On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior responsible for protecting the 35 national parks and monuments then managed by the department and those yet to be established. This "Organic Act" established the mission of the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS is proud to...

"...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The National Park System of the United States now comprises more than 400 areas covering more than 84 million acres in 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands.

Today more than 20,000 National Park Service employees care for America's 400+ national parks and work with communities across the nation to help preserve local history and create close-to-home recreational opportunities.

The National Park Service and the National Park Foundation are inviting people everywhere to discover their own personal connections to parks. So much more than vast landscapes, there are urban parks, cultural treasures, and historical places—all within the National Park System. A park can even be a feeling or state of mind. You may also find that a National Park Service program helped preserve a special place in your community. With more than 400 national parks and thousands of historic and recreational lands across the country, there are endless ways for you to find your unique connection.

If you found your park today, please share your story now using #findyourpark or by going to findyourpark.com. Enter your story for a chance to win some amazing prizes.

Greetings

Welcome to Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks. Carlsbad Caverns National Park, a World Heritage Site since 1995, features a spectacular cave system of highly decorated chambers. Guadalupe Mountains National Park protects one of the world's best examples of a fossil reef. Both parks are located within the Chihuahuan Desert, a fascinating place to explore desert life.

Our park staff are here to help make your visit a truly memorable event and will be happy to help you plan your visit to areas within and without the designated wilderness. Guided tours at Carlsbad Caverns can enrich your park experience. These tours offer a variety of caving experiences, from easy lantern tours to challenging trips involving crawling and squeezing through tight passages.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park has over 80 miles of hiking trails to explore, ranging from wheelchair accessible paths to strenuous mountain hikes, including an 8.4 mile roundtrip hike to Texas' highest mountain, Guadalupe Peak (8,751').

As you travel and spend time in the area please remember to keep safety in mind. Deer and other wildlife are plentiful—enjoy watching wildlife, but remember they often move across roads, especially in the evenings, be vigilant while driving during twilight hours. Hikers should be prepared for rapidly changing weather conditions. Hikers can become dehydrated in our dry climate, so carry plenty of water (one gallon per person per day is recommended). Always check with a ranger before venturing into the backcountry.

We are wholeheartedly committed to our mission of preserving and providing for the enjoyment of our nation's most outstanding treasures. We wish you a rewarding experience in every way.

Sincerely,

Douglas S. Neighbors 
Superintendent 
Carlsbad Caverns 
National Park 

Eric Brunemann 
Superintendent 
Guadalupe Mountains 
National Park
Visitor Guide

Latitude: 31.89370° N
Coordinate System: Lat/Long
Visitor Center (Nature Trail)
Guadalupe Mountains NP
Longitude: 104.445855° W
Latitude: 32.174212° N
Datum: WGS 1984
Coordinate System: Lat/Long
Visitor Center (Nature Trail)
Carlsbad Caverns National Park

GPS Coordinates
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
3225 National Parks Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220
Visitor Center
727 Carlsbad Caverns Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220
575-785-2232
www.nps.gov/cave
www.facebook.com/CarlsbadCaverns
National Park
Check us out on Twitter: @CavernsNP

Guadalupe Mountains National Park
400 Pine Canyon Drive
Salt Flat, TX 79847
915-828-3251 ext. 2124
www.nps.gov/gumo
www.facebook.com/GuadalupeMountainsNP
Check us out on Twitter: @GuadalupeMtnsNP
www.meetup.com/GuadalupeMountainsNationalParkMeetupGroup/

Food, Lodging, and Camping
Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce
575-887-6516
www.carlsbadchamber.com
Van Horn Texas Visitors Bureau
432-283-2682
Weather Conditions
Carlsbad Weather Watch
575-885-1848
www.weather.gov

Road Conditions
New Mexico: 800-432-4269
www.nmroads.com
Texas: 800-452-9202
drievetexas.org

Emergency: Call 911

What time is it?

Because Guadalupe Mountains National Park is close to the Central Time Zone, your phone will display the wrong time unless you set it to Mountain Time.

Traveling with a Pet?

On a warm day the temperature inside a car can kill a pet. Do not leave your pets unattended.

At Carlsbad Caverns National Park, pets are allowed on all paved roads, pullouts, and parking areas, along Walnut Canyon Desert Drive (Loop Road), on the paved Nature trail, and at Batrattlesnake Springs picnic area. Pets must be kept on a leash at all times. Pets are not permitted in the cave or at the bat flight programs. However, service animals are allowed. During the day, your pet may be cared for at the concessions kernel for a $10 fee. Call 955-785-248 for details. A citation will be issued if animals are left in vehicles when ambient air temperatures will reach 70° Fahrenheit (21° Celsius) or higher.

At Guadalupe Mountains National Park, pets are allowed only on the Pinery Trail, while on leash, but are not allowed on other trails, in the backcountry, in buildings, or at evening programs. Service animals are allowed. Both pets and service animals are permitted in the Pine Springs and Dog Canyon campgrounds. In any national park, your pet must be physically restrained at all times.

Volunteerism Makes a Difference

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to the dedicated effort and talent that volunteers have brought to Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks. Volunteers play a vital role in fulfilling our mission of preserving our natural and cultural heritage and sharing that heritage with the visiting public. Volunteers do everything from staffing the information desk, rowing interpretation, patrolling surface and cave trails, to trail maintenance, research, cave restoration, and more.

To become a Volunteer-In-Park (VIP) visit www.volunteer.gov or contact:
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
Maggi Daly, Volunteer-In-Park Coordinator
575-785-3191
Guadalupe Mountains National Park
Fermin Salas, Volunteer-In-Park Coordinator
955-828-5345 ext. 291

Junior and Senior Ranger Programs

Many National Parks across America offer a Junior Ranger program for children to encourage interest in their national parks and to promote a sense of stewardship and ownership for these special places that they come to visit. This self-paced educational program allows children to earn a patch and/or badge and/or certificate upon completion of required activities that teach them about park resources. Age appropriate activities are included in the Junior Ranger booklet, typically for pre-kindergarten through upper elementary-aged children.

At Carlsbad Caverns, the Junior Ranger program offers activities that teach children about the resources both above ground and below the surface (including plant and animal life of the desert, cave features, and history of the park). Younger children have opportunities to color and draw, find objects on a visual scavenger hunt, use their senses to experience their surroundings, and complete games. Older children will sequence events, complete word searches, and write stories and poems. Each activity in the booklet is an optional activity depending on interest and age-level. The Junior Ranger booklet is available at the visitor center information desk. Children of all ages may participate and earn a badge or patch—it’s their choice. The program is free.

