



Explanation:

- AI-MUSCOVITE** (Red)
- DOLOMITE** (Blue)
- LIMESTONE** (Yellow)
- Fe-MUSCOVITE** (Cyan)
- EPIDOTE - BEARING ROCKS** (Orange)
- Fe,Mg-O-H + Al-O-H MINERALS** (Green)
- REE-RICH ROCKS** (Magenta)

Fig. A1. Figure from Rowan and Mars (2003), results of matched-filter processing of Airborne Visible/Infrared Imaging Spectrometer image spectra. Outline of WorldView 3 (WV3) short-wave infrared mineral map in white (Fig. 12). Note that epidote and Al muscovite on this mineral map are equivalent to epidote-chlorite and muscovite on the WV3 mineral map, respectively (Fig. 12). Color code of spectral-lithologic categories: red = Al muscovite, blue = dolomite, yellow = limestone, cyan = Fe muscovite, orange = epidote-bearing rocks, green = Fe, Mg-O-H + Al-O-H minerals, magenta = rare earth element-rich rocks. Areas labeled on map: A = dominant Al muscovite in granitic gneiss and granitoids, B = Al muscovite in quartzose clastic rocks, C = Al muscovite in granitic intrusive rocks in the Ivanpah Mountains, D = Al muscovite in hydrothermally altered rocks in the Colosseum mine, E, F, G = dolomitic areas with low density of mapped dolomite pixels, EP1 = mafic epidote-bearing gneiss, EP2 = skarn, GD = granitic to granodioritic intrusive rocks H = small concentrations of epidote-bearing skarn, J = dolomitic area, K = epidote-bearing gneiss, L = siltstone and shale.