

The Hoodoo

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Bryce Canyon Map & Hiking Guide

Fall-Winter-Spring 2009–2010

Questions?
Bring this
newspaper
to the Visitor
Center!

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Visitor Center Hours

October 4 – October 31, 2009
8 a.m. – 6 p.m.

November 1, 2009 – April 3, 2010
8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

April 4 - May 8, 2010
8 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Death at Bryce Canyon

How many people die at Bryce?

Fortunately, Bryce averages less than 1 fatality per year. In order of decreasing abundance fatalities are caused by:

- Heart attacks
- Falling off cliffs
- Lightning
- Vehicle accidents

Unfortunately, hundreds of serious injuries have also needlessly occurred, some out of ignorance, but too many from ignoring park safety warnings.

Top 10 Causes of Bryce Injuries

#10 Unsafe Driving

- Speeding (speed limits are 35 – 45 mph).
- Failure to wear seat belts.
- Passing on a double yellow line.
- Auto vs animal. Watch for Wildlife!
- Rear-ending. Stop in pullouts, never in road.
- Not reducing speed while on snow or ice.

#9 Climbing / Skiing off the Rim

Bryce's rock forms crumbly cliffs and steep muddy slopes. Hand and toe holds support nothing heavier than chipmunks. Skiing the slopes triggers the lethal combination of mud / snow avalanches.

#8 Feeding Animals

Fed animals become aggressive. Even small animals can inflict bites requiring stitches and worse yet, transmit disease. Watch wildlife from a distance and discourage animals that approach you.

#7 Ignoring Extreme Weather

At Bryce it is possible for the difference between the daily high and low to be as much as 50°F (27°C)! Lightning is a year-round danger -- even during snowstorms! Seek the shelter of a building or your vehicle whenever the "flash-bang interval" (time between lightning and thunder) is less than 30 seconds.

#6 Dehydration

Drink 1 quart / liter every 2-3 hours. A hydrated body retains heat better and is more resistant to the deleterious effects of hypothermia. Sunburns also lead to dehydration. Wear a hat, sunscreen, and sunglasses to protect from the sun overhead and the reflected UV light from snow below.

#5 Leaving the Trail

Stay on designated trails and away from cliff edges where snow cornices form. Even on seemingly gentle slopes, it can be impossible to keep your footing. Trails can be especially difficult to follow while under snow. Bring the maps on page 4 and 5 to avoid getting lost.

#4 Over-exertion

Park elevations reach 9115 feet (2778 m) subjecting you to 70% of the oxygen you might be used to. Bryce's trails start at the top which means all returns will be uphill. Turn back BEFORE you become tired. Know and respect your own physical limitations.

#3, #2, & #1 Bad Choice of Footwear

Wear hiking boots with good ankle support and "lug" traction. Hiking without hiking boots is like SCUBA diving without an air tank. Sport-sandals & "trainers," are NOT safe hiking footwear. When trails are snow-packed or icy, hiking poles and under-boot traction devices are highly recommended.

Emergencies Call **911 or 435-676-2411**

24-hours a day or contact a Park Ranger

Park Headquarters

435 834-5322

Fax 435 834-4703

Lost & Found: 435 834-4736

Mailing Address

PO Box 640201

Bryce, Utah 84764-0201

Web

Website: www.nps.gov/brca

Twitter: [brycecanyonNPS](https://twitter.com/brycecanyonNPS)

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Travelers Information Station: Tune radio to 1590 AM for park information

Information and Services

Park Roads

The main park road is open year-round but may be temporarily closed immediately following a heavy snowfall. The Fairyland Point and Paria View spur roads are intentionally NOT plowed in the winter to provide a surface for cross-country skiers.



Visitor Center

Open daily except Thanksgiving (November 26) and Christmas (December 25) from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with extended hours during the spring, summer and fall. Information, museum, publications, an award-winning film, backcountry permits, and lost-and-found services are available here.

Emergencies

24-hour emergency response, call 911 or 435 676-2411. Garfield Hospital, 435 676-8811, and Clinic, 435 676-8842 are in Panguitch.



Accessibility

Restrooms, the Visitor Center, Bryce Canyon Lodge and General Store (open April – October) are fully accessible. The ½-mile section of Rim Trail between Sunset and Sunrise points is paved and level. Inquire at the Visitor Center for information on accessible ranger-led programs, and to obtain an Access Guide.



Restrooms

Available year-round at the Visitor Center, North Campground, and Sunset, Farview, and Rainbow Points. Restrooms are also available April – October at Bryce Canyon Lodge, General Store, and Sunset Campground.



Phones

Available year-round at the Visitor Center and General Store. Phones are also available April – October at Bryce Canyon Lodge and Sunset Campground.



Pets

Pets are not recommended in the park. If you must bring your pet, be aware that it must be on a leash, under control at all times, and you are responsible for cleaning up after your pet. Pets are not permitted in buildings, at park viewpoints, or on trails.



Horseback Riding

Wranglers lead 2-hour and 4-hour horse and mule rides April – October. For same-day reservations, inquire at Bryce Canyon Lodge or call 435 834-5500. For advance reservations, contact: Canyon Trail Rides, P.O. Box 128, Tropic, UT 84776; 435 679-8665. Information: www.canyonrides.com.



Entrance Fees

Private Vehicle: \$25 per vehicle, good for 7 days at Bryce Canyon only.

Individual: \$12 per person (pedestrian, bicycle, motorcycle, and organized group), good for 7 days at Bryce Canyon only.

Interagency Annual Pass: \$80, good for one year from date of purchase in all federal fee areas.

Interagency Senior Pass: \$10 lifetime pass for U.S. residents 62 or older.

Interagency Access Pass: Free lifetime pass for U.S. citizens who are permanently disabled.

Commercial Tours: Ask for rates.



Camping

North Campground: Open all year, 101 campsites (only one loop open in Winter). Available first-come, first-served Oct 1 – May 6. RV sites may be reserved May 7 – Sept 26 by calling 877 444-6777 or www.recreation.gov. Reservations can be made up to 240 days in advance.

Sunset Campground: Open late spring to early fall, 102 campsites. 20 tent sites are available for reservation up to 6 months in advance, all others first-come, first served.

Fees: Camping is \$15 a night per campsite (half price for Senior / Access Pass holders).

