



Discover a New Day at Glen Canyon

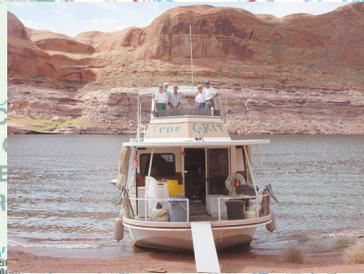
The official newspaper of
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Rainbow Bridge National Monument
Summer/Fall 2005

**Emergency & Park
Information
Inside back cover
Page 11**



New adventures and discoveries await you
Centerfold - pages 6-7

Note - There are no water
based services or boat
launch availabilities at Hite



A Volunteer experience on Lake
Powell can change your life - and
preserve our park's beauty
Page 4

Flash Flood Country
Washes and narrow canyons
are subject to sudden, un-
expected flash flooding. It
may be sunny weather where
you are, but a distant storm
can dump rain upstream send-
ing a wall of water rushing
down a normally dry wash
or canyon. NEVER ENTER
WASHES OR NARROW CAN-
YONS WHEN IT IS RAINING
OR THREATENING TO RAIN.



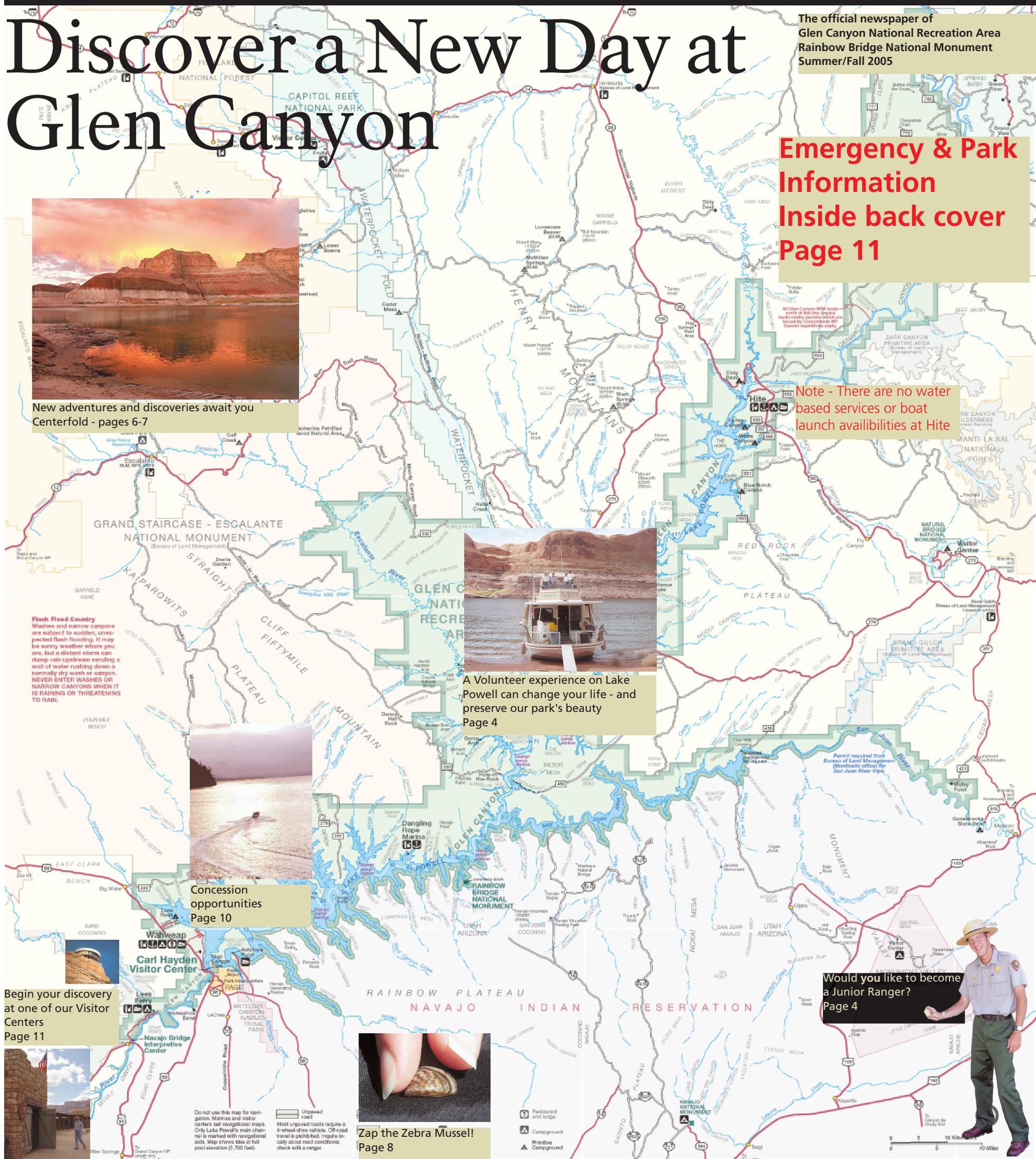
Concession
opportunities
Page 10

Begin your discovery
at one of our Visitor
Centers
Page 11



Zap the Zebra Mussel!
Page 8

Would you like to become
a Junior Ranger?
Page 4



Do not use this map for navigation. Maps and visitor centers sell navigational maps. Only Lake Powell's main channel is marked with navigational aids. Map shows lake at full pool elevation (3,700 feet).

Unpaved road
Most unpaved roads require a 4-wheel-drive vehicle. Off-road travel is prohibited. Inquire locally about road conditions; check with a ranger.

Restaurant and lodge
Campground
Primitive Campground

0 5 10 Miles



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

**Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Rainbow Bridge National Monument**

Superintendent: Kitty Roberts
Deputy Superintendent: Nancie Ames
Volunteer Coordinator: Betsy Scroggs
Educational Specialist: Joan Mayer

Park Address

P.O. Box 1507
691 Scenic View Dr
Page AZ 86040

Website/contact information

www.nps.gov/glca

Fax Number

928-608-6259

Park Headquarters

928-608-6200

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

Cliff Diving is Dangerous Now it is Also Illegal

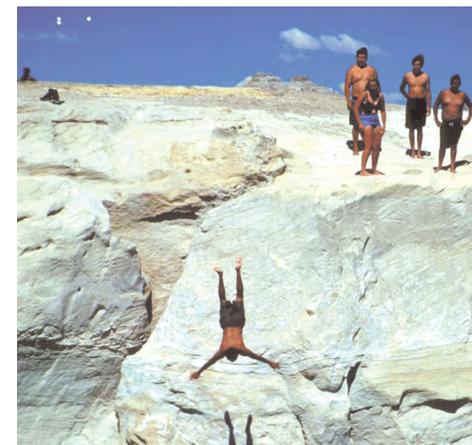
Cliff diving (or cliff jumping) is a popular activity at Glen Canyon NRA. It's also a very dangerous one. In 2003, there were seven accidental deaths in the park, six of which were related to cliff diving. The National Park Service has been educating visitors about the dangers of cliff diving for many seasons. In recent years, cliff diving has resulted in fatalities, head, neck, and back trauma, paralysis, fractures to legs & arms, lacerations, and damage to internal organs. Emergency responses to recover victims or rescue injured visitors are complex operations, often occurring in remote areas requiring lengthy commitments of manpower, expenditure of finite financial resources, and exposure of rescuers to great personal risk.

This year, the National Park Service at Glen Canyon NRA has approved a new regulation for the park which states: *It is prohibited for any person to jump or dive off of rock cliffs, ledges, or man-made structures (excluding vessels) within the boundaries of Glen Canyon NRA, including Lake Powell and its tributaries. The NPS does not advocate or promote the activity of cliff jumping or diving regardless of the height from the water surface. For*

the purpose of this restriction cliff, ledge, or man-made structure is defined to mean any formation of rock or soil, or structure, or combination thereof having a height of 15' or more from the surface of the water.

As stated in the regulation, the National Park Service does not recommend cliff diving from any height. There are many myths surrounding cliff diving.

