Visitor Center Hours
September 30 – November 3, 2007
8 a.m. – 6 p.m.

November 4, 2007 – March 31, 2008
8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

What’s Inside
What is open now? ............... 2
Where can wheelchairs go? ...... 2
How many people die here? .... 2
What is a hoodoo? ............... 3
What can I do here? ............. 4
Where is the best overlook? .... 4
Where can I ski / snowshoe? ... 4
Where is a good hike? ........... 5
What animals live here? ......... 6
Is this weather normal? ........ 6
Why was the forest burned? ... 6
How do I drive to _____? ...... 8
Death at Bryce Canyon

How many people die at Bryce? Fortunately, Bryce averages less than 1 fatality per year. In order of decreasing abundance fatalities are caused by:

- Heart attacks
- Falling off cliffs
- Lightning
- Vehicle accidents

Unfortunately, hundreds of serious injuries have also necesarily occurred, some out of ignorance, but too many from ignoring park safety warnings.

Top 10 Causes of Bryce Injuries

#10 Unsafe Driving

- Speeding (speed limits are 35 – 45 mph).
- Failure to wear seat belts.
- Passing on a double yellow line.
- Auto vs. animal. Watch for Wildlife!
- Rear-ending. Stop in pullouts, never in road.
- Not reducing speed while on snow or ice.

#9 Climbing / Skiing off the Rim

Bryce’s rock forms crumbly cliffs and steep, muddy slopes. Hand and toe holds support nothing heavier than chipmunks. Skiing the slopes triggers the lethal combination of mud / snow avalanches.

#8 Feeding Animals

Fed animals become aggressive. Even small animals can inflict bites requiring stitches and worse yet transmit disease. Watch wildlife from a distance and discourage animals that approach you.

#7 Ignoring Extreme Weather

At Bryce it is possible for the difference between the daily high and low to be as much as 50°F! Lightning is a year-round danger – even during snowstorms! Seek the shelter of a building or your vehicle whenever the “flash-bang interval” (time between lightning and thunder) is less than 30 seconds.

#6 Dehydration

Drink 1 quart / liter every 2-3 hours. A hydrated body retains heat better and is more resistant to the delicious effects of hypothermia. Sunburns also lead to dehydration. Wear a hat, sunscreen, and sunglasses to protect from the sun overhead and the reflected UV light from snow below.

#5 Leaving the Trail

Stay on designated trails and away from cliff edges where snow cornices form. Even on seemingly gentle slopes, it can be impossible to keep your footing. Trails can be especially difficult to follow while under snow. Bring the maps on page 4 and 5 to avoid getting lost.

#4 Over-exertion

Park elevations reach 9115 feet (2778 m) subjecting you to 70% of the oxygen you might be used to. Bryce’s trails start at the top which means all returns will be uphill. Turn back before you become tired. Know and respect your own physical limitations.

#3, #2, & #1 Bad Choice of Footwear

Wear hiking boots with good ankle support and “lug” traction. Hiking without hiking boots is like SCUBA diving without an air tank. Sport-sandals & “trainers,” are NOT safe hiking footwear. When trails are snow-packed or icy, hiking poles and under-boot traction devices are highly recommended.

Information and Services

The historic Bryce Canyon Lodge was built by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1925 as part of the “Trip Tour” of Zion, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks and Grand Canyon (North Rim) National Parks. Of the four original lodges, the Bryce Canyon Lodge is the only one still standing.

Entrance Fees

Private Vehicle: $25 per vehicle, good for 7 days at Bryce Canyon only.
Individual: $12 per person (pedestrian, bicycle, motorcycle, and organized group), good for 7 days at Bryce Canyon only.
Interagency Annual Pass: $80, good for one year from date of purchase in all federal fee areas.
Interagency Senior Pass: $10 lifetime pass for U.S. residents 62 or older.
Commercial Tours: Ask for rates.

