

7° giorno - Giovedì

15 Novembre 2007

l'albergo di Moab non si è dimostrato all'altezza degli altri, il panorama circostante, con i colori dell'autunno, è però molto bello.

Anche oggi sarà una giornata entusiasmante.

Visiteremo l'Arches National Park



Gli impianti elettrici sono molto caotici ed è veramente difficile fare foto non disturbate da fili

Un motel molto particolare



Tipico scuolabus americano



La Main Street di Moab

Il Little Colorado
(poco fuori Moab)
cavi elettrici e funi di
traino disturbano la
bellezza del panorama

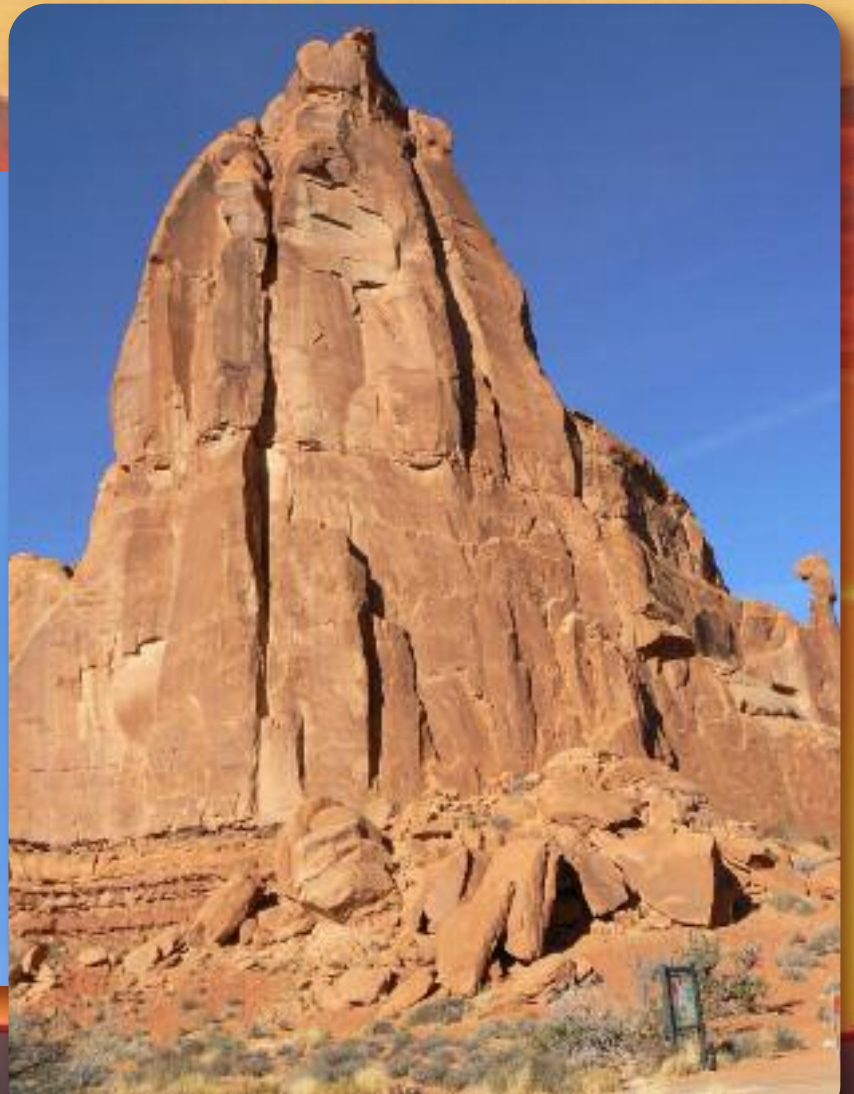


Arches National Park

restiamo subito incantati dalla bellezza e dalla grandiosità del panorama



Pietre in equilibrio molto precario,
sembra debbano cadere da un
momento all'altro





Il tempo e le intemperie
hanno scolpito forme
strane e a volte bizzarre.



Questa pietra sembra un Moai
dell'Isola di Pasqua





La Balanced Rock
simbolo dell'Arches National Park

Chissà per quanti anni questi massi riusciranno ancora a resistere prima di franare anche loro al suolo



Questo insieme di rocce è chiamato "Il Giardino dell'Eden"







