



2025 Park Profile



Authorization

- 1882: First unsuccessful attempt to establish a Grand Canyon National Park.
- 1893: Designated a “forest reserve” by President Benjamin Harrison (Presidential Proclamation #45).
- 1908: Establishment of Grand Canyon National Monument by President Theodore Roosevelt (Presidential Proclamation #794).
- 1919: Designated as Grand Canyon National Park by an act of Congress on February 26 (40 Stat 1175).
- 1975: Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act enacted by Congress on January 3 (88 Stat 2089) (Public Law 93-620).
- 1979: Designated a World Heritage Site on October 26.
- 2013: Designated as a Globally Important Bird and Biodiversity Area by BirdLife International.
- 2019: Designated an International Dark Sky Park (IDSP) by the International Dark-Sky Association.

Park Statistics

Grand Canyon National Park

Park Size:

- 1,218,375 acres (493,059 ha)
- 1,904 square miles (4,931 km²)

Length: 278 river miles (447 km)

Width:

- Minimum at Marble Canyon, 600 feet (180 m)
- Average Rim to Rim: 10 miles (16 km)
- Maximum Rim to Rim: 18 miles (28.8 km)

Depth: Average 1 mile (1.6 km)

Average Elevations:

- South Rim 7,000 feet (2,100 m)
- North Rim 8,000 feet (2,400 m)

Volume: 5.45 trillion cubic yards (4.17 trillion m³)

Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park

Length: 278 miles (447 km)

Average Width: 300 feet (90 m)

Minimum Width: 76 feet (23 m)

Average Depth: 40 feet (12 m)

Greatest Depth: 85 feet (25.5 m)

Average Gradient: 7 feet per mile (1.3 m/km)

Elevation at Phantom Ranch: 2,400 feet (720 m)

The Colorado River is 1,450 miles (2,333 km) long from its source in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado to the Gulf of California.

The Dragon Bravo Fire

The Dragon Bravo Fire (DBF) was a lightning caused fire that ignited on July 4, 2025 west of the North Rim Developed Area in Grand Canyon National Park (GRCA). The fire burned 149,399 acres across the Kaibab Plateau, including 71,129 acres of GRCA-managed lands. The DBF destroyed 114 buildings, including 98 that were historic. Structures, including the historic Grand Canyon Lodge, visitor center, cabins, housing, and wastewater and water systems were lost or severely damaged in the fire.



Burned Area Emergency Response

The Department of Interior Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Team evaluated post-fire risks to natural and cultural resources, water systems, wildlife habitat, and visitor safety, and identified emergency stabilization and rehabilitation actions to protect park values and support recovery.

BAER Team findings reveal that the DBF exhibited a predominantly low- to moderate-severity mosaic burn pattern, with GRCA soil burn severity classified as:

- 68-75% unburned and low severity
- 24-26% moderate severity
- ~1-2% high severity

This mosaic pattern reflects the fire-adapted nature of the landscape and the effectiveness of long-term fuels and wildfire management implemented by the park.

Grand Canyon Lodge

Stabilization of the remaining Grand Canyon Lodge began in autumn 2025 and has involved a combination of protective and preventative measures including:

- Removal of historic fixtures for preservation
- Removal of steel roof beams that posed a collapse hazard
- Selective demolition of masonry that posed a risk of collapse
- Tarping and winterization to prevent freeze-thaw damage
- Fencing installation to prevent entry



After stabilization of the lodge.

