



LAKE MEAD and LAKE MOHAVE

LAKE MEAD
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
Arizona • Nevada

LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

• Open All Year •

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WELCOME

Welcome to the scenic attractions and the varied recreational opportunities found in Lake Mead National Recreation Area. We hope that you will have a pleasant time amid the colorful desert landscapes and on the clear waters of Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. Employees of the National Park Service are here to help you have a safe and enjoyable vacation. When you need further information or other assistance, ask a park ranger or call at the administration office in Boulder City or at the ranger stations at Boulder Beach, Katherine, Overton, Temple Bar, and Cottonwood Cove.

The National Park Service, which administers this area, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

A QUICK VIEW OF THE AREA

Lake Mead National Recreation Area consists of two vast blue lakes and the surrounding terrain of brilliantly colorful desert, lofty plateaus, and narrow, deep canyons.

It extends for 240 miles from Grand Canyon National Monument on the east to the Colorado River below Davis Dam on the south. Within this stretch you will find 93 miles of the famed Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

The altitudinal range is great, extending from 517 feet along the Colorado River below Davis Dam to 6,140 feet on Price Butte on the Shivwits Plateau, north of the Colorado River.

The area contains more than 3,000 square miles of land and water in Arizona and Nevada. The Colorado River, over much of its course through the area, serves as the boundary between the two States.

Lake Mead was created by the Bureau of Reclamation's Hoover Dam, highest in the Western Hemisphere. The lake is, by volume, the world's largest manmade reservoir, with a shoreline of 550 miles, a length of 115 miles, and a maximum depth of 589 feet. It backs into the lower part of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado for more than 40 miles. Lake Mead passes through Iceberg, Virgin, and Boulder Canyons and into the upper end of Black Canyon. It opens out into several wide basins, such as Gregg's, Virgin, and Boulder. Extending northward from the Virgin Basin is the Overton Arm.

Lake Mohave is a narrow lake, 67 miles long. It has been formed behind Davis Dam, which is 67 miles downstream from Hoover Dam. You will find some of the more spectacularly beautiful scenes of the region along the shores of this lake and within the depths of Black Canyon.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area was established on October 13, 1936, and was expanded on July 18, 1947, by an interbureau agreement between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation, approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Both agencies are part of the United States Department of the Interior. Under this agreement, the Bureau of Reclamation administers Hoover and Davis Dams, which were built by that agency. The National Park Service administers Lake Mead National Recreation Area and supervises the activities, plans, and developments within the area.

SOME THINGS TO DO AND SEE

Within Lake Mead National Recreation Area you will have a multitude of things to do and see. Listed below are a few suggestions.

- Visit Hoover and Davis Dams. Bureau of Reclamation guides conduct tours daily through Hoover Dam from 8 a.m.

to 5 p.m. On this trip you will become better acquainted with Hoover Dam, one of the seven engineering wonders of the world. Self-guided tours are maintained at Davis Dam each day.

- Interpretive Services. Evening illustrated programs are presented at the Boulder Beach Campground throughout the spring, summer, and autumn. See posted schedules for current times and topics.

Exhibits that explain features of the area are on display at Boulder Beach and Echo Bay Ranger Stations, Lakeview Point, Hoover Dam Exhibit Building, Davis Dam, Katherine, and in the administration building in Boulder City.

- Swimming. Lake Mead and Lake Mohave are ideal for swimming many months of the year, but waters of the upper section of Lake Mohave are extremely cold at all seasons. Public swimming beaches are available during the summer at Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Bay, Overton, and Katherine, as water conditions permit. Diving floats and safety lines are provided. At several of the beaches, official lifeguards are on duty. Caution should be exercised when swimming in other areas.

- Boating is enjoyable all year. Public launching ramps are provided at many places around both lakes. Boats and motors may be rented, purchased, or chartered from concessioners. Mooring facilities for privately owned boats are available at concession sites. Monthly charge for this service is determined by the length of the craft.

For public safety and health, specific regulations affecting water safety, sanitation, navigation, and boat operations must be observed. Houseboats are not permitted. Refuse accumulated on all boats must be brought back to the dock for disposal.

This is your Recreation Area.
Please help to keep it and its facilities clean.
Place all litter in waste containers.
Please don't be a Litterbug!

*"Let no one say, and say it to your shame,
that all was beauty here until you came."*

Along the open road to Eldorado Canyon and Lake Mohave.
Courtesy, Cliff Segerblom.





Swimming at Boulder Beach near Hoover Dam.
Courtesy, Bill Belknap.

- **Fishing.** You can fish throughout the year within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. A fishing license from either Nevada or Arizona is required, however. To the license must be affixed a special-use stamp from the opposite State. Before fishing in either lake, you should read the current regulations concerning catch limits.
- **Water-skiing** is rapidly increasing in popularity on Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. Several concessioners have equipment for rent. Be sure to consult with a park ranger in regard to regulations that pertain to this sport.
- **Skindiving.** You may skindive on either lake, but you are advised to use caution when engaging in this sport. Stay away from swimming beaches and harbors.
- **Cruises on Lake Mead.** Cruises leave Lake Mead Marina dock daily. On these cruises you have an opportunity to become better acquainted with a part of Lake Mead. During the summer, a park naturalist goes along on many of the trips to tell you about the features observed. Inquire for current time schedule and rates.

