

A Review Of Wilderness Management Issues At Bryce Canyon National Park

Wilderness Recommendation of 1971

A preliminary recommendation for wilderness designation was drafted and published in October of 1971. The proposal included 16,303 acres and was depicted in exhibit A of the recommendation (map NP-BC 7403-B). The proposed wilderness is a long and irregular landform. The guiding principals were to include the lands below and east of the plateau rim. The proposal did exclude areas north of Water Canyon and including Water Canyon. The irrigation ditch right-of-way, highway 12 and the power line were not included in the proposed wilderness. The boundary of the proposed wilderness is generally along the Rim's edge and within 1/16th mile of the east boundary. The small water collection system at Bryce Spring was excluded. In addition, the south halves of sections 19 and 20, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., located in Sheep Creek watershed near park boundary, were excluded because they were thought to be important soil erosion and plant community restoration areas. Another water collection system near Yovimpa Pass was excluded. An area between Bryce Point and Upper Campbell Canyon (North of Sunrise Point) the boundary of the proposal follows two straight line segments for a distance of approximately 11,200 feet. This area of the Bryce Canyon amphitheater was intended to be excluded in order to allow for more intensive management practices along the Navajo Loop, Queen's Garden and Peek-A-Boo Loop trails.

A portion of the Plateau west of the rim and southeast of the Paria View was included.

An environmental impact statement was drafted and released for public and CEQ (Council for Environmental Quality) review in January of 1972. The decision document of the time was called a Final Environmental Statement and was signed in January of 1974.

The General Management Plan of 1987

The GMP provides very little discussion of wilderness management. The wilderness subzone is described in the land use and management section of the plan. The wilderness subzone is identified at 22,325 acres and consists of 62 percent of park lands. The GMP notes that "the Bryce Amphitheater and several other parcels of land below the rim are excluded from the wilderness subzone. Management of this zone strictly conforms to the wilderness management policy."

Backcountry and Proposed Wilderness Plan

One copy of a draft Backcountry and Proposed Wilderness Plan was discovered in the files. The plan was drafted in 1989 by Nate Inouye and Ken Kerr. The plan does not appear to have involved public input or to have ever been endorsed or approved by the park superintendent. The plan does describe a minimum tool concept and identifies that

**BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
BACKCOUNTRY AND PROPOSED WILDERNESS PLAN**

DATE

APPROVED BY

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INTRODUCTION

A large portion of the backcountry at Bryce Canyon National Park is proposed for wilderness designation under the Wilderness Act of 1964. Wilderness is defined as an area "...where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." (Wilderness Act, 1964). Bryce Canyon National Park is committed to the ideals of wilderness preservation and management, not only to the letter of the law but to its very spirit.

It is mandated by law that proposed wilderness lands are administered the same as wilderness lands. The law also charges administrators do nothing to change or alter the status of proposed wilderness areas before Congress acts on the wilderness designation proposal.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

WILDERNESS ACT, 1964

The Congress of the United States, in passing the Wilderness Act, made a statement to the world that certain public lands had a value worth much more than the commercial worth of those lands. The value of these lands was such that Congress commanded the agencies managing these lands known as wilderness, to be "...administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character,..." (Wilderness Act, 1964).

ORGANIC ACT, 1916

Our Park Mission is clear: "... which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (Organic Act, 1916).

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK 'GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN'

Where wilderness preservation and management is addressed, the General Management Plan states: "The National Park Service will preserve an enduring resource of wilderness in the National Park System as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be managed for the use and enjoyment of wilderness values without impairment of the wilderness resource." (General Management Plan, 1987).

Our directives from the Wilderness Act, Organic Act and the General Management Plan are unanimous and clear. Our primary

objectives are to:

- A) Protect Wilderness resources and values.
- B) Provide recreational opportunities consisting of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservational, and historical uses which are compatible with wilderness values, without degrading wilderness resources. Recreational opportunities defined by the Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), are as follows:
 - 1) Activity Opportunities- Hiking, camping, photography, nature appreciation.
 - 2) Setting Opportunities- Primitive environment, clean air, clear vistas, no evidence of man.
 - 3) Experience Opportunities- Solitude, silence, communion with nature, risk from natural occurrences.