Camping

North Campground: Open all year, 107 campsites. Available first-come, first-served October 1-May 14. Campsites may be reserved May 15-Sept 30 by calling 877 444-6777 or www.recreation.gov. Reservations can be made up to 240 days in advance.
Sunset Campground: Open late spring to early fall, 101 campsites. Available first-come, first-served.
Fees: Camping is $10.00 a night per campsite (half price for Senior/Access Pass holders).
Effective January 1, 2008 the per campsite fee will increase to $15.00 per night.
Group Campsite: One site available by reservation only. Group size is limited to 7-30 people and 8 vehicles. Cost is $5 per person, with a minimum of $20 per night.
Campsite may be reserved by calling 877 444-6777 or www.recreation.gov.
Dormancy Station: No hookups are available in the park, but a fee-for-use dormancy station is available seasonally near North Campground. Year-round dormancy stations are available outside the park. Other Campgrounds: For camping reservations at Zion and Grand Canyon National Parks, call 800 444-6777 or visit http://www.recreation.gov. Public campgrounds are available on US Forest Service, BLM, and Utah State Park lands nearby. Private campgrounds with showers and hookups are available outside the park.

Showers & Laundry

Coin-operated shower and laundry facilities are available at the General Store, open April - October, and outside the park at some nearby establishments.

Lodging

Bryce Canyon Lodge: Open April 1 - November 1, has cabins, motel rooms and suites, a restaurant, and gift shop. For lodging reservations, write to: Xanterra Parks and Resorts, Inc., 4001 East Iliff Ave., Suite 600, Aurora, CO 80014, call 888 297-2757, or visit www.brycecanyonlodge.com.

Post Office / ATM / Internet

Ruby’s Inn has a post office open Mon-Sat (Bryce, UT 84764), an ATM, and internet services. Personal mail addressed to park visitors will not be accepted at Bryce Canyon National Park.

Religious Services

Available in the park during summer months and outside the park year-round. For information, inquire at the Visitor Center.

Bicycles

Bicycles are restricted to paved roadways in the park. The nearby Dixie National Forest has a paved 5-mile bicycle path through Red Canyon, and many miles of challenging and spectacular mountain bike trails. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument has countless miles of dirt roads suitable for mountain biking. Contact Dixie National Forest, P.O. Box 80, Panguitch, UT 84759, 435 676-9300, www.fs.usda.gov/r4/dixie; or Garfield County Travel Council, P.O. Box 200, Panguitch, UT 84759, 800 444-6689; www.brycecanyoncountry.com; also www. ut.blm.gov/monument.

Picnic Areas

Picnic areas are available year-round at Sunset Point, the General Store, Rainbow Point, and from April - October at the south end of North Campground and Mile 4.5 of the park road. Water faucets are available seasonally at all of the above locations except Mile 4.5 and Rainbow Point. Fire grates are available only at the North Campground Picnic Area.

Recycling

Recycling bins are located at the entrance to North Campground and Sunset Point (aluminum cans and plastic #1-7 only).
Hoodoos: The Odyssey of an Oddity

Hoodoo Pronunciation: [ˈhʊdʊʊ]
Etymology: West African; from voodoo

1: a body of practices of sympathetic magic traditional especially among blacks in the southern United States
2: a natural column of rock in western North America often in fantastic form
3: something that brings bad luck
4: nonsense, hokum, bunkum

Transitive verb

1: to cast a spell on; broadly
2: to be a source of misfortune to.

- Merriam-Webster online (www.m-w.com)

The striking scenery that makes Bryce Canyon unique, has been created by the forces of nature sculpting the brilliantly-colored Claron Formation into a series of beautiful and unusual erosional features.

Bryce Canyon’s beginnings take us back to the end of the earth’s tumultuous Cretaceous Period, 65 million years ago. It was a time that brought cataclysmic changes worldwide, including the extinction of the dinosaurs.

Deposition
The creation of this unique landscape can be traced back to a network of braided rivers and streams which transported a variety of sediments into a large freshwater lake that once covered southwestern Utah. Colorful minerals such as iron (yellow and red) and manganese (pink and violet) mixed with dissolved calcium carbonate to create this unusually colorful limestone. Over time, the water disappeared, leaving behind the multicolored Claron Formation from which Bryce Canyon’s unusual scenery is carved.

