Grand Canyon National Park
The official newspaper

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

2012 Season

North Rim

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, 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 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 the North Rim.

Hello, and welcome to Grand Canyon National Park! People from around the world come to see this immense and spectacular landscape. I think you will agree that the first glimpse is a powerful, even pivotal moment.

How did you respond when you first stood on the edge and looked out at the canyon's boundless expanses? Were you awed? Overwhelmed? Did you start to comment and point excitedly, or did you grow silent. . .perhaps even closing your eyes to more fully experience the canyon?

Grand Canyon National Park protects an expansive landscape composed of its exceptional landforms and distinct scenery. It also safeguards a unique soundscape with abundant and subtle natural sounds that are part of a natural quiet that seems to magnify the canyon's immensity.

To protect this magnificent soundscape and limit the impacts of aircraft noise on your once-in-a-lifetime visit, the park is working on an overflights management plan. The finished plan will be the result of many years of collaboration, hard work, and thousands of comments from people just like you.

This is your park. Your opinions and comments on the ways in which we manage it are invaluable to us. We encourage you to watch for opportunities to participate in these planning efforts, share your comments and concerns, and help us protect those rare moments when we stand in silent awe on the edge of one of the world's most magnificent precipices.

Thank you,

Dave Uberuaga

Make the Most of Your Visit

To ensure a safe and enjoyable visit to Grand Canyon National Park's North Rim, please keep the following in mind:

Steep Cliffs
Loose sand or pebbles on stone are very slippery. Be careful of cliff edges when using cameras or binoculars. Never throw or roll rocks; there may be hikers below.

Stay on the trail. Stay back from cliff edges. Observe posted warnings. Parents—watch your children!

Don't ruin your vacation by having an accident. *Your safety is your responsibility.*

Emergency: 911
EMT-certified rangers respond 24 hours a day. Dial 911 or 9-911 from your room or cabin.

Drive With Care
Observe posted speed limits. Maximum speed limit is 45 mph. Watch for people and wildlife. Increase caution at night and during wet conditions.

What Time Is It?
Grand Canyon National Park, and most of Arizona, is on Mountain Standard Time year-round. Through November 4, 2012, Arizona is on the same time as California and Nevada and one hour behind Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Not sure where to go or what to do? Bring this Guide to the visitor center and a ranger will help you get the most from your visit.

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 as the night sky is illuminated by thousands of stars.

DATE	SUNRISE	SUNSET
May 1	5:35 am	7:17 pm
May 15	5:22 am	7:28 pm
June1	5:12 am	7:40 pm
June 15	5:10 am	7:47 pm
July 1	5:15 am	7:49 pm
July15	5:23 am	7:45 pm
August 1	5:36 am	7:33 pm
August 15	5:47 am	7:18 pm
September 1	6:00 am	6:55 pm
September 15	6:11 am	6:35 pm
October 1	6:24 am	6:11 pm
October 15	6:36 am	5:51 pm
November 1	6:52 am	5:31 pm
November 15	7:06 am	5:20 pm

FULL MOON
May 5, June 4, July 3, August 1, August 31, September 29, October 29, November 28

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Experience North Rim

Top Four Ways to Enjoy North Rim

1. Go For a Hike

Walk to Bright Angel Point
Hear Roaring Springs and try to spot South Rim buildings, hikers in side canyons, or the distant San Francisco Peaks.

Wander the Rim Trails
Explore Widforss, Transept, and other trails with beautiful forest and canyon views.

Day Hike into Grand Canyon
Even a few steps down the North Kaibab Trail will help you experience Grand Canyon's splendor. Remember, it takes twice as long to hike up as it does to hike down. ***Do not attempt to hike to the river and back in one day!***

See pages 6–8 for trail information.

2. Take a Drive

Explore Point Imperial
Experience the park's highest point at 8,803 feet (2,742 m). Point Imperial offers a unique view Mt. Hayden, Marble Canyon, and landscapes changed by fire.

Watch Sunset at Cape Royal
Walk the nature trail for Colorado River views and visit Angels Window Overlook.

Discover Walhalla Overlook
Visit ancestral Puebloan ruins and learn about the people who made a summer home here 900 years ago.

See map and information on pages 6–7

3. Ride a Bike

Permitted on paved and dirt roads unless posted. Permitted only on the Bridle Trail and Arizona Trail. Roads can be congested. Remember: wear a helmet, ride single file, and stay aware of your surroundings.

4. Attend a Park Ranger Program

Interested in learning more about Grand Canyon? Join park rangers and volunteers who know it inside and out. Walks and programs listed on page 5.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Located entirely in northern Arizona, the park encompasses 277 miles 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 to visitors on the rim. Grand Canyon National Park is a World Heritage Site.

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The Guide is published by Grand Canyon National Park, supported by your user 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.

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 is a warning. It signals that an electrical charge is building near you and lightning may strike. Move away from the 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 visitor center.

Monsoon...In Arizona?

Vibrant thunderstorms and accompanying heavy rain surprise visitors coming to Grand Canyon National Park in the summer. During these events, one often hears "Isn't this rain unusual? This is Arizona. It's supposed to be a desert, isn't it?"

Much to the surprise of visitors, summer rain is a normal and vital contributor to the ecosystem. Flora and fauna rely on this rain to sustain life and have developed unique adaptations to take advantage of the moisture that becomes available.

The thunderstorms sweeping across Grand Canyon during summer are part of the monsoon season. Monsoon comes from the Arabic word *mausim* which means "season." It refers to the large-scale seasonal changes in wind that often bring rain to southern and southeast Asia.

A high pressure system over southeastern Colorado and the Texas Panhandle interacting with a low pressure system over southern California causes the Arizona monsoon. This interplay of atmospheric conditions draws moist, tropical air from the Gulf of Mexico resulting in frequent, sometimes violent, thunderstorms with heavy rain.

The monsoon in the Southwest begins in July and can continue into early September. While you are visiting, if it starts to rain, do not be discouraged. Rain in the desert is something special and something to celebrate. If you are thinking, "The day we visit Grand Canyon is the one day it decides to rain," do not feel dismayed. Kick off your shoes and join in the celebration. When lightning is present, celebrate safely indoors. Usually the storms pass quickly, leaving the forest renewed and the air refreshed.

