

most widely known of all sequoia groves. The following are a few of the numerous features of interest:

General Grant Tree.—Considered second in size only to General Sherman Tree in the Giant Forest Grove. Its age is conservatively estimated at 3,500 years. Its height is approximately 267 feet and circumference, 107.6 feet.

General Lee Tree.—Nearly 30 feet in diameter and the second largest in the General Grant Grove. Especially noted for its symmetrical trunk. Numerous other beautiful sequoias have been given the names of States of the Union.

Centennial Stump.—In 1875, many years before the park was established, a huge sequoia was cut, split into sections, and shipped to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia for exhibition. The great stump, now charred by fire and weathered by nearly three-quarters of a century of exposure, lies close to the rugged General Grant Tree and is a striking contrast between the ruthlessness of men and the glory of Nature.

Panoramic Point.—At this point on the Park Ridge Road a vast panorama of the deep canyons and towering peaks of the Kings River Canyon country stretches out in a magnificent view.

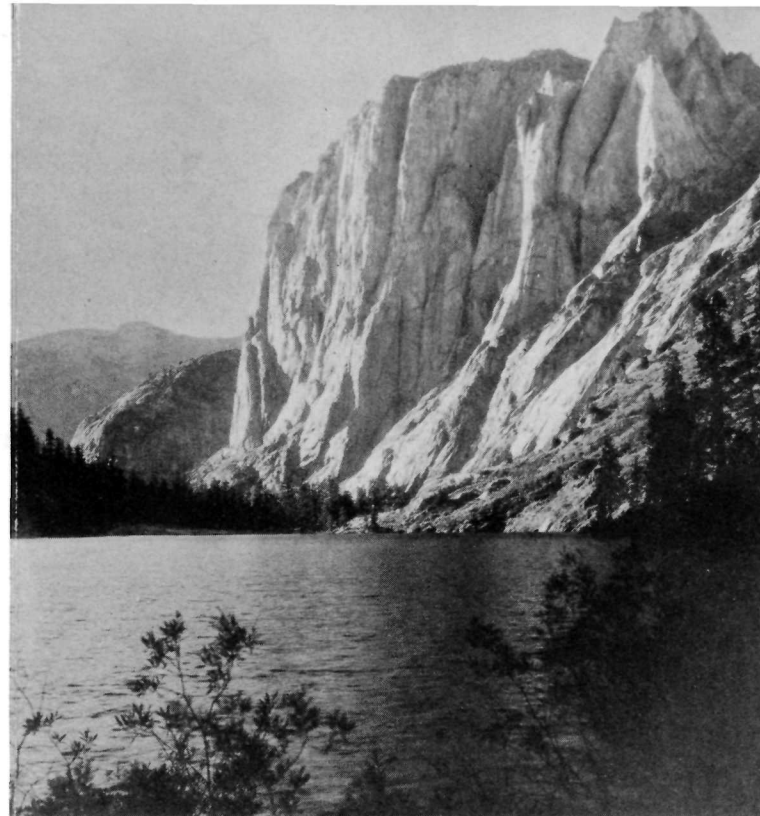
Big Stump Basin.—Only a few large sequoias survived the lumberman's axe before this area was placed within the national park. The huge stump of a great sequoia named "Mark Twain," which was felled many years ago, is a special attraction. This remnant of a once magnificent grove offers striking contrast to the nearby General Grant and Redwood Mountain Groves which are still flourishing in full glory.

Sawed Tree.—Despite an almost complete through-cut made over half a century ago, this huge sequoia near Big Stump failed to fall. Today it appears as sturdy as ever, putting out a vigorous growth and slowly but steadily healing over the near mortal cut.

Redwood Mountain Grove.—One of the largest of all sequoia groves. Estimated to contain 3,000 trees over 10 feet in diameter. Here is situated the Hart Tree, considered fourth in size of all giant sequoias. Pines and firs are always associated in growth with the sequoias, but the density of sequoia growth in this grove is the greatest of any known. Well-graded trails lead to numerous features of special prominence within the grove.

SIDE TRIPS FROM GENERAL GRANT GROVE

General Grant Grove Section is surrounded by territory of the United States Forest Service. Within the jurisdiction of that



Hamilton Lake (Padilla Studios)

Service are several nearby campgrounds or resorts including Hume Lake and Big Meadow. Of considerable interest are the cut-over areas of Converse Basin and Hoist Ridge, the sites of once magnificent groves of sequoias exceeding in extent the greatest existing groves, such as Redwood Mountain and Giant Forest. The third largest of living sequoias, the Beale Tree, stands near the north edge of the Converse Basin as a lone survivor of the thousands of giant trees which flourished there half a century ago. Roads of low standards reach these cut-over areas.