Uplift & Faulting
About 10-15 million years ago, a period of uplift began in the large region of the southwest known as the Colorado Plateau. Such tremendous stress on the earth’s crust led to a period of faulting, stretching and fracturing, thereby creating a series of smaller plateaus.

The highest of these plateaus, the Table Cliff, is visible to the east of Bryce. Bryce Canyon has been carved from the eastern rim of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. The Paunsaugunt Fault, which separates these two plateaus, initiated the sculpting process by breaking the surrounding rock with vertical mini-fractures called joints. A series of perpendicular fractures were also created by another earthquake zone called the Ruby’s Inn Over-thrust Fault. Earthquakes along these two faults left a checkerboard pattern of fractures, priming Bryce Canyon for the forces of weathering and erosion.

Weathering & Erosion
Although Bryce Canyon receives a meager 18 inches of precipitation annually, it’s amazing what this little bit of water can do under the right circumstances!

Sub-freezing nighttime temperatures and relatively warm days result in over 200 freeze-thaw cycles annually. During the afternoon, snow and ice will melt, and water seeps into the joints of the Claron Formation. Once the sun sets, temperatures plummet and the water re-freezes, expanding up to 9% as it becomes ice. Exerting tremendous force on the adjacent rock, this process, known as frost wedging, shatters and pries the weak rock apart.

At the same time, rain water, which is naturally acidic, is slowly dissolving away the limestone, rounding off the edges of these fractured rocks, and washing away the debris. The plateau continues to erode westward in a process called headward erosion.rock apart. In addition, rain water, which is naturally acidic, slowly dissolves the limestone, rounding off edges and washing away the debris.

Small rivulets of water run down Bryce’s rim, forming gullies (A). As gullies are cut deeper, narrow walls of rock known as fins begin to emerge (B). Fins eventually develop holes known as windows (C). Windows grow larger until their roofs collapse, creating hoodoos (D). As old hoodoos age and collapse, new ones are born.

The conditions and processes at work here are not unique, but the distinctive way in which all of the elements operate together results in the fantastic scenery that makes Bryce Canyon worldly unique.

Future Geology: The “Real” Canyon and Hoodoo Extinction
Sadly, Bryce Canyon won’t last forever. With the average rate of erosion being 1-4 feet every hundred years, it is estimated that in 3 million years, hoodoos will cease to exist here. In that distant future, Bryce will have eroded far enough to the west that it will capture the East Fork of the Sevier River. Once the river flows through Bryce all hoodoos will be toppled and no more will form because flowing water is a much more powerful erosive force than frost-wedging. So, enjoy this worldly unique landscape while you can, because alas, Bryce Canyon will eventually become just another “real” canyon.

Park Profile

Established
1923 as Bryce Canyon National Monument administered by the U.S. Forest Service;
1924 as Utah National Park administered by the National Park Service
1928 name changed to Bryce Canyon National Park

Significance
Established to preserve and protect outstanding scenic and scientific values. Best known for the beautiful and bizarre rock spires called hoodoos and the dark night sky.

Hoodoo [ˌhooˈdoʊ] n. 1. A pinnacle or odd-shaped rock left standing by the forces of erosion. 2. v. To cast a spell or cause bad luck. 3. Voodoo.

Elevation / Size
Lowest: 6,620 feet (2018 m) Yellow Creek. Highest: 9,115 feet (2778 m) at Rainbow Point.
55 square miles (35,835 acres)

Name
Ebenezer and Mary Bryce lived in the area from 1875-1880 and aided in the settlement of southwestern Utah and northern Arizona.

Humans
Ancestral Puebloans, known as the Anasazi, probably lived in the area from 2,000 years ago. They were followed by the Fremont Culture through the 1200s, then the Southern Paiutes until 100 years ago. Mormon settlers arrived in the 1870s. Park visitation in 1929 was 22,000. In 2006 it reached 1.4 million.

Plant Life
More than 400 native plant species live in the park. Pinyon pine and juniper grow among the hoodoos at low elevations; ponderosa pine forests dominate the plateau top; and spruce, fir, and aspen thrive at the highest elevations. Bristlecone pines, some more than 1,600 years old, live at elevations throughout the park.

