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 2,000 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.

8 What to See & Do
Find out how to make the most of your time in the park. Recommendations and suggested trip itineraries for one day, three day, or week long visits can be found here.

9 Day Hikes
Find descriptions of many of the most popular easy and moderate hiking trails here. Detailed descriptions of each trail include length, average time required, difficulty, and location.

16 Park Maps
Don’t know where you are? The park map can help. Detail maps of the Chisos Basin and Rio Grande Village are also found here. A list of useful phone numbers for services both in and outside the park is also included.

Big Bend At 75
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 2,000 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: an area of wilderness that 75 years ago a few insightful people thought to preserve for all future generations as a National Park. It took nine years after it was authorized in 1935 to buy the land. In 1994, our nation was in turmoil. The Second World War raged across the globe and Americans were deep in the fight. Amid the chaos, fear, and uncertainty of the time, a spark of hope and the promise of a brighter future were born: just six days after D-Day, Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the deed transferring the last parcel of land into the care of the National Park Service, establishing Big Bend National Park on June 12, 1944. This year, Big Bend National Park celebrates its 75th anniversary, three quarters of a century of preserving this wild land of savage beauty. But who was responsible for making this happen? What was the land like before it became a park? Answers to these questions can be found in this 75th anniversary edition of the Paisano.

Superintendent's Message:
Big Bend and the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River are two of the most spectacular parks administered by the National Park Service. We trust that you will have a wonderful time as you explore and experience these great parks.

It was 75 years ago that Big Bend was authorized. From the very beginning, National Park Service officials who evaluated the proposed park saw that the area met the standard of national significance. Since the park was established, it has become even more clear why Big Bend is special and why the park founders fought to have it set aside. From outstanding night skies and fossils to rare and endangered species, our partners and employees research and protect the plants, animals, rocks, and historic areas, interpret the multifaceted Big Bend story, and keep our visitors safe. The work is not done. New discoveries, exciting possibilities, and ever-present challenges build on the legacy of that original act 75 years ago.

National parks like Big Bend belong to us all, and as such we have a shared responsibility for their protection. Please be mindful of that as you spend time here. Take only photographs and leave only footprints as you discover what makes Big Bend special.

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What is a Paisano?
Paisano is a Spanish word meaning countryman or peasant that is used throughout the American southwest as a nickname for the greater roadrunner.

Big Bend on the Internet
Plan your next trip, or learn more about the fantastic resources of the Big Bend by visiting the official National Park websites. These are your best source of information for weather conditions, river levels, research, park news, trip planning, and more.

Big Bend National Park:
http://www.nps.gov/bibe/
Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River:
http://www.nps.gov/rgw/

Got Water? Got Salt?
Carry and drink water— at least 1 gallon per person per day. Eat salty snacks and regular meals. As you exercise, you lose salt and water (over a quart and a half in an hour during arduous exercise). You need both to survive, especially in this extreme environment.

Emergencies
Call 911 or 432-477-2251
24-hours a day or contact a Park Ranger.
Viewing the sunset against the Sierra del Carmen mountains is a signature Big Bend experience, underlined by the irony that the mountains aren’t a part of the National Park; in fact, they aren’t even located in the United States. In addition to defining the curve that forms the Big Bend, the Rio Grande also serves as the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. Throughout much of its history the border along the Rio Grande has often been fluid, allowing people of both countries to come and go as needed. However, the border is an artificial boundary imposed on the natural environment, and as such is subject to political and social pressures.

Increased border restrictions have led to a number of important changes that affect the international boundary in Big Bend. A visit to Big Bend is a wonderful experience to learn about the park’s history and to experience a wide variety of natural history and recreation options. The park’s border with Mexico is part of our shared landscape and a chance to experience and learn about our neighbors. A few simple steps can help keep the park safe for everyone who is here.

Crossings Remain Closed
As a result of a 2002 US Customs and Border Protection decision, there are NO authorized crossings in Big Bend National Park. Crossing at Boquillas, Santa Elena, or other locations along the Rio Grande is prohibited. The closest legal ports of entry are Del Rio and Presidio, Texas.

The U.S. Attorney’s Office has indicated that it will prosecute any criminal violations regarding any illegal crossings. If you re-enter the United States at any point within Big Bend National Park, you may be liable for a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for up to one year, or both.

When Visiting A Border Park
Big Bend National Park shares the border with Mexico for 18 miles. This is a remote region. Visitors should be aware that drug smuggling routes pass through the park.

If you see any activity which looks illegal, suspicious, or out of place, please do not intervene. Note your location. Call 911 or report it to a ranger as quickly as possible.

Each year hundreds of people travel north through the park seeking to enter the United States. It is possible you could encounter an individual or small group trying to walk through the park with little or no water. Please do not stop, but instead, note your location and immediately call 911 or contact a ranger as soon as possible. Lack of water is a life-threatening emergency in the desert.

Border Merchants
Mexican Nationals may approach you from across the river to sell souvenir items (walking sticks, bracelets, crafts, etc.). If you agree to look at or purchase their items and the Mexicans cross the river, they may be arrested for being in the U.S. illegally. They will be held until deported back to Mexico through Presidio (110 miles away). Mexican merchants will be arrested for illegal commercial operations which may result in a fine and/or additional incarceration while awaiting adjudication prior to deportation.

All border crossings in Big Bend National Park have been closed to the public. Illegal border traffic is highest in Río Grande City. Illegally entering the United States can result in fines up to $100,000 and/or imprisonment for up to five years. The U.S. Attorney’s Office has indicted U.S. merchants who facilitate illegal crossings in the future.

It is against the law to buy items from across the river to sell souvenir items. You may be in violation of U.S. laws. Mexican Nationals may approach you from across the river to sell souvenir items (walking sticks, bracelets, crafts, etc.). If you agree to look at or purchase their items and the Mexicans cross the river, they may be arrested for being in the U.S. illegally. They will be held until deported back to Mexico through Presidio (110 miles away). Mexican merchants will be arrested for illegal commercial operations which may result in a fine and/or additional incarceration while awaiting adjudication prior to deportation.

Items purchased will be considered contraband and seized by officers when encountered. Rocks, minerals, archeological items, etc. cannot be purchased, imported, or possessed in the national park.

In addition, illegal trade impacts the resources of the park in a number of negative ways, including the creation of social trails, the cutting of cane along the river, erosion of riverbanks and an increased amount of garbage and contaminants along the Rio Grande watershed. Supporting this illegal activity contributes to continued damage of the natural resources along the Rio Grande, and jeopardizes the possibility of reopening the crossings in the future.

Sotol walking sticks and other handcrafted items made in Boquillas, Mexico can now be purchased legally at the Chisos Mountain Lodge, camper stores and the bookstore in the Panther Junction visitor center, not from sellers along the river.

Fees: Your Dollars at Work

Why Do Parks Charge A Fee?
Much of the funding for Big Bend and other national parks comes from American taxpayers. However, protecting this land and ensuring that you have a safe, enjoyable and educational experience costs more than this tax base provides. Therefore, the U.S. Congress determined that people who use federal lands should pay fees to help offset the difference.

Where Does Your Money Go?
Twenty percent of the money collected from entrance and campground fees is redistributed to units of the National Park System that do not charge fees to assist in their upkeep and to upgrade those areas. Eighty percent of the money collected here stays in Big Bend National Park.

How Is Your Money Used?
Your entrance and campground fees help Big Bend National Park complete important projects that directly benefit you and other park visitors.

Recent Projects at Big Bend Made Possible By Your Fees:
- Major expansion of the Panther Junction visitor center
- Castolon historic district exhibits

Current Projects:
- Emery Peak Trail rehabilitation project to reduce erosion
- North Douglas/Alice Ranch wayside exhibit
- Backcountry campsite construction

Entrance Fees at Big Bend National Park
Private noncommercial automobile $20 (valid for 7 days)
Single entry (foot, bike, motorcycle, etc.) $10 (valid for 7 days)
Big Bend Annual Pass $40 (valid for one year from month of purchase)
Interagency Annual Pass $80 (This pass will be valid for one year from month of purchase for entrance fees to Federal Public Lands)
All currently valid passes will be accepted until expired, including the Golden Eagle Pass, Golden Age Passport, and Golden Access Passport.
The Big Bend Natural History Association (BBNHA) was established in 1956 as a private, non-profit organization. The Association’s goal is to educate the public and increase their understanding and appreciation of the Big Bend area and what it represents in terms of our historical and natural heritage. BBNHA champions the mission of the National Park Service of interpreting the scenic, scientific, and historic values of Big Bend and encourages research related to those values. The Association conducts seminars and publishes, prints, or otherwise provides books, maps, and interpretive materials on the Big Bend region. Proceeds fund exhibits, films, interpretive programs, seminars, museum activities, and research.

Shopping Options
For those who prefer to shop in person, or during your visit, BBNHA operates sales outlets at Amistad National Recreation Area in Del Rio, Texas, and in Big Bend National Park Visitor Centers at the Chisos Basin, Panther Junction, Persimmon Gap, Castolon, and Rio Grande Village.

