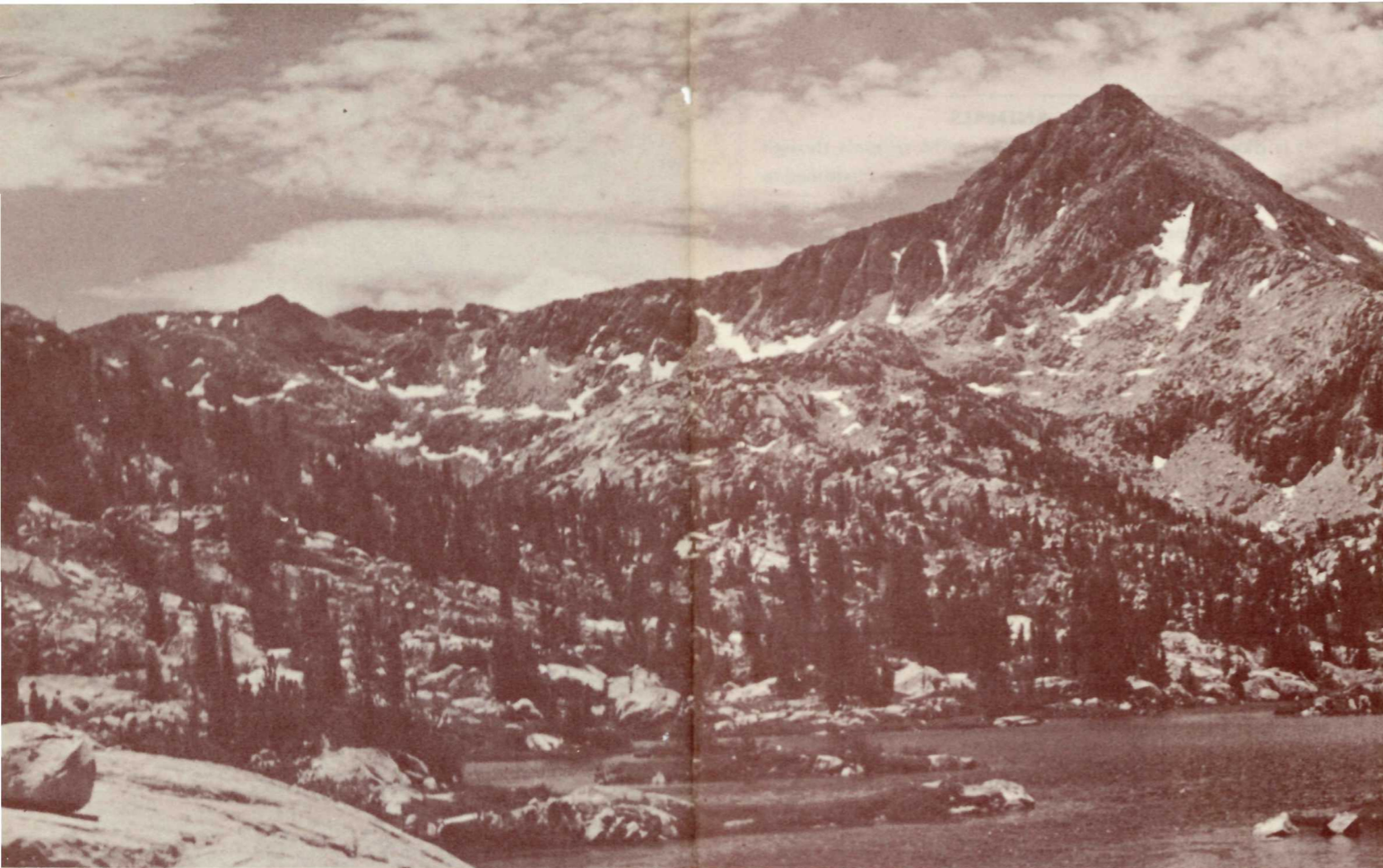




SEQUOIA AND
KINGS CANYON

NATIONAL PARKS CALIFORNIA



Lying across the heart of the Sierra Nevada in east central California, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks embrace more than 1,300 square miles of spectacular granite mountains, deep canyons, and magnificent forests. Jeweled lakes and tumbling waterfalls adorn this glacier-carved landscape. From west to east, the two parks extend from the foothills near the San Joaquin Valley to the crest of the High Sierra. From north to south, they stretch some 65 miles. Though separately established—Sequoia in 1890 and Kings Canyon in 1940—they are virtually a single unit and are so administered.

