



ZION

NATIONAL PARK • UTAH

Zion

NATIONAL PARK

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Starting Your Visit.....	3
Planning Your Time.....	3
Tips for a Carefree Visit.....	3
Interpretive Services.....	6
What To See.....	6
Park Trails (table).....	8-9
Things To Do.....	9
Geology: The Story Told by the Rocks.....	10
Plantlife.....	12
Wildlife.....	14
The Seasons.....	15
Of Historic Interest.....	15
Other Publications.....	18
General Information.....	20
America's Natural Resources.....	20
Map of Area.....	22-23

This park was set aside for your inspiration and enjoyment. It is important that it remain unimpaired, so that future generations also may use and enjoy it. With your cooperation, this priceless treasure will be preserved for all time.

In this park, which covers about 147,034 acres, can be seen some of the most colorful, deepest, and narrowest canyons; sheerest rock walls; and most impressive individual rock masses in the plateau and canyon region of southern Utah and northern Arizona, famed for its spectacular scenery.

The lavish display of color in the exposed sheer-wall formations, perhaps more than any other single feature, sets this area apart from similar geological phenomena throughout the world. Here is a color photographer's paradise.

Multicolored Zion Canyon, one of the awe-inspiring parts of Zion National Park, has been described as "the best known example of a deep, narrow, vertically walled chasm readily accessible for observation."

Highly colored finger canyons of the western edge of Kolob Terrace illustrate the end result of great opposing forces of nature: uplifting of the earth, faulting, and erosion. There are few, if any, other places in the United States where faulting as a landscape-forming process and as evidence of the mobility of the earth's crust is so impressively shown.

STARTING YOUR VISIT

In order to make the most of your time while here, you should *first* read this booklet all the way through. It will answer your initial questions on what there is to see and do and will give you some background information on the park. And in it you will find general data about where to stay, where to eat, and the available services.

Take a little time to look at the map (pages 22-23); locate the visitor center, ranger stations, Zion Lodge, Zion Inn, campgrounds, roads, trails, and special park features. Keep this booklet for ready reference. Other useful publications and topographic maps are available at the visitor center.

PLANNING YOUR TIME

Before starting your sightseeing, you should stop at the new visitor center near the South Entrance, where information service and orientation programs are provided. Exhibits in the museum interpret the story of the natural history and human history of the park.

There also you will find a uniformed park naturalist, park ranger, or other employee who will welcome the opportunity to answer questions and help you plan the best use of your time. From any of these you may obtain specific information about conducted tours, nature hikes, evening illustrated talks, and other scheduled programs. In addition, the one on duty can advise you about what you can see and do by yourself.

Announcements of activities, services, and other information are posted on bulletin boards at the visitor center, the lodge, inn, and campgrounds. Consult these for up-to-the-minute data in working out your time schedule.

TIPS FOR A CAREFREE VISIT

While visiting Zion National Park, you will surely want to do your part in protecting it for future generations. Park regulations are posted in conspicuous places. Your cooperation in observing them will be appreciated by other visitors. Here, meanwhile, are a few pointers for a carefree visit.

Care in driving.—Park highways are primarily for enjoyment of the scenery; they are not high-speed thoroughfares. The maximum speed limit is 35 miles an hour. Please observe the speed limits, and practice the usual courtesy of the road. Keep to the right of the center stripe; avoid parking on curves; pass cars going in your direction only when road signs or center striping indicate that it is safe to do so.

Your car lights must be in proper condition—this is especially important because of the mile-long tunnel on the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway, where you will need lights constantly.



The visitor center.

Dogs and other pets may be taken into and through the park only if kept under physical control at all times. Pets are not permitted on trails or in public buildings.

Camping and picnicking.—South Campground, with 152 sites for trailers or tents, is open all year. Grotto Campground with 54 sites, is open from about June 10 to Labor Day. Facilities include water, restrooms, tables, and fireplaces with limited wood supply. No utility connections for house-trailers are available. Campsites cannot be reserved in advance. Camping supplies, ice, and groceries can be obtained at Springdale, Utah, one-half mile from South Campground. Camping limit is 14 days, June 1 to September 15. Use refuse receptacles for all paper and trash.

Fires and smoking.—Be careful with fire at all times. Keep your campfire small and under control; build fires only in fireplaces. Campfires built with special permission outside established campgrounds must be completely extinguished. If you smoke, be especially vigilant; break your match before throwing it away; crush out your cigarette and *be sure* no embers remain.

Use of trails.—Please stay on established trails; taking shortcuts may endanger yourself and others using the trails.

