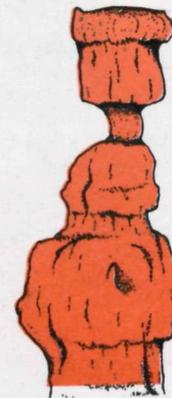




HOODOO



Summer

Hoodoo-a pinnacle, or odd shaped rock left standing by the forces of erosion

1990

SUPERINTENDENT'S WELCOME

Welcome to Bryce Canyon National Park! There are many things to see and do while visiting the park. Stop at the Visitor Center to look at the exhibits and see the slide program. Read about the park and its many resources in publications offered for sale by the Bryce Canyon Natural History Association. Information about the park and the surrounding area is provided by our staff who are eager to help you plan your visit.

Set against the background of the expansive Colorado Plateau, Bryce Canyon's fantasti-



cally sculpted and colored erosional forms fill one with a sense of awe and an appreciation for the geological time involved in the creation of this landscape. During a visit to this rare and beautiful park you may enjoy a trip along the scenic drive. Other activities include camping, picnicking, photography, horseback riding, backpacking, day hiking and attending ranger-led activities. However you decide to spend your visit, we sincerely hope it is a rewarding and revitalizing experience. Enjoy!

Robert W. Reynolds

BIENVENUE

Bienvenue au Park National de Bryce Canyon! Vous pouvez vous procurer une brochure sur le Parc au Centre des Visiteurs. En cas d'urgence, contacter un garde du parc ou téléphoner au bureau du Sheriff du Comte de Garfield. (801) 676-2411.

WILLKOMMEN

Willkommen zu Bryce Canyon National Park! Eine deutsche Übersetzung der Park Broschüre gibt es in dem Besuchszentrum. In Notfällen, wenden Sie sich bitte an einen Park Ranger, oder rufen Sie die Polizei an. (Garfield County Sheriff's Office) (801) 676-2411.

**When You Lock
Your Car Make
Sure Your
KEYS
Are With You!!**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- General Information 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8
- Natural History Association Sales Publications..... Insert
- Photo Information 6
- Safety 2 and 3
- Services 7
- Surrounding Area 8
- Touring The Park 7
- Weather 2 and 7

Emergency Number - (801) 676-2411



The Utah Parks Company Curio Shop In 1961

SUNRISE NATURE CENTER OPENS

This summer, the Sunrise Nature Center will be open on a daily basis. The center, located near Sunrise Point, contains natural history exhibits, information and a sales outlet of the Bryce Canyon Natural History Association. This historic structure, which was built in 1932, served as the first administrative offices and visitor contact center for the park. Following this use, the building served as a curio shop for the Utah

Parks Company, the first concessioner in the park. For the past few years, the park has utilized the buildings for conducting interpretive workshops. With increasing visitation at the park, it was recognized that the building could more effectively serve park visitors by providing them additional access to information, exhibits and sales publications. Stop by for a visit!

FOR YOUR SAFETY

To ensure a safe and enjoyable visit at Bryce Canyon you should familiarize yourself with the park's major safety issues.

Bryce Canyon frequently has severe, localized electrical storms which can occur on a daily basis during summer months. When these storms occur, seek shelter immediately, either in a building or in your vehicle.

Observe wildlife at a modest distance. The animals here (especially squirrels, chipmunks and prairie dogs) can carry human diseases such as relapsing fever and bubonic plague. Also, feeding the animals does more harm to them than good. Animals that learn to

depend on human handouts have diminished chances of surviving the long, cold winter.

Be alert when driving in the park. The maximum speed limit is 35 m.p.h. (55 kph). Other drivers often make sudden, unexpected maneuvers, so drive defensively. Always lock your car, put valuables in the trunk and remember your keys. Animals, especially deer, will run in front of cars. Extra caution should be exercised when driving during twilight hours because of poor lighting and high animal activity.

When hiking at Bryce Canyon, always carry water and wear a hat and sunscreen. The sunlight is strong at this altitude and the dry air can rapidly dehydrate

JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM

Bryce Canyon's Junior Ranger Program is a fun way to inform our younger visitors about the park and some of its resources. By attending two Ranger activities and completing the activities in the booklet, children will earn a certificate and a Bryce Canyon Junior Ranger patch (\$1). Children five to 12 years old who are interested in participating in the program should stop at the Visitor Center to ask for a Junior Ranger booklet. So, come on kids! Join a ranger on a hike or a talk. Get to know the park a little better by doing the puzzles and other activities in your booklet. After all, this is your park too!

I saw rocks big and tall,
And found that ice can make them fall

I was amazed at color and size,
That seemed to change before my eyes

I was pleased by the beauty and grace,
That God has given to this place

Junior Ranger William Sanborn
Age 10
July 1989



hikers. Wear sturdy shoes or boots with lug soles. The trails are covered with pebbles which can act like marbles underfoot, causing you to slide. Stay clear of drop-offs and keep a close watch on children. Take your time, watch your step and enjoy a safe hike.

Never throw rocks from the rim or trails. They can seriously injure or kill people and animals below.

People with heart or respiratory problems should be aware of the altitude (up to 9100 feet, 2775 m), and restrict activity accordingly.

By being aware of and dealing with the safety issues at Bryce Canyon, you can enhance your visit while helping to protect park resources.

Weathering Bryce

LIGHTNING

A spectacular display of lightning is a common occurrence during the summer at Bryce Canyon. Although beautiful, lightning can be deadly. Sadly, last summer, a young woman was killed by lightning in the park. You can greatly decrease your chances of being injured by lightning by watching for lightning-producing weather and taking the appropriate precautionary measures.

Frequently, on summer days, puffy cumulus clouds will begin to build over the park. Usually in the afternoon these clouds will start to grow vertically, becoming what is known as "thunderheads". These tall cumulonimbus clouds generally have black, flat bottoms and anvil-shaped tops. Thunderheads indicate that an electrical storm is brewing. Be prepared to seek safe shelter if a storm is moving your way. If you see lightning and hear thunder shortly afterwards (a few seconds), seek shelter immediately! Your car or a building are safe shelters. Avoid viewpoints, open areas, shallow overhangs or caves and tall trees. These are all very dangerous places to be. If you are caught on a trail during an electrical storm, stay low; do not climb to the rim until the storm is over, and keep clear of tall objects such as trees and hoodoos. If someone is injured by lightning, first aid should be administered immediately. When someone is struck, the charge dissipates immediately, so touching them cannot shock you.

The violent forces of nature do not forgive ignorance or the failure to take proper actions. Be aware of the dangers and know what to do to avoid them — this is your best method for preventing accidents.

Weather is an important force of nature which, no matter how hard we try, defies prediction. Even with all of the scientific equipment now in use, the weather continues to give us a few surprises.

If you plan to venture into Bryce Canyon's backcountry, even for short dayhikes, you should have some idea of the weather outlook for that day. The Visitor Center staff should be able to advise you of upcoming bad weather, but be aware that Bryce Canyon's weather can change rapidly.

The most visited part of Bryce is at or above 8000 feet (2440 m). This means that the temperature drops rapidly as the sun sets due to the air being thinner and holding in less daytime heat. Clear nights are colder than cloudy ones, and Bryce Canyon has many clear nights.

The high elevation also exaggerates storm conditions. In fact, Bryce Canyon can have trace amounts of snow any month of the year.

This all means that it would be prudent to be ready for changes in the weather even if conditions look good.

Even with up-to-the-minute forecasts, slight differences in terrain can add some surprises to the weather in some areas. Some signs of approaching storms are:

- Changes in wind direction or wind speed.

- Wispy "mare's tail" (cirrus) clouds.

- A ring around the sun or moon (from light shining through ice crystals in cirrostratus clouds).

- Rapidly approaching thunderheads.

