scarcely exists by the time it reaches the Gulf of California, 763 miles downstream of Glen Canyon Dam. But let your mind drift along the ribbon of blue waterway stretching 186 miles above the dam. Realize, also, that almost 85% of the National Recreation Area is slickrock wilderness away from the water's edge. Now drift in and out of 96 side canyons and listen again to "The Call of the Wild."

While overland access into the heart of Glen Canyon is possible, most find this amazing mixture of resources by boat. In these bays and canyons, Glen Canyon Dam impounds precious water that offers year 'round recreation for millions. The legislative charter of the National Park Service, enacted by the Congress in 1916, requires that we provide for the public's use and enjoyment of these special areas that are part of the National Park System. But we also have another obligation, one that you, the visitor, must help us to fulfill. And that is the protection and preservation of the parklands and their resources. You may help us in several ways.

Glen Canyon is one of the richest areas in the country in numbers and density of sites that tell the stories of earlier civilizations. Prime archaeological sites abound. These fragile sites and their resources form a significant part of our national heritage. They are protected by law. And under no circumstances should visitors disturb any of these sites, or change or remove anything found there. Report your findings to a park ranger. We ask your help, and that of future generations of visitors, by treading respectfully, by not defacing park features, collecting natural objects, removing, defacing or destroying any plant, animal, or mineral.

We also ask that you be safety-conscious while here at Glen Canyon. Visitors perish here each year — by drowning, boat accidents, propeller cuts, in auto accidents. We want to prevent these tragedies, and we urgently seek your support in accomplishing this goal.

Finally, whether here or elsewhere in the National Park System, we encourage you to learn as much as possible about these special places. Each park area was created because of some unique or exceptional historic, cultural, natural or recreational feature. Without exception, there is much more to a park area than first meets the eye. Stop at the visitor centers. View the exhibits. Attend interpretive presentations. Read a variety of books and publications about the area. Talk with our rangers. Hike the trails, and pause to absorb, to reflect and to heed "The Call."

"But can't you hear the Wild? — it's calling you. Let us probe the silent places, let us seek what luck betide us; let us journey to a lonely land I know. There's a whisper on the night-wind, there's a star agleam to guide us, there's a whisper on the night-wind, there's a star agleam to guide us,

And the Wild is calling, calling . . .

Let us go."

Welcome to Glen Canyon. This visitor's guide is a new attempt by the National Park Service to provide information about activities available within the park. Whether your interest is boating, camping or just finding a good restaurant, we hope this will help you enjoy your visit.

INSIDE

Emergencies - 24 Hours a Day

Wahweap/Lees Ferry - Dial (602) 645-9585
Bullfrog/Halls Crossing/Hite - Dial (801) 684-2242
NOAA Weather Information - Channel W1 Marine Band (162.550)
Page Hospital - Dial (602) 645-2424

Bienvenu/Willkommen

L'information traduit en Français et en Allemand sur l'histoire naturelle et culturelle de Glen Canyon fourni gratuit. Demandez aux centres de visiteurs.

Auskunftübersetungen über die Natur- und Kulturgeschichte des Glen Canyons werden auf Deutsch und Französisch kostenlos angeboten. Erkundigen sie sich beim besuchzentrum.
Lake Powell's extensive and varied shoreline offers unlimited opportunity for outdoor recreation — the kind of experiences that may be counted among your lifetime best.

CAMPING

Shoreline camps are used by many as a base for water recreation and activities on land, such as exploring the side canyons or hiking to higher vantage points above the shore. Camping along the lake is permitted anywhere outside of developed areas. While sand beach sites are most suitable for camps, shelly terrace and slickrock sites often contain level areas with sand pockets which also make excellent sites. Be sure to avoid camping beneath steep slopes, particularly if there is evidence of slumping or rockfalls. Drink only water from approved drinking water sources or water you have treated by boiling, filtration, or chemical treatment.

