Visitor Center Hours
October 5 – November 1, 2008
8 a.m. – 6 p.m.

November 2, 2008 – April 4, 2009
8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

April 5 - May 9, 2009
8 a.m. – 6 p.m.
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 needlessly 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 crumblly 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 (27°C)! 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.
Hoodoo Pronunciation: 'hoo-doo noun
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

The geologic history at Bryce Canyon National Park is rich and complex. Many processes and events have interacted over vast amounts of time to create and continually alter this unique landscape. The story begins long before human intervention, when hoodoos emerged from this limestone that geologists call the Claron Formation. First, you need to lithify sediments – turn them to rock. Before lithifying sediments, you need to trap them in a basin. To build a basin you need to first build mountains.

Approximately (~) 200 million years ago (Ma), Earth’s crust was wriggling throughout Nevada, into southern Canada. A strong, dense Pacific seafloor had smashed into North America’s weaker continental crust. Much was at stake as the loser would be forced down and melted in Earth’s mantle. Although North America remained on top, it was shuttered in the context. Over the 120 million year match, compressional forces bent, folded, broke, and heaved our crust into the sky, giving birth to the once mighty Sevier Mountains. Given enough time, rain and snow become geologic jackhammers splitting mountains apart. From the mountains, streams and rivers carried debris eastward, pulverizing the boulders to mud in transit. Slightly before the dinosaurs went extinct, ~ 65 Ma, the land in the Western U.S. changed dramatically. Down but not out, the oceanic plate pushed up our continental crust, stubbornly surfing atop the mantle instead of sinking and melting. This attempt at escaping uplifted land, forming the Rocky Mountains and warping Utah and Arizona. The continued slow uplift shaped a land-locked basin between the Sevier Mountains and the younger Rockies. When the rivers wearing down the Sevier Mountains reached this basin they became braided streams and deposited layers of muds and silts. At the lowest levels, chains of lakes and ponds formed. Water escaped through evaporation, but with no rivers flowing out of the basin, the sediment was trapped. Between 55 - 30 Ma this mammoth mud puddle, known as the Claron Basin, continued to fill with sediments rich in calcium carbonate – dissolved limestone.

The Claron Formation consists of two types of limestone rock. It has a lower pink member and an upper white member. In the early years of the basin the environment appears to have been more marsh-like, where plant roots helped oxidize iron to give the sediments a red color. Within the pink member, thin and non-continuous grey layers formed, suggesting that individual ponds within this marsh setting became so salty and/or mineralized that only cyanobacteria could survive. These algal-like creatures enriched limestone with magnesium they took from the water to create dolostone – important to hoodoo formation. With the passage of time and an increase in water depth, the basin transitioned into purer lakes where the less iron-rich white limestone was deposited.

Geologists are unsure as to this mud puddle’s fate as rocks that might have recorded this story do not exist. Did it evaporate away? Was it eventually drained as the basin was uplifted? What geologists are sure of is that over time these beds of sediment were compressed into rock and uplifted from 3000 ft to ~9000 ft in elevation. This uplift began ~15 Ma, forming the Colorado Plateau. About 8 Ma, the Bryce Canyon area broke off this uplift as the Pauaunsgut Plateau and has been sinking ever since into the Great Basin.

Technically, Bryce is not a canyon because canyons are primarily carved by flowing water – a stream or a river. Naturally acidic rainwater dissolves limestone, making the rounded edges of hoodoos, but the freezing and thawing of water does most of the sculpting at Bryce Canyon.

Approximately two hundred days a year, ice and snow melt during the day and refreeze at night. When water becomes ice it not only gets harder but expands to ~110% its original volume! This exerts enormous pressures on the rocks, forcing them apart from inside the cracks. First attacking the fractures created during uplift and faulting, the rock is chiseled into broken remains. Monsoon rains remove this debris, helping to reveal fins, the first step in hoodoo creation. Most commonly, the second step in hoodoo formation begins when frost-wedging cracks the fins, making holes we call windows. When windows collapse they create the rust painted pinnacles we call hoodoos. We often think of this process as hoodoo creation; when, in reality, it’s just another step in water’s endless process of destroying the rocks it began creating 55 Ma.

Although visitors to Bryce come to see the hoodoos in the Claron formation, five other rock formations also exist in the park. They tell stories of dinosaurs, beaches, and of a sea that once separated North America into two large islands. Ask a ranger to learn more about these times in Earth’s history.

Hoodoos: The Odyssey of an Oddity

Park Profile
Established 1923 as Bryce Canyon National Monument administered by the U.S. Forest Service; Congress passed legislation in 1924 to create the national park and, in 1928, Bryce Canyon National Park was officially established.

