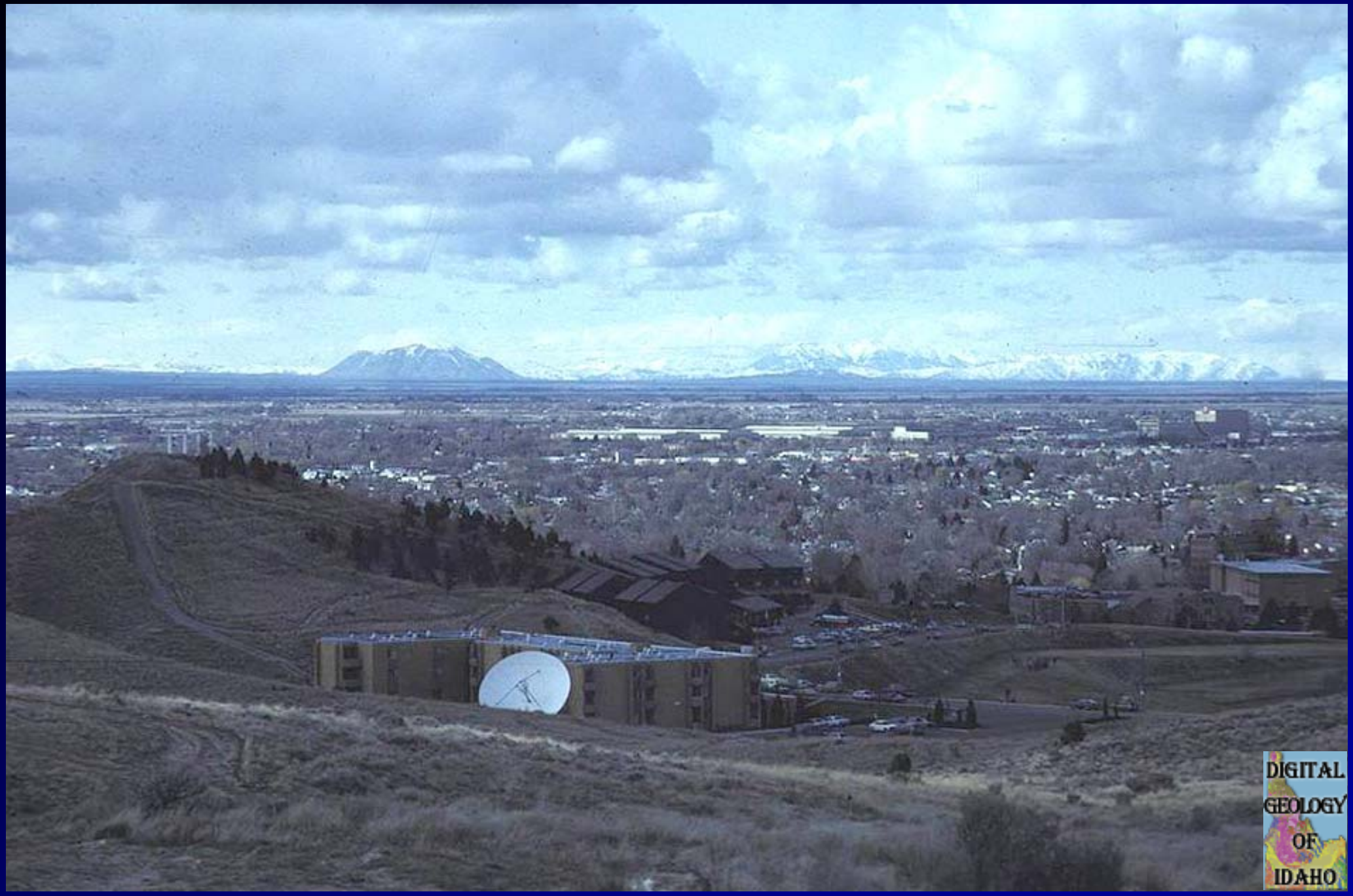
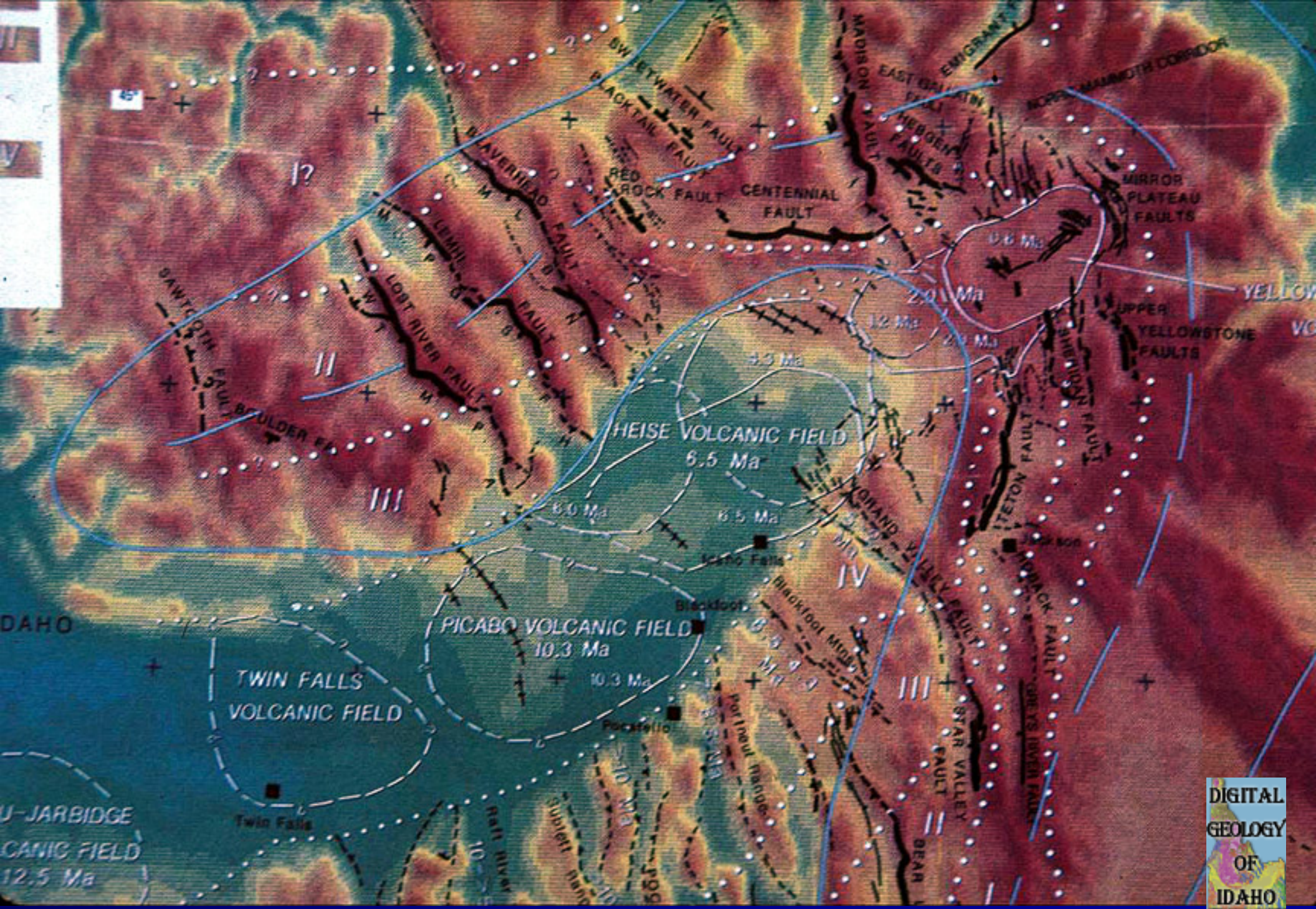
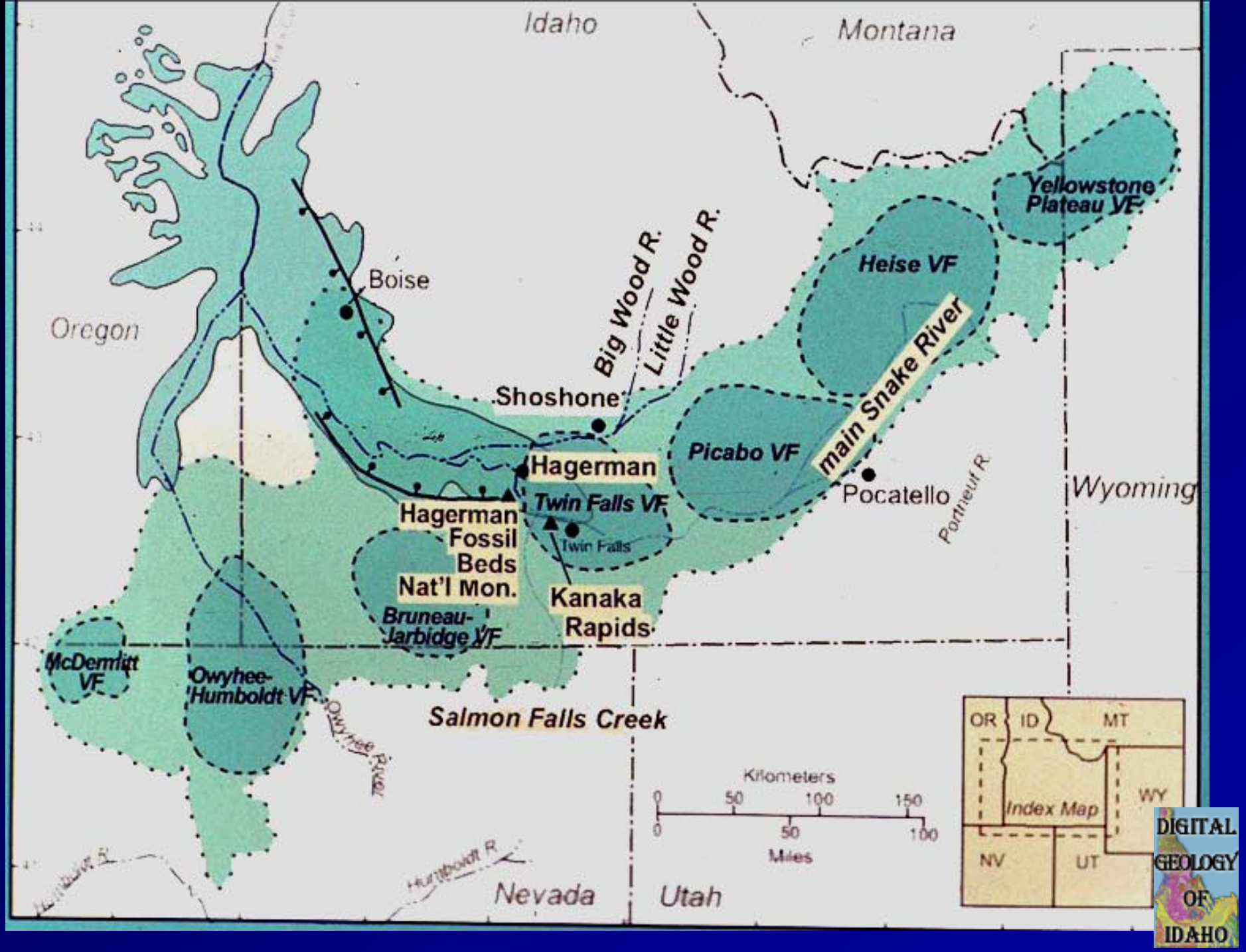


