Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks

The Sequoia Bark
Fall 1997

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Visit our website! www.nps.gov/seki

Upgrades protect us — and the park

When you made plans to visit Sequoia and Kings Canyon, did you remember to check on whether the park's underground storage tanks were functional? Or to ask about the location of the sewage treatment plant? And what about the condition of the water treatment facility? Of course not. We take these things for granted. What do they have to do with anyone's vacation? Well, a lot, it turns out.

Let's start with gas. More than a few visitors are surprised to find park gas stations closed. Yet the reason for the closure is the same one that is causing temporary closures at neighborhood gas stations across the country:

- Old underground fuel tanks are being replaced by leakproof models. Modern technology helps in meeting current environmental standards.
- Tests in Cedar Grove confirm that significant amounts of gasoline had leaked from the tanks. Monitors are determining the extent of the problem and cleanup will be required. Similar tests have just been conducted at Lodgepole and the initial results show that contaminated soil will have to be removed before the tanks can be replaced.

Within the parks, the concessioner that operates the gas stations is responsible for replacing the tanks and cleaning up any contamination in the soil. Guest Services, Inc., who operated the gas stations and other park concessions until the end of 1996, has taken responsibility for the clean up and is working with the county. Replacement of the tanks — and operational gas stations — may be delayed while cleanup of the old problem is finished.

At Cedar Grove, where the little station has never sold enough gas to be economically viable, the cost of new tanks doesn't make sense. Since gas is sold just 17 miles away, and the concessioner can provide gas in an emergency, there will be no gas station there. Fortunately, tests in Cedar Grove found no contamination.

Recognizing the inconvenience, the Park Service's goal is to meet all requirements and reopen the stations at Lodgepole and Grant Grove as soon as possible, so that people can again take the presence of gas stations for granted.

But it isn't just at gas stations where your visit to these national parks is tied to state and local regulations. One of the major factors in moving commercial facilities out of the Giant Forest involves sewage treatment and safe drinking water, which are under state and county jurisdiction.

Some background:

Perched on the edge of the Giant Forest is a sewage treatment plant that was state-of-the-art — in 1950. It is so inadequate that the State of California is no longer willing to license it. It must be closed completely by the end of 1998, and is not permitted to operate in winter when the poorly treated sewage, disposed of by spraying, has a greater potential of running into streams. That is why the Giant Forest Village closes in winter.

In addition, both the pipes that carry sewage and those that carry drinking water are old and leaky. In several places they run next to each other, risking cross-contamination.

- Please see Upgrades, page 10
Season of change

In the fall, the changing season and changing faces cause shifts in services and facilities. Summer staff migrate to other locations, leaving fewer employees on the job. Cold temperatures force the shutdown of some water systems. Soon snowfall will close some buildings and roads for the winter.

When visiting the parks in fall, check local bulletin boards and visitor centers for the most up-to-date data on services — schedules may vary somewhat from what is printed.

Naturalist programs

You’re invited! Although fewer programs can be offered in the fall due to reduced staff, some free ranger-led programs are often held on weekends. Walks may be held in the Lodgepole/Giant Forest area, and in Grant Grove evening programs are held in the visitor center auditorium at 7:30 pm on Saturdays.

Once enough snow has fallen, both areas offer weekend snowshoe walks. Join us!

Crystal Cave

Tours of this beautiful marble cavern have ended for the season, and the cave is closed until mid-May. We hope you can return then to visit.

The Sequoia Bark

This paper is published by the Sequoia Natural History Association (SNHA) in cooperation with the National Park Service (NPS) and Kings Canyon Park Services (KCPS). Please address questions or comments to the SNHA: Malinee Crapsey, Editor; Selma Enterprise, Printer.

National Park Service (NPS)

An agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NPS oversees all aspects of these parks. Park rangers provide services including visitor centers, educational programs, and emergency response.

NPS crews maintain roads, campgrounds, and water systems. Other NPS employees carry on research and resources management activities. Address: Superintendent Michael J. Tolleson, Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, CA 93271; (209)565-3341; http://www.nps.gov/sek.

Sequoia Natural History Association (SNHA)

This non-profit corporation has played a significant role in supporting education and science in these parks since 1940. In addition to publishing the Sequoia Bark, the SNHA operates Crystal Cave and the Pear Lake Ski Hut, sponsors natural history field seminars, publishes educational materials, and supports other educational and scientific programs. Membership is available to everyone. Contact: HCR 80 Box 30, Three Rivers, CA 93271; (209)565-3759; e-mail: a-seqnha@intreach.com; http://home.intreach.com/a-seqnha.

Kings Canyon Park Services (KCPS)

As primary concessioner for these parks, KCPS provides commercial services, food, lodging, retail shops, and public transportation. Created by Asilomar Management Company, the headquarters are located at Grant Grove in Kings Canyon National Park, where the president, Fred Vreeman, directs the company. Write them at P.O. Box 390, Kings Canyon National Park, CA 93555; (209)533-5500.

Lodgepole — 6700’ (2040m) elevation

FEATURES

Lodgepole is in the beautiful Tokopah Canyon at the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River, a few miles from the Giant Forest. In addition to camping and picnic areas, Lodgepole Village offers:

INFORMATION

■ Visitor Center (NPS): Exhibits and a slide program on local geology and forest life, as well as local wildness permits, books, maps, and first aid. Daily 9am-5pm through November 11, then weekends only. (209) 565-3782.
■ Walter Fry Nature Center (NPS): Closed for the season.

FOOD/SHOPS — Last day of operation for the season is November 16

■ Market & Deli (KCPS): Supplies, outdoor equipment, bear canisters, gifts, sandwiches, ice cream. Sunday-Thursday 10am-5pm; Friday-Saturday 9am-6pm through October 31. From November 1-16 Friday-Sunday only, 10am-5pm.
■ Pizza & Ice Cream Shop (KCPS): Pizza, calzones, sandwiches. Same hours as market.
■ Gift Shop (KCPS): Handicrafts, souvenirs, film. Same hours as market.

