



Wind ripples in the sand

E. LETTERMAN

Welcome to Your Death Valley Adventure

Explore the Park With the NPS App!

In a park as large as Death Valley, planning a trip can be overwhelming; now there's an app for that (for free!)

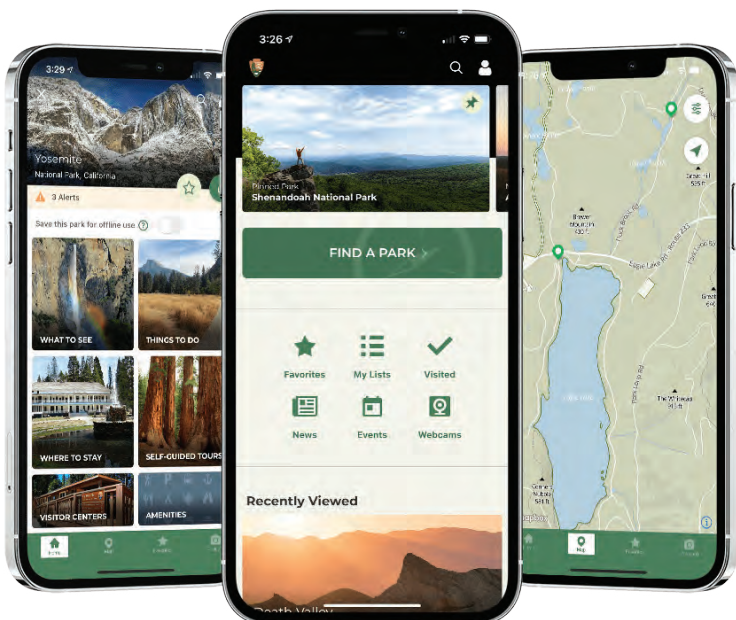
Trip planning information is built into this printed visitor guide, but for those who prefer location-based digital experiences and self-guided audio tours, this app offers even more opportunities!

The app covers all National Park Service sites, with specific Death Valley information written by expert rangers at the park.

Features on the app include:

- What to see
- Things to do
- Lodging and camping options
- Hiking trails
- Sunrise/sunset locations
- Audio guided tours
- Night sky viewing

With limited internet and phone service available around the park, we recommend saving the Death Valley information for "Offline Use" so that location-based app features will work while you are visiting.



Hottest, Lowest, Driest

Death Valley National Park is the hottest place on Earth, with a recorded high temperature of 134°F (57°C) on July 10, 1913, and Badwater Basin is the lowest elevation in North America (282 feet/86 m below sea level!)

These conditions combine to make Death Valley a land of extremes, where the powerful heat is a force of nature, and the air dries everything it contacts.

June-August of 2021 tied with 2018 for the warmest summer on record at Furnace Creek with a 24-hour average temperature of 104.2°F (40.1°C). June 2021 was the park's warmest June ever recorded with an average temperature of 102.8 °F (39.3 °C).

Death Valley is not only hot, it is also dry. On average, the park only receives 2.2 inches (56 mm) of rain a year. However, 1.45 inches (37 mm) fell at Furnace Creek in July 2021, making it the wettest July on record and resulting in washouts and flooding across many roads in the park.

With extreme weather to be expected in Death Valley during the summer, it is critical to plan ahead in order to have a safe and enjoyable trip. Detailed safety information can be found on page 3.

Whether auto touring with the air conditioning on, or walking at higher elevations of the park, visiting in the summer is all about staying cool!

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Junior Ranger Program



Free Junior Ranger books are available at the Furnace Creek Visitor Center or can be downloaded from our website. Learn about the park and complete activities to earn a badge!



NPS PHOTO



Death Valley National Park
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

The National Park Service was established on August 25, 1916, " ... to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life [...] 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."

Quick Facts

- Size: 3,422,024 acres
- Establishment: February 11, 1933
Death Valley National Monument was established, protecting nearly 2 million acres.
- Redesignation: October 31, 1994
Another 1.3 million acres were added and the area was redesignated as Death Valley National Park.

Park Mailing Address

Death Valley National Park
PO Box 579
Death Valley, CA 92328

Email

deva_information@nps.gov

Phone

760-786-3200

Website

www.nps.gov/deva

Social Media

Facebook.com/DeathValleyNPS
Instagram.com/DeathValleyNPS

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™



Parks are Living Museums

Important Protection Measures

Help protect yourself and the park by following these regulations:



Obey speed limits and do not stop in the road—park safely beside the road on the shoulder. Drive only on roads; tire tracks scar the desert and destroy the pristine beauty of the park.



Please recycle. Propane cylinder recycle bins are located in most campgrounds where you can leave both empty and full canisters.



Feeding animals is illegal and dangerous. Once fed by people, animals tend to beg near roads, which endangers the animals and visitors.



Camp only in established campgrounds or in a permitted backcountry area. Check at a ranger station or visitor center for backcountry camping information.



Stay out of closed areas. Mines, service roads, and other areas are closed for your safety.



Rocks, plants, animals, and historic objects are protected just like in a museum. Picking flowers, stacking rocks, taking (or even moving) natural or historic items is not allowed.



Campfires are only allowed in NPS provided metal fire pits. Gathering firewood is prohibited. Check for fire restrictions and closures.



Pets are only allowed on roads and in developed areas. Pets are prohibited in wilderness, on trails and in buildings. Dirt roads provide great places for exploring with pets. Keep pets on a leash no longer than 6 feet.



Despite being legalized by California and Nevada, possession or use of marijuana is illegal on federal lands like national parks.