Delicate Arch

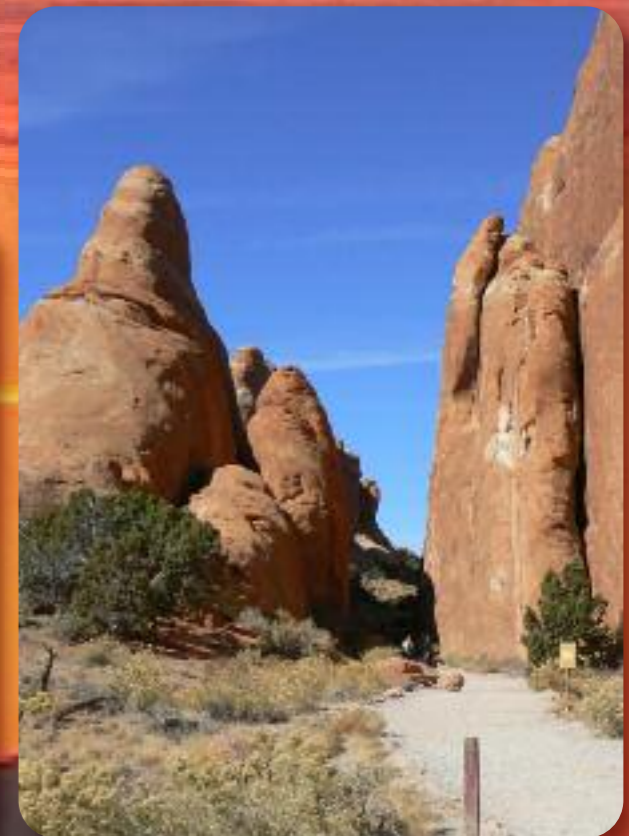


Davanti al
Delicate Arch



sembra un mascherone delle tragedie
greche





Devils Garden Trail

Caution: Use your discretion. This trail is not recommended for those with a fear of heights or claustrophobia. Please do not touch the rock art.

Trail Data
 Length: 1.2 miles (1.9 km)
 Elevation Gain: 100 feet (30 m)
 Difficulty: Easy to Moderate

Prepared For
 Hikers of all ages and abilities. A dog on a leash is allowed. No pets are allowed.

What You'll See
 Large rock art panels, including pictographs and petroglyphs. The trail also features several natural rock formations, including the famous 'The Sentinel'.

What You'll Hear
 The sound of your feet on the desert floor and the rustling of leaves in the wind.

What You'll Feel
 The warm sun on your face and the cool shade of the rock overhangs.

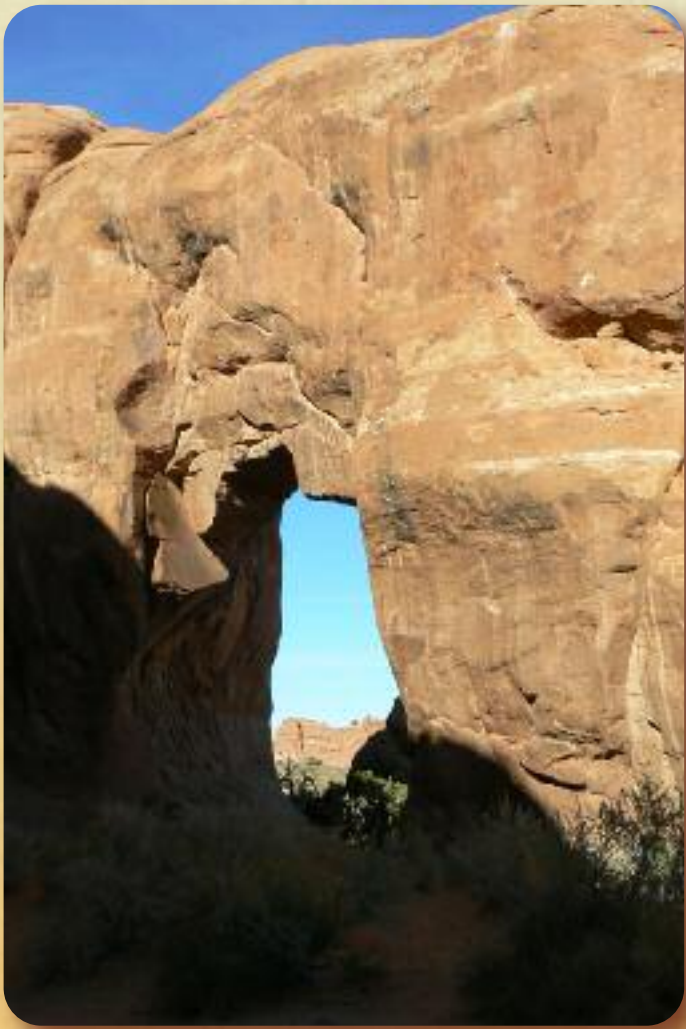
What You'll Discover
 The rich history and culture of the desert people who once lived here.