Seek the advice of a park ranger before attempting the more difficult trails. For your protection, tell him where you plan to go and when you expect to return. To be safe, do not hike alone. Wheeled devices are not permitted on trails.

Mountain climbing.—All climbers are required to register at the visitor center prior to their start. Climbing alone is not permitted.

Orderly conduct.—This park is yours. It also belongs to your neighbor. While you are having a good time, remember that others, too, are entitled to the fullest enjoyment of this area. Thoughtfulness and courtesy are always appreciated and are expected of all visitors by all visitors.

The natural features.—All things in the park—trees, flowers, minerals, and animals—are to be left unharmed for others to enjoy. Be careful not to deface formations, rocks, and other natural or manmade structures by writing, carving, or otherwise marring them. The park is a sanctuary for wildlife; therefore, hunting and the use of firearms are prohibited. In fact, the protection of all things here is a matter of law; it is also the mark of a good citizen—a thoughtful and careful person.



Riders on a trail.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

In addition to the museum exhibits and the publications mentioned earlier, the National Park Service provides certain services designed to help you better understand this area and its principal features. The services are free and you are invited to take part in them.

Evening programs.—Each evening during the summer season, park naturalists give illustrated talks in Zion Lodge and at the Amphitheater, South Campground. Informal campfire programs are also held several times weekly at Grotto Campground. Different subjects are presented on successive evenings, covering various aspects of the park. Time schedules and subjects are posted at the visitor center, Zion Lodge, Zion Inn, campgrounds, and entrance stations.

Guided trips.—Several guided trips are conducted daily, from May 15 to October 1, by ranger-naturalists over well-maintained trails. By taking these trips, you may more fully enjoy the magnificent scenery, the plants and wildlife, and you will gain a better understanding of the natural history and human history of the park. Posted schedules will inform you of the times and places to assemble for these trips.

Self-guiding trips.—The trails to Weeping Rock and Canyon Overlook are self guiding, which means that features and points of interest along the trails have been marked to help you identify and understand them.

WHAT TO SEE

Twenty miles of improved roads and some 155 miles of trails in Zion National Park are open-sesame to exploration and enjoyment of the colorful and spectacular natural park features.

A brief summary of the chief attractions follows:

Traveling along Utah 15 via Rockville and Springdale, you will see some of the important park features before reaching the South Entrance. Among these, West Temple (7,795 feet in elevation), to the northwest, towers above all of the other great cliffs. East of the highway, which follows the tumbling north fork of the Virgin River, The Watchman (6,555 feet elevation) glows reddish-brown in the sunlight. Via the East Entrance from Mount Carmel Junction, Utah 15 merges with the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway, one of the great marvels of man's ingenuity, to help you enjoy the park.

Zion Canyon.—From the South Entrance, you can continue along the road up Zion Canyon to the Temple of Sinawava, a distance of 8 miles. You haven't really seen the canyon's wonders until you have done this. A constantly changing panorama of varicolored cliffs rises above the valley floor. On the left, in succession, you may see Towers of the Virgin, the Altar of Sacrifice, the Beehives, Sentinel Peak, the Three Patriarchs, Majestic Mountain, and Angels Landing; to the right, East Temple, Mount Spry, the Twin Brothers, Mountain of the Sun, Red Arch Mountain, and the Great White Throne.

Beyond the Great White Throne, the river and road veer to the west at The Organ, behind which Angels Landing rises 1,500 feet above the canyon floor. Here is an advantageous place to view Cable Mountain, on the right. A 6,496-foot peak, it derives its name from a 2,136-foot cable stretched, in 1900, from the east rim down into the canyon. This relic of prepark days, used to convey lumber to the valley for transport by wagons, was dismantled in 1930.

As you drive on, Cathedral Mountain looms into view to the west. Observation Point and The Pulpit rise to the right and left, respectively, before the road ends at the Temple of Sinawava. Here a trail leads to The Narrows, where the canyon actually narrows to a 1,500-foot chasm only a few feet wide in places, with overhanging walls.

Zion-Mount Carmel Highway.—From the Virgin River bridge, this highway runs east for about 11 miles within the park, first entering Pine Creek Canyon. It climbs in easy grades by a series of 6 switchbacks some 800 feet in less than 4 miles, thence through mile-long Zion Tunnel. Open galleries along the tunnel provide vantage points from which to view the canyon and see at close range such features as The East Temple and The Great Arch.

