

Ninety-six areas of the National Park System provide camping facilities for people who wish to use them as a base for the enjoyment of the surrounding park area. Limited camping facilities are also provided in some back-country areas to accommodate visits by canoeists, hikers, horseback riders, and other outdoor enthusiasts.

This booklet contains basic information about the facilities and recreational opportunities available to users of National Park System camping areas.

Advance Information

Information on the entire range of facilities, activities, and points of interest at each park is available from park superintendents at addresses listed in the accompanying tables.

Fees in the National Parks

Both entrance fees and recreation use fees are authorized at many park areas.

Single-visit entrance fees range from \$1 to \$3 per private passenger vehicle. No additional entry fee will be charged during a visitor's stay in a particular park, but a second fee may be charged if the visitor leaves and re-enters the park after the first day of his visit.

An annual entrance permit—the Golden Eagle Passport—is issued for \$10 at all parks where entrance fees are charged. In addition, a lifetime entrance permit—the Golden Age Passport—is issued free to any U.S. citizen age 62 or older upon presentation of any reasonable proof of age at any park where entrance or recreation use fees are charged. Both passports provide for free entry to all areas of the National Park System for the permit holder and those accompanying him in a private, noncommercial vehicle. The passports will also admit the holder and any members of his family, regardless of their mode of entry into the park.

Campsite users are charged recreation use fees at all campgrounds that have certain minimum facilities and services. These fees are generally set at rates comparable to similar private campgrounds in the vicinity and range from \$1 to \$4 per night per campsite. They are charged in addition to any park entrance fee, and the Golden Eagle Passport does not apply to them or to any other recreation use fee. However, the Golden Age Passport provides a 50% reduction of such fees to the holder. The accompanying tables indicate the campgrounds at which a camping fee is charged.

Fees for concession-operated facilities, including trailer village sites and the campgrounds at John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway and Virgin Islands National Park, are charged by the concessioners and are not Federal recreation use fees. Concessioner fees are not affected by either the Golden Eagle or Golden Age Passports.

In addition to camping fees, recreation use fees may be charged for guide service or elevators and similar services or facilities.

Visitors to the United States holding valid foreign passports are admitted free to all park areas. Entrance fees are not charged visitors under age 16.

Fee schedules are posted in individual parks and are subject to change.

Reservations

Most individual campsites are available on a first-come, first-served basis and cannot be reserved. However, reservations can be obtained for campsites at the boat-access campgrounds at Dinosaur National Monument; innercanyon campgrounds of Grand Canyon National Park; four campgrounds at Mount McKinley National Park, and all campgrounds at Point Reyes National Seashore by writing to the appropriate park superintendent. Virgin Islands National Park campsites may be reserved by mail through the park concessioner, Cinnamon Bay Campgrounds, P.O. Box 4930, St. Thomas, V.I. 00801. Many areas of the National Park System also require reservations for use of group campsites and hike-in campsites in the back country.

In 1973 and 1974 reservations could also be made for a number of popular campgrounds through a nationwide, computerized reservation system. At the time this publication went to press, it was not yet known if such a system would be approved for the 1975 camping season. If you plan to camp in any of the major national parks, it is advisable to contact the park in advance for the latest information on reservations. Complete mailing addresses for all parks with campgrounds are included in the tables.

Length of Stay

The steadily increasing demand for campsites has made it necessary to limit the number of days a person may occupy a site at some parks during peak seasons. Time limits indicated in the accompanying tables are subject to change.

Recreation Vehicles

Trailer village sites are offered on a fee basis by many park concessioners. Some may be reserved. Utility connections are only in these sites.

Self-contained recreation vehicles—those requiring no utility connections—can be accommodated at most National Park System campgrounds, but size restrictions are imposed at some campgrounds. Sanitary (dumping) stations are available in some parks for disposal of liquid wastes from recreation-vehicle holding tanks.

Back-country Camping

Primitive camping is permitted in many of the remote, roadless areas of the National Park System. Hikers, mountain climbers, horseback riders, boaters, and canoeists are encouraged to take advantage of camping opportunities in distant reaches of the parks.

