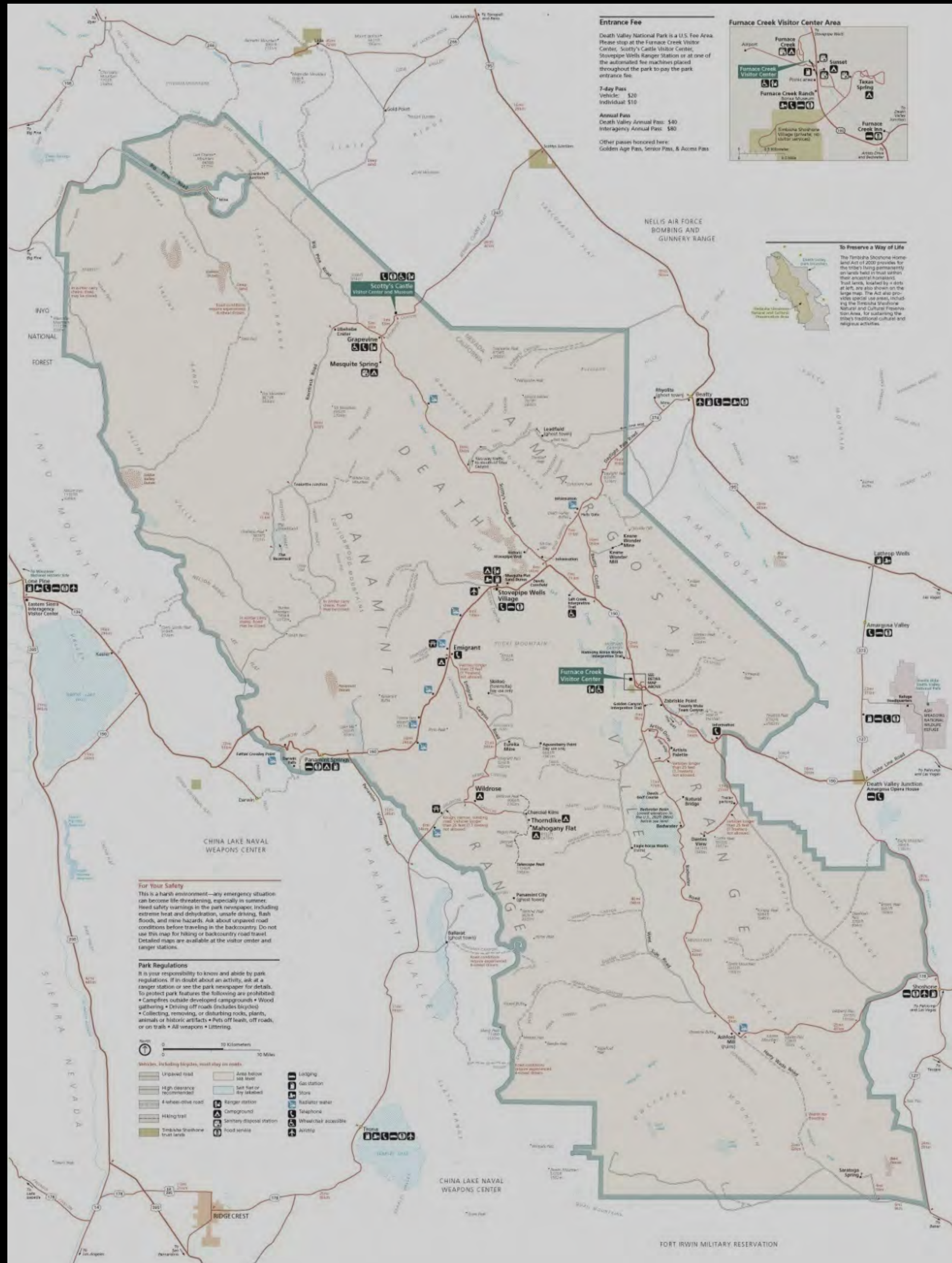
