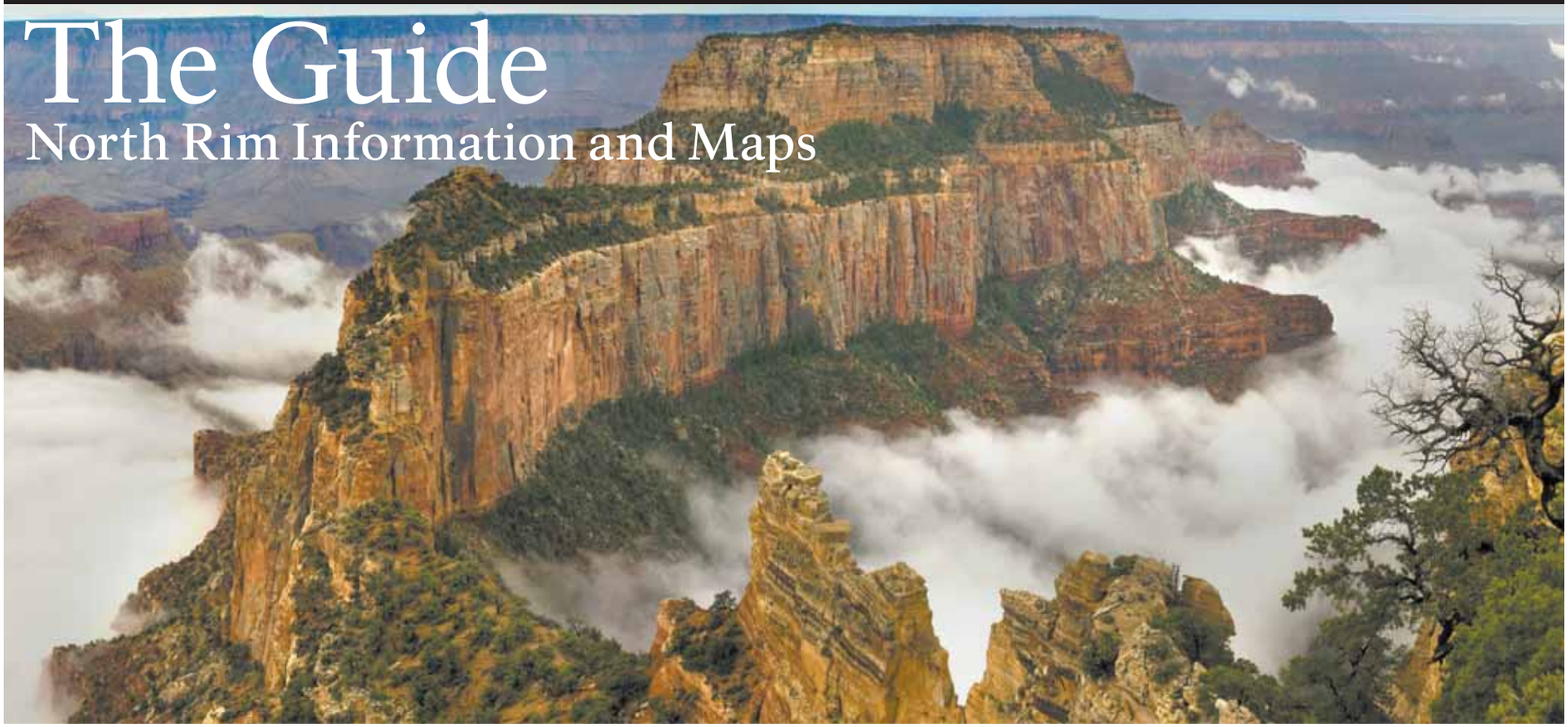
Grand Canyon National Park
The official newspaper

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

North Rim 2014 Season

The Guide

North Rim Information and Maps



Summer monsoon clouds create majestic views from Cape Royal.
© KRISTEN M. CALDON

Welcome to Grand Canyon

Sitting atop the Kaibab Plateau, 8,000 to 9,000 feet (2,400–2,750 m) above sea level with lush green meadows surrounded by a mixed conifer forest sprinkled with white-barked aspen, the North Rim is an oasis in the desert. Here you may observe deer feeding, a coyote chasing mice in the meadows, a mother turkey leading her young across the road, or a mountain lion slinking off into the cover of the forest. Visitors in the spring may see remnants of winter in disappearing snowdrifts or temporary mountain lakes of melted snow. The summer with colorful wildflowers and intense thunderstorms comes and goes all too quickly, only to give way to the colors of fall. With the yellows and oranges of quaking aspen and the reds of Rocky Mountain maple, the forest seems to glow. Crispness in the air warns of winter snowstorms soon to come. Although only 10 miles (16 km) as the raven flies from the South Rim, the North Rim offers a very different visitor experience. Solitude, awe-inspiring views, a slower pace, and the feeling of going back in time are only a few of the many attributes the North Rim has to offer. Discover the uniqueness of Grand Canyon's North Rim.

Emergency
Dial 911 or 9-911
from your room.

Drive With Care

- Watch for people and wildlife.
- Increase caution at night and during wet conditions.
- Observe posted speed limits; maximum speed limit 45 mph.
- Vehicles longer than 30 feet (9 m) not recommended on the roads to Cape Royal and Point Imperial.
- Oversized vehicle parking limited; park at Grand Canyon Lodge or North Rim Campground.

What Time Is It?

Grand Canyon National Park is on Mountain Standard Time year-round. During summer, Arizona is the same time as California and one hour behind Colorado and Utah.

Table of Contents

Visitor Tips..... 2
Canyon Culture..... 3
Special Events and Opportunities... 4
Park Ranger Programs..... 5
Maps, Trails, and Driving Guide..... 6–7
North Kaibab Trail..... 8
Resource Protection..... 9
Nature Notes..... 10–11
Visitor Services.....12

Can We Help You Plan Your Trip?

Bring this Guide newspaper with you to the North Rim Visitor Center and a park ranger can answer your questions.

Hello, we are interested in hiking and want to see great views from our own car or during short walks.

Park rangers suggest:

- *Car:* Drive to Point Imperial to experience the highest point on the canyon rim. Then continue to Cape Royal for a stunning view.
- *Short walks:* Walk to Roosevelt Point and take in the view from a relaxing bench. Park at Walhalla Overlook and tour an ancestral Puebloan site.
- *Evening program:* Listen to park rangers and volunteers as they inspire you with stories about the park's grandeur. Tonight at 8 pm.
- *Sunrise/sunset:* View the sunrise or sunset from the porch at Grand Canyon Lodge.

Good day, I'm excited to explore the canyon on foot or by bike.

Park rangers suggest (see pages 6–8):

- *On the rim:* See great canyon views and admire spruce, fir, and ponderosa pine trees on the Widforss Trail.
- *In the canyon:* Journey down the North Kaibab Trail to Coconino Overlook, Supai Tunnel, or Roaring Springs to view Grand Canyon's layers up close.
- *Biking:* Pedal along the Arizona Trail or the Bridle Path to feel the wind on your face.
- *Sunrise/sunset:* Hike out to Cape Final and see a beautiful view of the setting sun. Make sure to bring a flashlight.

Hi, I have children in my group and would like to see great views and participate in fun activities with my kids.

Park rangers suggest:

- *Junior Ranger:* Stop by the North Rim Visitor Center to pick up a Junior Ranger booklet. Children five and older attend a free ranger program and complete activities to become Junior Rangers.
- *Park ranger program:* Listen to the condor talk or way cool canyon program and have your kids get their Junior Ranger booklet signed.
- *Stroll:* Walk along the paved Bright Angel Point Trail and look for fossils.
- *Sunrise/sunset:* Observe the changing sunset colors from the comfort of Grand Canyon Lodge.

See pages 6–7 for driving and hiking maps.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Welcome to Grand Canyon National Park!
As Superintendent of this majestic place, I'd like to welcome you on behalf of all the staff here at the park.

Visiting places like Grand Canyon offers experiences and exposures to environments completely different from those of our everyday lives. A trip to Grand Canyon can be memorable and life changing. One of my goals is for you to have a safe and unforgettable experience, and when you are away from home and traveling you may not be aware of your surroundings and the risks they pose.

This guide is a great way to get started. In it, you will find information about services and park ranger programs available, as well as a map, information about seasonal conditions, and advice on how to stay safe during your visit. If you plan to hike, stop by the Backcountry Information Center for park ranger tips.

I hope your interest in Grand Canyon National Park does not end when you leave. The park faces many issues and I encourage you, once you go home, to continue to be involved and provide comments and feedback to us. You can track issues and provide comments through PEPC (Planning, Environment & Public Comment), the National Park Service website for public comment, at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/. You can also learn about the management of Grand Canyon National Park on the park's website: www.nps.gov/grca/parkmgmt/index/htm. I encourage you to follow the park on Facebook and Twitter and consider becoming a Grand Canyon Association

Tips for Enjoying Your Visit

The Value of Volunteering

Whether working for resource protection, interpretation, maintenance, or science and resource management, volunteers play an integral part of a team whose mission is to preserve and protect special places called national parks. Some volunteers travel from season to season or year to year to different parks. Others find a park they have a special attraction to and stick around for a few years. Volunteers help national parks by donating their time, talents, and abilities to enhance visitors' experiences.

Although volunteering is a great experience and rewarding to the spirit, it is also hard work. The next time you see a volunteer wearing a green shirt with a National Park Service volunteer patch helping someone on the trail, answering questions at the visitor center, or contacting visitors around the lodge, take a minute to share your canyon experience or just give them a nod to show your appreciation. Come into the North Rim Visitor Center or visit www.volunteer.gov.

Sky Watch

Take some time to enjoy northern Arizona's clear skies. Watch the sun rise or set over the canyon, or ponder the vastness of the universe illuminated by thousands of stars.

