

VALLEY OF FIRE STATE PARK

PARK FEATURES

Camping: There are two campgrounds with a total of 72 units. Amenities include fire pit, water, and picnic table. **RV Camping** and showers in Atlatl Rock Campgrounds.

Mouse's Tank : Easy 0.75 mile hike over loose sand. Petroglyphs line the walls. Great for kids.

Rainbow Vista: An excellent photo point and easy 1 mile hike over loose sand.

Fire Wave / Seven Wonders: Moderately strenuous 1.8 mile loop (1.5 miles out-and-back to Fire Wave) over loose sand and rough terrain that includes colorful canyons and formations.

Pink / Pastel Canyon: Part of Seven Wonders Loop.

White Domes: Easy/moderate 1.1 mile loop over loose sand and rough terrain. Highlights include a slot canyon and the remains of an old movie set.

Elephant Rock: Easy 0.2 mile out-and-back to the formation itself, or an easy/moderate 1.25 mile loop over loose sand and rough terrain.

Atlatl Rock: Petroglyphs featuring a depiction of a tool used before the bow and arrow, the atlatl.

Arch Rock: A large arch viewable from the road. Please do not climb on this formation.

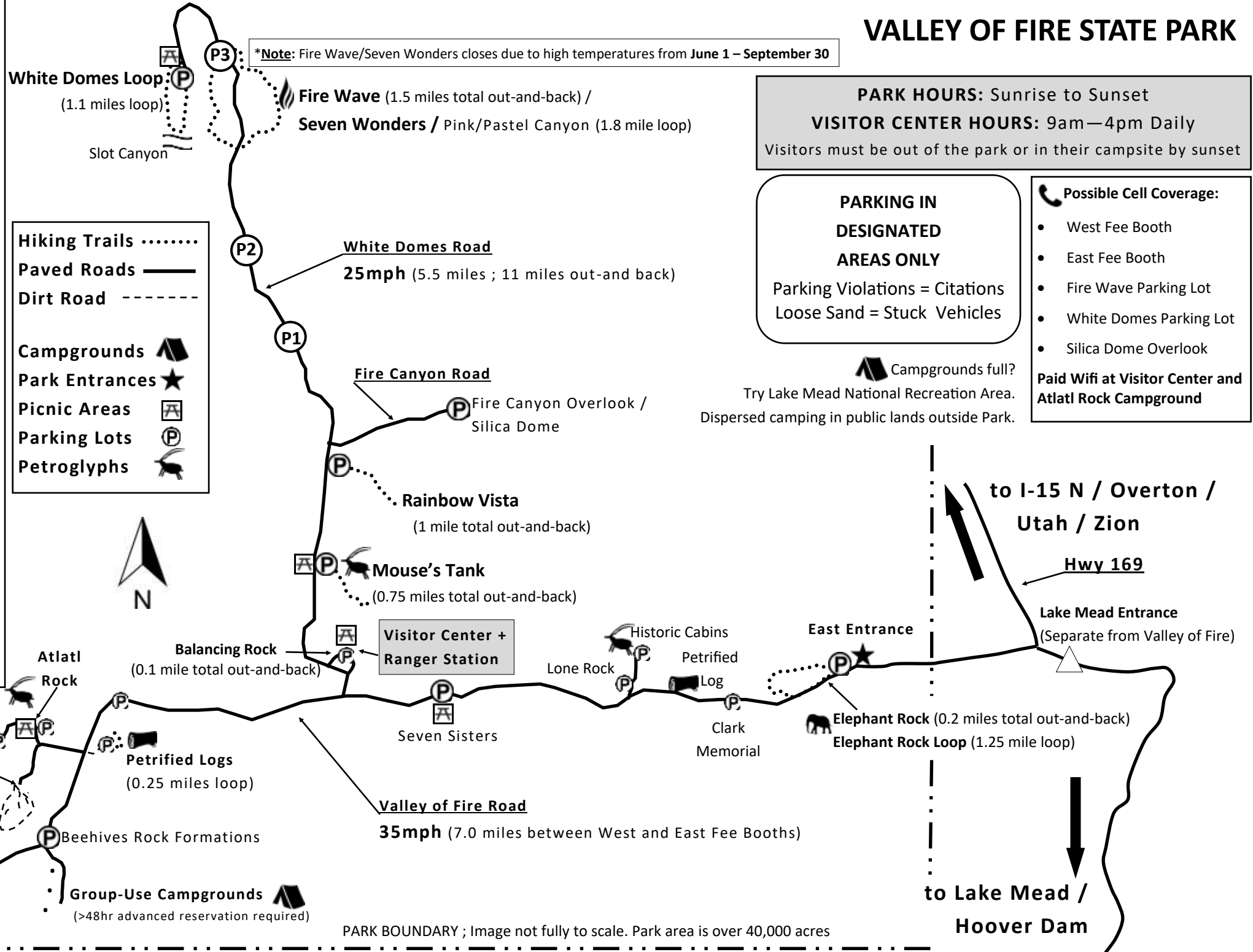
Beehives: Examples of geologic cross-bedding.

