New Exhibits, New Perspectives...

This is the year for new interpretive exhibits. Soon, the visitor centers at Sunset Crater Volcano and Wupatki National Monuments will be better than new. Electrical rewiring, painting, and carpeting are needed first, followed by installation of new exhibits in both buildings. For the first time in many years, the visitor centers will present an accurate picture of these parks and their scientific and cultural importance. And the exhibits have been designed for easy updating to keep them current.

The Sunset Crater Volcano visitor center has been completed. The new exhibits were opened to the public on June 7, 2004, following a three-month closure during construction. Visitors are now enjoying a new audio-visual program, a create-your-own-earthquake jump station, a replica lava flow with models of plants and animals, oral history recordings, and other fun and educational experiences.

The Wupatki visitor center is next. The building will be closed for construction in early 2005. (Call 928-526-1157 for actual dates or check our website, www.nps.gov/wupa). All trails and other facilities will remain open, and park rangers will be on hand to answer questions. Full visitor services will be available at Sunset Crater Volcano - a perfect opportunity to explore the changes already made there.

"This is really important," says Exhibit Specialist Sue Fischer. "The old exhibits were twenty to thirty years old, and could not easily be updated as new discoveries were made. This time around, we can use computer technology, which gives us greater flexibility now and in the future. As our understanding of these areas changes over time, we can share new information quickly with park visitors, without waiting for expensive new exhibit construction. We can also rotate different materials and information into the exhibits, so that each visit is a slightly different experience." Extensive planning has gone into these new exhibits. Fischer and other park employees have consulted with American Indian tribes, scientists, educators, and other experts. Opinions of park visitors were also included, through visitor surveys conducted at both parks in recent years and through opportunities to review mockups of the planned exhibits.

Among the objectives: the new exhibits should be highly interactive, should convey a sense of the fragility of park and regional resources, and should allow visitors to experience the continuum of cultures from past to present.

"These parks are not islands," says Fischer. "We want visitors to appreciate the complex relationships - then and now - between this environment and its human inhabitants. The eruption of Sunset Crater profoundly affected local and regional inhabitants at the time, and influenced settlement patterns for many years across a wide area, including what is now Wupatki National Monument. And human actions continue to affect this landscape."
Welcome
Welcome to the Flagstaff Area National Monuments! Walnut Canyon, Sunset Crater Volcano and Wupatki National Monuments are special places that reveal a part of the rich history of the American Southwest. These monuments, as units of the National Park Service, will be preserved for current as well as future generations so that their cultural and natural histories might be told.

The preservation of the monuments is a joint venture between the National Park Service and those people who visit the parks. We must all act as stewards of these irreplaceable places and resources if we are to share them with those who come after us.

The mission of the National Park Service (NPS) is “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of future generations.” To meet this legislative mandate, the NPS continually evaluates the management of these lands and resources. As one of over 270 million visitors each year to the NPS system, you must also make decisions about using and caring for these pieces of America’s heritage. Please begin by treating the parks gently during your visit.

We thank you for your assistance and hope that you enjoy your visit to the Flagstaff Area National Monuments!

Palma E. Wilson
Superintendent

People & Parks
Support Your Parks with WNPA Membership
Interested in supporting the educational programs of the National Park Service? Consider buying a membership to Western National Parks Association, the Flagstaff Area Monuments’ nonprofit partner association. WNPA members enjoy a 15% discount on bookstore purchases, and memberships are honored throughout the National Park System. An annual individual membership costs $25. Memberships may be purchased at park visitor centers, or call 928 526-1157, extension 226.