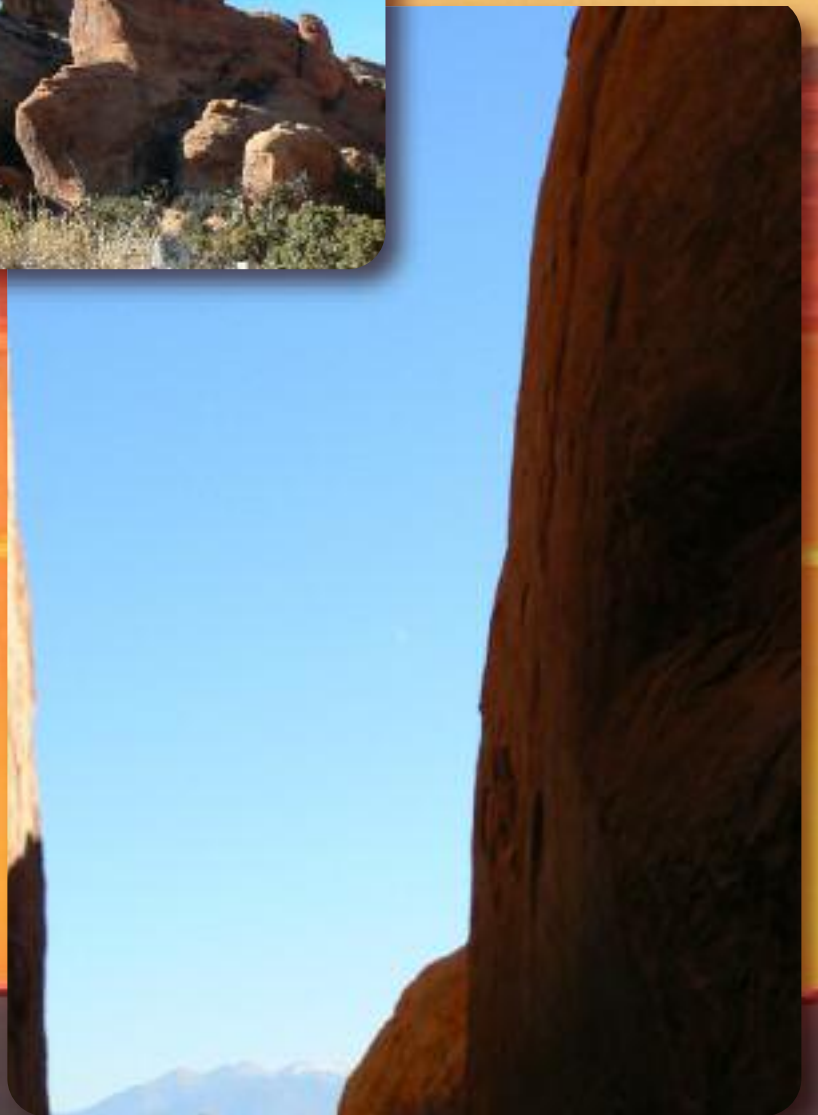


Neve sulle cime delle
montagne all'orizzonte



The Needles
(gli aghi)







Il magnifico
Landscape Arch

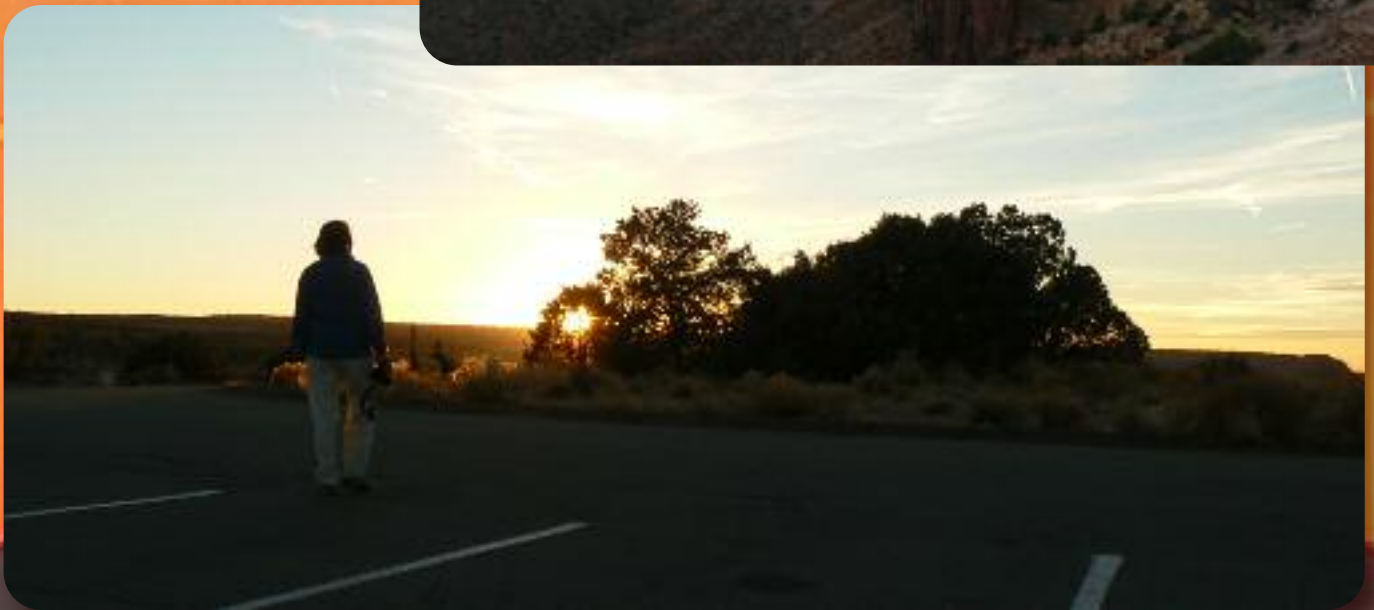
Dopo il bellissimo scenario dell'Arches National Park, ci spostiamo verso l'albergo di questa sera, attraversando la zona di **Canyonlands National Park**



Island in the Sky District



Tramonto al
Canyonlands National Park





Con il contributo di Giorgio una bellissima foto,
...attorno a noi solo il cielo...
e che dire della Luna?

