

Chapter 1 : Milwaukee Brewers sweep Colorado Rockies, advance to NLCS

Explore the beautiful Pacific Coast city of Seattle and continue east to the natural magnificence of the Rockies. Enjoy the scenic byways and routes that wind through magnificent landscapes and panoramas in Wyoming and Montana.

Jump to navigation Jump to search This article is an itinerary. There are a number of different options when driving between the British Columbia coast and the Canadian Rockies or the reverse. Which one you take will depend on how much time you have and what you like to do. There are three routes that head directly for the Rockies, and then a number of deviations from the main routes are possible, allowing you to customize the route to your personal schedule and interests. Keep in mind that if you add in the suggested sightseeing stops, you are adding overnight stops to the journey. Do not expect to travel from Vancouver to Banff in one day and actually have time to do more than wolf down some fast food and fill the tank with gas. The primary choices to get to the Rockies from Vancouver, from shortest to longest, are: Along the main highway east to Hope , then north to Kamloops and east again through Revelstoke and Golden to Banff. Along the main highway east to Hope, then north to Kamloops, head north through Barriere and Clearwater to Jasper. Any of these routes can be adjusted to include the Whistler-Pemberton-Lillooet Hwy 99 gateway to the interior which connects to Highway 97 at Hat Creek north of Cache Creek. To drive directly to Banff with a minimum of stops is about 10 hours, so if you have a very limited amount of time and just want a quick trip to the Rockies, this is your best choice, although it can be fairly argued that if that is all you are planning to do, you are better off just flying to Calgary and driving from there. It is also quite scenic as you travel through several mountain ranges and national parks to get to your destination. See this route on Google Maps. If you are going to do some sightseeing en-route, then you can extend your journey by: See this route on Google Maps Route extensions include: The Cariboo is cowboy country and there are several working guest ranches also called dude ranches in this area that welcome visitors for a ranch experience. There are also many beautiful and peaceful lakes for fishing and boating. Once in Jasper, you head down the world-famous Icefields Parkway to Banff. A free ferry crosses Kootenay Lake if Nelson is a desired stop. Midway is Osoyoos with a warm water lake, hot dry summers and many wineries near by. At Osoyoos take Hwy 33 north to Kelowna then Hwy 97 on to Vernon; you could easily spend a few days in this area. Continue on Hwy 6 up to Nakusp and on down towards Nelson. If you want to skip Banff and simply go on to Calgary, then stick to Hwy 3 and head to Fernie delightful town with lots of good hiking and skiing and continue east through the Crows Nest Pass to Pincher Creek, Alberta. From there you can head north into Calgary. This route can be driven in two easy days but 4 or 5 days will give you a real sample of all the variety BC has to offer. You need to do some reading and research, set some clear and firm priorities about what you are going to see, and then build your route around your available time and your top priority destinations. Some top planning mistakes are: Switching to a start or finish from Calgary often makes more sense. For the Canadian Rockies, you want to be booking your accommodation between September and the end of the year, with all bookings confirmed no later than the end of February to ensure maximum flexibility with dates and best options for value accommodations. Camp because you want to camp, but know that you have to book your campgrounds just as early as you have to book your hotels. Why drive the Icefields Parkway twice? People are generally pretty torn about how to organize their route, and the idea of driving the same piece of road twice is something that often puts people off. It is worth seriously considering that you drive the route to Jasper and back along the Icefields Parkway in both directions. It is one of the most scenic, spectacular drives anywhere in the world. Like a really good movie, you need to see it twice. There are lots of stops on the Parkway and its quite a long way. You most likely will run out of time and energy before you get through all the features and attractions on the Parkway. The views are different southbound. What if you plan this magnificent, expensive holiday and you allow one day - only a single day - on what is arguably the highlight of the entire trip Those magnificent mountain peaks are hidden. You have to come back another time and try again! Or you can put some insurance in your plan and make sure to allow a second day on the Parkway after days in Jasper. Its worth planning your route to come at the Rockies via Banff, head up to Jasper and back down again, and then continue with your itinerary

from there. The usual recommendation for a reasonably paced trip is something like: Anything less than that and you should just pop over to Victoria for a couple of nights, no more. Jasper fills first, so it is recommended you book your Jasper accommodations, then get your Banff accommodations on dates on either side of Jasper. There are no reasonable alternatives to staying in Jasper. Hinton is the act of a desperate person and not recommended. This itinerary to Driving between the Pacific Coast and the Rockies is an outline and needs more content. It has a template , but there is not enough information present. Please plunge forward and help it grow!

