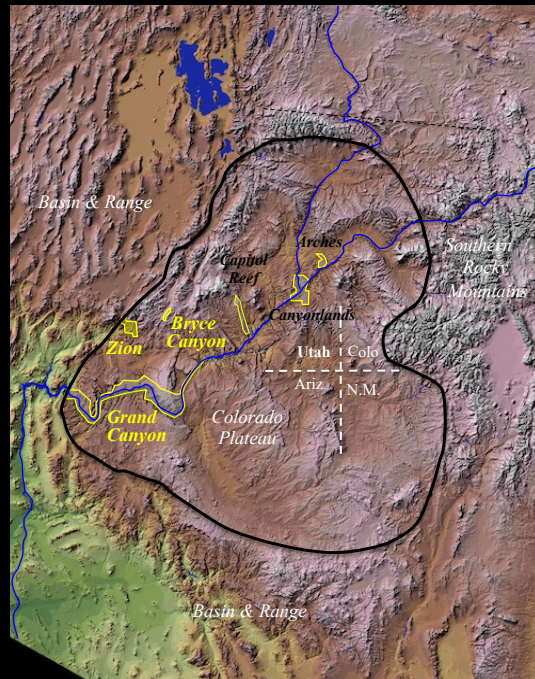


National Parks of the Colorado Plateau

Zion & Bryce Canyon NPs (southern Utah)