SANITATION

A "porta-potty" or shovel is an essential tool for sanitation. If you choose a shovel, toilet pits should be at least six inches (15 cm.) deep, and regulations require that they be at least 100 feet (30 m.) above the high water line.

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

Scenic viewing, photography and just walking to observe the area's geology, wildlife and plants are popular activities, as are swimming, boating and other water recreation. Freshwater clams, crayfish, fish and waterfowl are among the creatures you may find while beachcombing; tamarisk, willow, seepwillow and spiny naid (aquatic) are the most common plants below the high water line.

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND SAFETY

With its large visitor population and unusually long average length-of-stay, the area's shoreline receives over a million visitor nights of use annually. At this level, it is obviously important that visitors conduct their activities in a safe and environmentally conscious manner. Water quality, water safety, shoreline trash and latrine sites, graffiti on rocks (including damage to cultural resources), indiscriminate trailing, and digging or children playing in unstable sand or talus slopes have all been identified as common user-related impacts or dangers to the shore. Help protect this superfavorable area by exercising caution and ensuring that the impact you have on water and land is minimal.

National Park Service

This year the National Park Service celebrates its 75th year of existence. Our visitors are invited to part of this celebration by spending a bit of extra time enjoying the natural, historical and recreational aspects of over 350 areas. Take a few minutes to read about this park as you travel our roads and waterways. Then, if you can, make plans to visit another national park area before 1991 ends — the rangers at our visitor centers will tell you how to get information about any national park in the USA. Let's all have a happy anniversary.

Campgrounds

Individual sites within National Park Service campgrounds are operated on a first-come, first-served basis; no reservations. Each campsite has a picnic table and fire grate. Water is centrally located near restrooms in each loop. No hookups are available.

Wahweap group campsites can accommodate 10 to 30 people and are available only by reservation. Reservation requests for group camping must be made by calling (602) 645-8883 or writing Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Attn: Group Camping Reservations, P.O. Box 1307, Page, AZ 86040.

Bullfrog

Thirty years ago the broad crumbled landscape that surrounded Bullfrog Creek where it emptied into the Colorado River was a remote, isolated desert. It is still a remote desert, but now thousands of visitors drive to the village and begin a memorable Lake Powell vacation. The desert of today is as fragile as it was then, but many of the people who come to visit are unaware of its treasures.

This fall a new visitor center will provide information and exhibits to help introduce visitors to Lake Powell and the canyons that lie beyond the shore. Many long-time visitors may also find that the exhibits can answer questions they have had about the geology or the natural and human history of the park.

Park rangers will be available to answer questions, provide information and interpret the secrets of the Glen Canyon region. (See page 6 for ranger-led programs planned for Bullfrog). If you come by boat, free ARA shuttle service is available from the marina to the visitor center.
LAKE POWELL, LAUNCH RAMP, & MARINAS
Lake Powell offers boaters some of the most spectacular inland cruising waters in the continental United States. With a main channel 186 miles long and 1000 miles of shoreline, 96 major side canyons and countless other smaller side canyons and coves, Lake Powell's shoreline is equivalent to the entire west coast of this country.

There are five marinas on Lake Powell. All marinas, with the exception of Dangling Rope, have public launch ramps. Elsewhere in this newspaper, you can find the visitor facilities that are available at each of the marinas.

MAPS & NAVIGATION AIDS
There are several excellent maps of Lake Powell available. These maps are sold at Glen Canyon National Natural History Association bookstores at all major visitor centers and at ARA. Leisure Services concession outlets.

Lake Powell utilizes the standard inland waterway navigational buoy system. When traveling from the Glen Canyon Dam toward Hite, considered going up, red "num" buoys should be kept to your right. These "num" buoys mark the extreme right side of the navigable channel. Green "can" buoys should always be kept on your left as you travel uplake; they mark the extreme left side of the navigable channel. When traveling downlake toward the dam keep the red buoys on your left and the green on your right. In larger bays round, alternately red and white striped buoys indicate the center of the navigable channel. You will also find several other types of regulatory and information buoys on Lake Powell.

