



PARK INFORMATION • SAFETY TIPS • WHAT TO SEE AND DO

VISITOR'S GUIDE

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL
RECREATION AREA

RAINBOW BRIDGE
NATIONAL MONUMENT



Volume 1

Please take only one Guide per party

1991 Edition

Regardless of your reason for visiting Glen Canyon, perhaps the first and most lasting impression is the immensity of it all: The land, the sky, the lake itself.

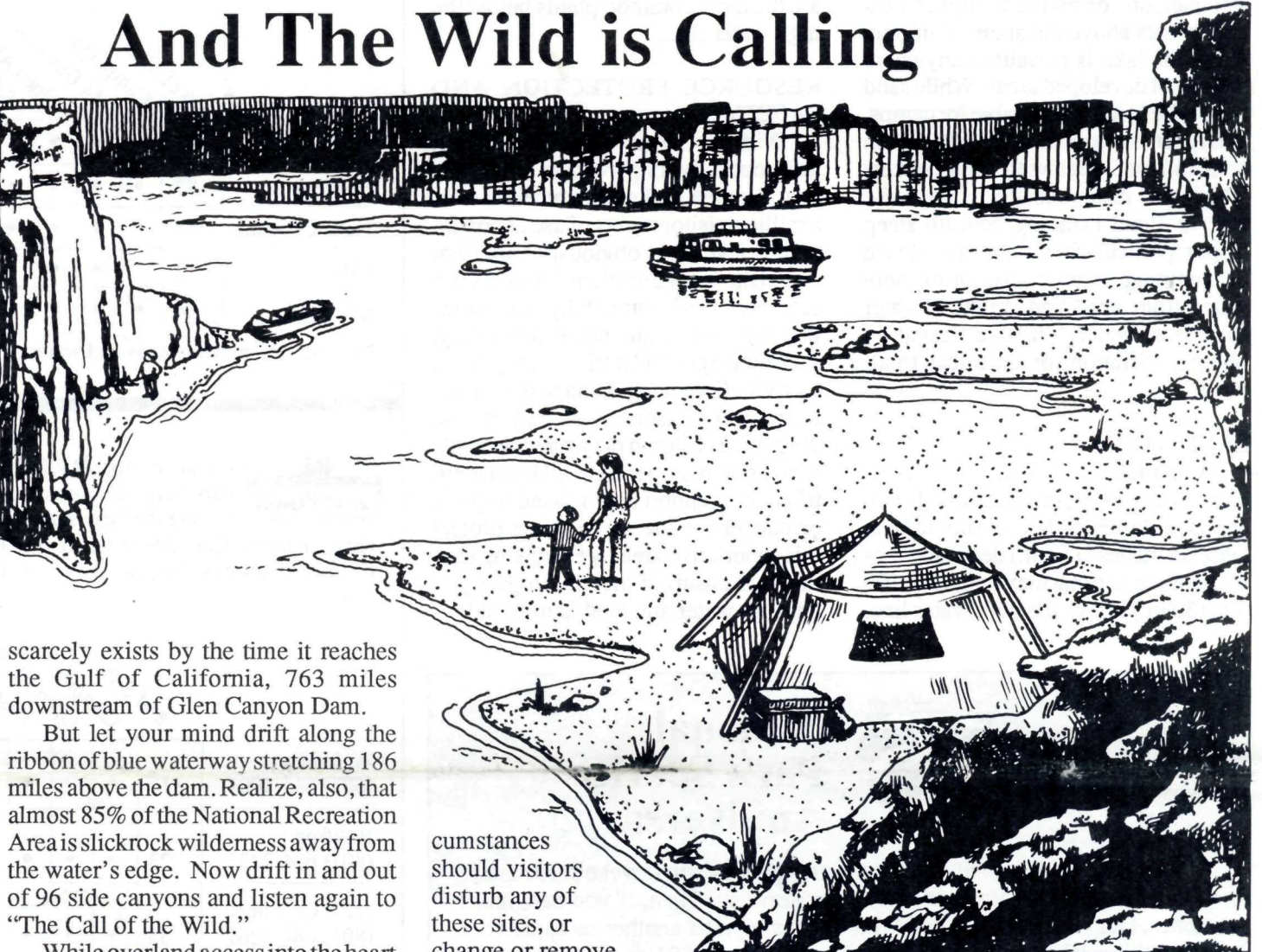
One can marvel at a horizon a hundred miles distant, or wedge one's self between narrow sandstone walls, the sky a blue shoelace hundreds of feet above. Some visitors have termed this region part of the last great wilderness of the 48 contiguous states, and with good reason. You can lose yourself here, both philosophically and physically, and in a seemingly endless variety of environments.

This same feeling was expressed by author Robert Service as his eyes spanned another immense area, Alaska, in his poem "The Call of the Wild."

"Have you gazed on naked grandeur
where
there's nothing else to gaze on,
Set pieces and drop-curtain scenes
galore,
Big mountains heaved to heaven, which
the
blinding sunsets blazon,
Black canyons where the rapids rip and
roar?
Have you swept the visioned valley
with
the green stream streaking through it,
Searched the Vastness for a something
you have lost?
Have you strung your soul to silence?
Then
for God's sake go and do it;
Hear the challenge, learn the lesson,
pay the cost..."

The unparalleled scenic riches of this place are the product of time and the elements. And Lake Powell, of course, is the result of a single dam whose concrete crest extends nearly one-third of a mile across the sandstone rim of Glen Canyon itself.

The lake's blue waters, more than 500 feet deep in places, come from a score of rivers draining the Upper Basin states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. From Glen Canyon, waters released through the dam pass southward through Marble Canyon, the Grand Canyon, along the Arizona-California border and on through Mexico. Remarkably, the Colorado



scarcely exists by the time it reaches the Gulf of California, 763 miles downstream of Glen Canyon Dam.

But let your mind drift along the ribbon of blue waterway stretching 186 miles above the dam. Realize, also, that almost 85% of the National Recreation Area is slickrock wilderness away from the water's edge. Now drift in and out of 96 side canyons and listen again to "The Call of the Wild."

While overland access into the heart of Glen Canyon is possible, most find this amazing mixture of resources by boat. In these bays and canyons, Glen Canyon Dam impounds precious water that offers year 'round recreation for millions. The legislative charter of the National Park Service, enacted by the Congress in 1916, requires that we provide for the public's use and enjoyment of these special areas that are part of the National Park System.

But we also have another obligation, one that you, the visitor, must help us to fulfill. And that is the protection and preservation of the parklands and their resources. You may help us in several ways.

Glen Canyon is one of the richest areas in the country in numbers and density of sites that tell the stories of earlier civilizations. Prime archaeological sites abound. These fragile sites and their resources form a significant part of our national heritage. They are protected by law. And under no cir-

cumstances should visitors disturb any of these sites, or change or remove anything found there. Report your findings to a park ranger. We ask your help, and that of future generations of visitors, by treading respectfully, by not defacing park features, collecting natural objects, removing, defacing or destroying any plant, animal, or mineral.

We also ask that you be safety-conscious while here at Glen Canyon. Visitors perish here each year — by drowning, boat accidents, propeller cuts, in auto accidents. We want to prevent these tragedies, and we urgently seek your support in accomplishing this goal.

Finally, whether here or elsewhere in the National Park System, we encourage you to learn as much as possible about these special places. Each park area was created because of some unique or exceptional historic, cultural, natural or recreational feature. Without exception, there is much more to a park area than first meets the eye. Stop at the

visitor centers. View the exhibits. Attend interpretive presentations. Read a variety of books and publications about the area. Talk with our rangers. Hike the trails, and pause to absorb, to reflect and to heed "The Call."

"But can't you hear the Wild? — it's calling you.
Let us probe the silent places, let us seek what luck betide us;
Let us journey to a lonely land I know.
There's a whisper on the night-wind,
there's a star a gleam to guide us,
And the Wild is calling, calling . . .
let us go."

Welcome to Glen Canyon. This visitor's guide is a new attempt by the National Park Service to provide information about activities available within the park. Whether your interest is boating, camping or just finding a good restaurant, we hope this will help you enjoy your visit.

Emergencies - 24 Hours a Day

Wahweap/Lees Ferry - Dial (602) 645-9585

Bullfrog/Halls Crossing/Hite - Dial (801) 684-2242

NOAA Weather Information - Channel W1 Marine Band (162.550)

Page Hospital - Dial (602) 645-2424

Bienvenu/Willkommen

L'information traduit en Français et en Allemand sur l'histoire naturelle et culturelle de Glen Canyon fourni gratuit. Demandez aux centres de visiteurs.

Auskunftsübersetzungen über die Natur- und Kulturgeschichte des Glen Canyons werden auf Deutsch und Französisch kostenlos angeboten. Erkundigen sie sich beim besuchszentrum.

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This Visitor's Guide is published as a service to park visitors by Glen Canyon Natural History Association.

Shoreline Use

Lake Powell’s extensive and varied shoreline offers unlimited opportunity for outdoor recreation -- the kind of experiences that may be counted among your lifetime best.

CAMPING

Shoreline camps are used by many as a base for water recreation and activities on land, such as exploring the side canyons or hiking to higher vantage points above the shore. Camping along the lake is permitted anywhere outside of developed areas. While sand beach sites are most suitable for camps, shelfy terrace and slickrock sites often contain level areas with sand pockets which also make excellent camps. Be sure to avoid camping beneath steep slopes, particularly if there is evidence of slumping or rockfalls. Drink only water from approved drinking water sources or water you have treated by boiling, filtration, or chemical treatment.