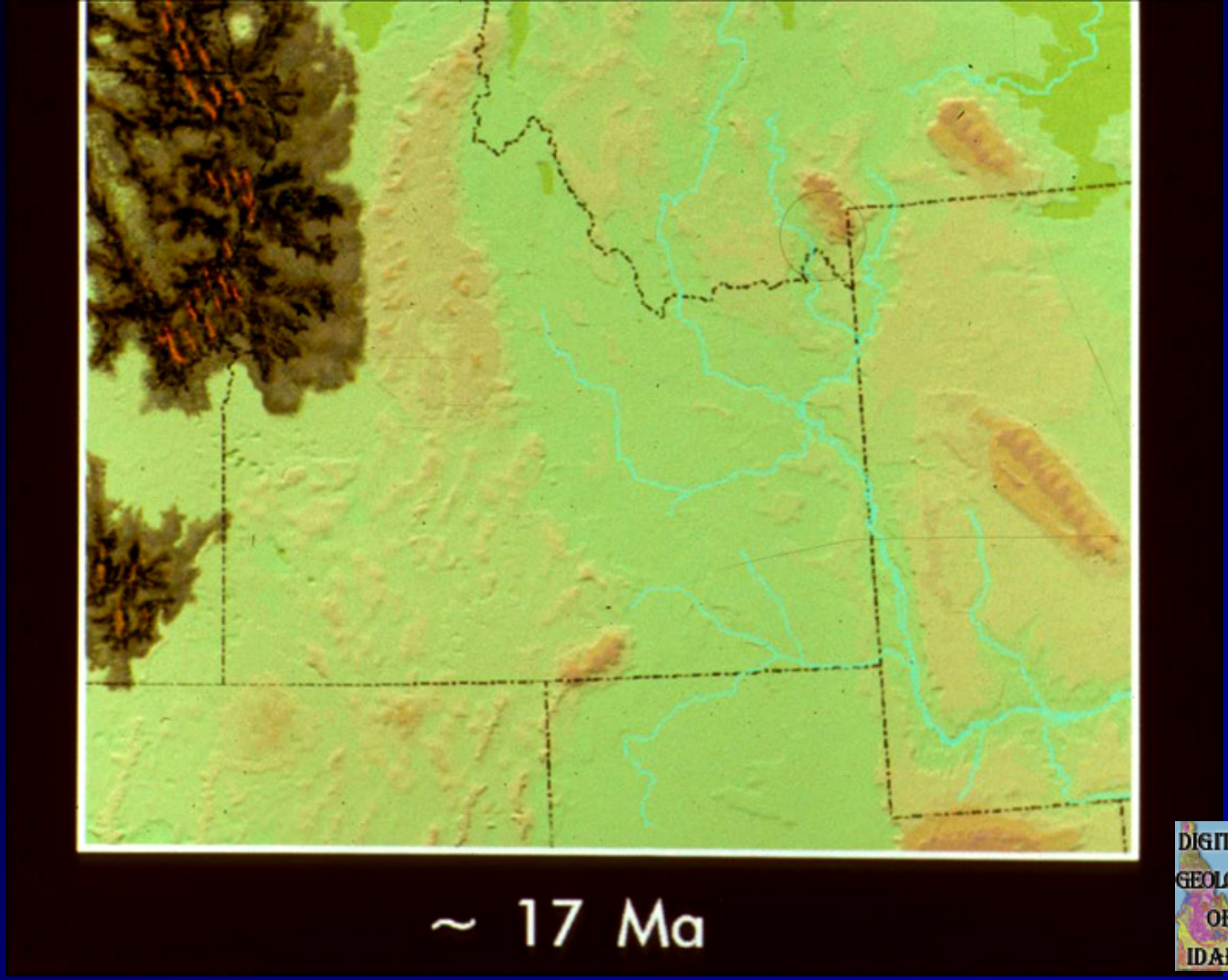
View of Snake River Plain north from Red Hill, Pocatello. Big Southern Butte is a composite rhyolite dome in left center of view. In distance is the Lost River Range. The Snake River plain is covered with Pleistocene basalt and sediment of the Snake River system. The ranges to the north are basin and range mountains. Pocatello is also in the Basin and Range province. The Snake River Plain cuts across the Basin and Range.