At Guadalupe Mountains, children work through a separate activity booklet and visit points of interest within the park. The booklet accommodates families of varying travel plans. Many of the activities can be completed at the Pine Springs Visitor Center or Dog Canyon Contact Station. Children who complete four activities earn a badge and certificate, while those who do six, earn a patch, in addition to the badge and certificate. There is no charge for participation in the program. Junior Paleontologist, Wilderness Explorer, and Night Sky Explorer Activity Books are also available. Participants will earn a badge (jr. Paleontologist) or patch (Wilderness Explorer, Night Sky Explorer) upon completion.

Senior Ranger programs are a new development, currently available at limited locations, aimed at an audience who enjoys a challenge and wants to use an activity book to learn about the park and help plan their visit. Senior Ranger books are available at the Pine Springs Visitor Center, Dog Canyon Contact Station, and the Carlsbad Caverns Visitor Center for anyone 13 years and older. Activities include visiting sites, learning about the park’s history, geology, flora, and fauna. Upon completion, participants earn a patch and certificate.

The National Park Service also offers an online WebRanger program for those who are unable to visit a national park, featuring activities about sites found across the nation. The activities illustrate principles in natural science and American history in new ways. To learn more, visit www.nps.gov/webrangers.
Unveiling Wonder
New Lights for an Old Cave

By Christina Caparelli

Drips resonating through the thick si-

scent inexplicably both musty and fresh.

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Part of adapting the cave environment to adventurous visitors of all abilities, electric lighting was one of the first types of infrastructure installed after Carls-

bad Caverns became a federal site. By 1932, all cave routes were illuminated by mostly trailside floodlighting, displaying a blazed, flat view of immense surrounding chambers. Although visitors to the new national park enjoyed a more relaxed journey, the cave soon began showing the consequences of introduced light. Oder lights produced heat, contributing to a drier cave and jeopardizing moisture-

dependent invertebrates. Algae and other non-native photosynthetic organisms flourished near the artificial lighting, damaging formations and the balance of the cave ecosystem. In the late 1960s, the park replaced the electrical system in the cave and moved to updating the light-

seeking a design that would be efficient, easy to maintain, lower temperature, and less likely to grow algae while remaining true to the grandeur and natural colors of the cave. In 1974, the park chose an architectural lighting designer and artist named Ray Grenald to take on the job.

LEDs operate at cooler temperatures, are incredibly energy efficient, and last years of continuous usage, longer if dimmed. NPS Photo.

cent, mercury vapor, and incandescent lights to accentuate depth and distance. He accommodated the sensitivity of the human eye to low light by concealing light sources and planned intentional dark spots to soothe, to generate anticipation, and to stimulate the imagination. The redesign reduced maintenance hours, heat, and energy usage. However, despite the success and progress of Grenald’s design, it proved difficult to maintain from the start and has been largely lost, leading to an inconsistent vision of Carls-

bad Cavern. Algae continue to grow, and the most effective method of treatment, diluted bleach, harms natural cave fauna, leaves behind residue, and does not fully eliminate exterminated algae. Forty years later, an efficient and reliable cave light-

ing system that operates at a low tempera-

ture and deters algae growth remains the priority of Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

In the fall of 2013, visitors began notic-

ing new cables, panels, and transformers, the realization of an electrical renovation years in the making. Electricians have since been carefully navigating off trail, installing innovative LED light fixtures designed specifically for Carlsbad Cavern. LEDs operate at cooler temperatures, are incredibly energy efficient, and last years of continuous usage, longer if dimmed. Carlsbad Cavern’s new lights have the potential to mix three different color temperatures, visually ranging from bold amber to warm white to cool white, most-

ly yellowish color temperatures proven to inhibit algae growth. Cave Specialist Rod Horrocks has been using his experience gained lighting thirteen other cave tour routes and his passion for and knowledge of the subterranean world, along with responses from both employees and vis-

itors, to sculpt a new lighting design that is both less impactful and appropriate for the largest underground limestone cham-

ber in the United States. Accompanied by Ellen Trautner, an accomplished park guide intimately familiar with Carlsbad Cavern, he has directed the placement and focusing of over 1000 LED lights, and, using sophisticated software, he blends colors and variations of light intensity to enhance delicate hues and textures of cave formations and walls. Using this same software, park employees will know quickly when specific issues arise, leading to less off-trail travel and a more stable appearance. As Horrocks paints with light, he emphasizes celebrated features and exploits ambient glow to reach previ-

eously unseen cave formations, all while tempering visitors with patches of execu-

tive darkness.

Through more work will remain, such as minimizing glare, removing old infra-

structure, and concealing the new, fol-

lowed by months of fine adjustments. LED lights will brighten the trails of Carlsbad Cavern by early 2016. Every time new lights are installed in Carlsbad Cavern, new splendor is revealed. This breath-taking beauty has been present all along, hidden from us by darkness, and, on the eve of the centennial of the National Park Service, there is no more fitting reminder of why we protect these natural wonders.

Deadly Disease Continues to Kill Bats

by Dale Pate

Bats are important for ecosystems across

the country and the world. They are excel-


tent pollinators and eat millions of tons of insects nightly. Some of these insects are pests of crops. A study completed in the 1990’s on the Brazilian (Mexican) Free-
tailed bats from Carlsbad Cavern shows that 40 percent of the insects devoured by these bats are crop pests taken along the farmlands of the nearby Pecos River. Bats are important for ecosystems across

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Increase your risk of injury from lightning:

- Get an early start so that you can finish your hike before storms erupt.
- Be aware of current and predicted weather. Watch the sky for development of anvil-shaped cumulus clouds. If a storm is building, descend to lower elevations.
- If a storm occurs, seek shelter. A car or large building offers good protection. Tents offer no protection.
- Turn off cell phones and other electronic equipment.
- If totally in the open, avoid single trees. Stay off exposed ridges.
- When caught in heavy lightning, the best stance is to crouch with feet close together, minimizing the opportunity for ground currents to find a path through the body. Crouch on a dry sleeping pad, if available.
- Stay out of shallow caves or overhangs. Large dry caves which are deeper than their width offer some protection; but growth or smaller trees increase loss of fluid.
- valleys and ditches offer some protection. Avoid a depression with a stream.
- In forests, seek low spots under thick growth or smaller trees.
- Avoid standing water, fences, power lines, and pipelines. Discard metal hiking sticks.
- Groups should not huddle together. Scattered so if one person is injured, the others can help — stay at least 30 feet apart.