SANITATION

A “porta-potty” or shovel is an essential camp tool for sanitation. If you choose a shovel, toilet pits should be at least six inches (15 cm.) deep, and regulations require that they be at least 100 feet (30 m.) above the high water line.

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

Scenic viewing, photography and just walking to observe the area’s geology, wildlife and plants are popular activities, as are swimming, boating and other water recreation. Freshwater clams, crayfish, fish and waterfowl are among the creatures you may find while beachcombing; tamarisk, willow, seepwillow and spiny naiad (aquatic) are the most common plants below the high water line.

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND SAFETY

With its large visitor population and unusually long average length-of-stay, the area’s lakeshore receives over a million visitor nights of use annually. At this level, it is obviously important that visitors conduct their activities in a safe and environmentally conscious manner. Water quality, water safety, shoreline trash and latrine sites, graffiti on rocks (including damage to cultural resources), indiscriminate trailing, and digging or children playing in unstable sand or talus slopes have all been identified as common user-related impacts or dangers to the shore. Help protect this superlative area by exercising caution and ensuring that the impact you have on water and land is minimal.

Campgrounds



Individual sites within National Park Service campgrounds are operated on a first-come, first-served basis; no reservations. Each campsite has a picnic table and fire grate. Water is centrally located near restrooms in each loop. No hookups are available.

Wahweap group campsites can accommodate 10 to 30 people and are available only by reservation. Reservation requests for group camping must be made by calling (602) 645-8883 or writing Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Attn: Group Camping Reservations, P.O. Box 1507, Page, AZ 86040.

	# of Sites	Camping Fee	14 Day Limit	Open All Year	Self-registration	Group Camping Areas	Dump Station	Restrooms	NOAA Weather Station
Wahweap	189	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bullfrog	87	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Halls Crossing	65	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hite	12	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lees Ferry	54	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

* Dump station, restrooms and water available at Hite Marina.



Private camper/RV facilities are made available by the National Park Service concessioner, Lake Powell Resorts and Marinas. During the busy summer months, advance reservations are recommended. Call LPRM toll-free at 1-800-528-6154. For reservations seven days in advance or less, call the numbers listed below.

	# of Sites	Camping Fee	Open All Year	Reservations	Electrical Hookups	Sewer Hookups	Water Hookups	Showers	Laundry	Restrooms	Tent Sites	Campstore
Wahweap (602) 645-1004	118	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bullfrog (801) 684-2233	23	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Halls Crossing (801) 684-2261	32	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Shuttle bus service is available throughout the Wahweap and Bullfrog facilities.



National Park Service Anniversary

This year the National Park Service celebrates its 75th year of existence. Our visitors are invited to be part of this celebration by spending a bit of extra time enjoying the natural, historical and recreational aspects of more than 350 areas.

Take a few minutes to read about

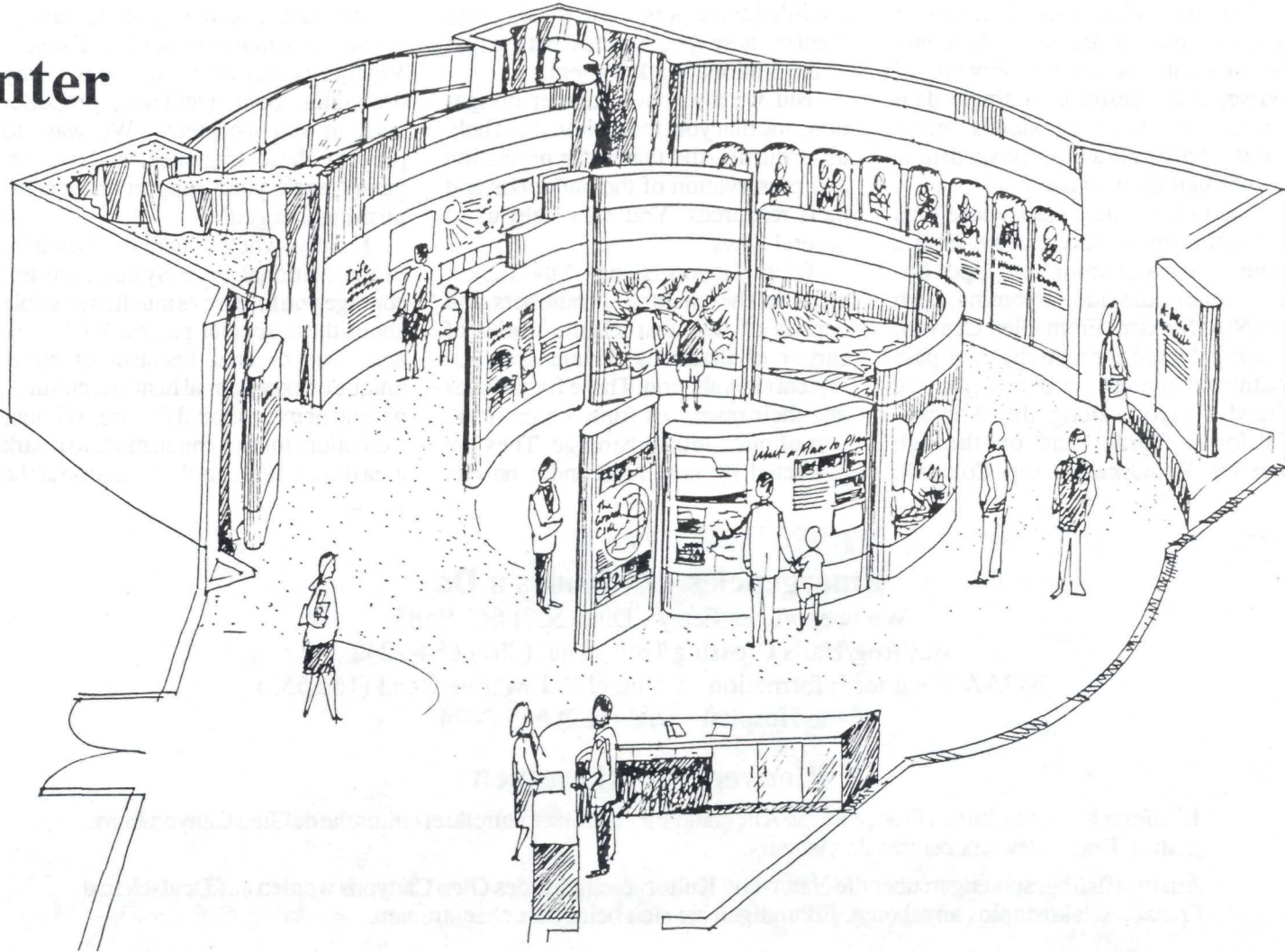
this park as you travel our roads and waterways. Then, if you can, make plans to visit another national park area before 1991 ends – the rangers at our visitor centers will tell you how to get information about any national park in the USA. Let’s all have a happy anniversary.

Bullfrog Gets New Visitor Center

Thirty years ago the broad crumbled landscape that surrounded Bullfrog Creek where it emptied into the Colorado River was a remote, isolated desert. It is still a remote desert, but now thousands of visitors drive to the village and begin a memorable Lake Powell vacation. The desert of today is as fragile as it was then, but many of the people who come to visit are unaware of its treasures.

This fall a new visitor center will provide information and exhibits to help introduce visitors to Lake Powell and the canyons that lie beyond the shore. Many long-time visitors may also find that the exhibits can answer questions they have had about the geology or the natural and human history of the park.

Park rangers will be available to answer questions, provide information and interpret the secrets of the Glen Canyon region. (See page 6 for ranger-led programs planned for Bullfrog). If you come by boat, free ARA shuttle service is available from the marina to the visitor center.



Boating

LAKE POWELL, LAUNCH RAMPS, & MARINAS

Lake Powell offers boaters some of the most spectacular inland cruising waters in the continental United States. With a main channel 186 miles long and over 1900 miles of shoreline, 96 major side canyons and countless other smaller side canyons and coves, Lake Powell's shoreline is equivalent to the entire west coast of this country.

There are five marinas on Lake Powell. All marinas, with the exception of Dangling Rope, have public launch ramps. Elsewhere in this newspaper, you can find the visitor facilities that are available at each of the marinas.

MAPS & NAVIGATION AIDS

There are several excellent maps of Lake Powell available. These maps are sold at Glen Canyon Natural History Association bookstores at all major visitor centers and at ARA Leisure Services concession outlets.

Lake Powell utilizes the standard inland waterway navigational buoy system. When traveling from the Glen Canyon Dam toward Hite, considered going uplake, red "nun" buoys should be kept to your right. These "nun" buoys mark the extreme right side of the navigable channel. Green "can" buoys should always be kept on your left as you travel uplake; they mark the extreme left side of the navigable channel. When traveling downlake toward the dam keep the red buoys on your left and the green on your right. In larger bays round, alternately red and white striped buoys indicate the center of the navigable channel. You will also find several other types of regulatory and information buoys on Lake Powell.