OTHER SERVICES

■ Showers & Laundry (KCPS): Open daily through October. Next to market. Coin operated. Showers daily 7am-7:50pm; laundry 7am-9pm (last load starts at 8:30pm).
■ Post Office: Weekdays 8:30am-1pm & 1:30-4pm. Stamp machine 24 hours. Address mail to visitors: c/o General Delivery, Sequoia National Park, CA 93262.

Giant Forest — 6400’ (1950m) elevation

FEATURES

This grove is home to the biggest sequoias, Moro Rock, and Crescent Meadow. In addition to lodging (through October 30) and a picnic area, Giant Forest Village offers:

FOOD/SHOPS/LODGING — Closed for the season October 31

■ Village Restaurant (KCPS): Cafeteria service. Breakfast daily 7-30-11am; Dinner Friday-Saturday 5-8pm (through October 30).
■ Fireside Pizza (KCPS): Pizza, calzones, salads. Daily 11am-9pm through October 30.
■ Studio Gift Shop (KCPS): Specialty handmade crafts. Friday-Saturday noon-5pm.
■ Lodging (KCPS): Front desk open 5-30am-midnight. Last night of the season October 30.

Foothills — 1500-3500’ (457-1067m) elevation

Expect delays: Starting in November, delays may be possible between Potwisha Campground and Hospital Rock due to road construction. Delays of up to 1 hour are possible on weekdays (except for holidays). Check locally for updates.

FEATURES

The foothills are a land of oaks, chaparral, and river canyons, with hot summers, snow-free winters, and the greatest biological diversity in these parks. Park headquarters is here at Ash Mountain. In addition to camping and picnic areas, the foothills offer:

INFORMATION

■ Visitor Center (NPS): New exhibits on the extraordinary foothills, as well as books, maps, local wildness permits, bear canisters, first aid. Daily 8am-5pm through October 31, then 8:30am-4:30pm on weekdays, 8am-5pm on weekends and holidays. (209) 565-3134.

Mineral King — 7800’ (2380m) elevation

Seasonal closure: The Mineral King Road closes for the winter 17 miles from Hwy 198 on November 1 (or sooner if significant snow falls). It is scheduled to reopen for Memorial Day weekend 1998. Water in the campgrounds is turned off in mid-October.

FEATURES

Mineral King is a beautiful subalpine valley at the end of a steep, narrow, difficult road (not recommended for RVs or trailers). There is no electricity to the area. In addition to camping, a river, and picnic area. Mineral King offers:

INFORMATION

■ Ranger Station (NPS): Closed for the season. Self-registration for local wilderness permits on the porch.

OTHER SERVICES

■ Silver City Resort (privately owned): Closed for the season.
Services

KINGS CANYON

Cedar Grove — 6600' (1410m) elevation

Seasonal closure: At noon on Monday, November 10, Highway 180 to Cedar Grove closes east of Kings Canyon Lodge. During winter this road is peppered by frequent, dangerous rockfall. It will reopen in mid-April, 1998.

FEATURES
Cedar Grove is in the Kings Canyon, a glaciated valley that features towering granite cliffs, tumbling waterfalls, and the powerful Kings River — "a rival to the Yosemite," according to John Muir. In addition to camping, lodging (last night November 7), and horseback riding, Cedar Grove Village offers:

INFORMATION
• Visitor Center (NPS): Closed for the season.
• Wilderness Permits (NPS): At Road's End, east of Cedar Grove Village 6 miles. Self-register for local wilderness permits. Rent or buy bear canisters at the market.

FOOD/SHOPS/LODGING — Open through November 7
• Restaurant (KCPS): Counter-service meals and snack bar. Daily breakfast 6:30-10am, dinner 5-8 pm. Deli sandwiches and soup at the market.
• Gift Shop & Market (KCPS): Supplies, bear canisters, souvenirs, film. Sunday-Thursday 8am-5pm, Friday-Saturday 8am-8pm.
• Lodging (KCPS): Front desk 8-11am & 4-8pm. Last night November 7.

OTHER SERVICES
• Showers & Laundry (KCPS): Same hours as market; inquire there. Coin operated. (Shower closed 11am-5pm).
• Boyden Cave (private): Open through November 3. Tours on the hour 11am-4pm. $6.50 ages 13 and up, $3.25 ages 6-12; under 6 free. In National Forest.

Grant Grove — 6600' (2008m) elevation

FEATURES
Grant Grove was originally General Grant National Park, created in 1890 to protect sequoias from the lumberman's axe. It is an excellent area to see both a pristine grove and one that was logged in the 1800s. In addition to camping, lodging, and picnic areas, Grant Grove Village offers:

INFORMATION
• Visitor Center (NPS): Exhibits and a 10-minute slide show on the natural and human history of Grant Grove, as well as books, maps, local wilderness permits, first aid. Daily 9am-4:30pm. (209)335-2856.

FOOD/SHOPS/LODGING
• Restaurant (KCPS): Sunday-Thursday 7am-8pm, Friday-Saturday 7am-9pm.
• Gift Shop (KCPS): Handicrafts, souvenirs, film. Sunday-Thursday 9am-6pm, Friday-Saturday 9am-8pm.
• Market (KCPS): Supplies, bear canisters, emergency gasoline. Sunday-Thursday 8am-5pm, Friday-Saturday 8am-9pm.
• Lodging (KCPS): Open year-round. Front desk 7am-11pm.

OTHER SERVICES
• Showers (KCPS): Arrange at Lodge. Daily 10am-6pm; $3/person.
• Post Office: c/o General Delivery, Kings Canyon National Park, CA 93633, (209) 565-3404.

Picnic Areas

(NPS) Each offers tables, restrooms, fire pits, and drinking water unless indicated.

FOOTHILLS
Ash Mountain
Across from visitor center. No fire pits.

Hospital Rock
On Generals Highway, 6 miles north of Hwy 198/park entrance.

MINERAL KING
Across from ranger station. Pit toilets.

GIANT FOREST
Crescent Meadow
On Moro Rock/Crescent Meadow Road, 2.6 miles from village. No fire pits.

Lodgepole
On Generals Highway, 4 miles north of Lodgepole. Pit toilets, no water.

Lost & Found
(NPS) Report lost items and in turn found items to any park visitor center or ranger station. Every attempt is made to match found items with reported losses.

