

## YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR SAFETY!

Natural areas present hazards. Rocks roll, trees topple, and limbs drop without warning. Icy or uneven ground, wild animals, and changing weather pose dangers. People may create other hazards through campfires, traffic, snowplay, and poor decisions.

Water is the main cause of death here. Many drowning victims were walking or climbing near rivers and unexpectedly fell in.

The Park Service works to reduce risks, but your safety is in your own hands. Keep alert. Read warnings and ask a ranger for advice.

# Be Safe!

**DROWNING:** The #1 cause of death in national parks! Be extra careful around water; falling in is as dangerous as swimming. Once in a river, getting out can be nearly impossible: Rocks are smooth and slippery; swift, cold water rapidly saps your strength. Currents are always stronger than they appear.

**PLAGUE:** Please do not feed or touch ANY park animals. Fleas on rodents can carry plague. Deer mice feces can carry hantavirus.

**POISON OAK:** This common shrub grows up to 5000 feet elevation: Red leaves with whitish berries in fall, bare in winter; shiny green leaves in groups of three in spring. If you touch any part of the plant, wash skin and clothes right away.



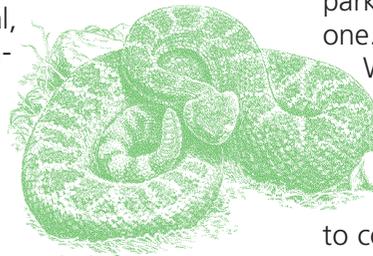
**TICKS:** Common in foothill and Kings Canyon grasses; check yourself after a walk. Their bite is painless, but a small percentage carry Lyme disease. Remove them carefully with tweezers; seek a doctor's advice.



**GIARDIA** in lakes and streams can cause intestinal upset. Iodine and other chemicals may not be as reliable as heat in killing bacteria and Giardia, but can be effective if used properly. Boil drinking water at least 3 minutes.

**HYPOTHERMIA:** This life-threatening condition can occur year-round. Stay dry; snack often. If others don't respond to the need for warmer clothes or are stumbling, forgetful, or extremely tired and drowsy, get warm sugary drinks into them immediately. Get them into dry clothing, sleeping bags, and shelter.

**RATTLESNAKES**, found in much of these parks, are especially common in the foothills and near water. Watch where you put your hands and feet! Do not harass or kill them; this is when most bites occur. Bites are rarely lethal, but tissue damage can be severe. If bitten, avoid panic; call a ranger or 911.



**LIGHTNING:** See dark clouds or lightning or hear thunder? Get inside a large building or a vehicle (not convertible), if possible. Do not stand under trees or in shallow caves. Avoid projecting above the surrounding landscape such as standing on a ridge, on Moro Rock, or in open meadows. Stay away from open water, wire fences, and metal railings, which can carry lightning from a distance.

**WEST NILE VIRUS** is passed by bites from infected mosquitos. Human illness is not common, but take steps to avoid mosquito bites.

**CARBON MONOXIDE:** This odorless, colorless gas can be fatal. Never burn charcoal in closed spaces, e.g. a tent, camper, or RV.

**OZONE POLLUTION:** See air-quality forecasts in visitor centers. Most ozone rises into the Sierra on warm winds. Levels of this colorless gas are highest May to October, peaking in late afternoon. The peaks sometimes reach "unhealthy" state/federal standards, and can affect respiratory systems. Ozone forms from gases in car and factory exhaust.

**CELL PHONES** rarely work well in these mountains; don't rely on them. Note where pay telephones are available (see pages 8 & 9).

**COUGARS** roam throughout the parks, but you are unlikely to see one. Attacks are rare, but be aware. Watch children closely; never let them run ahead. Cautiously move away if you find a partially buried animal carcass.

If you see a cougar, the goal is to convince it that you are not prey:

- Don't run; it may trigger pursuit.
- Try to appear as large as possible. Don't crouch or try to hide.
- Hold your ground or back away slowly while facing the cougar.
- Pick up children.
- If the mountain lion acts aggressively, wave your hands, shout, and throw stones or sticks at it.
- If attacked, fight back!
- Report any cougar sightings.