Be sure you understand the meaning of all buoys prior to venturing out on the lake. Here is a simple ditty that might help jog your memory if you forget which side of a buoy is safe to pass on:

**KEEP RED ON YOUR RIGHT
WHEN GOING TO HITE.**

SAFE OPERATION

Unfortunately every year boaters are involved in accidents on Lake Powell. Please know and observe all applicable federal and state boating regulations. Maintain wakeless speed within marina areas and when within 150' of another vessel or person in the water. Bow riding is prohibited by law on Lake Powell. The only time a person can be on the bow, transom or gunnel of a boat is while the boat is traveling at wakeless speed or when docking. Jet skies, wet bikes, and wave runners must obey regulations which pertain to all boats. During the summer months, afternoon thunderstorms with accompanying high winds can turn the placid waters of Lake Powell into a caldron of extremely rough water. Do NOT attempt to make it back to a marina in these conditions. Take shelter on the lee side of an island or in a protected cove or side canyon and wait out the storm. Most thunderstorms that occur on Lake Powell are very localized and usually of short duration.

Before you leave the marina to start your boating adventure, be sure your boat is seaworthy and equipped with all required safety equipment and be sure you have enough fuel to make it to the next marina.

Several boat fires occur on Lake Powell every year. The majority of these are associated with fueling. Take adequate time to run the bilge blower and sniff the bilge for gas fumes after fueling and before starting the engine.

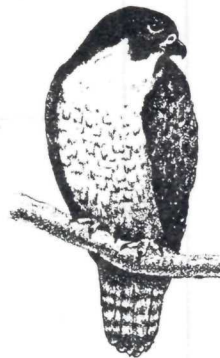
BOATERS ALERT

Because the water level in Lake Powell fluctuates, a safe channel last summer may not be deep enough to navigate this year. When traveling outside the main channel, slow down and post a lookout. Have a safe and enjoyable stay.

There are several free boating publications available at visitor centers that will answer your questions on required equipment, regulations and the navigational system.

Going, Going...

Within the boundaries of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area are found several federally-listed endangered species that live here either all or a portion of the year. The recreation area supports two species of endangered birds, three species of endangered fish, and two species of threatened or endangered plants.

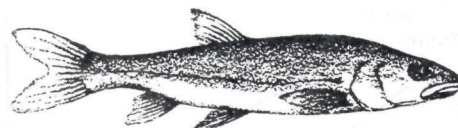


Peregrine falcon

The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), which is classified as endangered, is both a summer and winter resident of the area. Within the recreation area there are over 50 confirmed territories, making Glen Canyon NRA home to one of the largest natural populations of peregrine falcon in the United States. Look for these birds in your travels: they'll be perched high on cliffs or soaring in close proximity to Lake Powell.

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is also common here during the winter months, however, to date there has been no documentation of this bird using the park on a year-round basis. Based on recent surveys we estimate the number of wintering bald eagles to be between 30 and 50.

Habitat alteration and competition from introduced game fish in the Colorado River System have significantly reduced native fish populations. Presently there are three species of native fish still found within the recreation area which are listed as endangered. The humpback chub (*Gila cypha*), bonytail chub (*Gila elegans*), and the Colorado squawfish (*Ptychocheilus*



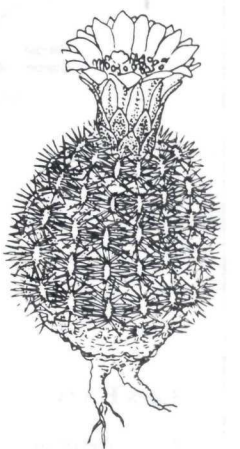
Colorado squawfish

lucius). The razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) is now listed as "protected" in Utah under state laws, however, it has been proposed for federal protection as an endangered species.

Presently there is no documented proof of successfully reproducing razorback suckers in the Upper Colorado River Basin, of which Lake Powell and its tributaries are a part. It is feared that as existing adults die off, the population will disappear. There is an intense effort by state and federal agencies to develop a recovery plan for these species in order that remaining populations can be saved and the perpetuation of these fish species ensured.

Two species of rare plants, one listed as endangered and one listed as threatened, occur within the recreation area. Brady pin-

cushion (*Pedio-cactus bradyi*) is endangered and Jones cycladenia (*Cycladenia humilis* var. *jonesii*) is threatened. These plants have very specific habitat requirements, therefore, their range in the recreation area is extremely limited. Both species of plants are being monitored to determine any decline or increase in populations. Nearly two dozen species of rare plants which may occur in the recreation area have been listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further evaluation to determine whether they are threatened.



Brady pin-cushion cactus

The Colorado Plateau, deeply divided by canyons, is a storehouse for rare biota -- one of the many reasons why this superb area has been reserved for the public under the administration of the National Park Service.

Once Upon A Time

Long before Lake Powell existed, another body of water covered this land. Now, before you dust off that old atlas, you should know that this was a long, long time ago.

In fact, many oceans, lakes and deserts came and left during the formation of the earth that makes up Glen Canyon. The layers of exposed rock that are visible here represent different kinds of deposits made during their formation.

Gravel, mud, clay, and sand drifted to the bottom of these oceans and lakes. When the waters receded, huge deserts existed and monstrous sand dunes were blown into place. The cycle repeats many times. Each time, more layers are laid down compressing the ones underneath. Finally the waters receded for the last time.

About 60 million years ago the Colorado Plateau underwent an uplift giving birth to the Rocky and Henry Mountains. Another incredible uplift began about 10 million years ago. The entire region was lifted nearly a mile higher than the surrounding land. This

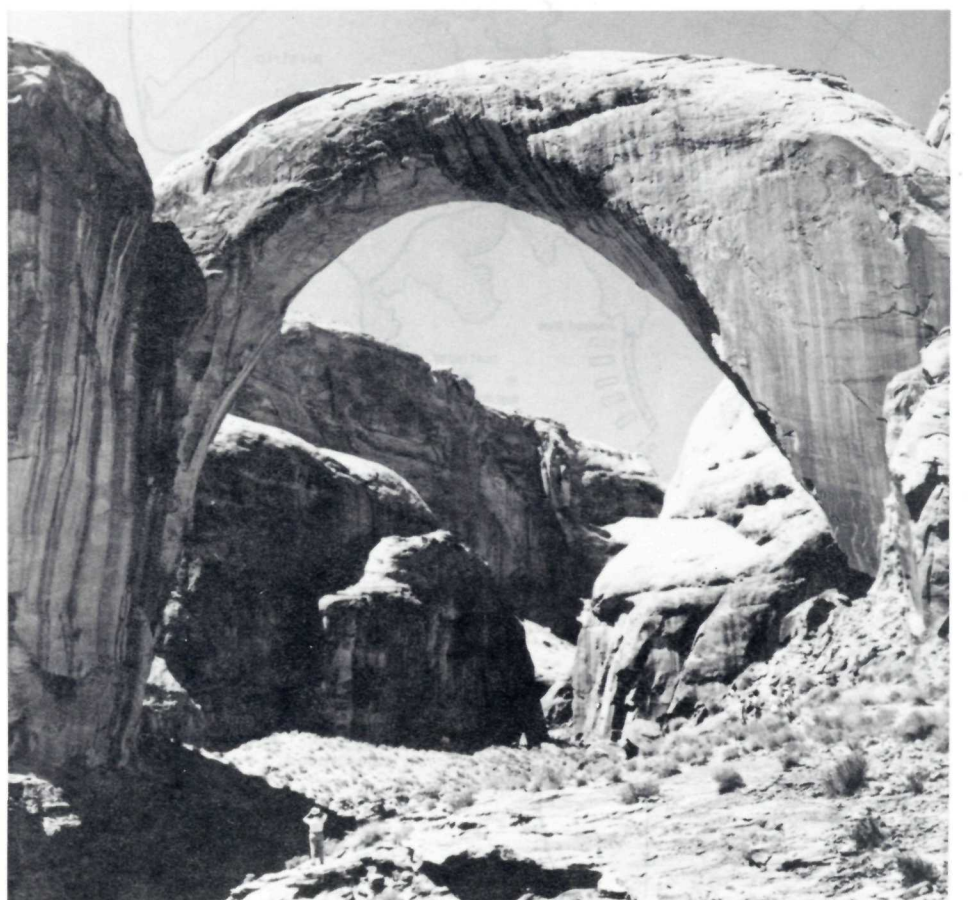
uplift was uneven, with a dip to the west.

The slow-moving streams that meandered before the uplift now became a force. During this period, the rivers chiseled and gouged through the strata, creating the immense canyons of the Colorado, Virgin, Green and San Juan rivers.