8° giorno - Venerdì

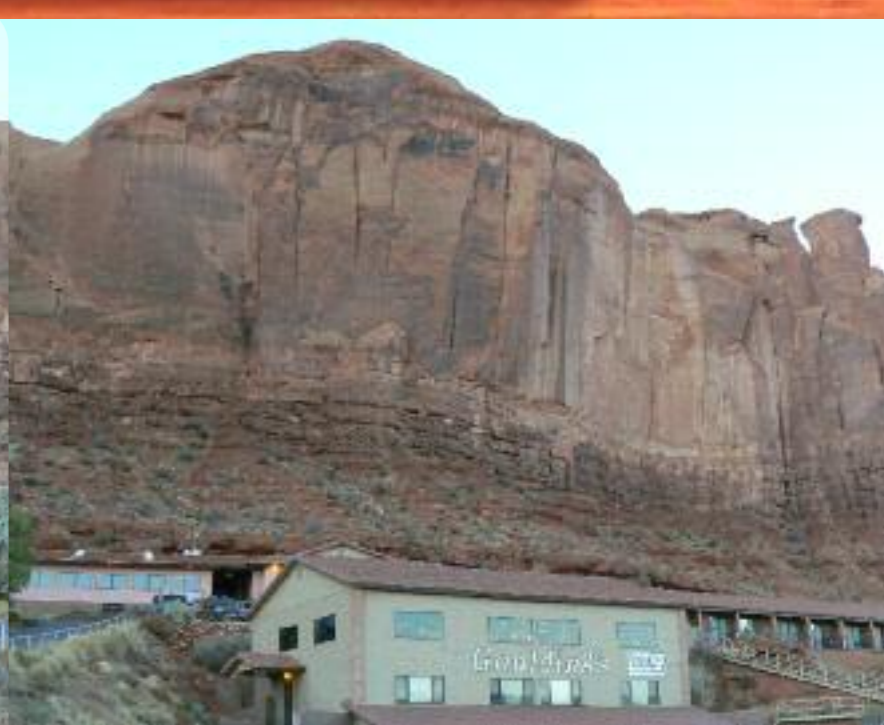
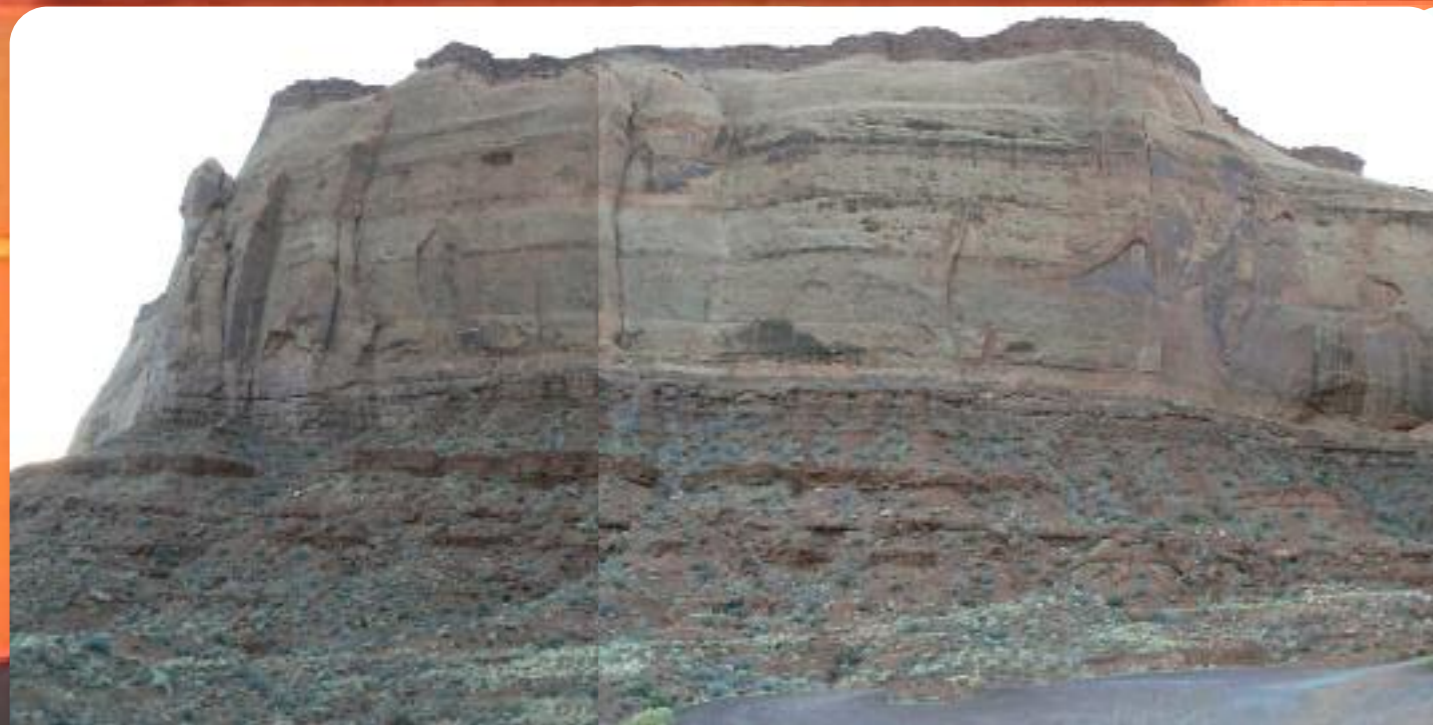
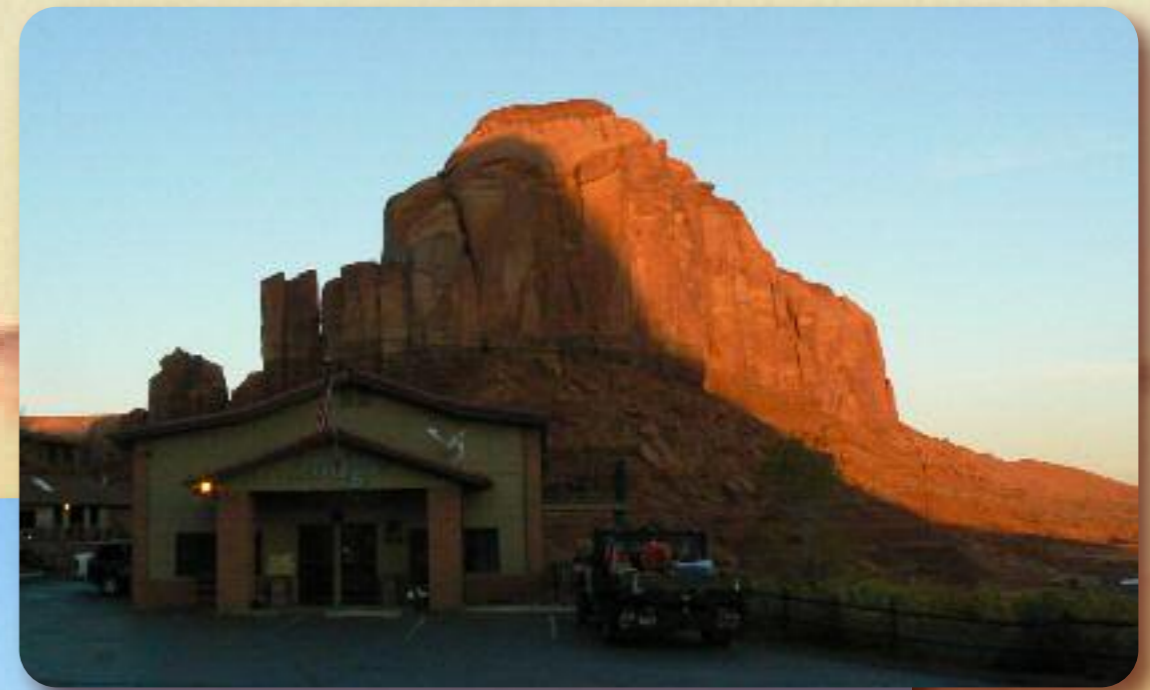
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L'albergo si trova in una posizione incantevole, appena si esce dalla camera si può subito ammirare lo spettacolo dell'alba sulla