PROPOSED WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT POLICY

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES & FACILITIES

There are Administrative activities which are detrimental to our wilderness resources. The benefits of some of these activities must be weighed against the damage to our resources. Some damage is unavoidable. Some damage is not realized and some is not recognized. Management may permit these activities based on a case by case evaluation. In general terms these activities include:

- A) Expansion of present facilities including buildings, roads, trails & parking areas.
- B) Deposition of refuse including dangerous & hazardous materials.
- C) Use of mechanical & mechanized equipment in the proposed wilderness.
- D) Guided hikes & talks off trail, significantly contributing to establishment of Outlaw trails & erosion, most notably as in the case of the trails and erosion on Boat Mesa.

All projects pertaining to Park resources must be reviewed by the park staff and a project assessment or Environmental Assessment made for the Park Superintendent to evaluate. This assessment will include an inventory of all potential conflicts with wilderness values.

Serious considerations will be made to not degrade wilderness values in the proposed wilderness. The Wilderness Act specifically states that it is illegal to degrade or alter the status of a proposed wilderness area until Congress has an opportunity to act on the wilderness designation.

An opportunity will be provided for conflict resolution in the project proposal.

The project will be evaluated and assessed by the park staff and approved by the park superintendent or designated representative.

PUBLIC EDUCATION and LAW ENFORCEMENT

Public education and law enforcement are two of the most direct, most potent tools a wilderness manager has in administering wilderness. Direct communication with the public has proven to be effective in modifying public opinion & behavior. These are tools that a wilderness manager cannot ignore. Public contact can be made through signage, literature, news releases, announcements, and direct contact. The primary objective is to protect wilderness resources from recreational impact by obtaining proper visitor behavior & attitudes.

Law enforcement is considered to be a secondary or backup action to public education. Voluntary compliance is much more positive & substantial than behavior that is compelled.

Public Education should include:

- 1) Low impact recreational use:
 - a) Sanitation techniques.
 - b) Litter control.
 - c) No campfires.
 - d) Low impact equipment (campstoves & lightweight-neutral colored equipment).
 - e) Campsite selection, use, & naturalization.
 - f) Protection of natural features (switchback cutting, outlaw trails, tree scarring, etc.).
 - g) Protection of wildlife (avoiding confrontations, bear proof camps, etc.)
 - h) Protection of vegetation (trampling & cutting).
- 2) Wilderness philosophy, ethics, & practice.
 - a) Acceptance of Wilderness on natural terms.
 - b) Acceptance of risk due to natural occurrences.
 - c) Acceptance of responsibility for personal safety, and actions.
 - d) No expectation of services (EMS, SAR, LE, etc.).
 - e) No expectation of facilities (water, restrooms, signs, etc.).
- 3) Involvement of Concessioners in public education.
- 4) National Park Service employees & concessioners must be good visible examples.

MINIMUM TOOL RULE

Park managers will use the minimum tool needed to carry out its objectives. Careful consideration will be given to ensure that the chosen tool is the one that will be the least degrading to wilderness values.

The three criteria for selecting the minimum tool are:

- A) The minimum tool necessary to safely accomplish management objectives.
- B) The minimum tool necessary to successfully accomplish management objectives.
- C) The minimum tool necessary does not have to be the most economical. The tool that is the least degrading to wilderness values, but is still economically feasible will be the tool used.

MOTORIZED & MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Use of motorized & mechanical equipment by the public is not allowed in the proposed wilderness area. Exceptions are wheelchairs or other mechanical equipment used by the handicapped. Aircraft may fly over the airspace but may not land except in a bonafide emergency where human life is threatened.

Administrative use of motorized & mechanized equipment must be in accordance with the minimum tool rule. Each use must be reviewed by the park staff and approved by the park superintendent or designated representative. Administrative uses are limited to:

- A) Emergency cases involving the health or safety of people. Where the park superintendent or designated representative can not be reached in time, and health or safety is threatened, notification and approval will be exempted.
- B) Protection of wilderness values.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN THE WILDERNESS

The National Park Service has a long tradition of public service including a policy of immediate response to emergency incidents. A major goal of wilderness managers is to provide service to the public by committing ourselves to the ideals of wilderness preservation. We are also committed to providing the public with a "true wilderness experience". This means that one must experience the world on natural terms unaffected by artificial controls.

