

LAKE MEAD

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA



0.5 LAKE MOHAVE - ARIZONA - NEVADA

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This area consists of two vast lakes surrounded by a rugged terrain of colorful deserts, deep canyons, numerous dry washes, and lofty plateaus. Extending 240 miles from Grand Canyon National Monument in the east to below Davis Dam in the south, the area includes 93 miles of the famed Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

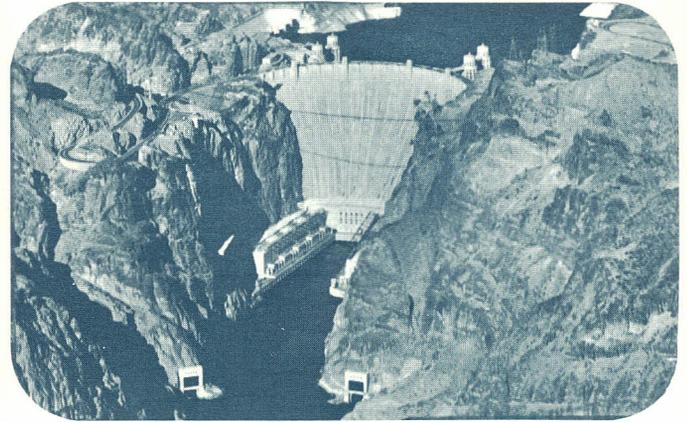
Lake Mead National Recreation Area contains more than 3,000 square miles in Arizona and Nevada. The original Colorado River bed serves as a boundary between the two States.

Altitudes in the area range from 517 feet above sea level along the Colorado River below Davis Dam to 6,140 feet at the top of Price Butte on the Shivwits Plateau northeast of Pierce Ferry.

Hoover Dam. The Boulder Canyon Project Act, passed in 1928, authorized the Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. Department of the Interior, to construct Hoover Dam. Work began in 1931, and the structure was dedicated in 1935. It is the tallest dam in the Western Hemisphere, rising 726.4 feet from base rock to the roadway on top. Its crest is 1,244 feet long.

Lake Mead. This large manmade reservoir is named after Dr. Elwood Mead, who was Commissioner of Reclamation from 1924 to 1936. It has an area of 229 square miles at maximum capacity, a length of 115 miles, and a depth of 589 feet. Storage capacity of the lake is 29,827,000 acre feet of water—an amount equal to more than 2 years of normal flow from the Colorado River. Wide sandy beaches, shadowed coves, and steep canyon walls carved long ago by the raging waters of the Colorado River make up the shoreline, more than 550 miles long. Lake Mead has become a major area for recreation in the Southwest.

Davis Dam. Authorization to build Davis Dam and Power Plant was given to the Bureau of Reclamation in 1941. Actual construction began in 1942, but work was halted a few months later because of World War II. In 1946 work was resumed, and the dam was dedicated on December 10, 1952. This earth-and-



rockfill structure is 200 feet high and 50 feet thick at the top, and its crest is 1,600 feet long.

Lake Mohave. Formed behind Davis Dam, Lake Mohave stretches 67 miles to the base of Hoover Dam. Its 45-square-mile surface affords many recreational opportunities, including boating, water-skiing, fishing, and swimming. Interesting geological formations and ancient Indian petroglyphs can be seen on the canyon walls along the lake shore. In other places, sandy beaches, visited by many species of desert wildlife, make excellent campsites. Quiet coves offer fishing opportunities.

SOME THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers you a variety of activities. Listed below are a few suggestions of things to do and places to see.

Visit Hoover and Davis Dams. Bureau of Reclamation guides conduct tours daily through Hoover Dam from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (time subject to seasonal changes). On these tours, you will be able to see some of the interior operations of one of the engineering wonders of the world. Self-guided tours are available at Davis Dam each day.

Interpretive Services. Evening illustrated programs are presented by park naturalists at the Boulder Beach, Katherine, and Temple Bar campfire amphitheatres throughout spring, summer, and autumn. Additional programs are presented when scheduled at the Willow Beach, Echo Bay, and Cottonwood Cove developed areas. These programs cover a wide range of subjects, including the recreation, history, geology, and biology of the area. Demonstrations of recreation activities are also offered in summer. See schedules of these activities posted at the campgrounds and ranger stations.