Two things, especially, distinguish these parks—the forests of gigantic trees and the extensive, lofty mountains. Here the giant sequoias, largest of all living things, reach their greatest size and are found in largest numbers. Here also the vast Sierra Nevada rises to its highest altitudes, culminating in the 14,495-foot summit of Mount Whitney, highest point in the United States outside Alaska.

Although the two parks have many similar features, you will learn, as you explore and observe, that each park has its own distinctive character.

PLANNING YOUR TIME

Depending upon your point of entry and route of travel within the parks, you should first learn about the features of interest in each area by visiting park headquarters at Ash Mountain, Giant Forest Visitor Center, Grant Grove Visitor Center, and Cedar Grove Ranger Station. The uniformed park naturalist or ranger will help you plan the best use of your time and will inform you about conducted tours, nature hikes, evening campfire programs, and other scheduled activities. He will also advise you about the things you can see and do for yourself.

You will want to be on your own part of the time. One of the finest dividends of a visit here is a sense of exploration and discovery. There is a great variety of things to do and



see without guidance—but, for safety's sake, not alone. You may fish, take a saddle-horse trip, follow the close-in trails, hike into the mountains.

TO HAVE A TROUBLE-FREE VISIT

While here, you are living a life different in two respects from your normal life: (1) You are in a National Park that is to be preserved in its natural condition; therefore, you should understand that certain requirements, even beyond those usually practiced in the out-of-doors, must be met. (2) You are in the mountains where rugged terrain and high altitudes present special problems of health and safety.

We are sure you will wish to observe park regulations. You will find them posted in conspicuous places in the parks. Meanwhile here are a few points for you to remember:

About yourself. Avoid overexertion. Accustom yourself gradually to strenuous hikes and to the higher elevation of

Sixty Lakes Basin, Kings Canyon National Park

the mountains. Stay on the trails. Avoid trips alone. Tell one of your party or a park ranger where you are going and when you expect to be back.

Your car. Some mountain roads are crooked and steep. So always drive on your own side. Drive slowly and shift into second or low gear to control your speed. Continuous use of your brakes may cause them to overheat; this may result in loss of control of your car. Wherever you drive observe posted speed limits; practice the courtesies of the road.

Your camp. Pitch it in a designated camp area. On trail trips camp where others have camped before. Campfire permits are required for trailside or back-country camping and can be obtained at any ranger station. Build your campfire in the fireplace provided. Leave your camp clean when you depart, and use refuse receptacles for all paper and trash.

Pets. You may take your dog or cat into the parks. However, because of the park wildlife it must be kept under physical control at all times—caged, on a leash, or in your

car—and it may not be taken on any park trails or into visitor centers, stores, or eating establishments.

Fires and smoking. Do not smoke while traveling along the trails. If you want to smoke, stop, clear the ground around you, smoke, put it out, and then move on. Break your match before throwing it away. Never leave campfires unattended even for a few minutes; always extinguish them with water. During the fire season, from about late June to October, smoking in moving cars is not permitted below 6,000 feet elevation.

Park features. All things in the parks—flowers, trees, rocks, and minerals—are to be left unharmed for others to enjoy. Preservation here is a matter of law; it is also a matter of consideration for others and of good citizenship.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

The National Park Service provides certain interpretive services in the parks to help you understand these areas and their special features. Aside from the exhibits mentioned earlier these include evening campfire programs and guided trips to places of interest. Such services are free and you are invited to take advantage of them.

Campfire programs. Park naturalists give illustrated talks on various aspects of the two parks at evening campfire programs at Giant Forest, General Grant Grove, Dorst, Lodgepole, and Cedar Grove in summer. The weekly program

is posted at visitor centers, lodges, campgrounds, and other public places.

