



Around the Archipelago

The official newspaper of
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore



Launching into a Busy Year

Whenever you are asked if you can do a job, tell 'em, "Certainly I can!" - and get busy and find out how to do it.

Theodore Roosevelt

ALMOST EVERYTHING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE does relative to building, improving, repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring park infrastructure is accomplished through special project funding. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore competes with the other 391 parks in the National Park System for these funds, so when funding levels are flat, as they were in the recent past, the competition can be fierce. Many NPS project funding categories have received increases lately, and additional ones have been created. So the opportunities for project funding have not been this good for quite some time. Here's a brief sample of what lies in store for the near future.

Dock improvements:

- The South Twin dock will be replaced by next summer
- The Little Sand Bay harbor will be dredged and the west side of the harbor will have a ramp installed to a new lower deck to ease getting in and out of boats (finger piers will be reinstalled either this fall or early next year)
- Engineers will develop a plan this year for the replacement of the Michigan Island dock in 2011 or 2012

Trail projects:

- Minnesota Conservation Corps youth will improve the trail system on Basswood Island
- Railings and trails near the Basswood and Stockton Quarry Bay quarries will be replaced or improved
- The Oak Island trailhead will have drainage work done and will be rerouted

Restroom facilities

- Outhouses on York, Raspberry, Devils (south end), and Basswood will be replaced, and a new one will be installed at the campsites near the south end of Basswood

Historic preservation:

- Following last year's reroofing & trail work, structures on the Hansen farm (Sand Island) will be painted, the buildings will be cleaned inside and out, and hazardous materials will be removed from the site
- Emergency repairs will be made to the Fresnel lens at Devils Island, and to the lamp room glass surrounding it
- Engineers will determine if the Boar's Nest (the building hanging over the bank just north of East Bay on Sand Island) can be moved back from the brink in a cost-effective manner
- Historic and landscape architects will complete formal Historic Structure Reports and Cultural Landscape Reports for the Michigan, Outer, Devils, Sand, and Long Island light stations, clearing the way for preservation projects at these locations



Top: Repairs to the Fresnel lens and lantern room windows in the Devils Island tower are scheduled for this summer.

Bottom: The dock at South Twin Island will be replaced by summer 2011.

- The Hadland cabin on Rocky Island will be painted and reroofed by volunteers in a project funded by the Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Although the crystal ball is always a little cloudier when it comes to any time beyond this year, some of the NPS funding programs allow us to estimate what might be accomplished in the next five years. Some of the exciting projects that we believe will be funded between 2011 and 2015 include:

- Michigan Island dock replacement
- Replacement of the Little Sand Bay finger piers
- Dock replacement and dredging at the south end of Devils Island
- Restoration of the old Michigan Island lighthouse
- Restoration of the Outer Island lighthouse
- Restoration of the Raspberry Island boat house, in a cooperative project with the Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
- Additional restoration at the historic Hansen farm on Sand Island

Prioritizing and Funding Projects

How much of your annual salary can you spend any way you want? For most us, it isn't as much as we would like. We all have bills; mortgage or rental payments, food, clothing, utility bills, insurance, and so on. We're lucky if we're left with just a few per cent of our income for truly discretionary spending.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore receives about \$3 million in operating funds every year. But just as you can't spend the equivalent of your salary every year on whatever you want, most of this \$3 million per year is not available for projects. About 90% of these funds are used to cover non-negotiable expenses such as utilities and the salaries and benefits of the park's permanent employees – the equivalent of roughly 30 individuals. The small amount that remains isn't enough to cover even one dock replacement project.

Most major projects that you see taking place in the park are funded by special funds awarded by regional or national levels of the National Park Service (NPS). Park employees create project descriptions and estimates, and those projects that best address the criteria for the funding programs are awarded funding. Sometimes park priorities match the priorities of the funding programs, and sometimes they do not. If a project that seems important to you isn't being initiated as quickly as you would like, it isn't because the NPS thinks it is unimportant. It's just that something else in the other 391 parks needed the funding even more.

And those new NPS boats you may have noticed recently? Local and regional NPS staff have been very resourceful in recent years, scrounging funds to replace 20-25 year old boats from end-of-the-year funds left over from under-budget projects from across the Midwest Region of the NPS. In other words, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has creatively upgraded its aging fleet with more efficient boats in a manner that prevented these purchases from competing against other park priorities, or even the priorities of other parks.

