## Nature's Forces - Geology

In the space of one mile, the cliffs of Eldorado Canyon reveal a 1.6 billion year panorama of geologic history. The oldest rocks in the park, the granite exposed at the west end, formed when molten magma seeped from the earth's core through cracks in its crust, still deep beneath the earth's surface. As the magma slowly cooled, its quartz, feldspar and biotite components solidified into interlocking crystals to make this light gray igneous rock.

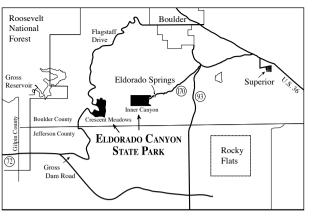
Overlying the granite is quartzite, which started out as thick layers of eroded sand about 1.6 billion years ago. Further erosion buried the sand to a great depth, where heat and pressure compacted it into sandstone, a sedimentary rock. As folding and faulting of the earth's crust pushed the sandstone closer to the earth's core, increasing heat and pressure compressed it into a metamorphic rock. This prominent grayish quartzite can be seen at Supremacy Rock and along Rattlesnake Gulch.

Roughly 300 million years ago the Ancestral Rocky Mountains were uplifted in the same position as the present day Rockies, about 30 miles west of the park. As these granite mountains eroded, streams deposited thick layers of sand and pebbles, which compacted into sandstone as it was buried to increasing depths. This rock is known as the Fountain Formation, which is also exposed in Boulder's Flatirons and Red Rocks Amphitheater. The reddish coloring is the result of the iron ore called hematite. Most of the canyon's high cliffs - The Bastille, Wind Tower, Redgarden Wall, West Ridge, Peanuts and Rincon Wall - are made of this rock.

280 million years ago a desert existed east of the Rocky Mountains. Windblown sand dunes were deposited above the Fountain Formation, and then compacted into sandstone 240 million years ago. This is the youngest rock in the park, known as the Lyons Formation, and is exposed at the Rotwand Wall.

The uplifting of the modern Rocky Mountains 65 million years ago caused the previously horizontal layers of the Fountain and Lyons formations to tilt, which is clearly visible on the sheer cliff walls where South Boulder Creek has slowly eroded through the layers. The softer areas of rock have eroded faster, creating ravines leaving the harder rock sections in stunning ridges. The tilted layers also carry groundwater from the Rockies down and eastward to a depth of 8,000 feet before it is forced back to the surface as the artesian spring just east of the park entrance.

## Location



## Directions

#### From Boulder:

- SOUTH on Broadway three miles outside Boulder to State Highway 170.
- WEST (right) on S.H. 170. Travel 3 miles (through the town of Eldorado Springs), and enter Eldorado Canyon State Park.
- Continue one mile on the dirt road through Eldorado Canyon, cross the small bridge, veer to the left and follow the sign to the VISITOR CENTER.

#### From Denver:

- INTERSTATE 25 North to STATE HIGHWAY 36, WEST (towards Boulder).
- EXIT at "Louisville-Superior" and turn South (left) at the light.
- Take the first right (WEST) onto STATE HIGHWAY 170.
- Continue on S.H. 170 for 7.4 miles to Eldorado Canyon State Park.
- Continue one mile on the dirt road through Eldorado Canyon, cross the small bridge, veer to the left and follow the sign to the VISITOR CENTER.



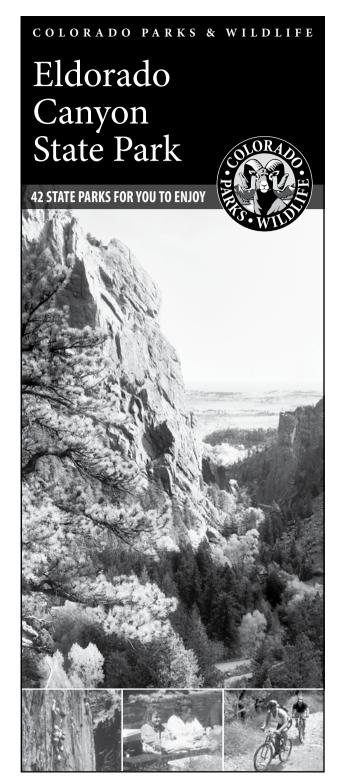
# Eldorado Canyon State Park

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Map of Park and Surrounding Area

# Eldorado Canyon State Park

