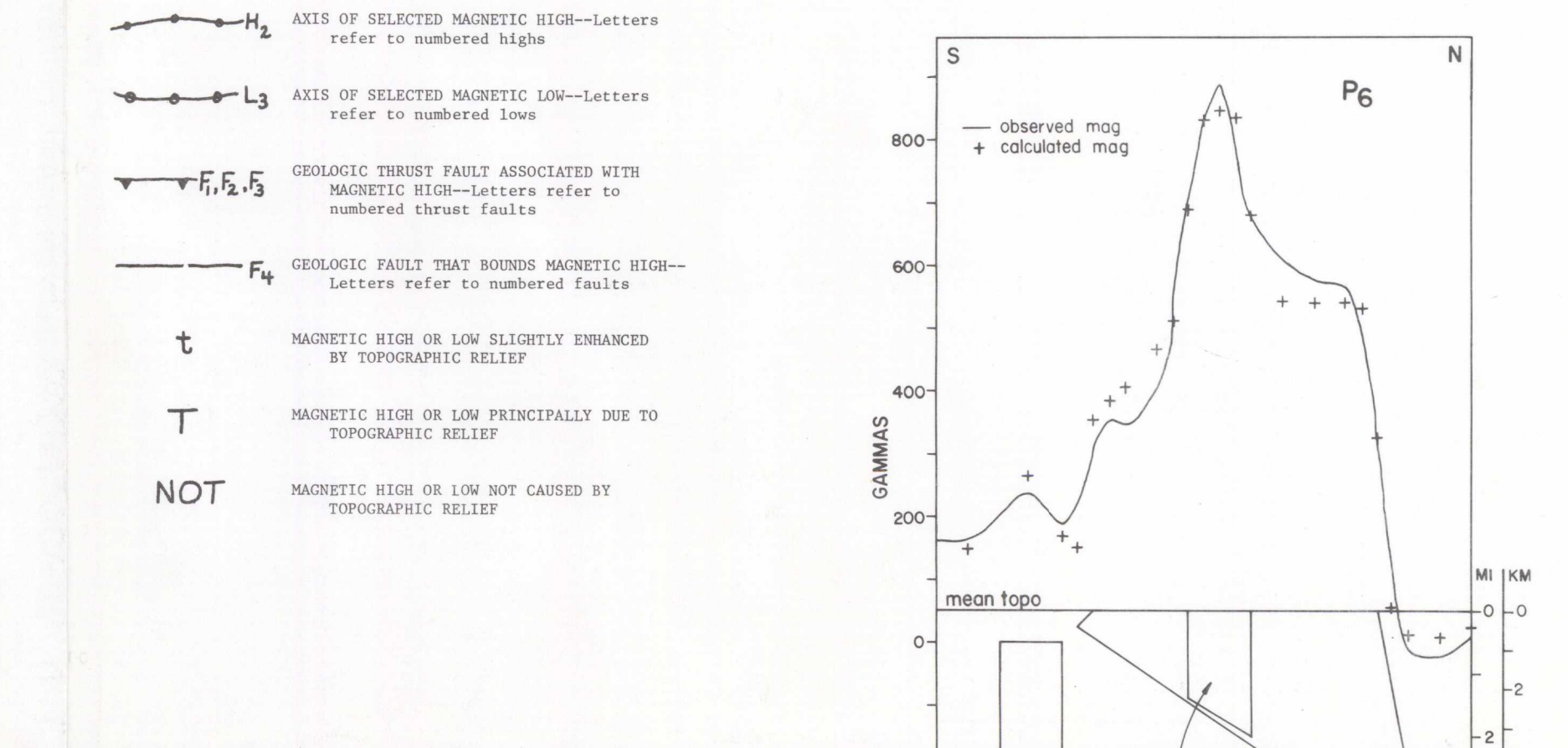


Figure 2.—Magnetic model for profile P6 over pluton Q3. The plus signs show the total magnetic anomaly field calculated from three 2-dimensional source bodies with 10 m strike lengths, shown in cross section by polygons. K equals the susceptibility of each body in cgs.