FLASH FLOODS

Another danger of these sudden, violent storms is a flash flood. When hiking below the rim, be aware that if a storm develops upstream from you, sudden floods can wash down the stream beds. Bear in mind that it does not have to rain where you are for a flood to occur. Many heavy downpours are highly localized, and can cause floods in dry areas downstream. Sometimes a flood crashes down the stream bed as a "wall" of water. This is especially dangerous because, if you are unaware, it can wash you away with the flood. Your best defense against the danger of flash flooding is to be aware of the weather. If you are in or near a rain storm, watch for flooding. If you are caught in a flood, move to higher ground (climb away from the stream bed). Floods here usually subside within two hours.

Any indication of an oncoming storm should make the backcountry user re-evaluate travel plans and suitability of equipment.

Weather is a very powerful natural force which inspires awe but demands respect. Enjoy your visit, but be prepared for changing conditions.

Storm Kit

Rain poncho, space blanket or large, plastic garbage bag for warmth and rain protection.

Warm gloves.

Waterproof matches or disposable butane lighter for starting emergency fires. (Open fires are not permitted in the park.)



WHAT'S THAT SMOKE?

Wildland fire! These words cause visions of a huge conflagration killing wildlife and destroying everything in its path. But not all wildland fires behave this way. Many lightning caused fires burn only small areas and may go out unnoticed. Fires that burn along the ground, causing little damage to forests, are allowed to burn in many parts of the world.

How does the National Park Service view fires? Historically, wildland fire was viewed as an enemy. But now we consider it a natural agent whose force has created and maintained many ecosystems.

Fire is neither all good nor all bad! It is natural and it is powerful. In proper places, under the right circumstances, fire can be a positive force in an ecosystem. Studies indicate that fire has always been an ecological force in the vegetative communities found within Bryce Canyon National Park. Natural fires thinned forest stands and eliminated young conifers and old shrubs, keeping the ponderosa pine forests and meadows open. But this natural balance has been altered. Activities, such as logging, grazing and fire control changed the balance and dynamics of the park's plant communities.

Over the past 100 years, the park's forests have undergone major changes. Without burning, forests have become denser, plant species composition has changed to permit species less resistant to fire, and forest debris which becomes fuel has accumulated.

Meadows have also changed, with sagebrush replacing grasses and trees encroaching on meadow edges. Fuels that have accumulated increase the likelihood of damaging wildfires. An unnaturally hot wildfire could severely damage the plant communities. Because of these unnatural changes that have occurred, wildfires cannot be allowed to burn uncontrolled in the park. With the



severe drought conditions existing this summer at Bryce, a damaging wildfire is very possible.

While the thought of a raging, out of control fire is frightening, fire occurring under natural or controlled conditions is very important for healthy plant communities.

To achieve National Park Service goals of promoting natural conditions, the park staff has been working toward reestablishing fire into the plant communities of the park.

Park staff is currently gathering the information needed to properly plan prescribed burns. Within the next year we plan to begin conducting prescribed burns to reduce high fuel accumulations,

thus eliminating the threat of a very hot, damaging fire.

Prescribed burns are done under controlled circumstances so that low intensity fires can be maintained. This allows accumulated fuels to be reduced and plant communities to be restored, without the risk of a severe wildfire.

Meanwhile all fires not planned and ignited by park staff will continue to be suppressed. Since these fires are burning under uncontrolled conditions they may threaten park resources or facilities.

If you see smoke, note its location, then report the fire to park personnel. If it is an unwanted fire, a park fire crew will respond immediately.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE PARKS

Many Americans have had a love affair with the national parks since Yellowstone, our first national park, was created in 1872. Today, the National Park Service is officially entrusted with preserving more than 350 national parks in the United States. But thousands of individual citizens—citizens who want to ensure that the best of America will be protected, assist the Park Service by volunteering their time and talents.

These men and women who work side by side in partnership with National Park Service employees are called Volunteers in Parks, or VIPs. They are, truly, Very Important People, and you can join their ranks. VIPs care about the parks— their past, present, and future—and care about the people who come to enjoy the parks.

VIPs work in almost every park in the National Park System, from Maine to Hawaii, from Alaska to Florida, in big cities, in small towns, and in remote wilderness areas. Wherever they work, whatever their job, VIPs help the National Park Service in its challenging mission: to conserve the parks' priceless natural and historical resources and to provide for their enjoy-

ment in a way that will leave them unimpaired for generations.

The many men and women who serve as volunteers are a diverse group— park neighbors, college students, retired couples, business managers, scientists, teachers, and artists. What they all have in

common is that each has a talent or skill that is needed at the park where they volunteer.

Volunteers are playing an ever-increasing role in the national parks, and you may be surprised at the variety of jobs that they do. Here is just a sampling:

Work at an information desk, answering visitors' questions and handing out written information.

Write or design visitor brochures.

Serve as a campground host.

Build fences, paint buildings, and make cabinets.

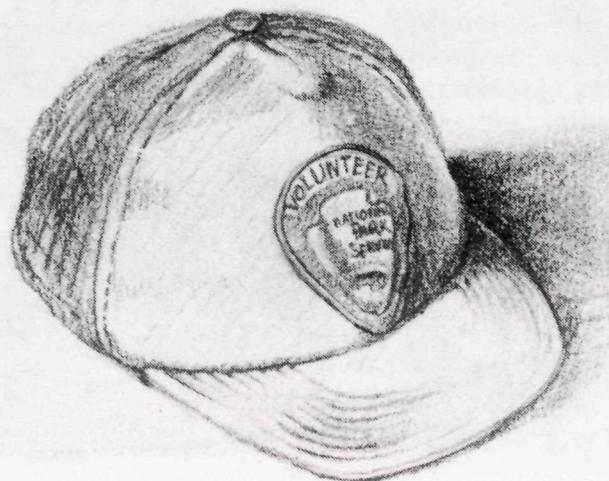
Maintain a park library.

Assist with the preservation and treatment of museum artifacts.

Take photographs or work in a darkroom

Design computer programs for park use.

To find out more about volunteer opportunities contact the VIP coordinator at the national park area where you are interested in working.



