

Bryce Canyon



NATIONAL PARK • UTAH

Bryce Canyon

National Park



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Welcome

Bryce Canyon National Park was set aside by Congress to preserve this colorful "fantasia" of erosion. The superintendent and his staff are here to assist you to see and enjoy this area and to protect its unique features for generations to come. We hope you will take pride in sharing our responsibility for their protection.

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

Enrich your experience here by banishing haste. Take a few moments to catch the infinite shades of color, the intricate forms carved in the layered limestone. Notice the almost "incandescent" glow of the Silent City in the afternoon sun. Let your mind, as well as your film, record these things to be recalled and enjoyed at other times and distant places.

Introduction to the Park

Within the 56-square-mile area of Bryce Canyon National Park stands the jagged edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Here are exposed the famous Pink Cliffs of Bryce Canyon, carved in Wasatch limestone. Below the plateau rim stand miniature cities, cathedrals, spires, windowed walls, and endless chessmen, shaped by rain, frost, and running water working through alternate strata of harder and softer limestone.

These rock sculptures challenge the imagination not only with their fantastic forms, but with their color, a riot of pink and red and orange blended with white, gray, and cream. Here and there strips of lavender, pale yellow, and brown appear—threads of color gone astray from the master design.

You may stand anywhere along the rim and look down into what appears to be a community provided with houses, schools, and theaters, and with inhabitants of various sizes shapes, and characteristics.

The Paiute Indians, who knew the area many centuries ago, described the rock formations quite unemotionally but accurately as "red rocks standing like men in a bowl-shaped canyon." In their language it was "unka-timpe-wa-wince-pockich."

Suppose you are standing on the amphitheater rim. Look eastward, beyond the Alice-in-Wonderland country at your feet. There, spread out before you as far as you can see, is a series of valleys and plateaus—the valleys a carpet of sagebrush, the plateaus dark with evergreen forests. On a clear day you can trace the massive dome of Navajo Mountain, a familiar landmark on the horizon 80 miles away.

From lookout points along the 17-mile Rim Drive, you can observe clues to the story of the Pink Cliffs. Evidence of faults, where blocks of the earth's crust have shifted position, can be seen, as well as abundant proof of the persistent encroachment of the Paria River.

But you will never experience the sensation of mystery and awe that hangs over this amphitheater until you have ventured into it on one of the many safe and well-marked trails and walked among its weird formations.



Rainbow Point.

To Help You Understand and Enjoy the Park

Your introduction to Bryce Canyon will take place at the visitor center. Do not fail to stop there for hints to assist in your exploration of the park. Later you will want to return for answers to your questions—a sure sign of a keen observer. Exhibits and displays here will excite your curiosity and, in subtle ways, present the unfolding stories of this fabulous land.

Park naturalists will answer your questions about the park and offer you free publications and maps, and, for further reading, suggest books and guides that will add to your knowledge and enjoyment of the park.

Every evening during the summer season, park ranger-naturalists give illustrated talks at the lodge and the campfire circle. Subjects—from history to geology, to flowers and animals—are changed each night and cannot fail to contribute to your understanding and appreciation of the park, as well as give you valuable suggestions for taking pictures. ***Formation of the Pink Cliffs.*** Bryce Canyon's history began about 60 million years ago. It was then that inland lakes and seas started to lay down upon this area deposits of silt, sand, and lime in beds as much as 2,000 feet thick.

These new deposits covered preexisting rock beds 12,000 feet thick, which are today exposed in the walls of the Grand Canyon and Zion Canyon. As the rock formations in Grand Canyon portray early geologic eras, and those of

neighboring Zion Canyon show a middle era, so the colorful strata of Bryce Canyon illustrate the earth's most recent geologic time—the last 60 million years.

After the deposition of the Bryce strata, estimated to have ended 13 million years ago, the lands of southern Utah rose slowly from what was then sea level to heights of 10,000 feet. During this gradual elevation, produced by powerful pressures from within the earth, great beds of rock were broken into huge blocks many miles in length and width. Some blocks were raised more than others, producing 7 distinct plateaus, or tablelands, varying as much as 2,000 feet in relative elevation.

The Paiute Indians named one of these plateaus Paunsaugant, which means "home of the beaver."

On its eastern rim, the Pink Cliffs of Bryce Canyon mark one of the major faults, or lines of weakness, along which block movement took place. The western fault of the Paunsaugant Plateau is marked by the Sunset Cliffs, which are outside the park boundary.

Erosional forces at work during the centuries were of many kinds—the alternate freezing and thawing of water in the cracks of the rock, plant roots forcing themselves deeper into the cracks, and chemicals in the air—and all helped to decompose and break up the seemingly solid rock and contributed to changing the surface features. The streams, formed from melting snow and rain, carried away the loose material, even moving large chunks of rock in time of

flood, down to the mouth of the canyon into the Paria River and thence to the Colorado River.

The process of erosion is still going on, altering rock formations and very gradually producing new ones. Slow-melting snow, which in the present weather cycle covers the tops of the cliffs to a depth of 3 feet several months a year, seeps into the cracks and dissolves the natural cement that holds the rock grains together. Alternate freezing and thawing in the evening and morning drives wedges of ice into the cracks of the rock walls for about 6 months of the year.

Were the rock layers not of so many degrees of hardness and softness, the formations would not be half so numerous or diverse. But for all the variation in color and hardness, limestone still accounts for most of the cliff rock, along with thinner layers of shale, sandstone, and conglomerate.

Unusually interesting forms develop from these colorful rocks. Because of their systems of cracks, or joints, some

rock masses develop windows and arches, recesses and caves. In other rocks, marked differences in hardness and resistance of layers produce banded and ribbed formations on bluffs; still others become isolated like giant chessmen. Some resistant and enduring cap rocks sit like mushroom tops upon "stems" of less resistant rock.

