Ancient Times
Park News 2007 - 2008

Programs in Partnership

The view is breathtaking from the Arizona Snowbowl, where the ski lift, operating in summer as the Skyride, transports visitors to an 11,500-foot-high perch on Mount Agassiz. Here, on the state’s highest mountain, the air is thin, and plants like the San Francisco groundsel thrive in the alpine tundra, a leftover from the last ice age. Close by, centuries-old bristlecone pines stoop from decades of tortoise-like growth in the ice, wind, and snow. Human visitors, dressed for the warmer temperatures below, shiver in their summer shorts and shirts.

The interpretive ranger posted on the mountain has plenty of material to work with – this is one of the few places on earth where the four primary types of volcanoes (strato, lava dome, cinder cone, and shield) can easily be seen together. A semi-circular view extends north 70 miles to include a horizontal beige stripe that is actually the face of the North Rim inside the Grand Canyon. The panorama stretches west more than 100 miles to Arizona and Nevada mountain ranges along the lower Colorado River. To the south are Oak Creek Canyon and the jagged ridges of Sycamore Canyon, some of our nation’s most wild and treasured places. To the east, although not visible from here, are the three Flagstaff Area National Monuments – Wupatki, Sunset Crater Volcano, and Walnut Canyon.

Flagstaff is the only American city with three national monuments on its doorstep. At the same time, it is surrounded by the 1.8-million-acre Coconino National Forest. Elevations range from 2,600’ in canyon bottoms to 12,633’ at the top of the San Francisco Peaks. These federal lands are managed by two different agencies, but they share many similarities. Forests, wildlife, archeological sites, and other features stretch across this vast landscape, regardless of artificial boundaries.

For the past 18 years, from Memorial Day through Labor Day, seasonal rangers from the National Park Service (NPS) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) have joined forces in an effort known as the Interpretive Partnership. Partnership rangers don’t just work at the top of the ski lift. They also provide weekend campfire programs, informal ranger talks, and nature walks at three popular Coconino National

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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 will be preserved for current and future generations so that their cultural and natural histories can be told.

The preservation of the monuments is a joint venture between the National Park Service and the 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, we continually evaluate 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.

By paying your entrance fee, you support many of our stewardship projects, such as exhibit rehabilitation and trail maintenance.

We thank you for your assistance and support, and hope that you enjoy your visit.

Superintendent and staff
Flagstaff Area National Monuments

People & Parks

Your Entrance Fees

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which took effect on December 8, 2004, allows the Flagstaff Area National Monuments to keep 80% of the entrance fees collected here. This money is used for in-park projects to improve facility maintenance, visitor services, and resource protection. Recent projects have included new exhibits at the Wupatki and Sunset Crater Volcano Visitor Centers, boundary fencing at Walnut Canyon, and restroom improvements.

The Act also provides for periodic fee increases, to keep pace with the Consumer Price Index. At this time, the Flagstaff Area National Monuments are scheduled for entrance fee increases in 2008, following opportunities for public comment.

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 the Flagstaff Area National Monuments Volunteer Coordinator at 928-526-1157 x 221

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, our nonprofit cooperating 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.

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 sites on designated trails. These have been stabilized and reinforced and are better able to withstand visitation.

Stay on designated trails. 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.

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 half 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. Our 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 learned. By preserving and protecting these landscapes, with their variety of natural and cultural components, we are saving information for future generations.
Meet Floy Healer, Volunteer

Is it habit forming to volunteer in a national park? For Floy Healer it sure looks that way. Floy has been volunteering at Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument since before some of his coworkers were born. When he started, Jimmy Carter was president and Mount St. Helens was erupting. Twenty-eight years later, he is still going strong, devoting six months or more each year to this favorite place.

Since 1980, when he donned his first Volunteer-in-Park uniform, Floy has become a fixture at Sunset Crater. On a typical day, you might find him in the visitor center, greeting people and answering questions at the information desk; later, look for him leading a hike on the Lava Flow Trail. In the evening, see his slide program in the campground across the road. Illustrated with his own photographs, it has inspired thousands of visitors to explore this and other national parks across the country. Floy is an expert at all these things and more, and his enthusiasm is contagious.