DATE	SUNRISE	SUNSET
May 1	5:36 am	7:15 pm
May 15	5:22 am	7:27 pm
June 1	5:12 am	7:39 pm
June 15	5:10 am	7:47 pm
July 1	5:14 am	7:50 pm
July 15	5:22 am	7:46 pm
August 1	5:35 am	7:34 pm
August 15	5:47 am	7:18 pm
September 1	5:59 am	6:57 pm
September 15	6:10 am	6:37 pm
October 1	6:23 am	6:13 pm
October 15	6:35 am	5:52 pm
November 1	6:51 am	5:33 pm
November 15	7:05 am	5:21 pm

FULL MOON DATES
May 14, June 12, July 12, August 10, September 8, October 8, and November 6

Do You Reduce, Reuse, and Refill?

It takes three liters of water to make one liter of bottled water. In an effort to reduce litter along park trails, plastics in the waste stream, and greenhouse gas emissions, the park eliminated the sale of water packaged in individual disposable containers.

Bring or buy a ***reusable water bottle.*** Water bottle filling stations are available at the North Rim Visitor Center, Administration & Backcountry Office, or North Kaibab Trailhead. Purchase reusable souvenir water bottles at Park Stores and gift shops.

becoming a Grand Canyon Association member.

I hope you enjoy your visit, create wonderful new memories, and make plans to explore over 400 other national park units across the country.
Thank you,

Superintendent David V. Uberuaga
Grand Canyon National Park
PO Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023-0129 USA

Park Headquarters
928-638-7888

Website
www.nps.gov/grca/

Grand Canyon National Park
Located in northern Arizona, the park encompasses 277 miles (446 km) of the Colorado River and adjacent uplands. One of the most spectacular examples of erosion anywhere in the world, Grand Canyon is unmatched in the incomparable vistas it offers visitors on the rim. Grand Canyon National Park is a World Heritage Site.

The Guide is published by Grand Canyon National Park and supported by your fees. It is available in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean. An *Accessibility Guide* is also available.

The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™

Monsoon...In Arizona?

Yes, it does rain in the desert. Thunderstorms sweeping across Grand Canyon during summer offer a special treat for visitors. The majority of storms occur during Arizona's monsoon season, which generally begins in early July and can last into September. The term monsoon comes from the Arabic word *mausim*, which translates as 'season'. A high pressure system over southeastern Colorado interacting with a low pressure system over southern California creates monsoons. This interaction draws moist, tropical air from the Gulf of Mexico and releases the moisture over much of the Southwest.

Monsoon moisture brings life to Grand Canyon's landscape. Desert plants and animals use special adaptations to take advantage of these storms to prepare for drier times. If you are fortunate enough to experience a rainstorm at Grand Canyon, celebrate by grabbing a chair inside Grand Canyon Lodge and enjoying the view as the storms refresh and renew the land and air outside.

Avoid Shocking Experiences

Dangerous lightning strikes commonly occur on Grand Canyon's North Rim. Stay away from exposed rim areas during thunderstorms. Hair standing on end signals that an electrical charge is building nearby and lightning may strike. Move away from the canyon rim immediately!

During storms, stay safe inside a vehicle with the windows closed or in a building. Avoid touching anything metal. For additional information, ask for a lightning awareness brochure at the North Rim Visitor Center. Always use your best judgment to Avoid Shocking Experiences.

Static electricity makes hair stand on end and indicates you should immediately seek cover in a building or vehicle.

Storm cloud shadows twisting and contorting on canyon layers
Violent lightning tap dancing through the sky
Booming thunder echoing amongst spires and buttes
Ozone's pungent, sweet smell wafts about
Cool droplets of water plop and ping onto welcoming surfaces
Open wide your mouth and taste the sky
~Robin Tellis

Create your own poem about your experience with rain at Grand Canyon. 'Like' Grand Canyon National Park on Facebook and share your poem under the photo album 'Rain Rain Rain.'

Help protect the rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts at Grand Canyon. Please do not collect anything or leave trash or graffiti.

North Rim Cultural Timeline

12,000 years ago: Paleo-Indian hunters, known as Clovis people, arrive

Partial Clovis point

10,000–3,000 years ago: Nomadic hunters begin settling in the region

Split twig figurine

3,000–1,500 years ago: During this era, known as the Basketmaker period, people constructed villages in the canyon and on the rim.

1,000 years ago: Cerbat/Pai people migrate here from the Mohave Desert

1864–1906: Mormon settlers come to southern Utah and northern Arizona marking the beginning of European-American movement into the region

1906: "Buffalo" Jones introduces bison to the Kaibab Plateau. President Teddy Roosevelt establishes Grand Canyon Game Preserve to protect mule deer. "Uncle Jim" Owens hired as game warden and mule deer hunting banned.

1909: Dee Wooley makes the first successful trip by automobile to the North Rim from Salt Lake City, Utah

1911: Sharlot Hall, a historian from Prescott, Arizona, arrives by wagon after crossing the Colorado River at Lees Ferry

1913: Grand Canyon Highway constructed from near Jacob Lake, Arizona, to North Rim

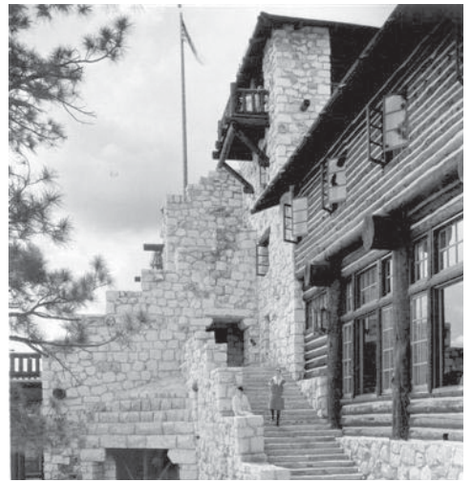
1917: Wylee Way Camp established at Bright Angel Point by Elizabeth Wylee McKee, her husband, Thomas McKee, and their 10 year-old son, Bobby

1918: Bobby McKee and Brighty begin collecting and delivering water to Wylee Way Camp

1921: North Rim incorporated into Grand Canyon National Park

1927: Elizabeth McKee sells Wylie Way Camp to the Utah Parks Company for $25,000

1928: Grand Canyon Lodge built



1923: Swedish-born painter, Gunnar Widforss, arrives and remains until his death in 1934

1937: Rebuilt Grand Canyon Lodge opens for business

2013: Approximately 490,000 visitors make the drive down Highway 67 (in close proximity to the old Grand Canyon Highway) to enjoy the North Rim

"Uncle Jim" Owens with mountain lion pelts

A view of the back porch, stairway, and patio of the Grand Canyon Lodge in 1930.

1932: Grand Canyon Lodge Burns Down

Grand Canyon Lodge on the North Rim of Grand Canyon is often the first prominent feature visitors see, even before viewing the canyon. The highway ends at the lodge. The lodge's sloped roof, huge ponderosa beams, and massive limestone facade fit its 8,000-foot (2,400 m) setting, but where is Grand Canyon?

To experience the full impact of the design of the lodge, take the historic route. Go through the front entrance. Walk across the carpeted lobby and descend a stairwell. Shining through great windows across the sun room is the much-anticipated first view of Grand Canyon.

The architect, Gilbert Stanley Underwood, following the wishes of former National Park Service Director Steven Mather, designed a rustic national park lodge. Grand Canyon Lodge served as a symbol of the importance of preserving of this natural wonder, while allowing for luxury and enjoyment. Yet, Underwood had incorporated something extra—a surprise view!

Underwood's 1928 Grand Canyon Lodge, designed for the Union Pacific Railroad, is not today's lodge. Underwood's design included a massive Spanish-style exterior with a high front topped by an observation tower. The original building burned down in 1932 and a new 1937 lodge now sits on its footprint.

The fire that destroyed the original lodge engulfed the structure within minutes. On the top floor over the auditorium slept the only inhabitants—the lodge manager, his wife, and the maids. All exited safely to stand watching helplessly in the early morning hours of September 1, 1932.

The Utah Parks Company, Union Pacific's subsidiary, hastily erected a cafeteria and recreation hall. The next summer, buses brought more visitors, but Underwood's secret surprise of having your first view of Grand Canyon from inside the lodge was lost until the summer of 1937 when Grand Canyon Lodge reopened. Using the same floor plan, the builders erected a more sensible structure with sloped roofs, better able to shed heavy snow. They also preserved Underwood's surprise view.

For decades employees would greet visitors arriving by bus and sing them through the entrance. Later the employees would put on a talent show after serving dinner and end the evening with a dance accompanied by a college student orchestra. While these entertainments no longer exist, the lodge still exhibits Underwood's genius.

Another genius, the geologist Clarence E. Dutton, came to the North Rim in 1880 and described his experience in his masterpiece, *A Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District*: "The earth suddenly sinks at our feet to illimitable depths. In an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, the awful scene is before us." Underwood must have read this book, or perhaps inspiration strikes twice.

The original Grand Canyon Lodge's outside fireplace and stairwell smolder after being destroyed by a kitchen fire in 1932.

Special Events and Opportunities

North Rim Star Party

June 21–28

Explore the night sky with volunteers from the Phoenix Saguaro Astronomy Club. Enjoy a slide presentation and then view the night sky through their telescopes. Check the North Rim Visitor Center or program flyers for presentation times. Telescope viewing continues into the night. Dress warmly.

For better night sky viewing, please observe the low light restrictions. Keep flashlight use to a minimum or cover your light with red cellophane.

During the day, watch for special opportunities to view the sun through a filtered telescope.

© NANCY K VARGA

Western Arts Day

July 12

Western Arts Day celebrates the western culture which defines what Grand Canyon, northern Arizona, and southern Utah are today. Focusing on music and poetry, activities take place in various locations throughout the North Rim developed area. Check at the visitor center for program topics, times, and locations.

