



2024 Park Profile



A mule pack string supporting trail work at The Tipoff.

Authorization

- 1882: First unsuccessful attempt to establish a Grand Canyon National Park.
- 1893: Designated a “forest reserve” by President Benjamin Harrison (Presidential Proclamation #45).
- 1908: Establishment of Grand Canyon National Monument by President Theodore Roosevelt (Presidential Proclamation #794).
- 1919: Designated as Grand Canyon National Park by an act of Congress on February 26 (40 Stat 1175).
- 1975: Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act enacted by Congress on January 3 (88 Stat 2089) (Public Law 93-620).
- 1979: Designated a World Heritage Site on October 26.
- 2013: Designated as a Globally Important Bird and Biodiversity Area by BirdLife International.
- 2019: Designated an International Dark Sky Park (IDSP) by the International Dark-Sky Association.

Park Statistics

Grand Canyon National Park

Park Size:

- 1,218,375 acres (493,059 ha)
- 1,904 square miles (4,931 km²)

Length: 278 river miles (447 km)

Width:

- Minimum at Marble Canyon, 600 feet (180 m)
- Average Rim to Rim: 10 miles (16 km)
- Maximum Rim to Rim: 18 miles (28.8 km)

Depth: Average 1 mile (1.6 km)

Elevations:

- South Rim 7,000 feet (2,100 m)
- North Rim 8,000 feet (2,400 m)

Volume: 5.45 trillion cubic yards (4.17 trillion m³)

Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park

Length: 278 miles (447 km)

Average Width: 300 feet (90 m)

Minimum Width: 76 feet (23 m)

Average Depth: 40 feet (12 m)

Greatest Depth: 85 feet (25.5 m)

Average Gradient: 7 feet per mile (1.3 m/km)

Elevation at Phantom Ranch: 2,400 feet (720 m)

The Colorado River is 1,450 miles (2,333 km) long from its source in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado to the Gulf of California.

Geology

Grand Canyon National Park preserves an iconic geologic landscape and resources ranging from 1.8 billion (Pre-Cambrian) year-old igneous and metamorphic rocks to 230 million (Triassic)-year-old sedimentary rocks, 5 million (Pliocene)-year old to recent volcanic deposits, a complex tectonic and erosional history, and unconsolidated surface deposits.

The Colorado River established its course through the canyon approximately 6 million years ago and likely evolved from pre-existing drainages to its current course. Geologic processes, including erosion of tributaries and slopes, and active tectonics continue to shape the canyon today. The geologic record in Grand Canyon is an important scientific chronicle and is largely responsible for its inspirational scenery.

Paleontology resources include nearly 300 diverse and globally significant fossil localities ranging from 1.2-billion-year-old stromatolites to Paleozoic trilobites, plants, reptile tracks, and marine invertebrates, and Pleistocene megafauna in caves.



Wolf Moon over Grand Canyon.

Plant and Animal Life

Animals

Birds: 450 species

Mammals: 91 species

Fish: 18 species, 5 native

Reptiles and amphibians: 58 species

Invertebrates: 1,443 species, including 292 butterflies and moths

Exotic (non-native) animals: 30 species

Park endemic animals, not extirpated: 9 species; 5 butterflies, 1 pseudoscorpion, 1 tarantula, 1 snake, 1 mollusk

Regionally endemic animals, not extirpated: 5 species; humpback chub, razorback sucker, flannelmouth sucker, Kaibab squirrel, and Navajo Mexican vole

One reptile, three mammals, and one mollusk species are known only from the Grand Canyon region. At least nine species of insects are endemic to Grand Canyon, and six fish species are endemic to the Colorado River basin.

Extirpated Species

Grizzly bear, black-footed ferret, gray wolf, jaguar, Bear Valley sandwort, Colorado pikeminnow, bonytail, roundtail chub, and southwestern river otter.

Plants

Vascular Plants: 1,737 species

Endemic Plants: 10 species

Exotic (non-native) Plants: 208 species

Vegetation Formations

6 types: riparian, desert scrub, pinyon/juniper woodland, ponderosa pine forest, spruce/fir forest, and montane meadows/sub-alpine.

Endangered/Threatened

Animals: California condor, humpback chub, razorback sucker, southwestern willow flycatcher, Mexican spotted owl, Ridgway's rail, yellow-billed cuckoo, and desert tortoise. There are over 35 species of special concern.