The park contains some dozen major indentations in the rim of the plateau. They vary in depth, intensity of color, and arrangement of erosion remnants. Parking areas along the Rim Drive are convenient to many scenic overlooks.

How to See the Park

You can view the park from the rim or from the valley floor.

The Rim Drive. You will find that the 20-mile Rim Drive from the entrance station to Rainbow Point, at the southern extreme of the cliffs, is an excellent orientation tour. There are 12 view points, some reached by short spurs from the main road and others reached from turnoff parking areas, right at the overlooks.

From north to south, the overlooks include Fairyland View, Sunrise Point, Sunset Point, Inspiration Point, Bryce Point, Paria View, Far View Point, Natural Bridge, Agua Canyon, Ponderosa Canyon, Yovimpa Point, and Rainbow Point. All are well marked and none should be missed, because each one offers a distinctive view. If you take photos at each overlook, you will have a never-to-be-forgotten record of your trip.

The park rangers recommend that you drive directly to Rainbow Point and visit the view points on the return trip. This will take about 3 hours.

Those who are truly pressed for time should walk out to Sunset, Bryce, and Inspiration Points at the very least. All are on the Rim Drive—and seeing Queens Garden, the Wall of Windows, and the Silent City will give you something to remember.

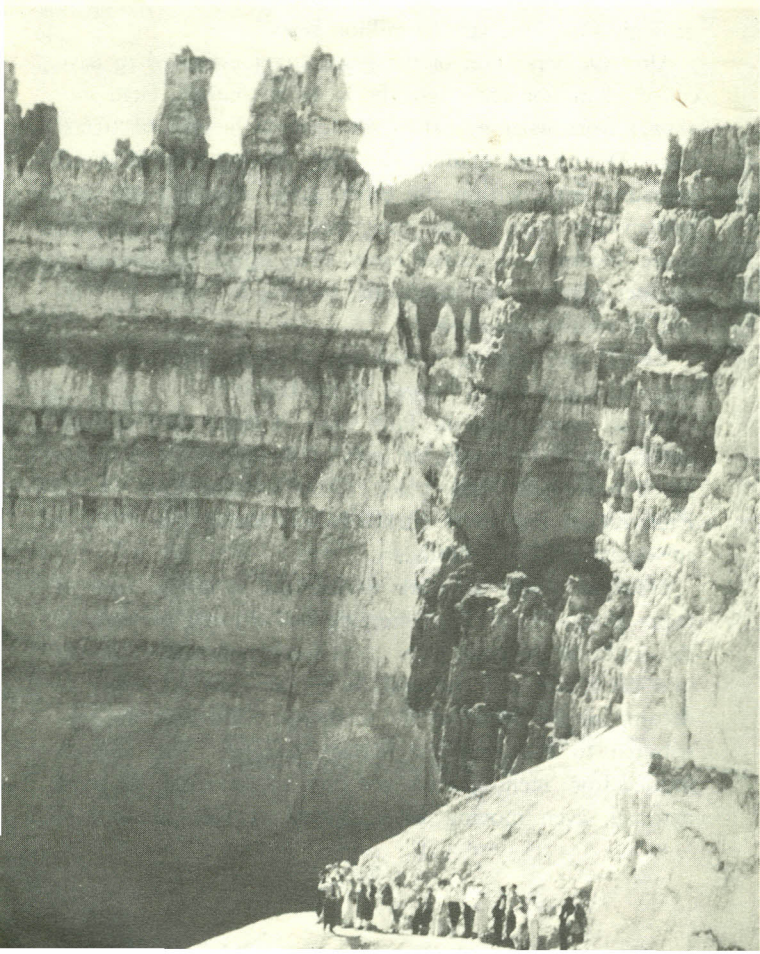
The Park Trails. You should be equipped with walking shoes and a reasonable amount of energy to enjoy the park trails.

Start with the Navajo Loop trail from Sunset Point. Listen to the naturalist's orientation talk, and a few minutes later begin the gradual, 521-foot descent into the canyon.

This is the only guided walk in the park and, because it gives you a preview of all the other trails, it is the logical starting point.

While listening to the naturalist explain the phenomena, you will sit in cool comfort on a tiered-log bench, gathering

On the Navajo Loop Foot Trail.



strength for the return trip. You begin the last lap—an amazing series of stairlike switchbacks—at your own pace. You will come out on top at Sunset Point, where you started.

Now you are on your own, and you can embark on any number of adventures. One of these, the self-guiding trail to Queens Garden, starts you out with a leaflet giving the geological and botanical high points of the walk, with numbered paragraphs in the guide corresponding to numbered points along the trail.

You will come away with a deeper appreciation not only of how the Pink Cliffs came to be, but of the gnarly little pine trees and other vegetation that are able to grow in such beautiful but arid surroundings.

For other trail walks, see the table below.

By Horseback. The most effortless and probably the most effective way to see the amphitheatres and canyons is by

horseback. The corral is just below the lodge, and all trips start there.

In the cool of the morning, riders gather quietly to wait while horses are assigned. Even after the caravan sets forth at a slow and steady pace and the canyon rim begins to drop away, there is little conversation—it is as if the awesome beauty of the trail should not be disturbed.

Sometimes the way leads over the tops of ridges, sometimes along the foot of a cliff, and now and then through the short span of a cool and shadowed arch. At the half-way point, almost around the corner from Peek-a-boo Canyon, there is a rest area where horses and riders may stop for a cool drink.

On the way again, riders learn that the most spectacular scenery of all awaits the last half of the trip. Steplike switchbacks, sudden tunnels, and startling panoramas mark the homeward trail.