© NANCY K VARGA

American Indian Heritage Days

August 7–8

The 20th annual American Indian Heritage Days honors Grand Canyon's original inhabitants and others who have contributed to its colorful history.

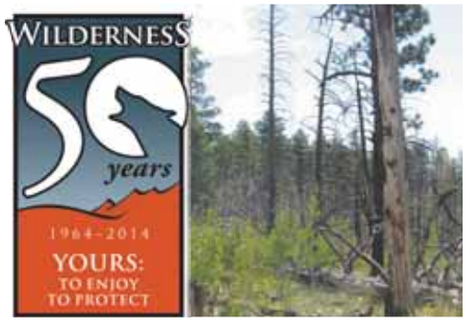
Heritage Days began in 1994 with individuals from the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, who were the last native group to occupy the North Rim area on a seasonal basis. The event has grown over the years to include a variety of presenters from Grand Canyon's Traditionally Associated Tribes.

© NANCY K VARGA

Symphony of the Canyon

August 9, 6:30 pm

Symphony of the Canyon presents a musical interpretation of Grand Canyon. This 20-year tradition brings southern Utah and northern Arizona musicians from pre-teen to more than 70 years old together to share their talents. For information, contact Forever Resorts at the Grand Canyon Lodge or call 928-638-2611.



Celebrate Wilderness

September 3

September 3, 2014 is the 50th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act, which provides the highest level of public land protection in the United States. Ninety-four percent of Grand Canyon National Park qualifies for wilderness designation and is currently protected as such.

Is there a designated wilderness area where you live? Wilderness belongs to everyone—this year let's honor it together. www.wilderness.net

© GARY LADD

6th Annual Celebration of Art

September 13–21

This event provides the unique opportunity to see and purchase works of art from some of the best landscape painters in the country. Proceeds support the goal of funding a permanent art venue at the South Rim of Grand Canyon National Park. For artist information and event details, visit www.grandcanyon.org.

Artist-in-Residence

Photography, music, painting, sculpture, performance, and writing preserve and celebrate national parks. Artists frame our heritage for those who visit, those who will come, and those who will know the park only through this artistic legacy. This relationship continues with artists from all genres participating in the Artist-in-Residence program. Ask at the North Rim Visitor Center for dates and times of free programs. www.nps.gov/grca/supportyourpark/air.htm

NORTH RIM SUMMER ARTISTS AND GENRES

Stewart Thomson: metal work—silver, copper, brass, gold

Harlan Butt: metal work and enamel

Sue Britt: paper tapestry

Stuart Sperling: 3-D photography and ambient video

Michael Miner: landscape photography

Grand Canyon Association

With your help, the Grand Canyon Association (GCA) supports an impressive variety of projects and programs that help ensure all visitors are able to enjoy the awe-inspiring wonder of Grand Canyon.

As the park's official nonprofit partner, GCA cooperates with the National Park Service to operate Park Stores in seven locations in the park. Purchases in GCA Park Stores help fund new exhibits, scientific research, trail restoration, wildlife monitoring, Junior Ranger and education programs, ecological restoration, support for the arts, and historic building preservation.

How Can You Get Involved?

Visit the GCA Park Store in the North Rim Visitor Center. Join GCA; members receive exclusive benefits and discounts. For information visit a GCA Park Store, call toll free 800-858-2808, or visit www.grandcanyon.org.

Be a Part of Something Grand

You can make a difference at Grand Canyon National Park!

New Trails Forever Endowment

In February 2014, Arizona Public Service donated $1 million to GCA to establish the Grand Canyon Trails Forever Endowment to help preserve and protect Grand Canyon's trails. This is one of the most significant private, philanthropic gifts in Grand Canyon's history. The endowment provides on-going funding vital to help maintain the park's approximately 350 miles of established trails, including popular corridor trails like the Bright Angel, South Kaibab and North Kaibab trails. A portion of this generous gift was also used to help renovate the Bright Angel Trailhead. As the National Park Service approaches its 100th anniversary in 2016, this donation establishes a path that ensures those generations to come enjoy one of our nation's most precious gifts—the Grand Canyon—for the next 100 years and beyond.

Help protect the rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts at Grand Canyon. Please do not collect anything or leave trash or graffiti.

Park Ranger Programs on North Rim

Discover Grand Canyon with daily, free programs given by park rangers and volunteers; no reservations needed. Additional programs such as talks about local history or culture, nature, geology, photography, an evening stroll, telescope viewing, or interaction with a mounted park ranger may be available; check at the North Rim Visitor Center for information. Outdoor programs may be cancelled in inclement weather or when lightning danger is present. Children must be accompanied by an adult at all programs.

Time	Program	Meeting Location	Duration	Dates
8:30 am (Offered as staffing allows.)	**Nature Walk** Learn about the natural processes that sustain ponderosa pine and aspen forests. Start your morning with a relaxed 1.5-mile (2.4 km) walk with some elevation gain and loss.	North Rim Visitor Center	60 minutes	May 15 to October 15
11 am (Offered as staffing allows.)	**Flashback—A Glimpse of History** Step back in time as a park ranger introduces you to a remnant of North Rim history. Wheelchair accessible.	Grand Canyon Lodge (sun room)	45 minutes	May 15 to October 15
1 pm	**Way Cool Canyon** Hone your senses and open your eyes to the North Rim environment through activities, games, and stories. Check out a discovery pack after the program so the whole family can explore on their own. Family-friendly program. Wheelchair accessible.	North Rim Campground Amphitheater	45 minutes	June 7 to October 15
1:30 pm (Offered as staffing allows.)	**Into the Past** How did people at Grand Canyon survive hundreds and even thousands of years ago? Discover the powerful ties between people and place. Ask a park ranger about a nearby excavated ancestral Puebloan site. Allow 45 minutes to drive from North Rim Visitor Center. Wheelchair accessible.	Walhalla Overlook (parking lot)	30–40 minutes	May 15 to October 15
3 pm	**What's Rockin'? Grand Canyon Geology** Why is Grand Canyon here and not in your backyard? Enjoy a park ranger talk and then test your new skills with a short, optional stroll to Bright Angel Point. Program is wheelchair accessible but Bright Angel Point is not easily accessed by wheelchairs.	Grand Canyon Lodge (back porch fireplace)	30–40 minutes	May 15 to October 15
4:30 pm	**Condor Talk** What has a 9-foot (2.7 m) wingspan and a face only a mother could love? The California condor. Come discover their life and death story and the science that saved this incredible bird. Family-friendly program. Wheelchair accessible.	Grand Canyon Lodge (back porch fireplace)	30–40 minutes	May 15 to October 15
7 pm	**By the Campfire** Learn about a fascinating aspect of the Grand Canyon story. Topics posted in the campground, lodge, and visitor center. Family-friendly program. Wheelchair accessible.	North Rim Campground (amphitheater)	35–45 minutes	May 23 to September 21
8 pm	**Evening Program** A variety of programs explore the scenic, scientific, and cultural aspects of this special landscape. Nightly topics posted in the lodge, visitor center, and campground. Bring your questions and arrive 15 minutes early for an "Ask a park ranger" discussion.	Grand Canyon Lodge (Auditorium)	35–45 minutes	May 15 to October 15

Inner Canyon Park Ranger Programs

Going to Phantom Ranch or Indian Garden? Join a park ranger to discover the many wonders of the inner canyon. Programs vary and cover a wide range of natural and cultural history topics. ***These programs are offered in Grand Canyon's backcountry and are only accessible by a long, strenuous hike.***

Phantom Ranch

4 pm and 7:30 pm

Daily

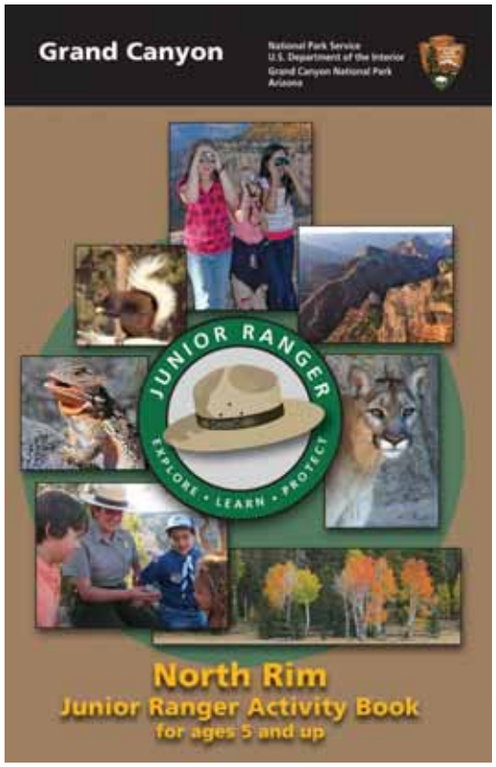
Check bulletin boards for program locations and topics. Phantom Ranch Junior Ranger activity booklet available. Accessible only by hiking 14 miles (22.5 km) from North Rim via the North Kaibab Trail.

Indian Garden

Times may vary

Saturday to Tuesday

Check the bulletin board for program topics, locations, and times. Wilderness Explorer Junior Ranger booklet available. Accessible only by hiking 18.7 miles (30 km) from North Rim via the North Kaibab and Bright Angel trails.