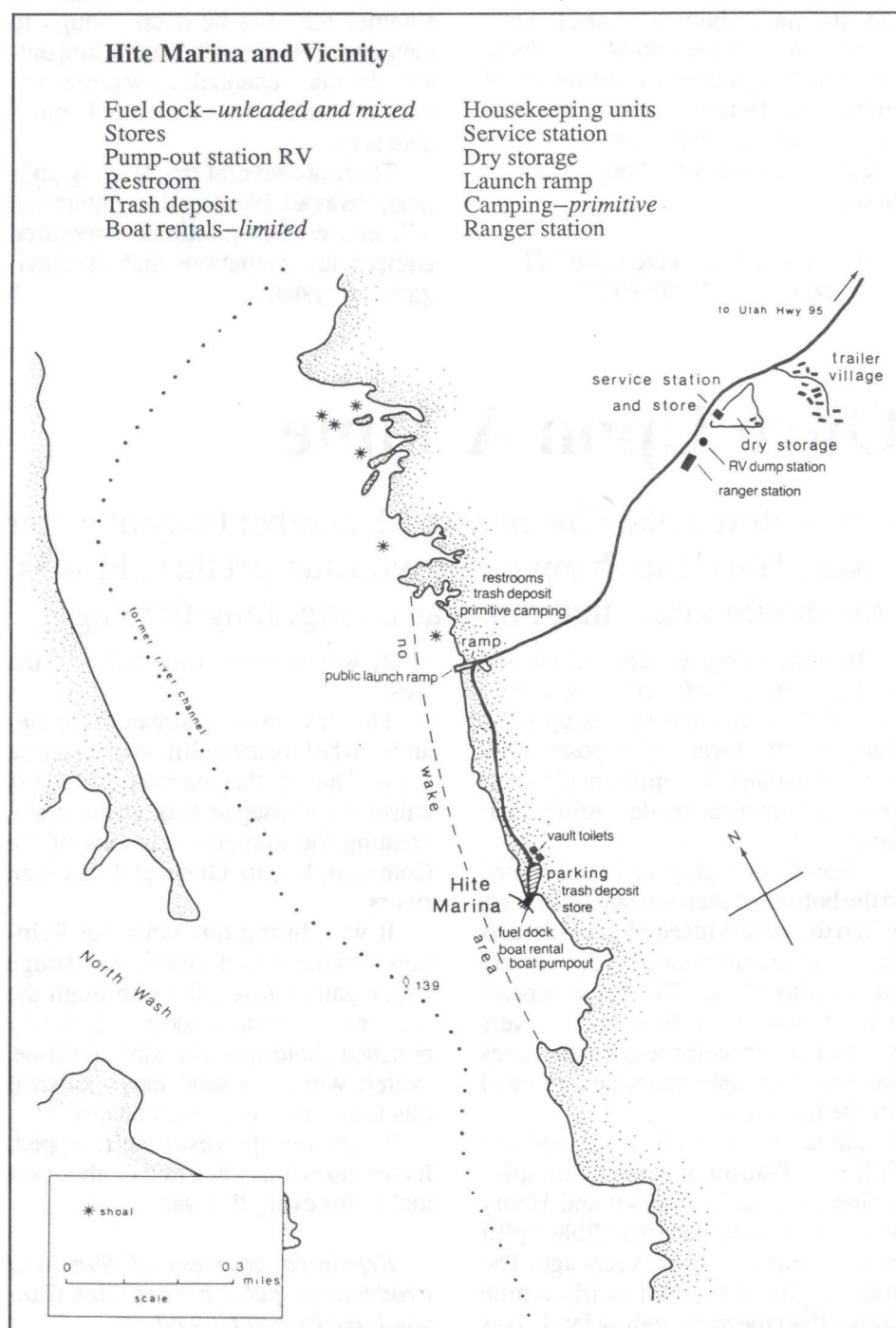
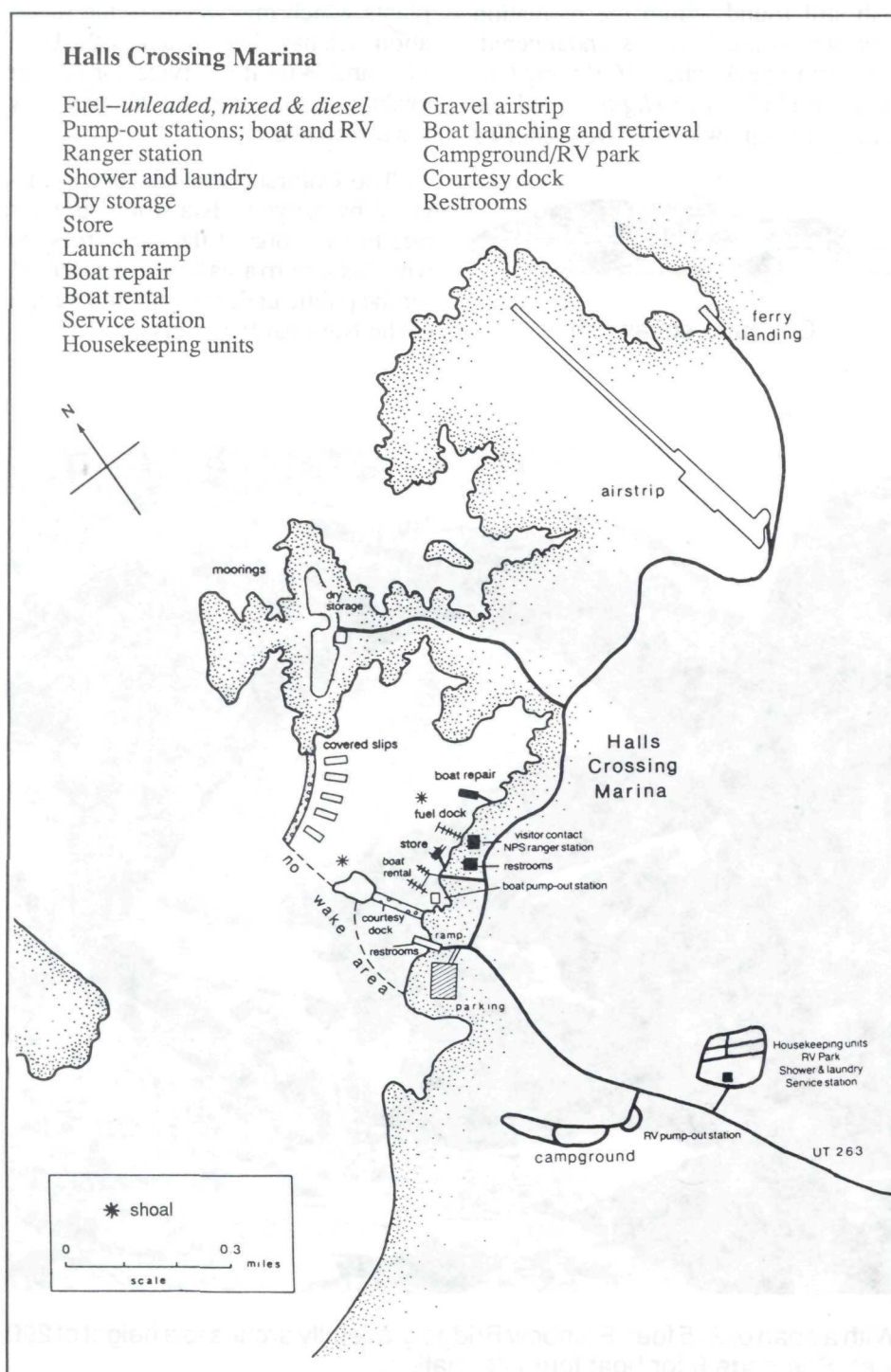
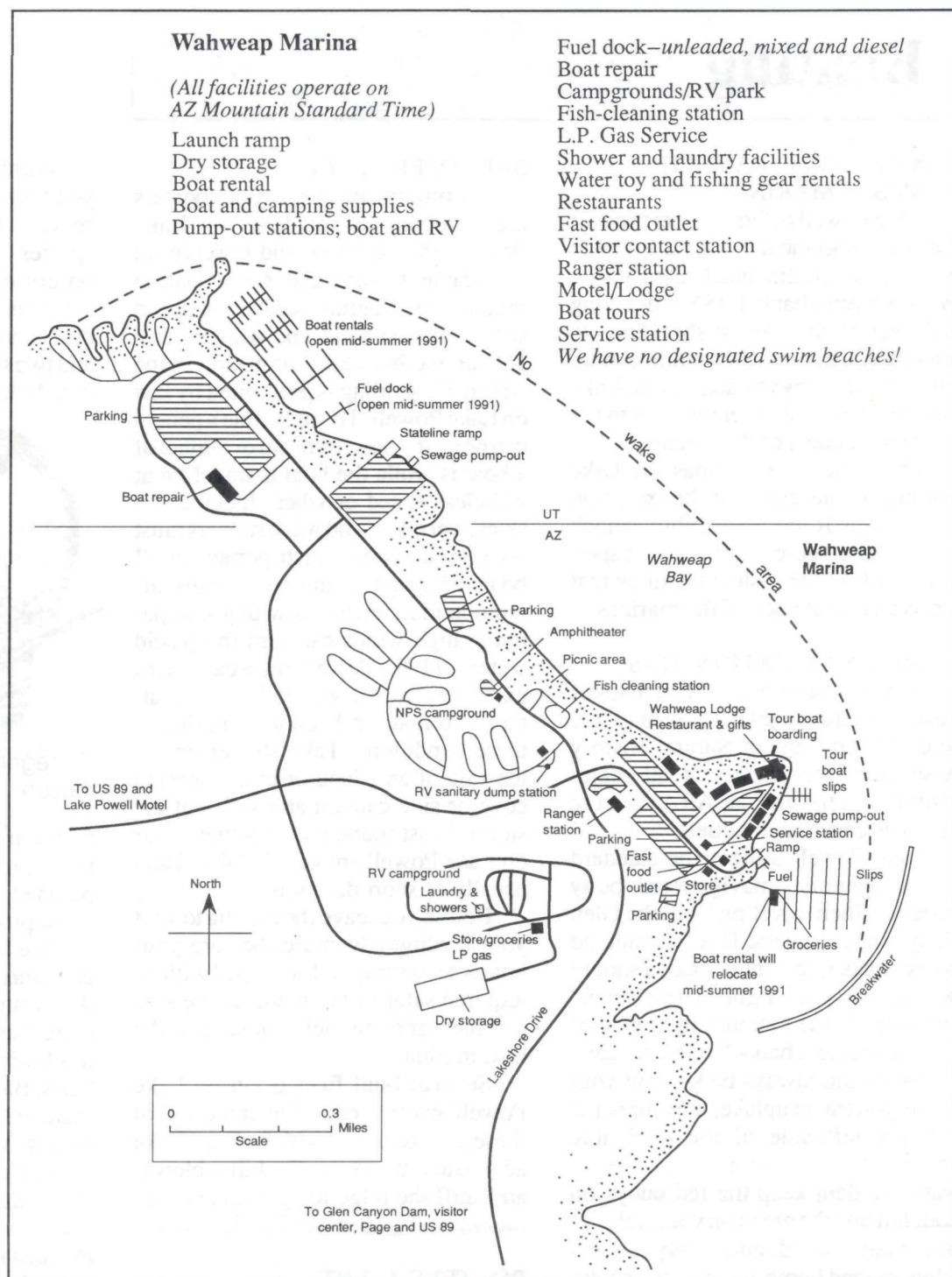
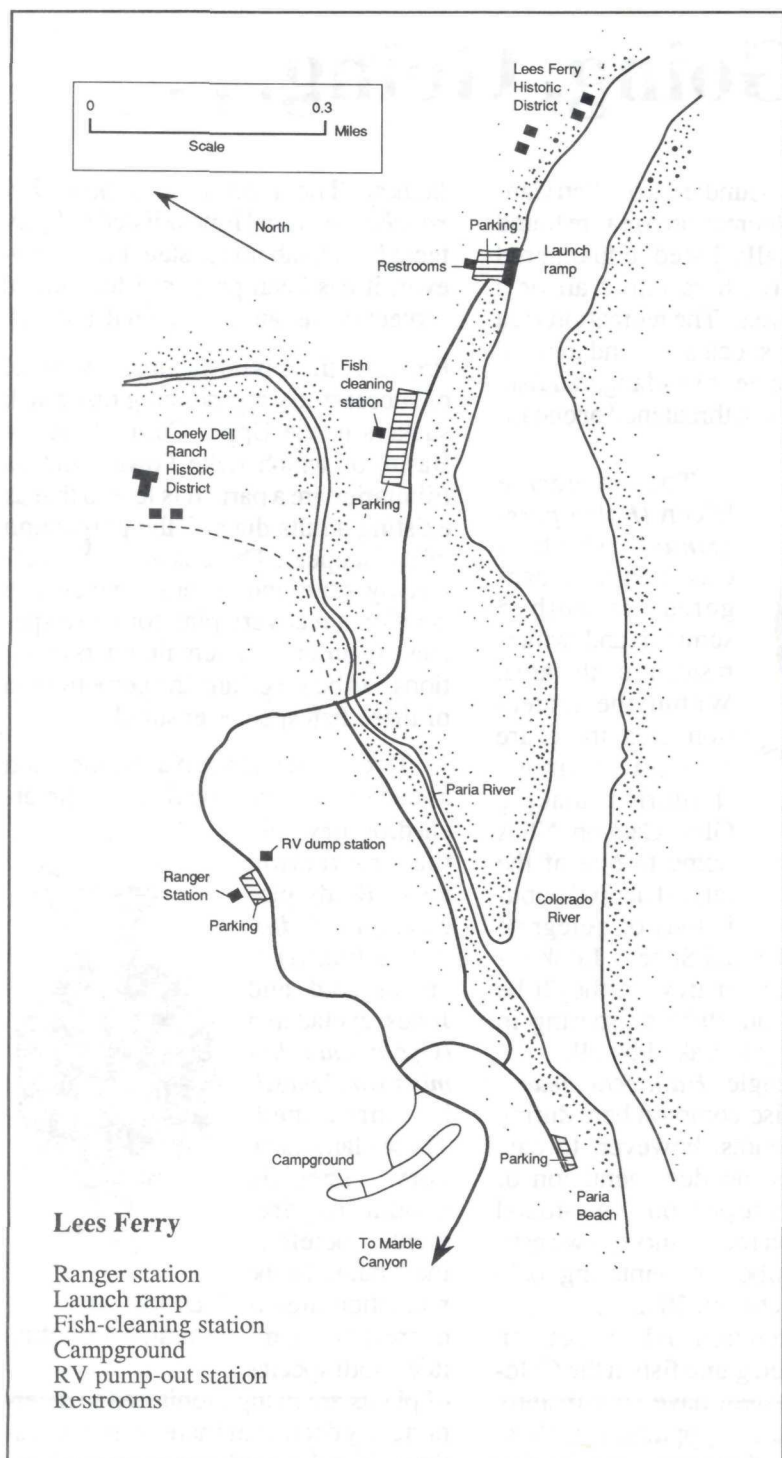
It was during this time that Rainbow Bridge was formed. As Bridge Creek gained force, it cut through the neck of a meander loop and slowly punched a hole in the Navajo Sandstone. Water, wind and sand have polished this jewel into its present beauty.