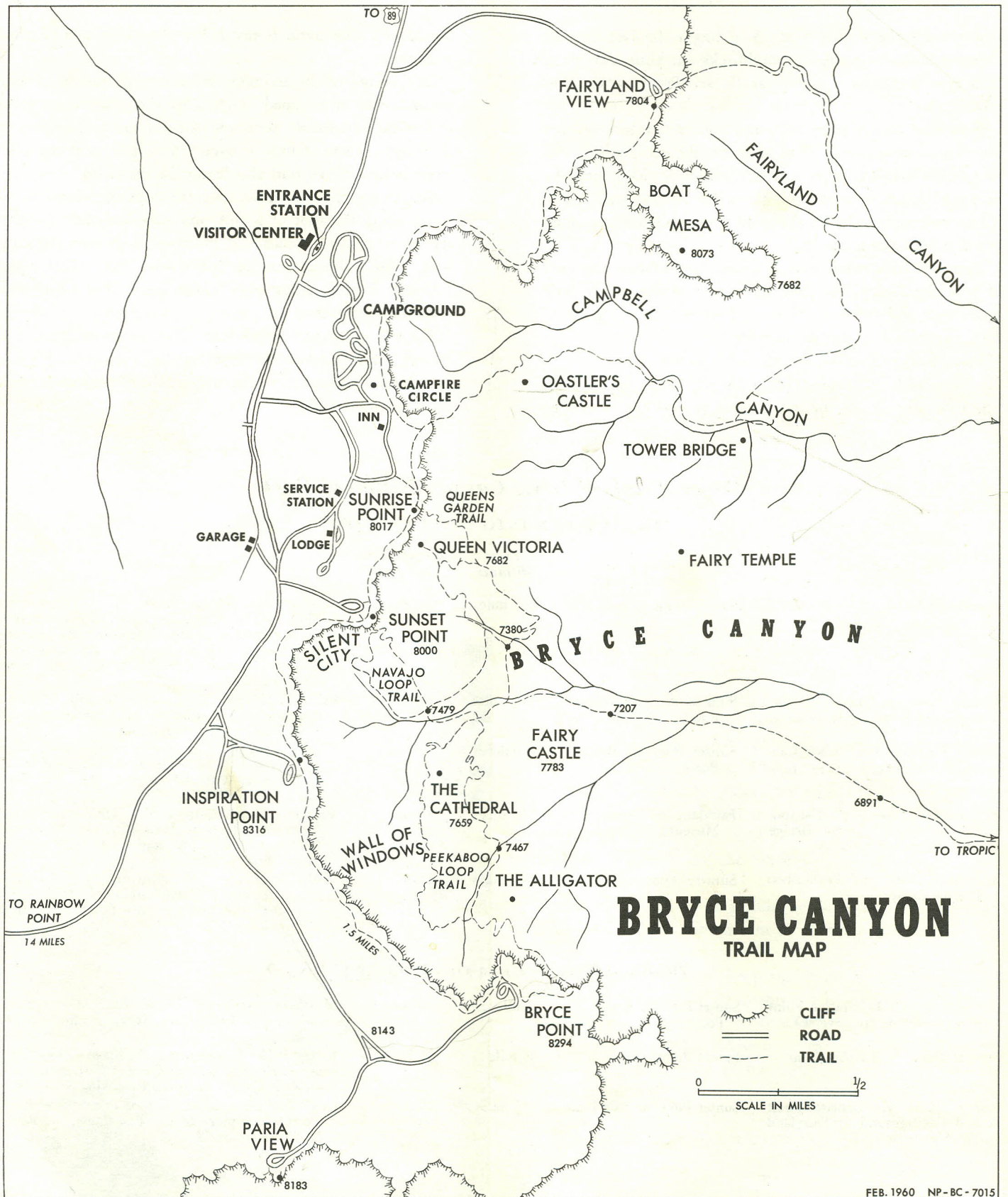
Major Trails of Bryce Canyon National Park

TRAILS DOWN INTO BRYCE CANYON

Name of trail	Starting point	Trail distance	Average time per trip	Remarks
Navajo Loop.....	Sunset Point.....	1½ miles.	1½ hours.	Most popular hiking trail in area. Descend by Thor's Hammer and Temple of Osiris. Return via Wall Street. Fairly strenuous, but numerous switchbacks reduce grades. Conducted trail hikes daily with naturalist-guide during main travel season.
Sunrise Point via Queens Garden to Sunset Point (or reverse).	Sunrise Point or Sunset Point.	2½ miles.	2½ hours.	Excellent view of Queen Victoria and Queen's Castle. Leads near Cathedral and Organ and through Wall Street. Fairly strenuous.
Sunset Point via Peek-a-boo Canyon to Bryce Point (or reverse).	Sunset Point or Bryce Point.	4 miles...	4 hours...	Fairly strenuous. Water fountain along trail. Very good view of Thor's Hammer, Temple of Osiris, Fairy Castle, Wall of Windows, The Three Wise Men.
Fairyland via Campbell Canyon, Oastler Castle, Tower Bridge to Museum (or reverse).	Fairyland or Bryce Museum.	5½ miles.	5 hours...	Strenuous hike. Carry water. Unusual erosional forms include Boat Mesa, Chinese Wall, and Oastler Castle. Spur trail (0.1 mi.) leads to Tower Bridge.
Queens Garden and Peek-a-boo Canyon Loop.	Sunrise Point.....	5½ miles.	4 hours...	Fairly demanding, but numerous switchbacks to reduce grades. Water fountain on trail. Fine view of Queen Victoria, Fairy Temple, and Wall of Windows.