Horses

Cedar Grove Pack Station
Closed for season November 10. Last day of the season Village 1 mile; follow signs. Hourly to all-day rides, backcountry spot or pack trips. (209) 565-3464.

Grant Grove Stables
Closed for season.

Mineral King Pack Station
Closed for season.

Wolverton Pack Station
Closed for season.

Horse Corral (private)
Last day of season October 18. In Sequoia National Forest on Big Meadows Road, 10 miles east of Generals Highway. Half-day, all-day, backcountry spot or pack trips. (209) 565-3464.
**Safety**

**Risk . . . and responsibility**

The Park Service works to reduce risks in the parks, but nothing can replace your responsibility for your own safety. Take time to read the warnings below and on local bulletin boards. If you have questions, ask a ranger. Other hazards here are man-made, such as hot pots on the campfire, tent stays to trip on, construction zones to avoid. Common traffic accidents cause more injuries in the parks than most of the natural hazards here! What kills people most often in the parks is water. Often drowning victims were not swimming; they were walking or climbing near the water and unexpectedly fell in.

Some accidents are not life-threatening, but can ruin your trip. Imagine having to retire from a broken leg, a case of poison oak, or even just a bad sunburn. It’s miserable! Don’t let the rewards of spending time in these beautiful parks be marred by an accident. Keep your eyes open and your wits about you. Watch where you step. The rewards of your visit — as well as your safety — are in your hands.

**RIVER RISKS**

Once in a river, getting out can be nearly impossible. Streamside rocks are smooth and slippery, and swift, cold water rapidly saps your strength. Do not stand on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible). If this is not possible: Do not stand on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or a vehicle (not convertible). If this is not possible: Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or a vehicle (not convertible). Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or a vehicle (not convertible). Avoid water rapidly saps your strength. Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible) if you are unable: Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible). Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible) if you are unable: Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible).

**LIGHTNING**

When thunderstorms threaten, get inside a large building or a vehicle (not convertible). If this is not possible: Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible) if you are unable: Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible). Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible) if you are unable: Do not stand near or on Moro Rock, projecting ridge, or on a vehicle (not convertible).

Avoid projecting above the surrounding landscape, such as standing on a ridge, on Moro Rock, or in open meadows.

**PLAGUE**

Please do not feed ANY park animals. All wildlife should live in natural conditions for their protection and yours. Rodents have fleas that can carry plague. Decc mice (Peromyscus) fleas can carry hantaviruses. Do not touch squirrels or other animals.

**TICKS**

As you walk through foothill grasses, ticks may hitch a ride. Their bite is painless, but a small per centage carry Lyme disease. Remove them carefully with tweezers; seek a ranger’s or/and doctor’s advice.

**CARBON MONOXIDE**

This twizzy shrub grows in the foothills up to 5000 feet. Red in fall and bare in winter, in spring it has shiny green leaves in groups of three. If you touch any part of the plant, wash your skin and clothes as soon as possible.

**MONONUCLEAR**

Never burn charcoal inside a tent, carport, or RV. Death can result from inhaling carbon monoxide, an odorless, colorless gas.

**UNSAFE WATER**

Giardia is a protozoan in lakes and streams. Iodine and other chemical treatments are not considered as reliable as heat in killing water-borne bacteria or Giardia, but they can be effective if properly used. It is best to boil surface water for at least 3 minutes.

**BATTLENKES**

Rattlesnakes are most common in the foothills and are protected in the national parks. Most snake bites occur as a result to letting or trying to handle snakes. Few people die from bites, but tissue damage from the poison can be severe. If bitten, avoid panic, call a ranger or 911.

**PLAGUE**

Rodents have fleas that can carry plague. Deer mice (Peromyscus) fleas can carry hantaviruses. Do not touch squirrels or other animals.

**BACTERIA**

Protect yourself from bacterial contamination. Some accidents are not life-threatening, but can ruin your trip. Imagine having to retire from a broken leg, a case of poison oak, or even just a bad sunburn. It’s miserable! Don’t let the rewards of spending time in these beautiful parks be marred by an accident. Keep your eyes open and your wits about you. Watch where you step. The rewards of your visit — as well as your safety — are in your hands.

**GASOLINE**

Gasoline stations are closed for environmental cleanup, but emergency gas is sold in park markets. Gas is also available nearby in Three Rivers and Clingan’s Junction. In neighboring Sequoia National Forest, two locations sell gas east of Grant Grove on Highway 190.

**EMERGENCY SERVICE**

AAA Road Service for out-of-town vehicles plus a towed unit. Partially unpaved. Ride with the traffic, never against it. Downshift by putting the transmission in 2nd, save your brakes. Use low gear when it is required.

**ENGINE**

When it's hot, turn off air-conditioning to avoid overheating. Front or brakes cool, do not pull off into dry grass. Wild fires have started this way. To protect the soil and plants, all vehicles must park.

**DRIVING STEEP ROADS**

When it's hot, turn off air-conditioning to avoid overheating. When going uphill and burned out brakes on the down grade. In automatic cars, downshift by putting the gears into 2nd or 1st. The engine gets louder as it works to slow you down, but it will save your brakes.

**WINTRY CONDITIONS**

As winter approaches, be prepared for icy roads, especially on shady stretches. Carry chains once snowfall begins and watch for potholes.

**LET OTHERS PASS**

WHEELS STAY ON ROADS

To protect the soil and plants, all vehicles must park.

**CONSTRUCTION DELAYS**

On the Generals Highway in the foothills of Sequoia National Park, between the Foothills Visitor Center and Potwisha Campground, there may be delays up to 1 hour a day. Check locally for updates. See page 2 “Footnotes” for details.

**RHYTHMS OF THE ROAD**

To protect the soil and plants, all vehicles must park.

**MOTORCYCLES**

Avoid the oil buildup in the center of the uphill lane.

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**RHYTHMS OF THE ROAD**

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**MOTORCYCLES**

Avoid the oil buildup in the center of the uphill lane.

**BICYCLES**

Ride with the traffic, never ride beside another bicycle and wear light-colored clothing after dark.

**The Generals Highway**

Improvement makes straight roads, but the crooked roads without improvement are roads of genius.