Be sure you understand the meaning of all buoys prior to venturing out on the lake. Here is a simple dicty that might help jog your memory if you forget which side of a buoy is safe to pass on:

KEEP RED ON YOUR RIGHT WHEN GOING TO HITE.

SAFE OPERATION
Unfortunately every year boaters are involved in accidents on Lake Powell. Please know and observe all applicable federal and state boating regulations. Maintain wakeless speed within marina areas and when within 150' of another vessel or person in the water. Bow riding is prohibited by law on Lake Powell. The only time a person can be on the bow, transom or gunnel of a boat is while the boat is traveling at wakeless speed or when docking. Jet skis, wave bikes, and wave runners must obey regulations that pertain to all boats. During the summer months, afternoon thunderstorms with accompanying high winds can turn the placid waters of Lake Powell into a caldron of extremely rough water. Do NOT attempt to make it back to a marina in these conditions. Take shelter on the lee side of an island or in a protected cove or side canyon and wait out the storm. Most thunderstorms that occur on Lake Powell are very localized and usually of short duration.

Before you leave the marina to start your boating adventure, be sure your boat is seaworthy and equipped with all required safety equipment and be sure you have enough fuel to make it to the next marina.

Several boat fires occur on Lake Powell every year. The majority of these are associated with fueling. Take adequate time to run the bilge blower and sniff the bilge for gas fumes after fueling and before starting the engine.

BOATING ALERT
Because the water level in Lake Powell fluctuates, a safe channel last summer may not be deep enough to navigate this year. When traveling outside the main channel, slow down and post a lookout. Have a safe and enjoyable stay.

There are several free boating publications available at visitor centers that will answer your questions on required equipment, regulations and the navigational system.

With the boundaries of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area are found several federally-listed endangered species that live here either all or a portion of the year. The recreation area supports two species of endangered birds, three species of endangered fish, and two species of threatened or endangered plants.

The peregrine falcon (Falco perigrinus), which is classified as endangered, is both a summer and winter resident of the area. Within the recreation area there are over 50 confirmed territories, making Glen Canyon NRA home to one of the largest national populations of peregrine falcon in the United States. Look for these birds in your travels: they'll be perched high on cliffs or soaring in close proximity to Lake Powell.

The bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) is also common here during the winter months, however, to date there has been no documentation of this bird using the park on a year-round basis. Based on recent surveys we estimate the number of wintering bald eagles to be between 30 and 50.

Habitat alteration and competition from introduced game fish in the Colorado River System have significantly reduced native fish populations. Presently there are three species of native fish still found within the recreation area which are listed as endangered. The humpback chub (Gila cypha), bonytail chub (Gila elegans), and the Colorado squawfish (Psychocheilus lucius). The razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus) is now listed as "protected" in Utah under state laws, however, it has been proposed for federal protection as an endangered species. Presently there is no documented proof of successfully reproducing razorback suckers in the Upper Colorado River Basin, of which Lake Powell and its tributaries are a part. It is feared that as existing adults die off, the population will disappear. There is an intense effort by state and federal agencies to develop a recovery plan for these species in order that remaining populations can be saved and the perpetuation of these fish species ensured.

Two species of rare plants, one listed as endangered and one listed as threatened, occur within the recreation area. Brady pincushion (Pediocactus bradyi) is endangered and Jones cycladenia (Cycladenia humilis var. jonesii) is threatened. These plants have very specific habitat requirements, their range in the recreation area is extremely limited. Both species of plants are being monitored to determine any decline or increase in populations. Nearly two dozen species of rare plants which may occur in the recreation area have been listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further evaluation to determine whether they are threatened.

The Colorado Plateau, deeply divided by canyons, is a storehouse for rare biota -- one of the many reasons why this superb area has been reserved for the public under the administration of the National Park Service.
El Parks & Marina Maps

**Wahweap Marina**
- Fuel dock—unleaded, mixed and diesel
- Boat repair
- Campgrounds/RV park
- Fish-cleaning station
- L.P. Gas Service
- Shower and laundry facilities
- Water toy and fishing gear rentals
- Restaurants
- Fast food outlet
- Visitor contact station
- Ranger station
- Model/Lodge
- Boat tours
- Service station
- We have no designated swim beaches!

