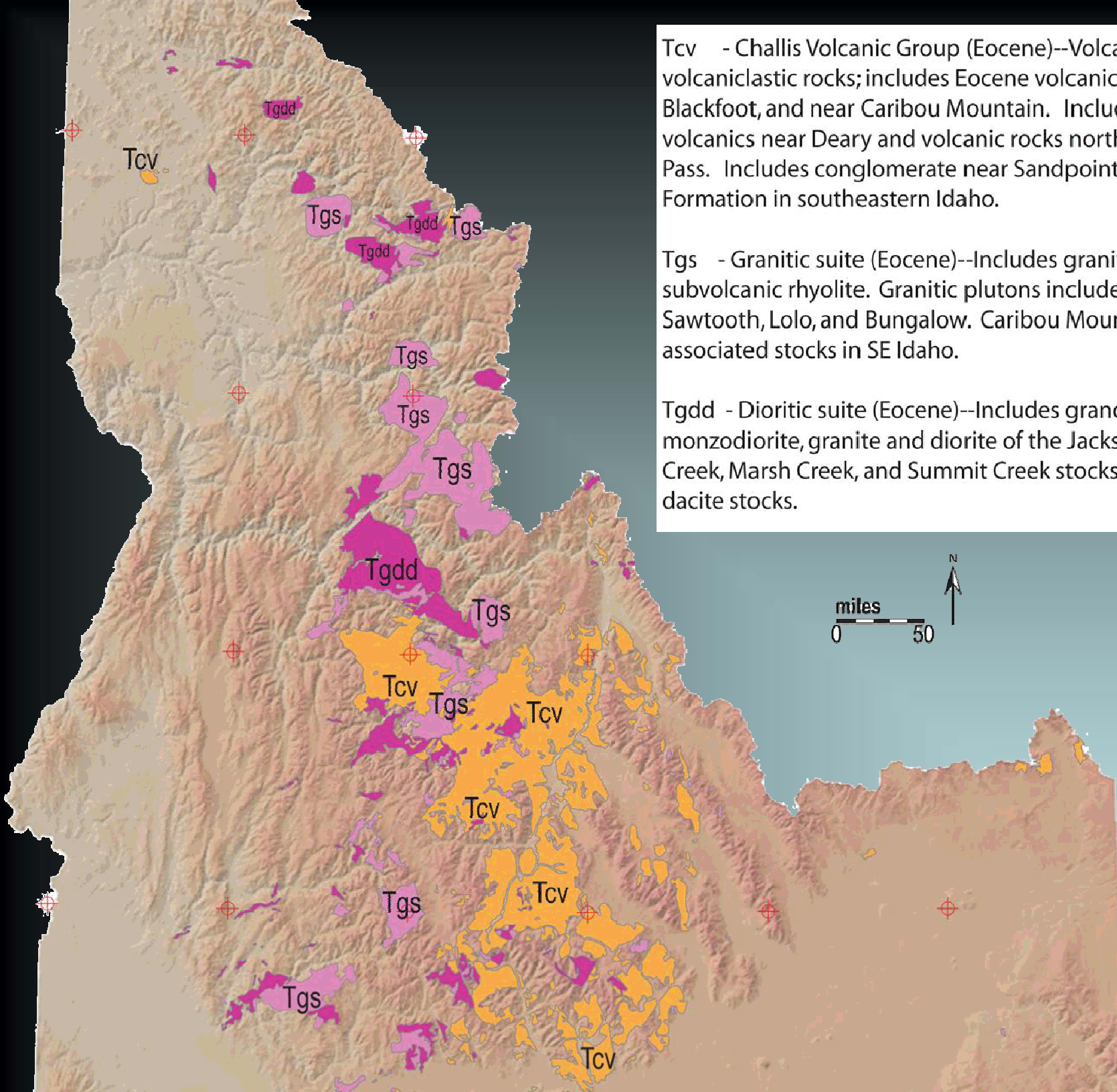
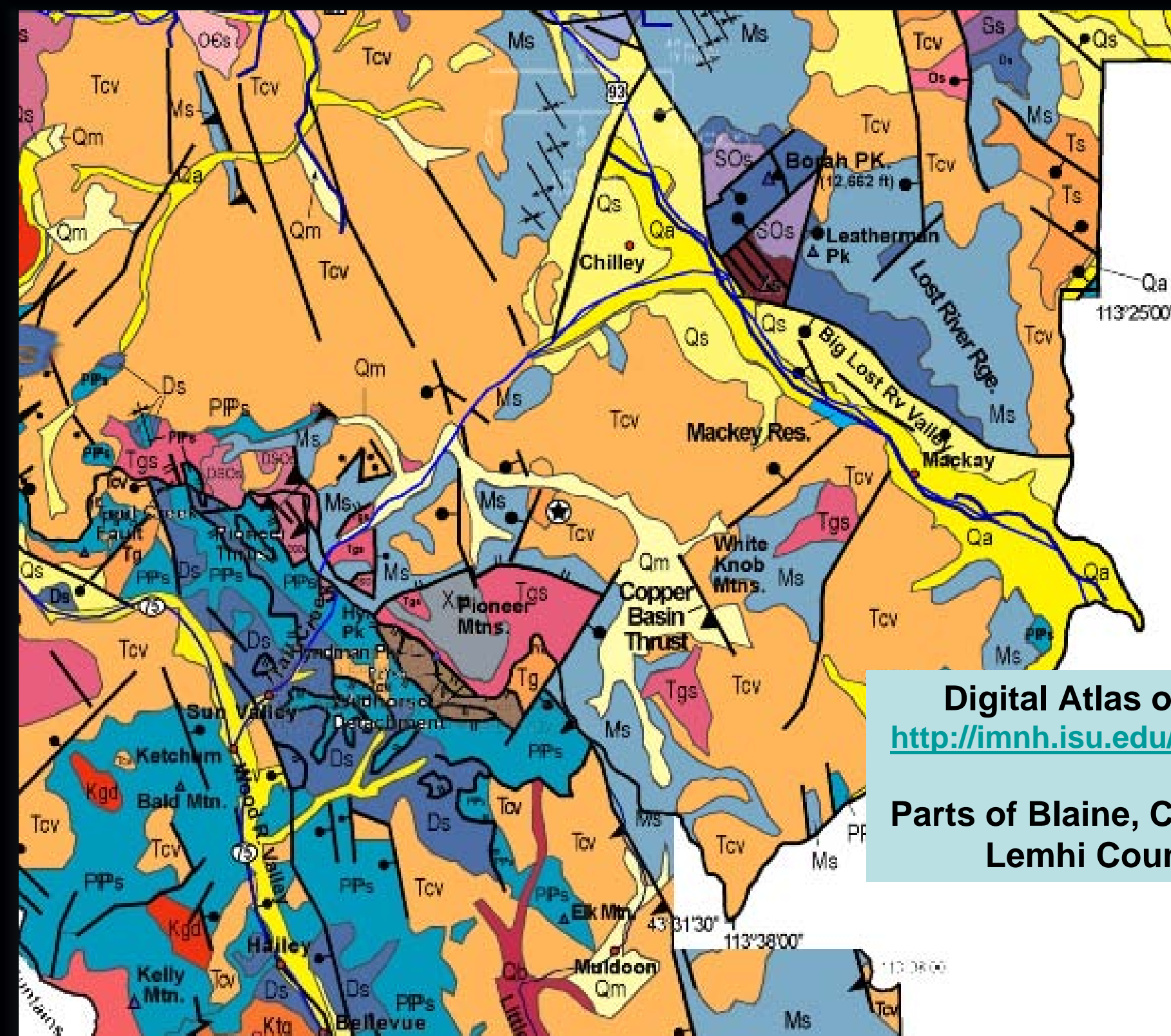


Tcv - Challis Volcanic Group (Eocene)--Volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks; includes Eocene volcanic rocks east of Blackfoot, and near Caribou Mountain. Includes Potato Hill volcanics near Deary and volcanic rocks northwest of Lolo Pass. Includes conglomerate near Sandpoint and Wasatch Formation in southeastern Idaho.

