Welcome to Big Bend

Welcome to Big Bend National Park and the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River! Over 800,000 acres await your exploration and enjoyment.

From an elevation of less than 1,800 feet along the Rio Grande to nearly 8,000 feet in the Chisos Mountains, Big Bend includes massive canyons, vast desert expanses, forested mountains, and an ever-changing river. Here you can explore one of the last remaining wild corners of the United States. This diverse place is home to 1,500 types of plants that thrive in the park and support ecosystems full of pollinators, herbivores, and other wildlife. Take a drive along one of Big Bend’s roads, or hike a scenic trail, and discover just how much diversity and life there is in this amazing desert!

One Day:

Big Bend is too big to see in a single day, but a great one-day trip might include trying to see the mountains, desert, and river with the following itinerary:

1) The Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive will give you fantastic views of the Chihuahuan Desert landscape and will lead you to the Rio Grande.

There are scenic overlooks and exhibits along the way that are well worth a stop. Short walks to Sam Nail Ranch and Homer Wilson Ranch as well as the Castolon Historic District will give you a glimpse into Big Bend’s past.

At the end of the road is a highlight of the trip: a short walk into Santa Elena Canyon—one of Big Bend’s most scenic spots and an easy 0.4 mile round-trip hike.

2) Visit the forested Chisos Mountains and walk the 0.5-mile Window View Trail to get a feel for the mountain scenery. If time allows you might consider hiking the Window Trail or Lost Mine Trail for a closer look at Big Bend’s mountain landscapes, or lunch at the only restaurant in the park.

3) The Fossil Discovery Exhibit located 8 miles north of Panther Junction is another highlight that could easily fit into a one-day visit.

Three Days:

With three days to spend in the park, you can explore the major roads more thoroughly and still have time for hiking. Check the latest schedule and join a park ranger for a guided walk, talk, or evening program to learn more about your park.

Consider spending a day in each of the three major areas of the park:

1) Visit the Chisos Basin and consider hiking the Window Trail (6 miles round trip) or the Lost Mine Trail (5 miles round trip). Consult page 7 for trail descriptions of these and other popular trails in the park that you might fit into your trip. Try to experience Big Bend’s wilderness as much as possible.

2) See the Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive including a short hike into Santa Elena Canyon (see suggestions for “one day”).

3) Drive to Rio Grande Village, stopping at Doughat Wells along the way to walk the short Chihuahuan Desert Nature Trail. The Rio Grande Village Visitor Center offers park information and interpretive exhibits. Walk the Rio Grande Village Nature Trail. The bluff overlooking the Rio Grande at the end of the nature trail is a particularly beautiful spot at sunset.

At the end of the road is the Boquillas Canyon Trail, which takes you to the entrance of this spectacular canyon.

A Week:

With a week or more to spend in Big Bend, endless possibilities are open to you. You’ll have plenty of time to explore the roads mentioned in the previous sections, and will also have time to hike or drive some of the “unimproved” dirt roads. For these, you’ll need a high clearance or four-wheel drive vehicle; don’t forget to check at the visitor centers for current road conditions. The River Road, Glenn Springs Road, Old Ore Road, and Old Maverick Road are some of the more popular backcountry routes. A visit to the pool of water at Ernst Tinaja near the south end of the Old Ore Road is a Big Bend highlight.

If you don’t have high clearance or four-wheel drive, improved dirt roads such as Dagger Flat and Grapevine Hills will get you “off the beaten path.” Hike the Chimneys Trail, Mule Ears Trail, or Grapevine Hills Trail for a closer look at the desert environment.

If you’d like to explore the Chisos Mountains, trails to Boot Canyon, Emory Peak and the South Rim offer good views of the park and take you into another world which seems far removed from the desert. There are plenty of opportunities for overnight backpacking along these trails. A backcountry use permit is required to backpack. For more information see page 8.
Recent Events

The Castolon Fire
A tragic loss that quick action and hard work kept from being far worse.

The Castolon Fire
On May 22, 2019, a fire that started in Mexico the day before jumped across the Rio Grande. With strong winds, extremely high temperatures around 110°F, and very low humidity, the fire spread rapidly.

An abrupt change in wind direction with strong gusts showered embers across the Castolon Historic District, igniting the latrine building and barracks (which housed the La Harmonia Store and Visitor Center) and threatening the other buildings.

The shade structure served as a wick drawing flames into the attic. Despite valiant efforts, structural and wildland fire crews were unable to safely extinguish the fire before both buildings suffered widespread damage.

However, through their extensive efforts in extremely difficult conditions, firefighters, both from the park and Terlingua Fire & EMS, were able to save the Castolon Guest House in Castolon. Old exhibits from the Magdalena House were repurposed to use in the temporary contact station that was set up following the Castolon Fire that burned the visitor center.

Recovery Efforts
In the days after the fire, cultural specialists sifted the debris to save many historic items, including cast iron stoves, post office boxes, doors, keys, and the iconic La Harmonia sign that hung above the door.

What is Next?
Although damaged, Castolon remains a rich part of Big Bend’s pioneer and military past. Plans are underway for the next chapters in Castolon’s history. The National Park Service is consulting with adobe experts, historic architects, and structural engineers to determine how much of these structures may be salvaged and rehabilitated.

Visitor Centers and buildings across the park have had great new changes!

Visitor Centers and exhibits are updated periodically to ensure that information that we pass along to the public is relevant, useful, and in good repair. The design and custom fabrication process for these projects usually takes three years!

In the fall of 2019, new exhibits were completed and installed at Rio Grande Village Visitor Center and the Magdalena House in Castolon. Old exhibits from the Magdalena House were repurposed to use in the temporary contact station that was set up following the Castolon Fire that burned the visitor center.

Designs are already well underway for new exhibits to come to the Persimmon Gap and Chisos Basin Visitor Centers. These are expected to be installed by late 2020, so stay tuned for even more great improvements to come!

Another addition to educational materials in the park is the production of an orientation film, “Bravo y Grande.” This film features the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, a separate national park site co-managed along with Big Bend. The film is available for purchase in park bookstores.

New Exhibits and Updates
Looking for this?

Horseshoe Bend, 953 miles drive from Big Bend.

Have you seen this picture? Odds are you were searching the internet for images of Big Bend National Park. This, unfortunately, is not a picture of a rock formation in Big Bend.