Lightning may be the most awesome hazard faced by hikers. In our area, storms are common from May through September, and usually occur in the late afternoon or early evening. You can estimate the distance of a lightning strike in miles by counting the time in seconds between flash and sound and dividing by five.

The effects of being close to a lightning strike may be minor, such as confusion, amnesia, numbness, tingling, muscle pain, temporary loss of hearing or sight, and loss of consciousness. Severe injuries include burns, paralysis, coma, and cardiac arrest. Since injuries may not be obvious initially — burns and cardiac injury may not appear until 24 hours after the lightning strike — medical observation is recommended for all lightning victims.

Heat Exhaustion develops over hours due to water and electrolyte loss from sweating; it causes collapse or gradual exhaustion with an inability to continue to exercise. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, rapid pulse, thirst and profuse sweating, gooseflesh, chills, and pale skin, and low blood pressure — the victim may faint.

Heatstroke occurs in people who undertake heavy exertion in hot climates, and results in sudden collapse with extreme elevation of body temperature, decreased mental status, and shock. It is a medical emergency that can kill, begin treatment immediately. Symptoms include headache, drowsiness, irritability, unrestedness, confusion, convulsions, coma, a rapid pulse and low blood pressure, and either dry or sweat-moistened hot skin.

Prevention
Drink plenty of water when exercising in hot weather, before feeling thirsty and after feeling satisfied. Drink enough to produce clear urine regularly during the day. Eat high carbohydrate foods for energy. Avoid heavy exercise in high temperatures and high humidity. Wear light-colored clothes that fit loosely and cover all sun-exposed skin surface. Avoid alcohol and caffeine; both hasten the onset of hypothermia.

Treatment
- Have the victim rest in the shade.
- Remove excess clothing.
- Wet the victim to increase evaporation.
- Have the victim drink fluids; if available, add 1/4 teaspoon salt and 6 teaspoons sugar to 1 quart of water.
- In serious cases, begin immediate, rapid cooling by one of these methods:
  a) Increase evaporation by sprinkling water on the skin and fanning vigorously.
  b) Immense the victim’s body in cool water.
  c) Place cold packs on the neck, abdomen, arms, and groin.
- Stop cooling when mental status improves. Continue to monitor the victim.
- Contact a park ranger for assistance.

Heatstroke is a cooling of the body core when more heat is lost than is produced, and can be life threatening. Wetness and wind are a lethal combination that chill a person more rapidly than dry cold. Hypothermia can occur in any season of the year: the hiker exposed to a sudden summer hailstorm while wearing only a T-shirt and shorts is more likely to become hypothermic than a well-dressed winter hiker. Wind chill adds to the problem, but affects only the exposed parts of the body. Wearing windproof clothing reduces the effects of wind chill.

Heatstroke signs of mild hypothermia include progressively worsening shivering, uncharacteristic behavior, grumbling about feeling cold, inappropriate excitement or lethargy, poor judgement, confusion, and hallucinations. The victim may experience stiff muscles and cramps, uncoordinated movements, and stumbling. Skin will be cold, pale and blue-gray due to constricted blood vessels.

Signs of mild hypothermia develop over hours due to exposure to cold. The body balances heat loss against heat gain to keep the core body temperature within narrow limits. With strenuous exercise in hot climates, heat gain can exceed loss. Core temperatures may rise, sometimes to dangerous levels. Dehydration exacerbates heat illness.

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Treatment
- Do not delay.
- Find shelter out of the wind.
- Remove wet clothes and replace with dry, add layers and a wool cap to increase insulation.
- Give food and warm, sweet drinks.
- If the victim is shivering strongly; place victim inside a sleeping bag well-insulated from the ground.
- If the victim responds to rest and warmth, he may be able to continue hiking.
- For severe hypothermia, provide heat to the victim’s trunk after rescue by whatever means are available — body-to-body contact, hot water bottles, chemical heating pads, hot rocks wrapped in clothing. Place the heat sources in the groin and armpits and alongside the neck. Always have clothing between a heat source and the skin to prevent burns.
- Never leave a hypothermic victim alone.
- Contact a park ranger for assistance.
Mountain Lions

With their large size and very long tails, mountain lions are unmistakable. Adult males may be more than 8 feet in length and weigh an average of 150 pounds. Adult females may be up to 7 feet long and weigh an average of 90 pounds. Their tracks show 4 toes with 3 distinct lobes present at the base of the pad, which is generally greater than 1.5 inches wide. Claw marks are usually not visible since their claws are retractable.

Mountain lions take their prey, usually deer, by ambush. After spotting prey, a lion stalks using available cover, then attacks with a rush, often from behind. They usually kill with a powerful bite below the base of the skull, breaking the neck, then drag the carcass to a sheltered spot beneath a tree or overhang to feed on it. Often they cover the carcass with dirt or leaves and may return to feed on it over the course of a few days.

Although no one has had a physical encounter with a mountain lion at Guadalupe Mountains National Park, sightings have become more frequent in the last few years. Lions have increasingly shown more curiosity about people and less fear. Even with this increased lion activity, your chance of seeing one of these elusive creatures is extremely low. A few simple precautions may reduce the risk of a dangerous encounter.

If a lion is sighted, there are several things to remember:

- Do not approach a lion, especially one that is feeding or with kittens. Most mountain lions will try to avoid confrontation. Give them a way to escape.
- Stay calm, speak calmly yet firmly. Move slowly. Avoid prolonged direct eye contact.
- Face the lion and stand upright. Do all you can to appear larger. Raise your arms, or open your jacket.
- Protect small children by picking them up so they won’t panic and run.
- Back away slowly, if you can do it safely. Do not run! Running may stimulate a lion’s instinct to chase and attack.
- If the lion behaves aggressively, throw stones, branches or whatever you can get your hands on without crouching down or turning your back. Wave your arms slowly and speak firmly. What you want to do is convince the lion that you are not prey and that you may in fact be a danger to the lion.
- Fight back if a lion attacks you. People have fought back successfully with rocks, sticks, jackets, and their bare hands. Protect your head and neck with your arms. Remain standing or try to get back up.
- Please report all mountain lion sightings to a park ranger.

When you hike in mountain lion country:

Travel in groups. Lions may key in on easy prey, like small children. Make sure children are close to you and within your sight at all times—do not let children run ahead of adults! Talk with children about lions and teach them what to do if they meet one.