The eroding process hasn't stopped. It continues today at a rate of about six inches for every thousand years.

Reprinted courtesy of Suncloud Productions, publishers of Glen Canyon/Lake Powell Calendars.



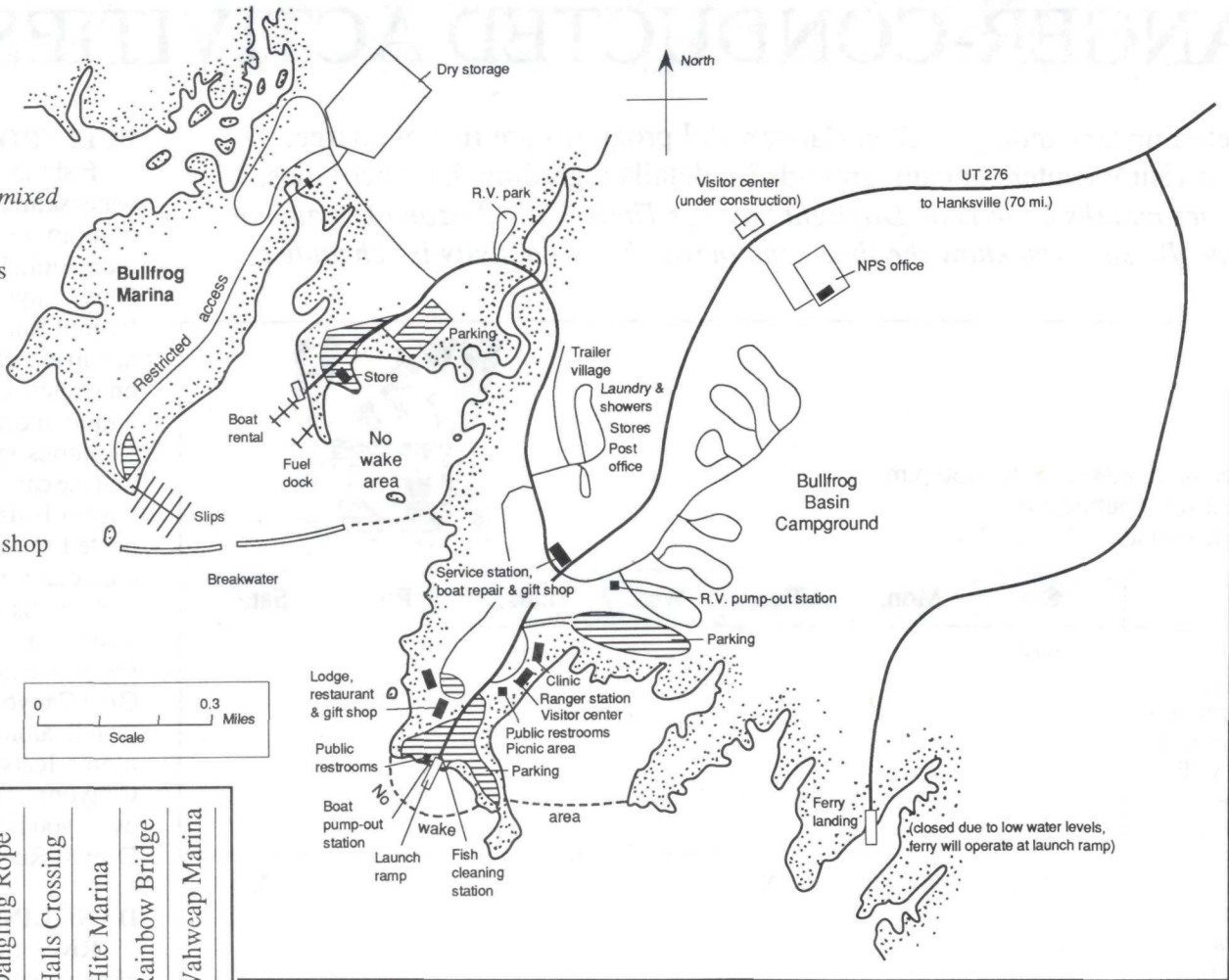
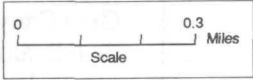
With a span of 275 feet, Rainbow Bridge gracefully arches to a height of 290 feet. See page 8 for boat tour information.



Site maps and other information throughout this Guide reprinted courtesy of the Lake Powell Boater's Guide, published by the Glen Canyon Natural History Association.

