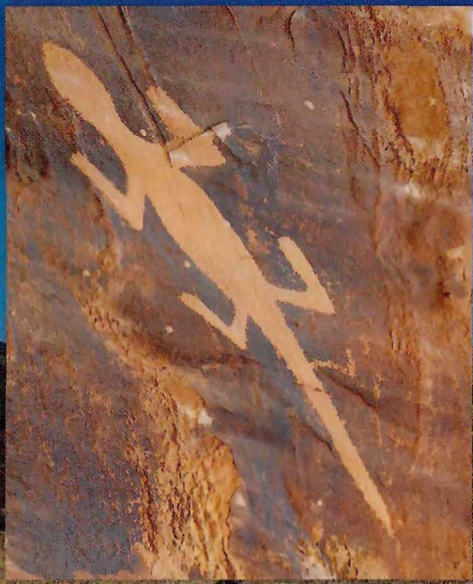




HIDING PLACES A tiny lizard will soon vanish into a chink between rough-hewn logs. Cattle rustlers followed secret "out-law trails" to disappear into hard-to-reach canyons, confounding lawmen who pursued them.



FREMONT PEOPLE carved petroglyphs into the "desert varnish" of cliffs. This six-foot lizard (left) dates from about 1,000 years ago.



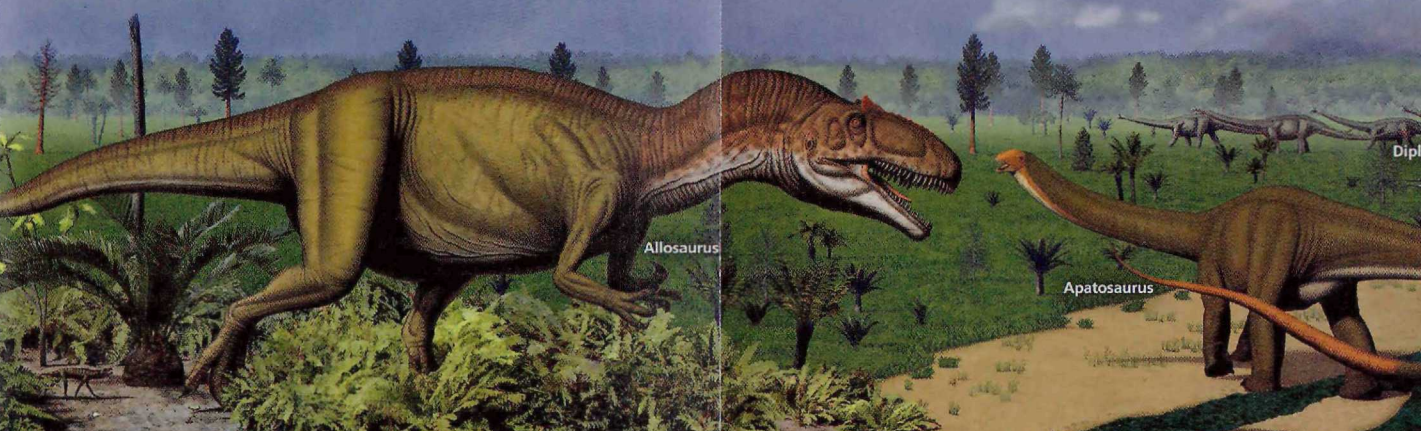
ECHO PARK In the 1950s the Bureau of Reclamation proposed building a high dam downstream from here. It was part of a plan to develop the Upper Colorado River Basin.



ANCIENT REMAINS Sediments covered and preserved these leg bones of a Diplodocus (left) and an Apatosaurus within the Morrison Formation.



RARE FIND A fossilized skull (left) from the long-necked, long-tailed Jurassic dinosaur Camarasaurus that once roamed this area (below right).



FLOWING LIVING WILD RIVERS AND CANYONS

Steamboat Rock marks the spectacular meeting place of the Green and Yampa rivers. As the rivers cut deep into the underlying rock layers, they exposed a dramatic geologic history of faults, folds, and uplifts. These events created the colorful array of living landscapes, soils, and water sources that you see today.

Rock layers preserve ancient plant and animal fossils from land and sea. Sandstone cliffs bear perplexing artworks that whisper of a more recent, human past. Falcons soar above waters where rare fish swim and bighorn sheep linger. Such riches led President Franklin Roosevelt, in 1938, to add over 200,000 acres of canyon country to the original 80 acres.

