



Geologic Map of the Simcoe Mountains Volcanic Field, Main Central Segment, Yakama Nation, Washington

By
Wes Hildreth and Judy Fierstein
2015



Photograph showing view of the Simcoe Mountains volcanic field, viewed northwest at confluence of Cedar Creek and Kicker River gorge, midway between the White Creek and Sunset Creek volcanics (Fig. 3). Nearly aphyric flow, 20 m thick, is merged as trachybasalt of Solah Creek (2.25 Ma). They flowed southeast across low-relief surface of Miocene Columbia River Basalt Group. Simcoe lavas commonly are relatively thin (meters) thick and Columbia River Basalt Group lavas (not shown) are 10-20 m thick. Simcoe lavas rest on 200-m-thick exposure of Columbia River Basalt Group, which includes several members of Wapinitum and Saddle Mountains Basalts (Bentley and others, 1980).



Photograph showing interlayered stack of thin flow lavas mapped as basalt of Outlet Falls (0.7 Ma), viewed northwest at confluence of Cedar Creek and Kicker River gorge. At left, 100-m-thick stack of 20-flow rests on Miocene Columbia River Basalt Group (basalt and trachybasalt) with low-relief surface above rim. At right, beyond Kicker River and River Route Road, low-amplitude is a landslide complex at Barde Falls, above which rimrock is basalt of Polo Creek Road (3.3 Ma).

