



HOODOO



Bryce Canyon Natural History Association

Spring - Summer - Fall

Hoodoo-a pinnacle, or odd shaped rock left standing by the forces of erosion

1991

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



1916 - 1991

Welcome to Bryce Canyon National Park! There are many things to see and do while visiting the park. Stop at the Visitor Center to look at the exhibits and see the slide program. Read about the park and its many resources in publications offered for sale by the Bryce Canyon Natural History Association.

Join us as we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service. Today, the 356 areas administered by the National Park Service include a wide diversity of natural, cultural and recreational sites located throughout the United States and its territories. Our National Park System has not only proven to be a success in this country, but this concept, born in the U.S., has spread worldwide. Check at the Visitor Center for special activities planned for this summer.



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Emergency Number - (801) 676-2411

BIENVENUE

Bienvenue au Park National de Bryce Canyon! Vous pouvez vous procurer une brochure sur le Parc au Centre des Visiteurs. En cas d'urgence, contacter un garde du parc ou telephoner au bureau du Sheriff du Comte de Garfield. (801) 676-2411.



"Recycled Paper"

WILKOMMEN

Willkommen zu Bryce Canyon National Park! Eine deutsche Übersetzung der Park Broschüre gibt es in dem Besuchszentrum. In Notfällen, wenden Sie sich bitte an einen Park Ranger, oder rufen Sie die Polizei an. Garfield County Sheriff's Office (801) 676-2411.



JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM

Bryce Canyon's Junior Ranger Program is a fun way to inform our younger visitors about the park and some of its resources. By attending two Ranger activities and completing the activities in the booklet, children will earn a certificate and a Bryce Canyon Junior Ranger patch (\$1). Children five to 12 years old who are interested in participating in the program should stop at the Visitor Center to ask for a Junior Ranger booklet. So, come on kids! Join a ranger on a hike or a talk. Get to know the park a little better by doing the puzzles and other activities in your booklet. After all, this is your park too!

SOMETHING CHANGING

Sand castles, stacked up high
Carved by water, flowing by

Tinted with red and white
When the sun hits it, great and bright

Where the badger digs his home
Where the coyote hunts and roams

In the place so cool and nice
At the place that they call Bryce

Junior Ranger Julie Newcomb
Age 11
Area, California

I saw rocks big and tall,
And found that ice can make them fall

I was amazed at color and size,
That seemed to change before my eyes

I was pleased by the beauty and grace,
That God has given to this place

Junior Ranger William Sanborn
Age 10
July 1989

THE STUDENT CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Like most national parks, Bryce Canyon relies on volunteerism to enhance our ability to protect the park's resources for future generations. For thirty-five years, the non-profit Student Conservation Association (SCA) has been assisting our national parks by fielding dedicated volunteers (high school students, college students, and other adults) to help with important park management tasks. In exchange for their time and energy, these volunteers gain valuable experience while living and working in a park, and have most of their living expenses covered.

Each year the national parks, as well as other conservation areas, benefit from the services of SCA volunteers. Bryce Canyon is pleased to have three SCA volunteers in 1991. Two volunteers are assisting the park's interpretive operations by conducting walks and talks. Another volunteer is assisting the resource management division in the revegetation of trampled viewpoints.

This cooperative program between the National Park Service and SCA is sustained by a combination of public funds and funds raised by SCA from members and other private sources. For more information on how to become involved, contact the Student Conservation Association, P.O. Box 550, Charleston, New Hampshire 03603 (603/826-4301).

VOLUNTEERS IN THE PARKS

Many Americans have had a love affair with the national parks since Yellowstone, our first national park, was created in 1872. Today, the National Park Service is officially entrusted with preserving more than 356 national parks in the United States. But thousands of individual citizens, citizens who want to ensure that the best of America will be protected, assist the Park Service by volunteering their time and talents.

These men and women who work side by side in partnership with National Park Service employees are called Volunteers in Parks, or VIPs. They are, truly, Very Important People, and you can join their ranks. VIPs care about the parks — their past, present, and future—and care about the people who come to enjoy the parks.

VIPs work in almost every park in the National Park System, from Maine to Hawaii, from Alaska to Florida, in big cities, in small towns, and in remote wilderness areas. Wherever they work, whatever their job, VIPs help the National Park Service in its challenging mission: to conserve the parks' priceless natural and historical resources and to provide for their enjoy-

ment in a way that will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

The many men and women who serve as volunteers are a diverse group - park neighbors, college students, retired couples, business managers, scientists, teachers, and artists. What they all have in

common is that each has a talent or skill that is needed at the park where they volunteer.

Volunteers are playing an ever-increasing role in the national parks, and you may be surprised at the variety of jobs that they do. Here is just a sampling:

Work at an information desk, answering visitors' questions and handing out written information.

Write or design visitor brochures.

Serve as a campground host.

Build fences, paint buildings, and make cabinets.

Maintain a park library.

Assist with the preservation and treatment of museum artifacts.

Take photographs or work in a darkroom.

Design computer programs for park use.

To find out more about volunteer opportunities contact the VIP coordinator at the national park area where you are interested in working.