Reduce, Reuse, Refill

Did you know that Grand Canyon National Park is a World Heritage Site? Recently, the National Park Service partnered with the Grand Canyon Association, Delaware North Companies, Xanterra South Rim, and Forever Resorts on the North Rim in a new way to protect the park. In an effort to reduce litter in this world-class landscape, plastics in the park's waste stream, and greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), and as part of a reusable water bottle program, ***water packaged in individual disposable containers is no longer sold in the park.***

We Have Filling Stations

Filling stations providing fresh Grand Canyon spring water are available at the North Rim Visitor Center, Administration & Backcountry Office, or North Kaibab Trailhead.

Fill 'er up!

What can you do to help? Bring or buy a reusable water bottle and fill it up for free. You can purchase reusable, souvenir water bottles at park retailers.

Why refill?

When you refill your bottle you:

- Enjoy fresh Grand Canyon spring water.
- Reduce litter in the park, plastics in the waste stream, and GHGs.
- Save money—Grand Canyon spring water is FREE!
- Help save the environment.

Please Note: During spring runoff, Grand Canyon's drinking water may appear turbid or cloudy. This annual turbidity has been exhaustively researched and is not harmful to health. Grand Canyon National Park regularly tests the water to ensure it is safe to drink.

Canyon Volunteers

The Value of Volunteering

Whether it is working for resource protection, interpretation, maintenance, or science and resource management, volunteers are an integral part of a team whose mission is to preserve and protect these special places we call national parks. Some 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 by donating their time, talents, and abilities to enhance your and other visitors' experience.

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 an NPS 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 visitor center for information on the volunteer program or visit www.volunteer.gov/gov.

A Great Experience

For the past eight summers, I have volunteered as an interpreter on the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park. It has been a way for me to share my love of the great outdoors and help the National Park Service with its mission to preserve the area for the enjoyment of all.

As a volunteer, I conduct nature walks and condor and archeology talks. I help visitors at the visitor center and out on the trails. Since one of my hobbies is photography, I enjoy taking visitors on a photo walk, with cameras in hand, to teach them how to take "better" pictures at the canyon and wherever else they visit. With my photography, I created a photo album of the North Rim flora that is used as a reference in the visitor center.

This has been a wonderful way to meet and serve people from all walks of life and from all over the world. To be able to do this on

the North Rim is memorable and most enjoyable, made more so by all the wonderful people I meet and with whom I work.

I hope to see you out on the trail or at one of the programs here on the North Rim.
Happy Trails,
Nancy Varga

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?

There was a real Brighty. 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, more than anything, 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.

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

Grand Canyon Lodge: Decades of Service

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. Utilizing 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 does strike twice.

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

Special Events and Opportunities

© NANCY K VARGA

North Rim Star Party

June 16–23

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. Dress warmly. Check the visitor center or program flyers for presentation times. Telescope viewing continues into the night.

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

© NANCY K VARGA

Western Arts Day

July 14

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

Native American Heritage Days

August 9–10

The 18th annual Native American Heritage Days will honor 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 11, 6:30 pm

Symphony of the Canyon presents a musical interpretation of Grand Canyon. This 18-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: 928-638-2611.

© GARY LADD

Grand Canyon Celebration of Art

September 8 to November 25

Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon Association will feature works from 25 artists from around the country who will participate in the Plein Air on the Rim, a quick draw and action, a three-month exhibit, and sale. The 4th Annual Celebration of Art provides a unique opportunity for visitors to see and purchase the works of some of the best artists in the nation as they capture the beauty of this timeless landscape on canvas. For specific event times and dates please visit www.grandcanyon.org.

GRAND CANYON ASSOCIATION

INSPIRE. EDUCATE. PROTECT.

Be a Part of Something Grand

You can make a difference at Grand Canyon National Park!

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 fund new exhibits, scientific research, trail restoration, wildlife monitoring, ecological restoration, support for the arts, and historic building preservation.

How Can You Get Involved?

Join the Grand Canyon Association today. Members receive exclusive benefits and discounts. For more information, visit a GCA bookstore, call toll-free (800) 858-2808, or visit www.grandcanyon.org.

Rodney Thompson will be creating encaustic artwork during his North Rim residency.
© RODNEY THOMPSON

Artist-in-Residence

Photography, music, painting, sculpture, performance, and the written word preserve and celebrate the wonder and majesty of national parks. Artists frame our heritage for those who visit now, those who will come in the future, 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. Grand Canyon hosts a seasonal program on the North Rim and a year-round program on the South Rim. Artists participating on the North Rim this summer include:

Nancy McKay, digital prints on silk/painter

Rodney Thompson, encaustic—the layering of sap or wax

Chris Brown, photographer

Elizabeth Black, painter

Bobbie Sullivan, fiber arts, postcard quilting

Dennis Farris, painter

Ask at the visitor center for dates and times of free public programs. To learn more or to apply for a residency: www.nps.gov/grca/supportyourpark/air.htm

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 a Junior Ranger booklet at the North Rim Visitor Center. Complete activities listed for the appropriate age level and attend a ranger-led program. Bring your completed booklet to the visitor center to receive an official Junior Ranger certificate and badge.

Additonal Junior Ranger programs are available at Phantom Ranch, the South Rim, and over 250 national parks, seashores, and monuments nationwide.

Already a Grand Canyon Junior Ranger from the past? Ask a park ranger about the brand new North Rim Junior Ranger booklet. This program is generously funded by the Grand Canyon Association.

