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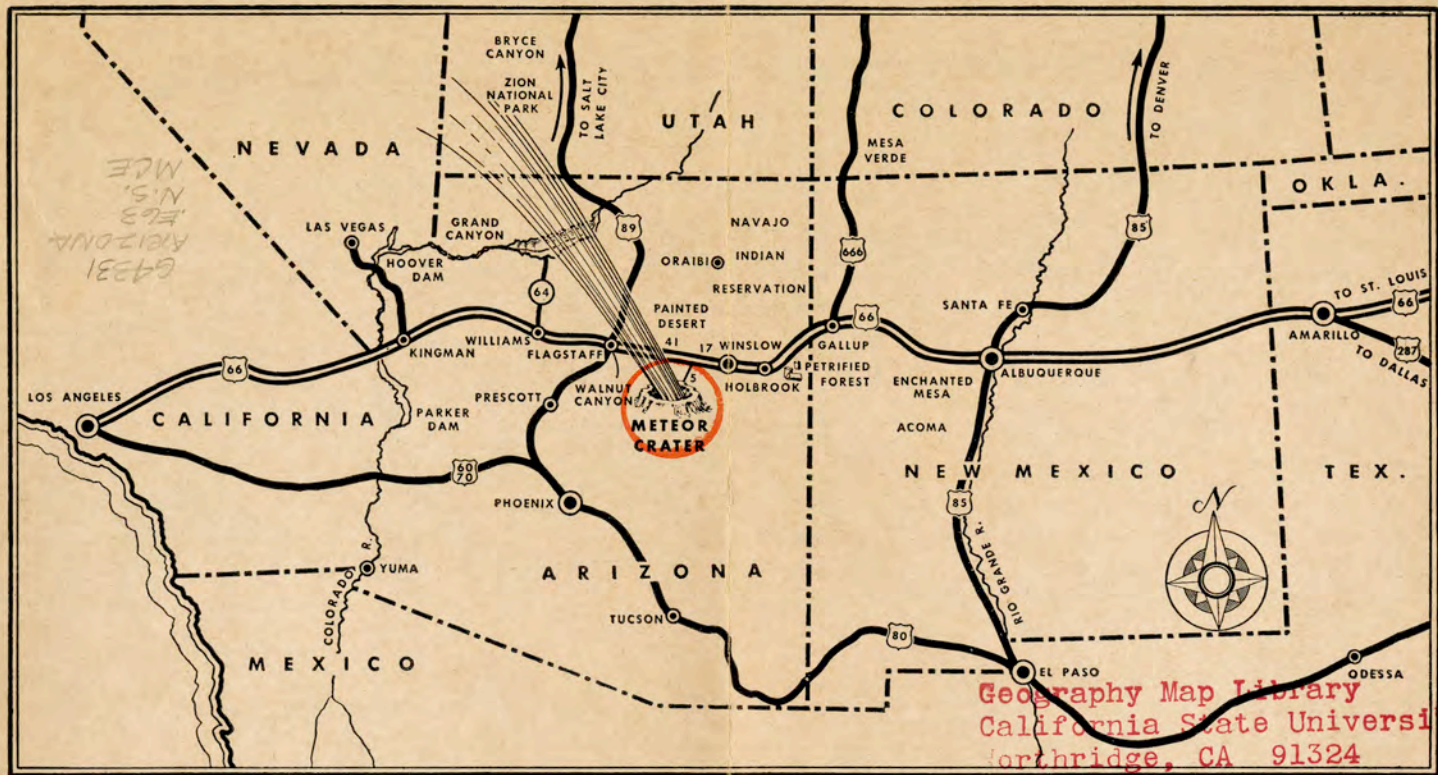
FERNANDO
VALLEY
STATE COLLEGE
GEOGRAPHY

The Great

METEOR CRATER

of Arizona

World's Greatest Wonder
Of Its Kind



By Paved Road Off U. S. 66
Between Winslow and Flagstaff

WINSLOW VISION & LABEL MAIL

The Great Meteor Crater of Arizona, which is studied by all school children, is almost centrally located between Northern Arizona's other great Natural Wonders—the Petrified Forest and Painted Desert to the east, and the Grand Canyon to the northwest. It is easily reached by paved access road from U. S. Highway 66 between Winslow and Flagstaff.

It may be viewed in comfort through the picture windows of the new air-conditioned museum on the Crater rim, which is open to the public from sunrise to sunset, or from the slope of the rim at the museum.

A 10-minute recorded lecture by the curator explains the Crater without delay and he and his trained staff are ready to answer additional questions.

A well-rounded display of meteorites and other exhibits clearly presents our knowledge of the Crater and the subject of meteorites. In addition to this, a rich collection of rocks and minerals from this and other areas, enhanced by a display of fluorescent minerals under the blacklight, adds to the interest and educational value of a visit to the Crater.

For the adventurous, marked trails lead to the Crater floor and around the rim, while shorter hikes are open to the less ambitious.

Summary of Fact and Theory About The Great Meteor Crater

This is the World's largest proven Meteorite Crater. It is 4150 feet across, 3 miles around the top, 570 feet deep. For comparison, the Washington Monument is 555 feet high.

Its rim rises more than 150 feet above the surrounding plain. It was formed when the impact of the meteorite or cluster of meteorites threw out nearly 400 million tons of rock.

The concensus among scientists is that it was probably made during the last inter-glacial period, roughly 50,000 years ago.

Studies of the mass required to make this crater vary greatly, but most authorities believe that it must have weighed between one million and ten million tons.

More metallic meteorites have been found around this crater than in all the rest of the world, with the possible exception of the recent Siberian falls. They are chiefly a nickel-iron alloy averaging 92% iron and 7% nickel but they also contain small amounts of carbon, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus and cobalt, minute but valuable amounts of platinum, iridium, gold and silver. Tiny diamonds are found in these meteorites.