You can see exhibits explaining many of the area's features at various developed centers around the two lakes.



For the photographer, Lakeview Point (between Boulder Beach and Hoover Dam) offers unexcelled views of the Boulder Basin of Lake Mead.

Lake Mead Natural History Association, a nonprofit organization, has sales outlets for interpretive publications at the administration office in Boulder City and at the ranger information stations throughout the area.

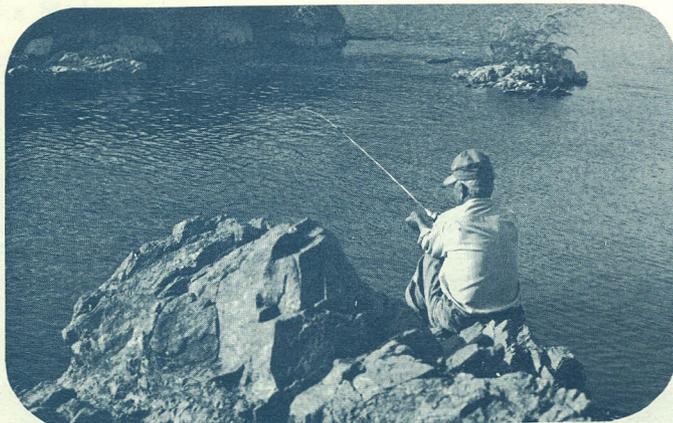
Swimming. Lakes Mead and Mohave are ideal for swimming many months of the year, but waters of the upper section of Lake Mohave are extremely cold at all seasons. Public swimming beaches are available during summer at Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash, and Katherine, as water conditions permit. Diving floats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

Boating. As a family sport, boating is unexcelled at Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Free public launching ramps are provided at each developed area on both lakes. Boats and motors can be rented, chartered, or purchased from several concessioners. Mooring sites are available. Mooring charges should be discussed with the concessioner concerned.

Houseboat-type craft are allowed on the waters of Lakes Mead and Mohave only by special-use permit, obtainable at the office of a district ranger.

For public safety and health, specific regulations affecting water safety, sanitation, navigation, and boat operation must be observed. These regulations can be obtained from park rangers.

Fishing. You can fish throughout the year within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. A fishing license from either Nevada or Arizona is required. To the license must be affixed a special-use stamp from the other State. Nonresident children under 14 years of age and resident children under 16 years of age are not required to have a license. Before fishing in either lake, you should read the current regulations concerning creel limits.



Water-skiing is rapidly increasing in popularity on Lakes Mead and Mohave. Several concessioners have equipment for rent. Be sure to ask a park ranger about water-skiing regulations.

Skindiving. You may skindive on either lake, but use caution, and stay away from swimming beaches and harbors.

Cruises on Lake Mead. Leaving Lake Mead Marina daily, these cruises give you an opportunity to become better acquainted with Lake Mead. In summer, a park naturalist goes along on many of the trips. Ask about current schedules and rates.

Camping. Public camping is confined to designated campgrounds except when it is necessary to make camp on trips to isolated areas. Keep your campsites clean and sanitary; place refuse in receptacles or bury it if a container is not provided. Federal regulations require that boaters camping along the shores of Lakes Mead and Mohave establish their sanitary facilities (toilets, garbage pits, etc.) above the high water mark. Wilderness, or uplake, camping is one of the most rewarding visitor activities. Protect the wilderness: *Bring back your litter.*

Hiking and Exploring are excellent in the region, except during the warmer summer months. However, water is scarce in many places, so check in advance.

Motoring. There are hundreds of miles of roads; many are paved, others are graded, and some are "low standard" desert auto trails. Consult with park rangers on current road conditions before leaving paved roads.

Fifty miles beyond Hoover Dam, a graded road leaves Kingman Highway and leads about 50 miles north to Pierce Ferry. Here there is an excellent view of the Colorado River and the Grand Wash Cliffs, and along the route a view of Gregg's Basin on Lake Mead. The road passes through one of the largest forests of Joshua-trees in the entire Southwest.

Ask a park ranger about other places to visit.

GROUND-AIR EMERGENCY CODE

If you are lost, or in need of help or medical care, you should use one of the following systems to signal the ranger patrol plane or other aircraft.

