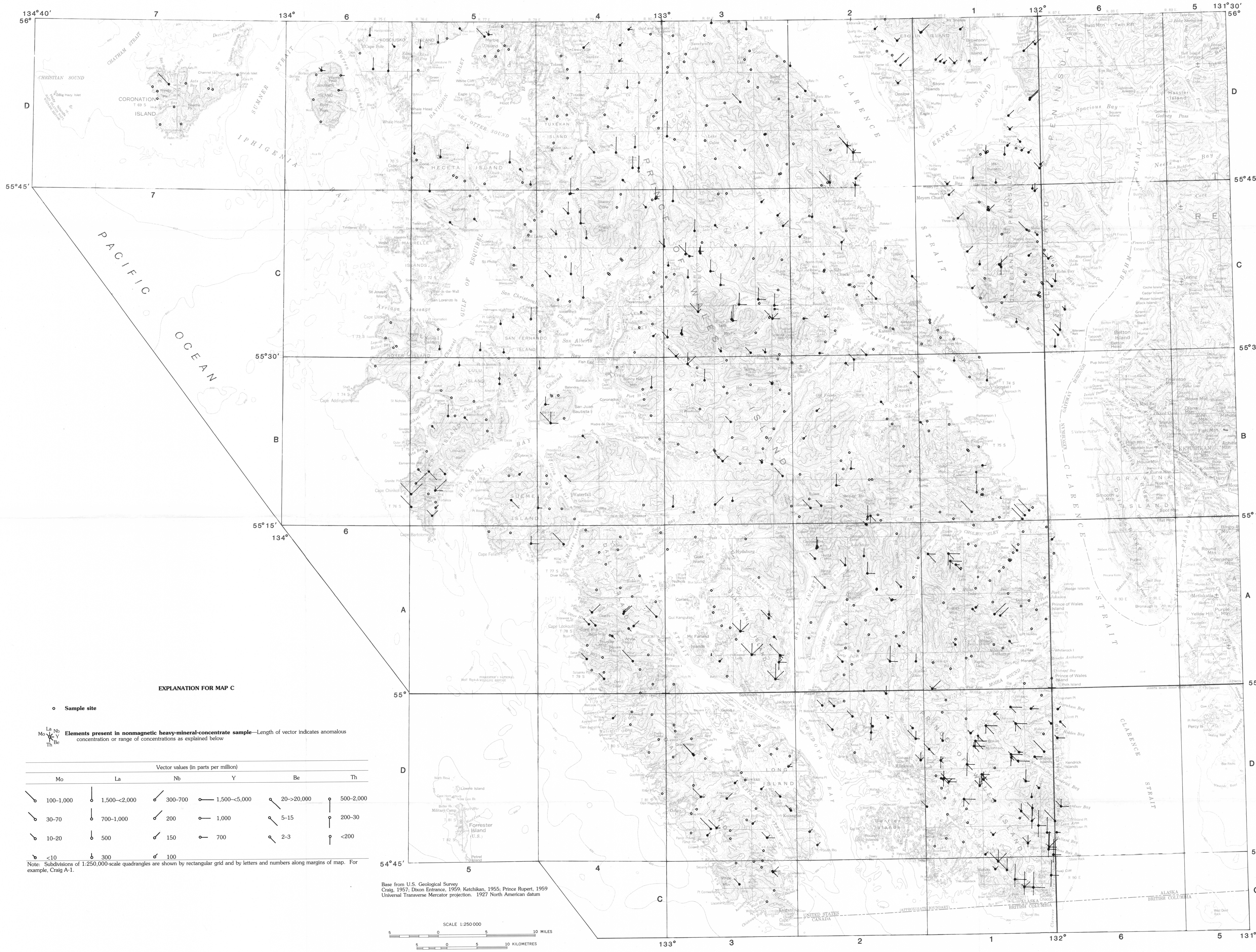
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD STUDIES
MAP MF–2217–B (SHEET 2 OF 2)



MAP C. DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF Mo, La, Nb, Y, Be, AND Th

EXPLANATION FOR MAP C

o **Sample site**

Elements present in nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate sample—Length of vector indicates anomalous concentration or range of concentrations as explained below (vector directions: Mo, La, Nb, Y, Be, Th)

Vector values (in parts per million)

Mo	La	Nb	Y	Be	Th
100–1,000	1,500–<2,000	300–700	1,500–<5,000	20–>20,000	500–2,000
30–70	700–1,000	200	1,000	5–15	200–30
10–20	500	150	700	2–3	<200
<10	300	100			

Note: Subdivisions of 1:250,000-scale quadrangles are shown by rectangular grid and by letters and numbers along margins of map. For example, Craig A-1.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Craig, 1957; Dixon Entrance, 1959; Ketchikan, 1955; Prince Rupert, 1959
Universal Transverse Mercator projection. 1927 North American datum

SCALE 1:250 000
5 0 5 10 MILES
5 0 5 10 KILOMETRES
CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

GEOCHEMICAL MAPS SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF SELECTED ELEMENTS IN NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL-CONCENTRATE SAMPLES FROM STREAM SEDIMENT FROM THE CRAIG, DIXON ENTRANCE, AND WESTERN EDGES OF THE KETCHIKAN AND PRINCE RUPERT QUADRANGLES, SOUTHEAST ALASKA

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