• **Camping.** Automobile camping is confined to designated campgrounds, except when it is necessary to make camp on trips to isolated areas. Keep your campsite clean and sanitary, place garbage and empty cans in receptacles, or bury the material if a container is not provided. State laws require that camps along Lake Mead and Lake Mohave must be located at least 200 feet from the water's edge.

• **Hiking and Exploring.** Except during the warmer summer months, the area is an excellent region for hiking and exploring. Water is scarce in many locations, however, so you should check on possible sources in advance.

• **Motoring.** There are hundreds of miles of roads which will lead you to interesting places. Many are paved, others are graded, and some are "low standard" desert auto trails. Check with park rangers on current road conditions before starting off the paved roads unless you are familiar with the country or desert driving.

Fifty miles beyond Hoover Dam, a graded road leaves Kingman Highway and travels about 50 miles northward to Pierce

Ferry. At Pierce Ferry you will discover an excellent view of the Colorado River and the Grand Wash Cliffs. Along the route you can obtain a scenic view of Gregg's Basin on Lake Mead. The road passes through one of the largest forests of Joshua-trees to be found in the entire Southwest.

Ask a park ranger about other interesting places to visit.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The National Park Service and its concessioners have developed recreational facilities for your convenience and enjoyment.

On Lake Mead

Four main developed sites are along Lake Mead at the following locations:

- **Boulder Beach** (6 miles from Boulder City, Nev.).

Free Facilities. Swimming beach (lifeguards are on duty during the summer), picnic area, boat dock, launching ramps,

information and ranger station. The campground is equipped with modern comfort stations, tables, fireplaces, waste receptacles, and water hydrants. Shade trees and shrubs make this campground an attractive oasis at any time.

Concessioner Facilities: Lakeshore Trailer Village. Trailer spaces. Lakeshore Beach House. Refreshments, showers, change rooms, bathing suits, and store. Lake Mead Lodge. Overnight units. Lakeview dining room and cocktail lounge. Outdoor swimming pool. Lake Mead Marina. Daily cruises on Lake Mead. Refreshments. Boat and motor rentals and services, moorings, gasoline, and oil. Water-skiing equipment and instruction. Fishing licenses, tackle, and bait.

- **Las Vegas Bay** (13 miles from Boulder City, 10 miles from Henderson, Nev.).

Free Facilities. Picnic area, swimming beach (lifeguards on duty during the summer), campground, and launching ramp.

Year-round fishing on both lakes. Courtesy, Las Vegas News Bureau.





Water skiing on Lake Mohave. Courtesy, Las Vegas News Bureau.

Concessioner: Las Vegas Boat Harbor. Refreshments. Boat and motor rentals and services, moorings, gasoline, and oil. Fishing licenses, tackle, and bait.

• Overton Beach-Echo Bay Area.

Free Facilities. Launching ramps and campgrounds (under construction).

Concessioner: Overton Boat Landing. Cafe, cabins, and trailer village. Boat and motor rental and services, moorings, gasoline, and oil. Fishing licenses, tackle, and bait.

• Temple Bar. (Paved road, 56 miles from Boulder City, Nev.; 80 miles from Kingman, Ariz.)

Free Facilities. Launching ramp, campground, airstrip.

Concessioner: Temple Bar Resort. Cafe, store, cabins, and trailer village. Boat and motor rental and services, moorings, gasoline, and oil. Fishing licenses, tackle, bait, and water-skiing equipment.

Lake Mohave

Four main sites have been improved along Lake Mohave.

• Willow Beach, Ariz. (Paved road, 4 miles off Kingman Highway, 23 miles from Boulder City, Nev.)

Free Facilities. Campground, picnic area, launching ramps.

Concessioner: Willow Beach Trout Camp. Refreshments, cabins, trailer village, store. Boat and motor rental and services, moorings, gasoline, oil. Fishing licenses, tackle, bait.

NEARBY ACCOMMODATIONS AND SERVICES

Motels, cafes, garages, gas stations, photographic and curio shops and stores are located near the National Recreation Area in Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Overton, and Searchlight, Nev.; and in Bullhead City and Kingman, Ariz.

Telephone, telegraph, postal, and religious facilities are available in Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, and Overton, Nev.; and at Kingman, Ariz.

REACHING LAKE MEAD AND LAKE MOHAVE

By automobile and bus. Major United States highways pass through or near all developed parts of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Most points may be reached by paved roads. Consult the map in this booklet.

The Las Vegas-Tonopah-Reno Stage Lines provide daily round trip services from Las Vegas with stops at Boulder City, Hoover Dam, and Lake Mead Lodge. It operates bus service from Las Vegas to Boulder City and Kingman, Ariz.

Charter and sightseeing trips are scheduled by Tanner Motor Tours in Las Vegas with stops at Boulder City, Hoover Dam, and Lake Mead Lodge.

By Railroad. The Union Pacific Railroad serves Las Vegas, 21 miles from Boulder City, Nev., and the Sante Fe Railroad stops at Kingman, Ariz., located about 35 miles from Katherine.

