

REPTILES

Lizards are the most common reptile at Glen Canyon. They may be seen scurrying about on sandy beaches, rocks and wooded side canyons. The only poisonous lizard in the United States is the gila monster, but none have been reported in the Glen Canyon area. The coloring on lizards may vary depen-

ding on the color of the ground where they reside. Their diet can include vegetation, insects, ants and sometimes smaller lizards. The largest lizard is the chuckwalla, a vegetarian, which may reach a length of 20 inches. They live in areas of large rocks and boulders.

SNAKES

Yes, there are snakes in Glen Canyon, but like mammals, most are active at night when their prey is out and the sun is not. Snakes cannot stand the hot summer sun. If they are out, they will probably be in the shade of a bush or rock.

The gopher snake (a non-poisonous reptile) is abundant and often mistaken for a rattler because of its brownish diamond-shaped markings. Gopher snakes are everywhere and may be active by day except in the hottest part of summer. Its non-poisonous relative is the common kingsnake with its

shiny skin and alternating black and white or yellow bands. Other non-poisonous snakes in Glen Canyon include the patchnosed snake and whipsnake.

Rattlesnakes are poisonous and present. Local rattlers include the western diamond-back which can attain a length of five feet. Equally dangerous is the small 18-inch Hopi or faded midget rattlesnake which may seem innocent due to its small size.

Unless you can positively identify a snake, it is best to avoid it!

RODENTS

ANTELOPE GROUND SQUIRREL

The hot sun does not seem to effect these little rodents as they scamper about picnic and camping areas filling their cheeks with food scraps.

WOOD RAT

Commonly called a "pack-rat," they gather all sorts of worthless articles to add to their cache, often leaving a "useless" item in place of the one that they stole.

GREAT BASIN POCKET MOUSE

This little seed-eating, gray colored mouse lives in burrows and can exist on just the moisture obtained from the seeds.

Other rodents less frequently seen include gophers, beavers and porcupines.

BIRDS

Approximately 205 species have been sighted in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The lake provides a resting place for many migratory birds as well as for permanent residents. Mallard ducks and California gulls thrive on the lake along with the American coots (mud-hens), hooded merganser and long-necked grebes. Grebes cannot walk on land and, when approached, will dive underwater and stay submerged for some time.

Back in the side canyons, marshes are formed by dense stands of cattails and other reeds. Herons and ibises may be found in these areas. The large blue heron may grow to be 3½ feet tall. They migrate to the area where they nest in trees and feed on fish and

reptiles. On the sandbars and along the river bank, sandpipers are a common sight.

Hillsides, cliffs and terraces along the canyon walls contain sparrows, eagles, hawks and ravens. Probably the most frequently seen bird is the large black raven which nests high in the cliffs. Its diet ranges from lizards and insects to scraps from campers. The golden eagle may be found up the San Juan River Arm and in Last Chance Bay. They thrive on fish, rodents, rabbits and reptiles. There are a few endangered bald eagles in the area. Many owls and wrens live in the cottonwood and juniper trees. Hummingbirds may be seen darting about during the day.

PLANT LIFE

The flora of this desert-like region is more varied than you may imagine. A short walk up a canyon may reveal a large stand of trees, shrubs and reeds supported by a year-round spring. Many plants bloom with spring rains and melting snows, even overnight after a summer rain. Common flowers include the Indian paintbrush, evening primrose, sand lillies, fleabane and globe mallow. Large clumps of jimson weed open white, trumpet-shaped flowers in the evening. Other plants include prickly pear cactus, yucca, rabbitbrush, blackbrush, morning glories and tamarisk trees with their long, exposed roots seeking water.

Probably the most interesting of the flora at Lake Powell are the hanging gardens. Most water runs off the slickrock, however,

some does seep through the more porous rock providing moisture to aid in the creating of hanging gardens in shady grottos. These beautiful gardens, which grow very slowly, contain some plants that are unique to Glen Canyon. The cave primrose is one. Very moist gardens may be matted by lichen and various algae. Maidenhair ferns, brachen, sedges and grasses are found frequently. Orchids, wild onions, scarlet mokey flowers and the rare shooting star can be seen sometimes.

As moisture and plants in the hanging gardens slowly erode the rock, a build-up of soil can occur below the gardens which may support various plants. Willow, redbud and cottonwood trees, reeds and cattails may flourish in lower wetter areas.



