

GRAND COUNTY UTAH

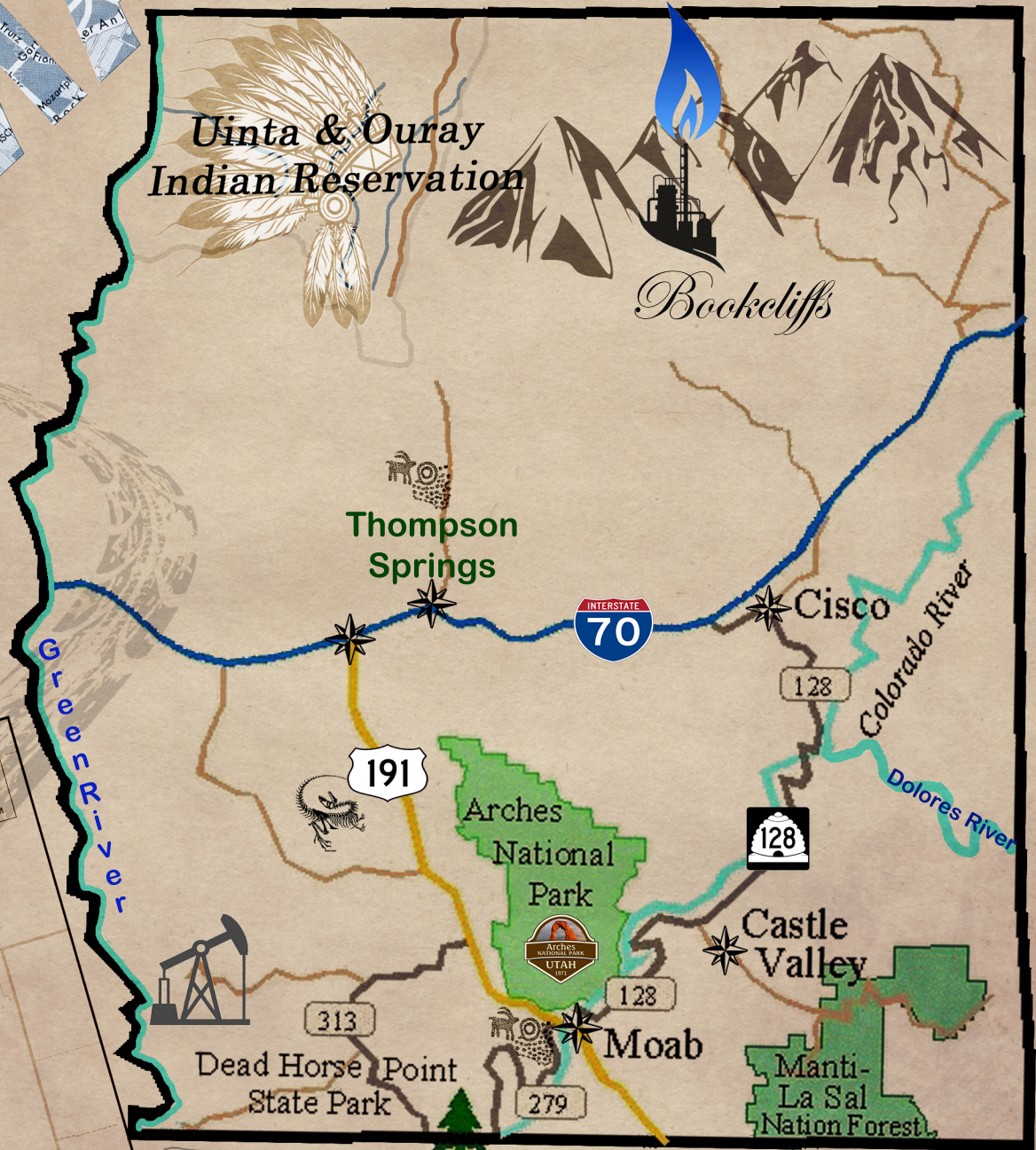
EST. 1890



CREATED BY



MOAB
Area Travel Council
discovermoab.com



Uinta & Ouray
Indian Reservation

Bockeliffs

Thompson
Springs

INTERSTATE
70

Cisco

128

Colorado River

Dolores River

191

Arches
National
Park

128

Castle
Valley

128

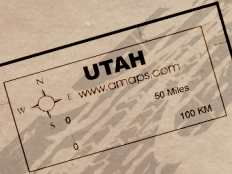
Moab

Manti-
La Sal
Nation Forest

313

Dead Horse Point
State Park

279



History

Archeological evidence suggests that the Moab area and surrounding country was inhabited by a tribe of ancient Indians, the Ancestral Puebloans (Anasazi), perhaps as early as 10,000 years ago. The present town of Moab sits on the ruins of pueblo farming communities dating from the 11th and 12th centuries. The Indians left in the middle of the 13th century for unknown reasons. Nomadic Ute tribes greeted the first Europeans to arrive in the Canyonlands area.

1800s

Grand County was formed from part of Emery County and legally became Grand County on March 13, 1890. Moab became an incorporated City in 1902, but was not recognized by the State of Utah as such until 1937 when it had grown to a population 800.

The county was named after the then named "Grand River" (Colorado River) that flows through its heart.

1900s



Geography

Grand County is situated on the Colorado Plateau eastern Utah at an elevation of 4,025 feet. The plateau includes two-thirds of the state of Utah and parts of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Composed mostly of sandstone and limestone, the plateau has been eroded by large rivers and other water sources into huge canyons and complex erosional forms that make it a rugged but scenically spectacular region.

Grand County lies on the east side of Utah. To its east border the state of Colorado. The Green River flows southward through the eastern part of central Utah, and its meandering course defines the western border of Grand County. The Colorado River enters the east side of Grand County from Colorado. San Juan County is the southern border of Grand. The Dolores River also enters Grand County from Colorado, flowing westward to its confluence with the Colorado River.



VACATION

The biggest reason Grand County is a tourism based County is because of the two National Parks and the State park.

- Arches National Park
- Canyonlands National Park
- Dead Horse Point State Park