<p>July 4 Dragon Bravo Fire ignited by a lightning strike.</p>	
	<p>July 4-10 Low-moderate fire growth, 110 personnel assigned.</p>
<p>July 10 500 visitors evacuated North Rim due to nearby White Sage Fire.</p>	
	<p>July 11 Unpredictable shifting winds caused the fire to breach containment and spread rapidly toward infrastructure and housing. Staff evacuated.</p>
<p>July 12 Chlorine gas leak reported at North Rim water treatment plant, Phantom Ranch and inner canyon evacuated.</p>	
	<p>July 14 Complex Incident Management Team took over response and recovery.</p>
<p>August 20 Inner canyon corridor trails reopened.</p>	
	<p>August 21 DOI BAER Team began work to assess impacts.</p>
<p>October 1-November 14 North Rim scenic drive reopened.</p>	



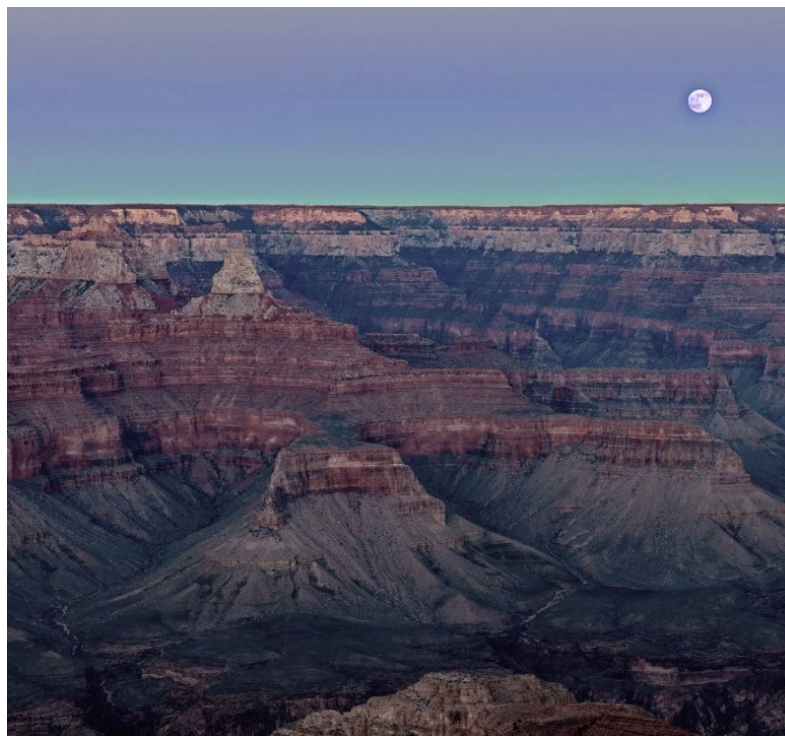
Mosaic burn pattern.

Geology

Grand Canyon National Park preserves an iconic geologic landscape and resources ranging from 1.8 billion (Pre-Cambrian) year-old igneous and metamorphic rocks to 230 million (Triassic)-year-old sedimentary rocks, 5 million (Pliocene)-year old to recent volcanic deposits, a complex tectonic and erosional history, and unconsolidated surface deposits.

The Colorado River established its course through the canyon approximately 6 million years ago and likely evolved from pre-existing drainages to its current course. Geologic processes, including erosion of tributaries and slopes, emergence of groundwater from springs, and active tectonics continue to shape the canyon today. The geologic record in Grand Canyon is an important scientific chronicle and is largely responsible for its inspirational scenery.

Paleontology resources include over 350 diverse and globally significant fossil localities ranging from 1.2-billion-year-old stromatolites to Paleozoic trilobites, plants, reptile tracks, and marine invertebrates, and Pleistocene megafauna in caves.



Plant and Animal Life

Animals

Birds: 450 species

Mammals: 91 species

Fish: 18 species, 5 native

Reptiles and amphibians: 58 species

Invertebrates: 1,443 species, including 292 butterflies and moths

Exotic (non-native) animals: 30 species

Park endemic animals, not extirpated: 9 species; 5 butterflies, 1 pseudoscorpion, 1 tarantula, 1 snake, 1 mollusk

Regionally endemic animals, not extirpated: 5 species; humpback chub, razorback sucker, flannelmouth sucker, Kaibab squirrel, and Navajo Mexican vole

One reptile, three mammals, and one mollusk species are known only from the Grand Canyon region. At least nine species of insects are endemic to Grand Canyon, and six fish species are endemic to the Colorado River basin.