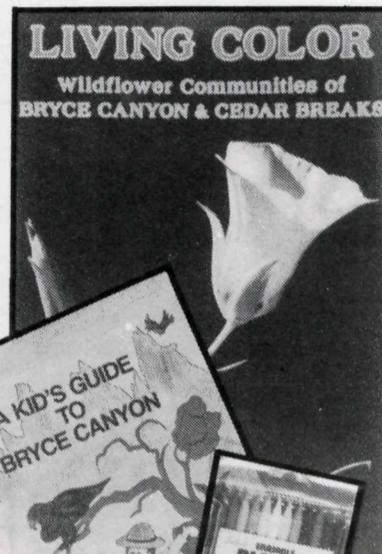
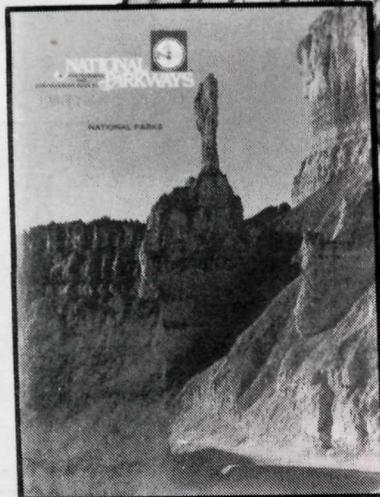
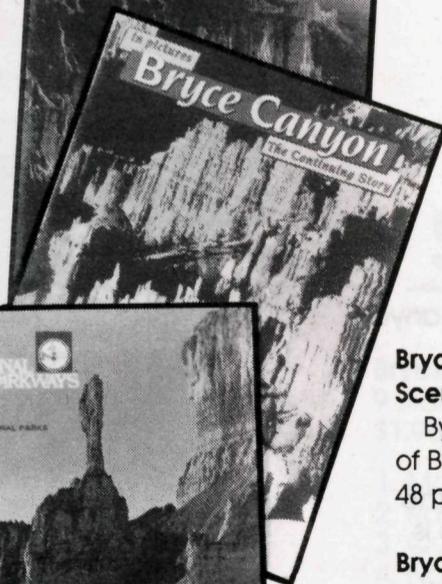
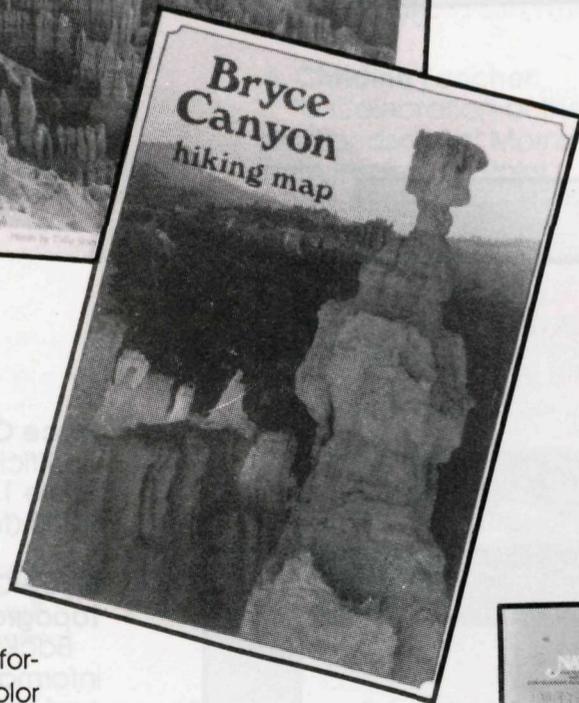
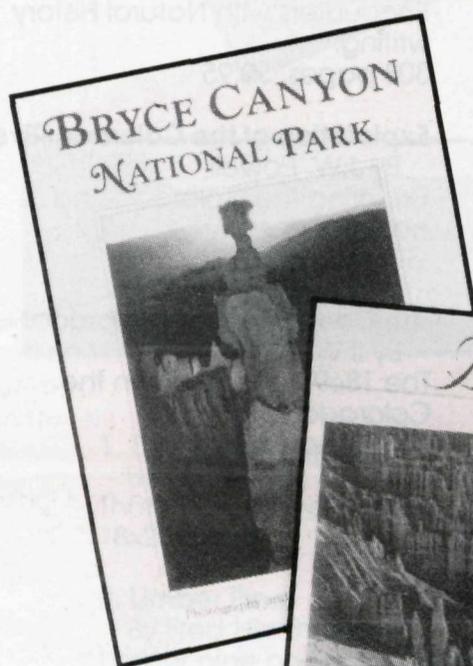


PUBLICATIONS

Bryce Canyon Natural History Association

Get acquainted with....

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK



Living Color

By Hayle Buchanan. Photos by J.L. Crawford and Morris Buchanan. Wildflower communities of Bryce Canyon and Cedar Breaks. 64 pages. \$1.95

Kid's Guide To Bryce Canyon

Coloring book on Bryce Canyon with information and games for ages 5 to 10. 32 pages. \$.94
Plastic Crayons. \$2.95

Bryce Canyon National Park

By Fred Hirschmann. Large format picture book. With 112 color pages.

\$12.95 (Hardcover \$19.95)

Bryce Canyon Auto and Hiking Guide

By Trully Stoud. An introduction to touring the park by car and foot. 44 pages. \$2.95

Bryce Canyon Hiking Guide

Revised 1987. Bryce amphitheater hiking map and aerial photo. \$1.95 (folded)

Bryce Canyon: The Story Behind The Scenery

By John Bezy. General overview of Bryce Canyon's natural features. 48 pages. \$5.95

Bryce Canyon: The Continuing Story

By Susan Colclazer. Photographic essay on Bryce Canyon. 48 pages. \$5.95

National Parkways: Bryce and Zion

By World Wide Publishing. Photographic and comprehensive guide. 64 pages. \$4.95

BOOKS

Canyon Country:

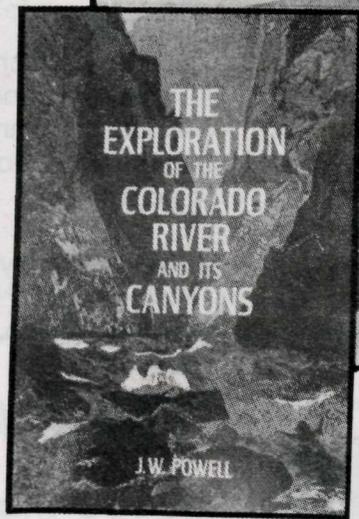
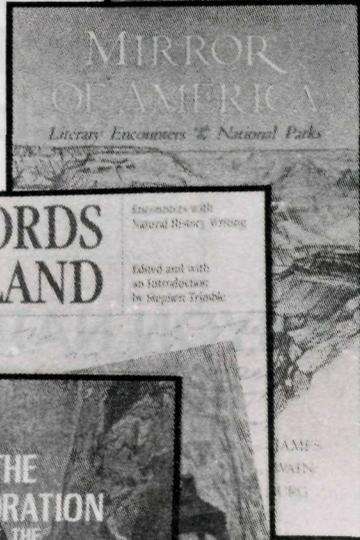
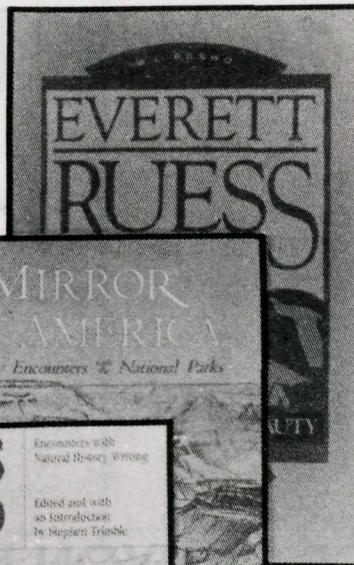
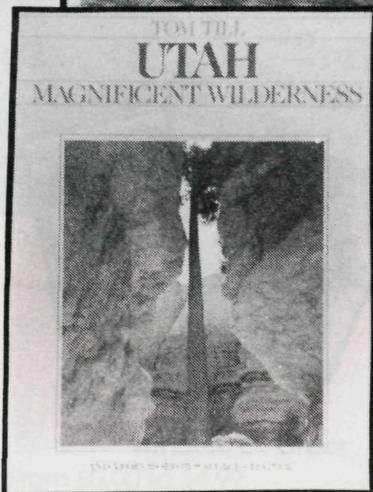
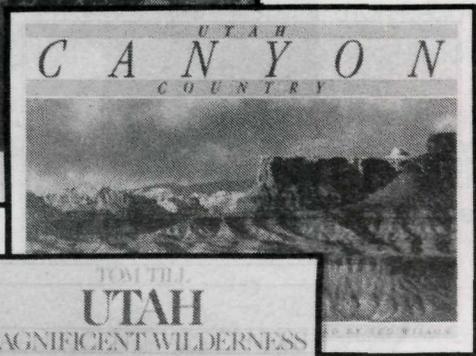
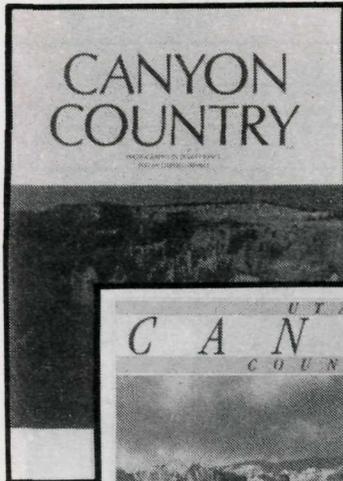
Photography by Dewitt Jones
text by Stephen Trimble.
A large format picture book of
the Colorado Plateau Country.
158 pages. (hardbound \$29.50)