Group Campsite: One site available by reservation only, late spring to early fall. Group size is limited to 7-30 people and 8 vehicles. Cost is \$55-\$100 per night, dependent upon group size. Campsite may be reserved by calling 877 444-6777 or visiting www.recreation.gov.

Dump Station: No hookups are available in the park, but a fee-for-use dump station is available seasonally near North Campground. Year-round dump stations are available outside the park.

Other Campgrounds: For camping reservations at Zion and Grand Canyon National Parks, call 800 444-6777 or visit www.recreation.gov. Public campgrounds are available on US Forest Service, BLM, and Utah State Park lands nearby. Private campgrounds with showers and hookups are available outside the park.



Showers & Laundry

Coin-operated shower and laundry facilities are available at the General Store, open mid April – mid October, and outside the park at some nearby establishments.



Recycling

Bins are located at North Campground and Sunset Point (glass, bi-metal cans, aluminum cans, cardboard, & plastic #1-7).



Lodging

Bryce Canyon Lodge: Open April 1 – November 1, has cabins, motel rooms and suites, a restaurant, and gift shop. For lodging reservations call 888 297-2757, or visit www.brycecanyonlodge.com.

Other Lodging: Available near the park entrance and in Tropic, Cannonville, Bryce Junction, and Panguitch.



Food Services

Bryce Canyon Lodge: Open April 1 – November 1. Dining room serves breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Dinner reservations are required; call 435 834-8760. The General Store, open mid April – mid October, has groceries, quick meals, and camping supplies. Other Food Services: Restaurants are available near the park entrance and in Tropic, Bryce Junction, and Panguitch.



Post Office / ATM / Internet

Ruby's Inn has a post office open Mon – Sat (Bryce Canyon City, UT 84764), an ATM, and internet services. Personal mail addressed to park visitors will not be accepted at Bryce Canyon National Park.



Religious Services

Available in the park during summer months and outside the park year-round. For information, inquire at the Visitor Center.



Bicycles

Bicycles are restricted to paved roadways in the park and are prohibited on all trails, including the paved section of Rim Trail from Sunrise Point to Sunset Point. The nearby Dixie National Forest has a paved 5-mile bicycle path through Red Canyon, and many miles of challenging and spectacular mountain bike trails. Contact Dixie National Forest, 435 676-9300, www.fs.fed.us/r4/dixie; or Garfield County Travel Council, 800 444-6689, www.brycecanyoncountry.com; Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument has countless miles of dirt roads suitable for mountain biking, www.ut.blm.gov/monument.



Picnic Areas

Picnic areas are available year-round at Sunset Point, the General Store, Rainbow Point, and from April – October at the south end of North Campground and Mile 4.5 of the park road. Water faucets are available seasonally at all of the above locations except Mile 4.5 and Rainbow Point. Fire grates are available only at the North Campground Picnic Area.

Hoodoos: The Odyssey of an Oddity

Hoodoo Pronunciation: ‘hü-dü *noun*:
Etymology: West African; from voodoo
1: a body of practices of sympathetic magic
traditional especially among blacks in the
southern United States
2: a natural column of rock in western
North America often in fantastic form
3: something that brings bad luck
4: nonsense, hokum, bunkum
transitive verb
1: to cast a spell on; broadly
2: to be a source of misfortune to
- Merriam - Webster online (www.m-w.com)

The geologic history at Bryce Canyon National Park is rich and complex. Many processes and events have interacted over vast amounts of time to create and continually alter this unique landscape. The story begins long before technicolor hoodoos emerged from this limestone that geologists call the Claron Formation. First, you need to lithify sediments – turn them to rock. Before lithifying sediments, you need to trap them in a basin. To build a basin you need to first build mountains.

Approximately 200 million years ago (Mya), Earth’s crust was crinkling throughout Nevada, into southern Canada. A strong, dense Pacific seafloor had smashed into North America’s weaker continental crust. Much was at stake as the loser would be forced down and melted in Earth’s mantle. Although North America remained on top, it was shattered in the contest. Over the 120 million year match, compressional forces bent, folded, broke, and heaved our crust into the sky, giving birth to the once mighty Sevier Mountains. Given enough time, rain and snow become geologic jackhammers splitting mountains apart. From the mountains, streams and rivers carried debris eastward, pulverizing the boulders to mud in transit.

Slightly before the dinosaurs went extinct, ~ 65 Ma, the land in the Western U.S. changed dramatically. Down but not out, the oceanic plate pushed up our continental crust, stubbornly surfing atop the mantle instead of sinking and melting. This attempt at escaping uplifted land, forming the Rocky Mountains and warping Utah and Arizona. The continued slow uplift shaped a land-locked basin between the Sevier Mountains and the younger Rockies. When the rivers wearing down

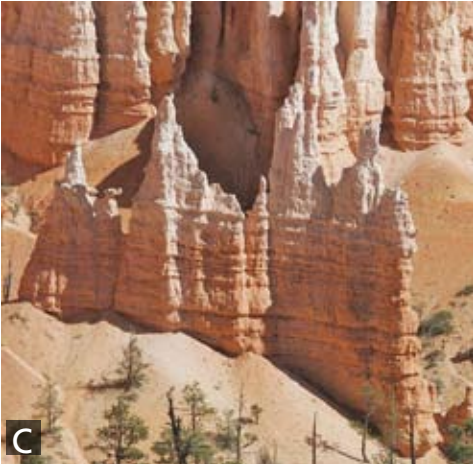
the Sevier Mountains reached this basin they became braided streams and deposited layers of muds and silts. At the lowest levels, chains of lakes and ponds formed. Water escaped through evaporation, but with no rivers flowing out of the basin, the sediment was trapped. Between 55 and 30 Mya, this mammoth mud puddle, known as the Claron Basin, continued to fill with sediments rich in calcium carbonate – dissolved limestone.

The Claron Formation consists of two types of limestone rock. It has a lower pink member and an upper white member. In the early years of the basin the environment appears to have been more marsh-like, where plant roots helped oxidize iron to give the sediments a red color. Within the pink member, thin and non-continuous grey layers formed, suggesting that individual ponds within this marsh setting became so salty and/or mineralized that only cyanobacteria could survive. These algal-like creatures enriched limestone with magnesium they took from the water to create dolostone – important to hoodoo formation. With the passage of time and an increase in water depth, the basin transitioned into purer lakes where the less iron-rich white limestone was deposited.

