

(Figures 1, 2 and 3)

Approximate geologic contact. May include faults.

Rock types

- us**
Undifferentiated sedimentary rocks and sediments
- gr**
Granitic rocks
- rh**
Rhyolite; some granite
- sch**
Quartzitic schist, some greenschist and quartzite
- mr**
Mafic volcanic rocks; some greenschist; tertiary lava flows in SE part of Coleen quadrangle not shown.

Geochemical samples

- Stream sediment or alluvial soil
 - Residual soil
 - ◇ Rock; V indicates vein
- Empty sample symbol indicates no anomalous concentrations of metals. Filled or partly filled symbol indicates anomalies as follows:

(Figure 1)

Concentration of gold in samples

- ◇ □ ○ Au < 0.02 ppm
- ◇ □ ○ Au = 0.02 - 0.09 ppm
- ◇ □ ○ Au = 0.1 - 0.2 ppm

○ (with Au 1800 ppm) Gold detected by analysis of panned concentrate of stream gravel; no visible gold

Concentration of silver in samples

- ◇ □ ○ Ag = 1.0 - 1.4 ppm
- ◇ □ ○ Ag ≥ 1.5 ppm; value shown in ppm on map

(Figure 2)

Anomalous concentrations of lead in samples

- ◇ □ ○ Pb ≥ 200 ppm. Value shown on map where Pb > 500 ppm

Anomalous concentrations of copper, zinc, molybdenum and tungsten

Each quadrant of the sample symbol represents one of these metals in the pattern shown below. Value shown on map where Cu ≥ 200 ppm, Zn ≥ 500 ppm, Mo ≥ 200 ppm, W ≥ 200 ppm

- ◇ □ ○ Cu ≥ 70 ppm
- ◇ □ ○ Zn ≥ 200 ppm
- ◇ □ ○ Mo ≥ 7 ppm
- ◇ □ ○ W ≥ 50 ppm

(Figure 3)

