The Great Sand Dunes are the tallest dunes in North America (maximum height above 750 feet, or 228.6 m). These dunes cover an area of 22 square kilometers (8.5 square miles) and contain an estimated 1.5-2.0 billion cubic meters (24-31 million cubic yards) of sand. The dunes are not a wind-formed feature but are an eroded remnant of the Sangre de Cristo Range, which has gradually been eroded by wind and water. The dunes consist of sand dunes formed by the wind and water eroding the Sangre de Cristo Range, which has been slowly eroded by wind and water.

The Sangre de Cristo Range is a mountain range located in the southwestern United States. It is part of the Rocky Mountains and is composed of Paleozoic rocks. The range is named after the Spanish word for “Holy Cross,” which is the shape of the mountains when viewed from the west.

The Great Sand Dunes are a significant feature of the Sangre de Cristo Range and are a popular destination for outdoor activities such as hiking, camping, and photography. They are also a significant habitat for a variety of wildlife, including birds, mammals, and reptiles.

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