Plants: The sentry milk-vetch (*Astragalus cremnophylax* var. *cremnophylax*) is the only endangered plant in the park. There are no listed threatened plant species. Nine species of special concern (formerly category 2 species) are known, and 25 additional vascular plants are of management concern due to their limited distribution.

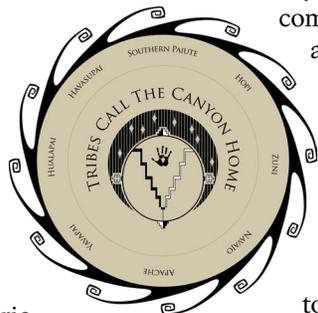


Fall foliage on the North Rim.

Human History

The oldest human artifacts found date to the Paleoindian period and are nearly 12,000 years old. Since that time, people have continually used and occupied lands that became the park. Archaeological evidence from the following ancestral groups have been found in Grand Canyon National Park: Paleoindian, Archaic, Basketmaker, Ancestral Puebloan (Kayenta and Virgin branches), Cohonina, Cerbat, Pai, and Southern Paiute. Historical-period cultural groups include the Hopi, Navajo, Pai, Southern Paiute, Zuni, and Euro-American.

There are currently 3,391 ancestral sites documented within the park dating to the prehistoric period, representing approximately 7% of park lands inventoried. In addition, park records document evidence of historic period use from 1540-1950, including 453 locations with evidence of historic Native American use.



Tribal Partners

Grand Canyon is home to 11 federally recognized tribes with deep history and connection to the Grand Canyon since time immemorial. Tribal governments and communities work closely with park administration and management on a host of programs. Through collaborative projects such as the Desert View Watchtower Intertribal Cultural Heritage Site, the park is working with tribes to provide accurate and culturally appropriate information to visitors. This “First Voice” programming acknowledges the rich and diverse cultural history of the Grand Canyon and celebrates the connections native people have to the Canyon. Tribal lands surrounding the park offer many unique tourism opportunities to visitors planning a Grand Canyon trip.



Nuwu - Nagah Dancers (Paiute Indians of Utah - Shivwits Band).



Rose Fowler, Diné (Navajo) silversmith.



ShanDien LaRance (Hoop Dancer).



Richard Graymountain weaving San Juan Southern Paiute baskets.

Climate

Climate in Grand Canyon National Park is relatively mild. However, low humidity generally allows large temperature differences between day and night.

Since precipitation totals are low, year-to-year variations can be large. The passage of a few major storms can have a significant impact on the year's total.



A North Rim rainbow!

South Rim

- Mean High Temperature-30 yrs: 64°F (17.8°C)
- Mean Low Temperature-30 yrs: 29.5°F (-1.4°C)
- Avg. Annual Precipitation-30 yrs: 13.4 inches (34 cm)
- Total Precipitation in 2024: 10.02 inches (25.4 cm)

North Rim

- Mean High Temperature-30 yrs: 55°F (12.8°C)
- Mean Low Temperature-30 yrs: 31.7°F (-0.2°C)
- Avg. Annual Precipitation-30 yrs: 24.2 inches (61.5 cm)
- Total Precipitation in 2024: 21.96 inches (55.8 cm)
- (25 days of missing data)

Phantom Ranch

- Mean High Temperature-30 yrs: 81°F (27.2°C)
- Mean Low Temperature-30 yrs: 54.2°F (12.3°C)
- Avg. Annual Precipitation-30 yrs: 9.6 inches (24 cm)
- Total Precipitation in 2024: 6.03 inches (15.3 cm)
- (7 days of missing data)

Development

Buildings

Total: 1,182
National Park Service: 647
Concessioners: 535

Trails

Paved: 35 miles (56.3 km)
Unpaved: 560 miles (901.2 km)
Total: 595 miles (957.6 km)

Roads

Paved: 124 miles (199.6 km)
Unpaved: 148 miles (238.2 km)
Total: 272 miles (437.7 km)

Sewage Treatment Facilities

Total: 4

Trans-canyon Waterline (TCWL)

Water from Roaring Springs to North and South rims.
Total: 23 miles (37 km)

Lodging Units

South Rim: 908
North Rim: 219
Phantom Ranch: 15

Recreational Vehicle Sites

Total: 123

Rim Campsites

Mather: 317 family, 7 group, 2 hiker/biker, 2 livestock
Desert View: 50 family
North Rim: 90 family, 3 group
Tuweep: 9 family, 1 group