Utah: Magnificent Wilderness:

By Tom Till
Full-color photographs of Utah's
scenic wonders.
107 pages. \$14.95

Utah Canyon Country:

By F.A. Barnes
Words and photographs of Utah's
outstanding landforms, history
and natural areas.
117 pages. \$17.95



Everett Ruess:

By W.L. Rusho
Afterword by Edward Abbey
A Vagabond for Beauty
227 pages. \$9.95

Desert Solitaire:

By Edward Abbey
Abbey's classic account of a
"season in the wilderness".
219 pages. \$3.95

Mirror of America:

Literary encounters with the
National Parks.
179 pages. \$12.50

Words from the Land:

By Stephen Trimble
Encounters with Natural History
writing.
303 pages. \$9.95

Exploration of the Colorado River:

By J.W. Powell
Exploring the Colorado and its
canyons.
397 pages. \$6.95

The Canyons of the Colorado:

By J.W. Powell
The 1869 voyage down the
Colorado.
64 pages. \$4.95

Geology of Utah:

By William Stokes
In-depth study of the geology of
Utah.
280 pages. \$12.00

The Colorado Plateau:

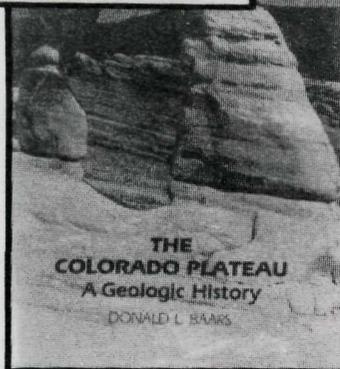
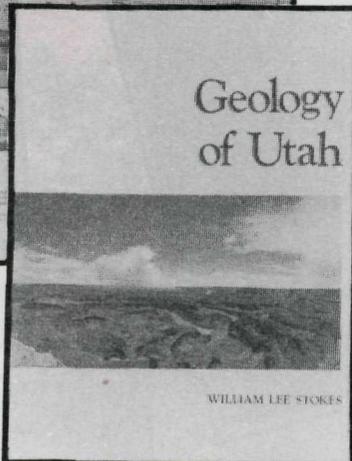
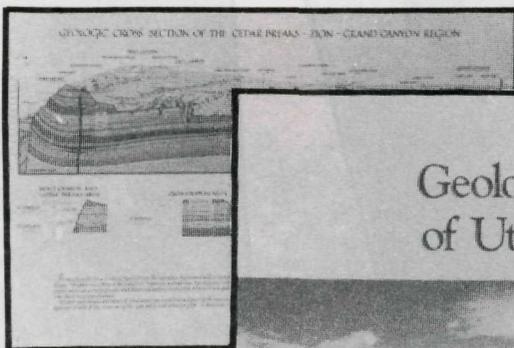
By Donald L. Barrs
A geologic history of the Canyon-
lands.
279 pages. \$13.95

Roadside Geology of Utah:

By Halka Chronic
The layman will enjoy and the
geologist appreciate. Here is
Utah.
326 pages. \$12.95

Geologic Cross Section:

Cedar Breaks - Zion - Grand
Canyon Region. Flip side: Grand
Canyon - San Francisco Peaks -
Verde Valley.
16x25 \$1.00



MAPS

Bryce Canyon Topographic Map:

Official USGS map of entire park.
Scale 1:31680
\$4.00 (folded)

Bryce Canyon Trails Illustrated Topographic Map:

Backcountry and Day hiking trail
information; Plastic, waterproof
and tearproof. 1:37270. 50 foot
intervals.
\$5.95 (folded)

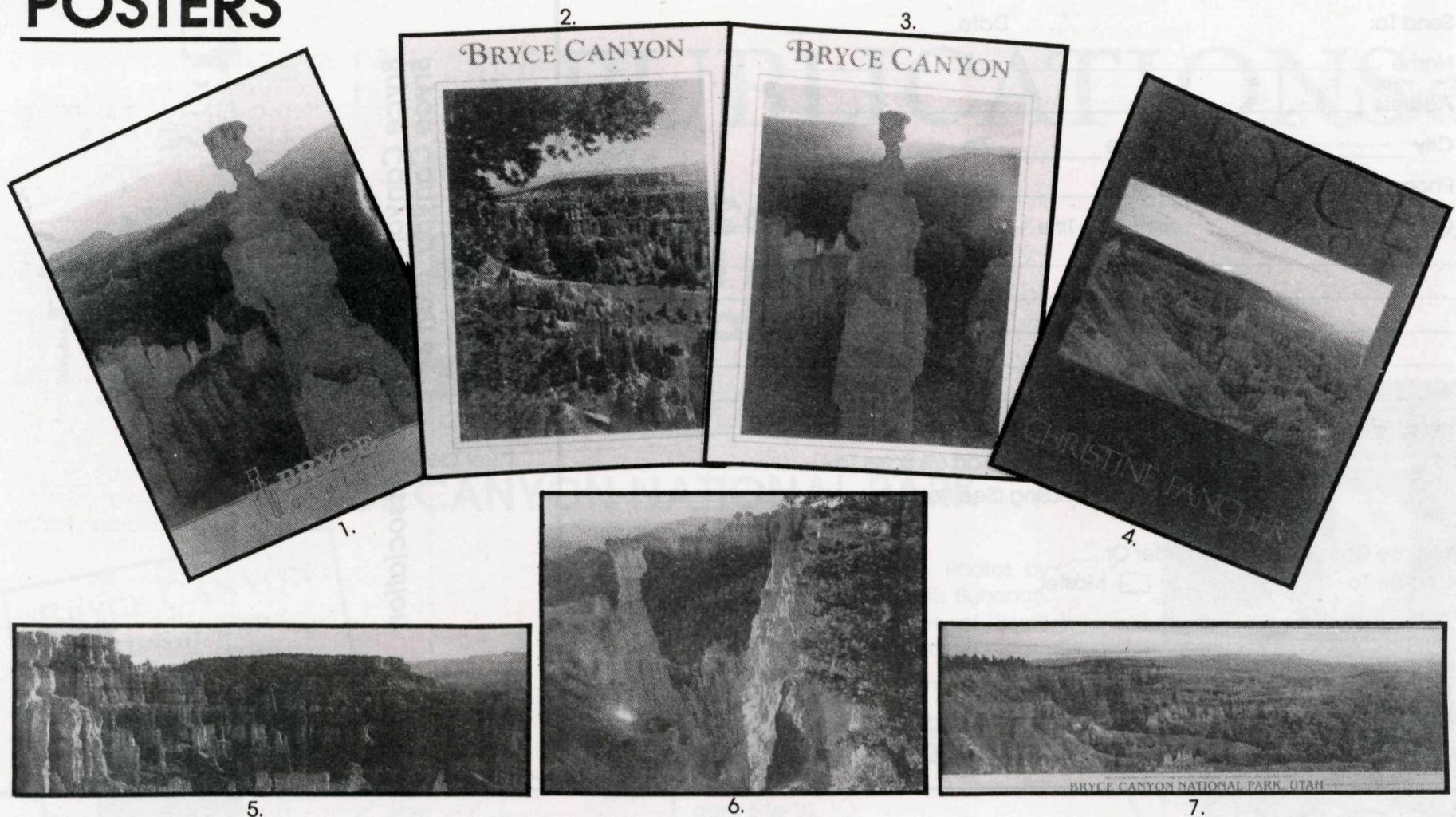
Bryce Canyon Hiking Guide:

Revised 1987. Bryce Amphitheater
hiking map and aerial photo.
\$1.95 (folded)

Queen's Garden Trail Guide:

Trail guide and map for Queen's
Garden trail.
\$.47

POSTERS



1. Thor's Hammer #2:

By Jeff Gnass
Thor's Hammer at Sunrise.
18x24 \$3.95

2. Limber Pine:

By Fred Hirschmann
Limber pine on Sunset Point,
framing Boat Mesa and the
Bryce Amphitheater.
18x24 \$3.95