Park Trails.—Some of the most satisfying pleasures of Zion National Park come from traveling along the trails. On these you can explore and discover natural wonders not otherwise accessible. Most popular is the mile-long footpath from the road's end at the Temple of Sinawava, winding very near the east wall of the canyon, past cliffs trickling with streams, to the beginning of The Narrows. On this walk you can see the Hanging Gardens of Zion, luxuriant verdure, and rare wildlife.

On other trails you can reach such places as Weeping Rock, the Emerald Pools, and Hidden Canyon. West Rim

PARK TRAILS

Trail	Starting Point	Distance (Round trip)	Average Time (Round Trip)	Remarks
The Narrows.....	Temple of Sinawava.	2 miles.....	2 hours.....	Easy, no steep grades. All-weather trail. Fine view of river flood plain. Trailside exhibit near Temple of Sinawava.
Weeping Rock.....	Weeping Rock parking area.	½ mile.....	½ hour.....	An easy, surfaced, self-guiding trail. Water drips from overhanging cliff; springs issue from it. Hanging gardens; travertine deposits.
Emerald Pool.....	Zion Lodge or Grotto Camp-ground.	2 miles.....	2 hours.....	Cross river on footbridges. Small pool formed by two falls. Loop or one-way trail.
Canyon Overlook.....	Parking area, upper end of large tunnel.	1 mile.....	1 hour.....	A self-guiding trail. Mostly easy walking to top of Great Arch. Excellent view of Pine Creek Canyon and west side of Zion Canyon.
Hidden Canyon.....	Parking area, Weeping Rock.	2 miles.....	2½ hours...	Fairly strenuous; steep grades, switchbacks. Cross footbridge, climb to East Rim Trail sign, follow to turnoff into Hidden Canyon.
East Rim.....	...do.....	7 miles.....	5 hours.....	Fairly strenuous foot and horse trail. Carry water, lunch. Cross footbridge and climb to East Rim Trail sign.
West Rim.....	Grotto Camp-ground.	12½ miles..	8 hours.....	Strenuous foot and horse trail. Carry water, lunch. Cross river on footbridge.
Angels Landing.....	...do.....	5 miles.....	4 hours.....	Fairly strenuous foot and horse trail; steep climb. Half of trail hard-surfaced. Cross footbridge over river. Excellent view of Zion Canyon.
Lady Mountain.....	Zion Lodge....	4 miles.....	4½ hours...	Strenuous mountain climb even for experienced hikers. Cross foot-bridge over river. Carry water.

Trail, leading to views of the Great West Canyon, and East Rim Trail, with its unequalled view of Zion Canyon, are more strenuous but well worth the effort. Pertinent data on all the maintained trails are shown in the above table.

Taylor Creek Trail, from U.S. 91 to Lee Pass, leads to outstanding scenic gems. You may follow along the streambed of Middle Fork to the great double arch amphitheater, and then backtrack to Lee Pass Trail. From this trail, you may see the finger canyons, whose sheer walls enclose them as box canyons 1,500 or more feet in depth. Only seasoned hikers should attempt both of these areas in a single day's trip. Round-trip distances are 7 and 6 miles, respectively.

There are other trails. One leads down Hop Valley to La Verkin Creek; another crosses the park from near Firepit Knoll to U.S. 91, via Hop Valley and La Verkin, Timber, and Taylor Creeks. A third goes to Death Point by way of Horse Ranch Mountain. These trails, however, should not be attempted without first obtaining information from a park ranger. Since relatively few persons hike these trails, it is especially important that you not attempt them alone.

Back country.—The park has undeveloped back country with no accommodations or interpretive programs of any kind. However, the opportunities for hiking and sightseeing are unexcelled. From U.S. 91, at the westward edge of the park, the view eastward is cut off by the Hurricane Cliffs. A secondary road from Utah 15 at the town of Virgin extends north through private ranch country to the fire lookout on the Kolob Terrace highlands and beyond. Steep, winding, and unimproved as it crosses the terrace, it descends Right Hand Canyon as a wide, well-graded road to Utah 14 near Cedar City; however, a jeep or pickup truck is best for traveling the road—and this in good

weather. This road affords only a few striking views of back-country features. The best views can be seen and enjoyed only by use of the trails, which are, as yet, not fully developed and marked.

THINGS TO DO

You may enjoy this park in other ways. You can take a horseback trip, fish, or go on an all-expense tour of the park and to other nearby areas of interest.

Horseback trips.—Experienced guides lead horseback trips to the East or West Rim of Zion Canyon each day during the summer travel season. They also escort horseback groups on half-day trips to Angels Landing or up Zion Canyon. Special guide service, when available, may be obtained for trips other than those regularly scheduled. Arrangements for horses and trips may be made at Zion Lodge or Zion Inn. Time schedules for regular escorted horseback trips are posted throughout the park.