Are you a VIP?
We’re looking for enthusiastic, friendly people committed to assisting park employees in different areas of park management. A variety of volunteer opportunities exist year-round at the monuments. Volunteers-in-Park (VIPs) can work full-time or part-time. Housing or RV hook-ups are sometimes available. If you have a special interest or skill, chances are we could use your talents. For more information, contact:

Flagstaff Area National Monuments
Attn: Volunteer Program Coordinator
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

Teachers! Make Your Science Curriculum Come Alive!
Science in Our Parks is an in-depth, science-based curriculum for 4th through 6th grade educators and their students, focusing on the natural and cultural history of the Colorado Plateau. Through classroom activities and field explorations in the Flagstaff Area National Monuments, students develop an understanding of the scientific process and park management, while gaining a sense of resource stewardship. For more information, contact the Flag Areas Education Coordinator at 928 526-3367.

Teachers! Make Your Science Curriculum Come Alive!

House Rules
Northern Arizona is covered with archeological sites. The dry climate of this region has allowed artifacts and sites of past human activity to survive decomposition and the forces of erosion for hundreds of years.

Our decisions and actions will determine whether these priceless and nonrenewable traces of the past will exist into the future.

As a guest in these homes, please remember these basic house rules:

By Invitation Only
Visit only marked, well-known sites. These have been stabilized and reinforced and are better able to withstand visitation.

Use established, marked trails to and around sites. Walking through and around sites is one of the most damaging impacts; it rapidly undermines wall foundations and crushes fragile archeological objects and deposits.

Off-trail hiking is prohibited. Think of the cumulative impact created by judgements such as “it’s just a couple of us and it’s just this one time”.

Keep Your Feet Off the Furniture
Sitting, leaning, walking, or climbing on walls loosens mortar which erodes easily. Walls collapse.
Minimum fine: $50

Don’t Take the Knickknacks
Parks are not the place to collect rocks, fossils, animals, or plants. Imagine the result if each of the one million visitors a year to the Flagstaff Area National Monuments took something home. The parks would be stripped bare.
Minimum fine: $250

Don’t Rearrange the Furniture
Left in place, pieces of pottery and artifacts are valuable clues; rearranged in piles they mean nothing. This behavior deprives other visitors of the thrill of discovering artifacts where they were left generations ago.
Minimum fine: $250

Sign the Register Not the Rocks
Adding names or drawings to rock outcrops, rock art panels, or structures dishonors the timeless qualities of these special places. All visitor centers have guest registers where we invite you to leave your mark.
Minimum fine: $250
Catching Glimpses of the Past

Walnut Canyon. Sunset Crater Volcano. Wupatki. Three national monuments with very different landscapes. As we look up at Sunset Crater’s cinder cone, down into Walnut Canyon, and out across the Wupatki grasslands to the Painted Desert, we wonder: how are these places connected?

NATURAL LEGACY
At all three monuments, the earth’s varied geologic past lies exposed before us. These landscapes were shaped by the violence of volcanic eruptions and by the slow erosion of older rock layers, which in turn reveal evidence of ancient seas and sand dunes. Within canyon walls and in broad scenic vistas, we glimpse features from the distant past, and the diversity of plants and animals that have adapted to live here today.

GLIMPSES OF THE PAST
For thousands of years, people too have found ways to live in these places, adapting to an arid environment and learning new skills. When Sunset Crater Volcano erupted in the 1000s, there were people here to see it; the event changed their lives, and influenced settlement at Wupatki and throughout the region. The pueblos of Wupatki and the cliff homes of Walnut Canyon contain information that fuels archeological theories and confirms the stories and traditions of present day American Indian peoples, who still have strong ties to these places. By visiting these sites, we can experience something of the lives of people here before us—their migrations, living conditions, conflicts, cooperation, ingenuity, achievements, and failings. What can we learn from them?

FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS
Some lessons of the past have not yet been discovered. By preserving and protecting these landscapes, with their variety of natural and cultural components, we are saving information for future generations.
Getting to Know SCA

Perhaps you’ve come into contact with a member of the SCA during your travels through the Flagstaff Area National Monuments. You can tell you’ve run into an SCA by his or her smile and the yellow and purple patch that adorns the SCA uniform sleeve. These interns are some of the thousands of members of the Student Conservation Association who assist the National Park Service and other land management agencies in preserving and protecting our public lands.