Guided trips. Naturalists also conduct guided trips through the big-tree areas and to important scenic points during the summer. Schedules for these trips are posted on bulletin boards along with those for campfire programs.

WHAT TO SEE

Approaching the parks, you travel across the flat and fertile San Joaquin Valley and through the Sierra foothills, then climb abruptly to the forested uplands of Giant Forest or General Grant Grove. Arriving here, you already have some indication of the varied landscape and the grandeur of this region. But much more awaits you.

The features of these parks are so numerous and so diverse you will have a wide choice of things to see. What you do see will depend on your interests, your mode of travel and your time.

Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park. Some of the finest groups of giant sequoias may be seen at Giant Forest. Here, too, is the General Sherman Tree, largest and one of the oldest of living things. It is approximately 272 feet in height and 101.6 feet in circumference, and the maximum diameter of its trunk at the base is 36.5 feet. Its age is estimated at about 3,500 years. In this part of the park, you may also see: Moro Rock, Crescent Meadow, Crystal Cave, Tokopah Valley, Sunset Rock and Beetle Rock. Short

Moro Rock, Sequoia National Park

climbs to Moro Rock or Little Baldy open up superb views of valley, forest, and high mountain scenery. Or you may take yourself into that high country scene by longer trail trips to Heather Lake, to Alta Peak, or to Bearpaw Meadow Camp near the base of the Great Western Divide. Tours through Crystal Cave are conducted daily, mid-June through mid-September, from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m.

General Grant and Redwood Mountain Groves, Kings Canyon National Park. The General Grant and Redwood Mountain Groves are somewhat separated from the main body of the park. In the former is the General Grant Tree, second in size to the General Sherman Tree. It is 267 feet tall, with a circumference of 107.6 feet. Other notable giants are the General Lee Tree, second largest in General Grant Grove, and the Hart Tree, fourth largest known sequoia, in Redwood Mountain Grove. In striking contrast to these living survivors of antiquity is the weathered Centennial Stump, the tree cut in 1875 to provide an exhibit for the Philadelphia World's Fair. Big Stump Basin, where ages-old trees met death from the lumberman's ax, is nearby. A 1-mile self-guiding nature trail loops through the basin; leaflets are available near the start of the trail at the Big Stump Parking Area.

Kings Canyon and Cedar Grove. Kings Canyon is the steep-walled, 9-mile-long valley of the South Fork of the Kings River. It is similar in many ways to Yosemite Valley. Towering peaks rise to heights of a mile or more above the stream. Cedar Grove is the center of activity in Kings Canyon and a popular base for extensive trail trips into the high country. Zumwalt Meadows, Roaring River Falls, and Mist Falls are readily accessible.

The high country. This is a vast region of unbroken wilderness, of mountains, canyons, rivers, lakes, and meadows. Within the two parks it extends from Coyote Peaks at the southern border of Sequoia to the northernmost limits of Kings Canyon at Pavilion Dome. Evolution Basin, Kern Canyon, Tehipite Valley, Bubbs Creek, Simpson Meadow—these are a few of the places where you can find the unspoiled and spectacular natural scene. You will catch glimpses of this wild country here and there from your car or from such overlooks as Moro Rock or Panoramic Point. But only by trail can you gain acquaintance with this rugged but friendly country. The Sierra crest, ranging in elevation from 11,000 feet to the 14,495-foot summit of Mount Whitney, forms the eastern boundary of the two parks. The John Muir Trail enters Kings Canyon National Park at Pavilion Dome and extends along the west side of the range crest to Mount Whitney.

If you are the hardy type, you can have the vacation of a lifetime here. You may want to backpack into the wilds; or you may prefer to explore the wilderness with the luxury of pack and saddle animals, which are obtainable at many places in or near the parks. Many people enter the high country from Owens Valley, east of the Sierra.

ROADS AND TRAILS

The Generals Highway, the main road that connects Sequoia and Kings Canyon (see Road Log on back page), winds through the Giant Sequoia belt and covers 47 miles from the Ash Mountain Entrance to the northern border of General Grant Grove. Branching off from it are other roads that take you to certain featured attractions or within short trail distances of them. Some lead to overlook for spectacular scenic views.