The Kings Canyon Area

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

The landscape of this section of the park defies description. The titanic setting of the mighty Kings River Canyon is without rival in North America. Huge domes along the canyon wall, over 2,000 feet high, are flanked by towering peaks that rise to heights of a mile or more above the canyon's brinks. Rock-bound glacial lakes, flowering alpine meadows, and virgin forests are interspersed among spectacular granite gorges and lofty mountain peaks throughout the area. The canyon is reached by a scenic, 30-mile highway from General Grant Grove Section to

Cedar Grove, where some of the finest campgrounds in the park are located. A few overnight cabins and other accommodations also are provided, making it possible to use this as a base from which the canyon and surrounding area can be enjoyed by side trips on foot or horseback.

Features of special interest in or near Kings Canyon:

Roaring River Falls.—Two and one-half miles from Cedar Grove up the south side road.

Zumwalt Meadow.—One mile beyond Roads End, over an easy foot trail. Exceptionally good canyon and river views culminating in Grand Sentinel and North Domes.

Mist Falls.—Seven miles beyond Roads End; a delightful day's trip through the canyon for the average hiker, to a gigantic cascade plunging over slick granite in a cloud of spray.

Paradise Valley.—Nine miles beyond Roads End or 12 miles by horseback from Hotel Creek corrals.

Lookout Peak.—A 7-mile trip over a good trail that rises 4,000 feet above the floor of the canyon. This point offers one of the finest views to be had of the spectacular setting of the canyon.

Sentinel Dome.—Elevation 9,127 feet. For seasoned and experienced hikers, this vantage point offers a wider panorama than that at Lookout Peak. Hikers should obtain information on this trip at the ranger station before setting out.

Canyon Loop Trip.—A popular, 1-day horseback, loop trip to the upper end of the canyon, traveling up one side of the river and down on the opposite side.

The Wilderness Area of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Only a small portion of these parks can be reached by automobile. Those sections which have been made accessible to motorists and the nearby points of interest are outlined briefly elsewhere.

Out in the "back country" lies a vast region of mountains, forests, canyons, streams, lakes, and meadows. The pioneer spirit is prominent in those who visit it, and the pioneer manner of living still prevails. There are neither hotels nor cabins for overnight shelter, nor convenient restaurants for the weary traveler. There are none of the softening comforts of a modern civilization. A pack on the hiker's back often contains his full sleeping comforts, food supply, and cooking gear for days at a time.

Sometimes this burden is carried by the early-day prospector's stand-by—the lowly donkey or burro. Or if a traveler wants relatively great comfort and convenience, he may engage a full complement of saddle horses, pack animals, packer, guide, and camp cook to care for the menial chores of back country travel. But no matter how he travels, the visitor to this great primitive area will feel almost a kinship to those pioneers and explorers who first sought their way over the indistinct animal and Indian trails of the area.

Within the more than 800,000 acres of unbroken wilderness between the southern tip of Sequoia National Park at Coyote Peak and the northernmost limit of Kings Canyon National Park at Pavilion Dome, lies as wild a grandeur and diversity of rugged scenery as exists in America. Literally scores of peaks exceed 11,000 feet in elevation. Here on the crest of the Sierra Nevada is Mount Whitney, 14,495 feet, the highest point in the United States proper, whose elevation is only slightly higher than several other peaks in the range. Among these peaks rise the headwaters of the three chief streams which carry the Sierra's melting snows into the farm lands of the great San Joaquin Valley of California. In these, the Kings, Kaweah, and Kern Rivers, and their numerous subsidiary streams, as in the hundreds of lakes that lie nestled among the mountains, are several varieties of trout that provide excellent fishing for even the novice in this art. The far-famed canyons of the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River and the Kern Canyon but slightly outrank in beauty and scenic thrills the dozens of others that branch off in all directions from the mightier main canyons.

To many, a trip into this wilderness area, away from modern development and hustling civilization, affords the supreme relaxation and the ideal vacation. On both the east and west sides of the Sierra are numerous points of entry. Here saddle and pack animals also are available. Maps, literature, and other helpful information may be obtained from the park superintendent.

Naturalist Service

The summer program of nature hikes, led by park ranger naturalists, includes short nature walks to features of interest and all-day hikes in the high country.

Evening campfire programs are held at various places. An important part of these programs are illustrated talks on the human and natural history of the parks.

Museum facilities are available at Giant Forest.

Winter Use and Winter Sports

Giant Forest, Lodgepole, and Wolverton in Sequoia National Park, via State Highway 198, and General Grant Grove Section of Kings Canyon, via State Highway 180, are open during the winter, and accommodations may be found at Giant Forest. The

Generals Highway between Giant Forest and Grant Grove, 30 miles, is not open during the winter, unless snowfall is abnormally light.