This scenic vista is the “Horseshoe Bend” located on the Colorado River, 5 miles downstream from the Glen Canyon Dam, and approximately 14.5 hours drive (953 miles) from Big Bend National Park.

“Where can I see the Big Bend?”

Everywhere you look! The “Big Bend” region of Texas is named for the 90 degree turn in the course of the Rio Grande near the southern tip of the park. It is not visible from trails or overviews. If you’re looking for dramatic river scenery in Big Bend, there are overlooks and hiking trails at any of the three major canyons located in the park: Santa Elena Canyon, Boquillas Canyon, and Mariscal Canyon (high-clearance vehicles required for Mariscal Canyon; strenuous trail, avoid in summer).

New exhibits at Rio Grande Village Visitor Center showcase the international cooperation between the United States and Mexico, with examples of changes in the river over the past century.

Additionally, hands-on exhibits including outdoor bronze sculptures and indoor discovery drawers engage a variety of ages with the diversity of life supported by the river ecosystem.

Visitor Centers and buildings...
Visiting Mexico

A unique part of the Big Bend experience is the opportunity to cross into rural Boquillas, Mexico.

Operating Hours
Winter Hours: Weds. to Sunday, 8am-5pm Summer Hours: Friday to Monday, 9am-6pm

Crossing must be done during business hours when the Port of Entry is open.

General Information
The Boquillas Port of Entry is operated cooperatively by the National Park Service and U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The facility is staffed by park rangers who can assist travelers with information about visiting the area.

Required Documents
Proper documentation is required to cross. U.S. and Canadian citizens can cross with a valid passport, U.S. and Canadian citizens under the age of 16 (or under 19, if traveling with a school, religious group, or other youth group) need only present a birth certificate or other proof of citizenship.

For complete information on other travel documents, contact Customs and Border Protection at Presidio, TX at 432-229-3349.

How do I get there?
Park at the Boquillas Crossing parking lot near Boquillas Canyon. After passing through the Port of Entry, visitors are ferried across the Rio Grande on a small rowboat for a modest fee ($5 round-trip as of 12/19). Walking across the river is permitted only at the Boquillas Crossing, but is not recommended if the river level is high.

Once across the river, visitors have the option of walking to the village (1/4 mile) or paying an additional fee to ride on a burro, horse, or in a vehicle. Local guides are available. Visitors are required to check in with Mexican immigration officials upon arrival in Boquillas.

What is in town?
Boquillas features two restaurants with food that is simple, fresh, and good. A bar features pool and other games. Residents often display local handicrafts for sale, such as wire sculptures, embroidered textiles, and walking sticks.

U.S. currency is accepted in Boquillas though visitors are advised to bring smaller bills.

Protecting Yourself and the Park

Big Bend may be wild and unfamiliar country, but it need not be dangerous. Please review these common safety considerations and resource protection guidelines.

No Collecting
It is the mission of the National Park Service to preserve all natural and cultural resources unimpaired for future generations. Taking things like geodes or arrowheads, or collecting plants or animals robs everyone of this heritage—once something is stolen, it cannot be replaced.

It is illegal to destroy, deface, injure, collect, or otherwise disturb park resources, including plants or animals (dead or alive), fossils, rocks, and artifacts. It is a violation to possess park resources. Please, take only pictures and leave only footprints.

Driving
Drive within the speed limit (maximum of 45 mph in most areas) and watch for wildlife grazing along the roadsides, especially at night. Park roads have limited shoulders and some are steep and winding. Remember, too, you share the road with bicyclists and pedestrians. Pull off the road to take pictures—do not stop or pause in roadways. Please, slow down...and enjoy!

Hiking
Trails vary from easy and well maintained to strenuous primitive routes. Plan hikes within your ability. Avoid ridges during thunderstorms, and canyons or creek beds when flash flooding is possible. Carry a flashlight and first aid kit, and let someone know where you are going and when you expect to return. If you get hurt or lost, stay in one place to conserve water and energy. Rest in shade if you can.

Please keep your children close; don’t let them run ahead on trails.

Water Conservation
• Visitors are limited to 5 gallons of water per day when refilling large containers; please conserve water while in the park.
• Be water wise when using the restroom, don’t let faucets run unnecessarily.
• Wash only what clothing items you need.
• Fill water jugs and bottles at Rio Grande Village whenever it is convenient.
• Consider topping off RV water tanks at your next destination.
• Take brief showers.
• Please report noticeable faucet or water leaks.
• Use backcountry water sources sparingly; leave backcountry springs for wildlife.

Widlife
Observe Big Bend’s wildlife from a distance. Wildlife is protected in the park; it is illegal to harass or harm wildlife. Never feed wild animals. Feeding wild animals damages their health, alters natural behaviors, and exposes them to predators and other dangers. Protect wildlife and your food by storing food and trash securely.

Venomous snakes, scorpions, spiders, and centipedes are active during warm months. Pay attention: check shoes and bedding for ticks and scorpions. Use insect repellent, wear closed-toe shoes to protect your feet, and wear long sleeves, trousers, and proper shoes.

Visitors are advised to avoid wading in one place to conserve water and energy. Remember where you are going and when you know when you are lost. Avoid ridges during thunderstorms.

Protective clothing helps protect your body—sensitive skin burns easily. Find shade, wear sunscreen, sunglasses, and a brimmed hat. Wear long-sleeves, trousers, and proper shoes.

Heat
The dry desert heat quickly uses up the body’s water reserves. Carry and drink water—at least 1 gallon per person per day. As you exercise, you lose salt and water (over a quart and a half per hour during arduous exercise). You need both to survive in this extreme environment. Reduce alcohol and caffeine intake—the diuretic effects can result in accelerated loss of body water.

Protect your body—sensitive skin burns easily. Find shade, wear sunscreen, sunglasses, and a brimmed hat. Wear long-sleeves, trousers, and proper shoes.

Pets in the Park
Having a pet with you may limit some of your activities and explorations in the park. Following these pet regulations will ensure a safer and more enjoyable visit for yourselves, other park visitors, your pet, and the park’s wildlife.

