

Sequoia and Kings Canyon

NATIONAL PARKS • CALIFORNIA

THE MOUNTAINS AND THE TREES

Tremendous earth upheavals, erosion, the movements of ponderous glaciers and raging rivers, the winds, and changing temperatures—all have had a part in sculpturing this vast region. The great Sierra Nevada is a huge block of the earth's crust which has been uplifted and tilted westward in several major stages. Tilting steepened the slopes, thus increasing the speed and the rate of downcutting of the rivers. With the advent of the great ice age, about a million years ago, canyons approaching their present depths were formed.

Ice age glaciers quarried the canyons wider and deeper, great natural amphitheaters called cirques were gouged into the higher crests, and basins were scooped out and later became lakes. Then the glaciers melted back, and the stage was set for renewed plant growth.

The giant sequoias (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) are survivors of an ancient lineage of huge trees that grew over much of the earth millions of years ago and persisted in places that escaped the last ice age. Today, these trees grow nowhere else except in the scattered groves on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. They have thrived here because of a particular combination of physical characteristics, climate, growth habits, and fire. You will find their story and the details of the park's geology at the campfire programs, visitor centers, and wayside exhibits.

WHAT TO SEE

Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park. Some of the finest groups of giant sequoias are at Giant Forest. Here is the General Sherman Tree, largest and one of the oldest of living things. Its age is estimated at more than 3,000 years. Nearby attractions include Crescent Meadow, Crystal Cave, Tokopah Valley, and Moro Rock. Short climbs up Moro Rock and Little Baldy afford superb views of valley, forest, and high mountain scenery.

Grant Grove, Kings Canyon National Park. Grant Grove is somewhat separated from the main body of the park. Here is the second largest tree in the world—the General Grant. Another notable giant is the Robert E. Lee. In striking contrast to these living survivors of antiquity is the weathered Centennial Stump, remnant of a tree cut in 1875 to provide an exhibit for the Philadelphia World's Fair. Big Stump Basin, where ancient trees were cut during the logging era, is nearby.



FOR YOUR SAFETY

- **Drowning** is the leading cause of fatalities here. Stay away from rivers, especially in the spring and early summer when they are swift, deep, and very cold.
- **Injuries from falling** are best prevented by staying away from steep places, wearing proper footgear, and hiking in the company of others.
- **Respiratory or circulatory problems** may be aggravated at higher elevations, resulting in heart attacks or other medical problems. When in doubt, avoid exertion.
- **Bears and other wildlife**, though sometimes tame in appearance, are wild and dangerous. Regulations that prohibit feeding or aggravating animals are enforced for your safety, as well as for the good of the animals.

Mist Falls drops over glacier-gouged granite in Paradise Valley, Kings Canyon National Park.

Kings Canyon and Cedar Grove. Kings Canyon is a steep-walled valley of the South Fork of the Kings River. Towering peaks rise to heights of 1 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 Meadow, Roaring River Falls, and Mist Falls are readily accessible.

The high country. This is a vast region of mountains, canyons, rivers, lakes and meadows. The Sierra Crest, ranging in elevation from 11,000 to 14,495 feet at the summit of Mount Whitney, forms the eastern boundary of the parks. Evolution Basin, Tehipite Valley, and Kern Canyon are a few of the places where you can find spectacular and unspoiled scenes. These and other objectives are accessible only by trail; those in the higher elevations are generally open from early July through September.

THINGS TO DO

Generals Highway (open all year) is the main road that connects Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. It winds through the sequoia belt and covers 46 miles, a 2-hour drive from the Ash Mountain Entrance to Grant Grove. Branch roads will take you to other scenic attractions or within short trail distances of them. From Grant Grove,

you travel 30 miles on Calif. 180 through Sequoia National Forest and along the South Fork of the Kings River to Cedar Grove. The road then continues for 6 miles through the canyon to roads end. Here you are at the foot of solid granite walls that tower thousands of feet above the canyon floor. The road to Cedar Grove is closed from about November 1 to May 1.