Tips on back-country camping: At least one member of your party should be an experienced outdoorsman; inform the park superintendent or ranger of your route,

SAFETY COMES FIRST.

YOU MAY BE IN AN UNFAMILIAR ENVIRONMENT. OBSERVE PARK

WARNING SIGNS—THEY ARE FOR YOUR PROTECTION.

destination, and time schedule; offer your equipment for ranger inspection and advice. Experienced park personnel can help make your trip more enjoyable by assisting in planning travel routes and advising on possible hazards and unusual features of a particular park.

Occasionally, back-country use is prohibited because of emergency conditions—such as high fire danger or severe weather conditions.

Many parks offering back-country camping opportunities require camping and/or fire permits, which may be obtained at park headquarters.

Back-country use has been restricted in many areas of the National Park System. This program, which requires free permits for back-country use and limits the number of people permitted in the back country at one time, has proven successful in protecting the fragile ecology of these areas and alleviating the crowding that back-country users seek to avoid. For information about specific back-country restrictions, contact the appropriate park.

Fires

The National Park Service is sympathetic with the love of campers for campfires. But fire danger, wood shortage, or air pollution (from too many campfires in one area) may make it necessary for a park to place a temporary or permanent ban on open fires. Campers are encouraged to use liquid-fuel campstoves or charcoal for cooking. The gathering of wood for campfires is always limited to dead material found on the ground; sometimes it is prohibited. Firewood may be purchased in some campgrounds.

Outdoor programs

In many parks, interpretive programs, including nature walks, guided tours, and campfire talks, are conducted by park personnel. Other activities which campers may enjoy, such as swimming, boating, and fishing, are indicated in the campground listings on the following pages.

Regulations

For protection of natural features and for your comfort and safety, regulations are enforced.

Natural features. Every area of the National Park System is a museum of natural or human history; removal or destruction of any feature is not allowed. This also applies to manmade facilities.

Wildlife. Do not feed wild animals. Injuries to campers by bears or other animals are usually due to the campers' attempts to feed them. Observe the animals, but do not interfere with them. Food supplies should be locked up or hung out of reach.

Hunting is prohibited in national parks, monuments, and historical areas of the National Park System. The use of campgrounds in these areas as base camps for hunting outside park boundaries also is prohibited. Hunting is authorized, in accordance with State laws, in designated national recreation areas.

Fire. Confine your fire to fireplaces in established campgrounds and picnic areas. Before you retire for the night or leave your campsite unattended for any reason, make certain that your campfire is entirely out. Where required, back-country campers must obtain a fire permit.

Trash. Keep your camp clean by placing all garbage and trash in containers provided. All combustible material should be burned in the fireplaces. In wilderness camps, incombustible trash—including cans—must be carried out or disposed of as directed.

Pets are allowed in the parks and campgrounds if they are kept on a leash or under other physical restraint at all times. They are generally prohibited in back-country areas. Pet owners are asked to be especially careful to prevent disturbance of others enjoying the park.

Noise. Common courtesy is the rule. Be especially careful not to be noisy late at night and early in the morning.

Keep It Safe

The National Park System is intended for your enjoyment, whether you are coming to view the wonders of nature, to tread in the footsteps of history, or simply to get out and have some fun. But first take a minute to read these simple but very important safety rules, and then go on to a pleasant and safe park experience:

- **Know the area.** Ask the park rangers for brochures, maps, and advice about park attractions and hazards.
- **Observe park regulations.** They are for your enjoyment and protection. Snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, fires, fishing, swimming, and other activities are governed by regulations which take into account local conditions and problems.
- **Watch your children.** Your knowledge, experience, and wisdom can't help a child who is beyond your protective reach and warning voice.
- **Keep your distance from wild animals.** Don't feed bears or other wildlife. Remember that all wildlife can be dangerous. Remember, too, that young animals are seldom abandoned—a very protective parent is probably nearby.
- **Dress properly.** Even in the heat of summer it is often cool in the mountains or caves. If you are hiking on rough terrain, be sure to wear sturdy shoes or boots.
- **Drive carefully.** Park roads are not expressways, so take it easy and enjoy the view from overlooks and parking

areas. Be alert for less considerate drivers who may stop without warning to see wildlife or scenery. Unusual hazards—rock slides, flash floods, unseasonal snow and ice, animals and visitors crossing roads at unexpected places—are all possible at some time, some place, in park areas.

