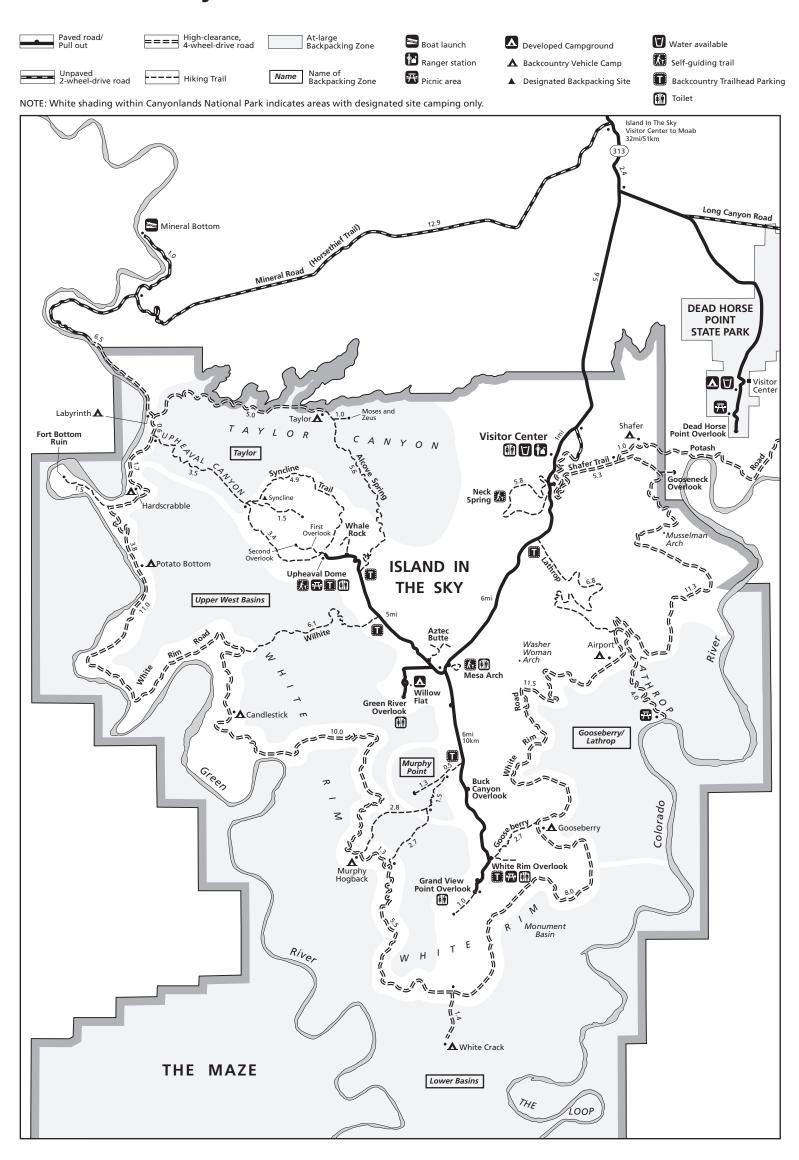


Island in the Sky District Trails and Roads



Interpretive Activities

Visitor Center

Open daily March through December, 9 am to 4 pm, with extended hours in summer. Exhibits, information, permits, video presentation, booksales, and water for sale. Call 435-259-4712 to verify hours.

Interpretive Talks and Guided Walks Presented daily March through October. Locations, times, and topics vary. A program schedule and description of activities is posted at the visitor center, campground, and entrance station.

Hiking Trails

Trails are marked with cairns (small rock piles). Do not disturb existing cairns or build new ones. Signs are located at trailheads and intersections. All trails leading below the mesa top are primitive and rough. There is no potable water along any hiking trails. Drinking water is available spring through fall at the visitor center.

Traveling With Pets

Pets are not allowed on any hiking trails or in the backcountry. Pets may not accompany you in your vehicle on four-wheel-drive roads, except when traveling along the

Potash and Shafer Trail roads in a single day. You can walk your pet along paved roads, in parking lots, and at Willow Flat Campground, but must be on a leash at all times. Protect your pet from heat exhaustion: do not leave your pet unattended in a vehicle during hot weather.