Floy is also a reservoir of knowledge, a source of continuity in the midst of change. While the National Park Service employees around him transferred frequently to other places, Floy remained. He has worked for three park superintendents and at least six district rangers, and has accumulated many memorable tales. “Once I was almost struck by lightning,” he recalls. “I was in a little information building with few windows and it was raining. When lightning struck a tall tree nearby, I couldn’t see it – but the sound of wood chips hitting the side of that building was deafening.”

The work can be discouraging at times, when picking up trash or repairing damaged signs. But Floy assures us that most memories are pleasant. “The best things are meeting and talking to people, being able to interpret and protect the park. And we get letters occasionally, especially from school groups, telling us they appreciate what we do.”

How did all this begin? Floy was teaching high school math in Robstown, Texas, near Corpus Christi, when he visited Zion National Park. Through a chance encounter with a volunteer, he learned of the Volunteer-in-Park program. It changed his life. “Coming from the Gulf Coast,” he says, “I wanted someplace high, dry and cool. I applied to a lot of parks and was accepted at three: Cedar Breaks (too high, too cold), Capitol Reef (too low), and Sunset Crater, which seemed just right.”

In the early years, he volunteered during the summer, when school was out. In 1996 he retired from teaching and began a new career as a full time volunteer. He returns to Sunset Crater each spring, but winters at Fort Davis National Historic Site in Texas. His duties there are varied – you might find him at the computer or in authentic costume, portraying an infantry private in the park’s restored barracks.

Would you like to volunteer? You don’t need to commit to 28 years. Just take Floy’s advice. “Go for it. The Park Service needs your help. It will be the best experience you’ll ever have, and something that you’ll never forget.” To find the place that’s just right for you, inquire at your favorite park, or check for possibilities at www.nps.gov/getting-involved/volunteer/index.htm.
Calling All Junior Rangers

Hey, kids … 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’d make a great 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!

When you get home, become a Webranger. To sign up, go to www.nps.gov/webrangers.

Check out a Discovery Pack

Become a naturalist for a day. Discovery Packs contain binoculars, a magnifying lens, field guides, sketching materials and more, to help you explore the monuments. There’s also a Field Journal with activities and places to record your observations. Although designed with families in mind, this program can be enjoyed by anyone with a sense of curiosity.

You can borrow a Discovery Pack at any of our three visitor centers, then turn it in at the end of your visit. The Field Journal is yours to keep.

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 Interpretive Specialist at 928-526-1157 x 271.

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. 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? 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 memorable sights. When you listen to a 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

Greening Our Parks

At the Flagstaff Area National Monuments, we spend thousands of dollars each year on toilet paper, paper towels, janitorial cleaning products and building and office supplies. Whenever possible, we purchase environmentally preferable products from companies that are doing their part to make a difference. What types of green products are we buying and why?

- **Janitorial cleaning products**
  We use cleaning products that are safe, biodegradable and made from natural materials.

- **Recycled plastic lumber**
  It is sustainable because it does not contain wood from endangered forests.

- **Biodiesel**
  Using biobased fuel for our heavy equipment reduces petroleum consumption. Made from vegetable sources, it is renewable and is free of sulfur.

- **100% recycled (recovered after papermaking process) toilet paper and paper towels**
  The products we use are “Green Seal Certified,” meaning an independent, non-profit organization has given the products the stamp of approval based on recycled content, how the products are packaged, how they are manufactured (not bleached or dyed), etc.

- **Recycled toner cartridges**
  We support a local company that employs people with disabilities. They supply us with a great, sustainable product.

- **Low mercury fluorescent tubes**
  By purchasing fluorescent tubes with a very low mercury content, we reduce the amount of hazardous waste ending up in the landfill.

- **Low-flow toilets and urinals**
  In an area where water is scarce, water conservation is a high priority.

How can you help keep our parks green? Recycle!

Please use the recycling receptacles at visitor centers and trailheads.