When preparing for a future visit, or remembering a previous trip, BBNHA offers both phone and internet sales. Phone orders can be placed during business hours seven days a week by calling 432-477-2236. Please browse through our online store at http://www.bigbendbookstore.org. You can enjoy safe, secure shopping in the comfort of your home. We offer many categories, authors, subjects, and titles.

Ongoing BBNHA projects include:
- Publish trail guides, brochures and the this newspaper
- Provide annual grants for research projects and administer grants and gifts received for the park
- Support the park’s volunteer, Junior Ranger, and educational outreach programs

www.bigbendbookstore.org

Join us and support your park!
Become a member and create a lasting relationship with Big Bend National Park.

Do more with your dues!
Purchase a dual annual membership in both BBNHA and the Friends of Big Bend National Park for only $100.

Member Benefits
Membership benefits include a 15% discount in BBNHA bookstores; a 10% discount on most seminars; a subscription to the Big Bend Paisano; a current Big Bend calendar; discounts at many other association bookstores in other national park sites; and the opportunity to support scientific, educational and research programs in Big Bend.

Annual Dues
- Individual $50
- Associate $100
- Corporate $200
- Joint ($100/BBNAP) $100

Make checks payable to BBNHA or charge to:
- Visa
- Mastercard
- Discover

Life Membership
- Individual Family $500
- Corporate $1000
- Benefactor $2500
- Renewal
- New Member

You can also join online at www.bigbendbookstore.org

Get In On the $30-Per-Plate Fund Raiser
Big Bend custom license plates are now available for your car, truck or motorcycle from the state of Texas and most of the cost will be used to help preserve and protect Big Bend National Park, one of the world’s last great wildernesses. It may be the most fulfilling contribution you’ll ever make.

Volunteers in the Park
Volunteers are a valuable and valued part of our operation and our community. Last year over 200 volunteers contributed approximately 45,000 hours of service to Big Bend National Park. Some service groups come for a few days, other volunteers stay for months. Some are students; others are retirees looking for adventure during their “golden years.”

Most of these volunteers work in visitor centers and as campground hosts, however, volunteers also help in science and resource management, maintenance, and administration. Regardless of age or background, these folks share a desire to make a positive contribution to the preservation and management of Big Bend National Park.

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Honor Roll
Join us in thanking the following individuals and organizations who have recently donated 100 or more hours in volunteer service to Big Bend:

Jim & Jan Allen
Howard & Mary Benham
Bill & Jane Berry
Jim Bishop
Robert Bouie
Boy Scout Troop 838
Royce & Koryan Brockett
Central Texas Trail Tamers
Mike & Wanda Copeland
Gary & Donna Covin
Ed Davis
Robert Dossat
Danny & Diana Edwards
Steve & Tina Ehman
Roy, Aletha & Kenny Ellis
David Ewing
Bud Frankenberger
Bob & Ruthie Hernessy
Jim & Gimmy Herrick
John & Elaine Jorker
Gretchen Kaja
Raymond & Joan Kane
John & Mary Kelling
Mark Kirtley
John & Linda Lightbourn
Marshall & Pat McCull
Cindy McIntyre
Robert & Glenda Overfelt
James & Jackie Reese
Ted & Maryanne Rowan
Mark Schuler
Sierra Club
Steve & Toka Smith
Kern & Linda Sutton
Erlind Taylor
Texas Archaeological Society
Ashley Thomas
Sam & Barbara Tobias
Ray & Mary Urban
Patricia Wheelers
Bob Wirt
Tim Wolcott
Reine Worite
News Briefs

Chisos Basin, Panther Junction, and Persimmon Gap To Get Efficient Lighting

Big Bend is famous for vibrant night skies. The National Park Service, in partnership with The National Park Foundation, Friends of Big Bend National Park, and Forever Resorts, has contracted with Musco Lighting to install new light emitting diodes (LED) in the Chisos Basin, at Persimmon Gap, and in the visitor center at Panther Junction. LEDs are energy efficient, produce less heat, and can create customized directional lighting. This includes both minimal with LEDs, which was a major cause of ground-level light pollution from old-fashioned incandescent bulbs. The technology upgrade will result in lower electricity costs for the park and more dramatic night skies for visitors in the Basin. Another energy savings will be realized at the Panther Junction visitor center. The incandescent lights used to illuminate museum exhibits produce a lot of heat. This increases the need to use air conditioners. Once the cool-light LEDs are installed, use of air conditioners will be significantly reduced. Thanks to our partners, park managers expect a reduction in the park energy bill by utilizing this cutting edge lighting technology. Changes the will make the night sky even more spectacular.

Park Rangers Begin Creating Video Podcasts

Soon fans of Big Bend will be able to watch park-produced video podcasts. Thanks to support from Friends of Big Bend National Park, park rangers purchased a new high definition video camera and an Apple Pro workstation to produce video podcasts. Big Bend joins other national parks like Grand Canyon, Yosemite, and Yellowstone, which pioneered park-produced video content. There has been a new way to share Big Bend resources with visitors. Videos will cover a variety of subjects, including visit planning, features about scenic park areas, how to plan a river trip, and allow everyone to visit parts of the park that can only be reached by rugged trails or 4x4 roads. The videos will be found on Big Bend’s park web page www.nps.gov/bigb. Navigate to the multimedia section. If you have a wifi capable laptop or PDA, you can use the wireless internet at the Chisos Mountain Lodge. In the near term, the there will be only be a few videos as rangers create content. Eventually, the free videos will be available on iTunes, Apple TV, and on the park website in a variety of sizes and formats.

Rio Grande Village Nature Trail Reopens

In September 2008, a hurricane broke up over northern Mexico and caused a flood that extensively damaged park facilities near the river. This included the boardwalk section of the nature trail over the beaver pond by the campground. The first phase of the repair project was finished, building a birding and wildlife-viewing platform. This has been finished and the platform is now open. (see photo at right) A detour map located by the platform shows how to access the rest of the trail. Feel free to explore the new platform and see if you can find some of the species of birds that make the Rio Grande Village their permanent or seasonal home or see the tiny endangered gambusia fish. The view from the nature trail is spectacular.

It’s Quite A Ride

Park Ranger Rob Dean

In the old days, Big Bend, the last frontier of Texas, was like a wild mustang, untamed, untouched, a swift powerful animal admired from a distance with wonder and envy. Free from the rapidly encroaching civilization and tied to its uninhabitable landscape, the mustang was tested again and again, and won bucking and breaking all who tried. Civilization is like a young fearless cowboy with a rawhide reata, throwing a wide loop around everything within reach, breaking the wild mustang’s will. By 1889, the wild mustang was being driven and corralled by the young cowboy, who rode a magnificent steed shod with iron - the iron horse of the Southern Pacific railroad.

The impact of the rails on the last frontier was immediate. As track was laid, new communities were established at watering holes to support the rail workers with food, drink, and other entertainment – communities such as Sanderson, Emerson, Longellow, Rosedale, Mazou, Tiber, Haymond, Warwick, Marathon, Lenox, Althuda, Strobel, Alpine, Paisano, Nopal, and Marfa. Only Sanderson, Marathon, Alpine, and Marfa remain as testament to the whimsical young cowboy’s wanderings. The newly built railheads allowed more young cowhands with their newly spun lariats to create commerce and opportunities over the tired mustang’s range. The steed’s steel rail linked east to west, north to south, and was most heavily influenced by the direct line from Chicago to San Antonio. Chicago was the pinnacle of western civilization and the dream destination – you knew you made it when you pulled into Union Station.

These were the thoughts running through my mind as I finished feeding the NPS horses, cleaning their stalls, ending the day. The smells and the heavy clomp of hooves fed my emotions. The corrals molded my imagination. We had just returned from two weeks annual leave, riding Amtrak from Alpine to Chicago and back, linking the wild mustang and the fearless cowboy. The journey was exceptional in its impact, encouraging recollections of other travelers along the rails, recalling tales that I knew by heart.

Nineteen year old cowboy Johnny Ward was sent by rail to Chicago from Alpine in the late 1880’s to buy cattle for the G4 Cattle Company. The G4 was one of the first large ranches of Big Bend, stretching from Oak Spring and the Window to Terlingua Creek and Agua Fria to the west. Ranch manager Captain Jim Gillette trusted and respected young Ward enough to send him to purchase cattle. Ward Mountain, on the west bank of the Chisos, was named for the young cowboy. As riders we traveled the same trail.

The influence of the rails touched many lives, may even have been responsible for the creation of the national park. E. E. Townsend, revered as the father of Big Bend, met and courted his wife along the rails at the now defunct community of Haymond. One wonders where we would be had the railway not crossed the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers; giant, navigable waterways which are the very definition of the term. I understand now the puzzlement of our visitors who see the Rio Grande and are struck by its mere trickle of water.