For land emergencies: The symbols below (from the Air Force Survival Manual) will be understood by the pilots of all planes:

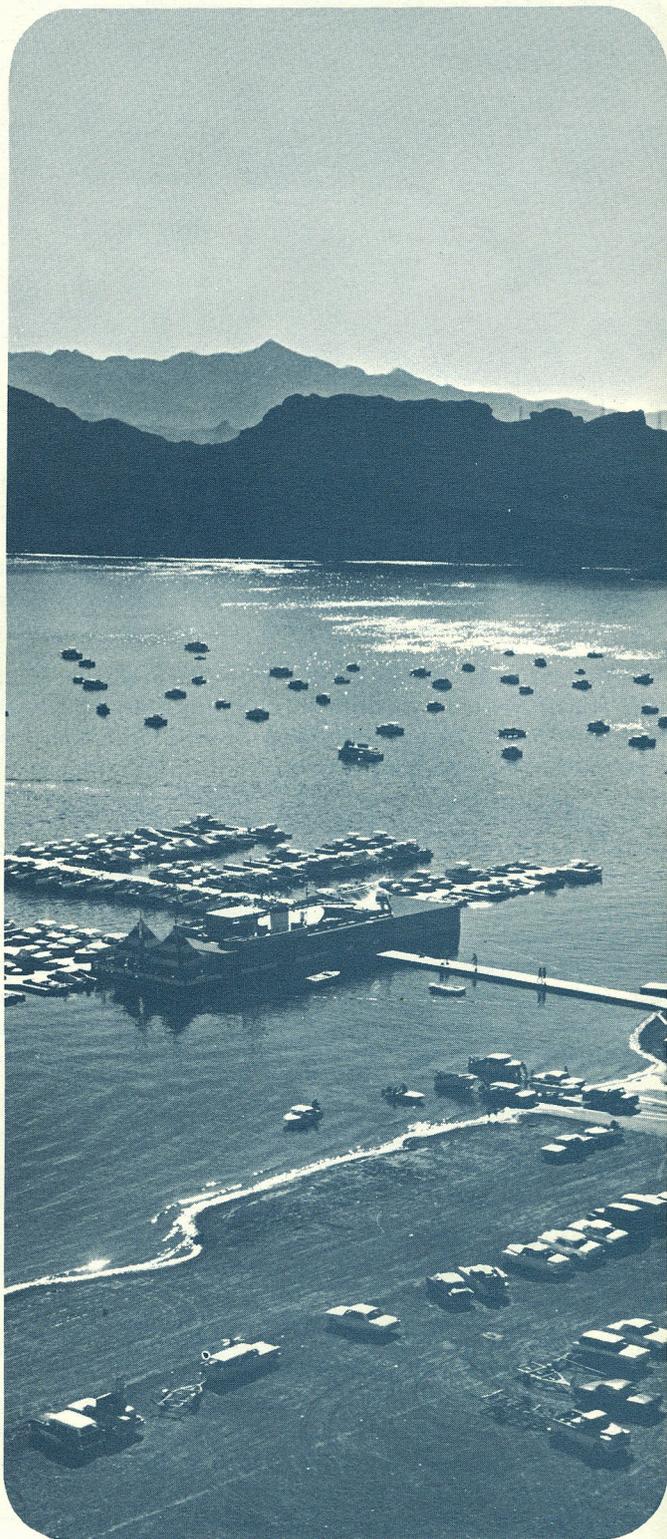
Require doctor, serious injury	I F
Require food and water	X
Unable to proceed	↑
Am proceeding in this direction	L
(Leave this symbol whenever you leave vehicle.)	L
Require fuel and oil	K
Indicate direction to proceed	LL
All is well	Y
No—negative	N
Yes—affirmative	

For boating emergencies, or where the above system cannot be used due to terrain, wave a 2- by 3-foot piece of orange material (or orange life jacket) overhead from side to side. This will alert the ranger patrol plane, other aircraft, or boats of your plight.

