



**Photo 20. North topographic rim of Cochetopa Park caldera (Razor Creek Dome, 11,530'),** as viewed from south. Lower slopes in foreground are andesitic lavas and breccias (Tca) of caldera floor, cut by northwest-trending andesitic dikes (Tia, red lines), one of which has yielded a hornblende  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  age of  $34.61 \pm 0.16$  Ma. Prominent knob in middle distance is brecciated Fish Canyon Tuff (Tfc), perhaps of caldera-collapse landslide origin. On right skyline and middle slopes of Razor Creek Dome are caldera-margin fanglomerates (Tpcf), consisting mainly of andesitic clasts derived from the Conejos Formation, which interfinger with and overlie intracal-

dera tuffaceous sandstone (Tpt) that accumulated more centrally in the caldera basin. Early caldera-collapse landslide breccias, also consisting mainly of andesitic clasts derived from the Conejos Formation, are banked against in-place Conejos lavas and breccias higher on the caldera slope. These caldera-fill volcanoclastic rocks largely conceal a slope-parallel caldera ring fault (orange line) along the base of the steep south-facing flank of Razor Creek Dome. The high point of Razor Creek Dome is an erosional remnant of the Oligocene topographic rim.