Become a Junior Ranger

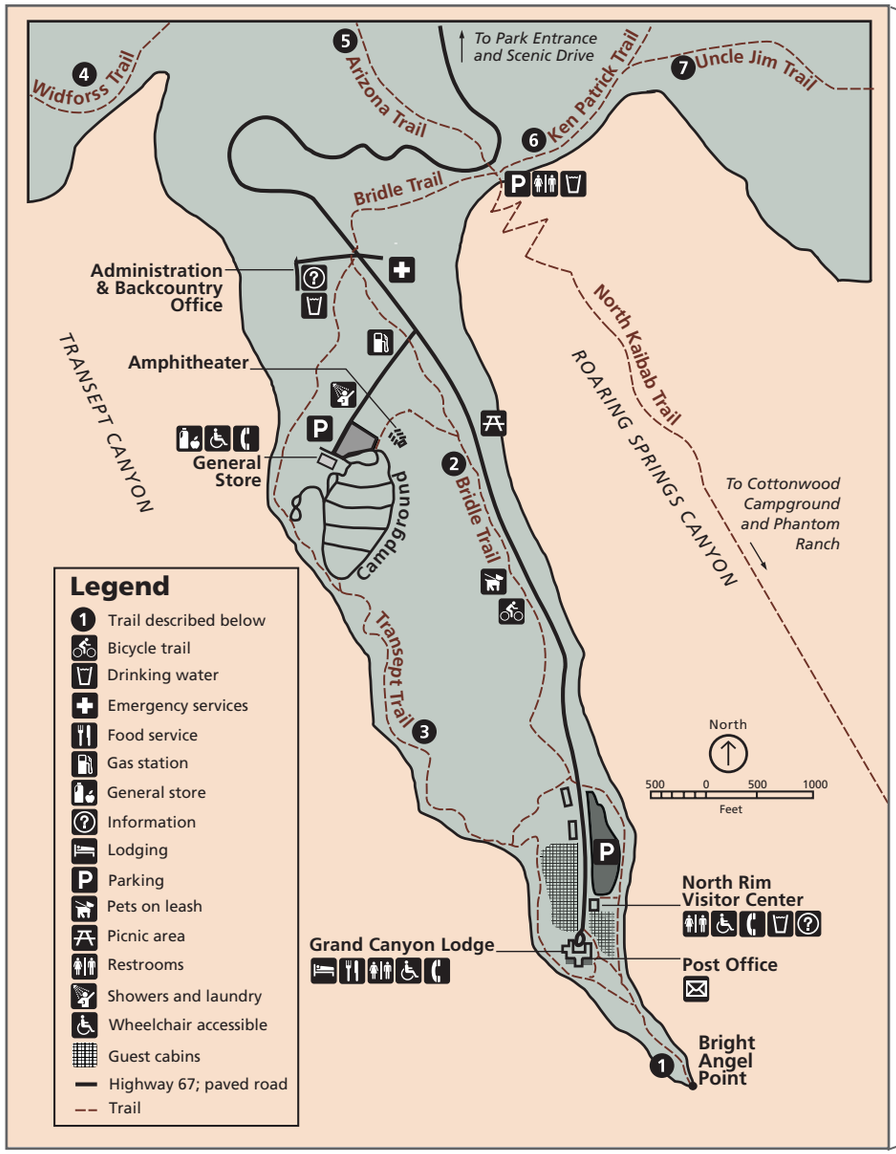
Grand Canyon National Park offers a Junior Ranger program for children ages five and older. To take part in the free program, pick up the new Junior Ranger booklet at the North Rim Visitor Center. Complete activities listed for the appropriate age level and attend a park ranger-led program. Bring your completed booklet to the visitor center to receive an official Junior Ranger certificate and badge.

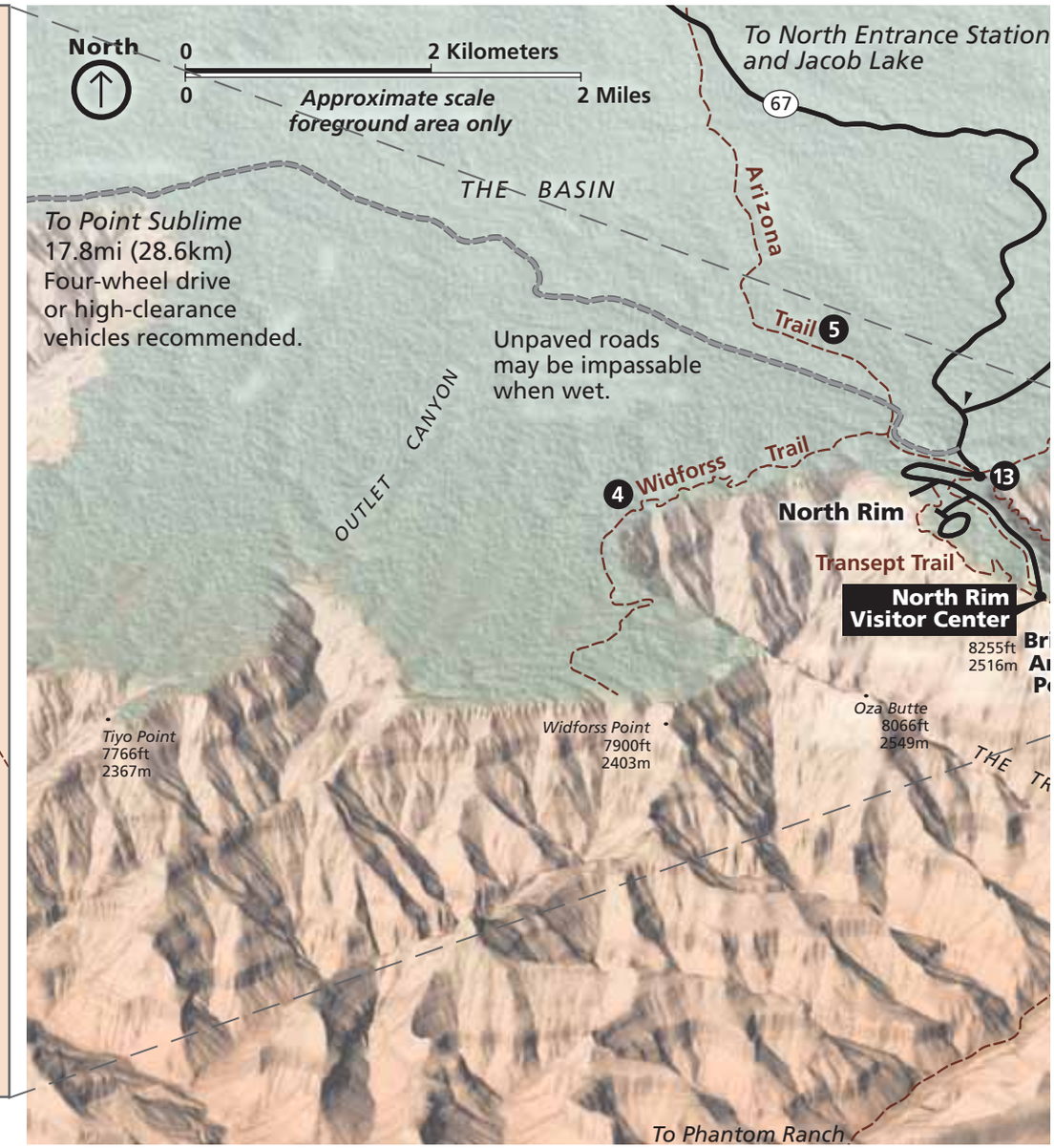
Have a Junior Ranger under five years old? Ask about Brighty Kids at the North Rim Visitor Center.

Additional Junior Ranger programs are available at Phantom Ranch, the South Rim, and over 250 national parks, seashores, and monuments nationwide. The Junior Ranger program is generously supported by the Grand Canyon Association

Help protect the rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts at Grand Canyon. Please do not collect anything or leave trash or graffiti.

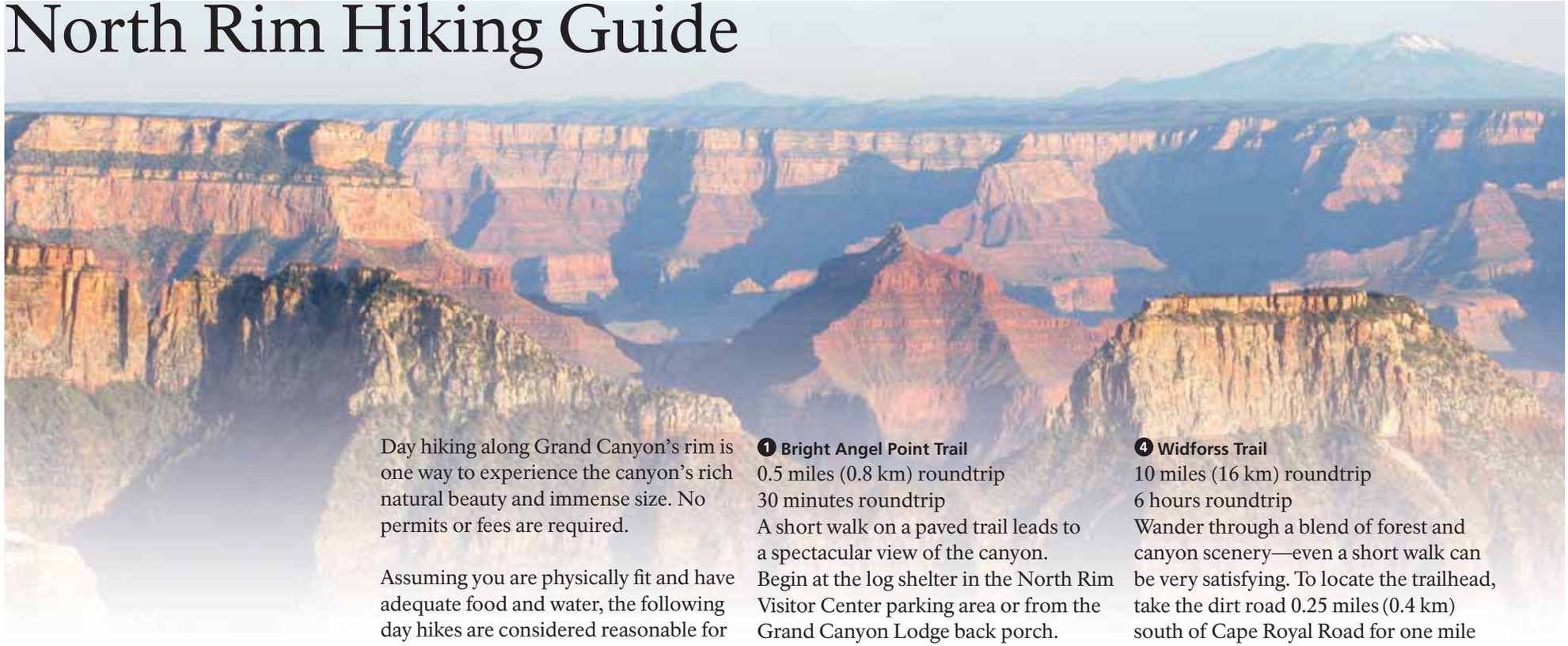
North Rim Driving and Trail Guide





Note: Vehicles longer than 30 feet (9 m) are not recommended on the roads to Cape Royal a

North Rim Hiking Guide



Day hiking along Grand Canyon's rim is one way to experience the canyon's rich natural beauty and immense size. No permits or fees are required.