Tgs - Granitic suite (Eocene)--Includes granite and syenite, subvolcanic rhyolite. Granitic plutons include Casto, Sawtooth, Lolo, and Bungalow. Caribou Mountain stock and associated stocks in SE Idaho.

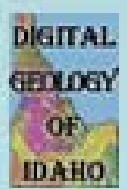
Tgdd - Dioritic suite (Eocene)--Includes granodiorite, quartz monzodiorite, granite and diorite of the Jackson Peak, Beaver Creek, Marsh Creek, and Summit Creek stocks and subvolcanic dacite stocks.





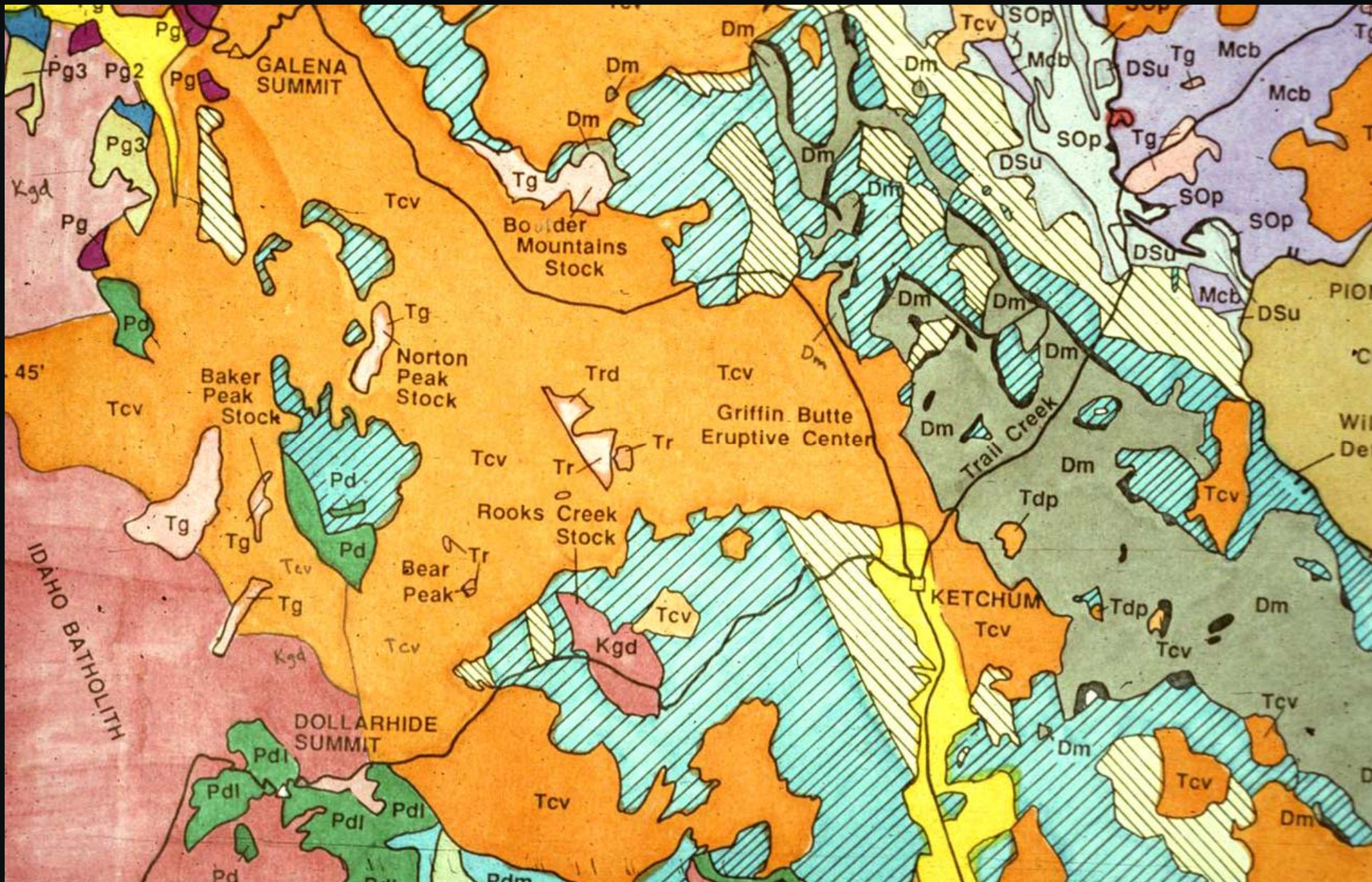
Digital Atlas of Idaho
<http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas>

Parts of Blaine, Custer, and Lemhi Counties





Aerial view of Fall Creek in Pioneer Mountains core complex. Note glaciated topography cut Eocene granite. Detachment is about halfway into the view, where the gray soft slopes change to the rocky cliffs.



Geologic map of the Wood River Valley and Smoky Mountains.



Tertiary Eocene granodiorite of the Smoky Mountains.

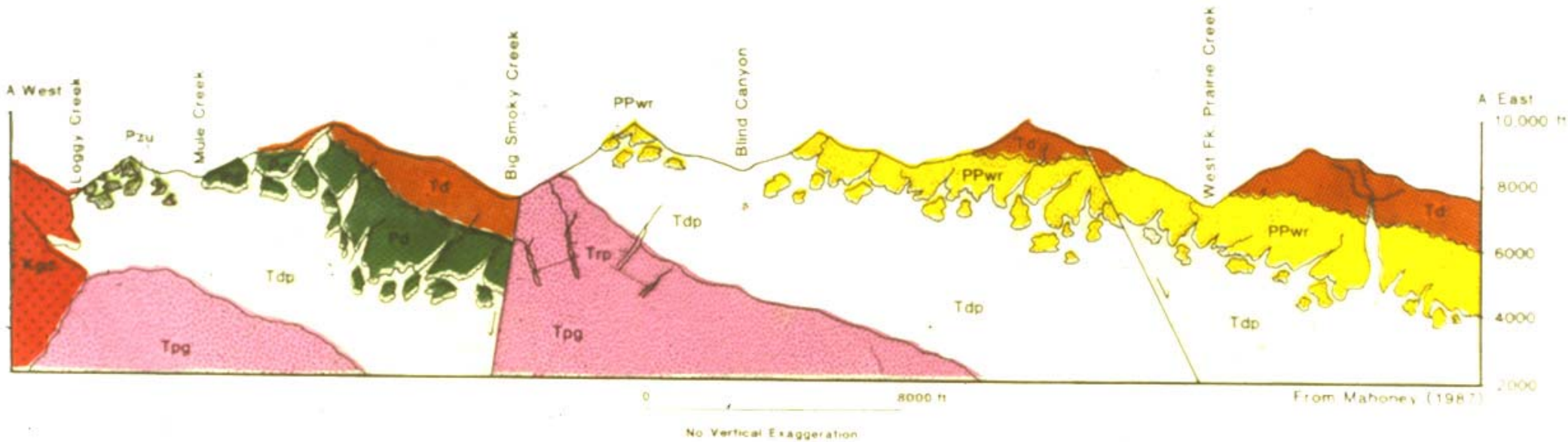


Upper part of Wood River. Rocks are Challis Volcanics.



