And The Wild is Calling

Regardless of your reason for visiting Glen Canyon, perhaps the first and most lasting impression is the immensity of it all: The land, the sky, the lake itself.

One can marvel at a horizon a hundred miles distant, or wedge one’s self between narrow sandstone walls, the sky a blue shoelace hundreds of feet above. Some visitors have termed this region part of the last great wilderness of the 48 contiguous states, and with good reason. You can lose yourself here, both philosophically and physically, and in a seemingly endless variety of environments.

This same feeling was expressed by author Robert Service as his eyes spanned another immense area, Alaska, in his poem “The Call of the Wild.”

“How you gazed on naked grandeur where there’s nothing else to gaze on, Set pieces and drop-curtain scenes galore, Bigmountains heaved to heaven, which
the
blinding sunsets blazon, Black canyons where the rapids rip and roar?
Have you swept the visioned valley with the green stream streaking through it, Scarched the Vastness for a something you have lost?
Have you strung your soul to silence? Then
for God’s sake go and do it; Hear the challenge, learn the lesson, pay the cost..."

The unparalleled scenic riches of this place are the product of time and the elements. And Lake Powell, of course, is the result of a single 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 circum-
stances 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 one 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, 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.
Shoreline Use

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 camps. Be sure to avoid camping beneath steep slopes, particularly if there is evidence of slumping or rockfalls. Drink only water from approved drinking sources or water you have treated by boiling, filtration, or chemical treatment.

SANITATION
A "porta-potty" or shovel is an essential camp 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 freshwaterfowl are among the creatures you may find while beachcombing; tamarisk, willow, seepwillow and spiny naia (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 lakeshore 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 trailling, and digging or children playing in unstable sand or talus slopes have all been identified as common user-related impacts on the shore. Help protect this superlative area by exercising caution and ensuring that the impact you have on water and land is minimal.

National Park Service Anniversary
This year the National Park Service celebrates its 75th year of existence. Our visitors are invited to be part of this celebration by spending a bit of extra time enjoying the natural, historical and recreational aspects of more than 350 areas.

Take a few minutes to read about

Bullfrog Gets New Visitor Center

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.

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 1507, Page, AZ 86040.

Lake Powell Resorts and Marinas. During the busy summer months, advance reservations are recommended. Call LPRM toll-free at 1-800-528-6154. For reservations seven days in advance or less, call the numbers listed below.

Camping Season:
St. Mary, Wahweap, Halls Crossing, Bullfrog, Morehouse, Ladder Creek, Linn Cove.

Wahweap and Bullfrog sites may be occupied by private camper/RV facilities. For reservations call: 800-645-1188.

Wahweap
(602) 645-1000
118

Bullfrog
(801) 684-2233
23

Halls Crossing
(801) 684-2261
32

Shuttle bus service is available throughout the Wahweap and Bullfrog facilities.
LAKE POWELL, LAUNCH RAMPS, & MARINAS

Lake Powell contains waters some of the most spectacular inland cruising waters in the continental United States. With a main channel 186 miles long and over 1900 miles of shoreline, 96 major side canyons and countless other smaller side canyons and coves, Lake Powell and its 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 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 upstream, red "nau" buoys should be kept to your right. These "nau" buoys mark the extreme right side of the navigable channel. Green "can" buoys should always be kept on your left as you travel upstream; 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 ditty 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 when the boat is traveling at wakeless speed or when docking. Jet skis, wet bikes, and wave runners must obey regulations which 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 channel and wait out the storm. Most thunderstorms that occur on Lake Powell are very localized and usually of short duration.

Before you head out to 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.

BOATERS 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.

Going, Going . . .

Within 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 peregrinus), 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 natural populations of peregrine falcon in the United States. Look for these birds in your travels: they're 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 (Ptychocheilus 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 pin-cushion cactus (Pedio­cactus bradyi) is endangered and Jones cycad (Cycladenia ha­malochyla) is threatened. These plants have very specific habitat requirements, therefore, during 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.

Once Upon A Time

Long before Lake Powell existed, another body of water covered this land. Now, before you dust off that old atlas, you should know that this was a long, long time ago.