If you're interesting in talking to NPS staff about how projects get prioritized, feel free to contact Jim Nepstad at 715-779-3398, extension 102, or jim_nepstad@nps.gov.

Archipelago:

- 1) a large group of islands,
- 2) a sea containing a large group of islands.

2, 4 Summer Info



3 Sustainability



7 Sand Island Update





National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Wisconsin's northernmost landscape juts into Lake Superior as the scenic archipelago of 22 Apostle Islands. The area's scenic, historical, biological, and recreational values were recognized in 1970 when Congress named 20 of the islands and 2,500 acres of the peninsula as a national lakeshore. In 1986, Long Island was also included. The Gaylord Nelson Wilderness, including 33,500 acres of the lakeshore, was established in 2004.

This fascinating unit of the National Park System features a combination of spectacular natural beauty and rich cultural history. The wooded islands are trimmed with sea caves, sandstone cliffs, and miles of pristine sand beaches. Native Americans, voyageurs, loggers, stone cutters, farmers, and commercial fishermen all left their marks on the islands. Six light stations were built in the Apostles to aid Great Lakes navigation.

Mailing Address

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The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Planning a Visit

Little Sand Bay Visitor Center Hours

Open 9 am to 5 pm May 29 - 31
Open Daily 9 am to 5 pm, June 19-Sep. 6

Headquarters Visitor Center Hours

Open Mon- Fri 8 am to 4:30 pm, May 1-May 28
Open Daily 8 am to 4:30 pm, May 29-June 18
Open Daily 8 am to 6 pm, June 19-Sept 4
Open Daily 8 am to 4:30 pm, Sept 5-Oct 10
Open M- F 8 am to 4:30 pm, Oct 12-May, 2011

Camping

Camping is available on 19 of the lakeshore's 21 islands and at one campsite on the mainland. Permits are required for all camping in the national lakeshore. Individual campsites (for one to seven campers) can be reserved beginning one month before the start of a trip. Group campsites (for eight to 20 campers) can be reserved beginning the second week in January. Camping zones have also been established on 15 islands in the national lakeshore for visitors seeking a remote backcountry experience. A nightly fee is charged for camping (see chart on page 4). See the brochure "Camping in the Apostle Islands" for more information. Pictures and descriptions of Apostle Islands campsites are available on-line at www.nps.gov/apis/planyourvisit/camping.htm

Sailing and Boating

The Apostle Islands offer outstanding boating opportunities. Public docks are found on 13 of the islands in the national lakeshore. Space is reserved at some docks for National Park Service (NPS) vessels and excursion boats. The remaining space is available to the public on a first come, first served basis. A fee is charged for docking any time between 6 pm and 6 am. The fee is \$10 for vessels up to 40 feet long or \$20 for vessels over 40 feet long. Public boat launches (non-NPS) are located in Ashland, Bayfield, Cornucopia, Little Sand Bay, Red Cliff, and Washburn. The cost is \$5/launch in Bayfield, \$6/launch at Little Sand Bay. All watercraft must be decontaminated before launching in the lake (see article on page 7). Marinas are in Ashland, Bayfield, Cornucopia, LaPointe, Pike's Bay, Port Superior, Red Cliff, Roys Point, Schooner Bay, and Washburn.

Personal Watercraft (Jet skis)

The use of personal watercraft (jet skis) is not allowed within the national lakeshore's boundaries.

Paddling

Sea kayaks are very popular for travel among the Apostle Islands. To prevent the spread of the deadly VHS virus, all watercraft must be decontaminated before launching in the lake (see article on page 7). Two kayak launch points are located within the national lakeshore's mainland unit. Meyers Beach is a popular spot to begin a tour to the mainland sea caves. There is a day use parking fee at Meyers Beach. A kayak launch is located west of the NPS dock at Little Sand Bay. Temporary parking for loading/unloading equipment is located to the west of the NPS visitor center. The Apostle Islands Cruise Service will transport a canoe or kayak to the islands for a \$20 fee. For more information check our website at www.nps.gov/apis/planyourvisit/kayaking.htm

Fishing and Hunting

A Wisconsin fishing license with a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp is required for fishermen 16 or older. Sport fishermen are drawn to the Apostle Islands region by the opportunities to catch lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, and coho salmon. Emergency restrictions were implemented in 2008 to prevent the spread of the deadly VHS virus (see article on page 7). More information is available on our website at www.nps.gov/apis/planyourvisit/fishing.htm

Hunting activity may occur in the national lakeshore from September (after Labor Day) through May 15. A muzzle loader deer hunt (by permit only) is held on the islands during the month of October. Archery hunts for island deer run from mid-September to the end of September and from the beginning of November through December. For detailed information go to <http://www.nps.gov/apis/planyourvisit/hunting.htm> or email: apis_resource_issues@nps.gov. All hunting is conducted in compliance with federal and state law.