We recycle:
- #1 and #2 plastics
- Aluminum
- Paper, including magazines and newspaper
- Steel/tin cans
- Chipboard (i.e. cracker/cereal boxes)
- Cardboard

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- #1 and #2 plastics
- Aluminum

[Image 240x439 to 353x515]

[Image 278x685 to 347x766]
Since the beginning of time, nature has dominated this planet. Tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes, tornados, hurricanes, and other events continually change the landscape and have, over time, re-sculpted mountains, plains, and entire continents. With 6 billion people now on the earth, such natural events increasingly disrupt vast numbers of human lives as well.

In Arizona, we are experiencing the effects of two natural forces – drought and fire. Each can be devastating, at least from a human perspective, but the two together can bring unimaginable change to everything around us, and do it with frightening speed. In the southwest, fire can rage wild, shaping the land, growing in size, threatening places of importance…and it’s not about to end.

In the past few years, the Flagstaff Area National Monuments have experienced several fires. The Gap fire at Sunset Crater Volcano started in June 2005, when lightning struck a large old growth ponderosa pine tree; the fire spread to 54 acres and burned for almost two months. A few years earlier, the Antelope fire raced through tall grasses at Wupatki, burning 1,400 acres. Other fires, some caused by human carelessness, have threatened forests, homes, and entire communities.

So, why is this happening? Much of the southwest is in the grip of a decade-long drought, with no end in sight. With too little rain or snow, trees and other plants dry out and sometimes die. At times, the moisture content of standing trees has measured less than that of lumber stacked at the local hardware store. Trees that dry can ignite quickly, and the resulting fires burn hotter and faster than the normal ground fires.

Also, trees stressed by drought are highly susceptible to bark beetles - tiny insects always present in small numbers, which can multiply amazingly in continued dry years. Entire hillsides of ponderosa pines, killed by beetles, add to the risk of wildland fire.

We can’t do much about the drought and the extreme fire conditions that accompany it. But we can act to reduce the chance of huge catastrophic fires. Perhaps we can learn from history. What have people done historically to share this land with fire? Did they make the right decisions? If not, how can we do better?

Before early settlers arrived in northern Arizona, most fires were low-intensity, burning along the forest floor. In ponderosa pine forests, fires burned every two to twelve years, clearing debris from the forest floor and allowing new life. Pine forests typically had fewer trees per acre. Open meadows provided wildlife habitat and firebreaks, and allowed sunlight to reach the wildflowers that depend upon it. Forests were strong, healthy, and well adapted to fire.

These patterns changed by the late 1880s; fire was seen as a threat to be actively suppressed. Today the forests of northern Arizona present a different landscape than that of 150 years ago. Forest floors are full of dead pine needles, leaves, and debris. Forests are crowded with thousands of small fragile trees, all fighting for space and light. Such forests are like matches waiting to be lit.

Many ecologists consider fire suppression one of the causes of the unhealthy and crowded forests. Ponderosa pines have adapted to withstand the low-burning and frequent fires once common here. They need fire for survival. Many species of bugs, birds, and reptiles also depend on fire for habitat. Some flower seeds need fire to germinate, and some types of pine cones open and spread their seeds only after a fire’s heat.

Land management agencies, fire departments, and non-profit organizations are working to reintroduce fire as a natural part of our environment, hoping to restore the historic pattern of frequent light fires. Prescribed burns are used to clear the forest floor of accumulated debris, by purposely igniting fires only under precise conditions of humidity, moisture, wind, and temperature. Forest thinning projects remove small diameter trees to allow larger trees enough space and light to grow.

Fire will always be present; it is a necessary component of the ecosystem and crucial for the health of the forest. Learning to live with fire is our challenge for the future.

We Need Your Help!