Extirpated Species

Grizzly bear, black-footed ferret, gray wolf, jaguar, Bear Valley sandwort, Colorado pikeminnow, bonytail, roundtail chub, and southwestern river otter.

Plants

Vascular Plants: 1,737 species

Endemic Plants: 10 species

Exotic (non-native) Plants: 208 species

Vegetation Formations

6 types: riparian, desert scrub, pinyon/juniper woodland, ponderosa pine forest, spruce/fir forest, and montane meadows/sub-alpine.

Endangered/Threatened

Animals: California condor, humpback chub, razorback sucker, southwestern willow flycatcher, Mexican spotted owl, Ridgway's rail, yellow-billed cuckoo, and desert tortoise. There are over 35 species of special concern.

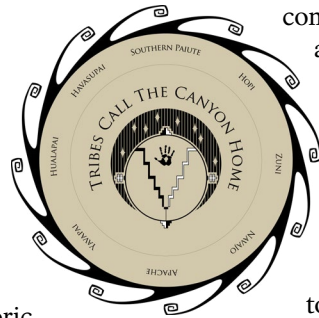
Plants: The sentry milk-vetch (*Astragalus cremnophylax* var. *cremnophylax*) is the only endangered plant in the park. There are no listed threatened plant species. Nine species of special concern (formerly category 2 species) are known, and 25 additional vascular plants are of management concern due to their limited distribution.



Human History

The oldest human artifacts found date to the Paleoindian period and are nearly 12,000 years old. Since that time, people have continually used and occupied lands that became the park. Archaeological evidence from the following ancestral groups have been found in Grand Canyon National Park: Paleoindian, Archaic, Basketmaker, Ancestral Puebloan (Kayenta and Virgin branches), Cohonina, Cerbat, Pai, and Southern Paiute. Historical-period cultural groups include the Hopi, Navajo, Pai, Southern Paiute, Zuni, and Euro-American.

There are currently 3,391 ancestral sites documented within the park dating to the prehistoric period, representing approximately 7% of park lands inventoried. In addition, park records document evidence of historic period use from 1540-1950, including 453 locations with evidence of historic Native American use.



Tribal Partners

Grand Canyon is home to 11 federally recognized tribes with deep history and connection to the Grand Canyon since time immemorial. Tribal governments and communities work closely with park administration and management on a host of programs. Through collaborative projects such as the Desert View Watchtower Intertribal Cultural Heritage Site, the park is working with tribes to provide accurate and culturally appropriate information to visitors. This “First Voice” programming acknowledges the rich and diverse cultural history of the Grand Canyon and celebrates the connections native people have to the Canyon. Tribal lands surrounding the park offer many unique tourism opportunities to visitors planning a Grand Canyon trip.



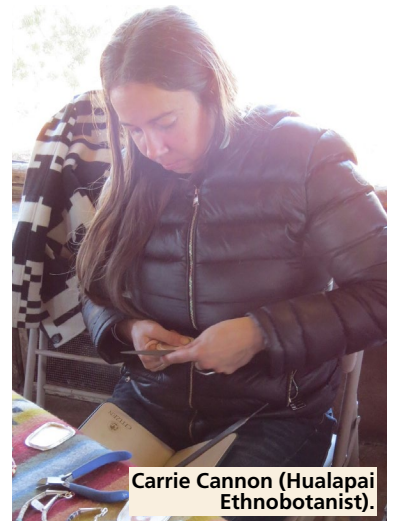
Ed Kabotie (Tewa/Hopi artist, musician, and educator).



Apache Crown Dancers at Grand Canyon Visitor Center.



Making He'blokya (Zuni Wheat Pudding or Twice Baked Pudding).