■ Notify park headquarters of your plans to explore.

Mountain climbing, hiking, or horseback riding in remote areas; exploring caves or lake bottoms; and numerous other enterprises can be dangerous even for experts. If they know your plans, park rangers can alert you to hazards, watch for your return, and, if necessary, organize rescue efforts. Telling them your plans could save your life.

■ Don't try it alone.

Two heads are safer than one. Whether it's a short hike in the woods or a month-long mountain climb, a companion may save your life in an emergency.

■ **Know your own limits.** Strenuous exertion in extremes of temperature or altitude can be dangerous if you are unaccustomed to sustained exercise.

■ **Report trouble.** Whether it is your own or someone else's problem, a park ranger can help only if he knows help is needed.

■ **Leave things as you found them.** The ideal visitor "takes nothing but memories, leaves nothing but footprints." You may want only a stick or a pebble. You may drop only a cigarette butt or a tissue. But if each one of a million visitors does the same, a shining beach or a sylvan glade will soon become a desolate trash heap.

Camping and Wildlife

You may camp in many national parks and never meet anything more wild than a chipmunk. On the other hand, you may see wildlife ranging from the prairie dog to the grizzly bear. And, more often than not, you won't have to wander too far from your campsite to see wild animals. Wherever you camp and wherever you roam in the parks, remember that you—not the animals—are the intruder. Respect them with common sense and caution, and you will have some wonderful wildlife-watching experiences.

Bears

Although national park campgrounds are planned with certain safety factors in mind, there are no fences to separate you from wildlife. Some animals will root through garbage cans and your picnic leavings, but others will approach boldly for a handout. Do not be deceived—tameness is an illusion. All park animals are wild, the "friendly" looking black bear included.

Because of their protected status within parks many bears lose their fear of man and acquire a taste for his

food. Instinctively a hunter, the bear may become aggressive when teased with tidbits from a car window or a picnic table. If the supply of goodies runs out it may try to seize more by force. The result—a badly clawed arm, or worse. For your protection, park regulations prohibit the feeding or molesting of bears.

If you camp away from designated campsites, here are a few things to remember to keep the bears away:

- Do not throw aside or bury garbage and food containers.
- Combustible trash should be burned. Burn tin cans and other non-combustible trash, except glass, to destroy food odors. Then remove cans from the cold ashes, flatten them, and take them to trash receptacles at the trailhead.
- Store foodstuffs (preferably in air-tight containers) out of reach of bears. Food can be suspended by ropes between trees.
- If previous campers have left a dirty camp, clean up the mess for your own protection.
- Use dry, prepackaged foods and avoid greasy, odorous foods such as bacon and ham.
- Packs and sleeping bags should be kept clean and free of food odors. As a precaution against the presence of these odors, sleep some distance from your campfire and cooking area.

Other Wild Animals

The bear is not the only wild animal that has become a beggar. Deer and coyote, especially, have become bold enough to approach people along park roads and campsites. As with bears, caution should be used. The split hooves of deer and elk are sharp and can inflict deep wounds, as can the buck's antlers. *Remember*, the females of some species, notably bears and moose, are very protective of their offspring and may react savagely when approached by a human.

Diseases Carried by Animals

Any species of warm-blooded mammal may carry rabies, bubonic plague, or other communicable diseases. For this reason park animals, large or small, should never be handled or fed by visitors. The most common injury to park visitors from wild animals is a bite from a chipmunk, a squirrel, or other rodent that is being fed at the roadside or campsite. A bite from a rabid chipmunk can be as dangerous as one from a rabid dog.