Park Ranger Programs

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, or telescope viewing may be available; check at the visitor center for special programs. 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	Description	Location	Dates	Duration
8:00 am	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	May 26 to October 15	60 minutes
10:30 am (Offered as staffing allows.)	Flashback—A Glimpse of History	Step back in time with a ranger as he or she introduces you to a remnant of North Rim history. Wheelchair accessible.	Grand Canyon Lodge Sun Room	Check at Visitor Center	15–20 minutes
1:00 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	June 9 to August 26	45 minutes
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 ranger about a nearby excavated ancestral Puebloan site. Allow 45 minutes to drive from North Rim Visitor Center. Wheelchair accessible.	Walhalla Overlook parking lot	Check at Visitor Center	30–40 minutes
3:00 pm	What's Rockin'? Grand Canyon Geology	Why is Grand Canyon here and not in your backyard? Enjoy a 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	May 15 to October 15	30–40 minutes
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	May 15 to October 15	30–40 minutes
7:00 pm	Campfire Program	Learn about a fascinating aspect of the Grand Canyon story. Topics are posted in the campground, lodge, and visitor center. Family-friendly program. Wheelchair accessible.	North Rim Campground Amphitheater	May 27 to September 24	35–45 minutes
8:00 pm	Evening Program	A variety of programs explore the scenic, scientific, and cultural aspects of this special landscape. Nightly topics are posted in the lodge, visitor center, and campground. Bring your questions and arrive 15 minutes early for an "Ask the Ranger" discussion.	Grand Canyon Lodge Auditorium	May 15 to October 15	35–45 minutes

Park Ranger Programs Inside the Canyon

Hiking to Phantom Ranch or Indian Garden? Join a park ranger to discover the many wonders of the inner canyon. ***These programs are offered in Grand Canyon's backcountry and accessible only by a long, arduous hike.***

Phantom Ranch
4 pm and 7:30 pm
Daily
Talks and evening programs cover a wide range of natural and cultural history topics. Check bulletin boards for program locations and topics. Junior Ranger activity booklet available. Located 14 miles (22.5 km) from North Rim via the North Kaibab Trail.

Indian Garden
Check bulletin boards for times
Friday to Monday
Park rangers present programs about natural or cultural history in the amphitheater just north of Indian Garden Campground. Programs vary throughout the year. Check bulletin boards for topics and program times. Located 18.7 miles (30 km) from North Rim via the North Kaibab and Bright Angel trails.

Volunteer George Varga can often be seen on the Grand Canyon Lodge veranda sharing his knowledge of and passion for Grand Canyon with park visitors. Be sure to look for him at night when he is showing visitors night sky treasures with his telescope.

Trail and Driving Guide

Day hiking in Grand Canyon is one way to experience some of the canyon's rich natural beauty and immense size. No permits or fees are required. When day hiking into the canyon, plan one-third of your time to walk down and two-thirds to trudge back up. Assuming you are physically fit and have adequate food and water, the following day hikes are considered reasonable for most people during the summer months.

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 below. All hiking times are approximate.

1. Bright Angel Point Trail
0.5 mi (0.8 km) round-trip
30 minutes round-trip
A short walk on a paved trail leads to a spectacular view of the canyon. Trail begins at the log shelter in the visitor center parking area or from the lodge back porch.

2. Bridle Trail
1.2 mi (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.

3. Transept Trail
3.0 mi (4.8 km) round-trip
1.5 hours round-trip
Trail follows the canyon rim from Grand Canyon Lodge to North Rim Campground.

4. Widforss Trail
10 mi (16 km) round-trip
6 hours round-trip
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 mile (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.

5. Arizona Trail
10 mi (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.

6. North Kaibab Trail
Distance and hiking times vary; see page 8.
This is the only maintained trail into the canyon from the North Rim. ***Under no circumstances should you attempt to hike from the rim to the river and back in one day.*** Round-trip to the Colorado River is 28 miles (45 km) and the trail descends almost 6,000 ft (1,800 m). The opening of the North Kaibab Trail may be delayed due to winter damage. This trail is also used by mules.

7. Ken Patrick Trail
10 mi (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.

8. Uncle Jim Trail
5.0 mi (8.0 km) round-trip
3 hours round-trip
Stroll through the forest to a viewpoint overlooking the canyon and the North Kaibab Trail switchbacks. Begin from the North Kaibab Trail parking lot. This trail is also used by mules.

9. Point Imperial Trail
4.0 mi (6.4 km) round-trip
2 hours round-trip
This easy trail passes through areas burned by the 2000 Outlet Fire and ends at the north park boundary. Connections are possible from there to the Nankoweap Trail and US Forest Service roads.

10. Roosevelt Point Trail
0.2 mi (0.3 km) round-trip
20 minutes round-trip
Stroll this secluded woodland loop offering spectacular views and benches for relaxing. Trail begins from the Roosevelt Point parking area.

11. Cape Final Trail
4.0 mi (6.4 km) round-trip
2 hours round-trip
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.

12. Cliff Springs Trail
1.0 mi (1.6 km) round-trip
1 hour round-trip
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.

13. Cape Royal Trail
0.6 mi (1.0 km) round-trip
30 minutes round-trip
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.

Driving Distances
Entrance Station to Visitor Center
12.7 mi (20.4 km)