To avoid rattlesnake bites, stay on trails where you are more easily able to see a snake. Watch where you put your hands and feet; look around before sitting down. If you see a rattlesnake, leave it alone. Alert other members of your party. Do not attempt to move it, simply walk around it and continue your hike.

Do not use these methods to treat a snakebite:

- a tourniquet, which causes severe damage if wound too tightly.
- cold or ice, it does not inactivate the venom and poses a frostbite hazard.
- the “cut-and-suck” method; it does not inactivate the venom and poses a frostbite hazard.
- alcoholic beverages, which dilate vessels and compound shock.
- aspirin, which increases bleeding.

Rattlesnakes

Rattlesnakes are the only venomous snakes found in the Guadalupe Mountains. They are recognized by the triangular, flat head, wider than the neck; vertical, elliptical pupils, and a heat-sensitive “pit” located between the eye and the nostril. Rattles are generally present, but may be broken off.

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- alcoholic beverages, which dilate vessels and compound shock.
- aspirin, which increases bleeding.

First aid for a snakebite:

- Get the victim away from the snake. Rattlesnakes strike across a distance equal to half their body length and can bite more than once. Do not attempt to capture or kill the snake.
- Remove constrictive jewelry such as rings and watches.
- Suction with a venom extractor is only minimally effective and must be started within two to three minutes. Do not attempt oral suction or incising the skin.
- Use a sling or a splint to immobilize the limb loosely; keep it below the level of the heart.
- Look for signs of envenomation: severe burning pain at the bite site; swelling starting within 5 minutes and progressing up the limb (swelling may continue to advance for several hours); discoloration and blood-filled blisters developing in 6 to 48 hours; and in severe cases, nausea, vomiting, sweating, weakness, bleeding, coma, and death. In 25% of rattlesnake bites, no venom is injected.
- If there are immediate, severe symptoms, keep the victim quiet; activity increases venom absorption. Have someone contact a ranger as soon as possible to begin evacuation.
- If there is no immediate reaction, you may choose to walk slowly with the victim to the trailhead. Begin evacuation as quickly as possible; contact a ranger for assistance. If evacuation is prolonged and there are no symptoms after six to eight hours, there has probably been no envenomation. However, all bites can cause infection and should be treated by a physician.
- Transport the victim to a medical facility where antivenin is available. The closest facility to the park is Carlsbad Medical Center, at the north end of Carlsbad, New Mexico on U.S. 285 (2430 West Pierce); driving time is 1½ hours from Pote Springs.
Carlsbad Caverns Cave Tours

Entrance Fees
Adults—age 16 and older: $10.00
Children—15 and younger: free plus Audio Guide: $5.00

There is no entrance fee for those who own any of the following passes (up to three individuals plus the cardholder):
The Annual Pass, Annual Pass (Military), Senior Pass, Access Pass (all three are part of the America the Beautiful—National Parks & Federal Recreational Lands Pass), Golden Age Passport and Golden Access Passport all cover the basic entrance fee. Pass holders must still obtain entry tickets.

Entrance fee applies to self-guided tours. Guided tours require an additional fee.

All fees and tours are subject to change.

Reservations
We recommend that you make reservations for guided tours at least six weeks in advance. Some tours fill quickly. Reservations are not necessary for self-guided tours. To make reservations call the National Park Reservation System at: 877-444-6777 or visit www.Recreation.gov

Reserved tickets must be picked up no later than ten minutes prior to the posted tour starting time. Tickets will not be issued within ten minutes of the start of any tour. No refunds for late arrivals.

Have a Safe Tour
Cave temperature is 56°F (13°C) year-round. A light jacket or sweater and good walking shoes are recommended. Do not wear sandals. For your safety:
- Stay on the paved trail.
- Supervise children closely, children under 16 must remain with an adult at all times.
- Ask park rangers for help.
- Take prescribed medications with you.
- High humidity in the cave can affect respiratory problems; bring your inhaler just in case.
- If you are diabetic, be sure you have eaten enough calories.
- If you have an infant with you, child-carrying backpacks are recommended.
- Strollers are not allowed.
- Leave your pet at the kennel, not in your car.

Protect the Cave
- Never touch, tap or handle the cave formations; the oils on your skin damage the formations.
- Never take gum, tobacco, food, or drinks into the cave.
- Never throw coins or other objects into the pools.
- Never throw coins or other objects into the pools.
- Never touch, tap or handle the cave.
- Leave your pet at the kennel, not in your car.

BIG ROOM SELF-GUIDED ROUTE
Length: 1.25 miles, 1.5 hours
Fee: Entrance Fee
Descend by elevator to start the tour in the Underground Rest Area. The non-skid trail is paved and mostly level, although there are a couple of short, steep hills. All visitors to Carlsbad Cavern should experience this tour. Highlights include the Lion’s Tail, Hall of Giants, Bottomless Pit, and Rock of Ages. Some of the trail can be navigated by wheelchairs, with assistance. The park does not provide wheelchairs. This trail can also be accessed after hiking the 1.25-mile Natural Entrance Self-Guided Route.

LOWER CAVE
Fee: Entrance Fee and $20.00 Tour Ticket
Half price for children, Senior Pass, and Access Pass cardholders
Strenuous. Initial descent is 30’ down a flowstone slope by knotted rope, then a 90° descent down three sets of ladders. Bring three new AA alkaline batteries. Sturdy, closed-toed shoes or hiking boots required. Helmets and headlamps provided. Backpacks not allowed. Not recommended for anyone with a fear of enclosed spaces, heights, or darkness. Tours depart from the visitor center.

SPIDER CAVE
Fee: $20.00 Tour Ticket
Half price for children, Senior Pass, and Access Pass cardholders
Extremely strenuous. Participants navigate slippery surfaces, bellycrawl for extended periods of time, and free climb rock chimneys. Not recommended for anyone with a fear of enclosed spaces, heights, or darkness. Bring three new AA alkaline batteries. Sturdy, closed-toed shoes or hiking boots required. Helmets and headlamps provided. Backpacks not allowed. Tours depart from the visitor center.

KING’S PALACE GUIDED TOUR
Length: 1 mile, 1.5 hours
Fee: Entrance Fee and $8.00 Tour Ticket
Half price for children, Senior Pass, and Access Pass cardholders
Moderately strenuous. There is a steep 30˚ hall you must go down initially and then back up at the end of the tour. Walk through four naturally-decorated chambers with a variety of cave formations by descending to the deepest portion of the cavern open to the public. Rangers briefly turn off all lights to reveal the natural darkness of the cave. The trail is paved. Sturdy walking shoes required. Light jacket recommended. Tours depart from the Underground Rest Area.