Animal Life
Utah Prairie Dogs, a threatened species, can be seen in open meadows. Mule Deer and Pronghorn (mistakenly known as Antelope) are the most common large mammals seen. Mountain lions and black bears live in the park, but are rarely seen. About 210 species of birds visit Bryce.

Bryce Canyon Lodge
Designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood and built in 1925, it is a National Historic Landmark. Of the four original lodges in the Union Pacific Loop Tour (Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks, Zion, and Grand Canyon North Rim), the Bryce Canyon Lodge is the only one still standing.

Utah region 50 million years ago. Sediment eroded from mountains in Northwestern Utah was deposited in a lake, lithified (turned to stone), and later uplifted to be re-eroded into hoodoos.
What Can I Do Here?

Making the most of your time

Less Than 4 Hours
Visitor Center
Stop at the Visitor Center for information, museum exhibits, and a 22-minute award-winning orientation film.

Auto Tour of the Overlooks
Drive to Bryce, Inspiration, Sunset and Sunrise points first. If you still have more time, visit overlooks in the southern portion of the park as described below.

Short Walk
Hike a short segment of the Rim Trail or select one of the other hikes from the “Easy to Moderate” group in the hiking table on page 5.

More Than 4 Hours
Visitor Center, Auto Tour, Short Walk and:

Day Hike(s)
Bryce is best viewed from its trails. Select one of the combination loops from the “Moderate” or “Strenuous” groups in the hiking table on page 5

Ranger Program(s)
Attend a free Ranger Program to learn more about the natural and cultural history of this region. Rangers offer a limited number of programs in the fall, winter and spring. Inquire at the Visitor Center for a current schedule.

Auto Tour

Where is the Best Overlook?
There are 13 viewpoints along Bryce Canyon’s 18-mile road (one-way distance) and everybody determines his or her favorite for a multitude of reasons. Furthermore, for every 15 minutes you extend your visit you can see another overlook. If you drive to the very southern end first, and stop at the overlooks as you return to the north, the entire park can be seen in as little as 3-4 hours. The northern overlooks have the most hoodoos, but the southern overlooks offer the most expansive views.

Park roads are plowed and sanded after each snowstorm but may be temporarily closed during and following winter storms. In the winter, the roads to Fairyland Point and Paria View become trails for cross-country skiers and snowshoers, and are NOT plowed.

Cross-country Skiing & Snowshoeing

Where can I ski / snowshoe?
Snow depth at Bryce can be variable, so it’s important to make back-up plans. With 3-4 feet of snow the entire park is skiable. The only area that is always “Out-of-Bounds” is skiing off the rim. If you want to slalom through hoodoos, you will have to go to Red Feet of snow the entire park is skiable. The only area that is always “Out-of-Bounds” is

"Easy to Moderate" group in the hiking

Short Walk

Avalanche Safety

Although uncommon, Bryce avalanches can take the lethal form of mixed snow and mud.

• Keep back from the canyon rim, as hidden cornices will collapse under your weight.
• Turn back if you hear hollow or "whumping" sounds as you walk or ski.
• “Swim” to keep your head above the surface if caught in a slide.
• Avoid traveling alone and stay on designated trails.

4 The Hoodoo

What Can I Do Here?
Hiking the Park

Backcountry Camping & Hiking

Bryce Canyon's backcountry consists of two trails: the 9-mile Rigs Spring Loop, and the 23-mile Under-the-Rim Trail. Backcountry camping is by permit only on a first-come, first-served basis. Permits may be purchased at the visitor center from 8:00 a.m. until one hour before the visitor center closes.

Bryce's backcountry is not for everyone. Water sources are few and unreliable, fires are prohibited, and these trails are difficult if not impossible - to follow in Winter or Spring when under several feet of snow. More importantly, unlike most national parks, Bryce's backcountry is the least scenic section of the park. If you came to see hoodoos, windows, and slot canyons, you should choose long day hikes instead. However, if you have come to get away from everybody and you are an experienced backpacker, ask at the visitor center for a Backcountry Information brochure to aid in planning your trip.