From General Grant Grove, you travel 28 miles on Calif. 180 through Sequoia National Forest and along the South Fork of the Kings River to Cedar Grove. The road continues for 6 miles through the canyon to Copper Creek. Here you stop beneath solid granite walls that tower thousands of feet above the canyon floor and end in a mass of lofty domes and pinnacles. Here begin many fine trails into higher areas.

ON YOUR OWN

Fishing. You will find trout fishing in almost every lake and stream a half day's journey beyond the roads. Park waters contain brook, brown, and rainbow trout, and the famous California golden trout.

The most popular fishing spots are along the Kings River and the forks of the Kaweah River. Their smaller tributaries, offering somewhat limited fishing are best in early summer. You can buy a California fishing license at the stores. A 10-day nonresident license costs \$5; the annual license for residents is also \$5. Certain closures and special regulations are in effect from time to time, so check at a ranger station before you fish.

Swimming. Because of the low temperature of the waters of mountain lakes, swimming in them is inadvisable, and often dangerous; therefore, you'd better not attempt it.

Saddle horses. You can rent saddle horses at corrals near Giant Forest (at Wolverton), General Grant Grove, or Cedar Grove; in Owens Valley, on the east side of the Sierra; and at many other places around the borders of the parks.

A BIT OF HISTORY

Many years ago. In prehistoric days, early Indians used this region as a hunting ground. Later Indians roamed its mountains and fished its streams. The first men of European origin to encounter the High Sierra were explorers, trappers





General Sherman Tree, Sequoia National Park

and fur traders. On John C. Frémont's third expedition to the West in 1845, a section of his party traveled along the Kern River, which he later named for his topographer. The Indians had called it Pu-sun-co-la. Spanish explorers discovered and named the Kings River. They called it Rio de los Santos Reyes—River of the Holy Kings.

In the middle of the 19th century, settlers began moving into the San Joaquin Valley around Visalia. Hale Tharp, a pioneer cattleman, was the first to settle at Three Rivers. He made friends with the Indians and formed a strong friendship with Chief Chappo, head of the Potwishas. One day in 1858, Chappo and other Potwishas led him up to the Indian Trail under Moro Rock to the fabulous big trees. He was thus the first white man to see the sequoias at Giant Forest. In 1862, Joseph Thomas discovered the General

Grant Grove and the General Grant Tree. Seventeen years later James Wolverton, a trapper, discovered the General Sherman Tree, naming it for his Civil War commander. John Muir named Giant Forest.

How these mountains and groves became parks. Muir was one of our country's greatest advocates of conservation. In his writings, he extolled the natural wonders and beauties of the high mountain wilderness; he begged for preservation of the giant sequoias. However, loggers felled hundreds of "the giants" in accessible areas. Ghostly reminders of their activity may be seen today in Big Stump Basin, Redwood Mountain Grove and elsewhere. In Converse Basin, only a single sequoia, The Boole Tree, was left standing.

Public-spirited citizens, campaigning for years to save the big trees, made little headway. But when a sawmill was erected at Colony Mill, Col. George W. Stewart, Visalia editor, and Gustav Eisen, of the California Academy of Sciences, renewed the fight, aided by a few other far-visioned men. Their efforts succeeded when the Congress established Sequoia National Park on September 25, 1890, and General Grant National Park 3 weeks later. Kings Canyon National Park was not established until 1940. The act of establishment made General Grant National Park a part of it.

Today, a number of park features bear the names of conservation stalwarts who helped in the fight to preserve this region for posterity. Among these, Muir Pass and Muir Grove perpetuate the name of John Muir. Mount Stewart and Mount Eisen, towering peaks of the Great Western Divide, and the Founders Group in Giant Forest, stand as memorials to some of the men who helped establish Sequoia National Park.

THE GIANT SEQUOIAS

The giant sequoias (*Sequoia gigantea*) are survivors of an ancient lineage of huge trees that grew over much of the earth millions of years ago. Evidence of their antiquity is supplied by fossilized remains found buried (outside these parks) in ancient rock strata. Yet the species has survived through the ages, generally, it is believed, in places that escaped glaciation in the last ice age. John Muir expressed it, ". . . God cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods . . ."