SCA started as a graduate thesis proposed by a young college student named Elizabeth Titus in the late 1950s. Liz thought there should be a way to blend the energy and adventurous spirit of young people with the pressing needs of our national parks and forests. While developing her thesis, Liz came into contact with former National Park Service Director Horace Albright, who suggested that Liz do more than simply write a thesis. Albright set up some meetings and interviews, and in 1957, 53 student volunteers served at Olympic and Grand Teton National Parks.

45 years later, the SCA has placed over 40,000 volunteers in national parks, forests, monuments, and historic sites in all 50 states. Today, SCA interns of all ages contribute over 1.2 million hours of service per year as interpreters, researchers, backcountry patrollers, foresters, and educators. Currently serve as a home base for 3 to 6 interns a year, who take part in a variety of activities, like coordinating school groups, giving educational talks, monitoring park resources, leading hikes and backpacking trips, staffing the visitor centers, even writing and editing this newspaper!

Other SCA alumni also serve here in the Flagstaff Monuments. Diana Pennington, Interpretive Ranger and Education Coordinator at Walnut Canyon, started her National Park Service career as an interpretive intern at the Grand Canyon. Originally from Indiana, Diana was directed towards SCA by an advisor after graduating from college. Her desire to see the west, and her love of the outdoors, has kept her here ever since.

In contrast to Diana, current SCA intern Emmeline Altschul came to Walnut Canyon straight out of high school in Pittsburgh. Emmeline was looking for an opportunity to explore career options and figure out what she wanted to study in college. Emmeline happened across an SCA position listing, and serendipitously came into a position she “loves”. Does an SCA internship sound like work you might also love? If you have an interest in the Student Conservation Association or working with the parks, talk to one of those friendly SCA interns, or visit the SCA for information at www.theSCA.org.

Exploring Northern Arizona

The Flagstaff area contains some of the most fascinating natural and cultural sites in the Southwest. From red rock canyons to Hopi’s high mesas, lush green forests to rugged desert, northern Arizona has something for everyone.

Flagstaff Visitor Center 928 774-9541 800 842 7293 Lodging, dining, events and area attractions. Open daily.

Coconino National Forest 928 527-3600 Information on camping, hiking, fishing and other recreational activities. Open weekdays.

Hopi Reservation Hopi Tribal Council 928 734-2411 Information on touring Hopiland. Open weekdays.

Navajo Nation 928 871-6436 928 871-7371 Information on visiting the Navajo reservation. Open weekdays.

Museum of Northern Arizona 928 774-5213 Center for American Indian artifacts and natural history specimens from the Colorado Plateau. Open daily.

The Arboretum at Flagstaff 928 774-1442 Explore 200 acres of gardens and natural habitats with over 2,500 plant species. Open daily.

Arizona Snowbowl 928 779-1951 From mid-June thru mid-October, ride the Scenic Skyride to the top of the mountain for a view of alpine tundra and desert. Open daily.

For information about the Flagstaff Area National Monuments, call 928 526-1157.

Traveling in Mountain Lion Country

Mountain lions live in these parks. Sightings are rare—an attack is an extremely unlikely event. There is far greater risk, in fact, of being struck by lightning. Lions do, however, frequent Walnut Canyon and potential exists for a hazardous encounter. To avoid danger, it is important for you to know how to behave in mountain lion country. The following advice will allow you to more safely share these parks with a truly spectacular animal.

These actions have resulted in mountain lion attacks:

- People jogging or hiking alone. It is advisable to travel in groups.
- Children running or walking unattended by parents. Keep children close and within sight at all times.
- Do not run. Do not approach it. Do not crouch down.
- Stop! Raise your arms and back away slowly, facing the lion. Leave the lion an escape route.
- Pick up small children. Their size and behavior make them vulnerable.
- If a lion is aggressive, wave your hands slowly, speak firmly or shout.
- If attacked, remain standing and fight back!
Listen! What Was That?