Hiking. Giant Forest, Grant Grove, and Cedar Grove have self-guiding nature trails. Numerous other trails in these areas wait to be enjoyed. More than 900 miles of trails invite you to visit the high country.

Horseback riding. In summer you can rent saddle horses and pack animals at corrals near Wolverton (Giant Forest), Grant Grove, and Cedar Grove; and in Owens Valley, which is on the east side of the Sierra; and at many other places around the park's borders.

Fishing. Many lakes and streams in these parks contain brook, brown, rainbow, and golden trout. The most popular fishing spots are along the Kings River and the forks of the Kaweah River. You can buy a California fishing license at the stores. Certain closures and special regulations are in effect from time to time, so, before you fish, check at a visitor center, at a bulletin board, or with a park ranger.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

Camping. Camp only in a designated area. In the back country, camp and build fires only where others have camped. Pack out all unburnables. Wilderness permits, required for back-country travel, can be obtained at park ranger stations.

Pets. You may take your pets into the parks, but to protect park wildlife, keep them under physical control at all times—caged, leashed, or confined in your car with ample ventilation. Do not take them on park trails, to campfire programs, or into visitor centers, stores, or eating places.

Smoking and fires. Do not smoke while walking along the trails. Break your match and put smokes out before moving on. Never leave a campfire unattended; always extinguish it with water.

Park features. Leave unharmed all natural features—flowers, trees, rocks, minerals, and wildlife—for others to enjoy. Preservation is a matter of law, consideration for others, and good citizenship.

Driving. Some mountain roads are crooked and steep. Drive slowly, keep to the right, and use lower gears to avoid overheating your brakes. Slower vehicles use turnouts. Obey posted speed limits. No motor vehicles are permitted on any trail.

Hiking. Avoid over-exertion. Accustom yourself gradually to strenuous hikes and to the higher elevations of 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. Be cautious of high water.

NATURALIST SERVICES

Guided trips. Schedules for naturalist-conducted walks through the big-tree areas and to important scenic points in summer are posted on bulletin boards. Most walks can be completed in one-half day or less. Tours through Crystal Cave are conducted daily, mid-June through Labor Day, from 9:30 a.m. until 3 p.m.; steep 1/2-mile walk to cave entrance; wraps needed; entrance fee.

Campfire programs. Illustrated talks on various aspects of the two parks are given at evening campfire programs in summer at Lodgepole, Grant Grove, Dorst, and Cedar Grove. Weekly programs are posted.

Visitor centers. Both Lodgepole and Grant Grove

have information and exhibits on the sequoias, park wildlife, geology, history, and Indians. Maps and publications are for sale.

FACILITIES

Lodges and cabins. Giant Forest, Stony Creek, and Grant Grove Lodges open late May-Oct.; Camp Kaweah, cabins and motel-type rooms, and cabins at Wilsonia, open all year.

Housekeeping cabins. Camp Kaweah and Meadow Camp at Grant Grove, late May-Oct.

Trailside Camp. Bearpaw Meadow Camp on the High Sierra Trail, wood-platform tents and meals, 11 miles from Giant Forest, late June-early Sept. Reservations required.

Reservations for lodges and cabins should be made by writing to Sequoia and Kings Canyon Hospitality Service, Sequoia National Park, CA 93262; and Wilsonia Lodge, at Kings Canyon National Park, CA 93633.

