



The West Temple and Towers of the Virgin, Zion Canyon

Glenn Van Nimwegen

"There is an eloquence to their forms which stirs the imagination with a singular power and kindles in the mind . . . a glowing response. . . . Nothing can exceed the wondrous beauty of

Zion. . . . in the nobility and beauty of the sculptures there is no comparison." When geologist Clarence E. Dutton wrote that description in 1880, southern Utah was a wild, rugged

country of little-known canyons and plateaus. Slowly, scientific reports, magazine articles, and photographs spread the word that deep within this remote territory lay the scenic phe-

nomenon of Zion. Some refused to believe such a place existed, just as others had scoffed at the first stories of Yellowstone. But the massive multi-colored vertical cliffs and deep

canyons were real, and in 1909 this area was added to the National Park System. Take time and discover Zion on its roads, and beyond.

On The Road

The roads of Zion introduce you to the park's spectacular cliff-and-canyon landscape. You can drive, bicycle, or take a guided tram tour, depending on your time and interests. Zion Canyon Scenic Drive, the Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway, and the Kolob Canyons Road are open year-round. The Kolob Terrace Road is usually closed by snow from late November to May.

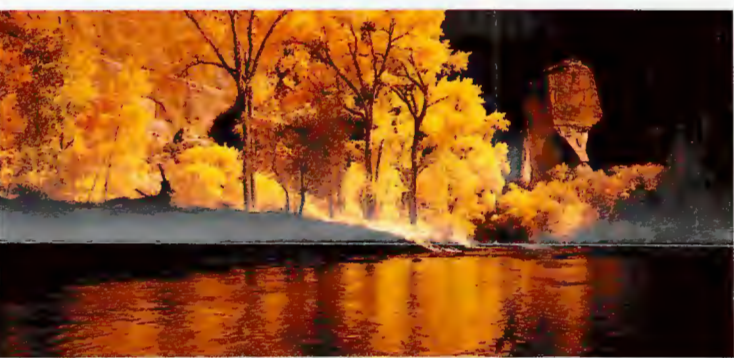
If you are driving, remember the roads are designed for sightseeing, not speed. They are narrow, winding, and sometimes steep. Obey posted speed limits. If you want to stop, use a roadside parking area. Be alert for hazards, particularly pedestrians, bicyclists, wildlife, fallen rocks, and other motorists. Bicycles must be carried through the long tunnel in a vehicle.

All buses and many recreational vehicles are too large to pass safely through the long tunnel in two-way traffic. A fee is charged for the escort required for large vehicles to use the tunnel. During the busier seasons large vehicles are restricted in where they may park in Zion Canyon.

Zion Canyon Scenic Drive Sheer, vividly colored cliffs tower above as you follow this road along the floor of Zion Canyon. This narrow, deep canyon is the centerpiece of the park. It awed early visitors like Frederick Vining Fisher, a Methodist minister who named the Great White Throne, Angels Landing, and many other massive cliffs. Today the canyon continues to spark a sense of wonder and disbelief in those who come and stand beneath

its 2,000- to 3,000-foot high walls.

Along the bottom of the canyon flows the Virgin River. It is a river with the looks of a creek and the muscle of the Colorado. This small river almost singlehandedly carved the profound rock gorge of Zion Canyon. It began its downcutting more than 13 million years ago and continues its work today. You may witness the river's power during a flash flood, when it turns muddy



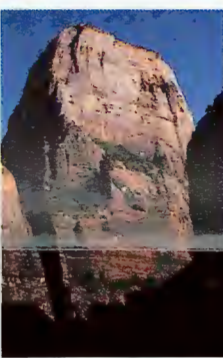
The Virgin River in autumn

David Maunich

and violent, carrying cottonwoods and boulders like twigs and pebbles.