West face of Boulder Mountains. White rocks low down are Eocene granite. Darker rocks above that include Eocene dacite porphyry intrusive rocks and overlying Challis volcanic rocks. Also present are wall rocks of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks as chocolate chips. In foreground are glacial deposits. Boulder Creek is the prominent creek. View from the mouth of Baker Creek.

PRELIMINARY CROSS-SECTION OF THE GALENA QUADRANGLE



Cross section of Galena quad north of Ketchum, showing relations on west face of Boulder Mountains.

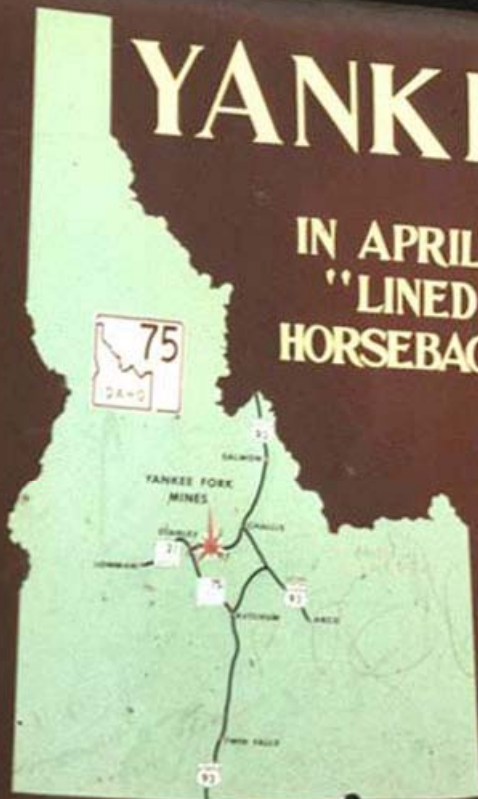


View of Sawtooth Range from Stanley Ranger Station.

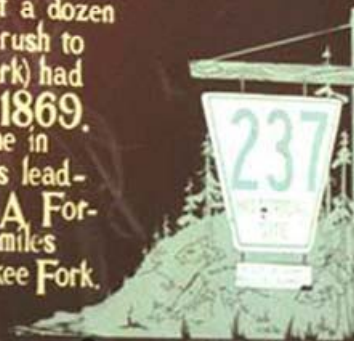
Photo by: Jim Cash, IGS

YANKEE FORK MINES

IN APRIL, 1879, ROADS TO YANKEE FORK WERE
"LINED WITH STAMPEDERS ... AFOOT OR ON
HORSEBACK, IN BULL TEAMS AND SHAKY WAGONS!"



The gold rush here came at the end of a dozen years of prospecting, mostly after the rush to Loon creek (just north of Yankee Fork) had brought in a horde of gold hunters in 1869. Discovery of the General Custer mine in 1876 made Yankee Fork into Idaho's leading mineral region for a year or two. A Forest Service museum at Custer (10 miles north of here) tells the story of Yankee Fork.



Historical Marker of Yankee Fork mines



Main Salmon River near Yankee Fork.



View of Pennal Gulch Tuff capped by Tuff of Challis Creek Outflow unit.



Outcrop of volcanic ash. *Photo by: Jim Cash, IGS*



View of dacitic / rhyodacitic lava flow



Close-up of Challis volcanic rock



**View of Tuff of Ellis Cr. With mafic intrusion and K-rich lava flow-
Proterozoic Sediments in foreground.**



View of Twin Peaks.



View of Challis volcanics looking down Garden Cr. From Fluorspar Mine

Outcrop of dacitic or rhyodacitic lava with weathered out clasts along Garden Cr. Rd.





Outcrop of Pennal Gulch Tuff capped by Tuff of Challis Creek, talus of Challis Creek Tuff in foreground.

Photo by Jim Cash, IGS



Closeup of Tuff of Pennal Gulch



Close-up of Challis volcanic rock showing texture.



View of Castle Rock - Copper Basin



Close-up of Challis volcanics along Big Lost River at Deep Creek.



View of rhyolite domes south of Challis (looking 220 deg from Highway 93)



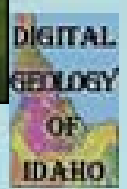
Close-up of Tuff of Camas Cr-Black Mountain showing texture.



Close-up of mafic rock along Lick Creek showing texture. Photo by: Jim Cash, IGS

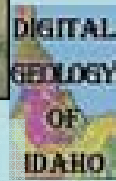


View of Challis volcanics from Cherry Creek Road looking 160°. Photo by: Jim Cash, IGS





View of Sheep Mountain from Cherry Creek Road. *Photo by: Jim Cash, IGS*





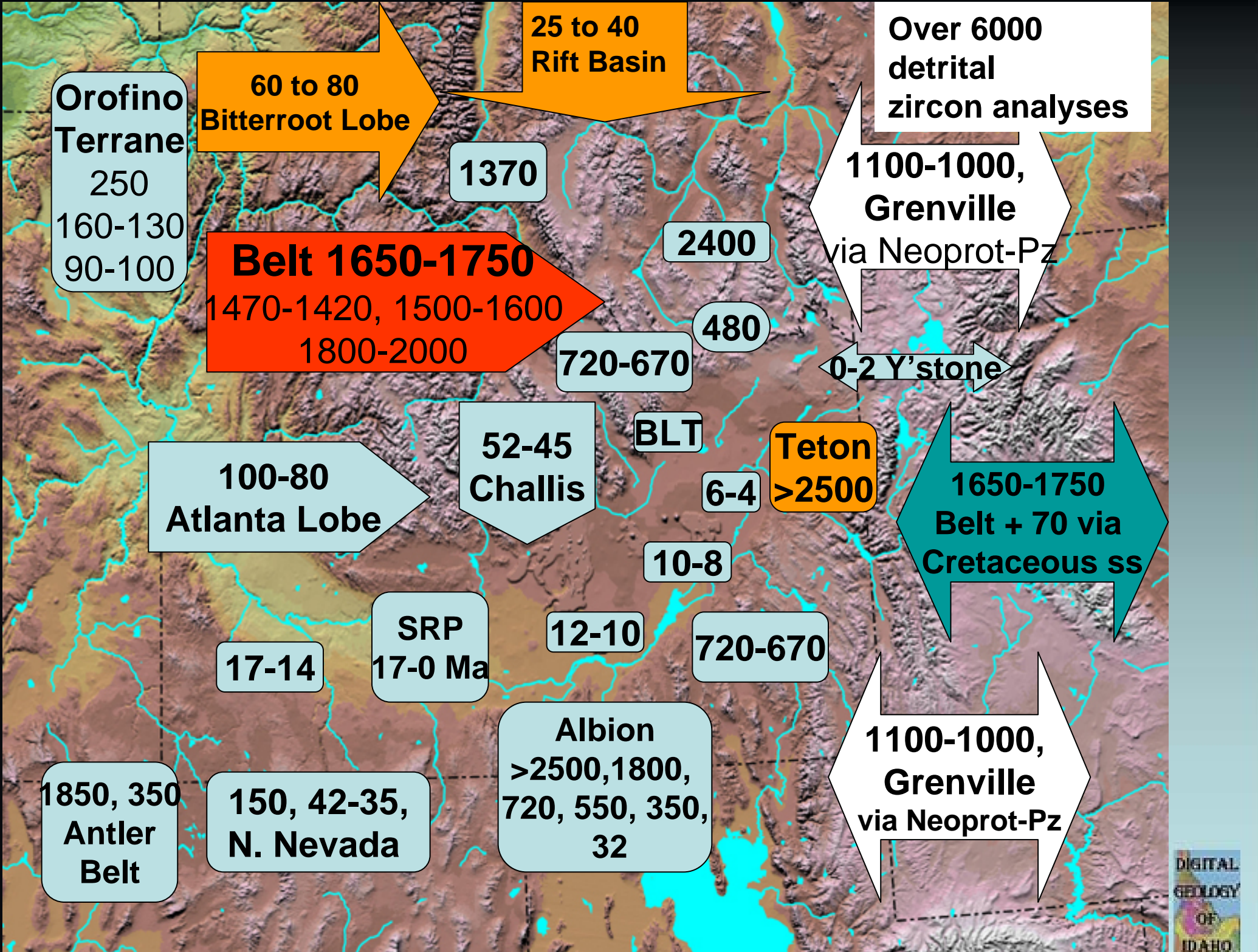
View of northern Twin Peak.

