



DETAILED (1:10,000 Scale)
ROCKFALL HAZARD
HIGH-USE AREAS
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

by
Tyler R. Knudsen
2026

EXPLANATION

VH Very High – Very high rockfall hazard includes areas where resistant bedrock units form a capping cliff or prominent ledges above slopes of easily eroded bedrock units. The slopes below cliff-forming bedrock units provide acceleration and runoff zones littered with abundant rockfall boulders. These areas also include canyon cliffs and other near-vertical slopes not undercut by erosion of underlying units but that have source-rock characteristics such as overhanging rock masses or discontinuities (such as fractures) conducive to generating rockfall.

H High – High rockfall hazard areas include canyon cliffs and other near-vertical slopes not undercut by erosion of underlying units and lack obvious discontinuities and overhanging rock masses but are still capable of producing damaging rockfall. These areas also include steep mountainous areas (slopes greater than 20 degrees) where bedrock units highly susceptible to rockfall crop out in the slope rather than forming a capping unit. Also included are mountainous areas where bedrock units moderately susceptible to rockfall crop out on slopes greater than 35 degrees.

M Moderate – Moderate rockfall hazard includes areas where bedrock units moderately susceptible to rockfall crop out on 20- to 35-degree slopes, and where bedrock units with low rockfall susceptibility crop out on slopes greater than or equal to 35 degrees.

L Low – Low rockfall hazard includes areas where bedrock units with low rockfall susceptibility (geologic units with sparse rock sources) crop out on 20- to 35-degree slopes.

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This mapping was funded by the Utah Geological Survey and the Bryce Canyon Association, and facilitated by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The data presented on this map is the property of the Utah Geological Survey, the author, and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the Bryce Canyon Association or the U.S. Government. The Utah Geological Survey and the Bryce Canyon Association are for publication with the understanding that the Bryce Canyon Association and the U.S. Government are authorized to reproduce and distribute reprints for their use.

Basemap generated from USGS 3D Elevation Program (2019)
Projection: UTM Zone 12
Datum: NAD 1983

Project Manager: Steve Bowman
GIS and Cartography: Tyler Knudsen, Goran Djordjevic, and
Kris Rasmussen

Utah Geological Survey
1594 West North Temple, Suite 3110
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
geology.utah.gov

This map was created from geographic information system (GIS) data.
<https://doi.org/10.34191/SS-178>

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