On most days, though, the Virgin winds through the canyon peacefully. Fremont cottonwoods, willows, and velvet ashes along its banks provide shady spots for a picnic or a short walk. Mule deer and many birds, too, seek refuge from the extreme midday heat of summer beneath this canopy. Other wildlife, including ringtail cats, bobcats, foxes, rock squirrels, and

cottontails, rest under rocky ledges. The best times to see animals along the road are early morning, evening, and at night, when they are most active. These are also ideal times to see the conspicuous white trumpet-shaped flowers of the sacred datura. This common roadside plant is also called moonily because its blossoms open in the cooler hours of evening and wilt with the rising heat of the day.



The Great White Throne

Glenn Van Nimwegen

Anasazi and Paiute Indians may have lived in Zion Canyon year-round. Mormon settlers once did. They were here in summer, when dramatic thunderstorms send dozens of waterfalls, large and small, cascading off the cliffs; in autumn, when the green canyon trees turn gold; in winter, when light snow dusts the rocks; and in spring, when wildflowers fed by melting snows bloom. You may want to sample a different season on your next visit to Zion

Canyon. You can be sure that whenever you return, and no matter how often, Zion Canyon will always repay you generously for the time you spend here.



View out long tunnel

Allen Haggard

Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway Outstanding works of man and nature compete for attention along this route. The road completed in 1930, was considered an "almost impossible project," an engineering marvel of its time. Built across rough up-and-down terrain, it connects lower Zion Canyon with the high plateaus to the east. Two narrow tunnels, including one 1.1 miles long, were drilled and blasted through the cliffs to finish the construction job.

As you travel from one side of the long tunnel to the other, the landscape changes dramatically. On one side lies Zion Canyon with its massive cliff walls. The colossal size of the canyon is matched by one of the most striking attractions along this road—the Great Arch of Zion, a "blind" arch carved high in a vertical cliff wall.

On the other side of the tunnel is slickrock country. Here rocks colored in white and pastels of orange and red have been



Checkerboard Mesa

David Maunich

eroded into hundreds of fantastic shapes, etched through time with odd patterns of cracks and grooves. The mountain of sandstone known as Checkerboard Mesa stands as the most prominent example of this naturally sculptured rock art.

Roads to the Kolob Two roads lead into the northwestern corner of the park, where streams have carved spectacular canyons at the edge of the Kolob Terrace. The Kolob Canyons Road enters the park from I-15 at exit 40 and penetrates 5½ miles into the red rock, perpendicular walled Finger Canyons, ending at a high viewpoint. The Kolob Terrace Road overlooks the white and salmon-colored cliffs of the Left and Right Forks of North Creek. Both routes climb into for-

ests of pinyon and juniper; ponderosa pine, fir, and quaking aspen are found at Lava Point. In summer there is often a feel of mountain coolness to the air atop the Kolob's highcountry plateaus. And in the early spring the Kolob is buried under a thick snowpack. The sparkling white of the snow heightens the colors of this already colorful landscape.



A finger canyon of the Kolob

Allen Haggard

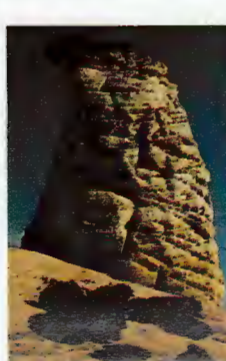
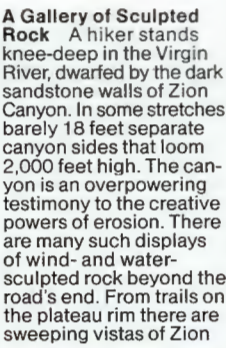
Beyond the Road

The names of the trails in Zion—Emerald Pools, Hidden Canyon, Gateway to the Narrows, Canyon Overlook—hint at some of what you can find beyond the road. There are surprises, too—a desert swamp, a petrified forest, springs and waterfalls, and the always unpredictable appearance of wildlife. You may be overwhelmed by the size and scale of the park as it surrounds you, or fascinated by the tiny details of a rock pattern or a cactus bloom.

Before you head out on your first hike, consult "Hiking Zion," a brief guide to the park's trails on the opposite side of this folder. Naturalists take guided trips along some of these trails from late March to November. They also lead off-trail hikes through canyons, up the Virgin River, and over slickrock country.

