U.S. National Parks Supplement
The idea of a national park began in 1870 when an expedition set out at its own expense to investigate all the incredible stories of natural wonders that had been coming out of the area now known as Yellowstone. They had heard stories of geysers shooting columns of boiling water into the sky, hot pools of water, mud volcanoes, forests filled with wildlife in every form, and of gigantic waterfalls. After finding all these stories to be true, the group discussed the commercial value of such wonders, but then considered waiving personal claims to the area and sought to have it set aside for all time as a reserve for the use and enjoyment of all people.

With this came the idea of creating a national park. The idea became a reality that, through the years has grown from one park to include 25 national parks.

Although Yellowstone National Park was established on March 1, 1872 as the nation’s first national park, the National Park Service was not created until August 25, 1916. The National Park System is comprised of 392 areas covering more than 84 million acres. There areas include national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation area, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. This album focuses on just one part of the National Park Service — the National Parks.

Over one half of the park areas administered by the National Park Service have been set aside as symbols and evidence of our history and prehistory. Many of the national parks contain historic places that represent important aspects of that history.
Visiting a national park is like traveling through an American history textbook, as the textbook educates us about the people, events, building, objects, landscapes, and artifacts of the American past.
U.S. National Parks

Acadia National Park
Location: Maine
Established: 1929

In 1604 French explorer Samuel Champlain claimed Acadia for his home country. He named the island Mount Desert Island because of the bare top of Cadillac Mountain. Following the battles between the French and English, the island came into the possession of England, and eventually became part of the United States.

Today thousands of visitors are drawn to the 35,000 acre park to hike the granite peaks, including Cadillac Mountain — the tallest peak on the east coast, to bike the historic carriage roads, to enjoy the scenery, or just to relax.

Animal life found in Acadia includes birds (the bald eagle and peregrine falcon can been seen here), fish, beaver, coyote, white-tailed deer, harbor seals, frogs, salamanders, and more.

Badlands National Park
Location: South Dakota
Established: 1978

The Badlands have supported humans for more than 11,000 years. The first people to inhabit the area were the mammoth hunters. They were followed by bison-hunting tribes. By the mid-1700s, the Sioux (Lakota) moved into the Badlands.

Conservation writer Freeman Tilden described the region as “peaks and valleys of delicately banded colors - colors that shift in the sunshine... and a thousand tints that color charts do not show. In the early morning and evening, when shadows are cast upon the infinite peaks or on a bright moonlit night when the whole region seems a part of another world, the Badlands will be an experience not easily forgotten.”

Animal life found in the Badlands includes mammals, reptiles, birds, and several butterfly species. Bison, bighorn sheep, and the endangered black-footed ferret roam the mixed-grass prairies of this National Park.

Big Bend National Park
Location: Texas
Established: 1944

Archeology shows that people lived in the area of Big Bend for nearly 10,000 years, while Native Indians have lived there for thousands of years. The Spanish explored the area as early as the 1700s in search of gold and silver. Settlers did not move into the region until the early 1900s. Today you can drive on parts of the Comanche Trail, the route that Comanche warriors once traveled on when they sent raiding parties into Mexico.

Animal life found in Big Bend include the jackrabbit, kangaroo rat (which never needs to drink to survive,) and the roadrunner which can be found in the desert. White-tailed deer, coyotes, bear, and mountain lions can be seen in the mountains. The Big Bend mosquitofish is only found in a single pond located near the Rio Grande Village. Other wildlife living in or near the water include beaver, toads, frogs, snakes, and lizards.
U.S. National Parks

Acadia National Park
2011 • Scott UX601

Badlands National Park
2011 • Scott UX602

Big Bend National Park
1999 • Scott C134
Bryce Canyon National Park
Location: Utah
Established: 1928

Humans were living in Bryce Canyon National Park as early as 12,000 years ago. Artifacts from the Anasazi and Fremont Indians show they were living in the area even up to 8,000 years ago. In 1776 the Spanish came into Bryce Canyon, searching for a water route from New Mexico to California. Fifty years later, the Bryce Canyon region was re-discovered. Permanent settlement in the area began when the Mormans began moving into the region in the 1870s.

Visitors can view wildlife in Bryce Canyon National Parks, including mountain lions, mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, black bear, coyotes, and foxes. During the summer swifts and swallows can be seen feeding on insects along the cliff faces. Although most birds migrate to warmer climates in the winter, jays, nuthatches, ravens, eagles, and owls can be seen year round.

