



Mount Conard

View looking east toward Mount Conard from ridge 0.8 mile south-southeast of Brokeoff Mountain (Lassen Peak quadrangle). Brokeoff Mountain and Mount Conard are respectively the west and east remnants of Brokeoff Volcano. The core of Brokeoff Volcano has been eroded by glacial, landslide and fluvial processes to form an erosional amphitheater in the andesites of Mill Canyon (unit amc, 590–470 ka). The amphitheater is drained to the south by Mill Canyon. In the foreground is a large landslide (unit Qsh, 3,310±55 years B.P.) that flowed from the scarp below Brokeoff Mountain (see photo 4) and south down Mill Canyon for about 7 km. To the right of Mount Conard is the till-mantled andesite of Rice Creek (unit ar, 480±5 ka), part of the flanking Diller sequence of Brokeoff Volcano. The cliff at the right is andesite of Glassburner Meadows (unit ag, ~450 ka), also part of the Diller sequence. The cliff on the near flank of Mount Conard is the thick, canyon-filling, rhyodacite lava flow of Mount Conard (unit rmc, 298±9 ka), a unit of the Bumpass sequence of the Lassen domefield. In the left distance, the peaks of North Caribou and South Caribou are the glaciated vents of unit mcn5 of the basaltic andesite of North Caribou and unit bcs (the basalt of south Caribou), both part of the Caribou chain of the Caribou Volcanic Field. Black Cinder Rock (unit mb, 667±24 ka) and Bonte Peak (unit bnt, 675–700 ka) are highly glaciated calc-alkaline basalts and basaltic andesites that underlie the Caribou Volcanic Field. Mount Harkness (unit amh, 188±32 ka) is a small calc-alkaline basalt to andesite volcano that marks the southern limit of active volcanism in the Cascades. To the right of Lake Almanor is the rhyolite of North Stover Mountain (unit rsm, ~1,200–1,300 ka), part of the Maidu Volcanic Center. Dyer Mountain is composed of Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks and represents the northernmost extent of the Sierra Nevada.

Photograph by Michael A. Clynne.