The Green is greatly increased by the Yampa . . . and the waters waltz their way through the canyon, making their own rippling, rushing, roaring music.

John Wesley Powell, 1869

BURIED FOSSILIZED EXPOSED ANCIENT LIFE

Dinosaur National Monument includes one of Earth's richest known dinosaur fossil beds. These remains are from the Jurassic period 150 million years ago. During a drought, many dinosaurs died near a river's edge. When rains returned, floodwaters carried the jumbled bones of over 500 dinosaurs, representing ten species, here.

Ancient river sediments, now called Morrison sandstone, entombed the dinosaur bones. Minerals then filled the bones (though some organic material survived) and cast them in stone. Erosion eventually exposed the fossils. In 1909 Earl Douglass, of Pittsburgh's Carnegie Museum, declared this site "the best-looking dinosaur prospect I have ever found."



FIND 23 LAYERS OF TIME AND FOSSILS as you float Dinosaur National Monument's rivers and walk its trails. Local geologic conditions support unique habitats. Two plant species here live nowhere else on Earth.

Fossil Discovery Trail, Utah
Quarry Exhibit Hall, Utah

Cub Creek Petroglyphs, Utah

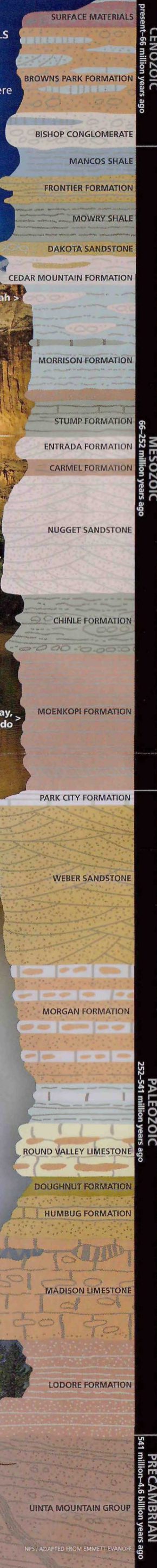
Echo Park Road dugway, Colorado

Split Mountain boat ramp, Utah

Steamboat Rock, Colorado
(shown above left)