- If you check for hidden rocks first, you'll be ok. While it's always a good idea to check what's below the surface of the water before jumping in, the absence of rocks does not ensure a safe dive. Nearly all of our cliff diving injuries and fatalities were NOT the result of striking underwater objects.
- Go feet first. Jumping feet first is probably safer than head first, but it's a relative term. It's like saying crashing your car into a brick wall while wearing your seat belt is safer than crashing into the wall without it. Most of the divers who suffered serious injuries or death dove feet first.
- If you don't jump from "extreme" heights you'll be ok. As you can see from the chart, you don't have to be very high to reach a dangerous speed. In 2003, four of the six

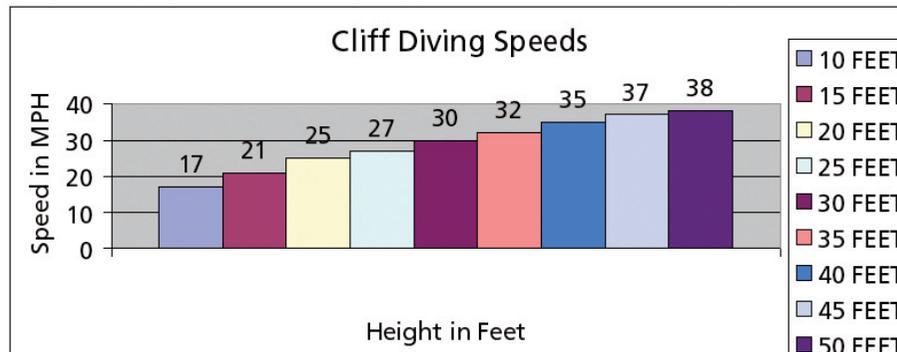


Don't take the chance. The odds are against you.

fatalities jumped from a height of less than thirty-five feet.

In most instances, it's the speed at which divers hit the water that makes this such a dangerous activity. At certain heights, even a perfect entry can still lead to compression fractures of the spine. Even a slight error in entering the water can cause a variety of injuries and even death. Many people think of the lake surface as being soft or "cushion-like." The physical nature of the surface of water, however, makes it somewhat hard and unyielding. If you've ever done a belly flop in a swimming pool, you know it can hurt.

The National Park Service wants all visitors to enjoy their time on the water. But, please, play smart and play by the rules. Come back alive—don't cliff dive.



Greetings From the Superintendent

It is my pleasure to welcome you to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Rainbow Bridge National Monument. All national park areas are special, but Glen Canyon NRA and Rainbow Bridge NM offer an unforgettable combination of opportunities for a variety of recreation and wilderness adventures. While here, discover the magic of both areas.



Current lake levels provide you with unparalleled recreational adventures and sites that haven't been seen in over 30 years. Whether hiking, boating, fishing, photographing, or sight seeing, take advantage of this unique opportunity to discover or rediscover a new day at Glen Canyon. Glen Canyon NRA and Rainbow Bridge NM are "special places" that belong to all Americans, and are held in trust by our dedicated staff of park professionals. But you, our visitors, also play a vital role in the care and preservation of these sites. Your concern and active participation helps us to successfully preserve these national treasures.

I want to thank all of you for actively caring for Glen Canyon NRA and Rainbow Bridge NM, assuring that they will remain special places for generations to come. Please have a safe and enjoyable experience while here. I encourage you to send your comments and suggestions to me at glca_superintendent@nps.gov.
Kitty Roberts
Superintendent

What time is it?

Arizona and the Hopi Reservation do not follow daylight savings time. They remain on Mountain Standard Time year-round. So during the summer, it appears that Arizona and Hopi are on the same time as California and Nevada.

Utah and the Navajo Nation do follow daylight savings time. So in the summer, they are on the same time as the rest of the Mountain Time Zone.

Danger!

Flash Floods are the artists who carve the intricate curves of slot canyons. They are also the assassins of anyone who may be in their paths. Do not enter a slot canyon if rain has been forecasted. Even if the skies above you are clear, a storm hundreds of miles away may have triggered a flash flood in your area.

Water, water everywhere, and still you get a heat stroke!

In the summertime, temperatures in Glen Canyon can run over 100 degrees. If you are recreating on Lake Powell or anywhere else in the park, listen to your body. It needs to drink water, to replenish electrolytes, and to stay cool. Sodas and alcohol do not quench your thirst, they only help dehydrate you. And if you drink too much water without eating, you may get sick. Keep your skin protected with light-colored clothes, sunglasses, a hat, and sunscreen. Finally, if you feel too hot, find some shade, or better yet, get inside! Headaches, dizziness, nausea, and confusion are the first signs of heat exhaustion. Use common sense. Glen Canyon is much prettier from the back of a boat than the back of an ambulance.

Carbon Monoxide - the silent killer

The National Park Service continues to stress the dangers of carbon monoxide (CO) and boats. This is an odorless, tasteless gas, which makes you fall asleep and never wake up. While past emphasis has been on houseboats, studies show that all boats can collect dangerous levels of CO. Anytime generators and/or engines are running, CO is produced. Do not allow passengers to congregate around engines or the backs of boats when engines or generators are running. For some boats, which vent CO out the back, this deadly gas can collect under the swim step and spaces under the boat. The CO remains there long after engines and generators have been shut down. Don't play or swim under the swim step or under the boat. Always be aware of the dangers of CO around your boat.

Area Attractions

Don't feel like going on the water today? Want to see more of the allure of this rich area of discoveries? After you see our Visitor Centers (page 11), there are many more places to go. Here is just a sampling of our neighbors and their vast array of sights to see and things to do.

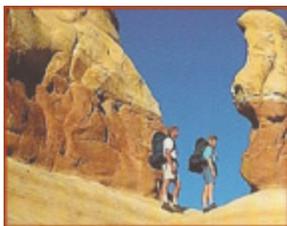
Page/Wahweap Area

Page Lake Powell Tourism Bureau Located at 647 Elm Street in downtown Page. Staff on hand to answer questions about experiencing this unique area. Brochures are available for local businesses, menus from most of the restaurants are on hand for review. Information about Grand Canyon, Arizona, Utah National Parks, New Mexico, and Colorado. In production is a wall of itineraries listing things to do in the area and how much time it will take to do them. From there visitors can plan their day or week with things to do using Page as the home base for their activities. You can contact the Page Lake Powell Tourism Bureau by phone at 928-660-3405 or 3406 or toll free 1-888-261-PAGE.

John Wesley Powell Memorial Museum is open 9am-5pm MST. Located in the city of Page, this museum contains a wealth of information about Major John Wesley Powell, the history of Page, and local geology. A new exhibit about the early river runners of the Colorado was unveiled this past fall. Through August 2005, the remains of a plesiosaur excavated in Glen Canyon NRA is on display. The museum also provides information on various tours & activities. You can contact the JWP Museum at 928-645-9496 or www.powellmuseum.org. An admission fee is charged.



Big Water Visitor Center, 15 miles north of Page, is open daily 9am-5pm MDT. The primary theme of this Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument visitor center is paleontology. Here you can find exhibits of dinosaurs and marine reptiles, ranger talks, and an incredible mural of the many prehistoric dinosaur habitats of the area. There is also a detailed map of the monument, and a bookstore. For more information call 435-675-3200



Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs National Monument Contact Station located 30 miles north of Page on Highway 89, is open daily 8am-5pm MDT, March-November. Backcountry hikers should stop at the contact station to check in on the latest weather and trail conditions. Use fees & permits are required for some hikes. The contact station does not have a phone. For further information visit <https://www.az.blm.gov/paria/index2.html>.



Navajo National Monument is a much-overlooked location for ancient cliff dwellings and Navajo culture. Located 90 miles from Glen Canyon on AZ Hwy 564 off Hwy 160, the Monument is open 8am-5pm MST every day. There is a trail from the Visitor Center leading to an observation point of Betatakin. Ranger led hikes to Betatakin and backcountry permits to Keet Seel are also available. The visitor center features prehistoric artifacts, Navajo exhibits, and a rug weaver. Call 928-672-2700 or visit www.nps.gov/nava.