Guided horseback trips are offered from March into November. Private horseback parties should check in at either visitor center. The Weeping Rock access to the East Rim Trail and the Grotto Picnic Area access to the West Rim Trail are closed to horses because the steep and narrow paths are unsafe for them.

Technical climbing is permitted in the park. A free backcountry permit is required for overnight climbs. Climbing alone is not recommended. Certain areas may be closed for public safety or resource management concerns.



Canyon and the massive and equally colorful canyon of the Right Fork of North Creek. Other trails lead through smaller, narrow side canyons with graceful curving walls as smooth as polished stone.

One observer called Zion "a singular display of nature's art mingled with nonsense." Perhaps nothing reflects this idea better than the hoodoos do. These weird, noncapped rocks resemble enormous mushrooms, or king-sized footstools, or whatever your imagination fancies. A multitude of other interesting rock forms—from arches to alcoves to pot-holes—are scattered here, there, everywhere.



In the Narrows of Zion Canyon

Deanna Turville

A Refuge for Wildlife The name Zion suggests a place of peace and refuge. This is true not only for visitors but for wildlife as well. The park is a sanctuary for roadrunners and golden eagles, mule deer and mountain lions, cactus and cottonwood. Some of the best opportunities for encountering wildlife are along park trails. You may surprise lizards or Gambel's quail on a hike along a wooded wash on the desert's edge. Or hear echoes of the clear gushing song of the canyon wren in a pygmy forest of pinyon and juniper. Watch for tracks; they may be the closest you get to rarely seen species like the mountain lion or the nocturnal ringtailed cat.

Wildflowers are common throughout the park, particularly in spring and fall. Even where there is nothing more than a tiny pocket of soil in a rock crack, plants manage to take root and grow. Some cliffs, like those at Weeping Rock, are thick with golden and cliff columbine, scarlet monkey-flower, and maidenhair fern. Springwater seeping through the porous rock walls nourishes these lush hanging gardens.



Hanging gardens



Mountain lion



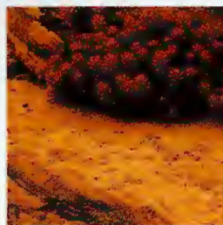
Mule deer



Utah beavertail cactus



Shooting stars



Slickrock paintbrush



Golden columbine

A Wilderness Preserved Protected within Zion's 229 square miles is a wilderness full of the unexpected. It includes the world's largest arch—Kolob Arch—with a span that measures 310 feet, and simpler natural wonders, such as small waterfalls and clear back-country pools. The fundamental qualities of wild America—quiet and solitude—are here, too



Kolob Arch



Emerald Pools waterfall

Ed Cowser

General Information and Services

The Zion Canyon Visitor Center offers a wide variety of information and services year-round. Many books and free brochures, topographic maps, and exhibits are available. Park rangers can assist you in planning your visit to get the most out of your time.

The smaller Kolob Canyons Visitor Center offers information and a limited range of services year-round.

Campgrounds Watchman and South Campgrounds are open on a first-come, first-served basis. One is open year-round; both are open in summer. A fee is charged. Both have fire grates, picnic tables, water, restrooms, and a sanitary disposal station for trailers. There are no utility hookups or showers. Some sites are set aside for the disabled. Campsites for educational or youth groups of 9 to 40 persons are available by reservation.

The Lava Point Primitive Campground is usually

open from May to October. Fire grates, tables, and toilets are provided, but there is no water. No fee is charged.

Camping is limited to 14 days and is permitted only in designated sites or in the backcountry.

Picnic Areas The park's two picnic areas are the Grotto Picnic Area in Zion Canyon and a site at the end of Kolob Canyons Road. The Grotto has fire grates, picnic tables, water, and restrooms. The more primitive Kolob site has tables and pit toilets.

Zion Lodge Motel units, cabins, a restaurant, snack bar, and gift shop are located at Zion Lodge, open all year. For information on accommodations, write: Utah Parks Division, TW Recreational Services, Inc., 451 North Main Street, Cedar City, UT 84720; or call 801-586-7686. Advance reservations are recommended.