Chapter 2 : From the Pacific to the Rockies by William Clark and Meriwether Lewis (, Paperback) | eBay

Day 1: Pick up rental motorhome in Vancouver, British Columbia Day 2: Vancouver to Lac le Jeune in Kamloops (km, hours) Day 3: Lac le Jeune to Jasper (km, hours) Day 4: Jasper to Lake Louise (km, hours) Day 5: Lake Louise to Banff (60km, 1 hour) Day 6: Explore Banff Day 7: Banff to Calgary (km, hours) Day 8: Depart Calgary Enjoy the beauty of the Rockies, the.

Cheapest type of travel with rigid itineraries and crowds. Online booking sites prefer you to book your vacation with them online. Our approach is completely the opposite. Get a trip that covers everything you want to see. Know which places to go and which areas are best during certain times of the year. Have someone local who knows the area to suggest trains, hotels, dining, sightseeing, etc. For most of my trip I was treated as royalty or family, depending on the particular. Although I found Canada to be a beautiful country and was impressed by how clean the cities, towns and highways were, I was most impressed by the good nature of the people I met everywhere, and the feeling of being welcomed. I know that for the most part the people I interacted with were doing their jobs, but it was obvious from their demeanor that they actually enjoy their jobs. That makes a big difference to the person being helped or served. The Rocky Mountaineer was fabulous. Food and portions perfect. I loved the way luggage was handled, not having to schlep a heavy suitcase around was a relief! The arrangements went without any difficulties whatsoever. The drivers of the buses were very knowledgeable about the areas we were traveling through. As were the hosts on the Rocky Mountaineer The Glacier was surreal and not to be missed. We found both of the Fresh Tracks staff to be extremely helpful and patient with all of our questions and concerns. Seeing the Rockies in luxury with knowledgeable guides and Fresh Tracks arrangements made the adventure all the more special. I thought service was great, professional and friendly. I was impressed as to The best part of the trip were the Rockies themselves. The scenery was magnificent. Our time in Lake Louise - lakeside, on trails, in the outdoor cafes was very special. Banff was fun, busy and beautiful. The Rocky Mountaineer and the Fairmont lodging was outstanding. Fresh Tracks Canada was excellent. We thoroughly enjoyed our car service experience to and from Vancouver. The drivers provided valuable information on Vancouver. We loved the Rocky Mountaineer experience. We really enjoyed every aspect of our trip and everything went smoothly and was well coordinated. We are still resting from our travel and re-living memories of all the sights and experiences. People were envious of us as a well dressed gentleman escorted us to a clean, late model luxury SUV! We bought lots of t-shirts along the way during our trip to remind us of the good memories, and we were able to see deer, elk and big horn sheep. The Rocky Mountaineer staff treated us in a first class manner! The staff work really hard and they are very cheerful and very service oriented. They sure gave us a lot of good food! At every place we stayed, the service given was superb! Chateau Lake Louise is just a phenomenal resort in every way! Just a fabulous setting! We never got tired of just looking up at the Victoria Glacier, the mountains and the surrounding area! We are very grateful for the excellent work you did on our behalf! You are competent, efficient and true professionals! We will recommend this trip and booking through Fresh Tracks Canada to everyone we discuss this trip with. I loved the Rocky Mountaineer train. Going out on the suspension bridge at Capilano is something we highly recommend to anyone who goes out to Vancouver. That bridge is truly an amazing! Waking up to that beautiful view of the lake was incredible. The most awesome experience for me on this trip. We saw a young grizzly bear, what gorgeous fur! Thank you for refund, it is quite unexpected, very much appreciated. It was a little scary when we thought there might not be a van picking us up that night, however with the excellent assistance of the hotel staff, the tour staff and Fresh Tracks staff everything was resolved quite quickly. We enjoyed every minute of it! Everything worked like clockwork, the weather was great only 1 rainy day , people were friendly, food was delicious, We took your advice and took a float plane to Victoria and the ferry back - that did give us plenty of time to explore on our own. Thanks for arranging the bags of Canada goodies in our rooms when we first arrived - that was a great surprise. And of course everything about the Rocky Mountaineer was fabulous and even better than we expected. I have already recommended you to several people - once again, thanks for all you both did to make this a truly special vacation. Everything you planned