"The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations...by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

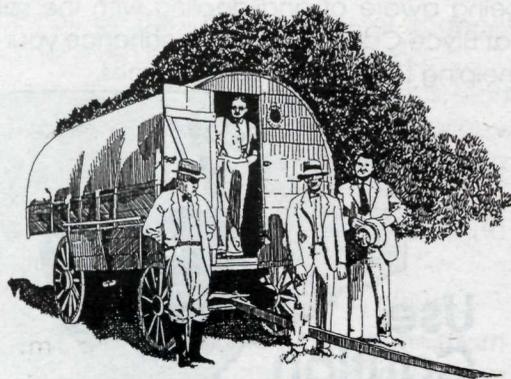
With these key words, Congress established a new federal agency, the National Park Service, within the Department of the Interior on August 25, 1916. By this time the national park idea had already grown and spread.

The first national park, Yellowstone, was established in 1872. Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant (later renamed Kings Canyon), were set aside in 1890, and Mount Rainier in 1899. Prior to the establishment of the National Park Service, a cavalry unit of the army controlled Yellowstone throughout the year, and in the summer months army troops were sent in to administer Yosemite and Sequoia. What little management that existed at Yellowstone was divided between the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture and the War Department.

Some of the national monuments, such as Grand Canyon in Arizona and Mount Olympus in Washington, had natural features equal to national parks but were administered as multiple use areas by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with timber harvest the primary use. As additional parks and monuments were established, the need for a single federal agency providing unified management was sorely needed. Thus, the National Park Service was born.



Stephen T. Mather, a Chicago businessman brought needed skills and much of his own money to the cause by first serving as Secretary of Interior and then as first director of the National Park Service.



*Stephen Mather (left) and park evaluation party
Peaceful Valley Ranch, 1928
(now Theodore Roosevelt NP)*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



1916 - 1991

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During the early years, the National Park Service mainly administered natural areas west of the Mississippi. The War Department administered historic battlefields and forts in the East. Yet another office administered the great memorials, monuments and park lands of our nation's capital. All of these areas were joined in a major government reorganization in 1933, creating a unified National Park System. As a result, sites such as Jamestown, Yorktown, Saratoga, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, the Washington Monument, and many other historical landmarks were added to the system.

Today, the 356 areas administered by the National Park Service include a wide diversity of natural, cultural and recreational sites located throughout the United States and its territories. Our National Park System has not only proven to be a success in this country, but this concept born in the U.S. has spread worldwide. Today, over 1,200 national parks and preserves have been set aside in over 100 nations.

The management of our national parks has changed dramatically since 1916. However, 75 years later, the basic piece of legislation establishing the National Park Service is still a guiding force in making decisions.

Happy 75th birthday, National Park Service.



Horace Albright, a young idealist, shared Mather's quest for developing a national system of parks. As Mather's principle assistant, he played a key role in enlisting the crucial legislative support necessary to create the new agency.

- 1864 Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove granted to the state of California.
- 1872 Yellowstone set aside as the world's first national park.
- 1890 Yosemite National Park established.
- 1906 Antiquities Act protects historical and archeological resources on federal lands and permits the President to set aside monuments without congressional action.
- 1916 The National Park Service established.
- 1923 Bryce Canyon proclaimed a national monument under the U.S. Forest Service.
- 1924 Provisional legislation passed to establish Utah National Parks.
- 1928 Provisions met and name changed to Bryce Canyon National Park. Area turned over to the National Park Service and administered by Zion National Park.
- 1933 Government Reorganization Act places national monuments, battlefields, etc., under the National Park Service.
- 1956 First Bryce Canyon Superintendent named.
- 1963 Clean Air Act establishes national parks as Class I air quality areas.
- 1964 Wilderness Act calls for areas of federally owned land to be identified for wilderness designation.
- 1965 Land and Water Conservation Act established to support state and federal acquisition and development of lands for recreational use.
- 1966 Historic Preservation Act affords protection to federally owned historical sites.
- 1969 National Environmental Policy Act requires analysis to determine impacts of major federal actions and to consider all alternatives.
- 1969 Endangered Species Conservation Act provides for the protection of species threatened with extinction.
- 1973 Endangered Species Act provides for the protection of habitats of rare, threatened or endangered species.
- 1979 Archeological Resources Protection Act gives specific protection to archeological resources on federal lands.

WHAT'S THAT SMOKE?

The clock read 1 a.m. Something was definitely wrong. Slowly, my sleep-dulled senses connected and I recognized the smell of smoke. What was burning? Then I remembered — the prescribed burn!

Through the hallway door I could see the shadows of flames dancing on the walls. Years of training pulled me from the bed. Prescribed or not, no one would be out watching the fire at this time.

Little smoke accompanied the flames whose shadows had awakened me. The flames were small, and dabbled through the woods where remnants of logs lay, silent reminders of fires not allowed to burn over the years. I watched awhile and reflected on accounts of fires which, left to run their natural course, did little damage, but reduced fuel loads, broke down nutrients and removed diseased trees.

First thing in the morning, I went out to inspect the edge of the fire. How close was it to my house? Forty or fifty feet. There was the fire break. And there was the hose, laid down in case an unexpected wind blew the fire across the line. With this in mind, thoughts of burning houses and raging forest fires diminished, and the flames of the night before became romantic, the stuff of fireplaces and campfires.

I knew that starting the fires was only the smallest part of a long process of planning and coordination.