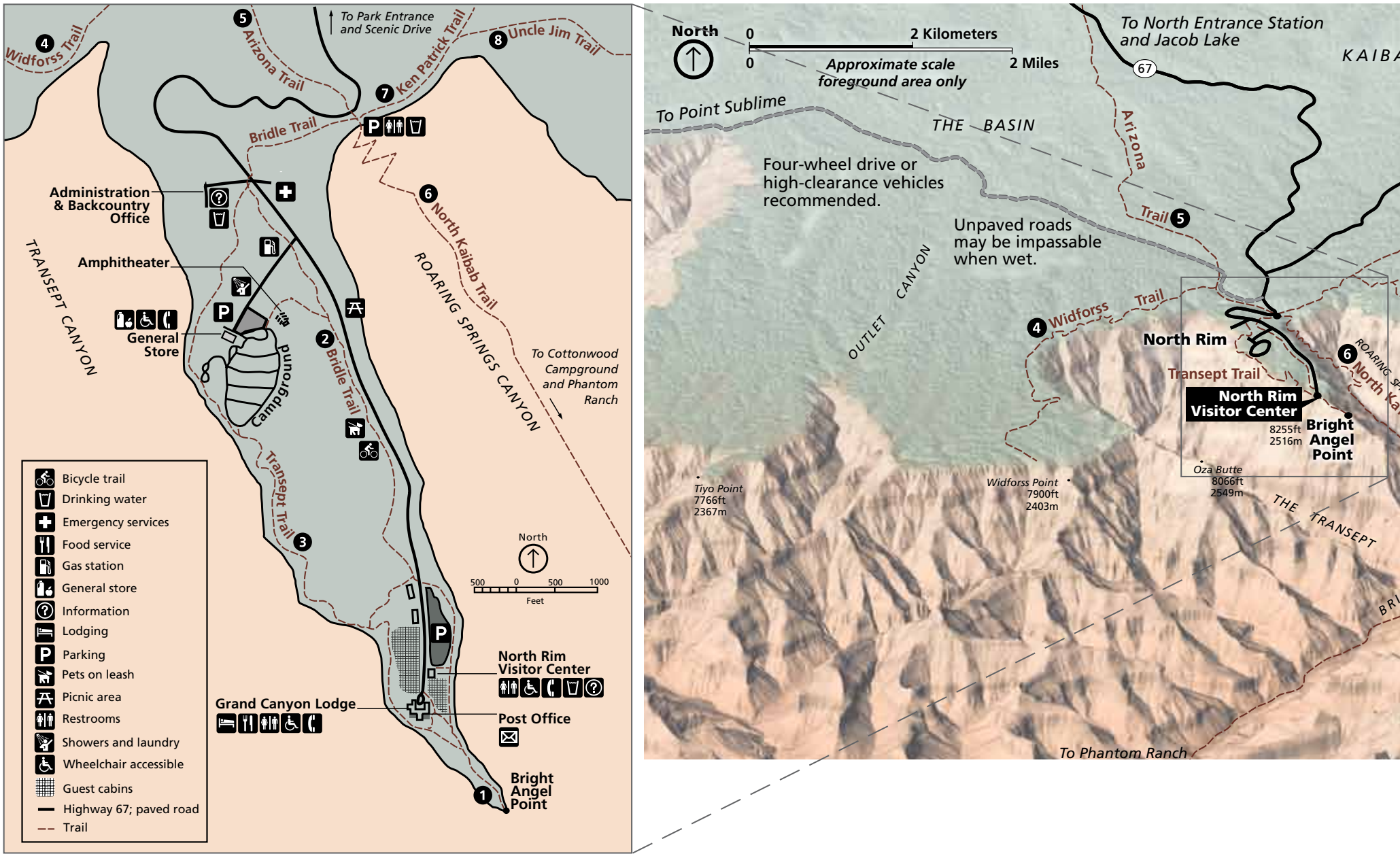
Highway 67 to the 'Y'
5.4 mi (8.7 km)

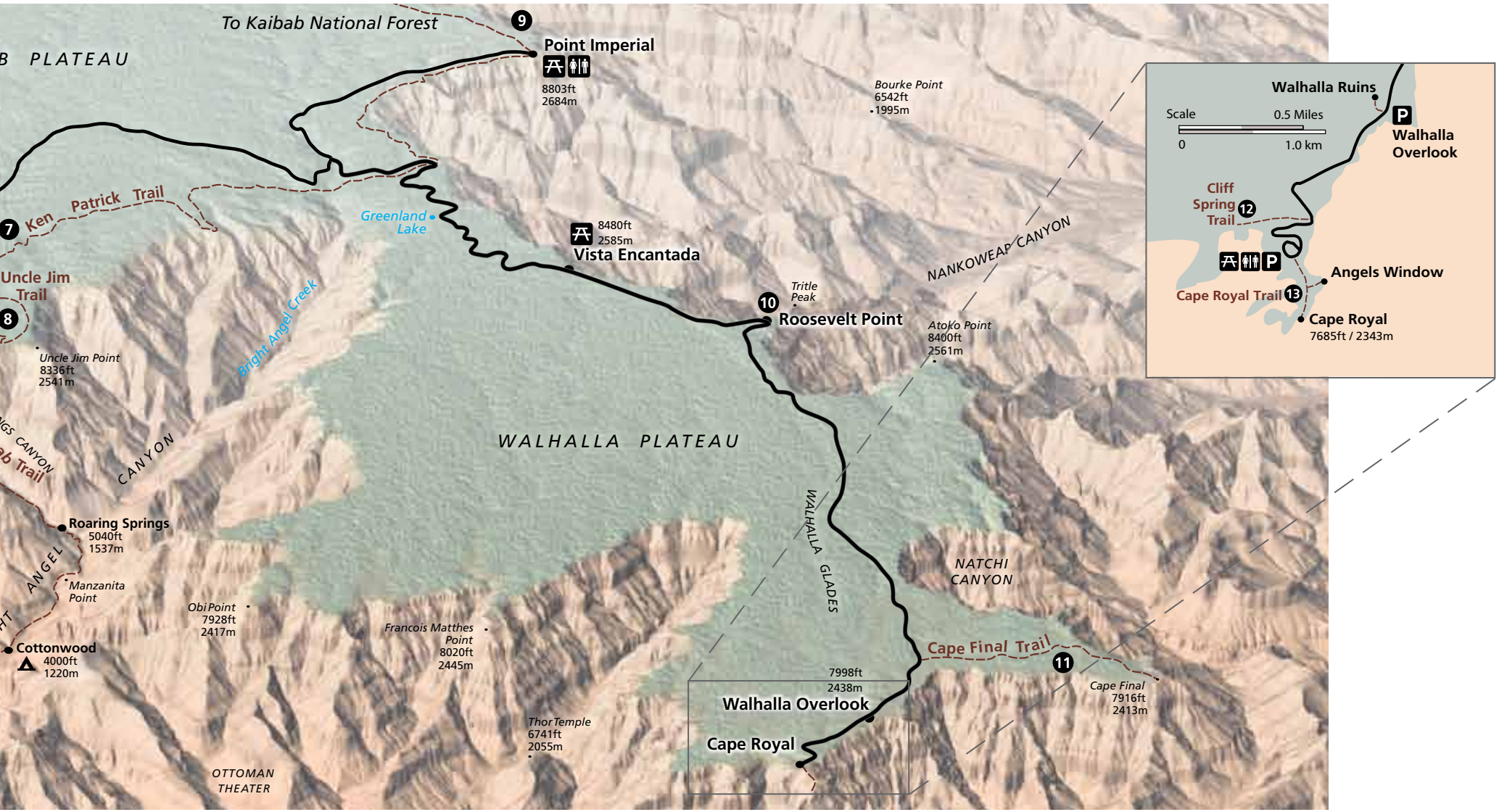
'Y' to Point Imperial
2.6 mi (4.2 km)

