

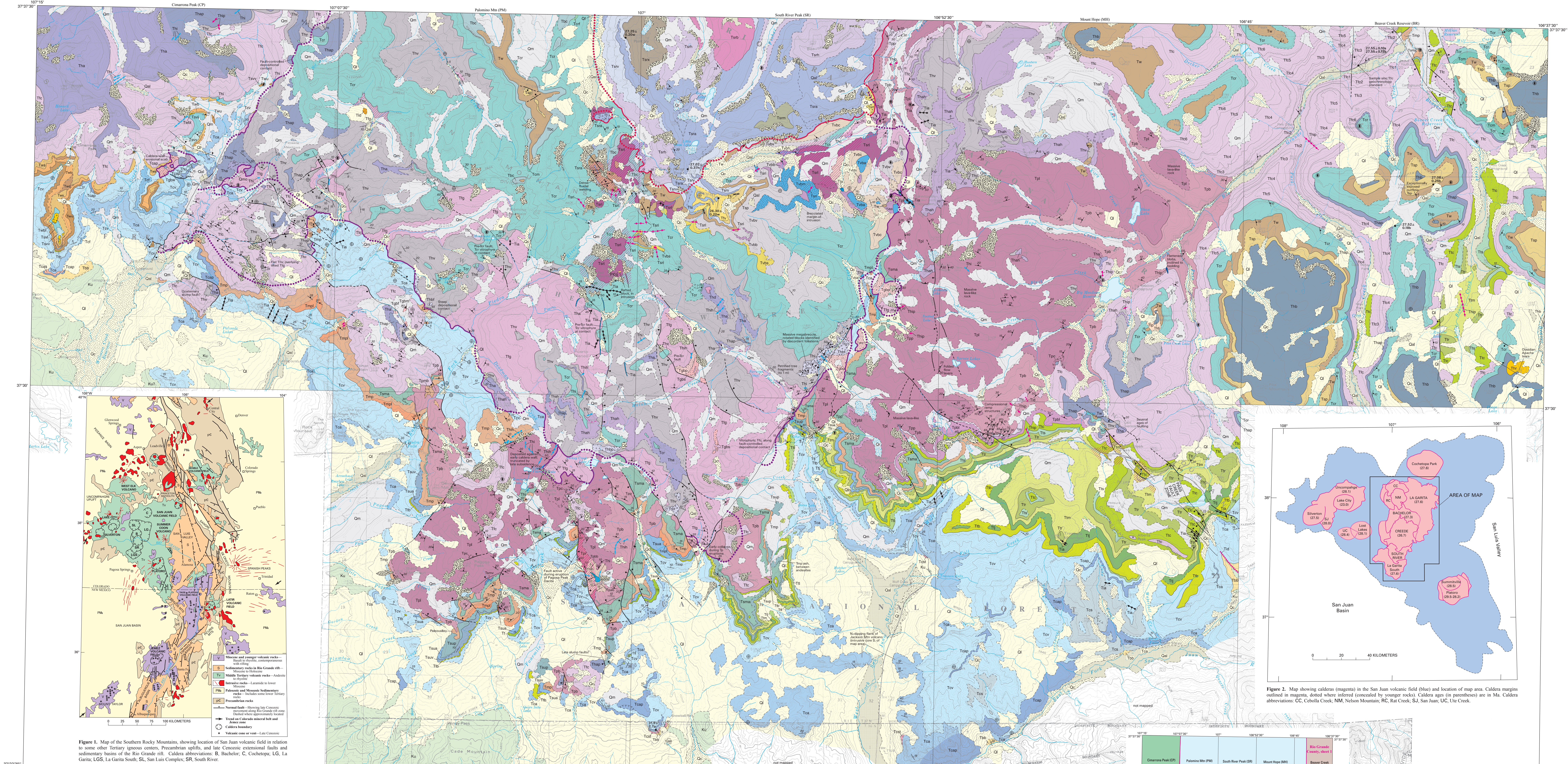


Figure 2. Map showing calderas (magenta) in the San Juan volcanic field (blue) and location of map area. Caldera margins outlined in magenta, dotted where inferred (concealed by younger rocks). Caldera ages (in parentheses) are in Ma. Caldera abbreviations: CC, Cebolla Creek; NM, Nelson Mountain; RC, Rat Creek; SJ, San Juan; UC, Ute Creek.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with Colorado Division of Planning, Department of Local Affairs, 1:50,000 county map and the topographic Aerialphoto County, sheets 2 (1994), 1979, and 3 (1994), 1979; Hinsdale County, sheet 2 (1994), 1979; Mineral County, sheet 2 (1994), 1979; Rio Grande County, sheet 1 (1994), 1979.

Lambert Conformal Conic projection
Note: 1:24,000-scale quadrangle boundaries, names, and abbreviations (along map boundary) refer to areas of original mapping included in database.