Assuming you are physically fit and have adequate food and water, the following day hikes are considered reasonable for most people.

Bring at least 3 quarts / liters of water per person, plenty of snacks, sturdy shoes or boots, hat, and sunscreen on your hike. Always check the status of trails before traveling to the trailhead.

Trail numbers correlate with the maps above. All hiking times are approximate.

❶ Bright Angel Point Trail
0.5 miles (0.8 km) roundtrip
30 minutes roundtrip
A short walk on a paved trail leads to a spectacular view of the canyon. Begin at the log shelter in the North Rim Visitor Center parking area or from the Grand Canyon Lodge back porch.

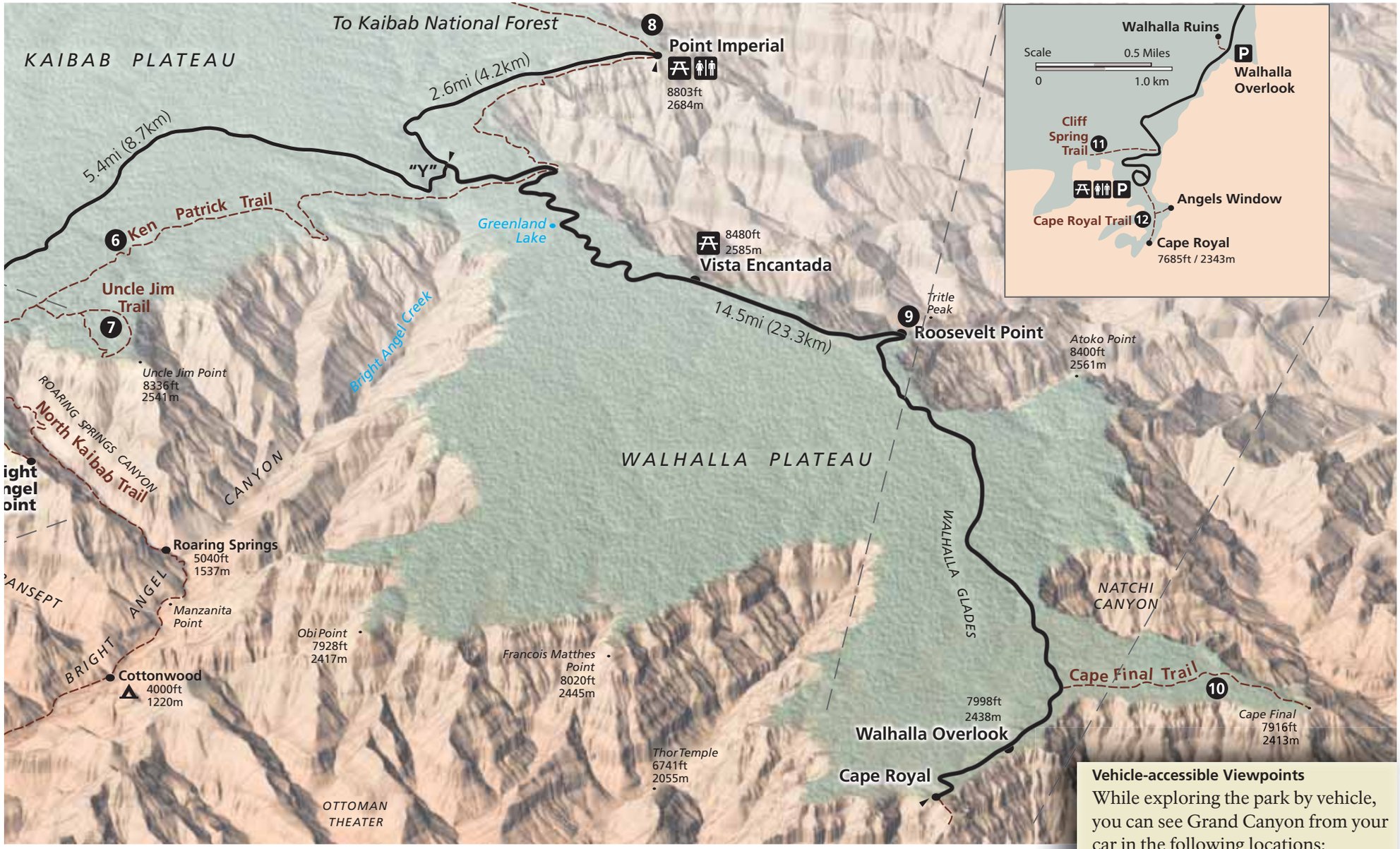
❷ Bridle Path
1.2 miles (2 km) one-way
45 minutes one-way
This trail follows the road as it connects Grand Canyon Lodge with North Kaibab Trailhead. Pets on a leash and bicycles are permitted on this hard-packed trail.

❸ Transept Trail
3 miles (4.8 km) roundtrip
1.5 hours roundtrip
Trail follows the canyon rim from Grand Canyon Lodge to North Rim Campground.

❹ Widforss Trail
10 miles (16 km) roundtrip
6 hours roundtrip
Wander through a blend of forest and canyon scenery—even a short walk can be very satisfying. To locate the trailhead, take the dirt road 0.25 miles (0.4 km) south of Cape Royal Road for one mile (1.6 km) to the Widforss Trail parking area. Self-guiding trail brochure available at trailhead.

❺ Arizona Trail
10 miles (16 km) one-way
6 hours one-way
A section of this trail enters the park near the North Entrance and roughly parallels Highway 67 until it connects with the North Kaibab Trail.

Help protect the rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts at Grand Canyon. Please do not collect anything or leave trash or graffiti.



Vehicle-accessible Viewpoints

While exploring the park by vehicle, you can see Grand Canyon from your car in the following locations:

- Point Imperial
- Vista Encantada
- Roosevelt Point
- Walhalla Overlook

and Point Imperial; see page one for oversized vehicle information.

❻ Ken Patrick Trail
10 miles (16 km) one-way
6 hours one-way
Trail winds through the forest and along the rim from Point Imperial to the North Kaibab Trail parking area.

❼ Uncle Jim Trail
5 miles (8 km) roundtrip
3 hours roundtrip
Stroll through the forest to a viewpoint overlooking the canyon and the North Kaibab Trail switchbacks. Begin from the North Kaibab Trail parking lot. Mules use this trail; see page 10 for etiquette and safety information.

❽ Point Imperial Trail
4 miles (6.4 km) roundtrip
2 hours roundtrip
This easy trail begins at the Point Imperial parking lot, passes through areas burned by the 2000 Outlet Fire, and ends at the north park boundary. Provides access to the Nankoweap Trail and Kaibab National Forest roads.

❾ Roosevelt Point Trail
0.2 miles (0.3 km) roundtrip
20 minutes roundtrip
Stroll this secluded woodland loop offering spectacular views and benches for relaxing. Trail begins from the Roosevelt Point parking area.

❿ Cape Final Trail
4 miles (6.4 km) roundtrip
2 hours roundtrip
Enjoy a forested walk from the dirt parking area to Cape Final. This trail offers a view of the canyon and the Painted Desert. Trail begins 2.4 miles (3.9 km) north of the Cape Royal parking lot.

⓫ Cliff Springs Trail
1 mile (1.6 km) roundtrip
1 hour roundtrip
Path meanders down a forested ravine and ends where a chest-high boulder rests under a large overhang. The spring is on the cliff side of the boulder. Please do not drink the water since it may be contaminated. Trail begins directly across the road from a small pullout on a curve 0.3 miles (0.5 km) north of Cape Royal.

⓬ Cape Royal Trail
0.6 miles (1 km) roundtrip
30 minutes roundtrip
An easy walk on a flat, paved trail offering views of the canyon, Angels Window, and the Colorado River. Markers along the trail interpret the area's natural history. Trail begins at the southeast side of the Cape Royal parking area.

⓭ North Kaibab Trail
For information about hiking below the rim, see page 8.

Below the Rim Hiking: North Kaibab Trail

Hiking into Grand Canyon affords an unparalleled experience. For an enjoyable hike you must prepare for extreme conditions. Plan one-third of your time to walk down and two-thirds to trudge back up. Gauge your fitness level, be honest about your health, and don't compare yourself to five or 10 years ago. Know your limits and average walking distance and time. Grand Canyon is an extreme environment!

9 Essentials for your Day Pack

Water At least two liters or more of water depending on hike intensity and duration. Drink to thirst.

Food Bring salty snacks and a full meal. Eat often, even if you are not hungry. Snack every time you hydrate.