Many thousands of visitors come in during the winter months to see the giant sequoias under snow conditions, as well as the magnificent panorama of high mountains. Many thousands more come in for winter sports, which are found at Lodgepole Camp, with a skating rink and tobogganing, and on the ski fields at Wolverton. At General Grant Grove winter sports center about Big Stump, where there are toboggan slides and ski runs.

Prospective visitors always should obtain information in advance about winter accommodations and conditions.

Fishing

The open fishing season conforms to that of the State of California, usually May 1 to October 31, although certain waters may be closed during a part or all of that period. There are several hundred miles of streams and scores of lakes containing trout.

Rainbow trout are native to most of the streams, and, with eastern brook, have been planted in many of the higher glacial lakes that have been inaccessible to fish by reason of existing waterfalls. The celebrated golden trout originally occurred in the area only in a few tributaries of the Kern River near the south boundary. However, at one time they were introduced into some of the high country lakes and streams, where they still may be found.

A State angling license is required of all over 16 years of age. A special bulletin covering the fishing regulations of the park is obtainable at ranger stations.

How to Reach the Parks

By Automobile.—The parks can be reached by motor vehicle only on the west side. United States Highway No. 99, the so-called "main street" of California, runs from Los Angeles to San Francisco through the great San Joaquin Valley (pronounced *San-Wab-Keen*). Turning eastward from this highway, there are three State highways—Nos. 65, 198, and 180—leading direct to the parks. Junction points for the parks are well-signed on all United States and State highways.

Automobiles may enter the parks between the hours of 5 a.m. and 9 p.m., except Saturdays and the days preceding holidays, when the closing hour is 11 p.m. Departure from the parks is limited to the hours between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

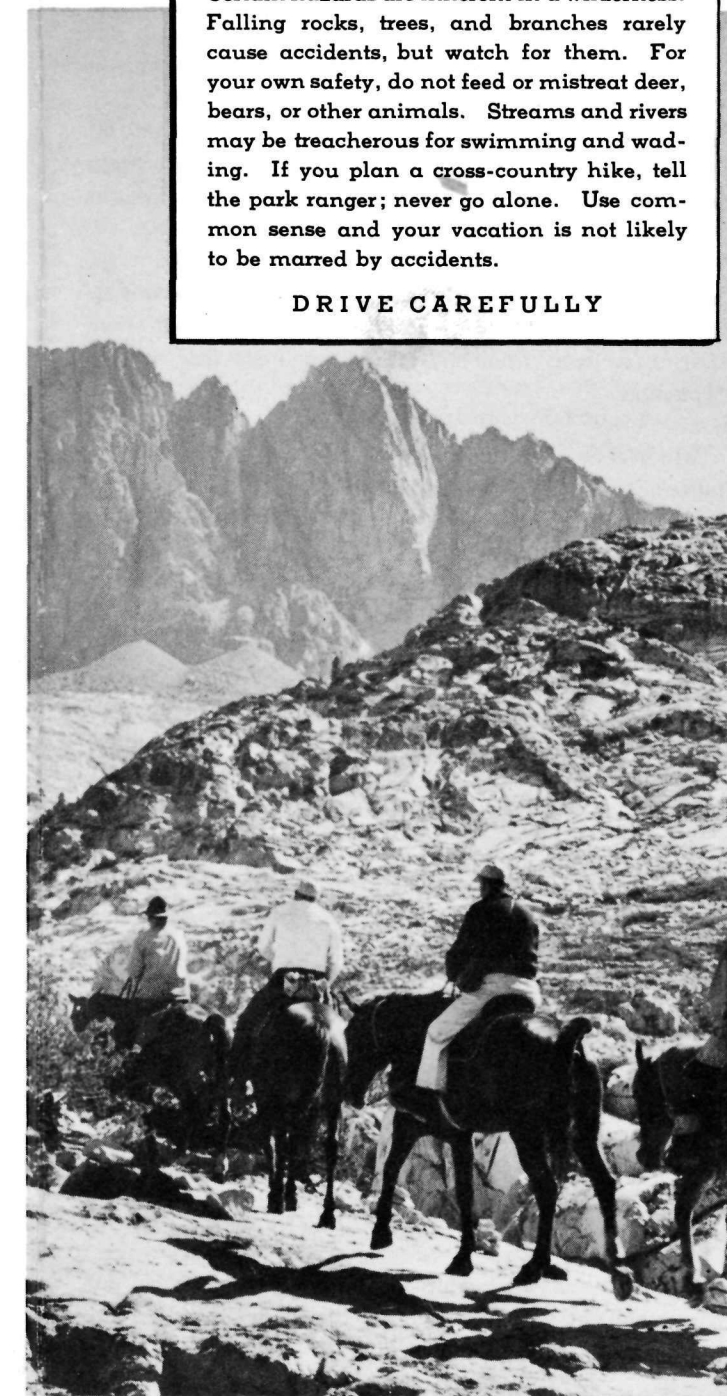
A \$1 license fee is required for all motor vehicles entering the parks and will be issued at the entrance stations. For all trailers a special \$1 license, which is good for the calendar year, is required. These fees are deposited in the United States Treasury