Zion notes/images
in Files
Textbook: Ch 4, p.52-60



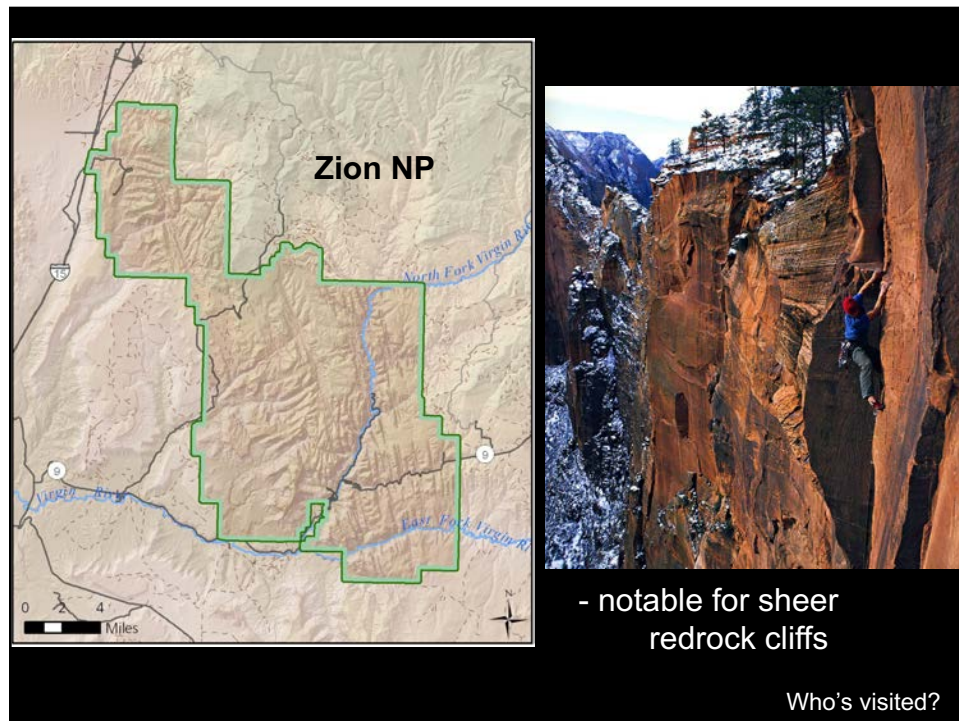
1

Zion NP

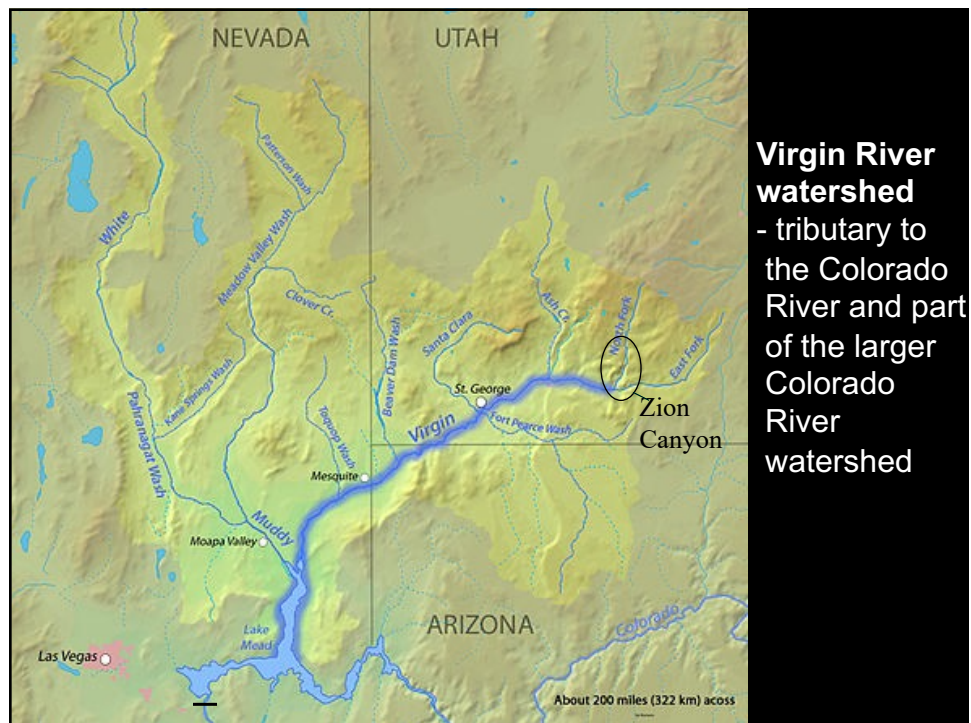


- 2500 ' deep main canyon cut by Virgin River

2



3



4



Oblique view northward into Zion Canyon (~1 km wide)
 – note near-parallel fractures (called **joints**) cutting the rock
 - high plateau cut by fractures & incised by Virgin River

5

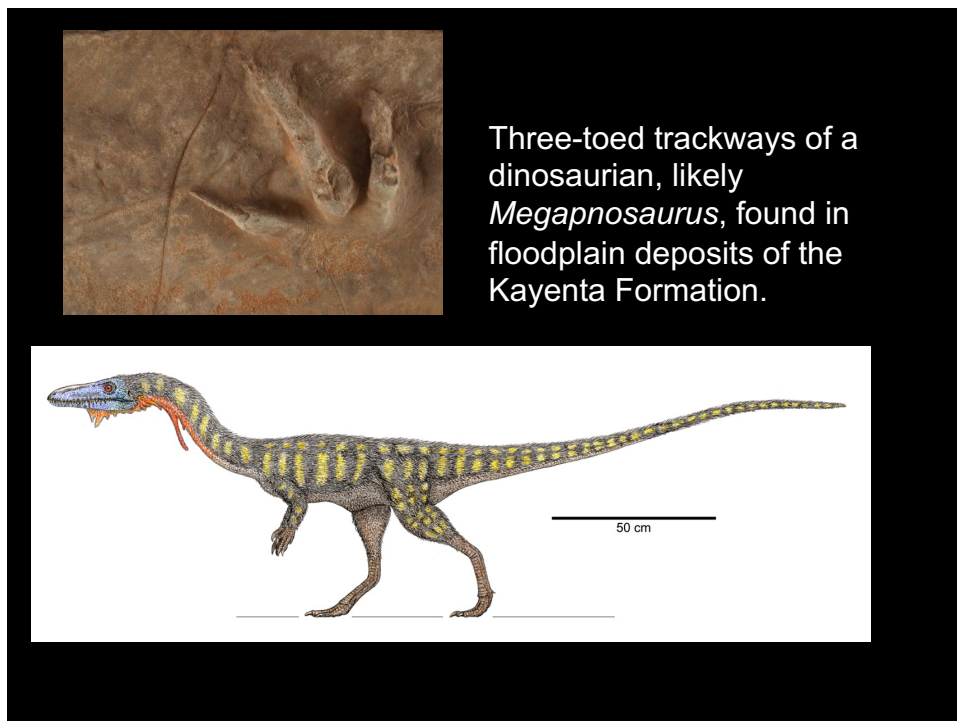


Zion NP dominated by **Mesozoic** sedimentary rock
 - environments represented include shallow seas, coastal plain rivers, tropical swamps, and vast coastal deserts
 - now uplifted and eroded as part of the larger Colorado Plateau