happened exactly the way you said it would. Every single hotel and trip was amazing. We felt like we got special treatment everywhere we went. We were often in groups with All of the hotels you put us in were absolutely wonderful and we were treated like royalty. The car service you used was just amazing. The tours from Jasper was absolutely wonderful, and our guide should win an award. The Rocky Mountaineer to Whistler was great fun and staffed by wonderful people. It was was beautiful and unique and we had a great time. And of course endless photos of the beautiful mountains, glaciers, rivers, lakes, waterfalls and towns. Canadians are really the very nicest people we have ever met.

Chapter 3 : Pacific to the Rockies, Canada - Golf Explorer

New storm bringing snow from Pacific Northwest to the Rockies More The storm has brought up to a foot of snow in Oregon and will be moving into the central part of the U.S. on Halloween.

Geography[edit] The Canadian Rockies are the easternmost part of the Canadian Cordillera , the collective name for the mountains of Western Canada. They form part of the American Cordillera , an essentially continuous sequence of mountain ranges that runs all the way from Alaska to the very tip of South America. The Cordillera, in turn, is the eastern part of the Pacific Ring of Fire that runs all the way around the Pacific Ocean. Contrary to popular misconception, the Rockies do not extend north into Yukon or Alaska, or west into central British Columbia. North of the Liard River, the Mackenzie Mountains , which are a distinct mountain range, form a portion of the border between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The mountain ranges to the west of the Rocky Mountain Trench in southern British Columbia are called the Columbia Mountains , and are not considered to be part of the Rockies by Canadian geologists. However, Mount Robson is particularly impressive because it stands out on the continental divide towering over Yellowhead Pass , one of the lowest passes in the Canadian Rockies, and is close to the Yellowhead Highway. Climbing Mount Robson is a challenge suitable for experienced and well-prepared mountaineers, and usually requires a week on the mountain. There is a non-technical route to the top involving only kicking steps in the snow, but the approach is across the Columbia Icefield and requires glacier travel and crevasse rescue knowledge. It is normally done in two days, with a night at high camp, but some strong skiers have done it from the highway in a day. On the other hand, many others have been stuck in their tents for days waiting for the weather to clear. It is the easiest and most popular ascent on the Columbia Icefield, a gentle ski to the top from Columbia high camp, but glacier travel is required. All other mountains including other routes up Mount Temple , require more mountaineering skills and experience. Despite the fact that it is only a moderate scramble, even Mount Temple should not be attempted by novices. According to the Alpine Club of Canada , more people have died on Mount Temple than any other Canadian mountain, including seven youths in an unsupervised American school group in Scramblers on Mount Temple should carry an ice axe and enough clothing to survive a freezing night on the mountain if a storm hits and prevents them from descending. Contrary to popular misconception, the Canadian Rockies are not the highest mountain ranges in Canada. Ranges of the Canadian Rockies The Canadian Rockies are subdivided into numerous mountain ranges , structured in two main groupings, the Continental Ranges , which has three main subdivisions, the Front Range , Park Ranges and Kootenay Ranges , and the Northern Rockies which comprise two main groupings, the Hart Ranges and the Muskwa Ranges. The division-point of the two main groupings is at Monkman Pass northwest of Mount Robson and to the southwest of Mount Ovington. List of rivers of the Canadian Rockies The Canadian Rockies are noted for being the source of several major river systems, and also for the many rivers within the range itself.