Since the 1970s, tourism has played an increasing role in the local economy. Partly due to the John Ford movies, partly due to magazine articles, the area has become a favorite for star gazing photographers, rafting, rock climbers, hiking, and most recently mountain biking. Moab is also an increasingly popular destination for four-wheelers.



Discovery of uranium in 1952 began an era of mineral extraction in the county, swelling the population from 3, 000 to nearly 10,000 residents in just 3 years. Mining and milling of Uranium, Potash and salt added to the local economy until 1983 when the market for uranium dropped. Most mining and milling operations ceased at that time although oil & gas exploration continued at various levels through the next three decades to present time. Most recently the income from tourism has been the county's major economic resource. Though most of the cotructions are from Tourism, Grand County has many other workforces.



**Some of the Highest paying Jobs in Grand County are,
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
Finance Insurance
Mining, Quarrying and oil and Gas
Wholesale Trade**

THE FIRST DINOSAUR DISCOVERY IN UTAH HAPPENED IN 1859 (COINCIDENTALLY, THIS WAS FIFTY YEARS TO THE DAY PRIOR TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE FIRST BONES FOUND AT THE SITE LATER KNOWN AS DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT). MANY DINOSAURS HAVE BEEN FOUND AROUND MOAB, INCLUDING A SMALL CARNIVOROUS DINOSAUR FROM THE TRIASSIC, A LARGE CAMARASAURUS FROM THE JURASSIC, A GIGANTIC BRONTOSAURUS ALSO FROM THE JURASSIC, AND CRETACEOUS DINOSAURS SUCH AS UTAHRAPTOR AND GASTONIA.

D I N O S A U R S

PALEONTOLOGISTS HAVE FOUND A TREASURE TROVE OF DINOSAUR REMAINS IN THE ROCK FORMATIONS OF THE MOAB AREA. THE RECORD OF DINOSAURS AND OTHER ANCIENT ANIMALS IN THE MOAB AREA IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH HAS A PROLIFIC FOSSIL RECORD OF BONES, AND ESPECIALLY TRACKS, THAT HAS BEEN EXPOSED IN THE SEDIMENTARY RECORD OF MESOZOIC AGE ALL AROUND MOAB. DINOSAURS, INCLUDING BIRDS, ARE REPTILES BELONGING TO THE ARCHOSAURIA

ROCKS DEPOSITED DURING THE MESOZOIC ERA ARE WELL EXPOSED IN THE MOAB AREA. THAT PERIOD OF TIME SPANS APPROXIMATELY 252 MILLION YEARS TO 66 MILLION YEARS AGO. THE MESOZOIC ERA HAS THREE DIVISIONS: TRIASSIC, JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS. DINOSAURS APPEAR IN OUR AREA TOWARD THE END OF THE TRIASSIC.