First Aid Kit and Survival Tools Also include medications, blister care, and duct tape.

Map Many trails are well marked, but some are not. ***Know your route.***

Flashlight or Headlamp You may end up hiking in the dark unexpectedly; cell phones do not provide adequate light.

Sun Protection Sunscreen, hat, sunglasses, and sun umbrella.

Communication Whistle or signal mirror; while cell phones are not reliable, they may be helpful.

Simple Shelters Emergency tarp with reflective side.

Weather-appropriate Clothing and Footwear Layer for the weather and wear hiking boots with good soles, a hat, and sunglasses. Over-the-shoe traction devices recommended for ice and snow.

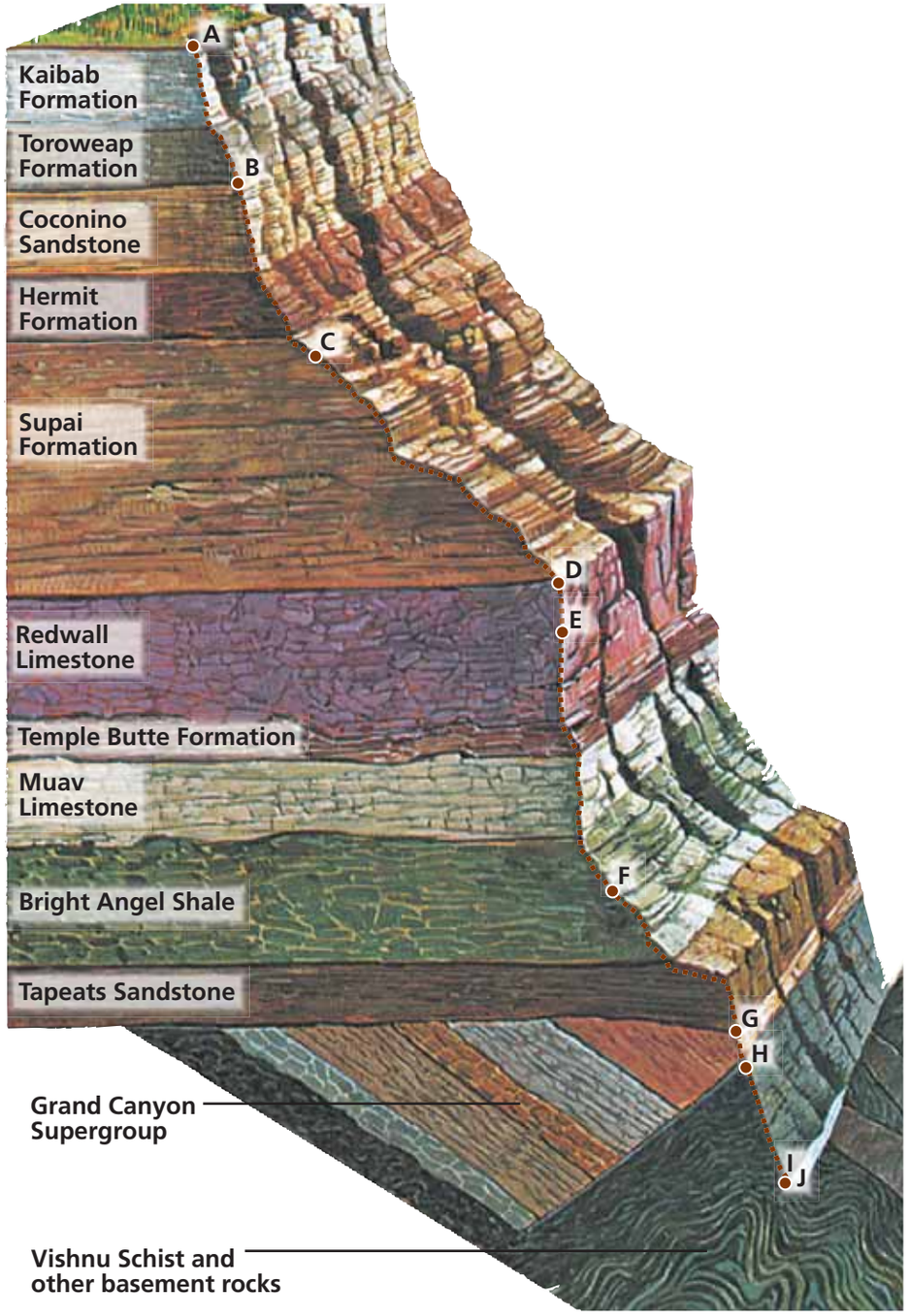
GRAND·CANYON HIKE SMART

Hike Smart

Plan Knowledge, being prepared, and a good plan are all keys to success. Grand Canyon is not the place for spontaneity. *Stay together, follow your plan, and know where and how to seek help.*

Eat and Drink Snack every time you drink water or energy drinks.

Rest Sit down, prop your legs up, and take a 5- to 10-minute break at least once every hour. If you are not feeling well, rest for at least 30 minutes.



5 Dangerous Health Risks

Common Challenges Any activity at high elevation and in a dry environment can bring your body to its limits and exacerbate pre-existing medical conditions, current illnesses, or lack of proper fitness when attempting to hike into this steep canyon. Spring and fall can bring snow on the rim and very hot temperatures in the canyon. Be prepared for both; your body may not adjust quickly.

Over Exertion People often have overly ambitious plans and fail to pace themselves. If you feel unwell, you must rest. ***Remember it takes twice as long to hike up as it does to hike down. Turn around before you feel tired.***

Hyponatremia Common hiking illness that occurs from improper over-hydration and low salt ingestion during a strenuous hike; a deadly condition if ignored. Balance hydration with salty snack intake, eat a well-rounded lunch, and rest frequently while hiking. Drink to thirst and eat regularly.

Hypothermia With this life-threatening condition, the body cannot keep itself warm due to exhaustion and exposure to cold, wet, and windy weather. Put on dry clothing, drink warm liquids, and protect yourself from the weather.

Heat-related Illnesses Beware of over-exposure to hot, dry weather. Rest in the shade, hydrate, and eat high-energy foods. When hiking trails reach 95°F (35°C), consider shortening your plans. ***Hike before 10 am and after 4 pm.***

Overnight Hiking

All overnight hikers, except those staying at Phantom Ranch, must obtain a backcountry permit and pay a fee. Day hikes do not require permits or fees. Submit overnight permit requests up to four months in advance; requesting early is recommended due to the limited number of permits. Contact:

Backcountry Information Center
Grand Canyon National Park
1824 S. Thompson St., Suite 201
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

Backcountry Fees
Backcountry permit fee: $10
Per person per night user impact fee: $5

Hikers arriving without permits should contact the Backcountry Information Center, located in the administrative building, 11.5 miles (18.5 km) south of the North Entrance Station. Park rangers are on duty 8 am to noon and 1–5 pm daily and will be glad to help you plan a hike within your capabilities.

For information visit: www.nps.gov/grca/planyourvisit/backcountry.htm

North Kaibab Trail Destinations

Location	Elevation	One-way Distance	Facilities
A. Trailhead	8,250 feet (2,515 m)	0 miles (0 km)	water
B. Coconino Overlook	7,450 feet (2,270 m)	0.7 miles (1.1 km)	none
C. Supai Tunnel	6,800 feet (2,070 m)	2.0 miles (3.2 km)	water
D. Redwall Bridge	6,100 feet (1,860 m)	2.6 miles (4.2 km)	none
E. Eye of the Needle	5,850 feet (1,780 m)	3.5 miles (5.6 km)	none
F. Roaring Springs	5,200 feet (1,585 m)	4.7 miles (7.6 km)	water
G. Cottonwood Campground	4080 feet (1,240 m)	6.8 miles (10.9 km)	water, campground, ranger station, toilets
H. Ribbon Falls	3,720 feet (1,130 m)	8.3 miles (13.4 km)	none
I. Phantom Ranch	2,546 feet (776 m)	13.7 miles (22 km)	water, campground, ranger station, toilets
J. Colorado River	2,400 feet (730 m)	14.2 miles (22.9 km)	Do not swim in river.

Reflection

Did you Leave a Trace? Day hikers can leave quite a mark in the canyon—literally. Write a postcard to your friends instead of writing on walls. Take your trash back out with you, including toilet paper. Do not feed the wildlife, and guard your food from food-habituated animals.

Were you Safe? Did you follow your plans and have enough food and water? Did you have fun? What would you do differently next time?

Danger!

Hiking to the river and back in one day is not recommended due to long distances, extreme temperature changes, and a near 5,000-foot (1,500 m) elevation change each way. If you think you have the fitness and experience to attempt this ***extremely strenuous*** hike, please seek the advice of a park ranger at the Backcountry Information Center.

No Swimming The Colorado River is fast, wide, and a cold 46°F (8°C) year-round. Do not swim in the river—you will perish!

Do Not Throw Rocks Rocks or other objects tossed over the edge or dislodged by taking shortcuts can injure hikers and wildlife below.

Efforts to assist hikers may be limited due to staffing levels, number of rescue calls, employee safety requirements, and limited helicopter flying capability during periods of extreme heat or inclement weather.

Help protect the rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts at Grand Canyon. Please do not collect anything or leave trash or graffiti.

Discover Kaibab National Forest

Jacob Lake Ranger Station, built in 1910, connects us with the beginning of the US Forest Service and stands today on its original site near Jacob Lake.

Kaibab National Forest and Grand Canyon National Park protect much of the Kaibab Plateau. Kaibab means "mountain lying down" in the Paiute language.

Visitor Center

A visit to the North Kaibab Ranger District should include a stop at the North Kaibab Plateau Visitor Center in Jacob Lake, Arizona. The visitor center is open 8 am to 5 pm daily from mid-May to mid-October, with reduced hours later into the season.

