



Winter Activities

No Congestion. Abundant Wildlife.

If you can afford the time, visiting Yosemite in the Winter is absolutely breathtaking. The valley appears abandoned and as a result, much of the wildlife not seen during the other seasons are plentiful. During the day you can walk the valley floor or certain low elevation hikes will be accessible. If you are a novice skier or wish to learn, take a bus to Badger Pass Ski Resort only a thirty-minute drive. Try cross country skiing to Glacier point where you will have a panoramic view of the Valley Floor. Upon your return, you can ice skate in Curry Village next to a roaring fire and a tub of hot chocolate.

Accommodations

Camping is an extraordinarily popular way of spending the night in Yosemite National Park. Don't expect to find a site without a reservation .

The Ahwahnee provides a touch of elegance right in the heart of the Park, combining world-class amenities with outstanding views of Yosemite's iconic features.

Curry Village offers several types of Yosemite accommodations, including standard motel rooms, cabins and canvas tents for a unique lodging experience.

Yosemite Lodge is ideally located at the base of Yosemite Falls. It is a great place to relax and explore.

Contact Us:

(209) 372-0200

P.O. Box 577

Yosemite, CA 95389

<http://www.nps.gov/yose/contacts.htm>]

Yosemite

Nature's All Year
Playground!



Summer Activities

There is an unlimited number of hikes of varying degrees of severity. Recommended hike: In the valley, hike to Happy Isles, continue up the trail to the bridge that views Vernal Falls. On your return, head to Mirror Lake and circle back via the bike trail.

Yosemite Valley has an extensive network of bike trails. Bike rentals are available in Curry Village.

Very mellow rafting trips are available. Just lie back and enjoy the views as the river slowly guides you downstream.

Fishing is also a must if you are bringing the kids. The Valley is stocked with native species of Brown Trout and Brook trout.



"It is by far the grandest of all the special temples of nature I was ever permitted to enter."

- John Muir

Yosemite National Park, which boasts nearly 95 percent designated Wilderness, is a 195-mile escape from urban San Francisco or a 315-mile journey from Los Angeles. The expansive park's 747,956 acres or 1,169 square miles are home to hundreds of wildlife species and thousands of Yosemite plants. Designated a World Heritage Site in 1984, Yosemite is known for its granite cliffs, waterfalls, clear streams, giant sequoia groves and biological diversity. Two Wild & Scenic Rivers, the Tuolumne and Merced rivers, begin in the park and flow west to the Central Valley. Visitors experience the park's 800 miles of hiking trails and 282 miles of road.

Yosemite is a glaciated landscape, and the scenery that resulted from the interaction of the glaciers and the underlying rocks was the basis for its preservation as a national park. Iconic landmarks such as Yosemite Valley, Hetch Hetchy, Yosemite Falls, Vernal and Nevada Falls, Bridalveil Fall, Half

Dome, the Clark Range, and the Cathedral Range are known throughout the world by the photographs of countless photographers, both amateur and professional. Landforms that are the result of glaciation include U-shaped canyons, jagged peaks, rounded domes, waterfalls, and moraines. Glacially-polished granite is further evidence of glaciation, and is common in Yosemite National Park.

Yosemite National Park's environment is healthy in many ways, yet Yosemite can be affected by environmental issues. Some of which, like climate change, are especially challenging because they originate outside the park. The list below documents how Yosemite scientists approach some of these issues. A plethora of ongoing scientific research abounds at Yosemite National Park, from declining animal species studies to invasive plant removal strategies to human carrying capacity issues.