Petrified Logs: Evidence of this area's forested past.

Cabins: Built by Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935.

Fire Canyon/Silica Dome: A beautiful overlook.

***Note:** Fire Wave/Seven Wonders closes due to high temperatures from June 1 – September 30



PARK HOURS: Sunrise to Sunset
VISITOR CENTER HOURS: 9am—4pm Daily
 Visitors must be out of the park or in their campsite by sunset

PARKING IN DESIGNATED AREAS ONLY
 Parking Violations = Citations
 Loose Sand = Stuck Vehicles

Possible Cell Coverage:

- West Fee Booth
- East Fee Booth
- Fire Wave Parking Lot
- White Domes Parking Lot
- Silica Dome Overlook

Paid Wifi at Visitor Center and Atlatl Rock Campground

Campgrounds full?
 Try Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
 Dispersed camping in public lands outside Park.

PARK BOUNDARY ; Image not fully to scale. Park area is over 40,000 acres

Valley of Fire State Park

P.O. Box 515
29450 Valley of Fire Rd
Overton, NV 89040

vofsp@parks.nv.gov
(702)397-2088

[facebook.com/valley.of.fire](https://www.facebook.com/valley.of.fire)
[instagram.com/valley.of.fire](https://www.instagram.com/valley.of.fire)

Nevada Division of State Parks

901 S. Stewart St., Suite 5005
Carson City, NV 89701

www.parks.nv.gov
(775)684-2770

Valley of Fire State Park is 55 miles (~1 hour)
northeast of Las Vegas off Interstate 15.

Valley of Fire's Visitor Center is ~6 miles from Lake
Mead National Recreation Area's northernmost
entrance station.



Valley of Fire State Park



Photo from Fire Canyon Road (See Map)

HISTORY

Over the course of 4,000 years, these lands were used by Native Americans for hunting and gathering, farming, and religious ceremonies. Their petroglyphs (rock carvings found here in layers of desert varnish covering the sandstone) are fascinating sights.

Ancestral Puebloans occupied the area from AD 500-1150. After a harsh drought, they relocated and were replaced by the Nuwuvi, or Southern Paiute.

This area became known as Valley of Fire State Park in the 1930s; It is Nevada's first and largest state park.

CLIMATE

HIKING NOT RECOMMENDED IN SUMMER. HIGH HEAT CAN BE FATAL.

Summer highs often exceed 100°F and can reach 120°F, with nighttime lows between 60 and 90°F.

Winters are mild with temperatures ranging from freezing to the mid-70s.

Average annual rainfall is below 7in, coming from light winter showers and summer thunderstorms.

GEOLOGY

The park derives its name from the red sandstone formations which were once sand dunes during the age of the dinosaurs over 150 million years ago.

Limestone from the days when this land was once covered by sea, and Petrified Wood from a forested past, can also be found.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Creosote bush, white bursage, and brittlebush cover the landscape. Beavertail and cholla cactus are also common. Spring blooms of desert marigold, indigo bush, desert mallow, and more are a special treat.

Resident birds include the roadrunner, raven, shrike, mockingbird, and more. Wrens, hawks, and owls are also found here.

Many species of reptile are common in the park. Desert iguanas and chuckwallas are often basking on rocks. Zebra-tailed, horned, and spiny lizards can also be found here. You even may see a coachwhip, speckled rattlesnake, or sidewinder crossing the road. If you're lucky enough to come across a desert tortoise, please leave this protected species alone.

Common mammals include black-tailed jackrabbit, coyote, bighorn sheep, ground squirrels, and kit fox.



Desert Bighorn Sheep

Rules and Regulations:

It is illegal to disturb or remove rocks, minerals, animals, artifacts, etc.

Do not climb on arches or petroglyphs.

Camp only in designated campground sites; Dispersed camping is NOT permitted here.

Pets are welcome on a leash up to 6ft long. Pets are not permitted in the Visitor Center.

Drones and RC aircrafts are not allowed.

Fires must be in designated pits and grills. Note that during some times of the year fire restrictions may be in place.

Rappelling only in specific area— Ask at Visitor Center. Climbing involving chalk or inserting items into rock is not permitted.

Permit required for commercial photography.



White-tailed Antelope Ground Squirrel