Fishing.—Fishing is permitted in park streams; however, unfortunately few game fish (trout) survive in the Virgin River or its tributaries. Frequent flooding and the resultant heavy load of debris and sediment take their toll of the fish of these streams. If you do try your luck, you must have a Utah resident or nonresident fishing license, which can be purchased in nearby towns.

All-expense tours.—The Utah Parks Co. conducts all-expense tours of Zion National Park and to Bryce Canyon National Park, the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and Kaibab National Forest. During the summer, regularly scheduled tours start from Cedar City, Utah, which is served by railroad, bus, and



Checkerboard Mesa along the East Entrance Highway. Wind-carried sands in the geologic past formed cross-bedded deposits. As the region sank and was covered by a great sea, these sands were cemented into what is now known as the Navajo sandstone. A later uplift of the land, with exposure and drying of the cementing materials, caused vertical weathered cracks or joints to appear, giving the checkerboard effect.

airline. Tours may be made at other seasons of the year by special arrangement.

GEOLOGY: THE STORY TOLD BY THE ROCKS

Like so many pages in a book, rock layers of the towering cliffs and slopes in the Zion region tell a fascinating geological story of natural forces operating for more than 150 million years. They reveal that successive occurrences of vast seas, flat lands, raging rivers, tropical lowlands with cycad and tree-fern forests, deserts with great moving sand dunes, tremendous earth upheavals, and erosion have all played a part in forming the region.

Ancient forms of crocodile-like reptiles and giant, sluggish amphibians once wallowed in marshes and bayous here. Dinosaurs, too, inhabited the region during one of the semi-tropical periods. Though none of their bones have been found here, large three-toed dinosaur tracks are preserved in hard sandstone rock layers, once the shoreline of some ancient lake or stream.

Over the millions of years, in ever-changing cycles, the region continued to rise and then subside; oceans moved in and out several times, and finally more than a vertical mile of sediment had been deposited over the highest of the great sand dunes that you see today as sandstone walls.

About 13 million years ago, when the Zion country was again near sea level, a slow, gradual uplift of the entire region began. Eventually, the land was lifted thousands of feet. In rising, the land mass broke into great blocks. The lines of cleavage between them are known as faults, the most famous of which is the Hurricane Fault. Near Kanarraville, Utah, this prominent geological feature attains its maximum displacement, estimated to be about 8,000 feet. Some blocks lifted vertically, some tended to "dome," and others tilted at varying angles, resulting in differing forms and heights.

As the terrace rose higher and higher, the increased gradients caused sluggish rivers to speed up and to cut deeper and deeper into their channels over the eons. The rise of the Markagunt Plateau to the north and of the Kolob Terrace, on which Zion National Park is located, changed the placid Virgin River and its tributaries into fast-moving streams. These rushing waters rapidly ate their way into the terrace's rock layers, constantly deepening their crooked channels.

Billions of tons of rock were ground up and carried away, finally exposing the remains of that great ancient desert, now called Navajo sandstone. The major features of this park, including the deep perpendicular-walled Zion Canyon, have resulted from upheaval, the erosive forces of restless streams, and wind, rain, frost, and plantlife over the years.



The Great West Wall, Beehives (above), and The Sentinel (right) as seen from Zion-Mount Carmel Highway.

PLANTLIFE

The array of vegetation in the park provides a pleasing color change, softening the impact of the great stone masses that form the walls of the canyons. At lower elevations, hardy cactuses and yuccas have a beauty all their own; even mesquite creosotebush, and other low desert plants flourish in some places. Closely associated with the river and the springs on the canyon river bottoms are many varieties of broad-leaved trees—cottonwood, ash, willow, boxelder, and maple. Here many lesser shrubs form the undercover.

Most conspicuous in the "pygmy conifer forest" are widespread stands of pinyon pine and gnarled juniper in open areas near the canyon mouths. In many of the cool, shaded side canyons, and covering much of the terrace's broad top, are the deep-green forests of pine, Douglas-fir, and white fir. Restful groves of quaking aspen—brilliantly golden in autumn—predominate where moisture and soil are favorable.

Perhaps the most interesting of the wide variety of native wildflowers here is the summer-blooming sacred datura "Zion moonflower." Growing along the Zion Canyon floor to heights of 2 feet or more, its large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers open to full bloom in the evening and are wilted by the sun's rays next morning. The white evening-primrose, a low-growing plant, is also a "night flower," its thin petals opening wide in the evening and closing up in the daytime.

