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K-AR AGES ON POST EARLY JURASSIC GRANODIORITE FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE NUT RANGE, WESTERN NEVADA*

Donald C. Noble Mackay School of Mines University of Nevada Reno, NV 89507

Edwin H. McKee U. S. Geological Survey Menlo Park, CA 94025

Richard A. Schweickert Department of Geology Stanford University Stanford, CA 94305

In the southern Pine Nut Range, Douglas County, western Nevada, a number of plutons ranging in composition from diorite to leucogranite intrude a thick sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rock ranging in age from Late Triassic to latest Early or early Middle Jurassic (Noble, 1972; D. C. Noble and N. J. Silberling, unpub. data). Here we report on K-Ar age determinations on coexisting biotite and hornblende from a granodiorite-duartz monzonite composite pluton named the Bullionville granodiorite-Longfellow quartz monzonite by Noble (1962), the oldest major plutonic body in the southern part of the range.

The hornblende K-Ar age of 107 m.y. (Early Cretaceous) is correlative with the Huntington Lake intrusive epoch of Evernden and Kistler (1970) in the Sierra Nevada. Intrusive rocks of the same age have also been reported from the Singatese Range east of the Pine Nut Range (Schilling, 1971), but appreciably older K-Ar ages ported from the Singatese Range east of the Pine Nut Range (Krueger and (124 and 146 m.y.) have been obtained on intrusive rocks from the northern Pine Nut Range (Krueger and Schilling, 1971), leaving open the possibility that the pluton may be as old as Late Jurassic.

The 81.4-m.y. age (Late Cretaceous) obtained on biotite is reasonably interpreted as reflecting reheating during the Sierra Nevadan Cathedral Range intrusive epoch of Evernden and Kistler (1970), during which time during the Sierra Nevadan Cathedral Range intrusive epoch of Evernden and Kistler (1970), during which time intrusive rocks were emplaced south of the Pine Nut Range west of Topaz Lake and to the southeast and east in the Pine Grove Hills (Krueger and Schilling, 1971) and northern Wassuk Range (Bingler, 1972). This interpretation is supported by petrographic features of the Lower Jurassic metavolcanic rocks west of Bullionville at the tion is supported by petrographic features of the Lower Jurassic metavolcanic rocks west of Bullionville at the western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton, which indicate that intrusion and contact metamorphism by the pluton occurred western margin of the pluton occurred western mar

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SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

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(hornblende) 106.7±4 m.y. (biotite) 81.4±3 m.y.

Unaltered hornblende-biotite granodiorite (SE½SE½SE½NE½, Sec. 8, T11N, R23E; $38^{\circ}49'52''N$, $110^{\circ}25'13''W$; Pine Nut Range, Douglas Co., NV) from the Bullionville granodiorite-Longfellow quartz monzonite composite pluton of Noble (1962). Analytical data: (Hornblende) $K_2O = 0.743\%$; $\mathring{A}r^{40} = 1.21 \text{ x}$ nite composite pluton of Noble (1962). Giotite) $K_2O = 8.30\%$; $\mathring{A}r^{40} = 10.20 \times 10^{-10}$ mole/gm; $\mathring{A}r^{40}/\Sigma Ar^{40} = 80.1\%$. (Biotite) $K_2O = 8.30\%$; $\mathring{A}r^{40} = 10.20 \times 10^{-10}$ mole/gm; $\mathring{A}r^{40}/\Sigma Ar^{40} = 88.3\%$. Collected by: D. C. Noble, Stanford Univ.; dated by: E. H. McKee, U. S. Geological Survey. Comment: Both concentrates analyzed are better than 99% pure. No biotite whatsoever is present in the hornblende concentrate, and the age obtained thereon is thus the K/Ar age of the hornblende phase.

^{*}Publication authorized by the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, and by the Director, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

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