

Figure 1.--Histogram showing cobalt in 287, nonmagnetic, heavy-mineral concentrates from the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness Study Area. Analysis by optical emission spectroscopy (Grimes and Marranzino, 1968). Hexagons indicate anomalous concentrations and class percentages computed on total sample population.

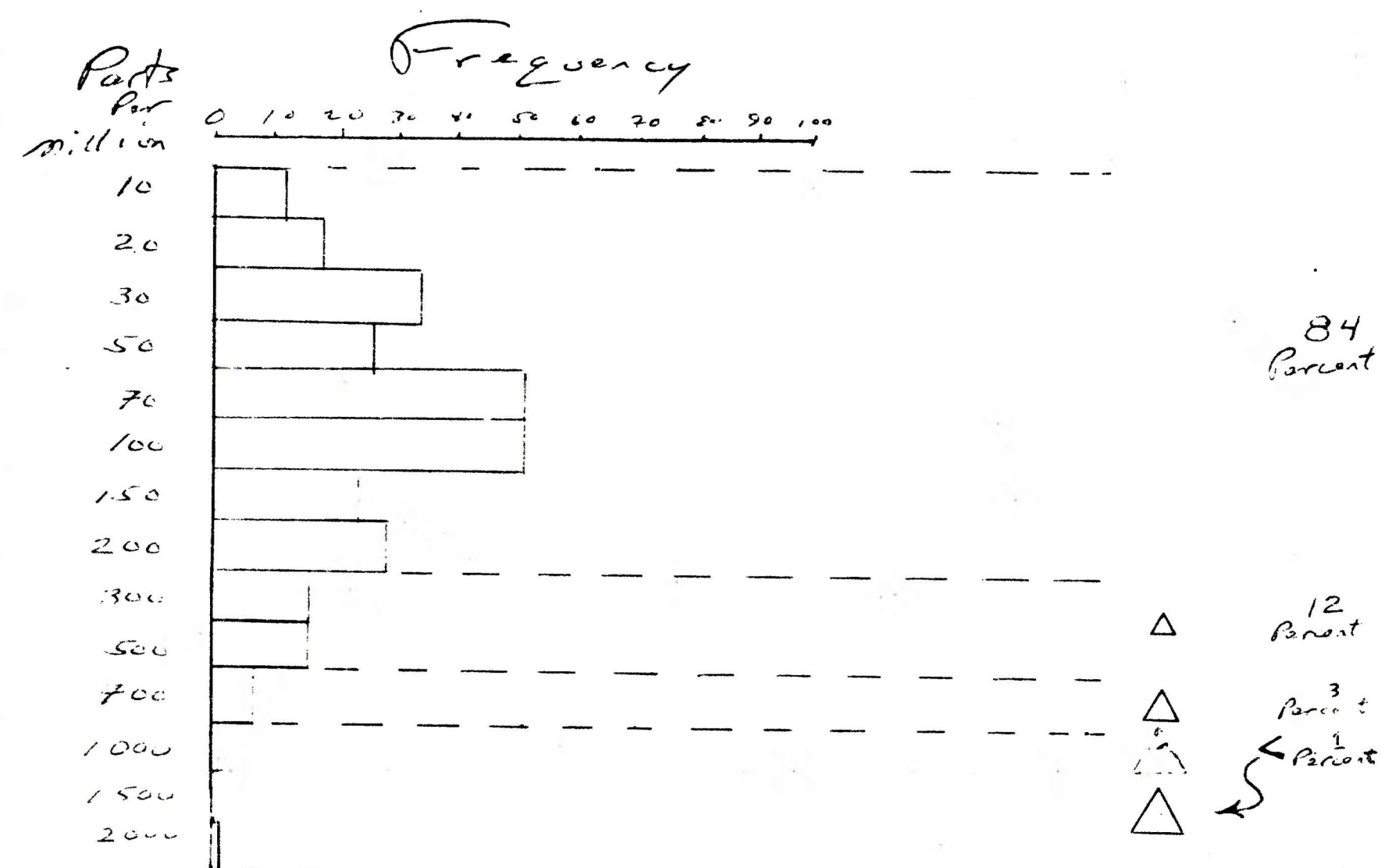


Figure 2.--Histogram showing chromium in 287, nonmagnetic, heavy-mineral concentrates from the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness Study Area. Analysis by optical emission spectroscopy (Grimes and Marranzino, 1968). Triangles indicate anomalous concentrations and class percentages computed on total sample population.