TIPS FOR YOUR SAFETY

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

1. Read the rules and regulations posted at ranger stations and visitor centers and on campground bulletin boards.
2. National Park Service rangers and United States Coast Guard Mobile Boarding Teams are stationed at Lake Mead National Recreation Area to assist boaters and to enforce safe boating practices. Your cooperation is appreciated.
3. Before you start a trip, always inform some responsible person as to where you are going and when you expect to return.
4. Stay ashore when the water is rough or the red storm flags are flying. If the water becomes choppy, seek a sheltered cove and wait until it becomes calm.
5. Sit down and sit still when in a boat.
6. An approved life preserver must be available for each passenger in a boat. Equip your boat with proper flotation. Carry day and night flares for distress signals.
7. Your boat should not be loaded beyond its safe carrying capacity.
8. Do not use a motor too heavy or powerful for your boat. Excessive power is especially dangerous on rough water.
9. Weather forecasts are available daily at ranger stations and at the offices of concessioners.
10. Swim only in designated places. Do not swim alone or from an unanchored boat.
11. Carry sufficient water, fuel, and food supplies when traveling off improved roads.



**Services and facilities at developed areas along the shores of
Lake Mead and Lake Mohave**

Developed area	Free facilities						Concession facilities					Distance from Hoover Dam (in miles)		
	Campground	Picnic shelter	Launching ramp	Swimming beach	Boat dock	Ranger station-visitor center	Ranger on duty	Trailer court	Store	Motel, lodge, or cabins	Marine supplies		Trailer rental	Restaurant
Lake Mead:														
Boulder Beach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6
Las Vegas Bay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13
Echo Bay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	53
Rogers Spring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	58
Overton Landing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67
Temple Bar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50
Lake Mohave:														
Willow Beach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17
Eldorado Canyon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37
Cottonwood Cove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	59
Katherine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	86

For information concerning concession facilities and rates, write to the following:

- Cottonwood Cove Corp., Box 123, Searchlight, Nev. 89046.
- Eldorado Canyon Fishing Resort, Nelson Star Route, Searchlight, Nev.
- Lake Mead Lodge, Inc., Boulder City, Nev. 89005
- Lake Mead Marina, Inc., Boulder City, Nev.
- Lakeshore Trailer Village, Box 565, Boulder City, Nev.
- Willow Beach Resort, Inc., Box 187, Boulder City, Nev.
- Echo Bay Resort, Inc., Box 384, Overton, Nev. 89040.
- Overton Resort, Inc., Box 405, Overton, Nev.
- Las Vegas Boat Harbor, Box 771, Henderson, Nev. 89015.
- Temple Bar Marina, Inc., Kingman, Ariz. 86401.
- Lake Mohave Resort, Davis Dam Star Route, Kingman, Ariz.

DESERT DWELLERS

Your visit to Lake Mead National Recreation Area will be greatly enriched by getting to know some of its plants and animals. You will find that the desert holds a surprising variety of life.

Plants. With the exception of the higher plateaus to the east, the major part of the area lies within the arid Lower Sonoran life zone. Because the average annual rainfall is less than 6 inches,

many species of plants are highly specialized. Perennials send out vast root systems to seek water, while the annuals develop from seeds to mature plants in a few weeks when one of the sporadic rains makes moisture available.

Few flowering plants are found in bloom during summer. From February until June, however, a procession of wildflowers can be seen throughout the area. The bright-red blossoms of beavertail are the showiest display in the assemblage of flowering cactuses. Solid yellow masses, visible for long distances, herald the presence of the shrubby brittlebush. Asters, desert chicory, salt heliotrope, globemallow, and sandverbena bloom profusely beside some of their smaller and less showy neighbors.

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

The spring-fed hanging gardens of the lower Grand Canyon region offer a vast profusion of scarlet-hued monkeyflowers and yellow columbines, which add variety to the floral display.

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, cottonwoods grow in scattered groves, with desert-willow, mesquite, and catclaw occupying the remainder of the available terrain. Tamarisk is widespread along the shores of Lakes Mead and Mohave.

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

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

The hardy, sure-footed desert bighorn, a favorite of wildlife enthusiasts, is found in limited numbers in canyons and on higher ranges throughout the area. Mule deer live on the high plateaus in the eastern part.

On occasion, wild burros may be seen along the shores of the lakes. Since their introduction into this region by early explorers and settlers, these animals have continued to thrive and multiply. *Do not molest the wild burros. They are not tame and can be dangerous if approached too closely.*

Carnivores are represented by cougars, bobcats, coyotes, gray and kit foxes, badgers, and ringtails.