By Airplane. United Air Lines, Western Airlines, Trans-World Airlines, Bonanza Airlines, and Pacific Airlines have daily service to Las Vegas, Nev. Bonanza Airlines makes daily stops at Kingman, Ariz.

Private planes may use landing strips at Katherine, Bullhead City, and Temple Bar, Ariz., and Cottonwood Cove, Eldorado Canyon, and Overton, Nev.

WHEN TO VISIT THE AREA

The National Recreation Area is open all year, with the maximum travel during the three summer months. Even during July and August, when daytime temperatures may reach 110°, the heat is not oppressive because of low relative humidity, and the nights are comfortable. The weather is most delightful, however, from late September through early December, and in the early spring, usually from early February through late May.

In the bright summer sunshine, you should protect your head with some type of hat and your eyes with tinted glasses. In

the winter, temperatures can drop rather low, particularly in the mornings and evenings, and so you should come prepared by bringing a heavy coat.

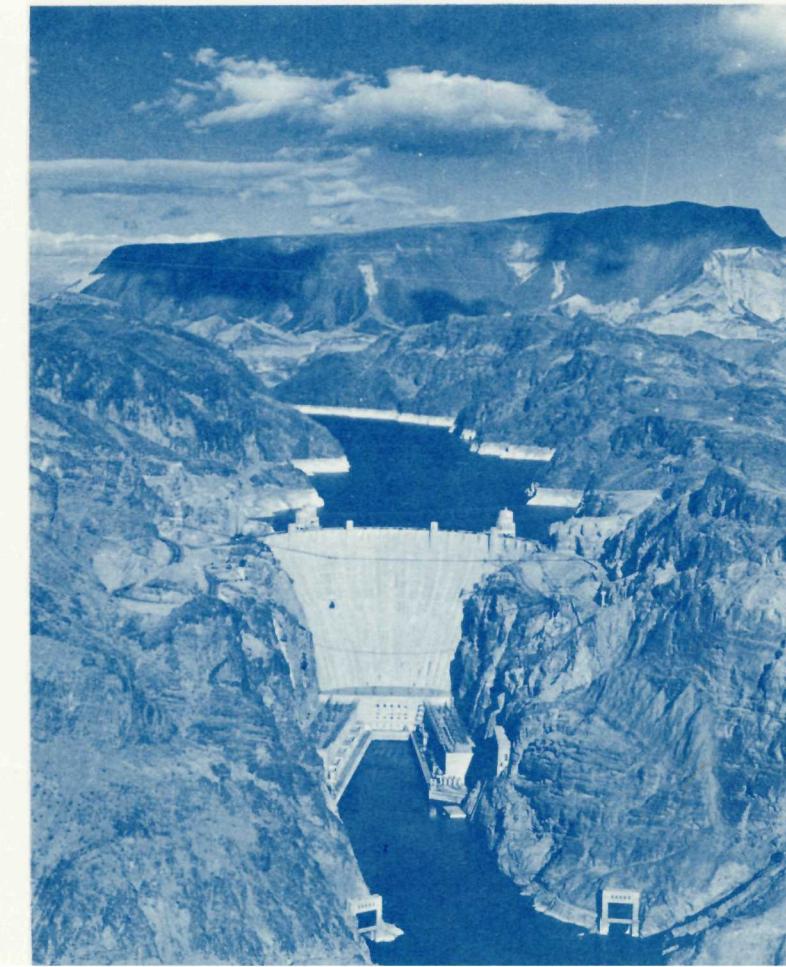
PREHISTORIC MAN LIVED HERE

Man has inhabited this region almost continuously for thousands of years. In such an arid region, the pre-Columbian Indian inhabitants naturally centered their activities around dependable water supplies afforded by rivers and prehistoric lakes. Many of their campsites have been located.

Along the Muddy River in Moapa Valley, ruins of extensive aboriginal dwellings have been discovered. The popular name, "The Lost City," has been given to this group of Pueblo ruins.

High waters of Lake Mead and Lake Mohave have covered many prehistoric sites, including The Lost City. Careful surveys were conducted to salvage and study this irreplaceable

Hoover Dam. Courtesy, Bureau of Reclamation.