In fact, many oceans, lakes and deserts came and left during the formation of the earth that makes up Glen Canyon. The layers of exposed rock that are visible here represent different kinds of deposits made during their formation:

Gravel, mud, clay, and sand drifted to the bottom of these oceans and lakes. When the waters receded, huge deserts existed and many became overwhelmed and blown into place. The cycle repeats many times. Each time, more layers are laid down compressing the ones underneath. Finally the waters receded for the last time.

About 60 million years ago the Colorado Plateau underwent an uplift giving birth to the Rocky and Henry Mountains. Another incredible uplift began about 10 million years ago. The entire region was lifted nearly a mile higher than the surrounding land. This uplift was uneven, with a dip to the west.

The slow-moving streams that meandered through the land became a force. During this period, the rivers chiseled and gouged through the strata, creating the immense canyons of the Colorado, Virgin, Green and San Juan rivers.

It was during this time that Rainbow Bridge was formed. As Bridges creek gained force, it cut through the neck of a meander loop and slowly punched a hole in the Navajo Sandstone. Water, wind, and sand polished this jewel into its present beauty.

The eroding process hasn't stopped. It continues today at a rate of about six inches for every thousand years.
Mileages from Marina to Marina

Below mileages from Wahweap are via Castle Rock channel.

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<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>
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RANGER-CONDUCTED ACTIVITIES

Join a ranger for a better understanding of Glen Canyon. All programs are free of charge. Check bulletin boards at visitor centers or campgrounds for details regarding these activities.

Please note: During summer months Utah is on Daylight Savings Time, while Arizona remains on Mountain Standard Time. Be sure you know the time zone in which your activity is scheduled.

## Bullfrog

Bullfrog Visitor Center is open daily 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. View exhibits, information and sales publications. Let us help you plan your visit! Phone (602) 645-2511.

**Description of Activity**

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**Caught in a Crack**

Have you ever been in so tight a spot that you wondered if you could get out? Join a ranger to explore a series of slot canyons so close you can barely walk through. Meet at Bullfrog campground bulletin board. 3 hour hike.

Starting times are near sunset. Please check at campground bulletin boards or visitor center for times and topics. Posted times are Mountain Standard Time.

**Defiance House Ruin**

Enjoy a visit with a ranger at the best preserved ruin along the shores of Lake Powell. The ranger will be present from 10:30 a.m. til 5:00 p.m.

**Under Starry Skies**

Join a ranger at the Bullfrog campground amphitheater for a 45 min. program on recreation, human or natural history of Glen Canyon.

Starting times are near sunset. Please check at campground bulletin boards or visitor center for times and topics. Posted times are Daylight Savings Time.

## Wahweap

Carl Hayden Visitor Center is open daily 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Special summer hours from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. are scheduled between May 19 and September 7. View exhibits, information slide programs and sales publications. Let us help you plan your visit! Phone (602) 645-2511.

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**Reading the Landscape**

You may have driven miles through unfamiliar territory. Stretch your legs on this 45 minute stroll and let a ranger "read" the landscape with you. Meet at the dinosaur tracks in front of Carl Hayden Visitor Center.

**Glen Canyon Dam Tours**

Tours may be self-guiding or join a guided tour. Check for availability at Carl Hayden Visitor Center.

**Wahweap Ranger Station**

Open to the public 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, but staffed by rangers only during the summer. Exhibits, orientation maps, and general information await you.

**Under Starry Skies**

Join a ranger at the Wahweap campground amphitheater for a 45 minute program on recreation, human or natural history of Glen Canyon.

Starting times are near sunset. Please check at campground bulletin boards or ranger station for times and topics. Posted times are Mountain Standard Time, not Daylight Savings Time.

## Lees Ferry

Lees Ferry Ranger Station is open to provide information and orientation to the area. Hours of operation vary as rangers are on patrol elsewhere in the developed area.

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**Defiance House Ruin**

Enjoy a visit with a ranger at the best preserved ruin along the shores of Lake Powell. The ranger will be present from 10:30 a.m. til 5:00 p.m.

**Under Starry Skies**

Join a ranger at the Lees Ferry campground for a 45 minute program on recreation, human or natural history of Glen Canyon.