Few places in the arid Southwest provide such a profusion of water-loving flowers, ferns, and grasses as occur near the "springline"—along The Narrows Trail, at Hanging Gardens, and under Weeping Rock. The red-spurred and yellow-spurred forms of columbine, the beds of purplish pink shootingstars which bloom profusely in early spring, and the showy scarlet lobelia line parts of The Narrows Trail in late summer. They add interest to the changing panorama of color.

WILDLIFE

Similarly, many forms of animal life have their native habitat in these areas. Rocky Mountain mule deer are fairly common and may be seen in the meadows late in the evening when they leave the side canyons. There are a few cougars (mountain lions), rarely observed, and numbers of smaller animals including bobcats, coyotes, foxes, weasels, and skunks. Squirrels and chipmunks are numerous. Reptiles and amphibians abound, but only one, the rattlesnake, need cause any concern; all others are harmless.

Many bird species are resident in these areas. In the summer, many are more often heard than seen, for a heavy canopy of leaves hides their whereabouts. You can, however, detect the desert birds, such as the road-runner and spurred towhee as they dart across canyon lowlands, the

industrious Rocky Mountain nuthatch working his way along the trunk of a tree, or the Arkansas kingbird perching on a fence ready to pounce on insect prey. Hawks and golden eagles commonly nest in the higher pinnacles.

THE SEASONS

Zion National Park is open the entire year. Main roads are kept free from snow in winter; it is usually only the higher trails that become impassable then.

The seasons are distinctly different here; for the color photographer, each affords a challenging opportunity for varied pictorial impressions.

In winter, the colored cliffs stand out in startling contrast to the snow-covered terraces and slopes. The melting snows of spring develop streams that cascade in foaming white falls over the many-hued faces of the steep cliffs. In summer, the greens of the valley offer a pastoral-like foreground for the rock formations, painted in colorful array by nature's artistic brush.

If you come in autumn, a different picture meets your eye: skies are their deepest blue, and the trees of the valley and talus slopes are breathtakingly clothed in variegated hues of crimson and gold.

The Sentinel.



Whenever you come, you will find here soul-stirring scenes of spectacular and majestic beauty that can provide richly rewarding experiences.

OF HISTORIC INTEREST

Excavation discoveries of cave sites, pueblo ruins, and burials, especially in the Parunuweap Canyon, have established the fact that the Basketmakers and Puebloans inhabited the Zion region in prehistoric times. Crumbling ruins in various parts of the park indicate also that the rainbow canyons once sheltered an ancient race of cliff dwellers. When people of European origin first discovered and explored the canyons, Indians of the peaceful Paiute tribe were claiming the region.

The Escalante-Dominguez party of Spanish padres were the first white men to traverse this part of southern Utah. Padre Escalante hoped to find a new and short northern route from Santa Fe, N. Mex., to Monterey, Calif., to link the missions of New Mexico with those being established by another famous explorer-priest, Junipero Serra. Failing in this endeavor, the party turned back to Santa Fe. Skirting the great canyons, they crossed the Virgin River near Hurricane, Utah, and saw the glories of this area for the first time, in 1776.

Early exploration.—Fifty years passed before other white men—trappers and fur traders—reached the Zion region. Jedediah Smith, one of the most daring, led a party of 16 men from Great Salt Lake south through the valleys to the Virgin River in search of pelts. Smith first called it the Adams River for the then President of the United States. His group followed the river southwest to its confluence with the Colorado River. Thence they traveled westward across the Mojave Desert to the Spanish settlements near present San Diego and Los Angeles.