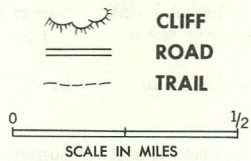
TRAILS ALONG THE RIM OF BRYCE CANYON

Sunset Point via Inspiration Point to Bryce Point (or reverse).	Sunset Point or Bryce Point	2 miles...	1½ hours.	Mostly easy walking. Good view of Thor's Hammer, Silent City, Fairy Temple, and Wall of Windows.
Sunset Point to Sunrise Point.	Sunset Point.	½ mile...	½ hour..	Easiest trail. Convenient to the lodge. Good view of Thor's Hammer and Queen's Castle. Distant views of Queen Victoria and Sinking Ship.
Sunset Point via Sunrise Point and Campground to Fairyland (or reverse).	Sunset Point or Fairyland.	3½ miles.	2½ hours.	Easy Walking. Good view of Silent City, Fairy Temple, Sculptor's Studio, Boat Mesa, and Fairyland formations.



BRYCE CANYON

TRAIL MAP



Horseback trips are also made regularly in the afternoon, when the shadows on the rock formations give perhaps the most dramatic impression. Besides the trip on the Peek-a-boo Canyon trail, trips can be arranged to Campbell Canyon and Tower Bridge.

The Forest and the Wildflowers

Many factors which influence the growth of plants, such as temperature and precipitation, vary with altitude. Because of the wide range of elevation in the park—6,600 feet on the edge of the Paria River valley to 9,105 feet at Rainbow Point—three major forest types are represented here.

Up to 7,000 feet, the slopes are covered with pinyons and junipers. Big sagebrush is found on the valley floors. Between 7,000 and 8,500 feet, just below and above the rim in the Bryce Amphitheater area, the ponderosa (western yellow) pine is abundant in open stands. Limber pine, bristlecone pine, Douglas-fir, and Rocky Mountain juniper are also present. Manzanita and antelope bitterbrush cover the forest floor. The open valleys between the forested slopes are covered with black sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. In the southern part of the park, above 8,500 feet, you will see dense forests of white fir, blue spruce, and quaking aspen.

Some of the exquisite wildflowers found on the slopes below the red-rock formations are the blue columbine, twinpod, and goldenweed. The yellow eveningprimrose, blue flax, Indian paintbrush, skyrocket gilia, western yarrow, blue penstemon, and segolily mariposa are more abundant on the plateau. Stop at the visitor center to learn more about Bryce Canyon vegetation and for help in plant identification.

And the Animals

The chipmunks are the most frequently seen inhabitants of the park and are also the sauciest. They are particularly common at Far View Point, Natural Bridge, and Rainbow Point.

Do not feed them. A diet of candy and salted peanuts is harmful to them, and 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. Actually, it is far better sport to go after chipmunks with a camera. You can get close enough to them for that—but do not expect them to stand still!

More difficult to capture on film because of their visiting hours—early morning and evening—are the deer. They tend to roam in groups. Thus if you are lucky enough to

spot deer, you will probably see several of them—fawns that have not yet lost their spots, does, yearlings, and bucks.

Where the road has rocky shoulders, watch for yellow-bellied marmots. Slow-moving porcupines may also give you an unexpected occasion to test your brakes; and too often the "porky" loses. The golden-chinanted ground squirrels usually will be found where the chipmunks gather, and they too will have that "hungry look."

You will see many birds in the park: along the rim, watch for the violet-green swallows, who "fly for fun," and the white-throated swifts; around the lodge and the inn, many mountain (light-breasted) bluebirds, Steller's jays, and Clark's nutcrackers; in the thistles by the roadside, the hummingbirds; and all over the park, the large, noisy ravens.

Paria Valley Pioneers

Probably the first people to visit Bryce Canyon in any numbers were the Basketmakers, a group of Indians who hunted in this country from about the time of Christ until about A.D. 700. Artifacts suggesting their way of life are found in the floors of dry caves and consist of objects of fur or fiber and baskets buried with the dead. In the Paria River valley below the Pink Cliffs, burials of these people indicate that man was familiar with this area at the time of the fall of Rome.

Later, the Pueblo Indians left many fine stone walls and remains of implements and pottery. They lived along the tributaries of the Paria, undoubtedly hunting in the summer in the area that is now the park.

Still later came the peaceful Paiutes. When they found a favorable spot, they planted a field to corn and built brush shelters. They stayed for one or two summers and then wandered on to a new location, always hunting deer and rabbits to supplement the corn. They seemed to like the valley, for there are many evidences of their occupation.

Trappers visited the locality from 1800 to 1850, and Mormon scouts from 1850 to 1870. But it was the explorer of the Grand Canyon, Maj. J. W. Powell, a veteran of the Civil War, and his geographer, A. H. Thompson, who first described Bryce Canyon in 1871. It remained for Capt. C. E. Dutton, who accompanied a surveying party led by Capt. George M. Wheeler (1870-76), to report it adequately. Wrote Dutton:

"The upper tier of the vast amphitheater is one mighty ruined colonnade. Standing obelisks, prostrate columns, shattered capitols, pannels, niches, buttresses all bring vividly before the mind suggestions of the work of giant hands, a race of genii once rearing temples of rock, but now

chained up in a spell of enchantment while their structures fall in ruins."

U.S. Surveyor T. C. Bailey in 1876 was equally moved. He reported:

"There are thousands of red, white, purple, and vermilion-colored rocks of all sizes resembling sentinels on the walls of castles, monks and priests in their robes, attendants, cathedrals and congregations.

"There are deep caverns and rooms resembling ruins of prisons, castles, churches with their guarded walls, battlements, spires and steeples, niches and recesses, presenting the wildest and most wonderful scene that the eye of man ever beheld."