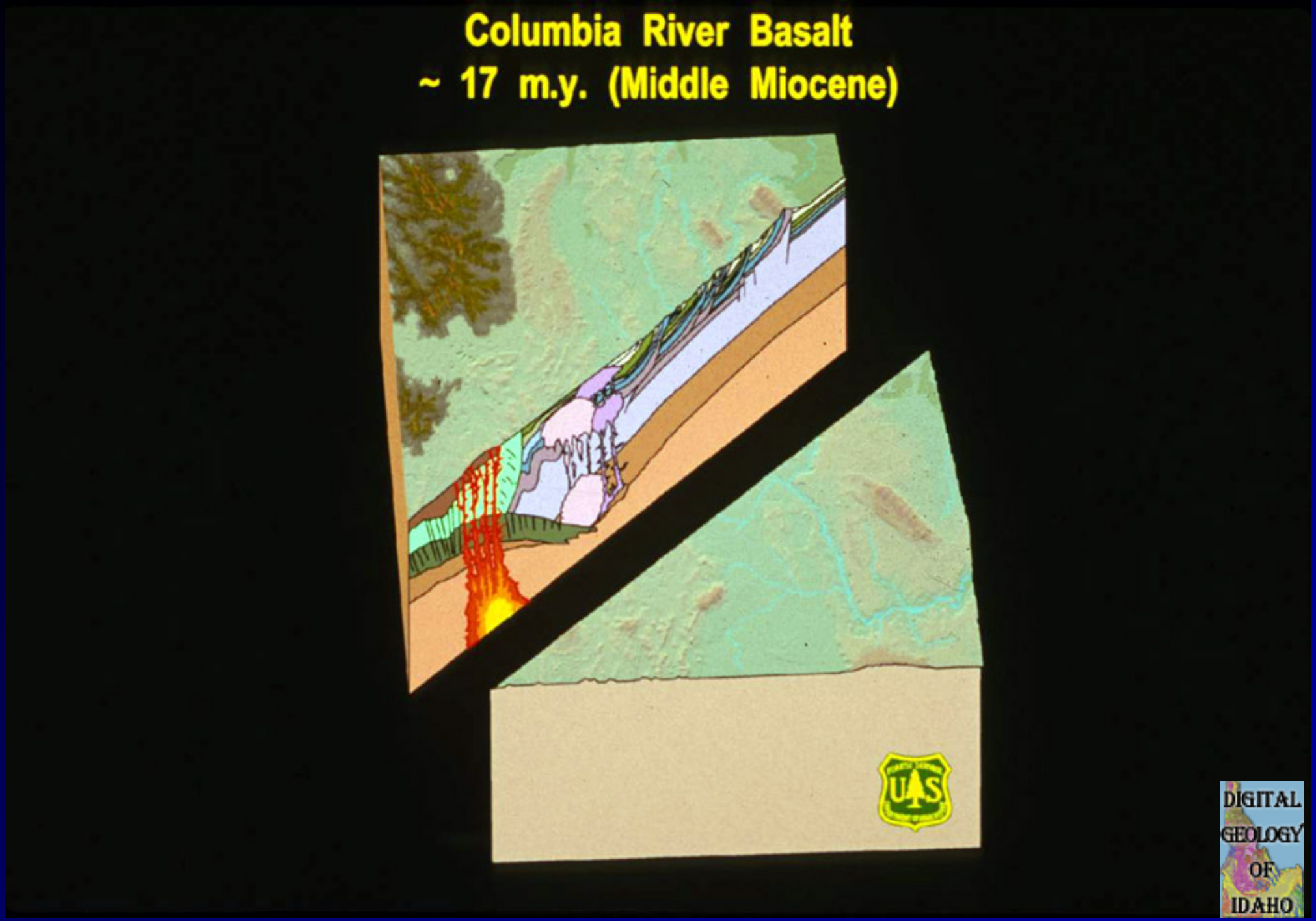
Map from Pierce and Morgan (1992), showing high topography, various zones of seismicity. Sites of calderas or volcanic fields. Topography is illustrated by color.



Map of the Eastern and western Snake River Plain, showing sites of volcanic fields.