Acts of nature, risks, and accidents resulting from interaction with the environment are natural occurrences and are accepted as part of the "wilderness experience". Interferences in the natural workings of the wilderness are not desirable. However under certain contingencies, such as a life or death

incident, it is not socially nor politically acceptable to "refuse to interfere". In such cases, Bryce Canyon National Park will go ahead with an appropriate response, using procedures which are the least intrusive to the proposed wilderness. The minimum tool rule will be in effect.

RESEARCH

When Congress enacted the Wilderness Act, it also recognized research as a viable, legitimate use of Wilderness. Congress also recognized research as a tool for preserving Wilderness. Research in wilderness should be allowed provided the following criteria exist:

- A) The research activities are otherwise allowable under federal laws and regulations.
- B) There is no alternative to conducting the research in a wilderness area.
- C) The project will not adversely affect physical or biological resources, ecosystem processes, or aesthetic values over an area or duration greater than necessary to meet research objectives.
- D) The project will not interfere with recreational, scenic, or conservation purposes of the wilderness over a broad area or long duration.

HISTORICAL, CULTURAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Historical, cultural & archaeological finds are considered to be nonrenewable resources of wilderness. As such they are to be protected like all other resources of wilderness.

Like other resources, they are exposed to forces of nature. Excavation, salvage, rehabilitation, or restoration normally is prohibited. Exceptions may be made on an individual basis provided appropriate 106 compliance procedures are carried out and each proposal must be reviewed by the park staff and approved by the park superintendent or designated representative. The find must be of such value that it should not be allowed to degrade and the project will not degrade the wilderness character.

CLOSURES

Closures may be implemented where impacts upon wilderness values occur. Closures can be an invaluable tool for the wilderness manager. There are many types of closures including full closures, partial closures, seasonal closures, area closures, visiting hour closures, and use/activity closures.

The closure used will be the one that fully protects our resources in accordance with our mandate, yet inconveniences the

park visitor the least.

The closure plan will be reviewed by the park staff and approved by the superintendent or designated representative under the authority of 36CFR 1.5 Closures and Public Use Limits.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

AIR QUALITY

SITUATION:

Bryce Canyon is renowned for its clean air, broad vistas, and unparalleled night sky vistas. Congress has also designated Bryce Canyon as a Class 1 Federal Area, pursuant to the Clean Air Act (1977).

These are precious resources which must have our highest level of protection.

Most of the contamination of our air quality originates outside of the park from:

- 1) Power plants throughout the southwest, especially Arizona, contribute heavily to our pollution as does pollution from California.
- 2) Local developments, especially 2 miles north of Bryce Canyon which influence our night vista with "light pollution".

RECOMMENDATION:

- A) We continue to monitor our Air Quality.
- B) Our obligation does not end at the Park Boundary. The park has to get involved with regional and local issues. The park must make its position known.

WATER QUALITY

SITUATION:

The quality and quantity of water originating or passing through the proposed wilderness area is important to wilderness values. Recognized sources of pollution are visitor use, livestock, improper disposal of refuse including dangerous & hazardous materials, and development on public and private lands in or near the park.

RECOMMENDATION:

- A) Any development in the park must be studied and safeguards established to ensure our water quality is not compromised.
- B) Development outside the park must be monitored, and input

- from the Park concerning its interests must be made known.
- C) A strong public education & law enforcement program should be instituted to correct visitor abuse.
 - D) Livestock trespass must be curtailed in the Park.
 - E) Administrative programs & projects must be compatible with Wilderness Values, and must conform to the "Minimum Tool" rule.

SOILS

SITUATION:

Bryce Canyon is largely comprised of weak structured limestone, with some sandstone, which is extremely susceptible to erosion. Erosion is a natural force in this area. Some areas have suffered from accelerated erosion from trampling, trails, and fire lines.