Backcountry Reservations Reservation Office 2282 Resource Blvd. Moab, UT 84532 Phone: 435-259-4351 www.nps.gov/cany

	David Trip	Down d Twin	0	
	Round-Trip Distance	Round-Trip Hiking Time	One-way Elevation Change	Description
Mesa Top (Easy Trails)	2.23	9		2 000
Mesa Arch	0.5mi / 0.8km	30 minutes	100ft / 30m	good for sunrise, arch on cliff edge
Murphy Point Overlook	3.6mi / 5.8km	2 hours	100ft / 30m	panoramic view w/Henry Mtns.
White Rim Overlook	1.8mi / 2.9km	1 hour	25ft / 8m	view of potholes, White Rim Road
Grand View Point	2.0mi / 3.2km	1.5 hours	50ft / 15m	panoramic view along cliff edge
Mesa Top (Moderate Trails)				
Neck Spring	5.8mi / 9.3km	3 - 4 hours	300ft / 91m	springs, evidence of ranching
Aztec Butte	2.0mi / 3.2km	1.5 hours	225ft / 69m	steep slickrock to top, grainaries
Whale Rock	1.0mi / 1.6km	1 hour	100ft / 30m	bare slickrock, good views
Upheaval Dome				
to first overlook	0.8mi / 1.3km	1 hour	100ft / 30m	view into crater
to second overlook	1.8mi / 2.9km	1.5 hours	150ft / 45m	crater & upheaval canyon view
Mesa Top to White Rim (Steep	& Strenuous Trails)			
Lathrop				
to White Rim Road	13.6mi / 22km	5-7 hours	1600ft / 488m	views of Colorado River & LaSals
to Colorado River	21.6mi / 34.7km	overnight	2000ft / 610m	river access, cottonwoods
Murphy Loop	10.8mi / 17.4km	5 - 7 hours	1400ft / 427m	panoramic view from hogback
Gooseberry	5.4mi / 8.6km	4 - 6 hours	1400ft / 427m	views of cliffs & LaSal Mtns.
Wilhite	12.2mi / 19.6km	6 - 8 hours	1600ft / 488m	slot cyn across White Rim Road
Alcove Spring	11.2mi / 18km	6 - 7 hours	1300ft / 396m	large alcove, views of Taylor Cyn
Syncline Loop	8.3mi / 13.3km	5 - 7 hours	1300ft / 396m	canyon hiking, some shade
Upheaval Crater spur	3mi / 4.8km	2 hours	350ft / 107m	some scrambling over rocks
Upheaval Canyon spur	7mi / 11.2km	3 - 4 hours	400ft / 122m	sandy hike along wash bottom
Trails along the White Rim Roa	d			
Gooseneck Overlook	0.6mi / 1.0km	30 minutes	50ft / 15m	excellent view of Colorado River
Fort Bottom Ruin	3mi / 4.8km	2 hours	500ft / 152m	tower ruin from ancient times
Moses and Zeus	1mi /1.6km	1 hour	500ft / 152m	views of Taylor Cyn, climbing routes

For More Information

Canyonlands National Park

Web www.nps.gov/cany

Social Media @CanyonlandsNPS

2282 Resource Blvd.

Moab, UT 84532

(435)719-2313

瞑 Protect Your Park

- Pets are not allowed on hiking trails or four-wheel-drive roads, even in a vehicle. Pets may accompany groups traveling by vehicle on the Potash and Shafer Trail roads in a single day.
- Do not enter, alter, damage or deface archeological sites. Do not collect artifacts.
- Vehicles and bikes must stay on roads.
- ATVs and OHVs are not permitted.
- Protect cryptobiotic soil crusts by staying on trails and roads.
- Permits are required for all overnight backcountry trips.