Put garbage where it belongs. Litter spoils the experience for others. Even fruit peels and toilet paper can take years to decompose here.



It is illegal to discharge a firearm anywhere in Death Valley or to bring one into a federal building. Hunting and trapping are illegal in the park.



The use of drones/UAVs is prohibited in national parks. Drones disrupt wildlife and other visitors and can pose a hazard during search and rescue operations.

Entrance Fee Required

Pay your entrance fee at a visitor center or at one of the automated fee machines in the park. Annual and lifetime passes cover this fee. U.S. Veterans and Gold Star families are eligible for free entry.

Show your pass and identification at a visitor center to receive an entrance tag, park map and trip planning guide. Display your entrance tag on your vehicle dash while visiting.

7-day Passes

- Private Vehicle.....\$30
- Motorcycle.....\$25
- Individual entering on bicycle or foot...\$15

Annual and Lifetime Passes

- Interagency Annual Pass\$80
- Death Valley Annual Pass\$55
- Interagency Lifetime Senior Pass.....\$80 (U.S. citizens aged 62+)
- Interagency Annual Senior Pass.....\$20 (U.S. citizens aged 62+)
- Interagency Annual Military Pass Free (active duty U.S. Military and dependents, Veterans and Gold Star families)
- Interagency Access Pass Free (permanently disabled U.S. citizens)

Other passes honored

Golden Age, Golden Access, Volunteer, and 4th Grade (Every Kid Outdoors).

The fees you pay make a difference!

The park uses these funds for projects that improve visitor services and protect natural and cultural resources such as:

- Maintaining campgrounds & facilities
- Providing education programs that reach thousands of students
- Providing emergency medical services
- Improving accessibility

Stop Damage in its Tracks!

Death Valley is seeing an increase in damage from illegal off-road driving; you can help solve this problem by staying on designated roads and reporting incidents to rangers.

These Scars Can Last a Lifetime

Driving off roads scars the fragile desert landscape, leaving damage that can last for decades. These tracks don't just disappear with the next rainfall!

Visitors come from around the world to enjoy the vast landscapes and scenic beauty. This photographer's paradise is diminished by every track that cuts through the pristine and unblemished desert; don't let poor decisions ruin others' enjoyment!

Wildflowers & Wildlife

Tires crush and destroy native plants. Ruts compact soils and break up important soil crusts, which prevents plants like wildflowers from growing in future years.

Tires also spread seeds from weeds which crowd out native plants and cause health problems for wildlife.

Further, driving off roads threatens the endangered desert tortoise and can crush them while they hibernate.

It is Illegal

In addition to harming the park, driving off roads is also illegal. A person driving off-road can be fined at least \$750 and/or get 6 months of jail time (36 CFR § 4.10).

There are areas on nearby BLM and Forest Service land where "off roading" is permitted in accordance with those agencies' policies. National parks are set aside for conservation and recreation that does not damage the resources they protect.



Extensive damage from illegal offroad driving on salt flats.

Safety & Park Rules



Safety

- Water: drink at least one gallon (4 liters) of water per day. Carry plenty of extra drinking water in your car.
- Heat and dehydration: if you feel dizzy, nauseous, stop sweating, or have a headache, get out of the sun immediately and drink plenty of water. Dampen your clothing to lower body temperature. Heat and dehydration can kill.



- Summer driving: stay on paved roads in the summer. If your car breaks down, stay with it until help comes. Be prepared; carry plenty of extra water.
- Stay alert and slow down: the most common cause of death in the park is single car accidents. A moment of inattention can send you, your car, and your loved ones flipping into the rocky desert.
- Do not rely on technology! Your cell phone will not work in most of the park. GPS devices often recommend "shortcuts" which don't exist and lead off paved roads over the desert and into canyons.
- Hiking: DO NOT hike in the low elevations when temperatures are hot. The mountains are cooler in the summer.
- Flash floods: avoid canyons during rain storms and be prepared to move to higher ground. While driving, be alert for water running in washes and across road dips.
- Dangerous animals: never place your hands or feet where you cannot see. Rattlesnakes, scorpions, or black widow spiders may be sheltered there.
- Do not enter mine tunnels or shafts. Mines may be unstable, have hidden shafts, pockets of bad air, or poisonous gas.

Rules

- Entrance fees apply to all visitors.
- Pets and bicycles are not allowed on trails or in wilderness which covers over 93% of the park.
- Do not feed birds or animals. This is for your safety and the health of wildlife. Plus, it is against the law!
- Driving off roads is prohibited. Stay on established roads.
- Do not take anything! Leave rocks, plants, and historic objects where you find them for everyone to enjoy.