Chapter 4 : Colorado Rockies Baseball - Rockies News, Scores, Stats, Rumors & More - ESPN

*The Definitive Journals of Lewis and Clark, Vol. 7: From the Pacific to the Rockies [Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Gary E. Moulton] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Since the time of Columbus, explorers dreamed of a water passage across the North American continent.*

Etymology[edit] The name of the mountains is a translation of an Amerindian name that is closely related to Algonquian ; the Cree name as-sin-wati is given as, "When seen from across the prairies, they looked like a rocky mass". The first mention of their present name by a European was in the journal of Jacques Legardeur de Saint-Pierre in , where they were called "Montagnes de Roche". The Rocky Mountains are notable for containing the highest peaks in central North America. The Great Basin and Columbia River Plateau separate these subranges from distinct ranges further to the west. In Canada, the western edge of the Rockies is formed by the huge Rocky Mountain Trench , which runs the length of British Columbia from its beginnings in the middle Flathead River valley in western Montana to the south bank of the Liard River. Other mountain ranges continue beyond the Liard River, including the Selwyn Mountains in Yukon , the Brooks Range in Alaska , but those are not part of the Rockies, though they are part of the American Cordillera. The Continental Divide of the Americas is located in the Rocky Mountains and designates the line at which waters flow either to the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans. Farther north in Alberta, the Athabasca and other rivers feed the basin of the Mackenzie River , which has its outlet on the Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean. Human population is not very dense in the Rocky Mountains, with an average of four people per square kilometer and few cities with over 50, people. However, the human population grew rapidly in the Rocky Mountain states between and The populations of several mountain towns and communities have doubled in the last forty years. Geology of the Rocky Mountains The rocks in the Rocky Mountains were formed before the mountains were raised by tectonic forces. The oldest rock is Precambrian metamorphic rock that forms the core of the North American continent. There is also Precambrian sedimentary argillite , dating back to 1. During the Paleozoic , western North America lay underneath a shallow sea, which deposited many kilometers of limestone and dolomite. This mountain-building produced the Ancestral Rocky Mountains. They consisted largely of Precambrian metamorphic rock forced upward through layers of the limestone laid down in the shallow sea. Terranes began colliding with the western edge of North America in the Mississippian approximately million years ago , causing the Antler orogeny. In Canada, the terranes and subduction are the foot pushing the rug, the ancestral rocks are the rug, and the Canadian Shield in the middle of the continent is the hardwood floor. Scientists hypothesize that the shallow angle of the subducting plate increased the friction and other interactions with the thick continental mass above it. Tremendous thrusts piled sheets of crust on top of each other, building the broad, high Rocky Mountain range. Just after the Laramide orogeny, the Rockies were like Tibet: In the last sixty million years, erosion stripped away the high rocks, revealing the ancestral rocks beneath, and forming the current landscape of the Rockies. Periods of glaciation occurred from the Pleistocene Epoch 1. These ice ages left their mark on the Rockies, forming extensive glacial landforms, such as U-shaped valleys and cirques. Recent glacial episodes included the Bull Lake Glaciation , which began about , years ago, and the Pinedale Glaciation , which perhaps remained at full glaciation until 15,â€”20, years ago. For example, volcanic rock from the Paleogene and Neogene periods 66 million â€” 2. Millennia of severe erosion in the Wyoming Basin transformed intermountain basins into a relatively flat terrain. The Tetons and other north-central ranges contain folded and faulted rocks of Paleozoic and Mesozoic age draped above cores of Proterozoic and Archean igneous and metamorphic rocks ranging in age from 1. Ecology of the Rocky Mountains There are a wide range of environmental factors in the Rocky Mountains. Tundra in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado Instead, ecologists divide the Rocky Mountain into a number of biotic zones. Each zone is defined by whether it can support trees and the presence of one or more indicator species. Two zones that do not support trees are the Plains and the Alpine tundra. Near treeline, zones can consist of white pines such as whitebark pine or bristlecone pine ; or a mixture of white pine, fir, and spruce that appear as shrub-like krummholz. Finally, rivers and canyons can create a unique forest zone in more arid parts of the mountain