Bullfrog Marina

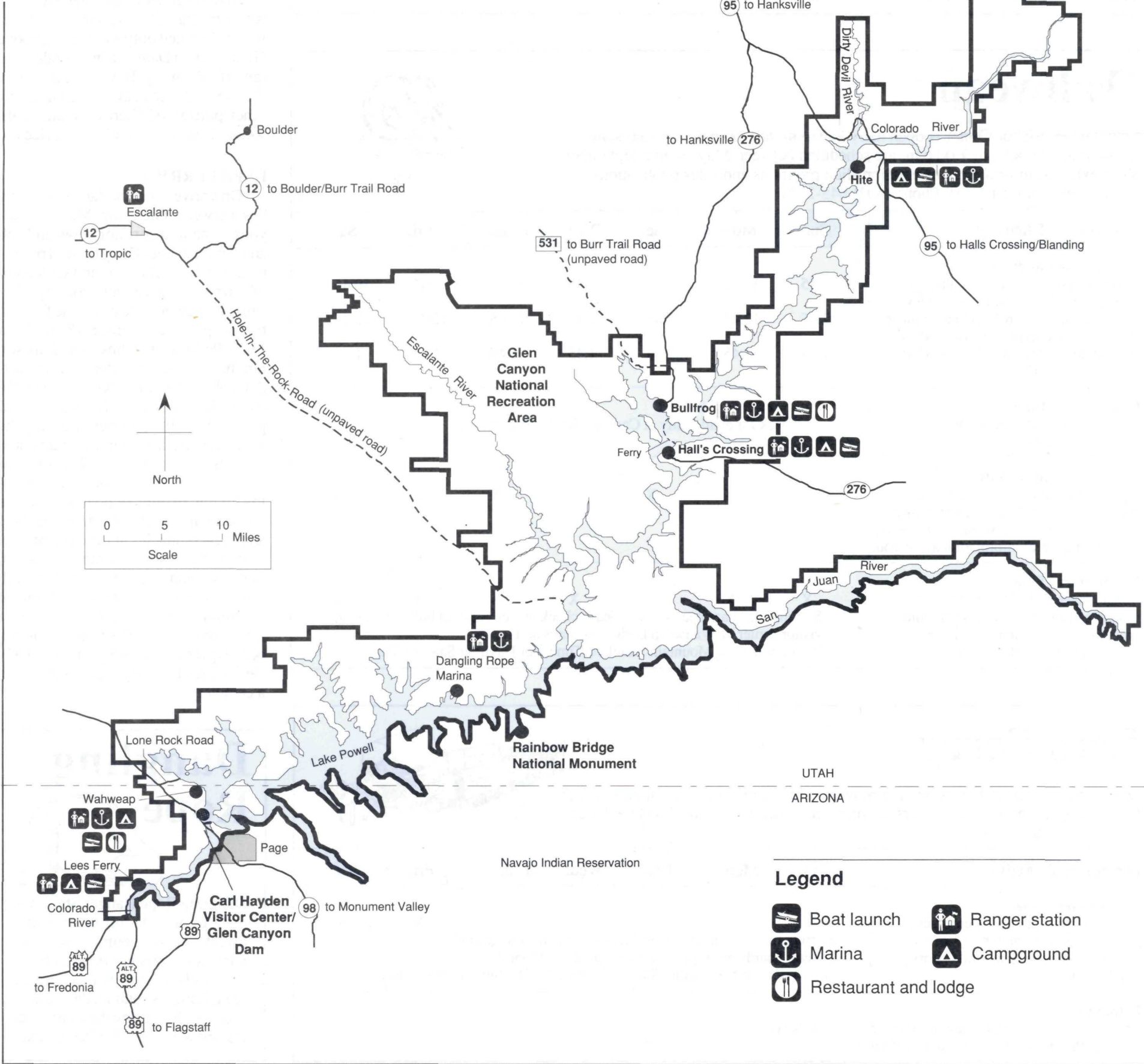
- Fuel dock—unleaded and mixed
- Stores
- Boat rental
- Pump-out station for boats
- RV park
- Launch ramp
- Fish-cleaning station
- Picnic area
- Ranger station
- RV pump-out
- Laundry and shower
- Post Office
- Clinic
- Boat tours
- Lodge & Restaurant, Gift shop
- Visitor center
- Dry storage
- Launch and retrieval
- Service station
- Boat repair
- Camping



Mileages from Marina to Marina

Below mileages from Wahweap are via Castle Rock channel.

	Bullfrog Marina	Dangling Rope	Halls Crossing	Hite Marina	Rainbow Bridge	Wahweap Marina
Bullfrog Marina	0	55	3	47	53	80
Dangling Rope Marina	55	0	52	97	10	27
Halls Crossing Marina	3	52	0	46	50	77
Hite Marina	47	97	46	0	93	123
Rainbow Bridge	53	10	50	93	0	34
Wahweap Marina	80	27	77	123	34	0



Legend

- Boat launch
- Marina
- Restaurant and lodge
- Ranger station
- Campground

6

RANGER-CONDUCTED ACTIVITIES

Join a ranger for a better understanding of Glen Canyon. All programs are free of charge. Check bulletin boards at visitor centers or campgrounds for details regarding these activities. *Please note: During summer months Utah is on Daylight Savings Time, while Arizona remains on Mountain Standard Time. Be sure you know the time zone in which your activity is scheduled.*

Bullfrog

Bullfrog Visitor Center is open daily 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. View exhibits, information and sales publications. Let us help you plan your visit! Phone (801) 684-2243.



Description of Activity	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Caught in a Crack Have you ever been in so tight a spot that you wondered if you could get out? Join a ranger to explore a series of slot canyons so close you can barely walk through. Meet at Bullfrog campground bulletin board. 3 hour hike.	10:00						
Defiance House Ruin Enjoy a visit with a ranger at the best preserved ruin along the shores of Lake Powell. The ranger will be present from 10:30 a.m. til 5:00 p.m.	X		X			X	X
Under Starry Skies Join a ranger at the Bullfrog campground amphitheater for a 45 min. program on recreation, human or natural history of Glen Canyon.	X				X	X	X
Starting times are near sunset. Please check at campground bulletin boards or visitor center for times and topics. Posted times are Daylight Savings Time.							
Opening of New Visitor Center Visit us in your new facility as construction is completed this fall.							

Wahweap

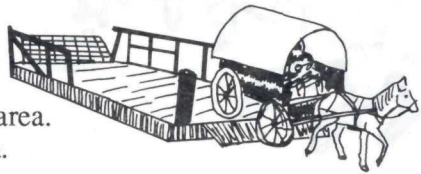
Carl Hayden Visitor Center is open daily 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Special summer hours from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. are scheduled between May 19 and September 7. View exhibits, information, orientation slide programs and sales publications. Let us help plan your visit! Phone (602) 645-2511.



Description of Activity	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Reading the Landscape You may have driven miles through unfamiliar territory. Stretch your legs on this 45 minute stroll and let a ranger "read" the landscape with you. Meet at the dinosaur tracks in front of Carl Hayden Visitor Center.	10:45 12:45 1:45	10:45 12:45 1:45	10:45 12:45 1:45	10:45 12:45 1:45	10:45 12:45 1:45	10:45 12:45 1:45	10:45 12:45 1:45
Glen Canyon Dam Tours Tours may be self-guiding or join a guided tour.	Check for availability at Carl Hayden Visitor Center.						
Wahweap Ranger Station Open to the public 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, but staffed by rangers only during the summer. Exhibits, orientation maps, and general information await you.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under Starry Skies Join a ranger at the Wahweap campground amphitheater for a 45 minute program on recreation, human or natural history of Glen Canyon.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Starting times are near sunset. Please check at campground bulletin boards, visitor center or Wahweap Lodge for times and topics. Posted times are Mountain Standard Time, not Daylight Savings Time.							

Lees Ferry

Lees Ferry Ranger Station is open to provide information and orientation to the area. Hours of operation vary as rangers are on patrol elsewhere in the developed area. Phone (602) 355-2234.



Description of Activity	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	
Under Starry Skies Join a ranger at the Lees Ferry camp-ground for a 45 minute program on recreation, human or natural history of Glen Canyon.	Starting times are near sunset. Please check at campground bulletin boards or ranger station for times and topics. Posted times are Mountain Standard Time, not Daylight Savings Time.						X	X
Potpourri Conducted walks or talks may occur on an irregular basis, check at the ranger station for times and topics.								

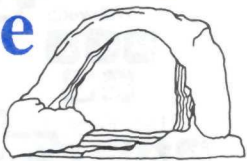
BULLFROG
Fishing in the backs of canyons, water skiing in the larger bays, or swimming in the cool waters represent the recreational experiences in this part of Glen Canyon. As young poet and artist Everett Ruess wrote in 1934, "Though not all my days are as wild as this, each one holds its surprises, and I have seen almost more beauty than I can bear." Centuries ago an ancient culture inhabited the canyons farming the soils along stream beds. These people were connected to larger societies through architecture, pottery styles, drawing on rock walls and a system of canyon trails. Later explorers, pioneers and trappers entered the region. Today the Glen Canyon ghosts have many stories to tell along trails like those in Explorer, Iceberg, Ticaboo, and Trachyte Canyons. With a ranger or on your own, you'll find plenty of adventure as Everett Ruess did only 60 years ago.

DANGLING ROPE
River runners named the canyon after a rope they found dangling from a cliff not far from the Colorado River. Miners may have placed the rope and chipped the adjoining toeholds. The right fork of Dangling Rope Canyon now shelters a ranger station and the closest marina to Rainbow Bridge.

WAHWEAP
In the Paiute Indian language Wahweap means alkaline seeps or bitter water. Located only a few miles above Glen Canyon Dam, the impounded waters of Wahweap Bay do much more than seep. More heavily used than any other portion of Glen Canyon, Wahweap offers a multitude of services.