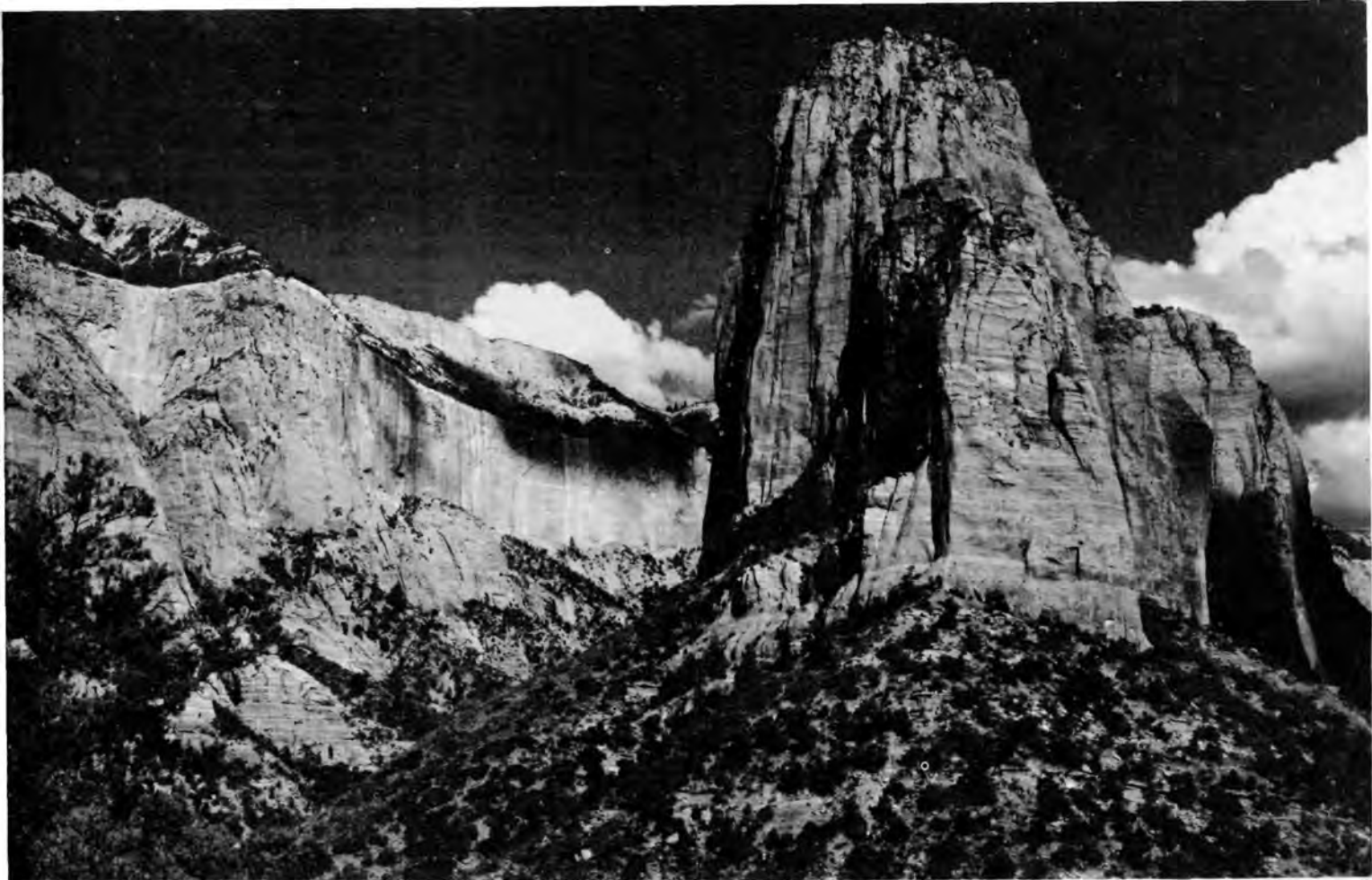
Through this and a later expedition down the Virgin River, Smith provided information to guide other exploring parties to the area in the next few years. However, only meager observations and descriptions were reported.

Mormon pioneers.—It was Capt. John C. Fremont who, from his 1843-44 explorations, supplied the detailed data which led the Mormon pioneers to a mass migration into the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Within little more than a decade, the Mormons had established small settlements as far south as the Virgin River and had discovered Zion Canyon, which they called "little Zion," and other great canyons in this region.

The story from that time to the present parallels, to a marked degree, the account of the settlement and development of Utah by the Mormons and others. The colorful canyons, first thought of as obstacles to be avoided, soon became choice places for retreat and relaxation.

The Mormons named this region "Zion," interpreted as "the heavenly city of God." They reminded canyon visitors that the journey into the narrow canyon here, with its "towering temples of stone," or "houses not built with hands," should be something of a soul-stirring experience. Thousands have attested that it is.

Establishment of the park.—The north fork of the Virgin River was called "Mukuntuweap" and the east fork "Parunu-



Tucupit Point.

weap" by Maj. John Wesley Powell, who visited the region in 1872. The park area was first set aside as Mukuntuweap National Monument by Presidential proclamation in 1909. It was enlarged in 1918 and its name was changed to Zion. By an act of Congress in 1919, it became a National Park. A second Zion National Monument adjoining the park was established by Presidential proclamation in 1937; in 1956, it was added to the park.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Zion Natural History Association offers maps, transparency slides, and other publications for sale at reasonable prices at the visitor center. These provide more comprehensive information on the park than space in this booklet permits. A partial list of the available publications follows:

- America's Wonderlands, the National Parks.* National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.
Archeology of Zion Park. Albert H. Schroeder; University of Utah, Department of Anthropology, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Birds of Zion, Bryce, and Cedar Breaks. Russell K. Grater; New Century Printing Co., Provo, Utah.
Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments. Devereux

- Butcher; Houghton Mifflin Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Forests and Trees of the National Park System. John D. Coffman; Supt. of Documents, Washington, D.C.
Geologic Sketches of Zion-Bryce Canyon National Parks. Herbert E. Gregory; Zion Natural History Association, Springdale, Utah.
Mammals of the Southwest Deserts. George Olin and Jerry C. Cannon; Southwestern Monuments Association, Globe, Ariz.
National Parks and Monuments of Utah. Zion Natural History Association, Springdale, Utah.
The National Parks: What They Mean to You and Me. Freeman Tilden; Alfred A. Knopf, New York, N.Y.
Poisonous Duellers of the Desert. Natt N. Dodge; Southwestern Monuments Association, Globe, Ariz.
Southern Utah's Land of Color. Arthur F. Bruhn; Zion Natural History Association, Springdale, Utah.
Wildflowers of Zion-Bryce Canyon and Cedar Breaks. Carl E. Jepson and Leland F. Allen; Zion Natural History Association, Springdale, Utah.
The Zion Park Region, Utah and Arizona, Prof. Paper No. 220 (Geology). Supt. of Documents, Washington, D.C.



The Great White Throne.

GENERAL INFORMATION

How To Reach the Park

There are two main entrances to the park, the south and the east. (See map.) You can reach Cedar City, Utah, nearest terminal to the area, by railway, bus, or Bonanza Airlines. From there, the Utah Parks Co. operates bus service, on a regular schedule, to the park during the summer season and, by special arrangements, at other times. By automobile, you can reach the area via U.S. 89 on the east and U.S. 91 on the west connecting with Utah 15. U.S. 89 leads to Salt Lake City, Utah, on the north and to Flagstaff and Phoenix, Ariz., on the south. U.S. 91 connects with Salt Lake City on the north and with Las Vegas, Nev., and Los Angeles, Calif., on the south. Service stations along these routes provide road maps and the Utah State Road Commission, Salt Lake City, also distributes a highway map free of charge.

Where To Stay

A wide variety of accommodations is available within the park and in nearby towns and cities. Modern motels, cafes, service stations, and garages in the village of Springdale, near the park's South Entrance, provide service throughout the year.

Within the park, *Zion Lodge* offers comfortable accommodations and includes a large lobby with fireplace, a spacious dining room, soda fountain, and curio store. A lounge, off the lobby, is used for evening illustrated talks on the park features and for social activities. Located in the heart of Zion Canyon not far from the tumbling North Fork of the Virgin River, the lodge is open from about June 15 through Labor Day. Adjacent to it are standard and de luxe sleeping cabins and an outdoor swimming pool. *Zion Inn* with cabins, cafeteria, and groceries, near the South Entrance, is open from approximately May 15 to October 1.

The lodge, inn, cabins, and other facilities in the park are operated by the Utah Parks Co., under contract with the Department of the Interior. Inquiries regarding rates for accommodations and services should be addressed to the company at Cedar City, Utah.

Campgrounds.—The National Park Service maintains two campgrounds in Zion Canyon. *South Campground*, with good campsites, trailersites, fireplaces, and tables, is open all year. *Grotto Campground*, somewhat smaller and not as well equipped, is about one-half mile beyond Zion Lodge and is open from about June 10 to Labor Day. Camping limit is 14 days, June 1 to September 15.

Mountain of the Sun.



Services Available

Post offices, at Springdale, Utah, open the year round, and at Zion Lodge, summer season only; no Sunday mail service.

Telephones, within the park and nearby towns, entire year.

Telegraph, via telephone to Cedar City, entire year; at Zion Lodge, summer season only.

Medical service, at Hurricane (22 miles), St. George (43 miles), and Cedar City (61 miles) where modern hospitals and ambulances are available; registered nurse on duty at Zion Lodge, summer only.

Garages and service stations, near Zion Inn, about May 15 to October 15 and in nearby Springdale, open the year round.

Religious services, at Zion Lodge each Sunday. See posted schedules for Catholic, Protestant, and Latter-day Saints services.

Administration

Zion National Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—bears a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute their full measure to the progress and prosperity of the United States—now and in the future.

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

A superintendent, representing the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, is the official in charge of the park. All comments and inquiries should be addressed to him at Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah.