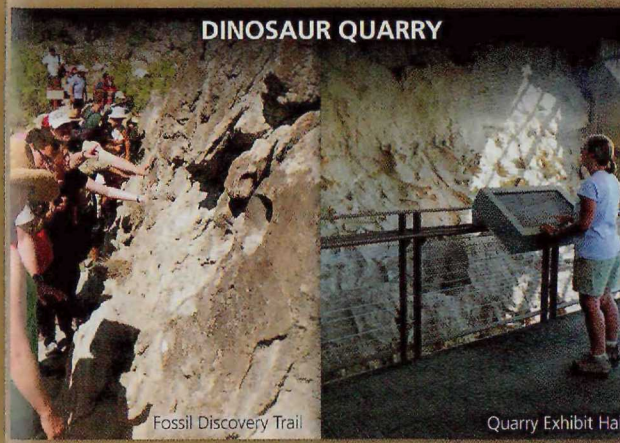
Mitten Park Fault, Colorado

Gates of Lodore, Colorado



EXPLORE DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT UTAH

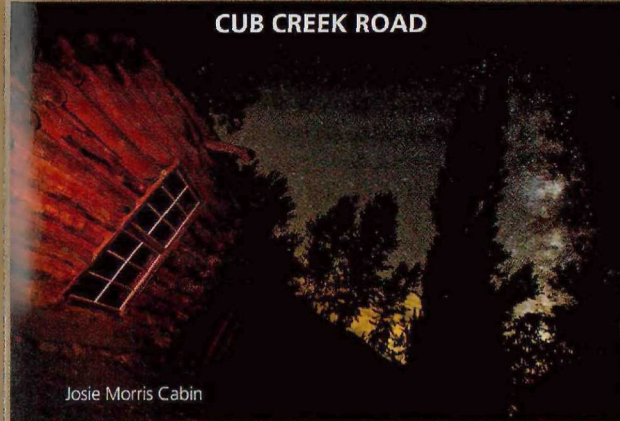
DINOSAUR QUARRY



Fossil Discovery Trail

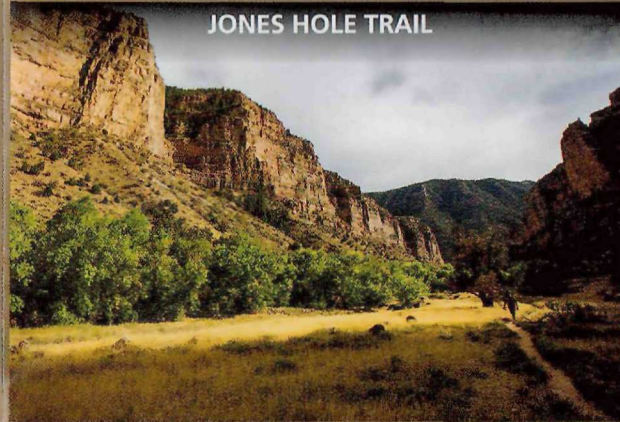
Quarry Exhibit Hall

CUB CREEK ROAD



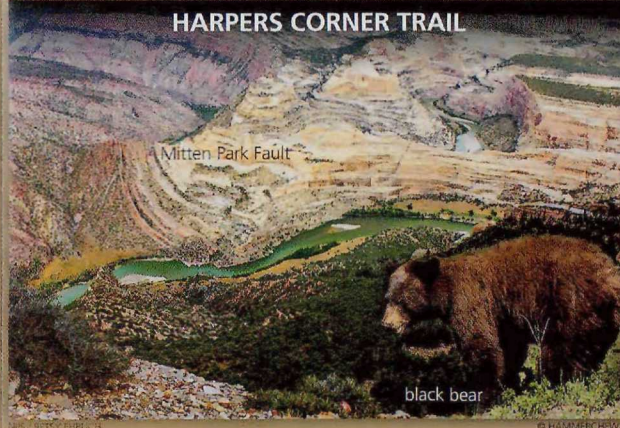
Josie Morris Cabin

JONES HOLE TRAIL



EXPLORE DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT COLORADO

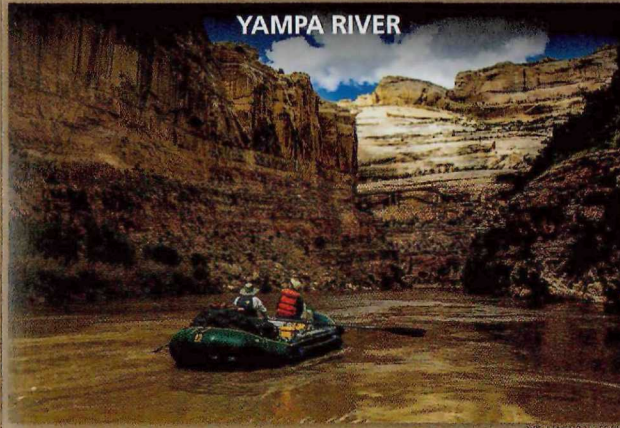
HARPERS CORNER TRAIL



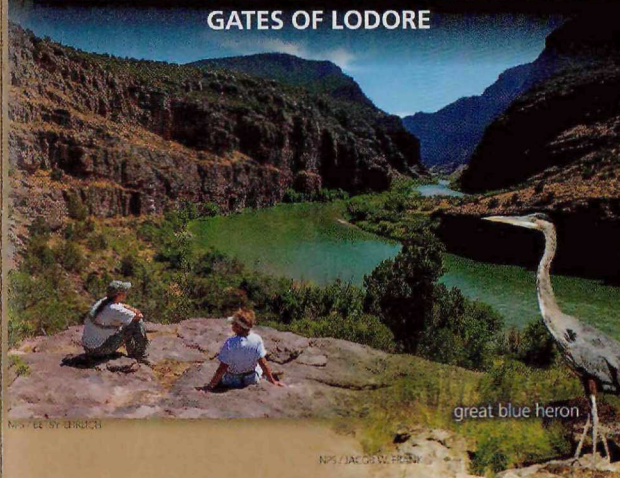
Mitten Park Fault

black bear

YAMPA RIVER



GATES OF LODORE



great blue heron

VISITING DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT • 100th ANNIVERSARY 1915–2015

The park straddles the border of Utah and Colorado—a remote area on the edge of the Uinta Basin. Its riches include the namesake Jurassic fossils, multi-hued canyons, and two rivers. Over one billion years, geologic lifting, warping, and erosion created a surprising, varied landscape where many plant and animal species thrive and the remains of ancient life can be seen. The park includes benchlands of the Green and Yampa rivers, which carved the deep canyons that thrill rafters, hikers, and wildlife and scenery lovers.