A prescribed fire is no random event, no escaped campfire, no careless use of matches. If, on waking, the weather is not right, the fire is not lit. If it is drier than expected, the fire is not lit. If the crew cannot gather, the fire is not lit.

When all is right, the fire burns, skipping across needles, lighting a limb or log, oc-



asionally running up a small pine which then bursts into flames. Some trees will die upright; others will fall and be completely consumed by the fire.

Behind my house, most wear only a black apron and singed needles to show their exposure to the fire. In this year's growth, even these marks will gradually fade until only the trained researcher will recognize the passing of the fire. Only records will tell of its cause.

At noon, I went out to watch the crew for awhile. In all of this time, I had never really seen anyone starting fires.

I'd watched the preparation — the gathering of fuel load data, the monitoring of moisture

content, the inventory of animals in the area to be burned, the check for endangered species and historical structures or artifacts, and the training of the people who would be managing the fire.

I'd helped write the plans. I'd seen the contacts made with the local folks to let them know what was happening. And I'd seen the Forest Service employees who would be helping with our park's burn, going over the plans.

I'd often checked on distant smoke from Forest Service and state-prescribed burns reported by visitors. But, after all those years of listening to Smokey, I needed to see for sure that we really did start these fires.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

To ensure a safe and enjoyable visit at Bryce Canyon you should familiarize yourself with the park's major safety issues.

Bryce Canyon frequently has severe, localized electrical storms which can occur on a daily basis during summer months. When these storms occur, seek shelter immediately, either in a building or in your vehicle.



Observe wildlife at a modest distance. The animals here (especially squirrels, chipmunks and prairie dogs) can carry human diseases such as relapsing fever and bubonic plague. Also, feeding the animals does more harm to them than good. Animals that learn to depend on human handouts have diminished chances of surviving the long, cold winter.

Be alert when driving in the park. The maximum speed limit is 35 m.p.h. (55 kph). Other drivers often make sudden, unexpected maneuvers, so drive defensively. Always lock your car, put valuables in the trunk and remember your keys. Animals, especially deer, will run in front of cars. Extra caution should be exercised when driving during twilight hours because of poor lighting and high animal activity.

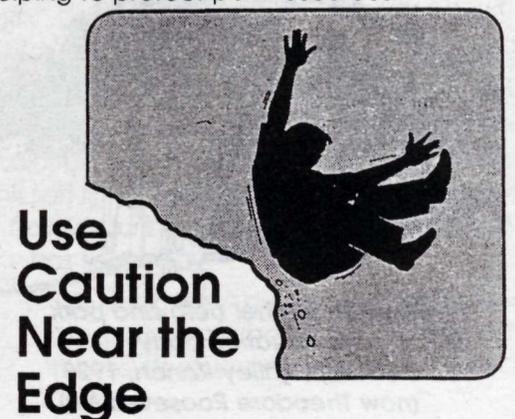
When hiking at Bryce Canyon, always carry water and wear a hat and sunscreen. The sunlight is strong at this altitude and the dry air can rapidly dehydrate hikers. Wear sturdy shoes or boots with lug soles. The trails are covered with pebbles which can act like marbles underfoot, causing you to slide. Stay clear of

drop-offs and keep a close watch on children. Take your time, watch your step and enjoy a safe hike.

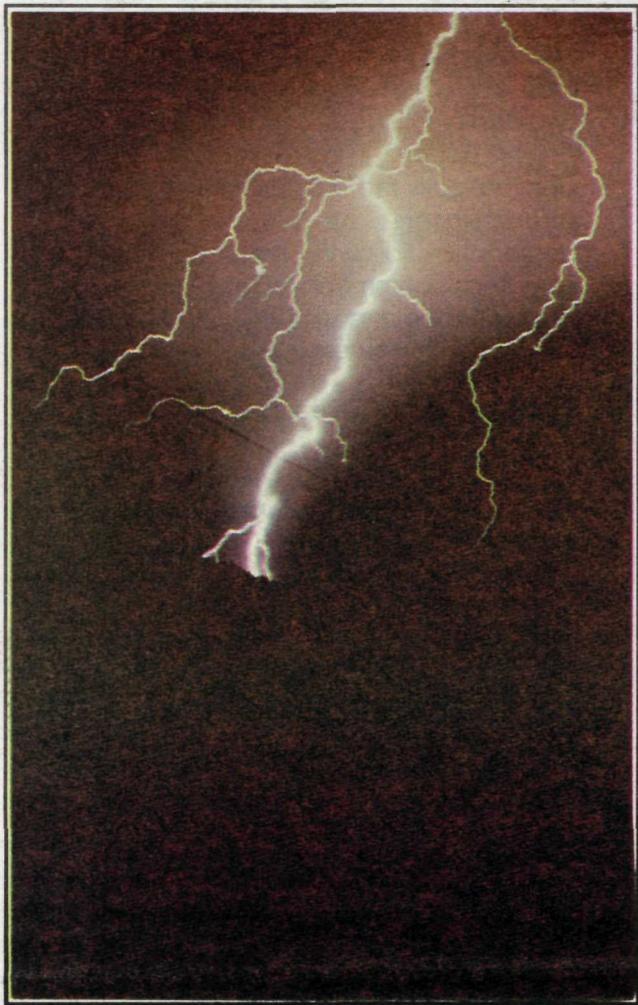
Never throw rocks from the rim or trails. They can seriously injure or kill people and animals below.

