It associated with younger granite, metamorphic rocks, dokhan

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It is worth to note that a definitecolor scheme has been followed in the description of all the radioactivitylevels in the constructed maps. This scheme which assigns single color to eachlevel begins from dark blue for low level concentration of anelement and changes gradually topale blue, then after it takes a gradation to green and then passing throughyellow and mixes to orange for medium concentration. Finally, for high concentrationsit reaches to red and pink colors. In the total count contour map (Figure 8. a) The lowest concentration levelranges from (6-16? R/h) is associated with Metavolcanics, Ophiolitic Metagabro, Serpentine and Talc Carbonate around G. Mitiq, G.

El-Rubshi and W. Abu-Diwan. The moderately concentration level ranges from (26-65? R/h) is observed at thewestern and central part of study area and related to Quseir and Tarefformations around W. el Muweih, W. el Atwani, G. El Gir and Hammamat Clasticsin the south-eastern of the study area.

High level concentration that rangesfrom (65-92? R/h) is associated with Younger granite, Metamorphic rocks, Dokhanvolcanic, Post Hammamat felsites around G. Attala, G. Umm Had, G. Murr and G. UmmBa’anib.

The K contour map (figure 8. b) shows that Metavolcanics, Metagabro, Ophiolitic Serpentine and Talc Carbonate rocks have lowest concentration level (1-3%). While, the metasediments, Taref and Quseir formation have the moderately level(3-18%); Dokhan Volcanic, Post Hammamat Felsites, Metamorphic rocks and Youngergranite have the highest one (18- 27%). The lowest concentration level inthe eTh contour map (figure 8. c) arerelated to

Metavolcanics, Metagabro, Ophiolitic Serpentine and Talc Carbonaterocks. The highest level reaches to 91 ppm is associated with younger granitewhile, Dokhan Volcanic, Post Hammamat Felsites and Taref formation have themoderately level. The eU map (figure8.

d) shows that the high uranium concentration level is associated withthe younger granite and metamorphic rocks. while, Metavolcanics, Metagabro, Ophiolitic Serpentine and Talc Carbonates rocks have the lowest one. Themoderate level is associated with Metasediments, Hammamat Clastics and PostHammamat Felsites, Quseir and Taref formation It was clear that there is a nearclose agreement between the indicated levels of radioactivity and thecorresponding rock types. The major linear trend, which could be interpretedfrom the elongation of the radiometric anomalies is NW-SE trend. Accordingly, the NW-SE trend seems to be the most important trend, which plays the mosteffective role in the structural framework of the study area. Some other trends (NE-SW, E-W and N-S) could betraced from other elongated bodies of the radiometric anomalies.