On a side trip, we followed the Illinois River, which connects the Great Lakes at Chicago with the Mississippi. We joined friends near their Kampsville farm, staying overnight in an old Sears-Roebuck catalogue two-story house sent by river barge from Chicago. I was reminded of Frank Rooney hauling his Sears-Roebuck catalogue house by 4-up wagon from Dugout Wells to Government Springs, and then to its final resting place at Oak Springs to be occupied by its last residents, the Homer Wilson family.

In the great city of Chicago, the Midwest hub for finance, science and the arts, the many connections to Big Bend are unknown to the normal traveler, but to me they are as strong as the ribbon of steel that tied the experience to my imagination. It was from office buildings in Chicago that Howard Perry, the Terlinguca quicksilver tycoon, wielded control of the politics, mining resources, and commerce in early Big Bend for four decades. Chicago’s Field Museum is home to the magnificent Tyrannosaurus rex specimen known as Sue – a commanding specimen of all places, Alpine, Texas where this trip began. E. E. Townsend, revered as the father of Big Bend, met and courted his wife along the rails at the now defunct community of Haymond. One wonders where we would be had the railway not crossed the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers; giant, navigable waterways which are the very definition of the term. I understand now the puzzlement of our visitors who see the Rio Grande and are struck by its mere trickle of water.

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What does it take to create a National Park? What would need to be done if you knew of an incredible, unspoiled piece of land that you wanted to be shared and preserved for all future generations? This was the challenge that confronted Everett E. Townsend in the early 1930s.

Townsend first came to the Big Bend region at the age of 23. Following jobs as a Texas Ranger and Deputy U.S. Marshal, he became a mounted inspector for U.S. Customs in Presidio County. During patrols of the area he explored the region and was awed by the wonders of Big Bend country. Later he recalled a trip to the Chisos Mountains where the view from the South Rim made him “see God as he had never seen Him before and so overpoweringly impressed [him] that [he] made note of its awesomeness…”

This experience sparked Townsend’s life-long dream of preserving the Big Bend area and sharing it with the nation. However, it wasn’t until he was elected to the State Legislature in 1932 that he found himself in a position to help make his dream of creating Big Bend National Park a reality. With his idea began the steps leading to the formation of our National Park.

Townsend knew that he couldn’t create a National Park by himself. He found an ideal ally in Amon Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, owner of a radio station and founder of the first television channel in Texas. The two men worked to popularize the idea of creating a park in West Texas. By 1933 they had garnered enough support to have the area set aside as Texas Canyons State Park, renamed Big Bend State Park several months later. A state park was an important step in the right direction, but fell short of the full scope of Townsend’s dream. Before it could be added to the National Park System, an evaluation was necessary to ensure it met the criteria for becoming a National Park. Roger Wolcott Toll, Superintendent of Yellowstone, was assigned this task. He had already rejected most of the 120 proposed additions that he inspected. However, after visiting the Big Bend area for six days in 1934, he concluded that “the Big Bend Country seems to be decidedly the outstanding scenic area of Texas,” and endorsed Big Bend becoming a National Park.

This endorsement helped bring about Public Law No. 157, enacted by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on June 20, 1935. This measure authorized the creation of Big Bend National Park, but with roughly half of the acreage accepted the National Park Service’s request to set aside 1.5 million acres of land for recreational park purposes. This grand vision, however, would only be partially fulfilled. Big Bend would become a National Park, but with roughly half of the acreage authorized.

Between 1933 and 1942, $1.5 million dollars were used to purchase 600,000 acres from private landowners. In the midst of the Great Depression and accompanying drought, it made financial sense for many ranchers to sell their arid West Texas land to the government, but it wasn’t an easy decision for everyone. One mother, whose oldest son was fighting in Europe, wrote President Roosevelt to implore him to save the family’s ranch for her son’s sake: “I wish that you might read some of his letters in which he writes about the hills, canyons and trails that he longs for at home. The park project has passed since he entered the service; in fact his home was given away on D-Day when he was fighting for freedom and liberty.” For some ranchers, moving away from their land was another sacrifice during this financially unstable and war torn time. For park promoters, it was a symbol of hope for the future.

Even after approval from Washington and land acquisition, Big Bend still wasn’t ready to open to the public: roads, trails, and facilities needed to be developed. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was an ideal workforce. Between 1934 and 1942, several hundred young men worked in the Chisos Mountains, building the roads, stone cottages, and trails. CCC infrastructure was so sturdy it is still being used 75 years later.

After a decade of work, Townsend’s vision for Big Bend was ready to be fulfilled. On June 12, 1944, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes accepted the deed to the National Park from Amon Carter. That day, while American troops were securing beach heads in Europe, Big Bend opened its gates to visitors.

Everett Townsend lived to see his dream become a reality. After years of hard work, he spent the last four years of his life enjoying the national park until his death in 1948. On the Park’s tenth anniversary, his family was presented with a posthumous honorary park ranger commission – a fitting tribute to the man remembered as “the father of Big Bend National Park.”
1930s - 1940s in the Big Bend

Bobcat Carter, a park fixture in the 1930s-40s, would jump out and scare motorists near Persimmon Gap. Bobcat played the role of eccentric desert hermit. Tourists would laugh once they realized he was acting and give him money or food.

A family camping at the old sites near the Hot Springs. Note the Sierra del Carmens in the background and the one-wheel trailer.

The challenges of getting provisions into the high country involved arguments with stubborn burros about the steep climb ahead.

Cowboy on a donkey herding angora goats.

Early visitors enjoying the view.

‘El Viejo’ was another desert character from south of the Rio Grande.

Mexican boy with his donkey; he is filling canvas bladder bags with water from the Rio Grande to take home. The bag was lined with candelilla wax making it water-tight.
Growing up in a small city in Colorado, seeing the Milky Way galaxy was a nightly experience. As time went on, the city got larger, more lights appeared, the Milky Way got more difficult to see. It took a while to realize that it was happening but camping trips to the mountains made it obvious enough for my family to comment on it. While I attended college, I began a summer career as a river guide and once again being far from the city made the dark night sky something I looked forward to experiencing. Then I was invited to guide on the Rio Grande in the Big Bend. This was a real eye opening experience for me since I had never seen so many stars as I did when I first arrived. I was awestruck. And hooked.

Big Bend is known as one of the outstanding places in North America for star gazing; in fact, it has the least light pollution of any other National Park unit in the lower 48 states. One factor that makes this possible is simply the sparse human occupation of this region. The obvious impression one gets of wildness in the Big Bend is the lack of visible lights indicating a house or a town. Most urban areas have such an abundance of light that very few stars are able to be seen. This can be a real surprise to visitors when they are outside in the Big Bend at night and see the Milky Way in its full glory for perhaps the first time in their life. Realistically one can see approximately 2000 stars on a clear night here compared to perhaps a few hundred in a medium sized city. The dark night sky has always been a visual impression in the Big Bend, with very few exceptions.

When recorded history began in the Big Bend, a traveler at night might see a dim glow of a campfire or a lamp through a window in an isolated camp, farm, or ranch house. The light would perhaps give comfort knowing that shelter, a meal or just other people were in the area. In the early 1900’s, the mining at Terlingua introduced modern lighting to a few of the larger buildings in the area. Seeing this at night would definitely indicate more than just an isolated dwelling, it could mean “civilization” depending on who was viewing the lights. The light could also symbolize progress towards civilizing the frontier or bringing the 20th century to the citizens of the isolated Big Bend region.

Modern electric lights have changed the way people view and react to the night. Over the past hundred or so years, outdoor lighting has been increasing to the point where it’s always light out, even at night. Some lighting is for safety, advertising, or other societal reasons. It has, in effect, taken away the night. What ramifications does removing the dark night sky have on people? Does it make them feel safer? Has it changed what people do at night or how they view their surroundings?

Ancient peoples studied the stars for thousands of years and used these observations for navigation, predicting or confirming seasonal changes, and religious purposes. Stories were woven about the meanings of the positions of different stars, answers to life problems were foretold in the movements of heavenly bodies. Past peoples used the stars because they were an integral part of life. That has changed in most of the world with the advent of the electric light. It seems now that our society has begun to realize the value of a lightless night sky. To leave the city and the light gives park visitors and residents a glimpse into the past, where the night sky can be observed and studied, like people did for thousands of years. Recently, Big Bend National Park has begun the process of totally eliminating forms of light pollution to help visitors experience the wonders of a night sky free from modern intrusion. The installation of LED and shielded lighting is one of the steps to help insure that Big Bend National Park continues to be the best example of primeval night skies available today and for future generations.

How Did Drinking Water Get To The Chisos Basin?

Need to wash your dishes, get a drink, or take a shower? For most of us it is as simple as turning on a faucet. In fact, the ability to easily obtain water is so much a part of our lives that we take it for granted, and assume that water will be available for all uses wherever we go. As long as water continues to run out of the tap, we don’t often stop to think about where it comes from, nor the effect that our water use can have on a fragile desert environment like the Big Bend.

Water is one of the most precious, important, and limited resources in the park. Its presence or absence places limits on development, and nowhere is this more evident than in the Chisos Basin.