• Pets are not allowed on trails, off roads, or on the river. Your pet can only go where your car can go.
• Pets need to be on a leash no longer than six feet in length (or in a cage) at all times.
• You may not leave your pet unattended in vehicles if it creates a danger to the animal, or if the animal becomes a public nuisance.
• If you plan to hike someone must stay behind with the pet; or you will need to make arrangements with a kennel service. There is no kennel service in the park.
• Park regulations require that you always clean up after your pet and dispose of waste in trash receptacles.

Safety at the Border
Big Bend has a low incidence of crime reported. However in any remote or seldom-traveled location, it is important to consider personal safety and to secure valuables while away from your vehicle.

• Know where you are at all times and use common sense. Cell phone service is limited or non-existent in many areas of the park.
• Keep valuables, including spare change, out of sight and lock your vehicle.
• Avoid travel on well-used but unofficial “social trails.”
• Do not pick up hitchhikers.
• People in distress may ask for food, water, or other assistance. Report the location of the individuals to park staff or Border Patrol as soon as possible. Lack of water is a life-threatening emergency in the desert.
• Report suspicious behavior to park staff or the Border Patrol. Do not contact suspicious persons.
• Ask at the visitor center about areas where you may have concerns about traveling.
The Unusual Ocotillo

Big Bend is home to many unusual plants. Many of them lie unnoticed or overlooked for much of the year unless you know what to look for. The well-named Living Rock Cactus blends almost invisibly into the limestone hills around the park, but bursts into bold pink bloom in the early fall and is easily spotted then. Resurrection Ferns look like dead plants until a good rain allows them to uncloak the vibrant, deep green leaves they have been protecting in a tightly curled ball during the dry times.

However, not all of the unusual plants blend into the desert landscape and go unnoticed. Ocotillo (pronounced “Oh-oh-TEE-yeo”) is one of the most conspicuous plants across the park and definitely one of the oddballs in many respects. Ocotillo is also called Coachwhip or Candlewood or even Vine Cactus, despite it not being a cactus at all! It is common on gravelly slopes or flats driving to Rio Grande Village on the east side of the park or to Old Maverick Road on the west. At first glance, ocotillo looks like a large shrub that died—a cluster of drab, gray stalks covered in sharp spines, and no obvious signs of life like leaves along the branches.

This bare bones appearance is actually part of ocotillo’s desert survival strategy. Plants lose most of their water through leaves during photosynthesis. Ocotillo and several other desert plants, notably the cacti, have adapted to desert life by moving the photosynthesis into their stems. The photosynthesis here is not as efficient as in typical plants, but the plants do save a lot of water and that is the principal issue for a desert dweller.

Leaves are either absent, or only produced during wet times of the year when the water losses are more affordable to the plant. Ocotillo in Big Bend will often form slender one or two inch leaves a few times per year shortly after a good rain, and then drop them after two or three weeks as drier conditions return. For those few weeks it is one of the most attractive plants in the park and a visitor favorite.

The real surprise though is in the spring when seemingly “dead stalks” of ocotillo burst into bloom. Slender clusters of bright red tubular flowers form at the ends of the stalks. In areas with abundant ocotillo plants, from a distance it can look like a red haze is hanging in the air from all the blooms! The area around Old Maverick Road is a good place to see this in late March or April.

These flowers are a favorite of carpenter bees and hummingbirds—though the hummers get much of the credit as pollinators, it’s the bees that do most of the work.

Ocotillo are an odd bunch indeed, but also fascinating, beautiful, useful, hardy, and well adapted to surviving and adding to the richness of Big Bend National Park.

Soldiers Along the Border

The rugged terrain and isolation of Big Bend National Park make it an attractive escape for the 21st-century adventurer. Many years before the Big Bend became a national park in 1944, the region’s remoteness favored bandits and revolutionaries along the U.S.-Mexican border.

The Mexican Revolution in 1910-11 would engulf that country and spill over the Rio Grande into the Big Bend. Big Bend residents such as J.O. Langford, owner of the Hot Springs near Boquillas, grew nervous as bandits roamed freely on both sides of the border. Bandit leaders such as Chico Cano became infamous for daring raids, theft, and even murder. Until 1916, pleas by Langford and local ranchers for more federal protection were repeatedly turned down.

Federal intervention was eventually provoked in 1916. Following a raid on Columbus, New Mexico by Pancho Villa in March of that year, President Woodrow Wilson approved a military expedition in pursuit of Villa which would be led by General “Black Jack” Pershing. Pershing’s nine-month chase of the elusive Villa in the state of Chihuahua, Villa’s homeland, was unsuccessful.

In May 1916, a group of bandits raided Glenn Springs. On the east side of the Chisos, this small community was centered around a candelilla wax factory. A firefight broke out late in the evening of May 5th as the nine soldiers posted in the village were quickly overrun by the larger group of raiders. The soldiers barricaded themselves in an adobe building and bravely fought off the bandits. The raiders eventually smoked out the entrenched soldiers by setting fire to the hut’s thatched ceiling. Three soldiers were killed in the battle and several more wounded. The son of the village’s storekeeper was also killed. Bandits looted goods and damaged many of the factory’s structures.

Military presence in the area swelled following the Glenn Springs raid. The region had a period of relative peace following the troop build-up, but the United States’ entry into World War I in 1917 forced the reassignment of many army companies from the Big Bend to Europe. Bandit activity continued apace with troop withdrawal.

Camp Santa Helena, now Castolon, was established as a permanent military post following the end of World War I. Air patrols of the Rio Grande also began in the early post-war period. DeHavilland-4 (DH-4) aircraft assisted ground cavalry in the pursuit of border bandits. The Army Air Service relayed messages by dropping written messages from their airplanes to soldiers on the ground. The effectiveness of aerial patrols, along with the end of the Mexican Revolution, allowed the Big Bend to return to a period of peace by 1920.

Remnants of the Big Bend’s military history remain in the park today. Foundations and other parts of the old wax factory and military encampments still stand near Glenn Springs. Camp Santa Helena in present-day Castolon has officer’s quarters, tack shed, guard shacks and additional buildings to see. Park staff can provide additional information to help guide the avid history buff!
Quick, We Need a Diversion!

Park Ranger Jennette Jurado

For most National Park visitors, the concept of “going green” is well known and already put into practice, but the park is nearing a critical need for even more help on this front.

Did you know that Big Bend National Park is one of two national parks that has an active landfill? Located along the Grapevine Hills Road, the park’s landfill consists of about 15 acres fenced in to prevent bears and other wildlife from accessing the site. The park’s trash truck makes bi-weekly visits to deposit and bury waste generated by park staff as well as visitors.