Bullfrog/Halls Crossing Area

Capitol Reef National Park is about 110 miles from Bullfrog. It features stunning scenic views, arches and bridges, and prehistoric Indian rock art. There is a scenic drive and a variety of hikes. There is a campground and a visitor center/bookstore, open 8am-430 pm MDT. For more information call 435-425-3791, ext. 111 or visit www.nps.gov/care.



Natural Bridges National Monument is about 55 miles from Halls Crossing on State Route 95. Visitors can drive to 3 overlooks to see the three natural bridges featured in the park. You may take short hikes to each bridge, longer day hikes are also available. There is a campground and visitor center/bookstore. For more information call 435-692-1234 or visit www.nps.gov/nabr.



The Escalante Visitor Center in Escalante, UT has information about exploring the Escalante backcountry. They handle permits for backcountry hikes and 4wd trips in the Escalante regions of Glen Canyon NRA and Grand-Staircase Escalante National Monument, including the Hole-in-the-Rock road and the nearby State Parks. For further information phone 435-826-5499 or visit www.ut.blm.gov/monument.



The Burr Trail is a scenic 70 mile backcountry road that runs between Bullfrog and Boulder, UT. The road, a mix of hard surface and dirt, is normally passable to 2wd vehicles. However, it can become impassable after a heavy rain or snow. Always check on road conditions before you start. A driving guide is available at the Bullfrog Visitor Center.



The John Wesley Powell Museum in Green River is about a 2-hour drive from Bullfrog. Visitors can learn about Powell's expeditions down the Colorado and see exhibits on the history of river running in Utah. Hours are 8am-4pm MST. For more information phone: 435-564-3427 or visit www.emerycounty.com/museum/JohnWesley.html.



Enjoy a Learning Experience with the Grand Circle Field School

Grand Circle Field School (GCFS) is a nonprofit charitable organization providing outdoor education for **Grand Canyon-Parashant** and **Vermilion Cliffs National Monuments** and **Glen Canyon National Recreation Area** in northern Arizona and Southern Utah.

OUR MISSION...

Formed by scholars, educators and enthusiasts who recognized the need for coordinated field education on the Colorado Plateau, Grand Circle Field School's mission is to foster stewardship of the environment through active education and research about the natural and cultural history of the Colorado Plateau. By providing visitors an unparalleled educational experience, we help increase public awareness, understanding and appreciation of this magnificent region — thus helping to protect our precious public wildlands.

OUR VISION...

Field school for active outdoor education including hiking and rafting trips guided by instructors of archeology, geology, biology, botany, history, art, writing and photography.

Field school offering college credit for students engaged in independent studies, linking agency needs with student interests. Our highly qualified staff, the government agency and the accredited college will jointly manage academic guidance and project oversight.

Work service programs provide assistance on needed projects such as archeological surveys, revegetation, trail construction and maintenance through volunteer classes, student internship and youth programs.

Eco camp to provide on-site education, an ongoing research project, a launching point for expedition classes, a comfortable base camp for those who prefer a less physically demanding wilderness experience and easements to assure wildlife habitat, migration corridors and scenic views.

CONTACT US...

You can reach us at 505-797-8540 or www.grandcirclefieldschool.org



Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Park Profile

Authorization

Glen Canyon NRA was established by the U.S. Congress on October 27, 1972 to "... provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of Lake Powell and lands adjacent thereto in the States of Arizona and Utah and to preserve the scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to the public enjoyment of the area..."

Name

During Major John Wesley Powell's 1879 expedition of the Colorado River, he noted, "So we have a curious *ensemble* of wonderful features - carved walls, royal arches, glens, alcove gulches, mounds, and monuments. From which of these features shall we select a name? We decide to call it Glen Canyon."

Size

1.25 million acres (505,868 hectares) lies within the two states of Arizona and Utah.

Lake Powell

Only 13% of the National Recreation Area, but is the second largest man-made lake in North America. At full pool (3700' elevation) it is 186 miles (299 km) long, has 1960 miles (3161 km) of shoreline, over 90 side canyons, and a capacity of 27 million acre-feet (32 million cubic meters). Its maximum depth (at Glen Canyon Dam) is 561 feet (171 m).

Geology

Glen Canyon NRA is part of the Colorado Plateau which extends across portions of Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. Different environments over a period of 500 million years laid down layer upon layer of sedimentary materials, primarily sandstones and mudstones. Approximately 5 million years ago this region was uplifted, thus forming the Colorado Plateau. The carving of the Colorado River and its tributaries through the plateau's layers has created Glen Canyon.

Flora and Fauna

Glen Canyon NRA has catalogued the following species: 800 plants, 311 birds, 64 mammals, 27 fish, 28 reptiles, and 7 amphibians.

Archeology and Human History

There are thousands of remote archeological sites throughout Glen Canyon NRA. The oldest human artifacts found are nearly 10,000 years old. There are four National Register listed properties within Glen Canyon NRA. These are Lonely Dell Ranch National Historic District at Lees Ferry, Defiance House Ruin, Hole-In-The-Rock, and the Davis Pictograph Panel.



Take Pride in America Volunteer in Your Parks

Lake Powell beckons over a million visitors every year, each looking for something different: fun, relaxation, beauty, togetherness. Hundreds of people make up a very special group who come to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA) each year. They are Volunteers in Parks (VIP's) - stewards of our park. The reasons they became stewards are different for each: love of Glen Canyon, wanting to do something positive, a strong sense of giving back and doing for others, care for the environment. Many of our volunteers return year after year because it is such a rewarding experience.

They are Trash Trackers and GRIT team members, campground hosts, school service projects, maintenance workers, Scout groups, interns, information specialists, and interpreters to name a few. Projects they have worked on include tamarisk removal in the Escalante, restoration of the orchards at Lees Ferry, repainting the firelanes in our parking lots, the annual bird count on the Colorado River, and interpretive programs at Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

In the Trash Tracker Program, volunteers help keep the shorelines of Lake Powell free of trash. In 2004, this innovative program, which partners with a park concessioner, Lake Powell Resorts & Marinas, won a Take Pride in America national award for Federal Volunteer Programs. The Trash Tracker program is now in its fifteenth season. Volunteers spend 5-7 days aboard a houseboat and pick up trash from the shoreline of Lake Powell. Trips begin in April and end mid-November. The Trash Tracker is booked for this season, but the next season's applications will be available on our website. We will start accepting them February 1.

Now in its third season, the GRIT (Graffiti Removal and Intervention Team) program uses volunteers to remove graffiti from rocks and canyon walls as well as inform visitors of the importance of preventing graffiti on the canyon walls. With the help of a generous grant from the National Park Foundation and Tauk Foundation, the GRIT program is well-equipped to tackle any of the worst graffiti eyesores on the lake. Volunteers spend 5 days aboard a houseboat for trips similar to the ones spent on our Trash Tracker. Trips begin mid-June and end mid-September. There are still availabilities for these trips. If you are interested, please visit our website.

We are currently in need of campground hosts at Lone Rock, and Visitor Center information specialists, as well as volunteers for the GRIT program. There are also a couple of special projects that require computer skills. If you are looking for an opportunity to share your expertise, your knowledge, or your love of this wonderful place consider becoming a National Park Service Volunteer. More information can be found on our park website www.nps.gov/glca or by calling our Volunteer Coordinator at 928-608-6350.



State-of-the-art Technology Helps Us Assure Your Water Quality

The Glen Canyon NRA Beach Monitoring Program remains one of the oldest, largest, and most progressive beach monitoring programs in the world, protecting public health over nearly 2000 miles of Lake Powell shoreline.

Glen Canyon NRA continued to operate the Wahweap and Bullfrog labs during the 2004 season. Class II Laboratory Certification for Environmental Testing was maintained in the Wahweap Laboratory through the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Laboratory Improvement. The Quality Assurance Manual and Standard Operating Procedures for Glen Canyon NRA Water Quality Labs was revised and approved prior to the 2004 sampling season. New requirements under the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program were fully incorporated into the laboratory quality systems in 2004.

