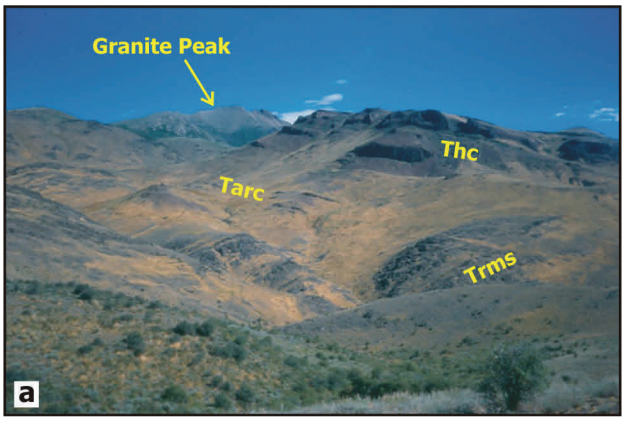
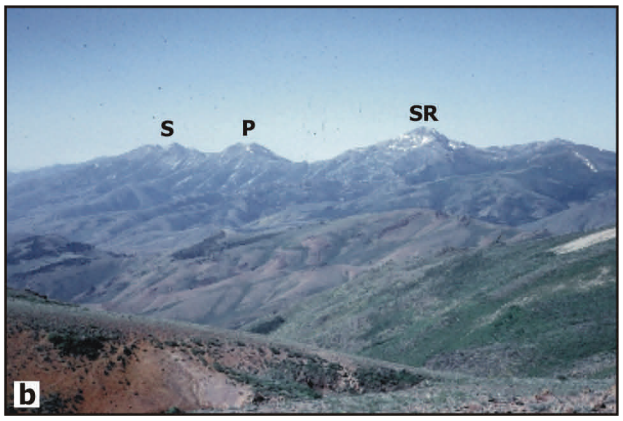
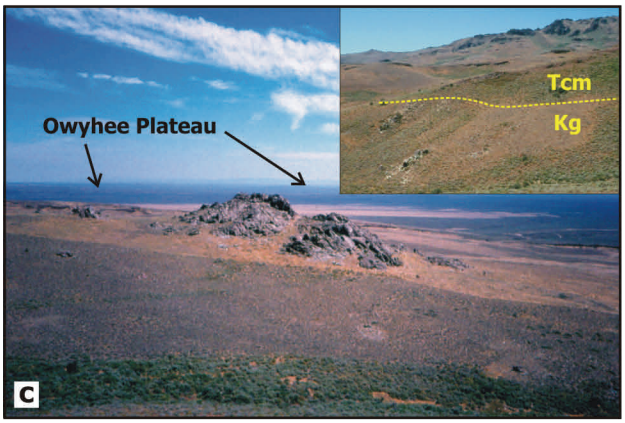
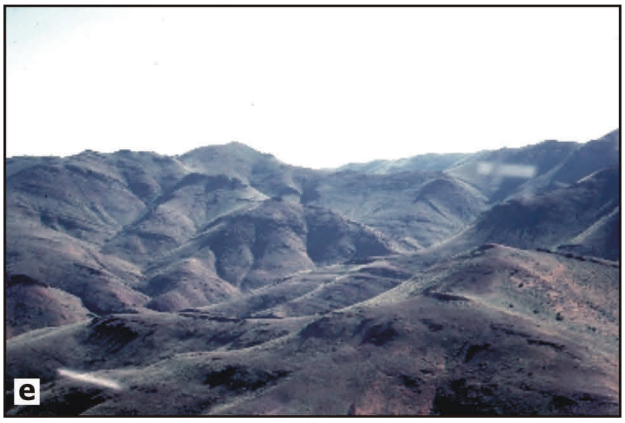
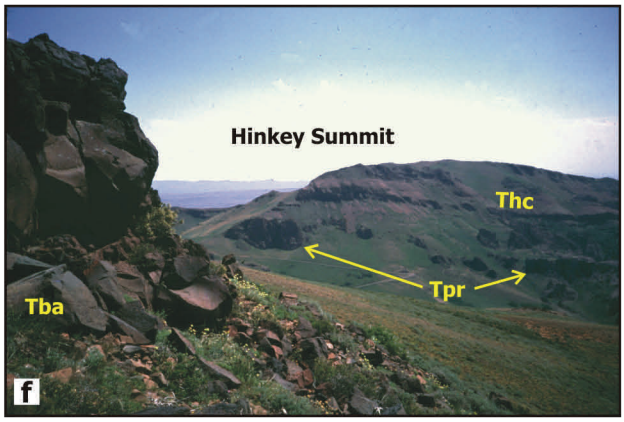