Tram Tours Concession-operated tours of Zion Canyon aboard open air trams are run several times daily in the summer. Reservations and information are available at the lodge.

Horseback Rides Guided rides are available from late-March to early-November. Reservations and information are available at the lodge, or by writing Bryce-Zion Trail Rides, Inc., P.O. Box 58, Tropic, UT 84776, or by calling 801-772-3967 or 679-8665.

Nearby Services and Accommodations Springdale, Mt. Carmel, and the larger towns of Hurricane, St. George, Cedar City, and Kanab have motels, restaurants, service stations, and grocery stores. A private campground in Springdale has full utility

hook-ups and hot showers. Other private campgrounds are located within 25 miles of the park. The nearest hospitals are in St. George, Cedar City, and Kanab.

Park Activities Naturalist-guided walks, evening programs, and talks are given from late March to November. Activity schedules are posted in the visitor centers and throughout the park.

From June to Labor Day, children ages 6 through 12 can learn about the park at the Zion Nature

Center. Sessions are conducted five days a week.

Fishing A Utah fishing license is required in the park. Angling success is poor.

Climate From May to October temperatures range from 70° to 105°F in the day and from 45° to 75°F at night. Brief afternoon thunderstorms are common in July and August. Winters are mild in Zion Canyon with temperatures often reaching above 40°F. Little snow falls in Zion Canyon, but snow accumulates on the plateaus. Spring and fall

are ideal times to visit the park. During these seasons temperatures range from 45°F at night to 80°F in the day.

Information For more information write: Superintendent, Zion National Park, Springdale, UT 84767; or call 801-772-3266.

Regulations This is your national park. Please help us to preserve and protect it so that future generations may enjoy it as you are doing now. To assist us in achieving that goal, we ask that you follow these regulations:

- Free permits are required for overnight back-country use.
- Pets must be leashed and are not allowed in the backcountry, public buildings, or on trails.
- Motorized vehicles and bicycles must stay on established roads.
- Firearms and explosives are prohibited.
- Do not feed or molest

wildlife or remove or otherwise disturb any natural feature.

- In emergency, contact any ranger or call 1-801-772-3322 or 1-800-624-9447.

For Your Safety Each year numbers of people are lost, injured, and sometimes killed while visiting the national parks. Please enjoy your parks, but do so safely.

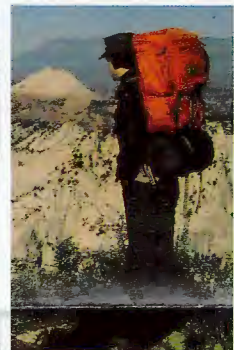
- When hiking, stay on the established trails and watch your footing at all times. Steep slopes and cliff edges are dangerous.
- Do not roll or throw rocks and other things

from high places; others may be below you.

- Temperatures can exceed 105°F in the park. Drink lots of water, but do not drink untreated water as it may be contaminated.
- Avoid drainages after thunderstorms or severe weather because of flash floods. Stay away from high points during thunderstorms; lightning can kill.
- Wildlife may appear to be tame but may attack if threatened. Stay a safe distance away while observing animals.
- Watch children closely; they often do not recognize potential dangers.



Hiking Zion



There are trails in Zion for those who want an easy 10-minute walk, a two-day backpacking trip, or something in-between. The chart at right lists the park's most popular trails. When choosing a hike consider not only your time and interests but also your hiking experience, physical fitness, and fear of heights. Easy trails are short and mostly level. Moderately strenuous and strenuous trails require hiking long distances, often uphill. Extreme summer heat makes any hike more difficult and exhausting. Early morning, late afternoon, and evening are best for hiking, unless you come in spring or fall when it is much cooler.

Always let a friend or relative know where you are going and when you expect to return. Stay on trails unless you have discussed plans to hike off-

trail with a ranger. Carry a topographic map when hiking longer trails or off-trail. Water is scarce in the backcountry; you should carry one gallon per person per day. Carry some water even on short hikes. Don't drink water you find in the backcountry without boiling or treating it. Carry food on long trips. Pack out all trash. See "For a Safe Visit" for more information.

