

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE WOLF LODGE QUADRANGLE, KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO

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Description of Map Units

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Quaternary | Qal | Alluvium -- Recently-deposited clay, silt, sand, and gravel in stream valley floors. |
| Tertiary | Tcr | Columbia River basalt -- Tholeiitic basalt flows and accompanying pillow basalt and palagonite tuff. |
| | Tsg | Old gravel -- Tan to orange silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders occupy deeply incised Tertiary stream valleys, which later filled with this debris after outlets became blocked by Columbia River basalt flows. Cobbles and boulders are subangular to subrounded and are composed mainly of siltite and quartzite derived from Precambrian Belt highlands to the east and northeast. |
| Tertiary or Cretaceous | Kmbg | Dacite porphyry dikes -- Tan to pink, fine- to very fine-grained groundmass containing up to 1/4 inch quartz and altered biotite phenocrysts and up to 1 inch long pink feldspar phenocrysts; 10 to 100 feet in thickness. Probably related to Beauty Bay stock of granodioritic to quartz monzonitic composition, which is exposed 1 to 2 miles to the southwest. |
| | | Wallace Formation |
| | pCw2 | Lower Wallace unit 2 -- Thin- to medium-bedded light gray to gray quartzite, rusty-weathering dolomitic quartzite grading to quartzitic dolomite, and little green argillite. Abundant and prominent black argillite caps. |
| | pCw1 | Lower Wallace unit 1 -- Green argillite and carbonate-bearing argillite with thin- to medium-bedded light gray to gray quartzite and rusty-weathering dolomitic quartzite grading to quartzitic dolomite. |
| | pCsr | St. Regis Formation -- Green and purple argillite with green siltite and gray to tan and greenish impure quartzite. Quartzite is especially prominent in the lower half of the unit, where it is more abundant than argillite and siltite. Few wisps and thin beds of ferroan dolomite, especially toward the top. Top of unit placed at lower contact of prominent ferroan dolomite layers, where purple bands in the argillites are lacking and where quartzite beds contain prominent ferroan carbonate. |
| | pCr | Revett Formation -- Thin- to thick-bedded, gray to white and some greenish quartzite with thin- to medium-bedded siltite and thin-bedded greenish argillite in places. Quartzite is generally more vitreous, blockier, and less susceptible to weathering than underlying Burke Formation. Argillite increases toward the top, which is placed at the last medium- to thick-bedded white quartzite layers. |
| | pCb | Burke Formation -- Thin- to thick-bedded, gray to greenish subvitreous siltite with abundant argillite and siltite-argillite, especially in the lower one-third. Contains numerous layers of quartzite, which in a few thin beds resembles vitreous Revett quartzite, in the upper one-third to one-half of the unit. The top is placed at the base of thick beds of vitreous white quartzite. |
| | pCp | Prichard Formation -- Laminated to thin- and medium-bedded, gray to dark gray and black argillite with light to dark gray siltite. Quartzite and siltite beds common in the lower to middle part. Upper Prichard consists of laminated to thin-bedded gray to black argillite and gray to dark gray siltite, with siltite layers becoming medium to thick bedded and containing quartzite in upper several hundred feet. Rusty weathering and shaley in places. Upper contact placed at last dark gray to black argillite beds. |
| | pCpq | Prichard Formation quartzite. Fine- to medium-grained, generally dark-colored quartzite. |
| Precambrian Middle Proterozoic | pCi | Mafic intrusions -- Dark green, medium- to coarse-grained, predominately hornblende (hornblendite) in most exposures, with lesser to minor feldspar and quartz; grades into quartz diorite. Most common as sills into Prichard Formation. |

Symbols

| | |
|-------|---|
| --- | Contact, approximately located |
| - - - | Contact, concealed |
| --- | Fault, exposed |
| - - - | Fault, approximately located |
| --- | Fault, concealed |
| --- | Strike and dip of beds |
| 31° | Strike and dip of jointing |
| ○ | Area of abundant outcrop or roadcut exposure |
| × | Individual outcrop, roadcut exposure or diagnostic rubble |

Base map USGS digital raster graphic.

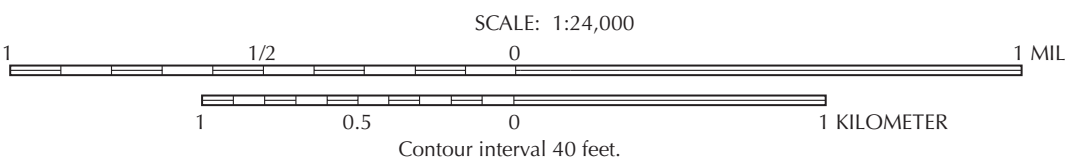
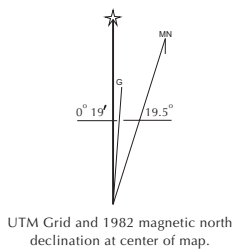
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA.

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1975. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1982.

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Idaho coordinate system, west zone (transverse Mercator).

1927 North American datum.

National geodetic vertical datum of 1929.



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