When was the last time you paused at an unfamiliar sound? Birds still sing, crickets chirp, the wind rushes through the trees, but - in this increasingly noisy world - we don't always hear.

Almost everyone associates the national parks with scenery. But there's another aspect to that landscape - it's called a soundscape. We experience soundscapes by hearing, in the same way that we view landscapes by seeing. Both natural and human-caused sounds (our voices, our machines, our toys, our pets, ...) are part of the total soundscape, but in many places, the human sounds drown out all others. If you live or work near a highway, railroad, airport, or other busy place, you know this daily noise too well. In places like Wupatki, Sunset Crater Volcano, and Walnut Canyon, by contrast, the silence can seem deafening.

You can experience a natural soundscape by listening, in the same way that you view a landscape by seeing. Try it. Take time to:
- Stop. Listen to what's around you.
- Close your eyes. Do you hear other sounds? Do you hear more with your eyes closed?
- Open your eyes and compare the visual landscape with the soundscape. Does the shape of the land affect the way sound travels to your ear? Are there any echoes? What is the closest sound you hear? The most distant?

As part of its mission to "preserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein," the National Park Service tries to preserve the symphony of natural sounds that make up the natural soundscape. You can help by walking and talking softly, and by listening carefully.

When you visit a national park, you enter a world of inspirational sounds. To learn more about natural sound, contact:

Nature Sounds Society, 510-238-7482
http://www.naturesounds.org

National Park Service Natural Sounds Program, 970-267-2116 http://www.nature.nps.gov/naturalsounds/index.htm

Calling All Junior Rangers

Hey, Kid … Can you tell a mano from a metate? What does a ponderosa pine tree smell like? What would a story made from petroglyphs be about?

If you’re 6 to 12 years old and think you might have an idea, then you’re the kind of kid we need as a Junior Ranger. Ask at any of the three parks for a Junior Ranger workbook—it’s full of activities that will help you have fun and learn about nature and people from long ago.

When you’re done, bring it back to any visitor center. We’ll look it over, then swear you in as a Junior Park Ranger and give you an official badge. Collect a badge at each park!

With over a half million visitors to the Flagstaff Area National Monuments each year, being environmentally friendly is not just a nice concept, it’s a necessity. In April 1999, the National Park Service and Department of Energy formed a partnership to promote the use of technology that is both energy efficient and renewable. The success of this partnership, named "Green Energy Parks: Making the National Parks a Showcase for a Sustainable Energy Future," requires a commitment from both employees and visitors.

Our commitment to a sustainable future is demonstrated in the design of new construction projects, attention to daily maintenance practices, the purchasing of ‘green’ products, and recycling programs. During the summer of 2003, the bathrooms at the Wupatki Visitor Center were redesigned, incorporating such items as low-flow toilets, waterless urinals, tile made from recycled glass, motion sensor lights, and compact fluorescent light bulbs. New carpet installed in employee housing is made out of recycled plastic milk jugs and soda bottles. A policy to eliminate the use of toxic materials was implemented in 1999. Over 20 cleaning products are now nontoxic and biodegradable. In 2004, some vehicles and heavy equipment will be switched to the more environmentally sound biodiesel fuel. ‘Green’ items, made from postconsumer recycled content, are incorporated into the workplace as toilet paper, computer paper, notepads, and pens.

How can you, the park visitor, help us? Plastics #1 & #2, aluminum cans, tin cans, magazines and newspapers, paper, and cardboard can be recycled at the visitor centers. Rethink whether you really need a bag at the bookstore or better yet, bring in your own canvas bag. Travel with an insulated travel mug and your own water bottle. Whenever you stop for gas, check your tires to reduce your fuel usage and improve automobile efficiency. Finally, pay your entrance fee with confidence as a portion of your park fee goes to implement environmentally friendly projects.