Geologists are unsure as to this mud puddle’s fate as rocks that might have recorded this story do not exist. Did it evaporate away? Was it eventually drained as the basin was uplifted? What geologists are sure of is that over time these beds of sediment were compressed into rock and uplifted from 3000 ft to ~9000 ft in elevation. This uplift began about 15 Mya, forming the Colorado Plateau. About 8 Mya, the Bryce Canyon area broke off this uplift as the Paunsaugunt Plateau and has been sinking ever since into the Great Basin.

Technically, Bryce is not a canyon because canyons are primarily carved by flowing water – a stream or a river. Naturally acidic rainwater dissolves limestone, making the rounded edges of hoodoos, but the freezing and thawing of water does most of the sculpting at Bryce Canyon.

Approximately 200 days a year, ice and snow melt during the day and refreeze at night. When water becomes ice, it not only



Look closely at the rock formations and it becomes easier to see the progression from fins (A), which develop windows (B), that later collapse to form hoodoos (C).

gets harder but expands to approximately 110% its original volume! This exerts enormous pressure on the rocks, forcing them apart from inside the cracks. First attacking the fractures created during uplift and faulting, the rock is chiseled into broken remains. Monsoon rains remove this debris, helping to reveal fins, the first step in hoodoo creation. Most commonly, the second step in hoodoo formation begins when frost-wedging cracks the fins, making holes we call windows. When windows collapse they create the rust painted pinnacles we call hoodoos. We often think of this process as hoodoo creation; when, in reality, it’s just another step in water’s endless process of destroying the rocks it began creating 55 Mya.

Although visitors to Bryce come to see the hoodoos in the Claron formation, five other rock formations also exist in the park. They tell stories of dinosaurs, beaches, and of a sea that once separated North America into two large islands. Ask a ranger to learn more about these times in Earth’s history.

Park Profile

Established
1923 as Bryce Canyon National Monument administered by the U.S. Forest Service; Congress passed legislation in 1924 to create the national park and, in 1928, Bryce Canyon National Park was officially established.

Significance
Established to preserve and protect outstanding scenic and scientific values. Best known for the beautiful and bizarre rock spires called hoodoos and the dark night sky.

Hoodoo
[hoo’do’] n. 1. A pinnacle or odd-shaped rock left standing by the forces of erosion. 2. v. To cast a spell or cause bad luck. 3. Voodoo.

Elevation / Size
Lowest: 6,620 feet (2,018 m) Yellow Creek. Highest: 9,115 feet (2778 m) at Rainbow Point. 55 square miles (35,835 acres)

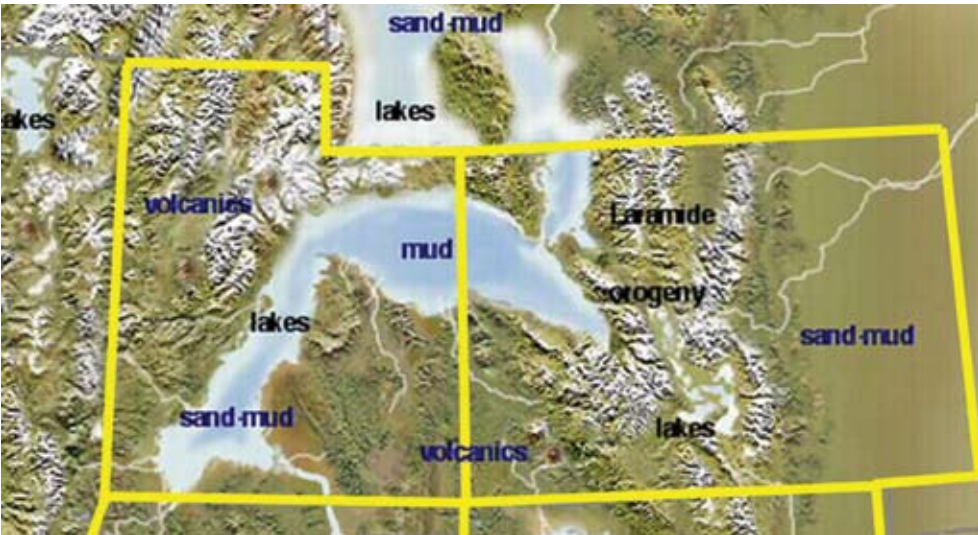
Name
Ebenezer and Mary Bryce lived in the area from 1875-1880 and aided in the settlement of southwestern Utah and northern Arizona.

Humans
Paleoindians are known to have been in the region nearly 10,000 years ago. The Fremont Culture inhabited the region as recently as 1,000 years ago, followed by the Southern Paiutes until 100 years ago. Mormon settlers arrived in the 1870s. Park visitation in 1929 was 22,000. In 2008, it reached 1.4 million.

Plant Life
More than 400 native plant species live in the park. Pinyon pine and juniper grow among the hoodoos at low elevations; ponderosa pine forests dominate the plateau top; and spruce, fir, and aspen thrive at the highest elevations. Bristlecone pines, some more than 1600 years old, live at various elevations in the park.

Animal Life
Utah Prairie Dogs, a threatened species, can be seen in open meadows. Mule Deer and Pronghorn (mistakenly known as Antelope) are the most common large mammals seen. Mountain lions and black bears live in the park, but are rarely seen. The park’s bird list boasts 210 resident and migratory species.

Bryce Canyon Lodge
Designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood and built in 1925, it is a National Historic Landmark. Of the four original lodges in the Union Pacific Loop Tour (Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks, Zion, and Grand Canyon-North Rim), the Bryce Canyon Lodge is the only one still standing.



Utah region 50 million years ago. Sediment eroded from mountains in Northwestern Utah was deposited in a lake, lithified (turned to stone), and later uplifted to be re-eroded into hoodoos.

What Can I Do Here?

Making the most of your time

Less Than 4 Hours

Visitor Center

Stop at the Visitor Center for information, museum exhibits, and a 22-minute award-winning orientation film.

Auto Tour of the Overlooks

Drive to Bryce, Inspiration, Sunset and Sunrise points first. If you still have more time, visit overlooks in the southern portion of the park as described below.

Short Walk

Hike a short segment of the Rim Trail or select one of the other hikes from the “Easy to Moderate” group in the hiking table on page 5.