Day Hiking Trail Guide

Where's a Good Hike? Bryce Canyon has 8 different day-hiking trails. Because many of these trails are interconnected, our most popular hikes are combinations of two or more of these basic trails. If you can only do one hike, the Queens' Navao Combination Loop might be the best choice. Take this page with you while hiking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAIL NAME / STARTING POINT</th>
<th>ROUND TRIP</th>
<th>ELEVATION CHANGE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOSSY CANYON South end of Bryce along Hwy 12 (not a loop)</td>
<td>2.0 mi</td>
<td>130 ft</td>
<td>Streamside walk up to a mossy overhang and small waterfall. (Waterfall flows May-October.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIM TRAIL Anywhere along rim (not a loop)</td>
<td>1.0-11.0 mi</td>
<td>200 ft</td>
<td>Outstanding views of hoodoos from above. Trail is paved and fairly level between Sunset and Sunrise Points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRISTLECONE LOOP Rainbow Point</td>
<td>1.0 mi</td>
<td>150 ft</td>
<td>Hike through spruce-fir forests to cliffs with bristlecone pines and expansive vistas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUEENS GARDEN Sunrise Point (not a loop)</td>
<td>1.8 mi</td>
<td>320 ft</td>
<td>The least difficult trail into the canyon. See Queen Victoria at the end of a short spur trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVAJO LOOP Sunset Point</td>
<td>1.3 mi</td>
<td>155 ft</td>
<td>Highlights on this steep trail loop include Wall Street, 2 Bridges, and Thor's Hammer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUEENS/NAVAJO COMBINATION LOOP</td>
<td>2.9 mi</td>
<td>580 ft</td>
<td>Combine the two trails described above. Hike the Rim Trail back to your starting point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOWER BRIDGE Small segment of the larger Fairyland Loop (not a loop)</td>
<td>3.0 mi</td>
<td>950 ft</td>
<td>See bristlecone pines and the China Wall. A study 1.4-mile spur trail leads to the bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAT SHOP Bryce Point (not a loop)</td>
<td>4.0 mi</td>
<td>1336 ft</td>
<td>Descend Under-the-Rim Trail to a cluster of balanced-rock hoodoos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIRYLAND LOOP Fairyland Point or north of Sunrise Point</td>
<td>8.0 mi</td>
<td>2309 ft</td>
<td>See the China Wall, Tower Bridge and tall hoodoos on this less-crowded trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVAJO/PEEKABOO COMBINATION LOOP</td>
<td>4.9 mi</td>
<td>1755 ft</td>
<td>Combine Navajo and Peekaboo Loop Trails into a mini figure 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE FIGURE 8 (NAVAJO/PEEKABOO/QUEENS GARDEN COMBINATION)</td>
<td>4.4 mi</td>
<td>1785 ft</td>
<td>Combine Queens Garden, Navajo Trail and Peekaboo Loop into one ultimate hike! (Overachievers may start at Bryce Point)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hiking Reminders...

- Wear hiking boots with "lug" traction and ankle support.
- Carry plenty of water; 1 quart (liter) per 2-3 hours of hiking.
- Park elevations reach over 9100 feet (2774 m). Even mild exertion may leave you feeling light-headed and nauseated.
- Trail = Trails also used by horses April-October. Hikers must yield to horses. Hike clockwise to avoid meeting a horseback ride.
- Stay on maintained trails. DO NOT use "social" trails.
- Be respectful of others; keep noise levels down—no yelling.
- Remember, ultimately, you are responsible for your own safety.
- Do not feed wildlife.

* The Rim Trail between Sunset and Sunrise Points is undergoing reconstruction and may be subject to temporary closures. In addition, the Bryce Connecting Trail (from Bryce Point to the Peekaboo Loop) is closed indefinitely due to a rock and mud slide.

The Hookees 5
Fire’s Role for a Healthy Forest

Despite evidence that fire can be beneficial, a proud tradition of fighting forest fires has arisen over the last century. Yet ironically, the harder we fight to keep fire out of the forests, the harder Mother Nature tries to burn them. Fire-free forests produce dangerously high accumulations of flammable materials—dead logs and deep carpets of pine needles. Once these ferocious fires get started, they are very hard to stop, burning the forest beyond its normal ability to recover, and costing taxpayers 40 times the money per acre that prescribed fires do.