Photo by: Jim Cash, Idaho Geological Survey



View of southern Twin Peak.

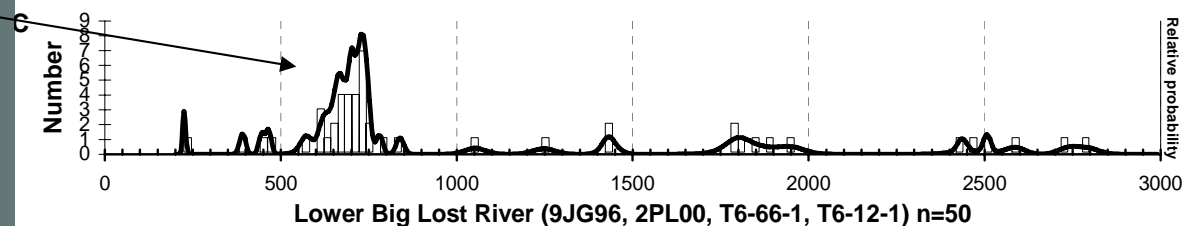
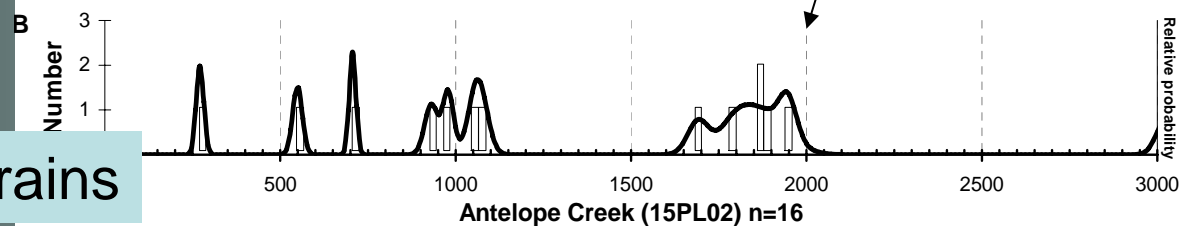
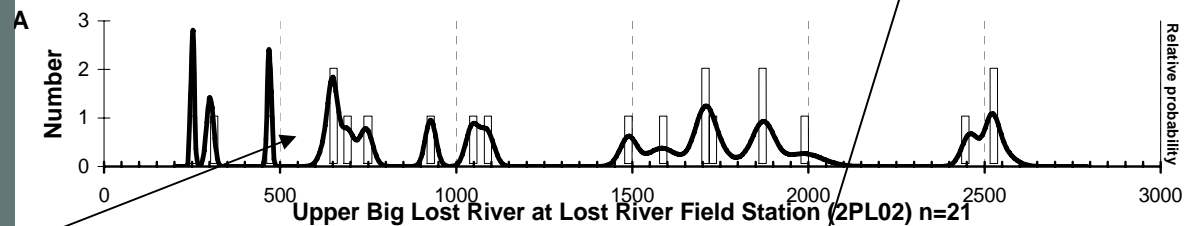
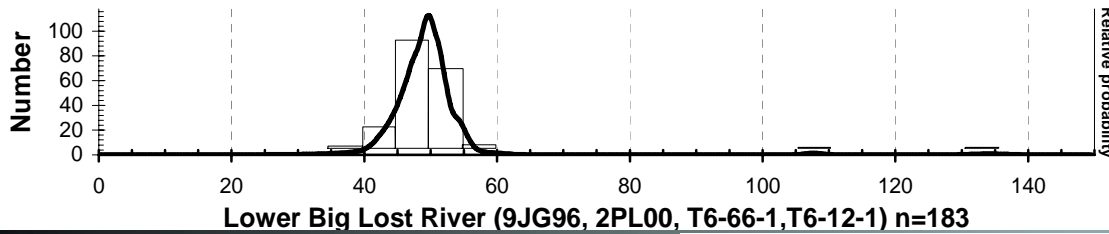
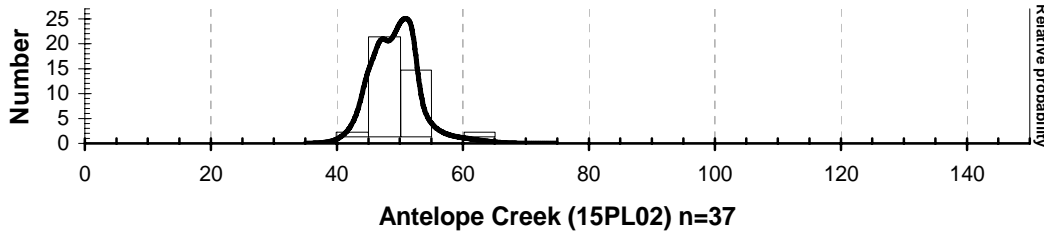
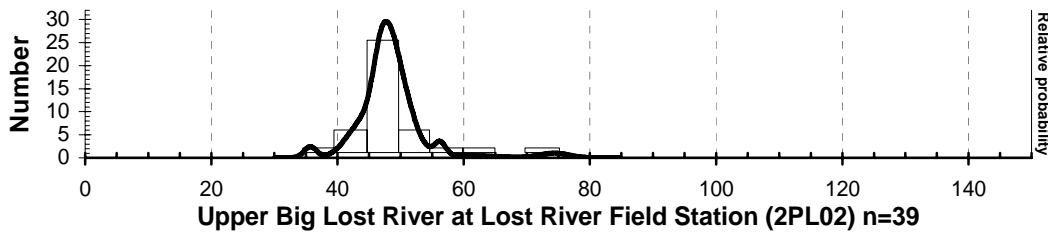
Photo by: Jim Cash, Idaho Geological Survey