LEES FERRY
Downriver from the dam, Lees Ferry lies between Glen and Marble Canyons. A natural corridor between Utah and Arizona, Lees Ferry figured prominently in the exploration and settlement of surrounding canyon country. Because of Navajo unrest, a stone fort and trading post were built in 1874. From 1873-'96 Warren Johnson and his son ran the ferry named after Mormon settler, John D. Lee. The post office established here about 1913 was a focal point for far-flung miners working the area. Thousands crossed teams and wagons, hundreds scoured the rock for precious metals, and today, many enjoy hiking, fishing, or boating. Walk in the sand and cold spray near the river and view pinnacles at the edge of Vermilion cliffs, the yawning mouth of Paria Canyon and the sight of the full moon rising over Echo Peaks. Visit the remains of the post office, fort, upriver ferry crossing and the Spencer steamboat. Up the Paria Valley are the Lonely Dell Ranch buildings, an orchard, and a cemetery.

Dangling Rope



Dangling Rope Ranger Station is open to provide information and orientation, but hours of operation vary as rangers are frequently on patrol elsewhere in this remote area. Rangers conduct daily interpretive talks during the summer at Rainbow Bridge, 7 miles uplake.

The Discovery of Rainbow Bridge

Nestled deep within the slickrock expanse of Southern Utah sits an anomaly of nature, the world's largest natural bridge. Rainbow Bridge was known to only a few adventurers prior to 1963 when the gates of Glen Canyon Dam closed, impounding the muddy waters of the Colorado River. The rugged landscape proved an effective impediment to travel until relatively recently. In fact, the area surrounding Rainbow Bridge was one of the most remote in the lower forty-eight states until the formation of Lake Powell.

This amazing, natural wonder was first made known to the world in 1909. Louisa Wetherill, wife of trader John Wetherill of Kayenta, Arizona, learned of the existence of a large stone bridge on the north side of Navajo Mountain from two Paiute Indians, Nasja and his son, Nasja-Begay, who had seen the bridge while searching the canyons for wild horses. John Wetherill relayed this information to his friend and colleague, Dr. Byron Cummings of the University of Utah. The two planned a trip to the bridge for August of 1909 with the Paiute Nasja-Begay as guide.

Meanwhile, William B. Douglass, surveyor for the General Land Office (later known as the Bureau of Land Management) learned about the bridge from another Paiute, Mike's Boy or Jim Mike, as he was known later in life, and planned a trip to the stone arch. Cummings, upon hearing of Douglass' plans, delayed his expedition, and the two groups joined for the trek. The search for the bridge was not without toil however, as Neil M. Judd, member of the discovery party recalls in his 1927 account, "The Discovery of Rainbow Bridge." "Canteens were empty when we reached the top; mouths dry; tongues thick and cottoned. It had been beastly hot on the long, upward grade with a merciless sun beating full upon us. But a mile or more back from the rim, shallow pools of recent rain water marked the summit; into those pools



Water was scarce during the search for Rainbow Bridge.

went fevered noses, horses and men side by side. Did you ever stretch out on your belly beside a sun-warmed puddle, frighten away clustering little black wrigglers with a finger wagging at your lips and strain in through clenched teeth long draughts to soothe a parched gullet?"

The weary men and burdened pack

animals, shoeless and with bleeding hoofs, continued on and finally reached Rainbow Bridge on August 14, 1909. In May of 1910 President Taft declared the 160 acres surrounding the bridge as Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

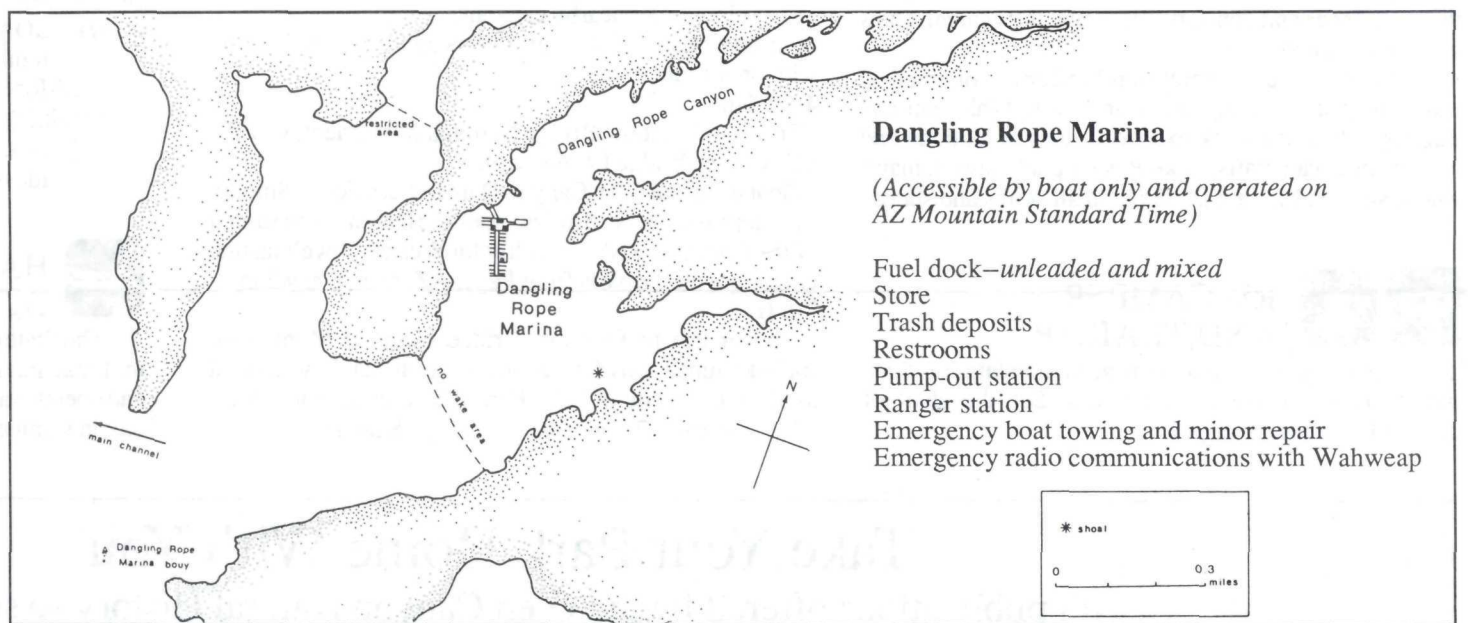
These men were responsible for publicizing the discovery of the world's largest natural bridge, but they were

not the first to view it. There is evidence that prospectors and trappers visited the bridge as early as 1884, but they were more interested in gold and fur than eroded sandstone.

The Anasazi made this area of southern Utah their home 800 to 1000 years ago. Evidence of their culture is visible from Rainbow Bridge. No one knows if the bridge had religious significance for these cliff dwelling people. More recently, the Paiute and Navajo inhabited the area. To the Navajo, Rainbow Bridge is sacred and is used in ceremonies today.

When Rainbow Bridge was discovered 82 years ago, no one dreamed that it would be possible for 250,000 people to experience the bridge each year. Zane Grey summed up these thoughts in 1915 in *The Rainbow Trail*: "It was not for many eyes to see. Only by toil, sweat, endurance, blood, could any man ever look at Nonnezoshe. So it would always be alone, grand, silent, beautiful and unintelligible."

The spirits of adventure and discovery are alive at Rainbow Bridge. Approach this wonder with reverence and its beauty will captivate you.



Dangling Rope is the nearest marina to Rainbow Bridge.

Balancing Act at Rainbow Bridge

When the National Park Service was created in 1916, two primary objectives were established as the agency's responsibility. The National Park Service must "provide for the enjoyment" of persons visiting parks and monuments and do so "in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations." This mandate to provide a quality visitor experience while ensuring resource protection is the challenge facing the Park Service in its management of Rainbow Bridge National Monument. A General Management Plan (GMP) for Rainbow Bridge National Monument has been written to assist the Park Service in balancing these two seemingly contradictory goals.

The GMP will provide the Park Service with direction for long range management and use of the Monument. The plan will set forth the basic management philosophy for the monument, and provide strategies for addressing issues and management objectives. The major components of the plan will address these issues: Safe

water access in the narrow canyons, establishment of a visitor contact station, setting carrying capacity for the monument, increase park staffing, improving the land trail within the monument, and coordinating activities with the Navajo Nation.

Rainbow Bridge is currently threatened by human impacts and is beginning to experience resource damage, the bridge itself being scarred with graffiti.

Vegetation trampling and multiple trailing are accelerating erosion to areas surrounding Rainbow Bridge. The GMP addresses these threats as it attempts to differentiate between the recreational environment of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the natural wonder of the Monument.

The GMP will attempt to strike a balance between quality visitor experience and resource protection. Ultimately, every individual visiting the Monument will, in a small way, be responsible for how successful the National Park Service is in providing for visitor enjoyment and leaving the resource "unimpaired for future generations."

We must preserve the natural resource and provide the visitor with an enjoyable experience.

Getting to Rainbow Bridge National Monument

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, located about 50 miles from the Glen Canyon Dam, can be accessed by private or rental boat from any of the five marinas on Lake Powell. Tour boats from Wahweap and Bullfrog offer another option to visit the Bridge.

For the hardy adventurer another option remains: The Monument can be reached by way of two foot trails beginning near Navajo Mountain. Except for a small section within Rainbow Bridge National Monument, the trails are on the Navajo Indian Reservation. They traverse rough canyon country and are not recommended for the beginning, casual, or unprepared hiker. In summer, the trails are hot and dry. In winter, elevations make them subject to severe cold and high winds. The trails are demanding and difficult, as neither is maintained, but the rewards of personal achievement and accomplishment make the effort worthwhile.