Through a decision of the Technical Advisory Committee and approval of the states of Utah and Arizona, beginning with 2002, all fecal indicator testing at Glen Canyon NRA has been accomplished with *Escherichia coli* bacteria using the Colilert® System from IDEXX Inc. *E. coli* has been shown in numerous studies to be the best indicator of fecal pollution in water and highly correlated with the risk of human illness from recreation contact.

Sanitary water quality of Lake Powell in 2004 was very good with few high counts and no beach closures. Seventeen routine sites were sampled for bacterial concentration at least every other week through the summer of 2004. Additional samples were processed from non-routine and random beaches throughout the lake and suspected problem areas. Sampling of random and non-routine beaches and suspected problems is intended to locate potential problem areas that may require regular monitoring. Random sampling also maintains the high standards of public health protection set at Lake Powell by maintaining the current level of sampling as sampling sites are dropped from the routine list due to good water quality. Lake Powell remains one of the cleanest reservoirs in the country and one of only very few that is monitored.

Remember though, the high standards of Lake Powell's water quality depends on you. It is illegal to camp out on Lake Powell over 200 yards from a developed toilet facility without some kind of self-contained toilet device that does not use plastic bags to contain the waste, UNLESS you utilize an NPS approved Waste Bag Containment System, which must be disposed of in the trash. With your help, we can keep Lake Powell pure - now and forever.



Collecting water samples.



Hey Kids! Become a Junior Ranger!

Pick up an Official Junior Ranger Book at one of our Visitor Centers. You can fill it out here and bring it back to a Visitor Center for a badge, or mail it back to us after your vacation is over and we can mail the badge to you.

There are also Junior Ranger activities available at the Carl Hayden Visitor Center.

New Water Safety Activity Packs

Park Rangers have put together a fun filled educational backpack for kids to help them learn about water and boating safety while visiting Glen Canyon and Lake Powell. Backpacks can be checked out for up to 7 days from the Carl Hayden Visitor Center starting June 15, 2005. Please call 928-608-6404 or email Joan_Mayer@nps.gov for more information.



Come Learn With Us

Teachers and students who venture beyond their classroom walls and into the spectacular outdoors will discover a new dimension in learning. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is an ideal place where scientific, artistic and cultural learning can inspire students of all ages. National Park Service employees and volunteers provide programs on a variety of subjects that also meet national and state standards.

What better place to: appreciate the bold geologic record exposed in fossilized sand dunes; be captivated by astonishing dinosaur and marine reptile remains



slowly revealing themselves through erosion; examine one's skills and courage while venturing through the Colorado Plateau desert with its "scary" creatures and thorny plants; investigate and tackle controversial western water issues; enhance your understanding of the rich cultural past and present? Learning is fundamental to understanding. Understanding is central to appreciating yourself and your national public lands and, thereby, protecting them. National Parks are perfect settings to realize the links between understanding & appreciation.

The National Park Service is committed to its mission of preserving and protecting the parks' natural and cultural resources for future generations. There may be no better way to accomplish our mission than working with those who represent our future - students searching for knowledge and self-awareness through understanding their surroundings. Come learn with us.

Teachers are invited to contact Education Specialist Joan Mayer for details for your school visit. Please call 928-608-6353 or email: Joan_Mayer@nps.gov.

Off-road vehicle use

Vehicles & bicycles are not permitted off-road at any location in the park, except for the designated ORV area at Lone Rock. All vehicles must be licensed & street legal.

BOR article

Providing Public Access

Lower lake levels have brought continued challenges in providing launch ramp facilities for boaters at Lake Powell. Over the past two years the National Park Service has extended public launch ramps several hundred feet at Wahweap, Stalene, Bullfrog, and Antelope Point with concrete surfaces. However, the continuing drop in lake levels has exposed gravel and dirt surfaces beyond the concrete extensions. As the lake level reached its lowest point this spring ramps have been extended with concrete, but in the meantime, an alternative solution was needed to provide a more stable launch surface for vessels.

Launching on Waheap's ramp extensions.



As a result, the National Park Service at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area; Bill West, owner of Lake Time Boats and Houseboat Management Services; and Doug Gardner, owner of Page Steel, worked together to come up with a temporary solution to provide a more stable launch ramp surface for the public boat ramps.

Although aircraft landing mats have been used in the past, they have proven unstable under existing conditions with uneven ramp surfaces and the weight of larger boats now being launched. As an alternative, sheets of boiler tubing welded together to form a surface 24' wide by 70' long have been installed at the Wahweap and Bullfrog launch ramps. These temporary ramp surfaces have provided a working stable surface for all types of vessels and tow rigs.

Boaters are advised to always use caution when launching vessels and to prevent damaging the launch ramp when launching on dirt or gravel surface. Back your vessel far enough into the water to allow it to easily float off the trailer with minimal power.

[See Page 11 for Launch Ramp Conditions](#)

Rainbow Bridge National Monument Park Profile

Authorization

Rainbow Bridge NM was set aside on May 30, 1910 by President William H. Taft because the natural bridge itself "...is of great scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this bridge as a National Monument..."

Administration

Because of its remote location, Rainbow Bridge NM was under the custodial management of Navajo National Monument from its authorization in 1910 until 1963, when management of the Monument was handed over to Glen Canyon NRA.

Name

No one person can take claim for the actual naming of the bridge. The name just came about by virtue of its resemblance to a rainbow turned to stone. During the discovery expedition in 1909, surveyor William Douglass tried to call it the Paiute word for rainbow - Barohoini Bridge, but that name never stuck.

Affiliated American Indian Tribes/Groups

Five American Indian tribes/groups claim affiliation to Rainbow Bridge and surrounding areas. These are the Navajo, Hopi, San Juan Southern Paiute, Kaibab Paiute, and White Mesa Ute Council of the Ute Mountain Ute. A consultation committee made up of these groups was formalized in 1991.

Size

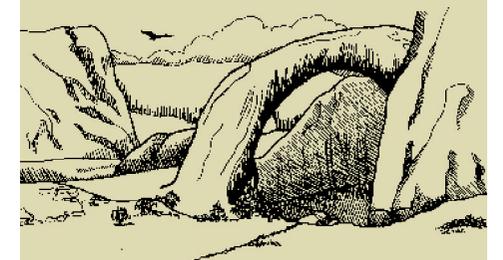
Monument: 160 acres (65 hectares)
Rainbow Bridge itself:
Height - 290 feet (88 m)
Span - 275 feet (84 m)
Top of the arch is 42 feet (13 m) thick and 33 feet (10 m) wide.

Geology

Over millions of years, Rainbow Bridge was formed by the action of erosion as Bridge Creek flowed down from Navajo Mountain and carved through the relatively soft Navajo sandstone which rests upon the more resistant Kayenta formation.

Flora and Fauna

Glen Canyon NRA has catalogued the following species: 800 plants, 311 birds, 64 mammals, 27 fish, 28 reptiles, and 7 amphibians. Any of these species could potentially be found at Rainbow Bridge NM as well.



Every New Day Brings a New Discovery at Glen

The Discovery of Rainbow Bridge



Who discovered Rainbow Bridge? Well, I did. Eight years ago I sat at the back of a Park Service boat as my fellow Rangers motored through that last bend before the bridge jumps out at you. My heart really did skip a beat. I've been in love ever since, and every time I visit again my heart discovers it again as if for the first time. My best friend discovered Rainbow Bridge on a school field trip when she was nine. She remembers being disappointed that it wasn't a rainbow like the kind leprechauns have. But now she can't wait for an opportunity to borrow a boat so she can bring her nine-year-old daughter there to discover it for herself. You may be about to discover Rainbow Bridge right now, for the first time, or the hundredth. Every single person who visits has the privilege of discovering Rainbow Bridge in their own unique way.