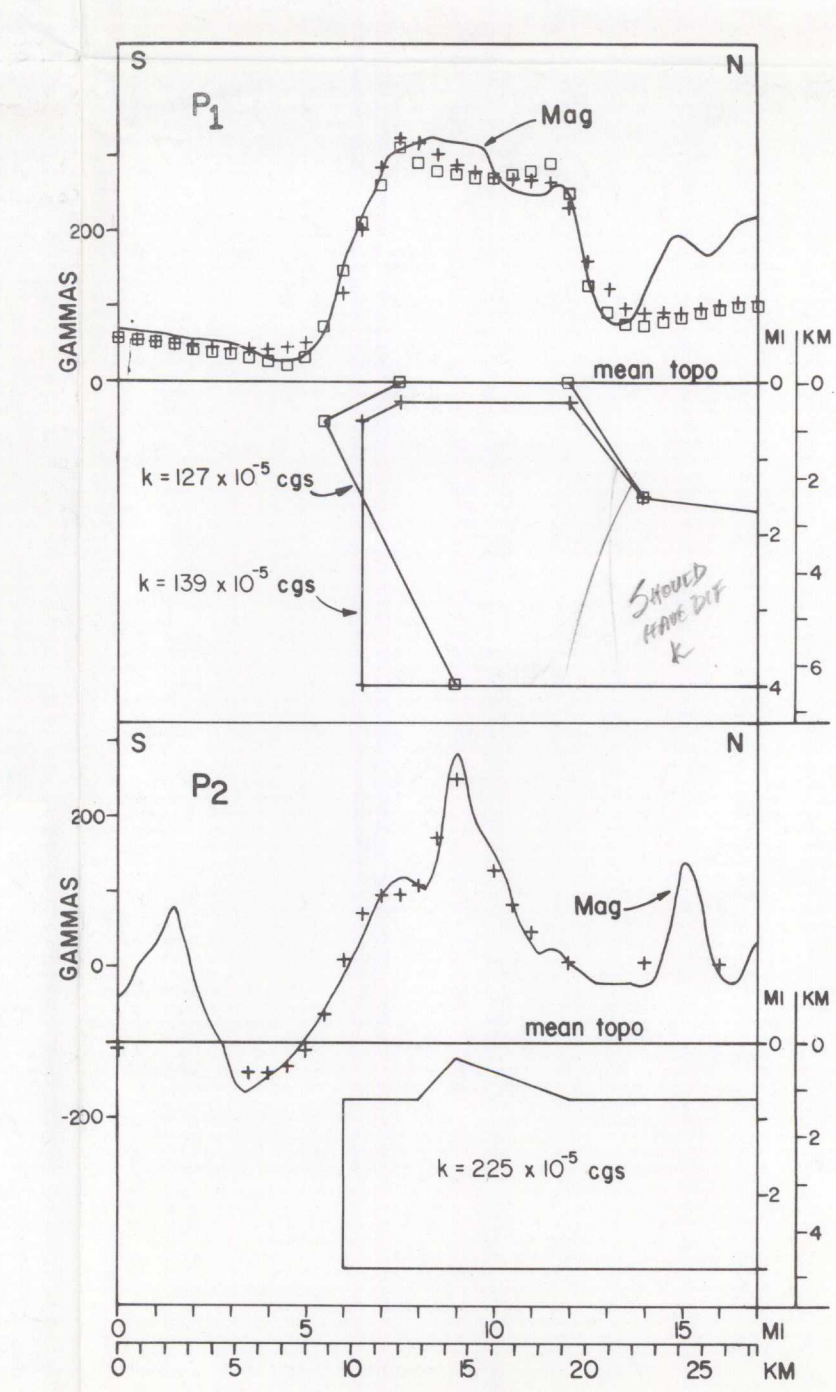


Figure 3.—Two-dimensional magnetic modeling of aeromagnetic profiles P1 and P2, across the south boundary of the QMS unit, Chandalar quadrangle, Alaska. "Mag" is the observed total field magnetic anomaly. Along profile P1, the plus signs indicate the anomaly calculated from the body with corners marked by plus signs, and the boxes indicate the anomaly calculated from the body with corners marked by boxes. Along profile P2, the plus signs indicate the anomaly calculated from the underlying body. K is the susceptibility in cgs.