Jackrabbits are present in all parts of the area, and cottontails live along the streams and around springs.

Small rodents, of many species, make up the bulk of the mammal population. There are kangaroo rats, with long, powerful hindlegs for jumping; pocket mice, with cheek pouches for carrying food; woodrats; white-footed mice; ground squirrels; and other rodents.

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

Since Lakes Mead and 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, herons, terns, gulls, sandpipers, plovers, stilts, and avocets.

Birds of prey include both golden and bald eagles, 12 species of hawks, and 4 species of owls.

The list of vireos, warblers, flycatchers, wrens, sparrows, and other songbirds is extensive.

Reptiles and Amphibians. Twenty-one species of lizards, an equal number of snakes, two of turtles, and six listed amphibians represent this group.

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

Game species have been introduced. Largemouth black bass is the major sport fish in Lake Mead and in the lower sections of Lake Mohave. Rainbow trout have been planted in the upper

parts of Lake Mohave and below Davis Dam, where the water is cool.

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

STORIES IN STONE

Geologists have been interested in the canyons of the Colorado River since Dr. J. S. Newberry accompanied Lt. J. C. Ives on the Federal Government's 1857-58 expedition and Maj. John Wesley Powell made his thrilling explorations in 1869 and 1871.

Many evidences of geological processes can 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 and from the Temple Bar approach road. These cliffs mark the western end 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 can see the layers of limestone and shale deposited in ancient (Paleozoic) seas upon an even older land surface 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 the narrow, high mountain ranges which run in a north-south direction.

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 formed about 10 million years ago (upper Tertiary period) by erosion of soft clays and silts which were deposited before the Colorado River began excavating the Grand Canyon.

Formations of volcanic origin appear as dark bands in the lighter-colored rock strata or as caps covering mesas at a number of places along the shore.

Lake Mead follows deep, narrow gorges that were cut by the Colorado River through the mountain ranges which separate the broad valleys. Rock formations with steeply tilted layers are found here. Several of the gorges are of outstanding beauty, showing a wealth of color, with gray, yellow, and tawny-red predominating. Iceberg Canyon is representative of these gorges.

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 subsequent erosion swept away a great thickness of sedimentary rocks. In the Virgin and Muddy Mountains, to the north, these sedimentary rocks still remain. Deep lava deposits are evidence of volcanic activity. These volcanic rocks form the walls of Black Canyon. In a late stage, a thick layer of dark lava was spread over a wide area. Later, erosion removed most of this lava, but a huge 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 erupted is marked by a dark plug. Volcanic cinders and bombs are scattered around this plug.

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

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.

The rocks now exposed in Lake Mead National Recreation Area were formed from deposits more than 18,000 feet thick. These tremendously deep sediments, laid down in seas, lakes, and flood plains, represent most of the divisions of geologic time.

Many of the sedimentary layers occurring in the walls of Grand Canyon contain fossil shells in abundance, indicating that the ancient 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 inhabited the area. Bones of these animals are found in soft silt and clay deposits of the ancient lake basins and stream channels.

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.

The rising waters of Lakes Mead and Mohave covered many archeological sites, including parts of The Lost City. Careful surveys were conducted to salvage and study this irreplaceable prehistoric evidence before it became lost for all time beneath the water.

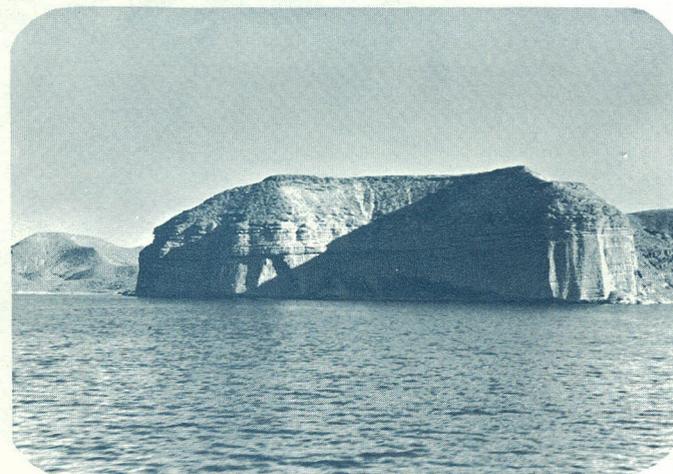
Lost City Museum, operated by the State of Nevada, is located