People with heart or respiratory problems should be aware of the altitude (up to 9100 feet, 2775 m), and restrict activity accordingly.

By being aware of and dealing with the safety issues at Bryce Canyon, you can enhance your visit while helping to protect park resources.



Weathering Bryce



Weather is an important force of nature which, no matter how hard we try, defies prediction. Even with all of the scientific equipment now in use, the weather continues to give us a few surprises.

If you plan to venture into Bryce Canyon's backcountry, even for short dayhikes, you should have some idea of the weather outlook for that day. The Visitor Center staff should be able to advise you of upcoming bad weather, but be aware that Bryce Canyon's weather can change rapidly.

The most visited part of Bryce is at or above 8000 feet (2440 m). This means that the temperature drops rapidly as the sun sets due to the air being thinner and holding in less daytime heat. Clear nights are colder than cloudy ones, and Bryce Canyon has many clear nights.

The high elevation also exaggerates storm conditions. In fact, Bryce Canyon can have trace amounts of snow any month of the year. This all means that it would be prudent to be ready for changes in the weather even if conditions look good.

Even with up-to-the-minute forecasts, slight differences in terrain can add some surprises to the weather in some areas. Some signs of approaching storms are:

- Changes in wind direction or wind speed.

- Wispy "mare's tail" (cirrus) clouds.

- A ring around the sun or moon (from light shining through ice crystals in cirrostratus clouds).

- Rapidly approaching thunderheads.

LIGHTNING

A spectacular display of lightning is a common occurrence during the summer at Bryce Canyon. Although beautiful, lightning can be deadly. Sadly, a young woman was recently killed by lightning in the park. You can greatly decrease your chances of being injured by lightning by watching for lightning-producing weather and taking the appropriate precautionary measures.

Frequently, on summer days, puffy cumulus clouds will begin to build over the park. Usually in the afternoon these clouds will start to grow vertically, becoming what are known as "thunderheads". These tall cumulonimbus clouds generally have black, flat bottoms and anvil-shaped tops. Thunderheads indicate that an electrical storm is brewing. Be prepared to seek safe shelter if a storm is moving your way.

If you see lightning and hear thunder shortly afterwards (a few seconds), seek shelter immediately! Your car or a building are generally safe. Avoid viewpoints, open areas, tall trees and shallow overhangs or caves. These are all very dangerous places to be. If you are caught on a trail during an electrical storm, stay low; do not climb to the rim until the storm is over, and keep clear of tall objects such as trees and hoodoos. If someone is injured by lightning, first aid should be administered right away. When someone is struck, the charge dissipates immediately, so touching them cannot shock you.

The violent forces of nature do not forgive ignorance or the failure to take proper actions. Be aware of the dangers and know what to do to avoid them — this is your best method for preventing accidents.

FLASH FLOODS

Another danger of Bryce Canyon's sudden, violent storms is flash flooding. When hiking below the rim, be aware that if a storm develops upstream from you, sudden floods can wash down the stream beds. Bear in mind that it does not have to rain where you are for a flood to occur. Many heavy downpours are highly localized, and can cause floods in dry areas downstream. Sometimes a flood crashes down the stream bed as a "wall" of water. This is especially dangerous because, if you are unaware, it can wash you away with the flood.

Your best defense against the danger of flash flooding is to be aware of the weather. If you are in or near a rain storm, watch for flooding. If you are caught in a flood, move to higher ground (climb away from the stream bed). Floods here usually subside within two hours. Any indication of an oncoming storm should make the backcountry user re-evaluate travel plans and suitability of equipment.

Weather is a very powerful natural force which inspires awe but demands respect. Enjoy your visit, but be prepared for changing conditions.

Storm Kit

Rain poncho, space blanket or large, plastic garbage bag for warmth and rain protection.

Warm gloves.

Waterproof matches or disposable butane lighter for starting emergency fires. (Open fires are not permitted in the park.)





CLEAR DAYS AND STARRY NIGHTS

While the most obvious reason for visiting Bryce Canyon National Park is the dazzling display of intricately-carved rock formations, the park also has other resources worthy of attention. Not least of these are unobscured views across the vast expanses of the Colorado Plateau and the crystal-clear night sky which is our window into the universe. These qualities together with the peace, quiet and solitude available are woven into the fabric of our very being.

The unusually expansive views and bright, starry nights can largely be attributed to the particularly clean air which exists here. Crisp and pure, Bryce Canyon's air is some of the cleanest in the 48 contiguous states. The park is classified as a "Class 1" air quality area — a legal designation which mandates that the quality of the air here not be significantly degraded. Through the use of monitoring stations, located at points throughout the park, the condition of the air is actively being recorded and compared with past records.

While some sources of pollution, such as blowing dust and forest fires, are difficult to control, human-caused sources of pollution which can be singled out and proven to significantly degrade the quality of the air here must, by law, be restricted. The goal of

Bryce Canyon's Class 1 designation is to preserve, undiminished for generations to come, the brilliance of the panoramas. With visibility often exceeding 100 miles, the clean air is a protected resource that extends far beyond the park boundary.