Protect Yourself

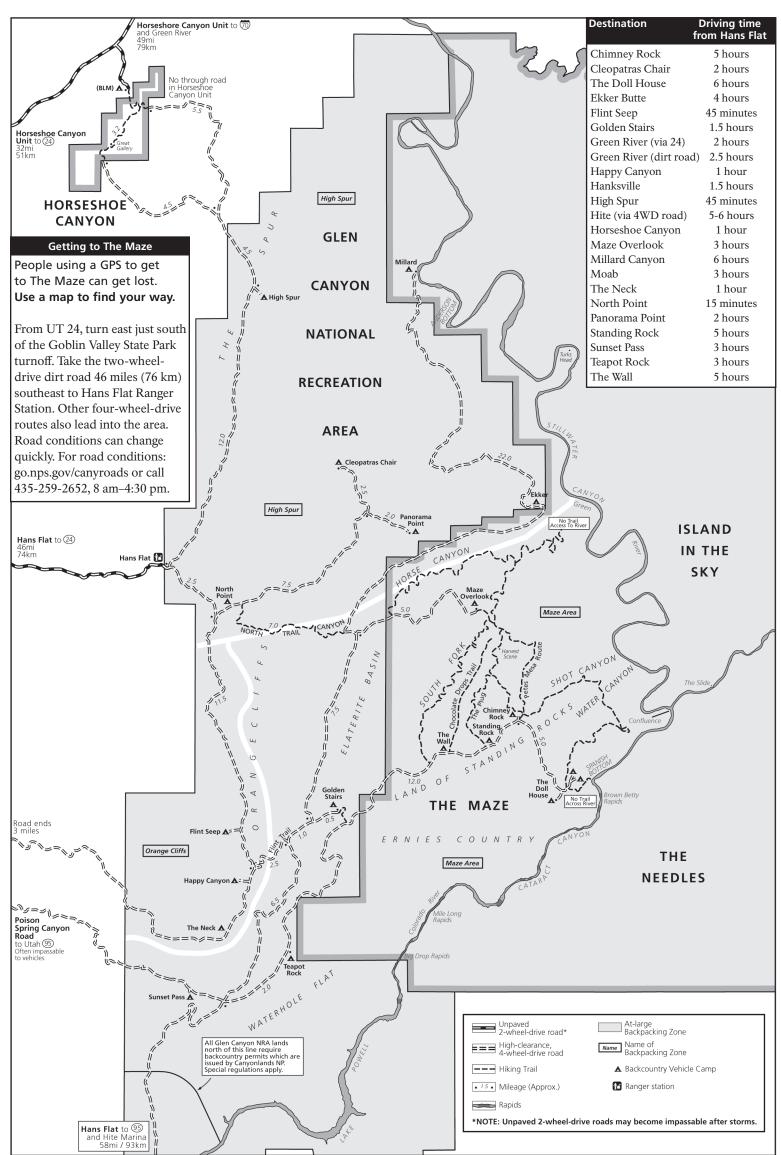
- Drink at least one gallon (4 L) of water each day. Be sure to eat food as well.
- Always carry a topo map, adequate clothing, and a flashlight.
- · Remain in one place if you become lost or separated from a group.
- Never cross a canyon that is flooding.
- During lightning storms, avoid lone trees, cliff edges and high ridges. Return to your vehicle if possible.
- · Be careful near cliff edges, especially when rock surfaces are wet or icy.

Printed by Canyonlands Natural History Association

12/17



The Maze and Orange Cliffs Unit



Introduction

For More Information

Canyonlands National Park The Maze Hans Flat Ranger Station phone 435-259-2652 Note: Unless it is an emergency, please call only 8 am-4:30 pm.

website go.nps.gov/themaze

Because of its isolation and challenging roads, The Maze is the least visited district of Canyonlands National Park. Travel to The Maze requires the right vehicle, more time, and a greater degree of self-sufficiency. You should be prepared for self-rescue. Most people spend at least three days at The Maze, but trips can easily last a week.