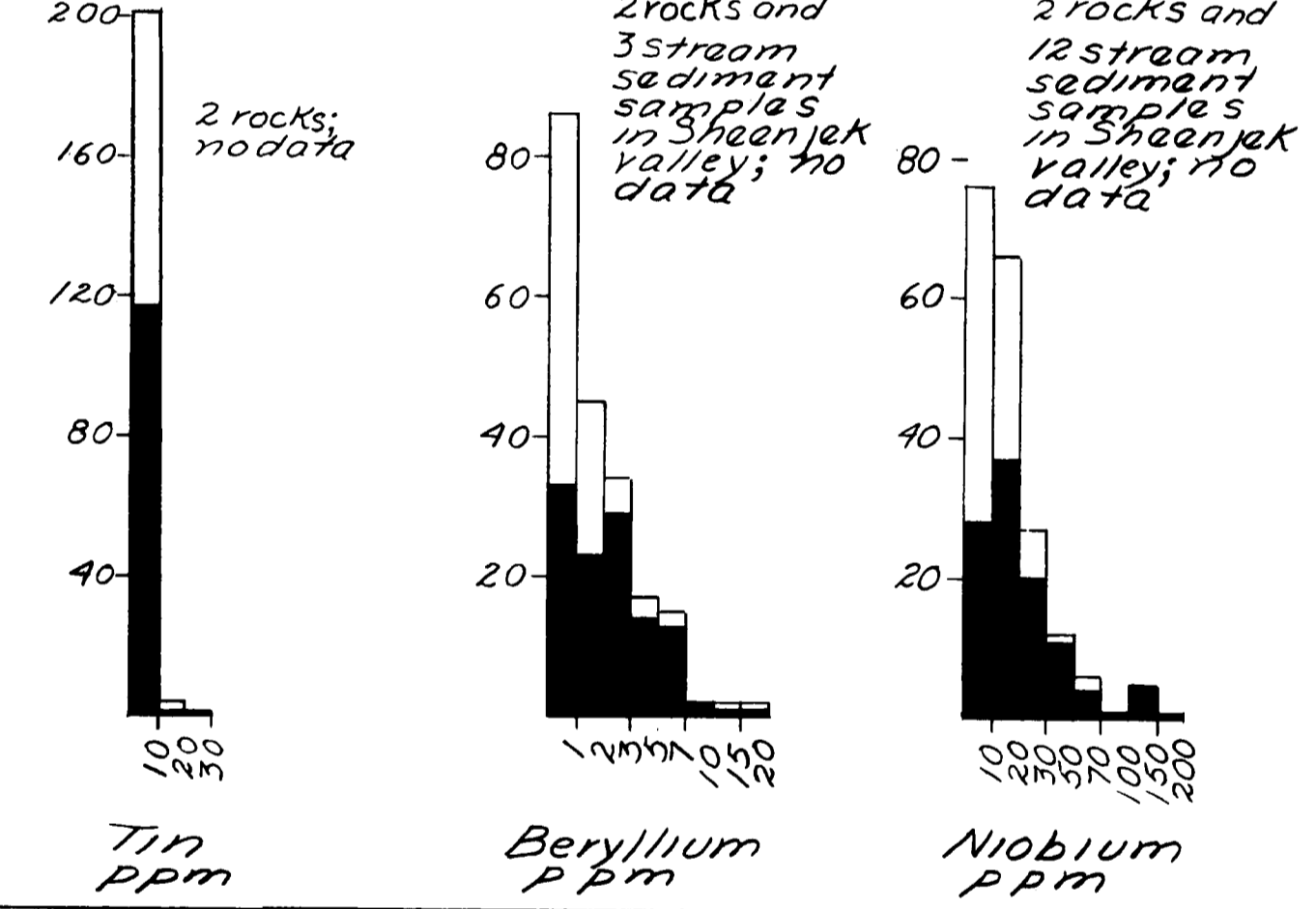
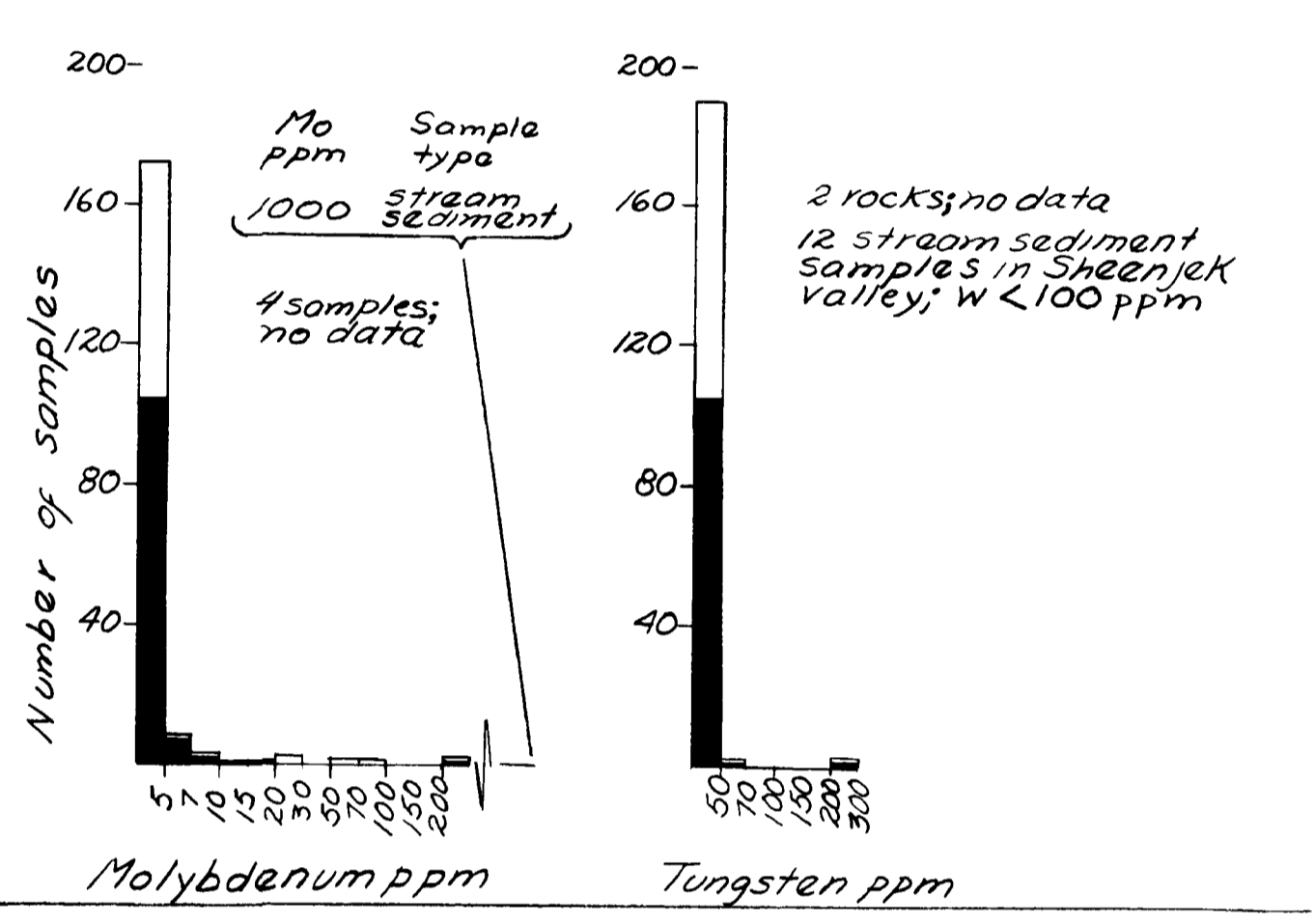