By current estimates, this landfill has only 3 to 5 years left before it reaches capacity. Doing everything possible to extend the life of this landfill while park management identifies other alternatives is a top priority.

How can you help? Here is where we need a diversion! Diverting trash from this landfill can be done in a variety of ways:

1) Don’t generate trash (or even generate recycling) to begin with!

The best way to avoid filling bins anywhere is to first reduce, then reuse, and finally recycle.

Step one is to avoid single-use items. Bring your own refillable water bottle instead of buying bottled water. Bring a coffee thermos instead of taking a paper cup and lid from the gas station or store. Pack your food in reusable containers instead of single-use plastic bags. Bring your own cloth bags to stores to avoid needing to take a plastic or paperbag to transport home items.

This all helps the process both at the collection site and in the recycling facility that the park maintenance staff operates. Once recycling is collected and sorted, it is stored until it can be driven to recycling facilities in Midland, where proceeds generated from these deliveries help offset the cost of the park’s recycling program.

2) Recycle whenever possible

At visitor centers, campgrounds, and most stores, you can find bins to recycle aluminum, number 1 and 2 plastics, and glass. Please remember to recycle responsibly—recycling improperly can be even worse than not recycling at all, as trash contaminates the process. Remove lids from plastic and glass containers. Rinse out sugary items to avoid attracting bees and wasps.

This helps the process by keeping contamination out of the system, making the process more efficient.

3) Take “pack it in, pack it out” to the next level!

Pack it in, pack it all the way out. If your trip generates trash, do you really want it to be left buried in this park? Please take it home with you if at all possible, so that your trash goes into your home landfill.

Plans are in the works for increasing recycling opportunities within the park, looking at landfill options outside of the park, and identifying potential grant sources to help make the park more sustainable going into the future. But we can’t be successful in this endeavor without your help!

We recognize that we have room to improve ourselves. Plans are underway to improve our recycling containers and messaging, as well as to find sustainable options to manage trash of the next generations. So stay tuned for more improvements to come!

Sunrise, Sunset

Searching for the Perfect Sunset

Park Ranger Jenny Swab

Where is the best place to see the sunrise or sunset? Truly, the answer is anywhere in the park! With huge horizons and dramatic scenery, it is spectacular wherever you are.

Additionally, don’t forget to look behind you—as the sun rises or sets, the light on the deserts, rocks and canyons in all directions may be even more beautiful than the sun and clouds.

Suggested Easy Locations:

• Along Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive, stop at Sotol Vista for a western view including Santa Elena Canyon with chiaroscuro—both light and shadow!

• In the Chisos Basin, walk the Window View trail and sit on a bench to watch the Window frame your sunset.

• In Rio Grande Village, hike the short Nature Trail near campsite 18 for a 360 degree view!

• Climb the path up a short hill by the Fossil Exhibit and get a faraway look of hoodoos to the west.

• Stop by Mule Ears Overlook for interesting geology and great views.

More Challenging Spots:

• Get a permit for a backcountry campsite close to the South Rim. Rewards for this 14-mile backpacking trip are seeing the sunset from the top of the 2,000 foot cliff. Wake up early from camp to see sunrise too!

• Drive the Old Ore Road (4x4) for great views to the west.

• With such a large park and so many options, go out and discover your own!
The drive to the Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive highlights the geologic splendor Big Bend is famous for and offers many scenic overlooks and exhibits along the way. Sotol Vista, Mule Ears Overlook, and Tuff Canyon are all worthwhile stops.

History is highlighted at Sam Nail Ranch, Homer Wilson (Blue Creek) Ranch, and the Castolon Historic Compound. Castolon has a visitor center, camp store, and nearby is the Cottonwood Campground.

Continue the drive to the magnificent Santa Elena Canyon, where limestone cliffs rise 1,500’ above the Rio Grande. A short trail leads into the canyon.

Return by the same route, or take the gravel Old Maverick Road to the western entrance of the park. This road is most suitable for high clearance vehicles and may be impassable after heavy rains. Check at a visitor center or entrance station for current conditions.

For more details, use the official park map.
Popular Trails

The Chisos Mountains

Smoking is prohibited on all trails in the Chisos Mountains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail</th>
<th>Trailhead Location</th>
<th>Round Trip (mi/km)</th>
<th>Avg Time</th>
<th>Elevation (ft/m)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basin Loop</td>
<td>Chisos Basin Trailhead (near the Basin Store)</td>
<td>2.2/3.5</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>350/107</td>
<td>Moderate Connects the Laguna Meadow and Pinnacles Trail. Nice views of the Basin area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory Peak</td>
<td>Chisos Basin Trailhead (near the Basin Store)</td>
<td>11/17</td>
<td>7 hours</td>
<td>2400/789</td>
<td>Strenuous Trail leads to the highest peak in the park, with excellent views. The end of the trail involves some moderate rock scrambling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Mine</td>
<td>Basin Road, mile 5 (at the pass)</td>
<td>4.8/7.7</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>1100/335</td>
<td>Moderate Excellent mountain and desert views. For a shorter hike, 1 mile up is a great view to the southeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Rim</td>
<td>Chisos Basin Trailhead (near the Basin Store)</td>
<td>12/19.4 (15/24 with the East Rim Trail included)</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
<td>2000/656</td>
<td>Strenuous Trail leads to a 2000' cliff with incredible views of the desert below. Hike either the southwest rim, or add the northeast and southeast rim trails when open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Chisos Basin Trailhead or Basin Campground</td>
<td>5.6/9.0</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td>980/299</td>
<td>Moderate Descends to the top of the Window pour-off. Great scenery and wildlife viewing. For a shorter hike, start from the Basin Campground (near campsite 51).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window View</td>
<td>Chisos Basin Trailhead (near the Basin Store)</td>
<td>0.30/0.5</td>
<td>1/4 hour</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Easy Level, paved, accessible. Great mountain views. Best place in the Basin to catch a sunset through the Window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Eastside — Panther Junction and Rio Grande Village