The first Mormon settlers laid out their farms in the valley in 1874.

Ebenezer Bryce, for whom the park is named, arrived in 1875 or 1876 to raise cattle, settling farther upstream from the original homesteaders, near the end of the amphitheater now known as Bryce Canyon.

The small town of Tropic, established in 1891, can be seen plainly beyond the canyon from Bryce Point lookout. It is one of the early settlements that survived later development in the valley.

A Park is Established

In 1905, Government surveys resulted in having the Paunsaugunt Plateau set aside as a National Forest. Now pack trips began to come into the canyon, and by 1915 a few automobiles were using the road between Panguitch and Cannonville, pushing through deep sand, and sinking into the mud during rainy seasons.

An intrepid mountaineer, Le Roy Jeffers, reached the fabulous towers in Bryce alcove in 1918 by "sliding down the steep and treacherous slopes and entering the gloom of a canyon only 5 or 6 feet wide whose overhanging walls are several hundred feet high."

Fortunately, you may enter the canyon today without experiencing the dismal vista of an empty abyss. Today's trails are engineered for easy walking, and there are fellow-explorers all along the way.

In 1919 the Utah Legislature proposed to the Congress of the United States that the canyon be set aside as a National Monument.

In 1923 Bryce Canyon National Monument was established by Presidential proclamation; in 1924 Congress authorized the establishment of Utah National Park, and in 1928 Bryce Canyon National Park received its official name and status.

Photography

Make your own rules for picture taking. There is no "best" time for photographs. You will soon find that you are dealing with a remarkably brilliant landscape, and that you will have to expose with care. The light may be flat, as at noonday, or brightly reflected in early morning or late afternoon, when incandescent effects of great beauty are possible.

Do not be afraid of deep shadows. Even if they turn out black, they will add drama to your pictures. And here is the place to experiment with side-lighting and back-lighting.

The deeper the blue of the sky, the more intense will be the coloring of the rocks. And do not neglect the possibility of filling your whole negative with rock formations, omitting the sky altogether. A telephoto lens will be of great help in documenting the more famous but often far-distant formations, and a wide-angle lens of equal aid in photographing the larger formations from close up.

The Park Seasons

The park is open all year and, even during midwinter, the Rim Drive is kept clear of snow to Sunset Point, Inspiration Point, Paria View, and Bryce Point, so that you can look into the Silent City and see icicles hanging from the Wall of Windows, and observe the Alligator with a heavy blanket of snow on his back.

And if you have never seen the quaking aspens in October with the afternoon sun shining through their butterscotch-yellow leaves, you have never really seen them.

If you come in late spring or early summer, the flowers alone will have made your trip worth while.

Climate. From November to March, it is cold on the plateau. But the rest of the year the days are warm, with persistent sunshine; the nights are nippy and cool. There are occasional summer thunderstorms.

The Altitude. Park visitors from low elevations may not realize that they are in a lofty altitude of close to 9,000 feet and may complain of lack of energy and shortness of breath. You will notice that your automobile seems to lack its usual power and energy going uphill. This is perfectly normal—it is feeling the need of oxygen.

So you, who are taking in a great deal less oxygen than you did at sea level, should learn to move more slowly and expend less energy. Also, eat more slowly and, perhaps, a bit less than usual. Do not bolt a hearty breakfast and go rushing down the Navajo trail. You will have a much more

comfortable trip if you wait an hour or two before starting out.

If you have distressing symptoms of any sort, do not hesitate to call on the nurse at the lodge. She is on duty to minister to you, however slight your discomfort.

How to Reach the Park

As you approach Bryce Canyon from any direction, a feeling of suspense will mount within you, for the landscape becomes ever more varied, more colorful, as you draw nearer. And when you reach your destination, you will have had a sample of the magnificent scenery that you will find there.

By Automobile. Entrance to the park is usually made from U.S. 89. At Bryce Junction, 7 miles south of Panguitch, you will turn east on to Utah State Route 12 and enter Red Canyon, the natural gateway to the Pink Cliffs.

Red Canyon's gorgeously colored formations—deeply and

brilliantly red—prepare you for the even more spectacular features beyond the park entrance.