Sicherheit

- Wasser: Trinken Sie mindestens vier Liter Wasser pro Tag. Führen Sie immer noch zusätzliches Trinkwasser im Auto mit sich.
- Hitze & Flüssigkeitsverlust: Wenn Sie sich schwindelig fühlen, Ihnen übel ist oder Sie Kopfschmerzen bekommen, gehen Sie sofort aus der Sonne und trinken Sie reichlich Wasser. Feuchten Sie Ihre Kleidung an, um Ihre Körpertemperatur zu senken. Hitze und Flüssigkeitsverlust können tödlich sein.
- Fahren im Sommer: Bleiben Sie auf befestigten Straßen. Wenn Ihr Auto liegenbleibt, bleiben Sie vor Ort und warten Sie, bis Hilfe kommt. Seien Sie vorbereitet: nehmen Sie immer reichlich Wasser in Ihrem Auto mit.
- Bleiben Sie wachsam und fahren Sie langsam: Die hauptsächliche Todesursache im Death Valley ist ein einfacher Autounfall. Ein Moment der Unachtsamkeit kann Sie, Ihr Auto und Ihre Lieben dazu verdammen, in der steinigen Wüste zu enden.
- Verlassen Sie sich nicht auf die Technik! Ihr Handy wird im größten Teil des Parks nicht funktionieren. GPS Geräte weisen Besucher des Death Valleys häufig an, die viel befahrenen Straßen zu verlassen und "Abkürzungen" durch die Wüste und die Canyons zu nehmen.
- Wandern: Wandern Sie im Sommer NICHT in den tieferen Lagen. Die Berge, welche das Death Valley umgeben, sind kühler und dort gibt es viele Wege.
- Sturzfluten: Meiden Sie die Canyons während eines Sturms mit Regen und bereiten Sie sich darauf vor, jederzeit einen höher gelegenen Ort aufsuchen zu können. Achten Sie während der Fahrt auf Wasser, das in Pfützen und Schlaglöcher läuft.



- Gefährliche Tiere: Setzen Sie nie eine Hand oder einen Fuß an eine Stelle, die Sie vorher nicht sehen konnten. Klapperschlangen, Skorpione, oder Schwarze Witwen (Spinnen) könnten dort Unterschlupf gefunden haben.
- Betreten Sie keine Minentunnel oder Schächte. Minen können instabil sein, versteckte Schächte haben und Einschlüssen von schlechter Luft oder giftigem Gas enthalten.

Regeln

- Eintrittsgebühren müssen von allen Besuchern gezahlt werden.
- Hunde und Fahrräder sind nicht erlaubt auf Pfaden oder in der wildnis, die 93% des Parks umfasst.
- Füttern Sie keine Vögel oder wilden Tiere. Dies dient Ihrer Sicherheit und der Gesundheit unserer Tierwelt.
- Fahren abseits der Straßen ist verboten. Bleiben Sie auf den ausgewiesenen Straßen.
- Nehmen Sie nichts mit! Lassen Sie Steine, Pflanzen oder historische Objekte dort, wo Sie sie finden, damit jeder sich an Ihnen erfreuen kann.



Sécurité

- Boire de l'eau: buvez du moins un gallon (4 litres) d'eau par jour. Apportez beaucoup d'eau potable supplémentaire dans votre voiture.
- La chaleur et la déshydratation: si vous ressentez des étourdissements, des nausées, ou des maux de tête, mettez-vous à l'abri du soleil et buvez beaucoup d'eau. Humectez des vêtements afin de baisser votre température corporelle. La chaleur et la déshydratation peuvent vous tuer.
- La conduite en été: restez sur les routes pavées. Si votre voiture tombe en panne, restez là jusqu'à ce que les secours arrivent. Soyez prêt; apportez beaucoup d'eau supplémentaire.
- Rester vigilant et freiner la voiture: la principale cause de décès à Death Valley est un accident impliquant un seul véhicule. Un moment d'inattention peut faire se retourner votre voiture, lançant vous-même et vos proches dans le désert rocailleux.
- Ne pas dépendre de la technologie! Votre téléphone cellulaire ne marchera pas dans quasiment tout le parc. Les dispositifs GPS indiquent aux visiteurs de quitter les grands chemins et de prendre des «raccourcis» à travers le désert et dans les canyons.



- La randonnée: NE faites PAS de la randonnée dans les zones à basse altitude en été. Les montagnes qui entourent Death Valley sont plus fraîches et il y a beaucoup de sentiers.
- Les inondations soudaines: évitez les canyons pendant les orages et soyez prêt à vous déplacer en terrain plus élevé. En conduisant, soyez attentif aux puissants débits d'eau et aux eaux dans les creux de la route.
- Les animaux dangereux: ne placez jamais vos mains ou vos pieds là où vous ne pouvez pas d'abord voir. Des crotales, des scorpions, ou des veuves noires peuvent s'y cacher.
- Ne pas entrer dans les tunnels ou les puits de mine. Les mines peuvent être instables, avoir des puits cachés, ou des poches d'air de mauvaise qualité et de gaz toxique.

Règles

- Les droits d'entrée s'appliquent à tous les visiteurs.
- Les chiens et les vélos sont interdits sur les sentiers ou aux milieux sauvages, ce qui couvre plus de 93 pour cent du parc.
- Ne pas alimenter les oiseaux ou les animaux sauvages. C'est pour s'assurer votre sécurité aussi bien que la santé de notre faune et flore.
- La conduite hors route est interdite. Restez sur les routes établies.
- Ne rien prendre! Laissez les pierres, les plantes, et les objets historiques là où vous les trouvez pour que tout le monde puisse en profiter.