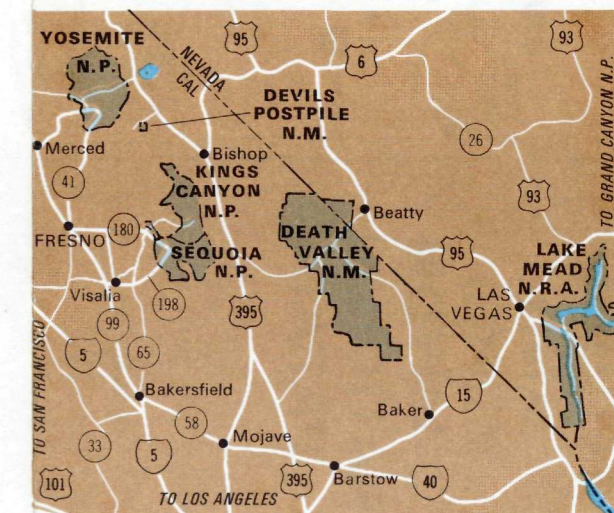
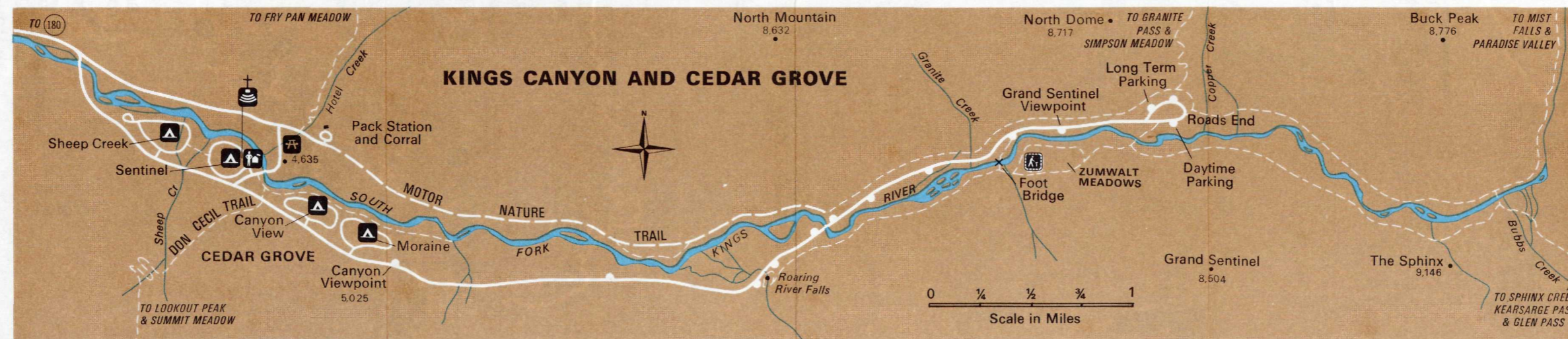
Campgrounds have running water, toilets, fireplaces, and tables. Gasoline stove recommended. Firewood sold by concessioner. Camping permitted only in designated campgrounds and at established campsites along the trails. Potwisha, Lodgepole, and Cedar Grove camps are best suited to trailer use, but have no electrical or sewer hookups. Occupancy limited to 14 days. Dumping stations are at Potwisha, Lodgepole, Dorst, Grant Grove, and Cedar Grove. Most campgrounds open from June 1 until closed by snow in October. Winter camping in Potwisha.

Food and meals. The cafeteria at Giant Forest is open all year. The coffee shops at Grant Grove and Stony Creek, and the dining room at Giant Forest Lodge are open from late May-Oct. The coffee shop at Wilsonia is open all year.

Stores. General supplies and curios may be purchased at Giant Forest, Lodgepole, Grant Grove, Stony Creek, Wilsonia, and Cedar Grove in summer. Limited staples are available at Giant Forest, Grant Grove, and Wilsonia in winter.

Equipment rental. Saucers, snowshoes, and downhill ski equipment at Wolverton. Cross-country ski equipment available at Giant Forest.

Post office. Lodgepole, Sequoia National Park, CA 93262, open all year; Grant Grove, Kings Canyon National Park, CA 93633, summer only.



ADMINISTRATION

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Headquarters of the superintendent is at Ash Mountain. His address is: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, CA 93271.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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