Firearms

As of February 22, 2010, a new federal law allows people who can legally possess firearms under federal, Wisconsin, and local laws to possess firearms in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. It is the visitor's responsibility to understand and comply with all applicable state, local, and federal firearms laws. Federal law prohibits firearms in certain facilities in this park; those places are posted with signs at public entrances. If you have questions, please contact Greg Zeman, Chief of Protection 715-779-3398 x 201.

Collecting

Reasonable quantities of fruit, berries, and nuts can be gathered for personal use only. Collecting other natural objects such as rocks, wildflowers, and driftwood is not allowed.

Welcome to the Apostles

Welcome to the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore! I encourage you to not just enjoy this beautiful place, but to seize the opportunity to learn more about it. Talk with a ranger, visit a light station, see the film at one of the visitor centers, go for a walk . . . or all of these things! National parks are not only "America's Best Idea" but also America's outdoor classroom.

When you come to the Apostle Islands, I hope you will think of this as *your* national park. As an American, you own this and every other national park. You've entrusted the National Park Service with its stewardship and preservation in perpetuity. We'll do our best to earn your trust and respect. It's a great job and we're humbled with the responsibility. Don't hesitate to ask any uniformed NPS employee or volunteer questions.

Lastly, I hope that you experience the Apostle Islands safely. Please respect Lake Superior and the remote environment as it can be a long time before help arrives if you need it. We'd like you to return again in the future, which requires that when you leave this time, you leave with all your parts intact! Thanks for coming.

Bob Krumenaker
Superintendent

General Management Plan Nears Completion

Following years of effort and two previous rounds of public involvement, the Draft General Management Plan/Wilderness Management Plan for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore was released for public review in August 2009. Park staff hosted 8 public meetings around the local region and in Duluth/Superior, the Twin Cities, and Madison, providing the public with the opportunity to ask questions or express their opinions.



A wide range of comments were submitted during the 2 month public review period. While it is safe to say that many comments expressed support for the plan's preferred alternative, it is equally safe to say that many comments expressed concerns about one or more of the issues the plan addresses. The proposed changes at the Stockton-Presque Isle campground, the future of the group campsite on Oak Island, and the proposal for low cost shuttles (privately-operated, by the way) understandably drew some criticism from those who prefer no changes in these areas. The future of educational efforts in wilderness, museum collection objects in long-term storage, the Bayfield visitor center, and facilities at Little Sand Bay received many comments as well, and park staff have expanded discussions with local officials on these topics.

Final recommendations based on the feedback received are being prepared as of this writing, and the final version of the plan is anticipated late this year or in early 2011. Approaches to several issues are being modified in response to public comments. We hope that by the time you pick up next year's issue of *Around the Archipelago*, the final plan will be available for you as well. The National Park Service appreciates the excellent participation of the public in this important planning effort.

National Park Service Develops Climate Change Response Strategy

Global climate change is challenging the ability of the National Park Service (NPS) to carry out its mission, which is "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

-Jon Jarvis, NPS director

The national park system was created to conserve unimpaired landscapes and historic treasures, enshrine our nation's enduring principles, and remind us of the tremendous sacrifices Americans have made on behalf of those principles. While some impacts of climate change have already been documented, we are only beginning to grasp the possible long-range consequences. These will likely include the loss of native species, arrival of new species and diseases, loss of coastal resources to rising water levels, an increase in ocean temperatures and acidification, and changes in snowpack, streamflow, and fire severity and frequency.

Although there will always be a need to learn more, we now have sufficient knowledge about climate change to take important steps. Land managers need to determine the extent to which they can and should act to protect the parks' current resources while allowing the parks' ecosystems to adapt to new conditions. The National Park Service's response must be immediate and bold in some areas, methodical and cautious in others, and adaptive to new information and informed by sound science in all cases.

The NPS is developing a coordinated strategy to understand, communicate, and cope with the effects of rapid climate change. This issue's complexity and pervasiveness call for a scientific approach and an unprecedented level of cooperation, collaboration, and partnerships across



Responding to climate change begins with limiting greenhouse gas emissions and incorporating mitigation practices into all aspects of NPS management and culture. One way that Apostle Islands NL demonstrates its commitment to environmentally sustainable practices is through the use of hybrid vehicles.

all directorates and divisions within the national park system, our partner organizations, other federal and state agencies, and neighboring communities.