6



7



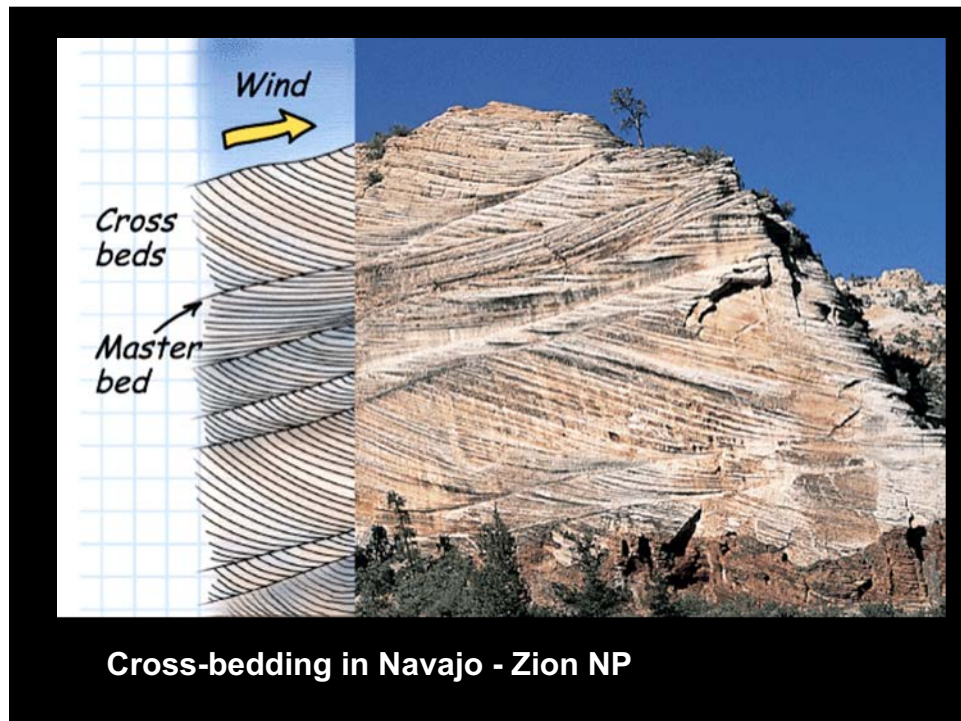
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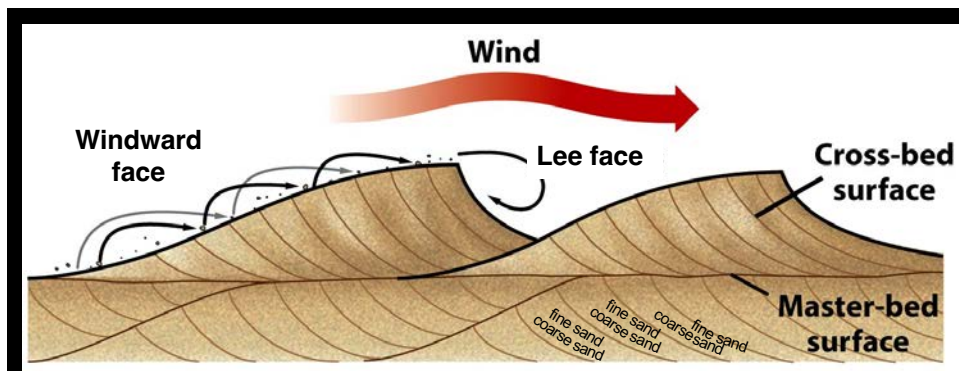


12



The orientation of the dunes reveals the direction of prevailing winds. Dunes are steeper on their downwind side and gentler on their upwind side.