Carrie Cannon (Hualapai Ethnobotanist).

Climate

Climate in Grand Canyon National Park is relatively mild. However, low humidity generally allows large temperature differences between day and night.

Since precipitation totals are low, year-to-year variations can be large. The passage of a few major storms can have a significant impact on the year's total.



South Rim

Mean High Temperature-30 yrs: 64°F (17.8°C)
 Mean Low Temperature-30 yrs: 29.5°F (-1.4°C)
 Avg. Annual Precipitation-30 yrs: 13.4 inches (34 cm)
 Total Precipitation in 2025: 14.34 inches (36.4 cm)
(31 days of missing data)

North Rim

Mean High Temperature-30 yrs: 55°F (12.8°C)
 Mean Low Temperature-30 yrs: 31.7°F (-0.2°C)
 Avg. Annual Precipitation-30 yrs: 24.2 inches (61.5 cm)
 Total Precipitation in 2025: 11.15 inches (28.3 cm)
(128 days of missing data)

Phantom Ranch

Mean High Temperature-30 yrs: 81°F (27.2°C)
 Mean Low Temperature-30 yrs: 54.2°F (12.3°C)
 Avg. Annual Precipitation-30 yrs: 9.6 inches (24 cm)
 Total Precipitation in 2025: 5.03 inches (12.8 cm)
(48 days of missing data)

Development

Buildings (pre-Dragon Bravo Fire)

Total: 1,182
National Park Service: 647
Concessioners: 535

Trails

Paved: 35 miles (56.3 km)
Unpaved: 560 miles (901.2 km)
Total: 595 miles (957.6 km)

Roads

Paved: 124 miles (199.6 km)
Unpaved: 148 miles (238.2 km)
Total: 272 miles (437.7 km)

Sewage Treatment Facilities

Total: 3 (Previously 4, the North Rim Wastewater Treatment Plant was destroyed during the 2025 Dragon Bravo Fire)

Waterlines

Water from Roaring Springs to North and South rims.
Total: 23 miles (37 km)

Lodging Units

South Rim: 908
North Rim: 219 (pre-Dragon Bravo Fire)
Phantom Ranch: 15

Recreational Vehicle Sites

Total: 123

Rim Campsites

Mather: 317 family, 7 group, 2 hiker/biker, 2 livestock
Desert View: 50 family
North Rim: 90 family, 3 group
Tuweep: 9 family, 1 group

Visitor Facilities

Visitor centers, museums, theaters, backcountry offices, historic structures, scenic overlooks, accessible rim trails, lodging, campgrounds, dump stations, service stations, restaurants, cocktail lounges, coffee shops, general stores, gift shops, bookstores, clinic, bank, post offices, churches, and a kennel. Some facilities are seasonal.

Visitor Services

Services include educational exhibits, curriculum-based education programs, junior ranger programs, ranger programs and hikes, picnicking, bicycling, bike rentals, self-guided hikes, mule riding, backpacking, fishing, river trips, overnight lodging, camping, camper services, guided bus tours, air tours (outside of park), shuttle bus service, taxi, auto repair, publication sales, gift and grocery sales, law enforcement, and medical and emergency services.

Concessioners

In Fiscal Year 2025, 22 concessioners grossed approximately \$209 million and paid franchise and other fees of approximately \$18 million.



NPS and Hualapai Tribe crews work at Black Rock City camp.



Trail Crew staff repaired damaged sections of the Greenway Trail.