Sicurezza

- Acqua: bevete almeno un gallone (4 litri) d'acqua ogni giorno. Portate più acqua nella vostra macchina in modo da averne abbastanza se finite l'acqua che portate con voi.
- Caldo e Disidratazione: se avete la testa che gira, la nausea o mal di testa, trovate subito dell'ombra o un posto dove non c'è il sole e bevete molta acqua. Inumidite i vestiti per abbassare la temperatura del corpo. Il caldo e la disidratazione possono uccidervi.
- Guidare durante l'estate: rimanete sulle strade asfaltate. Se la vostra macchina si guasta, rimanete con la macchina finché arrivano i soccorsi. Siate preparati; portate tanta acqua.
- State in allerta e rallentate: la causa di morte più comune nella Death Valley è un incidente di una sola macchina. Un momento di disattenzione può ribaltare la vostra macchina nel deserto roccioso, con voi e i vostri cari dentro.
- Non fate troppo affidamento sulla tecnologia! Il vostro cellulare non funziona nella maggior parte del parco. I GPS dicono spesso ai visitatori del parco di prendere una "scorciatoia" attraverso il deserto e nei canyon, lontano dalle strade molto trafficate.
- Escursionismo: non fate escursionismo a basse altitudini durante l'estate. Le montagne intorno alla Death Valley sono più fredde e ci sono molti sentieri.
- Allagamenti: evitate i canyon durante i temporali e siate preparati a muovervi verso un punto più elevato. Mentre guidate, state attenti all'acqua che corre attraverso la strada.
- Animali Pericolosi: non mettere mai le mani o i piedi dove non potete vedere. Crotales, scorpioni, o vedove nere potrebbero esservi nascosti.
- Non entrare nei tunnel delle miniere o nei pozzi. Le miniere potrebbero essere instabili, avere pozzi nascosti e sacche di aria o gas tossici.

Regole

- Le tasse di entrata si applicano a tutti i visitatori.
- Cani e Biciclette non sono permessi sui sentieri o nell'area selvatica che copre 93% del parco.
- Non dar da mangiare agli uccelli o agli animali selvatici. Questa regola è per la vostra protezione e la salute della nostra fauna.






- È vietato guidare fuori dalle strade. Rimanete sulle strade segnalate.
- Non portate via niente! Lasciate i sassi, le piante, e gli oggetti storici dove li avete trovati in modo che tutti possano goderne.




Must-See Locations

Check out the options below for places to see with minimum time in the heat!




1 - 2 Hours — The do-not-miss list for a visit to Death Valley!

Location	Description	Walking Required?	Travel from Furnace Creek	
1 Badwater Basin	The lowest point in North America, at 282 ft (86 m) below sea level. A surreal landscape of vast salt flats.	You can see the salt flats from your vehicle. A short walk on a boardwalk takes you out to the flats.	17 mi (27 km) south on Badwater Road <i>30 minutes</i>	
2 Artists Drive	A scenic loop drive through multi-hued hills. The 9 mile (14.5 km) drive is one-way. <i>No vehicles over 25 feet long</i>	Enjoy the views from your vehicle. A short stop at Artists Palette would require exiting your vehicle.	Entrance to the one way road is 8.5 mi (13.7 km) south on Badwater Road <i>15 minutes</i>	
3 Zabriskie Point	Golden colored badlands and a spectacular spot for sunrise.	A 1/4 mi (400 m) long, 60 ft (18 m) elevation gain walk up a paved path to the viewpoint from the parking area.	4.8 mi (7.7 km) east on Highway 190 <i>15 minutes</i>	

Extra few hours — Stop at one of these unique spots, but be sure to avoid afternoon heat!

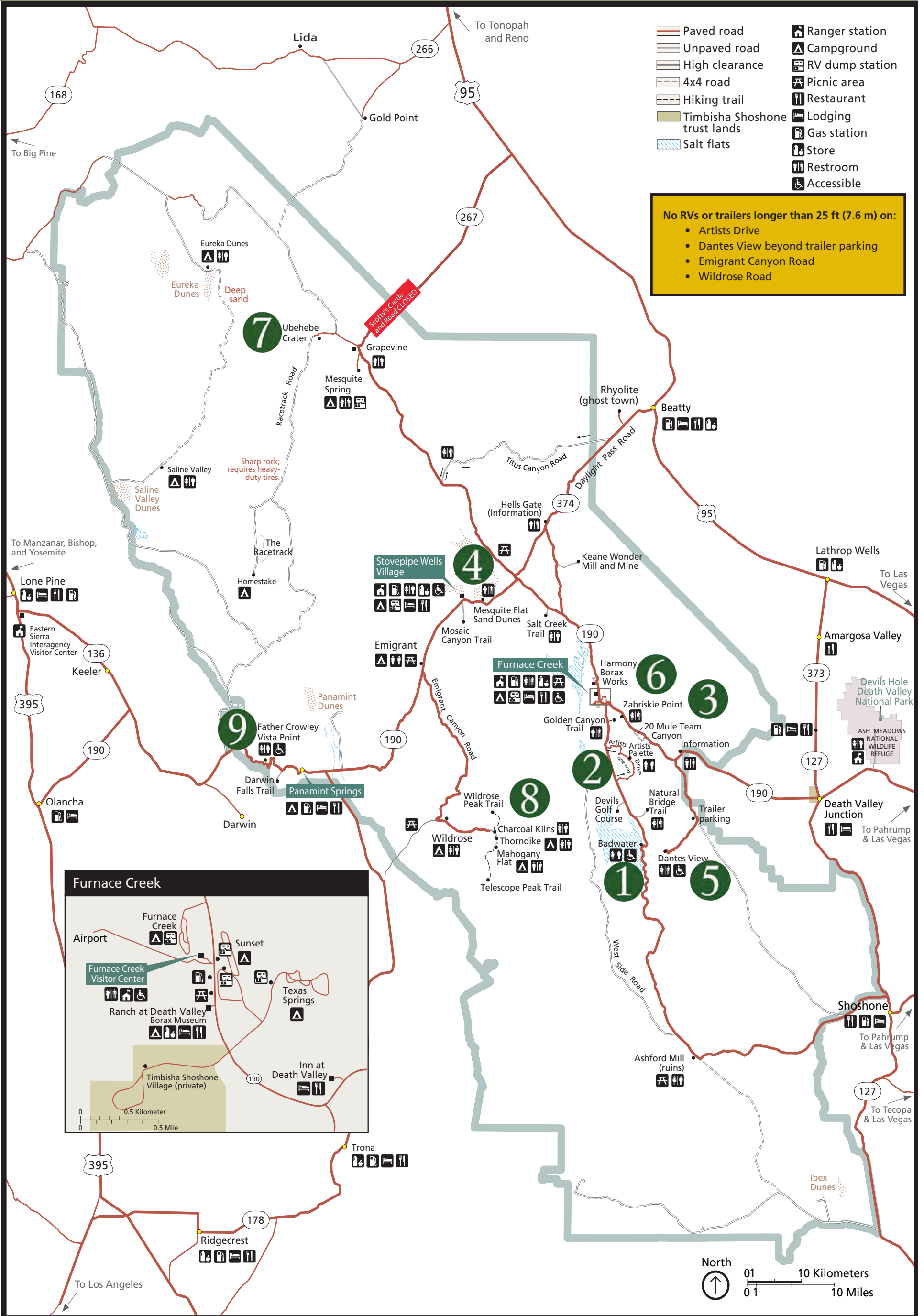
Location	Description	Walking Required?	Travel from Furnace Creek	
4 Mesquite Flat Sand Dunes	Gold dunes rise smoothly nearly 100 ft (30 m) from Mesquite Flat.	The dunes can be viewed from your vehicle. Sand temperatures can be hot enough to melt sandals midday - use caution!	22.4 mi (36 km) west on Highway 190 <i>30 minutes</i>	
5 Dantes View	Breathtaking viewpoint over 5,000 ft (1,500 m) above the floor of Death Valley. <i>No vehicles over 25 feet long</i>	No walking required. ADA accessible viewing platform. Higher elevation offers slightly cooler temperatures.	12 mi (19 km) east on Highway 190; 13.2 mi (21 km) on Dantes View Road <i>1 hour</i>	
6 Harmony Borax Works	Borax was some of the most profitable ore mined in the area. See the remains of a processing building and a historic 20-mule team wagon.	A 0.4 mi (650 m) long, 35 ft (11 m) elevation gain walk on a paved path.	1 mi (1.6 km) west on Highway 190 <i>3 minutes</i>	