'Y' to Cape Royal
14.5 mi (23.3 km)

Highway 67 to Point Sublime
17.8 mi (28.6 km)

Vehicle-accessible Viewpoints
Walhalla Overlook
Roosevelt Point
Vista Encantada
Point Imperial


To Park Entrance and Scenic Drive
Widforss Trail
Arizona Trail
Ken Patrick Trail
Uncle Jim Trail
Bridle Trail
Administration & Backcountry Office
Amphitheater
General Store
TRANSEPT CANYON
Campground
North Kaibab Trail
ROARING SPRINGS CANYON
To Cottonwood Campground and Phantom Ranch
Transept Trail
Bicycle trail
Drinking water
Emergency services
Food service
Gas station
General store
Information
Lodging
Parking
Pets on leash
Picnic area
Restrooms
Showers and laundry
Wheelchair accessible
Guest cabins
Highway 67; paved road
Trail
North
500 0 500 1000
Feet
North Rim Visitor Center
Grand Canyon Lodge
Post Office
Bright Angel Point
North
0 2 Kilometers
0 2 Miles
Approximate scale foreground area only
To North Entrance Station and Jacob Lake
KAIBA
67
To Point Sublime
THE BASIN
Arizona
Trail
Four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles recommended.
Unpaved roads may be impassable when wet.
OUTLET CANYON
Widforss Trail
North Rim
Transept Trail
North Rim Visitor Center
8255ft 2516m
Bright Angel Point
Oza Butte 8066ft 2549m
Tiyo Point 7766ft 2367m
Widforss Point 7900ft 2403m
THE TRANSEPT
To Phantom Ranch


To Kaibab National Forest
B PLATEAU
9
Point Imperial
8803ft
2684m
Bourke Point
6542ft
1995m
Walhalla Ruins
Scale
0.5 Miles
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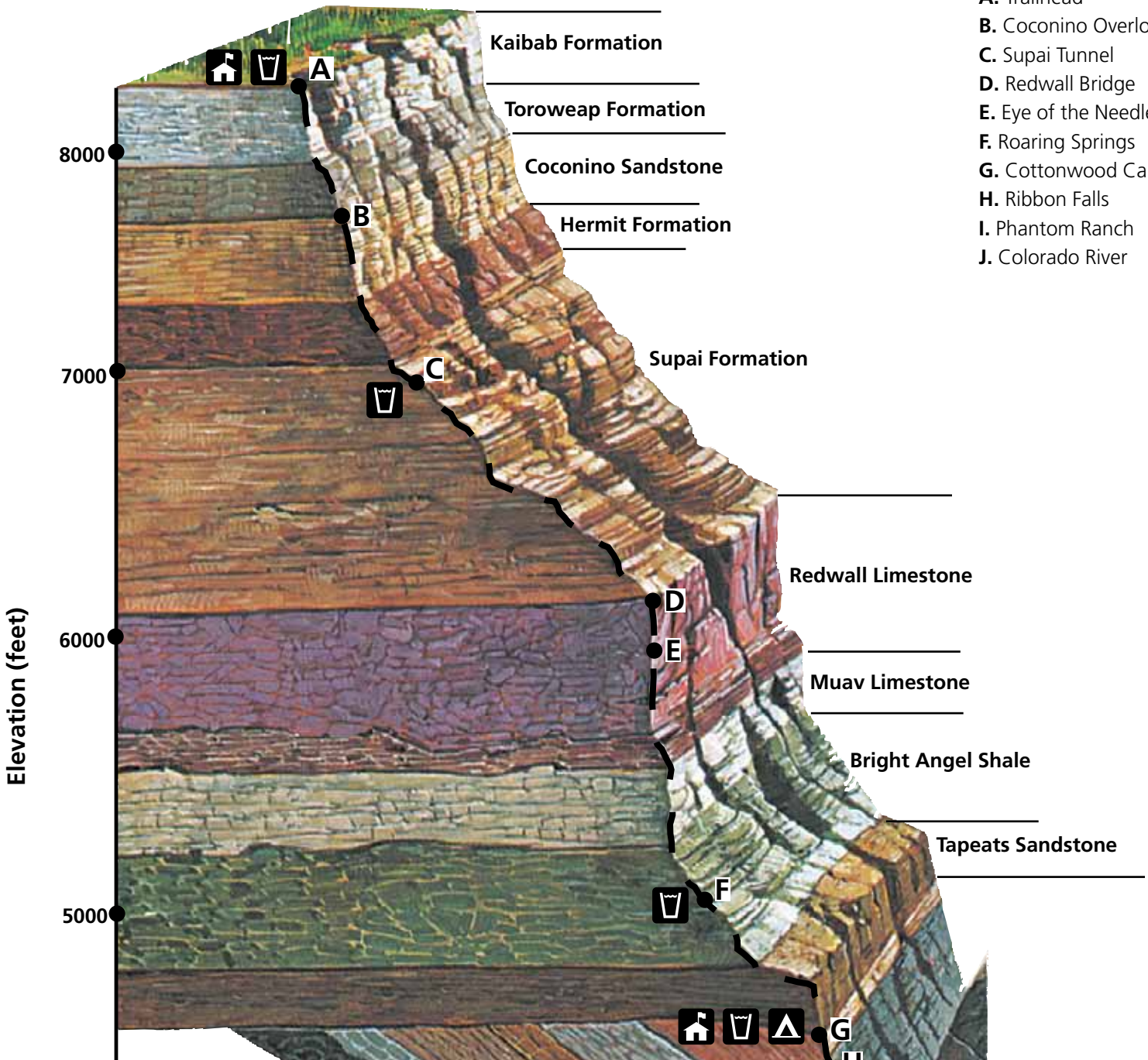
1.0 km
Walhalla Overlook
Cliff Spring Trail
12
Angels Window
Cape Royal Trail
13
Cape Royal
7685ft / 2343m
Ken Patrick Trail
7
Greenland Lake
8480ft
2585m
Vista Encantada
NANKOWEAP CANYON
Uncle Jim Trail
8
Tritle Peak
10
Roosevelt Point
Atoko Point
8400ft
2561m
Uncle Jim Point
8336ft
2541m
Bright Angel Creek
WALHALLA PLATEAU
CANYON
Roaring Springs
5040ft
1537m
WALHALLA GLADES
NATCHI CANYON
Manzanita Point
Obi Point
7928ft
2417m
Francois Matthes Point
8020ft
2445m
Cottonwood
4000ft
1220m
Cape Final Trail
11
7998ft
2438m
Walhalla Overlook
Cape Final
7916ft
2413m
Thor Temple
6741ft
2055m
Cape Royal
OTTOMAN THEATER