The NPS Climate Change Response Strategy delineates goals and objectives to guide our actions in four integrated components: science, adaptation, mitigation, and communication.

The NPS will learn from and apply the best available climate change science and collaborate with scientific agencies and institutions to meet the specific needs of management as it confronts the challenges of climate change.

In a changing climate, adaptation means adjustments in both natural ecosystems and human behaviors. The NPS's ability to remain flexible in its response as new information is acquired, yet consistent with its policies and legal mandates, is critical for effective adaptation. The NPS will work to build its adaptation capacity.

To do our part in mitigating the cause of climate change, we will reduce the national park system's carbon footprint through energy efficient practices and integrating

mitigation into all business practices, planning, and the NPS culture.

Through clear, directed communication, we will raise our employees' and the public's awareness of the implications of climate change for national parks and the efforts that we can make to lessen the impacts. We will train employees and managers in the four components of this strategy.

The strategy and a follow-up implementation plan will provide a road map for meeting information needs, using sound science, conducting planning, and communicating and implementing decisions and actions at all levels of the organization.

The NPS is committed to fully engaging in implementing the Department of the Interior's climate change response initiative. Recognizing that climate change is complex and may require revisions to some long-standing NPS policies and regulations, we will take the necessary steps to promote new thinking and continual learning about land and resource management and cooperation with partners. This will occur at landscape scales so that we can continue to conserve park resources to the extent possible in ways that support NPS values and purposes.

Making Park Operations More "Sustainable"

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore's commitment to sustainability involves striving for maximum sensitivity and protection for the park's (and the planet's) natural and cultural resources, yet doing so in a way that is economically sensible and considers the short and the long term impacts of our decisions. It also means valuing our role and contribution to the wider community of which the park and its staff and visitors are members.



Photovoltaic panels provide power for water systems and staff quarters on several islands.

There are many examples of changes we are making to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize environmental impacts, and increase sustainability of park operations. The park uses ten photovoltaic (solar) electrical systems on the islands to operate water systems and provide power to staff quarters. All of the park's LP gas-powered refrigerators are being replaced by solar powered models. Almost 80% of tank water heaters in park quarters have been replaced by "on demand" style units. Park boats and other equipment are being run using a mixture of at least 20% biodiesel fuel, a domestic renewable fuel derived from non-petroleum oils like soybean oil. Operating standards have been implemented for computer equipment to increase energy efficiency and cost savings as well as to minimize environmental impacts, while broken or obsolete units are being replaced with new "Green" models.



NPS boats are being operated using a mixture of biodiesel fuel. A new system is being used to schedule NPS boat transportation in an effort to eliminate unnecessary trips in park boats.

In a 2009 press release announcing the Executive Order on Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance, President Obama stated, "As the largest consumer of energy in the U.S. economy, the Federal government can and should lead by example when it comes to creating innovative ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase energy efficiency, conserve water, reduce waste, and use environmentally-responsible products and technologies." By significantly changing park operations and improving public outreach efforts, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore staff hopes to lead by example and work toward a long term goal of environmental and sustainable responsibility. We are proud of the progress we have made and intend to continue efforts to improve performance. Visit our webpage at <http://www.nps.gov/APIS/> to learn more about how climate change is affecting Lake Superior and about our efforts to address the issue. You can also "Do Your Part" (<http://www.doyourpartparks.org/>) by joining with Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, or any other participating park site, to help show significant progress can be made on efforts to combat global climate change.

Protecting Our Great Lake

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Seeks to Improve Great Lakes' Quality

by Max Metz Jr., Student Intern

This year, Congress appropriated \$475 million to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI), an unprecedented Federal investment in the health of the Great Lakes. The GLRI is targeting the most significant environmental problems in the five great lakes: toxic substances, invasive aquatic species, non-point source pollution, and habitat protection and restoration. The National Park Service (NPS) has entered into a \$10.5 million Interagency Agreement with EPA to fund 13 projects in 11 parks during 2010. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (APIS) is participating in nine of these projects.

Park staff will monitor contaminant loading and bioaccumulation in several species inhabiting the islands. Bioaccumulation is the accumulation of substances, such as pesticides, or other chemicals in an organism - which can eventually be passed through the food chain to humans. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore staff will also identify and work to restore contaminated sites park-wide in efforts to clean up our natural spaces.