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

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
Paleoindians are known to have been in the region nearly 10,000 years ago. The Fremont Culture inhabited the region as recently as 1,000 years ago, followed by 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. The park’s bird lists boasts 210 resident and migratory species.

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.
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 14 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 have 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 snowshoe through hoodoos, you will have to go to Red Canyon. When snow depth is less than 1 foot, the only skiable surfaces are the groomed trails at Ruby’s Inn, the Red Canyon Bike Path and the Fairyland and Paria Roads.

Unlike skiers, snowshoers are allowed to follow the hiking trails below the rim. When snow depth is less than 1 foot, the awkwardness of snowshoes outweighs any “flotation” advantage. On the popular trails where the snow quickly becomes packed and icy, hiking boots with traction devices are often more helpful than snowshoes.

Ski and snowshoe equipment can be rented at Ruby’s Inn. Traction devices for hiking boots can be purchased at the Visitor Center or Ruby’s Inn.

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
Hiking the Park

Bryce Amphitheater Region

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 Queen's / Navajo 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 DISTANCE</th>
<th>ELEVATION CHANGE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easy to Moderate Hikes (gentle grades &amp; minimal elevation change)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSSY CAVE</td>
<td>North end of Bryce along Hwy 12 (not a loop)</td>
<td>0.8 mi</td>
<td>200 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIM TRAIL</td>
<td>Anywhere along rim (not a loop)</td>
<td>1.0-11.0 mi</td>
<td>10-353 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRISTLECONE LOOP</td>
<td>Rainbow Point</td>
<td>1.0 mi</td>
<td>150 ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>QUEENS GARDEN</td>
<td>Sunrise Point (not a loop)</td>
<td>1.8 mi</td>
<td>320 ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderate Hikes (steep grades with &quot;down &amp; back&quot; elevation change)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NAVajo LOOP</td>
<td>Sunset Point</td>
<td>1.3 mi</td>
<td>550 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUEENS/NAVAJO COMBINATION LOOP</td>
<td>Sunset or Sunrise Point</td>
<td>2.9 mi</td>
<td>580 ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOWER BRIDGE</td>
<td>Small segment of the larger Fairyland Loop (not a loop)</td>
<td>3.0 mi</td>
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<td>HAT SHOP</td>
<td>Bryce Point (not a loop)</td>
<td>4.0 mi</td>
<td>1336 ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strenuous Hikes (steep grades with multiple elevation changes)</td>
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<td>FAIRYLAND LOOP</td>
<td>Fairyland Point or north of Sunrise Point</td>
<td>8.0 mi</td>
<td>2309 ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAVAJO/PEEKABOO COMBINATION LOOP</td>
<td>Sunset Point</td>
<td>4.9 mi</td>
<td>1755 ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>THE ‘FIGURE 8’ (NAVAJO/PEEKABOO/QUEENS GARDEN COMBINATION)</td>
<td>Sunrise or Sunset Point</td>
<td>6.4 mi</td>
<td>1785 ft</td>
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</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.
- = 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.

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 permitted 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.
Is This Weather Normal?

### WEATHER AT BRYCE CANYON

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<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
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### SUNSHINE/CLOUDINESS

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Fire: A Burning Issue

During the summer of 2008, Bryce Canyon Fire Management, in cooperation with the Dixie National Forest, successfully completed two major prescribed (Rx) burns in the park.

The Residential Rs Burn Unit encompasses nearly 450 acres and is located in the northern portion of Bryce Canyon near the park entrance station, visitor center and residential areas. This project was designed to reduce the wildland fire hazard to Bryce Canyon’s residential and maintenance areas as well as other developments in the northern portion of the park. Secondary goals were the maintenance of mountain meadows and the continued restoration of Ponderosa Pine forest communities.

The Puma Rx Burn Unit is located at the southern portion of the park on both sides of the highway near mile marker 13 and continues to Rainbow Point at the end of the park road. The project area included 2,073 acres in the park and 2,019 acres on Dixie NF administered lands. This project was designed to reduce hazardous fuels along Highway 63 through the modification of the forest structure. Secondary goals were to open the forest canopy and forest floor to promote the regeneration of Ponderosa Pine, Quaking Aspen and other native species.

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.

Bryce Canyon’s Wildlife

Perhaps you’ve noticed scorched trees and other signs of forest fires here at Bryce. Some fires were started by lightning; most were intentionally set by park management using a modern ecological practice called prescribed burning.

EXPOSURE TO COLD, WET OR WINDY CONDITIONS CAN lead to hypothermia, a life-threatening lowered body temperature. Hypothermia 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.

For a small park, Bryce has several types of habitat. While you may not see lots of any one species, you will see a diversity of animals if you know when and where to look.