—William Blake

How do you improve a beautiful old road without diminishing its genius? The builders of the historic Generals Highway, opened in 1926 to link a foothills wagon road to the Giant Forest, never envisioned the volume of today’s traffic, its speed, or the size of modern vehicles. The old highway has deteriorated, without repair, portions of it may eventually collapse. The road, however, has become part of the park experience, curves and all, so a multi-year effort to preserve both the road and the experience is underway. Thanks to the Federal Highway Administration, over a number of years the highway will be given a solid base, retaining walls will protect it from erosion, and its width will be made more consistent. The changes will make the road safer and more durable, but the curves and the scenery — the genius of this road — will be unchanged. Such a project takes time. Your patience during this effort is appreciated!
Get involved!

From picnics to horse packing, there are many activities to try. See pages 2 and 3 for details. Make the most of your time here by putting as much distance as you can between yourself and your car. It's the best way to discover Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks.

NATURALIST PROGRAMS — Free programs may be offered in Grant Grove and Giant Forest. Check bulletin boards for schedules and see pages 6-7 for details. Join us in exploring!

Jr. Ranger Program — Kids ages 5 to 13 can earn a patch while discovering the resources here and learning to protect them. This program deepens understanding and appreciation of our limited resources. It adds depth and excitement to your visit here and may prompt you to try conservation at home.

The activities take some time to complete. The requirements are based on age, and everyone helps by picking up litter. If you are 5 to 12 years old, you work toward the Raven Award. Those 5 to 8 years old earn the Jay Award.

To get started, purchase the $1 Jr. Ranger booklet in any visitor center. Follow the instructions and start learning!

Visitor Centers — Each one offers different exhibits to enjoy. Check them out!

Take a Seminar — Most last only two to three days, but offer memories and knowledge to last a lifetime. See page 10 for details, and contact the SNHA at (209)565-3759.

Take a Stroll — Try one of the walks suggested on pages 8 and 9 — each one offers different exhibits to enjoy. Check them out!

Visitor Centers

Naturalist Programs

Make the most of your time here by putting as much distance as you can between yourself and the animals. From picnics to horse packing, there are many activities to try. See pages 2 and 3 for details. Make the most of your time here by putting as much distance as you can between yourself and your car. It's the best way to discover Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks.

Licenses and tackle are usually available at park markets. Some park regulations vary from the state's and there are some restrictions, so get a copy of the park regulations at a visitor center.

Bicycles

No bicycles are permitted on trails.

Take only pictures

The attractive cones, bark, flowers, rocks, and lichen-covered twigs are part of the natural scene we have all come to enjoy. It is against the law to remove anything from a national park. Please leave it for the next visitor to see and to play its role in the natural ecosystem.

Protect the parks as you enjoy them by following these simple rules.

PET POLICY

For the sake of wildlife and other visitors, dogs, cats, and other pets must always be leashed or under physical restraint. Leashes may not be longer than six feet. Leaving pets unattended and tied to an object is not permitted. Pets are not permitted on trails or in public buildings.

Protect the Past

As with plants and wildlife, archaeological sites and artifacts here are protected by law. These resources teach us about our history; once removed that knowledge is gone. If you find artifacts, or see evidence of digging or collecting, please contact any park employee.

Bears

Never feed wildlife, and please don't stop if you see a bear along the road. Bears near the road are used to getting food handouts, and can be aggressive. They usually must be destroyed, if they don't get hit by a car first.

Meadows

"Take only pictures, leave only footprints," the saying goes. Yet sometimes footprints are too much — such as in fragile meadows. The damage they cause lasts for years. Please enjoy meadows from their edges.

Walk lightly on the land

Guns cannot be used in the parks, and must be unloaded, disassembled, and stored out of sight at all times.

Firearms

Weapons are not permitted at all in the backcountry.

Activities

Hunting season is here

Hunters — Hunting is not permitted in these parks at any time, but hikers using trails near park boundaries should be careful during hunting season. Hunters with game legally taken outside the parks may camp in the parks, but carcasses or other remains may not be displayed; game may be carried across parklands if tagged and kept out of sight. Park rangers are authorized to validate deer tags. With a permit, hunters may take properly stored weapons across park backcountry to reach lands outside the parks.

Cougar country

Mountain lions, or cougars, roam throughout these parks, although your chances of seeing one of these secretive animals are small. The likelihood of encountering an aggressive lion is even more remote, although cougars have been known to attack people and pets. Still, it is wise to be prepared. Avoid hiking alone. Watch children closely, never letting them run ahead of you on the trail.

If you do meet up with a mountain lion, the goal is to convince it that you are not prey and may be dangerous yourself. Remember the following tips:

• Don't run. Cougars may chase things that run because they associate running with prey.
• Do not crouch down; try to appear as large as possible. Attempts to hide are unsuccessful; cougars see most people long before people spot them.
• Hold your ground, or move away slowly while facing the lion.
• If you have little children with you, pick them up.
• If the lion behaves aggressively, wave your hands, shout, and throw stones or sticks at it.
• If attacked, fight back!
• Report any cougar sightings to a ranger.

Their solitary nature, as well as the cougars' tendency to live in remote areas, explains why we know relatively little about these graceful cats.

Cougars once ranged from northern Canada through South America and from coast to coast. Probably no other native land mammal in this hemisphere had a more extended range from north to south. Due to hunting and loss of habitat, they have been creatures largely of the west since the 1920s. The mountain lion is, for many, the quintessential symbol of wilderness — a large animal ranging freely in wild areas, independent of human interference. It is the largest carnivore in these parks, the top of a food chain, and thereby an indicator of the whole system's health.