Scenic Vistas

North Kaibab Ranger District offers a variety of spectacular views of Grand Canyon, Kanab Creek Wilderness, and Vermillion Cliffs. Some of these viewpoints are easy drives, while others require a high-clearance vehicle

Winter Sports

Cross-country skiing is a good way to enjoy northern Arizona's winters. The snow-covered forest roads become great ski and snowshoe trails. Forest roads and meadows provide excellent snowmobiling opportunities not permitted in Grand Canyon National Park. The area east of Highway 67 and south of Highway 89A is closed to motorized winter use and offers great solitude.

Heritage Resources

Evidence of ancient cultures can be found throughout Kaibab National

Restoration of a Forest: Using Fire to Heal

Low-intensity fire burns fallen needles, small trees, and the low branches of larger trees.

Whether you see the smoke or flames from an active fire or charred logs and trees from a past fire, a trip to the North Rim provides many opportunities to view first-hand the interaction of southwestern forests and fire. Over the past few decades, lightning started an average of 16 fires per year on the North Rim with one big year logging 59 lightning-ignited fires. When a lightning fire starts, park managers decide whether to let it burn until rain or snow extinguish it or have firefighters put it out. Even though some think a burned forest means a damaged forest, the decision to allow a fire to burn can actually sustain the forest in many instances.

In contrast, fires in the mixed conifer and spruce-fir forests along Highway 67 and the road to Point Imperial and Cape Royal historically occurred less often and occasionally killed patches of trees. With longer time spans between fires, logs, fallen needles, and small trees build up and create high intensity fires that move from the forest floor into the tree canopy. However, these longer time spans allow more fire-sensitive trees such as fir, spruce, and aspen to grow and reproduce before the next fire. Historically, a mix of high- and low-intensity fire proves to be the best option for a healthy forest.

Allowing lightning-ignited fires to burn

others require a high-clearance vehicle. Remember, get a map before heading out on the more remote routes.

Trails

Trails in North Kaibab Ranger District offer both challenges and rewards for the hiker, bicyclist, equestrian, or cross-country skier. Challenges come from the steep, rugged terrain, primitive trails, and the potential lack of water. Rewards include solitude, inspirational scenic features, discovering unique rock formations, and taking in breathtaking views of distant horizons.

Wilderness

North Kaibab Ranger District offers more than 108,000 acres (44,000 ha) that remain wild and free in two wilderness areas—Kanab Creek on the west side of the plateau and Saddle Mountain to the east.

Elevation in Kanab Creek Wilderness ranges from 2,000 feet (600 m) at Kanab Creek to 6,000 feet (1,800 m) at the rim. This wilderness contains Kanab Creek, a major tributary of the Colorado River, and a network of vertical-walled gorges.

Saddle Mountain Wilderness varies from 6,000 feet (1,800 m) on the Marble Canyon Rim to 8,000 feet (2,400 m) on Saddle Mountain. Gentle slopes on top of the plateau change to sudden drop-offs at the rim.

found throughout Kaibab National Forest. Federal law protects historic and prehistoric sites and artifacts on public lands. Please leave these sites undisturbed. Report vandalism to the Kaibab National Forest or other law enforcement officials.

Information

North Kaibab Plateau Visitor Center and Grand Canyon Association Park Store
928-643-7298

North Kaibab Ranger District
P.O. Box 248
Fredonia, AZ 86022
(928) 643-7395
www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai/

Like plant communities throughout the world, North Rim forests persist, in part, because of fire. The ponderosa pine forests near Cape Royal, Point Sublime, and Swamp Point historically burned about once a decade. These fires primarily cleared fallen needles, small trees, and the low branches of large trees, leaving the larger trees to flourish. Low intensity fires created ideal conditions to maintain ponderosa pine by removing competing trees such as white fir and exposing bare soil where ponderosa pine seedlings grow best.

and intentionally lighting prescribed fires can be very effective for restoring historic conditions and maintaining fire-adapted species in North Rim forests. However, past management efforts to extinguish all fires changed the forests and their relationship to fire. Many fires today feature unintended outcomes such as the large areas of fire-killed trees along the road to Point Imperial and Cape Royal. Monitoring and research focused on the past, current, and potential future effects of fire on North Rim forests allows park managers to understand the types and frequency of fire that can sustain these forests over time. Each year, as the lightning season approaches, park managers must decide how best to maintain the diversity of forest conditions on the North Rim with both the historical role of fire and the current condition of the forests in mind.

Nature Notes

Let Wildlife Be Wild

Deer and bison can be extremely aggressive. Never approach wild animals and always discourage animals from approaching you by yelling and stamping your feet. Report aggressive or bizarre behavior from a wild animal to a park ranger or other park personnel.

Never Feed Them

Natural wild foods are available year round. Once a wild animal is fed human food, it may become habituated, or used to, human handouts. Animals may eat wrappers and plastic bags along with the food, leading to severe injuries and death.

Protect Yourself, Family, and Pets

Squirrels and rodents may get into your belongings or enter your vehicle, room, or tent. Keep doors closed. Serious bites from squirrels happen all too often. People can get the plague from being bitten by an infected flea or by handling an infected animal. Pets must stay on a leash at all times.

Kaibab Squirrel

Watch for the "Silver Ghost of the North Rim," also known as the Kaibab squirrel. The unique Kaibab squirrel lives only in ponderosa pine forests on the North Rim. You can spot the Abert's squirrel, another subspecies of tassel-eared squirrel, on the South Rim. At the end of the last ice age, these squirrels moved from the south to ponderosa pine forests in northern Arizona.

© NANCY K VARGA

Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel

At first glance, the golden-mantled ground squirrel appears to be a chipmunk (also in the Squirrel family) on steroids. The easiest way to tell the difference between the golden-mantled ground squirrel and a chipmunk is by the distinct lines displayed on a chipmunk's face. Take another look. If the stripes are missing, chances are you are looking at a golden-mantled ground squirrel. Remember, not only is it illegal to feed the animals, but they may bite the hand that feeds them. As with all rodents, squirrels may have disease-carrying fleas, ticks, or lice. Take precautions to keep rodents out of your bags, vehicles, rooms, tents, and other personal belongings.

© NANCY K VARGA

Mountain Short-Horned Lizard

Keep your eyes open for some interesting sights here at Grand Canyon. Creatures such as this mountain short-horned lizard are among the surprises you may encounter during your visit. This spiny reptile, a member of the iguana family, feeds mainly on ants.

Mountain short-horned lizards are very cold tolerant, allowing them to live at the high elevations of the North Rim. One of their adaptations to cool environments is that they are *viviparous* and give birth to live young.

Mule

Although not native to the area, mules are a common sight at Grand Canyon. With a donkey for a dad and a horse for a mom, mules are said to be more sure footed than a horse and smarter than a donkey. Mules are acutely aware of their surroundings and have become very familiar with some of the trails on the North Rim.

If you encounter a mule on the trail, be aware they have the right of way. Stop and find a place off the trail to take a short break. Make sure to put the trail between you and the canyon so the mule can pass easily. Don't make any sudden movements or try to touch a mule. Listen for further instruction from the wrangler.

Quaking Aspen

Shimmer is an action that comes to mind when viewing the quaking aspen, a member of the Willow family. Flattened leaf stalks allow the leaves to tremble. The movement helps distribute sunshine evenly to the leaves. It also keeps the upper leaves from getting too much sun and allows more light to reach the lower leaves.

After fire moves through a forest, sun-loving aspens thrive in the open conditions. New sprouts spring from unburned roots and start the cycle of recovery from scorched earth to mature forest. In some areas you may see a crooked forest of aspen. This bending and maneuvering allows the trees to withstand the heavy snow loads that come with winter. This is a hearty tree.

As you walk through the towering white-barked trees with nervous leaves, you may see a name, date, or picture scratched into the trunks. These historic dendroglyphs are intriguing to see, but carving into these trees yourself is considered vandalism.

Help protect the rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts at Grand Canyon. Please do not collect anything or leave trash or graffiti.

California condors boast an impressive nine-foot wingspan.

On The Wings of a Condor

Is that a bird or an airplane? If you find yourself asking this question, you may be seeing the results of the hopeful, and so far promising, comeback story of the California condor. With their large wings, bald head, and a face only a mother could love, a condor riding a thermal over the canyon offers a spectacular view from the past.

Fossil evidence shows that condors nested in the Grand Canyon area for approximately 50,000 years. During the Pleistocene, when the canyon had a cooler and wetter climate, the California condor scavenged carcasses of sloth, mammoth, and horse. A once-flourishing bird, the California condor nearly disappeared by the 1980s, with fewer than two dozen left in the world. Human activities contributed to their decline, and with this in mind, scientists worked to re-establish their presence in central California and northern Arizona. One confirmation of a successful reintroduction program is reproduction in the wild.

Human activity attracts the curious California condors. If you see a condor, do not approach it or offer it food. Try to read the number on the wing band and report its number and location to a park ranger.

The McKee family, who operated the first visitor facilities on the North Rim, poses with Brighty.

A Burro Called Brighty

In 1953 Marguerite Henry wrote *Brighty of the Grand Canyon*. Ever since, children and adults have been fascinated by the small burro who played a role in Grand Canyon history. Who was Brighty? How much of this tale is true?

Brighty was a real burro. He lived at Grand Canyon from around 1892 until 1922. He was given the name Bright Angel after the creek that flowed into the canyon from his home on the North Rim, but everyone called him Brighty. He spent his summers carrying water from a spring to early tourist accommodations on the North Rim. He was tolerant of children, who would ride on his back for hours. Most of the events and people in Marguerite Henry's book were based on fact. Brighty was the first to cross the new bridge at the bottom of the canyon, and he did meet Teddy Roosevelt.