At night Bryce Canyon is particularly well suited for star gazing. Bryce Canyon's high altitude (up to 9100 ft., 2775 m.), clean air and freedom from light pollution (stray light from artificial sources) make it one of the best places in the continental United States for night sky observation. On cloudless nights one may behold dazzling horizon-to-horizon displays of planets, stars, galaxies and many other celestial phenomena.

Special astronomy programs are offered periodically throughout the season. Consult the schedule of summer ranger activities to see if one is offered during your visit. Whether you are a casual observer or an avid astronomer, the night sky at Bryce Canyon is a resource which should not be overlooked.

Take the time to appreciate this pristine environment. Breathe deeply the fresh air as you survey the unique and beautiful landscape. Delight in the dark of the night and the Milky Way spanning the sky. Take full advantage of your park.

PHOTOGRAPHING BRYCE

Good opportunities for photography are abundant at Bryce Canyon. Results will vary depending on weather, time of day, season, location, film type and equipment. Here are some basic guidelines for photographing the park:

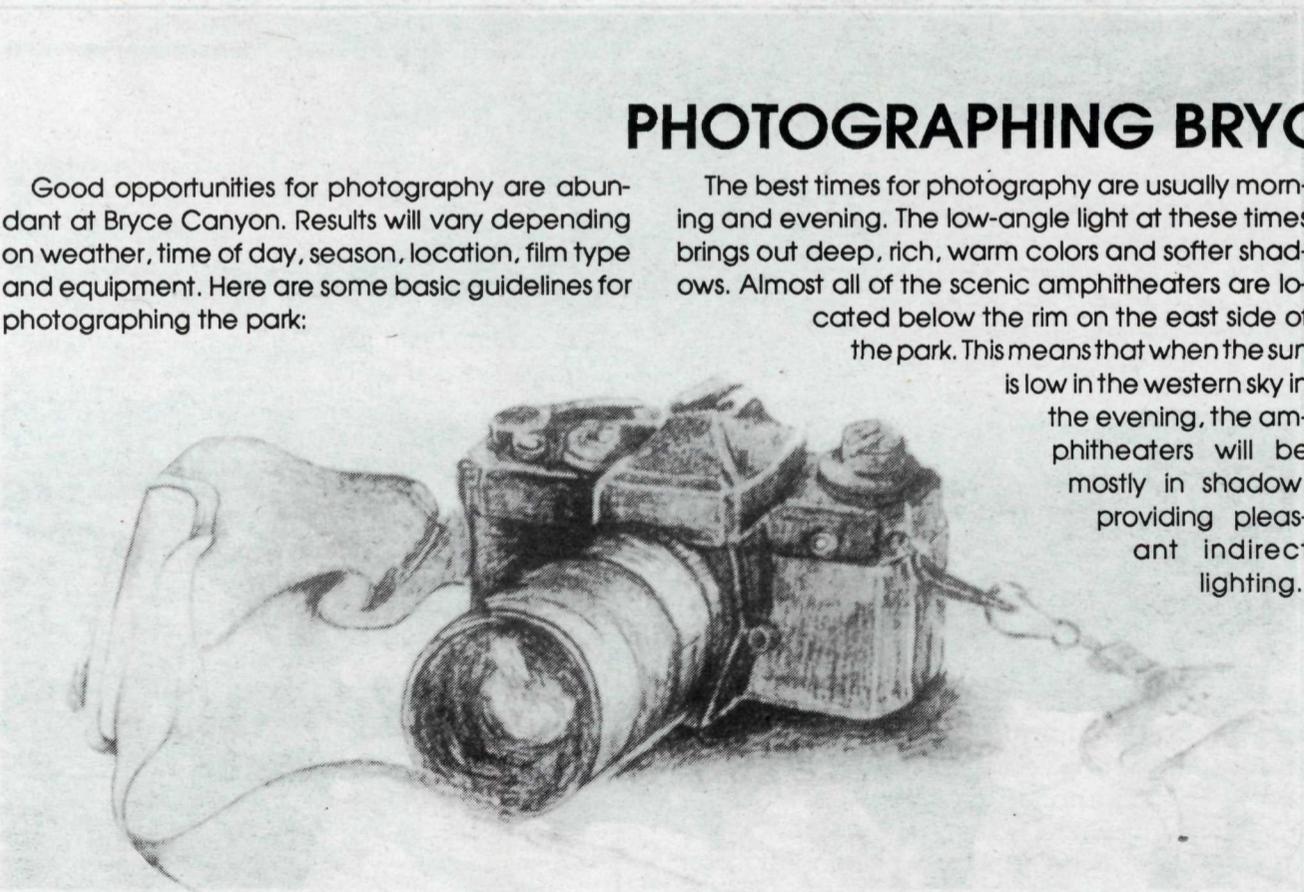
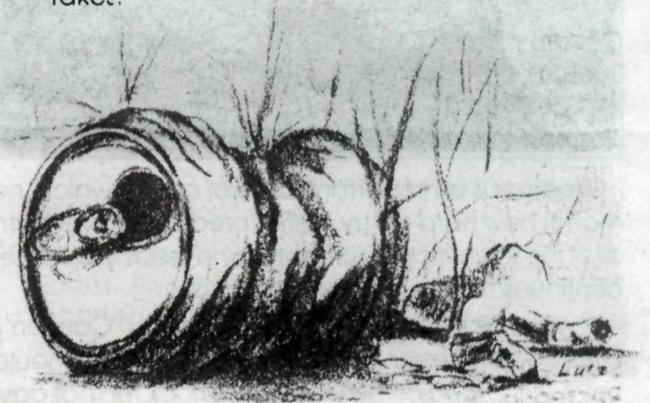
The best times for photography are usually morning and evening. The low-angle light at these times brings out deep, rich, warm colors and softer shadows. Almost all of the scenic amphitheatres are located below the rim on the east side of the park. This means that when the sun is low in the western sky in the evening, the amphitheatres will be mostly in shadow, providing pleasant indirect lighting.