3. Thor's Hammer #1:

By Fred Hirschmann
Thor's Hammer at Sunrise.
18x24 \$3.95

4. Christine Fancher:

"In Celebration of the Beauty of
the Landscape" Morning view
from Inspiration Point.
22x28 \$11.50

5. Agua Canyon:

By John Wagner Jr.
Sunrise at Agua Canyon.
16x20 \$2.95

6. Sunrise Point Panorama:

By Jeff Gnass
Wide angle from Sunrise Point
overlooking Bryce Canyon.
12x36 \$4.50

7. Bryce Canyon National Park:

By Leo L. Larson
Wide angle panorama view of
sunrise on the Bryce Amphitheater.
13x37 \$8.95

VIDEOS

Experience Bryce Canyon and Kodachrome Basin:

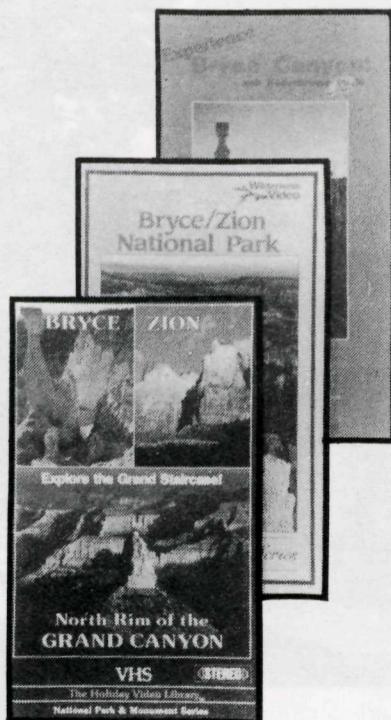
Narrated. 30 minutes VHS/PAL \$24.95

Bryce, Zion, and the North Rim of Grand Canyon:

Narrated. 45 minutes. VHS/PAL \$24.95

Bryce/Zion National Park:

Enjoy beautiful music along with the sound of
nature. No narration. 60 minutes. VHS/PAL \$29.95



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Bryce Slide Selection:

9 slide sets @ 5 slides per set.
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3. Queen's Garden
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Bryce Canyon Natural History Association
Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717

BRYCE CANYON NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION:

A National Park Cooperating Association.

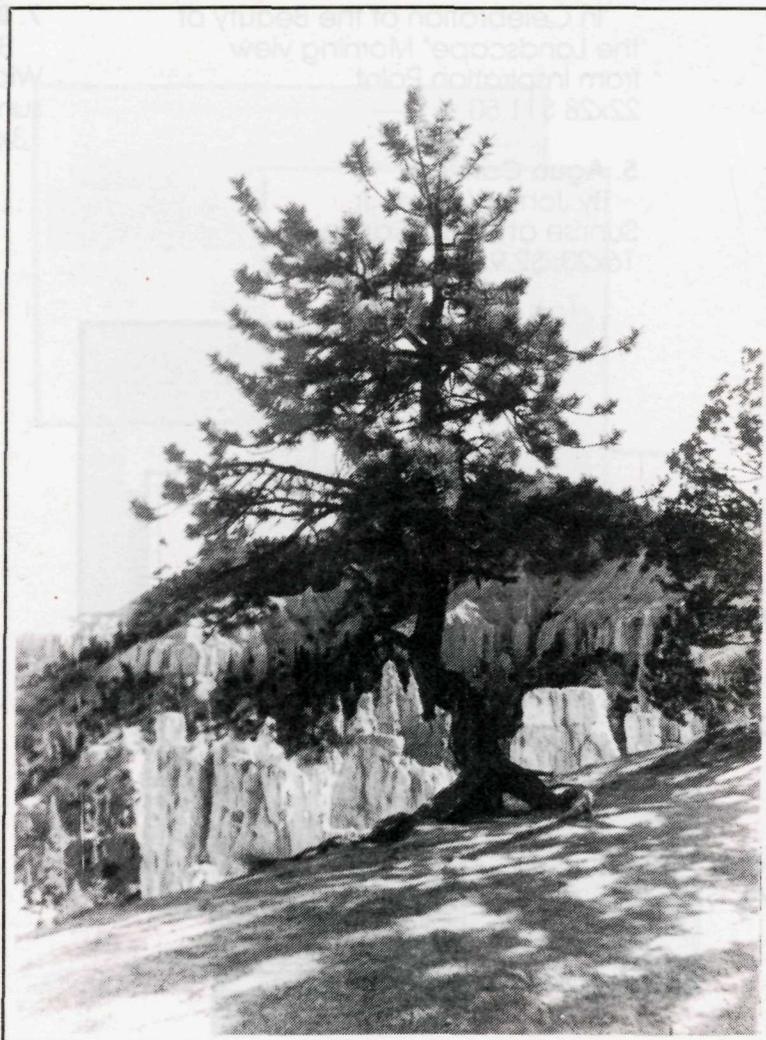
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All publications are soft cover unless otherwise noted. Prices listed in this catalog are in effect at the time of publication and are subject to change.

FOR FOREIGN ORDERS:

Please be aware foreign postage is significantly higher than domestic. For example, a two-pound package airmail to Europe would cost \$11.26; surface \$4.60. You must use your Master or Visa Card. Specify surface or air delivery and we will add the postage as needed.



Bryce Canyon Natural History Association was founded December 22, 1961, as a Cooperating Association to provide informational and educational materials to be sold to park visitors.

The Association is governed by its Board of Directors which consists of 11 elected members. The Board ensures that the Association's business is consistent with the goals and purposes as stated in its charter.

Federal law and regulations permit associations to use government facilities to operate sales areas.

All sales items are approved by the National Park Service and must serve educational and interpretive functions.

When you make a purchase from our park bookstore, you are supporting the educational, interpretive and scientific programs in Bryce Canyon National Park.

All profits from your purchases are used to finance new publications and to assist the National Park Service to lead visitors not only to admire, but to better understand our National Parks.

SPECIAL SPECIES

The terms "threatened" and "endangered" are used to describe the status of certain species of plants and animals. Under the Endangered Species Act, a threatened species is defined as one which is in danger of becoming "endangered", and an "endangered" species is one which may become extinct.

Species which are considered rare are not yet listed as threatened or endangered, but researchers have determined that they should be considered for listing. These species are not protected by the Endangered Species Act; however, they are protected by National Park Service policy.

Several species of rare plants have their homes within the plant communities of Bryce Canyon.

Reveal paintbrush (*Castilleja revealii*) is perhaps the most conspicuous of the rare plants found here. While the bracts of most types of paintbrush are brilliant red, the Reveal's coloring ranges from magenta to rose. To date, the only known populations of this outstanding plant are found within the park in the Ponderosa pine community and in the crumbly pink limestone below the rim.

Bryce Canyon supports 11 other species of plants which are considered rare, some of which have their only known populations entirely within the park boundaries. For most of these species little information exists on habitat requirements and distribution. People interested in further information about the plants of Bryce Canyon should ask for a plant checklist at the Visitor Center.

In addition to rare plants, three types of threatened or endangered animals can be seen at Bryce. The most commonly occurring is the Utah prairie dog (*Cynomys parvidens*). Actually a rodent (not a dog), this cute little animal is protected by federal law as a threatened species.

The Utah prairie dog's distribution is limited to southwestern Utah, and its numbers have varied widely over the last 30 years primarily as a result of the degree of protection it has received. An informative handout on the Utah prairie dog is available at the Visitor Center. Ranger-guided tours to prairie dog towns are a regularly scheduled part of the park's activities.