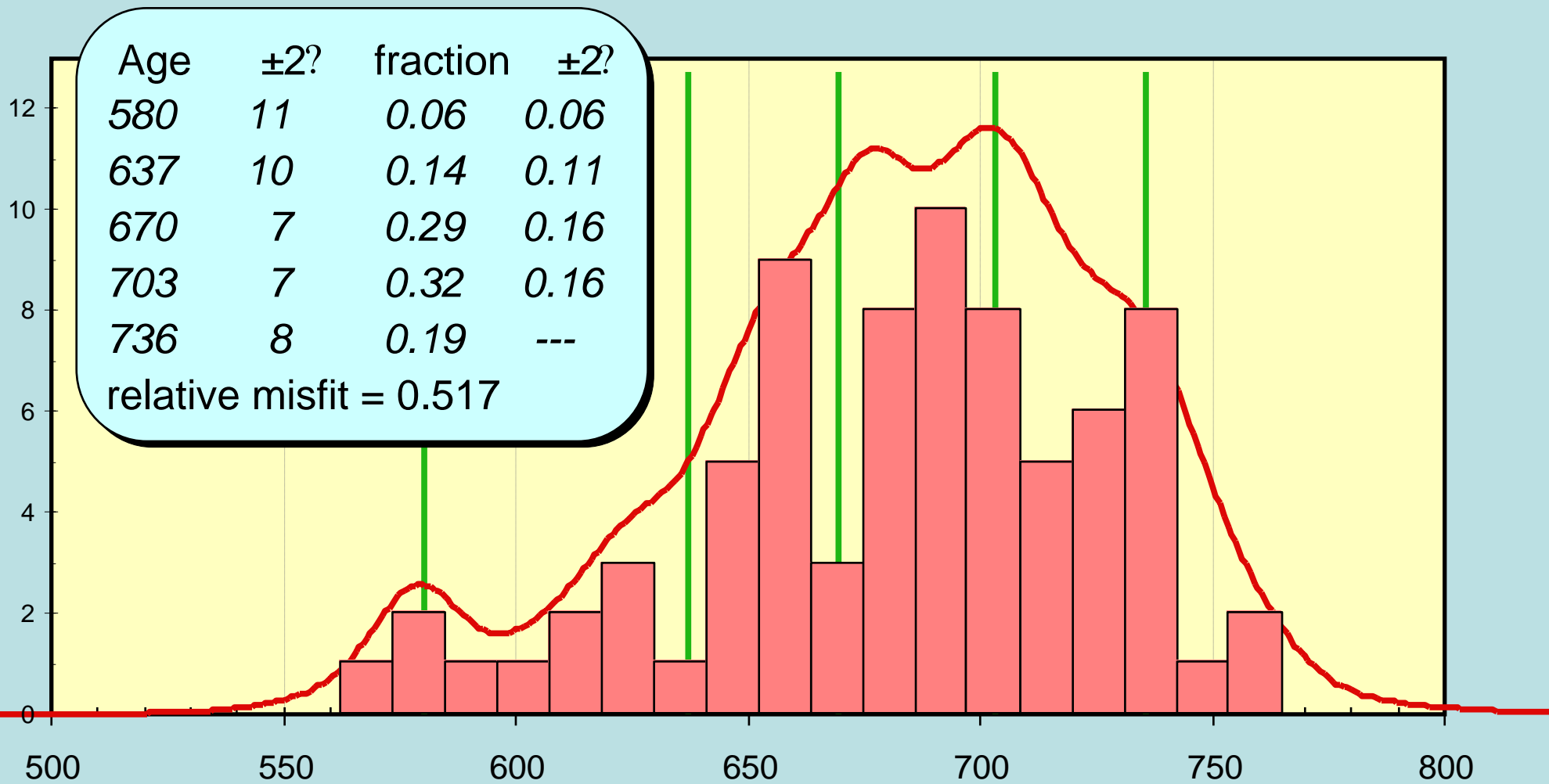
Big Lost River System

Abundant Eocene Grains
No Cretaceous Grains

1800-1900 Ma Grains, recycled
Through Miss. Copper Basin
Group, Trans-Hudson derivation