The only place in the world today where these titans of the forest are found in their natural habitat is here in central California along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. They grow in scattered groves in a narrow 250-mile belt from Placer County south to southern Tulare County at elevations of 4,000 to 8,000 feet.

World's largest. Most surviving sequoias are protected in Sequoia, Kings Canyon, and Yosemite National Parks, in State and county parks, and in National Forests. The largest groves and biggest trees are in Sequoia and Kings Canyon.

Their nearest kin is the coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). This species claims the world's tallest tree, 367.8 feet high, and at least one individual estimated as 2,000 years old. But the giant sequoia is the world's largest in volume and the longer-lived of the two species. Some of the sequoias here—notably the General Sherman and the General Grant—are estimated to be between 3,000 and 4,000 years old. Many exceed 30 feet in diameter and reach heights near 300 feet.

Age. How can trees live so long? Several reasons are apparent. Unlike most trees, sequoias seem to have no built-in age limit; an indefinite life span enables them to go on living until some external force or combination of forces topples them. Their resistance to such forces and their remarkable recuperative powers enable them to surmount most of the accidents normal to a forest. The thick, asbestos-like bark and wood heavy with tannin resist fire, tree diseases, and insect attacks so often fatal to other trees. It produces new wood over fire scars, and new branches and crowns to replace those lost in wind or snow storms. Even at the ripe age of 3,500 years, a sequoia has vigor and vitality and continues to produce annually the tiny seeds from which new trees grow.

You may ask, "Are there any young sequoias?" There are and you can see many here though they differ in appearance from the older trees. In youth, the sequoia has a tall slender trunk and a thin conical crown, and the branches cover the trunk nearly to the ground—a true Christmas tree appearance. Later, it broadens out, develops large lateral limbs, and sheds the lower branches. In old age, the tree assumes a broad conical or open, oval shape with immense limbs and large tufts of foliage. Once you are able to recognize them at different stages of growth you will find representatives of all generations in most of the groves.

Community life. Invariably the giant sequoias live in association with other trees—in forest communities, where they are scattered individually and in groups. The forest floor is often covered with lupine, dogwood, azalea, alder, and willow. Giant sequoias, with firs and pines, blend harmoniously into the forest community; but note how strikingly different the ages-old sequoias are from their neighbors. Massive and vigorous, they are the patriarchs of the community. Spanning the ages, they seem to serve as a link with eternity.

For publications containing more complete information about the sequoias, see listing in this booklet.



General Grant Tree, Kings Canyon National Park

Dimensions	General Sherman	General Grant
Height above mean base	272.4 feet	267.4 feet
Circumference at base	101.6 feet	107.6 feet
Maximum diameter at base . . .	36.5 feet	40.3 feet
Mean diameter at base	32.2 feet	33.3 feet
Diameter 60 feet above ground	17.5 feet	18.8 feet
Diameter 120 feet above ground	17.0 feet	15.0 feet
Diameter 180 feet above ground	14.0 feet	12.9 feet
Height to first large branch . . .	130.0 feet	129.0 feet
Diameter of largest branch . . .	6.8 feet	4.5 feet
Weight of trunk (approximate)	625 tons	565 tons
Total volume of trunk	50,010 cu. ft.	45,232 cu. ft.

GEOLOGY: HIGH MOUNTAINS AND DEEP CANYONS

Geologists interpret the topography of the Sequoia and Kings Canyon region—the high mountains and deep canyons, the rocks, the hills and valleys—as the result of forces operating over millions of years. Tremendous earth upheavels, erosion, the movements of ponderous glaciers and raging rivers, the winds, and changing temperatures—all have had a part in sculpturing this vast region.

Colorful rocks of foothill and summit areas were formed as sediments when the region lay beneath the waves of the sea in what was doubtless an eastward extension of the Pacific. The lighter-colored granites prevalent in sheer canyon walls, rounded domes, and glistening lake basins, on the other hand, were once molten-rock material called magma. The granites formed when the magma, working upward from the depths, crystallized and solidified before reaching the land surface.