North Kaibab Trail



North Kaibab Trail Profile

Elevations and One-way Distances

LOCATION	ELEVATION Feet	ELEVATION Meters	DISTANCE Miles	DISTANCE Km
A. Trailhead	8250	2515	0	0
B. Coconino Overlook	7450	2270	0.7	1.1
C. Supai Tunnel	6800	2070	2.0	3.2
D. Redwall Bridge	6100	1860	2.6	4.2
E. Eye of the Needle	5850	1780	3.5	5.6
F. Roaring Springs	5200	1585	4.7	7.6
G. Cottonwood Camp	4080	1240	6.8	10.9
H. Ribbon Falls	3720	1130	8.3	13.4
I. Phantom Ranch	2546	776	13.7	22.0
J. Colorado River	2400	730	14.2	22.9

GRAND·CANYON HIKE SMART

Don't Suffer, Hike Smart

1. Be Prepared

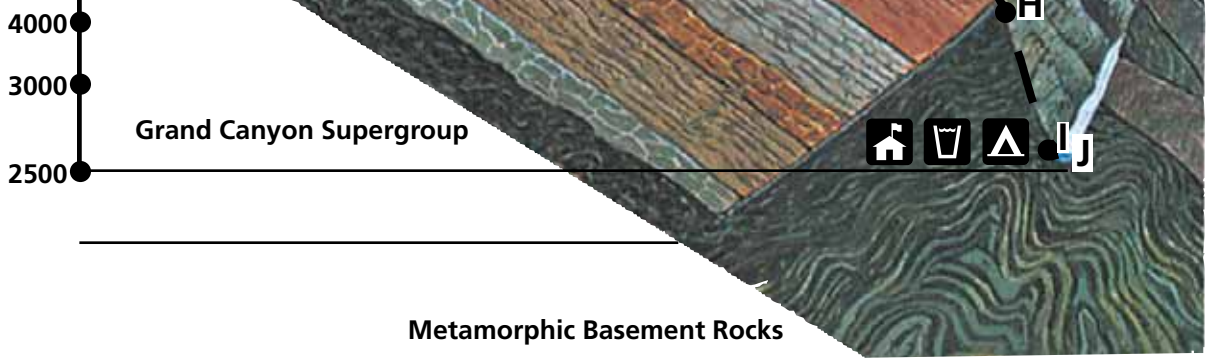
Know the weather forecast. Weather changes quickly. Know your route. Carry a map, flashlight, sunscreen, and extra clothing including wind and rain protection. Over-the-shoe traction devices may be necessary on icy trails during spring and fall.

2. Stay comfortable

Dressing in layers is the key to comfortable hiking. Do not forget your hat. It is important to stay dry and protected from the wind.

3. Go Slowly

If you can carry on a conversation, you are



If you can carry on a conversation, you are hiking at the right pace. If you find yourself out of breath, your legs and digestive system are not getting enough oxygen which may lead to fatigue, heavy legs, and exhaustion.

4. Rest Often
Sit down, prop your legs up, and take a 10-minute break at least once every hour.

5. Eat and Drink Frequently
Balance your food and water intake. Salty snacks help replace electrolytes lost through perspiration. Snack every time you drink. Food and water supply the extra energy needed for hiking.

Overnight Hiking

A hike into the canyon will test your physical and mental endurance. Know and respect your abilities and limitations. Rangers will be glad to help you plan a hike within your capabilities. All overnight hikers, except those staying in the lodging at Phantom Ranch, must obtain a backcountry permit.

Hiking Permits
Backcountry use permits and fees are required for overnight hiking. Day hikes do not require a permit or fee.

Successful Hikers
Avoid hiking in the middle of the day. Begin your trip, hike between campgrounds, and return to the rim before 10 am or after 4 pm. All hikers should be aware that efforts to assist them may be limited during the busy summer months due to staffing levels, number of rescue calls, employee safety requirements, and limited helicopter flying capability during periods of extreme heat or inclement weather.

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

Overnight permit requests should be arranged up to four months in advance.
Contact:
Backcountry Information Center
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

Hikers arriving without permits should contact the North Rim Backcountry Office in the Administrative Office building, 11.5 miles (18.5 km) south of the North Entrance Station. Rangers are on duty 8 am to noon and 1–5 pm daily.

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

Health Hazards

Moderation is the key to having an enjoyable hike. Hike within your ability, maintain proper body temperature, balance your food and water intake, and rest often. Be prepared for emergency situations such as:

Heat Exhaustion
Caused by dehydration from intense sweating. Hikers can lose 1–2 quarts/liters of water per hour. Rangers treat as many as twenty cases of heat exhaustion a day in summer.

Symptoms: pale face, nausea, cool and moist skin, headache, cramps.
Treatment: drink water, eat high energy foods, rest in the shade, cool the patient.

Heat Stroke
Life-threatening emergency where the body's heat-regulating mechanisms become overwhelmed by internal heat production and environmental demands.

Symptoms: flushed face, dry skin, weak and rapid pulse, high body temperature, poor judgment or inability to cope, unconsciousness. Patient is in danger.
Treatment: find shade, cool patient with water, send for help.

Hyponatremia
Illness that mimics the early symptoms of heat exhaustion. Caused by low sodium in the blood from drinking too much water, not eating enough salty foods, and losing salt through sweating.