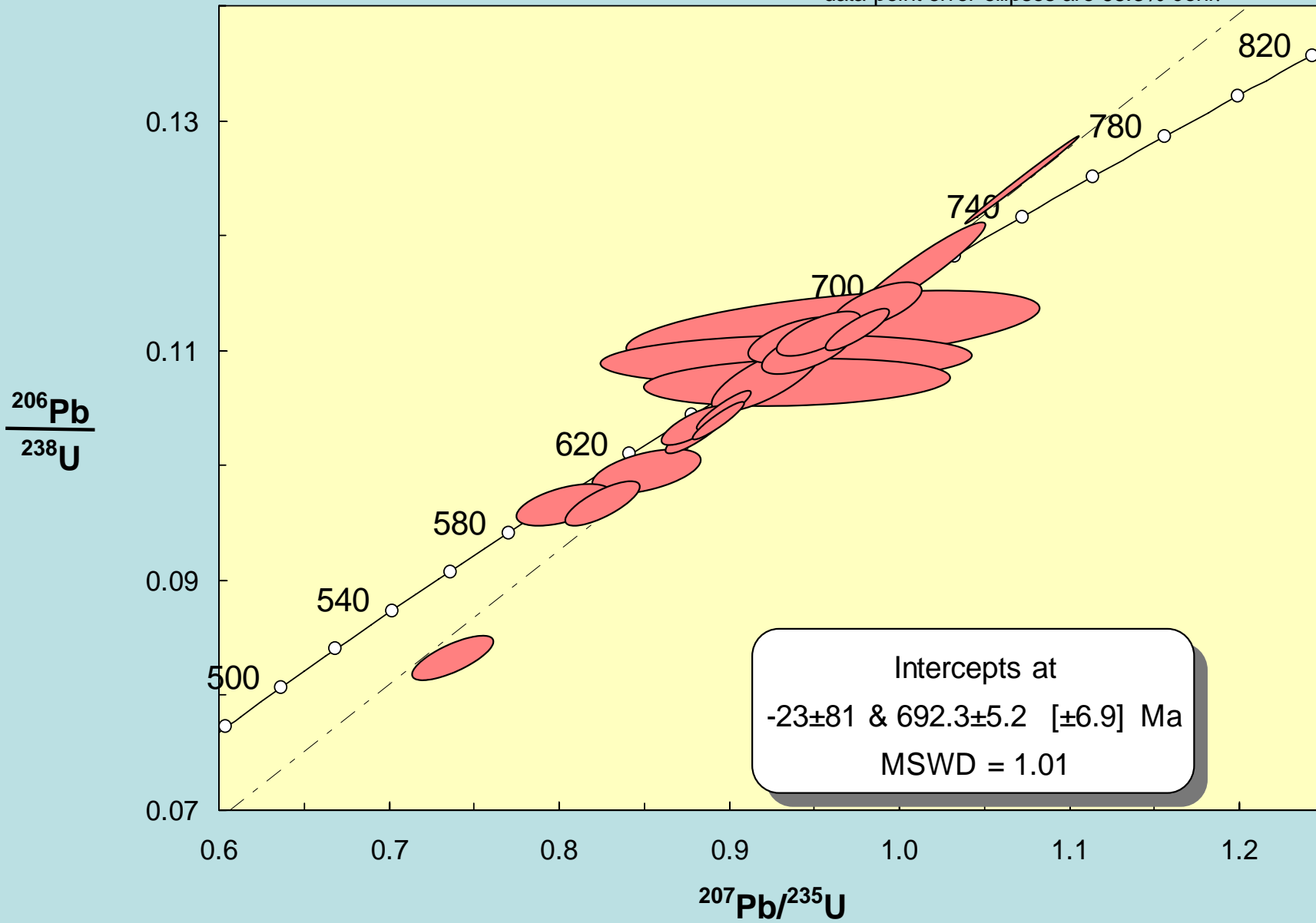


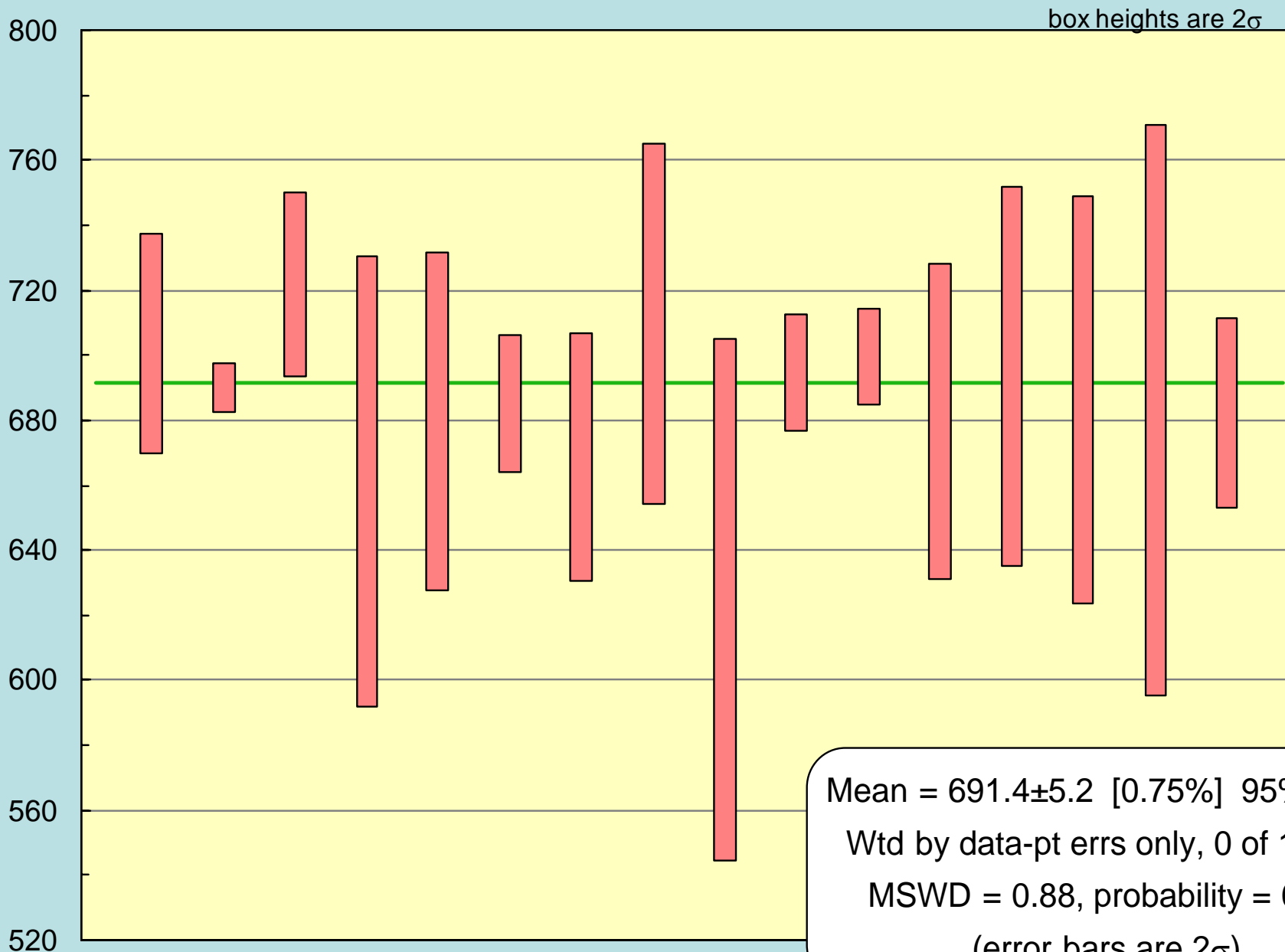
“Ghost” Neoproterozoic Grains



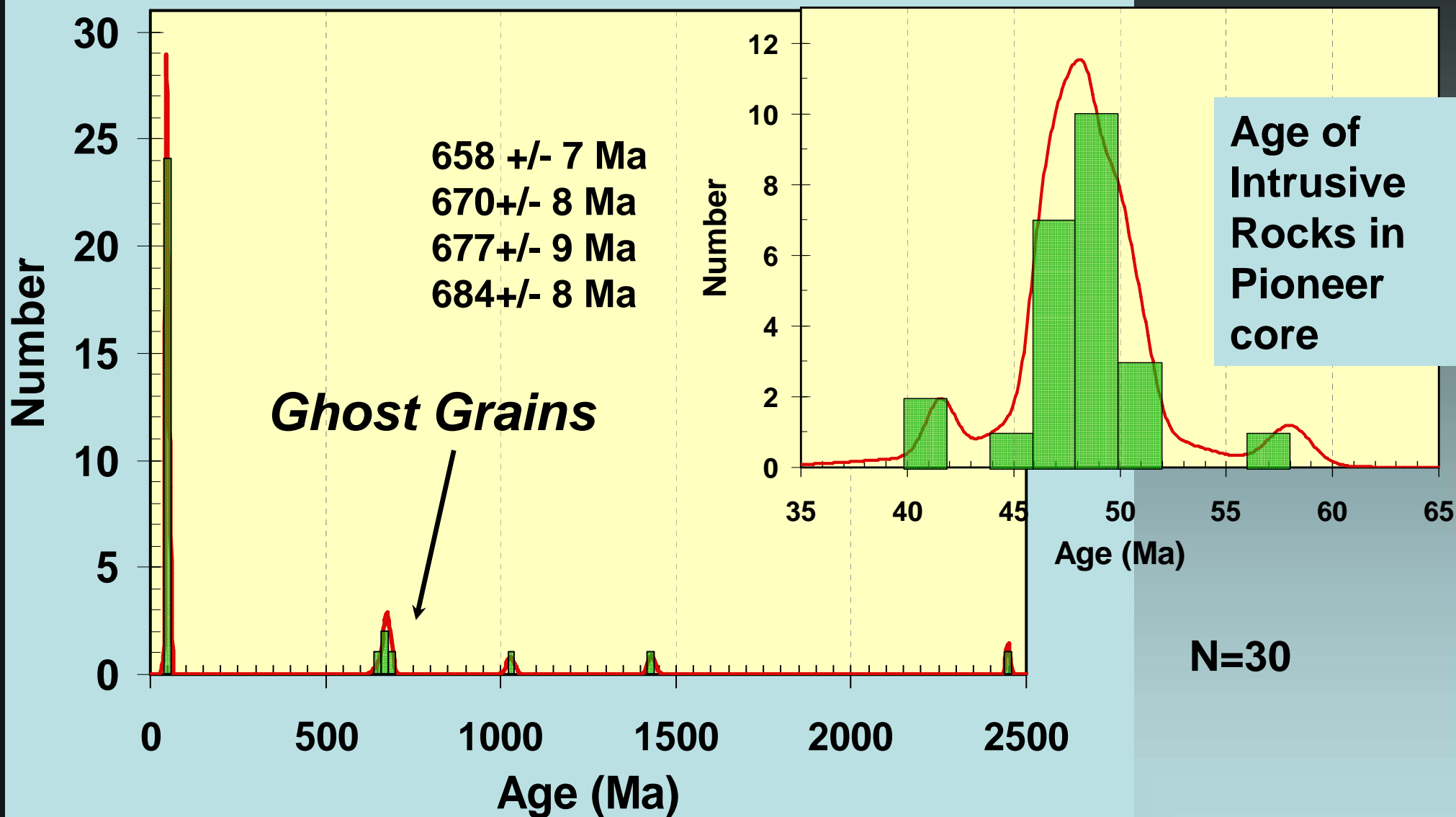
SHRIMP ages Late Neoproterozoic grains, Big Lost System , n=80

data-point error ellipses are 68.3% conf.