Remember that conditions here may be very different from those at home. There may be restrictions on smoking, campfires, and other activities. Parks and surrounding forests may be closed during periods of extreme fire danger. Protect yourself and others - keep informed:

• Ask a ranger about current conditions.
• Obey signs and warnings.
• Use your ashtray. Put out your fire.
• Stay on designated roads and trails.
• Think before you act.

by Jenny Jackson, Student Conservation

To Learn More:

Firewise
http://www.firewise.org

Joint Fire Science Program
http://www.firescience.gov

National Park Service Fire Program
http://www.nps.gov/fire/fire/fireprogram.cfm
New Look for Park Trails

Take a hike! If you haven’t walked some of our park trails lately – or if you’ve never been – now’s the perfect time. All are short (nothing over a mile) and most are easy, especially if you take your time. Several trails have brand new interpretive displays, and we’re working on more. Here’s what’s new so far:

At Walnut Canyon National Monument, the Island Trail has new wayside exhibits along the entire one-mile loop. Each sign uses custom artwork and/or photographs to tell the story of the canyon’s occupants, both past and present. It’s easier now to imagine what life may have been like here 800 years ago. The most strenuous of our trails, it begins at 7,000 feet elevation, descends 185 feet into the canyon and, of course, climbs back out again. There are 240 steps.

At Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument, the Lava Flow Trail offers a new trail guide booklet, which follows numbered stops along your choice of a short (.4-mile) paved trail or a one-mile unpaved loop. New wayside exhibits along the paved trail bring the volcanic landscape to life.

In all three monuments, watch for new plant identification markers, which include their traditional names and uses by native cultures. We’ll be installing these in late 2007 and early 2008.

We hope you enjoy these additions.

New trailhead signs let hikers know what’s ahead.

Installation wasn’t easy on steep slopes and bedrock. We had help - a crew of American and international volunteers from American Conservation Experience (ACE).

How Do We Know? The Science behind Interpretation

When did Sunset Crater erupt? For how long? This knowledge is crucial to understanding both the geology and archeology of northern Arizona. For many years, we thought we had the answer: that the eruption began during the winter of 1064-65, and continued for 200 years.

The information came from an exciting discovery almost 50 years ago. If you’ve ever counted the rings in a tree stump to learn its age, you know part of the story. Scientists discovered that patterns of different width growth rings can be matched from one tree to another, extending back farther and farther in time. In 1958 the new tree-ring dating method was applied for the first time to a volcano, using timbers taken from nearby Wupatki Pueblo to establish the 1064 date for Sunset Crater.

But research methods and technology have improved, and scientists are now challenging those earlier conclusions. New developments in many fields, from tree-ring analysis to chemistry, volcanology, and archeology, suggest new answers to our questions. Most experts now agree that the eruption occurred sometime between 1040 and 1100 and lasted only a few months or years. This new information is being incorporated into park exhibits and publications.

Other questions abound – How are city lights affecting the dark night skies at Wupatki? What bird species live in the Walnut Canyon forests? How are high desert grasslands and other landscapes changing over time?

This year, 32 research projects are underway in the Flagstaff Area National Monuments, seeking answers to these and other questions. Some findings may lead to new questions and additional research. All will add to our understanding and appreciation of these parks and their place in the world around us.

New wayside exhibits on the Lava Flow Trail interpret the latest scientific findings on the eruption of Sunset Crater.
Stay Safe

For your own safety, you are responsible for knowing and obeying park rules and regulations while visiting the Flagstaff Area National Monuments. If you have any questions, please contact a park ranger. Here are a few things to remember:

**Observe posted speed limits**
Park roads are not designed for speed. Drive slowly, enjoy the scenery and watch for animals on the road. Be especially careful at dawn and dusk, when animals are most active.

**Drive Safely**
Buckle up. Seat belts are required by law.

Vehicles and bicycles must remain on designated public roadways. Always use marked parking areas and never stop in the roadway.

**Hunting and the possession of firearms are prohibited**

**Do not approach or feed wildlife**
Within the parks, animals as varied as javelinas, pronghorn antelope, collared lizards and mountain lions make their homes. Park wildlife is protected by federal law. Remember, this is wildlife—keep a safe distance.

**Avoid contact**
The white-footed deer mouse is a carrier of hantavirus and prairie dogs can carry plague. Use caution and common sense around skunks, bats and other known carriers of rabies.

**Hydrate**
Heat kills. In summer months, prevent dehydration by drinking lots of water. Eat salty snacks. If you will be doing strenuous hiking, take one gallon of water per person, per day.