Crater Lake National Park
Location: Oregon
Established: 1902

The Klamath tribe of Native Americans moved into the Crater Lake area more than 7,000 years ago. The Klamaths revered the lake, but used the land for hunting and gathering food supplies. They were able to keep the lake undiscovered by white settlers until 1853 when it was seen by three gold prospectors. It was another 30 years before the white settlers moved into the area.

The diverse vegetation of the park supports wildlife including the elk, black-tail deer, coyote, pronghorn, black bear, weasel, mountain lion, and more, with a wide variety of animal species living in the backcountry. Birds, such as the Thurber’s Junco, three-toed and hairy woodpeckers, red-tailed hawks, great horned owls, and bald eagle make Crater Lake National Park their home.

Death Valley National Park
Location: California and Nevada
Established: 1994

Native American people have lived in the area of Death Valley National Park as early as 7,000 BC. The Timbisha Shoshone Indians migrated into the region around 1000 AD. In 1849 a group of men were crossing Death Valley on their way to mine gold in California when one of them died, giving Death Valley its name.

There is no vegetation in parts of Death Valley, with the remainder having sparse cover. Small animals, such as the kit fox, kangaroo rat, lizards, insects and snakes live in the lower elevations of Death Valley. Visitors may see bighorn sheep, coyotes, bobcats, cougars, or mule deer on the mountain slopes. Birds that make Death Valley their home include the roadrunner, bats, great-tailed grackle, and more.
Bryce Canyon National Park
2011 • Scott UX603

Death Valley National Park
2006 • Scott 4070

Crater Lake National Park
2006 • Scott 4040
U.S. National Parks

Mount McKinley National Park and Denali National Park
Located: Alaska
Established: Mount McKinley – 1917
      Denali – 1980

Thirteen thousand years ago the North Alaskan Range was mostly ice free. Mammoths were able to feed off the abundant grasslands. Cultural sites show that Native Americans lived on the Denali lands up to 11,000 years ago. The first sighting of Mount McKinley by a white settler was in 1794. The first Europeans to explore any portion of the Mount happened in 1843–1844.

Today, the Park exemplifies interior Alaska's character as one of the world's last great frontiers for wilderness adventure. Spring, summer, and fall provide a short respite from the long season of deep cold. Dall sheep, caribou, and moose can be seen feeding throughout the park. Other animals seen include the wolf, grizzly bear, fox, snowshoe hare, wolverine, and lynx. Among the 156 species of birds recorded at Denali National Park are the golden eagle, arctic tern, short-eared owl, snow bunting, hawk owl, and goshawk.

Everglades National Park
Location: Florida
Established: 1947

The Everglades was home to the Calusa Indians for centuries before the white settlers came to America. Plans for settlements began as early as 1838, however, actual development did not begin until 1856. In 1906 an unnamed hurricane caused devastation to the orange groves and pineapple fields in and around the Everglades. In 1909 another unnamed hurricane hit the area. Salt water from the flood tides caused pollution to the cisterns and farming fields.

Today more than 50 species of reptiles, 18 species of amphibians, 350 different species of birds, and hundreds of insects and spiders are found in the park. Many of the more than 40 species of mammals have adapted to the semi-aquatic environment of the park. Visitors can see a marsh rabbit swimming or white-tailed deer wading through the sawgrass.
U.S. National Parks

Denali National Park
2011 • Scott UX606

Everglades National Park
2006 • Scott UX485
“The subtropical wetlands of southern Florida are remnants of a great wilderness that stretched, unbroken, for hundreds of miles until about a century ago. They still include some of the most extensive saw grass marshes and mangrove swamps in the world — wetlands that support a remarkable number of species.

In southern Florida, plants and animals are well adapted to water-level changes that correspond to alternating wet and dry seasons. Although some species require freshwater habitats, others are more salt tolerant. This stamp pane depicts a wetland community where freshwater mingles with salt water along the coast, and thus the art includes both freshwater and coastal species.