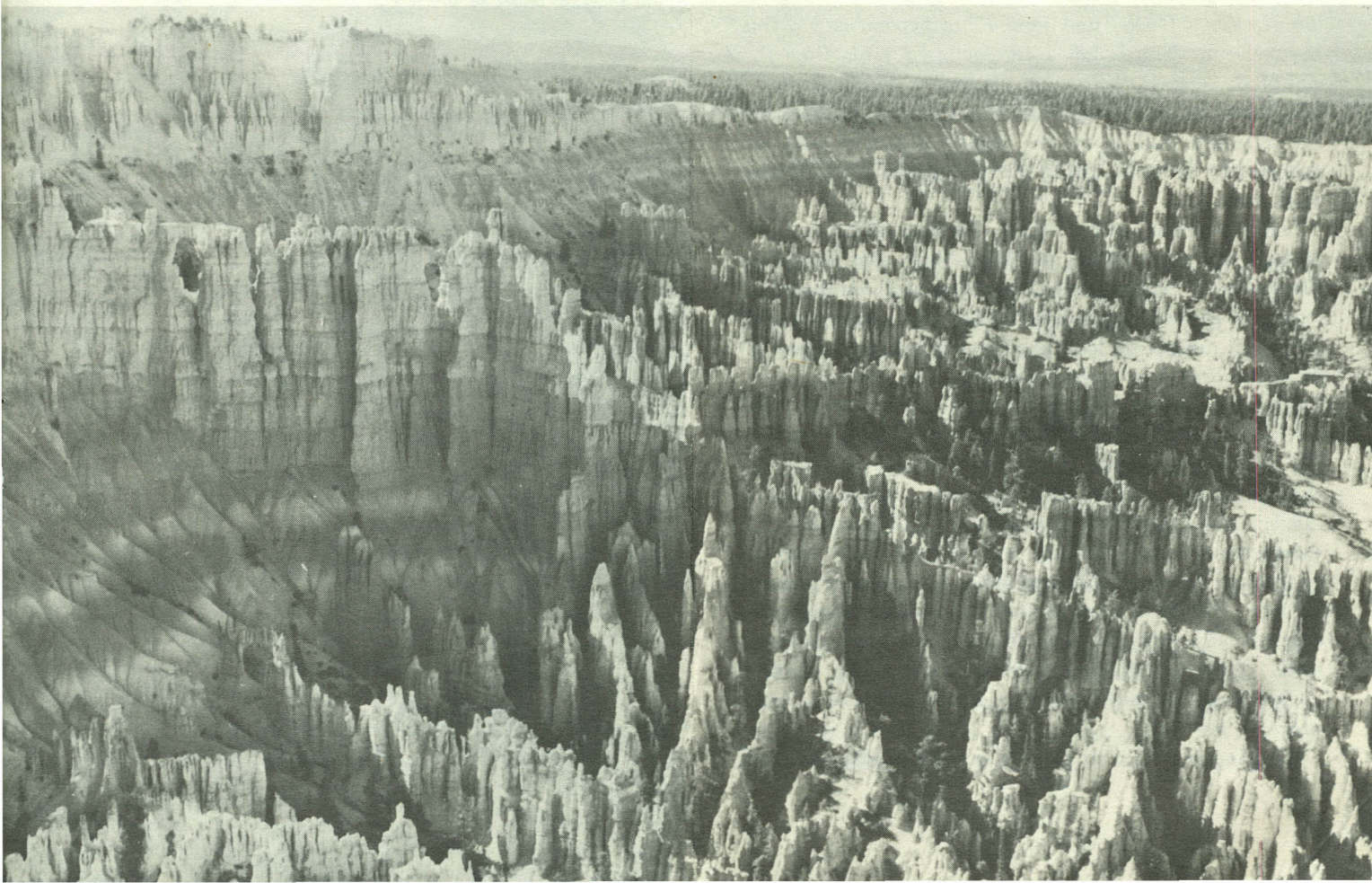
U.S. 89 connects with Salt Lake City on the north and with Flagstaff, Ariz., on the south. If you can spare the time, leave the highway on your way south from Salt Lake City at Sigurd, Utah, for a side trip to scenic Capitol Reef National Monument, 72 miles distant by way of Utah State Route 24.

If you are driving from Cedar City along Utah State Route 14, you can, by means of a 3-mile detour, stop at Cedar Breaks National Monument, which will give you what might be termed an overall view of the closeup wonders awaiting you at Bryce.

From Zion National Park, State Route 15 leads into U.S. 89.

The Utah State Road Commission, Salt Lake City, has an excellent highway map of the State, with parks and monuments noted, free for the asking.

Bryce Amphitheater from Bryce Point.



By Train. The Union Pacific Railway connects at Cedar City with buses of the Utah Parks Company, which operate from there to Bryce Canyon, Zion, and Grand Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument.

By Bus. Main buslines operate from Salt Lake City and Los Angeles to Cedar City, where park passengers may transfer to Utah Parks Company buses.

Also from Salt Lake City and from Flagstaff, Ariz., bus passengers may disembark at Panguitch and from there obtain local transportation to the park.

By Air. Air service is available by Bonanza Airlines from Los Angeles to Cedar City, connecting with Salt Lake City.

Where to Stay

Inside the park, the lodge and inn, both with cabin accommodations, and the free camp and trailer ground offer you a choice of places to stay. Motel accommodations are along State Route 12 approaching the park and at Panguitch (24 miles) and Hatch (26 miles) on U.S. 89.

For reservations at the lodge or the inn, write to the Utah Parks Co., Cedar City, Utah.

The Lodge. Open from June 15 to September 15, this hospitable hostelry is but a few hundred yards from the rim of Bryce amphitheater. In its lobby a huge fire blazes a welcome; in one wing is the dining room; in the other the recreation hall where the nightly naturalist talks are followed by entertainment by the college boys and girls who work there.

Lodge cabins are of two types. De luxe cabins are built of logs and native stone, and have their own fireplaces. The modern 2-family cabins, clustered on a hillside above the lodge, are painted in lollipop colors of pink and yellow and green that make them look like fairytale cottages. Most of these, however, have realistic plumbing and showers.

The Inn. It is open from May 15 to about October 9. Not far from the lodge, it has a colorful group of cottages like that of the lodge. Not all its cottages have showers, but there are public showers on the grounds. There are also a cafeteria and a store with a limited supply of groceries.

Campground. Full facilities are provided from May 15 to October 15, but campers are welcome whenever weather permits. The Bryce campground is set among rolling, pine-covered hills, each site with its own fireplace and picnic table. There are comfort stations and water nearby. Trailers are welcome, too, although there are no electrical facilities provided for them.

Camping is limited to 15 days in any calendar year, and

no reservations are made. Campers would do well to arrive in the early afternoon for a choice of sites.

Although the inn has a small supply of groceries for sale to campers, major purchases should be made before entering the park.

Services

Transportation. Bus service from the railhead at Cedar City, and all-expense tours to Bryce Canyon, as well as to Zion and Grand Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and Kaibab National Forest, are furnished by the Utah Parks Company on regular schedule from about June 15 to September 5 and by special arrangements at other times.