**Avoid lightning storms**
Lightning storms are common to northern Arizona in summer months. Avoid danger by seeking shelter at the first indication of lightning. Avoid trees and open areas.

**Be careful with fire**
Ask about current fire conditions. Protect yourself and your parks by obeying fire restrictions and closures. Discard cigarettes only in ashtrays - never along roads or trails.

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. However, lions do frequent Walnut Canyon and the 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.

What to do if you see a mountain lion:
- 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!

Park News In Brief

**Environmental Management System**

The Flagstaff Area National Monuments have developed an Environmental Policy to demonstrate commitment to environmentally and professionally sound practices in daily activities. Each employee is responsible for evaluating and making informed choices in purchasing products and services, using and disposing of products and materials, interacting with natural and cultural resources, and interacting with coworkers and the public.

We are proud that Sunset Crater Volcano, Walnut Canyon, and Wupatki National Monuments are the 3rd, 4th and 5th National Park Service units to have an Environmental Management System registered to the International Standard, ISO 14001:2004.

**Kodak Donates Camera Equipment**

In 2005 the Flagstaff Area National Monuments received a donation of digital imaging equipment from Eastman Kodak Company, a Proud Partner of America’s National Parks, through a grant from the National Park Foundation.

Some of the images in this and other park publications were created through the use of this donated equipment. We thank Kodak and the National Park Foundation for their generous support.

**Civilian Conservation Corps Celebrates 75th Anniversary**

Seventy-five years ago, on March 31, 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of the Emergency Relief Act.

More than three million young men served in the CCC during the depression years, planting trees, fighting fires, building campgrounds, and completing countless conservation projects across the country. At Wupatki, Sunset Crater Volcano, and Walnut Canyon National Monuments, they constructed trails, visitor centers, ranger residences, and other facilities that are still in use today.

We salute the CCCs for their lasting contributions.
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.

Bookstore Sales
Bookstore sales are WNPA's primary source of income and support for 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.

Introducing the Parks
Official Map and Guides
Specify Wupatki/Sunset Crater Volcano or Walnut Canyon Park maps, safety, regulations, general orientation and introduction to the natural and cultural history of the parks. $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 Thbybony
Guide to the cultural and natural history of Walnut Canyon National Monument. 16 pages. $4.95

Deutsch translation: $3.95

Guide to Sunset Crater and Wupatki
Scott Thbybony
An excellent road guide to the natural and cultural features of both national monuments. 48 pages. $6.95

The Parks In Depth
Wupatki and Walnut Canyon: New Perspectives on History, Prehistory, and Rock Art
David Grant Noble
Research and analysis have 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. $16.95

Cultures of the Southwest
Those Who Came Before: Southwestern Archaeology in the National Park System
Robert and Florence Lister
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
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. $11.95

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 specific points along highways throughout the state. 321 pages. $18.00

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 x 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.

Shipping Costs
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<td>$7.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>$15.01 - $25</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>$25.01 - $50</td>
<td>$9.50</td>
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<td>$50.01 - $100</td>
<td>$10.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over $100</td>
<td>Free</td>
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</table>

International shipments, add $1.00.

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That’s what some innovative agency employees thought in 1990, when they came up with the idea. The Interpretive Partnership was created by Kim Watson, then Chief Ranger of the Flagstaff Area National Monuments, and John Nelson, Recreation and Land Staff Officer of the Coconino National Forest Mormon Lake Ranger District. Two seasonal rangers were hired the first year.

Although federal interagency coordination is not new, the Flagstaff idea was different because it provided interpretation of the natural and cultural resources of both agencies. There was some trepidation at first, but it soon became obvious that similar resource issues, and the need for better public understanding, were bigger than either agency. Watson believes that the program has also helped the two organizations to better understand each other. “It was simply good business,” he says, “and one of the greatest joys of my career to be involved with the creation of this program, … an example of how to do the most good with limited resources.”

The partnership has endured, depending each year upon two to four seasonal employees and an increasing cadre of volunteers, to help visitors understand the many stories of northern Arizona.

by John Westerlund, Park Ranger, NPS/USFS Interpretive Partnership

Visitors enjoy a Partnership-led hike on the Lava Flow Trail.