SLAUGHTER CANYON CAVE
Fee: $5.00 Tour Ticket
Half price for children, Senior Pass, and Access Pass cardholders
Tour postponed until Spring 2015
Strenuous. Tour meets at the visitor center. Participants will then caravan to the cave site. Participants must hike a steep, rocky, and uneven 1/4 mile trail with 300’ elevation gain to the cave entrance. Bring water and sunscreen for the hike. The tour is slippery, muddy, and requires an ascent of a 15˚ slope using a knotted rope. Must wear sturdy, closed-toed hiking boots or shoes. Participants must bring three AA batteries. Helmets and headlamps are provided. Carry water—weather may be very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Stay on the trail and wear sturdy hiking shoes.

AUDIO GUIDES
Enhance your visit with an audio guide rental. As you tour the cavern, you will learn about the natural and cultural history of Carlsbad Caverns National Park.
Audio guide rentals are administered by Carlsbad Caverns-Guadalupe Mountains Association (CCGMA), a non-profit organization. The cost is $5.00.
For Reservations call 877-444-6777 or TDD 1-877-833-6777

Tour    Trail Surface    Tour Dates and Times    Adult Fee  Age Limit  Tour Length  Group Size
Kings Palace  Paved Trail; B/’hill must be climbed on return trip  Due to repairs to the elevators that are underway at the time of printing, visit www.nps.gov/cave for dates and times for all tours, or call 575-785-2232.  $8  6  1.5 hours  35
Left Hand Tunnel  Unlevel dirt trail and slippery slopes  Meet at the visitor center  $7.00 and General Admission Ticket ($3.50 ages 6-15, Senior Pass, and Access Pass holders)  6  2 hours  15
Lower Cave  Must negotiate fifty feet of ladders, low light, and slippery, dirt trails. Might get dirty  Meet at the visitor center  $20.00 and General Admission Ticket ($10.00 ages 12-15, Senior Pass, and Access Pass holders)  12  3 hours  12
Slaughter Canyon Cave  Steep, uneven climb required to reach cave entrance. Trail in cave is slippery, uneven and rocky  Meet at the visitor center  $15.00 ($7.50 ages 8-15, Senior Pass, and Access Pass holders)  8  5.5 hours  20

Wild Caving—Caving gear provided

Hall of the White Giant  Climbing and caving, tight squeezes, drop-offs, will get dirty  Meet at the visitor center  $20.00 and General Admission Ticket ($10.00 ages 12-15, Senior Pass, and Access Pass holders)  12  4 hours  8
Spider Cave  Climbing and caving, tight squeezes, drop-offs, will get dirty  Meet at the visitor center  $20.00 ($10.00 ages 12-15, Senior Pass, and Access Pass holders)  12  4 hours  8

RATTLESNAKE SPRINGS
This historic oasis includes a picnic area, shade trees, restrooms and excellent bird watching. Located 5.5 miles south of White’s City on Highway 62/880, then 2.5 miles west on County Road 481. Day use only.

HIKING & CAMPING
The park’s wilderness offers day hikes and backcountry camping (permit required). Rangers at the visitor center can provide free permits, trail and weather information, and backcountry camping tips. The bookstore sells topographic maps, which are considered essential for desert hiking.

BAT FLIGHT PROGRAMS (MAY-OCTOBER)
A few hundred thousand bats fly from Carlsbad Cavern each evening from mid-May until the bats migrate to Mexico sometime in mid-October. The ranger program generally begins each evening 30 to 60 minutes before sunset at the park amphitheater, though weather and lightning can cause cancellation of the program. Check at the visitor center for the exact time the program starts or call 575-785-3012.

Cameras are not allowed. The lights and high frequency sounds made by the cameras disturb the bats. This rule is strictly enforced.

Surface Activities
SERVICES
Facilities include a visitor center, exhibits, bookstore, restaurant, gift shop and kennel service. Ranger programs are offered daily. Other activities include:

NATURE TRAIL
This one-mile paved, partially wheelchair accessible trail begins near the visitor center and highlights desert plants.

SCENIC DRIVE
A one-hour drive through the Chihuahuan Desert, this 9.5-mile gravel road is suitable for high clearance vehicles. Brochures are available for 50 cents. The scenic drive is open 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. mid-May to mid-October. It is open 8:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. mid-October to mid-May. These hours are subject to change.

America the Beautiful: The National Parks & Federal Recreational Lands Pass

ANNUAL PASS
The annual pass sells for $80.00 and is good for one year from date of purchase. The pass covers entrance fees at National Park Service and U.S. Fish & Wildlife sites and standard amenity fees at Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Forest Service sites. The pass can be purchased at federal recreation sites that charge entrance or standard amenity fees.

ANNUAL PASS—MILITARY
The Military annual pass is free to U.S. Military members with a current CAC card, and their dependents with ID card Form 1737. The card is good for one year from the date it is obtained. The pass covers entrance fees at National Park Service and U.S. Fish & Wildlife sites and standard amenity fees at Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Forest Service sites. The pass can be obtained at federal recreation sites that charge entrance or standard amenity fees.

SENIOR PASS
The Senior Pass sells for $10.00 and is good for life. Any U.S. citizen or permanent resident of the United States 65 years or older may purchase the Senior Pass. It covers the entrance fees to National Park Service and U.S. Fish & Wildlife sites and standard amenity fees at Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Forest Service sites. Some camping and guided tour fees are discounted 50% for cardholders. The pass can be purchased at federal recreation sites that charge entrance or standard amenity fees.

ACCESS PASS
The Access Pass is available for free to any U.S. citizen or permanent resident of any age that has been medically determined to have a permanent disability. The Access Pass covers the entrance fees to National Park Service and U.S. Fish & Wildlife sites and standard amenity fees at Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Forest Service sites. Some camping and guided tour fees are discounted 50% for cardholders. The free pass can be obtained upon signing a medical affidavit at federal recreation sites that charge entrance or standard amenity fees.

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP ANNUAL PASS
Guadalupe Mountains National Park offers an annual pass for $20.00 for visitors who plan on visiting the park more than once a year, but may not visit other federal fee areas. The pass covers entrance fees and is good for 3 individuals plus the cardholder (persons 15 years and younger are free with or without the Guadalupe Mountains NP Annual Pass). The pass is available for purchase at the park at the Pine Springs Visitor Center.
800 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Mountain Time every day except December 25. Open daily 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Mountain Time Zone). Information, natural history exhibits, introductory slide program.