In 1933 the Chisos Mountains became part of the newly created “Texas Canyon State Park,” eventually to become Big Bend National Park in 1944. Because of cooler summer temperatures and appeal to potential visitors, the Chisos Basin was selected by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to set up camp and begin developing infrastructure. Before the camp could be established, however, a reliable water supply needed to be developed. In April of 1934, E.E. Townsend, M.T. McClure, and a crew of CCC workers spent three days digging a well, located below the present day campground. With the completion of the well, nicknamed “agua pronto,” (quick water) the camp was approved, and construction of the Basin road began. Park officials were aware however, that agua pronto wouldn’t supply all of the water that was needed for the proposed lodge, cabins, and store.

In January of 1940 a second CCC camp came to Chisos Basin, and it quickly became apparent that the water demands of the 200 workers put a strain on the existing well. During a trip to the Chisos Mountains, H.E. Rothrock, acting chief of the NPS naturalist division in Washington, noted that the water usage in the Chisos Basin was exceeding the rate it took to recharge, and strongly recommended developing this area with these limitations in mind. In August of that year the CCC workers found more water at a depth of 583 feet. Ross Maxwell, geologist and the soon to be superintendent of the national park, opposed deeper drilling believing it could hit a fault zone, and result in the loss of the present water supply into a fissure. The search for water was temporarily halted in 1942 with the entry of the US into WWII and the resulting closure of the CCC camp.

In 1944 the state park officially became Big Bend National Park. By the following year the concessions were in operation, and soon after that the current water system again failed to meet the needs of the public. The park began hauling water in from a well located twelve miles from the Chisos Basin, and funded the drilling of a new well. Hauling water put a big strain on the park budget, and the new well failed to produce enough water. It was now evident that a sustainable water supply couldn’t be developed in the Chisos Basin. In response to this realization, several actions occurred in the 1940’s. Superintendent Lon Garrison directed that administrative headquarters and park residences be relocated to Panther Junction, where a more adequate water supply was found. In 1952 the park developed a new water delivery system for the Chisos Basin, pumping water from Oak Spring, located below and ½ mile from the Window Pouroff. Oak Spring remains the source of all water in the Chisos Basin today.

The infrastructure required to bring water from Oak Spring is immense. Water is captured in a spring box and piped to a 500,000 gallon storage tank. When the tank is full the inlet value shuts off, and excess water flows out of the spring box and back into Oak Creek. When water is needed in the Chisos Basin a pump pushes water up 1,500 feet, at a rate of 40 gallons per minute, and over a distance of 2 miles from the storage tanks at Oak Spring to an upper 500,000 gallon storage tank located behind the stone cottage lodging units. Water is then distributed to facilities and residences.

Taking water from Oak Spring is not without impact. The flow at Oak Spring is closely tied to precipitation, peak flows have been recorded at a rate of over 150 gallons per minute. Yet during drought periods the flow can be much less. In June of 1990, an all time low of less than 20 gallons per minute was recorded, not enough to meet demand at that time. At certain busy times of the year, such as spring break, so much water is taken out of the spring that little reaches the creek.

It is difficult to assess exactly what impact our water consumption has on Oak Spring, but it does diminish shallow groundwater, which supports a unique plant community and provides a home for wildlife. The largest known individual of the rare robust corralroot is found in this area, as are rare orchids like the crested coralroot. Reliable surface water and thick vegetation provide food that is important for wildlife that many park visitors come to see each year, such as black bears, deer, and a variety of birds. During dry times, concentration of wildlife at shrinking water sources increases the risk of predation and territorial conflicts.

What draws many visitors to Big Bend is the opportunity to see unique plants and wildlife, and to enjoy beautiful, natural scenery. Water shapes the landscape, brings life, and sustains life and diversity of our park. Please use our water wisely and sparingly. Save water for the plants and animals that depend on it for survival, and help preserve the natural beauty and diversity that Oak Spring brings to the Chisos.
One Day

The visitor centers at Persimmon Gap, Panther Junction and the Chisos Basin are excellent places to begin your visit. Park staff there can answer your questions, and exhibits provide additional orientation. If time allows, drive to the Chisos Basin to take in spectacular views of the Chisos Mountains. Walk the 0.3-mile self-guiding Window View Trail to get a feel for the mountain scenery and one of the best sunset views in the park.

A trip along the Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive will give you a taste of the Chihuahuan Desert and will lead you to the Rio Grande. This drive highlights the geologic spendor and complexity that the Big Bend is famous for. There are many scenic overlooks and exhibits along the way. Sotol Vista, Mule Ears Overlook and Tuff Canyon are all worthwhile stops. The short walks to the Sam Nail Ranch, Homer Wilson (Blue Creek) Ranch and a visit to the Castolon Historic District will give you a glimpse into Big Bend’s past.

A highlight is the short walk into Boquillas Canyon—one of Big Bend’s most scenic spots. Travel to the end of the Boquillas Road near Rio Grande Village to access the trailhead. The trail affords a good view of the small Mexican village of Boquillas, thought to be named for the small cave-like holes in the cliff that look like little mouths (‘boquillas’ in Spanish). Perhaps you will see Singing Vectors, standing on a sandbar, known to regale rafters with song. Just remember that it is illegal to purchase items from Mexican nationals.

Three Days

With three days to spend in the park, you can explore the major roads more thoroughly and still have time for hiking. In the Basin area, consider hiking the Window Trail (5 miles round trip) or the Lost Mine Trail (4.8 miles round trip); consult the Hiker’s Guide to Trails of Big Bend National Park, for sale in park visitor centers, for trail descriptions.

In addition to the Basin and Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive (see suggestions for “one day”) you can drive to Rio Grande Village, perhaps stopping at Dugout Wells along the way to walk the short Chihuahuan Desert Nature Trail. Many visitors are unaware that there is an enjoyable three mile trail from Daniel’s Ranch to the Hot Springs. It follows the river. Alternately, the historic Hot Springs can be reached via an improved dirt road (not recommended for ‘dodgy’ pickups or RVs).

The famous Balanced Rock can be found at the end of the Grapevine Hills Trail. A 20 minute drive down the Grapevine Hills dirt road will take you to the trailhead. Check with range for road conditions as this road usually is passable only with high clearance vehicles. The hiking trail is mostly easy but there is a steep section at the end of the trail where the balanced rock is located. A good time for pictures is the early morning or late afternoon.

One 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 drive some of the “primitive” dirt roads. For these, you’ll need a high clearance or four-wheel drive vehicle. Always check at visitor centers for current road conditions, and carry appropriate gear.

The River Road, Glenn Springs Road and Old Ore Road are some of the more popular primitive roads. A visit to Ernst Tinaja near the south end of the Old Ore Road is a Big Bend highlight. The Pine Canyon Trail, located at the end of the primitive Pine Canyon Road, is an excellent hike to experience firsthand the transition from desert to mountains.

If you don’t have high clearance or four-wheel drive, improved dirt roads such as the Old Maverick Road, Dagger Flat and Grapevine Hills will get you “off the beaten path.” Hike the Chimneys Trail, or Mule Ear Springs 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 and can be obtained at park visitor centers.

Floating the Rio Grande

If you have the time and a spirit of adventure, you may want to consider a river trip. Seeing the park’s canyons from the middle of the Rio Grande is both fascinating and gratifying. There are many possibilities, from half-day floats to extended seven-day excursions. Park Rangers can recommend a trip that meets your abilities and interests. Outfitters and equipment rental companies are listed on page 16. See “Backcountry Planning” on page 14 for additional information.

Backcountry roads

If you have a high-clearance or four wheel drive vehicle, Big Bend’s backcountry roads call for further exploration. There are over 200 miles of dirt roads in the park. Improved dirt roads like the Dagger Flat and Grapevine Hills roads are usually in good condition and accessible to normal passenger vehicles, except following rainstorms. Unimproved dirt roads, such as the Old Maverick Road, Old Ore Road, or the River Road, generally require high-clearance vehicles and/or four wheel drive. Always check current road conditions at a visitor center before traveling any of the park’s primitive roads. Standard backcountry road conditions are listed on page 14.

Enjoying Your Visit

No matter how limited your time in Big Bend, remember that you will enjoy the park more if you stop your car and explore on foot. That doesn’t mean that you have to hike miles on steep grades; there are many short, easy walks and roadside exhibits where you can stretch your legs and enjoy the sights, smells and sounds of the Chihuahuan Desert.

Hiker’s guides and road guides are available at visitor centers throughout the park, and they offer more detailed information about Big Bend’s trails and roads. Attending ranger-led walks and evening programs are also good ways to learn more about Big Bend. Check at the visitor centers and park bulletin boards for current activities.

Remember, you will NOT be able to see everything on this trip. You will probably enjoy the park more if you choose a few spots and explore them thoroughly to get a taste of what Big Bend has to offer. Then, come back again sometime to see the rest!
Take a Day Hike on Big Bend Trails

From the 7,832 foot (2,397 m) summit of Emory Peak, to the banks of the meandering Rio Grande, visitors will find over 200 miles of hiking trails in Big Bend National Park. Trails range from strenuous primitive routes through rugged desert backcountry to short handicapped-accessible pathways. Whatever your style of hiking, you can find it in abundance in Big Bend.