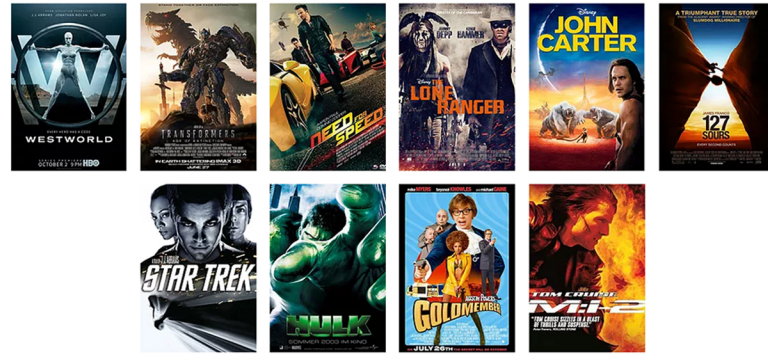




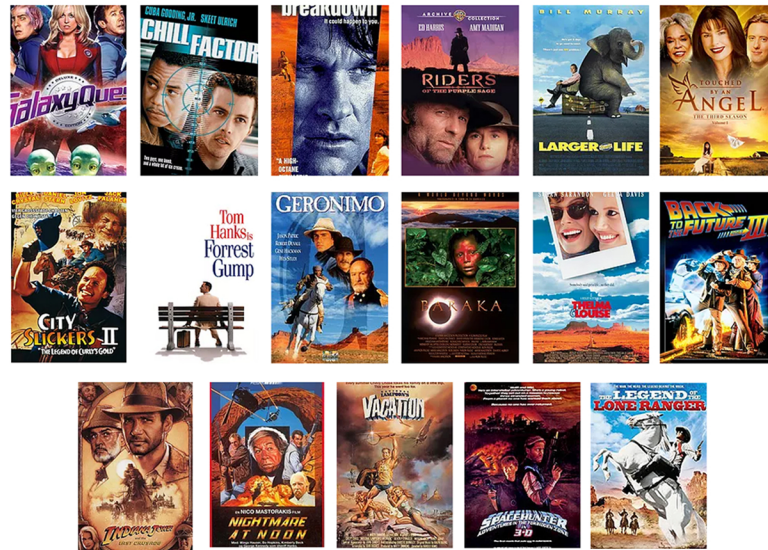
Moab in the Movies

The Moab to Monument Valley Film Commission holds the title of the longest running film commission in the world. The Moab area has been a popular destination for feature length films, commercials, and television shows for almost 70 years. In 1949, John Ford first ventured out from the iconic Monument Valley to film along the majestic Colorado River Corridor. Seeing that the production employed almost all of Moab's 1,500 residents, local rancher George White founded the film commission to promote movie making in the area and establish a local crew base and production services. Director Ridley Scott reported that he had "seen more wonderful and varied scenery in a single day in Moab than any other day [he had] scouted." Such variance has made Moab a hot spot for movies of all genres. From the ranches of the old west, to the interplanetary fields of Mars, to mile after mile of classic road-trip roads, the scenery is as endless as the possibilities. Visitors to Moab may find the area familiar as they tip-toe up to Thelma and Louise Point, set off on horseback to follow John Wayne's horse rails, or take in the view from Westworld's Hub Mesa. Filmmakers will find thousands of square miles of sand deserts, snowy mountains, desolate canyons, verdant farmland and rushing rivers, not to mention Moab's iconic red rocks.

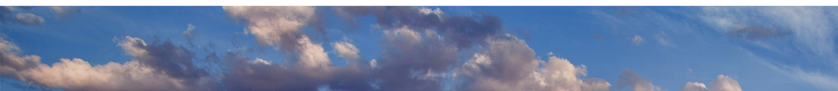
2000's



80's - 90's



50's - 70's



12 12 12 12 12 12
THOUGH THE NATURAL QUIET OF GRAND COUNTY OFTEN CREATES THE
IMPRESSION OF LIFELESSNESS, MANY ANIMALS LIVE HERE AND THRIVE.