Granite Peak
Thc
Tarc
Trms
a

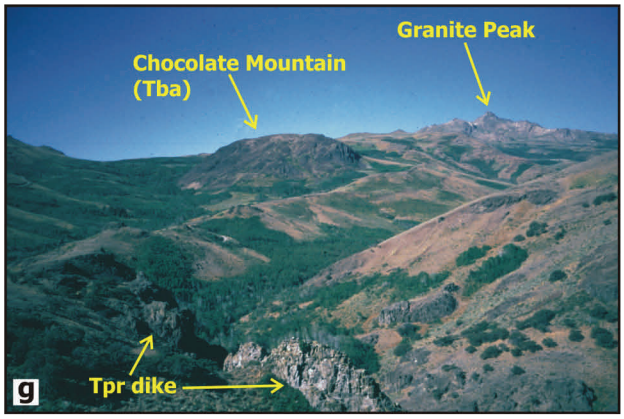

S
P
SR
b

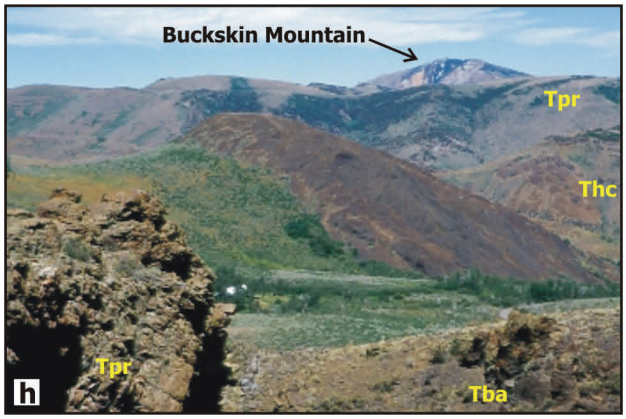

Owyhee Plateau
Tcm
Kg
c

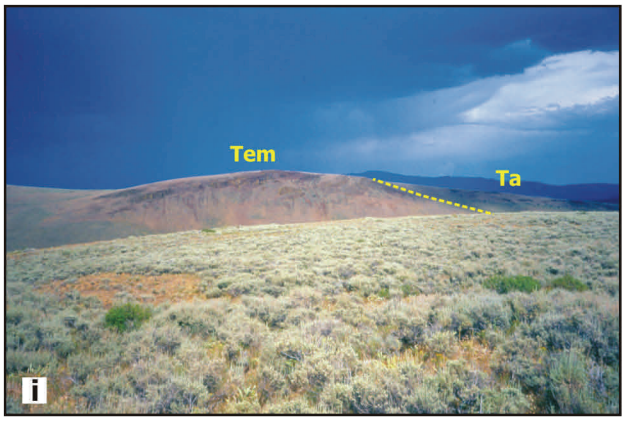
d

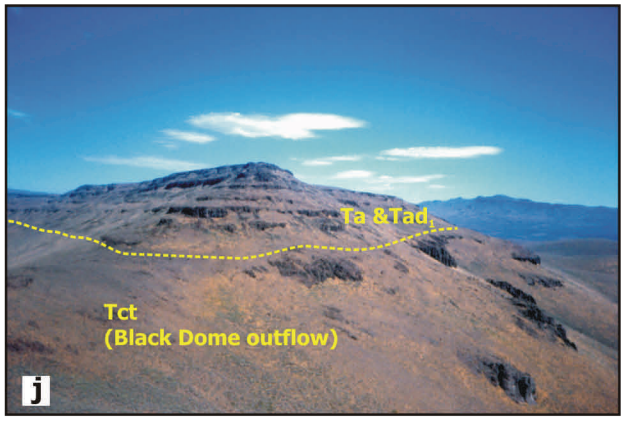

e

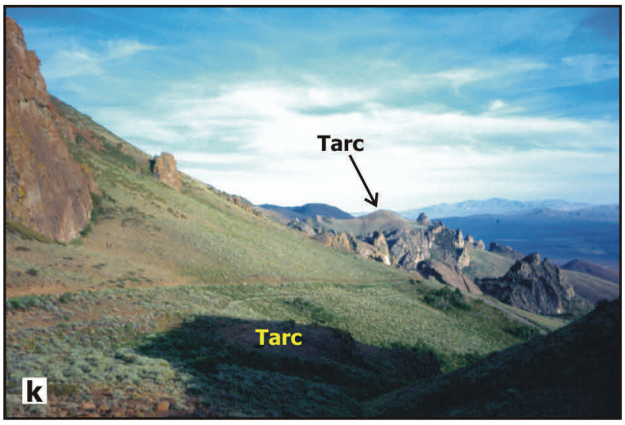

Hinkey Summit
Thc
Tpr
Tba
f

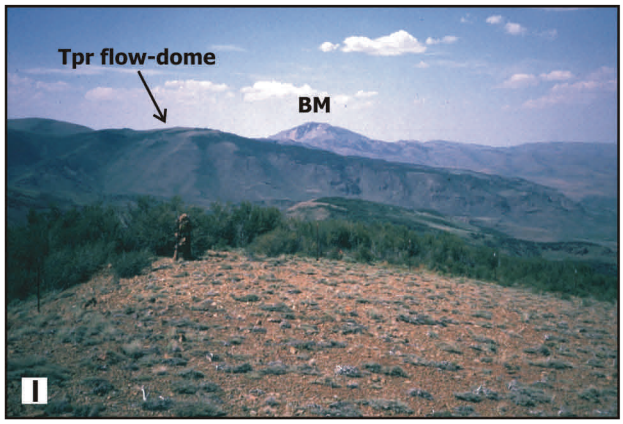

Granite Peak
Chocolate Mountain
(Tba)
Tpr dike
g

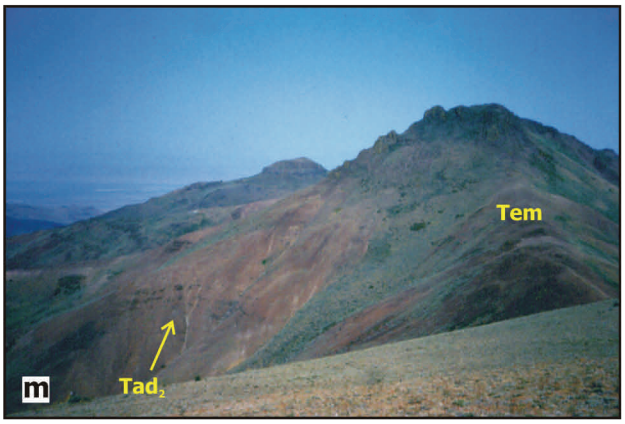

Buckskin Mountain
Tpr
Thc
Tpr
Tba
h


Tem
Ta
i


Ta &Tad1
Tct
(Black Dome outflow)
j


Tarc
Tarc
k


Tpr flow-dome
BM
l


Tem
Tad2
m

n

o

p

Figure 4. Photographs of SC units and geologic features: **(a)** View northwest toward Granite Peak up Solid Silver Creek. Well-exposed north-dipping beds near east skyline in photograph are SC lava flows (mostly Thc; Hinkey Summit-Coal Pit Peak dacites-rhyolites), identical to those exposed at Hinkey Summit and dropped down to the south along the normal fault that bounds the northern edge of Paradise Valley. Poorly exposed dipping strata below cliffs include pre-SC units. Typical exposure of Trms (Triassic metasedimentary rocks) is labeled. **(b)** Looking southwest toward the main Santa Rosa Range from along the southern SC margin. High peaks (left to right) are Singas Peak (S; 2870 m), Paradise Peak (P; 2878 m), and Santa Rosa Peak (SR; 2957 m). Low hills in the foreground are underlain by Trms. **(c)** 102-Ma granitoid (Kg) exposed along the eastern base of the Calico Mountains, view is to the northeast. Inset shows Tcm lava flow overlying Kg looking to the left (west) of the outcrop depicted in the main picture. **(d)** Ramp structures and platy jointing in Tarc (Cenozoic calc-alkaline arc lava flows) lava flow exposed just west of Hinkey Summit. **(e)** Thick package of lava flows exposed along the western SC margin near Buckskin Mountain, view is to the northeast. This package includes regionally