**Halls Crossing Marina**
- Fuel—unleaded, mixed & diesel
- Pump-out stations; boat and RV
- Ranger station
- Showers and laundry
- Dry storage
- Store
- Launch ramp
- Boat repair
- Boat rental
- Service station
- Housekeeping units
- Gravel aircamp
- Boat launching and retrieval
- Campground/RV park
- Courtesy dock
- Restrooms

**Hite Marina and Vicinity**
- Fuel dock—unleaded and mixed
- Stores
- Pump-out station RV
- Restroom
- Trash deposit
- Boat rentals—limited
- Housekeeping units
- Service station
- Dry storage
- Launch ramp
- Ranger station
- Camping—primitive
- Ranger station
Mileages from Marina to Marina

Below mileages from Wahweap are via Castle Rock channel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marina to Marina</th>
<th>Bullfrog Marina</th>
<th>Dangling Rope Marina</th>
<th>Halls Crossing Marina</th>
<th>Hite Marina</th>
<th>Rainbow Bridge</th>
<th>Wahweap Marina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>55</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
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<td>52</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>Hite Marina</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>77</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BULLFROG

Fishing in the backs of canyons, water skiing in the larger bays, or swimming in the cool waters represent the recreational experiences in this part of Glen Canyon. As young poet and artist Everett Ruess wrote in 1934, "Though not all my days are as wild as this, each one holds its surprises, and I have seen almost more beauty than I can bear." Centuries ago an ancient culture inhabited the canyons farming the soils along stream beds. These people were connected to larger societies through architecture, pottery styles, drawing on rock walls and a system of canyon trails. Later explorers, pioneers and trappers entered the region. Today the Glen Canyon ghosts have many stories to tell along trails like those in Explorer, Iceberg, Ticaboo, and Trachyte Canyons. With a ranger or on your own, you’ll find plenty of adventure as Everett Ruess did only 60 years ago.

DANGLING ROPE

River runners named the canyon after a rope they found dangling from a cliff not far from the Colorado River. Miners may have placed the rope and chipped the adjoining toeholds. The right fork of Dangling Rope Canyon near Wahweap is a ranger station and the closest marina to Rainbow Bridge.

WAHWEAP

In the Paiute Indian language Wahweap means alkaline seeps or bitter water. Located only a few miles above Glen Canyon Dam, the impounded waters of Wahweap Bay do much more than seep. More heavily used than any other portion of Glen Canyon, Wahweap offers a multitude of services.

LEES FERRY

Downriver from the dam, Lees Ferry lies between Glen and Marble Canyons. A natural corridor between Utah and Arizona, Lees Ferry figured prominently in the exploration and settlement of surrounding canyon country. Because of Navajo unrest, a stone fort and trading post were built in 1874. From 1873-’96 Warren Johnson and his son ran the ferry named after Mormon settler, John D. Lee. The post office established here about 1913 was a focal point for far-flung miners working the area. Thousands crossed teams and wagons, hundreds scoured the rock for precious metals, and today, many enjoy hiking, fishing, or boating. Walk in the sand and cold spray near the river and view pinacles at the edge of Vermillion cliffs, the yawning mouth of Paria Canyon and the sight of the full moon rising over Echo Peaks. Visit the remains of the post office, fort, upriver ferry crossing, and the Spencer steamboat. Up the Paria Valley are the Lonely Dell Ranch buildings, an orchard, and a cemetery.
The Discovery of Rainbow Bridge

Nestled deep within the slickrock expanse of Southern Utah sits an anomaly of nature, the world’s largest natural bridge. Rainbow Bridge was known to only a few adventurers prior to 1963 when the gates of Glen Canyon Dam closed, impounding the muddy waters of the Colorado River. The rugged landscape proved an effective impediment to travel until relatively recently. In fact, the area surrounding Rainbow Bridge was one of the most remote in the lower forty-eight states until the formation of Lake Powell.