Much of southern Florida's natural wealth is protected in Everglades National Park, a 1.5 million acre preserve noted for its vast marshes and mangrove swamps. The park's wetlands are home to hundreds of bird species and such rare creatures as the Florida panther and Everglades mink. Its wetlands are also havens for the elusive American crocodile and the more common American alligator — such as the youngster eyeing spoonbills at the center of the scene.”
SOUTHERN FLORIDA WETLAND

EIGHTH IN A SERIES

Everglades National Park
2006 • Scott 2099

U.S. National Parks

American Philatelic Society, www.stamps.org

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U.S. National Parks

Glacier National Park
Location: Montana
Established: 1910

Evidence of Native Americans living in Glacier National Park dates back more than 10,000 years. Several different tribes have inhabited the area including the Blackfeet, the Salish, and the Kootenai Indians.

By the late 1800s, tourists could travel to West Glacier by train, take a stagecoach ride to Lake McDonald, and then board a boat for an trip into the mountains where they could view the rugged peaks, clear waters, and glacial-carved valleys of the area.

Today this landscape is full of wildflowers and wildlife. The big horn sheep, mountain goats, elk, black bear, and deer are frequently seen. Grizzly bear, moose, bison, and wolves live in the park. Osprey, ptarmigan, and golden eagles can be seen soaring over the mountains of Glacier National Park.

Glacier Bay National Park
Location: Alaska
Established: 1980

More than 10,000 years ago Native Americans inhabited Glacier Bay. In 1794 a survey crew moved up Icy Strait and into Glacier Bay. In 1879, John Muir visited Glacier Bay, aided by Tlingit Indian guides. The population in the area steadily grew. However, because of the Great Depression, many of the businesses in the area were forced to close, which in turn forced most of the population to leave the area. However, even after Glacier Bay was named a national monument, some commercial activities within the park were allowed to remain.

Visitors to Glacier Bay National Park can view numerous types of wildlife. On the land they may see grizzly bear, black bear, moose, sitka black-tailed deer, mountain goats, dall sheep, wolves, and lynx. Sea otters, harbor seals, sea lions, dolphins, orcas, whales, and salmon are found in Glacier Bay or in the ocean bordering the National Park. Bald eagles, gulls, and other waterfowl can be seen throughout the park.

Grand Teton National Park
Location: Wyoming
Established: 1929

Archeological studies show that humans occupied the Grand Teton National Park for at least 11,000 years. Indian tribes used the area as hunting grounds. In 1808 the first white settler explored the region. He was followed by the “mountain men” who hunted and trapped the Grand Tetons. It was these men who named Jackson Hole — a valley entirely encompassed by the Grand Teton mountains. The first permanent settlement was not built until the late 1800s.

Visitors to Grand Teton National Park may see moose, elk, mule deer, bison, mountain lions, grizzly bear, black bear, or wolves on the mountains. Ground squirrels, badgers, pine martens, weasels, and wolverines can be found on the valley floor. Also living within the park is the smallest North American bird — the calliope hummingbird (weighing in at less than a tenth of an ounce.) The largest waterfowl in North America — the trumpeter swan — also resides within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park.

Great Basin National Park
Location: Nevada
Established: 1986

Archeological evidence shows that Paleo-Indians lived within the Great Basin National Park as early as 12,000 BC, hunting mammoth and bison. The Fremont Culture resided in the region from 500–800 AD. They were followed by the Shoshone and Paiute Indians who moved into the area in the early 1300s. Europeans first visited the Great Basin in 1776; however, the first white settlement was not established until 1859.

Jackrabbits, ground squirrels, pronghorn, coyotes, kit foxes and badgers make their home in the lower elevations of the Great Basin. Mountain lions, bobcats, marmots, and mountain sheep can be seen on the slopes of the mountains. Hawks, killdeer, eagles, and magpies can be seen in the air, while the Bonneville cutthroat, Lahonton cutthroat, rainbow, brook, and brown trout can be found in the streams of the Great Basin National Park.

Great Sand Dunes National Park
Location: Colorado
Established: 2004

Humans lived in the Great Sand Dunes as early as 11,000 years ago, hunting the giant mammoths that roamed the region. The Ute Indian Tribe moved into the area about 2,000 years ago, hunting herds of buffalo. Although the Europeans may have explored the Dunes in the 1600s, it wasn’t until 1779 that there is record of a European visiting the area, and it was another 28 years before there is evidence of a white person actually venturing onto the dune fields. With the Mosca Pass Toll Road, which allowed travelers to cross the Colorado Rockies, came the development of towns within the Park.

