To view Figure 3's layers in the PDF version of this paper, open the PDF in Adobe Acrobat or Adobe Reader. To view the layers while reading the full-text version of the paper, click <http://doi.org/10.1130/GES02049.f3> to download a PDF of the figure. The individual data sets are organized in a series of georeferenced layers that may be viewed separately or in combination using the capabilities of the Acrobat (PDF) layering function (click "Layers" icon along vertical bar on left side of window for display of available layers; turn layers on or off by clicking the box to the left of the layer name). To activate display of different figure parts, click on the figure parts buttons at the bottom of the figure.

Figure 3. Maps of the central part of Brokeoff volcano showing geology, hydrothermal alteration, distribution of hydrothermal minerals, and whole-rock oxygen-isotope contours. The individual data sets are organized in a series of georeferenced layers that may be viewed separately or in combination using the capabilities of the Acrobat (pdf) layering function (click "Layers" icon along vertical bar on left side of window for display of available layers; turn layers on or off by clicking the box to the left of the layer name). To activate display of different figure parts, click on the figure parts buttons at the bottom of the figure. (A) Geologic map showing locations of $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ samples (Table 1). Geology modified from Clyne and Muffler (2010). Heavy line A–A' shows cross-section line for Figure 13. (B) Alteration map of Brokeoff volcano showing generalized hydrothermal alteration types and hydrothermal vents active in the summer of 2005. Alteration mapped by D.A. John (2003–2007), R.G. Lee (2004–2005), and J.H. Dilles (2007). (C) Pleistocene hydrothermal alteration zones and distribution of alunite, kaolinite, dickite, pyrophyllite, and topaz formed by Pleistocene alteration. (D) Pleistocene hydrothermal alteration zones and distribution of smectite, illite, chlorite, calcite, and zeolite formed by Pleistocene alteration. (E) Modern hydrothermal alteration and distribution of alunite, kaolinite, smectite, and travertine formed by modern hydrothermal activity. Also shown are hydrothermal vents active in the summer of 2005 and ferricrete deposits formed by weathering of Pleistocene Fe-sulfide rich alteration. (F) Contoured whole-rock $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values for weakly altered rocks in Brokeoff volcano from Rose et al. (1994) overlain on the generalized alteration map and Pleistocene alteration zones. Prominent $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ lows ("bullseyes") are centered on deep propylitic alteration of West Sulphur Creek and Little Hot Springs Valley and may represent fluid upflow zones for this alteration. Low at north end of Little Hot Springs Valley might represent another upflow zone for Little Hot Springs Valley or peripheral effects of the modern hydrothermal system. To view the Figure 3's layers in the PDF version of this paper, open the PDF in Adobe Acrobat or Adobe Reader. To view the layers while reading the full-text version of the paper, click <http://doi.org/10.1130/GES02049.f3> to download a PDF of the figure.