This amazing, natural wonder was first made known to the world in 1909. Louise Wetherill, wife of trader John Wetherill of Kaysenta, Arizona, learned of the existence of a large stone bridge on the north side of Navajo Mountain from two Paiute Indians, Nasja and his son, Nasja-Begay, who had seen the bridge while searching the canyons for wild horses. John Wetherill relayed this information to his friend and colleague, Dr. Byron Cummings of the University of Utah. The two planned a trip to the bridge for August of 1909 with the Paiute Nasja-Begay as guide. Meanwhile, William B. Douglass, surveyor for the General Land Office (later known as the Bureau of Land Management) learned about the bridge from another Paiute, Mike’s Boy or Jim Mike, as he was known later in life, and planned a trip to the stone arch. Cummings, upon hearing of Douglass’ plans, delayed his expedition, and the two groups joined for the trek.

The search for the bridge was not without toil however, as Neil M. Judd, member of the discovery party recalls in his 1927 account, “The Discovery of Rainbow Bridge.” “Canoos were empty when we reached the top; mouths dry; tongues thick and cottoned. It had been beastly hot on the long, upward grade with a merciless sun beating full upon us. But a mile or more back from the rim, shallow pools of recent rain water marked the summit; into those pools went fevered noses, horses and men side by side. Did you ever stretch out on your belly beside a sun-warmed puddle, frigten away clustering little black wrigglers with a finger wagging at your lips and strain in through clenched teeth long draughts to soothe a parched gullet?”

The weary men and burdened pack animals, shoeless and with bleeding hands, continued and finally reached Rainbow Bridge on August 14, 1909. In May of 1910 President Taft declared the 160 acres surrounding the bridge as Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

These men were responsible for publicizing the discovery of the world’s largest natural bridge, but they were not the first to view it. There is evidence that prospectors and trappers visited the bridge as early as 1884, but they were more interested in gold and fur than eroded sandstone.

The Anasazi made this area of southern Utah their home 800 to 1000 years ago. Evidence of their culture is visible from Rainbow Bridge. No one knows if the bridge had religious significance for these cliff dwelling people. Moreover, the Paiute and Navajo knew the area as 'Naajuh'. Rainbow Bridge is sacred and is used in ceremonies today.

When Rainbow Bridge was discovered 82 years ago, no one dreamed that it would be possible for 250,000 people to experience the bridge each year. Zane Grey summed up these thoughts in 1915 in The Rainbow Trail: “It was not for many eyes to see. Only by toil, sweat, endurance, blood, could anyone ever look at Nannocros. So it would always be alone, grand, silent, beautiful and unintelligible.”

The spirit of adventure and discovery are alive at Rainbow Bridge. Approach this wonder with reverence and its beauty will captivate you.

Water was scarce during the search for Rainbow Bridge.

Getting to Rainbow Bridge National Monument

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, located about 50 miles from the Glen Canyon Dam, can be accessed by private or rental boat from any of the five marinas on Lake Powell. Tour boats from Wahweap and Bullfrog offer another option to visit the Bridge.

For the hardy adventurer another option remains: The Monument can be reached by way of two foot trails beginning near Navajo Mountain. Except for a small section within Rainbow Bridge National Monument, the trails on the Navajo Indian Reservation. They traverse rough country canyon and are not recommended for the beginning, casual, or unprepared hiker. In summer, the trails are hot and dry. In winter, elevations make them subject to severe cold and high winds. The trails are demanding and difficult, as neither is maintained, but the rewards of personal achievement and accomplishment make the effort worthwhile.

Both trailheads are about a 3-hour hike either trail and may be obtained by contacting: Navajo Nation Parks & Recreation, P. O. Box 308, Window Rock, AZ, 86515. Telephone: (602) 283-5452. Backcountry use/hiking permits are $5.00 for one person, $10.00 per group of 2 to 10 people, and $20.00 per group of 11 or more. Backcountry use permits are $20.00 per person, per night.