ANIMALS THAT ARE MOST ACTIVE AT DAWN AND DUSK ARE CALLED "CREPUSCULAR." THESE TIMES OF DAY
ARE COOLER THAN MID-DAY. THE HALF-DARK MAKES PREY ANIMALS LESS VISIBLE, YET VISIBILITY IS GOOD
ENOUGH TO LOCATE FOOD. SOME ANIMALS ARE CREPUSCULAR MOSTLY BECAUSE THEIR PREY IS CREPUSCULAR.
CREPUSCULAR ANIMALS INCLUDE MULE DEER, ELK, BEARS, COYOTES, PORCUPINES, DESERT COTTONTAILS,
BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBITS, AND MANY SONGBIRDS.

NOCTURNAL ANIMALS INCLUDE KANGAROO RATS, WOODRATS (ALSO CALLED PACKRATS) AND MOST OTHER
SMALL DESERT RODENTS, SKUNKS, RINGTAILS, FOXES, BOBCATS, MOUNTAIN LIONS, BATS AND OWLS.

A FEW DESERT ANIMALS ARE PRIMARILY ACTIVE DURING THE
DAY, OR "DIURNAL." THESE INCLUDE ROCK SQUIRRELS,
ANTELOPE SQUIRRELS, CHIPMUNKS, LIZARDS, SNAKES,
HAWKS, BUFFALO AND EAGLES.

How the arches are Created

UNDERNEATH ARCHES NATIONAL PARK LIES A SALT BED LAYER, WHICH WAS DEPOSITED SOME 300 MILLION YEARS AGO WHEN THE AREA WAS PART OF AN INLAND SEA. WHEN THE SEA EVAPORATED, IT LEFT SALT DEPOSITS; SOME AREAS COLLECTED OVER A THOUSAND FEET OF THESE DEPOSITS. DURING THE NEXT MILLIONS OF YEARS, THE AREA WAS FILLED WITH DEBRIS DEPOSITED FROM WINDS, FLOODS, STREAMS AND OCEANS THAT CAME AND WENT. OVER TIME THIS DEBRIS COMPRESSED INTO ROCK. THE WEIGHT OF THE ROCK LAYER CAUSED THE SALT BED BELOW TO BECOME FLUID, ALLOWING IT TO THRUST UP AND CREATE DOMES AND RIDGES.



WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE MOVEMENT OF SALT MOLDED THE LANDSCAPE? EROSION WENT TO WORK ON THE SURFACE ROCK LAYERS AND GROUND WATER BEGAN TO DISSOLVE THE UNDERLYING SALT DEPOSITS. WATER SEEPED THROUGH CRACKS IN THE WEATHERED ROCK AND ICE FORMED, FURTHER EXPANDING THE CREVICES AND WEAKENING THE ROCK. EVENTUALLY, THE DOMES BEGAN TO COLLAPSE LEAVING A MAZE OF VERTICAL FREE-STANDING ROCK WALLS KNOWN AS FINS. WIND AND WATER CONTINUED TO ASSAULT THESE FINS UNTIL THEY EVENTUALLY WORE THROUGH AND PIECES BEGAN TO FALL AWAY, CREATING THE AMAZING ARCHES YOU SEE TODAY.

Grand County Word Search

P Z O F G S C C G R B B E S E H Y K T H X K B G H
 G L K L M X D O N I R O W E U H O U J O B R F O K G H J
 H L A V I P V N N R K H U H O I U S J R J O D L W C
 M A U T Q F Y F F T N C R K H U H O I U S J R J O D L W C
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 A A Q L N A Q U E N A S Y M H M P N S I D S N L E O R I V E R O B
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 Y N P A A R I L Z J T W V L Y H W H T X C V Z B E
 D S J Z M N S T A R G A Z E P S S H R E S K E N P

