that you see here at Craters of the Moon
ings, will they describe the sort of terrain
landing on the moon and report their find-
erical welling out of the molten rock pro-
products of volcanic activity
assumed while in the air to retain a globular
the very recent flow from North Crater is
- spatter cones extend the 12-
- lava flow near Indian Tunnel.
- pahoehoe lava flow near Indian Tunnel.
sputtering vents ejected blobs of magma that
- lava tube on the previous page, 643
- the warm summer days. You should not
- the very recent flow from North Crater is
- a narrow segment across the old tube.
- Some caves, with single small openings,
- The Rift may be described briefly as a
- a narrow segment across the old tube.
- The very recent flow from North Crater is
- the use for which is not known. Arrow-
- The Rift, from the Pioneer Museum.
- The very recent flow from North Crater is
- The Rift may be described briefly as a
- Aa lava front on Great Owl Cavern Trail.
- The very recent flow from North Crater is
- a narrow segment across the old tube.
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The stop of a naturalist-conducted auto caravan at Big Craters have been barriers to the westward migration and to local settlement. All early travelers avoided crossing the rougher areas. The old wagon road from Arco to Carey, having to skirt the lava flows at the base of the mountain front, was 76 miles long. Today's route, which crosses some of the most rugged parts of these flows, is only 43 miles long. It was not until about 1925 that these awesome lava formations attracted other than local visitors. Since then, thousands of people have come from all parts of the world to enjoy and study a once-shunned place.

Facilities

A campground, a short distance inside the monument entrance, is open from about April 15 to October 15. It has fireplaces, tables, drinking water, and flush toilets. Campsites cannot be reserved.

The visitor center contains a series of fine exhibits explaining the volcanic features, plants, and animals of the monument. This building also has the administrative offices and exhibits and is open to the public the year round. A 7-mile loop road is open from May to November, depending on snow conditions.

Gasoline, food, and souvenirs are not available in the monument.

Visitor-Use Fees

Vehicle permit fees are collected at the entrance station from June to September. Fees are not listed herein because they are subject to change, but the information may be obtained by writing to the superintendent.

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

Monument Regulations

Automobiles. The maximum speed permitted on monument roads is 35 miles per hour. Signs indicate where lower speeds are required.

Camping. For the protection of the natural environment, it is not permitted to camp along the roads or in the national monument. Campfires are permitted only in the fireplaces provided in the campground, or under special permission at places designated by the park ranger. Be sure your campfire is out before you leave it!

Hunting. Within monument boundaries it is not allowed. Firearms must be cased, broken down, or stored to prevent their use.

Wild animals. Feeding, teasing, or molesting animals is not permitted.

Hunting within monument boundaries is not allowed. Firearms must be cased, broken down, or stored to prevent their use.

Visitors are allowed in the monument if physically capable of all times. They are not permitted on any of the trails or in public buildings.

Vets are allowed in the monument if physically restrained at all times. They are not permitted on any of the trails or in public buildings.

Vets are allowed in the monument if physically restrained at all times. They are not permitted on any of the trails or in public buildings.

Camping. Parking of vehicles overnight along roadsides or at other undeveloped places is prohibited. Guests must be kept clean; please place rubbish and garbage in cans provided for this purpose. Other visitors will follow your example.

Hunting. The campground is not a trailer camp, but space is available at most campsites for parking house trailers. There are no utility connections. Waste must not be spilled on the ground—the camper must provide suitable containers and make proper disposal of waste in the campground compost station.

Fires are permitted only in the fireplaces provided in the campground, or under special permission at places designated by the park ranger. Be sure your campfire is out before you leave it!

Administration

Created in 1924, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to ensure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.