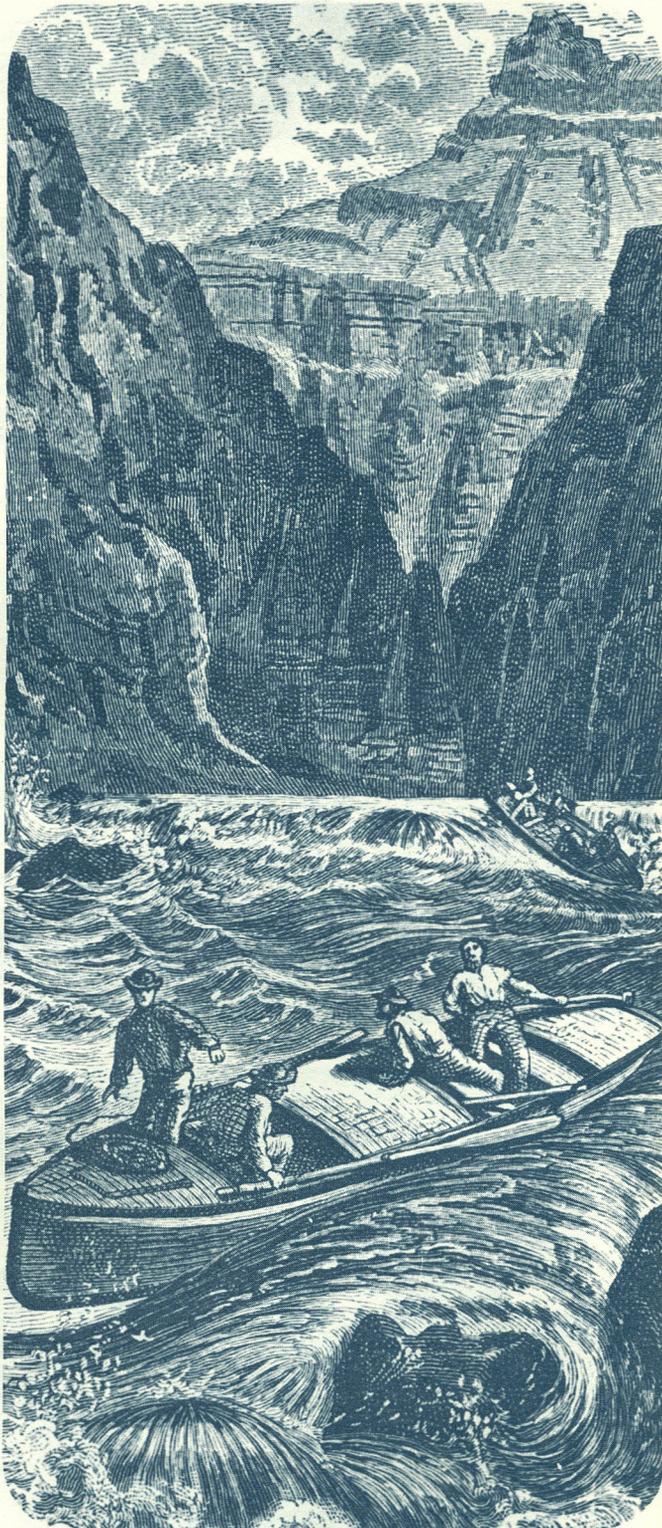
Joshua-trees crowd the Pierce Ferry road.



Desert bighorn are at home on the crags.



Napoleon's Tomb broods over Lake Mead.



In 1869, Powell expedition faced angry Colorado

at Overton, 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.

The more recent Paiute, Hualpai, and Mohave Indians, 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 collecting items found on the surface, is not permitted. They are protected by the Antiquities Act of 1906 so that these irreplaceable remains may not be damaged or lost. Only by piecing together the undisturbed cultural materials can skilled archeologists tell us the story of these ancient peoples. *Nothing can be learned from material that has been disturbed.*

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado was first seen by white men in 1540 when Cardenas, one of Coronado's captains, led a small party to the rim in northern Arizona.