Morning usually provides the best direct lighting for photographing the rock formations in the amphitheatres.

Avoid shooting scenes with both brightly lit areas and deep shadows. Depending on how you have metered your shot, the shadows will be black areas with no detail, or the sunlit areas will be washed out. It is best to find a place with indirect lighting, where the light is reflected from rock walls. A good example of this is at the bottom of Wall Street on the Navajo Loop Trail.

Cloudy and overcast days offer special photographic opportunities. The lighting on these days provides excellent color saturation. Whether shooting colorful hoodoos or close-ups of wildflowers, this soft lighting will provide rich, deep colors. Rain will further deepen colors on surfaces it has soaked.

By using these guidelines and your own creativity, you should be pleased with the results of your photography at Bryce Canyon.



National Park Areas

Arches National Park

The largest concentration of rock arches in the world. Over 90 sandstone arches can be seen from the road or on short walks. Campground.

Canyonlands National Park

Spectacular canyons cut by the Colorado and Green Rivers are easily viewed from overlooks. More thorough exploration can be done by backpacking, river running, and jeep touring. Campground.

Capitol Reef National Park

Water has cut colorful sandstone and shale formations into a maze of walls, canyons, and arches. Visit sites used by prehistoric man, and historic fruit orchards planted by Mormon settlers. Campground.

Cedar Breaks National Monument

A large amphitheater cut out of the Claron formation, with colors and formations similar to Bryce. High altitude forests and meadows offer spectacular flower displays in late July or early August. Campground.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Lake Powell, the largest man-made lake in America, offers numerous water related sports. Boat tours available to Rainbow Bridge—one of the 7 natural wonders of the world. Campgrounds.

Note: A ferry crosses Lake Powell between Bullfrog and Hall's Crossing. The ferry holds 2 buses, 8 cars, and up to 150 passengers on the 20 minute ride.

North Rim:

Grand Canyon National Park

The less-visited side of the Grand Canyon is no less scenic than the South Rim. A drive through spruce-aspen forests and meadows. Campground.

Hovenweep National Monument

Hovenweep—a Ute Indian word for "deserted valley." A dirt road, suitable for cars (check locally for conditions) leads to the monument which preserves six groups of Pueblo Indian ruins. Campground.

GRAND CIRCLE ADVENTURE

The Grand Circle Adventure includes 15 national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, millions of acres of national forests and Bureau of Land Management areas, as well as state parks and local points of interest.

Mesa Verde National Park

An outstanding group of Anasazi cliff dwellings in the high plateau country of southwestern Colorado. Ranger guided tours during the summer. Campground.

Natural Bridges National Monument

An 8 mile loop drive offers views of three large natural bridges. 13 site primitive campground.

Navajo National Monument

Ranger guided hikes to well preserved Anasazi cliff dwellings in sheer sandstone walls. Campground.

Pipe Springs National Monument

A Mormon fort built on the site of a spring, to protect ranchers who lived in that area of the Arizona Strip.

Zion National Park

The Virgin River has cut down through colorful Navajo sandstone, creating a deep, sheer-walled canyon. Numerous day hikes and backcountry trails traverse this area of spectacular scenery. Campground.

★ Other Points Of Interest

Anasazi Indian Village State Historical Monument

This site preserves the ruins of a community of approximately 200 Anasazi Indians. Three reconstructed rooms and museum.

Calf Creek Recreation Area

Follow Calf Creek through red-walled canyons on 5.5 mile round trip walk to beautiful Lower Calf Creek Falls. Campground.

Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park

This area of beautiful pink sand dunes offers opportunities for hiking, photography, and off-road vehicle enthusiasts. Campground.

Dead Horse Point State Park

Spectacular overlooks of canyons cut by the Colorado River. Campground.

Escalante Petrified Forest State Park

The Wide Hollow Reservoir provides boating, fishing, swimming and waterskiing opportunities. Nature trails to petrified wood areas. Campground.

Fremont Indian State Park

This newly established state park offers visitor center exhibits, a trail, and auto tour.

Goblin Valley State Park

A multitude of red sandstone formations in a small valley. Campground.