Both trailheads are about a 3-hour drive over paved and unpaved roads from Page. Four-wheel drive vehicles are recommended, although two-wheel drive vehicles with high clearance can make the journey, weather permitting. The Navajo Mountain Trading Post trail is 14 miles long and the more

scenic of the two trails. The Rainbow Lodge trail is 13 miles long and the steepest of the two. Plan on two days and one night for a one-way trip on either trail. The trails may be used for a round trip or advance arrangements may be made with park concessioner for boat pick-up at the Monument dock.

Camping within the Monument is not permitted and backcountry use/hiking and camping permits are required to hike either trail and may be obtained by contacting: Navajo Nation Parks & Recreation, P. O. Box 308, Window Rock, AZ, 86515. Telephone: (602) 283-5452. Backcountry use/hiking permits are \$5.00 for one person, \$10.00 per group of 2 to 10 people, and \$20.00 per group of 11 or more. Camping permits are \$2.00 per person, per night.

Topographic maps are essential if you are planning a hike to Rainbow Bridge. The Navajo Begay and Rainbow Bridge 7.5 minute quadrangles are recommended for the Navajo Mountain Trading Post trail, and the Rainbow Bridge and Chaiyahi Flat 7.5 minute quadrangles are recommended for the Rainbow Lodge trail. Maps and detailed instructions to each of the trailheads are available at the Carl Hayden Visitor Center.

RESERVATIONS

Lodging, meals, gifts, and services are provided by a private concessioner, Lake Powell Resorts and Marinas, in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The National Park Service does not make concession reservations. Please make direct contact with the service of your choice. Phone 1-800-528-6154.



ACCOMMODATIONS

Lodges

Wahweap Lodge and Bullfrog's Defiance House Lodge

Motels

Wahweap's Lake Powell Motel

Housekeeping Units

Bullfrog, Halls Crossing and Hite

RV Parks

Wahweap, Bullfrog and Halls Crossing

Houseboats

All marinas except Dangling Rope Housekeeping units include living room, 3 bedrooms and full residential-style kitchen, complete with pots and pans and utensils. Houseboats range in size from 36 to 50 feet and can sleep from 6 to 12 persons. Houseboats are completely equipped, including kitchen, with pots and pans and utensils, and bathroom with hot water and shower.



GIFTS, GROCERIES AND TACKLE

A visitor can walk into a Lake Powell marina store without a candy bar, cap or fishing tackle, and emerge equipped to hole up in a canyon for a week or more. From biodegradable soaps to meats to ice to film to clothing, all the basic needs and comforts are met at the general stores located at each marina.

In addition to the general store's offerings of practical and "designer" clothing items and gifts, Wahweap and Bullfrog gift shops stock expanded lines of clothing and Native American crafts. Lake Powell publications, maps, videos and sundries are available in all stores and shops.



RV, CAMPER AND TRAILER

If you drive or pull your own accommodations, three marinas have the hook-ups for you. See the chart of Camper Facilities on page 2.



Lake Powell Resorts & Marinas is operated by ARA Leisure Services, an authorized concessioner of the National Park Service, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.



RESTAURANTS AND SNACK BARS

The lodges at Wahweap and Bullfrog provide restaurants and lounges with sweeping views of Lake Powell and beyond. Wahweap and Bullfrog also operate "fast food" restaurants open seasonally.

In addition, all marina stores carry a wide variety of snacks, candies and sandwiches.

Wahweap and Bullfrog provide box lunches (with advance notice).



BOAT TOURS AND RAFTING FLOAT TRIPS

1 Hour

- Tour of Wahweap Bay and Castle Rock area aboard the Canyon King paddlewheeler.

2-1/2 Hour

- Navajo Tapestry (Wahweap) Visit Antelope and Navajo Canyon.
- Canyon Explorer (Bullfrog) Visit Defiance House Ruin and explore other nearby canyons.
- Sunset Cruise (Wahweap) Offers paddlewheeler cruise, with or without dinner.

4-1/2 Hour

- Travel to Rainbow Bridge National Monument, world's tallest stone bridge (Wahweap).
- Float trip from Glen Canyon Dam to Lees Ferry. Smooth ride, approximately 15 miles, along the last untamed stretch of the Colorado River, which John Wesley Powell named Glen Canyon. Departs from Page, AZ, near Wahweap.

7-8 Hour

- Longer trip to Rainbow Bridge National Monument. Includes lunch and offers a longer stay at Rainbow, as well as visits to several of Lake Powell's 96 major canyons.

Wahweap - 7 hour trip. Bullfrog - 8 hours.

KEY PHONE NUMBERS

Services at each Lake Powell marina can be reached through the following numbers:

WAHWEAP - (602) 645-2433 (24 hours)

BULLFROG - (801) 684-2233 (24 hours)

HALLS CROSSING - (801) 684-2261
(8 am to 5 pm) *

HITE - (801) 684-2278 (8 am to 5 pm) *

INFORMATION/RESERVATIONS

1-800-528-6154

* Longer hours in season



SERVICE STATIONS

Wahweap, Bullfrog, Halls Crossing and Hite offer full-service and self-service gasoline and related products. Wahweap and Bullfrog provide basic auto towing and repair services.



SHUTTLE BUS

Shuttle bus services are provided throughout the Wahweap and Bullfrog areas.



MARINAS AND BOAT RENTALS

Marinas are the focus of both public and rental boat operations. They provide fuel and general store merchandise as well as slip and buoy moorage. Rentals of houseboats, powerboats and assorted water toys are also handled at the marinas.

HOUSEBOATS - 36, 44, and 50 footers

POWERBOATS - 16-foot aluminum skiffs with minimum horsepower.

- 18-foot all-purpose, fiberglass runabouts, ideal for skiing, fishing, and exploring.

- 24-foot patio boats, with a flat deck on pontoons.

Ideal for family outings and camping.



HALLS CROSSING - BULLFROG FERRY

The State of Utah provides ferry service between these mid-lake marinas. The 3.2-mile route joins Highway 276 and operates all year around, completing 6 round trips each day in summer and 4 in winter.

Take Your Park Home With You

with publications offered by the Glen Canyon Natural History Association

LAKE POWELL

Lake Powell Boater's Guide Dennis Netoff, Gary Ladd, Susan Lamb, Charles S. Wood, James S. Holland. The most comprehensive guide to boating on Lake Powell. 180 pp., spiralbound. \$12.95

MAPS

Lake Powell Boating Charts

Steve & Gail Brown. \$14.95.

Recreation Map/Lake Powell, Glen Canyon. \$2.50.

Stan Jones' Boating/Exploring Map. \$3.00.

Trails Illustrated Glen Canyon/Capitol Reef. \$5.95.

GLEN CANYON

Glen Canyon Dam Souvenir Guide Book.

Stan Jones. \$2.50.

Glen Canyon-Lake Powell.

K. C. Publications. Story Behind the Scenery. \$5.95.

Rainbow Trails

James E. Babbitt. Early accounts about the natural/human history around Rainbow Bridge. 186 pp., \$8.95.

Ghosts of Glen Canyon

C. Gregory Crampton. History/photos of Glen Canyon before the dam. 135 pp., softcover. \$14.95.

A Story That Stands Like A Dam

Russell Martin. A narrative history of the building of Glen Canyon Dam. 354 pp., hardcover. \$24.95.

The Place No One Knew Eliot Porter. A combination of text/photography capturing the essence of the Glen Canyon area prior to the building of the dam. 184 pp., hardcover. WAS \$44.50, NOW \$29.95.

Lake Powell-Virgin Flow to Dynamo

Loren D. Potter, Charles L. Drake. A thorough introduction to the natural history of Lake Powell. 311 pp., softcover. \$17.95

The Exploration of the Colorado River and its Canyons John Wesley Powell. Accounts of the 1st expedition on the Colorado River. 395 pp., \$7.95.

A Canyon Voyage Fredrick Dellenbaugh. Narrative of the 2nd Powell expedition. 277 pp., softcover. \$9.95.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Anasazi: Ancient People of the Rock

Donald Pike, David Muench. A look at the ancient culture through text & photos. 191 pp., softcover. \$16.95.

Anasazi Ruins of the Southwest in Color

William M. Ferguson, Arthur H. Rohn. An authoritative study of an ancient people and the places they inhabited. 296 pp., softcover. \$27.50.

NATIVE AMERICAN

The Navaho Clyde Kluckhohn/Corthea Leighton.

A comprehensive account of the Navajo culture. 355 pp., \$9.95.

Daughters of the Earth Carolyn Niethammer.

Lives & legends of American Indian women. 281 pp., softcover. \$12.95.

Keepers of the Earth

Michael J. Caduto/Joseph Bruchac. Native American stories & environmental activities for children. 209 pp., hardcover. \$19.95.

NATURE

Wildlife of the Colorado Plateau Steven Carothers. Museum of Northern Arizona magazine format of the wildlife indigenous to the area. 48 pp., \$5.95.

Mammals of the Southwest George Olin, Dale Thompson, illustrations. 99 pp., softcover. \$5.95.

Twilight Hunters Gary Turbak, Alan. D. Carey, photos. The nature of wolves, foxes, coyotes captured in text and photos. 102 pp., softcover. \$14.95.

Deserts James A. MacMahon. The Audubon Society Nature Guides. Comprehensive field guide, fully illustrated with color photos. 638 pp., \$15.95.

Western Birds Roger Tory Peterson. Peterson Field Guide. 432 pp., softcover. \$15.95.



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