Invasive species pose serious threats to Lake Superior ecosystems. These species are non-native plants and animals that thrive in a new environment and may cause economic loss, environmental damage, and potential harm to human health. GLRI-related projects include invasive species control and public education efforts to limit the spread of invasive species. Park staff will also continue to play an active role in protecting park ecosystems from overabundant wildlife - such as white-tailed deer on Sand and York Islands.

Education in stewardship and sustainability is a paramount value of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Park staff will work in cooperation with visitors and area residents to facilitate sustainable business practices and lifestyles to help mitigate potential impacts of climate change. The NPS is also participating in a Lakewide Management Plan which includes watershed assessment recommendations, restoration of coastal processes, and other outcome-oriented goals that will strengthen our communities and our environment.

By taking initiative, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore hopes to make a positive, restorative impact on our beaches, islands, forests, and our great Lake Superior.

Please see www.epa.gov/greatlakes for details.



Projects funded by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative include:

top: Studying bioaccumulation of toxic chemicals in bald eagles.
bottom: Removal of invasive species like purple loosestrife.

Planning a Visit



Island Tours/Shuttles

The Apostle Islands Cruise Service (an authorized National Park Service concessioner) offers a variety of nonstop sight seeing excursions and island shuttles featuring stops at several islands (see schedule). Their office is located in the Bayfield Pavilion near the city dock at the bottom of Rittenhouse Avenue in Bayfield, WI. All cruises depart from Bayfield. Reservations are recommended. For more information call 800-323-7619 or visit on-line at www.apostleisland.com



Fees are charged for camping, overnight docking at public docks, parking at Meyers Beach, and Raspberry Island lighthouse tours.

Park Fees

Camping (per site per night)

Individual site or camping zone: \$10
Group site: \$20

Docking (between 6 pm and 6 am)

Boats less than 40 feet: \$10
Six-night docking ticket book: \$50
Boats 40 feet or more: \$20
Six-night docking ticket book: \$100

Parking

Meyers Beach day use, vehicle less than 20' (including trailer): \$3
Meyers Beach day use, vehicle 20' or more: \$5
Meyers Beach annual parking pass (cost based on vehicle length): \$15-25
Bayfield Headquarters overnight (cost based on vehicle length): \$5-8

Guided tours/interpretive programs

Per person: \$3
Per immediate family: \$8

All of the fee revenue collected at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore stays in the park and is used for critical and highly visible projects to benefit the public.

Most nightly camping fees are collected at the visitor center in Bayfield. Annual parking passes for Meyers Beach and docking tickets that provide a discount for boaters wishing to pre-pay the overnight docking fee are also available at the Bayfield visitor center.

The National Park Service relies heavily on self-registration to collect fees for parking, overnight docking, and interpretive tours. Self-service collection stations are available at Meyers Beach, Little Sand Bay, Bayfield visitor center, Basswood Island, Manitou Island, Michigan Island, Oak Island, Otter Island, Raspberry Island, Rocky Island, Sand Island, South Twin Island, and Stockton Island. Fee envelopes and self-registration instructions are available at each self-service collection station.

The Golden Age Passport or Interagency Senior Pass (for U.S. citizens 62 or older) and Golden Access Passport or Interagency Access Pass (for permanently disabled U.S. citizens) provide a

50% discount on camping, docking, parking and guided tours at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Detailed information on fees is available at park headquarters in Bayfield as well as on line at <http://www.nps.gov/apis/playourvisit/recreation-user-fees.htm>.

Guided Activities

Park staff offer a variety of guided activities from June to September. Check at park visitor centers or bulletin boards for specific times, topics, and locations.



Guided Lighthouse Tours

Guided tours of the restored Raspberry Island lighthouse will be offered daily between 9 am and 4:30 pm from June 20 through late September. Tours include access to the lighthouse tower and the refurbished head lighthouse keeper's quarters. Guided tours at Raspberry Island cost \$3/person or \$8/ immediate family.

Park staff may be available to conduct free guided tours of the lighthouses at Devils, Michigan, and Sand islands from mid-June to September. Tours will generally be available daily on request from about 9 am to 4:30 p.m. Guided tours will NOT be available before 9 am or after 4:30 p.m. without prior arrangements.



Campfire Programs

Join park staff at the Presque Isle campfire circle on Stockton Island nightly from late June through Labor Day. The free talks last about 45 minutes and cover such topics as bears, wilderness, bears, shipwrecks, and (did we mention) ...bears. Programs start at twilight.