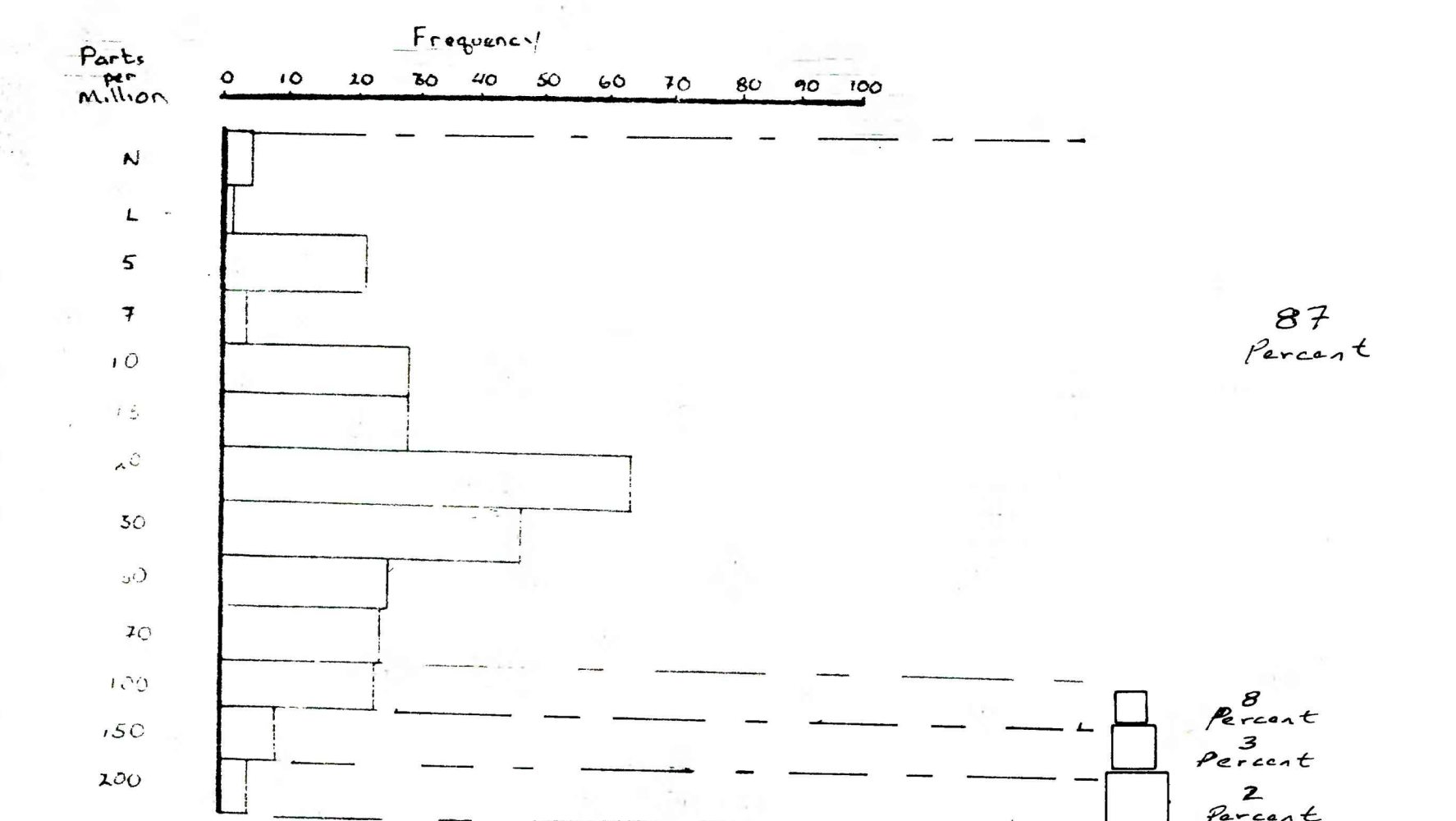
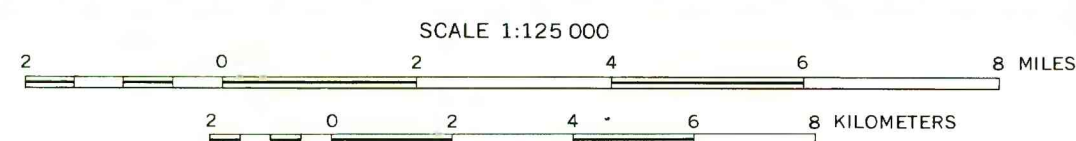


Figure 3.--Histogram showing nickel in 287, nonmagnetic, heavy-mineral concentrates from the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness Study Area. Analysis by optical emission spectroscopy (Grimes and Marranzino, 1968). Squares indicate anomalous concentrations and class percentages computed on total sample population.

N, not detected at limit of detection
L, detected but below the limit of determination

Base from U. S. Geological Survey 1:250,000, 1951
Sitka; Mt. Fairweather

Geology simplified by B. R. Johnson and S. M. Karl, 1981



GEOCHEMICAL MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF COBALT, CHROMIUM, AND NICKEL IN THE NONMAGNETIC, HEAVY-MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLES IN THE WEST CHICHAGOF-YAKOBI WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, SITKA QUADRANGLE, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

By
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1981

Studies Related to Wilderness

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964) and related Acts require the U.S. Geological Survey to survey certain areas on Federal lands to determine their mineral resource potential. Results must be made available to the public and be submitted to the President and the Congress. This report presents the results of a geochemical survey of the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness Study Area, Sitka quadrangle, southeastern Alaska.