The great Sierra Nevada itself is a huge block of the earth's crust which has been uplifted and tilted westward in several major stages. Tilting steepened the slope, thus increasing the speed and rate of downcutting of the rivers. With the advent of the great ice age, approximately a million years ago, canyons approaching their present depths had been formed.

Ice age glaciers gave added beauty and adornment to the face of the land. Canyons were quarried wider and deeper. Great natural amphitheatres called cirques, were gouged into the higher ridges and crests. Basins occupied by the many jewel-like lakes were scooped out. And as if to add a final touch of glittering adornment, glaciers polished and burnished the sheer canyon walls and high valleys. Glaciers have thus added that charm and beauty to the Sierra which led John Muir to call it "The Range of Light."

LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks would be incomplete without the native life that is a part of them. Here the animals roam at will in their natural habitat; the trees and shrubs, the plants and flowers, in colorful array, grow wild in their home environment.

Because of the extreme variations of altitude and the diversity of climate in the parks, you will find different kinds of life in different places—for the living things thrive only where their living requirements are most fully met. You experience a decided change in climate motoring here from the San Joaquin Valley. You probably became aware also of the change in vegetation from the brush-covered foothills to the higher, forested plateau. On the grassy hills, you saw buckbrush, chamise, redbud, and buckeye, plants that flower and seed early and that can survive the hot dry summer. As

you go higher into the mountains, the flowering season is progressively later.

Each succeeding climate zone has its own typical trees and is enlivened by its own special floral combinations. Within the parks, over 1,200 kinds of trees, shrubs, wildflowers, and other plants have been identified.

Climate affects the animals, too, but not in the way it does the trees and the flowers. Some animals move from place to place with the seasons. The California mule deer, abundant in the parks, spends the winter in the snow-free foothills, and generally moves into higher country in summer. The black bear, common in the forested areas in summer and early autumn, simply retires to a quiet existence in his den during the winter, as do the marmot, chipmunk, and ground squirrel.

Other kinds of squirrels, and such predators as raccoons and longtail weasels remain in the same territory all year but are most active in summer. Cougars, bobcats, and ringtails, active chiefly at night, are occasionally seen. Resident in the parks, but rarely seen, are Sierra bighorn, pine martens, wolverines, and fishers. The last two are shy, rare species of the more remote and primitive areas.

The golden eagle is common, nesting in the mountain crags. There are about 167 other species of birds, occupying a variety of habitats in the parks.

THE SEASONS

Though most visitors come to these parks in summer, thousands have discovered that other seasons offer rich rewards. In autumn, dogwood, aspen, and oaks enliven the landscape with brilliant red, yellow, and orange foliage. In April and May the foothills are covered with spring flowers, and the rivers are bank-full from winter's melted snows.

In winter, the sequoias are festooned with snow; the forest floor is smoother and brightened by a trackless white blanket; and you can get into the picture with skis, toboggans, and skates. For skiers there are rope tows at Wolverton, above Giant Forest, with practice hill for novices, an intermediate run, and a steeper slope for experts. (Unless you are skilled, avoid the experts' run.) Ski equipment, snowshoes, and ice skates are available for rent. The outdoor skating rink at Lodgepole is open from about mid-December through February. As a rule, the first snow comes in October, usually at the higher elevations.

At any season it is easy to find complete solitude; you will be impressed not only by the majesty of your surroundings but by the silence within the sequoia groves.

THE NATIONAL PARK STORY

The United States was the first country in the world to set aside an area of great natural beauty as a National Park for



The Great Western Divide in the High Sierra, from Moro Rock, Sequoia National Park

all to enjoy. The first park—Yellowstone, established in 1872, "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people"—was followed by others, similarly marked for preservation and enjoyment. The movement spread to other countries. Now, many nations have such parks for their people. Though our own park system contains some 26,000,000 acres, it comprises little more than 1 percent of the United States and its possessions.

The purpose of these parks and the pattern of their use were defined in the Yellowstone National Park Act of 1872. Congress reemphasized this purpose and this pattern in 1916, when it established the National Park Service.

In Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, you will see virgin country as it evolved over the ages. Here you will find nature in control, free from human guidance. Predator and prey each has its place in the picture; the forest cycle goes on its appointed way, free from ax and saw; the waters flow undammed. All about you is change—but it is change over which man exerts as little influence as possible.

At first, you will be impressed by the size of things in Sequoia and Kings Canyon and by the beauty and the grandeur around you. The sequoias are the biggest trees you've ever seen. The mountains are among the highest. The mile-deep canyons of the Kings River are spectacular and awesome. But there is more to these parks than big-ness and grandeur. Perhaps your stay will be long enough for you to discover and experience other qualities that give them distinction.

The majesty of the sequoia groves fosters a mood of serenity, or separation from the turmoil and fret of the outside world. Some of these forest giants were already huge trees before the birth of Christ. Here time drops away; a sense of tranquility and of peace prevails.

The wilderness of the mountain scene—rushing rivers, deep gorges, serrated peaks—challenges and revitalizes the human spirit. As John Muir, the great naturalist, said: "Going to the mountains is going home . . . wilderness is a necessity . . . and mountain parks . . . are useful not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life."

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

You will want to know more about these parks than we can give you in this brief publication. We suggest the following publications, which are available at visitor centers, ranger stations, and some stores in the parks:

ALCORN, WAYNE B. *Discovering Cone-Bearing Trees in Sequoia and Kings Canyon.* Sequoia National History Assn., Three Rivers, Calif.

COOK, LAWRENCE F. *The Giant Sequoias of California.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

ELSASSER, A. B. *Indians of Sequoia and Kings Canyon.* Sequoia Natural History Assn., Three Rivers, Calif.

FRY, WALTER, and WHITE, JOHN R. *Big Trees.* Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif.

GRAY, FERN. *And the Giants Were Named.* Sequoia Natural History Assn., Three Rivers, Calif.

JONES, WILLIAM C. *Backpacking in the Sierra Nevada.* Sequoia Natural History Assn., Three Rivers, Calif.

MATTHES, FRANCOIS E. *Sequoia National Park: A Geological Album.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif.

OBERHANSLEY, FRANK. *Crystal Cave.* Sequoia Natural History Assn., Three Rivers, Calif.

PUSATERI, SAMUEL J. *Flora of Our Sierran National Parks; Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon.* Samuel Pusateri, Three Rivers, Calif.

STAGNER, HOWARD R. *The Giants of Sequoia and Kings Canyon.* Sequoia Natural History Assn., Three Rivers, Calif.

STARR, WALTER A., JR. *Guide to the John Muir Trail.* Sierra Club, San Francisco, Calif.

STORER, TRACY I., and USINGER, ROBERT L. *Sierra Nevada Natural History: An Illustrated Handbook.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. *Topographic Map, Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks.* Federal Center, Denver, Colo.

WAMPLER, HEALD, and McDERMAND. *High Sierra—Mountain Wonderland.* Joseph Wampler, Berkeley, Calif.

WHELOCK, WALT, and CONDON, TOM. *Climbing Mount Whitney.* La Siesta Press, Glendale, Calif.

WHITE, JOHN R., and PUSATERI, SAMUEL J. *Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.* Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif.

GENERAL INFORMATION

How to Reach the Parks

The two main entrances to the parks are on the west side. From Tulare or Visalia, Calif. (accessible by train or bus), sightseeing buses operate to Giant Forest in summer, and on-call taxi service in winter. By car, take Calif. 180 from Fresno or Calif. 198 and 69 from Visalia to Big Stump Entrance, General Grant Grove, Kings Canyon National Park (52 mi.); or Calif. 198 to Ash Mountain Entrance, Sequoia National Park (34 mi.). Generals Highway connects the two parks.

Roads to Giant Forest, Lodgepole, and Big Stump Entrance are open all year, but Generals Highway between Lodgepole and General Grant Grove is closed by snow at times in winter.

Where To Stay

Advance reservations should be sought for lodge and cabin accommodations. All communications regarding reservations for accommodations and for bus transportation to the parks from nearby vicinities should be addressed to: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif. 93262 (address, November to May: Visalia, Calif. 93277).

