

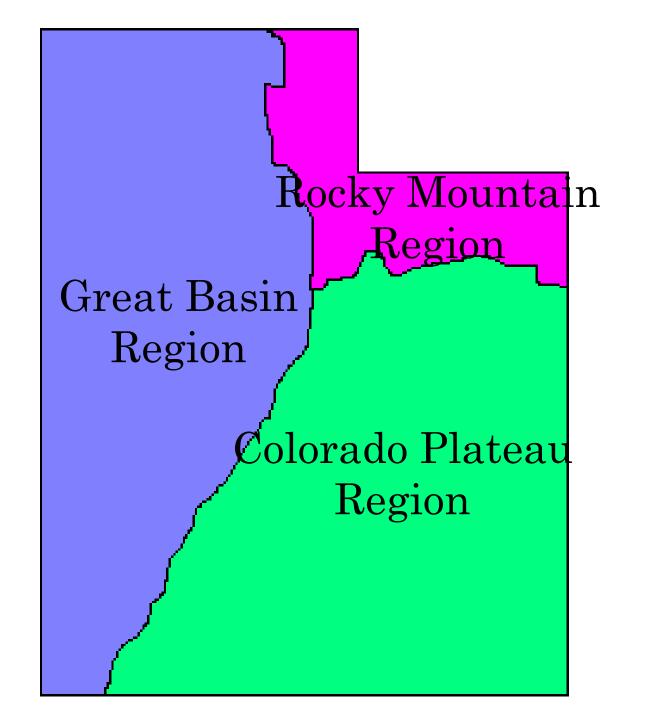
UTAH GEOGRAPHY FACTS

Fun Facts:

- o Coordinates: 39° N, 111° W
- oClimate: Semi-arid to desert
- Elevation: 3,000-7,000 feet
- oHighest Point:Kings Peak (13, 528 ft)
- Precipitation: 2nd Driest State
- Seasons: Cold winters, hot summers

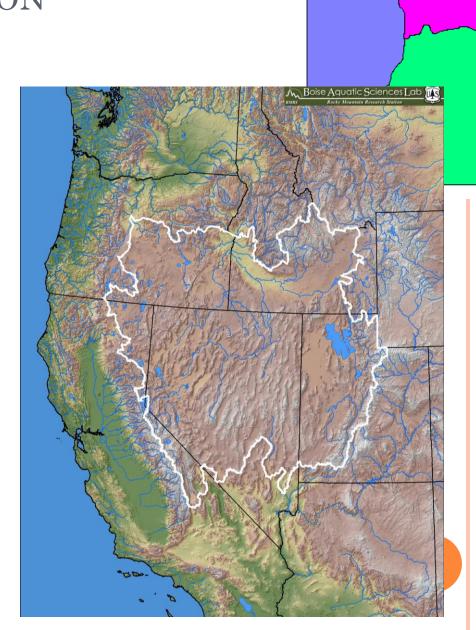


THE 3 REGIONS OF UTAH



THE GREAT BASIN REGION

- Landform: basin (large, flat bowl) surrounded by small mountain ranges
- Streams and rivers from surrounding mountains run into the valley floor and form lakes (GSL and Utah Lake)
- Desert climate
- Largest cities in Utah are found along the edge of this region, near the mountains
 - Runoff from mountains give them water



ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION







- Uinta and Wasatch Mountain Ranges
- Most important source of water for Utah (runoff from snow in the mountains)
- Forests, bears, elk, deer, etc.
- Campgrounds and hiking trails; not a lot of cities
- o Tourists come from all around the world to ski in Utah's mountains

COLORADO PLATEAU REGION



- •Landforms: plateaus
- Covers most of Utah
- Not a lot of rain (desert), but has the Colorado River
- Rock formations; all five of Utah's National Parks are found in this region
- Sedimentary Rock+
 Erosion= National
 Parks



CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK





ARCHES NATIONAL PARK





CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK



CLIMATE









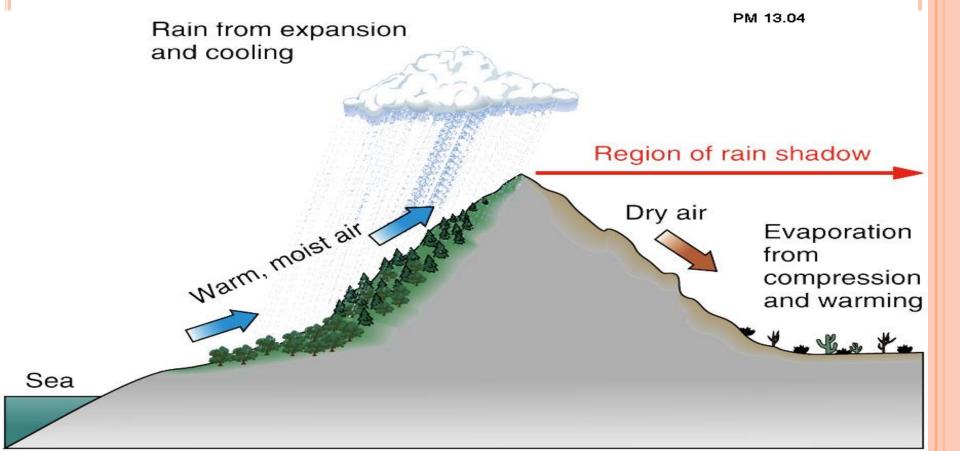
CLIMATE

- •What influences Utah's climate?
 - Latitude (distance north of the Equator; farther north, colder it is)
 - Elevation (height above sea level; higher it is, colder it is)
 - Distance from ocean (farther from ocean, drier it is)
 - Mountains from California blocking rain clouds from the ocean

RAIN SHADOW

• Rain Shadow

- Clouds lose water on the western side of Utah Mountains making it green and have less water for the eastern side making it brown
- Water flows into two drainage regions



Drainage Regions=Water Sheds