Accessibility We strive to make our facilities, services, and programs accessible to all. For information go to a visitor center, ask a ranger, call, or check our website.

Wilderness Over 90 percent of the park is managed as wilderness, a gift to people today and to future generations. A formal designation by Congress as wilderness could protect forever the land's wild character, natural conditions, opportunities for solitude, and scientific, educational, and historical values. In wilderness people can sense being a part of the whole community of life on Earth.

UTAH
Quarry Visitor Center Open year-round, this is the main visitor center. Start here—whether you've come to see dinosaur fossils or to learn about other places to explore.

Quarry Exhibit Hall Marvel at the great wall of bones with over 1,500 fossils embedded in the rock. You can even touch some of the 149-million-year-old fossils. Rangers are on duty to answer questions.

Cub Creek and Split Mountain offer hiking trails, ancient petroglyphs and pictographs, and homesteader cabins.

COLORADO
Canyon Visitor Center Open seasonally, this visitor center, two miles east of Dinosaur, CO, is the gateway to the park's canyon country. It offers a film, bookstore, and information. *This part of the monument has no dinosaur fossils.*

Harpers Corner Road winds 31 miles across sagebrush-covered plateaus to the brink of sheer-walled canyons. Several overlooks, some featuring trails, provide stunning views. Hike the two-mile roundtrip Harpers Corner Trail for a culminating experience. Echo Park and Yampa Bench roads are unpaved and require high-clearance vehicles. Roads may be impassable when wet—ask

about current road conditions at a visitor center. Gas, food, lodging, and supplies are unavailable inside the park.

Deerlodge Park, on the monument's eastern end, is the launch point for river trips (permits required) on the naturally flowing Yampa River. Spend a night at the campground and hike the primitive trails in this far corner of the park.

Gates of Lodore at the park's northern tip is the starting place for river trips (permits required) on the Green River. In 1869 John Wesley Powell floated through this dark, foreboding canyon. A majestic view rewards you at the end of a short hike from the campground.

Safety and Regulations

Summer temperatures can exceed 100°F, with frequent afternoon thunderstorms. Carry and drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration. • Do not disturb or remove natural, historic, or cultural features. • Do not feed, hunt, trap, or harass wildlife. • Pets must be leashed at all times. They are not allowed in public buildings, on most trails, on the river, or in the backcountry.

Never leave pets in vehicles. • Fire-arms are subject to state law. For regulations check the website. • Off-road driving is illegal. ATVs and UTVs are not permitted on any park roads. • Camp only at designated sites. Permits are required for all overnight backcountry trips and all river trips.

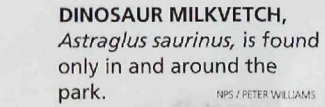
Emergencies call 911



ALLOSAURUS SKULL with serrated teeth to tear the flesh of prey.