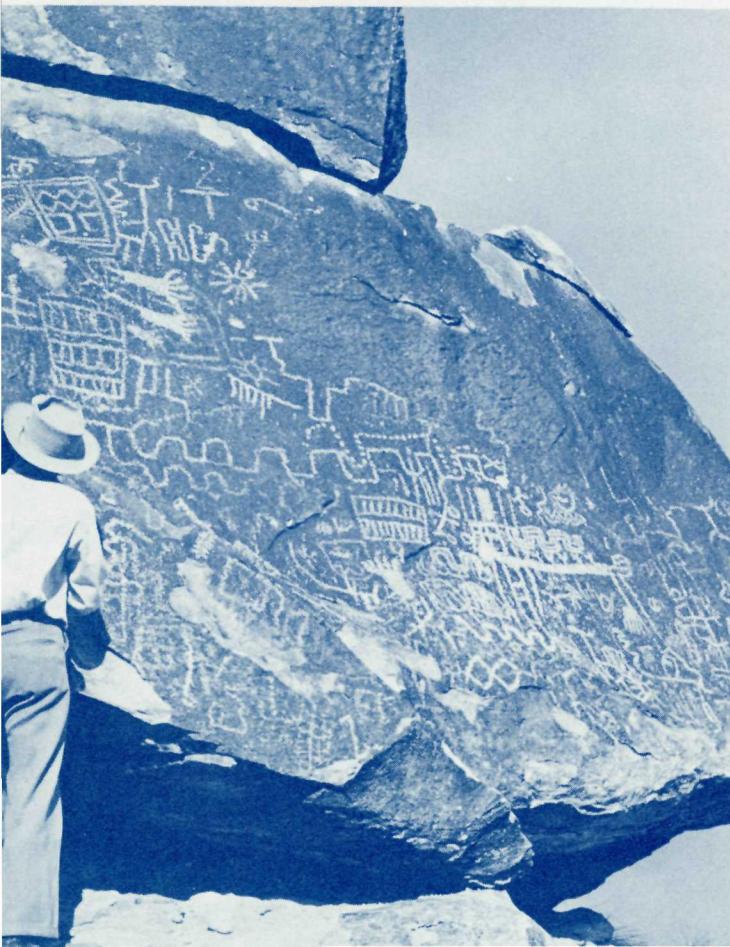
prehistoric evidence before it became lost for all time beneath the water.

The Lost City Museum is located at Overton, Nev., near the site of The Lost City. Here you may learn more of the fascinating story of the early Basketmaker and Pueblo Indians who lived, farmed, mined, fished, and hunted in this valley hundreds of years ago. You are invited to visit this small museum which is operated by the State of Nevada.

The more recent Paiute, Hualpai, and Mohave tribes, some of whom still inhabit outlying sections of this region, also left evidences of their cultures.

You are welcome to look at the various Indian sites within the area. However, digging or disturbing any site or the collecting of items found on the surface is not permitted. They are protected by the Antiquities Act of 1906 so that these irreplaceable artifacts may not be damaged or lost. By piecing together the undisturbed cultural materials, skilled archeologists tell us the story of these ancient peoples. Nothing can be learned from fragments which have not been scientifically removed and preserved.

Pre-Columbian petroglyphs in Grapevine Canyon.
Courtesy, Bill Belknap.



HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS

Within this region recorded history covers less than 150 years.

The fur trader and trapper, Jedediah Smith, was the first white man to enter the area. In 1826 and 1827, he passed down the Virgin River to the Colorado River on his way to the coast.

Later, other parties pushed their way through this region, many of them along the Mormon Trail and others along the Colorado River.

Lt. J. C. Ives, on the Federal Government's Colorado River Exploration Expedition, brought a 50-foot steamboat, *The Explorer*, up the river to the lower end of Black Canyon in 1858.

A decade later, in 1869, Maj. John Wesley Powell conducted the first expedition down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon by rowboat.

In 1871, on another Government expedition, Capt. George Wheeler ventured by boat up into the lower portion of the Grand Canyon as far as Diamond Creek.

Exploits of other river expeditions provide a colorful chapter in the history of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Other exciting phases deal with steamboating on the river, early mining, settlement, the eventual formation of the two manmade lakes, and the creation of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Recreation is only one of the several major benefits of Hoover Dam. The Bureau of Reclamation completed this multipurpose structure in 1935 to control the Colorado River for the first time. Previously, the stream was muddy, destructive, and inaccessible. Water from Lake Mead annually flows to 1 1/4 million acres of farmland downstream, generates an average of 5.8 billion kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric energy per year at the Hoover and Davis powerplants, and serves the domestic and industrial needs of some 8 million residents in the Pacific Southwest. It also benefits fish and wildlife.

STORIES IN STONE

The geology of the region around Lake Mead and Lake Mohave will fascinate you. Geologists have been interested in it since Dr. J. S. Newberry accompanied Lt. J. C. Ives on the 1858 expedition and Maj. John Wesley Powell made his thrilling explorations in 1869 and 1871.

Many evidences of geological processes are to be found here. The character and position of the rock formations which make up the earth's surface are well exposed as a result of erosion by the Colorado River and its tributaries.

You can see the Grand Wash Cliffs near Pierce Ferry. These cliffs mark the western termination of the high plateaus through which the Colorado River has carved the Grand Canyon.

From a distance, the cliffs appear as an unbroken vertical wall several thousand feet high. Upon closer examination you will find that they are rugged, steplike slopes whose upper edges recede and advance along sharply incised canyons. Here you see the layers of limestone and shale which were deposited in ancient (Paleozoic) seas upon an even older land surface consisting of granite.

The surface features to the west of Grand Wash Cliffs form a sharp contrast with the nearly level plateaus to the east. Broad valleys lie between high but narrow, north-south trending mountain ranges.