At Bryce, the wise use of fire is an important tool in the effort to restore a healthy balance to our forest ecosystems. Fire managers use both prescribed fires, which are intentionally set, and wildland fires, which are ignited naturally by lightning and closely monitored to ensure that specific safety and resource objectives are met. New practices also take into consideration smoke discomfort. Fires are planned when atmospheric conditions may experience, such as decreased visibility and respiratory distress. Prescribed burn in the vicinity of Fairyland Canyon, October 2004.

Bryce Canyon’s Wildlife

Now, upon noticing our blackened trees, we encourage you to also look for deer, elk, prairie dogs, and countless species of birds that thrive here because of our safe and successful management of fire. All indications suggest that we are burning our way to a better future. Prescribed burn in the vicinity of Fairyland Canyon, October 2004.

Hypothermia: Dangerous Low

EXPOSURE TO COLD, WET OR WINDY CONDITIONS CAN LEAD TO HYPOTHERMIA, A LIFE-THREATENING LOWERED BODY TEMPERATURE. HYPERTHERMIA SYMPTOMS INCLUDE UNCONTROLLABLE SHIVERING, DISORIENTATION, APATHY, SLURRED SPEECH, LOSS OF COORDINATION, FOLLOWED BY UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND DEATH.

The best treatment for hypothermia is prevention. Wear warm clothing in layers which can be added or removed, especially when exerting yourself in cold weather. Wear a hat and gloves. Drink lots of water and eat high energy foods. Most importantly, when you feel cold, it’s time to go inside and warm up!
Forest in furthering their scientific, educational, historical, assisting Bryce Canyon National Park and Dixie National Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to

Established in 1961, Bryce Canyon Natural History Association bookstore helps support our mission. Every purchase from a Bryce Canyon Natural History Association bookstore helps support our mission.

As a Natural History Association member, you can help us:

- Publish nearly one million pieces of free literature for park visitors each year.
- Support resource management research activities.
- Support educational outreach programs to schools in southern Utah and beyond.
- Continue National Park Service research projects that document the natural and human history of Bryce Canyon National Park.
- Support the Junior Ranger Program.
- Help publish interpretive books, maps, posters, and audio-visual products that educate visitors about Bryce Canyon National Park and Dixie National Forest.
- Support the Bryce Canyon Interpretation Division of the National Park Service.
- Provide scholarships to deserving students and universities.

A membership with Bryce Canyon Natural History Association includes these benefits:

- 15% discount on all books, maps, posters, and other products sold by Bryce Canyon Natural History Association in our stores, by phone (888 362-2642), or online (www.brycecanyon.org).
- Discounts to hundreds of other stores operated by more than 60 nonprofit cooperating associations at numerous national parks and other public lands throughout the United States (you must present your membership card to receive discount).
- Bryce Canyon Natural History Association members receive a discount on most High Plateaus Institute courses. These courses offer in-depth outdoor education to visitors. Call or check our website for listings.

Become a personal partner with Bryce Canyon National Park to help preserve and protect the wonder and resources for this and future generations.

High Plateaus Institute

In the spring of 2004, the Bryce Canyon Natural History Association (BCNHA) and Bryce Canyon National Park, in collaboration with the local business community, school officials, universities, and city, county, state and federal government entities, initiated efforts to facilitate the inaugural year of the High Plateaus Institute (HPI). This exciting educational endeavor provides researchers, students, teachers, local residents, and visitors with expanded opportunities for exploration, discovery, and science-based learning.

Many exciting programs will be offered through the HPI during the 2008 season. Some examples include: educational programs in geology, astronomy, plants, cultural history (ranching and cowboy poetry) and photography. The HPI plays host to a variety of researchers each year, as well as provides a location for ranger-led programs for kids and families.

For further information, contact the BCNHA Executive Director at (435) 834-4603 or email gaylep@scinternet.net.

Thank You to Our Donors & Partners

Bryce Canyon National Park wants to thank its generous donors and park partners for helping to improve programs and services here at the park.