Half Day Adventures — Add these longer adventures to see different parts of the park!

Location	Description	Walking Required?	Travel from Furnace Creek	
7 Ubehebe Crater	Roughly 2,000 years ago, rising magma came into contact with groundwater, resulting in a steam and gas explosion that left a 600 ft (183 m) crater.	No walking required. View the crater from a paved sidewalk by the parking area.	17.1 mi (27.5 km) west on Highway 190; 33.4 mi (53.8 km) on North Highway to Ubehebe Crater Road <i>1 hour</i>	
8 Charcoal Kilns	These ten dome-shaped structures are among the best preserved in the West. Built in 1876 to provide charcoal to process silver/lead ore. <i>No vehicles over 25 feet long</i>	The kilns can be viewed from your vehicle.	33.6 mi (54 km) west on Highway 190; 28.2 mi (45.4 km) on Emigrant Canyon Road. Final 2 mi (3 km) are gravel <i>1.5 hours</i>	
9 Father Crowley Vista Point	Overlook Rainbow Canyon, a colorfully layered landscape created by lava flows and volcanic cinders.	No walking required. View the canyon from a paved sidewalk by the parking area.	62.8 mi (101 km) west on Highway 190 <i>1.5 hours</i>	

Park Map

More detailed maps are available at Furnace Creek Visitor Center with proof of a valid park pass.
Not all roads are shown.



Get to Know Death Valley



E. LETTERMAN

Average Temperatures

Death Valley National Park is the hottest place on Earth, with the record setting temperature of 134 °F (57°C) measured on July 10, 1913!

Average monthly temperatures for low elevations:

Month	Maximum	Minimum
January	67°F (19°C)	40°F (4°C)
February	73°F (23°C)	46°F (8°C)
March	82°F (27°C)	55°F (13°C)
April	90°F (32°C)	62°F (17°C)
May	100°F (38°C)	73°F (23°C)
June	110°F (43°C)	81°F (27°C)
July	116°F (47°C)	88°F (31°C)
August	115°F (46°C)	86°F (30°C)
September	106°F (41°C)	76°F (24°C)
October	93°F (34°C)	61°F (16°C)
November	77°F (25°C)	48°F (9°C)
December	65°F (18°C)	38°F (3°C)

What's in a Name

Many Death Valley locations have frightening names, but don't be intimidated; these places are often not as scary as they seem.

Imagine that you and your family have been stranded in an unfamiliar desert for the past four weeks, with dwindling food supplies. When rescue finally arrives and your wagon rolls over the ridge leaving the valley and bringing a sense of relief, you look back and exclaim: "Goodbye, Death Valley!"

Although the name wasn't adopted until much later, these heart-felt words uttered by a member of the Bennett-

Arcan party in February 1850, as they were led by William Manly out of the valley, began a trend of ominous names given to this landscape.

While the Timbisha Shoshone people who have lived here since time immemorial have found Death Valley to be a place of life, early Euro-American settlers and miners often didn't feel the same way.

