



Reading Peak and Dittmar Volcanic Center

View looking southeast from Lassen Peak. Reading Peak and the ridge to its left are composed of the dacite of Reading Peak (unit dr, 212 ± 5 ka). In front of Reading Peak is the rhyodacite flow of Kings Creek (unit rk, 35 ± 1 ka), overlain by the dacite of Lassen Peak (unit dl, 27 ± 1 ka). Just behind Reading Peak is the dacite of Flatiron Ridge (unit dfr, 812 ± 6 ka), part of the Rockland caldera complex. Crater Butte (unit ac, 93 ± 13 ka), on the Central Plateau of Lassen Volcanic National Park, is part of the younger Twin Lakes sequence. Red Cinder (at 2,553 m the highest elevation in the eastern part of Sheet 1) is one of the youngest units (unit mrr, 25–40 ka) of the Red Cinder sequence. The Red Cinder sequence (~100–20 ka) and the Caribou Chain (400–280 ka) are part 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) and Sifford Mountain (unit bsm, ~170 ka) are small calc-alkaline basalt to andesite volcanoes that mark the southern limit of active volcanism in the Cascades. The Dittmar Volcanic Center (2,300–1,300 ka) extends across Warner Valley from Kelly Mountain (unit ad2 underlain by unit Tad) through Saddle Mountain (unit ad2 underlain by unit Tad) to Mount Hoffman (unit Tad). Dyer Mountain is composed of Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks and represents the northernmost extent of the Sierra Nevada.

Photograph by Patrick Muffler.