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.

Hiking Trails

- Fire Wave (1.5 miles total out-and-back) / Seven Wonders / Pink/Pastel Canyon (1.8 mile loop)
- White Domes Loop (1.1 miles loop) / Slot Canyon
- Atlatl Rock
- Fire Canyon Road / Fire Canyon Overlook / Silica Dome
- Rainbow Vista (1 mile total out-and-back)
- Mouse’s Tank (0.75 miles total out-and-back)

Paved Roads

- White Domes Road (5.5 miles; 11 miles out-and-back)

Dirt Road

- Valley of Fire Road (7.0 miles between West and East Fee Booths)

Campgrounds

- Atlatl Rock Campgrounds (5mph)
- White Domes Campground

Park Entrances

- West Entrance
- East Entrance

Picnic Areas

- Rainbow Vista
- Mouse’s Tank

Parking Lots

- Seven Wonders Parking Lot
- White Domes Parking Lot

Petroglyphs

- Fire Canyon Road / Silica Dome
- Arch Rock
- Beehives
- Petrified Logs
- Fire Wave / Seven Wonders

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

VALLEY OF FIRE STATE PARK

PARK HOURS: Sunrise to Sunset

VISITOR CENTER HOURS: 9am—4pm Daily

Visitors must be out of the park or in their campsites by sunset

PARKING IN DESIGNATED AREAS ONLY

Parking Violations = Citations

Loose Sand = Stuck Vehicles

Campgrounds full?

Try Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Dispersed camping in public lands outside Park.

To I-15 S / Las Vegas

To I-15 N / Overton / Utah / Zion

Hwy 169

Lake Mead Entrance

(Separate from Valley of Fire)

to Lake Mead / Hoover Dam
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.

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.

GEODEY

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. Beaver tail 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 be 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.