The Orange Cliffs Unit of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area shares Canyonlands' western boundary and is administered under the same backcountry management plan and reservation system. Regulations are the same for The Maze and Orange Cliffs, though they differ in the rest of Glen Canyon.

Hans Flat Ranger Station is two hours from Green River, Utah. From I-70, take UT 24 south for 24 miles (38 km). A left turn just beyond the Goblin Valley State Park turnoff will take you along a two-wheel-drive dirt road 46 miles (76 km) southeast to the ranger station. This road may require four-wheel drive after wind or rain. In addition, a four-wheeldrive route leads north from UT 95 near Hite. Do not use GPS to find your way; use a map instead. The ranger station is open daily 8 am-4:30 pm.

Hiking Trails

Trails in The Maze are steep, unmarked, and minimally maintained. Route finding may be difficult. The Maze Overlook Trail and other routes in the district require basic climbing maneuvers in order to negotiate sections of steep slickrock and pour-offs. A 25-foot (7.6 m) length of rope is often essential for raising or lowering packs in difficult spots. If you have a fear of heights, many routes may make you uncomfortable. Routes into the canyons have a few cairns from mesa top to canyon bottom, but routes in washes are not marked. Many of the canyons look alike and are difficult to identify without a topographic map.

Most routes begin at trailheads along four-wheel-drive roads. If you have a twowheel-drive vehicle, you may park at the North Point Road junction, approximately 2.5 miles (4 km) southeast of Hans Flat Ranger Station, and hike to Maze Overlook via North Trail Canyon. Depending on your vehicle, you may also be able to negotiate the 14-mile road (22



km) to park at the top of the Flint Trail, then hike to Land of Standing Rocks.

Overnight trips require a permit, which you can reserve in advance. Backpackers stay in atlarge zones. There are several reliable springs in the canyons of The Maze. Inquire at Hans Flat Ranger Station for more information.

Canyonlands National Park Reservation Office 2282 Resource Blvd. Moab, UT 84532 phone 435-259-4351 website go.nps.gov/canybackcountry

Backcountry Reservations

Four-Wheel-Drive Roads

Four-wheel driving in The Maze is extremely difficult, presents considerable risk of vehicle damage, and should not be attempted by inexperienced drivers. You must have a highclearance, four-wheel-drive vehicle for all Maze backcountry roads. ATVs and OHVs are prohibited. The Flint Trail traverses slopes of clay that are extremely slippery when wet. The Flint Trail is often closed in winter.

The road between Teapot Rock camp and Land of Standing Rocks is the most difficult in The Maze, with additional clearance or locking differentials highly recommended. You should be prepared to make basic road or vehicle repairs and should carry the following items: at least one full-size spare tire, extra gas, extra water, a shovel, a high-lift jack, and chains for all four tires between October and April.



All overnight trips require a permit, which you can reserve in advance. Backcountry vehicle campers and mountain bike groups must stay in designated sites and must provide their own toilet systems. Vehicle sites do not have any toilets or picnic tables.



Protect Your Park

- · Pets are not allowed on hiking trails or on four-wheel-drive roads, even in a vehicle.
- · Do not enter, alter, damage, or deface archeological sites. Do not collect artifacts.
- All vehicles and bicycles must stay on designated roads.
- ATVs and OHVs are not permitted.
- · Protect biological soil crusts by staying on trails and roads.
- Wood fires are prohibited.