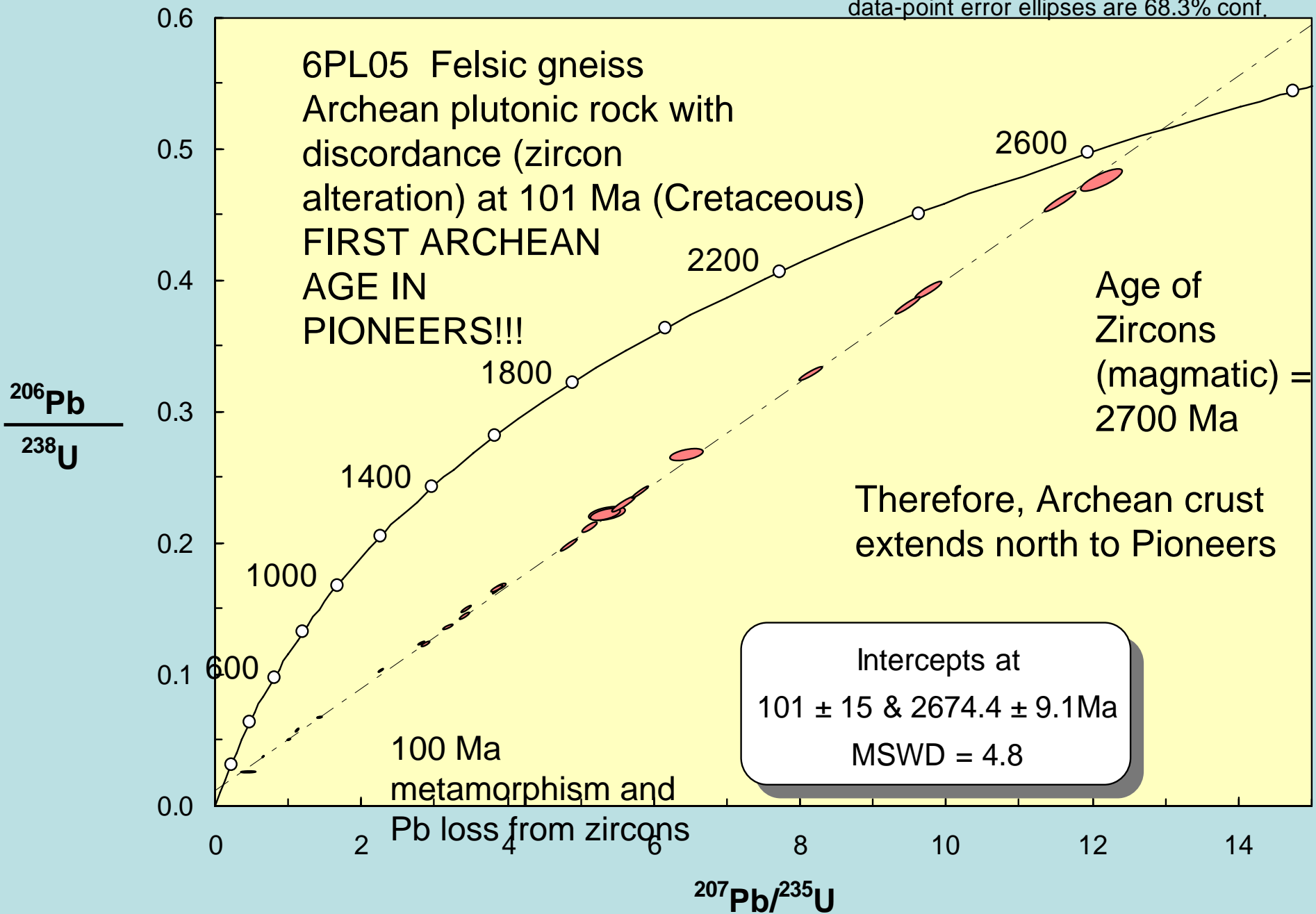


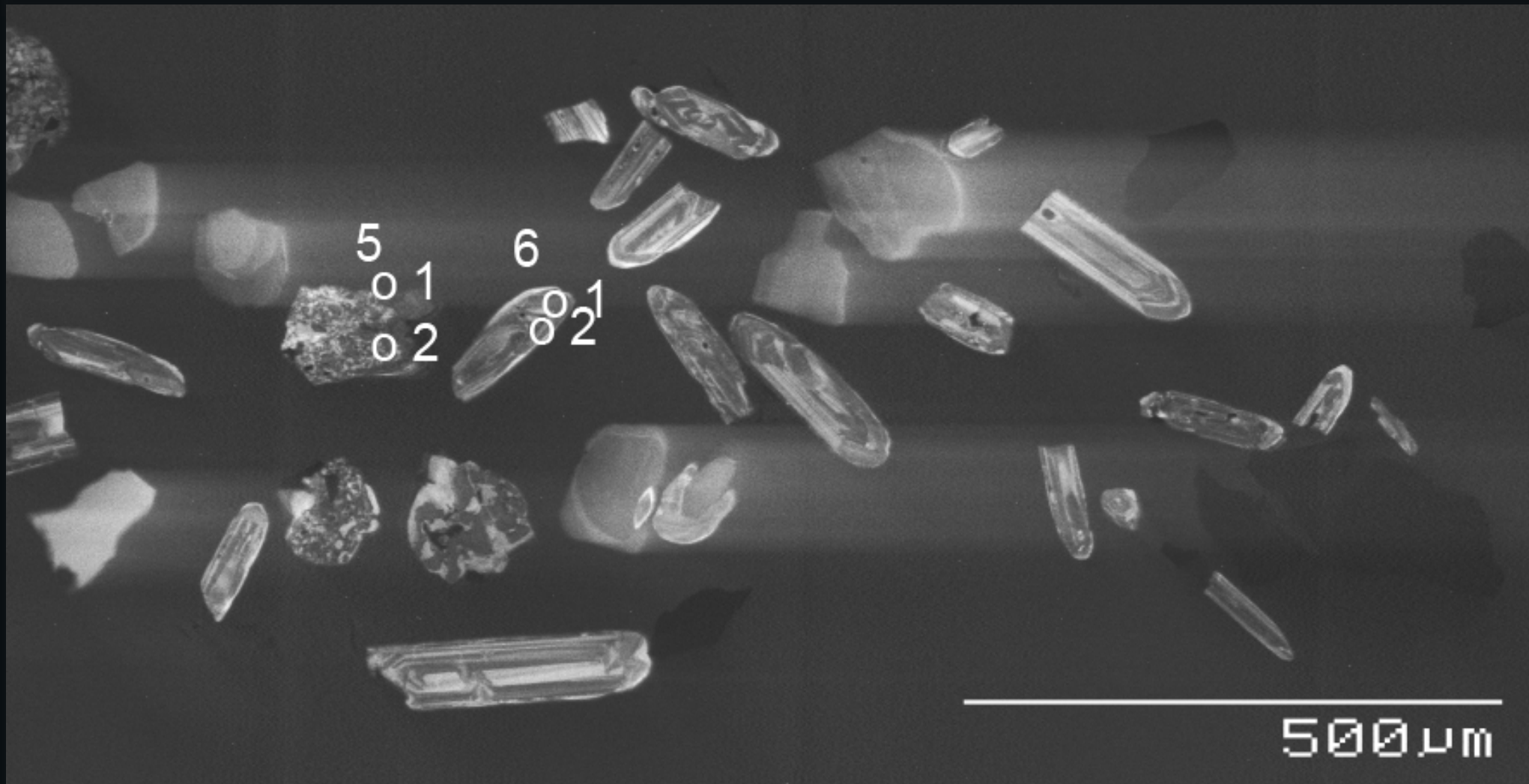
12KD06 Neoproterozoic orthogneiss



8PL02 Wildhorse Creek, Source of the 660 Ma Grains

data-point error ellipses are 68.3% conf.



