INTRODUCTION

The Delano Peak quadrangle is located in the San Juan mountains of Southwest Colorado. The quadrangle includes the northwesternmost extent of the Uncompahgre Plateau. The town of Delano lies at the center of the quadrangle. The area is characterized by rugged topography, with large areas of exposed bedrock and limited vegetation. The area is known for its mineral deposits, particularly silver, lead, and zinc. The geology of the area is complex, with a variety of rock types and structures.

The geology of the area is mainly controlled by the Jurassic-age San Juan Batholith, which intrudes into the Cretaceous-age Colorado Plateau. The batholith is composed of granite and related intrusive rocks, and it has been extensively altered by hydrothermal processes. The area is also characterized by a variety of sedimentary rocks, including sandstone, shale, and limestone, which were deposited in a shallow sea that existed during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. These rocks are often intensely deformed and metamorphosed due to the tectonic activity of the Western Cordillera.

The geology of the Delano Peak quadrangle has been studied by many geologists, and a variety of geological maps have been produced. The most recent map is the 1:24,000-scale USGS quadrangle map, which was published in 1988. The map includes a detailed geological and topographic map of the area, as well as a summary of the geologic history and mineral resources of the region.

GEOLOGY

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MINERAL DEPOSITS

The Delano Peak quadrangle is known for its mineral deposits, particularly silver, lead, and zinc. The most significant deposit is the Delano Mine, which was active from 1885 to 1925 and produced large quantities of silver, lead, and zinc. The mine is located in the northwestern part of the quadrangle, approximately 10 miles west of Delano. The mine闭口