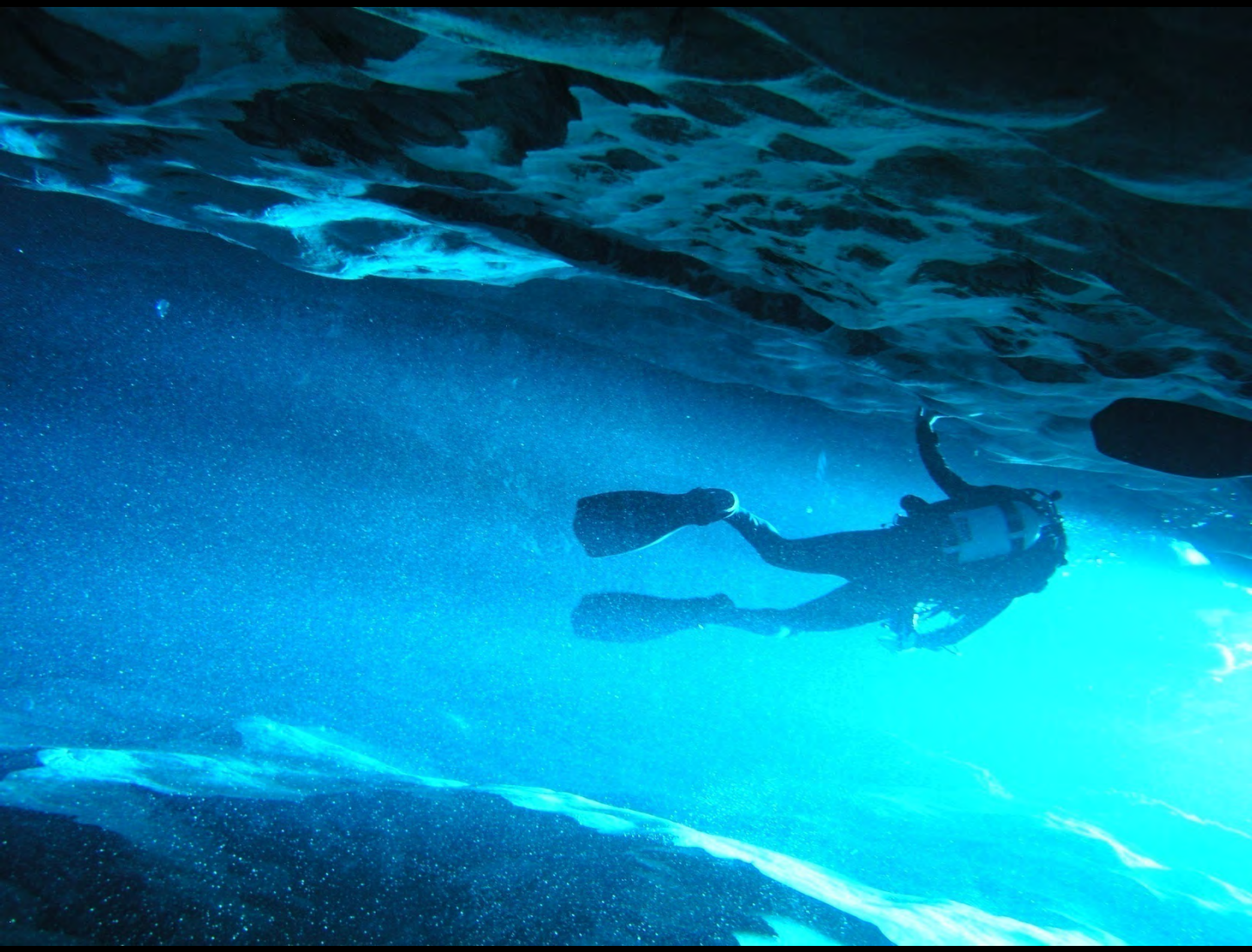
ENTERING
DEATH VALLEY