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail</th>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine Hills</td>
<td>6.4 miles down the Grapevine Hills Road</td>
<td>2.2/3.5</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>240/73</td>
<td>Easy Follows a sandy wash through a boulder field. A short but steep climb near the end takes you to a large balanced rock. No shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced Rock</td>
<td>Dugout Wells</td>
<td>0.50/0.8</td>
<td>1/2 hour</td>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>Easy Loop trail with interpretive signs on desert ecology. Look for javelina tracks and resident birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chihuahuan Desert</td>
<td>End of Hot Springs Road (unpaved narrow road)</td>
<td>0.75/1.2</td>
<td>1/2 hour</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Easy Walk past historic buildings to the riverside hot spring. Enjoy a look in 105°F water. Hot Spring is subject to flooding during rising river levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Trail</td>
<td>Boquillas Canyon Road</td>
<td>1.40/2.3</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>40/12</td>
<td>Easy Begins with a short climb, then descends via a sandy path to the river. Ends near a huge sand dune. “Slide.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Springs</td>
<td>Daniels Ranch parking area, west of Rio Grande Village</td>
<td>6/10</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>100/31</td>
<td>Moderate Trail from Daniels Ranch to the Hot Springs. Cliff drop-offs prevent access to the river along most of the route. No shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Grande Village</td>
<td>Rio Grande Village, across from campsite 18</td>
<td>0.75/1.2</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>130/40</td>
<td>Easy First 300’ leads to a wildlife viewing platform on a pond. Trail then climbs the hillside with views of the river and mountains. Great for birding and sunsets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Westside — Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail</th>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sam Nail Ranch</td>
<td>Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive, mile 3</td>
<td>0.50/0.8</td>
<td>1/2 hour</td>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>Easy Well-maintained trail leads through the old ranch site. The combination of water and shade makes this an excellent birding location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Burro Mesa</td>
<td>Burro Mesa Spur Road</td>
<td>1.0/1.6</td>
<td>1/2 hour</td>
<td>60/18</td>
<td>Easy Trail enters a dry wash and ends at the bottom of the dramatic Burro Mesa pour-off. A great walk for viewing geological features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour-off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimneys</td>
<td>Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive, mile 13</td>
<td>4.8/7.7</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td>400/122</td>
<td>Moderate Flat and scenic desert trail to rock formations of an eroded dike. Look for Native American rock art and shelters. No shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mule Ears Spring</td>
<td>Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive, mile 15</td>
<td>3.8/6.1</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>20/6</td>
<td>Moderate Beautiful desert hike to a small spring. Spectacular geology with mountain and desert views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doran-Sublett Trail</td>
<td>Castolon to Santa Elena Canyon Road, near mile 5</td>
<td>1.0/1.6</td>
<td>1/2 hour</td>
<td>56/17</td>
<td>Easy This short easy trail leads to the ruins of historic farm houses owned by settlers in the early to mid-1900s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Elena Canyon</td>
<td>Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive, 8 miles west of Castolon</td>
<td>1.6/2.6</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>80/26</td>
<td>Easy This trail crosses Terlingua Creek (usually dry) and gradually climbs up to an overlook before dropping to the river bank. Trail has some steep steps and can be very hot midday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Image](604x110 to 784x398)</td>
<td>A scenic view on the Basin Loop Trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](605x452 to 785x785)</td>
<td>A view from the Daniels Ranch to Hot Springs Trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](605x810 to 785x1087)</td>
<td>The end of Santa Elena Canyon trail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Birding in Big Bend

The park is recognized as a Globally Significant Bird Area.

Big Bend National Park is famous for its birding, with more documented species of birds visiting the park throughout the year than any other unit in the National Park System (approximately 450). The park’s diverse array of habitats ranging from the riparian corridor of the Rio Grande to the forested canyons of the Chisos Mountains present an attractive stopping point for birds traveling along major migratory paths that intersect the park.

A good guideline for birding in Big Bend is to seek out areas where water and vegetation are most abundant, such as the Rio Grande, the Chisos Mountains, or the desert springs, some of which are accessible by car.

Generally the most active time for birding is in the spring when many species are migrating through the park. However, with patience, birding in Big Bend is rewarding throughout the year.

The riparian corridor at Rio Grande Village offers some of the best year-round birding in the park. Consider walking the Rio Grande Village Nature Trail or visiting the Daniel’s Ranch picnic area west of the campground. A similar habitat is accessible between Cottonwood Campground and Santa Elena Canyon on the park’s west side.

The pintail-juniper woodlands of the Chisos Mountains and their foothills also attract many species of birds that would not otherwise be found here. It is well worth the effort to hike into the higher elevations. During early summer you may spot the sought-after Colima warbler, which is only found outside of Mexico in the Chisos Mountains.

Patience, a good field guide, and knowledge of where to look are the keys to locating birds in Big Bend. A checklist of birds is available for purchase at any visitor center.

Big Bend National Park is one of the darkest places in the lower 48 states. As such, it is a place where nature exists on terms nature decided many eons ago. It is also a place of solitude, where people can recapture a part of themselves that in many cases has been suppressed by careers, distance, time, or anything that keeps them from being in nature. Solitude and darkness as a component of wilderness, wilderness as a space for reflection.

Solitude and darkness can be a fearful place, but when met with a mindset of potential, can be a place to soothe the soul, and the very reason the national parks were created.

Night Skies

Of Darkness and Solitude

One of the foundational concepts of the national parks was the idea that solitude and wilderness is a necessary component of a healthy society.

As the Park Service grew in the early 20th century, most parks and monuments that were being added to the system were in the western United States, and for the most part wild and dark, unfettered by artificial light.

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Birds and Bird Watching

Birding Hot Spots

Panther Junction to Rio Grande Village

- Dugout Wells—shady cottonwood trees and a windmill at this desert oasis.
- Rio Grande Village Nature Trail—a boardwalk over the pond is an excellent area for water fowl.
- Daniels’ Ranch Picnic Area—the cottonwood trees provide excellent shade to both resident and migrant species.

Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive

- Sam Nail Ranch—windmills and large trees attract birds to this historic ruin.
- Blue Creek Trail—a half mile from the Homer Wilson Ranch are the Red Rocks, an area known for hummingbirds.
- Cottonwood Campground—large trees here provide a haven for birds.

Chisos Mountains

- Basin area—many mountain birds can be found around the campground and developed areas.
- Boot Canyon—the nesting area of the Colima Warbler and other species.
- South Rim—this 2000’ cliff is known for falcons and swifts.