Sequoia and Kings Canyon

NATIONAL PARKS • CALIFORNIA

Certain hazards are inherent in a wilderness. Falling rocks, trees, and branches rarely cause accidents, but watch for them. For your own safety, do not feed or mistreat deer, bears, or other animals. Streams and rivers may be treacherous for swimming and wading. If you plan a cross-country hike, tell the park ranger; never go alone. Use common sense and your vacation is not likely to be marred by accidents.

DRIVE CAREFULLY





SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON

National Parks

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks lie across the heart of the Sierra Nevada in eastern central California. The borders extend from the foothills of the San Joaquin Valley to the crest of the High Sierra. Between these extremes of elevation are a great variety of natural scenic features and wildlife.

Of the numerous highly interesting and superlatively scenic attractions of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, the giant sequoias and the vast, primitive, high mountain wilderness areas stand out in national significance. The giant sequoias are unique as the largest and perhaps oldest living members of the forest kingdom. They grow only in a limited area of California and reach numerical and scenic superiority in these parks. Their thousands of years of age span the centuries of recorded human history. The vast mountainous primitive areas, on the other hand, are an exhibit of the forces of Nature and the tremendous spaces of time back beyond human existence on this earth. They are significant in their mass, ruggedness, and awesome beauty. Included in this magnificent range is Mount Whitney, 14,495 feet, highest point in the United States proper.

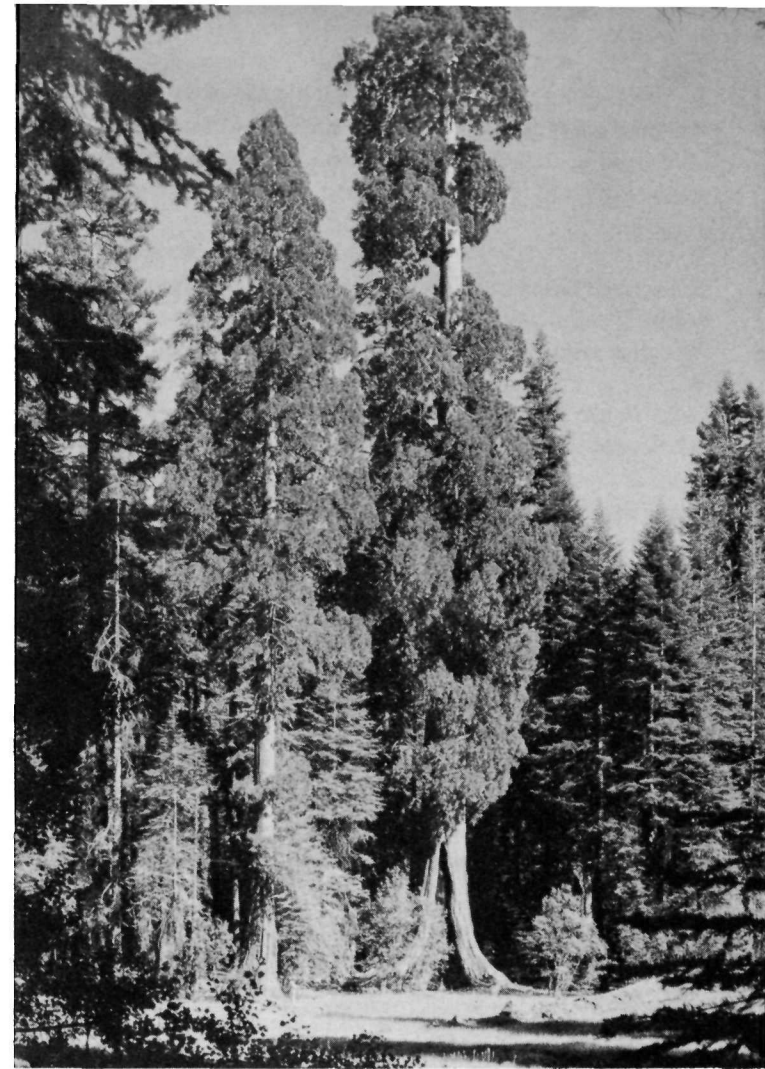
Sequoia was made a national park by act of Congress in 1890. General Grant National Park, established that same year, and embracing 2,536.4 acres, became a part of Kings Canyon National Park in 1940. Sequoia National Park contains approximately 385,100 acres of federally owned lands; Kings Canyon National Park, approximately 453,065 acres.