More Than 4 Hours

Visitor Center, Auto Tour, Short Walk and:

Day Hike(s)

Bryce is best viewed from its trails. Select one of the combination loops from the “Moderate” or “Strenuous” groups in the hiking table on page 5.

Ranger Program(s)

Attend a free Ranger Program to learn more about the natural and cultural history of this region. Rangers offer a limited number of programs in the fall, winter and spring. Inquire at the Visitor Center for a current schedule.

Auto Tour



Where is the Best Overlook?

There are 14 viewpoints along Bryce Canyon’s 18-mile road (one-way distance) and everybody determines his or her favorite for a multitude of reasons. Furthermore, for every 15 minutes you extend your visit you can see another overlook. If you drive to the very southern end first, and stop at the overlooks as you return to the north, the entire park can be seen in as little as 3-4 hours. The northern overlooks have the most hoodoos, but the southern overlooks offer the most expansive views.

Park roads are plowed and sanded after each snowstorm but may be temporarily closed during and following winter storms. In the winter, the roads to Fairyland Point and Paria View become trails for cross-country skiers and snowshoers, and are NOT plowed.

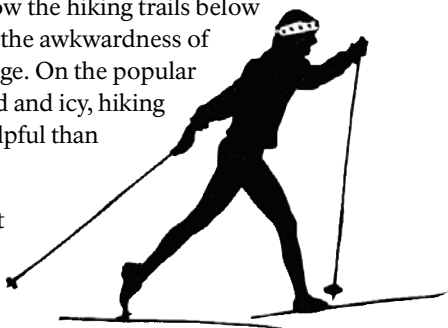
Cross-country Skiing & Snowshoeing

Where can I ski / snowshoe?

Snow depth at Bryce can be variable, so it’s important to make back-up plans. With 3-4 feet of snow the entire park is skiable. The only area that is always “Out-of-Bounds” is skiing off the rim. If you want to slalom through hoodoos, you will have to go to Red Canyon. When snow depth is less than 1 foot, the only skiable surfaces are the groomed trails at Ruby’s Inn, the Red Canyon Bike Path and the Fairyland and Paria Roads.

Unlike skiers, snowshoers are allowed to follow the hiking trails below the rim. When snow depth is less than 1 foot, the awkwardness of snowshoes outweighs any “flotation” advantage. On the popular trails where the snow quickly becomes packed and icy, hiking boots with traction devices are often more helpful than snowshoes.

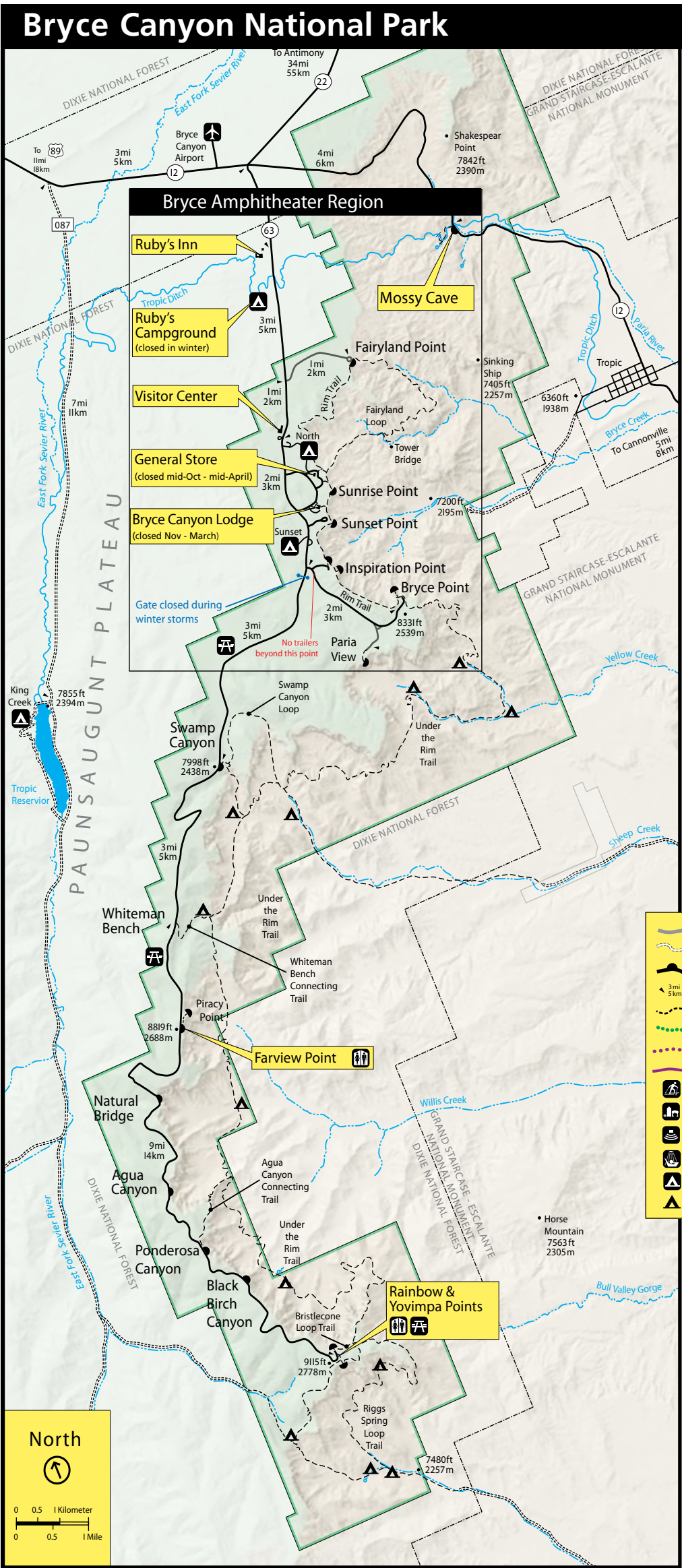
Ski and snowshoe equipment can be rented at Ruby’s Inn. Traction devices for hiking boots can be purchased at the Visitor Center or Ruby’s Inn.



