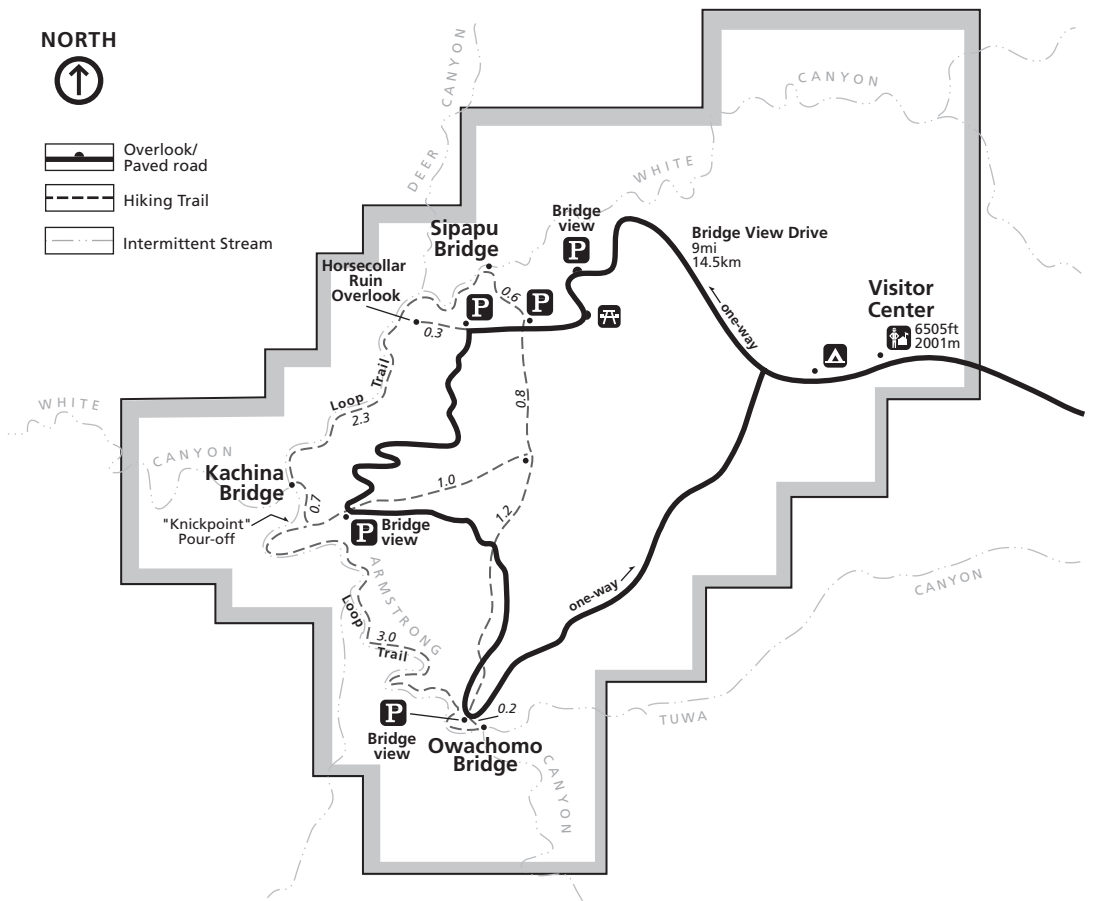


Hiking Trails



Hikers make their way down the trail to Sipapu Bridge.



Horseshollar Ruin earns its name from the shape of the doors to these granaries.

Hiking Times & Distances

	Round Trip (mi/km)	Elevation Change (ft/m)	Hiking Time
Bridge Hikes			
Sipapu	1.2/1.9	500/152	1 hr
Kachina	1.4/2.3	400/122	1 hr
Owachomo	0.4/0.6	180/55	30 min
Loop Hikes			
Sipapu/Owachomo	8.6/13.8	500/152	4 to 6 hrs
Sipapu/Kachina	5.6/9	500/152	2 to 4 hrs
Kachina/Owachomo	5.4/8.7	400/122	2 to 4 hrs
Horseshollar Ruins	0.6/1.0	30/9	30 min

Sipapu Bridge Trail

Sipapu Bridge is the second largest natural bridge in the world (only Rainbow Bridge in Glen Canyon is bigger). In Hopi mythology, a “sipapu” is a gateway through which souls may pass to the spirit world. The trail to the canyon bottom below Sipapu is the steepest in the park. A staircase and three wooden ladders aid in the descent. At the top of the stairway, notice the logs reaching from the cliff wall to the large fir on the other side of the stairs. Early visitors to the park climbed down this tree to reach the canyon. At the base of the tree you can still see the remains of an earlier staircase. The ledge located halfway down the trail provides an excellent view of Sipapu. Please use caution around the cliff edges. The remaining portion of the trail leads down a series of switchbacks and ladders to the grove of Gambel’s oak beneath Sipapu.

Horseshollar Ruin Overlook Trail

This short, mostly level trail leads over the mesa top to the edge of White Canyon. From this perspective you can see the remains of an ancestral Puebloan cliff dwelling in a large alcove near the bottom of the canyon. Two granaries with uniquely shaped doors give this ruin its name. To the left of the granaries is a kiva, the community’s ceremonial and meeting room.

Kachina Bridge Trail

Kachina is a massive bridge and is considered the “youngest” of the three because of the thickness of its span. The relatively small size of its opening and its orientation make it difficult to see from the overlook. The pile of boulders under the far side of the bridge resulted from a rock fall in 1992, when approximately 4,000 tons of rock broke off the bridge. As you descend the switchbacks, notice the “Knickpoint” pour-off in Armstrong Canyon below to your left. During floods, this spout sends a muddy red waterfall plunging into the pool below. The bridge is named for the Kachina dancers that play a central role in Hopi religious tradition.

Owachomo Bridge Trail

Owachomo means “rock mound” in Hopi, and is named after the rock formation on top of the southeast end of the bridge. From the overlook, the twin buttes called “The Bear’s Ears” break the eastern horizon. The original road to Natural Bridges passed between these buttes, ending across the canyon from Owachomo Bridge at the original visitor center (which was a platform tent). The old trail still winds up the other side of the canyon, but is seldom used. Notice that Tuwa Creek no longer flows under Owachomo like it did for thousands of years. The bridge’s delicate form suggests that it has eroded more quickly than the other bridges.

Loop Trail

The loop trail provides visitors an excellent way to experience the wonders of Natural Bridges. The full loop passes all three bridges, but shorter loops between only two bridges are also possible. The loop trail may be started at any of the bridge parking areas. Visitors wishing to hike the full loop must follow the trail up the left side of the canyon after passing Kachina Bridge in order to skirt the “Knickpoint” pour-off.

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