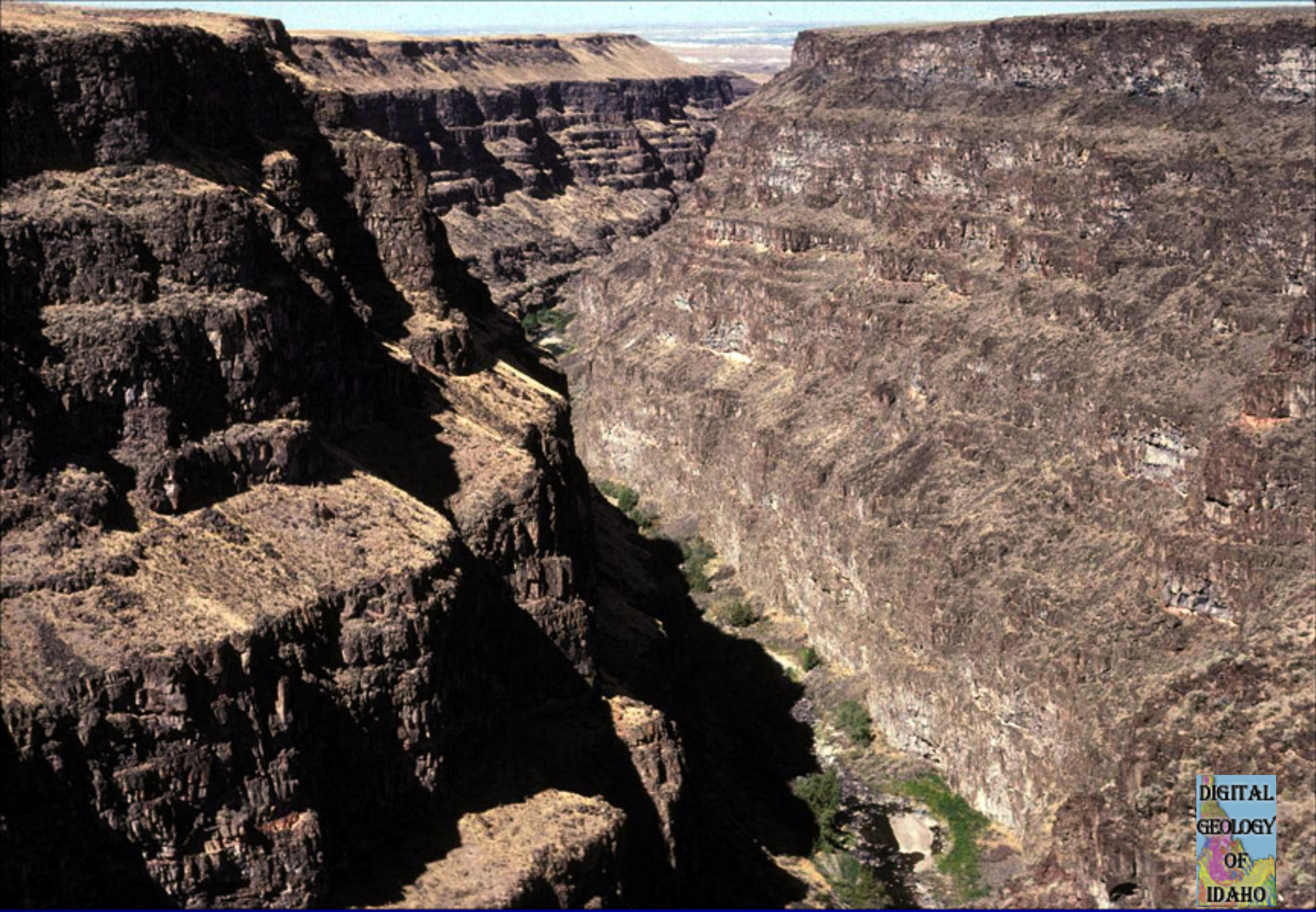


17 Ma Columbia River basalt map. Note subdued topography of eastern Idaho and western location of the Continental Divide. Image courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

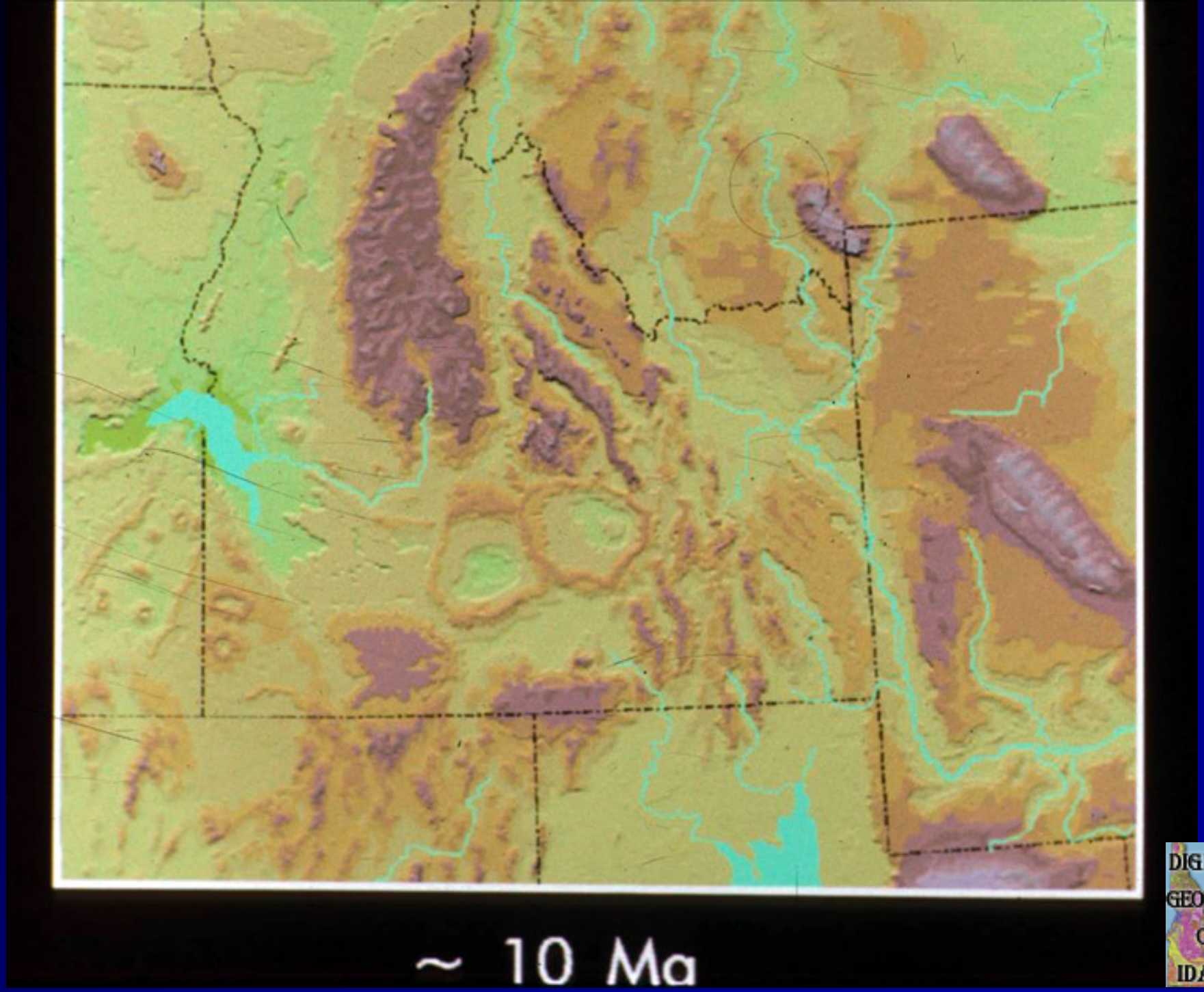


17 Ma cross section across the western Snake River Plain Columbia River Basalt. Image courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