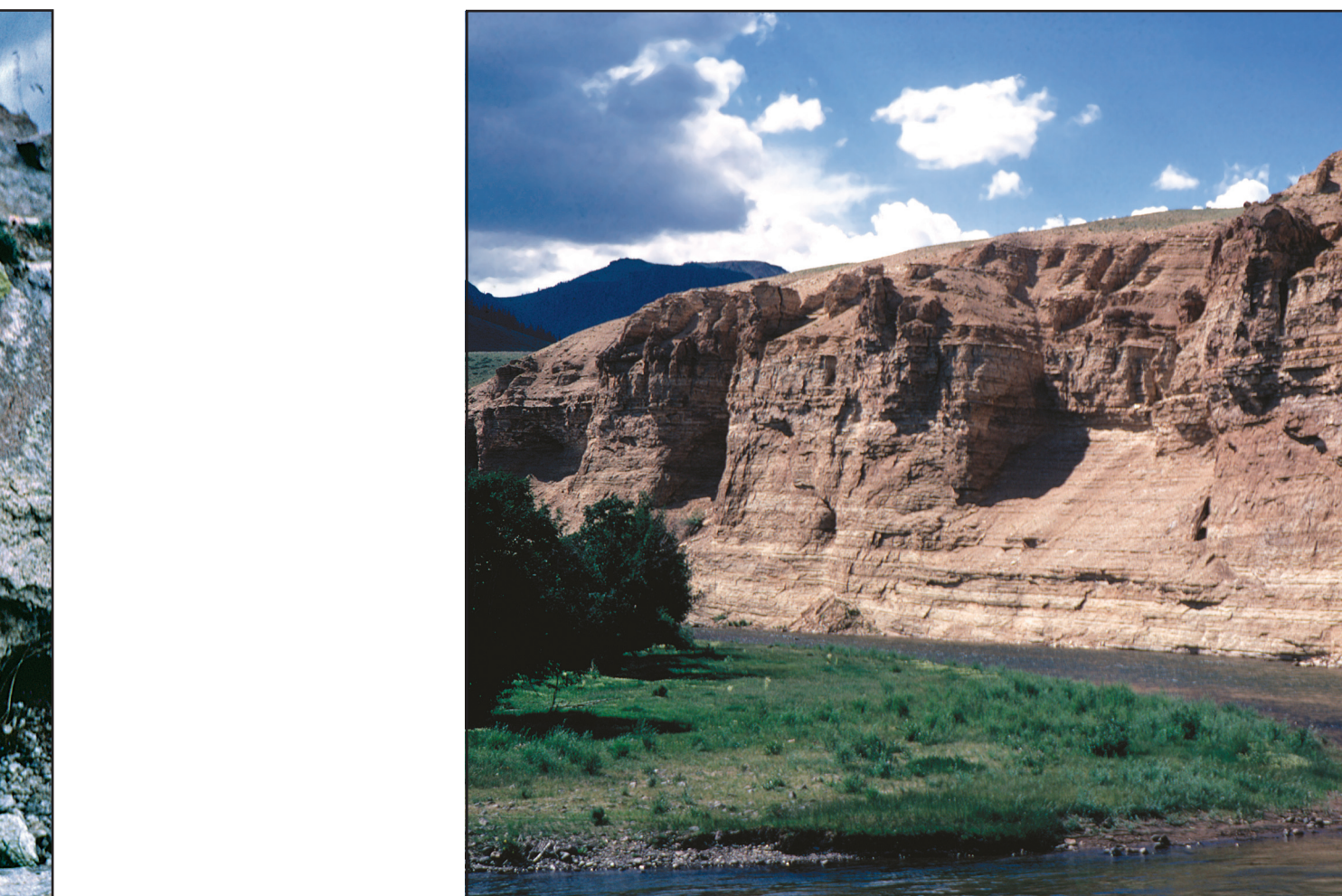
Photograph showing east margin of South River caldera. View east, down Goose Creek, from South River Peak (SR). The arcuate course of Goose Creek is eroded along the contact between South River Volcanics, which are the pahoehoe fill of the South River caldera, and compositionally similar but older lavas and breccias on the caldera wall (Huerfano Andesite, volcanics of Beaver Creek). North-center sheet 3.



Photograph showing massive intracaldera Nelson Mountain Tuff (NMT) facies, exposed on southwest slope of San Luis Peak. Entire tuff section from summit of peak (14,014 ft) to valley bottom (10,100 ft) is single cooling unit of densely welded propylitically altered dacitic tuff, with no base exposed. View from Continental Divide, looking northeast across the head of Spring Creek (SL). View northeast, central sheet 1.



Panoramic photograph of Crook caldera, viewed from its north wall (Bachlor road, a Windy Gulch CR). Baldy Mountain (elev. 12,488 ft) is on southwest wall (WC). Wagon Wheel Gap is a east wall (WW). Fisher Mountain (elev. 12,865 ft) is sequence of pyroclastic lavas flows (Fisher Ditch) on south wall (SC). Snowshoe Mountain is high point on roughly spilted caldera floor, defining a symmetrical dome of intracaldera Snowshoe Mountain Tuff, containing a kyanite gabbro outlined by northward drainages and flanks dipping as steeply as 45° (Steven and Runtz, 1965). Rio Grande flows into caldera most from the west, arcs around north side of the emergent dome, and exits at Wagon Wheel Gap. The river has preferentially eroded weakly indurated moist-fill sediments of the Crook Formation, exhuming much of the Oligocene caldera morphology. Town of Crook at lower left. View south, north-central sheet 2.



Geologic Map of the Central San Juan Caldera Cluster, Southwestern Colorado

By
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