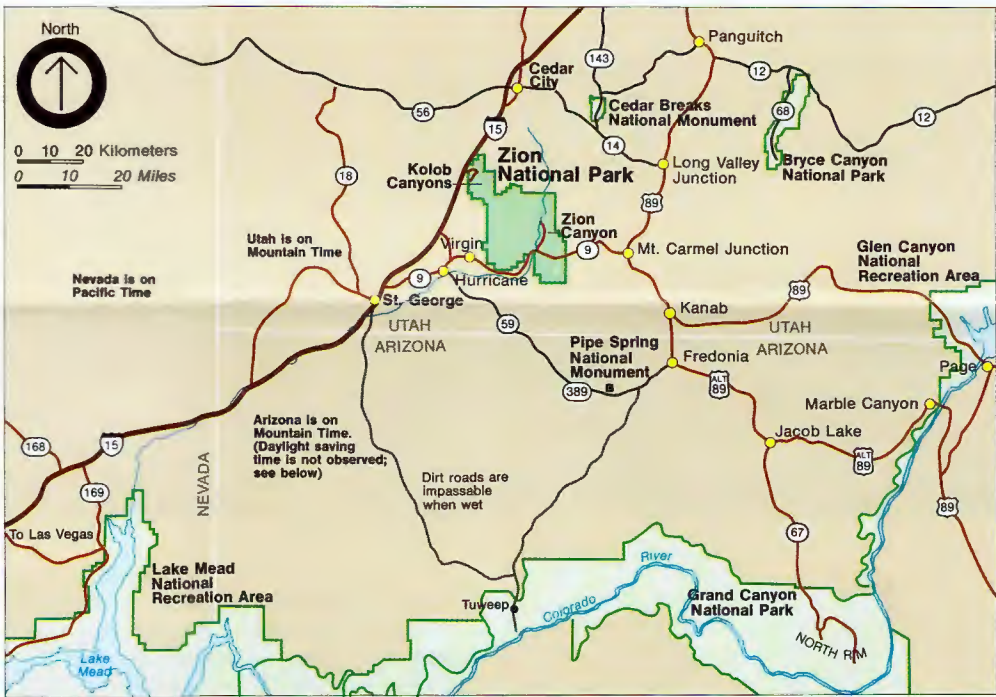
Backcountry Camping Free backcountry permits are required to camp on a hiking trip. Permits are issued at the Zion Canyon Visitor Center and the Kolob Canyons Visitor Center. Camping is not permitted within 1 mile of a road or trailhead.

The Narrows The Narrows of Zion Canyon is one of the park's most popular, and most strenuous, off-trail hikes. Hiking through the Narrows is a 16-mile trip requiring at least one full day. Much of the trip involves wading through the Virgin River. The Narrows may be closed because of the threat of flash floods. Permits are required for trips through the length of the Narrows, its tributaries, and also for Parunuweap Canyon.