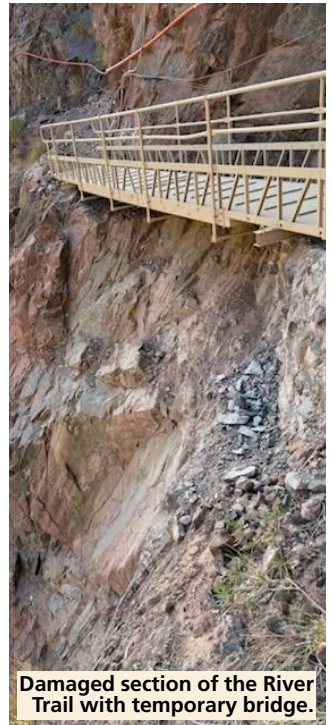
Phantom Ranch water treatment plant.



Transcanyon Waterline construction.



Special Projects Team work on roof replacement at the Verkamp's bathroom.



Damaged section of the River Trail with temporary bridge.

Historic Resources (pre-Dragon Bravo Fire)

National Historic Landmarks

Buildings: 4

Districts: 3

Sites: 1

National Register of Historic Places

Buildings: 8

Districts: 10

Sites: 2

Structures: 1

National Register properties include archaeological sites, historic structures, cultural landscapes, and ethnographic resources. The park plans to continue working with the University of Arizona and Tribes to prepare a nomination for the Grand Canyon as a Traditional Cultural Place.

List of Classified Structures (LCS): 874

LCS includes National Historic Landmark and National Register listed or eligible properties.

Cultural Landscapes: 16

2025 Visitation

Total Visitation

2021 Total: 4,550,921

2022 Total: 4,732,101

2023 Total: 4,733,705

2024 Total: 4,919,163

2025 Total: 4,430,653

Shuttle System Passengers

The shuttle system was implemented in 1974. Year-round shuttle service began March 10, 2000.

4,791,944 boardings (not passengers)

Backpacking User Nights

Total: 55,309

Corridor: 21,098

Other Backcountry Trails: 34,211

Backcountry permits issued: 13,048

Backcountry permits used: 8,265

Colorado River Trip User Days

Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek

Noncommercial: 104,255

Diamond Creek to Pearce Ferry

Noncommercial: 8,064

Mule Trip Riders

Xanterra, South Rim: 9,964

Canyon Trail Rides, North Rim: 2,832

Train Passengers

North-bound boardings:

Total: 173,423



Bison observations from the air.



Collaring bighorn sheep.

2025 Interpretive Services and Activities

Visitor Centers and Contact Stations

Grand Canyon Visitor Center
Verkamp's Visitor Center
Yavapai Observation Station
North Rim Visitor Center (destroyed on July 13 during Dragon Bravo Fire)
Kolb Studio
Havasupai Gardens (renamed 2022)
Phantom Ranch

Interpretive Walks, Talks, and Programs

1,277 programs reaching 115,751 visitors

Environmental Education Programs

Field Trips: 42 programs to 1,008 participants
Distance Learning: 30 programs to 985 participants

Digital and Social Media

Facebook followers: 872,389
Instagram followers: 868,000
Twitter followers: 331,276
Total nps.gov/grca page views: 12,496,097



Asteroid named in honor of Grand Canyon National Park ranger Rader Lane.



Celebrating 11 years of the Cultural Demonstration Program at Desert View.



Seeds of Stewardship program with staff from the Tribal Program and Interpretation.

2025 Visitor and Resource Protection

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency Medical Service Incidents: 848
Fatalities: 11

Search and Rescue Incidents (SAR)

Total: 232

Preventive Search and Rescue (PSAR)

Total Contacts: 97,749
Preventative Actions: 18,400
Hiker Assists: 444

Wildland Fire Management

Fire Start Incidents: 7 South Rim, 4 North Rim
Dragon Bravo Fire on the North Rim: 149,399 acres
(71,129 acres in lands managed by Grand Canyon National Park)
Acres treated with wild and prescribed fire: 118 South Rim, 68,653 North Rim
Acres of defensible space treated: 113



Xanterra and NPS Structural Firefighters participate in training at Station One.



Raising the flag in the Grand Canyon Lodge roundabout.



Grand Canyon School Bike Rodeo.