The prairie dog is common in some parks of the Great Plains and the West. Do not feed them, no matter how friendly they look. For an offer of candy and salted peanuts, you may get a painful nip from sharp teeth. Furthermore, you should not let them get close to you, for they carry fleas that can transmit diseases to humans.

Definitions of Campground Types

Type A—Campground. A campground area is classified as having well-defined roads, parking spaces, and campsites. Drinking water and sanitary facilities, including flush toilets and refuse cans, are furnished on a community basis. Each campground has a designed capacity based on the number of campsites therein.

A campground site, or campsite, is a clearly marked plot or location within a campground which provides accommodations for camping by an individual, family, or party. A typical campsite in a campground would include parking space, fireplace, table and bench combination, and tent space; in a walk-in campground or walk-in section of a campground, the parking space is provided but not as an integral part of each campsite.

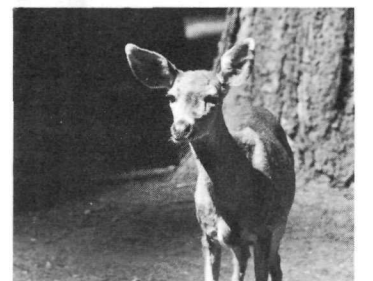
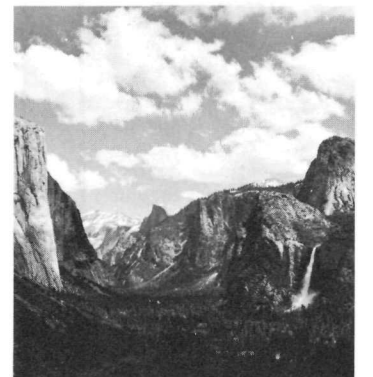
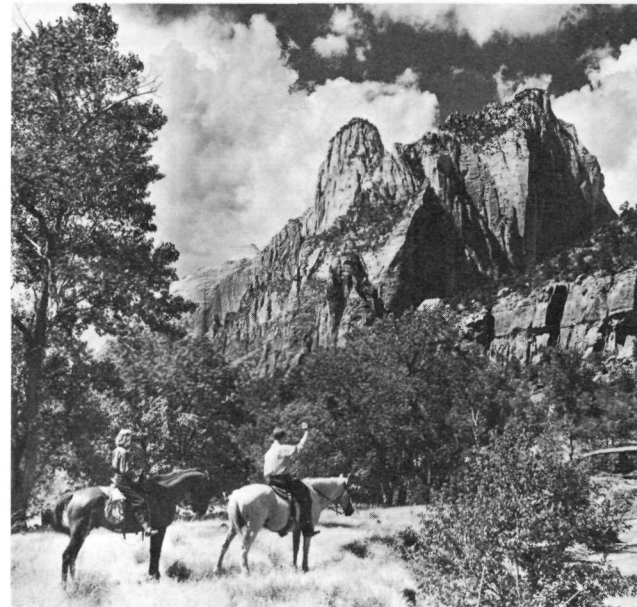
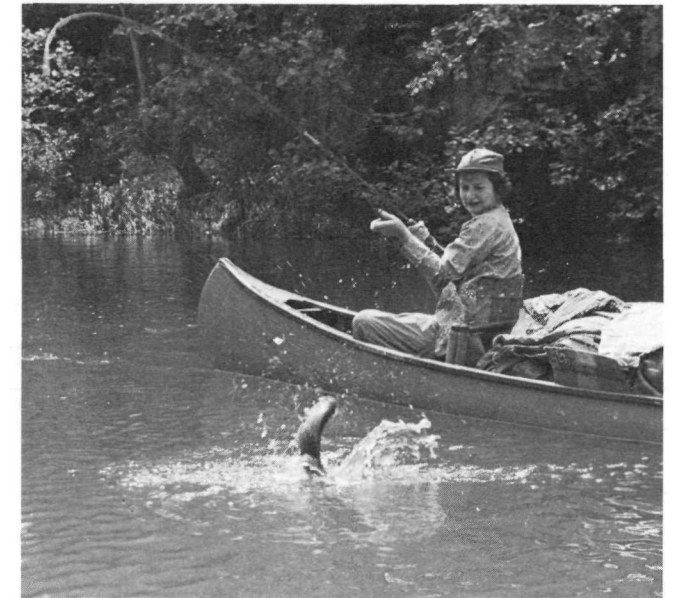
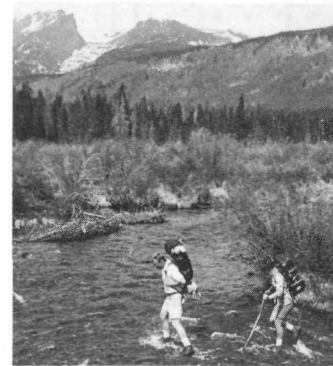
Type B—Camping Area. A camping area is an area (other than a campground) designated and regularly used for camping by individuals, families, or parties. Camping areas may be accessible by either road or trail. Facilities provided are minimal, generally being limited to access roads, basic sanitary facilities, and a limited number of fireplaces and tables. Trail camps fall within this category, and shelters of the Adirondack or fully enclosed type may be provided. Each camping area has an assigned, as differentiated from designed, capacity based on the number of camping spaces therein. Superintendents assign to each camping area a capacity figure, in terms of camping spaces, based on a realistic evaluation of acreage involved, topography, facilities provided, and average camping party size.