The Giant Sequoias

The giant sequoias and the coast redwoods are two distinct tree species, survivors of an ancient lineage of huge trees which flourished throughout the world during the age of monstrous reptiles. Fossil remains indicate that they formerly rivaled our present-day pines in distribution. Today, the giant sequoias grow only in California from Placer County south to southern Tulare County, a distance of 250 miles. They are in scattered groves

The National Park System, of which Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks are units, is dedicated to the conservation of America's scenic, scientific, and historic heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

Cover: Along the John Muir Trail.



Sequoia Gigantea at Edge of Crescent Meadow

along a narrow belt between 4,000 and 8,000 feet altitude on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada and reach their maximum development in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. The coast redwoods are confined to the fog belt within 30 miles of the coast from the tip of southern Oregon to Monterey County in California. During 1947, living specimens of a third species, the *metasequoia*, or Dawn Redwood, was discovered in central China. The only previous record was in fossil beds.

The giant sequoias, approaching 300 feet in height and exceeding 30 feet in diameter, may be found in the numerous groves throughout the parks. The key to their great size and age is incomparable resistance to destruction by fire, insects, and decay. The colorful, asbestoslike bark attains a thickness of as much as 3 feet, and a large amount of tannin immunizes it to a great extent against insects and fungi. When injured by lightning or fire, the trees show amazing recuperative powers in

healing wounds. Man has been the greatest threat to their continued existence. Entire groves of these magnificent trees were destroyed by early-day lumbering operations in areas adjacent to the parks.

Unlike the coast redwoods, these trees grow only from seed. The seedlings require well-drained mineral soil and direct sunlight; consequently, the survival is low in proportion to the number of seed produced and seedlings which germinate. However, there is excellent reproduction in most of the groves in the parks, and trees of all ages may be seen.

The most complete information on the giant sequoias and their near relative, the coast redwoods, is available in publications which are on sale in the parks.

Trees, Plants, and Shrubs

Apart from the giant sequoias, the trees most commonly seen include sugar pine, white and red fir, ponderosa, lodgepole and Jeffrey pines, incense cedar, and aspen. Among the shrubby plants coloring the lower elevations are ceanothus, buckeye, redbud, bush poppy, bush lupine, Fremontia, California laurel, yerba-santa, chamise, and many others. The Pacific dogwood is especially striking in early spring when in bloom and in early fall when the leaves take on their autumnal coloring. Brilliant flowering plants include the yucca, shootingstar, gilia, penstemon, monkeyflower, lupine, Mariposa lily, and hundreds of others. The wide range of elevation results in a succession of blooms from early spring to late fall.

Wildlife

California mule deer are abundant. Many have become quite tame, but they should not be fed, as this leads to pauperism and ill health, and to concentrations of the animals in small areas where they destroy the vegetation through overbrowsing.

The American black bear is common at elevations comparable to Giant Forest. They are not dangerous so long as they are treated as wild animals and not fed or molested. **Please obey the regulation which forbids feeding the bears.**

Most common in the pine and fir areas are chipmunks, goldenmantled ground squirrels, Douglas pine squirrels, and the Columbia gray squirrels. These little animals frequently are tame. It is wisest to enjoy them without actual contact, however, for some rodents have been known to carry dangerous diseases.

Often seen by visitors who hike the trails are marmot, mountain beaver, bobcats, conies, coyotes, and other small animals. Residents of the park, but rarely seen, are bighorn, mountain lions, wolverines, fisher, and pine marten.

At the lower elevations raccoons, California gray foxes, California ringed-tail cats, and spotted and striped skunks are observed, chiefly at night.

The golden eagle nests rather commonly in the mountain crags, living principally upon ground squirrels and rabbits. Also frequently seen is the large red-tailed hawk which lives on small rodents, and the little sparrow hawk that hovers over the meadows in search of mice and grasshoppers.

Sierra grouse and mountain quail are common in the forest and brushlands of the middle elevations, and valley quail are numerous below 5,000 feet. Flocks of band-tailed pigeons occur at lower altitudes in the fall. There are several species of humming birds and 11 kinds of woodpeckers. Blue-fronted jays are noisy and conspicuous inhabitants of the cool forests, and are replaced by long-tailed jays in the lower brushy foothills. Common near timber line is the harsh-voiced, gray plumaged Clark's nutcracker, identified by its white tail and wing patches.

The most striking of the smaller birds is the water ouzel, or dipper, noted for its brilliant flutelike song and its habit, unique in a thrushlike bird, of feeding beneath the surface of the mountain streams.

