FIGURE 5 - Mineral potential map of the proposed Lake Clark National Park

Highly favorable for metallic and related nonmetallic deposits

1. Young granitic rocks with potential tin, tungsten, and uranium mineralization and copper, lead, and zinc "contact" mineralization

2. Sedimentary rocks with potential copper, gold, antimony, and lead "vein" deposits; small granitic bodies containing "porphyry" copper mineralization; and copper, lead, and zinc "contact" mineralization

3. Young granitic rocks with potential for "porphyry" copper-molybdenum deposits and "vein" deposits of copper, lead, zinc, and molybdenum

4. Young granitic rocks with potential for molybdenum-tungsten "porphyry" mineralization; and lead and zinc "vein" deposits

Interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks with potential for "volcanogenic" copper-zinc and zinc-lead mineralizations and small granitic bodies with "porphyry" and "vein" copper, lead, and zinc deposits

Favorable for metallic and related nonmetallic deposits

Loss favorable for metallic and related nonmetallic deposits except for deposits in sedimentary basins, including uranium

Unfavorable for metallic and related nonmetallic deposits

Areas of "contact" mineralization
Areas with geothermal energy potential
Areas containing industrial minerals
Areas of possible petroleum potential

Proposed park boundary—Department of Interior, February, 1978
Preserve boundary—Department of Interior, February, 1978
Zone of ecological concern—proposed, 1973
Proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers—Department of Interior, February, 1978