## **Snake River Canyon and Shoshone Falls**



The Snake River Canyon in the Magic Valley region of Southern Idaho runs for over 50 miles in length. Three miles outside of the city of Twin Falls the river flows over a rim 300 meters wide in the "Niagara of the West", Shoshone Falls. The canyon was formed by a combination of geophysical processes including volcanic activity 8-10 million years ago (the same caldera that resided under Yellowstone now), plate tectonics, more volcanic activity, the Bonneville Flood, and carving by the Snake River. This combination of events creates a rich history to introduce students to the many processes that can shape landscapes over long periods of time. A timeline of events, map of volcanic activity, and geologic data are examples of resources students can use to build an explanation for how these landforms were created.

## **Additional Resources:**

- Magic Valley article Snake River Canyon Cut Deeper by Cataclysmic Flood
- US Geological Society <u>History of Snake River Canyon</u>

2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	Middle School	High School
1-ESS-1.1. Use	4-ESS-1.1. Identify	MS-ESS-2.2. Construct	HS-ESS-2.1. Develop a
information from several	evidence from patterns in	an explanation based on	model to illustrate how
sources to provide	rock formations and	evidence for how	Earth's internal and
evidence that Earth	fossils in rock layers for	geoscience processes	surface processes
events can occur quickly	changes in a landscape	have changed Earth's	operate at different spatial
or slowly.	over time to support an	surface at varying time	and temporal scales to
	explanation for changes in	and spatial scales.	form continental and
	a landscape over time.		ocean-floor features.

## **Performance Standards**