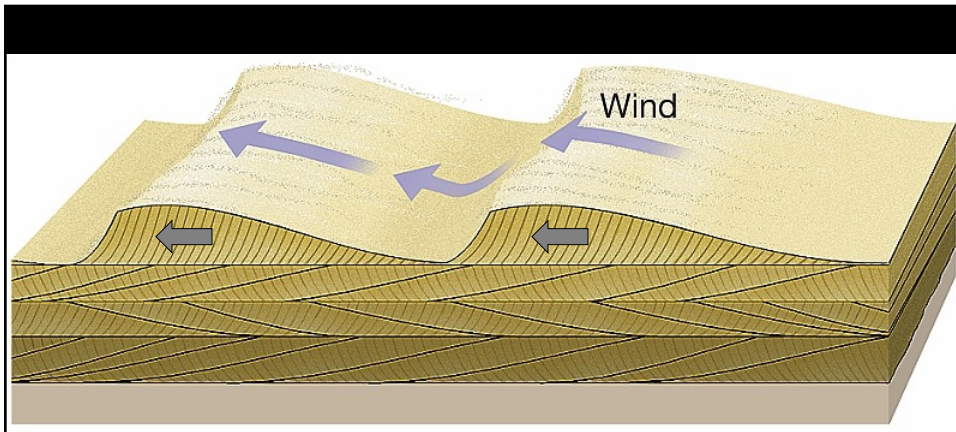
13



Formation of cross-bedding by winds

- most sand dunes are asymmetric
- sand grains bounce up the gentle windward side of the dune, then avalanche down the steep leeward side
- as grains avalanche downward, they separate according to small differences in size or density, forming a discrete cross-bed
- the "master-bed" surface commonly represents erosion of the top of a dune by wind, which transports that sand elsewhere

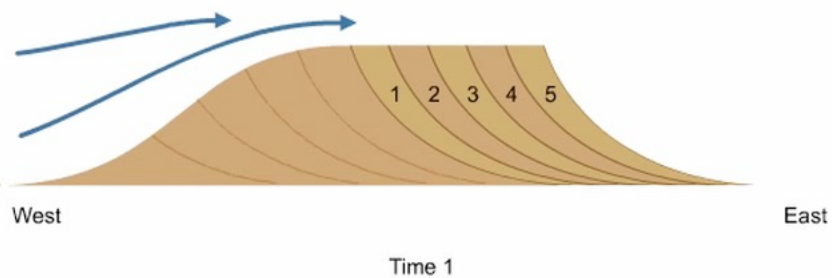
14



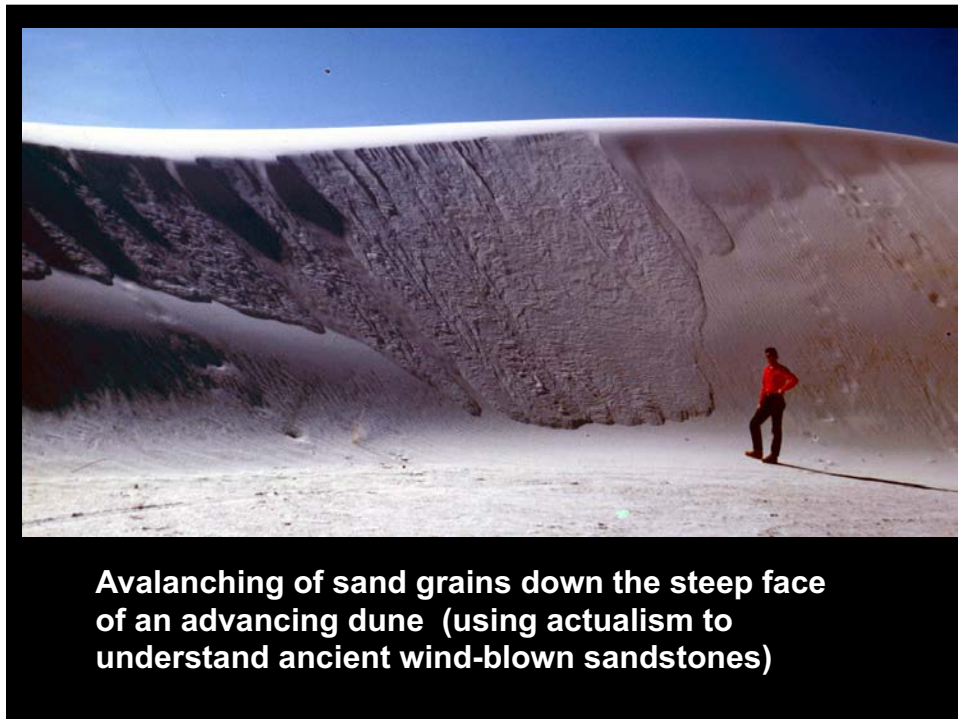
The sand composing dunes is always being moved around by the wind, transferred from the broad upwind side to the steep downwind side. The dune is constantly moving forward, as long as the winds continue to blow. Horizontal bodies of cross-beds were stabilized by groundwater beneath the upper part of the dune.