Visitor Facilities

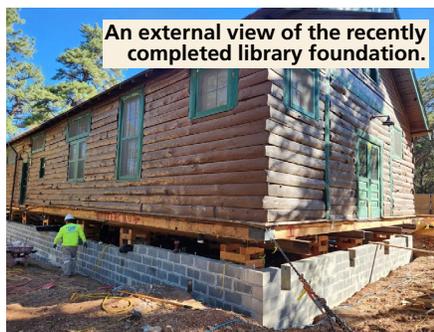
Visitor centers, museums, theaters, backcountry offices, historic structures, scenic overlooks, accessible rim trails, lodging, campgrounds, dump stations, service stations, restaurants, cocktail lounges, coffee shops, general stores, gift shops, bookstores, clinic, bank, post offices, churches, and a kennel. Some facilities are seasonal.

Visitor Services

Services include educational exhibits, curriculum-based education programs, junior ranger programs, ranger programs and hikes, picnicking, bicycling, bike rentals, self-guided hikes, mule riding, backpacking, fishing, river trips, overnight lodging, camping, camper services, guided bus tours, air tours (outside of park), shuttle bus service, taxi, auto repair, publication sales, gift and grocery sales, law enforcement, and medical and emergency services.

Concessioners

In Fiscal Year 2024, 22 concessioners grossed approximately \$224 million and paid franchise and other fees of approximately \$19 million.



Historic Resources

National Historic Landmarks

Buildings: 4
Districts: 3
Sites: 1

National Register of Historic Places

Buildings: 8
Districts: 10
Sites: 2
Structures: 1

National Register properties include archaeological sites, historic structures, cultural landscapes, and ethnographic resources. The park is working with the University of Arizona and tribes to prepare a nomination for the Grand Canyon as a Traditional Cultural Place. The work will be completed in 2022.

List of Classified Structures (LCS): 874

LCS includes National Historic Landmark and National Register listed or eligible properties.

Cultural Landscapes: 16

2024 Visitation

Total Visitation

2020 Total: 2,897,098
2021 Total: 4,550,921
2022 Total: 4,732,101
2023 Total: 4,733,705
2024 Total: 4,919,163

Shuttle System Passengers

The shuttle system was implemented in 1974. Year-round shuttle service began March 10, 2000.

5,176,056 boardings (not passengers)

Backpacking User Nights

Total: 70,402
Corridor: 37,554
Other Backcountry Trails: 32,848
Backcountry permits issued: 15,330
Backcountry permits used: 11,806

Colorado River Trip User Days

Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek

Commercial: 96,852

Noncommercial: 109,521

Diamond Creek to Pearce Ferry

Noncommercial: 11,498

Mule Trip Riders

Xanterra, South Rim:

Havasupai Gardens Ride: 170

Canyon Vistas: 9,617

Canyon Trail Rides, North Rim:

One Hour Rim Ride: 2,869

Half Day Inner Canyon Ride: 2,117

Half Day Rim Ride: 29

Train Passengers

North-bound boardings:

Total: 148,024



Deputy US Surgeon General Rear Admiral Denise Hinton visited to mark the 100-year partnership between the Public Health Service and NPS.



Fisheries crew at the mouth of Bright Angel Creek.

2024 Interpretive Services and Activities

Visitor Centers and Contact Stations

Grand Canyon Visitor Center
Verkamp's Visitor Center
Yavapai Observation Station
North Rim Visitor Center
Kolb Studio
Havasupai Gardens (renamed 2022)
Phantom Ranch

Environmental Education Programs

Field Trips: 34 programs to 946 students
Distance Learning: 11 programs to 351 students

Digital and Social Media (2024 Statistics)

Facebook followers: 831,000
Instagram followers: 863,000
Twitter followers: 327,000
Total nps.gov/grca page views: 9,820,882

Interpretive Walks, Talks, and Programs

1,580 programs reaching 112,093 contacts



2024 Visitor and Resource Protection

Law Enforcement Activities

Total Number of Criminal Cases: 1,435
Arrests: 53
Part I Offenses Investigated: 75
Part II Offenses Reported: 2,688
Law Enforcement Jurisdiction: Concurrent

Preventive Search and Rescue (PSAR)