The Giant Forest Area

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Giant Forest is the best known of the many groves of sequoias in the parks. Here the visitor will find accommodations conveniently situated for him to enjoy the entrancing beauty of the forest and nearby points of interest accessible by easy footpaths and short drives. Giant Forest is a common point of departure on trips to the high mountain country to the east. Features of special interest in or near Giant Forest are:

General Sherman Tree.—The largest and possibly the oldest of living trees; conservatively estimated to be 3,500 years old. Its height is approximately 272 feet and the circumference, 101.6 feet.

Congress Group.—A dense cluster of sequoias of exceptional grace and beauty, reached by an easy trail seven-tenths of a mile from General Sherman Tree.

Moro Rock.—A massive, granite dome, jutting out from Giant Forest Plateau, which offers an unexcelled view of the lofty peaks of the Great Western Divide to the east and of the entrenched Middle Fork of the Kaweah nearly a mile below in the foreground; to the west the foothills disappear beneath the broad plains of the San Joaquin Valley.

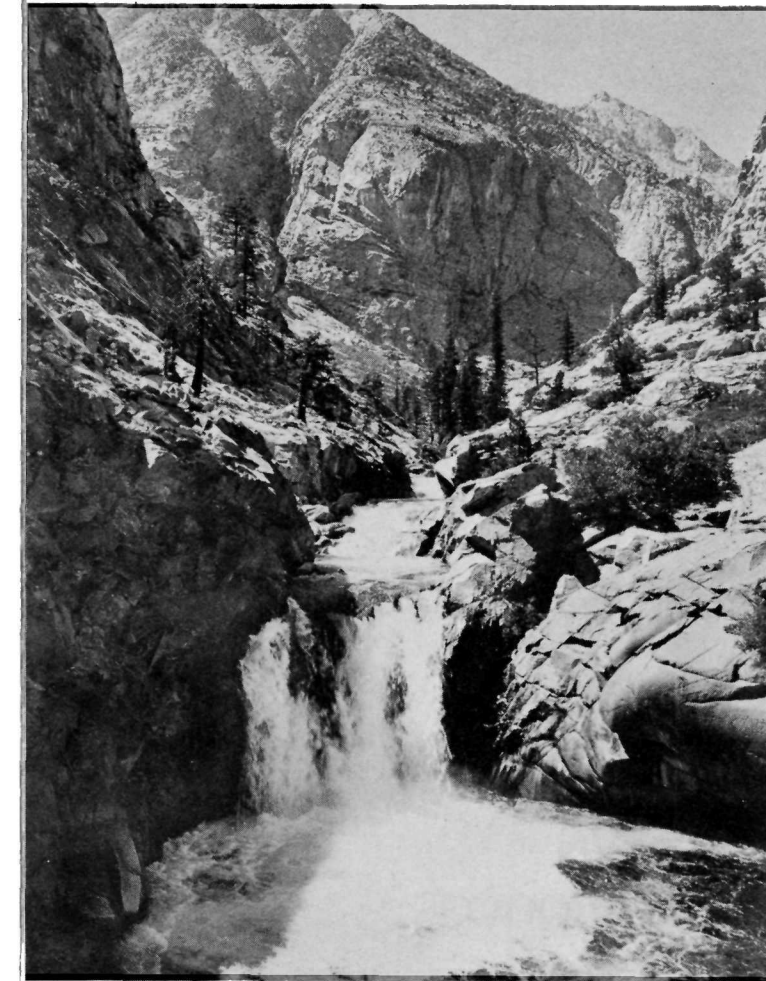
Crescent Meadow.—John Muir aptly called this the "Gem of the Sierra." Stretching out its nearly mile of flower-strewn sward into a great crescent, the meadow is bordered by towering and beautiful sequoias. A picnic ground is available. The park-

ing area beside the meadow provides an excellent base from which short hikes may be made over the numerous trails through a primitive wilderness of giant sequoias.

Tharp Log.—A fallen sequoia on the edge of Log Meadow was burned hollow centuries ago. Hale Tharp, early California pioneer, discovered both the Giant Forest and this hollow log in 1858. With rough, native materials he closed the open end and created a spacious cabin which he and other old-timers occupied for many summers. John Muir was an appreciative guest, and in his writings refers to the log as "a noble den." Reached in an easy 15-minute hike over an excellent footpath from the parking area at Crescent Meadow.

Sunset Rock and Beetle Rock.—Granite domes along the rim of Giant Forest, overlooking the Marble Fork Canyon and affording fine sunset views across the distant hills.