When visiting lion habitat, we must understand the cats' survival behaviors, and act accordingly to protect ourselves — and them.
Parking Campgrounds

IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Reservations Available in Summer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaver Lake</td>
<td>800-227-9777 (privately owned)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole*</td>
<td>6700' Location of winter campground in this area may shift later Check locally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Fork</td>
<td>4200'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Meadow</td>
<td>4000'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Grove</td>
<td>5500'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moraine (open as needed)</td>
<td>4600'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon View (tents only)</td>
<td>4600'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Creek</td>
<td>4600'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel</td>
<td>4600'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Forest North Campground</td>
<td>5500'</td>
<td>Reservations are available only for Lodgepole and Giant Forest camping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Grant Grove: First-come, first-served.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dusty Bowl</td>
<td>4000'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Fork</td>
<td>3500'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Fork</td>
<td>3600'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Fork*</td>
<td>3600'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundy Canyon</td>
<td>6500'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Fork*</td>
<td>3600'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral King (No RVs or trailers)</td>
<td>6900'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Canyon Lodge</td>
<td>5300'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Grove Lodge</td>
<td>5300'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia Lodge</td>
<td>5500'</td>
<td>First-come, first-served.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Sequoia National Park

To reserve parks, contact:

Sequoia National Park

Camping Services

For reservations in the parks, contact:

In King's Canyon National Park

Lodgepole

Restrooms

Flush

Nearby

No hookups at any park campground.

RVs & Trailers

Trailers are permitted at all but four campgrounds - check specific limits. However, due to the Terms many sites are not suitable for motorcycles or recreational vehicles. A limited number of campers can use mobile vehicles or trailers over 30 feet long.

Hooks: No hookups at any park campground. Parking is available in nearby facilities.

Camp in Campgrounds

Campgrounds are designated at Camp. Roadside camping is not permitted.

Camping

Limit: 14 days during the period from June 14-September 14, with 30 days per year.

Breaks: No breaks.

Hold grade: 50' feet, softer weather, and heavy travel causing breakdowns to overheat. Avoid breakage; use low gear for long trips. Overheated engines are common, turn off air conditioning for uphill travel.

IN KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Lodgepole/Giant Forest

Trangia usually leads on weekends. Come winter, snowshoe walks will be held on Saturdays with sufficient snowfall.

GRANT GROVE

Evening programs are held in the visitor center auditorium on Saturdays at 7:30pm. Weekend snowshoe walks begin with sufficient snowfall.

Group Campsites

During the season, there are several group tent-camping areas available at Doe, Sinnet, and Canyon View campgrounds. Group sites from 12 to 50 may be accommodated.

Sites must be reserved in advance. Reservations are accepted by mail only, after January 1. and are processed in order of date received. Telephone reservations are taken, but only written agreements are accepted and reservations.

For information on group camping, contact the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park Visitor Center at (559) 561-3223.

For information about the best programs or other volunteer opportunities, contact the Volunteer Coordinator, Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Park, P.O. Box 809, Three Rivers, CA 93271.
**Highlights**

**SEQUOIA**

### Getting Started

 Orienteer yourself at the local visitor center. If you plan to walk the trails, we strongly recommend purchasing the inexpensive trail map for the area you are in. Trails are totally marked, but some can be confusing. See page 5 for information on guided activities.

- **Wear water.** Streams may cause intestinal distress.
- **Help preserve the park.** While you enjoy them, see page 5 for guidelines. Remember, no pets, weapons, or bicycles on park trails.
- **Review the safety advice on page 4.** You are on your own — be safe and enjoy!

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**Hospital Rock**

Early residents of this area, the Western Mono lived year-round where we now picnic. Exhibits offer details about their lifestyle. A trail built by the Civilian Conservation Corps leads to the river.

**Marble Falls**

This 3.7-mile dead-end trail to a lovely cascade opens up chaparral-covered terrain, some of the most rugged in Sequoia Park. Park near site #17 at Potwisha Campground, then follow the dirt road across the concrete ditch. Watch for the start of the trail as it climbs the steep bank to the right.

**Paradise Creek**

Follow the footpath from site #22 in Buckeye Flat Campground across the footbridge over the Middle Fork. The trail then follows Paradise Creek, not the Middle Fork, for one mile before growing quite faint.

**Middle Fork**

A fairly easy hike along the South Fork of the Kaweah the upper reaches of the foothills zone. Park at South Fork Campground. Cross the footbridge to the trail, which ends 3 miles up at one of the lowest-elevation sequoia groves.

**Garfield**

A relatively steep 6 1/2-mile climb to the Garfield sequoia grove. Starts on the south side of the river at South Fork Campground.

---

**Around Giant Forest**

**General Sherman Tree**

A short, easy walk to the world’s largest tree, named in 1879 by a Civil War veteran. A sequoia slab nearby illustrates the relationship between the Big Trees and fire. North of Giant Forest Village 2 miles.

**Congress Trail**

This 3.7-mile dead-end trail to the river. Good summer wildflowers. Trail-side signs describe forest and meadow life. 1/4 mile north of Giant Forest Village.

**Hazelwood Nature Trail**

A 1-mile loop featuring trailside information about man’s impact on the sequoias. Small parking area across the highway from Round Meadow road.

**Along Moro Rock/Crescent Meadow Road**

This 3-mile, dead-end road beginning at Giant Forest Village explores the southwest portions of the grove. Not recommended for trailers or RVs. In summer try taking the shuttle and walking back on a trail. In winter, the road closes to become a ski trail. Allow 1 to 2 hours for the following:

**Auto Log**

Drive your car onto this fallen giant sequoia, 0.9 miles from the Village.

**Moro Rock**

A granite dome with a steep 1/4-mile staircase to the summit. Spectacular view of the Great Western Divide and the western half of the park. 2.0 miles from the Village.

**Tunnel Log**

A fallen giant sequoia with a tunnel for traffic (available for larger vehicles). The only “tree you can drive through” in these parks. 2.7 miles from the Village.

**Crescent Meadow**

John Muir’s “gem of the Sierra” lies at the end of Crescent Meadow Road. Excellent summer wildflowers. Stay on designated trails, walk only on fallen logs for access into fragile meadows. Several trails start here, including the 1-mile route to Tharp’s Log, summer home of the first settler in Giant Forest, and the High Sierra Trail, which runs 71 miles to Mt. Whitney (highest peak in the lower 48 states —14,494’; 4417m).

**Nearby Trails**

**Tokopah Falls**

1.7 miles along the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River, ending below the impressive granite cliffs and waterfall of Tokopah Canyon. Starts in Lodgepole Campground, 4.5 miles north of the Village. Allow 2-1/2 to 4 hours.

**Little Baldy**

Ascends 700 vertical feet in 1.7 miles to a rocky summit with a grand view. Starts at Little Baldy Saddle, 11 miles north of the Village on the Generals Highway. Allow 3 to 4 hours round trip.