Two species of endangered birds can be found at Bryce Canyon—the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon. Although the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) does not nest inside the park, this great bird is occasionally sighted traveling through the park. Adult bald eagles, easily identified by their white heads and tails, have a wingspan of 70 to 90 inches (178 to 229 cm) and are the largest birds found at Bryce Canyon.

The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), which nests at Bryce Canyon, is also an endangered species. The peregrine has pointed wings spanning 36 to 43 inches (91 to 112 cm). Perhaps the most distinctive marking on the peregrine is a black crown and nape with a black wedge extending below the eye forming what looks like a helmet. It preys almost exclusively on other birds by striking them from above in high-speed dives. During these dives or "stoops"



Peregrine Falcon

the peregrine reaches speeds of 175 to 200 mph (280 to 320 kph)!

Both the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon nearly became extinct when the use of DDT, a pesticide, was widespread in the 1950s and '60s.

Some pests that were poisoned by DDT were eaten by other animals which were preyed upon by

animals higher on the chain. The DDT was carried up the food chain in this manner until it reached the highest of the predators.

Humans, bald eagles and peregrine falcons all fit into this category.

During the periods in which the pesticide was used in this country, human mothers found their milk tainted with DDT. Likewise, the poison concentrated in the bodies of the eagles and falcons caused their eggs to have thin, weak shells. The weight of the birds as they incubated their eggs was enough to break the fragile shells, thus, interrupting the reproductive process — a result which nearly caused the extinction of these species.

Due partially to Rachel Carson's insightful book "Silent Spring" the use of DDT was discontinued in the United States. Both the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon are making progress toward recovery.

At Bryce Canyon, rare, threatened and endangered species are closely monitored so that more can be learned about them and their relationship to this environment. Visitors are encouraged to assist these efforts by reporting sightings of these plants and animals, along with their locations and/or behaviors, at the Visitor Center. Since prairie dogs are very common inside the park, sightings need not be reported.

As a matter of National Park Service policy, all plants and animals are protected inside the park. Each one of these species has a role in the precariously balanced ecosystem of which Bryce Canyon is a part. If that balance can be preserved here, then perhaps this park can serve as a model for managing the Earth's environment on a larger scale with thoughtful respect and care.



Utah Prairie Dog



CLEAR DAYS AND STARRY NIGHTS

While the most obvious reason for visiting Bryce Canyon National Park is the dazzling display of intricately-carved rock formations, the park also has other resources worthy of attention. Not least of these are unobscured views across the vast expanses of the Colorado Plateau and the crystal-clear night sky which is our window into the universe. These qualities together with the peace, quiet and solitude available are woven into the fabric of our very being.

The unusually expansive views and bright, starry nights can largely be contributed to the particularly clean air which exists here. Crisp and pure, Bryce Canyon's air is some of the cleanest in the 48 contiguous states. The park is classified as a "Class I" air quality area — a legal designation which mandates that the quality of the air here not be significantly degraded. Through the use of monitoring stations, located at points throughout the park, the condition of the air is actively being recorded and compared with past records.

While some sources of pollution, such as blowing dust and forest fires, are difficult to control, human-caused sources of pollution which can be specifically singled out and which prove to significantly degrade the quality of the air here must, by law, be

restricted. The goal of Bryce Canyon's Class I designation is to preserve, undiminished for generations to come, the brilliance of the panoramas. With visibility often exceeding 100 miles, the clean air is a protected resource that extends far beyond the park boundary.

At night Bryce Canyon is particularly well suited for stargazing. Bryce Canyon's high altitude (up to 9100 feet, 2775 m.), clean air and freedom from light pollution (scattered stray light from artificial sources) make it one of the best places in the continental United States for night sky observation. On cloudless nights one may behold dazzling horizon-to-horizon displays of planets, stars, galaxies and many other celestial phenomena.

Special astronomy programs are offered periodically throughout the season. Consult the schedule of summer ranger activities to see if one is offered during your visit. Whether you are a casual observer or an avid astronomer, the night sky at Bryce Canyon is a resource which should not be overlooked.

Take the time to appreciate this pristine environment. Breathe deeply the fresh air as you survey the unique and beautiful landscape. Delight in the dark of the night and the Milky Way spanning the sky. Take full advantage of your park.

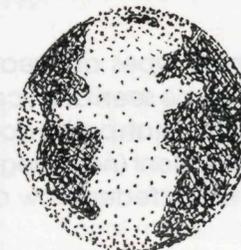
WASTE NAUGHT

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. currently produces 160 million tons of solid waste per year. This could "fill a convoy of 10-ton trash trucks 145,000 miles long — enough to circle the equator nearly six times!"

In an effort to help reduce this staggering amount of waste and to conserve natural resources, the National Park Service, in conjunction with the park concessioner, is attempting to control the types and amounts of solid waste at Bryce Canyon.



Styrofoam will no longer be used for packaging foods or beverages in the park because it is difficult to recycle and it uses ozone-damaging gases in its manufacture. It is hoped that recycling at Bryce Canyon can be expanded with the increased availability of recycling centers capable of processing a wider variety of materials.



**Earth Day
Every Day**

PHOTOGRAPHING BRYCE

Good opportunities for photography are abundant at Bryce Canyon. Results will vary depending on weather, time of day, season, location, film type and equipment. Here are some basic guidelines for photographing the park:

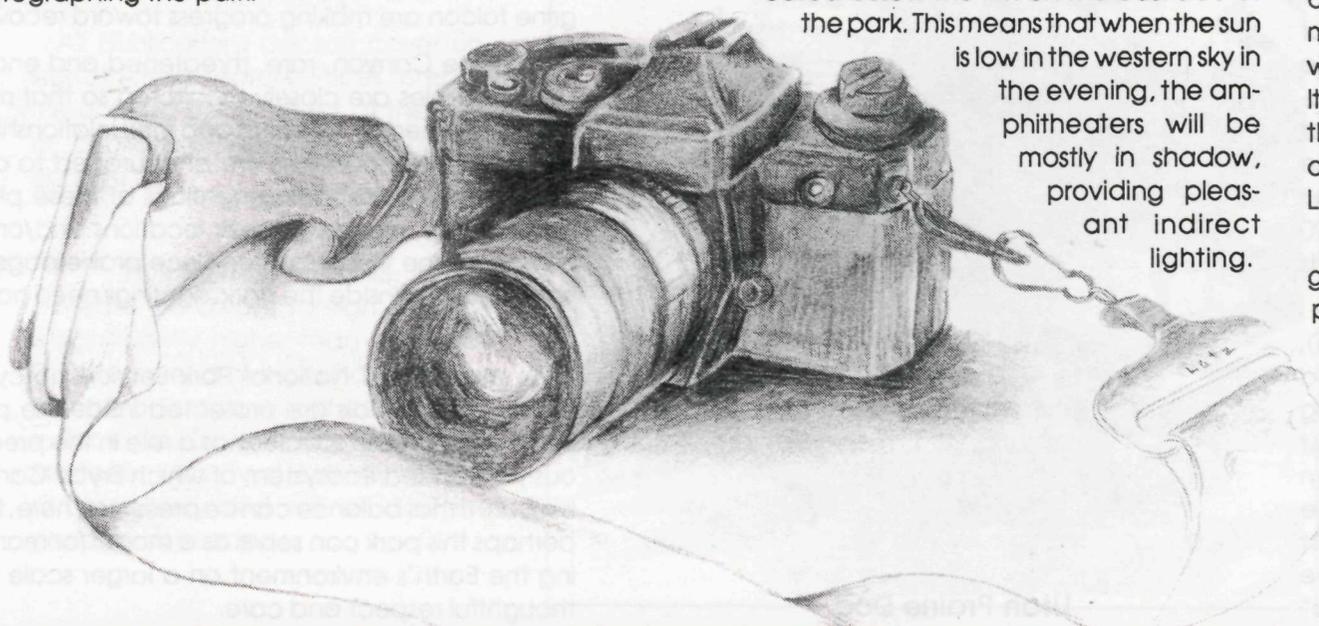
The best times for photography are usually morning and evening. The low-angle light at these times brings out deep, rich, warm colors and softer shadows. Almost all of the scenic amphitheaters are located below the rim on the east side of the park. This means that when the sun is low in the western sky in the evening, the amphitheaters will be mostly in shadow, providing pleasant indirect lighting.

