



**Photo 17** (fig. 5, pamphlet). **Oblique view (Google Earth), looking north at Cochetopa and North Pass calderas.** The topographic rim of Cochetopa Park caldera (about 30 km across) is morphologically well expressed (dashed green lines); along its northwest and north sides, high points on the rim are marked by Sawtooth Mountain (STM) and Razor Creek Dome (RCD); the east rim is along the Continental Divide, which defines the boundary with the older North pass caldera farther to the east; and the south boundary also follows the Continental Divide where the Cochetopa Park caldera merges with the northern segment of the La Garita caldera. The northeast-trending Los Pinos graben formed at the time of collapse at La Garita, and; the parallel Cochetopa graben, which breaches the north wall of La Garita caldera and forms a low segment of Cochetopa rim, is filled by a thick tongue of Nelson Mountain Tuff. This lobe of densely welded tuff was channeled to the northeast from its eruptive source, the Nelson Mountain caldera within the San Luis complex, and flowed into the Cochetopa Park caldera where it thins to only a few meters of nonwelded tuff in the southeastern parts of the caldera

basin. Other geographic localities: CC, upper Cochetopa Creek; CCn, Cochetopa Canyon (outlet from Cochetopa Park caldera, carved in Precambrian granitic rocks); CD, Cochetopa Dome (sequence of crystal-poor lava flows of petrologically evolved rhyolite that accumulated within Cochetopa caldera shortly after its collapse); LBB, Long Branch Baldy (high point along Continental Divide, where 33-Ma Bonanza Tuff banks against high-standing erosional remnants of a large andesitic stratocone); LPC, Los Pinos Creek; NP, North Pass (followed by Colorado Hwy 114); LPC, Los Pinos Creek; SaC, Saguache Canyon canyon (outlet from La Garita caldera, carved in >32-Ma intermediate-composition lavas, and inherited from Oligocene paleotopography); SM, Sargents Mesa (high flat along the Continental Divide, locally capped by Bonanza Tuff); SP, Saguache Park (Carpenter Ridge and Wason Park Tuffs, banked against the northern La Garita caldera wall); TM, Table Mountain (high-standing erosional remnant of Nelson Mountain Tuff that ponded within the La Garita caldera).