HIKING

Major hiking trails and dirt roads are shown on the charts. Shorter hikes may be enjoyed in many of the canyons, some of which are noted in the canyon guide.

The best months for hiking are April, May, early June, September and October. Mid-summer is generally too hot for extended hikes and winters months may be too cold.

Each person should carry a minimum of one gallon of water per day. Wear a hat and shirt and when possible wet them to help keep cool. You may have to do some wading in some of the canyons, in which case canvas shoes are recommended. During the warmer months, the rocks and sand get very hot and shoes of some sort are necessary. Be sure to use sun screen and remember to protect the tops of your feet and ears.

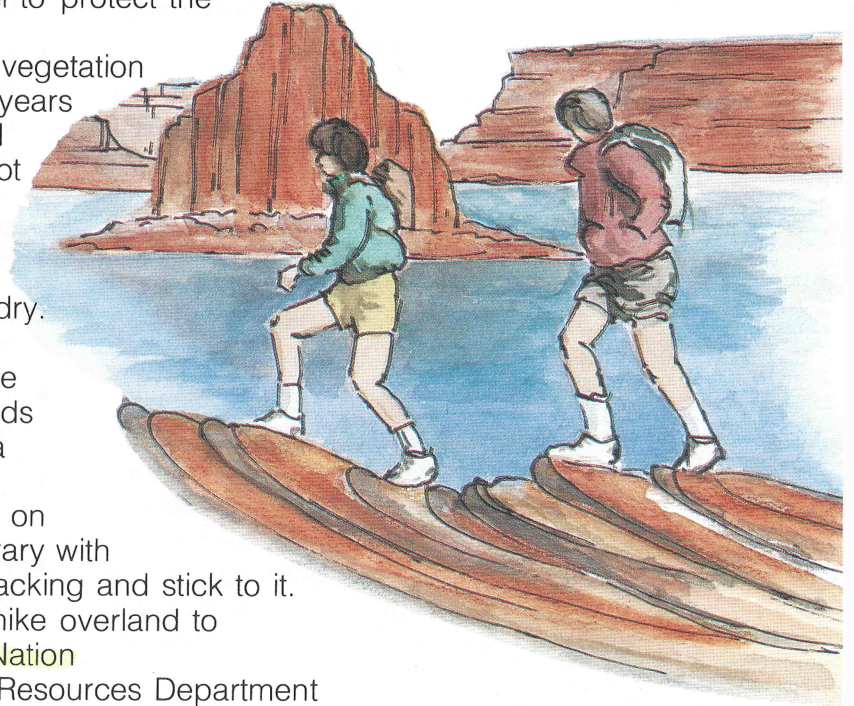
Stay on existing trails. Much of the vegetation is extremely delicate and takes many years to get established. Mountain bikes, trail bikes and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) are not permitted in Glen Canyon National Recreational Area except in designated places.

The slickrock can be slippery wet or dry. Rest in areas showing no prior slide activity and watch for edges that can give way. Also watch the weather. Flash floods may occur in creek beds even though a storm is not in the immediate vicinity.

Ranger stations have information on some recommended hikes. File an itinerary with a ranger when doing extended back packing and stick to it.

To obtain a back country permit to hike overland to Rainbow Bridge, write to: The Navajo Nation

Recreational Resources Department
Box 308
Window Rock, AZ 86515



COOKING HINTS

The following is a list of suggestions for boaters with minimum cooling or refrigeration available, limited cooking area, and limited water supply:

- Plan each meal and then make two lists: 1) items to take from home and 2) those to buy. Check off as you pack.
 - High winds and rain may prevent outdoor cooking. Stock some easy, canned meals. Remember a can opener!
 - Make plenty of fried chicken for dinner the night before leaving. Use remainder for an easy lunch the first day out.
 - Reduce trash and save space by repackaging food in plastic zip bags. Cut off instructions from box if needed. Avoid glass containers which create weight as well as problems if broken. Squash all cans and containers while aboard.
 - At home, freeze blocks of ice in loaf pans. Stock one cooler with these. Place others with food in a second cooler. Replenish second cooler as needed. Double bag ice cubes in extra-large zip bags. Block ice lasts longer and frequently is the only ice available at the marinas. Remember an ice pick!
 - Water frozen in plastic soda or liquor bottles extends water supply as well as keeps other foods cold. Freeze reconstituted juice in plastic bottles also.
 - To lengthen holding time and reduce cooking time, precook all meat that goes into recipes as well as some barbecue items such as ribs and chicken, then freeze.
 - Bake potatoes at home or extra while barbecuing to use for hash browns.
 - Salads, such as three bean and coleslaw with oil and vinegar dressing, hold well. At home put chopped up ingredients for coleslaw in a zip bag. Put dressing on later.
 - Nappa cabbage (similar to lettuce) for salads or sandwiches holds better than iceberg or leaf lettuce. Separate, rinse and place in plastic container. Use all of the leaf.
 - Pita bread and tortillas do well. Buy bread with preservatives.
 - If possible, store more perishable items in your boat below the water line to keep cooler.
 - Items purchased in the non-refrigerated section of the grocery store usually last well without refrigeration. These include ketchup, mustard, mayonnaise, relish, lime and lemon juice, and syrup packaged in plastic squeeze bottles. Jars can become contaminated with the use of utensils.
 - Eggs without cracks do not need refrigeration.
 - Look for canned hams that require no refrigeration.
 - Choose well-aged, hard cheeses such as: parmesan, provolone, romano, gouda.
 - Processed cheeses such as Velveeta hold well in a cool dry place.
 - Try dry packages of rice, noodles, or potatoes that combine with canned meats or fish and can be cooked on the stove top. Canned ham does well with packaged scalloped potatoes.
 - Dry pasta salad with dressing is convenient.
 - Popcorn is an easy snack. So are beef jerky and trail mixes.
 - Use non-refrigerated, hard sausages such as pepperoni and salami.
- Some handy canned items are:
- whole chicken
 - chunk chicken or ham
 - bacon (may be very salty)
 - hash
 - corned beef (or dried in foil packet)
 - tuna fish
 - salmon
 - oriental food
 - evaporated or powdered milk
 - spaghetti sauce

- To avoid opening the ice chests frequently, place ice cubes or ice chipped from blocks for drinks in an insulated water jug.
- A pressure cooker will reduce cooking time and can be used for oven type casseroles.
- Use a wide-mouth thermos bottle to keep items hot when cook top is needed for other cooking.
- Make coffee the night before and place in a thermos to avoid waiting in the morning.
- Moist towelettes are handy and help save water.

- Choose a biodegradable soap since all water other than the holding tank empties into the lake.

Lake water is potable, but due to the presence of beavers and cattle, boiling water for at least one minute for cooking, drinking and brushing teeth to avoid giardia is recommended. Symptoms of giardia can include chronic diarrhea, abdominal cramps, bloating, fatigue and weight loss.



ALPHABETICAL LISTING & DESCRIPTION OF CANYONS & BAYS\TRIP LOG

At Lake Powell, no two canyons are the same. Each is unique in its rock formations and colors. Make your own notes of your impressions as you visit, camp or fish in them.

ALCOVE CANYON: C43

Off the San Juan River. Some hiking to end of a box canyon.

ANASAZI CANYON: C10

A Navajo work meaning "ancient." This sheer-walled canyon provides sightseeing only by boat. A large arch (Eye) is on the main channel opposite the mouth.

ANNIE'S CANYON: C15

A three-fingered canyon with some hiking at the end of the middle finger.

ANTELOPE CANYON: C3

A short-walled canyon which can be hiked up to the end.

BALANCED ROCK CANYON: C8

Rock-lined bay that offers very little to the boater.

BALD ROCK CANYON: C40

Off the San Juan River. Provided access for the original trail to Rainbow Bridge.

BISHOPS CANYON: C48

A steep, narrow box canyon off Willow Creek Canyon.

BLUE NOTCH CANYON: C23

A sandy bay off Good Hope Bay. A rough road from Utah Highway 95 remains from the days of mining in the area.

BOWNS CANYON: C13

A short hike to a small waterfall and hiking beyond.

BRADLEY CANYON: C36

A short canyon off Last Chance Bay.

BULLFROG BAY: C17 & C51

Site of Bullfrog Marina. One of the larger bays providing numerous sandy beaches of which many are shallow. Near the upper end there is road access for camping and waterskiing.

CASCADE CANYON: C9

A narrow, twisting canyon with a small hanging garden.

CASTLE CREEK CANYON: C44

A small sandy bay off the San Juan River provides nice hiking.

CATARACT CANYON: C27

From the confluence of the Colorado and Green Rivers to Mille Crag Bend which is the end of Narrow Canyon. At this point there is a warning marker which reads: "Warning. Swift currents, shallow sand bars and driftwood beyond this point. Campsites above here are needed by river rafters. Please limit upstream camping." With a lake so large, it would seem unnecessary for boaters to use the campsites at all.