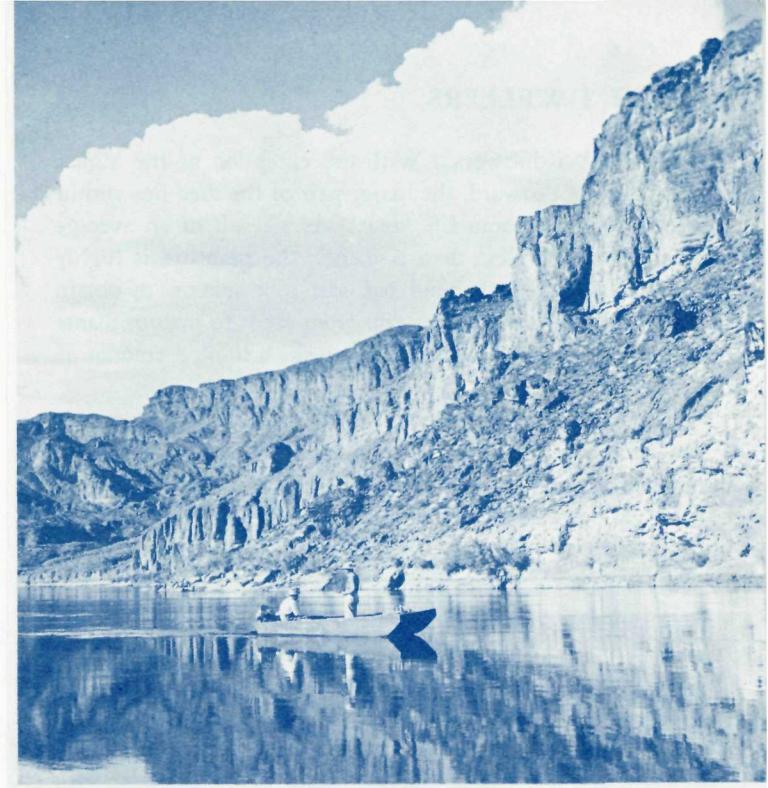
Lake Mead stretches across these valleys. Numerous coves and peninsulas form an irregular shoreline.

Adding character and interest, promontories and monoliths, such as Napoleon's Tomb, Delmar Butte, and The Temple, rise precipitously above the lake level. Elsewhere, rocks resembling mushrooms, sphinxes, and phantom ships are common features. They were created about 10 million years ago (upper Tertiary period) by the erosion of soft clays and silts which were deposited before the Colorado River began excavation of the Grand Canyon.

Lavas appear as dark bands in the lighter colored rock formations or as caps covering mesas at a number of places along the shore.

Through the mountain ranges which separate these broad valleys, Lake Mead follows narrow but deep gorges that were cut by the Colorado River into rock formations whose individual layers are steeply tilted in many places. Several of these gorges are of outstanding beauty, showing a wealth of color, with gray, yellow, and tawny-red predominating.

From the Boulder Basin of Lake Mead southward, the exposed bedrock consists of lavas resting upon ancient granite. In an epoch of mountain making, a wide area was uplifted, and erosion swept away the great thickness of sedimentary rocks which can still be seen in the Virgin and Muddy Mountains. Thousands of feet of lava are evidence of volcanic activity. These volcanic rocks form the walls of Black Canyon. In a late stage, a great thickness of dark lava was spread over a wide area. Later, erosion removed most of this lava, but a large remnant forms the cap of Fortification Hill, the prominent and imposing feature near Hoover Dam. At the top of this hill, near the southeast corner, a vent through which part of the lava was erupted is marked by a dark plug. Around this plug are preserved quantities of brown, slaggy, volcanic cinders and bombs.



Fishing on Lake Mohave.
Courtesy, Bill Belknap.

Beneath the lavas of Fortification Hill are the tan-colored sedimentary deposits and the colorful, reddish, altered igneous rock called monzonite. The brilliant formations created the popular Paint Pots.

Lake Mohave is first confined to the narrow and spectacular Black Canyon below Hoover Dam and then opens into several broad valleys which characterize the lakeshore near Davis Dam.

Sediments, more than 18,000 feet thick, were deposited to form the rocks which are now exposed in Lake Mead National Recreation Area. This tremendous thickness of sediments, laid down in seas, lakes, and flood plains, represents most of the divisions of geologic time.

Many of the sedimentary layers which occur in the walls of Grand Canyon contain fossil shells in abundance, indicating that the seas in which these animals lived must have been teeming with life. At other localities immediately north of Lake Mead, the later sediments contain fossil trees. In this same series of rocks, remains of large amphibians and reptiles have been found.

Over 10,000 years ago, during the ice age (Pleistocene), mammoths, camels, ground sloths, and giant beavers were inhabitants of the area. Bones of these animals are found in soft silt and clay deposits of the ancient lake basins and stream channels.

DESERT DWELLERS

Plants and Wildflowers. With the exception of the higher plateaus to the eastward, the major part of the area lies within the arid Lower Sonoran life zone. As a result of an average annual rainfall of less than 6 inches, the plantlife is highly specialized. Perennials send out vast root systems to obtain water, while the annuals develop from seeds to mature plants in a few weeks when sporadic rains make a limited amount of moisture available.