15

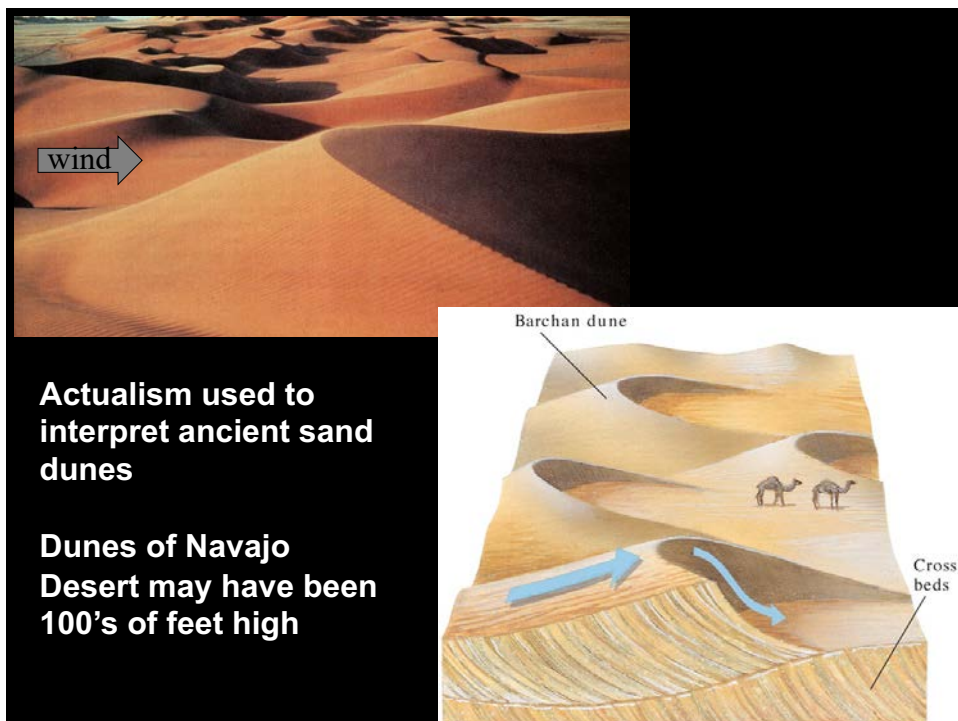
Wind blows sand over the crest of a dune and deposits it on the sloping, leeward side of the dune to form a cross bed.



16



17



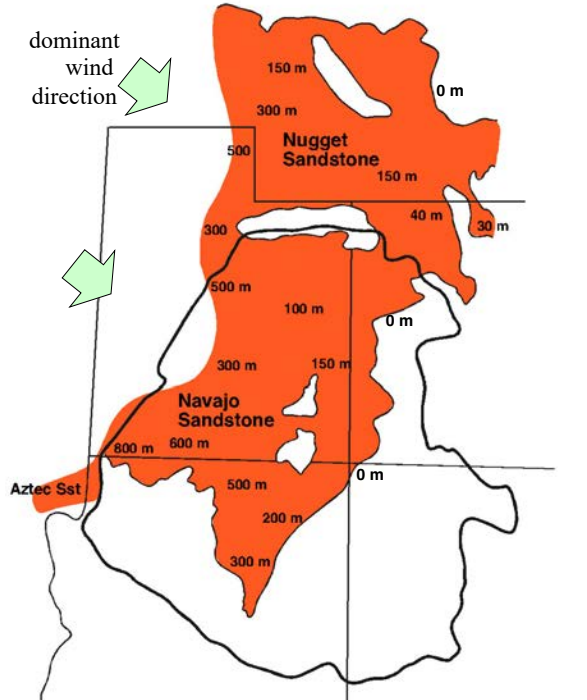
18

What is the shape of the Navajo Sst layer?