Monument Valley



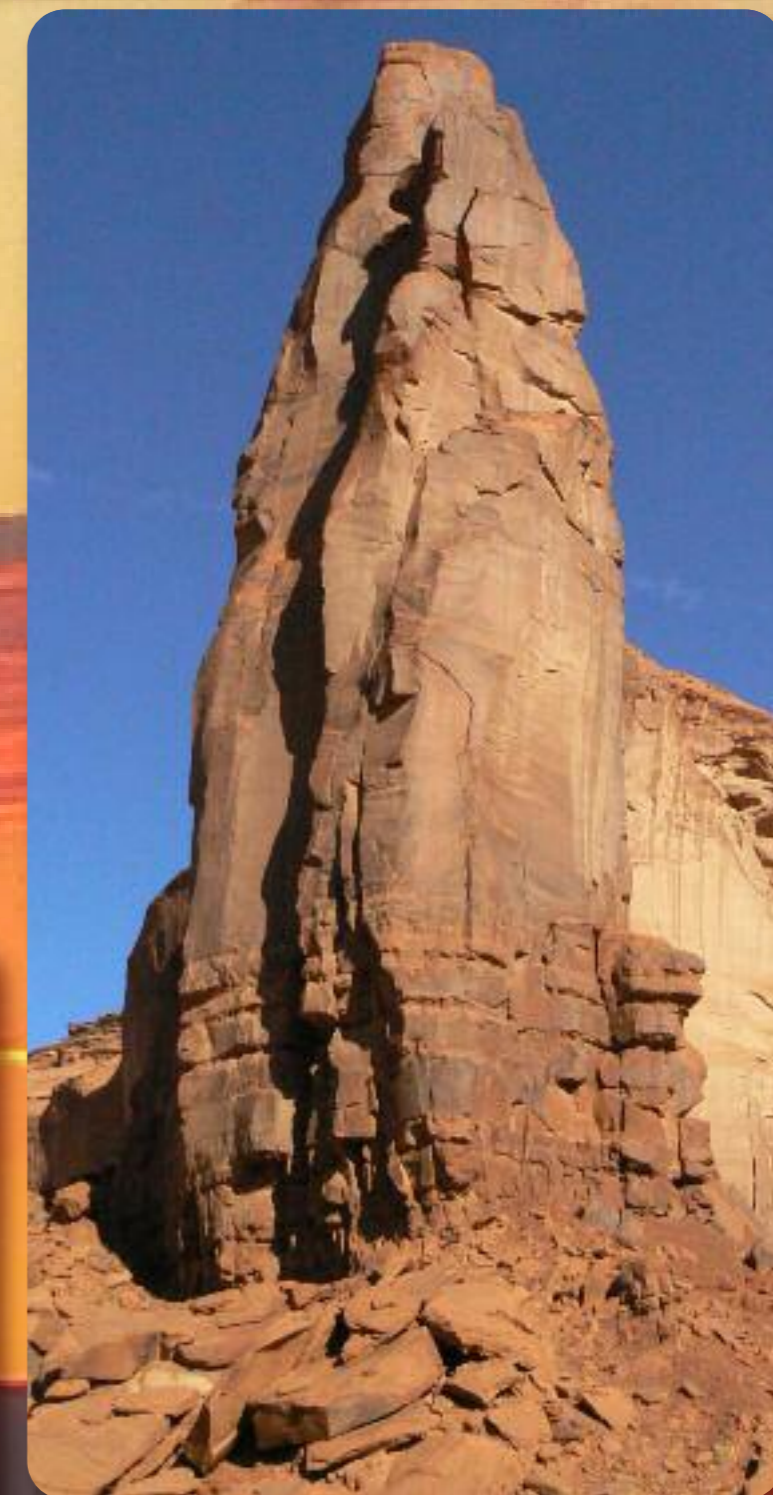
Il Goulding's Hotel



La Monument Valley



Ad alcune formazioni
hanno dato nomi di
fantasia, queste tre guglie
sono chiamate
Le Tre sorelle





La natura ha dato il
meglio di sè per creare
questo stupendo
scenario

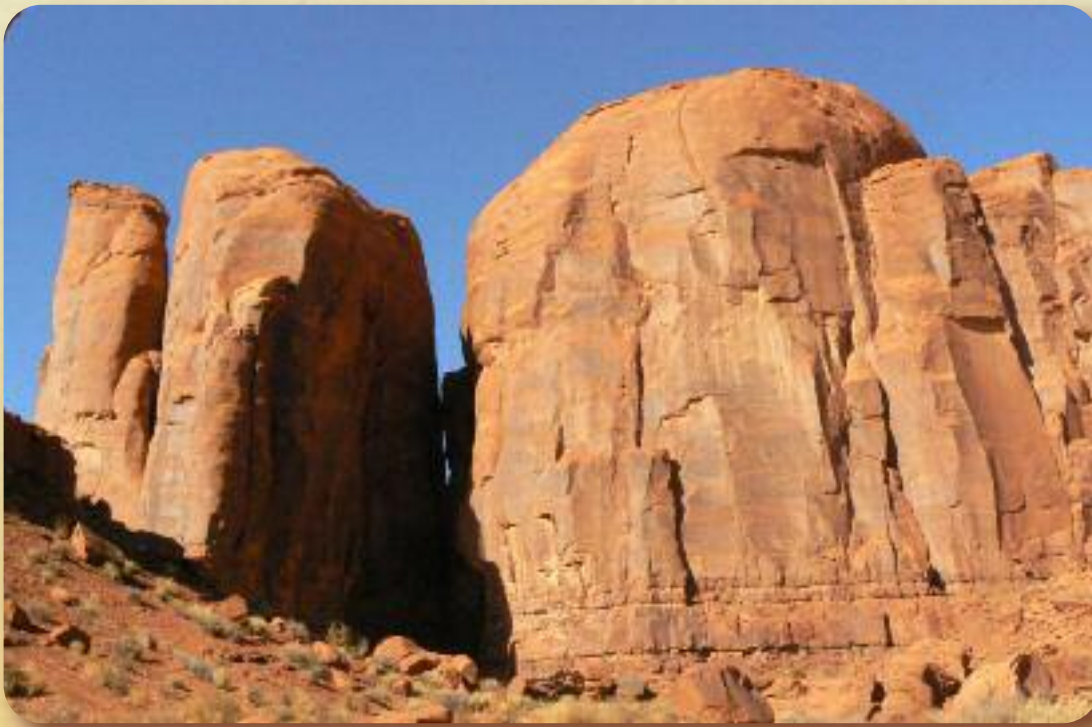




Un masso in equilibrio molto precario



Una spettacolare finestra sulla Monument Valley



Il grande Monolite della Monument Valley



Navajo Natural Park



Aspen Forest Overlook

This trail leads to a dramatic view of Betatakin Canyon at an observation point 300 feet below the canyon rim. (A gentle, 15-minute, 1.5-mile, round-trip hike leads to the overlook.) The trail is paved and wheelchair accessible. The overlook is 1.5 miles from the park entrance.

The trail is an eight-mile, one-way, paved, ADA-compliant trail. It is a paved trail with a wheelchair accessible path. The overlook is 1.5 miles from the park entrance.

There are many other trails and overlooks in the park. The overlook is 1.5 miles from the park entrance. The overlook is 1.5 miles from the park entrance.