The Bryce Canyon Natural History Association provides the park with booklets and badges for the Junior Ranger program, printing costs for this Hoodoo newspaper and other publications, and housing for Volunteers and interns. The Association also funds a full time Education/Outreach Specialist for the park.

The donation box in the lobby of the visitor center has funded interpretive equipment that directly benefits the visiting public. A "state of the art" projector for the visitor center auditorium was purchased in 2007.

Two Geoscientist-in-Parks interns have been granted by the Geologic Society of America. These interns will assist with research, present public geology programs throughout the summer, and provide training for park staff on the geology of the Colorado Plateau. Our Natural History Association is also helping to fund these two positions.

The Bryce Canyon Lodge and Ruby's Inn Resort have implemented a Dollar Check-Off Program. Guests at their hotels have the option of donating a dollar per night of their visit. These programs have funded seasonal employees for interpretation and the trail crew.

A hearty "thanks" to our generous donors and park partners. We couldn't do it without you!

V.I.P.s (Volunteer-In-Parks)

Last year, more than 280 volunteers donated over 28,000 hours to Bryce Canyon National Park! If you've got time and talents to share, why not become a Volunteer-In-Park (V.I.P.)?

For more information, log on to: www.nps.gov/brca (click on volunteer) or www.volunteer.gov.

To learn more about our astronomy volunteer program, log on to: www.nps.gov/brca/planyourvisit/astronomyvolunteer.htm.
How do I drive to...?

Driving Distances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles/Hour</th>
<th>Scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arches NP (via 15)</td>
<td>270 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder (Anasazi SP)</td>
<td>80 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Reef NP (via US 12)</td>
<td>220 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Breaks NM</td>
<td>56 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar City</td>
<td>80 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escalante</td>
<td>50 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Canyon NP (North Rim)</td>
<td>80 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Canyon NP (South Rim)</td>
<td>300 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortez, CO (thru Hico)</td>
<td>357 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanab</td>
<td>80 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodachrome Basin SP</td>
<td>25 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Powell (Page, AZ)</td>
<td>60 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas</td>
<td>270 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panguitch</td>
<td>22 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
<td>260 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropic</td>
<td>111 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zion NP (East Entrance)</td>
<td>78 1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capitol Reef National Park
121 miles northeast via Utah 12 and 24

The Waterpocket Fold, a giant wrinkle in Earth’s crust, features a jumble of colorful cliffs, massive domes, soaring spires, twisting canyons, and graceful arches. Ancient rock art and historic orchards tell of its cultural history. Orchards are open June-October for “self-serve picking” of cherries, pears, apricots, peaches, and apples.

Visitor Center: 435-425-3791
www.nps.gov/care

Cedar Breaks National Monument
83 miles west via Utah 12, US 89 & Utah 14

At 10,350 feet (3155 m), Cedar Breaks features a spectacular amphitheater of walls, fins, spires, and columns eroded out of colorful Claron limestone. Forests of spruce, fir, and aspen are separated by alpine meadows ablaze with brilliant summer wildflowers. Temperatures are usually cool. Utah 148 is closed late fall through spring because of snow; however, the park can still be enjoyed by cross-country skiers and snowshoers.

Visitor Center: 435-586-9451
www.nps.gov/cbr

Grand Staircase-Escalante Nat’l Monument
South and east via Utah 12 & US 89

Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, this 1.9 million acre area features diverse and ruggedly beautiful landscapes. Utah 12 and US 89 skirt the fringes of the monument and offer numerous scenic pull-outs. All of the roads in the monument’s interior are unpaved, and many require 4-wheel drive.

Escalante Visitor Center: 435-826-5499
Manti-La Sal NF Visitor Center: 435-679-8981
Kanab Headquarters: 435-644-4600
www.ut.blm.gov/monument

Red Canyon / National Scenic Byway 12
124-mile route between US 89 and Utah 24

National Scenic Byway 12 stretches 124 miles from Red Canyon to Capitol Reef National Park and provides breathtaking views across the Grand Staircase and into the Escalante Canyons. The Federal Highway Administration designated this route an “All-American Road,” making it a “destination unto itself.” Ask for a Byway 12 Route Guide at any visitor center along the way.