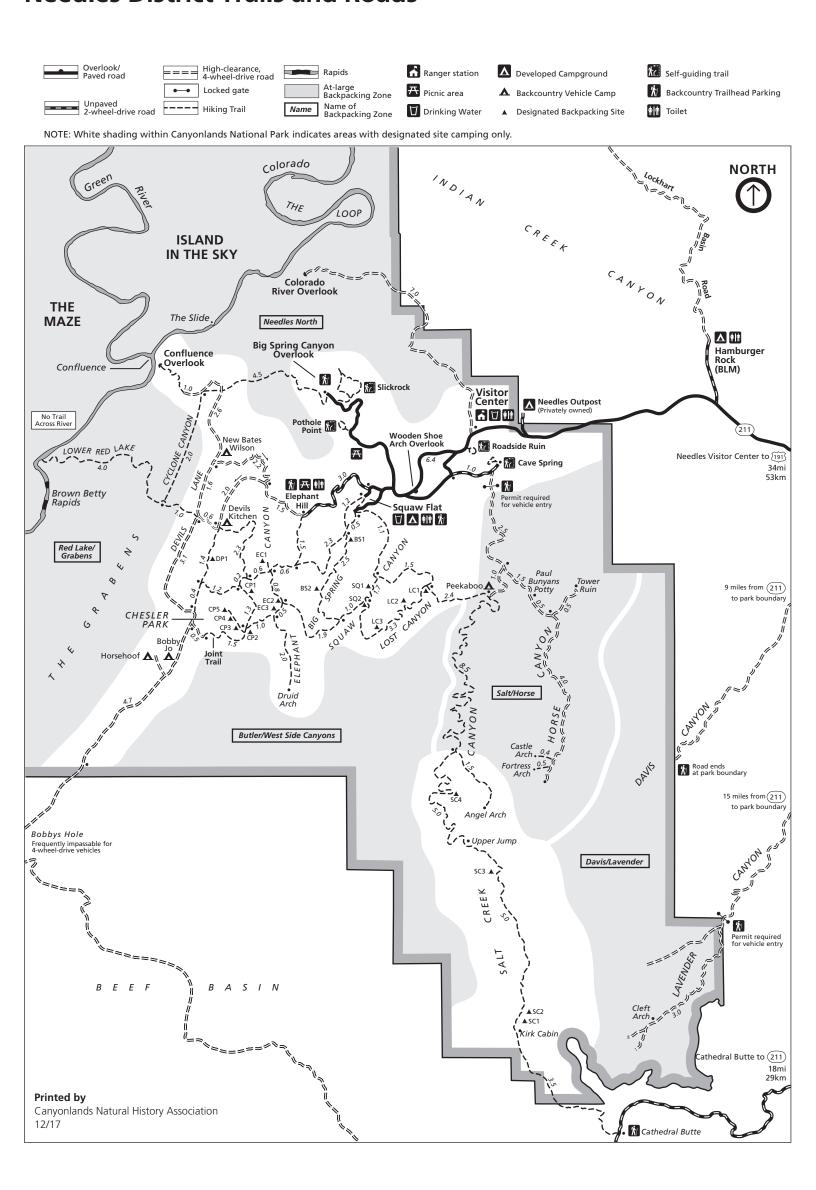
Protect Yourself

- Drink one gallon of water (4 L) each day.
- Always carry a topo map, adequate clothing, and a flashlight.
- Remain in one place if you become lost or separated from a group.
- · Flash floods can occur without warning. Never cross a canyon that is flooding.
- · During a lightning storm avoid lone trees, cliff edges, and high ridges. Return to your vehicle if possible.
- Be careful near cliff edges, especially when rock surfaces are wet or icy.

Printed by Canyonlands Natural History Association



Needles District Trails and Roads



Hiking Trails

SHORT HIKES

Roadside Ruin

Puebloan granary.

Cave Spring

Pothole Point

Slickrock Trail

2.4 mi/4 km, 2 hours

Short on time? Four short, self-

trailheads for a nominal fee.

.3 mi/.5 km, 20 minutes

.6 mi/1 km, 45 minutes

6 mi/1 km, 45 minutes

Uneven surface. Leads to pothole

communities, views of the Needles.

Uneven surface. Several viewpoints

and sometimes bighorn sheep.

Easy trail. Leads to an ancestral

Two ladders. Leads to historic cowboy camp and prehistoric pictographs.

guiding interpretive trails highlight

various aspects of the area's cultural

and natural history. Trail guides are available in the visitor center and at Over 60 miles of interconnecting trails present hikers with spectacular canyon scenery. Some of the more common routes are described below. Trails traverse a mixture of slickrock benches and sandy washes, and some may require negotiating steep, rocky passes with drop-offs, narrow areas and ladders. Water sources are unreliable; carry all that you will need. Trails are marked with cairns (small rock piles) and signs at intersections.