In the early 1930s when mining opportunities in the area were drying up, mining companies decided to tap a new revenue source: tourism. Companies used the fear of the unfamiliar to draw tourists to their hotels and lobbied to make Death Valley a national monument to further increase its appeal. How better to entice tourists to come to a remote area than to give it interesting and frightening names?

As you drive around the park or look at your map, notice how many places have scary names such as: Devils Golfcourse, Hells Gate, Coffin Peak, Funeral Mountains, and Dantes View.

Were these names part of what drew you to the park? How do the names we choose for places impact the way we view that place?

Despite its intimidating name, we hope your time here will show you that Death Valley is a place full of life!



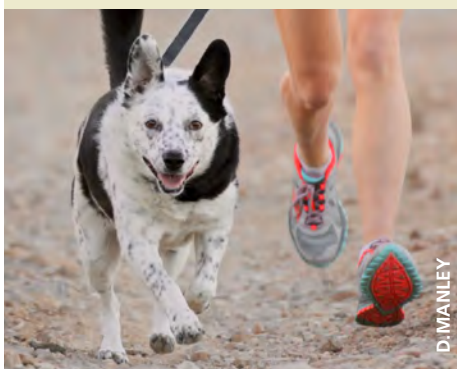
Jagged salt formations at Devils Golfcourse where "only the Devil would play golf."

NPS PHOTO

Pets in the Park

Bringing a pet to Death Valley may limit some of your activities and explorations in the park. Follow these pet regulations to ensure a safer, more enjoyable visit for yourself, your pet, other park visitors and park wildlife.

- Pets are not allowed on trails, off roads, in the visitor center or in wilderness areas. Your pet can only go where your car can go.
- Walk pets only on roads. Be sure to stop and feel the ground often—ground temperatures can reach 160°F-200°F, enough to cause 3rd degree burns to paws!
- You may not leave your pet unattended in vehicles if it creates a danger to the animal, or if the animal becomes a nuisance. Minutes in a hot car can kill.
- If you plan to hike, someone must stay behind with the pet, or you will need to make arrangements with a kennel service outside the park. There is no kennel service in the park.
- Pets need to be on a leash no longer than six feet at all times.
- Park regulations require that you always clean up after your pet and dispose of waste in a trash receptacle.



D. MANLEY

Surviving the Extreme

The plants and animals which call Death Valley home have developed incredible strategies to live in one of most extreme environments on Earth.

At first glance, it is easy to mistake Death Valley for a lifeless wasteland, full only of rocks, wind and scorching heat. However, upon closer observation, visitors to this otherworldly landscape are treated to signs of abundant life: the tracks of reptiles and kangaroo rats at Mesquite Flat Sand Dunes, the shadow of a raven as it flies overhead, the red of a high elevation wildflower and the sound of a coyote howling at night.

Humans can turn on the air conditioning in a vehicle or building, but how are plants and animals able to survive the harsh conditions of a Death Valley summer?

Avoiders

Some organisms have short life spans and only live when conditions are ideal. In the spring, when temperatures are warm but not hot, wildflowers grow rapidly, bloom and seed. The seeds are dispersed and can withstand extreme summer heat (sometimes for many years) until conditions once again become favorable and new seedlings sprout.

Other plants grow in only the most favorable environments in the park such as near springs and at higher elevations.



Desert Fivespot are Avoiders which bloom before the summer heat.

B. GREENBURG

Seekers

These organisms survive by seeking or moving to more ideal conditions when temperatures rise. This could mean moving to higher elevations or limiting activity to nighttime, when temperatures are the coolest.

An example of this is the Salt Creek Pupfish, which must swim upstream toward the spring during the summer, where the water is deeper and overhanging banks and vegetation provide protection from the sun.



Kit Foxes are Seekers which are mostly nocturnal.

NPS PHOTO

Resisters

These plants and animals are some of the most impressive—they are able to stay put and survive, despite the harsh conditions. Plants such as mesquite trees have roots up to 80 ft (24 m) long that allow them to reach water deep underground.

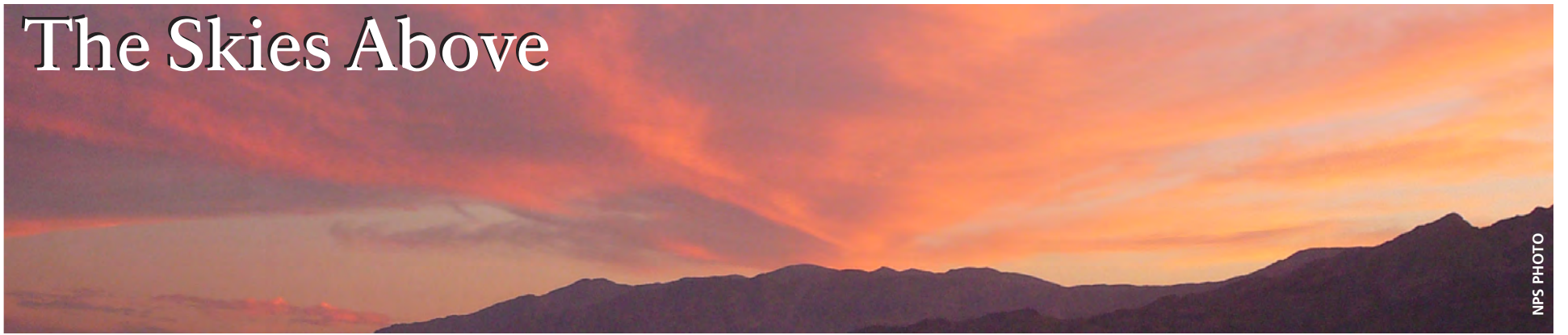
Did you know that there is a small snail that lives at Badwater? The Badwater snail has adapted to live in water temperatures that range from 4°F (5°C) to 104°F (40°C) and can survive a huge range of salinity; measurements of the pool have varied from 18–115 parts per thousand!