Trail	Trailhead	Round Trip (mi/km)	Round Trip (avg. time)	Ascent (ft/m)	Description		
Weeping Rock	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—Weeping Rock parking lot	0.5/0.8	½ hour	98/30	Easy. Self-guiding trail. Ends at Weeping Rock, a rock alcove with dripping springs.	Hanging gardens of wildflowers decorate the walls in spring and summer.	
Canyon Overlook	Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway—just east of long tunnel	1.0/1.6	1 hour	163/50	Easy. Self-guiding trail; guidebooks are available at visitor center and trailhead.	Ends at spectacular view point of lower Zion Canyon. Trail is adjacent to cliffs with	drops of 600 feet.
Emerald Pools	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—opposite Zion Lodge	1.2/1.9	1 hour	69/21	Easy. Ends at Lower Pool and three waterfalls. Accessible to disabled, with some assistance.	ance. To reach Upper Pool, hike another 1 mile; this is more strenuous. Upper Pool	is larger, sits at base of high cliffs.
Gateway to the Narrows	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—Temple of Sinawava	2.0/3.2	1½ hours	57/17	Easy. Follows Virgin River upstream to Zion Canyon Narrows, where paved trail	ends. Hanging gardens of wildflowers in spring and summer. Trailside exhibits.	Accessible to disabled with some assistance.
Watchman	Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway—South Campground Amphitheater	2.0/3.2	2 hours	368/112	Moderately strenuous. Ends at viewpoint of lower Zion Canyon. Oak Creek Canyon,	and town of Springdale. Recommended for hiking in fall, winter, and spring.	
Hidden Canyon	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—Weeping Rock parking lot	2.0/3.2	3 hours	850/259	Moderately strenuous. Leads through narrow side canyon carved in joint of rock. Trail	ends at canyon mouth; can hike beyond end of trail for another 0.6 mile. Natural	arch. Not recommended if fearful of heights.
Sand Bench	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—Court of the Patriarchs	3.6/5.8	3 hours	500/152	Moderately strenuous. Good views of lower Zion Canyon and the Three Patriarchs.	Crosses ancient landslide. Ends below the Streaked Wall. Recommended for	hiking in fall, winter, and spring. Primarily used as a horse trail.
Taylor Creek	Kolob Canyons Road—2 miles from Kolob visitor center.	8.0/5.0	4 hours	450/137	Moderately strenuous. Follows the Middle Fork of Taylor Creek past two old	homesteading cabins to Double Arch Alcove. Footwear may get wet	fording the creek.
Orderville Canyon	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—Temple of Sinawava	5.6/9.0	5 hours	132/40	Moderately strenuous. Avoid carrying items in your hands and protect cameras in plastic	bags. Wear ankle supporting shoes for wading in up to 4 feet of water and for	climbing over rocks. Check Narrows danger level before starting.
Angels Landing	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—Grotto Picnic Area	5.0/8.0	4 hours	1488/453	Strenuous. Route ends at summit high above Zion Canyon. Last 0.5 mile follows	a steep narrow ridge with a dropoff of 1,500 feet. A railing exists in some areas	to assist hikers; not recommended if fearful of heights.
East Rim	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—Weeping Rock parking lot	8.0/12.0	7 hours	2148/655	Strenuous. Climbs to Observation Point high above the floor of Zion Canyon. Excellent	views of the canyon. Trail gives access to other East Rim plateau trails.	Trail follows cliff edge; not recommended if fearful of heights.
Kolob Arch	Kolob Canyons Road—Lee Pass	14.0/22.0	10 hours	699/213 (Descent)	Strenuous. Follows Timber and La Verkin Creeks and ends at Kolob Arch, the	world's largest freestanding arch. This red rock span is 310 feet long. Commonly	done as an overnight backpacking trip.
West Rim	Zion Canyon Scenic Drive—Grotto Picnic Area	26.6/42.6	20 hours	3593/1095	Strenuous. Climbs to high country viewpoint of canyon of Right Fork of North Creek	12.8 miles, and continues to Lava Point, at alternate starting point. Trip to Lava	Point should not be attempted as one-day hike.

- Unpaved road
- Trail
- Picnic area
- Self-guiding trail
- Campground
- Primitive campground
- Overlook or parking area
- Ranger station
- Amphitheater
- Private campground