Self-Guided Tours and Walks

Brochures for self-guided tours and walks are available from brochure boxes at Little Sand Bay's Hokenson Brothers Fishery, the Manitou Island Fish Camp, and the Julian Bay Trail on Stockton Island. The brochures can be purchased, or used for free and returned.

Accessibility

Campsite #1 in the Presque Isle campground on Stockton Island offers accessibility with assistance to park visitors. A ramp leads from the main dock to the visitor center, wheelchair accessible toilets, and the campsite. The visitor center and restrooms at the Little Sand Bay visitor center are accessible. An accessible walkway also leads to the Hokenson Brothers Fishery at Little Sand Bay. The Headquarters visitor center in Bayfield features accessible parking and restroom facilities. A wooden ramp leads to the west entrance of the building. The Apostle Islands Cruise Service can accommodate visitors with wheelchairs. Deckhands will carry wheelchair-bound visitors onto the main deck of the "Island Princess." The aisle on the main deck is extra wide and one of the restrooms is accessible.

Apostle Islands Cruise Service Tour Summary - 2010

Cruise Name	Description	Dates/Times
Grand Tour \$39.95/adult, \$23.95/child	3.25 hour nonstop cruise around Devils Island	10 am daily May 15-Oct. 10
Stockton Shuttle Dayhiker:\$41.95/ adult, \$24.95/child Camper: \$54.95/ adult, \$32.95/child	4.5 hour shuttle to Stockton Island (day hike/camp)	8:30 am, Tue-Fri-Sat-Sun June 29-Aug. 22, and Sept. 3 & 6
Raspberry Island Lighthouse Shuttle \$41.95/adult, \$24.95/child	4 hour shuttle to Raspberry Island (additional fee for lighthouse tour)	1:30 pm, Tue-Fri-Sat-Sun June 29-Aug. 22
Islander Lighthouse Cruise \$30.95/adult, \$17.95/child	2 hour nonstop cruise past Basswood, Hermit, & Raspberry Islands and back	2 pm daily, June 30 - Aug. 27, 2 pm Sun-Fri, Aug. 29 - Sept. 6
Evening Grand Tour-\$39.95/adult, \$23.95/child	3.25 hour nonstop cruise around Devils Island	5:45 pm, Fri-Sat July 2 - Aug. 21

Call 800-323-7619 for Reservations

Around the Archipelago Guest Lecture Series

A grant from the Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will fund the "Around the Archipelago" guest lecture series this summer. The free presentations are scheduled on Monday evenings at 7:30 p.m. at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore's Bayfield visitor center.

July 5 A Sailor's Songbag

Wisconsin folksinger David HB Drake presents the life and times and music of a nineteenth century Great Lakes sailor in "A Sailor's Songbag." Based on the 1850's unpublished diaries of William Hulme, a salt-water sailor turned laker, Drake talks about the hardships and livings made by the men of the lakes, including songs and yarns used in the days of the schooners.

July 12 Once You've Slept On An Island, You'll Never Be Quite the Same

Poet Rachel Field once made this statement in a famous poem. Join NPS science writer Ted Gostomski for a personal journey around the archipelago as he explores what makes islands special and why visiting one can be so life-changing.

July 19 The Privies of the Apostle Islands

NPS chief of planning and resource management Jim Nepstad takes a not-too-close-up look at one of the indispensable aspects of life in the islands.

July 26 Those Who Dare – The Apostle Islands Swimmers

Tim Faust, Dave Martinsen, Scott Armstrong, and Dwayne Szot describe their quest to swim to each one of the Apostle Islands.

August 2 Developing a "Real Time Wave Observation System" for the Mawikwe Sea Caves

Gene Clark, PE, will discuss ongoing studies at the Mawikwe Sea Caves by the NPS and University of Wisconsin to design, test and deploy a system which will measure waves at the sea caves in "real-time" and transmit the data so that it may be used to alert paddlers of potentially dangerous wave conditions.

August 9 Lake Superior's Disappearing Ice

Jay Austin from the Large Lakes Observatory at UMD describes how Lake Superior's ice cover has been in decline over the last several decades. What are the consequences of this, and what are scientists doing to better understand what Lake Superior might look like in the future?

August 16 Deer, Bears and Wolves – How Many is Enough?

Scott Craven, UW Extension Wildlife Specialist, Professor of Wildlife Ecology, and popular Wisconsin Public Radio regular, will discuss Northern Wisconsin's wildlife and current issues surrounding them.