**Birds:**
- Mule Deer: A,b,e
- Turkey Vulture: S,d,e
- Golden Eagle: A,d,h
- Red-tailed Hawk: S,d,h
- Peregrine Falcon: S,du
- White-tailed Kite: A,d,h
- Mtn. & Western Tanager: S,d,e
- Pygmy Nuthatch: A,d,h
- Female Sparrow: S,d,e
- Western Meadowlark: S,du
- N. Bobcat: S,du
- Dark-eyed Junco: A,d,e
- Red-tailed Hawk: S,d,e
- Great Horned Owl: A,b,u
- N. Saw-whet Owl: A,t,h
- Killsnake: A,b,h
- Northern Cardinal: S,d,h
- Direct-vision Owl: A,b,u
- Pigeon: A,d,h
- Western Tanager: S,d,e
- American Dipper: A,b,h
- Pygmy Nuthatch: A,d,h
- Western Meadowlark: S,du
- Sharp-shinned Hawk: S,du
- Great Horned Owl: S,d,e
- Peregrine Falcon: S,du
- Steller’s Jay: S,d,e
- Northern Cardinal: S,d,h
- Western Meadowlark: S,du
- Sagebrush Lizard: S,d,h
- Gopher snake: S,du
- Mule Deer: A,b,e
- Turkey Vulture: S,d,e
- Golden Eagle: A,d,h
- Red-tailed Hawk: S,d,h
- Peregrine Falcon: S,du
- White-tailed Kite: A,d,h
- Mtn. & Western Tanager: S,d,e
- Pygmy Nuthatch: A,d,h
- Female Sparrow: S,d,e
- Western Meadowlark: S,du
- N. Bobcat: S,du
- Dark-eyed Junco: A,d,e
- Red-tailed Hawk: S,d,e
- Great Horned Owl: A,b,u
- N. Saw-whet Owl: A,t,h
- Killsnake: A,b,h
- Northern Cardinal: S,d,h
- Direct-vision Owl: A,b,h
- Pigeon: A,d,h
- Western Tanager: S,d,e
- American Dipper: A,b,h
- Pygmy Nuthatch: A,d,h
- Western Meadowlark: S,du
- Sharp-shinned Hawk: S,du
- Golden Eagle: S,d,e
- Great Horned Owl: S,d,e
- Peregrine Falcon: S,du
- Steller’s Jay: S,d,e
- Northern Cardinal: S,d,h
- Western Meadowlark: S,du
- N. Bobcat: S,du
- Dark-eyed Junco: A,d,e
- Red-tailed Hawk: S,d,e
- Great Horned Owl: A,b,u
- N. Saw-whet Owl: A,t,h
- Killsnake: A,b,h
- Northern Cardinal: S,d,h
- Direct-vision Owl: A,b,h
- Pigeon: A,d,h
- Western Tanager: S,d,e
- American Dipper: A,b,h
- Pygmy Nuthatch: A,d,h
- Western Meadowlark: S,du
- Sharp-shinned Hawk: S,du
- Golden Eagle: S,d,e
- Great Horned Owl: S,d,e
- Peregrine Falcon: S,du
- Steller’s Jay: S,d,e
- Northern Cardinal: S,d,h
- Western Meadowlark: S,du
- N. Bobcat: S,du
- Dark-eyed Junco: A,d,e
- Red-tailed Hawk: S,d,e
Established in 1961, Bryce Canyon Natural History Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to assisting Bryce Canyon National Park and Dixie National Forest in furthering their scientific, educational, historical, and interpretive activities. This is accomplished, in part, by making educational publications and materials available for sale and/or free distribution, and supporting existing interpretive activities, like the Junior Ranger Program.

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.

High Plateaus, Bryce Canyon National Park

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 Education Specialist at (435) 834-4603 or email marilynb@scinternet.net.

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/brc (click on volunteer) or www.volunteer.gov.gov.

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

### Driving Distances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>4 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. George</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagstaff</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>3 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie NF</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Pink Cliffs NM</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodachrome Basin SP</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Powell (Page, AZ)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument Valley (thru Canyon)</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>5 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument Valley (thru Page)</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zion NP (East Entrance)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zion NP (East Entrance)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1 ½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| Capitol Reef National Park  | 120 miles northeast via Utah 12 and 24 |
| Cedar Breaks National Monument | 56 miles west via Utah 12, US 89 & Utah 14 |
| Grand Staircase-Escalante Nat'l Monument | South and east via Utah 12 & US 89 |

At 10,350 feet (3155 m), Cedar Breaks features a spectacular amphitheater of walls, fins, spires, and columns eroded out of colorful Clarion 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.

**Headquarters:** 435-679-8981

**Visitor Center:** 435-660-8646

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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

**Kanab Headquarters:** 435-644-4600

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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.