Frijole Ranch History Museum

The ranch house features exhibits describing historic and current use of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Elevation 5,730

Pine Springs Visitor Center

Located at the site of an historic stagecoach station on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route in 1878. Trailside exhibits. This is the only trail pets on lease are allowed.

McKittrick Canyon Trail

Distance: to Pratt Cabin 4.8 miles roundtrip, to the Grotto, 6.8 miles roundtrip. Difficulty: Moderate, level but rocky trail, 200' elevation gain to Grotto. Follow an intermittent stream through the desert and canyon woodlands to the historic Pratt Cabin. A guidebook is available at the trailhead. The Grotto Picnic Area and Hunter Line Cabin are one mile beyond the Pratt Cabin. Please do not drink the water or wade in the creek. To protect this fragile environment, you are required to stay on the trail.

Guadalupe Peak Trail

Distance: 8.4 miles Difficulty: Strenuous. Approximately 3,000' elevation gain, steep, rocky path. Hike to the "Top of Texas" at 8,527' for spectacular views. Avoid the peak during high winds and thunderstorms. During warm temperatures, carry a gallon of water per person.

Other Popular Hikes...

Trailhead Trail Distance Description

Pine Springs Devil's Hall Trail 4.2 miles Moderate to Strenuous. Hike in Pine Spring Canyon to the Hikers' Staircase and Devil's Hall. After the first mile, the trail drops into the wash and becomes very rocky and uneven. Turn left and follow the canyon bottom to the Hiker's Staircase and a beyond to the Devil's Hall. Area beyond Devil's Hall closed March - August due to sensitive species.

The Bowl 8.5 miles Strenuous. The Bowl shelters a high country conifer forest. Recommended route: Tejas Trail, Bowl Trail, Hunter Peak, Bear Canyon Trail, Frijole Trail, Tejas Trail (lKirky) back to campgound. Trail climbs 2,500'.

El Capitan Trail 11.3 miles Moderate to Strenuous. Desert lovers will appreciate the rocky arroyos and open vistas while skirting along the base of El Capitan. Recommended route: El Capitan Trail, Salt Basin Overlook, and return to Pine Springs on the El Capitan Trail.

Frijole Ranch Manzanita Spring Trail 4 miles Easy. Path is paved and wheelchair accessible. Hike to a small pond that serves as a desert oasis. Dragonflies, butterflies, and birds are active here in the warmer months. During winter, bluebirds frequent the area. Opportunities for observing other wildlife are higher here as well.

Smith Spring Trail (entire loop) 2.3 miles Moderate. Look for birds, deer and elk as you pass Manzanita Spring on the way to the shady oases of Smith Spring. Trees around Smith Spring include madrones, maple, oak, chokcherry, and chaparral. Prepare to climb 2,000'.

McKittrick Nature Trail 0.9 miles Moderate. Climb the foothills and learn about the natural history of the Chinukuan Desert. Trailside exhibits.

Pine Desert Trail 8.4 miles Strenuous. For serious geology buffs, this trail has stop markers that can be used with a geology guidebook sold at the Visitor Center. There are excellent views into McKittrick Canyon from the ridgetop. Trail climbs 2,000'.

Indian Meadow Loop 0.6 miles Easy. Enjoy a stroll around a meadow surrounded by a variety of birds and other wildlife. Along the way you will see evidence of recent fires and regrowth.

Marmot Overlook 4.6 miles Moderate. Follow the Bush Mountain Trail to the ridgetop for a view into West Dog Canyon.

Last Peak 6.4 miles Strenuous. Climb out of Dog Canyon on the Tejas Trail to visit the conifer forest above. Outstanding views from Lost Peak. Lost Peak is a short distance off trail to the right, before the horse hitches. Trail climbs 1,500'.

Salt Basin Dunes 3.4 miles Moderate. Follow the old roadbed from the parking area, for a little over a mile, to the north end of the dune field. There is one high dune to ascend that some may find difficult. No shade. Enjoy the contrast of the pure white dunes with the sheer cliffs of the Guadalupe as a backdrop. Great for sunset or sunset hikes all year, and daytime hikes during the winter.

Weather

| Temperature (° F) | Average Rainfall
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<td>Nov 54 45 0.95</td>
<td>Dec 56 33 0.75</td>
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<td>Average annual precipitation for Pine Springs (1980-2003) 17.4</td>
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Wildland Caving Opportunities on the Lincoln National Forest

By Brad Bolton

DOES THE HALL OF THE WHITE GIANT Tour or the Spider Cave Tour sound really exciting to you? Signing up for one of these tours is a great way to experience ‘wild caving’ where you rely on your own wits and physical strength to climb and negotiate through cave passages. For folks that really enjoy these types of tours, there are no other places to live than the wilderness areas. The caves themselves. There are no established trails that take visitors to wild caves so finding the cave entrance can be an extensive search along the side of a steep canyon, with the added challenges of orienteering and following maps. To help groups find caves and promote caving, Lincoln National Forest facilitates a public trip leader program. Members of the National Speleological Society (NSS) with extensive cave experience lead others to find new adventures.

If ‘wild caving’ sounds like fun, there is an easy way to get started and it starts right where you live. There are caving clubs called “Grottos” located across the country as part of the National Speleological Society or NSS. Finding and contacting one of these Grottos is a click away at www.caves.org. There you will find a U.S. map and contact information for caving enthusiasts from across the country. The National Speleological Society is a great partner organization and NSS Grottos provide the necessary training and education needed for visiting the backcountry caves of Lincoln National Forest.

The Lincoln National Forest manages numerous caves, many of which are just minutes from your car, mountains shared with the two National Parks. While nothing can compare to Carlsbad Caverns, many Forest service caves are spectacular, unique, and world-renowned for its extensive formations. In addition, many caves have vertical entrances requiring roping and rope work to enter! New discoveries are made yearly as scientists come to the Lincoln to study the geology and biology of the caves. The caves are in a completely natural setting nestled in the high mountains and deep canyons. Visiting caves on the Lincoln National Forest can be challenging and remote, requiring specialized equipment, weeks of planning, and extensive training.

Below ground, management of backcountry caves is very similar for the different agencies. That is because the same 1988 Cave Protection Act is a federal law that requires management of significant caves for all National Parks and National Forests. Lincoln National Forest promotes conservation by facilitating a backcountry cave permit system, and by coordinating volunteers from the National Speleological Society who monitor the caves for research, wildlife conservation, and preventing misuse.