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2020 Celestial Events

- Jan 3–4 Quadrantids Meteor Shower
- Feb 9 Super Moon
- Mar 20 Vernal Equinox
- April 22–23 Lyrids Meteor Shower
- May 6–7 Eta Aquarids Meteor Shower
- June 22 Summer Solstice
- July 5 Perseid Meteor Shower
- July 28–29 Delta Aquarids Meteor Shower
- August 12–13 Persids Meteor Shower
- September 23 Autumnal Equinox
- October 7 Draconids Meteor Shower
- October 21–22 Orionids Meteor Shower
- November 5–6 Taurids Meteor Shower
- November 17–18 Leonids Meteor Shower
- November 30 Perseid Meteor Shower
- December 13–14 Geminids Meteor Shower
- December 21 Winter Solstice
- December 21–22 Ursids Meteor Shower
Big Bend Conservancy

The Big Bend Conservancy's mission is to promote, protect and raise funds for Big Bend National Park and the Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River. Since its founding in 1996, the Big Bend Conservancy has raised over $3.8 million for projects in both park units. Between license plate sales, foundations, and private donors we have provided a new orientation film, student fellowships, restored more than 5 acres of wetlands, and opened the Fossil Discovery Exhibit. Your support directly aids Big Bend National Park in providing the best experience for visitors.

Big Bend Conservancy works with supporters across the state and beyond to improve the visitor experience. Our contributions have touched almost every visitor to the park in the last five years. In addition to funding the orientation film, we also paid for the design of the new exhibits at the Rio Grande Village Visitor Center.

In 2016 we opened the Fossil Discovery Exhibit, a $1.5 million exhibit that was the park’s first new interpretive addition in decades. This award-winning exhibit melds the best of park interpretation and education with a green building designed to blend into the land as it ages. Thanks to generous donors in 2020 we will establish the Fossil Discovery Endowment, a permanent fund to provide maintenance and education services to the exhibit. This is the Conservancy’s second endowment for the park—the first being the James “Buddy” Davidson Big Bend Trails Endowment, which will fund improvements, additions and interpretation for trails at the park in perpetuity.

In 2020, the Conservancy is responding to the Castolon Fire with the Castolon Recovery Fund. Contributions made to the fund will provide design services, interpretive panels, and more for the park as it strives to return permanent visitor amenities to this historic district.

One of the most significant sources of funds for the Conservancy is the Big Bend license plate. Since 1997 thousands of Texans have contributed more than $960,000 to trail signs, visitor center improvements, and more by purchasing their license plate. Purchase your own Big Bend license plate at: http://www.bigbendfriends.org/support/license-plates.

Big Bend Natural History Association

On a blazing-hot June afternoon in 1956, five Texan businessmen met in the lobby of the Holland Hotel in Alpine and devised an ambitious plan to raise money to build a staff research library for what was then the second-newest national park, Big Bend. They formed the non-profit Big Bend Natural History Association to sell books and maps, named themselves its first Board of Directors, and resolved to return to the Holland annually to oversee their great philanthropic venture. At the end of their first full year in business, they decided that an annual meeting was not immediately necessary, because their revenues had amounted to a grand total of $14 in sales and a $25 donation.

However, being Texans, they didn’t give up. Big Bend Natural History Association (BBNHA) slowly expanded into small-scale publishing of park maps and guides, and as new visitor centers were constructed, bookstores were included in the blueprints. Today, BBNHA is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that operates five bookstores in Big Bend National Park, one at Amistad National Recreation Area, and www.bigbendbookstore.org. BBNHA has donated nearly $2.5M to Big Bend National Park, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, and Amistad NRA.

BBNHA’s primary mission is to provide portable educational material to the visiting public in hopes that an educated public will love and support the parks and help preserve them for future generations. We carry popular and hard-to-find books about a wide variety of historical and scientific topics, detailed guides and maps, and a smattering of collectibles to help you remember your visit or to give to friends and family to share your experience in these special places.

We’re aided in this mission by our more than 800 members. The membership premium is the yearly park calendar with photos by a select local professional photographer and narratives by park personnel. Members are eligible for discounts at all BBNHA outlets and over 400 other non-profit bookstores on public lands. If you’d like to join us in our educational mission, we invite you to become a member at the Panther Junction bookstore or www.bigbendbookstore.org.

A percentage of our profits are used to support the educational and research efforts of the parks we serve, and also to provide for purchases that can’t be made with government funds—for example, meals for search and rescue operations and volunteer appreciation socials. A small sample of the programs recently funded with BBNHA donations includes:

• Junior Ranger books and badges for more than 100th children per year
• A daypack and park study kit for every 4th grader in the Terlingua and San Vicente schools
• Artists-in-Residence, including two of the NPS’s first Veteran Artist-in-Residence participants
• Administrative support for the otherwise independently funded AcrVets program for wounded Afghanistan and Iraq war veterans
• Support for a series of new interpretive trailhead signs
• Grant-writing services for a film commemorating the establishment of the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River

Oh, and that staff library that started the ball rolling back in 1956? It was finally completed in 1998—just 42 short years later!

For more information about the Big Bend Natural History Association, inquire at the Panther Junction Visitor Center, visit www.bigbendbookstore.org, or contact 432-477-2216.

To find out how to become involved with the Big Bend Conservancy, to make a donation, or to learn more about the events we host in the park and across the state, visit www.bigbendconservancy.org, or contact 432-207-2202.

How can I join a partner organization?

BBNHA members receive a 15% discount on bookstore purchases. This discount is honored at cooperating park bookstores nationwide.
Developed Campgrounds

Chisos Basin
The Chisos Basin Campground is surrounded by tall, rocky cliffs and conveniently located near some of the park’s most spectacular and popular trails.

- **Open:** Year-round
- **Details:** 60 campsites (no hook-ups). $16 per night ($8 per night with applicable pass).

Cottonwood
Cottonwood Campground is a quiet, shady desert oasis located between the Castolon Historic District and the scenic Santa Elena Canyon.

- **Open:** Year-round
- **Details:** 24 campsites (no hook-ups). $16 per night ($8 per night with applicable pass).

Rio Grande Village
Set in a large grove of cottonwoods, the campground is adjacent to the Rio Grande. The RGV camp store and showers are within walking distance.

- **Open:** Year-round
- **Details:** 100 campsites (no hook-ups). $16 per night ($8 per night with applicable pass).