A camping space in a camping area is one which is normally occupied by an individual, family, or party.

Type C—Group Camp. A group camp is an area designated for use by organized groups, such as Boy Scouts, school groups, or other large parties. It is composed of one or more group spaces, each of which is provided with a large fireplace, several tables, and parking space for buses or a number of cars. Capacity of group camps is rated on the basis of the number of group spaces within the camp and the number of persons each can normally accommodate.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



	Map reference	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	NPS campground fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Trailer village vehicle sites	Fee (charged by concessioner per day per site)	Showers	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes
PARKS AND CAMPGROUNDS																		
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717 North (at H.Q.) Sunset (1 mi. S. of H.Q.)	13	May 1–Nov 1 June 1–Labor Day	14 14	A A	111 115	3 3	• •	• •				• •	• •	• •				Concession facilities open mid-May–mid-Oct {Season depends on weather; horseback riding
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER Box 1173, Harrison, Ark. 72601 Buffalo Point (17 mi. S. of Yellville Ark.)	14	All Year	14	A	118	1	•	•	•			•		•	•	•		Canoe rentals; restaurant nearby
CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT Box 588, Chinle, Ariz. 86503 Cottonwood (1 mi. E. of Entr.)	15	All Year	14	A	94	1		•					•					{Jeep tours; horseback riding
CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK Moab, Utah 84532 Squaw Flat (38 mi. W. of U.S. 160)	16	All Year	14	B	31		•											Pit toilets; no water
CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE South Wellfleet, Mass. 02663	17																	3 private campgrounds within boundary with 606 sites
CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE Box 457, Manteo, N.C. 27954 Cape Point (2 mi. S. of Buxton) Frisco (7 mi. S. of Buxton) Ocracoke (Oceanside) (At Ocracoke) Oregon Inlet (13 mi. SE. of Manteo) Pea Island Salvo (1 mi. S. of Salvo)	18	All Year Mem. Day Week-end–Labor Day All Year All Year All Year Mem. Day Week-end–Labor Day	14* 14* 14* 14* 14* 14*	A A B A C A	203 136 140 120 142		• • • • • •	• • • • • •				• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	*Memorial Day–Labor Day All showers cold water only By reservation only	
CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK Torrey, Utah 84775 Capitol Reef (1¼ mi. S. of Utah 24)	19	All Year	14	A	53		•	•										
CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK Thurmont, Md. 21788 Owens Creek (5 mi. N. of Entr.)	20	Mid-Apr–Oct 31	5	A	51		•	•										• Trailer length 22-ft. limit
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT Box 749, Cedar City, Utah 84720 Point Supreme (2 mi. N. of S. Entr.)	21	June 15–Sept 15	14	A	30		•	•										
CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT Star Route, Bloomfield, N. Mex. 87413 Gallo Wash (1 mi. E. of Visitor Center)	22	All Year	14	A	36	20	•	*	•									*Nov 1–Apr 1—water available at visitor center, pit toilets, only No firewood; no large trailer spaces
CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT 1699 Anchors Way Dr., Ventura, CA 93003 Anacapa Island (13 mi. S. of Channel Island Harbor) Santa Barbara Island (38 mi. SW. of H.Q.)	23	All Year All Year			25									• •	• •	• •		No drinking water; access by boat only; primitive camping; scuba diving; pit toilets
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK Box 158, Sharpsburg, Md. 21782 Milepost 67.2 Mountain Lock 69.3 Antietam Creek 110.4 McCoys Ferry 140.9 15 Mile Creek 173.3 Spring Gap Hiker-Biker Units	24	Apr 1–Oct 31 Apr 1–Oct 31 Apr 1–Oct 31 Apr 1–Oct 31 Apr 1–Oct 31 All Year	14 14 14 14 14 1	B B B B B B	10 34 23 20 20 31			• • • • • •								• • • • • •	• • • • • •	Near Dargan; hike-in only {Off Canal Rd.; park on berm side, cross canal footbridge {10 mi. SW of Williamsport; pit toilets, hand water pumps • 12½ mi. SW. of Hancock • {7 mi. E of Cumberland, off Md. 51 {At intervals between Seneca (26.1) and Cumberland (180.1); access by trail, boat, hiking, biking, horseback, Potomac River
CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT Dos Cabezas Star Route Willcox, Ariz. 85643 Bonita Canyon (½ mi. E. of H.Q.)	25	All Year	14*	A	36		•	•										*June 1–Aug 31 (30 days rest of year) No trailers over 20 ft.; only 10 sites suitable for trailers; nearest gasoline and groceries 36 miles
COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT Fruita, Colo. 81521 Saddle Horn (3 mi. S. of W. Entrance)	26	All Year	14	A	81		•	•										Permit required for back-country use
COULEE DAM NATIONAL RECREATION AREA Box 37, Coulee Dam, Wash. 99116 Bradbury Beach (8 mi. S. of Kettle Falls) Cloverleaf (1 mi. S. of Gifford) Detillion (28 mi. N. of Davenport) Evans (1 mi. S. of Evans) Fort Spokane (26 mi. N. of Davenport)	27	All Year All Year All Year May–Oct All Year	14 14 14 14 14	B B B A A	5 8 12 62 62		• • • • •	• • • • •					• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	No drinking water Access by boat only	