Administration

FY 2025 Funding

- Operation of the National Park System (ONPS):
 - ONPS Base Operating Appropriation: \$23,670,800
 - ONPS Non-base Funding: \$1,470,362 (includes \$1,075,000 additional allocation for the Dragon Bravo Fire)
- Special Emphasis Program Allocation (SEPAS):
 - Repair and Rehabilitation: \$4,000
 - Cyclic Projects: \$2,092,781

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act—80% portion

- (FY-16) \$15,215,281 (collections reduced by Pipeline reserve)
- (FY-17) \$11,739,334 (collections reduced by Pipeline reserve)
- (FY-18) \$16,263,449
- (FY-19) \$15,788,360
- (FY-20) \$16,411,907
- (FY-21) \$15,021,494
- (FY-22) \$19,027,587
- (FY-23) \$19,372,707
- (FY-24) \$20,877,774
- (FY-25) \$18,400,088

Income 2025

- Utilities Reimbursable: \$5,576,497
- Quarters: \$2,716,975
- Donations (monetary): \$1,010,763
- Transportation (Shuttle Buses): \$7,180,073
- Cost Recovery: \$2,048,590
- Other (reimbursable, refundable, etc.): \$1,322,997

National Park Service Staffing—FY 2025

Information and distribution of all staff (Permanent, Term, and Seasonal):

- Superintendent's Office: 17
- Administration: 25
- Science and Resource Management: 35
- Commercial Services: 11
- Planning, Environment, and Projects: 24
- Facility Management: 115
- Interpretation: 29
- Visitor and Resource Protection: 93
- Fire and Aviation Management: 20

Total National Park Service Staffing

- (FY-21) 584
- (FY-22) 407
- (FY-23) 424
- (FY-24) 427
- (FY-25) 369

Volunteers-in-Parks (VIP) Program

Volunteer hours by category:

- Administration: 733
- Campground Host: 4,098
- Cultural Resource Management: 159
- Interpretation/Education: 8,153
- Maintenance: 1,260
- Natural Resource Management: 1,458
- Protection/Law Enforcement: 11,391
- Training: 780

In-Kind Service Amount:

- Total volunteers in park: 619
- Total hours: 28,479
- National value of each volunteer hour: \$34.79
- Total in-kind services: \$990,776



GRCA and HOAL staff at Grand Canyon School's Career Day.

Partnerships and External Affairs

Gateway Communities & Counties

Flagstaff, AZ
Fredonia, AZ
Jacob Lake, AZ
Kanab, UT
Tusayan, AZ
Williams, AZ
Coconino County, AZ
Garfield County, UT
Kane County, UT
Mohave County, AZ
Washington County, UT

Traditionally Associated American Indian Tribes

Havasupai Tribe, AZ
Hopi Tribe, AZ
Hualapai Tribe, AZ
Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, AZ
Las Vegas Band of Paiute Indians, NV
Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, NV
Navajo Nation, AZ
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, UT
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, AZ
The Pueblo of Zuni, NM
Yavapai-Apache Nation, AZ

State and Federal Partners

Arizona Game and Fish Department, AZ
Bryce Canyon National Park, UT
Bureau of Land Management, AZ/UT
Bureau of Reclamation
Flagstaff Area National Monuments, AZ
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, UT/AZ
Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument, AZ
Kaibab National Forest, AZ
Lake Mead National Recreation Area, AZ
Pipe Spring National Monument, AZ
U.S. Geological Survey
Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, AZ
Zion National Park, UT

Philanthropic & Community Partners

Grand Canyon Conservancy
National Park Foundation
Arizona Trail Association
Grand Canyon River Guides
Grand Canyon Music Festival

Arizona Congressional Representatives

Senator Ruben Gallego
Senator Mark Kelly
Second District Representative Elijah Crane
Ninth District Representative Paul Gosar



Park Information

Superintendent

Ed Keable

Media Contact

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