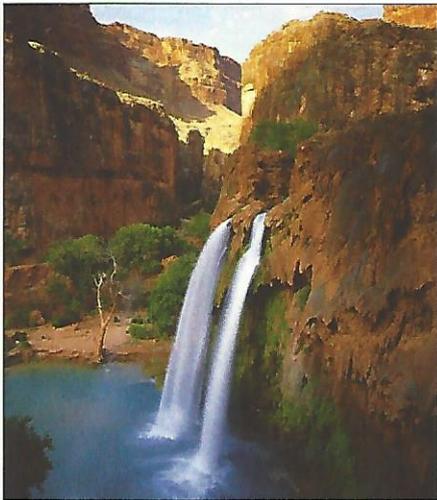


Grand Teton National Park The Teton Range, one of the most beautiful mountain ranges in the United States, is home to large elk herds. Grand Teton, the highest mountain in the range, is 4,197 meters high. Ancient lakes created by glaciers that once covered the range dot the area.



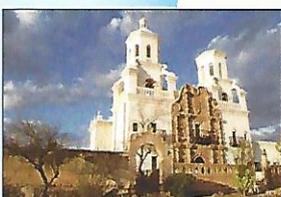
Salt Lake City The skyline of Utah's capital city is dominated by the state Capitol building (1915). Salt Lake City, host city of the 2002 Winter Olympics, is the administrative center of the Mormon Church.



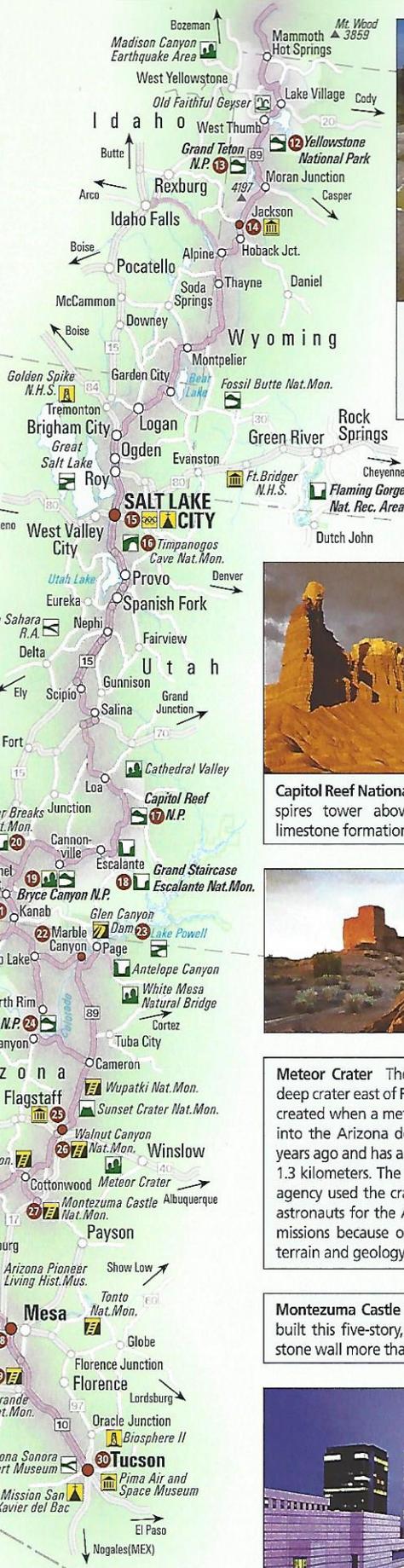
Grand Canyon The canyon in northwestern Arizona was created by the Colorado River cutting a channel in the Colorado Plateau. Widely considered one of the world's natural wonders, the Grand Canyon is 350 kilometers long and 1.8 kilometers deep.



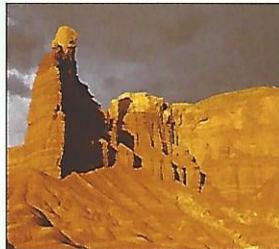
Phoenix The capital city of Arizona is now a center for high-tech industries. Phoenix's architecture ranges from historic Hispanic colonial buildings to modern skyscrapers. The sprawling and rapidly growing city is home to more than two million people.



Mission San Xavier del Bac The striking white mission church built by Franciscan monks around 1790 is an impressive example of Spanish mission architecture and one of the best-preserved colonial-era churches in the southwestern United States.



Yellowstone National Park Geysers and hot springs are the most spectacular natural attractions in the world's oldest national park. The park has an area of 8,983 km² and is situated 2,400 meters above sea level. Photo: Morning Glory Prismatic Spring.

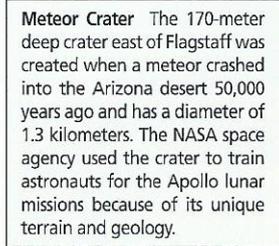


Capitol Reef National Park Stone towers above this long limestone formation.

Bryce Canyon National Park The park encompasses many stunning rock formations, including the Bryce Amphitheater.



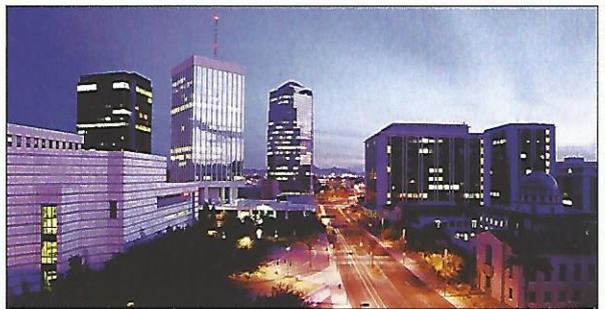
Wupatki National Monument The largest and perhaps best preserved pre-Columbian pueblo ruin is situated in an extremely arid desert north of Sunset Crater and encompasses around 2,000 Anasazi and Sinagua dwellings.



Meteor Crater The 170-meter deep crater east of Flagstaff was created when a meteor crashed into the Arizona desert 50,000 years ago and has a diameter of 1.3 kilometers. The NASA space agency used the crater to train astronauts for the Apollo lunar missions because of its unique terrain and geology.



Montezuma Castle National Monument The Sinagua Native Americans built this five-story, 20-room structure into the side of a 30-meter-high stone wall more than 600 years ago.



Tucson Modern skyscrapers and office buildings dominate the center of Arizona's second largest city. Downtown Tucson also features a small historic district with well-preserved colonial-era adobe buildings. Tucson was founded after the Spanish established a fort in the area in 1776.

Pima Air and Space Museum More than 200 planes are exhibited in this museum on the southeastern outskirts of Tucson. The planes on display range from aircraft from the early years of aviation to futuristic jets.