On this page are descriptions of some of the most popular easy and moderate hiking trails, divided by the geographic areas of the park. Most of these trails are perfect for shorter day hikes of up to several hours.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail</th>
<th>Trailhead Location</th>
<th>Round Trip (miles/km)</th>
<th>Elevation (ft/m)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine Hills</td>
<td>Balanced Rock, west of Panther Junction</td>
<td>2.7/2.5</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>Easy follows a sandy wash through boulder field. A short but steep climb at the end over beautiful eroded granite takes you to a large balanced rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Springs</td>
<td>End of Hot Springs Road, unpaved and narrow road</td>
<td>0.75/1.2</td>
<td>1/2 hour</td>
<td>Easy Walk past historic buildings to the riverside hot spring. Take a bathing suit and soak in 100° water. Spring is subject to flooding due to rising river levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel’s Ranch to Hot Springs Trail</td>
<td>Daniel’s Ranch parking area, west of Rio Grande Village</td>
<td>6/10</td>
<td>3.5 hours</td>
<td>Moderate Trail leads from Daniel’s Ranch to the Hot Springs. CIP dropoffs prevent access to the river along most of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boquillas Canyon</td>
<td>End of Boquillas Canyon Road</td>
<td>1.4/2.3</td>
<td>1 hour</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>
</tbody>
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The Chisos Mountains

- **Basin Loop**
  - Chisos Basin Trailhead (near the Basin Store)
  - Distance: 1.6/2.6 miles
  - Elevation: 350/107 feet
  - Difficulty: Moderate
  - Description: Connects the Laguna Meadow and Pinnacles Trails. Nice views of the Basin area.

- **Window View**
  - Chisos Basin Trailhead (near the Basin Store)
  - Distance: 0.3/0.5 miles
  - Elevation: 1100/335 feet
  - Difficulty: Easy
  - Description: Level, paved, handicapped accessible. Great mountain views. The best place in the Basin to catch sunset through the Window.

- **Lost Mine**
  - Basin Road mile 5 at the pass
  - Distance: 4.8/7.7 miles
  - Elevation: 1100/335 feet
  - Difficulty: Moderate
  - Description: An easy, well-marked trail that leads to a good view of the Window. A good hike for families.

- **The Window**
  - Chisos Basin Trailhead or Basin Campground
  - Distance: 5.6/9.0 miles
  - Elevation: 980/299 feet
  - Difficulty: Moderate
  - Description: A beautiful walk to the top of the window overlook. Spectacular geology and mountain/desert views.

Smoking is prohibited on all trails in the Chisos Mountains.

Westside — Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive

- **Santa Elena Canyon**
  - Ross Maxwell Drive 8 miles west of Castolon
  - Distance: 1.6/2.6 miles
  - Elevation: 80/26 feet
  - Difficulty: Easy
  - Description: Crosses river sand and rocks, including wading Terlingua Creek. Switchbacks ascend and then the trail gradually drops back to the river in the canyon.

- **The Chimneys**
  - Ross Maxwell Drive mile 13
  - Distance: 4.8/7.7 miles
  - Elevation: 400/122 feet
  - Difficulty: Moderate
  - Description: A steep, rocky trail with great views of the canyon. Suitable for experienced hikers.

- **Mule Ears Spring**
  - Ross Maxwell Drive mile 15
  - Distance: 3.8/6.1 miles
  - Elevation: 204 feet
  - Difficulty: Easy
  - Description: A beautiful desert spring with great views of the canyon. Suitable for families.

- **Upper Burro Mesa Pouroff**
  - Ross Maxwell Drive mile 6
  - Distance: 3.6/5.75 miles
  - Elevation: 300/91 feet
  - Difficulty: Moderate
  - Description: A steep, rocky trail with great views of the canyon. Suitable for experienced hikers.

Looking for more hikes and information?

- Hiker’s Guide to Big Bend National Park
  - Updated in 2005. Covers all major trails in the park, from short self-guiding nature trails to strenuous backpacking routes. $1.95

- Guide to backcountry roads
  - Updated in 2004. Detailed mileage logs of Old Ore Road, Glenn Spring Road and River Road. Includes trail lengths and descriptions. 99¢

- Chisos Mountains Trail Map
  - A topographic map that includes all trails in the Chisos Mountains. Includes trail lengths and descriptions. 99¢

- Hiking Big Bend
  - In collaboration with National Park Rangers, Laurence Parent has compiled a comprehensive guide to 44 of the most popular hikes. Photos show terrain and views. Describes difficulty, elevation changes, and maps needed. Also includes three hikes in Big Bend Ranch State Park. $14.95

For information on longer, more challenging routes, or to plan an extended backpacking trip, stop by any park visitor center. A large selection of maps and trail guides are available and park rangers can assist you with trip preparations and backcountry permits. Visitor center bookstores carry a large selection of maps and guides. Below are a number of items that can assist in planning your Big Bend adventure.

- The sturdy Dorgan House fireplace looks out over the Rio Grande valley.

- It’s another beautiful Big Bend day and a trip to Santa Elena Canyon is high on your list. As you wind your way along the Ross Maxwell Scenic Drive, the rugged landscape certainly captures your attention. Perhaps a question forms in your mind: How did people make a living in this seemingly desolate land? If that’s the case, there’s a stop along the way that you might want to make, something new to explore. Tucked away along the road between Castolon and Santa Elena Canyon is the new Sublett-Dorgan Trail. Stop at the paved pullout 4.8 miles from Mile Marker 0 after Castolon and enter a world gone by. This ½ mile, easy to moderate walk will take you back to the days when floodplain farming was conducted along the river. The Sublett’s Grand Canyon Farms brought large-scale mechanization to the Rio Grande, transforming the area, where now groves of mesquites stand where there were acres of cotton, sorghum, alfalfa, corn, wheat, and melons. Investigate the remains of the old stone house owned by James and Melissa Belle Sublett who came to Castolon in 1913. Records are sketchy as to whether the Subletts ever lived here. However, business partner Albert Dorgan and his wife Avis Ann did occupy this home for 10 years before constructing their own, the ruins of which you will find further down the trail. Follow the wide dirt trail to the east through grasses and desert scrub. Ahead are a few old gravelly mesquites forming a canopy gate beckoning you to walk further. La Casita, which was built for farm hands, is your next stop. Poke around this adobe home, partially restored albeit not to historic standard.

- The trail continues up the moderately steep mesa to a junction where a metal sign points to the Dorgan and Sublett homes. The stone lined path to the right takes you to the Sublett’s home, which has pretty much returned to the earth. Be gentle here as the area is fragile. From here the Subletts had a commanding view of their farm operation in the floodplain below. Today cars traveling on their way to the canyon can be heard rather than the clip clop of horses and wagons. When the noise of the cars passes, quiet returns to the hill top, take a moment and listen. Can you hear the quiet banter of James and Melissa Belle as they sit on their porch?

- Continue north up the mesa until you reach the remains of the 1200 square foot Dorgan home. You’ll notice two outstanding features: a massive two-way fireplace made of petrified wood and the impressive 360 degree view including an inspiring view of the hourglass opening of Santa Elena Canyon. Standing on the mesa is like standing on the edge of time. Here human and nature’s past stand in contrast—100 year old adobes melt in the presence of resistant 140 million year old limestone cliffs, yet the history remains—just as enduring.
Here There Were No Churches
By Park Ranger Amanda Evans

For early settlers in the Big Bend, where homesteads were distant from one another, the family was a fixture of life in a community where neighbors typically only saw one another a few times per year. It was the women who anchored the home. These frontier women did not have the same access to advice and support that those living nearer to civilization did. They broke horses and roped cattle then went home to cook dinner and care for their children. Their hard work made life in such an isolated setting tolerable, even enjoyable. The life of one woman tells the story.

Nina Marie Seuwell became the matriarch of her family at the age of 11. With the help of neighbor women, she was able to care for her two younger siblings and attend school. Nina showed great promise and received a partial college education in science and medicine. She married Curtis Hannold then followed the call of the West to Brewster County, Texas in 1908.

They transitioned into their new home with the ease of pioneering pros. They were excited to start their new life and quick to accept the help and advice offered to them. Like many of her fellow ranching wives, Nina planted a garden near her house. She carefully tended these vegetables to supplement her family’s diet. Nina nurtured the physical, spiritual, and emotional well-being of her family and friends. Guests and relatives alike enjoyed sitting on

Staff, and thousands of dedicated birders, have continued the exploration of the bird life of the Big Bend region. Through their efforts, the official park checklist has now grown to 452 species… and counting.

With this edition of the Paisano we enter the annual spring migration, the time of peak species diversity and hence, a time ripe for potential new discoveries. Beginning in late February and continuing into the first week of May, migratory birds begin arriving in the park, with a peak period occurring in the last two weeks of April and the first week of May. In this movement are many neotropical migrants returning from wintering ranges in Latin America, including hermit and black-throated gray warblers (first Texas & Big Bend record 1935 and 1936 respectively). Among the expected passage migrants comes the occasional rare and accidental species that have wandered off their normal course or are pushing the extreme edge of their normal range. In April 2007 a slate-throated redstart (1990) was an amazing find in the Chisos.