CATHEDRAL CANYON: C9

A high-walled canyon without any beaches or hiking. Good sightseeing for a small boat. _____

CEDAR CANYON: C20

Hiking possible in long chasm at the end. Tapestry Wall opposite the mouth on the main channel.

CHA CANYON: C40

Off the San Juan River. As you hike, both older Anasazi and more recent Navajo petroglyphs may be seen. Also the work of cha (Indian for beaver) is evident. _____

CHAOL CANYON: C32

A canyon off Navajo Canyon. The Escalante and Dominguez party exited the area from this canyon. Hike along right-hand stream to see low waterfalls and petroglyphs. _____

CLAY HILLS CROSSING: C46

On the San Juan River. The river was forded here by the Indians, settlers and prospectors. Present day rafters from Mexican Hat and Bluff, Utah, end their float here. A dirt road leads to Utah Highway 276. If the lake is low, you may not be able to reach this point by boat. _____

CLEAR CREEK CANYON: C12 & C47

Off the Escalante River. Fascinating grotto near the end. _____

COPPER CANYON: C44

Off the San Juan. The canyon provided easy access to the river banks for placer miners. Some copper deposits were found higher up the canyon. _____

CORNERSTONE CANYON: C7

A short bay-like canyon. _____

COTTONWOOD CANYON: C11 & C39

The Mormons exited the Colorado River from "Hole-in-the-Rock" through this canyon. Part of the Emigrant Trail is still visible and has NPS trail markers. The left finger of the canyon leads to Indian ruins, steps and a pool. _____

COTTONWOOD GULCH: C11

Off Reflection Canyon. Small Indian ruins.

COW CANYON: C49

Off Fence Canyon on the Escalante River. Hiking through brushy and wet areas. _____

COYOTE GULCH: C49

Off the Escalante River. A long hike to see three arches. _____

CROSBY CANYON: C29

Off Warm Creek Bay. Hike to the old Spencer coal mines used in an attempt to mine gold at Lee's Ferry in 1910. _____

CROTON CANYON: C36

A short canyon off Little Valley Canyon which is off Last Chance Bay.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS CANYON: C18

California Bar, an area of active gold prospecting, lies beneath the lake between the mouth of this canyon and Forgotten Canyon. Two large amphitheaters are at the end.

DAN CANYON: C52

A short, steep-walled canyon off Moqui Canyon.

DANGLING ROPE CANYON: C8

Site of Dangling Rope Marina established in 1983. Water access only.

DAVIS GULCH: C47

Off Escalante River. La Gorce Arch, a natural window 100 feet wide and 75 feet high may be viewed from both sides on the water. Hike to see Bement National Arch. Reduced speed is advised in this narrow, winding, heavily trafficked canyon.

DEEP CANYON: C41

Off the San Juan River. Look for Beverly Natural Arch, 130 feet wide and 85 feet high, visible through the west wall high on the right side.

DESHA CANYON: C41

Off the San Juan River. Hiking.

DIRTY DEVIL RIVER: C26

One of the longer rivers on Lake Powell named by one of the men on Powell's first trip for the tremendous amount of mud in the river. Just up from the mouth, the river is spanned by a steel bridge on Utah Highway 95. Powell considered the Dirty Devil River to be the start of Glen Canyon.

DOW CANYON: C48

A small canyon off the Escalante River.

DRIFTWOOD CANYON: C8

Miner stairs that were part of a miner's trail leading to Klondike Cove are very visible at the mouth.

DRY ROCK CREEK CANYON: C39

Off Rock Creek Bay. A large balanced rock and good hiking.

DUNGEON CANYON: C7

Easy walk to Moqui steps and nice hiking.

DUNN CANYON: C35

Off Last Chance Bay. Good water skiing area.

ESCALANTE RIVER: C12, C47-49

One of the last rivers in the United States to be mapped. The river meanders for more than 18 miles of unusual scenery. Many canyons are marked, but there are no channel markers. Watch your gas supply. Restored ruins on the river between Explorer Canyon and Willow Creek.

EXPLORER CANYON: C48

Off the Escalante River. Hike to Zane Grey Arch, 80 feet wide and 45 feet high. Just beyond the arch see petroglyphs featuring humans and big horn sheep, and a small natural chimney in the rock.