Gooseheads of the San Juan

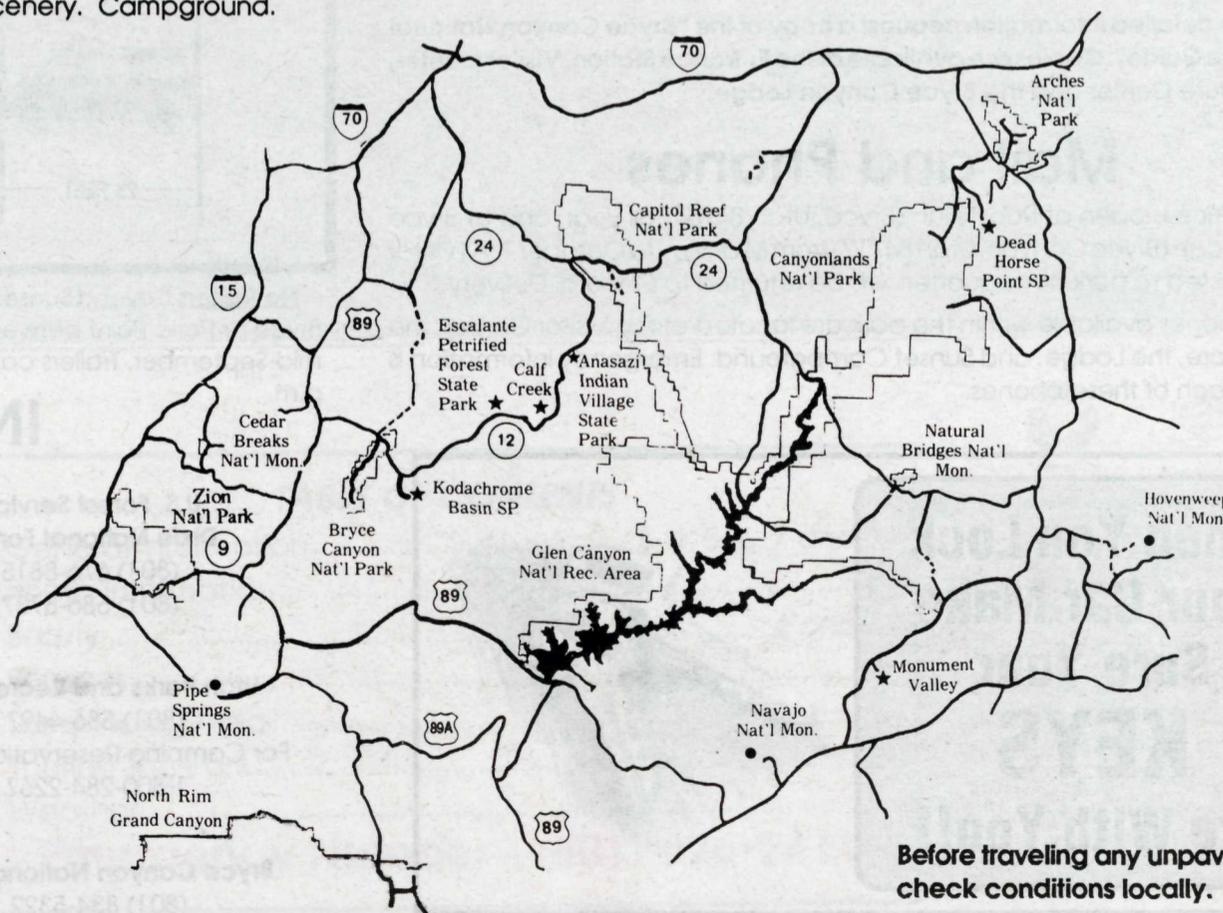
Overlook snakelike meanders of the San Juan River. Campground.

Kodachrome Basin State Park

Odd rock spires gave this area its original name of "Chimney Rocks" Opportunities to hike, 4 wheel drive or ride horseback. Campground.

Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park

An area of numerous sandstone monoliths. Run by the Navajo Tribe. Many movies have been staged in these beautiful surroundings. Campground.



Before traveling any unpaved road, check conditions locally.

WHAT TO DO DURING YOUR TIME AT BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

With two days to spend in the park:

Hike the Under the Rim Trail and take an overnight backpack trip to one of the backcountry campsites.

Hike down the canyon trails, then go to an evening campfire program or spend the evening in the newly-restored park lodge. Spend the next day on a car tour to Rainbow Point.

Children participate in our Junior Ranger Program. The Visitor Center staff will provide information.

With one day to spend in the park:

Hike one of the trails. Attend one of our ranger-conducted activities.

Drive to Rainbow Point and stop at the overlooks as you return.

Horseback ride on the canyon trails for two hours or one-half day.

With a short time in the park:

Explore the Visitor Center; see the new slide show and exhibits.

Picnic at one of the designated areas.

Stroll along the Rim Trail at Sunset, Sunrise, Fairyland, Inspiration or Bryce Point.

Drive to Rainbow Point and stop at a few overlooks on your return trip.

ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL

Most park buildings and many viewpoints are accessible to persons in wheelchairs. Most restrooms have accessible stalls. The one-half mile section of trail between Sunset and Sunrise points is nearly level and paved. It is accessible for people in wheelchairs or those who have difficulty walking.

Parking spaces bearing the International Access Symbol are reserved for individuals with mobility impairments. If you do not have a special license plate, you can obtain a temporary parking permit at the Visitor Center.

Many ranger-conducted interpretive programs are accessible by wheelchair and are so indicated in the Bryce Canyon Activity Guide.