In 1776, a party led by Father Silvester Velez de Escalante made the first successful crossing of the Colorado River in the canyon country. This occurred at a point now known as the "Crossing of the Fathers" north of Lee's Ferry in Glen Canyon.

The fur trader and trapper Jedediah Smith entered the area now occupied by Lake Mead in 1826-27, when he went down the Virgin River to the Colorado River on his way to the coast.

Later, other parties pushed their way through the region along the Mormon Trail and the Colorado River.

Lt. J. C. Ives, attempting to determine the navigability of the Colorado River for the Federal Government, brought the steamboat "Explorer" upriver into the lower end of the Black Canyon in 1857-58.

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 upstream into the lower part of the Grand Canyon, as far as Diamond Creek.

On March 11, 1931, construction was started on Hoover Dam in an attempt to control the waters of the Colorado River. By 1935, water was beginning to be impounded behind the dam. The last concrete was placed on May 29, and the structure was dedicated September 30, 1935.

Other exciting phases of the area's history deal with settlements along the river, river expeditions, and mining.

History is still being made on the waters of Lake Mead and the Colorado River. As late as 1960, the Colorado River had not been completely conquered by boats running upstream. In

the summer of that year, a nine-man expedition successfully piloted three boats, propelled by jets of water, up through the rapids of the Grand Canyon from Lake Mead to Lee's Ferry in Arizona. The last barriers of the Colorado River—its rapids—had been conquered!

WHEN TO VISIT THE AREA

Lake Mead National Recreation Area is open all year, with maximum visitor use occurring during the three summer months. Even during July and August, when daytime temperatures may rise above 110°, the heat is not oppressive, thanks to the prevailing low humidity. Nights are usually comfortable. However, the weather is most delightful from late September through early December and from early February through late May.

Note: For protection against the brilliant desert sun, you should bring an effective hat and tinted glasses. During winter, temperatures are sometimes rather low, particularly in the mornings and evenings, so come prepared with warm clothing.

HOW TO REACH LAKE MEAD AND LAKE MOHAVE

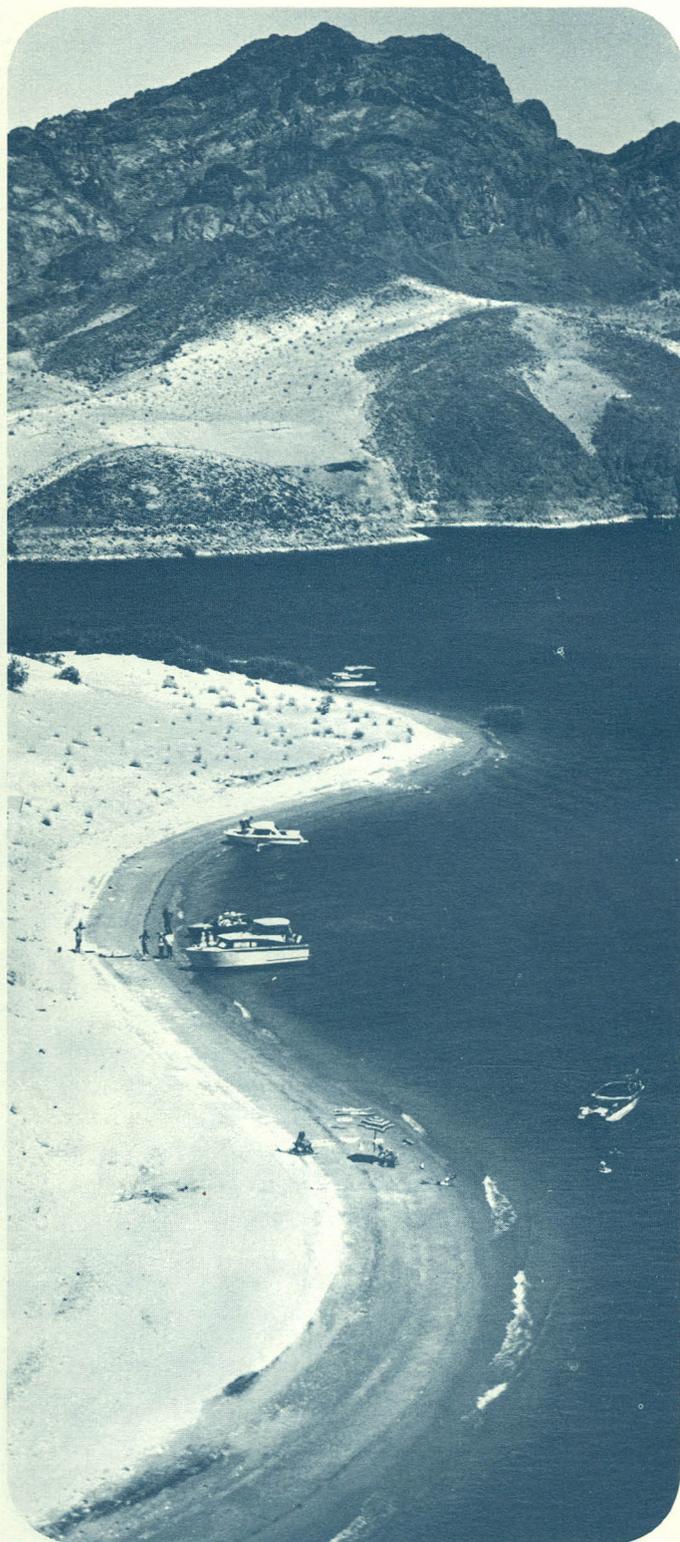
Various sections of Lake Mead National Recreation Area can be reached by automobile over good highways from Kingman, Ariz., Needles, Calif., and Las Vegas, Nev.