FACE CANYON: C5, C34 & C37

The Utah-Arizona state line cuts through the canyon. Near the mouth look for Dinosaur Rock. Watch for rocks under the surface.

FARLEY CANYON: C24-25

Provided the eastern access to the "dandy crossing" founded by Cass Hite. A road from Utah Highway 95 results in heavy usage of the canyon.

FENCE CANYON: C49

Off the Escalante River. Some hiking.

FIFTYMILE CANYON: C47

Off the Escalante River. Moqui steps located near the mouth are visible at low water. Water caves.

FORBIDDING CANYON: C9

This heavily trafficked canyon leads to Rainbow Bridge Canyon. Be careful and proceed at a slow, safe speed. The wakes bouncing off the narrow canyon walls can be a definite hazard.

FORGOTTEN CANYON: C19-20

A path leads up to restored ruins and pictographs of battling warriors, hence the name Defiance House Ruins. Good hiking.

FOURMILE CANYON: C24

Interesting rock formations similar to Twomile Canyon. Beach sites mostly rocky.

FRIENDSHIP COVE: C6

A large cliff-lined cove just below Rock Creek Bay.

GOOD HOPE BAY: C22-23

Site of Good Hope Bar where extensive gold mining took place in the late 1800s. Now a large bay with nice side canyons.

GROTTO CANYON: C7

A short canyon that does not provide hiking or beaches.

GUNSIGHT BAY: C4 & C33

Water now fills Gunsight Pass used by Indians and cattlemen to reach Padre Canyon. Many sandy beaches but watch for shallows on left side. Good hiking.

HALL'S CREEK BAY: C17 & C50

A large bay with many sandy beaches. Many of the areas are very shallow and may shoal depending on lake level. Plenty of hiking.

HALL'S CROSSING: C17

Charles T. Hall, who built the ferry for the Mormons to cross the river at "Hole-in-the-Rock," established a ferry service here between 1881 and 1884. The crossing was accomplished by hauling the boat upstream and guiding it as it floated downstream to the opposite bank. This is now the site of Hall's Marina.

HANSEN CREEK CANYON: C18-19

Used by early prospectors for good access to the river. Hiking and nice beaches near the end.

HAWKIN'S CANYON: C35-36

Off Last Chance Bay.

HIDDEN PASSAGE CANYON: C10

Provides little other than sightseeing.

HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK: C11-12

Place of descent by the Mormons in 1879-1880. See *Mormons*. Steep climb to "Hole-in-the-Rock" road.

ICEBERG CANYON: C14

Small restored ruin in the first canyon on the left. Limited hiking.

INDIAN CREEK CANYON: C12 & C47

Short canyon off the Escalante River.

KATHY'S CANYON: C23

A small canyon off Good Hope Bay.

KLONDIKE COVE: C8

Site of Klondike Bar where extensive gold mining took place in 1897. The site was reached by a trail that included steps at the mouth of Driftwood Canyon.

KNOWLES CANYON: C20

Good hiking.

LABYRINTH BAY: C4

Situated on the Utah-Arizona state line. Watch for submerged rocks when entering.

LAKE CANYON: C15-16

Indian ruins and petroglyphs in the last finger. Hiking.

LAST CHANCE BAY: C5, C35-36

A large, deep, steep-walled bay with many smaller canyons and bays. Few beaches and little hiking but good skiing and sightseeing.

LAST CHANCE CANYON: C37

Off Last Chance Bay. Some hiking.

LEHI CANYON: C10

A small canyon off Anasazi Canyon.

LITTLE ARCH CANYON: C8

A small canyon without any beaches.

LITTLE VALLEY CANYON: C36

A narrow, steep canyon off Last Chance Bay.

LLEWELLYN GULCH: C11

Petroglyphs can be reached by hiking to the end of this canyon. However the NPS has placed a sign part way up that reads "Canyon Closed. Hazardous rock slide area." A large slide occurred late in 1987.

LONE PINE CANYON: C20

Off Forgotten Canyon and can be hiked into from Forgotten Canyon.

LONE ROCK CANYON: C28

A short canyon off Wahweap Bay.

LONG CANYON: C13

Look for small arch and large balanced rock. May be hiked further up.

LOST EDEN CANYON: C17

A small canyon with several fingers. Provides no beaching or hiking.

MIDDLE ROCK CREEK CANYON: C38

Off Rock Creek Bay. Watch for submerged rocks near end. Hiking.

MIKE'S CANYON: C45

Off the San Juan River. Hike up the left fork and look for petrified wood.