Ah, but who was the first to discover Rainbow Bridge? It depends on who you ask. Recorded history tells us of the rival Cummings-Douglass expedition of 1909. Byron Cummings, a part-time archaeologist and professor of ancient languages at the University of Utah set out in late July with southwest pioneer John Wetherill from Wetherill's trading post at Oljeto (Monument Valley). They knew the Douglass group was coming as well, so they waited there for that group to arrive. Once they reached Navajo Mountain they caught up with their Paiute guide Nasja Begay. The professor figured that sharing resources, supplies and knowledge, would be best for the expedition. William Douglass was a surveyor for the US Government Land Office and disapproved of "pothunters" like Wetherill and Cummings. But he "allowed" the Cummings party to join him and his Paiute guide, Jim Mike. The joined parties had an extremely rough horseback ride over terrain unfamiliar to them, and when they reached the end of their journey, depending on which member of which party you ask, it was Cummings, Douglass, or Wetherill who was the first white man to discover Rainbow Bridge.

Of course, the five American Indian tribes affiliated with the area all have their own private versions of Rainbow Bridge discovery as well. And even though they

At low lake levels, seeing Rainbow Bridge is a whole new experience. may not be written down, they are all absolutely correct.

How can you discover Rainbow Bridge? There are two approaches to Rainbow Bridge National Monument. One is the choice of 14 or 18 mile hikes from Navajo Mountain. The other is the boat trip across Lake Powell up Bridge Canyon to the boat docks, where you then walk about two miles to the observation area. You are welcome to take your private boat there, or rent a boat from Wahweap, Antelope Point, Bullfrog, or Halls Crossing Marinas to take yourself there. Boat tours are also available from Wahweap and Bullfrog Marinas. The tours only depart if they have over ten passengers signed up, so be sure to call ahead (1-800-528-6154). The Park Service does not recommend that you take the Navajo Mountain hikes in the summer due to extreme temperatures and lack of shade or water. But once it starts cooling off in the fall, taking the effort to prepare yourself, acquire a permit from the Navajo Nation Parks and Recreation Department, and retrace the expeditions from almost 100 years ago is an experience like no other. Detailed information on the Navajo Mountain hikes to Rainbow Bridge can be found on the Glen Canyon Natural History Association's website, www.glencanyonhna.org.

So the discovery of Rainbow Bridge isn't something that happened long ago, or something that you could never be a part of. It happens every day, by everyone who visits, or hears a story about it, or pictures of it. I hope your turn to discover Rainbow Bridge is now.

In the Footsteps of Dinosaurs

When you think of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, you think: "Dinosaurs!" Right? You don't? Well, you've been missing out on one of the fascinating facets of Glen Canyon. Park scientists have always known prehistoric behemoths wandered the area, but, until recently, that knowledge was limited. Over the years, the tracks of Jurassic theropods (three-toed carnivores) have been found in the Kayenta and Navajo Sandstones, and bone fragments in the Morrison Formation. Many mammal fossils, including skeletal remains and fossilized dung dating from the last Ice Age (11,000-80,000 years ago) have been found throughout the park.

In 1997, amateur paleontologists David Rankin and Merle Graffam were walking near the southwest portion of Glen Canyon. They spotted a very interesting set of fossils. Instead of removing them, they wisely contacted the Museum of Northern Arizona. After an extensive professional dig, the fossilized remains of a nearly complete plesiosaur were removed and put on display at the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff in 2000. That plesiosaur is now on temporary display at the John Wesley Powell Museum in Page until September 2005.

Plesiosaurs were fierce marine reptiles that terrorized the vast Cretaceous Inner Seaway, battling sharks, and devouring turtles and ammonites. Subsequent excavations have revealed that we have only scratched the surface of the fossil record here. Ongoing digs are finding dozens of skeletal remains. These digs are closed to the public. Remember, it is illegal to disturb or remove any natural artifacts you may find on public lands. You can check on the latest dig updates, and many other aspects of the area's paleontology at the Big Water Visitor Center. There are tracks of a Dilophosaurus on display at the Carl Hayden Visitor Center, and, if you are lucky on your hiking explorations here in Glen Canyon NRA, you might walk in the footsteps of dinosaurs.

NBIC/Condors

Canyon and Rainbow Bridge

Go Take a Hike!

Exploration and adventure await the Glen Canyon visitor willing to venture from the comforts of their car or boat to experience the desert on its own terms. Depending on the time of year, extreme temperatures, arid conditions and surreal lighting combine to heighten the senses. If you leave your vessel to hike up most of the major side canyons on Lake Powell and expect to be dazzled by soaring canyon walls, hidden streams, lush vegetation and unusual rock formations.

What if I don't have a boat?

In the Page area

Stop by the Carl Hayden Visitor Center to get ideas for land based fun. Ask for directions and free hiking guides for the following:

Horseshoe Bend Towering 1000 feet above a 270 degree bend in the Colorado River, this view will take your breath away. 1.5 miles, (2.4 km) roundtrip

Hanging Garden Visit a luxuriant desert oasis on the mesa top high above the Colorado River and Lake Powell. 1 mile, 1.6 km roundtrip

Glen Canyon Dam Overlook Photograph a perfectly framed Glen Canyon Dam and the Colorado River. 400 feet (366 meters) roundtrip

Wahweap Overlook This high point offers a 360- degree panorama of the region. A must see at sunset and sunrise. Drive to this view off of Highway 89.

In the Lees Ferry Area

Stop by the Navajo Bridge Interpretive Center for specific directions.

Cathedral Canyon offers a route finding adventure down one of the park's most spectacular slot canyons to the Colorado River. 3 miles (5 km) round trip.

Loney Dell Ranch Historic Site Take a self guided walking tour of this lovely hamlet of area history. 1 mile (1.6 km) round trip

River Trail/Lees Ferry Historic Site Visit the original ferry location and collection of historic buildings nestled along the banks of the mighty Colorado River. 1 mile (1.6 km.) round trip.

Spencer Trail Get your heart pumping by climbing 1700 feet up this historic trail to the top of the cliff behind Lees Fort. 3 miles 95 km) round trip

In the Bullfrog Area

Check out the Bullfrog Visitor Center for the latest on:

Pedestal Alley A short walk through a sculpture garden of pillars of sandstone, capped by colorful harder rock. A trail guide is available for this 3 mile (5 km) round trip hike.

Burr Trail Slot Hike This delightful walk takes off from the renowned Burr Trail. Pick up a map at the Bullfrog Visitor Center. 2 miles (3.2 km) round trip

*Don't miss the short climb into the slot canyon just behind the Bullfrog VC!

To return home safe, make sure you:

- Take plenty of water
- Wear sunglasses, sunscreen and a hat
- Avoid hiking in the hottest part of the day
- Tell a friend when you are going and when you will return
- Practice leave no trace principles. Pack out all garbage
- Don't disturb plants and animals

Never Enter a Slot Canyon if Rain or Flash Flooding is Predicted!

Glen Canyon - In the Eye of the Beholder

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Powell cover an enormous amount of territory. Within the area boundaries are a wide variety of plants, animals, landscapes and environments. The lake itself is an especially dynamic element, subject to changes induced by both nature and man.

The Bureau of Reclamation (the agency that manages the dam) is mandated by law to release a minimum of 8.23 million acre-feet of water downstream every year. This normally causes a drop in the lake level of approximately twenty feet. In an average year, the run-off into Lake Powell causes the lake level to rise approximately twenty feet.