Entrance Fee
Death Valley National Park is a U.S. Fee Area. Please stop at the Furnace Creek Visitor Center, Scotty's Castle Visitor Center, Stovepipe Wells Ranger Station or at one of the automated fee machines placed throughout the park to pay the park entrance fee.
7-day Pass
Vehicle: $20
Individual: $10
Annual Pass
Death Valley Annual Pass: $40
Interagency Annual Pass: $80
Other passes honored here:
Golden Age Pass, Senior Pass, & Access Pass
Furnace Creek Visitor Center Area
Furnace Creek Visitor Center
Furnace Creek Ranch
Furnace Creek Inn
Sunset
Texas Spring
To Preserve a Way of Life
The Timbisha Shoshone Homeland Act of 2000 provides for the tribe's living permanently on lands held in trust within their ancestral homeland. Trust lands, located by • dots at left, are also shown on the large map. The Act also provides special use areas, including the Timbisha Shoshone Natural and Cultural Preservation Area, for sustaining the tribe's traditional cultural and religious activities.
NELLIS AIR FORCE BOMBING AND GUNNERY RANGE
Scotty's Castle Visitor Center and Museum
Grapevine
Mesquite Spring
INYO NATIONAL FOREST
DEATH VALLEY
PANAMINT RANGE
AMARGOSA RANGE
AMARGOSA DESERT
Stovepipe Wells Village
Emigrant
Furnace Creek Visitor Center
Zabriskie Point
Beatty
Rhyolite
Lathrop Wells
Amargosa Valley
Death Valley Junction
Lone Pine
Panamint Springs
Wildrose
Thorndike
Mahogany Flat
Shoshone
Trona
RIDGECREST
CHINA LAKE NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER
FORT IRWIN MILITARY RESERVATION
For Your Safety
This is a harsh environment—any emergency situation can become life-threatening, especially in summer. Heed safety warnings in the park newspaper, including extreme heat and dehydration, unsafe driving, flash floods, and mine hazards. Ask about unpaved road conditions before traveling in the backcountry. Do not use this map for hiking or backcountry road travel. Detailed maps are available at the visitor center and ranger stations.
Park Regulations
It is your responsibility to know and abide by park regulations. If in doubt about an activity, ask at a ranger station or see the park newspaper for details. To protect park features the following are prohibited: • Campfires outside developed campgrounds • Wood gathering • Driving off roads (includes bicycles) • Collecting, removing, or disturbing rocks, plants, animals or historic artifacts • Pets off leash, off roads, or on trails • All weapons • Littering.
North
0 10 Kilometers
0 10 Miles
Unpaved road
High clearance recommended
4-wheel-drive road
Hiking trail
Timbisha Shoshone trust lands
Area below sea level
Salt flat or dry lakebed
Ranger station
Campground
Sanitary disposal station
Food service
Lodging
Gas station
Store
Radiator water
Telephone
Wheelchair accessible
Airstrip