RECOMMENDATION:

- A) Erosion problems should be monitored and corrected when resulting from unnatural occurrences.
- B) Revegetation & area closures should be considered for trampled areas (including campsites).
- C) Trails will be maintained to provide them with proper drainage & minimize erosion.
- D) Fire lines will be rehabilitated.

WILDLIFE

SITUATION:

Wildlife are considered resources of wilderness and should be protected like any other resource of the wilderness. Occasionally, problems can arise. In general, clashes between large predators and stock, confrontations with visitors, overpopulation of certain species impacting other resources, and sometimes exotic species threaten natural wildlife.

RECOMMENDATION:

- A) Current Park policy and regulations prohibit hunting in National Parks.
- B) Area closures should be of primary consideration before destruction of troublesome or dangerous animals. Control of exotic wildlife or domestic animals may be necessary to protect wilderness values. All control measures must be approved by the park superintendent or designated representative.
- C) Reintroduction or supplemental transplant of wildlife

species may be allowed provided:

- 1) No Wilderness Values are threatened.
- 2) Status of native species are not endangered.
- 3) Transplant species are compatible with area.
- 4) Transplant methods are compatible with wilderness values.
- 5) Status of a threatened or endangered species would be enhanced.
- 6) All transplant projects must be approved by the park superintendent or designated representative.

FIRE

SITUATION:

Wildfire has been a major force in nature since the beginning of time. Bryce Canyon has a current policy of total suppression. This policy, over the past century, has interfered with the perpetuation of natural ecosystems. The result being the unnatural build up of fuels and the crowding out of fire adapted species by non-fire adapted species. The consequent overcrowding of trees has encouraged diseases and insect infestations.

Fire should be allowed in the wilderness, to play it's natural role, provided that people, property & resources outside the proposed wilderness area are not threatened. Where necessary a prescribed burn program may be instituted to achieve the goals of a prescribed burn program i.e. to restore natural fuel and vegetation conditions, remove or reduce hazardous accumulations of vegetative fuels, simulate natural fires to maintain natural processes as part of and in support of other management objectives such as endangered species management.

RECOMMENDATION:

There is an ongoing Fire Management Plan Study at the Park. This study will make recommendations on changes to our current Fire Management Plan. In the meantime actions taken to suppress wildfires will utilize "light hand" tactics.

SIGNING

SITUATION:

Signing in the proposed wilderness of Bryce Canyon is incompatible with wilderness policy. Signing affects man's relationship with the natural world. It is also "evidence of man". Only signing which relate to safety and signing for administrative use such as to identify trails and distances should be allowed in the wilderness. Signs should be the minimum

size possible and compatible with surroundings.

However, signing at wilderness boundaries can be a powerful administrative tool to educate the public about wilderness values, ethics, practices, policy, and regulations.

RECOMMENDATION:

- A) All signing in the proposed wilderness area not pertaining to safety or administrative use should be removed.
- B) When it is necessary, signing in the wilderness should be routed on materials compatible with the natural area, unstained, unpainted, and attached to sign posts of native material.
- C) Wilderness boundary signing should be designed and erected. They should contain information on:
 - 1) Safety in the Wilderness.
 - 2) Wilderness values & ethics.
 - 3) Low Impact practices.
 - 4) Regulations.
- D) Wilderness boundary signs should also comply with the following criteria:
 - 1) Signs should be attractive, yet blend in with the natural surroundings.
 - 2) Be maintenance free as possible.
 - 3) Be easy to read and understand.
 - 4) Wilderness boundary signs should not be visible from the road or trail head. They should not "advertise" the wilderness.

WILDERNESS ACCESS

SITUATION:

Trailheads into the proposed wilderness at Bryce Canyon are generally low key with minimal signing to introduce visitors into the proposed wilderness. This is in keeping with general wilderness policy of providing recreational opportunities, but not promoting wilderness use.

RECOMMENDATION:

Design and management of wilderness trailheads should be to a safe level and keep in mind the idea of minimizing the promotion of wilderness.