MOEPITZ CANYON: C10

Off Anasazi Canyon.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP CANYON: C8

A large canyon with several fingers. Watch for rocks on the main waterway. A few questionable beaches. Very high and narrow passages at the end may be hiked or seen with a very small boat depending on the lake level.

MOQUI CANYON: C18 & C52

Moqui (Moki) Canyon was used by early man since A.D. 500. Moqui, a Hopi word, refers to the dead or prehistoric man. Many ruins, steps and sandslides. Hike up the canyon to view more ruins. A very popular and busy canyon.

MUSIC TEMPLE CANYON: C10

A short canyon that has an arch high on the right. J.W. Powell and party camped here. As the winds blew through a large grotto, it created sounds that seemed like music.

NARROW CANYON: C26-27

The high, sheer cliffs are spanned at the canyon's mouth by a steel-arched bridge 726 feet long. Completed in 1966, it connects Utah Highway 95 between Blanding and Hanksville, Utah. Watch for driftwood.

NASJA CANYON: C40

A very short canyon off Bald Rock Canyon on the San Juan River was named for Nasja Begay who was one of two Indian guides who led the first white men to Rainbow Bridge in 1909. A short walk to a grotto area that may have a waterfall.

NAVAJO CANYON: C3, C30-32

One of the longer canyons with sand dunes, caves, arches, ruins, steps and wild donkeys. Watch for driftwood. Good hiking.

NAVAJO CANYON: C43

Off the San Juan River. Hiking.

NESKAHI WASH: C42

Off the San Juan River. Look for petrified wood.

NOKAI CANYON: C44

Off the San Juan River. A shallow but sandy bay with hiking.

NORTH GULCH: C52

Off Moqui Canyon. Hike to small ruins.

NORTH WASH: C26

Provided early entry to the Colorado River where it could be forded at Trachyte and White canyons. Utah Highway 95 may be seen following its edge. Many interesting windows.

OAK BAY: C10

At the mouth of Oak Canyon. Some rocky beaches.

OAK CANYON: C10

Off Oak Bay. Navajo steps and hiking.

PADRE BAY: C4 & C33

A very large bay which was the site of the Crossing of the Fathers.

PADRE CANYON: C33

Off Padre Bay. Some rocky beaches and hiking.

PIUTE CANYON: C41-42

Off the San Juan River. Petrified wood along the shoreline. Hiking. _____

PIUTE FARMS WASH AND BAY: C45

Approximately 52 miles from the mouth of the San Juan River, the wash empties into a shallow, wide, muddy bay. Piute Indians farmed the area in the early 1900s and the Navajos at times in later years.

POWELL CANYON: C35

Off Last Chance Bay. _____

RAINBOW BRIDGE CANYON: C9

Leads to Rainbow Bridge National Monument. As with Forbidding Canyon, the slower boat speed the better.

RANDY'S CANYON: C36

Off Last Chance Bay. _____

RED CANYON: C23

An area of mining activity from the late 1800s to present day starting with the search for gold and later copper and uranium. A dirt road joins Utah Highway 276. _____

REFLECTION CANYON: C11

Look for an arch as you enter. Hiking through wet and dry areas. _____

RIBBON CANYON: C12

Hanging gardens and spectacular waterfalls after heavy rains. Hiking to end of box canyon. _____

RINCON (THE): C14

The Colorado River originally looped around The Rincon. Eventually the river broke through the narrow neck of the loop forming the present channel. A trail from the west finger leads to Utah Highway 276. While hiking the east Rincon, look for petrified wood and prehistoric animal tracks. _____

ROCK CREEK BAY: C6 & C38

A cliff-lined bay with several nice canyons. _____

ROCK CREEK CANYON: C38

Off Rock Creek Bay. Hiking at north end. _____

SAN JUAN CANYON: C43

Off the San Juan River. _____

SAN JUAN RIVER: C11 & C40-46

The longest tributary of the canyon is approximately 70 miles at high water. Many interesting side canyons but not many beaches except near the end. There are no channel markers. _____

SCORUP CANYON: C23

Off Good Hope Bay. Red rock walls eroding into strange and fascinating shapes. Scorup was the name of a cattle outfit in this area. _____

SECRET CANYON: C10

Off Oak Bay. High narrow walls. Fun to explore with a small boat. _____

SEVENMILE CREEK: C21

Named not for its length but the distance of an overland trail from Ticaboo Creek. Pretty area for hiking. _____