ELEPHANT HILL TRAILHEAD 1/1/

Chesler Park Viewpoint

6mi/10km, 3-4 hrs round trip

This popular trail leads across to a pass overlooking a scenic expanse of desert grasses and shrubs surrounded by sandstone spires.

Chesler Park Loop / Joint Trail

11 mi/18 km, 5-7 hrs round trip

This loop travels beyond the viewpoint described above, providing great views of the Needles. The southern portion, called the Joint Trail, winds through deep, narrow fractures in the rock. A short segment follows the four-wheel-drive road.

Druid Arch

11 mi/18 km, 5-7 hrs round trip This trail offers one of the most spectacular views in the Needles. It follows the first part of the Chesler Park trail, then branches off to travel along the bottom of Elephant Canyon through deep sand and loose rock. The last .25 mile at the upper end is steep with 1 ladder and some scrambling.

BIG SPRING CANYON TRAILHEAD '

Confluence Overlook

10 mi/16.5 km, 5-6 hrs round trip Unlike other Needles hikes, this trail traverses dry, open country along the northern edge of the geologic faults that shaped the Needles. Trail ends at a cliff overlooking the junction of the Green and Colorado rivers 1,000 feet below.

SQUAW FLAT LOOP "A" TRAILHEAD '

Big Spring Canyon to Squaw Canyon

7.5 mi/12 km, 3-4 hrs round trip A great introduction to the landscape of the Needles, connecting two canyons for a loop across varied terrain. The route between the canyons climbs steep grades that are dangerous when wet and may make people with a fear of heights uncomfortable.

Big Spring Canyon to Elephant Canyon

10.8 mi/17 km, 4-6 hrs round trip This loop features extended hiking on slickrock benches and mesa tops overlooking canyons. Excellent views of sheer cliff walls and other rock formations. Two ladders must be climbed in the pass between the canyons.

Squaw Canyon to Lost Canyon

8.7 mi/14 km, 4-6 hrs round trip Another wonderful loop hike with some difficult sections climbing between the two canyons. Riparian areas in both canyons attract birds and other wildlife. Route in Lost Canyon passes through dense vegetation and may be very wet. One ladder must be climbed.

Peekaboo

10 mi/16.5 km, 5-6 hrs round trip Trail crosses both Squaw and Lost canyons on its way to Salt Creek Canyon, passing along high slickrock benches with spectacular views. Steep slopes and nearby cliff edges make this a challenging route. Two ladders must be climbed. Prehistoric rock art panel may be seen at the end of the trail near Peekaboo camp.

Four-Wheel-Drive Roads

Over 50 miles of challenging backcountry roads access campsites, trailheads and park attractions. All vehicles and bikes must remain on designated roads. All of these roads require high-clearance, four-wheel-drive vehicles. Drive carefully: the risk of vehicle damage is great and towing expenses typically exceed \$1,000.

Elephant Hill 🗫 🖒

One of the most technical four-wheel-drive roads in Utah, Elephant Hill presents drivers with steep grades, loose rock, stair-step drops, tight turns and backing. Over the hill, equally challenging roads lead to various campsites and trailheads, as well as to BLM lands south of the park. Challenging mountain biking.

Colorado Overlook ゃっぷっ

Moderate road, good for mountain bikes. There are large rocks and stair-step drops in the last 1.5 miles which visitors may avoid by parking on the road (leave room for others) and walking to the overlook. Outstanding views of the Colorado River Canyon. Unprotected overlook; use caution. No vehicle camping.

Horse Canyon / Peekaboo 🍣

Permit required for day and overnight use. Roads travel along canyon bottoms where deep sand, deep water and quicksand are common. Too sandy for mountain bikes. At Peekaboo, vehicle campsites are available and prehistoric rock art may be seen. Horse Canyon road leads to several arches and Tower Ruin.