Morning usually provides the best direct lighting for photographing the rock formations in the amphitheaters.

Avoid shooting scenes with both brightly lit areas and deep shadows. Depending on how you have metered your shot, the shadows will be black areas with no detail, or the sunlit areas will be washed out. It is best to find a place with indirect lighting, where the light is reflected from rock walls. A good example of this is at the bottom of Wall Street on the Navajo Loop Trail.

Cloudy and overcast days offer special photographic opportunities. The lighting on these days provides excellent color saturation. Whether shooting colorful hoodoos or close-ups of wildflowers, this soft lighting will provide rich, deep colors. Rain will further deepen colors on surfaces it has soaked.

By using these guidelines and your own creativity, you should be pleased with the results of your photography at Bryce Canyon.



WHAT TO DO DURING YOUR TIME AT BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

With two days to spend in the park:

Hike the Under the Rim Trail and take an overnight backpack trip at one of the backcountry campsites.

Hike down the canyon trails, then go to an evening campfire program or spend the evening in the newly-restored park lodge. Spend the next day on a car tour to Rainbow Point.

With one day to spend in the park:

Hike one of the trails. Attend one of our ranger-conducted activities.

Drive to Rainbow Point and stop at the overlooks as you return.

Horseback ride on the canyon trails for two hours or one-half day.

With a short time in the park:

Explore the visitor center; see the new slide show and exhibits.

Picnic at one of the designated areas.

Stroll along the Rim Trail at Sunset, Sunrise, Fairyland, Inspiration or Bryce Point.

Drive to Rainbow Point and stop at a few overlooks on your return trip.

ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL

Most park buildings and viewpoints are accessible to persons in wheelchairs. All restrooms have accessible stalls. The one-half mile section of trail between Sunset and Sunrise points is nearly level and paved. It is accessible for people in wheelchairs or those who have difficulty walking.

Parking spaces bearing the International Access Symbol are reserved for individuals with mobility impairments. If you do not have a special license plate, you can obtain a temporary parking permit at the Visitor Center.

Many ranger-conducted interpretive programs are accessible by wheelchair and are so indicated in the Bryce Canyon Activity Guide.

Upon request, the captioned version of the visitor center slide program will be shown.

For more detailed information, request a copy of the "Bryce Canyon National Park Access Guide". Copies are available at the Entrance Station, Visitor Center, Sunrise Nature Center and the Bryce Canyon Lodge.

A SLOW DEMISE

Bryce Canyon has traditionally been a place where the evidence of human activity was minimal. However, as visitation to the park has increased in recent years, so have human impacts. One of the most basic, avoidable impacts is trash littering the ground. Materials commonly found discarded on the ground and their approximate decomposition times are:

Cigarette filters: 13 years.

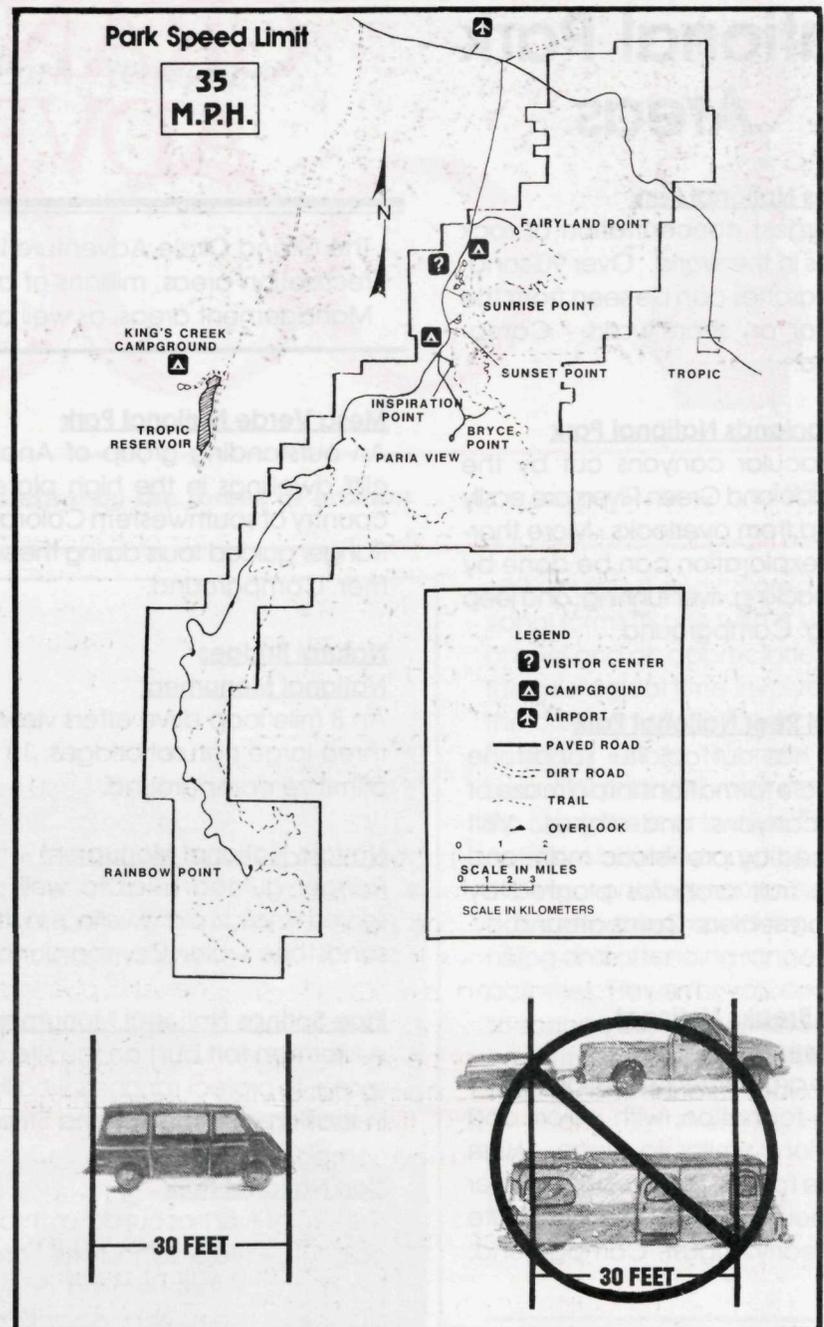
Paper/tissues: Can last for years since Bryce Canyon lacks the moisture and biological decomposers necessary for the materials to biodegrade.

Orange/banana peels: several years.

Aluminum cans: 200 to 500 years.

Plastic/styrofoam/polystyrene: 500 years.

In order for Bryce Canyon to continue to be a clean and natural place to visit everyone must try to leave the park as they found it. A little extra care in disposing of cigarette butts and other waste, along with making sure that trash does not fall out of the pockets or blow out of car doors and windows, is all it takes.



No Trailers beyond Sunset Point. **No vehicles over 30 feet** are allowed to go to Bryce or Paria Point between 12:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. between mid-May and mid-October.

INFORMATION

U.S. Forest Service
Dixie National Forest
 (801) 676-8815
 (801) 586-8737

Utah Parks and Recreation
 (801) 586-4497
 For Camping Reservations Call:
 1-800-284-2267

Bryce Canyon National Park
 (801) 834-5322

Bureau of Land Management
 Cedar City District
 (801) 586-2401

Garfield County Tourist Information
 1-800-444-6689

Bryce Canyon Lodge
 (TW Recreational Services)
 (801) 834-5361
 For Reservations Call:
 (801) 586-7686

Bryce-Zion-Grand Trail Rides
 (801) 834-5219

Mail and Phones

A post office is open at Ruby's Inn (Bryce, Utah 84764) all year, and at Bryce Canyon Lodge (Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717) from Mid-May to October 1. All visitor mail addressed to park headquarters will be returned to General Delivery.