Backcountry Permits
Permits are required for any overnight backcountry camping, river use, and stock use, and can be obtained from the Panther Junction and Chisos Basin Visitor Centers.

How to Obtain a Permit:
Permits are required for any overnight backcountry camping, river use, and stock use, and can be obtained from the Panther Junction and Chisos Basin Visitor Centers.

River Use & Stock Permits
River Use Permits
River permits are required for visitors intending to use canoes, kayaks, rafts or other watercraft on the Rio Grande. Permits are required for both day-use (free) and overnight trips ($10/night).

USCG approved wearable PFDs are required for each person, and an extra PFD is required. Each vessel must carry an extra paddle or oar; kayaks must have an extra paddle or paddle.

In addition to the items listed above each overnight river camping party must carry a firepan with a 2 inch minimum rim and a system for removing solid human waste. Check the park’s website or with a ranger for additional gear requirements.

Horse/Stock Permits
Stock permits are available for visitors who wish to ride horses in the park. All gravel roads are open to horse riders. Horses are not permitted on paved roads or the shoulders of the paved roads. Cross-country horse travel (not on some trails) is permitted throughout the park except the Chisos Mountains area. Horse use in the Chisos Mountains is limited to the Laguna Meadow, Southwest Rim to the Boot Canyon Trail Junction, and Blue Creek trails.

Backcountry riders must provide controlled overnight maintenance of their animals as well as commercial feed. Grazing within the park is not allowed. Check at a visitor center for additional information about stock use in the park.
Black Bears
The return of black bears to Big Bend is a success story for both bears and the park. Originally native to the Chisos Mountains, they disappeared from this area by the 1940s, in part due to predator control agents.

Nearly fifty years later, in the 1980s, they began returning from Mexico—crossing the river, the harsh desert, and starting a breeding population in the Chisos. Today, wildlife biologists estimate a black bear population of around 20 to 30 black bears. A black bear’s normal diet consists largely of nuts, fruits, sotol and yucca hearts, but also includes small mammals, reptiles, and carrion. Bears normally avoid humans, but can become aggressive if they learn to take food from human sources.

Each campsite has bear proof storage lockers for caching edibles. Hard-sided vehicles are also suitable for storing edible items. Dumpster bins throughout the park are bear proof. Help us keep bears healthy and wild!

Mountain Lions
Solitary and secretive, the mountain lion is Big Bend’s top predator and is vital in maintaining the park’s biological diversity. Mountain lions live throughout the park from mountain to desert, and biologists estimate a stable population of about two dozen lions.

Everywhere in Big Bend, you are in the territory of at least one lion. Within their territories, lions help balance herbivores and vegetation. Research shows these large predators help keep both deer and javelina populations within the limits of their food resources. Every year visitors report around 130 lion sightings in Big Bend National Park. Over half are seen along roads, but encounters also occur along trails. Your best plan of action is to be aware of your surroundings and avoid hiking alone or at dusk and dawn. Also, watch your children closely; never let them run ahead of you.

Javelinas
For many visitors, seeing a javelina (pronounced hav-uh-LEE-nuh) is a new experience. Also known as collared peccaries, these animals are only found in the U.S. in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

They are covered with black, bristly hairs and weigh between 40–60 lbs. They usually travel in groups called bands that consist of 10–25 individuals. Javelinas have a highly developed sense of smell, but poor vision.

Physically, they resemble pigs, but are not closely related. A javelina’s diet includes prickly pear cactus, grasses, mesquite beans, pitoon nuts, fruits, berries, and seeds. Every year reports document campsites raided by javelinas. Although not normally aggressive, they can be when food is involved. Protect yourselves and the javelina by storing all food inside a vehicle or in the food storage lockers provided in the campgrounds. Do not leave coolers or food boxes unattended at any time.

Coyotes
Nothing in Big Bend speaks of wilderness more than the song of a coyote. Their various vocalizations from yips to howls let you know you are in the presence of an iconic figure. Their narrow-set, yellow eyes and long snout may seem intimidating, but in general, coyotes do not bother human beings.

Coyotes range over the entire United States. These highly adapted members of the canine family are omnivores, dining on small mammals, reptiles, and insects. Coyotes will also eat berries and other vegetation when meat is unavailable. Carrion is an important food source in winter.

Coyotes are typically solitary, but will hunt in small groups when individuals converge in areas where food is plentiful. They will work cooperatively, either chasing an animal in relays to tire it or waiting in ambush. However, unlike wolves, they do not form lasting packs.

Rattlesnakes
Four species of rattlesnakes live in Big Bend National Park—the Western Diamondback, Black-tailed, Mojave, and Rock rattlesnakes.

This often-feared reptile is beneficial to the environment, eating mice, rats, and other small animals—many of which are pests or spread disease.

Perhaps surprising, rattlesnakes are not a top predator, sometimes becoming the meal of roadrunners, skunks, coyotes, and other snakes, such as the western cobra. The buzz of a rattlesnake is an unmistakable sound that will stop you in your tracks. And this is a good thing, as rattlesnakes use this sound as a warning when they perceive a threat, continue toward them, and you risk provoking a self-defense bite. A few bites have occurred in Big Bend. If bitten, contact a ranger promptly, as permanent damage can occur within 12 hours of a bite.

Wild Animal Encounters
For many people, the chance to see a bear or mountain lion in the natural environment is an amazing opportunity.

However, one must always remember that we are entering their home, their territory. As such, we need to respect wildlife and know what to do if we encounter a wild predator:

- Do not run, but back away to get out of range of the perceived threat.
- If you feel threatened, try to look large, wave your arms, throw rocks or sticks.
- If attacked, fight back.
- Watch children closely and never let them run ahead or lag behind.
- Report bear or mountain lion sightings or encounters to a park ranger as soon as possible.

To help preserve healthy environments for both visitors and predators, please remember:

- Never leave food or trash unattended, as bears and other wildlife readily habituate.
- Never feed wildlife since no park animal is tame, and feeding leads to aggressive future behavior.
- Never approach wildlife and always keep a safe distance.

Please Help
At the Lodge
- Leave nothing outside your room, on the balcony, or on the porch.