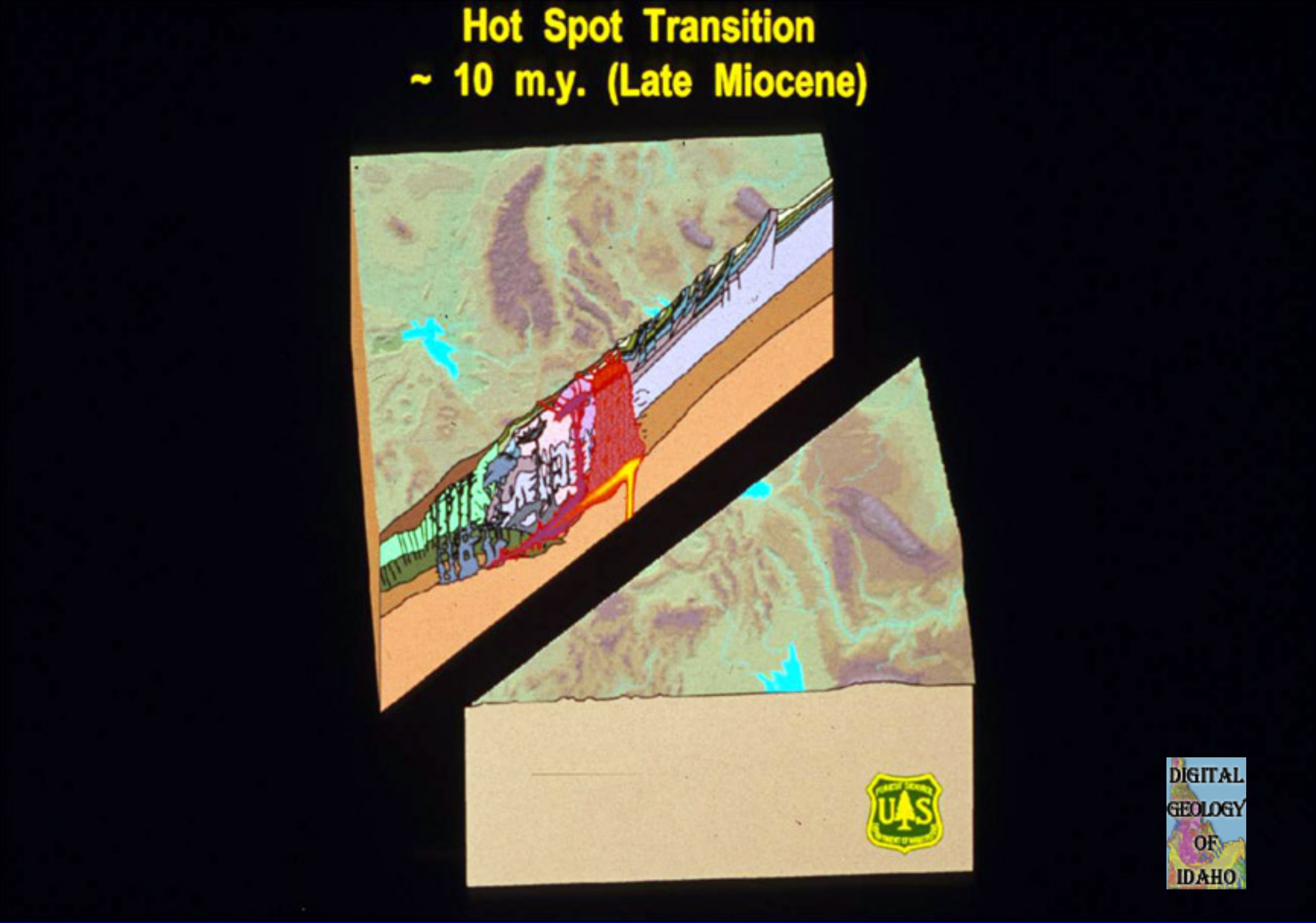
View of Owyhee Mountains with Glenns Ferry Formation in the foreground of western Snake River Plain.



Bruneau River canyon. Pleistocene basalts lie above 15 Ma Jarbidge rhyolite, western Snake River Plain.



10 Ma map showing the Twin Falls and Picabo volcanic fields. Image courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.



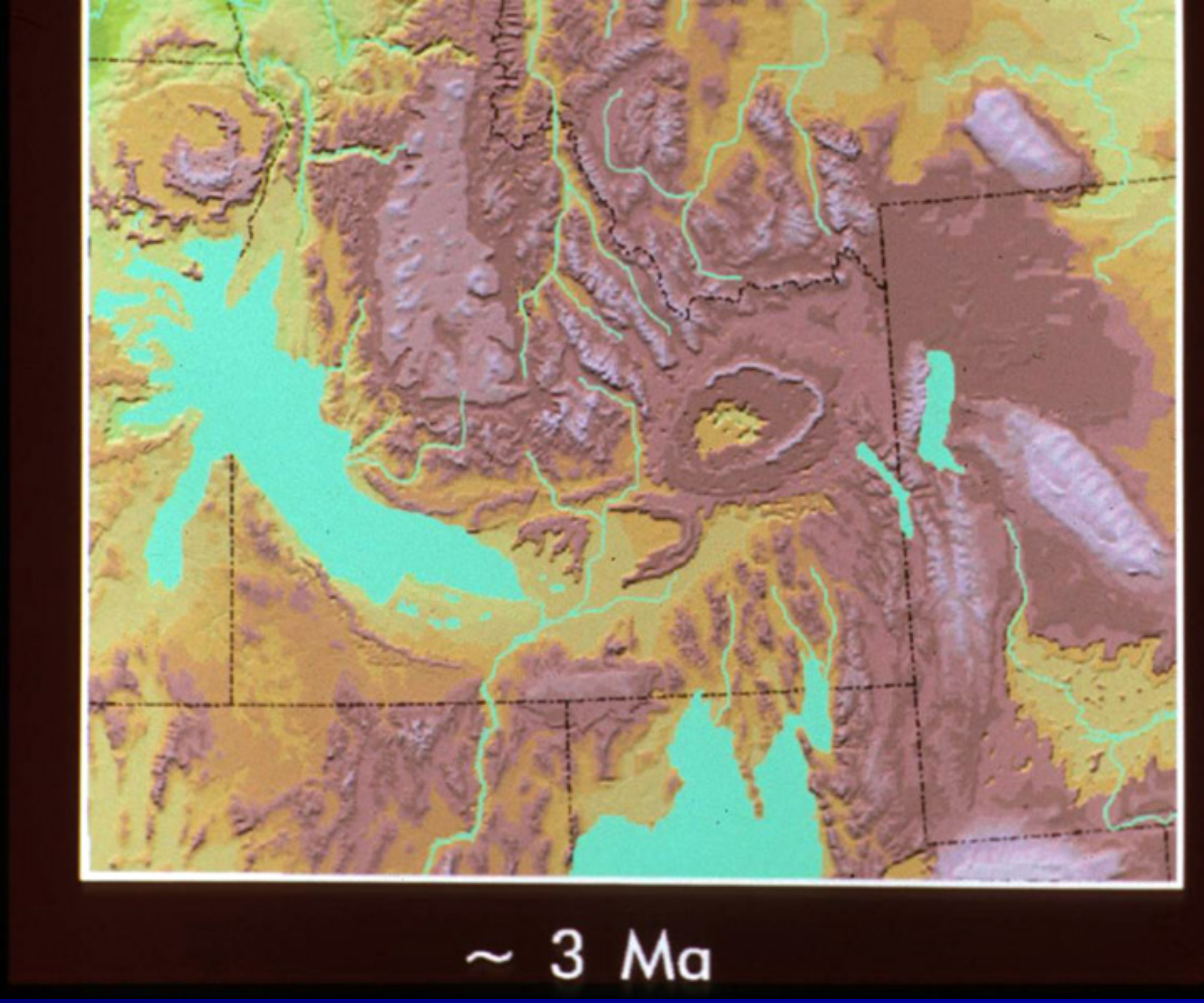
10 Ma cross section across central Snake River Plain, showing intrusion of hot spot volcanism. Image courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

View of Rock Creek Canyon south of Twin Falls. Rocks are tilted rhyolite ignimbrites of the Twin Falls volcanic field.