Symptoms: nausea, vomiting, altered mental states, frequent urination.
Treatment: have the patient rest and eat salty foods. If mental alertness decreases, seek immediate help.

Hypothermia
Life-threatening emergency where the body cannot keep warm due to exhaustion and exposure to cold, wet, windy weather.

Symptoms: uncontrolled shivering, poor muscle control, and a careless attitude
Treatment: put on dry clothing, drink warm liquids, and protect from wind, rain, and cold.

Fire Management and Forest Renewal

Did you notice the charred tree trunks and recovering forest as you drove from Jacob Lake to the North Rim? For some people, it can be hard to accept that fire is an integral part of the park's forested ecosystems. At Grand Canyon, plants and animals evolved with fire and depend upon it to create the conditions they need to flourish. Fire management demands a careful balance between suppressing unwanted fires, often caused by humans, and allowing for the positive attributes of fire under favorable conditions.

Many factors—weather, topography, and vegetation types—influence fire behavior and the effects fires have on park resources. In prolonged hot, dry, and windy conditions, wildland fire threatens park resources and can cause significant damage. Aggressive suppression actions are taken against these types of fires.

Mangers use fire as a tool for ecosystem restoration when conditions are right. Lightning-ignited fires may be allowed to burn when conditions benefit the ecosystem. Suppression actions are taken if fire behavior contradicts resource goals. Prescribed fires are planned ignitions, implemented under scientifically-determined conditions, with specific objectives in mind, such as to protect developed areas.

During the last few years, the park completed important fuel reduction projects designed to improve defensible space and reduce the potential impacts of wildland fire near structures, campgrounds, and other at-risk areas. Defensible space is the area between a structure and the surrounding forest where vegetation has been modified to reduce a fire's threat. Properly modified and maintained vegetation can slow a fire, shorten flame lengths, reduce the amount of generated heat, and increase the odds of saving a structure.

The National Park Service has a mandate to preserve resources such as plants and animals, along with the natural processses that sustain them, including fire. Fire management policies evolve with our understanding of fire's vital role in nature. Fire is a powerful natural force; its destructive potential is evident, but fire's positive attributes must also be recognized. As a land manager, how would you balance suppressing fires and allowing the natural process of fire to continue?

Protect the Remnants of Our History

Thousands of people have called Grand Canyon home during the past 10,000 years. While visiting the park, you may come across the remnants of cultures from long ago. You may see evidence left by miners, explorers, or cattlemen, or the remains of Native American dwellings, rock art, or artifacts, such as pottery and projectile points. Unintentional damage by visitors to cultural sites is a major, but preventable, problem.

Remains and artifacts are a fragile, irreplaceable legacy. The National Park Service preserves and protects these priceless resources. Federal law prohibits the excavation, injury, or destruction of historic or archaeological sites and the removal of any artifacts.

Irreplaceable cultural sites tell the story of this country and remain places of ancestral importance to American Indians. Treat these treasures with utmost care and respect. If you would like to experience an archaeological site while on the North Rim, visit Walhalla Glades Ruin, Transept Trail Ruin, or Cliff Spring Granary.

North Kaibab Ranger District

Much of the Kaibab Plateau is protected by Kaibab National Forest and Grand Canyon National Park. Kaibab is a Paiute Indian word meaning "mountain lying down."

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. 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.

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. Many miles of forest roads and connecting meadows provide excellent snowmobiling opportunities not permitted in the 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 Forest. Federal law protects historic and prehistoric sites and artifacts on public lands. Please leave these sites undisturbed. Vandalism should be reported to US Forest Service or other law enforcement officials.

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.

For information about the North Kaibab Ranger District, contact:

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

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

The Jacob Lake Ranger Station
© US FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHWESTERN REGION, KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

Nature Notes

Let Wildlife Be Wild

Deer and bison can be extremely aggressive. Never approach wild animals and 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 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 plague from being bitten by an inflected flea or by handling an infected animal. Pets must stay on a leash at all times.

© NANCY K VARGA

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 the cute little critters may just 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 critter, 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. Shimmering 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 truly 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.

On The Wings of a Condor

Is that a bird or an airplane? If you find yourself asking this question, it is very possible you are 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, seeing a condor riding a thermal over the canyon is a spectacular view from the past.

Fossil evidence shows that condors have 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 was almost gone by the 1980s when there were fewer than two dozen left in the world. There are many reasons for their decline, most involving human impacts. With this in mind, scientists have been working to re-establish their presence in central California and northern Arizona. One confirmation of a successful reintroduction program is reproduction in the wild.

California condors, being curious, are attracted to human activity. 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.

California condors boast an impressive nine-foot wingspan.

Bison or Beefalo?

Visitors to the North Rim may see large herds of bison in the meadows near the Entrance Station. Bison are not native to Grand Canyon National Park. In fact, these particular animals were brought to the Kaibab Plateau in 1906 in an effort to breed them with cattle and produce a hardy bison variety. It was an experiment not economically successful and abandoned several years later. Today, this hybrid group, or "beefalo" herd, is managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. The House Rock Valley Wildlife Area, located just east of the park, was designated as a bison range in 1950 to provide them a home and reduce conflicts with wildlife and cattle.

Since 2000, the bison hybrids have been traveling from the wildlife area to the Kaibab Plateau and into Grand Canyon National Park. The herd now numbers more than 400 head, with the majority staying within park boundaries year round. Unfortunately these extremely large grazing animals are fouling sensitive and critical water sources, trampling and removing delicate vegetation, and compacting fragile soils. Grand Canyon National Park is working closely with federal and state managers who are determined to reduce or eliminate the bison's negative impacts to park resources.

Bison may appear tame and slow, but they are unpredictable and dangerous. They weigh up to 2,000 pounds (900 kg) and sprint at 30 miles (48 km) per hour, three times faster than you can run. For your safety, you must stay at least 75 feet (23 meters) from bison.

Non-native "beefalo" graze in a North Rim meadow.

Sensitive water resources become trampled and compacted by "beefalo."

Information and Services

The Visitor Center is a great place to start your adventure on the North Rim. Bring this newspaper with you and speak with a ranger who will be happy to answer your questions. The visitor center features interpretive exhibits, a bookstore, and nearby canyon views.