**Mineral King**

*(This area closes November 1.)*

The winding, steep road to this valley ends at 7800’ (2380m), the highest point you can drive to in these parks. The many trails that lead from Mineral King to the highcountry, too numerous to list here, make it an excellent place for hikers who don’t mind hills. Ask at visitor centers for information if you are considering a visit to Mineral King.
Around Grant Grove

General Grant Tree: The world's third-largest living tree as well as the Nation's Christmas Tree and a designated National Shrine, the only living memorial to those who gave their lives for freedom. Visit historic Gamlin Cabin and the Fallen Monarch on this easy, 1/3-mile paved trail. Relatively accessible. North and west of the visitor center 1 mile.

North Grove Loop: This lightly traveled, 1-1/2 mile trail provides a close look at the Big Trees and a quiet walk past meadows and creeks through mixed-conifer forest. Starts at Grant Tree parking area.

Dead Giant Loop: Speculate on what killed the Dead Giant, a 900-foot, 70-foot diameter giant, on this easy, 1/3-mile paved trail. Relatively accessible. North and west of the visitor center 1 mile.

North Grove Loop: This lightly traveled, 1-1/2 mile trail provides a close look at the Big Trees and a quiet walk past meadows and creeks through mixed-conifer forest. Starts at Grant Tree parking area.

Nearby Trails & Points of Interest

Big Stump Basin: Once a noisy, bustling logging camp, only stumps remain from Smith Canstock's lumbering operation. This 1-mile loop through regenerating forest has excellent birdwatching and wildflowering for freedom. Visit historic Gamlin Cabin and the Fallen Monarch on this easy, 1/3-mile paved trail. Relatively accessible. North and west of the visitor center 1 mile.

Panoramic Point: A spectacular vista of the high Sierra from Mt. Goddard in northern Kings Canyon Park to Eagle Scout Peak in Sequoia Park (Mt. Whitney is not visible). Go east through the visitor center parking lot, left around the meadow, then right at the intersection signed "Panoramic Point, 2.5 miles." Walk 1/4 mile up to the viewpoint. Trailers and RVs not recommended on this steep, narrow road. The 4-mile round-trip

Buenavista Peak: Begin just south of Kings Canyon Overlook on the Generals Highway. 6 miles southeast of Grant Grove. The 360-degree vista overlooks Redwood Canyon, Buck Rock, Fire Tower, and the high Sierra. 2 miles round trip.

Redwood Canyon: The world's largest grove of the world's largest trees, plus mixed-conifer forest, meadow, and shrubland. Acres of rejuvenating sequoia forest result from prescribed fires over the last 25 years, offering no better place to observe the relationship between the Big Trees and fire. Start at Redwood Saddle, about 6 miles south of Grant Grove on Highway 180, then turn right for 2 miles on a bumpy dirt road.

In Neighboring National Forest

Converse Basin: Once the largest grove of sequoias, virtually every mature tree was felled early in the 1900s. Just the Boole Tree and a few other giants were spared. The oldest-known sequoia, the Muir Snag (over 3000 years old when it died) was discovered here by the famous naturalist. Take Highway 180 6 miles north of Grant Grove then left on the graded dirt road. A spectacular vista of the high Sierra from Mt. Goddard in northern Kings Canyon Park to Eagle Scout Peak in Sequoia Park (Mt. Whitney is not visible). Go east through the visitor center parking lot, left around the meadow, then right at the intersection signed "Panoramic Point, 2.5 miles." Walk 1/4 mile up to the viewpoint. Trailers and RVs not recommended on this steep, narrow road. The 4-mile round-trip

Hume Lake: This mill pond supplied water for a flume that floated rough-cut sequoia lumber to the planing mill at Sanger, 54 miles below. During summer the lake offers fishing, swimming, boat rental (Hume Lake Christian Camps), and a campground; gas, groceries, and a small laundry are open year-round. 8 miles north of Grant Grove on Highway 180, then 3 miles south on Hume Lake Road.

Zumwaltmeadow: The scenic mile-long trail offers high granite walls, a lush meadow, and the meandering Kings River. A trail booklet is available at the ranger station or trailhead. Park 4-1/2 miles east of the Cedar Grove Village turnoff. Allow 1 hour.

Hotel Creek Trail: This trail starts 6 miles north of the Village Market at the intersection with the park station road. Strenuous; allow all day to the top.

Along Kings Canyon Highway

Canyon View: The "U" shape of Kings Canyon, apparent from this viewpoint, reveals its glacial history. 1 mile east of Cedar Grove Village turnoff.

Knapp's Cabin: During the roaring '20s, wealthy Santa Barbara businessman George Knapp commissioned lavish fishing expeditions here. This small cabin was used to store quantities of extravagant gear. A short walk from a turnout 2 miles east of Cedar Grove Village turnoff.

Roaring River Falls: A refreshing, shady five-minute walk to a forceful waterfall rushing through a narrow granite chute. 5 miles east of the Village turnoff. Paved, relatively accessible.

Zumwalt Meadow: This scenic mile-long trail offers high granite walls, a lush meadow, and the meandering Kings River. A trail booklet is available at the ranger station or trailhead. Park 4-1/2 miles east of the Cedar Grove Village turnoff. Allow 1 hour.

Road's End: To cross the Sierra you will have to walk from here; no road crosses this range in these parks. Here you will find trails to the river, Muir Rock, and the High Sierra.

Cedar Grove (This area closes November 10.)

The Oregon Tree in Grant Grove.

Take Time for a Hike

Mist Falls: Follow the glaciated South Fork Canyon through chaparral then forest, past rapids and cascades, to one of the park's largest waterfalls. Allow 4-5 hours; 8 miles round trip. The beginning is relatively flat; the 600-foot elevation gain is in the last mile. Park at Road's End, 5-1/2 miles east of the Village turnoff.

Don Cecil Trail: Once the major access route to Cedar Grove prior to the 1939 completion of Highway 180, this trail starts 2 miles east of Cedar Grove Village. It climbs the north-facing slope, passing Sheep Creek Cascade (1 mile up) and affording good views. Lookout Peak (13 miles round trip, 4000 feet elevation gain) provides an incredible backcountry panorama. Strenuous; allow all day to the top.