The mission of the National Park Service is to protect and preserve resources so that future generations may enjoy them as we have. The ‘Green Energy Parks’ program is one way we can fulfill this. Please join us to make ‘being green’ part of this mission objective.

by Gloria Pavey, Visitor Use Assistant

It's Easy to Be Green
Can’t See the Forest for the Beetles

Driving on Highway 89 between Flagstaff and Sunset Crater Volcano/Wupati National Monuments, you will see many brown and dying trees in the stands of ponderosa pines along the side of the road. Why are these trees, as well as others in northern Arizona and around the western United States, turning brown? Some visitors to the Flagstaff Area National Monuments might attribute the problem to the drought conditions that plagued the western U.S. in 2002. While drought has weakened trees in the region, the real culprit killing the trees is an enemy small in size. Less than an eighth of an inch long, the pine bark beetle has been making headlines all around the southwest, and some experts predict the problem these tiny creatures create may be here for some time to come.

Want to Learn More?
Check out these sources for further reading on bark beetles:

- University of Arizona Cooperative Extension
  http://ag.arizona.edu/extension/fh/bark_beetle.html
- Interior West Bark Beetle Project
  http://www.usu.edu/beetle
- The Bugwood Network
  http://www.bugwood.org
- Ecological Restoration Institute at Northern Arizona University
  http://www.eri.nau.edu
- Flagstaff Bark Beetle Task Force
  928 774-1868

There are about a dozen beetle species that attack ponderosa pines. The two species killing most of the local trees are the pine engraver or *Ips pini* (Say), and the western pine beetle or *Dendroctonus brevicomis*. The bark beetles affect trees in several ways. Often, the pine engraver beetle attacks the top half of the tree and the western pine beetle attacks the lower half. The attack starts when an adult is successful at entering the tree through the bark. The beetle then gives off chemical signals called pheromones, causing large numbers of beetles to join the attack on the tree.

Once in the tree, adult beetles mate and lay large numbers of eggs in the cambium layer under the bark. The eggs hatch into larvae and feed on the live inner bark or cambium of the tree, killing the tree. Once the larvae turn into adults, they depart for a new tree or another spot on the same tree and the cycle starts all over again.

Some bark beetles also carry spores of a specialized type of fungus in pouch-like structures in their heads. The spores dislodge and germinate as beetles chew through the bark. The fungus then blocks conductive vessels of the inner bark, causing tree leaves and needles to fade in color. After as little as a year, trees begin to turn reddish brown as a result. This is often the first evidence of bark beetle damage to a tree.

**PINE ENGRAVER**
The pine engraver beetle often attacks smaller trees and the tops of larger trees. While their preferred host is fresh pine debris, pine engravers will also attack and kill living trees once their populations build up in nearby debris.

In this species, it is the males who initiate the attack and send out a chemical signal to call in other beetles. Adult engravers build galleries in trees, which are excavated grooves that etch or engrave the sapwood under the bark. Pine engraver galleries are open, relative to other species. These distinctive “engraved” galleries are what give this particular beetle its name.

**WESTERN PINE BEETLE**
In contrast, the western pine beetle attacks living trees that are larger than six inches in diameter, often choosing large, old trees. Females carry out the initial attacks, usually at mid-trunk. Females signal an opportunity for attack by sending out pheromone signals to nearby beetles. Pitch tubes, which can be up to one inch in diameter, are clear indicators of a successful pine beetle attack. Pitch tubes are found in both bark and bark crevices. Prior to mating, the pine beetle con-structs maze-like galleries that do not etch the wood. Unlike the engraver’s open galleries, those of pine beetles are packed with boring dust.

**WHY NOW?**
Many local residents question why the bark beetles have suddenly become a problem. The beetles are a natural part of the northern Arizona ecosystem and have evolved with ponderosa pine for millennia. In the last century, however, overall forest health has decreased. Fire suppression has led to overcrowding in forests as well as drought. Under normal con-
ditions, sap production forces bark beetles out of trees. Currently, though, trees are in a stressed state and sap production is not at normal levels. Scientists from Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff report that many trees have stopped photosynthesizing and some trees are no longer transpiring at all. To transpire means to give off watery vapor, especially from the surface of leaves or needles.