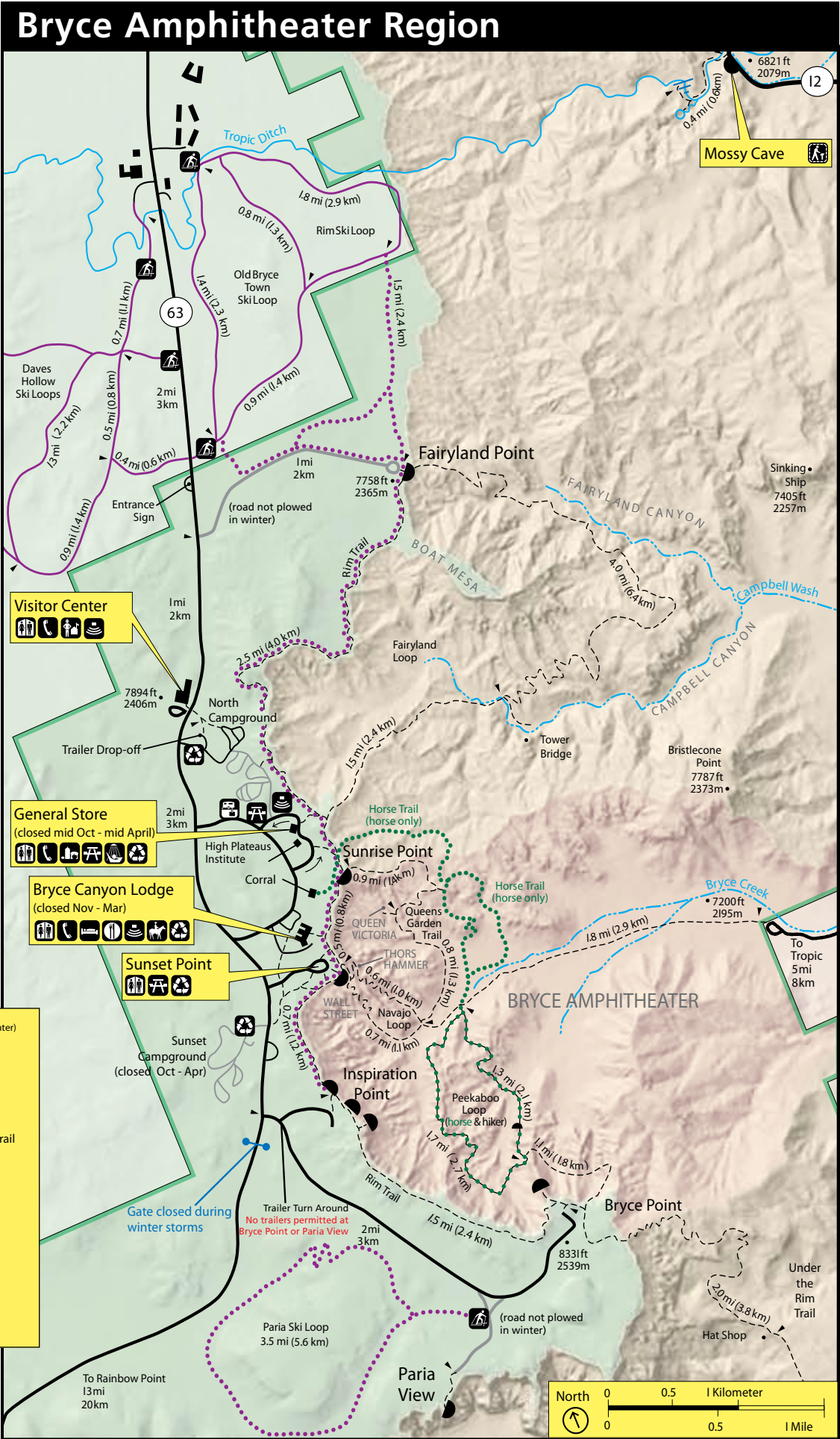
Avalanche Safety

Although uncommon, Bryce avalanches can take the lethal form of mixed snow and mud.

- Keep back from the canyon rim, as hidden cornices will collapse under your weight.
- Turn back if you hear hollow or “whumping” sounds as you walk or ski.
- “Swim” to keep your head above the surface if caught in a slide.
- Avoid traveling alone and stay on designated trails.



Hiking the Park



Backcountry Camping & Hiking

Bryce Canyon’s backcountry consists of two trails: the 9-mile Riggs Spring Loop, and the 23-mile Under-the-Rim Trail. Backcountry camping is by permit only on a first-come, first-served basis. Permits may be purchased at the Visitor Center from 9:00 a.m. until one hour before the Visitor Center closes.

Bryce’s backcountry is not for everyone. Water sources are few and unreliable, fires are prohibited, and these trails are difficult - if not impossible - to follow in Winter or Spring when under several feet of snow. More importantly, unlike most national parks, Bryce’s backcountry is the least scenic section of the park. If you came to see hoodoos, windows, and slot canyons, you should choose long day hikes instead. However, if you have come to get away from everybody and you are an experienced backpacker, ask at the Visitor Center for a Backcountry Information brochure to aid in planning your trip.

Day-Hiking Trail Guide

Bryce Canyon has 8 different day-hiking trails. Because many of these trails are interconnected, our most popular hikes are combinations of two or more of these basic trails. **If you can only do one hike, the Queen’s / Navajo Combination Loop might be the best choice.** Take this page with you while hiking.