CAMPSITES

SITUATION:

Bryce Canyon has 11 campsites for visitor use in the Backcountry. For the most part, these sites are signed and well established. Soil compaction along with duff & vegetation loss are prevalent throughout. Fire rings along with tree mutilations are common.

The backcountry program is currently implementing a campsite impact study. The purpose of this study is to monitor impacts on campsites and the surrounding area. This will give the Park a much clearer indication of what is happening to these areas.

As "evidence of man", these sites are incompatible with Wilderness Values. Campsites along with trail corridors, are considered "sacrifice zones". These are areas we "sacrifice" to protect other resources. However, while "sacrifice zones" are viable options available to the Park, other alternatives should be examined as well. Such alternatives should include visitor dispersal, limited access, partial closures, closures, etc., along with vigorous public education & law enforcement programs.

RECOMMENDATION:

- A) Established campsites should not be abolished. The Campsite Impact Study should be continued to monitor the situation at each site.
- B) If resource damage continues to occur, either in the original campsites or new areas, other measures can be looked into and implemented. These would be the same measures as mentioned before, visitor dispersal, limited access, partial closures, closures, public education & law enforcement programs, etc.

PERMIT SYSTEM

SITUATION:

Our current policy states that all overnight users will obtain a permit to stay in the backcountry. They are then provided a designated a campsite.

The permit system is a good tool for the protection of resources, providing information on the location and volume of usage. However, this system concentrates use in certain areas subjecting them to undue levels of abuse. Concentrating visitor use in small areas also reduces opportunities for solitude which is an important feature of the wilderness experience.

RECOMMENDATION:

Continue the permit system as is while providing the visitor with

information regarding minimum impact camping and other proper behavior in the proposed wilderness. Concentrating visitor use in certain areas will create "sacrifice areas" however it will also protect more of the proposed wilderness from undue visitor abuse than if the visitor was allowed to camp where they chose. We would realize many more than the 11 campsites that presently exist within the proposed wilderness.

COMMERCIAL USE

SITUATION:

Lodge and horseride concessioners within the park and helicopter tours operating from outside the park service a large portion of Park visitors who come to Bryce Canyon. Not only does their heavy usage have a direct impact on our resources, but the knowledge and viewpoints of wilderness issues and values of visitors can be largely affected by our concessioners and other tour operations within the park. Commercial uses will meet the test of "necessary and appropriate" before being permitted in wilderness areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A) Extensive time and effort should be made to educate our concessioners on wilderness values, ethics, policy and practice. They must be made to realize that they are part of the "Park Team" and that their help in protecting wilderness values and resources is actively sought and needed.
- B) Concessioners must be ingrained in the principles of "LOW IMPACT RECREATION". They must not only be in compliance with wilderness regulations, but active, visible examples of good "low impact recreationists".
- C) Resolve conflicts with concessioners and other commercial users and wilderness values by:
 - 1) Providing alternative avenues.
 - 2) Implementing partial, temporary, or complete closures.
 - 3) Implementing restrictions in permits.
 - 4) Developing regulations or enforcing current regulations.
- D) Monitor physical & social impacts from commercial traffic.
- E) Monitor conflicts with other users.

STOCK USE

SITUATION:

According to our current Compendium, horses are only allowed on the Peek-A-Boo Loop Trail and the concessioner horse trail. Both of these areas are outside of the proposed wilderness boundary. They may not be kept overnight in the park.

The soils and vegetation in the proposed wilderness are extremely fragile and are susceptible to damage from stock use. Overnight stock use could be damaging to park resources.

There are no facilities for stock use in the proposed wilderness nor at any of the trailheads. There is also great potential for use conflict especially at some of the viewpoints where many of our trailheads are located.

There is no established tradition of stock use, and no current history of stock use in the proposed wilderness of Bryce Canyon.

Stock is an unnatural presence in the proposed wilderness.

RECOMMENDATION:

All stock and stock use, including but not limited to, horses, mules, llamas, etc., should continue to be prohibited in the proposed wilderness at Bryce Canyon National Park unless in support of emergency operations.