Total Contacts: 140,362
Preventative Actions: 30,442
Hiker Assists: 858

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency Medical Service Incidents: 1,058
Fatalities: 21

Structural Fire Incidents and Responses

Total: 185

Search and Rescue Incidents (SAR)

Total: 348

Wildland Fire Incidents and Treatments

Fire Start Incidents: 4 South Rim, 10 North Rim
Acres treated with wild & prescribed fire: 235 South Rim, 3,267 North Rim
Acres of defensible space treated: 101



Administration

FY 2024 Funding

- Operation of the National Park System (ONPS):
 - ONPS Base Operating Appropriation: \$24,158,100
 - ONPS Non-base Funding: \$440,063
- Special Emphasis Program Allocation (SEPAS):
 - Repair and Rehabilitation: \$437,811.02
 - Cyclic Projects: \$1,171,002.22

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act—80% portion

- (FY-15) \$18,361,846
- (FY-16) \$15,215,281 (collections reduced by Pipeline reserve)
- (FY-17) \$11,739,334 (collections reduced by Pipeline reserve)
- (FY-18) \$16,263,449
- (FY-19) \$15,788,360
- (FY-20) \$16,411,907
- (FY-21) \$15,021,494
- (FY-22) \$19,027,587
- (FY-23) \$19,372,707
- (FY-24) \$20,877,774

Income 2024

- Utilities Reimbursable: \$4,292,780.97
- Quarters: \$2,885,225
- Filming and Location Fees: \$122,006.25
- Donations (monetary): \$1,282,266.72
- Transportation (Shuttle Buses): \$5,578,953.25
- Cost Recovery: \$2,220,383.05
- Other (reimbursable, refundable, etc.): \$1,445,448.12

National Park Service Staffing—FY 2024

Information and distribution of all staff (Permanent, Term, and Seasonal):

- Superintendent's Office: 21
- Administration: 33
- Science and Resource Management: 42
- Commercial Services: 14
- Planning, Environment, and Projects: 25
- Facility Management: 117
- Interpretation: 36
- Visitor and Resource Protection: 115
- Fire and Aviation Management: 24

Total National Park Service Staffing

- (FY-20) 503
- (FY-21) 584
- (FY-22) 407
- (FY-23) 424
- (FY-24) 427

Volunteers-in-Parks (VIP) Program

Volunteer hours by category:

- Administration: 806
- Campground Host: 8,720.5
- Cultural Resource Management: 160.25
- Interpretation/Education: 11,203
- Maintenance: 2,755
- Natural Resource Management: 3,865
- Protection/Law Enforcement: 12,006.25

In-Kind Service Amount:

- Total volunteers in park: 760
- Total hours: 39,516
- National value of each volunteer hour: \$33.49
- Total in-kind services: \$1,323,390.84



30 new US citizens from 11 countries were sworn in during a naturalization ceremony on the South Rim.

Partnerships and External Affairs

Gateway Communities & Counties

Flagstaff, AZ
Fredonia, AZ
Jacob Lake, AZ
Kanab, UT
Tusayan, AZ
Williams, AZ
Coconino County, AZ
Garfield County, UT
Kane County, UT
Mohave County, AZ
Washington County, UT

Traditionally Associated American Indian Tribes

Havasupai Tribe, AZ
Hopi Tribe, AZ
Hualapai Tribe, AZ
Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, AZ
Las Vegas Band of Paiute Indians, NV
Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, NV
Navajo Nation, AZ
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, UT
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, AZ
The Pueblo of Zuni, NM
Yavapai-Apache Nation, AZ

State and Federal Partners

Arizona Game and Fish Department, AZ
Bryce Canyon National Park, UT
Bureau of Land Management, AZ/UT
Bureau of Reclamation
Flagstaff Area National Monuments, AZ
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, UT/AZ
Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument, AZ
Kaibab National Forest, AZ
Lake Mead National Recreation Area, AZ
Pipe Spring National Monument, AZ
U.S. Geological Survey
Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, AZ
Zion National Park, UT

Philanthropic & Community Partners

Grand Canyon Conservancy
National Park Foundation
Arizona Trail Association
Grand Canyon River Guides
Grand Canyon Music Festival

Arizona Congressional Representatives

Senator Ruben Gallego
Senator Mark Kelly
Second District Representative Elijah Crane
Ninth District Representative Paul Gosar



Park Information

Superintendent

Ed Keable

Media Contact

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www.nps.gov/grca

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