In spite of his friendliness toward people and his willingness to act as a beast of burden, he was essentially a wild creature who roamed the canyon at will. It is this spirit of independence that has captured the hearts of readers for years. Today a life-sized bronze statue of Brighty, the work of sculptor Peter Jepson, sits in Grand Canyon Lodge on the North Rim. Here, he is admired and remembered by children and adults alike. Legend has it that a rub on the nose brings good luck.

Bison: A Lesson in Protecting Natural Resources

Times change and so does our understanding of how best to manage natural resources. At Grand Canyon, park managers have learned much over the years about North Rim forest ecology and how best to care for it. One hundred years ago, before the North Rim became a part of Grand Canyon National Park, managers viewed natural resources differently. Some of their decisions and actions impact the park today.

Were you surprised by the sight of large bison herds browsing the meadows near the entrance station? Not native to Grand Canyon National Park, Charles Jesse "Buffalo" Jones brought bison to the Kaibab Plateau from Yellowstone National Park in 1906. Jones thought that by cross breeding bison with cows he could produce an animal with lean, tender meat but hardy enough to survive harsh winters on scant browse. The experiment ultimately failed, and the surviving animals were sold to the Arizona Game and Fish Department, which owns them to this day.

Designated as a bison range in 1950, the House Rock Valley Wildlife Area just east of the park provided a home for these animals and reduced conflicts with wildlife and cattle. In 2000, the bison started traveling from the wildlife area back to the Kaibab Plateau and into Grand Canyon National Park. The herd now numbers more than 300 head with the majority staying within park boundaries year round.

Unfortunately, these extremely large grazing animals foul sensitive and critical water sources, trample and remove delicate vegetation, and compact fragile soils. Grand Canyon National Park works closely with federal and state managers to reduce or eliminate the bison's negative impacts on park resources. Learn more about these efforts by going to the National Park Service's Planning, Environment & Public Comment page at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/grca_bison_eis

Be cautious when viewing bison. They may appear tame and slow, but are wild, unpredictable, and dangerous. They weigh up to 2,000 pounds (900 kg) and have the ability to sprint at 30 miles (48 km) per hour, three times faster than people can run. For your safety, stay at least 75 feet (23 m) from bison.

Visitor Services: Inside the Park

The **North Rim Visitor Center** is a great place to start your North Rim adventure. Bring this newspaper with you and speak to a park ranger who will be happy to answer your questions. The visitor center features interpretive exhibits, a Grand Canyon Association Park Store, and nearby views of Grand Canyon.

To reach the visitor center, park in the designated parking area (map on pages 6–7) and walk to the south end of the parking lot. Open daily 8 am–6 pm.

Books and Gifts

Grand Canyon Association Park Store
Located in the North Rim Visitor Center; open daily 8 am–6 pm

Gift Shop
Located in the Grand Canyon Lodge Complex; some gift items available in the General Store; 8 am–9 pm

Food and Lodging

Grand Canyon Lodge Dining Room
Breakfast 6:30–10 am; lunch 11:30 am–2:30 pm; dinner 4:45–9:45 pm; reservations recommended for dinner

Deli in the Pines
May 15 to August 31, 10:30 am–9 pm; September 1 to October 15, 11 am–8 pm

Roughrider Saloon
11:30 am–11 pm

Coffee Shop
Located in the Roughrider Saloon; offers coffee, bagels, baked goods, and other breakfast items; 5:30–10:30 am

Grand Cookout Experience
An evening of fun, food, and entertainment. This experience takes place near the North Rim Campground and requires advanced ticket purchase by mid-afternoon on the day of attendance. 928-638-2611

Grand Canyon Lodge
Check at the Grand Canyon Lodge for same day availability. Make advanced reservations with Forever Resorts. Reserve as far ahead as possible since lodging is booked well in advance. 877-386-4383 or 480-998-1981 www.grandcanyonforever.com

Camping

North Rim Campground
Operated by the National Park Service, campsites are $18–25 per night. No hook-ups, but a dump station is available. Stays limited to seven days per season. Reservation only May 15 to October 15: 877-444-6777 or www.recreation.gov. First-come, first-served October 16–31.

General Services

ATM
Available in the General Store and Roughrider Saloon

Laundry and Showers
On the road to North Rim Campground; laundry 7 am–10 pm; showers 7 am–8 pm

Service Station
On the road to North Rim Campground; open daily 8 am–5 pm; diesel available; 24 hour pay-at-the-pump

Groceries and Camping Supplies
The General Store is adjacent to the North Rim Campground; 7 am–8 pm

Lost and Found
Found items should be turned in at the North Rim Visitor Center. Inquires about lost items can be made at the visitor center or the Grand Canyon Lodge front desk.

Post Office
In the Grand Canyon Lodge complex. Window service open Monday through Friday, 8 am to noon and 1–5 pm. Closed Saturday, Sunday, and federal holidays.

Religious Services
Check the bulletin board in Grand Canyon Lodge for a schedule of services.

Pets
Leashed pets are allowed only on the Bridle Path and Arizona Trail. Pets are not allowed on any other trail, in Grand Canyon Lodge, or in lodging facilities. These restrictions do not apply to service animals. No kennel is available on the North Rim.

Tours and Activities

Canyon Trail Rides
One-hour rides along the rim, half-day rim, and inner canyon trips are usually available each day. Register at the Canyon Trail Rides desk in the Grand Canyon Lodge lobby. Open daily 7 am–5 pm or call 435-679-8665.

Whitewater Raft Trips
Commercial whitewater raft trips through the canyon last 3–18 days and require reservations in advance. For information visit www.nps.gov/grca/planyourvisit/whitewater-rafting.htm

Interagency Park Passes

Save money on entrance fees with the National Parks and Federal Recreation Lands Pass. Accepted at any federal fee area, the pass is valid for one year and can be purchased at park entrances stations, Grand Canyon Association Park Stores, or online: http://store.usgs.gov/pass/index.html

A lifetime Senior Pass is available for US citizens 62 or older. Active duty US military and US citizens with permanent disabilities can obtain a free pass. Fees collected support projects in Grand Canyon National Park.

Visitor Services: Outside the Park

Food and Lodging

Kaibab Lodge
Located 18 miles (30 km) north of North Rim Visitor Center, the lodge is open May 15 through October 20 and includes a restaurant. Some services may remain open after facilities in the park have closed for the season. 928-638-2389; www.kaibablodge.com

Jacob Lake Inn
Located 45 miles (72 km) north of North Rim Visitor Center in Jacob Lake, Arizona, the inn is open year-round from 6:30 am–9 pm. Includes a restaurant, store, propane, and gas station with pay-at-the-pump available 24 hours daily. 928-643-7232

General Services

North Rim Country Store
Located 18 miles (30 km) north of the North Rim Visitor Center. Convenience store and gas station open 7:30 am–7 pm daily, May 15 to November 2. Offers tire repair, propane, and ATM. 928-638-2383

Tours and Activities

Smooth-water Raft Trips
Colorado River Discovery provides half- and full-day trips on the Colorado River from Glen Canyon Dam to Lees Ferry. 888-522-6644 or www.raftthecanyon.com

Camping

DeMotte Campground
This US Forest Service campground is 18 miles (28 km) north of North Rim Visitor Center. Open May 15 to October 15 at $18 per night; no hook-ups. Half the campground is first-come, first-served; reserve half the sites at 877-444-6777 or www.recreation.gov.

Jacob Lake Campground
Operated by the US Forest Service; 45 miles (75 km) north of North Rim Visitor Center. No hook-ups. Open May 15 to October 15 at $18 per night. Half the campground is first-come, first-served; reserve half the sites at 877-444-6777 or www.recreation.gov.

Kaibab Camper Village
This private campground, open May 14 to October 15, is located 0.25 miles (0.5 km) south of Jacob Lake on Highway 67. $36 per night with hook-ups; $17 per night without. Reservations: 928-643-7804.

Dispersed Camping

In the Kaibab National Forest you may camp at large, or away from campgrounds. Stop at the North Kaibab Ranger District for information.

Remember:
- There is no garbage service. Pack out what you take in.
- Bring water; few reliable water sources exist on the Kaibab Plateau.
- Camp at least 0.25 mile (0.4 km) from water sources to allow access for wildlife and livestock.
- Be fire safe; carry a shovel and bucket. Check at Kaibab National Forest offices for fire restrictions.
- Bury human waste at least 6 inches (15 cm) deep and 100 feet (30 m) from water sources and drainage bottoms. Practice backcountry ethics and eliminate all signs of your camp.

Transportation

Hiker Shuttle
A shuttle to the North Kaibab Trailhead picks up passengers in front of the Grand Canyon Lodge at 5:30 am and 6 am. Reserve space 24 hours in advance at the lodge front desk.

Flagstaff Shuttle and Charter
Service between Flagstaff and Grand Canyon, as well as between the North and South rims. 888-215-3105

Transcanyon Shuttle
Daily shuttle service between the North and South rims. Reservations required. 877-638-2820 or www.trans-canyonshuttle.com

Weather and Road Conditions

Park rangers post the weather daily in the North Rim Visitor Center. For Grand Canyon National Park road conditions call 928-638-7496.

Arizona Highway Information
511 or 888-411-ROAD or www.az511.gov

Utah Highway Information
801-964-6000 or www.sr.ex.state.ut.us

Nevada Highway Information
702-486-3116 or www.nevadadot.com

South Rim

Only 10 miles (16 km) away as the condor flies, a five-hour, 215 mile (345 km) drive is required to get to the South Rim by vehicle.

All South Rim visitor services—camping, lodging, and restaurants— are open year-round. Reservations are strongly recommended, especially during the busy summer season.

A free shuttle bus system operates between visitor centers, hotels, restaurants, gift shops, and viewpoints in Grand Canyon Village.

VERSION 2 070114

Help protect the rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts at Grand Canyon. Please do not collect anything or leave trash or graffiti.