Topographic maps are essential if you are planning a hike to Rainbow Bridge. The Navajo Begay and Rainbow Bridge 7.5 minute quadrangles are recommended for the Navajo Mountain Trail, and the Rainbow Bridge and Chaiyahiti Flat 7.5 minute quadrangles are recommended for the Rainbow Lodge trail. Maps and detailed instructions to each of the trailheads are available at the Carl Hayden Visitor Center.

Balancing Act at Rainbow Bridge

When the National Park Service was created in 1916, two primary objectives were established as the agency’s responsibility. The National Park Service must “provide for the enjoyment of persons visiting parks and monuments and do so ‘in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.’” This mandate provides a quality visitor experience while ensuring resource protection is the challenge facing the Park Service in its management of Rainbow Bridge National Monument. A General Management Plan (GMP) for Rainbow Bridge National Mon­ument has been written to assist the Park Service in balancing these two seemingly contradictory goals.

The GMP will provide the Park Service with direction for long range management and use of the Monument. The plan will set forth the basic management philosophy for the monument, and provide strategies for addressing issues and management objectives. The major components of the plan will address these issues: Safe access to the narrow canyons, establishment of a visitor contact station, setting capacity for the monument, increase park staffing, improving the trail network within the monument, and coordinating activities with the Navajo Nation.

Rainbow Bridge is currently threatened by human impacts and is beginning to experience resource damage, the bridge itself being scarred with graffiti.

Vegetation trampling and multiple trailing are accelerating erosion to areas surrounding Rainbow Bridge. The GMP addresses these threats as it attempts to differentiate between the recreational environment of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the natural wonder of the Monument.

The GMP will attempt to strike a balance between quality visitor experience and resource protection. Ultimately, every individual visiting the Monument will, in a small way, be responsible for how successful the National Park Service is in providing for visitor enjoyment and leaving the resource “unimpaired for future generations.”

We must preserve the natural resource and provide the visitor with an enjoyable experience.

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Water was scarce during the search for Rainbow Bridge.
RESERVATIONS
Lodging, meals, gifts, and services are provided by a private concessioner, Lake Powell Resorts and Marinas, in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The National Park Service does not make concession reservations. Please make direct contact with the service of your choice. Phone 1-800-528-6154.

ACCOMMODATIONS
Lodges
Wahweap Lodge and Bullfrog's Defiance House Lodge
Motels
Wahweap's Lake Powell Motel
Housekeeping Units
Bullfrog, Halls Crossing and Hite
RV Parks
Wahweap, Bullfrog and Halls Crossing
Houseboats
All marinas except Dangling Rope
Housekeeping units include living room, 3 bedrooms and full residential-style kitchen, complete with pots and pans and utensils. Houseboats range in size from 36 to 30 feet and can sleep from 6 to 12 persons. Houseboats are completely equipped, including kitchen, with pots and pans and utensils, and bathroom with hot water and shower.

RESTAURANTS AND SNACK BARS
The lodges at Wahweap and Bullfrog provide restaurants and lounges with sweeping views of Lake Powell and beyond. Wahweap and Bullfrog also operate "fast food" restaurants open seasonally.
In addition, all marina stores carry a wide variety of snacks, candies and sandwiches. Advance notice.

GIFTS, GROCERIES AND TACKLE
A visitor can walk into a Lake Powell marina store without a candy bar, cap or fishing tackle, and emerge equipped to hole up in a canyon for a week or more. From biodegradable soaps to meats to ice to film to clothing, all biodegradable soaps to meats to ice to film to clothing, all Native American crafts. Lake Powell publications, maps, "designer" clothing items and gifts, Wahweap and Bullfrog gift shops stock extended lines of clothing and Native American crafts. Lake Powell publications, maps, videos and sundries are available in all stores and shops.