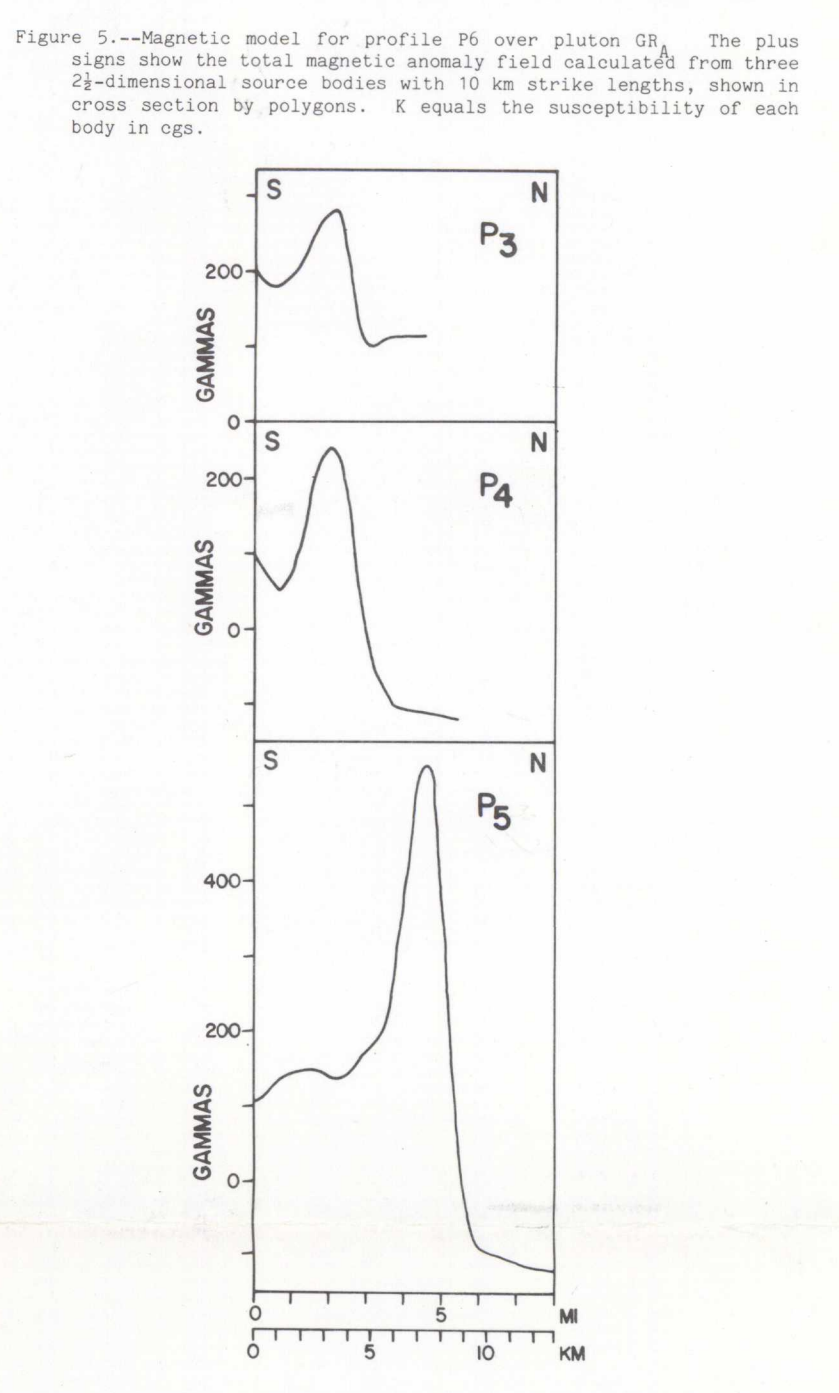


Figure 4.—Magnetic profiles P3, P4, and P5 over mafic rocks near the south side of Chandalar quadrangle, Alaska.