Also arriving in spring and staying through the summer will be neotropical species that nest in the park, including some Big Bend specialties. Lucifer hummingbirds (1901) generally arrive in late March, and can be found feeding on early-blooming ocotillos in the foothills of the Chisos and lower surrounding desert. Rare anywhere in Texas, at least one pair of dusky-capped flycatchers (1932) have become fairly regular in the pine-oak woodlands of the high Chisos. The much-sought Colima warbler (1928, first confirmed nesting 1932) typically arrives in the high Chisos during the first week of April and can reliably be found along Boot Canyons. Painted redstarts (1928) have in the past several years been regular breeders in the Boot Springs area between late March and September.

If you are limited for time, head to the river and desert oases (including Rio Grande Village, Cottonwood Campground, Sam Nail Ranch and Dugout Wells). Nearly 75% of all the listed species have been observed in these water-wealthy areas. Gray, common black, and zone-tailed hawks are all probable in cottonwood areas along the river during the spring. The diversity of flycatchers is high, from the unmistakable and eye-stopping male vermilion flycatcher to noisy western, tropical (first nesting 1996) and Couch’s (first nesting 2007) kingbirds. Among the most colorful birds, male painted, lazuli and indigo buntings are most easily seen along the river, as is an impressive display of orioles, including orchard, Bullock’s and hooded.

While you are enjoying the birds, keep in mind that many of the migrant species you may observe are members of populations in decline. You can help in several ways: tread softly in fragile habitat and don’t damage water sources; don’t disturb nesting birds with excessive noise or intrusive attempts at photography. Above all, follow in the footsteps of those earlier observers. Please share your observations with us, particularly of rare or accidental species. Your detailed report becomes part of the record and is an aid to future researchers. Enjoy the birds of spring, and do all that you can to ensure their return next year.
Keeping Wildlife Wild

There really are no problem animals—only problem people. Carelessness can kill. Don’t be responsible for the death of a wild animal. Your actions affect both Big Bend’s wildlife and future park visitors. With your help, wildlife and humans CAN live safely together in Big Bend National Park.

Mountain Lions
Solitary and secretive, the mountain lion is Big Bend’s top predator, and is vital in maintaining the park’s biological diversity. Everywhere you go in Big Bend, you are in the territory of at least one lion. From mountain to desert, biologists estimate that the park has a stable population of approximately two dozen lions. Within the delicate habitats of the Chihuahuan Desert, mountain lions help balance herbivores and vegetation. Research shows that these large predators help keep deer and javelina within the limits of their food resources. Without lions, the complex network of life in Big Bend would certainly be changed.

Each year, an average of 190 sightings of mountain lions are reported by the visiting public within Big Bend National Park. While over 60 percent of these sightings were along park roadways, encounters along trails have also occurred. Mountain lions live throughout the park, including the Chisos Mountains, where they sometimes use man-made trails. The best plan of action is for you to be aware of your surroundings. Watch children closely; never let them run ahead of you. Avoid hiking alone or at dusk and dawn.

A free brochure with more information about mountain lions is available at all visitor centers.

Javelinas
For many visitors to Big Bend National Park, seeing a javelina (pronounced hav-ah-LEE-nuh) is a new experience. These curious creatures, also known as collared peccaries, are only found in the United States in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. They are covered with black, bristly hairs and generally weigh between 40 and 60 pounds. They usually travel in groups called bands that consist of 10-25 individuals. Peccaries have a highly developed sense of smell, but very poor vision. Physically, javelinas resemble pigs, but in reality, they are not closely related to pigs at all and have been genetically distinct from them for millions of years.

A javelina’s diet includes prickly pear cactus, grasses, mesquite beans, piñon pine nuts, fruits, berries, and seeds. Unfortunately however, many javelinas now include human food as part of their diet.

Every year we are seeing more and more campsites in the park raided by javelina. Although normally not aggressive, they can be when food is involved. Protect yourselves and the javelina by properly storing all your food inside a vehicle or in the food storage lockers provided in the campgrounds. Do not leave coolers or food boxes unattended on picnic tables or in a tent. Flatten tents when you are away from your campsite. It is important that youjavellines and all park animals eat their natural food sources to stay healthy and safe. With your help, these unique animals can continue to thrive and thrill park visitors for years to come.

Black Bears
The return of black bears to Big Bend National Park is a success story for both the bears and the park. Native to the Chisos Mountains, bears disappeared from this area by the 1940s. After an absence of nearly fifty years, bears began returning to the park from Mexico in the late 1980s. Today, wildlife biologists estimate that between 15-20 black bears may live in the park.

Black bears are omnivorous; their normal diet is comprised of large amounts of nuts, fruits, sotol and yucca hearts, and smaller quantities of small mammals, reptiles, and carrion. Bears normally avoid humans, but bears that learn to get food from human sources often become aggressive in their attempts to get more “people” food. Rangers may have to kill bears that lose their fear of people and endanger humans in their attempts to get our food.

Big Bend has made it easy to keep edible items away from bears. Campers at the Chisos Basin Campground, at High Chisos backpacking sites, and at some primitive roadside campites will find bearproof storage lockers for storing all edibles. Hard-sided vehicles are also suitable for storing edible items. All dumpsters throughout the park are bearproof, as well.

A free brochure with more information about black bears is available at all visitor centers.

Do Not Feed the Animals. Not even once. It’s bad for them, they can hurt you, and it’s against the law. Don’t touch, don’t feed.

In Developed Campgrounds
• Store food, beverages, toiletries, pet food, and dishes in the bearproof 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 bearproof; store them in your vehicle.

Cyclists
• Use food storage lockers when provided.

At the Lodge
• Leave nothing outside your room, on the balcony, or on the porch.

In the Backcountry
• Never leave packs or food unattended.
• Avoid carrying odorous food and toiletries.
• Leave excess food and beverages in your trunk or food storage box.
• Carry out all trash, including orange peels, cigarette butts, and left-over food.
• Ice chests and coolers are not bearproof; store them in your vehicle.

If you encounter a bear or mountain lion:
• Do not run (you may resemble prey).
• Watch children closely and never let them run ahead or lag behind.
• Try to look large. Wave your arms. Throw rocks or sticks at it.
• If attacked, fight back.
• Report any bear or mountain lion sightings or encounters to a park ranger as soon as possible.
Camping

The National Park Service operates campgrounds at Rio Grande Village, the Chisos Basin, and Castolon. The cost is $14.00 per night for a site. Campsite fees can be paid in US currency, bills ( $1, $5, $10, $20) since larger bills are often difficult to change.

Trailers & RVs

All park campgrounds can accommodate trailers and RVs, but vehicle lengths have a great deal to do with safely reaching the campground and finding a suitable space.

The only hookups available in Big Bend National Park are at Rio Grande Village in the 25-site, Rio Grande Village RV Park operated by Forever Resorts Inc. Although there is no size restriction, your vehicle must be equipped with water and electrical hookups as well as a three-inch sewer connection. Register at the store. For reservations call (877) 386-4983.

Near the RV park is the 50-site Rio Grande Village Campground operated by the National Park Service. Water, flush toilets, and a dump station are available. Set in a large grove of cottonwoods, the campground is adjacent to the Rio Grande. Many of the sites are pull-throughs. Generator use is limited from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm daily. A no-generator use area is also designated.

The 60-site Chisos Basin Campground is rugged and hilly. The sites are small and most are not suited to recreational vehicles or trailers. The road to the Basin is steep and curvy, especially at Panther Pass—the road’s highest point. The road into the campground is a 15 percent grade. Trailers longer than 20 feet and RVs longer than 24 feet are not recommended.

Cottonwood Campground, near Castolon, offers pit toilets and potable water, but no hookups or dump station. Cottonwood is a NO-generator campground.

Big Bend’s unpaved roads are generally unsuitable for RVs and trailers. Overnight camping in any primitive site requires a backcountry permit, which can be obtained in person at park visitor centers up to 24 hours in advance (see page 14 for more information).
Pets in the Park

Pets in a Wilderness Park

Having a pet with you will limit your activities and explorations in the park. In addition, desert temperatures and predators are a serious threat to your pet’s well-being. Please keep in mind the following points when bringing a pet to the park:

- A National Park is a refuge for the animals and plants living within it. Even if your pet doesn’t chase animals, dogs present the image and scent of a historical predator. The result is stress on native wildlife.
- Keep your pet on a leash no longer than six feet in length (or in a cage) at all times. Pets are not allowed on park trails, or anywhere off established roadways. Pets may not be left unattended in the park.
- Pet etiquette and park regulations require that you always clean up after your pet and dispose of waste in trash receptacles.
- Predators such as coyotes, javelina, and mountain lions CAVE and DO kill pets here. Even large dogs cannot defend themselves against such predators.