80
Nevada
Devils Hole
Death
Valley
NP
Las
Vegas
15



SP1
TAINTED
LOVE

ECHO CANYON WELL

View of Solar Millennium's Andasol Solar Plant in southern Spain

Simulation for proposed Duke Energy Wind Farm near Searchlight, Nevada

RECOVERY.GOV

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

www.nps.gov

Your Recovery Dollars at Work

WWW.RECOVERY.GOV

Abandoned Mining Lands at Death Valley

Danger! Danger!

Mine Hazards

Before & After

Common Death Valley Bats

California Myotis
Myotis californicus

Western Pipestrelle
Pipistrellus hesperus

Pallid Bat
Antrozous pallidus

Townsend's Big-Eared Bat
Corynorhinus townsend

Greenwater Valley

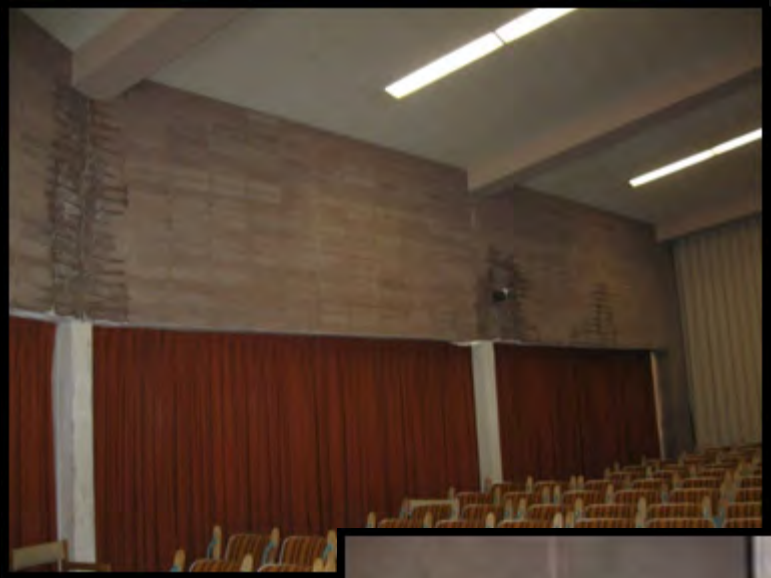
Keane Wonder Mine

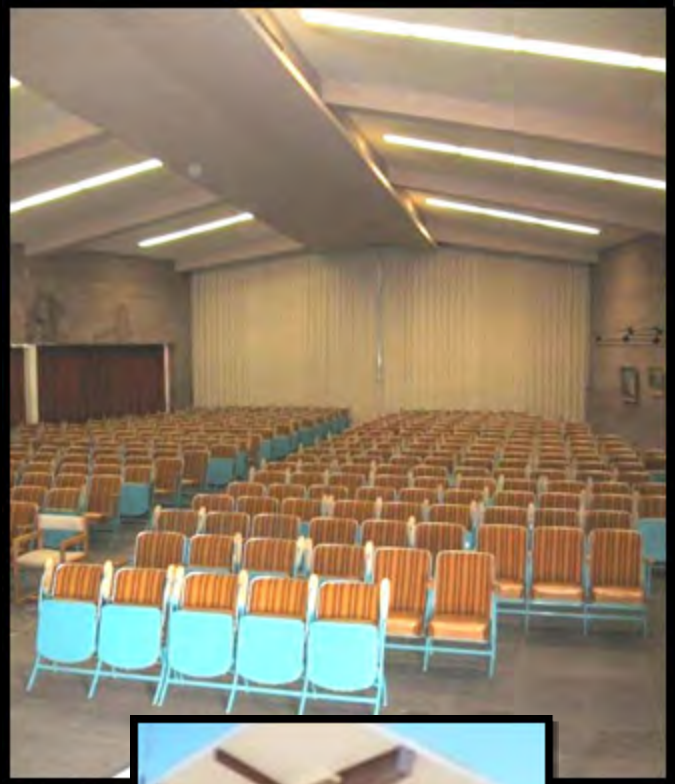
Skidoo

Closures

DEATH VALLEY MUSEUM
NO PARKING

Death Valley
Natural History
Association
Bookstore
REST ROOMS





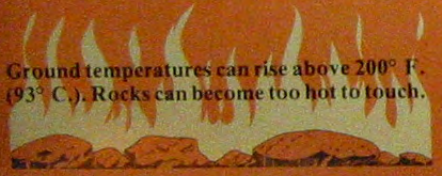
The winter climate is delightful, but the valley bakes under a ...

SAVAGE SUMMER SUN

Death Valley consistently has the highest temperatures on earth.

On July 10, 1913, mercury in the Weather Bureau thermometer at Furnace Creek stood at 134° F. (57° C.), a world record for many years.