August 23 Diving the Shipwrecks of the Apostle Islands

Michael and Kimberly Hladiek will illustrate the story of the shipwrecks, geology and history of shipping in the Apostles with video taken during their dives in the islands. The audience will learn first-hand about the experience of visiting the Apostle Islands' underwater areas.

Have Fun...Be Safe...

Tips to help preserve the park, respect other visitors, and protect yourself.

...On the Water



To avoid dangerous mishaps, paddlers should monitor weather forecasts and conditions, stay together with their group, and know their limits.

Paddling

Canoes should not be used for travel between the islands. Calm days may make canoe use possible along the mainland or island shorelines, but weather conditions can change rapidly. Sea kayaks have become very popular for travel among the islands, but may be difficult for other boaters to see. Brightly colored kayaks clustered in a group offer greater visibility. Allow plenty of time to accomplish your intended route. Beginners should not try to cover more than ten miles in a day. Inform a friend or relative of your travel plans. Kayakers should wear a PFD and use wet suits or dry suits when paddling in the Apostles. Paddlers should also pack such items as: a marine radio or cell phone, a first aid kit, extra paddle, sunscreen, insect repellent, compass, nautical charts, 50 feet of line, waterproof matches, dry storage containers, and provisions for at least one extra day.



Severe weather can occur with little or no warning. NPS and Coast Guard vessels provide towing only in emergency situations.

Boating

The following precautions and regulations will help make a safe trip:

- Do not overload your boat.
- Use life jackets, also known as personal flotation devices (PFDs). A U.S. Coast Guard approved, wearable PFD must be provided for each person aboard any boat.
- All children under age 13 must wear PFDs while aboard recreational vessels underway except when in an enclosed cabin or below deck.
- Boat sober.
- Exhibit anchor lights from sunset to sunrise.
- Stay at least 100 feet from commercial fishing nets.
- Be wary of shoal areas and when beaching a boat. NPS and U.S. Coast Guard vessels provide towing only in emergency situations.
- Make sure your boat is equipped with: PFDs, paddles or oars, fire extinguisher, spare propeller and shear pin, compass and nautical charts, running lights, flashlight, whistle or horn, first-aid kit, radio, and an anchor with sufficient line.

Swimming

The average annual water temperature of Lake Superior is about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, but on calm sunny summer days, water temperatures in the Apostle Islands' protected shallow bays can climb into the 70s. There are no lifeguards in the national lakeshore. Swimming is done at your own risk. Swimming is not allowed within 100 feet of all harbors, public docks, and vessels secured to docks. Diving or jumping into the lake from the cliffs at Devils Island, Sand Island, or the mainland sea caves is not permitted.

Water

Well water is only available at Little Sand Bay, on Sand Island, and at Presque Isle on Stockton Island. Water from the lake should be boiled for two minutes or filtered through an adequate filter (0.4 microns pore size) before use. This precaution eliminates many organisms including Giardia, a bacteria which causes an intestinal disorder.

...On the Land

Black Bears

Stockton, Oak, Manitou, and Sand islands host resident bears, but bears can swim to any of the Apostle Islands. Never approach a bear, even to take pictures. Keep at least 50 yards away. Never feed a bear. There are several ways to avoid a close encounter with a bear where you camp or picnic. Reduce food odors by washing dishes and cleaning the kitchen site after cooking. Use minimal amounts of water to clean dishes and broadcast that wastewater on the ground at least 50 yards from camp. All food, beverage containers, garbage, cooking materials, condiments, utensils, and toiletries (such as toothpaste or soap) must be secured from wildlife contact. Bear-proof lockers are provided at all designated campsites except those on Rocky and South Twin islands. Where food lockers or closed vessels are not available, hang all food and related items in a tree away from the tent and at least 12 feet from the ground and five feet from the trunk. Do not bury, scatter or try to burn food scraps. Bag garbage and pack it out. If you encounter a bear near a dock, campsite, or picnic area, use tone of voice and body posture to show you are in charge, yell and make noise until the bear leaves the area, then report the encounter to park staff.



All food, beverage containers, cooking materials, garbage, etc. must be locked up INSIDE bear proof food lockers except during meals. Violations are subject to fines.