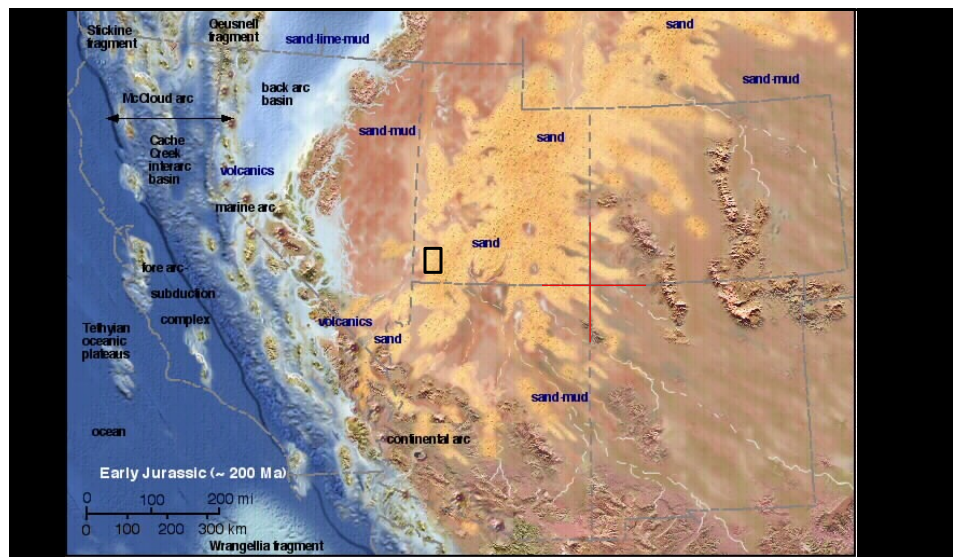
Areal distribution and thickness of the Navajo Sandstone (and its equivalents) - wedge, not sheet

Map created using several exposures and the principle of lateral continuity.

Navajo exposed along Lake Powell, Capitol Reef NP, Canyonlands NP, Arches NP



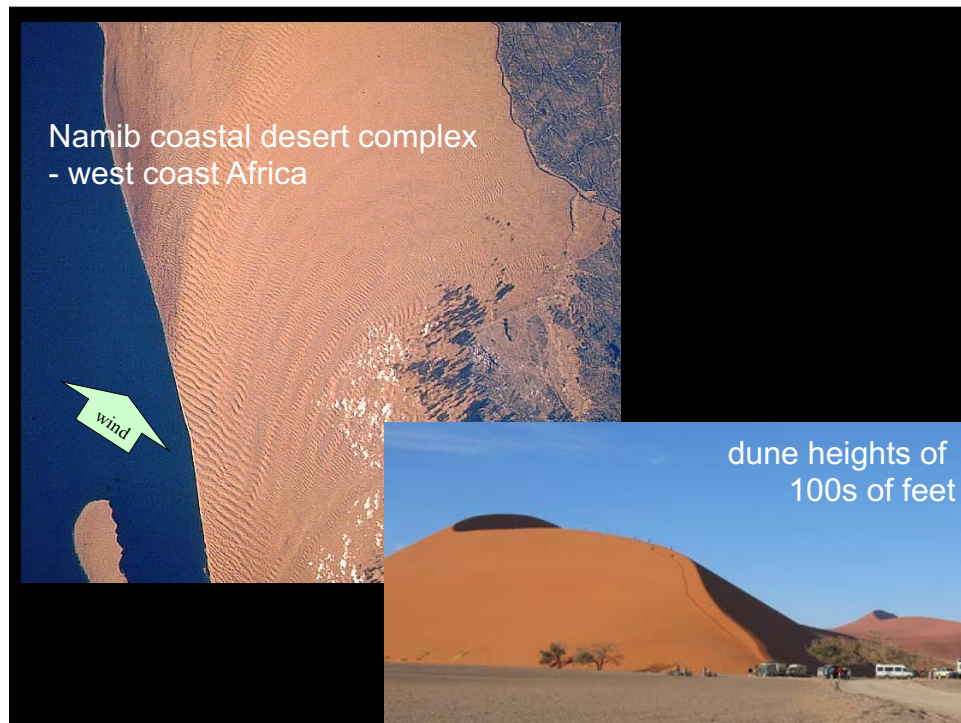
19



Paleogeography during Navajo time (~200 m.y.a.)