The effects of the bark beetle infestation in northern Arizona are significant. Ponderosa and piñon pine trees are the main trees affected around the region. While it is difficult to know exactly how many trees are affected, in some Flagstaff neighborhoods, there is 100% tree mortality. In addition, approximately 100,000 piñon pines east of Flagstaff are dying. The brown, dead trees can remain standing for two to fifteen years and are standing fuel—a hazard which increases the danger of lightning strikes and wildland fire.

Once a tree is infested, it cannot be saved. While in many instances, only the top half of the tree appears dead, the lower half will be killed shortly thereafter. Experts do not recommend trimming just the top of the tree in such cases. For homeowners looking to save trees, local experts say preventative measures will help the most. Foresters recommend lowering tree density through thinning. Be sure to thin trees in late summer and fall in order to allow debris to dry. This makes tree material less attractive to bark beetles. Consult with a certified forester for appropriate thinning techniques.

At present, we are left with many more questions than answers about the effects of bark beetles on trees in northern Arizona. Historically, wildfires have naturally thinned forests in northern Arizona, leaving stands of pines and large open parks, or forest areas devoid of trees. We know that bark beetle attacks will ultimately destroy many large forested areas in northern Arizona and that the effects will be ecological, social, economic and more. It is difficult, however, to predict the full range of impacts from the loss of large tracts of forested areas. How do you think bark beetles will change our environment? How will the loss of forests affect our lives?

“We know that bark beetle attacks will ultimately destroy many large forested areas in northern Arizona.”

Above and below: Ponderosa pine tree mortality due to bark beetle, Walnut Canyon.
Southern Colorado Plateau Learning Center
Imagine living laboratories where science and education combine to increase our knowledge and understanding of the world and our relationship to it. Accomplish this not by new construction, but by organizing and sharing the talents and facilities already available through national parks and their neighbors, including universities, state agencies, and community organizations. To realize this vision of the future, the National Park Service is creating a network of 32 learning centers across the nation. The Southern Colorado Plateau Learning Center, hosted by the Flagstaff Area National Monuments and Petrified Forest National Park, will be one of these. Goals are to facilitate research and to share the resulting scientific information with the public. Stay tuned for details.

Earthscope Project
“From a distance the red cinders seem to be on fire,” John Wesley Powell wrote of Sunset Crater while on a U.S. Geological Survey expedition in 1885. He named the volcano “Sunset Peak.” To the Hopi, Sunset Crater is “Red Hill” or Polotsmo, home of the Kana’a katsina. Through history, Sunset Crater has been many things to many people. Now Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument is poised to take on a new role at the forefront of research in the physical sciences. The monument has been designated a pilot park to host instrumentation and interpret geophysical and geological findings of the National Earthscope Project. This multidisciplinary, multi-partner research project will investigate the structure and evolution of the North American continent and the physical processes controlling earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. See www.earthscope.com for more details.
Western National Parks Association

The Story of WNPA
Western National Parks Association (formerly Southwest Parks and Monuments Association) was founded in 1938 to aid and promote the educational and scientific activities of the National Park Service. As a nonprofit organization authorized by Congress, WNPA operates visitor center bookstores, produces publications, and supports educational programs at more than 63 parks in 11 western states.

Introducing the Parks
Official Map and Guides
Wupatki/Sunset Crater Volcano and Walnut Canyon Park maps, safety, regulations, general orientation and introduction to the natural and cultural history of the parks. $0.25 each.

Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument
Rose Houk
A look at the youngest of over 600 volcanoes found in the San Francisco volcanic field. 16 pages. $3.95

Wupatki National Monument
Susan Lamb
An overview of the natural and human history of Wupatki, from past to present. 16 pages. $3.95

Walnut Canyon
Scott Thybony
Guide to the cultural and natural history of Walnut Canyon National Monument. 16 pages. $3.95

Guide to Sunset Crater and Wupatki
Scott Thybony
An excellent road guide to the natural and cultural features of both national monuments. 48 pages. $5.95

The Parks In-Depth
Wupatki and Walnut Canyon: New Perspectives on History, Prehistory, and Rock Art
David Grant Noble
Research and analysis has provided new insights presented here in a concise overview. 40 pages. $8.95

Letters from Wupatki
Courtney Reeder Jones
A compilation of letters written to friends and family by the wife of Park Service caretaker Davy Jones during the 1930s. A wonderful glimpse into life at Wupatki in the days before 240,000 visitors a year. 151 pages. $15.95

Volcanoes of Northern Arizona
Wendell Duffield
An easy-to-understand guide to northern Arizona volcanoes with beautiful graphics and color aerial photographs. Includes several self-guided road tours. 68 pages. $9.95

Cultures of the Southwest
Those Who Came Before: Southwestern Archeology in the National Park System
Robert and Florence Lister
This is an excellent and comprehensive overview of southwestern archeological sites in the National Park System. 184 pages. $16.95

Prehistoric Cultures of the Southwest Series
Rose Houk
Each booklet in this five-part series provides an introduction to the evolution, achievements, and lasting legacy of a distinct ancient culture. Please specify Anasazi, Hohokam, Mogollon, Salado, or Sinagua. 16 pages. $3.95 each.

Geology
Highlights of Northern Arizona Geology
Arizona Geological Survey
A compilation of interesting articles on geologic features, side canyons of the Colorado River, petrified wood, and an aerial tour. 34 pages. $7.95

A Guide to the geology of the Flagstaff Area
John V. Bezy
Descriptions and directions to fascinating geologic features along NPS and US Forest Service roads and trails. 56 pages. $7.95

Roadside Geology: Wupatki and Sunset Crater Volcano National Monuments
Sarah L. Hanson
A geologic road guide for the 34-mile scenic loop road connecting the two national monuments. 32 Pages. $6.95

Roadside Geology of Arizona
Halka Chronic
Explains the spectacular geology of Arizona as seen from a car at specific points along highways throughout the state. 321 pages. $18.00

Bookstore Sales
Bookstore sales are WNPA’s primary source of income and support the parks’ interpretive programs. The following publications, available from WNPA, are recommended for making the most of your visit to the Flagstaff Area National Monuments.

For additional choices, visit the visitor center bookstores, or browse online at www.wnpa.org.

Placing Your Order
By Phone
We encourage you to order by phone to get the publications best suited to your needs. To place an order, please call 928-526-1157, extension 226.

By Mail
Add up the total amount of your order plus shipping cost (see table at right). Include a check payable to WNPA, or credit card number and expiration date. Visa and Mastercard accepted. Send orders to: WNPA, 6400 N. Highway 89, Flagstaff, AZ 86004. Prices and availability subject to change.

Maps
Guide to Indian Country Map
Covers the Four Corners area outlining Indian reservations, national parks and monuments, and geologic features. $3.95

Recreational Map of Arizona
Detailed travel map with more than 400 recreational sites and 500 points of interest listed. $3.95

Road Map of Navajo and Hopi Nations
Includes detailed maps of Monument Valley, Chaco Culture, and Canyon de Chelly. $3.95

Hiking and Travel Guides
The Guide to National Parks of the Southwest
Nicki Leach
Authoritative interpretive guide to 52 National Park Service sites in Arizona, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. Color. 80 pages. $9.95

The Back Roads
This Arizona Highways book outlines 20 exciting back road tours for the whole family. 137 pages. $12.95

Flagstaff Hikes
Richard and Sherry Mangum
146 day hikes around Flagstaff, Arizona. 288 pages. $16.95