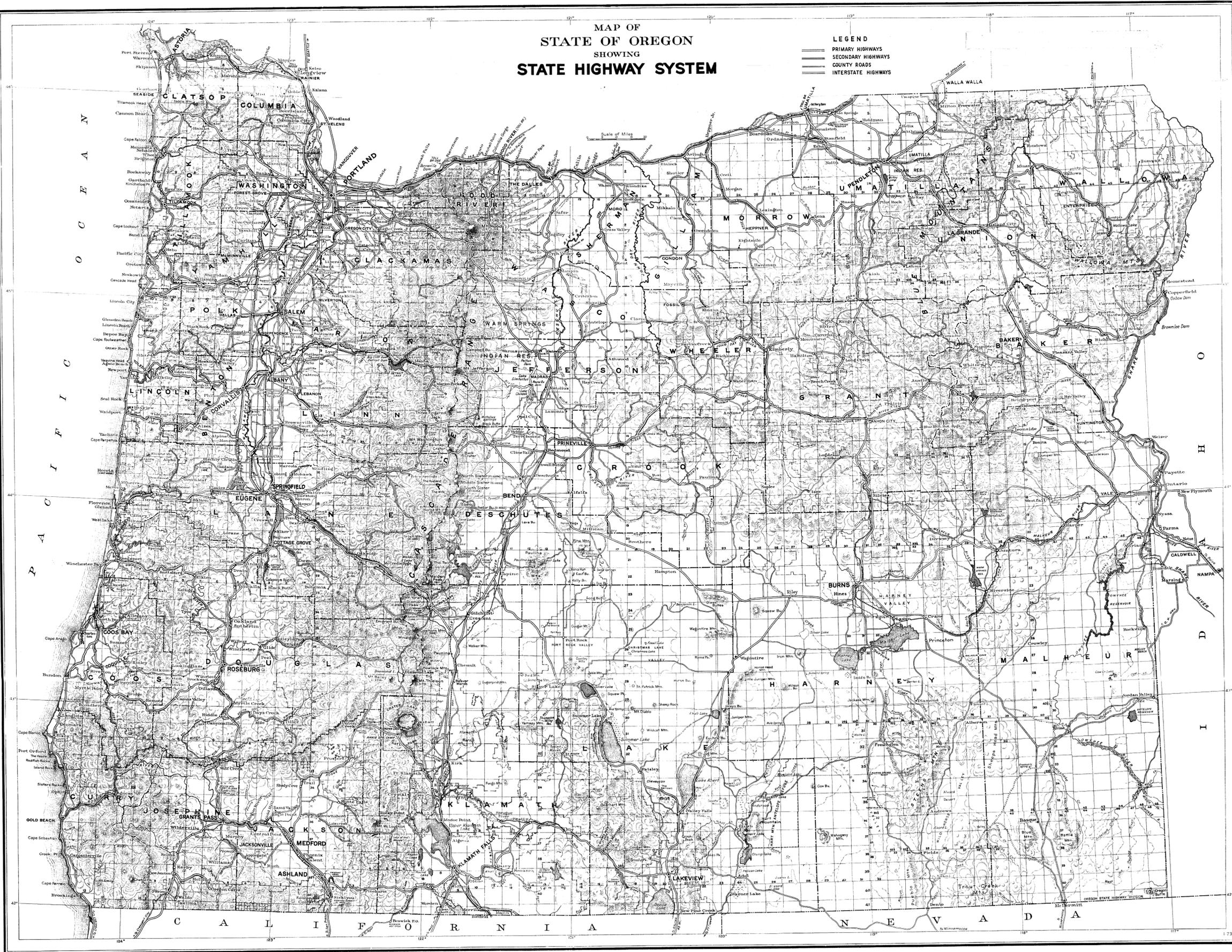


MAP OF  
STATE OF OREGON  
SHOWING  
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

LEGEND  
PRIMARY HIGHWAYS  
SECONDARY HIGHWAYS  
COUNTY ROADS  
INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS



KEY TO MINERAL LOCALITIES

METALS			
No.	Mineral	No.	Mineral
1.	Antimony	5.	Copper
2.	Bauxite, ferruginous	6.	Gold and Silver
3.	Chromite	7.	Limonite
4.	Cobalt	8.	Manganese
		9.	Molybdenum
		10.	Nickel
		11.	Quicksilver
		12.	Tungsten
		13.	Uranium
		14.	Zinc and Lead

NONMETALLICS

No.	Mineral	No.	Mineral
15.	Asbestos	25.	Graphite
16.	Barite	26.	Gypsum
17.	Bentonite	27.	Limestone
18.	Calcite	28.	Marble
19.	Chert Granules	29.	Mineral Pigment
20.	Clay Brick and Tile Plants	30.	Obsidian
21.	Coal	31.	Perlite
22.	Diatomite	32.	Pumice
23.	Garnet	33.	Refractory Clay
24.	Granite	34.	Salines
		35.	Sandstone
		36.	Scoria or Cinders
		37.	Semi-Precious Gems
		38.	Silica
		39.	Silica Sand
		40.	Slate
		41.	Travertine
		42.	Tuff
		43.	Volcanic Ash

NOTES ON SOME OF THE DEPOSITS

BLACK SANDS

Weathering of the rocks of the Klamath Mountains in southwestern Oregon which are relatively older than most of the surrounding formations has produced considerable quantities of magnetite, hematite, chromite, platinum, and other heavy minerals. These minerals are carried by the rivers to the coast and are deposited in the form of black sands. Some of the deposits now lie some distance back from the beach on a series of terraces formed by emergence of the coast.

CHROMITE

Ultra-basic rocks, chiefly peridotite, diorite and serpentine are the host rocks for chromite. These intrusive rocks cover large areas in southwestern and northern Oregon, and are richly mineralized in the same way as the peridotite-copper mineralized rocks in the same areas. Chromite is a product of magmatic segregation.

FERRUGINOUS BAUXITE

Large deposits of bauxite were discovered in the Willamette Valley in the northwestern portion of the state. The bauxite is a product of weathering of ultra-basic rocks.

PERLITE

Certain volcanic glasses, especially the rhyolite, under special conditions expand and contract during cooling. The expansion and contraction results in the formation of perlite. The perlite is a product of volcanic activity.

QUICKSILVER

Deposits of cinnabar, the chief ore of quicksilver, occur in a variety of rocks associated with volcanism. Tertiary or Quaternary age Central Oregon deposits are generally in sedimentary or low rocks.

SAND AND GRAVEL

River sand and gravel used in concrete and for road metal occur in abundance in the state, and no localities are given on the map. Tertiary lavas which are common throughout much of the state are crushed for road metal.

SEMI-PRECIOUS GEMS

Oregon has an abundance of semi-precious gem stones. Aquatic Jasper, nephrite, and obsidian constitute the bulk of the material collected. The gem stones are found in several localities throughout the state.

SANDSTONE

Sandstone is a common rock in Oregon. It is a product of weathering of igneous rocks. It is used for building material and for aggregate.

SILICA SAND

Silica sand is a product of weathering of igneous rocks. It is used for glass making and for aggregate.

TUFF

Tuff is a product of volcanic activity. It is a soft rock that is used for aggregate and for building material.

TRAVERTINE

Travertine is a product of volcanic activity. It is a porous rock that is used for building material and for aggregate.

VOLCANIC ASH

Volcanic ash is a product of volcanic activity. It is a fine-grained material that is used for aggregate and for building material.



GENERALIZED LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL BEACH AND STREAM PLACERS