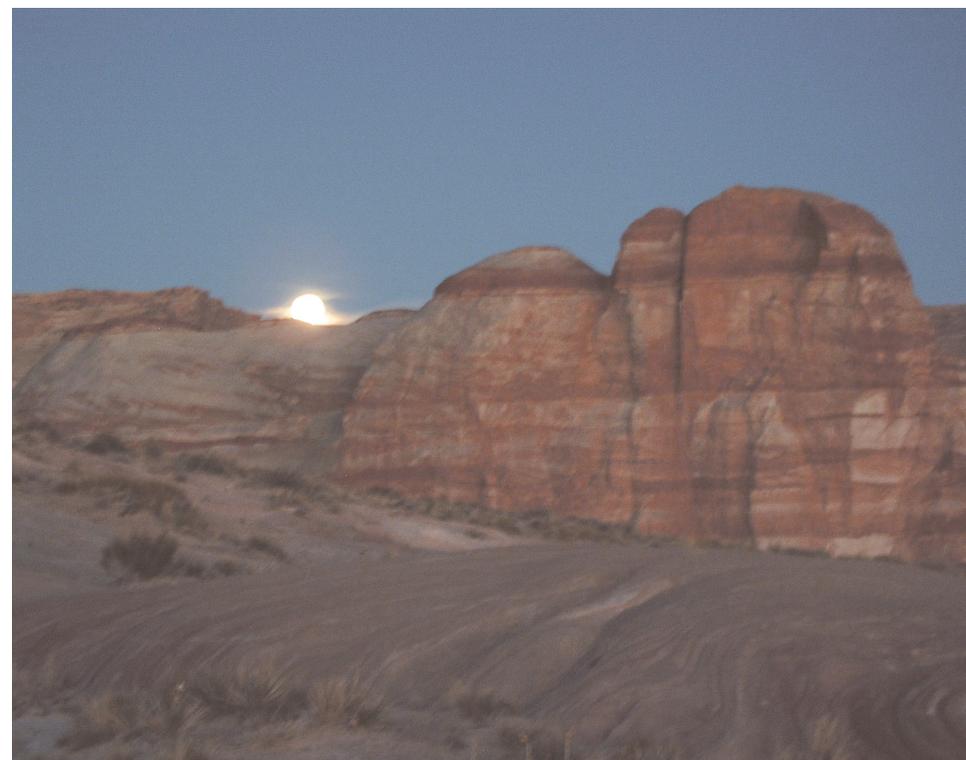
However, as we've seen in the last five years, man is not the only influence on the lake level. Several successive years of drought have dramatically altered the face of Lake Powell. In some cases, this has resulted in previously accessible areas becoming more difficult or impossible to reach. In other cases, the lowering waters have revealed magnificent sights that have been hidden for the last thirty years.

Cathedral in the Desert, in the Escalante arm, has been one of the more publicized of the areas that were recently revealed. Stories in the media and by word of mouth have dramatically increased interest in seeing this beautiful area. Now, as the waters rise this spring, it seems likely that Cathedral will, at least temporarily, yield once again to the waters of the lake.

Cathedral in the Desert, and other sights and features, will come and go and, in all likelihood, come again. The lake and its surrounding landscape are a dynamic force, ever changing, always presenting a different face. Each time you visit the lake it will appear differently to you. You may miss some of the sights of a past visit, but you'll also notice something new and different you've never seen before.

Yes, the lake changes. But perhaps we change as well. Our memories, our experiences, all work to influence our perceptions. We are subject to change as much, if not more so, than the landscapes we visit. When we come to the lake what we see may be different; or it may be we who are looking at the same scene with new eyes.

We often speak of the "lost beauty" or the "hidden beauty" of Lake Powell and its surrounding area. The truth of the matter is something different entirely. There is always beauty to be seen here, no matter what the lake level, no matter what scene may be revealed or hidden. The dynamics of the lake combine with our own perceptions to create vistas unique to each visit and memories singular in their power. Each time we venture forth, for an hour, a day, a week, we have an opportunity for something new and exciting and fresh. It is said, "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." Nowhere is that more true than Lake Powell. Go. Explore. Open your eyes.



Lake Powell Summer Fishing Forecast - 2005

Wayne Gustavson, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

LOW WATER HAS A SILVER LINING, AS LAKE Powell game fish have grown bigger than ever during the drought. Smallmouth bass and striped bass are the most numerous species and they are bigger, fatter and more numerous than they have been in recent years. Schooling striped bass range up to 8-pounds with 4-pounders very common. Smallmouth bass adults exceed 2 pounds with trophy individuals exceeding 4 pounds.



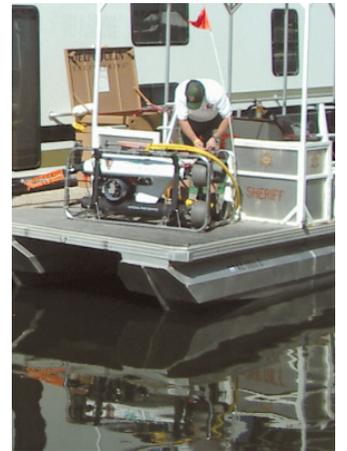
Smallmouth bass have completed spawning and gone deep to search for food. Water levels are rapidly rising making a new shoreline each day. Bass are more difficult to find in these conditions unless you know where to look. Early morning and late evening are the best times to fish. Use soft plastic grubs on rocky points and submerged islands to find summer bass. Let the plastic bait sink quickly near the deepwater edge of fast-falling vertical structure like rocky points and islands surrounded with deep water. Bass lurk on the steep edges of rocky structure waiting for their favorite food to swim by. Shad are in rich supply so use silver, gray, and black baits to imitate shad. Deep diving shad crankbaits trolled or cast near points and islands in deep water are very effective as well.

Summer time at Powell was made for 'extreme' fishing enthusiasts. That is when stripers start to BOIL! These big game fish drive shad to the surface where they are boxed in and devoured. The intense feeding commotion can be seen for long distances. It is possible to visually hunt for feeding steeper schools as they "boil" on the surface. When the splashes are seen, boaters that get to them quickest can catch fish every time the lure is properly presented to the frantic fish. Soon after the boat arrives the steeper school dives to the depths only to resurface a few hundred yards away. Rush to the next boil to catch a few more. Chasing boils is just plain crazy, but about the most exciting fishing done in freshwater.

Stripers are caught most readily on surface lures like jumpin' minnows and zara spooks. It is wise to have a silver spoon (Hopkins shorty) tied on to use when stripers have gone deep and not popped back to the surface. Cast the floating surface lure to the lead fish in the fast moving surface boil. Reel it quickly through the school for a quick hook up. When the fish dive, drop the spoon to the bottom to catch a few more. Then go back to the surface lure when the school pops up again. It is wise to have at least 2 rods per angler when fishing boils.

Both bass and stripers reproduce in large numbers. We recommend harvest of both species. Do not feel bad about keeping fish at Lake Powell. It has been proven that harvesting prolific fish from Lake Powell makes conditions better for those that remain. Target small bass and all stripers for harvest. Release smallmouth bass over 12 inches. In the summer heat it is imperative to have a fish cooler with ice so that harvested fish can be properly cared for. Dragging caught fish behind the boat on a stringer in 80-degree water causes a rapid decline in flavor. Fish placed immediately on ice will be some of the best tasting freshwater fish ever caught.

Fee Dollars - Robot



Zebra Mussels: Unwelcome Hitchhikers

The zebra mussel, a dark and light striped bivalve mollusk, came to North America from Europe in international shipping ballast water. Since it was first discovered in Lake St. Clair in June 1988, the zebra mussel has spread rapidly throughout the waters of the eastern and central United States. Without preventative measures, the zebra mussel may find a way to spread to other fresh water bodies and waterways throughout North America in the next several decades.

Zebra mussels are approximately fingernail-size clams with yellowish or brownish shells marked with wavy bands. Their larvae are too small to be seen, and are able to live for weeks in any water left in boats. As zebra mussels grow, they form clumps that damage boats, kill native clams, foul beaches with stinky razor-sharp shells, and clog water intake pipes.

When zebra mussels are present in a body of water, they usually number in the millions. Zebra mussels are biofoulers that completely clog up pipes in municipal and industrial

raw-water systems, requiring millions of dollars annually to treat. Zebra mussel densities have been reported to be over 700,000 individuals per square meter in some areas of the Great Lakes. They produce microscopic larvae that float freely in the water column, and thus can pass by screens installed to exclude them. Monitoring and control of zebra mussels costs millions of dollars annually.

Zebra Mussels in Lake Powell could:

- Disrupt the food chain and fishing
- Foul facilities like docks and ramps
- Seriously damage intake pipes for the water we drink
- Encrust boats and clog engines
- Damage the mechanics of the Glen Canyon Dam
- Litter beaches with sharp smelly shells

This invasive species from Eastern Europe is spreading at an alarming rate across the U.S.