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What can one person do?

Environmental challenges loom so large, sometimes it's hard to believe that you can make a difference — but you can! As one statesman said, "Nobody makes a greater mistake than be who did nothing because he could only do a little."

Two organizations make it easier for you to help. One is the Sequoia Natural History Association, or SNHA. By joining, you combine forces with others who love the resources these parks preserve. Purchase anything at a park visitor center, and the nonprofit SNHA gives part of the proceeds to educational and research programs here. They have donated over $1 million in the past decade. Give them a call: (209)565-3758.

Or contribute to the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Foundation. This nonprofit raises money for a wide variety of important park projects for which federal money is not available. It supports special resource management programs, including restoration efforts. Reach them at (209)561-1312.

Learn about the environment. The more you know, the more you can help. Join a ranger in an activity, or participate in an SNHA seminar. Fascinating books await you at the visitor centers, or you can mail order them from the SNHA. Some will give you ideas on what you can do at home, too. You'll find some options here, but the possibilities are endless.

You can make a difference!

A good Foundation

If you have a particular interest in these parks, the Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks Foundation can help. Important projects wait for willing donors to step forward and help make them happen.

Since the Foundation was formed, over $200,000 has been raised for significant projects that are beyond available federal budgets. The lovely "Trail for All People" that makes Round Meadow handicapped-accessible was made possible this way. So was "Backcountry Basics," a backpacking guide that has educated thousands on how to visit this wilder­ness and doing it right.

Donations to the Foundation have gone toward repairing backcountry trail bridges and completing the successful trail restoration around the General Sherman Tree, as well as funding exhibits to educate visitors about the complex ecology of these amazing giants. Other vital projects being considered for funding include rehabilitation of the Grant Tree Trail, an educational program on prescribed fire, and an 8' by 10' raised relief map of the Sierra, and trail rehabilitation in Kings Canyon's Granite Basin.

Almost two million people journeyed to Sequoia and Kings Canyon last year. As more of us turn to the parks for recreation and inspiration, it is more important than ever to contribute towards their preservation — for ourselves and for the future. Please select the giving category best suited for you, and mail in your tax-deductible gift TODAY. Thank you!

Robert F. Wilkins, Chairman

Yes, I share the commitment to help!

☐ Endower ☐ John Muir Fellow ☐ George Stewart Fellow
☐ Benefactor ☐ Centurion

$5,000 or more $1,000 or more $500 or more $250 or more $100 or more $50 or more

Mail to:
Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks Foundation
P.O. Box 1089
Three Rivers, CA 93271
(209) 561-1312 • FAX 561-1519

Bighorn Sheep Research Program, which may eventually reintroduce these magnificent animals to part of their historic range in these parks.

Working in the parks

Most people get their start in the National Park Service as seasonal employees or volunteers, more than a few of us found a second career in the national parks.

A variety of jobs are held by seasonal employees, especially in the summer: ranger, resource manager, fire technician, naturalist, clerk, and several types of maintenance positions. Applications for summer positions are usually due by January 15. Volunteer applications are accepted year-round.

Interested? Contact the Personnel Office, Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, CA 93271.

Working for the concessioner is another way to get involved in the parks. Kings Canyon Park Services accepts applications throughout the summer for positions in food services, hotel, retail, maintenance, and administration.

Contact KCPS, P.O. Box 909, Kings Canyon National Park, CA 93633.
These parks are home to bears...

Before Europeans settled here, the grizzly called these parks home. Today this sym­bol of California is extinct throughout the state, but the savoury Sierran black bear still ranges from the foothills to the highcoun­try.

Much smaller than the griz­zly, male black bears rarely reach 400 pounds here; fe­males may grow to 250. De­spite their name, black bears can be brown, cinnamon, or blonde.

In mild winters some bears stay active, but most spend winter in dens, typically in the base of a rotted fir tree. The young are born there, usually two to a litter, but there can be up to four cubs in a family. The babies are tiny, often weighing less than 1/2 pound at birth.

By spring, cubs have gained five pounds but adults have lost up to 50% of their weight during hibernation! Did you know why? They emerge to seek suste­nance from gras­ses and tender her­bs, and what­ever car­rion they can find. They rely on meadow plants until berries begin to ripen. Despite mem­bership in the carnivore family, bears eat relatively little meat.

Later in the season they may tear apart logs for carpenter ants and dig up yellow jacket nests. Autumn's acorns are crucial to the bears' desperate efforts to gain weight needed to survive the coming winter.

A cycle of unnatural behav­ior begins when normally shy and timid bears learn to asso­ciate people with food. Year­lings, in their first season away from mom, know the least about finding wild foods and are most vulnerable. They may be the first to become ground­burn bears and the most difficult to return to a natural diet.

These intelligent animals identify food not only by smell, but by appearance — bags, cans, coolers, and even cars become tempting. Once one ice chest or car yields food, bears don't hesitate to pry open others to check for our protein-rich, high-calorie food.

If bears grow used to get­ting our food, they lose their natural fears and become bold and aggressive. To deter such destructive behaviors, biolo­gists may trap, radio-collar, and track them in order to scare them off, but all this rarely succeeds. Because all wildlife is protected in national parks, a problem bear is killed only as a last resort, if it is the only option.

Each of us is responsible for making our food safe and minimizing smoke in the park. Keep fires small; never use open flames. Be courteous to other park users.

American black bear

L.B. Oemley

The story of fire can be confusing. You are asked to prevent wildfires, yet rangers set prescribed fires. Fires are given different labels, depend­ing on whether or not they are wanted.

Wildfires are unwanted, whether lightning- or human-caused. They are suppressed because they threaten lives, property, or sensitive re­sources, or because they would be too difficult to man­age at the time or place they started.

The cost of fire suppression is the tremendous risk to fire­fighters plus millions of tax­dollars. Last year's 489-acre Kaweah Fire, started by a car's exhaust pipe in dry grass on a road shoulder, took over 1,500 fire fighters and $4 million.

Yet fires contribute to forest health and public safety. Pre­scribed fire is a carefully plan­ned and managed tool to achieve such goals.