range. The Rocky Mountains are an important habitat for a great deal of well-known wildlife, such as elk , moose , mule and white-tailed deer , pronghorn , mountain goats , bighorn sheep , badgers , black bears , grizzly bears , coyotes , lynxes , and wolverines. The status of most species in the Rocky Mountains is unknown, due to incomplete information. European-American settlement of the mountains has adversely impacted native species. Examples of some species that have declined include western toads , greenback cutthroat trout , white sturgeon , white-tailed ptarmigan , trumpeter swan , and bighorn sheep. In the United States portion of the mountain range, apex predators such as grizzly bears and gray wolves had been extirpated from their original ranges, but have partially recovered due to conservation measures and reintroduction. Other recovering species include the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon. Like the modern tribes that followed them, Paleo-Indians probably migrated to the plains in fall and winter for bison and to the mountains in spring and summer for fish, deer, elk, roots, and berries. In Colorado, along with the crest of the Continental Divide, rock walls that Native Americans built for driving game date back 5,000 years. A growing body of scientific evidence indicates that indigenous people had significant effects on mammal populations by hunting and on vegetation patterns through deliberate burning. Native American populations were extirpated from most of their historical ranges by disease, warfare, habitat loss eradication of the bison , and continued assaults on their culture. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was the first scientific reconnaissance of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition was said to have paved the way to and through the Rocky Mountains for European-Americans from the East, although Lewis and Clark met at least 11 European-American mountain men during their travels. Among the most notable are the expeditions of David Thompson explorer , who followed the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. Resolution of the territorial and treaty issues, the Oregon dispute , was deferred until a later time. In 1819, Spain ceded their rights north of the 42nd Parallel to the United States, though these rights did not include possession and also included obligations to Britain and Russia concerning their claims in the same region. Settlement After 1800, American fur traders and explorers ushered in the first widespread Caucasian presence in the Rockies south of the 49th parallel. Negotiations between the United Kingdom and the United States over the next few decades failed to settle upon a compromise boundary and the Oregon Dispute became important in geopolitical diplomacy between the British Empire and the new American Republic. Despite such efforts, in 1846, Britain ceded all claim to Columbia District lands south of the 49th parallel to the United States; as resolution to the Oregon boundary dispute by the Oregon Treaty. The Idaho gold rush alone produced more gold than the California and Alaska gold rushes combined and was important in the financing of the Union Army during the American Civil War. Though political complications pushed its completion to 1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway eventually followed the Kicking Horse and Rogers Passes to the Pacific Ocean. President Harrison established several forest reserves in the Rocky Mountains in 1891. Economic development began to center on mining , forestry , agriculture , and recreation , as well as on the service industries that support them. Tents and camps became ranches and farms, forts and train stations became towns, and some towns became cities. Minerals found in the Rocky Mountains include significant deposits of copper , gold, lead , molybdenum , silver , tungsten , and zinc. The Wyoming Basin and several smaller areas contain significant reserves of coal , natural gas , oil shale , and petroleum. For example, the Climax mine, located near Leadville , Colorado, was the largest producer of molybdenum in the world. Molybdenum is used in heat-resistant steel in such things as cars and planes. The Climax mine employed over 3,000 workers. In one major example, eighty years of zinc mining profoundly polluted the river and bank near Eagle River in north-central Colorado. High concentrations of the metal carried by spring runoff harmed algae , moss , and trout populations. An economic analysis of mining effects at this site revealed declining property values, degraded water quality, and the loss of recreational opportunities. The Rocky Mountains contain several sedimentary basins that are rich in coalbed methane. Coalbed methane is natural gas that arises from coal, either through bacterial action or through exposure to high temperature. Coalbed methane supplies 7 percent of the natural gas used in the United States. These two basins are estimated to contain 38 trillion cubic feet of gas. Coalbed methane can be recovered by dewatering the coal bed, and separating the gas from the water; or injecting water to fracture the coal to release the gas so-called hydraulic fracturing. Agriculture includes dryland and irrigated farming and livestock grazing. Livestock are frequently moved between

high-elevation summer pastures and low-elevation winter pastures, a practice known as transhumance.

Chapter 5 : The Rocky mountain ways of the pacific coast

Pacific to the Rockies, Canada. 12 is just minutes from Revelstoke and is the ideal base to enjoy the natural wonders of this heritage rich town in the Rockies.