About two to three weeks after hatching, zebra mussel larva begin to settle and attach to any hard surface. These can include rocks, pier pilings, boats, concrete, boat parts, another animal's shell, aquatic plants, or submerged logs. It attaches to the surface with strong fibers called byssal threads.

Zebra mussels frequently grow in large colonies consisting of thousands of indi-



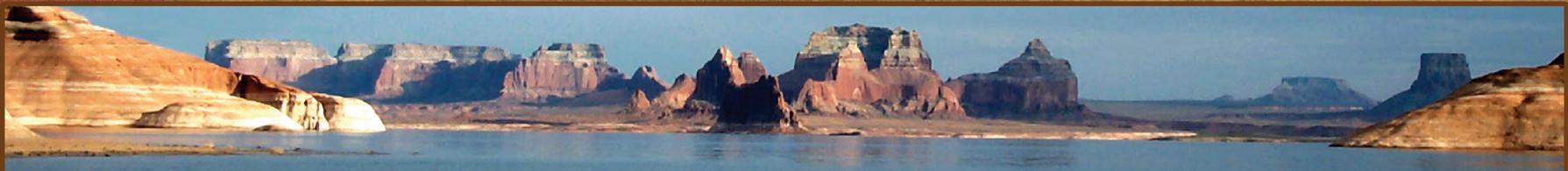
Dead zebra mussels have been found on a boat in Lake Powell.

viduals. Zebra mussels move from place to place by secreting temporary byssal threads that the mussels attach and detach as they

move along. They are transported to new areas attached to boats or harbored in tiny amounts of water.

If your vessel has been in zebra mussel infected waters within the last 30 days it is **illegal** to launch your vessel at Lake Powell until it has been steam pressure washed. This wash is provided **free of charge** by a trained professional at Wahweap and Bullfrog. Inform the rangers at any fee booth or visitor center and they will arrange for you to receive your voucher to have your boat washed. For additional information visit any Glen Canyon NPS visitor center, or www.nps.gov/glca/safety.htm.





Glen Canyon Natural History Association

Glen Canyon & the Colorado Plateau – A Journey into Geologic Time

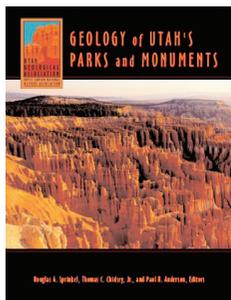
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the surrounding parks and monuments of the Colorado Plateau are a geologic wonderland awaiting your exploration. Glen Canyon is a window on ancient sand dunes, inland sea shores, and the stomping grounds of the dinosaurs from the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods; a geologic window of 200 million years between approximately 265 and 65 million years ago. In the surrounding parks and monuments of the Colorado Plateau in Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, this window widens to nearly 1.5 billion years – from the ancient Vishnu Schist at the bottom of the Grand Canyon to the relative youth of Sunset Crater and the Brian Head Formation. All made possible by the erosive force of the Colorado River over the last 3 to 5 million years.

Glen Canyon Natural History Association offers many valuable educational resources at our Natural History Stores to help you explore the geology of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and surrounding parks and monuments of the Colorado Plateau.



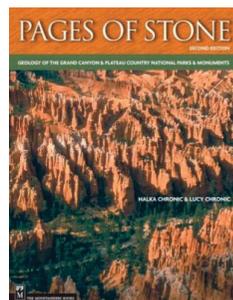
Geology Unfolded: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area - \$4.95

From the Moenkopi Formations near Lees Ferry to the Navajo Sandstone cliffs of Glen Canyon to the Tropic Shale of Wahweap Bay, in a glance over 100 million years of geology are visible at Glen Canyon. Geology Unfolded has color photos and charts to help you learn about the natural geologic beauty of Glen Canyon.



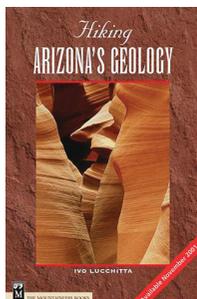
Geology of Utah's Parks and Monuments - \$36.95

This comprehensive book highlights the geology of each of the National Parks and Monuments in Utah, including state parks and notebook features. Areas covered include Glen Canyon, Arches, Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, Dinosaur, Zion and more!

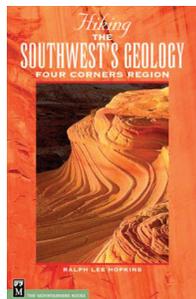


Pages of Stone: Geology of Grand Canyon & Plateau Country National Parks & Monuments - \$16.95

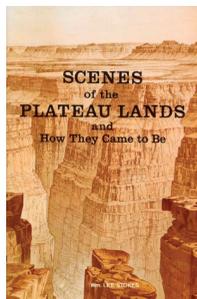
Pages of Stone is an accessible, non-technical geology guide for hikers and car travelers with each park and monument covered separately, and wonderful illustrations and photos throughout.



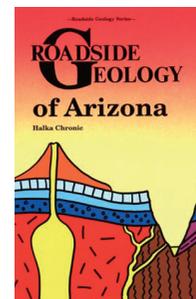
Hiking Arizona's Geology - \$16.95



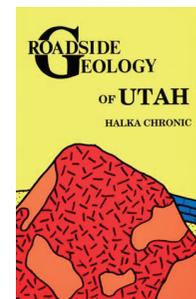
Hiking the Southwest's Geology - \$16.95



Scenes of the Plateau Lands - \$3.95



Roadside Geology of Arizona - \$18.00



Roadside Geology of Utah - \$20.00

Glen Canyon Natural History Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to education, interpretation, and research within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Rainbow Bridge National Monument, and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. We operate the natural history stores at visitor centers throughout the greater Glen Canyon area. Proceeds from sales are used to help fund restoration, research, and educational projects. Memberships are available for as little as \$25.00 per year, and provide vital funds toward preserving the beauty and history of Glen Canyon.

www.GlenCanyonNHA.org • Toll Free: 877-453-6296

10% OFF!

The geology books featured on this page at
Carl Hayden Visitor Center
Navajo Bridge Interpretive Center
Bullfrog Visitor Center

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Aramark/Antelope page

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IMPORTANT NUMBERS & PARK INFORMATION

Emergencies: (800) 582-4351 -- (928) 608-6300 -- 911 -- Marine Band CH 16

If you do not have a radio or phone, hail another boater who can call for help

Non-emergencies: (928) 608-6301

Information: (928) 608-6404

Park Watch: (800) 582-4351

Archeological Crimes: (800) 227-7286

Bullfrog Clinic (435) 684-2288

Park Information: www.nps.gov/glca

Lake Levels: www.usbr.gov/uc

Launch Ramp Conditions

As of June 1, launch ramp conditions are:

Wahweap: Open with launching at own risk.

Stateline: Open June, 2005

Antelope Point Launch Ramp: Open June, 2005

Bullfrog: Primitive dirt ramp with boiler tubing plates near main launch ramp open to launching at own risk.

Halls Crossing: Open

Hite: **Closed**

Continued fluctuating lake levels may require relocation and/or movement of some marina facilities. We ask for your patience and cooperation during these times. For the latest updates go to: www.nps.gov/glca/docs/launchrampupdates.pdf

Fee Schedule

Entrance Fee:

\$5/Individual (1-7 days, Pedestrian & Bicycle Only)

\$10/Vehicle (1-7 days)

\$20 Annual Pass

Boating Use Fee:

\$16/Vessel (1-7 days)

\$8 for each additional vessel

\$30 Annual Pass per vessel

National Park Passes which admit the holder & accompanying passengers to all National Park Service areas may be purchased at park fee stations and park headquarters.

Glen Canyon NRA and the Navajo Nation have a reciprocal agreement which assures that passes purchased at Antelope Point are honored at all areas within Glen Canyon NRA and vice versa. You may use your National Park Pass, Golden Eagle, Golden Access, or Golden Age Passports at all areas within the NRA and at Antelope Point. However, passes purchased at Antelope Point may not be upgraded to any type of yearly passes at National Park Service fee booths.