Rock Creek, in the Cassia Mountains. Rhyolites of Twin Falls volcanic field.

Shoshone Falls, rhyolites of late stage of Twin Falls volcanic fields.

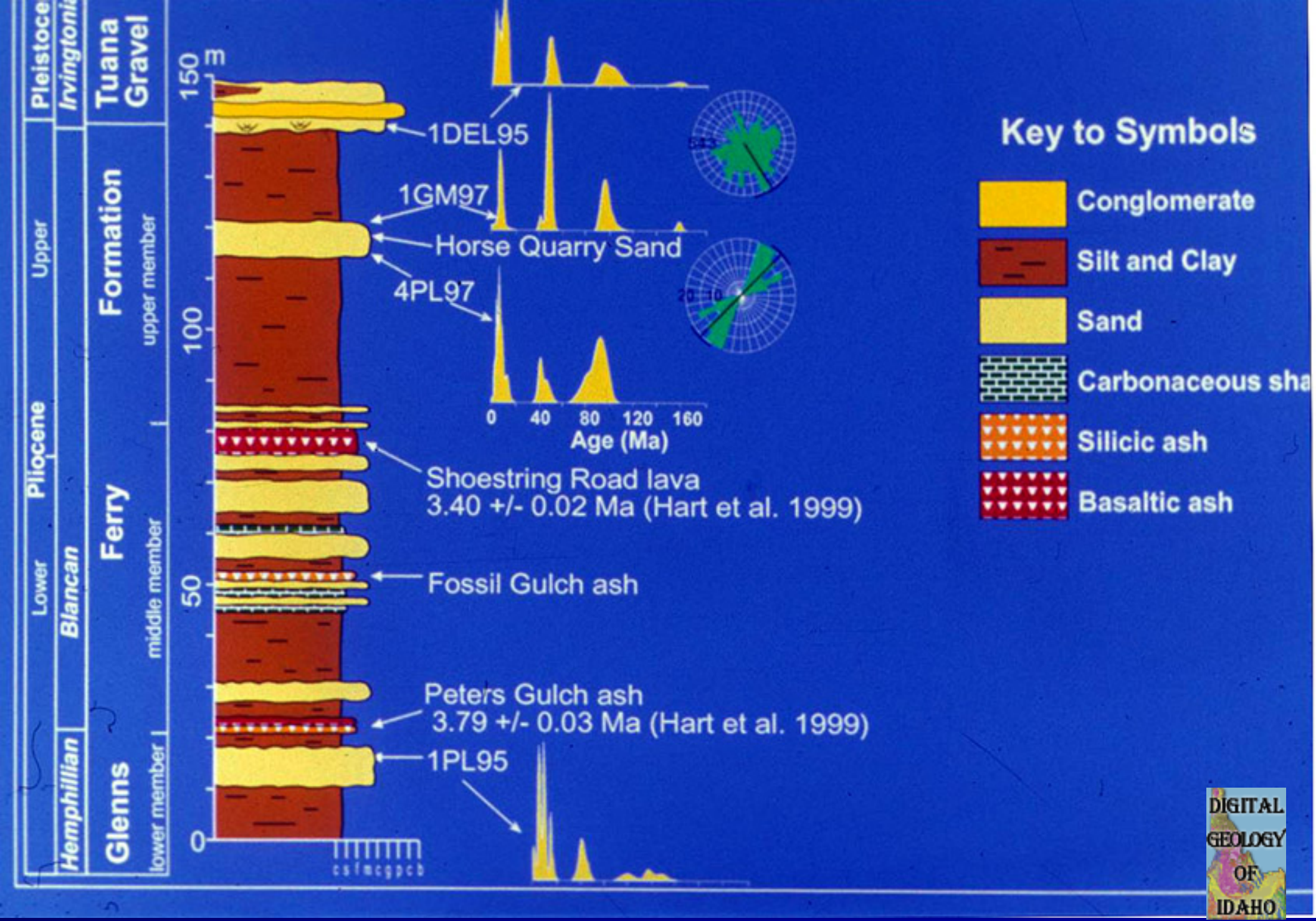
Gooding City of Rocks. Rocks are 10 Ma rhyolites of the Twin Falls volcanic field.



Pliocene map with Heise volcanic field. Image courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

4 Ma Pliocene cross section. Image courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Lithophysal rhyolites in the Walcott Tuff below the American Falls Dam. Basal vitrophyre has devitrified.



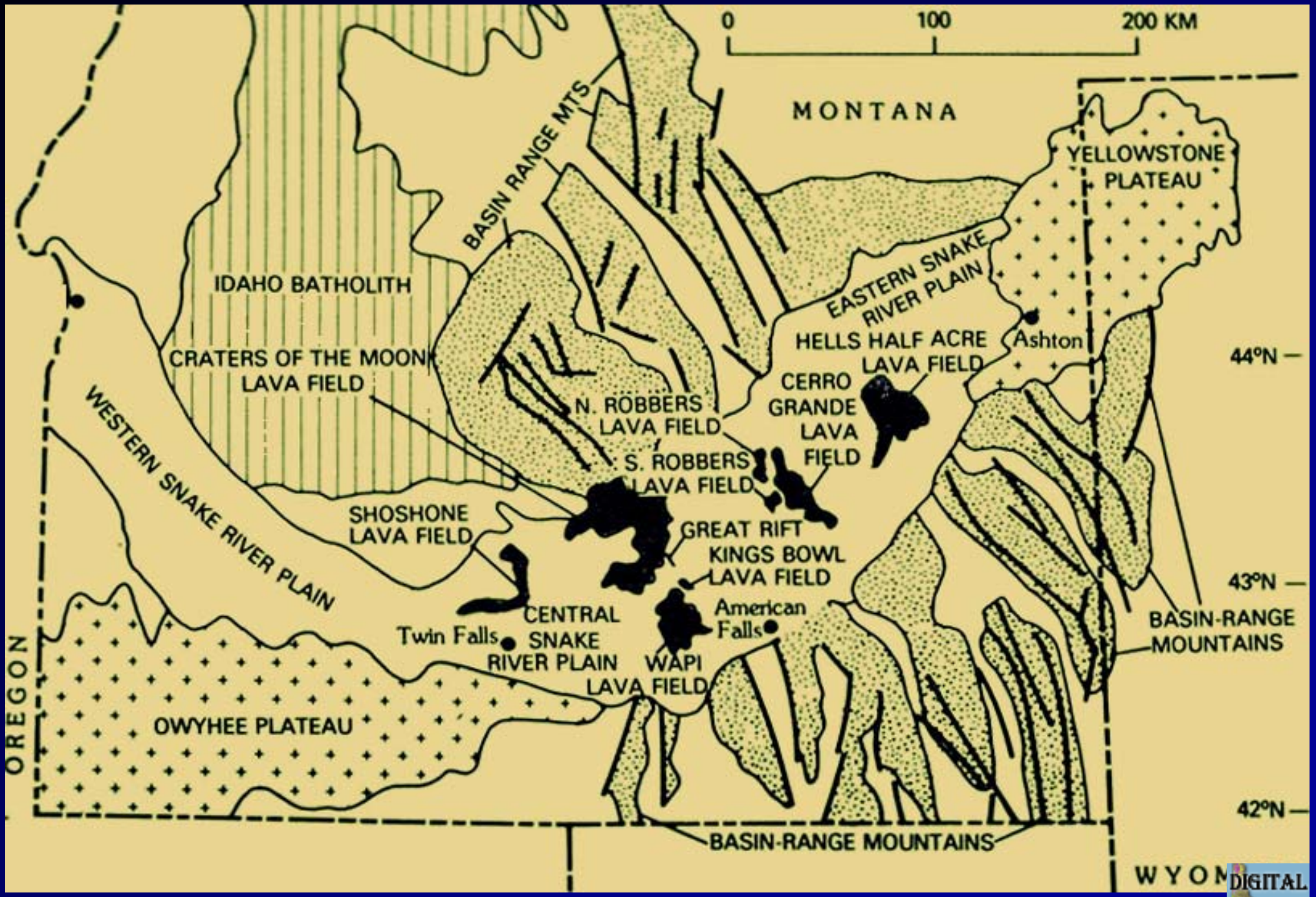
Stratigraphic column of the Pliocene, Glenns Ferry Formation, deposited by Lake Idaho. Note volcanic units interbedded, from the Heise Volcanic Field.