Below the Rim at Sunset Point on the Navajo Loop Foot Trail.



Tours of the Rim Drive from Bryce Canyon Lodge to Rainbow Point are conducted during the summer.

Communications. Bryce Canyon Lodge maintains a post office whose summer address is Bryce Canyon National Park, Bryce Canyon, Utah.

Medical Service. There is no resident physician in the park at any time of the year, but a registered nurse is on 24-hour duty at the lodge during the summer season. A modern hospital is available at Panguitch (24 miles).

Stores. Both the lodge and the inn have newspapers, magazines, film, stationery, and post cards for sale, as well as a limited supply of drugs and cosmetics. Both have well-stocked gift shops.

Church Services. Protestant services, under the National Council of Churches ministry, are held each Sunday during the summer; Catholic and Latter-day Saints services also are scheduled.

Other Publications

The Zion-Bryce Natural History Association has other publications, maps, and transparency slides for sale at reasonable prices in the park headquarters museum. These provide more comprehensive information on the park than space in this folder permits. A partial list of the available publications follows:

CRAWFORD, J. L., *Crawford's Pocket Guide to Bryce Canyon Trails*. J. L. Crawford, Panguitch, Utah.

GREGORY, HERBERT E., *Geologic and Geographic Sketch of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks*. Zion-Bryce Natural History Association, Springdale, Utah.

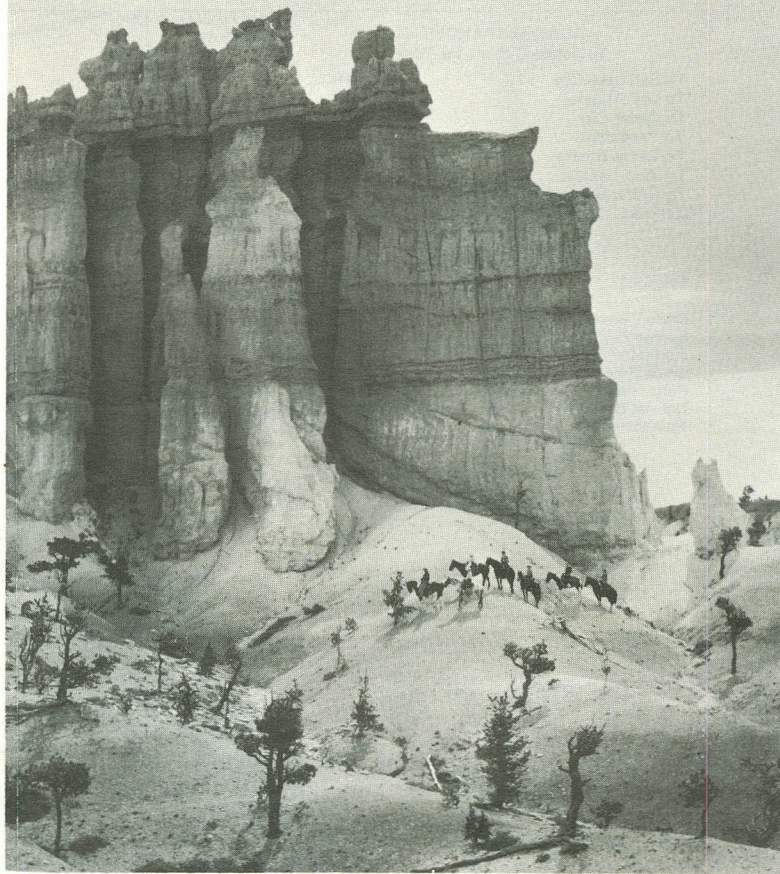
JEPSON, CARL E., (Editor) *National Parks and Monuments of Utah*. Zion-Bryce Natural History Association, Springdale, Utah.

_____, and LELAND F. ALLEN, *Wild Flowers of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument*. Zion-Bryce Natural History Association, Springdale, Utah.

Administration

Bryce Canyon National Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Bryce Canyon National Park, Bryce Canyon, Utah, is in immediate charge. Send your questions or comments on services within the park to him.

Park Rangers and Naturalists. Park rangers are the protective force of the park. They are on duty to enforce park



Horses and Riders Are Dwarfed by the Massive Formations of Stone.

regulations, and to help and advise you. Consult them if you are in any difficulty.

Park naturalists are here to help you understand the park. They, too, welcome your observations and your inquiries.

Preservation of the Park

It is against the law to disturb or carry away flowers or any other vegetation, or rocks or any other natural formations. It is also unlawful to deface rocks and trees in any manner.

The park is a sanctuary for wildlife of all kinds. Hunting or trapping is prohibited.

Be particularly careful while driving at dusk or after dark. Wild animals are likely to cross the highways when you least expect to see them. Drive slowly to avoid striking them.

PETS must be kept on a leash at all times. *They are not allowed on trails or in public buildings.*