Starting times are near sunset. Please check at campground bulletin boards or ranger station for times and topics. Posted times are Mountain Standard Time, not Daylight Savings Time.

**Potpourri**

Conducted walks or talks may occur on an irregular basis, check at the ranger station for times and topics.
The Discovery of Rainbow Bridge

Nestled deep within the slickrock expands 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 1905 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. Louisa Wetherill, wife of trader John Wetherill of Kayenta, 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”: “Canteens 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 we went fevered noses, horses and men side by side. Did you ever stretch out on your belly beside a sun-warmed puddle, frighten away clustering little black wrigglers with a finger wagging at your lips and strain in through clenched teeth long draughts to soothe a parched gutlet?”

The weary men and burdened pack animals, shoeshine and with bleeding hoofs, continued on and finally reached the bridge at 4 p.m., 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 treasure hunters 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. More recently, the Paiute and Navajo inhabited the area. To the Navajo, 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 any man enter the rainbow bridge. So it would always be alone, grand, silent, beautiful and unintelligible.” Today, the meaning of nature and discovery are alive at Rainbow Bridge. Approach this wonder with reverence and its beauty will captivate you.
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
  - Wahweap's Lake Powell Motel
- Housekeeping Units
  - Bullfrog, Hallding 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 50 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.

GIFTS, GROCERIES AND TACKLE
A visitor can walk into a Lake Powell marina store without a candy bar, cap or fishing tackle, and emerge with a wide variety of snacks, candies and sandwiches.

BOAT TOURS ANDRAFTING FLOAT TRIPS
- Tour of Wahweap Bay and Castle Rock area aboard the Canyon King paddlewheel.
- 7 Hour (Wahweap) Visit Antelope and Navajo Canyon.
- 8 Hour (Bullfrog) Visit Defiance House Ruin and explore other nearby canyons.
- Sunset Cruise (Wahweap) Offers paddlerwheel cruise, with or without dinner.
- 1/2 Hour (Wahweap) Visit Rainbow Bridge National Monument.
- 2-1/2 Hour (Canyon King) Visit Rainbow Bridge National Monument. Includes lunch and offers a longer stay at Rainbow, as well as visits to several of Lake Powell's 96 major canyons.

restaurant: 7-Hour trip. Bullfrog: 8 hours.

RELENTLESS AND S N A C K B A R S
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 marinas carry a wide variety of snacks, candies and sandwiches.

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

LAKE POOLEW
- Maps
  - Recreation Map/Lake Powell, Glen Canyon. $2.50.
  - Stan Jones' Boating/Exploring Map. $3.00.
- Trails Illustrated Glen Canyon/Capitol Reef. $5.95.

GLEN CANYON
- Glen Canyon Dam Souvenir Guide Book. Stan Jones. $2.50.
- Glen Canyon-Lake Powell. K. C. Publications. Story Behind the Scenery. $5.95.
- Rainbow Trails
  - James E. Babbitt. Early accounts about the natural/human history around Rainbow Bridge. 186 pp., $8.95.
  - Ghosts of Glen Canyon
    - C. Gregory Crampton. Historic photos of Glen Canyon before the dam. 135 pp., softcover. $14.95.
  - A Story That Stands Like a Dam
    - Russell Martin. A narrative history of the building of Glen Canyon Dam. 354 pp., hardcover. $24.95.

American's Natural Playground
Lake Powell Resorts & Marinas is operated by ARA Leisure Services, an authorized concessioner of the National Park Service, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS
- Anasazi: Ancient People of the Rock
  - Donald Pike, David Muench. A look at the ancient culture through text and photos. 191 pp., softcover. $14.95.
- 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 Navajo Clyde Knackho/Corthea Leighton. A comprehensive account of the Navajo culture. 355 pp., $9.95.
- Daughters of the Earth
- Daughters of the Earth

NATURE
- Wildlife of the Colorado Plateau
  - Simon Carhors. Museum of Northern Arizona magazine format of the wildlife indigenous to the area. 48 pp., $5.95.
- Mammals of the Southwest
  - George Olin, Dale Mammal of the Southwest
  - George Olin, Dale Mammal of the Southwest
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