erupted Steens Basalt lava flows, SC-derived units, and possibly Tarc lava flows. **(f)** Looking to the northeast at Hinkey Summit. Mafic lava flow in the foreground is a basal-SC Tba (locally-erupted Steens Basalt) lava flow. Lava flows exposed at Hinkey Summit are the same as those shown in (a) and are mostly Thc. Tpr (porphyritic rhyolite) shallow intrusive bodies are present just above and to the right of the road (diagonal scar visible below Hinkey Summit). **(g)** View from Forest Service road 084 past the Lye Creek turn-off looking to the southwest. Granite Peak is the light-colored mountain on the skyline and Chocolate Mountain is a Tba plug. Most of the orange-colored rugged hills throughout the picture are Thc lava flows. Near the summit of Chocolate Mountain, Tarc lava flows crop out. **(h)** Looking north-northwest toward Buckskin Mountain from the Tpr dike exposed at Hinkey Summit. Chocolate Mountain is in the center of the picture. The hills between Chocolate and Buckskin Mountains are primarily underlain by Tpr lava flows and flow-dome complexes. The rubbly outcrop to the right of the dike is a Tba lava flow. **(i)** A distal lobe of a Tem (Eightmile Mountain lava flows) lava flow exposed just north of Holloway Meadows, view to the southeast. This lobe is onlapped by a package of at least three Ta (andesite of Black Ridge) lava flows. **(j)** A package of Ta and Tad_1 (andesite-dacites of Hinkey Summit) lava flows overlying Black Dome outflow on Black Ridge. This picture was taken below the high point of Black Ridge, looking toward the northwest along Black Ridge. **(k)** View from Hinkey Summit looking to the southeast across Paradise Valley. All of the vertical, typically light-colored rock is part of the massive Tpr shallow intrusive body exposed just southeast of Hinkey Summit. The Hinkey Summit Tpr dike is the massive body along the left side of the picture (not pictured is its distinguishing arch). Tarc lava flows crop out in the small hill at the center of the picture (surrounded by Tpr intrusions). **(l)** View north toward Buckskin Mountain (BM) from a high point near the Lye Creek turn-off. The large hill in the center of the picture is underlain by the middle part of the western Tpr flow-dome complex, and its flow margin is exposed near the right side of the picture. Here, this lava flow overlies Goosey Lake depression sedimentary strata. **(m)** Looking west toward the high point of Eightmile Mountain, from Eightmile Mountain. Here, an eroded Tem lava flow (highly weathered reddish talus slopes and summit) overlies Tad_2 (andesite-dacites of Staunton Ridge) lava flows (bedded units). The Quinn River Valley is in the background. **(n)** An eroded Tom (Odell Mountain area silicic units) rhyolite dome exposed at the mouth of Klondike Canyon. Highly oxidized (red) Tom dikes are exposed in the foreground at the center and right side of the picture. Across the canyon to the west, vertical to sub-horizontal banding/dikes are present. The up arrow is in the center of the conduit (vertical dikes). Directly behind where this picture was taken are near-vent carapace deposits. **(o)** View looking north toward an eroded rhyolite dome in the Calico Mountains. This locus was a source for Mahogany Pass-type Tcm rhyolite lava flows. The circular outcrop of vitrophyric rhyolite present in the center of this locus is evident. These features, combined with abundant 15- to 20-cm cobbles of pumice, help define this feature as an eroded dome. **(p)** Typical weathering pattern of SC silicic lava flow. Notice the platy jointing, which is also present in Tarc lava flows and can make distinguishing Tarc lava flows from SC units difficult. This outcrop is part of the Black Dome lava flow (Tcm; Calico Mountains area silicic units) on Black Ridge.