Resister creosote bushes have small, waxy leaves which help prevent water loss.

NPS PHOTO

The Skies Above



NPS PHOTO

The Perfect Sunrise and Sunset

Some of the best times of day at Death Valley are sunrise and sunset. In the early morning, light turns the mountains to the west a rosy pink and wildlife enjoy the last moments of shadow before the sun rises above the peaks to the east, bringing with it the full heat of a summer day in the hottest place on Earth. With nightly low

summer temperatures often still above 100°F, the coolest time of day in Death Valley is usually just before sunrise.

Although temperatures are much hotter at sunset, a quick moment outside air conditioning gives visitors the opportunity to experience the last rays of light and if you're lucky, brilliant orange and red colors painted in the clouds. If it isn't too hot, stay out long enough to watch the moon rise and nocturnal animals wake.

Ranger sunrise favorites

- Dantes View or Zabriskie Point: see the light hit the top of the Panamint Mountains and move down to the valley floor below.
- Mesquite Sand Dunes: experience golden dunes with dark shadows.

Ranger sunset favorites

- Father Crowley Vista Point: watch light change the colors of the mountains to the east.

- Mesquite Sand Dunes: notice shadows grow longer and ripples come into sharper focus.
- Dantes View or Zabriskie Point: see the sun set behind the Panamint Mountains.
- Badwater Basin: watch shadows grow across the salt flats.
- Artists Drive: enjoy highlights and shadows among colorful hills.



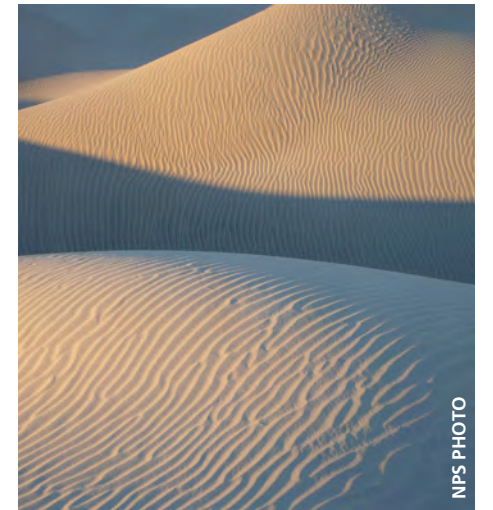
K. MOSES

The sun setting across Panamint Valley.



E. HOERNER

Sunrise light at Zabriskie Point illuminating the tallest peaks.



NPS PHOTO

Shadows at Mesquite Dunes at sunset.

Night Skies

Death Valley is an International Dark Sky Park with a Gold Tier rating. The skies here are virtually free of light pollution, so stars can be seen by the thousands!

Stargazing under some of the darkest night skies in the country can be an unforgettable experience!

During your visit, we encourage you to take a moment to look up and experience the wonder of truly dark skies. Here, thousands of stars can be seen without needing a telescope!

Why is stargazing here so great? The answer is simple: darkness. With so few lights "polluting" our night skies, stars are visible here by the thousands like they were to generations past.

Our dark night skies can be attributed not only to the remoteness of the park, but also to rethinking our lighting.

Low energy, downward pointing lights at Furnace Creek and Stovepipe Wells help protect the night sky.

You can be a dark sky ambassador for your neighborhood by helping bring stargazing opportunities like those at Death Valley closer to your own home. If you, your neighbors, and local businesses took just a few small steps to help reduce light pollution, the changes could add up to be significant!

Consider these simple steps: turn off outside lights when they're not needed, use shielded fixtures to cover bulbs, and use energy saving features such as timers or motion sensors so lights are only on when needed.

During your visit we recommend checking out the dark night skies at:

- Harmony Borax Works
- Mesquite Flat Sand Dunes
- Dantes View
- Father Crowley Vista Point
- Badwater Basin
- Most roadside pull-outs



S. LAMAR

Harmony Borax is a great place for astrophotography.



T. NORDGREN

Orion over the salt flats at Badwater.



W. KESSLER

Enjoy the Milky Way in Death Valley's dark sky.

Night Sky Viewing Tips

Seeing the stars at Death Valley can be an incredible part of your visit! Here are a few suggestions for the best possible experience:

- Visit during the new moon or when they moon sets early! This is when the moon isn't reflecting any light into the night sky and it is darkest.
- Stay out long enough! It takes about 30 minutes without looking at light for your eyes to adjust to the darkness.
- Use a red light. Cover flashlights with red cellophane if possible. Red light has the least impact on adjusting your eyes.
- Seek a large horizon. If you are too close to hills or mountains, they may block large areas of stars from view.
- Bring binoculars! These can help bring a greater number of stars into focus.
- Location! Most every area of the park can be good for viewing as long as you get a short distance from areas with light such as campgrounds and buildings.



Park Visitor Services

Emergency Call 911

Death Valley National Park

General Information:
760-786-3200
www.nps.gov/deva

Furnace Creek Visitor Center

Open daily, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Obtain general information and maps, purchase entrance passes, explore exhibits, watch the park film, and speak with park rangers.

Death Valley Natural History Assoc.

800-478-8564 ext 10
https://dvnha.org/
Bookstore with souvenirs, packaged sandwiches, snacks and drinks. Located inside Furnace Creek Visitor Center.