- coastline ran through central Nevada into Idaho
- Navajo Sandstone was a coastal desert near sea level
- uplift of Colorado Plateau happened much later

20



21



22

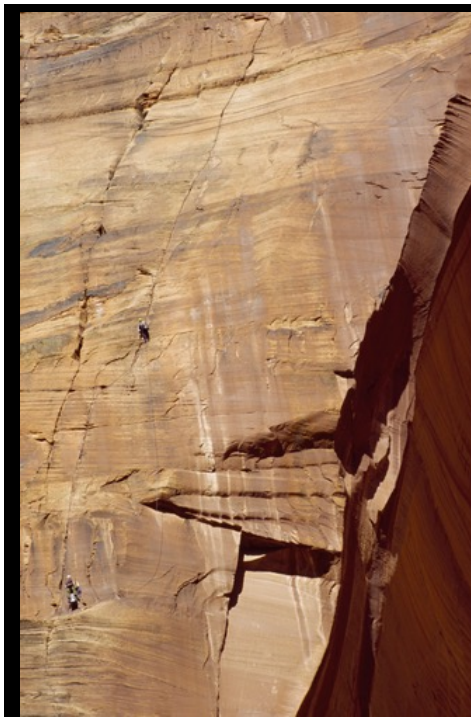
Canyon widening via rockfalls

- infiltration of water through the Navajo sandstone along vertical fractures (**joints**) dissolves natural cement holding sand grains together, weakening the rock

rockfall at Zion



23



Rock-climbers ascend “Space Shot” along joints (Zion NP)

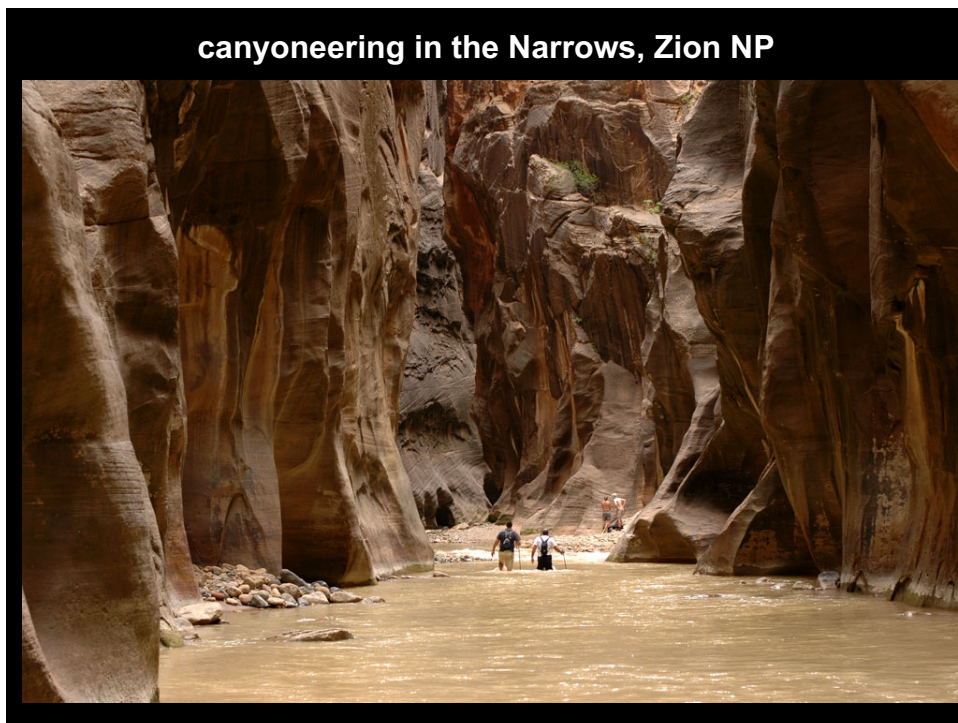
Note the angular scars of old rockfalls

Landscapes of national parks of the Colorado Plateau are **erosional** in origin – deep canyons, steep vertical cliffs, broad escarpments

24



25



26

Overcrowding in the Narrows, Zion NP



27