LIVESTOCK TRESPASS

Livestock trespass within the boundaries of the proposed wilderness is an ongoing problem. Many incidents of livestock trespass are documented each year. Trespass can occur at any time of the year with winter and summer allotments adjoining the proposed wilderness. Some areas of the proposed wilderness have been particularly hard hit in recent years particularly between Black Birch Canyon and Yellow Creek. Boundary fence along many sections abutting the proposed wilderness is poor to non-existent. There are approximately 30 miles of boundary along the proposed wilderness. 18 miles of the boundary is unfenced while 12 miles of the fence is in various stages of repair.

RECOMMENDATION:

Patrols to monitor livestock trespass should continue. The development of a data base to document trespass problems has already been implemented and should be continued. The park is currently developing a strategy to build and maintain a boundary fence that will impede livestock trespass. The Superintendent should ensure that this work continues to the end that the park no longer has a livestock trespass problem.

EDUCATION & TRAINING OF WILDERNESS PERSONNEL

SITUATION:

Most park personnel lack adequate experience and training in wilderness management. This expertise is critical in fulfilling our obligations to the mandate given us by congress.

RECOMMENDATION:

- A) Identify personnel, both seasonal & permanent, who would benefit both the Park and themselves from training in wilderness management.
- B) Check educational institutions and other agencies regionally and locally for wilderness courses, workshops, and conferences, which would benefit our wilderness program and personnel here.
- C) Conduct two programs annually here at Bryce Canyon National Park. One for wilderness personnel consisting of wilderness ethics, practice, & philosophy, public contact, and orientation on our resource program. The other program is for all seasonal, TWS, and other concessionaire employees and would be a general orientation to the wilderness program at Bryce Canyon.
- D) Utilize the Wilderness correspondence course presently being developed by the National Park Service at Fort Collins, Colorado.

BASIC RESOURCE INVENTORY

SITUATION:

The General Management Plan charges each National Park with compiling a Basic Resource Inventory (BRI). The BRI is used as a base for making decisions in Park plans and policy. A complete BRI will help to identify problems such as susceptible or endangered species. It will help direct courses of action and decisions involving fire management, Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC), permits, etc.

RECOMMENDATION:

Prioritize and complete our Basic Resource Inventory. Areas to be concentrated on will include wildlife, vegetation, water sources, rare plants and threatened or endangered species. This will put us in compliance with the General Management Plan, and give the Park an invaluable tool to complete our mission.

LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE (LAC)

SITUATION:

The Organic Act of 1916 gives our mandate to preserve resources and to provide for the use and enjoyment by such manner and such means as will leave it unimpaired for future generations. Oftentimes, these two objectives clash. Resolving this conflict is THE CHALLENGE facing wilderness managers today.

RECOMMENDATION:

Set specific management objectives, including LAC, with appropriate set strategies for alleviating the problems beginning in 1990. Survey other resource impacts to see if there is a need to set a LAC program elsewhere.

TRAILS

SITUATION:

Trail conditions are substandard. They are in need of reconstruction and regular maintenance. The conditions lead to erosion not only on the trails, but to surrounding areas as well. Motorized equipment (chainsaws) are used routinely to maintain trails.

RECOMMENDATION:

Trails should be viewed not just as a transportation system, nor trail maintenance as a public service. Trails and trail management are important tools for the wilderness manager.

Trails help set the proper recreational experience in the Recreational Opportunity Spectrum. They help control access and disperse visitation.

Trail standards should be the minimum necessary to achieve the following:

- A) Safety standards will be set which are consistent with the degree of risk appropriate to a wilderness setting. Experience opportunities compatible with the wilderness experience should not be curtailed.
- B) To protect and perpetuate the wilderness character of the proposed wilderness area.
- C) Trails should "blend in" with the surrounding terrain and not be an intrusion upon it.
- D) Trails should meet Recreational Opportunity Objectives (wilderness experience).
- E) Establish and maintain acceptable levels of use.
- F) Trail tread should not exceed 24 inches in the proposed wilderness area.
- G) Trail reconstruction design should require low maintenance.
- H) Construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of trails

- should be done with non-motorized equipment and be consistent with the minimum tool rule.
- I) Hand tool use is a declining art in the Park Service. Wilderness trail personnel should be trained in the use of appropriate hand tools.