Imagine starting out on a caving trip to Lincoln National Forest, things can be very different. Like many National Forests, primitive roads provide driving access into some very remote areas. These roads can be extremely rough and many folks opt to get out and hike along the beautiful ridgelines. Primitive camping is allowed almost everywhere and car camping is allowed within 300’ of most roads. After finding the perfect campsite, high in the Guadalupe Mountains, the next task is actually finding the caves themselves. There are no established trails that take visitors to wild caves so finding the cave entrance can be an extensive search along the side of a steep canyon, with the added challenges of orienteering and following maps. To help groups find caves and promote caving, Lincoln National Forest facilitates a public trip leader program. Members of the National Speleological Society (NSS) with extensive cave experience lead others to find new adventures.

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Sitting Bull Falls (Lincoln National Forest)

By Jeremy Evans

THE GUADALUPE RANGER DISTRICT, the southern-most district on the Lincoln National Forest, has many spectacular recreation opportunities. Remote, quiet and mysterious, the district beckons the visitor to explore this unique desert landscape. The Guadalupe Ranger District shares its southern boundary with two National Parks, Guadalupe Mountains National Park and Carlsbad Caverns. Hiking, camping, hunting, bird watching, and horseback riding are just some of the incredible activities that can be enjoyed on the district.

One of the recreational highlights is Sitting Bull Falls Recreation Area. It sits at the end of a long remote canyon and has a series of water falls (fed from springs atop the canyon) that create a large pool of water at the base of the falls, which is 30 feet from top to bottom. The Sitting Bull Falls Recreation Area meets ADA guidelines for accessibility and some of the features include paved sidewalks, restrooms, picnic tables, rock cabanas, fresh water, trash containers, and a viewing deck of the waterfall.

Sitting Bull Falls and the surrounding landscape are the remnants of an ancient reef, known as Capitan Reef. Approximately 260 million years ago the area was on the edge of a huge inland sea. The predominant geology of the area is limestone and is full of fissures and caves that were slowly eroded by acidic water over long periods of time. Also, deep and rough canyons have been carved by annual flooding and rains. Other geologic forces have created picturesque valleys teeming with wildlife and those forces, over time, helped create the underground water reservoirs and springs that feed into Sitting Bull Falls.

The Guadalupe Mountains sit on the northern edge of the Chihuahuan Desert and has a rich and diverse geologic and archaeological history. Amercian Indians first came into the area around 10,000 years ago and the Mescalero Apache called the area their home for many, many years. Then Spanish explorers came to the area around the 1500s, bringing horses, which proved to be very valuable to the Apache. By the mid-1800s explorers, settlers, ranchers, businessmen, cattlemen, and outlaw had migrated into the area. Because of the rough and remote terrain, the Guadalupe Mountains were settled very slowly.

In the 1950s the Civilian Conservation Corps was assigned to the area and built impressive stone structures that still stand today as the picnic sites at Sitting Bull Falls. The 1970s ushered in a little more development, crews installed vault restrooms, added more cabanas and improved the trail to the falls. In the 1980s a route to the top of the falls was built by the Youth Conservation Corps. Then on Easter Sunday of 2010 the Last Chance Fire burned through the area, severely damaging the picnic cabanas and destroying the trees and vegetation. Sitting Bull Falls was closed for a year while repairs were made and then reopened only to be damaged again by a flood event in September of 2013. Again in 2014, another flood delayed reconstruction efforts. Finally, by May of 2015, all reconstruction and repairs were completed. A new walkway was built to the falls which leads to a viewing deck with a bird’s-eye view of the falls! The entrance road to the well-known site was also reconstructed and literally “re-paved” the way to a whole new experience.

It is a day-use area and is open from 9 - 5 daily from October to March and 8:30 - 6 from April to September; the standard amenity fee is a bargain at $5 per vehicle. Visitors can wade in the water below the falls, hike, or picnic. The picnic sites have tables and grills, but you'll need to bring your own charcoal and also be aware of any fire danger warnings. Many of the picnic sites provide overhead shelter from the sun's rays that bear down on the area most of the day. Fresh water and restroom facilities are available. There is a paved, ADA accessible, path to the falls viewing area. Camping is not allowed in the falls day use area, but is allowed almost anywhere else on the Guadalupe Ranger District.

If you have questions, please visit the Guadalupe Ranger District office located at 5403 Buena Vista Drive in Carlsbad, or call 575-885-4031.

Sitting Bull Falls is approximately 42 miles west of Carlsbad, New Mexico and can be reached by a 2.5 hours drive. To get to Sitting Bull Falls from Carlsbad, take Highway 285 to Highway 137, and then on to Forest Road 276 / County Road 409. Pets on leashes are allowed.
Ringtail What?

By Doug Buehler

One night while camping, I heard a noise outside of my tent. I stuck my head out at the tent flap and caught a glimpse of a cat-like animal with a long bushy ringed tail scampering up a tree. At first I thought it was a raccoon, but the face was unlike any raccoon I have ever seen. It was a ringtail cat; a somewhat mix-up animal that seems to be part fox and part raccoon. It is a part of the raccoon family, and not a cat at all. It is seldom seen because of its living habits, however it is a fascinating survivor in the park.

Even though ringtail cats are fairly common one does not see them often since their primary time of activity is at night. Think about being out at night in the desert. Being active at night can have some real benefits. It is cooler at night and more comfortable in the desert. It is harder for predators to see you at night. A host of potential prey is more active at night, especially rodents. In fact, the ringtail can eat quite a variety of food including berries, mice, pack rats, small birds, lizards, snakes, and insects. Many times a visitor will ask what is the reddish-looking scat in the trails of the park. Most of the time it is from ringtails with the red color coming from the berries and fruit it has eaten. The smorgasbord of food the ringtail can eat enables it to survive in a harsh environment. The most flexible one is about sources of food the greater the chance of survival. What would you be willing to eat in a survival situation? Maybe the same things as a ringtail cat.

The ringtail is truly a champion gymnast in the animal world. The raccoon-like tail is actually longer then its body. The tail helps the ringtail keep its balance more readily as it races across uneven surfaces and scurries up trees. It can actually do an up and over handstand against a surface and turn around quickly to get out of tight spots. They can also fluff the tail up and curl it above its body to appear larger and scary when facing predators such as bobcats and mountain lions. Curling up with their tail adds warmth on cold winter days. Its claws are partly retractable and aid in gripping surfaces. The ringtail is so acrobatic they can “chimney” up vertical cracks by ricocheting from wall to wall with their great leaping ability. To top off their athletic maneuvers, the ringtail’s hind feet can rotate 180 degrees permitting head first descents, increasing climbing agility, and giving them the ability to turn around in tight spots. They can actually do an up and over handstand against a surface and turn around quickly to get out of tight spots. The ringtail might dive head long into a small crevice and find a lizard hiding in a tight corner. No problem. The ringtail catches the lizard and does a handstand raising its hind feet to secure a grip. It then turns upward to go back out the crevice head first. This kind of maneuvering is certainly a great advantage in hunting different types of prey.