Sandal Trail

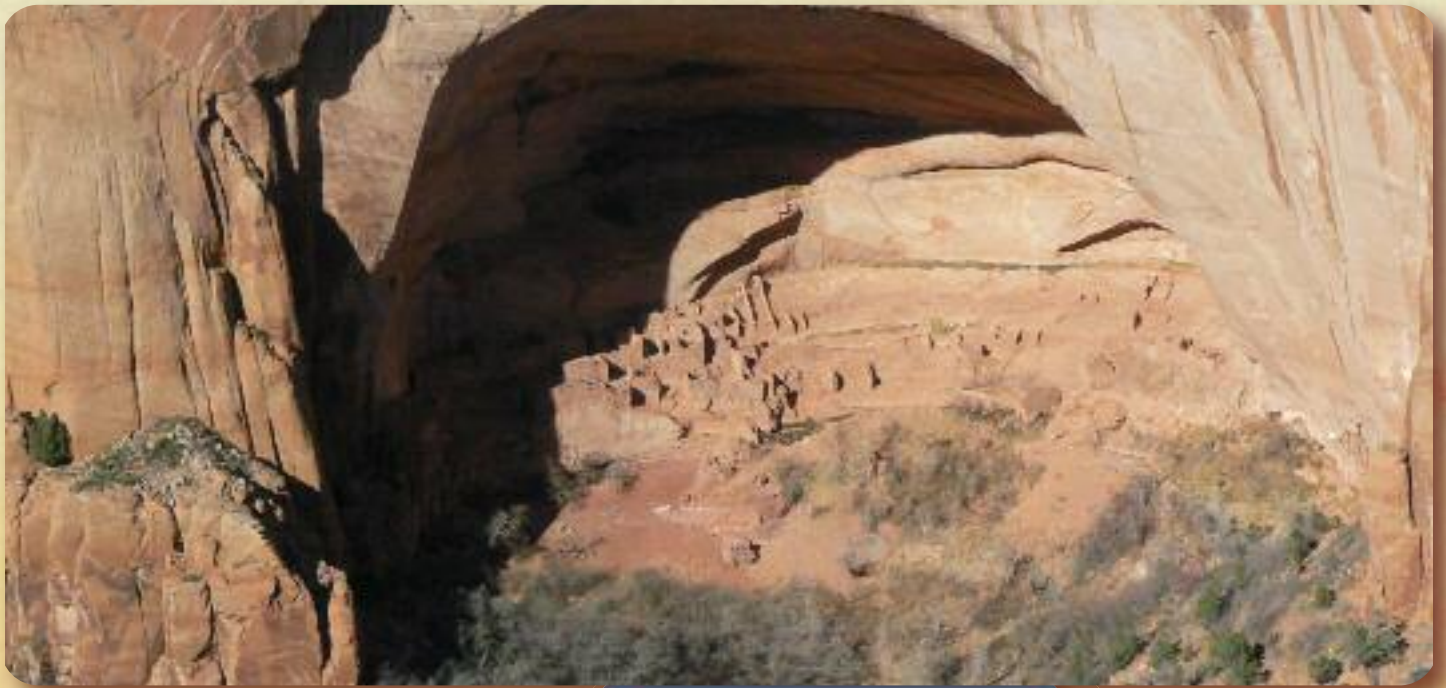
Canyons in Time

The mass of canyonslands stretching before you is the continuing work of millions of years of powerful and pervasive geological forces.

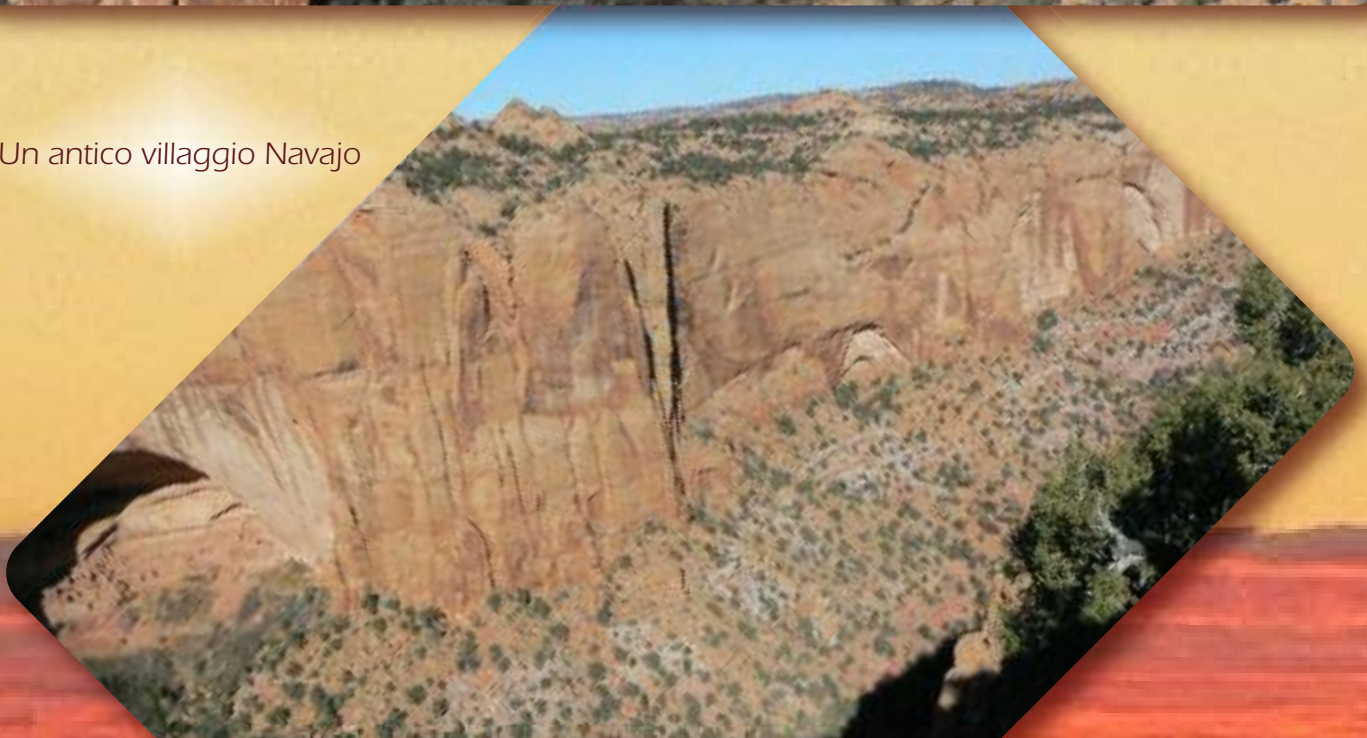
Water scours and down-cuts channels in the soft sandstone plateau. The process is augmented by forces of frost, plants, and alternating expansion and contraction of the rock due to temperature changes. A gradual uplift of the land further promotes canyon-cutting by increasing the speed and lifting force of water. Flowing water is the "freightline" that will carry the entire canyon landscape to the sea.