RV, CAMPER AND TRAILER
If you drive or pull your own accommodations, three marinas have the hook-ups for you. See the chart of Campervan Facilities on page 2.

RAFTING FLOAT TRIPS
- Tour of Wahweap Bay and Castle Rock area aboard the Canyon King paddlewheel. 2-1/2 Hour
- Navajo Tapestry (Wahweap) Visit Antelope and Navajo Canyon
- Canyon Explorer (Bullfrog) Visit Defiance House Ruin and explore other nearby canyons.
- Sunset Cruise (Wahweap) Offers paddlewheel cruiser, with or without dinner.
- Travel to Rainbow Bridge National Monument, world's tallest stone bridge (Wahweap). 4-1/2 Hour
- Longer trip to Rainbow Bridge National Monument. Indesit lunch and offers a longer stay at Rainbow, as well as visits to several of Lake Powell's 96 major canyons. Wahweap - 7 hour trip. Bullfrog - 8 hours.

LAKE POWELL
GLEN CANYON
Glen Canyon Dam Souvenir Guide Book. Stan Jones. $2.50.
Rainbow Trails
James B. Babbitt. Early accounts about the natural/human history around Rainbow Bridge. 166 pp., $8.95.
Ghosts of Glen Canyon
C. Gregory Crampoton. History/photos of Glen Canyon before the dam. 155 pp., softcover. $14.95.
ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS
Anasazi: Ancient People of the Rock
Donald Pike, David Muench. A look at the ancient culture throughout photos & photos. 191 pp., softcover. $16.95.
Anasazi Ruins of the Southwest in Color
William M. Ferguson, Arthur H. Roen. An authoritative study of an ancient people and the places they inhabited. 296 pp., softcover. $27.50.
NATIVE AMERICAN
The Navaho Clyde Klackholz/Coryeas Leighton. A comprehensive account of the Navajo culture. 355 pp., $9.95.
NATURE
Wildlife of the Colorado Plateau Steven Carothers. Museum of Northern Arizona magazine format of the wildlife indigenous to the area. 48 pp., $5.95.
Mammals of the Southwest George Olin, Dale Thompson, illustrations. 99 pp., softcover. $5.95.
Twilight Hunters Gary Turbak, Alan D. Carey, photos. The nature of wolves, foxes, coyotes captured in text and photos. 102 pp., softcover. $14.95.
Western Birds Roger Tery Peterson. Peterson Field Guide. 602 pp., softcover. $16.95.
KEY PHONE NUMBERS
Services at each Lake Powell marina can be reached through the following numbers:
Wahweap - (802) 645-2433 (24 hours)
Bullfrog - (801) 684-2233 (24 hours)
Halls Crossing - (801) 684-2261 (8 am to 5 pm)
Hite - (801) 684-2278 (8 am to 5 pm)
* INFORMATION/RESERVATIONS
1-800-528-6154
+ Longer hours in season

SERVICES STATIONS
Wahweap, Bullfrog, Halls Crossing and Hite offer full-service and self-service gasoline and related products. Wahweap and Bullfrog provide basic auto towing and repair services.

SHUTTLE BUS
Shuttle bus services are provided throughout the Wahweap and Bullfrog areas.

MARINAS AND BOAT RENTALS
Marinas are the focus of both public and rental boat operations. They provide fuel and general store merchandise as well as slip and buoy moorage. Rentals of houseboats, powerboats and assorted water toys are also handled at the marinas.

HALLS CROSSING - BULLFROG FERRY
The State of Utah provides ferry service between these mid-lake marinas. The 3.5-mile route joins Highway 276 and operates all year around, completing 6 round trips each day in summer and 4 in winter.

Take Your Park Home With You
with publications offered by the Glen Canyon Natural History Association

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Mail to: Glen Canyon Natural History Association P.O. Box 581 • Page, Arizona 86040 Phone: 602-645-3532
A free, detailed list of publications, field guides, topo maps, and information on joining the Association is available upon request.