Lodges and cabins. Giant Forest Lodge (American and European plans), open from late May to late October; Grant Grove Lodge (European plan), open late May to mid-September; housekeeping cabins: at Camp Kaweah, Giant Forest, open all year; at Meadow Camp and General Grant Grove open late May to mid-September; Bearpaw Meadow Camp (wood-platform tents) 11 miles from Giant Forest on High Sierra Trail (no road), open from late June to early September. Pinewood Camp (partially equipped cabins) on Generals Highway, 1 mile north of Giant Forest, open early June to early September.

Campgrounds at Giant Forest, Lodgepole, Dorst Creek, Grant Grove, and Cedar Grove are equipped with running water, toilets, fireplaces, and tables. Gasoline stove recommended. Firewood may be purchased, or may be collected in *designated* areas. Camping is permitted only in designated campsites in the campgrounds and at established campsites along the trails. Lodgepole and Cedar Grove camps are best suited to trailer use, though they have no electrical or sewer connections. Occupancy is limited to 14 days. Reservations cannot be made. Most campgrounds are open from June 1 until closed by snow in October.

Food and Supplies

Coffee shops. At Giant Forest, open all year; at General Grant Grove, late May to mid-September (lunch service

only during winter); at Cedar Grove, mid-June to early September. Dining room at Giant Forest Lodge open late May to late September.

Stores. General supplies and curios at Giant Forest, General Grant Grove, Lodgepole, and Cedar Grove during summer. Limited staple items available at Giant Forest and General Grant Grove during winter.

Summer post offices at Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, Calif., and General Grant Grove, Kings Canyon National Park, Calif. **Telephone and telegraph** at Giant Forest,

General Grant Grove, Cedar Grove, and all permanent lodges and camps. **Gasoline stations** at Giant Forest, General Grant Grove, Stony Creek and Cedar Grove. **Church services,** Catholic and Protestant, each Sunday at Giant Forest, General Grant Grove, and Cedar Grove, mid-June to first week in September.

Equipment rental. Camping and hiking supplies, including tents, cots, and mattresses at Pinewood Camp, Giant Forest; snowshoes and ski equipment at Wolverton; and figure and hockey skates at Lodgepole.

Sequoia's Mount Whitney, highest point in the United States outside Alaska





Rae Lakes and Fin Dome, Kings Canyon National Park

ADMINISTRATION

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The National Park System, of which these parks are units, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

A superintendent, whose address is Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, Calif., 93271, is in immediate charge of the parks. His headquarters are near Ash Mountain Entrance, Sequoia National Park.

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has responsibilities for Indian and territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

WILD ANIMALS

It is dangerous for you to get near wild animals though they may appear tame. Some have become accustomed to humans, but they still are wild and may seriously injure you if you approach them. Regulations prohibiting feeding, teasing, touching, or molesting wild animals are enforced for your own safety.

ROAD LOG

ASH MOUNTAIN—CEDAR GROVE
(Via Generals Highway and Calif. 180)

Ash Mountain	Giant Forest	Lodgepole	General Grant	TO	From Cedar Grove MILES (Read up)
0				Ash Mountain	76
5				Hospital Rock	71
10				Amphitheater Point	66
16	0			Giant Forest	60
18	2			General Sherman Tree	58
				Wolverton Road (a)	
20	4	0		Lodgepole	56
29	13	9		Dorst Creek Campground	47
31	15	11		Lost Grove	45
33	17	13		Stony Creek	43
38	22	18		Big Meadow Junction	38
40	24	20		Kings Canyon Overlook	36
41	25	21		Redwood Canyon Junction	35
44	28	24		Junction Calif. 180 (the Wye)	32
				Big Stump Entrance (b)	
46	30	26	0	General Grant Grove	30
53	37	33	7	Hume Lake Junction	23
66	50	46	20	Boyden Cave	10
76	60	56	30	Cedar Grove (c)	0

(a) Wolverton Road intersects Generals Highway 1 mile beyond General Sherman Tree, and Wolverton Area is 1 mile east.

(b) Big Stump Entrance is 2 miles southwest of Junction on Calif. 180.

(c) Road ends at Copper Creek, 6 miles beyond Cedar Grove.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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