TRAIL NAME / STARTING POINT	ROUND TRIP	ELEVATION CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
Easy to Moderate Hikes (gentle grades & minimal elevation change)			
MOSSY CAVE North end of Bryce along Hwy 12 (not a loop)	0.8 mi 1.3 km 1 hour	200 ft 62 m 200 ft 62 m	Streamside walk up to a mossy overhang and small waterfall. (Waterfall flows May-October.)
RIM TRAIL Anywhere along rim (not a loop)	1.0-11.0 mi 1.6-17.7 km (you pick start and end points)	34-1734 ft 10-535 m 34-1734 ft 10-535 m	Outstanding views of hoodoos from above. Trail is paved and fairly level between Sunset and Sunrise Points.
BRISTLECONE LOOP Rainbow Point	1.0 mi 1.6 km 1 hour	150 ft 45 m 150 ft 45 m	Hike through spruce-fir forests to cliffs with bristlecone pines and expansive vistas.
QUEENS GARDEN Sunrise Point (not a loop)	1.8 mi 2.9 km 1-2 hours	320 ft 98 m 320 ft 98 m	The least difficult trail into the canyon. See Queen Victoria at the end of a short spur trail.
Moderate Hikes (steep grades with “down & back” elevation change)			
NAVAJO LOOP Sunset Point	1.3 mi 2.2 km 1-2 hours	550 ft 167 m 550 ft 167 m	See Wall Street, Two Bridges, and Thors Hammer on this short but steep trail. <i>Clockwise direction recommended.</i>
QUEENS/NAVAJO COMBINATION LOOP Sunset or Sunrise Point <i>World’s best 3-mile hike!</i>	2.9 mi 4.6 km 2-3 hours	580 ft 177 m 580 ft 177 m	Combine two trails described above with the Rim Trail to form a loop. <i>Clockwise direction recommended.</i>
TOWER BRIDGE North of Sunrise Point (A portion of the Fairyland Loop - not a loop)	3.0 mi 4.8 km 2-3 hours	950 ft 290 m 950 ft 290 m	See bristlecone pines and the China Wall. A shady 1/4-mile spur trail leads to the bridge.
HAT SHOP Bryce Point (not a loop)	4.0 mi 6.4 km 3-4 hours	1336 ft 407 m 1336 ft 407 m	Descend Under-the-Rim Trail to see a cluster of balanced-rock hoodoos.
Strenuous Hikes (steep grades with MULTIPLE elevation changes)			
FAIRYLAND LOOP Fairyland Point or north of Sunrise Point	8.0 mi 12.9 km 4-5 hours	2309 ft 704 m 2309 ft 704 m	See the China Wall, Tower Bridge and tall hoodoos on this spectacular, less-crowded trail.
PEEKABOO LOOP Bryce Point <i>Connecting trail from Bryce Point may be closed in winter.</i>	5.5 mi 8.8 km 3-4 hours	1555 ft 473 m 1555 ft 473 m	Steep but spectacular hike through the heart of Bryce Amphitheater. See the Wall of Windows.
NAVAJO/PEEKABOO COMBINATION LOOP Sunset Point	4.9 mi 7.8 km 3-4 hours	1755 ft 535 m 1755 ft 535 m	Combine Navajo and Peekaboo Loop Trails into a mini figure-8.
THE ‘FIGURE 8’ (NAVAJO/PEEKABOO/QUEENS GARDEN COMBINATION) Sunrise or Sunset Point	6.4 mi 10.2 km 4-5 hours	1785 ft 544 m 1785 ft 544 m	Combine Queens Garden, Navajo Trail and Peekaboo Loop into one ultimate hike!

Hiking Reminders...

- Wear hiking boots with “lug” traction and ankle support.
 - Carry plenty of water; 1 quart (liter) per 2-3 hours of hiking.
 - Park elevations reach over 9100 feet (2774 m). Even mild exertion may leave you feeling light-headed and nauseated.
 - = Trails also used by horses April–October. Hikers must yield to horses. Hike clockwise to avoid meeting a horseback ride.
 - Stay on maintained trails. DO NOT use “social” trails.
 - Be respectful of others; keep noise levels down—no yelling.
 - Do not feed wildlife.
 - Do not throw anything, anywhere, at any time. You may injure hikers below.
 - Remember, *you* are responsible for your own safety.
- The Hoodoo 5

Is This Weather Normal?

WEATHER AT BRYCE CANYON		MONTH											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TEMPERATURE (°F)													
Normal Daily Maximum		39	41	46	56	66	76	83	80	74	63	51	42
Normal Daily Minimum		9	13	17	25	31	38	47	45	37	29	19	11
Record High		62	66	76	82	89	96	97	94	91	85	75	67
Record Low		-30	-29	-13	-5	5	20	25	17	17	-2	-20	-23
Avg. # of Days that get above 90 °F		0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Avg. # of Days that drop below 32 °F		31	28	31	20	20	6	0	9	9	22	29	31
PRECIPITATION (inches)													
Normal		1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6
Record		9.2	6.8	6.8	3.8	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.5	5.4	6.2
Record 24 hr. Precipitation		2.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.5	3.2
Record Snowfall		63	75	75	62	18	6	T	T	4	22	22	49
Days with Measurable Precipitation		7	7	8	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	5	6
Average # of Thunderstorms		0	0	0	1	5	6	14	19	7	2	0	0
SUNSHINE/CLOUDINESS													
Number of Clear Days		9	7	9	10	12	17	16	16	18	17	11	10
Number of Partly Cloudy Days		8	8	8	9	10	8	10	10	8	7	8	8
Number of Cloudy Days		14	13	14	11	9	5	5	5	4	7	8	13
% Possible Sunshine		56	64	60	68	74	83	77	79	80	75	63	60

Fire: A Burning Issue



Drip-torch being used to ignite a prescribed burn.

Perhaps you’ve noticed scorched trees and other signs of forest fires here at Bryce. Some fires were started by lightning; most were intentionally set by park management using a modern ecological practice called prescribed burning.

For millions of years, forest fires have been shaping the globe. In fact, fires were once a common occurrence throughout this area. Before human settlement increased in the late 1800s, lightning frequently started fires which rejuvenated plant growth, recycled soil nutrients, cleared undergrowth, and increased wildlife habitat diversity. Grazing, fire suppression, and other land management practices have altered this natural cycle and created an unhealthy forest with dangerous accumulations of trees and dense underbrush in some areas of the park.

A primary mission of the National Park Service is the preservation of dynamic natural processes. At Bryce Canyon, the wise use of fire is an important tool in the effort to restore a healthy balance to our forest ecosystems. Here, fire managers use prescribed fires, which are intentionally ignited under predetermined environmental conditions, to meet a variety of park management objectives. In addition, wildland fire, natural fires ignited by lightning, are allowed to burn under specific conditions within predetermined areas to achieve resource benefits.

During the summer of 2009, Bryce Canyon Fire Management, in cooperation with the Dixie National Forest, successfully managed a wildland fire that burned for three months. The Bridge Fire started

June 14, 2009 from a lightning strike on Dixie National Forest lands. The fire burned for one month before it swept into the park atop Whiteman Bench. Evidence of this fire may be seen between mile markers 8 and 10 on the main park road. You may also see it below Swamp Canyon and Farview Point. The Bridge Fire burned a total of 4,759 acres, of which 1,942 were within the park’s boundary. This is the largest wildland fire in the park’s history.

The Bridge Fire was allowed to burn in order to open the forest canopy and forest floor to promote the regeneration of Ponderosa Pine, Quaking Aspen and other native species.