The nearest commercial airport is at Las Vegas, Nev. However, there is a small airport capable of accommodating private planes at Boulder City. Additional landing strips are available at Cottonwood Cove and Overton in Nevada and at Temple Bar in Arizona. The Mohave County Airport at Bullhead City, Ariz., serves Katherine. Ask a park ranger about regulations concerning landing amphibian planes on Lake Mead.

Railroads serve Kingman, Ariz., and Las Vegas, Nev., and buslines from these towns make regular runs to the recreation area.

NEARBY ACCOMMODATIONS AND SERVICES

Telephone and telegraph services, religious facilities, motels, cafes, garages, gas stations, photographic and curio shops, and stores are located near Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, and Overton, Nev.; and in Bullhead City and Kingman, Ariz.



Today, Lake Mead boatmen explore calmer waters.

PLEASE KEEP IN MIND

Pets must be kept on leashes or otherwise restrained when in campgrounds, on beaches, in the vicinity of boat landings, and at other places of visitor concentration. No pets are allowed on swimming beaches.

Orderly conduct. While you are having a good time, 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 that are found should be left at a ranger station, a visitor center, or the National Park Service administration office in Boulder City.

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

Regulations are designed for your comfort, convenience, and safety. Complete information on these regulations can be obtained at the superintendents office or from any park ranger. Park rangers enforce the regulations.

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."*

ADMINISTRATION

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, established October 13, 1936, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

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

Entrance fees to the campgrounds are collected under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. The annual Recreation/Conservation Sticker will admit the driver and passengers of a private automobile. Daily and seasonal permits are available on an annual basis. Fees are not charged for children under 16 years of age.

A superintendent, whose address is 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nev., 89005, is in immediate charge.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—the Nation's principle natural resource agency—has a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States, now and in the future.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Revised 1965

GPO : 1965 O-792-866

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 15 cents

BOULDER BASIN · LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

To North Las Vegas

To Echo Bay



To Henderson and Las Vegas

To Las Vegas, Nevada, 19.3 Miles

RAILROAD PASS
2,367

BOULDER CITY
2,428

To Davis Dam, 78 Miles

0 1 2 3
SCALE IN MILES

REVISED AUGUST 1965 NOV. 1963 NRA LM-17060

CALLVILLE BAY

LAS VEGAS BAY

Black Island

BOULDER

BASIN

SWIMMING TRAILER VILLAGE

BOULDER HARBOR

HEMENWAY HARBOR

LAKEVIEW POINT

VISITOR CENTER

NEVADA ARIZONA

Burro Point

Sentinel Island

Boulder Islands

Promontory Point

2,299

Fortification Hill 3,718

KINGMAN WASH

HOOVER DAM

To Kingman, Arizona, 73 Miles



Campground
Ranger Station
Marina

N