Arches
 Confluence
 Erosion
 Mining
 Plateau
 Tourism

Biking
 Deer
 Gas
 Moab
 Potash
 Uranium

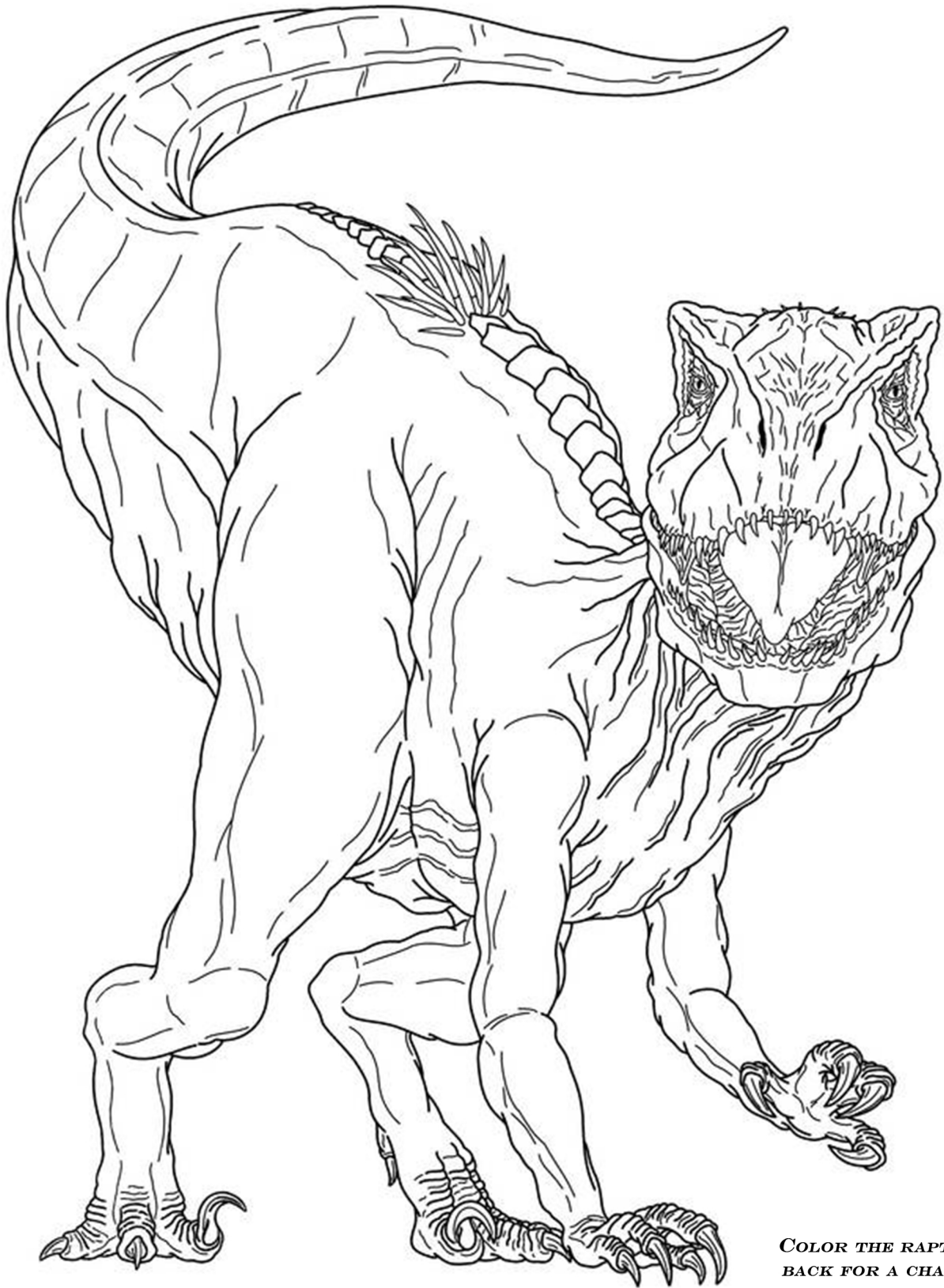
Bookcliffs
 Desert
 Grand
 Morman
 Rafting
 Utah

Canyons
 Dinosaurs
 Hiking
 Oil
 Rivers
 Yuca

Cisco
 Elk
 Lasal
 Pioeers
 Sandstone
 Stargaze

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*COLOR THE RAPTOR AND SEND
BACK FOR A CHANCE TO WIN A
PRIZE*

*MOAB AREA TRAVEL COUNCIL
PO Box 550 Moab Utah
84532*