Today, visitors can see pronghorn, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lions, wolverines, elk, mule deer, and more within the boundaries of the Great Sand Dunes National Park. Common birds include bluebirds, warblers, sparrows, the Western Wood-Pewee, nighthawks, and flickers.
U.S. National Parks

Glacier
National Park
2012 • Scott C149

Grand Teton
National Park
2009 • Scott C147

Great Sand Dunes
National Park
2006 • Scott 4037

Glacier Bay
National Park
2006 • Scott 4036

Great Basin
National Park
2006 • Scott 4051

American Philatelic Society, www.stamps.org
Grand Canyon National Park
Location: Arizona
Established: 1919

Millions of years ago, the Colorado River began eroding through the Arizona ground, creating a canyon that is now approximately 277 miles long, in some places 18 miles wide, and up to 6,000 feet deep — known as the Grand Canyon. Archaeologists believe that more than 3,000 years ago the Desert Archaic people live in the canyon. By 800 A.D., the Anasazi had moved into the Grand Canyon.

The Canyon was largely unknown to the white settlers until 1869 when Major John Wesley Powell traveled down the Colorado River on a small wooden boat.

The Grand Canyon National Park contains several major ecosystems, hosting five of the seven life zones in North America. This allows for the existence of more than 75 different species of mammals, 50 species of reptiles and amphibians, 25 species of fish, and nearly 375 species of birds in the park. Mule deer, bighorn, bobcats, coyotes, and mountain lions inhabit the slopes of the inner canyon. Among the smaller mammals are beavers, gophers, chipmunks, squirrels, and rabbits. Reptiles and amphibians are represented by a wide variety of lizards, snakes (including the unique Grand Canyon “pink” rattlesnake), turtles, frogs, and salamanders. Hundreds of species of birds make their home in the park, along with countless insects, spiders, and scorpions.

The Park is home to a number of threatened and endangered species. The native Colorado River fish have suffered as a result of the dramatic changes in water volume, temperature, and sediment. These fish include the Colorado squawfish, humpback chub, and bonytail chub. Several species of endangered birds make Grand Canyon home, including the peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and willow flycatcher.
U.S. National Parks

Grand Canyon National Park
1990 • Scott 2512

Grand Canyon National Park
2006 • Scott UX604

American Philatelic Society, www.stamps.org
U.S. National Parks

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Location: Tennessee & North Carolina
Established: 1934

The Cherokee Indians moved into the Great Smoky Mountains at least 11,000 years ago. In 1540 the first Europeans explored the area. However, it was not until the mid-1700s that the white settlers moved into the Mountains. In the early 1900s nearly 67% of the forests of the Great Smoky Mountains were clearcut by logging companies.

Today the Smokies are a premier wildlife viewing. Deer, squirrels, and skunks are seen quite often. The bobcat, wild European boar, coyote, beaver, and mink are more elusive. Several species of squirrels make their homes in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, such as the gray squirrel, fox squirrel, red squirrel, southern flying squirrel, and northern flying squirrel.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Location: Hawaii
Established: 1916

The first Westerners to visit Hawaii's Kilauea volcano in 1823 found the inhabitants making offerings to placate the wrath of the volcanoes. By the early 1900s, visitors came to the volcanoes to explore the boiling lakes and the cooled rivers of lava. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is recognized for its volcanic inland ecosystem which preserves one of the largest ecosystems on the islands. Today Kilauea continues to be the world's most active volcano.

Most of Hawaii Volcanoes animals are birds, bats, and insects. Visitors to the park may see several species of Hawaiian honeycreepers, including the 'apapane, 'amakihi, 'i'iwi, and three on the endangered species list: 'akepa, 'akiapola'au, and the Hawai'i creeper. Another three species of native Hawaiian birds found within the Park are also endangered; the nene (Hawaiian goose,) Hawaiian petrel, and 'io (Hawaiian hawk.) Also found within the park are rats, cats, wild goats, wild pigs, mouflon sheep, and turtles.

