

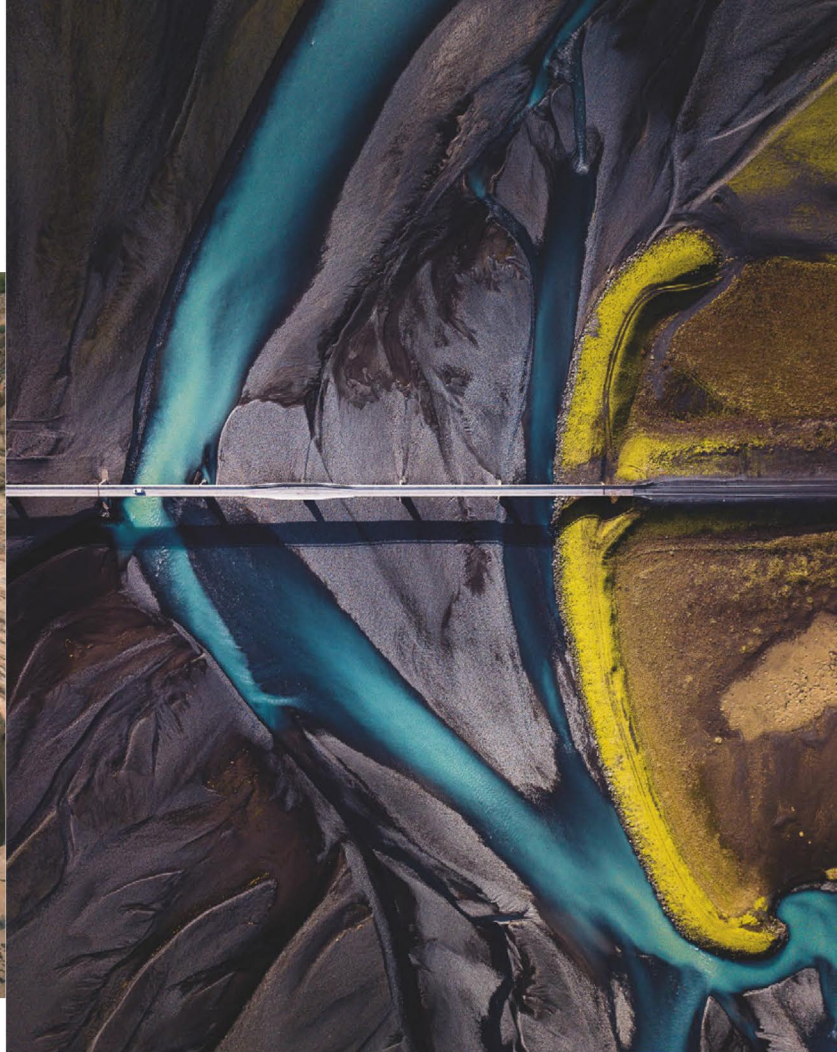


Condé Nast
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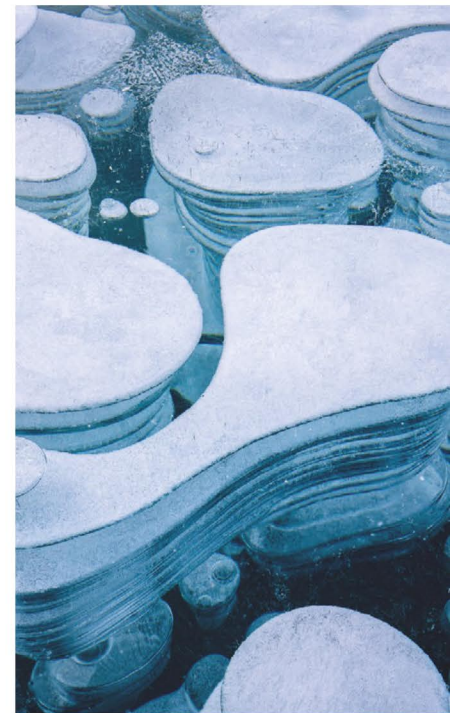
MARCH 2021

sustainability

how to make travel count in 2021

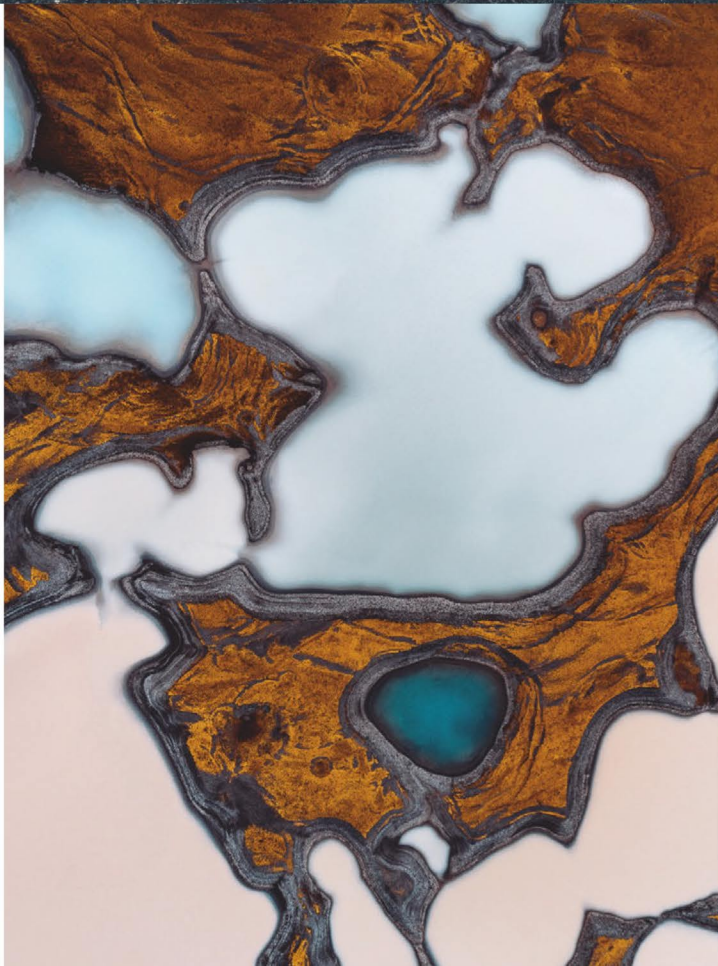


Clockwise from top left: metallic pools at Heaps Canyon in Zion National Park, **Utah**, shine copper-orange due to a high concentration of iron oxides. Primary colours pop through a glacial river near southern **Iceland**'s Lómagnúpur mountain, where the turquoise water contrasts with the black volcanic sands and yellow moss. On the bed of Abraham Lake in **Canada**'s Alberta, methane bubbles produced by decaying plants become trapped like pancakes in the ice during winter. A single iceberg floats in front of a fjord at Northeast **Greenland** National Park.





Clockwise from left: a yareta plant growing on a rockface at an elevation of 9,350ft in **Bolivia's** Tupiza is estimated to be more than 3,000 years old. At the lowest natural point in **Australia**, Lake Eyre's water turns a rosy pink as a result of a pigment found within an algae species specific to high-salinity sites. At **Arizona's** Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, erosion has created ripples and patterns in the colourful, clay-rich soil over time. Meanwhile, pools produced by retreating glaciers lie in the outwash plains of **Iceland**, their varying shades denoting the amount of sediment and depth in each one; the deeper and more clear the water, the bluer it is. KATHARINE SOHN



PHOTOGRAPHS: NICK BALLON; TOM HEGEN; CRAIG MCGOWAN; DIPANJAN PAL; TOM PUTT; DAVID SWINDLER