Middle Fork of the Kings River (Ansel Adams photo)



Tokopah Valley.—A narrow valley, towering cliffs, a rushing stream, and a beautiful waterfall. The trail runs east from Lodgepole Campground for 2 miles.

Crystal Cave.—Reached by a 9-mile drive and a half-mile walk. Well-graded, illuminated footpaths wind through the beautifully decorated rooms and passageways of the cavern. Rangers conduct regularly scheduled trips through the cave, which is open from late June to soon after Labor Day. For other than children, a small admission fee is charged to visit the cave.

Admiration Point.—The edge of a marble cliff rising almost sheer for 1,600 feet above the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River, with spectacular view of the deep canyon and of the cascading Marble Falls. Reached by automobile along the Colony Mill Road for 8 miles, thence by foot trail for three-quarters of a mile.

Colony Mill.—Historically significant as the site of the lumber mill of the short-lived Kaweah Cooperative Commonwealth Colony, whose establishment resulted in the creation of the park. Inspiring views of the North and Middle Fork Canyons and of the high mountains. Reached by automobile over the Colony Mill Road, 9 miles from Giant Forest.

Muir Grove.—A forest of giant sequoias which is reached by a 14-mile automobile trip north from Giant Forest over the Generals Highway to Cabin Creek, thence by trail for 2 miles, or by trail from Dorst Campground.

Heather Lake.—A jewellike mountain lake set on the north-west slope of Alta Peak. Reached by a 4-mile trail from Wolverton. Beyond Heather Lake short trails lead to Emerald and Aster Lakes.

Watchtower.—A startling viewpoint atop a 2,000-foot cliff overlooking Tokopah Valley. Reached by trail from Wolverton, midway to Heather Lake.

Little Baldy.—The most easily made mountain-top ascent is to this peak, from which are obtained superb views of valley, forest, and high mountain scenery. Reached by automobile from Giant Forest, 11 miles north on the Generals Highway to Little Baldy Saddle, thence 1 3/4 miles by easy trail to summit.

General Grant Grove Area

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

The chief attractions of this area are the giant sequoias of the General Grant and the Redwood Mountain Groves. The former, because it contains the General Grant Tree, has been one of the

and are not available for expenditure in the park. Congressional appropriations are the only source of funds for administration or development.

By Railroad.—Nearest rail service is Southern Pacific at Tulare and Santa Fe Lines at Hanford, both of which operate a bus to Visalia where transportation to the parks is available.

By Transcontinental Bus.—The Pacific Greyhound and Santa Fe Bus Lines serve various valley towns.

By Airplane.—Visalia is served by United Air Lines, connecting with transcontinental service at Oakland and Los Angeles.

Bus and Automobile Transportation to and within the Parks.—From early June until early September, a bus operates daily between Tulare and Visalia and the Giant Forest. Railroad or bus line agents should be consulted for schedules and rates. Special "on call" service is available from September to June by advance arrangement with the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

Special sightseeing service to points of interest is maintained during the summer months.

Free Public Campgrounds

Long, almost rainless, summers make Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks an ideal campers' area. Except along the trails in the high mountains where the fire hazard is small, camping is permitted only at prepared camp sites within definitely designated campgrounds. No reservations are made for the public campgrounds, and there is no charge for their use, but occupancy is limited to 30 days each year in any area.

The use of gasoline camp stoves is advised and encouraged, since firewood is becoming hard to find. Camp sites ordinarily have rock fireplaces and table-bench combinations. Nearby are water hydrants, garbage cans, and modern comfort stations or sanitary pit toilets. Dead and down wood may be collected for camping purposes, except where signs prohibit, or may be purchased from the concessioner. Sequoia wood may not be gathered or disturbed at any time. General stores to accommodate the campers' needs are within easy walking distance of most camp sites.

Bathing facilities are not provided in the public campgrounds, but hot shower and tub bath service is available for a small charge at the various lodges and camps of the concessioner. There is an excellent natural swimming pool at Lodgepole Camp free to the public.

Giant Forest, Lodgepole, Dorst, and Grant Grove Campgrounds are situated at approximately 6,500 feet elevation, while Cedar Grove Campground is at approximately 4,700 feet. All of

them are open for use only during the summer. Hospital Rock and Buckeye Flat Campgrounds, a few miles east of Ash Mountain Entrance Station, are at only 2,800 feet elevation, below the snow line, and may be used the year around.

Accommodations

As prices are subject to change from season to season, rates are not included in this folder. Detailed information and rates for accommodations and services of any type may be obtained by writing to the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif. The following services are provided during the summer:

Giant Forest, within the sequoia grove of the same name. Elevation, 6,400 feet. Facilities: *Giant Forest Lodge* (American and European plan accommodations, with or without bath); *Camp Kaweah*, fully equipped for housekeeping (open all year); *Pinewood Shelter Camp* (auto camp, partially equipped for housekeeping—no reservations); restaurant; coffee shop; soda fountain; curio shop; general store; service station and mechanical repair shop; barber shop; free public campgrounds; picnic grounds; ranger information station; naturalist service; campfire programs; library; Protestant and Catholic church services; telephone and telegraph service; post office; saddle horses.