This bird's-eye view shows the canyon-cutting in 11 and several rock formations revealed in the process.



Un antico villaggio Navajo



Voices in the Canyon

In 1390, Anasazi village life began to flourish in the area around 100 to 125 people, eventually over 20 to 25 households, leaving signs of their habitation throughout the canyon and its surroundings. The remains of the village's occupation in the region, built of stone, wood, and clay. It's clear that the Tsegi Canyon farmers were in the Anasazi's past.

Like their Pueblo neighbors in the Mesa Verde and Chaco regions, Tsegi farmers raised corn, beans, and squash, and supplemented their diets by hunting and plant gathering. Their material lives reflected a surprising diversity. They produced objects of utility and beauty from the wood, clay, stone, and fibers that lay close at hand. They cultivated an extensive, practical knowledge of the plants, animals, and cycles of the land.



Figure 1. From Mesa Verde National Park



Into the Memory

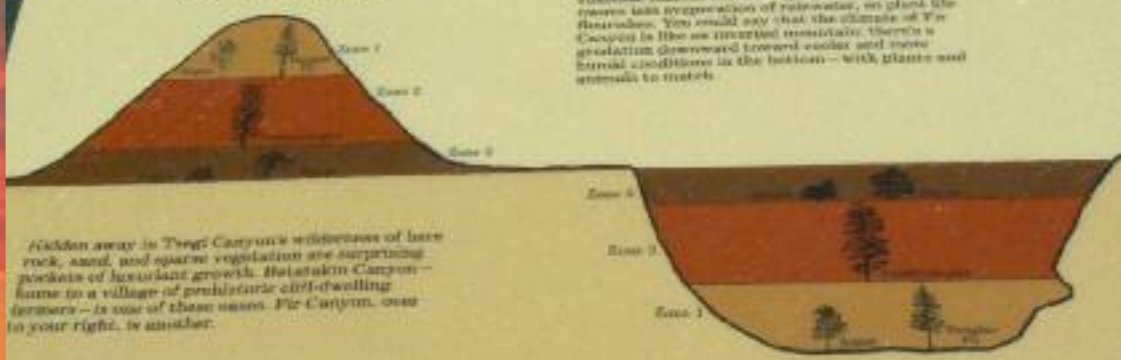
How the People
The Anasazi people lived in the canyon for over 1,000 years. They were farmers, hunters, and gatherers. They lived in small villages and were known for their art and architecture. They were one of the first people to live in the canyon and their culture was very different from the people who lived there later.

Abundant Resources
The canyon was a rich source of resources for the Anasazi people. They had access to water, food, and raw materials. The canyon was a very fertile area and the people who lived there were able to grow crops and raise animals. They also had access to a variety of raw materials that they used to make tools and other objects.



Rock Art
The rock art in the canyon is a record of the lives of the people who lived there. It includes handprints, pictographs, and petroglyphs. The rock art is a very important part of the canyon's history and it helps us to understand the lives of the people who lived there.

Upside-down Mountain



Hidden away in Tsegi Canyon's wilderness of bare rock, sand, and sparse vegetation are surprising pockets of luxuriant growth. Hatashkin Canyon - home to a village of prehistoric cliff-dwelling farmers - is one of these oases. Fire Canyon, over to your right, is another.

The deeper and narrower the canyon, the less sunlight reaches into its depths. Less sunlight means less evaporation of rainwater, so plant life flourishes. You could say that the climate of Fire Canyon is like an inverted mountain: there's a gradient downward toward oases and more humid conditions in the bottom - with plants and animals to match.

Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 3
Zone 4
Zone 5
Zone 6

Prehistoric Pioneers

What in The Hole
The Anasazi people lived in the canyon for over 1,000 years. They were farmers, hunters, and gatherers. They lived in small villages and were known for their art and architecture. They were one of the first people to live in the canyon and their culture was very different from the people who lived there later.

Richness of Life
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Why the Tsegi Canyon
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Capanna in fango stile Navajo,
un vecchio carro e
impronte di un piccolo
dinosauro



DINOSAUR FOOTPRINT

Footprints of a small dinosaur that walked on his hind legs. About 180 million years ago, he left a lasting signature by walking through the mud. The print then filled with sediment, and both print and cast (upside-down here) eventually turned to stone. Tracks of these three-toed Jurassic reptiles are very common in the limestone formations of the Navajo Country.