Mammoth Cave National Park
Location: Kentucky
Established: 1926

Mammoth Cave is the longest cave in the world, with more than 335 miles of mapped passages. The Paleo-Indians wandered into this region as early as 12,000 years ago, gathering nut, berries and plants and hunting for bison and mastodons for food. Archaic peoples lived in the area of the cave from 8000 BC to 1000 BC. Native Americans are known to have lived near Mammoth Cave as early as 1000 BC. The first European to discover the cave was in 1797. Mammoth Cave is the home to bats, crickets, crayfish, springfish, salamanders, and spiders. Visitors are reminded that lighting, trail construction, and noise from cave tours will affect the animal life of this sensitive and fascinating underground world.
Mount Rainier National Park  
Located: Washington State  
Established: 1899

Native Americans were living on and around Mount Rainier as early as 5,000 years ago. The Columbia Plateau Tribes hunted the area near this active volcano from around 1200 AD into the 1800s. The first recorded view of Mount Rainier by a white settler was made in 1792. However, it was not until 1833 that the first white man actually entered what is now Mount Rainier. Today glaciers radiate from the summit and slopes of the 14,411-foot volcano.

The seasons and elevation play a big role in determining where the wildlife is to be found. In summer, chipmunks, chickadees, ground squirrels, marmots, and pika are commonly seen. Birds that frequent Ranier National Park include the Clark’s nutcrackers, gray jays, Steller’s jays, and ravens. Deer are frequently seen, but black bear, elk, and mountain goats are more elusive. Elk can be found in early fall. Mountain goats stay close to the high country cliffs in Mount Rainier National Park.

Rocky Mountain National Park  
Located: Colorado  
Established: 1915

Some 11,000 years ago humans began moving into the area now known as the Rocky Mountain National Park. The Utes hunted on the mountains until in the late 1700s when the Arapaho moved in, forcing the Utes to move further west. Because of the rough terrain, the early European explorers didn’t venture into what is now the Park. The first account of a white settler moving into the area was in 1860. Within a few years, the Rocky Mountains became a popular tourist attraction.

Wildlife watching is the number one activity for visitors to the Rocky Mountain National Park. Elk, bighorn sheep, moose, and mule deer and common and can be seen year round. White-tailed ptarmigans are common, but difficult to spot. American dippers can be found along many streams. However, wildlife viewing is especially rewarding in the wintertime. The sights of a coyote hunting in a snow-covered meadow, of herds of elk with their breath condensing in the air, or a cow and a calf moose silhouetted against the snow are unforgettable images.

Saguaro National Park  
Location: Arizona  
Established: 1994

Native Americans lived in the Saguaro National Park as long as 12,000 years ago. Around 1000AD the Hohokam people moved into the area, but vanished in the 1400s. In the 1690s the Jesuit missionaries moved into the area. With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1879, the population in the Saguaro began to explode. In 1933 the Saguaro National Monument was established to protect the giant saguaro cacti. In 1994 the National Monument became the Saguaro National Park.

Many of the animals in the Saguaro have become nocturnal to avoid the heat of the day, such as the cactus mouse and the western diamondback rattlesnake. The Gambel’s quail, roadrunners, desert tortoise, and Gila monsters restrict their activities to early morning or the cooler evening hours. The animals have also adapted to the shortages of water. The kangaroo rat never needs to drink a drop of water. It uses its sensitive front paws to sift through the sand, discovering seeds by smell as well as by touch, getting all the water it needs from the seeds it eats.
U.S. National Parks

Mount Ranier
National Park
2006 • Scott UX607

Rocky Mountain
National Park
2006 • Scott 4062

Saguaro
National Park
2006 • Scott 14036
**Virgin Islands National Park**  
**Located:** St John Island/St. Thomas Island  
**Established:** 1956

As early as 710 BC, Indians from South America had moved onto the Virgin Islands. In 1493 Christopher Columbus discovered, and named, the islands. Although the Danes took possession of the islands in 1694, there were no permanent European settlements until 1718. By 1733, following a period of rapid expansion, all of the island of St. John was occupied.

Today the nearly 13,000-acre park, which includes 5,650 acres of offshore areas (waters and submerged lands) is home to many species of birds, fish, and mammals. The coral reef is the habitat for a variety of animals, including the parrot fish, snappers, butterfly fish, angels, and squirrel fish. Invertebrates, such as starfish, sponges, crabs, and lobsters, also make their home among the corals. Sandpipers, crabs, and mollusks can be seen on the beaches of the Virgin Islands. Sea turtles visit the beaches to lay their eggs. The tiny, inch-long Dwarf Gecko is native to the islands. Other animals seen on the islands are the wandering donkey, deer, goats, sheep, and mongoose.