Lavender Canyon ☞

Permit required for day use. Road follows a canyon bottom where deep sand, deep water and quicksand are common. Too sandy for mountain bikes. There are two major creek crossings with steep banks. Arches and ancestral Puebloan granaries may be viewed from the road. No vehicle camping inside the park.

Backcountry Reservations

eservation Office 2282 Resource Blvd Moab, UT 84532 Phone: (435)259-4351 go.nps.gov/canybackcountry

Protect Your Park

- Pets are not allowed on hiking trails or on four-wheel-drive roads, even in a vehicle.
- Do not enter, alter, damage or deface archeological sites. Do not collect artifacts.
- · Vehicles and bikes must stay on roads.
- ATVs and OHVs are not permitted.
- Protect cryptobiotic soil crusts by staying on trails and roads.
- Permits are required for all overnight backcountry trips.

Protect Yourself

- Drink at least one gallon of water each day.
- Always carry a topo map, adequate clothing, and a flashlight.
- Remain in one place if you become lost or separated from a group.
- Never cross a canyon that is flooding.
- During lightning storms, avoid lone trees, cliff edges and high ridges. Return to your vehicle if possible.
- · Be careful near cliff edges, especially when rock surfaces are wet or icy.

For More Information

Canvonlands National Park 2282 SW Resource Blvd. Moab, UT 84532 (435)719-2313 www.nps.gov/cany Social Media @CanyonlandsNPS

Canyonlands National Park





Horseshoe Canyon contains some of the most significant Archaic rock markings in North America. Other impressive sights include spring wildflower displays, sheer sandstone walls, and mature cottonwood trees that shade the canyon floor.

Cultural History

The archeology of Horseshoe Canyon spans thousands of years of human history. Artifacts recovered from sites in this area date back as early as 11,000 years ago, when Paleoindians hunted animals like mastodons and mammoths across the southwest.

During the Late Archaic period, 4,000 to 1,500 years ago, nomadic groups of huntergathererers made Horseshoe Canyon their seasonal home. They created the rock markings known as the "Barrier Canyon" style.

The Great Gallery is the best known and most spectacular of the Horseshoe Canyon panels. This well-preserved site includes both pictographs (painted figures) and petroglyphs (figures etched in the rock). The tapered, life-size figures, lacking arms and legs and frequently containing intricate designs, are characteristic of the Barrier Canyon style.

During later periods, the Fremont and ancestral Puebloan cultures left their own distinctive markings in the canyon. They left this area about 700 years ago.

Though Horseshoe Canyon is most famous for its ancient rock markings, the canyon's

history has more modern chapters. Outlaws like Butch Cassidy made use of Horseshoe Canyon in the late 1800s, taking refuge in the confusing network of canyons, especially those around Robbers Roost to the southwest.

Later, in the early 1900s, ranchers built several stock trails into Horseshoe so cows and sheep could reach water and feed in the canyon bottom. Eventually, the ranchers constructed a pumping operation to fill water tanks on the canyon rim. Many of these modifications are still visible today.

Prospectors explored the area in the mid-1900s, improving many stock trails to accommodate vehicles and drill rigs. Though they searched the rock layers for oil and other minerals, no successful wells or mines were ever established around Horseshoe Canyon.

After Horseshoe Canyon was added to Canyonlands National Park in 1971, grazing and mineral exploration in the canyon stopped. Today, people descend the old stock trail and marvel at the history of this magnificent canyon.



Preserve the Past

Help us protect archeological resources. American Indians consider these cultural sites critical to the education and survival of their communities. Rock markings are extremely fragile and can be destroyed by the oil in human skin. Please do not touch or chalk around figures. All prehistoric artifacts and ruins are irreplaceable treasures. Walking through ruins, sitting on walls, handling artifacts, and leaving modern grafitti destroys a site's scientific and aesthetic value for future visitors.

Activities

Camping

You may camp at the west rim trailhead on public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. There is a vault toilet, but there is no water. No overnight camping is allowed in Horseshoe Canyon within the park boundary.