Air temperatures above 120° F. (49° C.) are common in July and August.



Ground temperatures can rise above 200° F. (93° C.). Rocks can become too hot to touch.

The summer sun can take the lives of unfortunate or foolhardy travelers.

The marker at Val Nolan's desert grave tells all that is known about him.

Safe summer travel is possible if you:

Stay on main, traveled roads.

Carry and DRINK plenty of water.

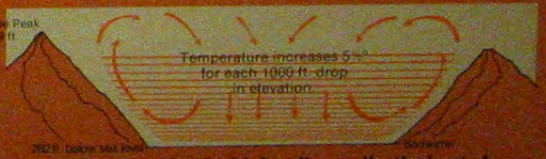
In case of breakdown, stay with your vehicle and use its shade.

Death Valley is hot because:

Skies are bright and clear. Few clouds filter out the summer sunshine.

Plants moderate the temperature by casting shade and transpiring moisture. But -- the sparse vegetation here provides little cooling.

Warm, rising air expands and starts to cool, but it picks up more heat radiating from the hot valley floor and walls.



Confined by the high valley walls, the heated air must rise. Heavier, cooler air aloft settles to replace the rising warm air, and it gains heat by compression. Together with the radiant heat of the sun, this process continues each summer day to create the record high temperatures -- until the sun sets.

DEVILS GOLF COURSE
INTERBEDDED SALT AND WATER-BEARING GRAVELS
ARE MORE THAN 1000 FEET THICK BENEATH THE
DEVILS GOLF COURSE. GREAT HORIZONTAL FORCES
EXERTED BY CRYSTALIZING SALT, PUSH THESE
COLUMNS UPWARD WIND AND RAIN CARVE
THEM INTO FANTASTIC SHAPES

FATHER CROWLEY
VISTA POINT

ROYAL
HYDRAULIC OIL ONLY!
United

Warm Spring Camp

Death Valley
National Park
California/Nevada

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

The waters of Warm Spring created an oasis that has long attracted human activity. Panamint Shoshone had their winter camp at the springs. Tribal chief Panamint Tom built a ranch here in the late 1880s, with crops and an orchard of 150 fruit trees. In the spring of 1897, a violent flash flood destroyed the ranch.

Warm Springs became a home base for miners and prospectors. This mining camp was established in the 1930s by Louise Grantham, who located and mined eleven talc claims here with the help of prospector Ernest Huhn.

World War II and the postwar era increased the demand for talc, and the Warm Spring Canyon mines boomed. They were among the the most profitable in Death Valley. After many ownership changes, the talc mines closed. In 1989 the Conservation Foundation purchased them and donated them to the National Park Service in 1992.

Louise Grantham developed Warm Springs into one of the most important talc mining camps in 20th century America.