Remember, desert heat is deadly. Do NOT leave your pet alone in a vehicle. Pets are not allowed on trails, off roads, or on the river.

Plan ahead and prepare

Big Bend is a land of extremes. Plan on high desert temperatures in the summer with little to no shade; in the winter freezing temperatures are possible in the Chisos Mountains. Schedule your visit to avoid peak season. Visit in small groups. Split larger parties into groups of 4-6. Use a map and compass to eliminate the use of marking paint, rock cairns or flagging.

Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces

Durable surfaces include established trails and camp sites, rock, and gravel. Protect riparian areas by camping at least 100 yards from springs, creek beds, and tmingas. Good campsites are found, not made. While on the trail, walk in single file in the middle of the trail, even when wet or muddy. Keep campsites small. Focus on areas where vegetation is absent.

Dispose of Waste Properly

Pack it in, pack it out. Inspect your campsite and rest areas for trash or spilled foods. Pack out all trash, leftover food, and litter. Deposit solid human waste in cat-holes dug 6 to 8 inches deep at least 1/2 mile from water, camp, and trails. Cover and disguise the cat-hole when finished. Pack out toilet paper and hygiene products.

Leave What You Find

Preserve the past. Examine, but do not touch, cultural or historic structures and artifacts. Leave rocks, wildflowers and other natural objects as you find them. Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species. Do not build structures, furniture, or dig trenches.

Minimize Campfire Impacts

Campfires are not allowed in Big Bend National Park. In order to cook foods you may use a backpacking stove, portable fuel stove or the backpacking stove, portable fuel stove or the barbecue grills in your campsite.

Respect Wildlife

Observe Big Bend’s wildlife from a distance. Do not follow or approach them. 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 rations and trash securely. Pets are not allowed in the backcountry or on trails. Pets should be on leash and under supervision at all times.

Be Considerate of Other Visitors

Respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience. Be courteous. Yield to other users on the trail. Step to the downhill side of the trail when encountering pack stock. Take breaks and camp away from trails and other visitors. Let nature’s sound prevail. Avoid loud voices and noises.

Leave No Trace in Big Bend
Backcountry Planning

Getting a Permit
A permit is required for all river use, horse use, and overnight backcountry camping, and can be obtained in person only, up to 24 hours in advance of the trip. Permits can be written for as many as fourteen (14) consecutive nights in the backcountry. Park staff can assist you with trip planning based on your needs and current trail conditions. Permits can be obtained at all visitor centers during normal operating hours.

Overnight Use Fee
A $10-per-fee permit is required for all overnight backcountry use permits, including multi-day river trips, and overnight backcountry camping. This fee is payable when the permit is issued, and all funds collected go to projects to improve or protect the backcountry experience, including hardening/improving river access points, backcountry campsite maintenance, and trail maintenance.

Backcountry Water
The dry desert air quickly uses up the body’s water reserves. Each hiker should carry and drink a minimum of one gallon of water for each day they are in the backcountry. Spigots for drinking water are available at all visitor centers. Big Bend is a desert environment. Springs and rainwater (depressions in rock, where water collects) are rare and often unreliable. Water should be filtered. Every gallon removed from backcountry water sources is one less for the wildlife which depend on them. Please carry enough water to supply your own needs—don’t risk your life by depending on desert springs. Caching water is recommended for extended hiking trips in the desert.

Horses
Visitors are welcome to bring and use their horses in the park. A permit is required for all overnight use permits, and can be obtained in person only, up to 24 hours in advance of the trip. Every horse user should obtain a copy of the regulations regarding use of horses in the park.

Plan Ahead
Detailed information on backcountry campsites in the Chisos Mountains and along the backcountry roads is available on the park's website at www.nps.gov/bibe. A variety of maps, books, hiking guides and river guides are available for purchase at park visitor centers. If you would like to order them in advance of your trip, call the Big Bend Natural History Association at 432-477-2236 or visit their online bookstore at www.bigbendbookstore.org.

Floating the Rio Grande
The Rio Grande follows the southern boundary of Big Bend National Park for 18 miles. In this distance it has carved three major canyons, Santa Elena, Mariscal, and Roquillas, which have rapids varying in difficulty from Class I to Class IV. Between the canyons, the river is generally slower-paced. The Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River extends downstream beyond the park boundary for an additional 127 miles. If you plan to take a river trip in Big Bend National Park, you may bring your own equipment, or you can hire a guide service. Three local companies (see page 16 for telephone numbers) provide guide service in the park—you may reserve a trip by contacting them directly. If you plan to use your own equipment, you must obtain a permit at a park visitor center. Stop by the Panther Junction Visitor Center for your permit and for current river condition information prior to your trip.

Permits for the Lower Canyons of the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River may be obtained at the Persimmon Gap Visitor Center. Permits for floating Santa Elena Canyon may be obtained at the Barton Warnock Center in Lajitas. However, we encourage all parties to get their permits at a park visitor center when possible, to obtain the most up-to-date river information and conditions.

Hiking & Backpacking
Big Bend National Park offers over 200 miles of hiking trails in the Chisos Mountains and desert terrain. A permit is required for all overnight trips in the backcountry. Decide how much distance you want to cover and how much time you have. Desert hiking can be unpleasant or deadly in hotter months.

In the Chisos Mountains, the Southeast Rim Trail and a portion of the Northeast Rim Trail from the Boot Canyon/Southeast Rim junction are closed during the peregrine falcon nesting season (February - May).

Zone camping permits are available for those who wish to camp outside of the Chisos Mountains. The park is divided into a number of zones ranging from areas along popular trails to extremely isolated areas.

Backcountry Roads
For those who wish to camp in the backcountry without having to backpack, Big Bend offers over seventy primitive campsites along backcountry roads. While some sites are accessible to most vehicles, a high clearance and/or four wheel drive vehicle is necessary to reach others. Other than a nice view, isolation, and a flat gravel space, these sites offer no amenities and no shade. A backcountry permit is required to use these sites.

Standard Backcountry Road Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road usually open to:</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Croton Spring</td>
<td>All Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daggar Flat</td>
<td>All Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn Springs</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine Hills</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Springs</td>
<td>All Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Rosillos</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper Canyon</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Maverick</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Ore</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint Gap</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Canyon</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Road East</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Road West</td>
<td>High Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Gap</td>
<td>$40 only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All routes require a visitor center regarding updated road conditions before heading out, and are prepared for all types of weather conditions. Use caution and stay on established roads as road conditions can deteriorate. Remember, all vehicles must be street legal and stay on established roadways, or be unable to use them.

Backcountry Regulations

Groundfires and woodfires are prohibited. Use only gas stoves or charcoal within a BBQ grill. Pack out all evidence of use. Smoking is prohibited on all Chisos Mountains trails.

Pack out all trash
Help preserve the park’s natural beauty by packing out all trash including cigarette butts and toilet paper.

No pets on trails or in the backcountry
Pets may harm or be harmed by wildlife, and can attract predators.

Do not cut switchbacks on trails
Although cross-country hiking is allowed, help prevent trail erosion by staying on marked trails.

Collecting any natural or historical feature or object is prohibited.
Leave park features intact for others to enjoy.

Contaminating natural water sources and their surroundings is prohibited.
Camp at least 100 yards from any water source.

Desert water sources and springs are fragile and vital for the plants and animals that depend on them for survival. Soaps, oils, skin lotions, and food residues from bathing and washing can seriously impact water quality. Minimize your impact to areas surrounding springs, seeps, and other temporal water sources.

Camp within designated sites.
When camping in a designated site prevent resource damage by camping within the area outlined by rocks, logs, or brush.

Generator use is not permitted in backcountry campsites.
Natural quiet is a protected resource; help preserve a quiet wilderness experience.

In open zones, camp at least 1/2 mile and out of sight from any road and at least 100 yards from any trail, historical structure, archeological site, dry wash, or cliff edge.

Minimize your impact to the natural landscape.
Bury human waste at least 6 inches deep. Pack out toilet paper. Human waste is unsightly and unsanitary. Carry a digging trowel. Locate latrines 1/4 mile from any water source and well away from camp.

Motorized vehicles and bicycles are permitted only on designated public roads.
Off-road vehicle travel causes visual and environmental damage.

Food Storage
Keep food, ice chests and coolgear in a hard-sided vehicle or food storage locker when provided. Remember that when people leave open food containers and trash laying around the site that they are inadvertently feeding animals, so keep trash contained in vehicles or bear boxes.

Do not feed wildlife.
Feeding wildlife is illegal. Animals that become dependent on human food often have to be destroyed.
Safety is Your Responsibility

Big Bend is unfamiliar country to most visitors so it need not be dangerous. Whether hiking the highcountry, rafting the Rio Grande, observing wildlife, or simply driving the scenic roads of this wilderness park, let safety be your constant companion. Spend a moment reviewing these common safety concerns so that you may have an enjoyable visit.

Big Bend is wild country. In fact, many people visit precisely because it is so remote and rugged. But remember, as you enjoy the splendor of this great wilderness area, to make safety a priority. By giving forethought to your actions you can have a safe, exciting, and rewarding experience in Big Bend National Park.