Camping

Lees Ferry Camping (entrance & boating use fees apply): \$10/site/night

Lone Rock Primitive Camping (entrance & boating use fees apply): \$8/vehicle/night

Stanton Creek Primitive Camping (entrance & boating use fees apply): \$6/vehicle/night

Additional developed campgrounds, operated by the NPS Concessioner Lake Powell Resorts & Marinas, are available at Wahweap, Bullfrog, and Halls Crossing.

For details & rates call 1-800-528-6154.

Human & Pet Waste Disposal

If you are camping within one-quarter mile of Lake Powell, or more than 200 yards from a designated restroom facility, you are required to possess and utilize a human sanitation device (portable toilet), that does not use plastic bags to contain the waste, UNLESS you utilize an NPS approved Waste Bag Containment System, which must be disposed of in the trash.

Floating Restrooms, Dumps and Pumpout

Warm Creek Face Canyon Good Hope Bay

Rock Creek Oak Canyon Forgotten Canyon

Escalante River The Rincon

Boat Pumpout Stations

Bullfrog--near launch ramp

Dangling Rope--marina

Halls Crossing--marina

Hite--**NO Water Based Services**

Wahweap--Stateline launch ramp; Wahweap marina

Vehicle-Accessible Dump Stations

Bullfrog--developed campground

Halls Crossing--developed campground

Hite--gas station

Wahweap--developed campground

Lone Rock--Memorial Day through Labor Day

REMINDER! It is illegal to use a boat on Lake Powell that can discharge sewage overboard. If your boat has a Marine Sanitation Device capable of overboard sewage discharge, it must be completely disconnected from the discharge port and the holding tank must only be connected to a deck mounted pump out fitting.

Portable Toilet Dump Stations

Bullfrog: boat pumpout and boat prep area

Dangling Rope: boat pumpout station

Halls Crossing: boat pumpout & near launch ramp

Hite: gas station

Wahweap: Stateline and Wahweap boat pumpouts

Antelope Point: Launch Ramp

BOATERS - BE AWARE: Due to the narrowness of the channel from Anchovy Point to Antelope Point Marina please be prepared for rough water. Boat with caution - Please follow all flat wake rules. Slow down, be safe.

Visitor Centers

The Carl Hayden Visitor Center located adjacent to the Glen Canyon Dam on Hwy 89. Summer Hours: 8am-6pm MST daily. Fall Hours: 8am-5pm MST daily. Features: dam tours, ranger talks, exhibits, relief map of the park, bookstore & maps. As a federal power plant facility, security measures are in place. No bags, knives, or weapons are allowed inside the building. Information: 928-608-6404, Tours of the Dam: 928-608-6072

The Navajo Bridge Interpretive Center located near Lees Ferry. Open daily 9am-5pm MST. Features: the dual Navajo Bridges, outdoor exhibits, bookstore. 928-355-2319.

The Bullfrog Visitor Center located on Highway 276 in Bullfrog. Open 10am-7pm MDT. Features: model slot canyon, exhibits, bookstore & maps. 435-684-7423.

Lodging & Tours

Lake Powell Resorts & Marinas, a park concessioner, operates lodges in Wahweap & Bullfrog. Housekeeping units are available at Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, and Hite. Tours on the lake to Rainbow Bridge, and down the Colorado River are also available. 1-800-528-6154.

Other lodging is available in the town of Page, AZ and there is one motel at Ticaboo, UT near Bullfrog.

Groceries & Fuel

Stores located at Wahweap, Dangling Rope, Bullfrog, and Halls Crossing carrying a limited variety of groceries. A larger selection of groceries is available in the City of Page.

Land & water-based fuel services (gas & diesel) are available at all marinas except Dangling Rope (water-based only) and Hite (land-based only--no diesel). Fuel is widely available in the City of Page.

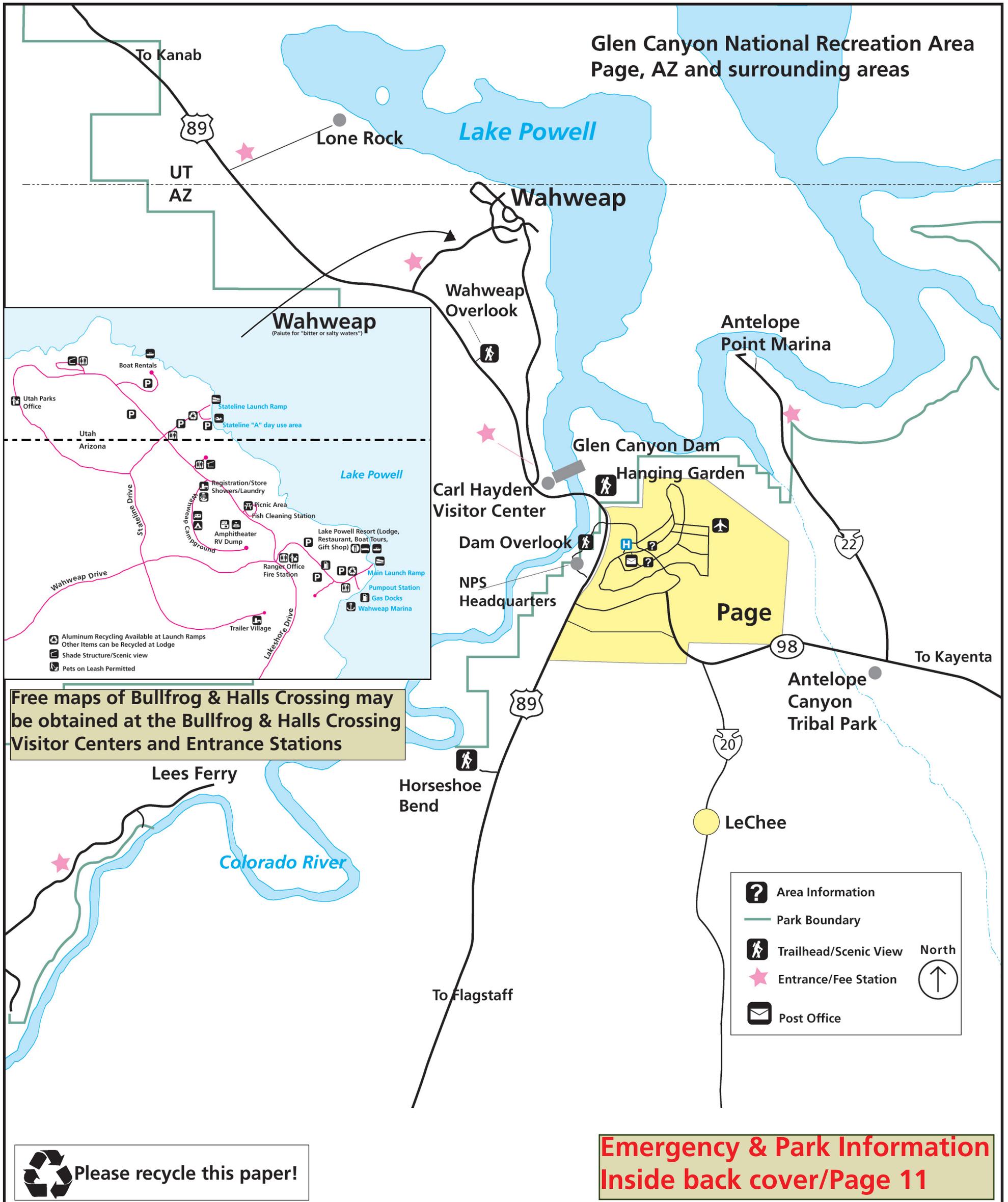
Pets

Pets must be under physical control on a leash no longer than six feet at all times. Pet waste must be picked up and disposed of properly. Pets are not allowed at Rainbow Bridge.

Boating Regulations

All boaters must know and follow applicable state & Federal boating requirements, as well as carry all required equipment on their vessels. Copies of this information are available at visitor centers and on the Glen Canyon NRA website.

**Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Page, AZ and surrounding areas**



Free maps of Bullfrog & Halls Crossing may be obtained at the Bullfrog & Halls Crossing Visitor Centers and Entrance Stations

 **Please recycle this paper!**

**Emergency & Park Information
Inside back cover/Page 11**