Exploring at night opens up a whole new level of experience. However the rewards might be hearing the hoot of an owl, see a bat swooping after insects or a glimpse of a ringtail cat chasing a mouse. The ringtail cat is just one example of the intriguing wildlife that has found a way to survive in the Guadalupe Mountains. They need our help by preserving their habitat in places such as Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Park. Next time you are out at night in this area don’t be startled by sounds that include metallic chirps, squeals, whimpers, chucking, barks and various growls.
The most famous of the park's mammals are the bats. The park hosts 17 different bat species. The large colony of Brazilian free-tailed bats wow visitors every evening from spring through fall with its spectacular outflights. Two other species have also been found regularly in Carlsbad Cavern—cave myotis and fringed myotis bats. They typically roost in a different part of the cave and their exit flight is typically later in the evening than that of the brazilian free-tailed bats.

But not all bat species roost in caves. Among the other species using the park are Eastern red bats and hoary bats, which roost in trees, and Western pipistrelle bats, which roost on rock cliffs and in cracks.

Bats are mammals, which means that they give live birth to their young (do not lay eggs), are warm-blooded, have fur (not feathers), and baby bats or pups are fed breastmilk (not insects) by their mothers. Bats are the only true flying mammals. All the bats in the area around Carlsbad Caverns National Park are insectivores.

The Brazilian free-tailed bats weigh about ½ oz (13 g), which is equivalent to the weight of three nickel coins. Their wingspan is approximately 11 inches. Bat numbers in the Cavern are variable. The resident colony was around 400,000 in summer of 2005. During the spring and fall migration, the bat numbers in the cavern were documented as high as 793,000 in 2005. There are seasonal fluctuations of the numbers, as well as daily fluctuations. Researchers from Boston University have been assisting the park in getting accurate population estimates. They use advanced thermal infrared imaging cameras coupled with a custom-written visual recognition software program to count the bats.

At Carlsbad Cavern, the resident colony should not be called the maternity colony because it is typically greater than 50 percent male. The males and females roost mix together in the same site. In many sites outside of the park, the really large Brazilian free-tailed bat colonies are almost exclusively female and the males roost separately in smaller groups.

The health and well-being of bat colonies all over the United States is threatened by a deadly fungus affecting bats called “White Nose Syndrome (WNS).” WNS has already taken the lives of an estimated 7+ million bats in the US and expected to spread wider than it is today. The bats that call the Cavern home in the summertime have not been affected by this fatal fungus, and we do everything we can to keep it that way. We will ask you questions when you arrive to ensure you do not bring the fungus with you from another cave. Although this fungus is not harmful to humans, it can spread quickly through a bat colony with disastrous results. We would like to encourage you to learn more about White Nose Syndrome (see page 3).
Nearby Attractions

**Brantley Lake State Park**
575-457-2384
www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SPD/brantley-lakestatepark.html
Located 12 miles north of Carlsbad on U.S. Highway 285, the campground has 51 RV sites with water and RV electric hook-ups (a few with sewer), a dump station, playground, restroom with hot showers, shelters, tables and grills. Other facilities include picnic areas with sheltered tables and grills, playground, a fishing dock, boat ramps with docks, and a visitor center.

Open all year—24 hours/day.
Wheelchair accessible.

Fees
Day Use Only—$5.00 per vehicle
Camping—$14.00 per night ($10.00 for each additional vehicle driven into the same site)
Primitive Camping Area—$8.00 per vehicle per night.

**Living Desert Zoo & Gardens State Park**
575-887-5516
www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SPD/livingdesert-statepark.html
Come face to face with a mountain lion at this unique zoo and botanical garden offering an opportunity to experience the Chihuahuan Desert first-hand. See a large collection of live animals, including the rare Mexican gray wolf, and the roadrunner, the state bird of New Mexico. There is also an unusual collection of cacti and other succulents from around the world.

The park is located high atop the Ocotillo Hills overlooking the northwest edge of Carlsbad, just off U.S. Highway 285, and features exhibits, an art gallery, gift shop, and refreshments.

Open daily except December 25.
Wheelchair accessible.

Summer Hours
(Memorial Day to Labor Day)
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Last tour entry—3:30 p.m.

Winter Hours (after Labor Day)
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Last tour entry—3:30 p.m.

Fees
Ages 13 and up $5.00
Children 7-12 $3.00
Children 6 and under free
Group (20+) discount available.

**Five Points & Indian Vistas**
Eleven miles south of State Highway 137 on Forest Route 340, an improved gravel road. A panoramic view of the desert from the top of the Guadalupe Mountains. Interpretive signs explain natural features.

**La Cueva Non-Motorized Trail System**
The trail system covers approximately 2,200 acres and contains more than 15 miles of maintained trails. The non-motorized trails are used by mountain bikers, hikers, and equestrians. The trails wind through the rolling limestone foothills of the Guadalupe Mountains and the rugged Chihuahuan Desert environment.

The area is located partially within the city limits of Carlsbad, NM. From Lea Street, go west to Standpipe Rd. Turn south and travel 3 miles to the gravel access road. Turn right and travel approximately 0.3 miles to the trailhead and parking area. There are no facilities other than the parking area and trail signs.

**Lincoln National Forest (Guadalupe District)**
575-887-5506
www.fs.usda.gov/lincoln/home
The forest encompasses 1,003,441 acres for hiking, caving, camping, picnicking, horseback riding, hunting and sightseeing. Maps are available at the Guadalupe Ranger District Office located at 5203 Buena Vista Drive Carlsbad, NM 88220.

**Black River Recreation Area**
The 1,200-acre Black River Recreation Area is managed to provide low-impact recreation and environmental education opportunities while maintaining a healthy river system and riparian habitat. This oasis in the Chihuahuan Desert is home to rare species of plants, fish, and reptiles in and around the river. The most frequently visited is the Cottonwood Day Use Area, which includes a wildlife viewing platform, picnic tables, and a toilet. Turn west onto CR48, travel two miles, and then turn left at the fork.

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