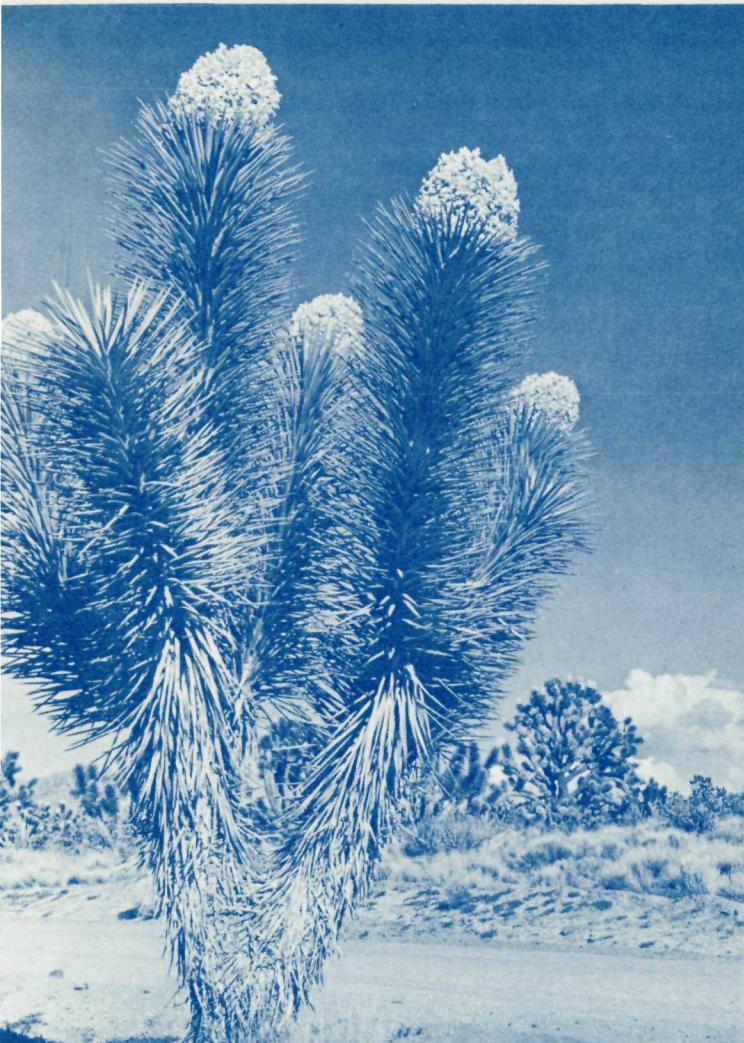
Few flowering plants are found in bloom during the summer. From February until June, there is an interesting procession of flowers on the mountain slopes and in the gravelly washes.

The various species of cactuses are most colorful, with the beavertail cactus affording the greatest display of brilliance.

Solid masses of yellow, visible for a considerable distance, speak eloquently of the presence of the shrubby brittlebush.

Joshua-trees along Pierce Ferry Road.

Courtesy, Bill Belknap.



Asters, desert chicory, salt heliotrope, globemallow, and sandverbena bloom profusely by the side of some of their smaller and less showy neighbors.

Somewhat higher up on the desert slopes, the long whiplike ocotillo, with its vivid red flowers, vies for attention with the white-flowered yucca.

As a climax to this floral display, the spring-fed hanging gardens of the lower Grand Canyon region offer a vast profusion of scarlet-hued monkey-flowers and yellow columbines.

There are few trees in the area except along some of the washes and on the higher plateaus to the east. Along the lower Virgin River, the cottonwood grows in scattered groves, with desert-willow, mesquite and catclaw occupying the remainder of the available terrain. Tamarisk is widespread along the shores of Lake Mead and Lake Mohave.

One of the largest Joshua-tree forests in the Southwest is found along the road to Pierce Ferry. The high plateaus to the eastward, such as the Shivwits and Hualpai, contain pinyon and juniper forests, with a number of ponderosa pines in the higher regions of the Shivwits.

Mammals. About 60 different species of mammals have been noted within the boundaries of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

The desert bighorn, one of the most interesting animals in the region, is found in limited numbers in all the larger canyons and on the higher mountains throughout the area. Some mule deer live on the high plateaus in the eastern portion of the area.

Carnivores are represented by mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes, foxes, badgers, and ringtails.

Jackrabbits are present in all parts of the area and cottontails live along the streams and around springs. Smaller rodents make up the bulk of the animal population and form very interesting groups to study. There are kangaroo rats with their long, powerful hind legs for jumping, pocket mice with their cheek pouches for carrying food, as well as woodrats, deermice or white-footed mice, ground squirrels, and other rodent forms.

Birds. More than 250 different species of birds, ranging from tiny hummingbirds to the majestic golden eagle, have been seen in the National Recreation Area. This number includes year-round residents, winter and summer species, and migratory visitors.

Since Lake Mead and Lake Mohave are the only large bodies of water within a radius of many miles, it is not surprising that more than 60 species of waterfowl and wading birds are found here. Among these are ducks, geese, grebes, coots, mergansers, herons, terns, gulls, sandpipers, plovers, stilts, and avocets.

Birds of prey include 12 species of hawks, 4 species of owls,

and the golden eagle. The list of vireos, warblers, flycatchers, wrens, sparrows, and other species is extensive.

Reptiles and amphibious reptiles are represented by at least 21 species of lizards, an equal number of snakes, and 2 of turtles. The red-spotted toad is the most common among the 6 listed amphibians.

Fishes. Native fishes found in Lake Mohave and Lake Mead are the humpback sucker, the bonytail, and the Colorado River squawfish.