PARKS AND CAMPGROUNDS	Map reference	Camping season	Limit of stay (days)	Campground type	Number of sites or spaces	Group camps	NPS campground fee	Water and toilets	Sanitary station	Trailer village vehicle sites	Fee (charged by concessioner per day per site)	Showers	Laundry	Stores (food service)	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Notes	
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284 Stehekin Valley Campgrounds (distance from Stehekin) Bridge Creek (16 mi.) Cottonwood (23 mi.) Dolly Varden (14 mi.) High Bridge (11 mi.) Shady (15 mi.) Tumwater (13 mi.)	73	May 15–Nov 1 May 30–Oct 15 May 15–Nov 1 May 1–Nov 30 May 15–Nov 1 May 15–Nov 1	14 14 14 14 14 14	B B B B B B	7 5 1 2 1 2													See also entries for Lake Chelan NRA and Ross Lake NRA Access by shuttle bus or trail, only Pets permitted on Pacific Crest trail, only	
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK 600 East Park Ave. Port Angeles, Wash. 98362 Altaire (12 mi. W. of Port Angeles) Boulder Creek (8 mi. W. of Pt. Angeles) Deer Park (22 mi. SE. of Port Angeles) Dosewallips (15 mi. W. of Brinnon) Elwha (10 mi. W. of Port Angeles) Erickson Bay (W. shore of Ozette Lake) Fairholm (26 mi. W. of Port Angeles) Graves Creek (20 mi. E. of Amanda Park) Heart O' The Hills (5½ mi. S. of Pt. Angeles) Hoh (22 mi. SE. of Forks) July Creek (6 mi. NE. of Amanda Park) Kalaloch (35 mi. S. of Forks) Mora (15 mi. W. of Forks) North Fork Quinault (20 mi. NE. of Amanda Park) Queets (25 mi. SE. of Queets) Soleduck (40 mi. SW. of Port Angeles) Staircase (19 mi. NW. of Hoodspout)	74	May–Oct June–Sept June–Sept May–Sept All Year All Year May–Oct All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year May–Sept All Year May–Oct May–Sept	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	A A B A A B A A A A A A A B A A A	29 50 10 33 23 15 90 45 100 95 31 195 91 10 12 84 50		• •									• Not suitable for large trailers • Small trailers only • No trailers • Not suitable for large trailers • Access by boat or trail only • • No trailers • On coast • Near coast • No trailers • Not suitable for trailers			
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT Box 38, Ajo, Ariz. 85321 Headquarters (1½ mi. SW. of visitor center)	75	All Year	10*	A	208	1	• • •												*Dec–Apr (30 days rest of year); trailer sites, no hookups
OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS Box 448, Van Buren, Mo. 63965 Akers Ferry Alley Spring (Hwy 106, 6 mi. W. of Eminence) Big Spring (Hwy 103, 4 mi. S. of Van Buren) Blue Spring (Jacks Fork) Cedargrove (Current River) Hawes (Current River) Jerktail Landing Joab Dyer (Jacks Fork) Owls Bend (Current River) Pulltite Spring (9 mi. NW of Round Spring) Round Spring (Hwy 19, 30 mi. S. of Salem) Sinking Creek (Current River) Two Rivers (Jacks Fork) Primitive Campsites (Gravel Bars on Current & Jacks Fork)	76	All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year All Year	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	B B A B B B B B B A A B B	85 100 200 4 6 10 5 4 20 50 40 8 6	8 2 3 3 3	• •											• Canoe rentals; vault toilets • Canoe rentals • Pit toilets, no water • Pit toilets • Pit toilets, no water • Pit toilets; canoe rentals • Canoe rentals • Pit toilets, no water • Pit toilets, no water; canoe rentals • Access by boat only; no facilities	
PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE 10235 S. Padre Island Dr. Corpus Christi, Tex. 78418 Malaquite Beach Primitive Camping (on beaches)	77	All Year All Year	14 14	B B	150		•* •												Boat launching at Intra-coastal Canal ramps, only *Water and pit toilets at campground; access to modern facilities at adjacent Malaquite Beach recreation area Check on tides
PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE Munising, Mich. 49862 Little Beaver Lake 12-Mile Beach Hurricane River	78	May–Nov May–Nov May–Nov	14 14 14	B B B	8 18 10														
PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT Paicines, Calif. 95043 Chalone Annex (1 mi. NW. of E. Entr.) Chalone Creek (1 mi. NW. of E. Entr.) Chaparral (2 mi. E. of W. Entr.)	79	All Year All Year All Year	7* 7* 7*	C A A	15 45 25	15	• • • • • •												No trans-park road *Feb 15–June 15 (14 days rest of year) Reservations needed (Walk-in campsites; no trailers)
PLATT NATIONAL PARK Box 201, Sulphur, Okla. 73086 Central (½ mi. E. of N. Entr.) Cold Springs (1 mi. E. of N. Entr.) Rock Creek (1½ mi. W. of N. Entr.)	80	May–Sept May–Oct All Year	14 14 14*	C A A	18 64 111	18 1 1	• • • • • • •												See also Arbuckle NRA • • • *May 1–Sept 30 (30 days rest of year)
POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE Point Reyes, Calif. 94956 Coast Camp Sky Camp Glen Camp Wildcat Group Camp	81	All Year All Year All Year All Year	1 1 1 2	B B B C	12 12 12	6*	• • •												No wood fire permitted, camp permit required, access by trail only, reservations accepted *Accommodates 20 persons each