Spreading areas of Big Lost River and dike damming the Big Lost River on Snake River Plain.

Big Lost River playa system. Notice the loess and dryness of the landscape. Big Southern Butte in background.

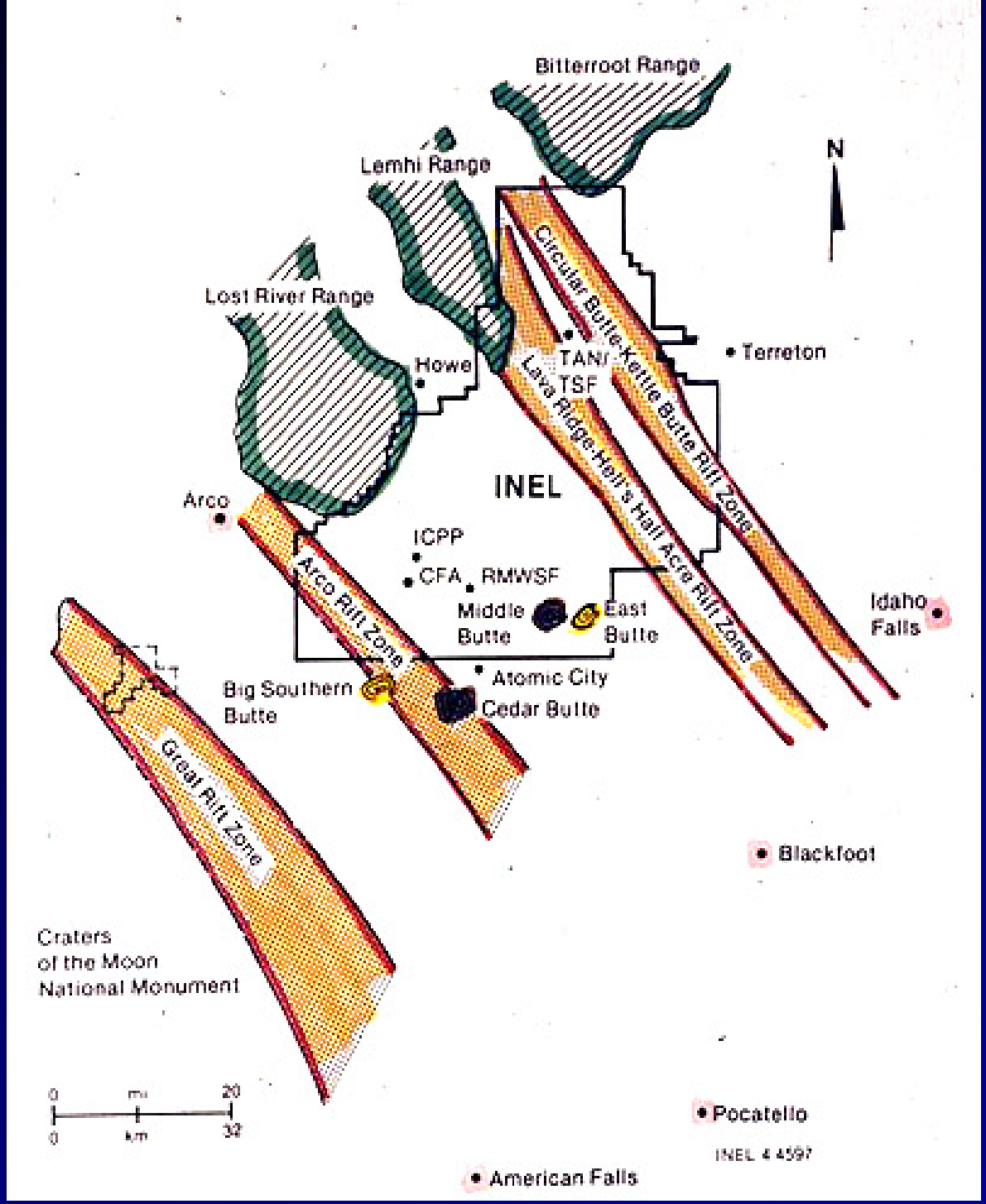
View southwest across Lost River Playas with middle and east butte in skyline.

Windblown silt on a fire scar on Snake River Plain.