Game species have been introduced. The largemouth black bass is the main sport fish on Lake Mead and in the lower section of Lake Mohave. Rainbow trout are planted in the upper part of Lake Mohave where the water is cool.

Other fishes introduced into these waters are the channel catfish, black crappie, bluegill, green sunfish, carp, threadfin shad, and mosquitofish.

MISSION 66

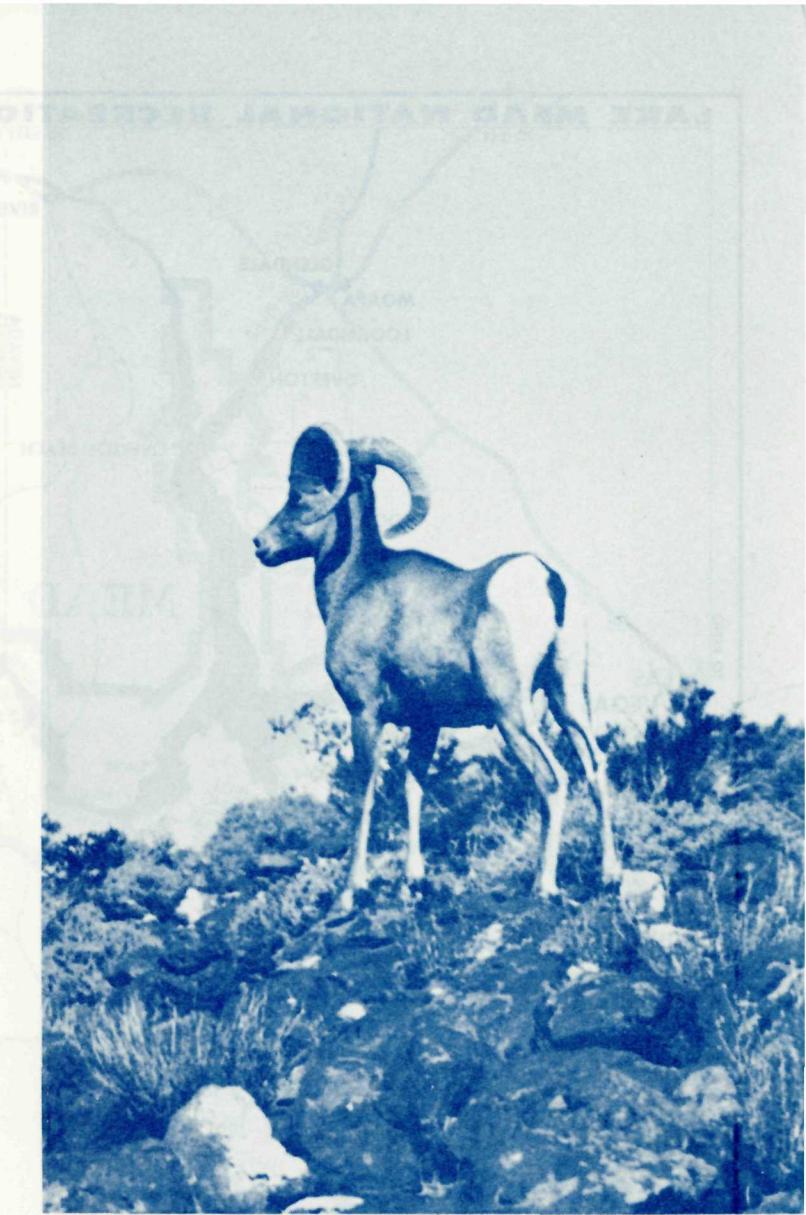
MISSION 66 is a 10-year conservation, development, and improvement program of the National Park Service. It is scheduled for completion in 1966, the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park System. For you, this means that work is being done that will permit you to obtain the maximum enjoyment and understanding of the areas of the System. For the generations who will follow you, it means that, with your cooperation, the areas will remain unimpaired.

MISSION 66 projects now completed at Lake Mead include six new campgrounds with tables, fireplaces, and modern comfort stations; paving and widening of boat launching ramps; and construction and resurfacing of more than 40 miles of roads.