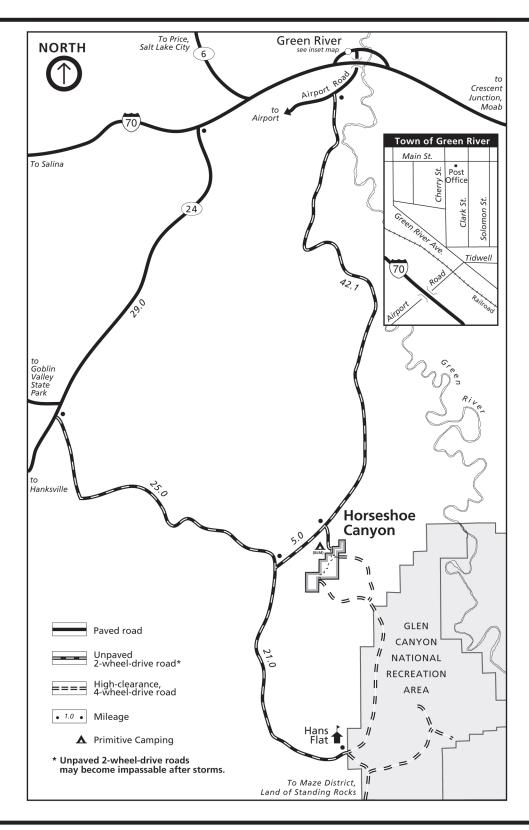
Hiking

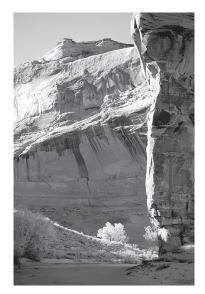
From the west rim trailhead, the strenuous hike to the Great Gallery is 7 miles roundtrip (11.2 km), with an elevation change of 750 feet (228 m). The hike requires about six hours. Pets are prohibited below the rim of Horseshoe Canyon. Group size is limited to 20 people. Bring your own drinking water.

There is no water above the canyon rim and water sources are unreliable within the canyon. You should purify any water you find in the canyon.

Guided Hikes

Rangers lead guided hikes in Horseshoe Canyon when staff are available. Contact Hans Flat Ranger Station at 435-259-2652, or visit www.nps.gov/cany for current schedules. You can arrange special hikes for educational or other large groups by contacting Hans Flat Ranger Station. Hikes usually depart the west rim parking lot at 9 am.





The sheer sandstone walls of Horseshoe Canyon

How to Get There

Do not use a GPS to get to Horseshoe Canyon—use a map instead. Two-wheel drive vehicles can get to Horseshoe Canyon via a 30-mile graded dirt road off UT 24 or a 47-mile dirt road from Green River. Drive time is roughly 2.5 hours from Moab or 1.5 hours from Green River. A four-wheel-drive road leads to the east rim of Horseshoe

Canyon from Hans Flat Ranger Station. All roads may become impassable during storms. For road conditions, call Hans Flat Ranger Station at 435-259-2652 between 8 am and 4:30 pm, or visit go.nps.gov/canyroads. Most visitors reach the canyon from the west side.

More Information

Maps of Horseshoe Canyon include the Trails Illustrated series topographic map for Canyonlands National Park (The Maze & NE Glen Canyon), and the USGS 7.5-minute series Sugarloaf Butte topographic map. You can purchase these maps and other publications from Canyonlands Natural History Association at 435-259-6003, or online at www.cnha.org.

Additional Reading

Cowboy Cave Jennings, 1980, 223pp.

Glen Canyon Revisited Geib, 1996, 223 pp.

Indian Rock Art of the Southwest Schaafsma, 1980, 379pp.

Legacy on Stone Cole, 1990, 279pp.

Prehistory of Utah and the Eastern Great Basin Jennings, 1978, 263 pp.

Rock Art of Utah Schaafsma, 1971, 170pp.

Sacred Images Kelen & Sucec, 1996, 112pp.