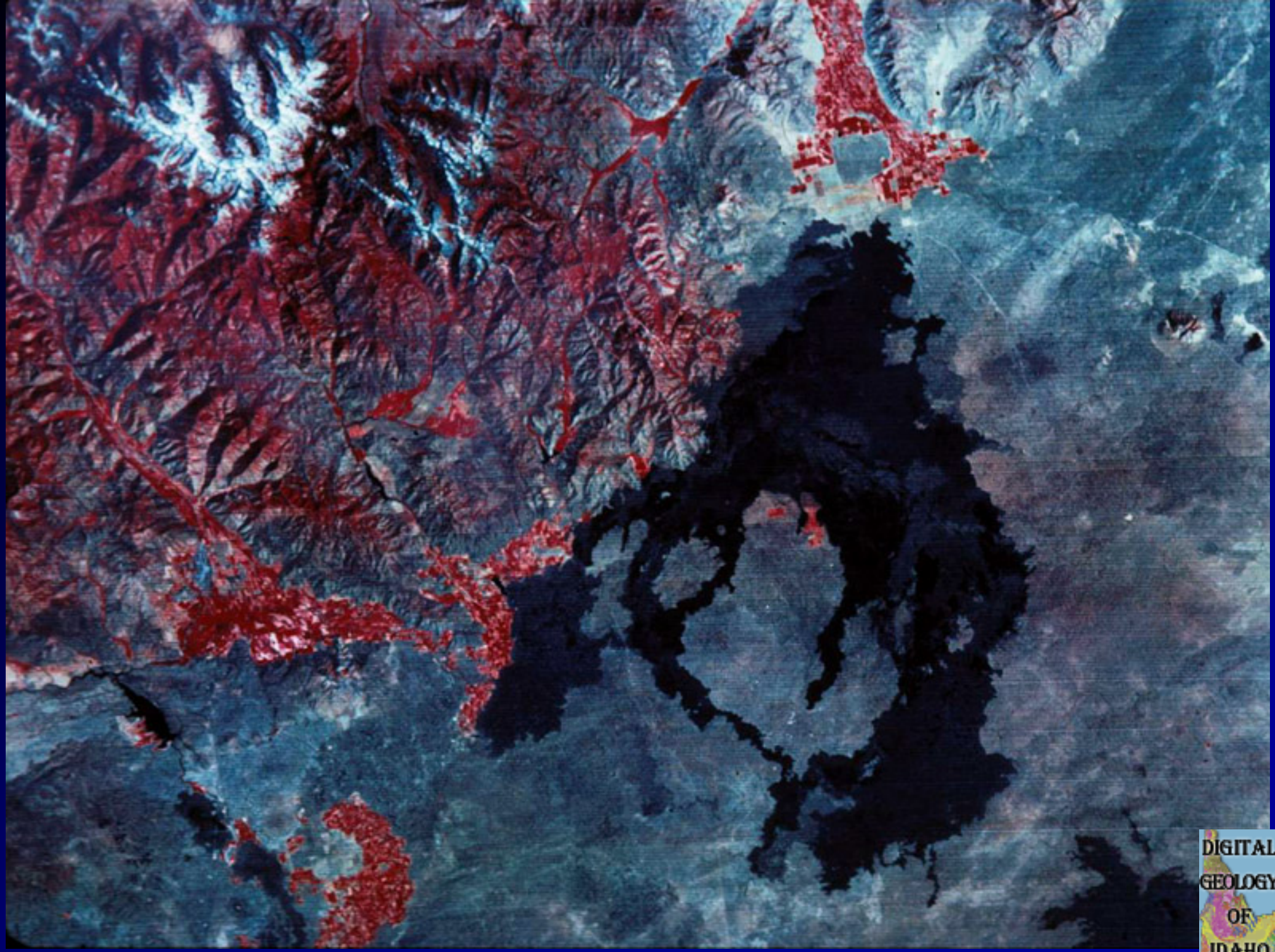


Map of basin and range faults and SRP basaltic fields.

DIGITAL GEOLOGY OF IDAHO



Map showing Big Lost rift system, including the Great Rift, the Arco Rift Zone, the Lava Ridge-Hell's Half Acre Rift Zone, and the Circular Butte-Kettle Butte Rift Zone.

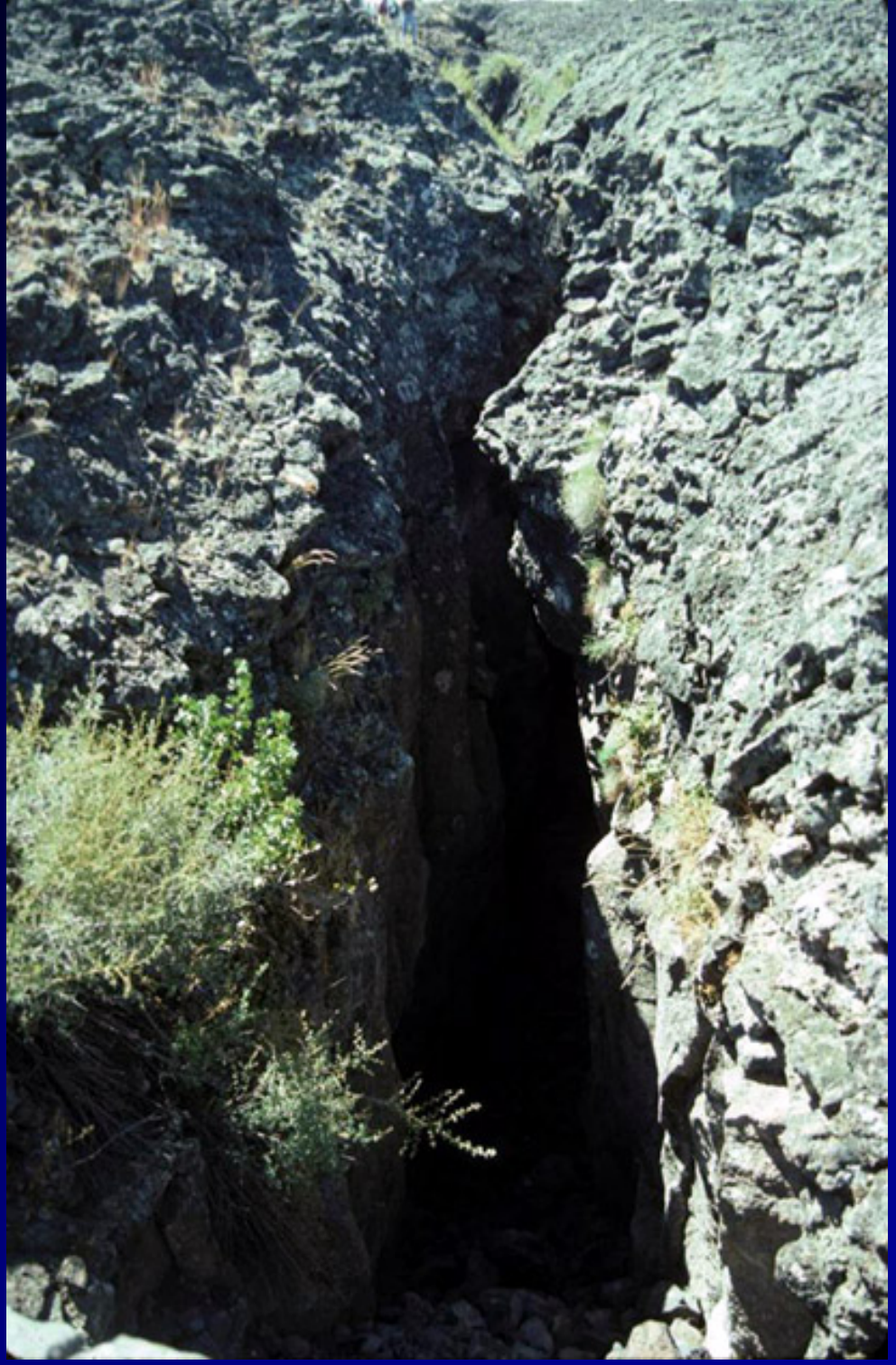


False color remote image showing the Craters of the Moon lava field.

Edge of the Great Rift basaltic field.

Edge of Craters of the Moon Holocene lavas. Loess on south side of road.

Aerial view of Big Southern Butte. Also a dike along the Great Rift in mid-foreground.



Ground fissure in the King’s bowl fissure system.