Lodgepole Camp, 4 miles northeast of Giant Forest. Elevation, 6,700 feet. Facilities: free public campgrounds; general store; ranger information station; swimming pool; emergency hospital; campfire programs; telephone and telegraph service.

Dorst Camp, 13 miles northwest of Giant Forest on the Generals Highway. Elevation, 6,500 feet. Facilities: free public campgrounds; general store and service station 4 miles distant at Stony Creek (outside the park).

General Grant Grove, adjoining sequoia grove of the same name. Elevation, 6,500 feet. Facilities: *Grant Grove Lodge* (European plan; with or without bath; dining-room service); *Meadow Camp*, fully or partially equipped for housekeeping; restaurant; coffee shop; soda fountain; curio shop; general store; service station and mechanical repair shop; free public campgrounds; picnic grounds; ranger information station; naturalist service; campfire programs; library; Protestant and Catholic church services; telephone and telegraph service; post office; saddle horses.

Cedar Grove, in the South Fork of the Kings River. Elevation, 4,700 feet. Facilities: limited tent lodging accommodations; lunch counter; soda fountain; general store; service station; free public campgrounds; picnic grounds; ranger information sta-

tion; campfire programs; telephone and telegraph service; saddle horses.

Bearpaw Meadow, on High Sierra Trail. A hiker's camp, 11 miles by trail from Giant Forest.

Miscellaneous Services

Mail Service.—Two post offices are operated during the summer; that named Sequoia National Park serves patrons of Giant Forest, Lodgepole, and Dorst Campgrounds; that named Kings Canyon National Park serves patrons of General Grant Grove and Cedar Grove areas.

Telephone and Telegraph Service.—Long distance telephone and telegraph service is available from numerous stations in the park.

Religious Services.—Protestant and Catholic services are conducted each Sunday at Giant Forest and General Grant Grove, ordinarily from mid-June through the first week in September.

Medical Service.—An emergency hospital, with doctor and nurse in attendance, is maintained at Lodgepole Camp.

Maps and Publications.—Topographic maps of the parks and adjacent areas are on sale at Government offices. There also are pamphlets and books on natural history, including the most complete accounts of the giant sequoias.

Library.—Branch offices of the Tulare County Library are maintained at Giant Forest and General Grant Grove.

Administration

All communications regarding the parks should be addressed to the Superintendent, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, Calif. The headquarters of the parks are at Ash Mountain, on the Generals Highway. At other points, such as Giant Forest, General Grant Grove, and Cedar Grove, information offices are maintained in the summer. Park rangers and ranger naturalists will gladly furnish information on those places and features of interest in the parks which cannot be described or explained in this folder because of limited space.

Help Us Protect This Park

National parks are established "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to

provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Please cooperate in maintaining and protecting this park. The following observations are made for your guidance:

Smoking during the long, dry, dangerous fire season may be prohibited by the superintendent on roads and trails designated by him. During this time enjoy your smokes in camp, in the developed areas, and at watering places.

Fire is the greatest danger to the park. Build camp fires only in the prepared fireplaces. Extinguish the last spark before leaving camp even for temporary absence.

Trees, Plants, Flowers, and All Natural Objects must be left undisturbed. No material object may be removed from the park.

Wildlife of all types, except fish, must not be molested. The park is a sanctuary for all living things. Visitors who feed bears or deer are subject to arrest.

Fishing is permitted. A State angling license is required of all persons over 16. Obtain bulletin from rangers listing closed waters and limits, or see bulletin boards.

Camps.—Individual sites have been prepared. Use these only. Respect your neighbor's rights. Maintain quiet from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Radios must be tuned down so as not to annoy others.

Firewood.—Any down timber, apart from sequoias, may be used, except in areas where prohibited by signs.

Trash.—Refuse receptacles and garbage cans are available. Help to keep a clean park by using them even for such minor litter as gum wrappers and cigarette packages.

Dogs and Cats will be admitted, but they must be on leash or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times. They will not be permitted on trails.

Automobile Regulations are in general similar to the laws of California. Maximum speed is 35 miles, with lower speeds as posted. Careful driving and consideration of other drivers are especially important on mountain roads. Be particularly careful not to kill squirrels or other small mammals on the roads.



United States Department of the Interior
Douglas McKay, Secretary
National Park Service, Conrad L. Wirth, Director