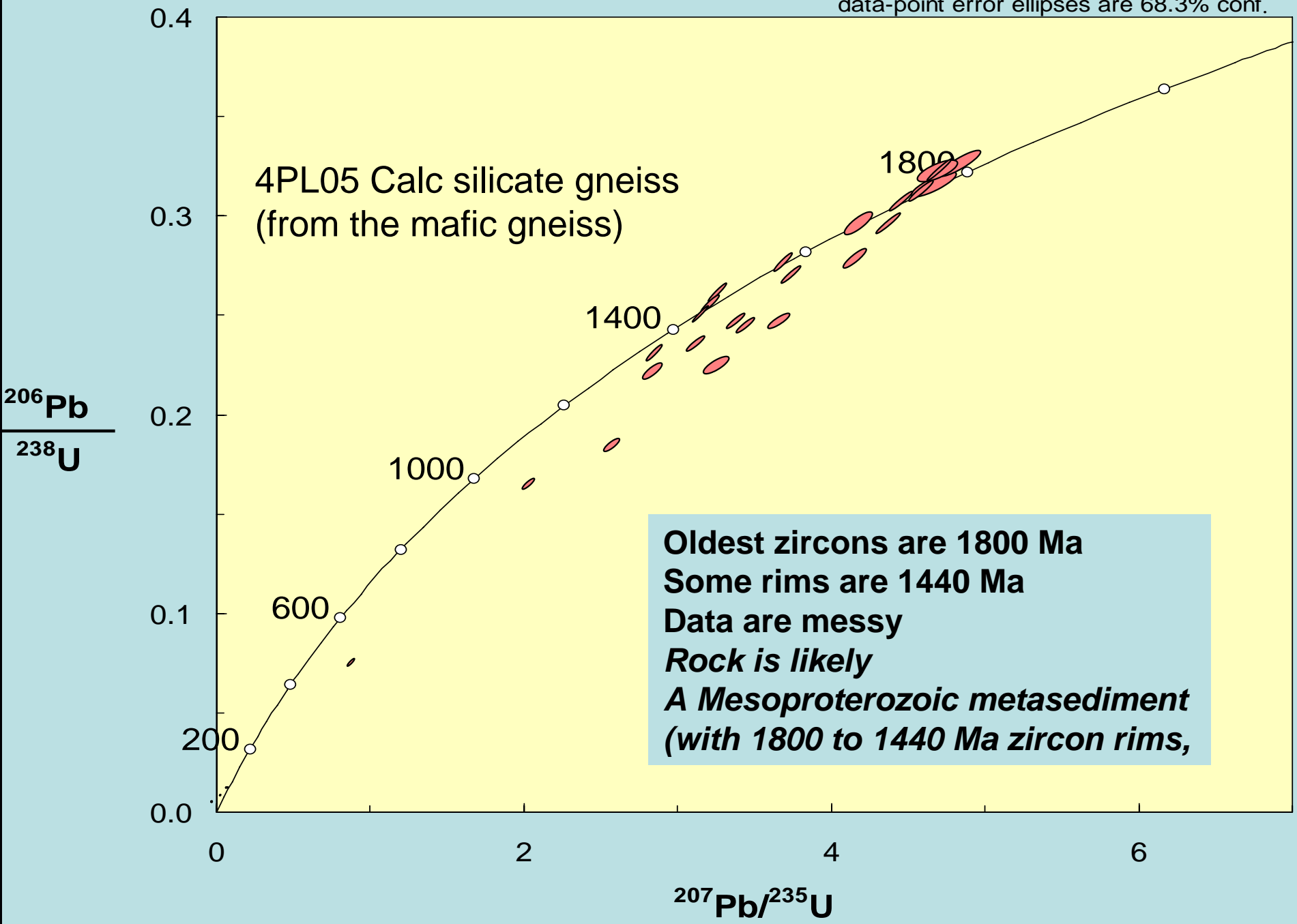


6 PL 05 Archean gneiss

6.1 = 2566 +/- 15 Ma

6.2 = 2439 +/- 83 Ma

data-point error ellipses are 68.3% conf.



30.1 = 1625 +/- 7 Ma

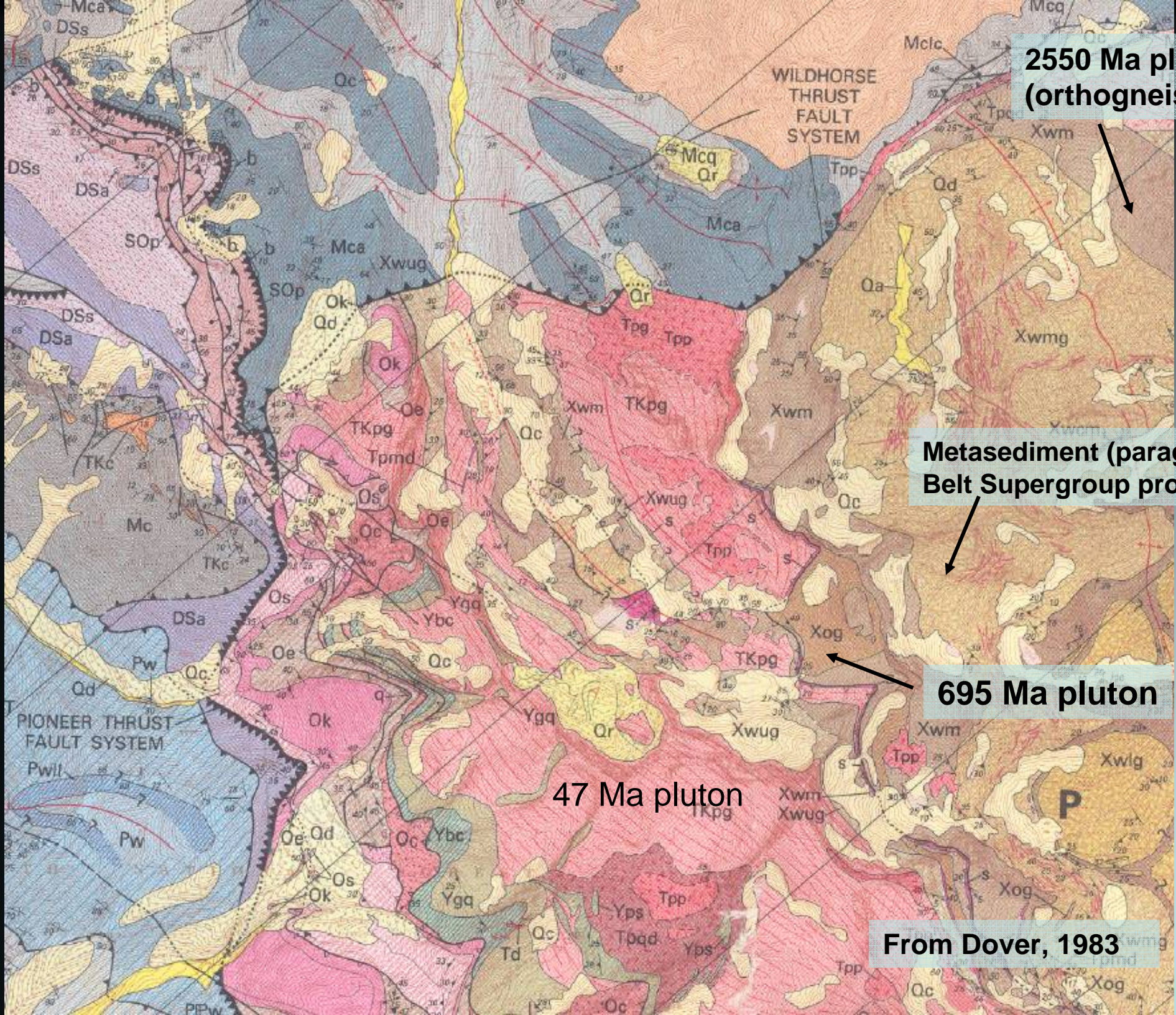
o 30.1
o 30.2

o 21.1

20.1 is 1465 Ma
o 20.1

200 μm

4PL05 Tiny zircon in a metamorphosed calc silicate?



2550 Ma pluton (orthogneiss)

Metasediment (paragneiss) Belt Supergroup protolith

695 Ma pluton

47 Ma pluton

From Dover, 1983