ROAD DISTANCES
To points Outside the Park

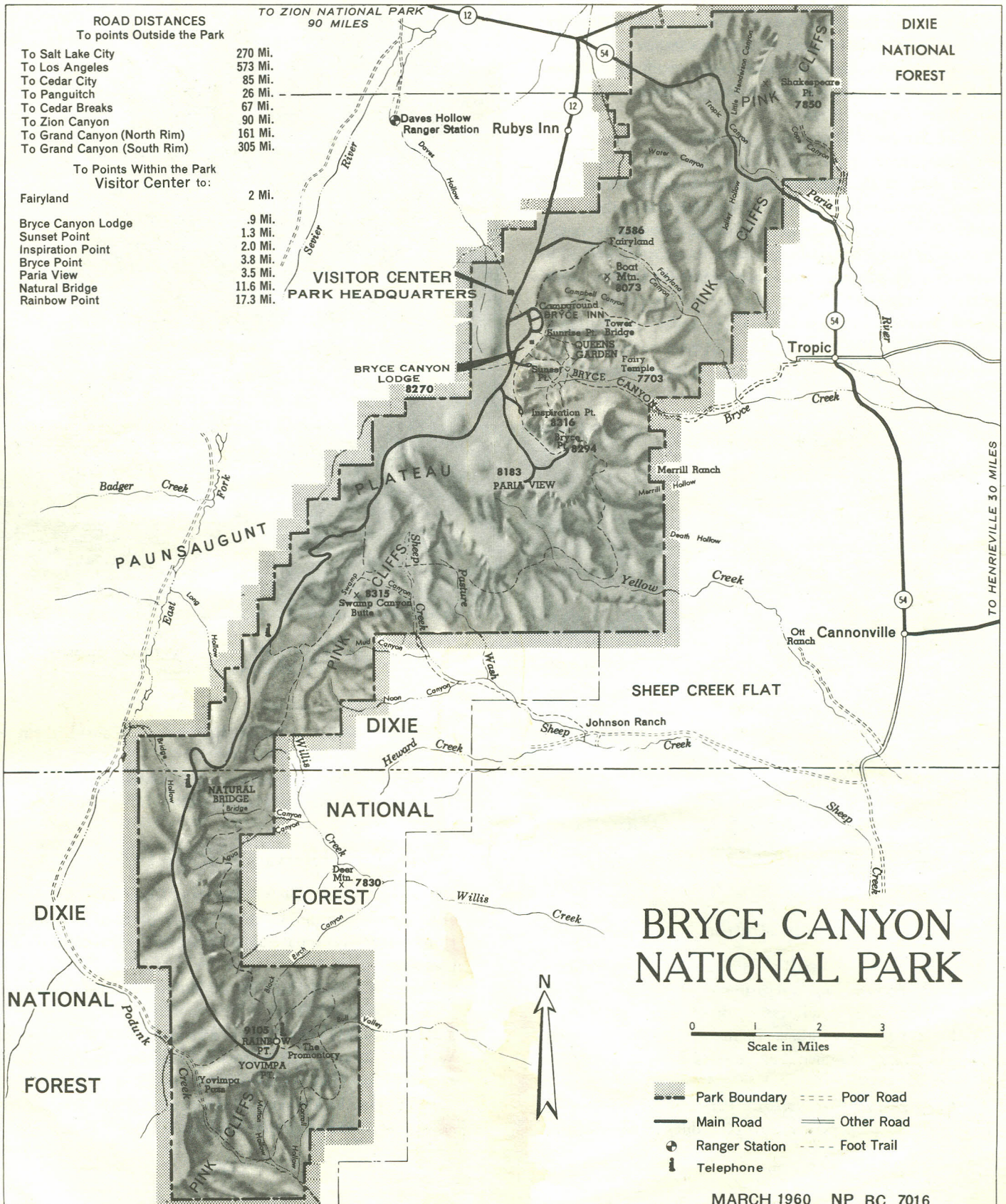
To Salt Lake City	270 Mi.
To Los Angeles	573 Mi.
To Cedar City	85 Mi.
To Panguitch	26 Mi.
To Cedar Breaks	67 Mi.
To Zion Canyon	90 Mi.
To Grand Canyon (North Rim)	161 Mi.
To Grand Canyon (South Rim)	305 Mi.

To Points Within the Park
Visitor Center to:

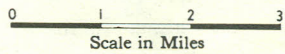
Fairyland	2 Mi.
Bryce Canyon Lodge	.9 Mi.
Sunset Point	1.3 Mi.
Inspiration Point	2.0 Mi.
Bryce Point	3.8 Mi.
Paria View	3.5 Mi.
Natural Bridge	11.6 Mi.
Rainbow Point	17.3 Mi.

TO ZION NATIONAL PARK
90 MILES

DIXIE
NATIONAL
FOREST



BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK



- Park Boundary
- Main Road
- Poor Road
- Other Road
- Ranger Station
- Foot Trail
- Telephone

FIRES. *Be Careful With Fires. Be Sure Your Campfire Is Out!* Be equally careful with cigarettes; do not throw them from automobiles or horseback. Make sure they are completely out by shredding them between your fingers.

CAMPING and picnicking are allowed only in the campground.

TRAILS. Do not take shortcuts or cut between switchbacks; by doing so you endanger yourself and others. Consult a park ranger before attempting longer trails.

CAREFUL DRIVING. Roads in the park are built for enjoyment of the scenery—not as high-speed thoroughfares.

Speeds are posted; stay within the limits: Observe habits of courteous driving; signal when pulling over to park your car; keep to the right; do not park on curves; pass only when view ahead is ample and unobstructed.

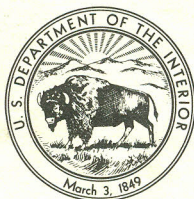
VISITOR-USE FEES

Automobile, houstrailer, and motorcycle permit fees are collected at entrance stations. When vehicles enter at times when entrance stations are unattended, it is necessary that the permit be obtained before leaving the park and be shown upon reentry. The fees applicable to the park are not listed herein because they are subject to change, but they may be obtained in advance of a visit by addressing a request to the superintendent.

All National Park fees are deposited as revenue in the U.S. Treasury; they offset, in part, appropriations made for operating and maintaining the National Park System.

Mission 66

The new visitor center and other recent improvements at Bryce Canyon are accomplishments of Mission 66. This program, designed to be completed by 1966, will assure the maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources of the National Park System in such ways and by such means as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fred A. Seaton, *Secretary*
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*

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