Now, upon noticing our blackened trees, we encourage you to also look for deer, elk, prairie dogs and countless species of birds that thrive here because of our safe and successful management of fire. All indications suggest that we are burning our way to a better future.



Smoke from the Bridge Fire as seen from Swamp Canyon.

Hypothermia: Dangerous Low



Exposure to cold, wet, or windy conditions can lead to hypothermia, a life-threatening lowered body temperature. Hypothermia symptoms include uncontrollable shivering, disorientation, apathy, slurred speech, loss of coordination, followed by unconsciousness and death.

The best treatment for hypothermia is prevention. Wear warm clothing in layers which can be added or removed, especially when exerting yourself in cold weather. Wear a hat and gloves. Drink lots of water and eat high energy foods.

Most importantly, when you feel cold, it’s time to go inside and warm up!

Bryce Canyon’s Wildlife



Mule Deer Buck. Do NOT approach or attempt to feed any wild animal!

For a small park, Bryce has several types of habitat. While you may not see lots of any one species, you will see a diversity of animals if you know when and where to look.

Main habitat: Sagebrush, Meadow, Forest, Canyon, All habitats
Season: W=Fall/Winter, S=Spring/Summer, A=all seasons
Best time to look: d=day, t=twilight, b=both day and twilight
Difficulty in finding: e=easy, h=hard, u=unlikely

Mammals:	Birds:	Birds (cont):
Mule Deer A,b,e	Turkey Vulture S,d,e	Dark-eyed Junco A,d,e
Pronghorn A,d,h	Golden Eagle A,d,h	Violet-green Swallow S,d,h
Elk W,t,h	Red-tailed Hawk S,d,h	W. & Mtn. Bluebirds S,d,h
Prairie Dog S,d,e	Peregrine Falcon S,d,u	Western Tanager S,d,e
Coyote A,b,h	Wild Turkey A,d,h	Pygmy Nuthatch A,d,h
Gray Fox A,b,h	Dusky Grouse A,d,h	
Ringtail A,t,h	Mourning Dove A,d,h	Reptiles/ Amphibians:
Black Bear A,b,u	Great Horned Owl A,b,u	GB. Spadefoot Toad S,d,u
Mtn. Lion A,b,u	N. Saw-whet Owl A,t,u	N. Leopard Frog S,d,h
Jackrabbit A,b,e	C. Nighthawk S,t,e	Short Horned Lizard S,d,e
Cottontail A,b,e	C. Raven A,d,e	Sagebrush Lizard S,d,h
squirrels S,d,e	Clarks Nutcracker A,d,e	Gophersnake S,d,u
chipmunks S,d,e	Stellers Jay A,d,e	W. Rattlesnake S,b,h

Bryce Canyon Natural History Association

PO Box 640051, Bryce, UT 84764-0051 888-362-2642 Fax 435 834-4606 www.brycecanyon.org

Established in 1961, Bryce Canyon Natural History Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to assisting Bryce Canyon National Park and Dixie National Forest in furthering their scientific, educational, historical, and interpretive activities. This is accomplished, in part, by making educational publications and materials available for sale and/or free distribution, and supporting existing interpretive activities, like the Junior Ranger Program.

Every purchase from a Bryce Canyon Natural History Association bookstore helps support our mission.



As a Natural History Association member, you can help us:

- Publish nearly one million pieces of free literature for park visitors each year.
- Support resource management research activities.
- Support educational outreach programs to schools in southern Utah and beyond.
- Continue National Park Service research projects that document the natural and human history of Bryce Canyon National Park.
- Support the Junior Ranger Program.
- Help publish interpretive books, maps, posters, and audio-visual products that educate visitors about Bryce Canyon National Park and Dixie National Forest.
- Support the Bryce Canyon Interpretation Division of the National Park Service.
- Provide scholarships to deserving students and universities.

A membership with Bryce Canyon Natural History Association includes these benefits:

- 15% discount on all books, maps, posters, and other products sold by Bryce Canyon Natural History Association in our stores, by phone (888 362-2642), or online (www.brycecanyon.org).
- Discounts to hundreds of other stores operated by more than 60 nonprofit cooperating associations at numerous national parks and other public lands throughout the United States (you must present your membership card to receive discount).
- Bryce Canyon Natural History Association members receive a discount on most High Plateaus Institute courses. These courses offer in-depth outdoor education to visitors. Call or check our website for listings.



Become a personal partner with Bryce Canyon National Park to help preserve and protect the wonder and resources for this and future generations.



High Plateaus Institute



In the spring of 2004, the Bryce Canyon Natural History Association (BCNHA) and Bryce Canyon National Park, in collaboration with the local business community, school officials, universities, and city, county, state and federal government entities, initiated efforts to facilitate the inaugural year of the High Plateaus Institute (HPI). This exciting educational endeavor provides researchers, students, teachers, local residents, and visitors with expanded opportunities for exploration, discovery, and science-based learning.



High Plateaus Institute, Bryce Canyon National Park

Many exciting programs were offered through the HPI during the 2009 season. Some examples include: educational programs in geology, astronomy, plants, cultural history (ranching and cowboy poetry) and photography. The HPI plays host to a variety of researchers each year, as well as provides a location for ranger-led programs for kids and families.

For further information, contact the BCNHA Education Specialist at (435) 834-4784 or email marilyn@scintern.net.

Thank You to Our Donors & Partners

Bryce Canyon National Park wants to thank its generous donors and park partners for helping to improve programs and services here at the park.

The **Bryce Canyon Natural History Association** provides the park with booklets and badges for the Junior Ranger program, printing costs for this **Hoodoo newspaper** and other publications, and housing for Volunteers and interns. The Association also funds a full time Education/Outreach Specialist for the park.

The **donation box** in the lobby of the visitor center has funded interpretive equipment that directly benefits the visiting public. For example, a "state of the art" projector for the visitor center auditorium was purchased in 2007.

Two Geoscientist-in-Parks interns were granted by the **Geologic Society of America**. These interns assisted with research, presented public geology programs throughout the summer, and provided training for park staff on the geology of the Colorado Plateau. Our Natural History Association also helped to fund these two positions.

The **Bryce Canyon Lodge** and **Ruby's Inn Resort** have implemented a Dollar Check-Off Program. Guests at their hotels have the option of donating a dollar per night of their visit. These programs have funded seasonal employees for interpretation and the trail crew.

A hearty "thanks" to our generous donors and park partners. We couldn't do it without you!