Public phones available within the park are located at the Visitor Center, the General Store, the Lodge, and Sunset Campground. Emergency information is found at each of these phones.

National Park Areas

Arches National Park

The largest concentration of rock arches in the world. Over 90 sandstone arches can be seen from the road or on short walks. Campground.

Canyonlands National Park

Spectacular canyons cut by the Colorado and Green Rivers are easily viewed from overlooks. More thorough exploration can be done by backpacking, river running, and jeep touring. Campground.

Capitol Reef National Park

Water has cut colorful sandstone and shale formations into a maze of walls, canyons, and arches. Visit sites used by prehistoric man, and historic fruit orchards planted by Mormon settlers. Campground.

Cedar Breaks National Monument

A large amphitheater cut out of the Claron formation, with colors and formations similar to Bryce. High altitude forests and meadows offer spectacular flower displays in late July or early August. Campground.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Lake Powell, the largest man-made lake in America, offers numerous water related sports. Boat tours available to Rainbow Bridge—one of the 7 natural wonders of the world. Campgrounds.

Note: A ferry crosses Lake Powell between Bullfrog and Hall's Crossing. The ferry holds 2 buses, 8 cars, and up to 150 passengers on the 20 minute ride.

North Rim-Grand Canyon National Park

The less-visited side of the Grand Canyon is no less scenic than the South Rim. A drive through spruce-aspen forests and meadows. Campground.

Hovenweep National Monument

Hovenweep—a Ute Indian word for "deserted valley." A dirt road, suitable for cars (check locally for conditions) leads to the monument which preserves six groups of Pueblo Indian ruins. Campground.

GRAND CIRCLE ADVENTURE

The Grand Circle Adventure includes 15 national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, millions of acres of national forests and Bureau of Land Management areas, as well as state parks and local points of interest.

Mesa Verde National Park

An outstanding group of Anasazi cliff dwellings in the high plateau country of southwestern Colorado. Ranger guided tours during the summer. Campground.

Natural Bridges National Monument

An 8 mile loop drive offers views of three large natural bridges. 13 site primitive campground.

Navajo National Monument

Ranger guided hikes to well preserved Anasazi cliff dwellings in sheer sandstone walls. Campground.

Pipe Springs National Monument

A Mormon fort built on the site of a spring, to protect ranchers who lived in that area of the Arizona Strip.

Zion National Park

The Virgin River has cut down through colorful Navajo sandstone, creating a deep, sheer-walled canyon. Numerous day hikes and backcountry trails traverse this area of spectacular scenery. Campground.

★ Other Points Of Interest

Anasazi Indian Village State Historical Monument

This site preserves the ruins of a community of approximately 200 Anasazi Indians. Three reconstructed rooms and museum.

Calf Creek Recreation Area

Follow Calf Creek through red-walled canyons on 5.5 mile round trip walk to beautiful Lower Calf Creek Falls. Campground.

Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park

This area of beautiful pink sand dunes offers opportunities for hiking, photography, and off-road vehicle enthusiasts. Campground.

Dead Horse Point State Park

Spectacular overlooks of canyons cut by the Colorado River. Campground.

Escalante Petrified Forest State Park

The Wide Hollow Reservoir provides boating, fishing, swimming and waterskiing opportunities. Nature trails to petrified wood areas. Campground.

Fremont Indian State Park

This newly established state park offers visitor center exhibits, a trail, and auto tour.

Goblin Valley State Park

A multitude of red sandstone formations in a small valley. Campground.

Goosenecks of the San Juan

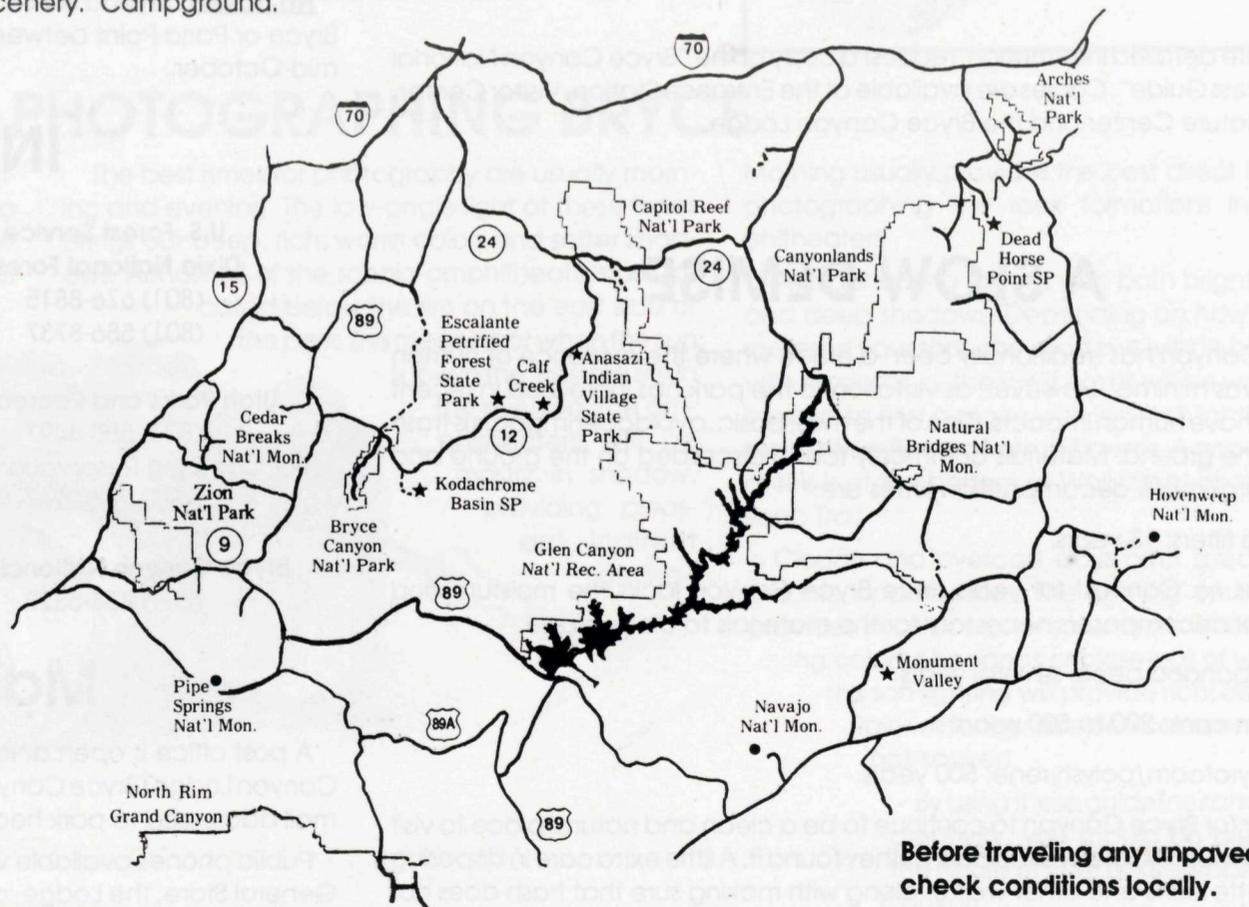
Overlook snakelike meanders of the San Juan River. Campground.

Kodachrome Basin State Park

Odd rock spires gave this area its original name of "Chimney Rocks". Opportunities to hike, 4 wheel drive or ride horseback. Campground.

Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park

An area of numerous sandstone monoliths. Run by the Navajo Tribe. Many movies have been staged in these beautiful surroundings. Campground.



Before traveling any unpaved road, check conditions locally.