Current status of geologic mapping in the IFTNC region

Reed S. Lewis William M. Phillips

Idaho Geological Survey www.idahogeology.org

New north Idaho maps in 2007

- Headquarters 30'x60' Digital Web Map 92
- Kooskia 30'x60' Digital Web Map 93
- Troy, Grangeville E, Grangeville
 W, Elmira, Cocolalla, Colburn, and Oden
 Bay 7.5' maps
- mapping completed in Sandpoint 30'x60' quadrangle—Digital Web Map version available in September?





recent Washington DNR maps

- Four Mound Prairie 7.5' quadrangle (GM 66)
- Deer Park 7.5' quadrangle (GM 54)
- Chatteroy 7.5' quadrangle (GM 55)
- Robert Derkey Geologist 509-359-7857

robert.derkey@dnr.wa.gov

Karen Meyers
 Publications and GIS Manager
 360-902-1461

karen.meyers@dnr.wa.gov

important site productivity parameters from a *geological* perspective

- *lithology* (geologic unit, e.g., granite, basalt, gravel; composition influences nutrients and weathering potential)
- airborne deposits (thickness and composition of ash and dust)
- surface exposure history (time); varies from ~12 million years in Bovill-Dent-Pierce area to <15,000 years in glaciated areas and recently cut canyons

ancient surfaces of the Bovill-Dent-Pierce area



weathered 12 million year old basalt (saprolite)

ancient vs. "young" parent material

Millions of years old (weathered basalt and sediment)



Thousands of years old (glacial sand)

Soil profiles collected by Maynard Fosberg, UI

effects of "big ice" on surface exposure time



Looking south-southeast

Smith Mtn NE of Sandpoint



close-up of unproductive glaciated area; surface exposure "clock" reset