Traveling in the Area



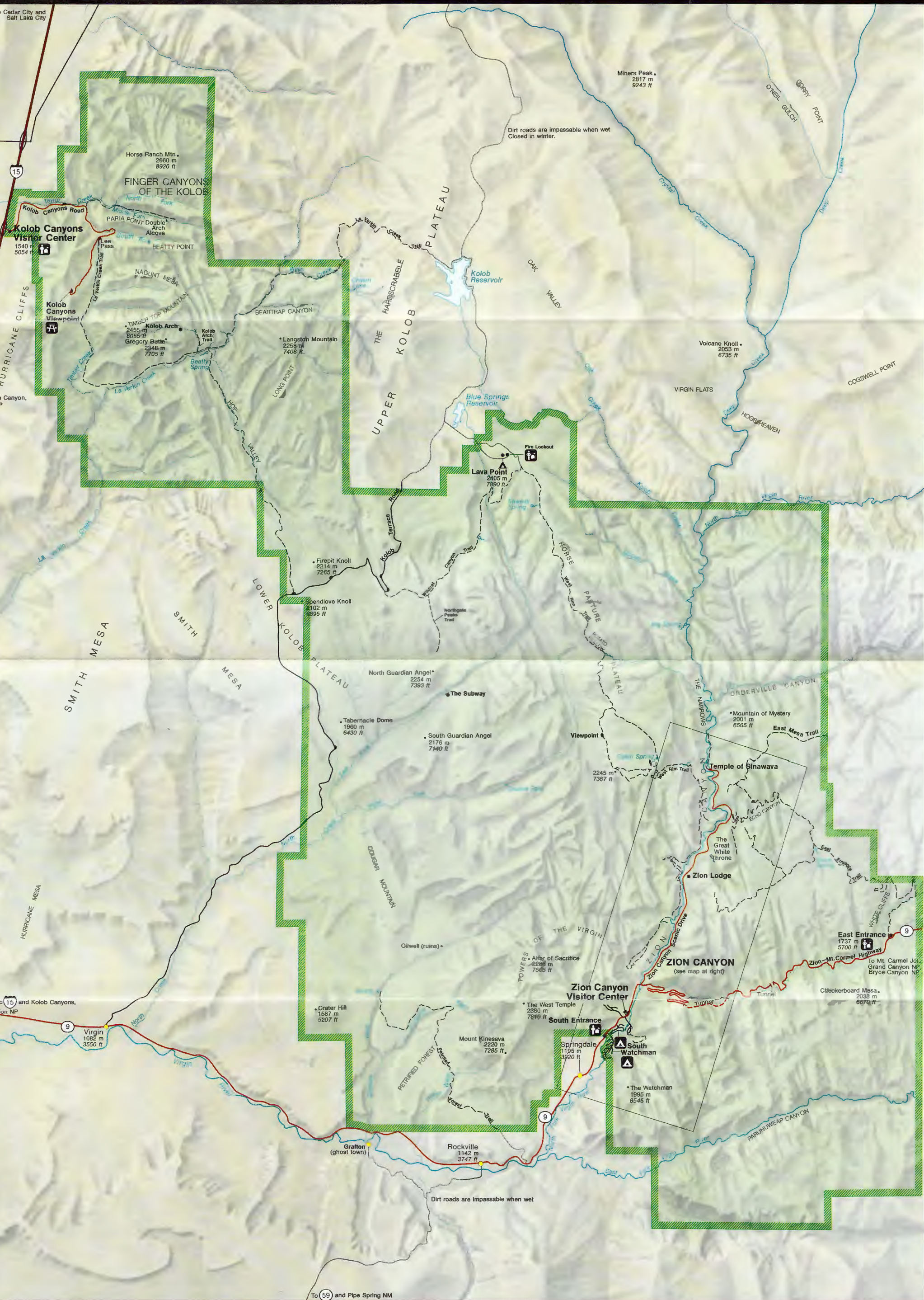
Zion is part of the Southwest's "Grand Circle" of national parks, monuments, historical areas, and recreation areas—one of the world's great concentrations of outstanding natural and cultural features. Driving distances from Zion Canyon Visitor Center to many of these sites and to area towns are listed here for your convenience.

Bryce Canyon National Park 86 miles
Cedar Breaks National Monument 76 miles
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (Lake Powell) 115 miles
Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim) 119 miles and (South Rim) 253 miles
Lake Mead National Recreation Area 189 miles
Pipe Spring National Mon-

ument 63 miles
Cedar City 60 miles
Kanab 41 miles
Las Vegas 158 miles
St. George 43 miles
Salt Lake City 320 miles

Time: Standard and Daylight Saving
Be aware of time changes as you travel throughout this region. Nevada is always one hour earlier than Utah. Utah and Nevada observe daylight saving time during the summer; Arizona stays on standard time the year round. So, Utah and Arizona are on the same time from late October to early April. From early April to late October, Arizona and Nevada are on the same time—one hour earlier than Utah.

The Park



Detailed Map of Zion Canyon