TIPS FOR YOUR SAFETY

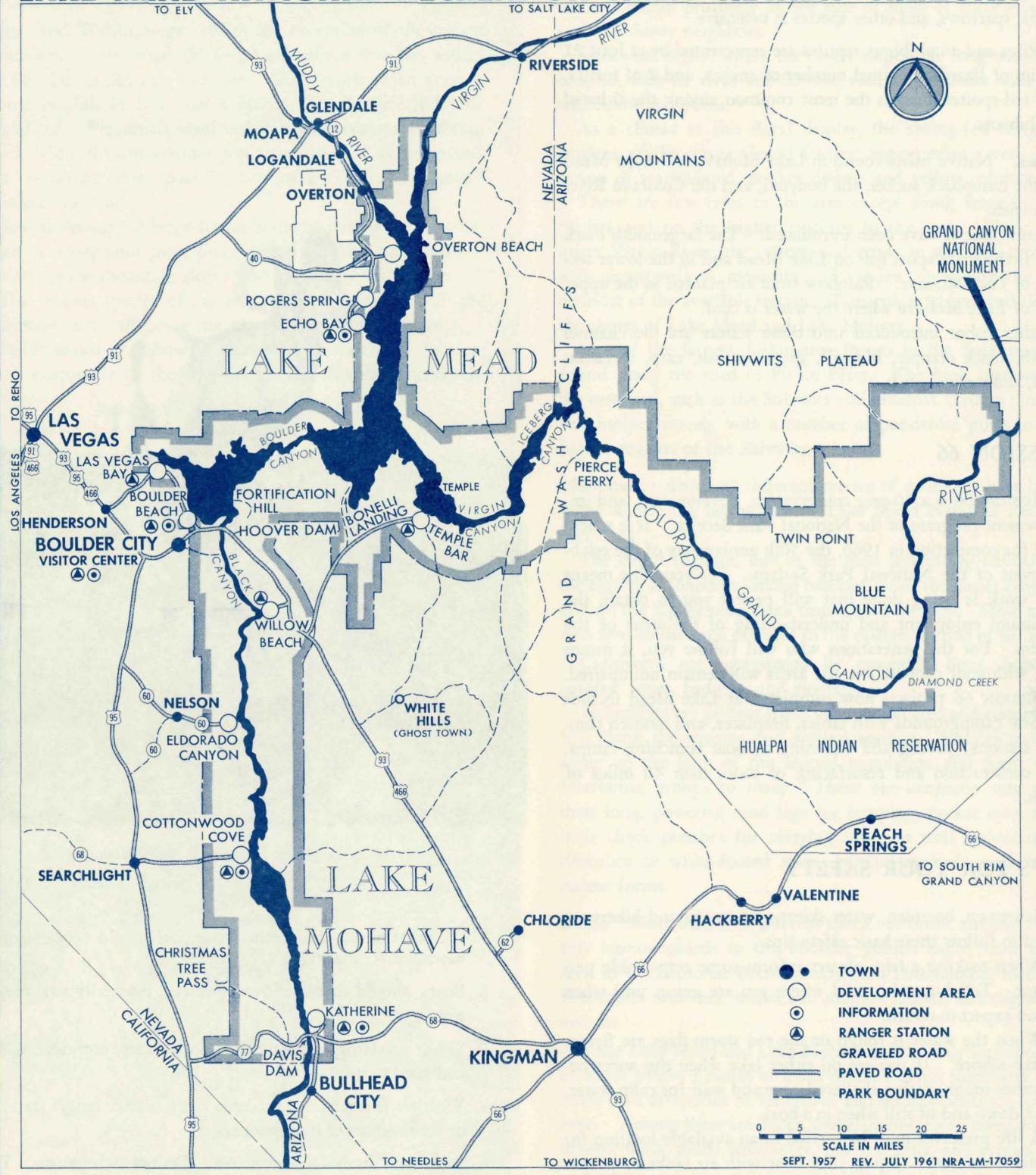
Fishermen, boatmen, water skiers, swimmers, and hikers are urged to follow these basic safety tips.

1. When making a trip, always inform some responsible person. Tell him when and where you are going, and when you expect to return.
2. When the water is rough or the red storm flags are flying, stay ashore. If you are on either lake when the water becomes rough, seek a sheltered cove and wait for calm water.
3. Sit down and sit still when in a boat.
4. A life preserver must be carried in an available location for each passenger. Equip your boat with air tanks or proper flotation. Carry day and night flares for use if in distress.
5. All boats have a load limit. Your boat should not be loaded beyond this capacity.
6. Boats should not be overpowered, especially on rough waters.
7. When traveling off designated roads, carry sufficient water and food supply.
8. Weather forecasts are available daily at park ranger stations or at the offices of concessioners.
9. Swim only in designated places. Do not swim alone. Do not swim from a drifting boat.



Desert bighorn. *Courtesy, Bill Belknap.*

LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA - NEVADA - ARIZONA



- TOWN
- DEVELOPMENT AREA
- ◎ INFORMATION
- ▲ RANGER STATION
- GRAVELED ROAD
- PAVED ROAD
- PARK BOUNDARY

0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE IN MILES

SEPT. 1957 REV. JULY 1961 NRA-LM-17059

PLEASE KEEP IN MIND

Dogs and other pets. Pets are not allowed to run at large in campgrounds, on beaches, in vicinity of boat landings, or other spots of visitor concentration.

Orderly conduct. We want you to have a good time; but remember that others, too, are entitled to the fullest enjoyment of this area. Thoughtfulness and courtesy are always appreciated and are expected of all visitors.

Lost and found. Articles which are found should be left at the district ranger's office or at the National Park Service administration office in Boulder City.

Natural and historic features. The destruction, injury, or disturbance of public property, vegetation, flowers, birds, and animals is prohibited. An exception is made for those birds and animals on which an open hunting season is declared under State and Federal regulations. Also prohibited is the collection of Indian artifacts or the destruction or disturbance in any way of archeological and historic sites.

Regulations are designed for your comfort, convenience, and safety. Complete information on these regulations may be secured at the superintendent's office or from any park ranger. The park ranger is designated to enforce the regulations.

ADMINISTRATION

A superintendent, representing the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior, is the official in charge of this park. All comments and inquiries regarding the management and protection of this area should be addressed to him. His post-office address is Lake Mead National Recreation Area, 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nev.

Cover photograph by Bill Belknap.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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