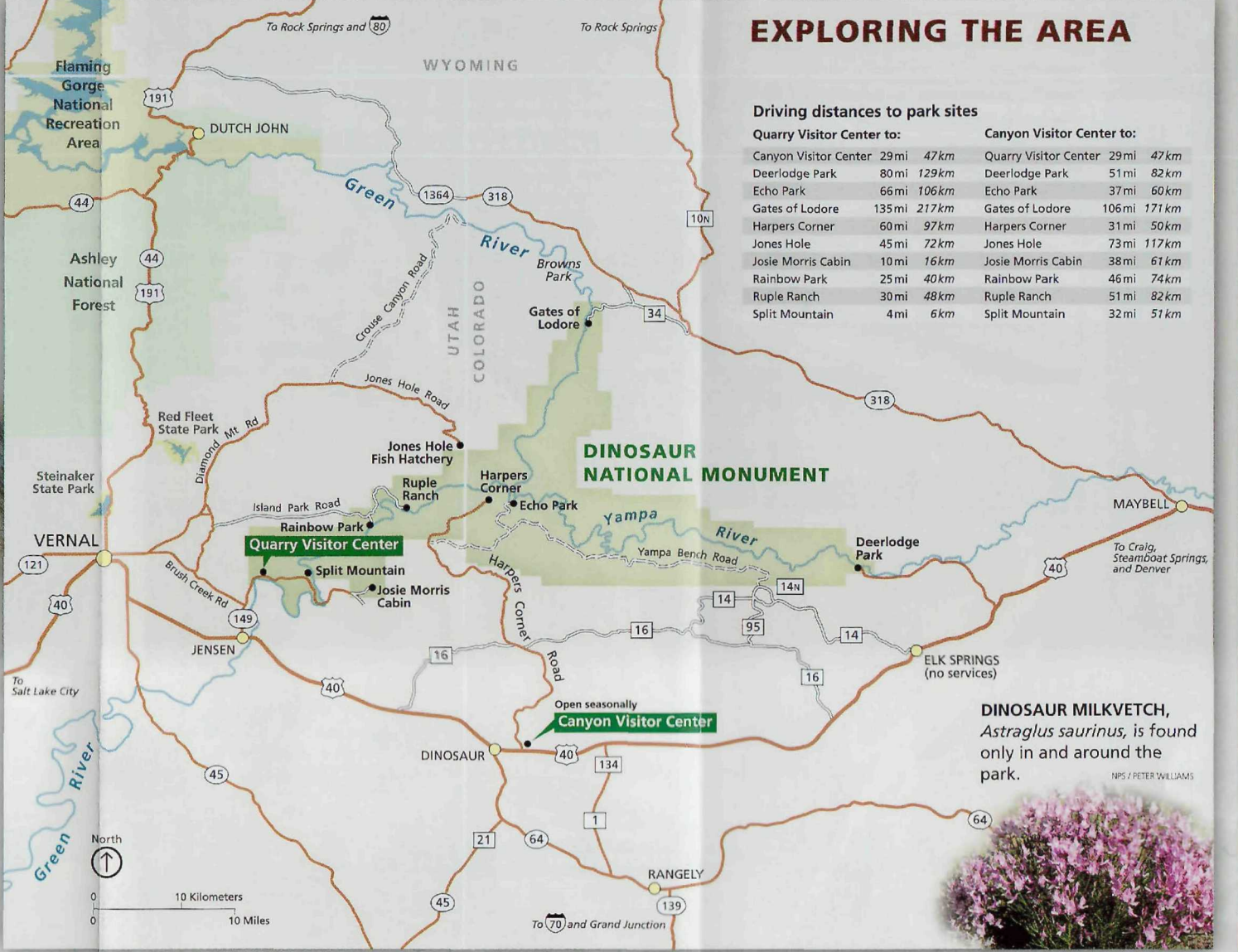
WHITE-TAILED PRAIRIE DOGS live only in four western states.



DINOSAUR MILKVETCH, *Astragalus saurinus*, is found only in and around the park.



OSPREY make their home along the Green and Yampa rivers.



Driving distances to park sites

Quarry Visitor Center to:		Canyon Visitor Center to:	
Quarry Visitor Center	29mi 47km	Quarry Visitor Center	29mi 47km
Deerlodge Park	80mi 129km	Deerlodge Park	51mi 82km
Echo Park	66mi 106km	Echo Park	37mi 60km
Gates of Lodore	135mi 217km	Gates of Lodore	106mi 171km
Harpers Corner	60mi 97km	Harpers Corner	31mi 50km
Jones Hole	45mi 72km	Jones Hole	73mi 117km
Josie Morris Cabin	10mi 16km	Josie Morris Cabin	38mi 61km
Rainbow Park	25mi 40km	Rainbow Park	46mi 74km
Ruple Ranch	30mi 48km	Ruple Ranch	51mi 82km
Split Mountain	4mi 6km	Split Mountain	32mi 51km

More Information
Dinosaur National Monument
PO Box 128
Jensen, UT 84035
435-781-7700
www.nps.gov/dino

Dinosaur National Monument is one of over 400 parks in the National Park System. To learn more about national parks visit www.nps.gov.

National Park Foundation
Join the park community.
www.nationalparks.org

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ENDANGERED FISH SPECIES swim in the Green and Yampa rivers: (left to right) Humpback chub, Colorado pikeminnow, Razorback sucker, and Bonytail chub.



BIGHORN SHEEP scale steep canyon walls to avoid predators.