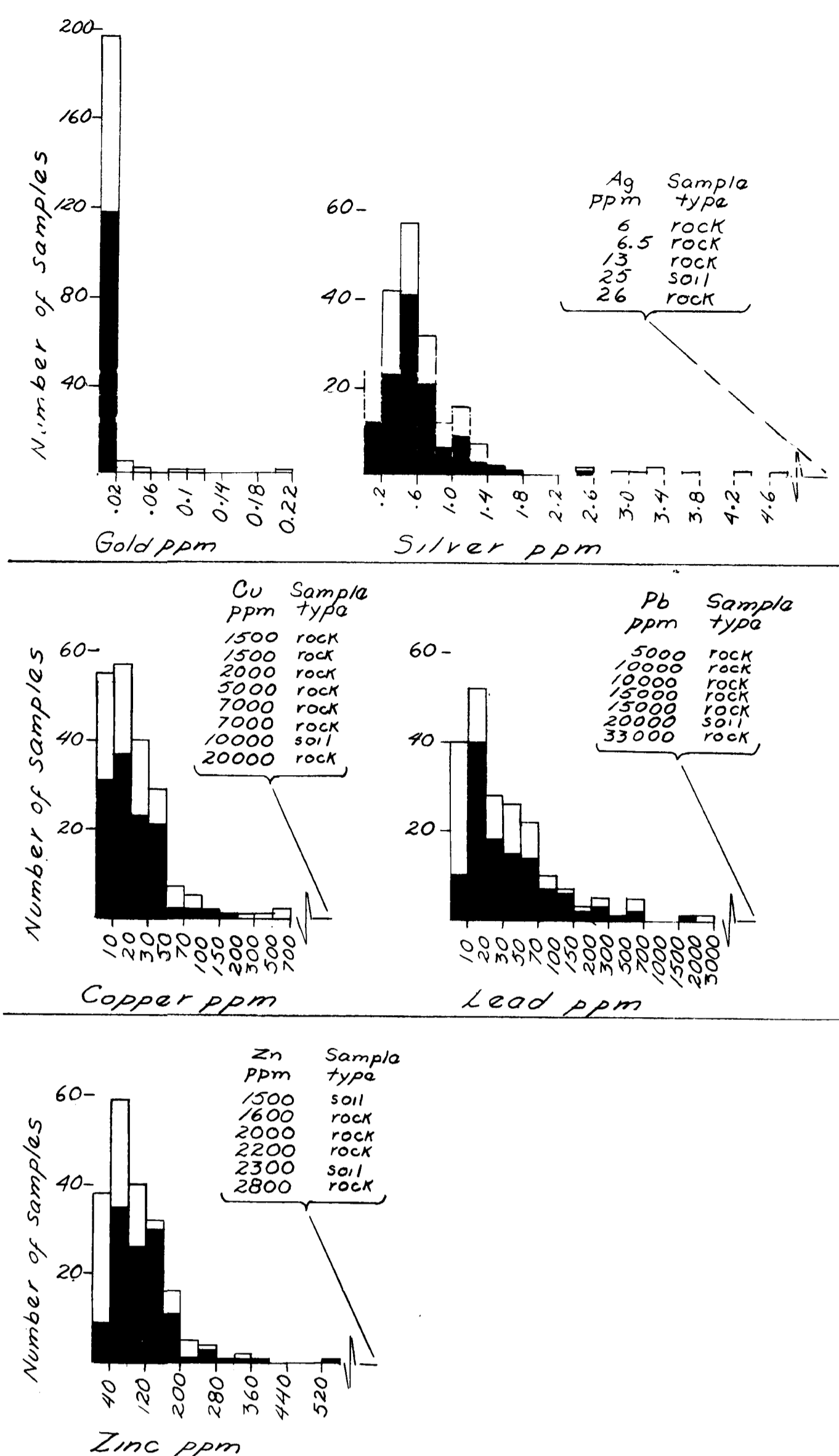
Anomalous concentrations of tin in samples