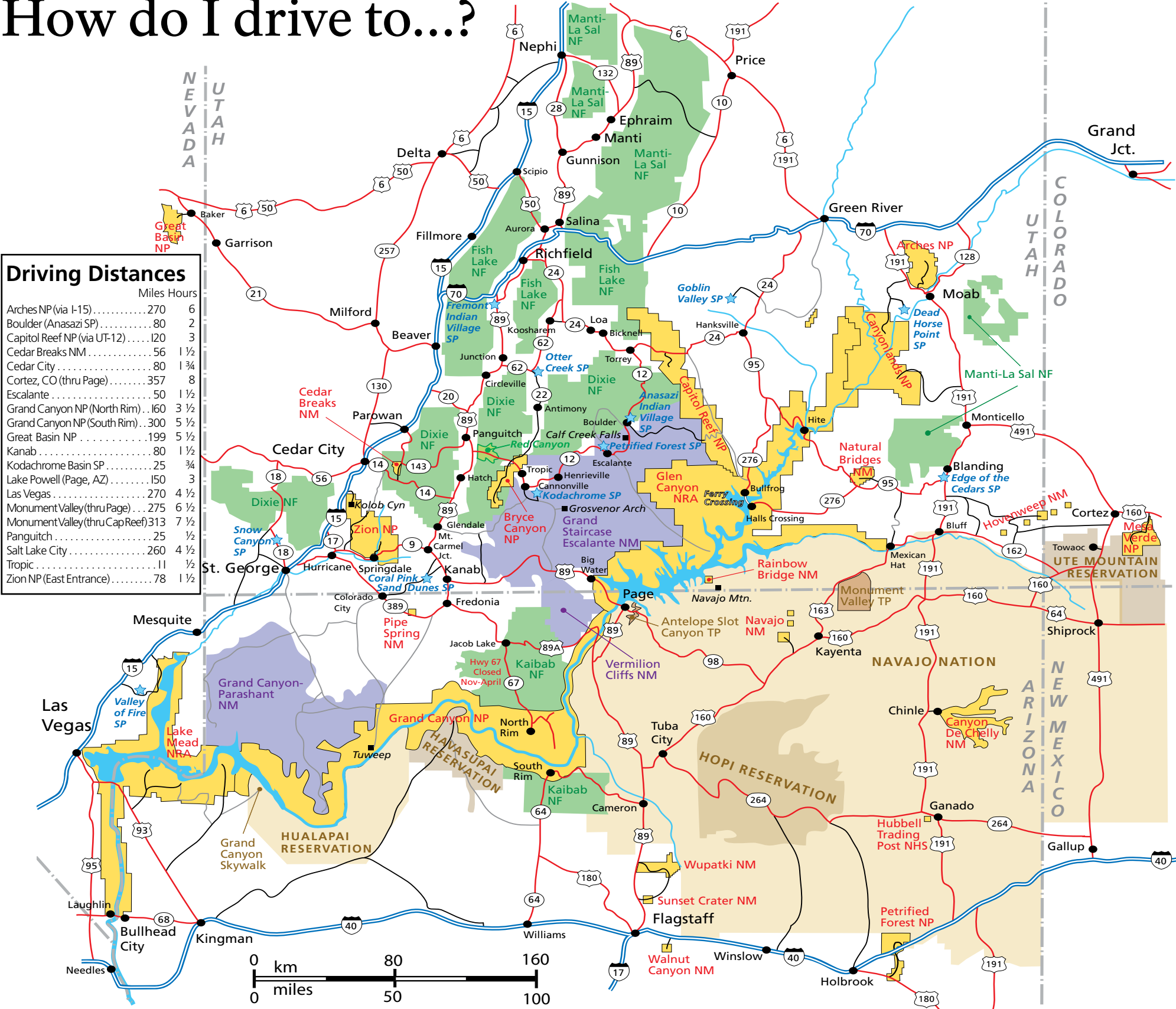
V.I.P.s (Volunteer-In-Parks)

Last year, more than 280 volunteers donated over 28,000 hours to Bryce Canyon National Park! If **you've** got time and talents to share, why not become a Volunteer-In-Park (V.I.P.)?

For more information, log on to: www.nps.gov/bcrca (click on volunteer) or www.volunteer.gov/gov.

To learn more about our astronomy volunteer program, log on to: www.nps.gov/bcrca/planyourvisit/astronomyvolunteer.htm.

How do I drive to...?



Capitol Reef National Park
120 miles northeast via Utah 12 and 24

The Waterpocket Fold, a giant wrinkle in Earth's crust, features a jumble of colorful cliffs, massive domes, soaring spires, twisting canyons, and graceful arches. Ancient rock art and historic orchards tell of its cultural history. Orchards are open June-October for "self-serve picking" of cherries, pears, apricots, peaches, and apples. Visitor Center: 435-425-3791 www.nps.gov/care

8 The Hoodoo



Cedar Breaks National Monument
56 miles west via Utah 12, US 89 & Utah 14

At 10,350 feet (3155 m), Cedar Breaks features a spectacular amphitheater of walls, fins, spires, and columns eroded out of colorful Claron limestone. Forests of spruce, fir, and aspen are separated by alpine meadows ablaze with brilliant summer wildflowers. Temperatures are usually cool. Utah 148 is closed late fall through spring because of snow; however, the park can still be enjoyed by cross-country skiers and snowshoers. Headquarters: 435-586-9451 www.nps.gov/cebr



Grand Staircase-Escalante Nat'l Monument
South and east via Utah 12 & US 89

Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, this 1.9 million acre area features diverse and ruggedly beautiful landscapes. Utah 12 and US 89 skirt the fringes of the monument and offer numerous scenic pull-outs. All of the roads in the monument's interior are unpaved, and many require 4-wheel drive. Escalante Visitor Center: 435-826-5499 Cannonville Visitor Center: 435-679-8981 Kanab Headquarters: 435-644-4600 www.ut.blm.gov/monument



Red Canyon / National Scenic Byway 12
124-mile route between US 89 and Utah 24

National Scenic Byway 12 stretches 124 miles from Red Canyon to Capitol Reef National Park and provides breathtaking views across the Grand Staircase and into the Escalante Canyons. The Federal Highway Administration designated this route an "All-American Road," making it a "destination unto itself." Ask for a Byway 12 Route Guide at any visitor center along the way.

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