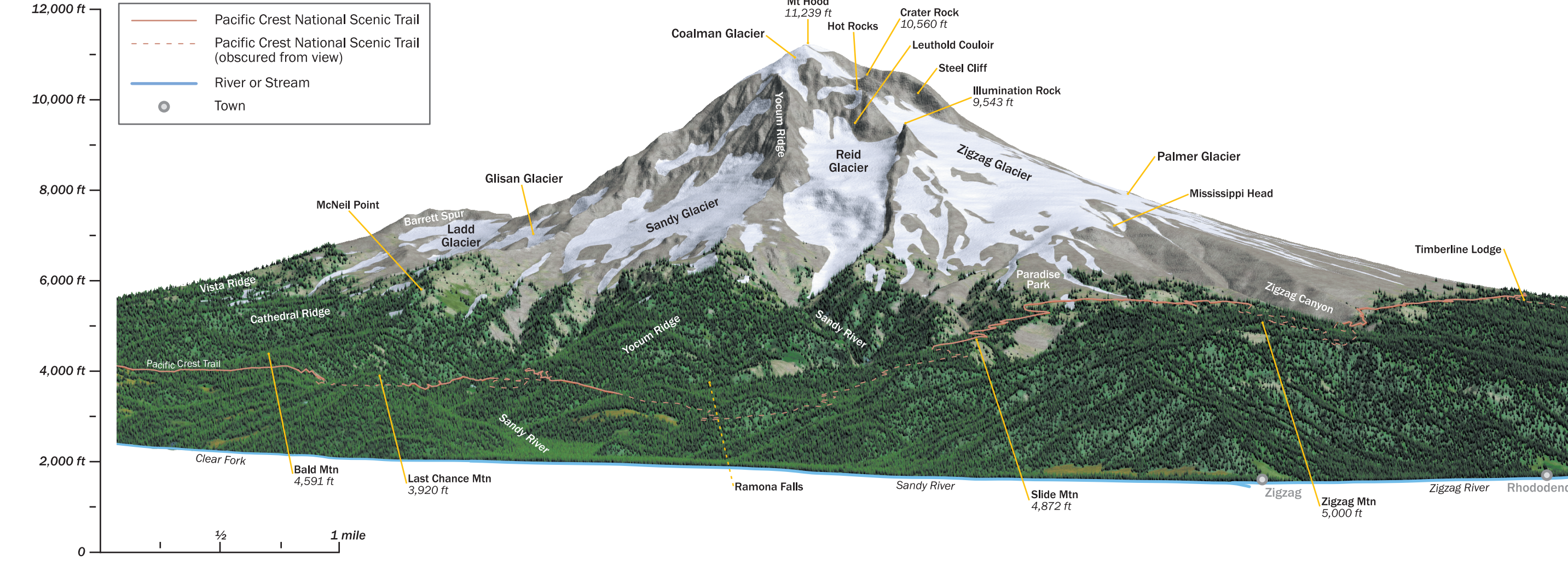


THE CASCADES OF NORTHERN OREGON

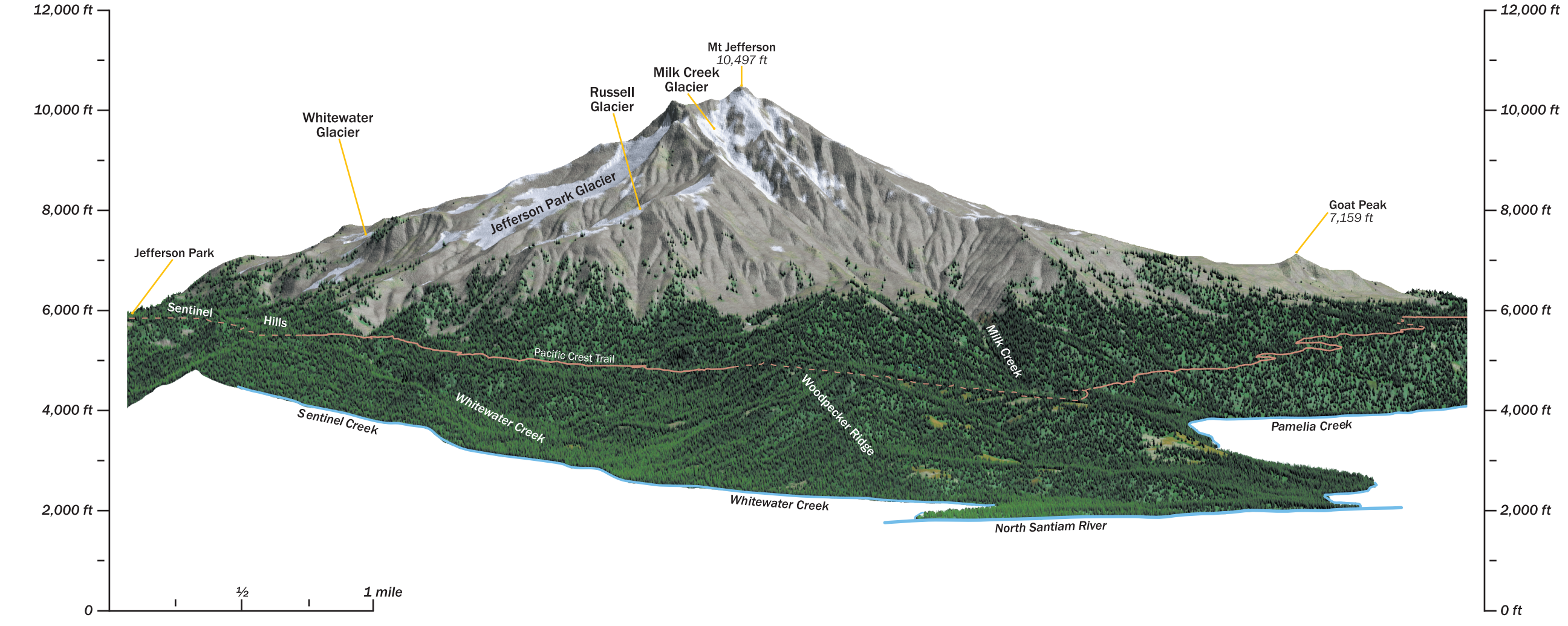
hy@QGJRMG-BFIU



MOUNT HOOD



MOUNT JEFFERSON

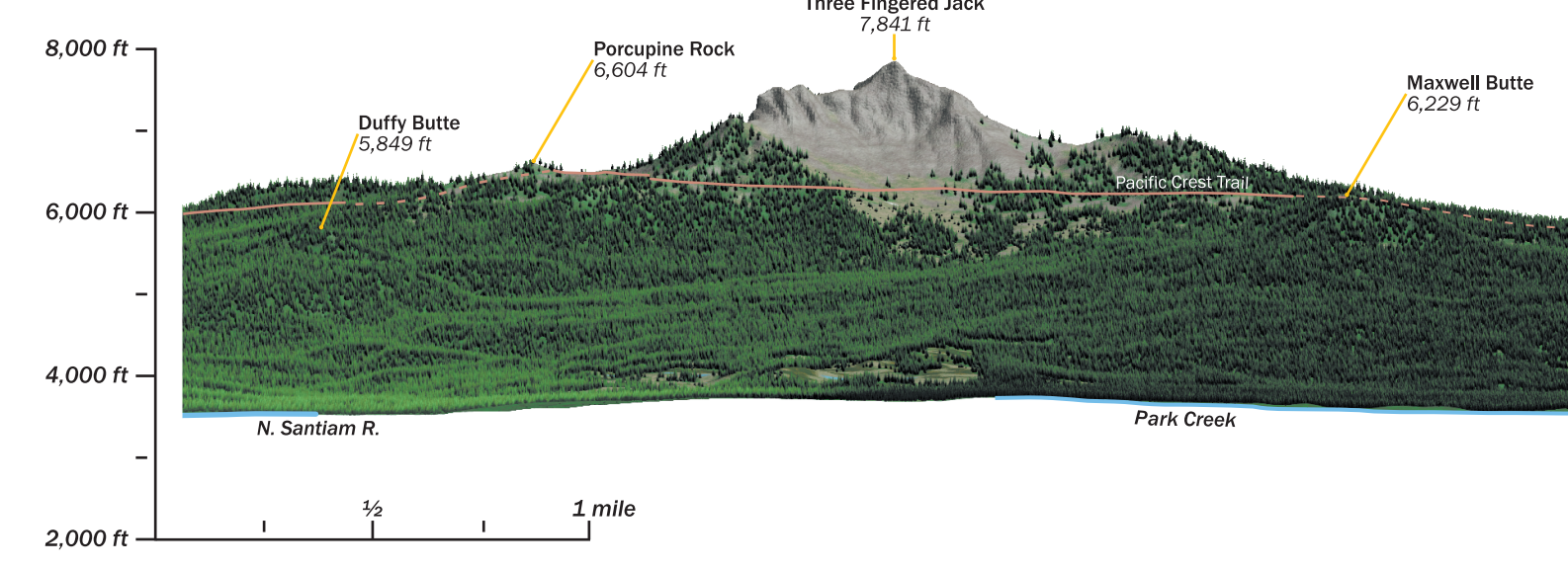


HISTORY OF THE CASCADES

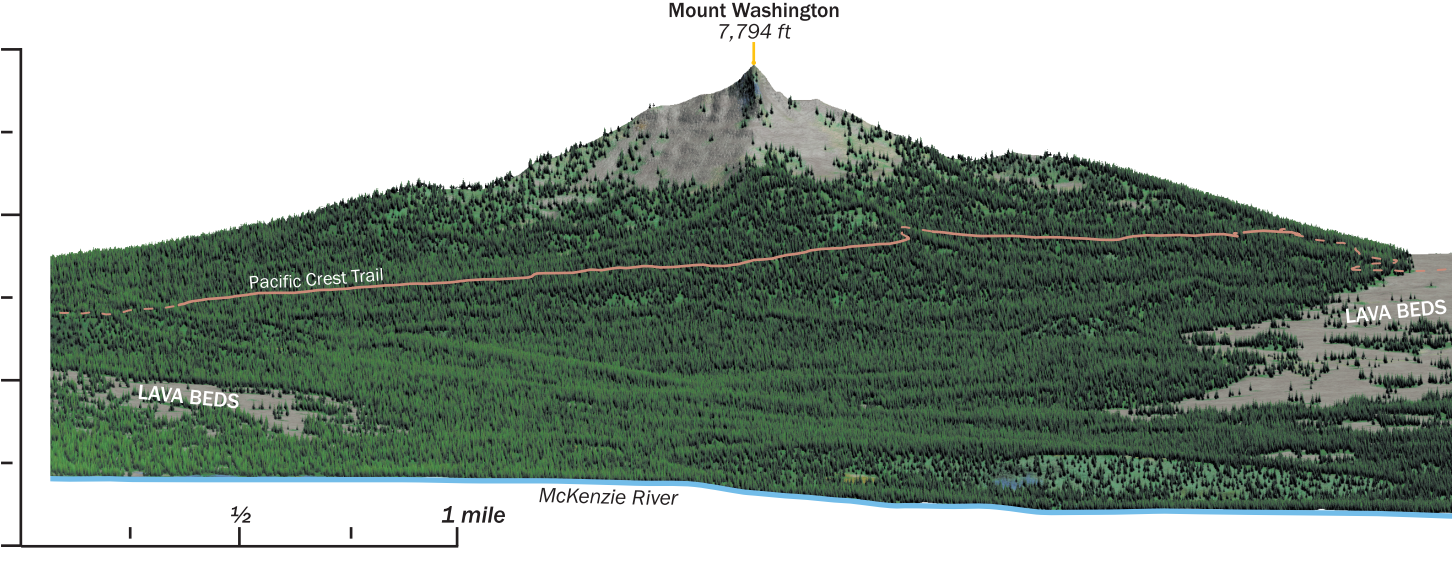
The Cascades form one of the major mountain chains in North America, extending from northern California to southern British Columbia. Through northern Oregon, the Cascades average about 5,000 feet in elevation with a number of towering volcanoes rising twice that height. The relative height of these peaks to their surrounding terrain places them among the tallest mountains in the United States.

The older Western Cascades first appeared as a chain of coastal volcanoes about 40 million years ago, when the Pacific coast cut across the present-day Willamette Valley. The High Cascade topography was primarily formed during the last million years, when the major volcanoes were built by fiery eruptions and carved by ice glaciers. The older volcanoes, such as Mt. Jefferson, Three Fingers Jack, Mt. Washington, and North Sister, have had close to a million years to be reduced by ice from graceful cones to craggy spires. In contrast, younger mountains, such as Mt. Hood and South Sister, retain a more conical shape and have shown signs of volcanic activity during the last 200 years.

THREE FINGERED JACK



MOUNT WASHINGTON



THE THREE SISTERS