- ◇ □ ○ Sn ≥ 10 ppm. Value shown on map

Highest concentrations of beryllium and niobium

A quadrant of the sample symbol represents one of these metals in the pattern shown below. Value shown on map where Be ≥ 7 ppm, Nb ≥ 100 ppm

- ◇ □ ○ Be ≥ 5 ppm
- ◇ □ ○ Nb ≥ 50 ppm



Histograms showing concentrations in parts per million of metals in 119 samples of stream sediments and alluvial soils (black bars), and 89 samples of rocks and residual soils (white bars). Samples with concentration values too large to be plotted in the histogram are listed above it.

Geology by:

- A.G. Maddren, 1911
- W.P. Brosge, H.N. Reiser
- Michael Churkin Jr. and J.T. Dutro Jr., 1964
- W.P. Brosge and H.N. Reiser, 1963 and 1967

Analyses for gold, silver and zinc by

- atomic absorption method:
- W.L. Campbell, A.L. Meier, R.L. Miller, M.S. Rickard, A. Roemer, Z.C. Stephenson, Jack B. Tripp, U.S.G.S., Denver, 1967-1968

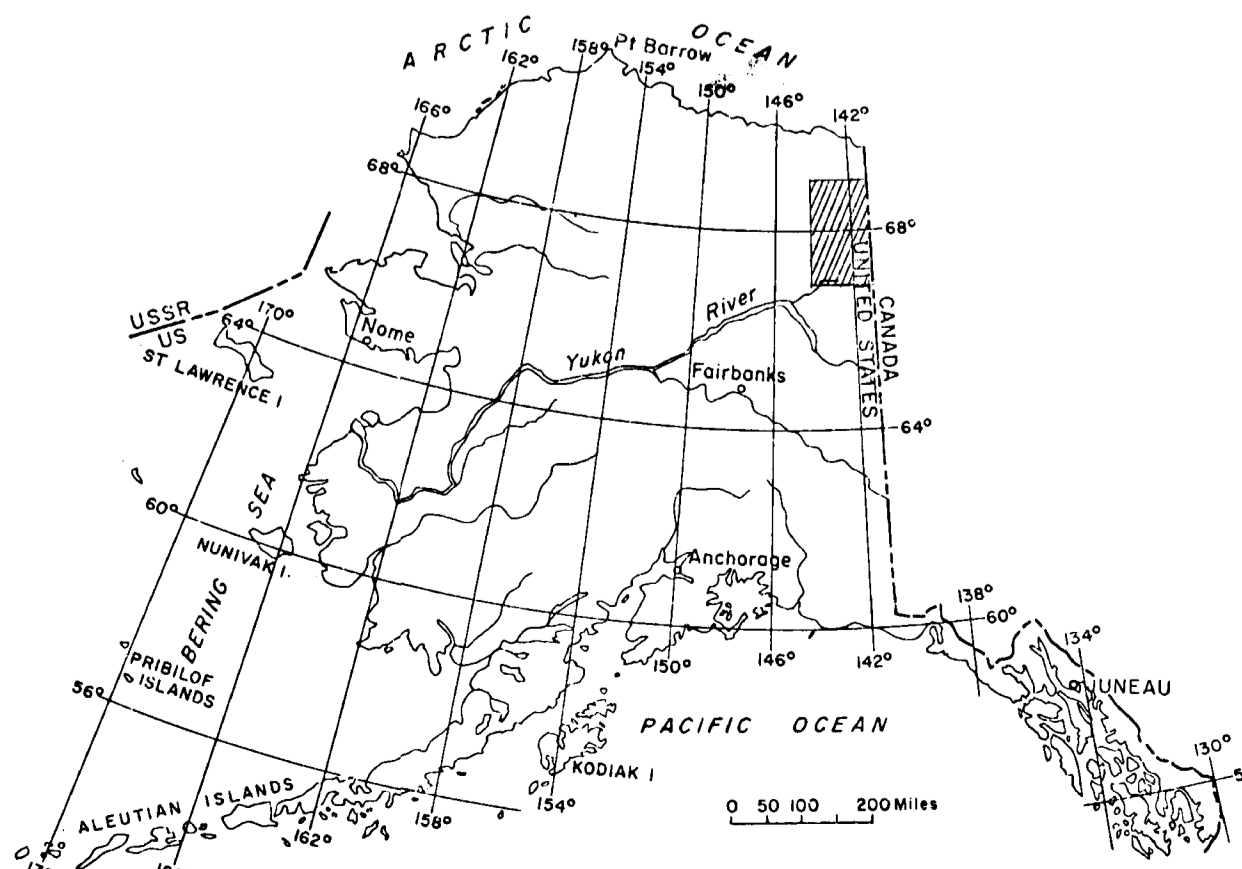
Analyses for beryllium, copper, lead, molybdenum, niobium, tin, and tungsten

- by six-step semiquantitative spectrographic method: E.E. Martinez, E.L. Mosier and J.M. Motooka, U.S.G.S., Denver 1968 and M. DeValiere, U.S.G.S., Denver, 1961 and 1963

Geochemical reconnaissance maps of granitic rocks, Coleen and Table Mountain quadrangles, Alaska

W.P. Brosge and H.N. Reiser

THIS MAP IS PRELIMINARY AND HAS NOT BEEN CHECKED OR REVISIONED FOR CONFORMITY WITH THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS



Index map of Alaska showing location of Coleen and Table Mountain quadrangles