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. The North Rim Visitor Center is open daily 8 am–6 pm from May 15 to October 15 and 9 am–4 pm beginning October 16.

Food

INSIDE THE PARK

Grand Canyon Lodge Dining Room
Breakfast: 6:30–10 am
Lunch: 11:30 am–2:30 pm
Dinner: 4:45 pm–9:45 pm
Dinner reservations recommended.

Deli in the Pines
7 am–9 pm

Roughrider Saloon
11:30 am–11 pm

Coffee Shop
Located in the Roughrider Saloon; offers coffee, bagels, and baked goods from 5:30 am–10:30 am. Light fare, appetizers, and cocktails served after 11:30 am.

Grand Canyon Cookout Experience
A western dining event with live entertainment. Transportation provided from the lodge. Reservations recommended; inquire at the lodge front desk or call 928-638-2611.

OUTSIDE THE PARK

Kaibab Lodge
18 miles (29 km) north of the park on Highway 67 .

Jacob Lake Inn
45 miles (72 km), north of the park at the junction of highways 67 and 89A.

Lodges

INSIDE THE PARK

Grand Canyon Lodge
Check at the lodge for same day availability. Make advance 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.

OUTSIDE THE PARK

Kaibab Lodge
Located 18 miles (30 km) north of the North Rim, the lodge is open mid-May to early November and includes a restaurant. Some services may remain open after facilities in the park have closed for the season.
928-638-2389

Jacob Lake Inn
Located 45 miles (75 km) north of the North Rim in Jacob Lake, Arizona, the Jacob Lake Inn is open year-round 6:30 am–9 pm. Includes a restaurant, store, and gas station with pay at pump available 24 hours daily. Propane is available.

Books and Gifts

Grand Canyon Association Bookstore
Open daily 8 am–6 pm beginning May 15 and 9 am–4 pm beginning October 16; located in the North Rim Visitor Center.

Gift Shop
Located in the Grand Canyon Lodge Complex; open daily 8 am–9 pm. Some gift items are also available in the General Store.

Campgrounds

INSIDE THE PARK

North Rim Campground
Operated by the National Park Service, campsites are $18–25. No hook-ups, but a dump station is available. Stays limited to seven days per season. The campground may remain open after October 15 with limited services, weather permitting. Reservations recommended.
877-444-6777 or 518-885-3639
www.recreation.gov

OUTSIDE THE PARK

DeMotte Campground
This US Forest Service campground is 16 miles (28 km) north of the North Rim. No hook-ups or reservations. Opens in late-May for the summer months only at $17 per night.

Jacob Lake Campground
Operated during the summer only by the US Forest Service; 45 miles (75 km) north of the North Rim. No hook-ups. $17 per night. Group site only may be reserved: (877) 444-6777 or www.recreation.gov

Kaibab Camper Village
This commercial campground, open May 15 to October 15, is located 0.25 miles (0.5 km) south of Jacob Lake on Highway 67. Full hook-ups available.
928-643-7804 reservations
928-526-0924 off-season
800-525-0924 outside Arizona

Park Passes

If you are a frequent visitor to national parks or other federal agency sites that charge entrance fees, you may be interested in the America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreation Lands Pass. The $80 interagency pass is valid for one year and can be purchased at park entrance stations, Grand Canyon Association bookstores, or online at http://store.usgs.gov/pass/index.html. Your Grand Canyon entrance fee may be applied toward the purchase of the pass.

A $10 lifetime Senior Pass is available for US citizens 62 or older. US citizens with permanent disabilities can obtain a free Access Pass.

Fees collected support projects in the park.

Tours and Activities

Canyon Trail Ride

One-hour rides along the rim and half-day rim or 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 well in advance. For information visit www.nps.gov/grca.

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
www.raftthecanyon.com

General Services

ATM

Available in the General Store and Roughrider Saloon.

Service Station

On the access road to the 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. Open daily 7 am–8 pm.

Laundry and Showers

On the road to the North Rim Campground. Open daily 7 am–10 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.

Pets

Pets are allowed only on the Bridle Trail that connects Grand Canyon Lodge and North Kaibab Trailhead. Pets, except service animals, are not allowed on any other trails. Pets must be leashed at all times and are not permitted in Grand Canyon Lodge or in lodging facilities. A kennel is not available on the North Rim.

Post Office

In the Grand Canyon Lodge Complex. Window service open Monday through Friday 8 am–5 pm. Closed Saturday, Sunday, and federal holidays.

Religious Services

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

Services Outside the Park

North Rim Country Store

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

Transportation

Hiker Shuttle

A shuttle to the North Kaibab trailhead is available twice daily in the morning. Sign up at the Grand Canyon Lodge front desk. The shuttle picks up passengers in front of the lodge at 5:45 am and 7:10 am. Reservations recommended 24 hours in advance.

Rim-to-Rim Transportation

Daily transportation between the rims is provided by Transcanyon Shuttle. The shuttle departs the North Rim at 7 am and arrives at the South Rim at 11:30 am. It departs the South Rim at 1:30 pm and arrives at the North Rim 6:30 pm. Reservations required. 928-638-2820

Flagstaff Shuttle and Charter

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

Weather and Road Conditions

Weather is posted daily in the visitor center. For daily weather and road conditions call 928-638-7888.

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

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 your own 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 US Forest Service offices for seasonal fire restrictions.
- Bury all human waste at least 4–6 inches (10–15 cm) deep and a minimum of 100 feet (30 m) from water sources and drainage bottoms. Practice backcountry ethics and eliminate all signs of your camp.

South Rim

The average distance across the canyon, as the condor flies, is 10 miles (16 km). However, traveling from the North to the South Rim requires a five-hour drive of 215 miles (345 km).

The South Rim is open year round. All visitor services—camping, lodging, and restaurants— are available. Reservations are strongly recommended during the busy summer season. Some facilities are closed during the winter.

A free shuttle bus system operates in Grand Canyon Village. Make your visit easier by parking your car and using the shuttle to get around. Be sure to stop at the Grand Canyon Visitor Center.