At a Glance A blast of cold air and a diving jet stream will set the stage for snow. Snow has already triggered road closures in parts of the Rockies. Additional snow will blanket areas from the Rockies to the upper Midwest. Snow continues to fall from parts of northeastern New Mexico and the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles into eastern Colorado, Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, Iowa, southeastern Minnesota and portions of Wisconsin. Interactive Winter Radar Residents of the Texas Panhandle observed snow and ice Sunday, which led to slick travel across parts of the area – a rare occurrence in mid-October. An observer 5 miles west of Red Lodge, Montana, measured Over 7 inches of snow was reported on the south side of Boulder, Colorado, Sunday morning, Oct. Up to 11 inches of snow fell in the foothills west of Boulder. Stretches of Interstates 25 and 80 were closed for a time Saturday night and early Sunday morning due to poor winter driving conditions in southeastern Wyoming. The combination of snow and strong winds triggered some sporadic power outages in Torrington, Wyoming, Saturday night, according to the National Weather Service. Denver International Airport measured 2. Meanwhile, the first measurable snowfall of the season fell early Sunday in Sioux Falls , South Dakota, with some parts of the city picking up over 4 inches of snow. As cold air plunges south through the Plains, some wind chills have been as cold as the single digits. Big Pattern Change Ahead Disturbances embedded in that plunging jet stream will help wring out snow in the Rockies, Plains and upper Midwest, possibly including some surprising places this early in the season. Snow will taper off in northern Colorado, western and northern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota. Any rain will change to snow in southeastern Colorado, western and northern Kansas, parts of the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles, western and northern Iowa, southern Minnesota and western and northern Wisconsin. Slippery roads might persist at least early in the day in areas where snow had fallen Sunday. Strong winds behind the plunging cold front could combine with snow to reduce visibility, particularly in open country. In areas of more significant accumulation, the stress from wet snow and winds might lead to some downed trees and power outages. Trees are more easily downed in early-season snowfall events due to the weight of leaves still being on trees. At least minor snow accumulations are possible as far south as the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles. Those with travel plans in the Rockies and High Plains should check back frequently for the latest on this forecast. This story does not necessarily represent the position of our parent company, IBM.

Chapter 6 : Best Canadian Pacific Railway Train Trip (For)

{pacific coast} The Pacific coast a beautiful region of the United States of America it is western most part of the United States the pacific coast a comprising point for the U.S. states of California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Canadian province of British Columbia as how the region is often defined, making it widely known as the pacific states.

Pick up rental motorhome in Vancouver, British Columbia Day 2: Vancouver to Lac le Jeune in Kamloops km, 5. Lac le Jeune to Jasper km, 5. Jasper to Lake Louise km, 2. Lake Louise to Banff 60km, 1 hour Day 6: Explore Banff Day 7: Banff to Calgary km, 1. Depart Calgary Enjoy the beauty of the Rockies, the cosmopolitan city of Vancouver and the freedom of the open road on this eight-day trip. This drive will also give you the opportunity to explore the beautiful cities of Banff and Jasper and the imitable beauty of Lake Louise. On your trip back to Calgary you may want to make a stop at the beautiful Yoho National Park. These sites are open April to October and a fee is charged from May to September. Reservations can only be made from May to September. The park is accessible during the winter months for activities like cross country skiing if the weather permits. For more information call Banff National Park This park is open year round. Hours of Operation January 1 to April 30, May 1 to June 17, June 18 to September 5, September 6 to September 25, September 26, to March 31,

Chapter 7 : Preview: Brewers vs. Rockies | FOX Sports

Smoke from wildfires in California and the U.S. West is now clouding skies across about half of the country, from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains. NASA satellite images captured the reach of.

Chapter 8 : Pacific to the Rockies 8 Day RV Itinerary

The Canadian Rockies (French: Rocheuses canadiennes) or Canadian Rocky Mountains comprise the Canadian segment of the North American Rocky calendrierdelascience.com are the eastern part of the Canadian Cordillera, which is a system of multiple ranges of mountains which runs from the Canadian Prairies to the Pacific Coast.

Chapter 9 : Rocky Mountains - Wikipedia

The Rocky Mountains, also known as the Rockies, are a major mountain range in western North America. The Rocky Mountains stretch more than 3, miles (4, km) from the northernmost part of British Columbia, in western Canada, to New Mexico, in the Southwestern United States.