**BE SAFE:** Avoid going alone. Tell someone your plans and return time. Watch and listen for potential hazards above you, around you, and on the ground. Beware of trails and sidewalks slippery with ice or leaves. Slow down to safely share roads and trails with people and wildlife.

**SAFE DRINKING WATER:** The 13 park water systems are tested to ensure that they meet federal and state standards. Annual Consumer Confidence Reports are available at visitor centers.

### OPERATION NO-GROW

Prevent illegal marijuana growing! Keep parks safe, natural, and free from illegal activities! Report suspicious activities: 1-888-NPS-CRIME.

## Rules of park roads

**EXPECT TRAFFIC DELAYS** on the Generals Highway south of Giant Forest. Details on page 12.

**22' VEHICLE LENGTH LIMIT** on Generals Hwy between Hospital Rock Picnic Area and Giant Forest Museum due to single-lane road. Between Potwisha Campground and Hospital Rock, *advised* maximum vehicle length is 22 feet (6.7m). Maximum limit on other parts of the Generals Highway is 40 feet (12 m) for single vehicles, 50 feet (15 m) for vehicle + towed unit. Alternatives: Hwy 180 from Fresno is straighter, less steep, and wider. If towing a car, camp in the foothills and use the car.

**EXPECT ICY, SLICK ROADS** SLOW DOWN. Sudden speed or stopping causes skids. Allow 6 seconds of stopping distance between cars. Check antifreeze, battery, wipers, chains and road conditions before you come:

24-hour recorded information 1-559-565-3341 (press 1, then 4). Motorcyclists: Avoid oil buildup in center of lanes.

**ALWAYS CARRY CHAINS** that fit your tires and comply with signs to use them. Buy or rent chains outside the parks. Snow tires are often required; most cars have them. Check the side of the tire for M/S, M+S, or a snowflake symbol.

**EMERGENCY CAR REPAIRS** For a tow: 1-559-565-3341 then press zero (24 hours). In Sequoia Park only, AAA is available for out-of-gas, lock outs, minor repairs, jump starts: 1-559-565-4070 (24 hours).

**GET SNOW OFF CAR ROOFS** It may slide onto the windshield and block the driver's vision.

**DON'T LOSE YOUR BRAKES** Always downshift going downhill. In automatic cars, put the gearshift on 1, 2 or L.

### SNOWPLOWS RULE

Plows may operate day & night, moving with or against traffic. If you see one, watch for signals from the plow operator. Slow down but do not stop.

### FINDING GASOLINE

No gas stations lie within the park. Fill up in nearby Three Rivers, Clingan's Junction, or the National Forest's Hume Lake (1-559-335-2000) 24 hours with credit card: 11 miles (18 km) north of Grant Grove via Hwy 180. Grant Grove Market sells cans of emergency gas.

### BICYCLES

Ride only on roads (not trails), single file, with traffic. Wear light colors after dark. People under 18 must wear a helmet.

### WINTER ROAD CLOSURES

IN KINGS CANYON PARK & NATIONAL FOREST/MONUMENT –  
• **Generals Highway** (the main park road) closes for plowing from Wuksachi to junction with Hwy 180 during & after storms. Depending on snowfall, closure

may last for hours or weeks.

- **Highway 180 to Cedar Grove** is closed mid-November until mid-April due to rockfall.
- **Redwood Mountain Road** is unpaved and unplowed.
- **Panoramic Point Road** closes with first snow. No trailers or motorhomes.
- **Big Meadows, Converse Basin (USFS):** All are partially unpaved and close with snow.
- IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK –
- **Crystal Cave Road** closes late October to mid-May.
- **Mineral King Road** reopens 5/27/11 (snowmelt permitting).
- **Moro Rock/Crescent Meadow Road** closes with first snows; reopens with spring melt. No drinking water along this road.
- **South Fork Road** is partially unpaved. Slippery when wet.
- **Road to Middle Fork Trail** is unpaved; slippery when wet. Road closes for winter; park at Hospital Rock Picnic Area.

### LET OTHERS PASS

Slow vehicles must use paved turnouts to pull over.