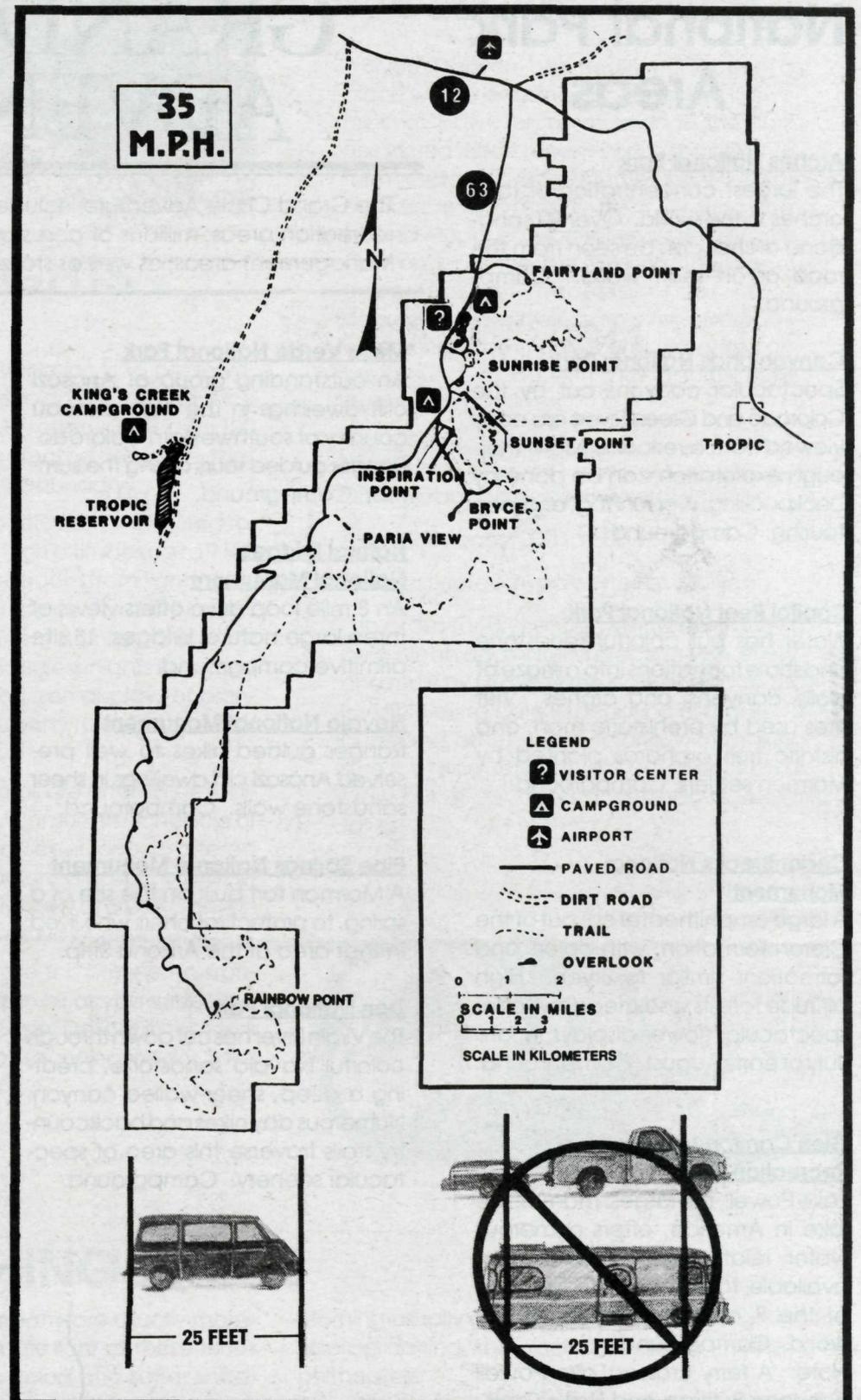
The Visitor Center slide program is captioned.

For more detailed information, request a copy of the "Bryce Canyon National Park Access Guide". Copies are available at the Entrance Station, Visitor Center, Sunrise Nature Center and the Bryce Canyon Lodge.

Mail and Phones

A post office is open at Ruby's Inn (Bryce, Utah 84764) all year, and at Bryce Canyon Lodge (Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717) from Mid-May to October 1. All visitor mail addressed to park headquarters will be returned to General Delivery.

Public phones available within the park are located at the Visitor Center, the General Store, the Lodge, and Sunset Campground. Emergency information is found at each of these phones.



No Trailers beyond Sunset Point. **No vehicles over 25 feet** are allowed to go to Bryce or Paria Point between 12:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. between mid-May and mid-September. Trailers can be parked at Visitor Center from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

INFORMATION

**U.S. Forest Service
Dixie National Forest**
(801) 676-8815
(801) 586-8737

**Bureau of Land Management
Cedar City District**
(801) 586-2401

Garfield County Tourist Information
1-800-444-6689

Utah Parks and Recreation
(801) 586-4497
For Camping Reservations Call:
1-800-284-2267

**Bryce Canyon Lodge
(TW Recreational Services)**
(801) 834-5361
For Reservations Call:
(801) 586-7686

Bryce Canyon National Park
(801) 834-5322

Bryce-Zion-Grand Trail Rides
(801) 834-5219

**When You Lock
Your Car Make
Sure Your
KEYS
Are With You!!**

