Preparing for a Rim Tour
Here’s a handy guide with tips and tools to help you think about some of the things you might need in preparation for a Grand Canyon rim tour with Canyon Ministries.

**Tours Overview**

- **Morning Tour**
  - 4 hours in the park
  - Begins at 8:00 AM
  - Covers the east side of the South Rim to Desert View Watchtower

- **Full Day Tour**
  - 8 hours in the park
  - Begins at 8:00 AM
  - Covers from the Village to Desert View Watchtower
  - Additional time with guide learning Wild West history and geology

- **Sunset Tour**
  - 4 hours in the park
  - Begins about 4 hours before the setting sun
  - Covers the east side of the South Rim to Desert View Watchtower

- **Private Tours**
  - Minimum 4 people and 4 hours
  - Choose your own length of tour, additional hours may be added
  - Choose your own starting time

**Making a Reservation**

- Reservations can be made online at CanyonMinistries.org. The system is very straightforward and will automatically apply individual and group discounts.

- You can also call us at 928-251-3000. We would love to speak with you and help you with your Canyon Ministries adventure.

**Preparing Physically**

- The physical requirements of a rim tour are low. Our bus is used to get you to each overlook. Most overlooks have paved walkways. The ground can be a little uneven at times, but accessible with cane, walker, or wheelchair. The longest amount of walking is at Mather Point and the Desert View Watchtower. Both of these locations are about 300 yards of paved walking.
• The biggest physical concerns are dehydration (it’s a desert), sun exposure, and elevation (the South Rim is at 7,000 ft. above sea level).

• We provide bottled water on the bus.

Preparing Scientifically

• We discuss the geology of Grand Canyon and its testimony to trust the historical account of our origins provided by God in Genesis.

• Some basic terms:
  o Sedimentary Rock: Rock formed by the deposition and consolidation of loose particles of sediment.
  o Metamorphic Rock: Rocks formed when heat, pressure, and/or chemical action alter previously existing rock.
  o Igneous Rock: Rock formed when hot, molten magma cools and solidifies.
  o Fossil: The direct or indirect remains of an animal or plant.
  o Radioisotope Dating: The attempt to determine a rock’s age by measuring the ratio of radioactive isotopes and the rate at which they decay.
  o Fault: A fracture in rock along which separation or movement has taken place.

Preparing Biblically:

• We encourage you to review the following scriptures:
  o John 1:1–14
  o Colossians 1:15–17
  o John 5:45–47
  o Colossians 2:8
  o 2 Peter 3:1–7
  o 2 Peter 2:4–10
  o Exodus 20:8–11
  o Genesis 1–11