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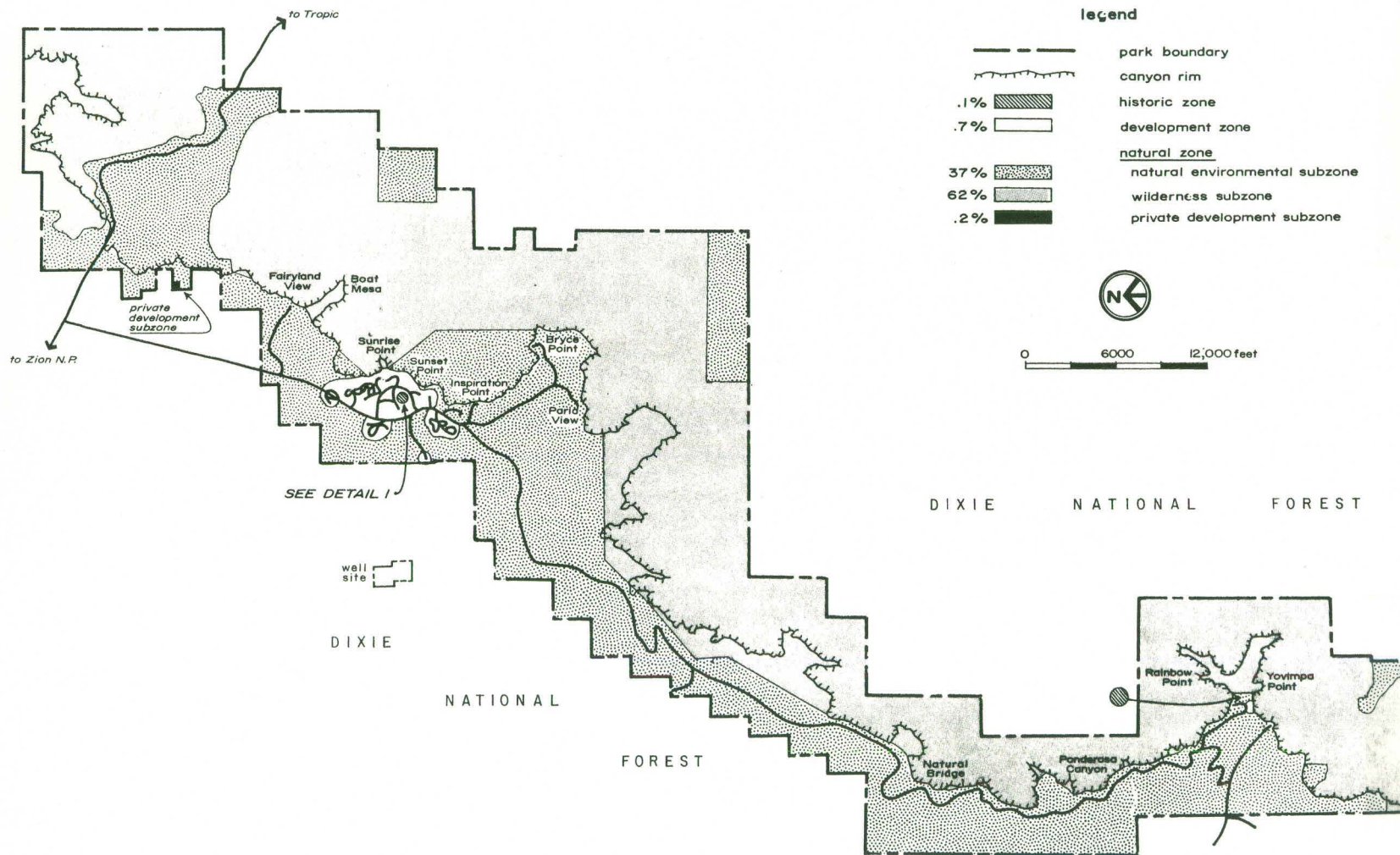
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Existing Management Zoning Map

Bryce Canyon National Park

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

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