**Voyageurs National Park**  
**Located:** Minnesota  
**Established:** 1975

Voyageurs National Park was sculpted by glaciers that carved the area more than hundreds of thousands of years ago. The Ojibwe Indians moved into the area in the 1730s. They would trade their beaver furs for guns, fabric, and other goods brought to them by the French-Canadian voyageurs. By the late 1800s, the railroads brought white settlers into Voyageurs to live among its more than 30 lakes, hundreds of rocky islands, coves, and bays.

Visitors to Voyageurs National Park enjoy fishing, wildlife-watching, and hiking, along with canoeing and kayaking in the summer or snowmobiling in the winter months. The park is home to a variety of wildlife, including birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish, mammals, and countless invertebrates. In the summer visitors may see white-tailed deer, moose, beaver, and black bear. During the cold winter months wolves can be seen, along with showshoe hares, weasels, and grouse. The endangered bald eagle also nests in the Voyageurs National Park.

**Yellowstone National Park**  
**Location:** Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho  
**Established:** 1872

The Native Americans first moved into the Yellowstone region more than 11,000 years ago. The Sheepeater Indians (a band of the Shoshone) lived in the area, sheltered from the world around them. Although mountain men visited the region, the first organized exploration did not begin until the 1860s. In 1872, Yellowstone National Park became the first national park in the United States.

Yellowstone is home to a large variety of wildlife including, wolves, bison, coyote, and elk. Buffalo, geese, ducks, otters, and black bear have been seen throughout the northern region of the park. Threatened species known to reside in the Yellowstone National Park include grizzly bears, bald eagle, and lynx and endangered are the gray wolf and the whooping crane.
Virgin Islands National Park
2006 • UX608

Virgin Islands National Park
2007 • Scott C145

Voyageurs National Park
2011 • Scott C148

Yellowstone National Park
2009 • Scott 4379
U.S. National Parks

Yosemite National Park
Location: California
Established: 1890

 Various Native American tribes have lived in the region of Yosemite National Park for more than 7,000 years. The most recent tribe, the Miwoks, hunted, fished, and harvested food off the land. In 1855 the first white settlers arrived at Yosemite. The land was being destroyed by grazing and timbering.

Following years of confrontation between the tourists and the Indians, Abraham Lincoln signed a proclamation to set aside the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias as a public reserve, for the purpose of preserving the uniqueness of the alpine wilderness, the groves of Giant Sequoias, and the glacially carved Yosemite Valley.

The relatively mild climate along Yosemite’s western boundary supports bobcat, black bear, mule deer, amphibians, reptiles, a wide variety of bats, and other lower-elevation wildlife species. The golden-mantled ground squirrel; birds, such as the fisher, Hermit Thrush, northern goshawk, and Steller’s Jay; and reptiles, such as the western fence lizard, rubber boa, and northern alligator lizard can be found in the higher elevations. The pika, marmot, jackrabbit, nutcracker, finch, and Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep can be found in the highest elevations where the climate is too harsh to support many wildlife species. Some other animal species found within the park are the golden eagle, great gray owl, coyote, and the endangered peregrine falcon.
Zion National Park
Location: Utah
Established: 1919

Nearly 12,000 years ago Zion’s first inhabitants tracked mammoth across the plains. The Native Americans are known to have lived in the area up to 8,000 years ago. The Indians left their settlements in Zion around 1200 AD. However, the area was still visited by Native Americans to perform rituals and to gather food. Zion was first explored by the Europeans in 1776. In the late 1850s the Mormons moved into the region, giving Zion it's name.

Due to the differences in elevation, visitors to the park today may see a diversity of plants and animals: mule deer and turkey on the forested plateaus or bighorn sheep in the canyons. Among the many species of birds recorded in Zion National Park are the greater roadrunner, the great blue heron, Gambel's quail, and the rock wren. Mountain lion, striped and spotted skunks, desert cottontail, and mountain vole can be seen within the park, as well as tiger salamanders, canyon tree frogs, and desert horned lizards. Even the western rattlesnake may make an occasional appearance in Zion National Park.
Zion
National Park
2006 • Scott UX610

Zion
National Park
2009 • Scott C146
A special thank you to David Crawford for his assistance in identifying the stamps related to the U.S. National Parks.

This album does not include every issue related to the topic. Use the blank pages at the end of this album to add stamps related to the National Parks.

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