A fire's "prescription" in­cludes detailed analysis of geographic and ecological conditions. It limits the weather and weather under which fire may be ignited, in order to maximize our ability to control it and to minimize smoke in local communities. If the weather doesn't meet the prescrip­tion, the fire is not ignited. Why use a tool that appears as destructive as fire? Burning around buildings clears grass and other flammable material that would feed destructive fires. Other fires play impor­tant ecological roles.

Lightning fires have burned frequently here for centuries. Some species, including giant sequoias, reproduce better af­ter fire. An ash seedbed is crit­i­cal to germination and growth of sequoia seedlings. Fire also opens the forest canopy, al­lowing sunlight to reach the seedlings.

Historically, fires have burned in sequoia groves roughly every 5 to 15 years. In the past century, our suppres­sion of fire has blocked this important process. Now a vast accumula­tion of dead wood increases wildfire hazards dra­matically, and sequoias are not reproducing.

To reduce this hazard and restore natural conditions, trained crews carefully plan the size and timing of fires. For the same reasons, light­ning fires that are in prescrip­tion and away from buildings are not suppressed.

Prevent wildfires!

• Use low gear for down­hills. Frequent braking over­heats brakes which can cause fires. Before going up­hill check coolant; turn off air conditioner and use low gear to avoid overheating.

• Use low gear for down­hills. Frequent braking over­heats brakes which can cause fires. Before going up­hill check coolant; turn off air conditioner and use low gear to avoid overheating.

• Keep fires small; never leave them unattended.

• Put out fires half an hour before leaving. Use wa­ter (not dirt), and mix the ashes until they feel cold.

• Bears don't like smoke. Before going downhill, turn off air conditioner and use low gear.

• Keep fires small; never leave them unattended.

• Put out fires half an hour before leaving. Use wa­ter (not dirt), and mix the ashes until they feel cold.

• Bears don't like smoke. Before going downhill, turn off air conditioner and use low gear.
Welcome to Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks! We are pleased that you have come to these internationally significant places, areas that are so important to our national heritage. How do we benefit from these lands that are protected for our use? We are committed to leaving the area as pristine as possible; and our resolution to think beyond ourselves, beyond today, as we recognize the long-term effects of our various activities in these parks.

Equally important is personal protection from potential hazards. During your visit you will meet the natural world on its own terms. Your safety and your enjoyment is of great concern to us. Please read the information here, adhere to safety warnings, and ask the rangers for guidance. Be prepared and behave responsibly.

Parks are finite resources. They must be protected by well-informed people so that future generations will have the opportunity to enjoy their beauty as well as the challenge and privilege of using their resources. Those who follow will appreciate your wise use of these magnificent places.

Superintendent
Michael J. Tollefson and
the staff of Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks

Weather or not...
The great elevational range of these parks — 1400' to 14,494' — is often cooler than the foothills, but hotter than Grant Grove.

- Mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers. Cedar Grove is often cooler than the foothills, but hotter than Grant Grove.
- Average high/low temperatures in July:
  - Giant Forest/Grant Grove: 76/51
  - Cedar Grove: 74/48

Planning a trip?
Learning some of the basics, like rules and weather conditions, can help avoid disappointment — or even disaster.

Knowing in advance that pets and bicycles are not permitted on trails, what the busiest times are, or that certain roads are under construction or closed for the winter can make a big difference in your trip.

Call in advance (our number is 209-565-3341), or check out the park website (our address is http://www.nps.gov/seki). Reading anything you can get your hands on. Books and maps of the park are available by mail order from the SNHA (209-565-3759). Please keep in mind that all of these projects share one goal: preservation of these magnificent parks for everyone — today and tomorrow.

Get acquainted with the giant sequoias.

¡Bienvenidos a Sequoia y Kings Canyon National Parks! Nos da placer que haya venido a estos lugares de significancia internacional, áreas que son tan importantes a nuestra herencia nacional.

¿Cómo podemos beneficiar de estos terrenos que son protegidos para nuestro uso? Estos restos de la América salvaje; preservan recursos biológicos y geológicos, terrenos llenos de oportunidades para la inspiración, investigación científica, educación, y gozo personal. Nosotros tenemos el privilegio de usar estos parques para relajarse, aprender, poner a prueba nuestra destreza o realizar éxito personal.

¿Qué deben todo el mundo dar en cambio? Nuestra dedicación a proteger los animales salvajes, el agua limitada, y las plantas que hacen la vista natural, nuestra compromiso a dejar la área tan pristina como posible; y nuestra resolución a pensar más allá de nosotros mismos, más allá de hoy día, mientras reconocemos los efectos a largo plazo de nuestras actividades en estos parques.

De igual importancia es protección personal de riesgos potenciales. Durante su visita va a encontrar al mundo natural en sus propias condiciones. Su seguridad y su gusto son de gran importancia para nosotros. Por favor de leer la información, adhérase a los avisos de seguridad, y pídale a los guardaparques para consejo. Se preparado y compórtese con responsabilidad.

Los parques son recursos finitos; hay que protegerlos por gente bien informada para que las generaciones futuras tendrán la oportunidad de gozar de la belleza y el reto y el privilegio de usar sus recursos. La gente que le diga apreciará su uso sabio de los Sequoia y Kings Canyon National Parks.

Estos parques pertenecen a Usted y al futuro...

These parks belong to you and to the future ...

Visitantes, Visiteurs, Besuchers
Bienvenido, bienvenue, Herzlich Willkommen!

Español — Hay un folleto en Español disponible en los Centros de Visitantes. Las leyes federales requieren en el almacenaje apropiado de la comida y prohiben la alimentación de cualquier animal del parque.

Français — Demandez le dépôt sur les installations et services dans les parcs. Disponibles aux Centres d'Accueil. Les lois federales exigeant que l'attacher les provisions soigneusement et défendre aux visiteurs de donner la nourriture aux animaux sauvages.

Deutsch — Im Park-Besucher-Zentrum sind Broschüren in deutscher Sprache erhältlich. Die Staatssenate fordern die richtige Aufbewahrung der Nahrungsmittel und unter­ sagen das Füttern irgendwelcher Tiere des Parks.