Mining in a National Park

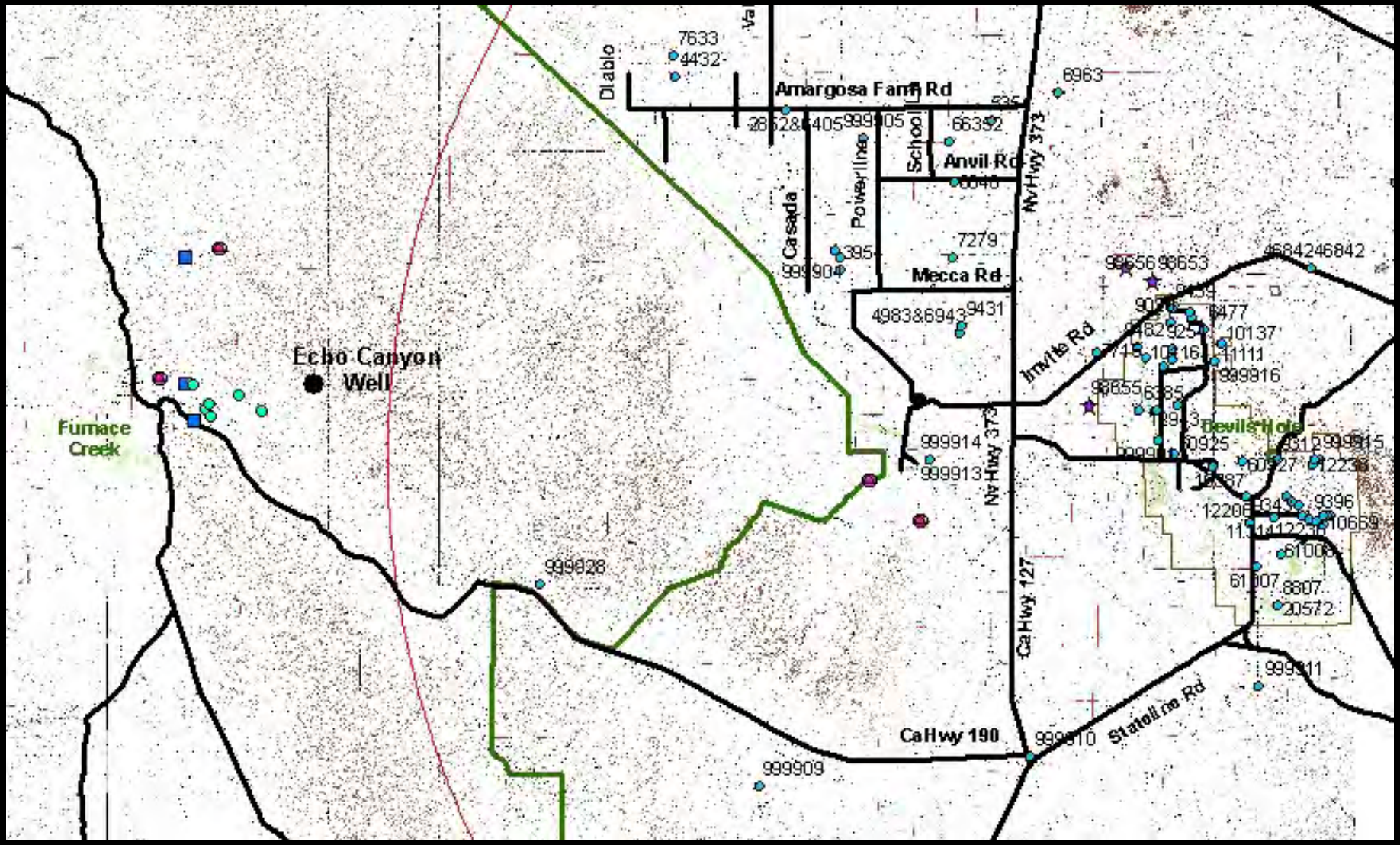
Mining and prospecting were permitted in Death Valley National Monument after its establishment in 1933. Concerns about impacts of new mining techniques led to the passage of a 1976 law that prohibits prospecting and regulates mining operations. Existing valid claims were allowed to continue work under this law, subject to strict environmental safeguards.

The National Park Service recognizes the historical significance that mining has played. **Please help us protect structures and artifacts at Warm Spring Camp for the enjoyment and education of future generations.**

Parabolic Trough Solar Collectors at Solar Millennium's Andasol's Plant in southern Spain

Dry Cooling Facility at a Concentrating Solar Power Plant

Well and Spring locations



VOLVO
LOW
SHOULDER

Register Here
Death Valley National Park
Entrance Fees
Annual Passes
Lifetime Passes (US Citizen)
Commercial Vehicles
Furnace Creek Campground
Camping Fees
October 13 to April 13
April 16 to October 14
Group Camping (year round)

SALT PAN
LAND OF ETERNAL CHANGE
In this extremely arid climate, the most dramatic agent of change is WATER.

Cable Nets

UserFee at work
Your fees improved this site for future generations.
PAYMENT
LECTED DAILY