In Developed Campgrounds
- Store food, beverages, toiletries, pet food, and dishes in the bear-proof storage locker provided at your site.
- Keep your campsite clean. Take trash and food scraps to a dumpster.
- Dump liquids in restroom utility sinks, not on the ground.
- Ice chests and coolers are not bear-proof; store them in your vehicle.

In the Backcountry
- Never leave packs or food unattended. Carry everything with you or store in a bear-proof locker.
- Avoid carrying odorous food and toiletries.
- Carry out all trash, including orange peels, cigarette butts, and left-over food and cooking grease.
- Cyclists
  - Use food storage lockers when provided.
Information and Services

Accessibility
All visitor centers are accessible, as are the Chisos Mountains Lodge restaurant and some motel rooms. The Window View Trail is paved and fairly level. ADA campsites are available by reservation.

Camp Stores & ATMs

Camping Limits
Visitors can stay in the park up to 14 consecutive nights, whether in a front or backcountry site, with a limit of 28 total nights in the park in a calendar year. Campers can occupy a specific site up to 14 total nights in a year. Between January 1 and April 15, visitors are limited to 14 total nights in the park.

Entrance Fees (valid for 7 days)
- Private, non-commercial vehicle $30
- Motorcycle $25
- Individual entering without vehicle (bicyclist, etc.) $15 per person
- Big Bend Annual Pass $55

All Interagency passes are sold and accepted at Big Bend. Inquire at a visitor center or entrance station for more information.

For commercial rates, please consult our website: www.nps.gov/hibe

Fires Prohibited
Ground fires and wood fires are strictly prohibited throughout the park. Only gas stoves and charcoal contained in a grill may be used. Use caution with any heat source.

Gas Stations

Junior Ranger
Kids earn a badge and have fun learning about the park by becoming a Junior Ranger. Booklets are available online and at park visitor centers.

Lodging
The Chisos Mountains Lodge, located in the Chisos Basin, includes 72 rooms, gift shop, dining room and camp store. For more information call 432-477-2291 or 877-386-4383.

Phones
Cell phone service is available in the Chisos Basin, but is sporadic or unavailable throughout the park. Public pay phones are located outside the Chisos Mountains Lodge and Rio Grande Village Store.

Post Office
A full-service post office is located at the Panther Junction Headquarters, open M-F, 8am–11:00am and 2:00pm–3:00pm. A mail drop is also available at the Chisos Basin Store.

Recycling
 Recycling receptacles are provided in campgrounds and near stores and visitor centers. Every bit of material recycled means one less piece buried in the park landfill. Please recycle!

Showers and Laundry
Pay showers and laundry facilities are available at the Rio Grande Village Store and have 23-hour access (closed at 9am for an hour of cleaning). Out-of-park facilities are available in Study Butte.

Visitor Centers
Panther Junction and Chisos Basin Visitor Centers are open year-round. Rio Grande Village, Persimmon Gap, and Castolon Visitor Centers are open November–April.

Wifi/Internet
Free wireless internet is available at the Panther Junction and Chisos Basin Visitor Centers, the Chisos Mountains Lodge, and the Rio Grande Village Camp Store. There are no public computer terminals.

Kennels
- Alpine Veterinary Clinic 432-837-3888
- Alpine Small Animal Clinic 432-837-5416

Volunteers Make the Difference
Big Bend National Park depends on dedicated volunteers to perform many duties throughout the year. Approximately 260 volunteers contribute 50,000 hours of work every year in Big Bend National Park. Whether staffing visitor centers and campgrounds or patrolling backcountry trails, volunteers protect valuable resources and help visitors learn about, and more safely enjoy, Big Bend National Park.

Volunteers are sought for the positions of camp host, visitor center host, maintenance, or even working for the park’s social media team. While you might not notice volunteer contributions at first, look around and you’ll be surprised how many volunteers you see. It is primarily volunteers who provide visitor information at campgrounds, and at four of the five visitor centers in the park. They keep the campgrounds, backcountry roads, and trails in pristine condition, assist with maintenance projects, and are considered the eyes and ears of the park. Please thank them for their services if you have the opportunity.

How can I get involved?
Are you interested in volunteering at Big Bend National Park? Here are some things to keep in mind before submitting an application:

- Most volunteer positions require training, references, and a background check. Training is provided unless otherwise noted.
- Volunteers may be required to work weekends and holidays.

For more information, contact the volunteer coordinator at 432-477-1106.
**The Paisano**

**COVID-19 Corrections**

**Page 1**

**Free Park Movie.**

We hate to disappoint you, but since the visitor centers are closed, the movie is not being shown. The Big Bend Natural History Association sells copies of the park movie (Big Bend: Life on the Edge) for $9.95.

**Page 3**

**Visiting Mexico.**

Take this one off the list. The international border is closed from California to the Gulf of Mexico for non-essential travel, and we’re not sure when the Port of Entry will reopen.

**Page 7**

**Hot Springs.**

The Hot Springs area and trails are closed. While we agree that a soak in the 105° water is something special, we also recognize that the hot springs is a gathering place and groups are just not a good thing right now. So have patience and enjoy the other 800,000 acres of the park.

**Page 10**

**Developed Campgrounds.**

If you want to camp in a developed campground (Chisos Basin, Cottonwood, and Rio Grande Village), you’ll have to make your reservations online at www.recreation.gov. Big Bend is very busy this time of year. If you can’t make a reservation online, it’s because the campgrounds are full. You cannot just drive up and find a campsite. Please note that there is no “boondock” camping permitted along park roads or parking areas in Big Bend National Park. Talk to a ranger. We have options for you outside the park.

**Group Camping.**

None available at this time. The group campgrounds will remain closed until we can gather in groups again.

**Backcountry Camping and River Use.**

The vast majority of backcountry campsites must be reserved online at www.recreation.gov. The only sites available as first-come, first-serve are the sites along River Road, Old Maverick Road, and a few sites on Glenn Springs Road and in the Chisos Mountains. See a ranger at either Panther Junction or the Chisos Basin for a permit. If you have a high-clearance 4x4 vehicle and enjoy remote camping, we can probably help you. But these sites fill up quickly too, so have a plan, and get your permit as soon as possible.

**Page 12**

**Showers and Laundry.**

The bad news: there are currently no showers. The coin-operated laundry at the Rio Grande Village Store is available during business hours (cold water only). There are showers and a laundromat in the Terlingua/Study Butte area.

*Updates 11-20-20*