Stovepipe Wells Ranger Station

Hours determined by available staffing.
Obtain general information and maps, purchase entrance passes, and speak with park rangers.

Lone Pine Interagency Visitor Center

760-876-6222
Located west of the park in Lone Pine, CA. Information about Death Valley, Inyo National Forest and Owens Valley.



Local Information and Services

Businesses listed here are not run by the National Park Service; information is subject to change and is listed here as a convenience to park visitors.

FURNACE CREEK

Post Office

Mail stamped letters and postcards 24 hours. Purchase postage Monday through Friday, 8am-4pm, closed for lunch 1-1:30pm. 760-786-2223

Farabees Jeep Rental & Tours

4x4 Jeep rentals and tours. (closed June through August) 760-786-9872

The Inn at Death Valley

Hotel, restaurant, bar, e-vehicle charging, and pool. 760-786-2345

The Ranch at Death Valley

Lodging, camping, restaurants, cafe, bar, general store, gift shop, golf course, pool, showers, laundry, gas, diesel, e-vehicle charging and WiFi. Free Borax Museum. 760-786-2345

STOVEPIPE WELLS

Stovepipe Wells Resort

Authorized park concessionaire. Lodging, camping, gas, general store, gift shop, shower & pool, restaurant, bar, and WiFi. 760-786-7090

PANAMINT SPRINGS

Panamint Springs Resort

Lodging, camping, gas, diesel, general store, showers, restaurant & bar, and WiFi. 775-482-7680

Partnerships

Many programs across the National Park Service are built on partnerships and philanthropy, helping expand opportunities and outreach.

Death Valley Natural History Association

This non-profit organization operates bookstores at the Furnace Creek Visitor Center, Stovepipe Wells Ranger Station and Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center.

Funds raised by bookstore sales and donations add up to make a real difference! Recently, the association donated nearly half a million dollars to the park, helping fund projects including wilderness restoration, printing Junior Ranger books, funding interns, supporting the Dark Sky Festival, transportation grants for

school groups, historic preservation work for Scotty's Castle, and more.

When purchasing their products in person or online, you are helping support the park!



Death Valley Conservancy

Incorporated in 2008, this non-profit group was founded by dedicated Death Valley enthusiasts as a way to develop, support, and fund projects and programs that enhance research, education, and historic preservation.

Donations to this philanthropic group from park supporters and visitors have helped support school group visits, restoration projects for Scotty's Castle, exact replicas of the Borax Wagons, Devils Hole pupfish research and additional education and outreach programs to help share the wonders of Death Valley.

Campground Information

Developed	Season and Reservations	Elevation	Fee (Summer)	Sites	Water	Fire Pits	Tables	Toilets	Dump
Furnace Creek	Open all year Reservations mid-Oct to mid-April <i>Recreation.gov or 877-444-6777</i>	-196 ft (-60 m)	\$16 standard (\$8 senior/access)	136	yes	yes	yes	flush	yes
			\$36 full hookups (\$25 senior/access)	18					
Mesquite Spring	Open all year No reservations	1,800 ft (549 m)	\$14 (\$7 senior/access)	40	yes	yes	yes	flush	yes
Emigrant <i>(Tent only)</i>	Open all year No reservations	2,100 ft (640 m)	free	10	yes	no	yes	flush	no
Wildrose <i>(25 ft length limit)</i>	Open all year No reservations	4,100 ft (1,250 m)	free	23	yes	yes	yes	vault	no
Sunset	Open late-Oct to mid-April CLOSED in summer	-196 ft (-60 m)	\$14 (\$7 senior/access)	270	yes	group only	no	flush	yes
Texas Spring	Open late-Oct to mid-April CLOSED in summer	sea level	\$16 (\$8 senior/access)	92	yes	yes	yes	flush	yes
Stovepipe Wells	Open late-Oct to mid-April CLOSED in summer	sea level	\$14 (\$7 senior/access)	190	yes	some	some	flush	yes
Primitive - 4X4 High Clearance Required	Season and Reservations	Elevation	Fee	Sites	Water	Fire Pits	Tables	Toilets	Dump
Thorndike <i>(25 ft length limit)</i>	Closed in winter No reservations	7,400 ft (2,256 m)	free	6	no	yes	yes	vault	no
Mahogany Flat <i>(25 ft length limit)</i>	Closed in winter No reservations	8,200 ft (2,499 m)	free	10	no	yes	yes	vault	no
Eureka Dunes	NOT recommended in summer No reservations	2,880 ft (878 m)	free	7	no	yes	some	vault	no
Homestake	NOT recommended in summer No reservations	3,785 ft (1,154 m)	free	10	no	yes	no	no	no
Saline Valley	NOT recommended in summer No reservations	1,375 ft (419 m)	free	dispersed	no	yes	no	vault	no
Private	Season and Reservations	Elevation	Fee	Sites	Water	Fire Pits	Tables	Toilets	Dump
Fiddlers' Camp	Open all year 760-786-2345, oasisatdeathvalley.com	-218 ft (-66m)	\$29 Sun-Thurs \$34 Fri & Sat	31	yes	group only	group only	flush	no
Stovepipe Wells RV Park	Open all year 760-786-7090, deathvalleyhotels.com	sea level	\$40 hookups (\$20 senior/access)	14	yes	no	no	flush	yes
Panamint Springs	Open all year 775-482-7680, panamintsprings.com	2,000 ft (610 m)	price varies by type	76	yes	some	yes	flush	no