Driving
Of the few accidental deaths in Big Bend that occur some years, most result from car accidents. Drive within the speed limit, 45 mph maximum in the park, and watch for javelina, deer, and rabbits grazing along road shoulders, especially at night. Federal regulations require that all occupants of a vehicle wear seat belts while in a national park. Remember, too, that you share the road with bicyclists and pedestrians. Some park roads, such as the road into the Chisos Basin, are steep and winding and require extra caution. The Basin Road is not recommended for RVs over 24 feet or trailers over 20 feet. Finally, always select a designated driver before drinking alcoholic beverages.

Hiking
Exploring this desert and mountain country on foot requires both mental and physical preparation. Trails vary from well maintained in the Chisos to primitive and barely visible in the desert. Plan hikes within your ability. Take along a map and compass and know how to use them. Flash floods may occur following thunderstorms so avoid narrow canyons or dry washes. Stay low and avoid ridges during thunderstorms. Carry a flashlight and a first aid kit. Let someone know where you’re going and when you expect to return. If you get lost or start, stay in one place to conserve water and energy.

Fire
Fire danger is always an important safety consideration in Big Bend. Wood or ground fires are not permitted in the park, and you must exercise caution in the use of gas stoves, charcoal grills, and cigarettes. During drought conditions some restrictions may apply to the use of these heat sources. Check with a ranger for the latest information about fire safety in the park. Smoking is prohibited on all trails in the Chisos Mountains.

Poisonous Animals
Venomous snakes, scorpions, spiders, and centipedes are all active during the warmer months. Wear shoes or boots at night instead of sandals. Inspect shoes and sleeping bags or bedding before use and always carry a flashlight at night. While snake bites are rare, they usually occur below the knee or elbow. Pay attention to where you walk and place your hands.

Desert Wildlife
Black bears, javelinas, skunks, coyotes, and raccoons frequent Big Bend’s campgrounds. Although they sometimes appear tame, all of the animals in the park are wild, and could pose a threat to your health and safety if you attempt to approach or feed them. Never feed any big Bend’s wildlife. To prevent these creatures from becoming habituated to people, store all food, coolers, cooking utensils, and toiletries in a hard-sided vehicle, preferably in the trunk of your car. Food storage lockers are available for hikers and campers in the Chisos Mountains. Dispose of garbage properly in the special animal-proof dumpsters and trash cans provided.

Remember to report all bear or mountain lion sightings to a ranger.

Desert heat can kill you. Carry and drink at least one gallon per person, per day. Wear a hat, long pants, long-sleeved shirt, and sun screen when hiking. Springs are unreliable and often dry up for much of the year. Travel with a canteen when hiking. Springs are unreliable and often dry up for much of the year.

Weather and Climate

In all seasons, whether walking, backpacking, or day hiking, follow these tips to conserve your internal water reserves.

REduce your activity
During the warmest days, generally from May through August, avoid hiking in the lower elevations during the heat of the day—generally from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm.

FInd Shade
Shade in the desert means the difference between excessive heat gain from the radiant sun and shade comfort. In an emergency, a person resting in the shade will survive longer than someone exposed to the sun.

DrInk water
Don’t try to conserve the drinking water you have. Whether strolling in the Basin, or hiking the South Rim Trail, you must DRINK your available water. Carry plenty of drinking water—at least 1 gallon per person per day. Balance your food and water intake. Eat a salty snack every time you take a drink of water.

ReduCe alcohol & caFFeine intake
Watch is the best remedy for dehydration and listlessness. The diuretic effects of caffeine and alcohol can result in an accelerated loss of body water.

PrOtect your body
Our desert sun burns easily. It needs shade, sunscreen, sunlasses, a wide-brimmed hat, and proper footwear. Dehydration is accelerated by exposed skin. To keep you clothing dry, wear long-sleeved, loose-fitting, light-colored clothes.

Survive the Sun

Summer and Fall
Temperatures along the river tend to be the warmest in the park. Plan your activities with the weather in mind, visit the river in the morning, and always carry plenty of water. Higher elevations in the Chisos Mountains lead to lower temperatures. July brings thunderstorms, precipitation can liven up the landscape, but rains can reap havocs on the primitive roads throughout the park.

How Hot is it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg. High/Low</th>
<th>Avg. Rainfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>61/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>66/34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>77/45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>81/52</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>88/59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>94/66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>93/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>91/66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>86/62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>79/53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>66/42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>62/36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly Avg.</td>
<td>79/47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weather
Elevational differences in Big Bend mean that temperatures can be vastly different in different areas of the park. The lower areas along the Rio Grande are very hot during the summer months, while the Chisos Mountains are considerably cooler. Winter weather generally occurs between November and February, with temperatures dropping dramatically as cold fronts move through the area. Between June and October thunderstorms and flash floods may occur. Bring clothing for both warm and cool weather, as well as rain gear, when visiting Big Bend any time of the year.

Swimming
Hot weather makes the muddy Rio Grande look very inviting, but swimming is not recommended. Water-borne microorganisms and other waste materials can occur in the river and cause serious illness. The river can be hazardous, even in calm-looking water. Strong undertow currents, deep holes, and shallow areas with sharp rocks and large tree limbs are common and make the Rio Grande unsafe for swimming. If you do choose to swim, wear a life jacket and avoid alcohol.

If you really want to swim, Balmorhea State Park (three hours north of Big Bend) boasts the “world’s largest spring-fed swimming pool.” Contact Balmorhea State Park at 432-375-2370 for more information.

Share the Road
Every year park rangers investigate an increasing number of motorcycle accidents. Unfortunately, a significant number involve serious injuries.

Be alert
Animals may dart out from road edges. Other drivers may pay too much attention to the scenery and cross over the center line into your travel lane or may suddenly stop their vehicles in the middle of the road to observe wildlife. These and other unforeseen conditions can lead to motorcycle accidents.

Suggestions for Motorcycle Riding
• Watch for vehicles staying over the center line.
• Stay alert for sudden stops or traffic slow-downs, especially around scenic pullouts or other congested areas.
• Wear brightly colored clothing or jackets to increase visibility to other motorists.
• Be aware of road surfaces as you ride. Never over-ride the road conditions.
• Watch for wildlife at the road edge.
• Secure your motorcycle and valuables when you are away from your bike.
• Ride with headlights on.
**Services inside the Park**

**National Park Service**
General Information 432 477-2251

**Big Bend Natural History Association**
Booksales & Seminars 432 477-2236

**Visitor Centers**
- Castolon 432 477-2666
- Chisos Basin 432 477-2264
- Panther Junction 432 477-1158
- Persimmon Gap 432 477-2393
- Rio Grande Village 432 477-2271

**U.S. Post Office**
Panther Junction 432 477-2238

**Lodging / Restaurant**
- Chisos Mountains Lodge 432 477-2291

**Park Gasoline Service**
- Panther Junction 432 477-2294
- Rio Grande Village (no diesel) 432 477-2293

**Campground Stores**
- Rio Grande Village 432 477-2293
- Chisos Basin 432 477-2291
- Castolon 432 477-2222

**Services outside the Park**

**Lodging**
- Lajitas Resort 877 525-4827

**Marathon**
- Gage Hotel 432 386-4205
- Marathon Motel 432 386-4241

**Study Butte/Terlingua area**
- Big Bend Motor Inn 800 848-2363
- Easter Egg Valley Motel 432 371-2254
- El Dorado Motel 432 371-2111
- Longhorn Ranch Hotel 432 371-2541
- Ten Bits Ranch 866 371-3110

**Camping**
- Big Bend Motor Inn 800 848-2363
- Big Bend Ranch State Park 432 424-3327
- Longhorn Ranch 432 371-2541
- Stillwell’s Trailer Camp 432 376-2244
- Study Butte RV Park 432 371-2468

**Convenience Stores/Gasoline**
- Big Bend Motor Inn 800 848-2363
- Cottonwood Store 432 371-3315
- Study Butte Store 432 371-2231
- Stillwell Store & Station 432 376-2244
- Terlingua Store 432 371-2487

**Medical Services**
- Terlingua Fire/Ambulance 911
- Big Bend Medical Center 432 837-3447

**Banks**
- Quicksilver Bank/ATM 432 371-2211

**Float Trip Outfitters/Rentals/Guide Services**
- Big Bend River Tours 800 545-4240
- Desert Sports 888 989-6900
- Far Flung Outdoor Center 800 839-7238

**Horseback Riding**
- Big Bend Stables 800 887-4331
- Lajitas Livery 432 424-3238

**The facilities and services listed here are located within the greater Big Bend area, and vary from 30 to 100 miles from Big Bend National Park. The communities of Terlingua/Study Butte (30 miles west) and Marathon (70 miles north) offer basic services, including gas stations, restaurants, lodging, and campgrounds. Alpine, 100 miles to the northwest of the park, offers the greatest number of services. This listing of local services is a courtesy to our visitors and implies no endorsement by the National Park Service or Big Bend National Park.**

For a more detailed park map refer to the Map & Guide brochure.