Vehicle permit fees are collected at entrance stations. If you arrive when an entrance station is unattended, you must obtain a permit before leaving the park. Fees are not listed herein because they are subject to change, but the information may be obtained by writing to the superintendent.

Fee revenues are deposited in the U.S. Treasury; they offset, in part, the cost of operating and maintaining the National Parks.

Cover photo: *Mountain of Mystery.*



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



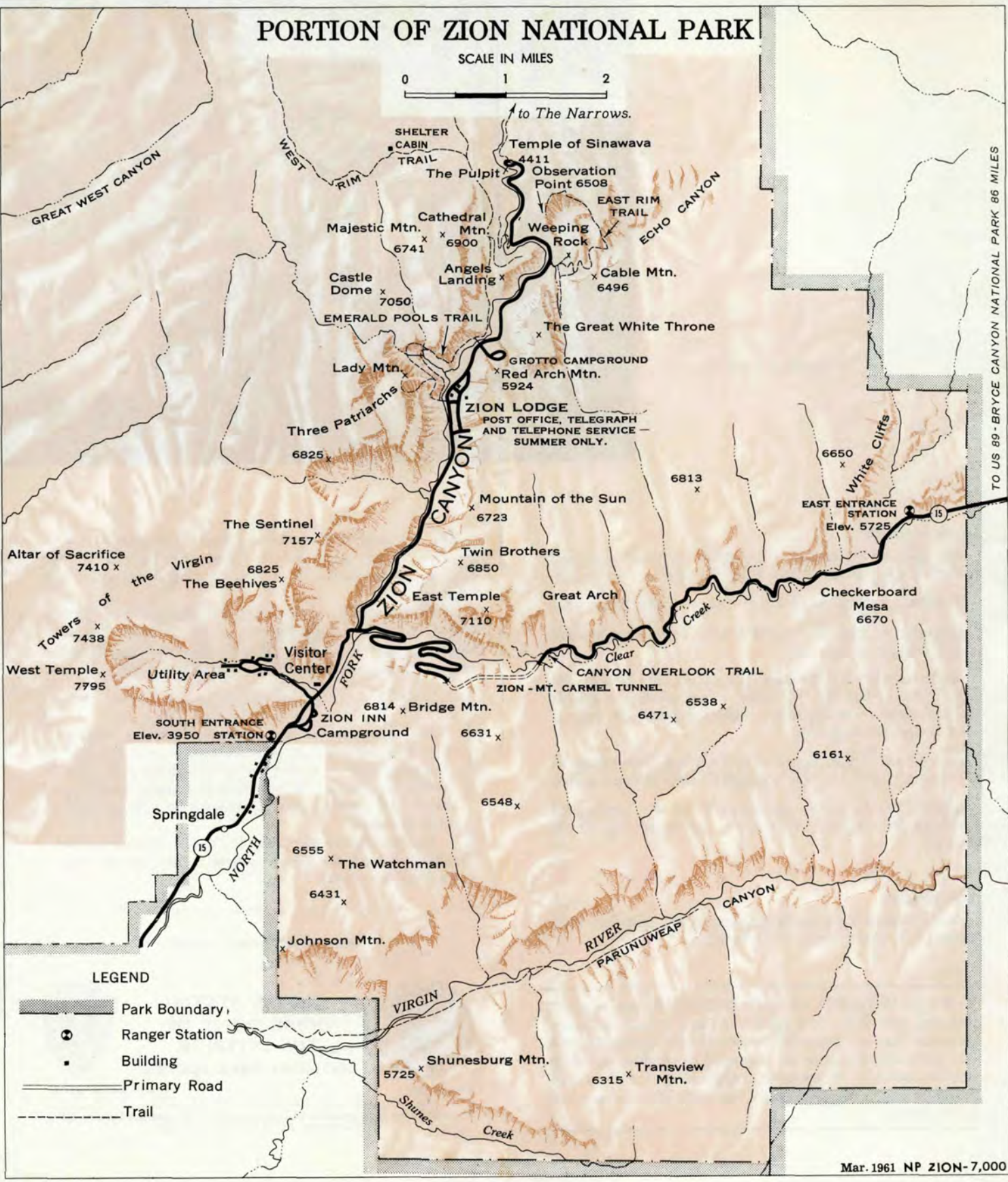
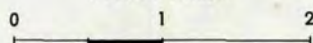
REPRINT 1965

GPO : 1965 OF-761-947

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.—Price 15 Cents

PORTION OF ZION NATIONAL PARK

SCALE IN MILES



TO US 89 - BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK 86 MILES

LEGEND

- Park Boundary
- Ranger Station
- Building
- Primary Road
- Trail