Fires

Campfires must be built within fire receptacles where provided or on the sand beach near the water's edge, below the vegetation line. Fires are not allowed on beaches at Raspberry Island, at Julian Bay and Presque Isle Bay on Stockton Island, on beaches within 150 feet of campsites where fire receptacles are provided, or in Outer Island camping zone #3 (NW quarter of the island). Beach and camp fires may not be larger than 3 feet in height or diameter. Dead wood on the ground in forested areas or unvegetated beach areas may be collected for firewood. Firewood cannot be carried into, or between islands in, the national lakeshore. Chain saws cannot be operated in the national lakeshore. Before leaving a campfire, the fire must be extinguished and free of litter with no evidence of food remains that could attract wildlife. Fires are not permitted in portable grills or stoves on docks or topside areas of boats tied to public docks. Open fires will be prohibited when fire danger is high.

Pets

Pets must be kept on a leash that is six feet or shorter, and never left unattended. Pet excrement must be immediately collected and disposed of in the nearest trash receptacle or buried in a forested area using a small hole dug in soil at least six inches deep at least 200 feet from any trail, campsite, beach, dock or water source. Pets are not allowed in public buildings or on scheduled Apostle Islands Cruise Service trips (except assistance dogs accompanying visually or hearing impaired people.)

Insects and Ticks

Biting insects can be prevalent on the islands from June to September. Wearing long pants and long sleeved shirts will provide some protection from mosquitoes, biting flies, and ticks. Insect repellents are helpful. The ticks that transmit Lyme Disease and Ehrlichiosis are found in the park. If you notice a rash, flu-like symptoms, or pain in the joints following a tick bite, call your physician.

Hazard Trees

High winds can cause even healthy trees to fall down. Beware of trees with recognizable flaws (leaning or partly uprooted, dead areas, hanging branches) near campsites, docks and picnic areas. Do not linger in areas adjacent to hazard trees especially during high winds. Report any such trees near visitor use areas to park staff as soon as possible.

Emergency Contacts

Call 715-779-3397 (day, NPS),
or 715-373-6120 (night, Bayfield County Sheriff),
or 715-779-3950 (night, U.S. Coast Guard),
or 911 (land line only, NOT for cell phones),
or marine channel 16.

Climate & Weather

Typical summer conditions feature winds of 5 - 20 knots and waves of 1 to 4 feet. Winds of 30 to 40 knots with 6 to 12 foot seas are possible. Severe weather (high winds, rough seas, fog) can set in with little or no warning. Pay close attention to the weather and monitor weather forecasts. In fall, warm lake waters intensify storms and strengthen winds, making small craft advisories (22-33 knots) and gale warnings (34-47 knots) more frequent. Many of the islands are more than five miles from shore, so boaters should check both the nearshore (within five miles of shore) marine forecast and the open waters forecast. Marine weather forecasts are broadcast on marine band radio on the following channels:

- Ashland, WI - marine channel 8 - 162.525 MHz
- Park Falls, WI - marine channel 7 - 162.500 MHz
- Duluth, MN - marine channel 9 - 162.550 MHz

Weather information is available at ranger stations and visitor centers. NOAA's National Weather Service forecast office in Duluth (<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/dlh/marine.php>) has both nearshore and open waters forecasts for Lake Superior as well as weather readings from the lighthouse at Devils Island.



What's the Weather?

	Avg. High/Low	Avg. Precip. "
January	21/3	1.64
February	27/6	1.14
March	35/16	2.05
April	48/28	2.40
May	61/38	3.29
June	71/47	4.16
July	77/55	3.98
August	75/54	3.98
September	68/46	3.58
October	55/36	2.74
November	38/25	2.66
December	26/12	1.56
Yearly Avg.	50/31	33.18

Average temperature (degrees F) and precipitation measured on Madeline Island

Park News

Counting Park Visitors

According to official NPS statistics, in 2009 Yellowstone National Park had 3,295,187 recreational visits, and Apostle Islands National Lakeshore had 170,202. Despite having nearly 20 times the number of visitors to count, officials at Yellowstone are probably far closer to a precise, accurate figure compared to the Apostle Islands.

Here's why: Even though Yellowstone is enormous and attracts far more people, nearly all of those people funnel through one of the five entrances to the park. Each entrance is staffed by employees who collect entrance fees. Cars can easily be counted.

With 21 islands spread out over 450 square miles of Lake Superior, the National Park Service doesn't have it so easy at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. While we can (and do) count vehicles at Little Sand Bay and Meyers Beach, there simply isn't a reliable way to count boats among the islands. Most islands do not have employees stationed on them, and the number of islands that do has been shrinking in recent years. The best the NPS can do in a place like the Apostle Islands is count consistently. If we can successfully do that, then we can at least roughly compare numbers between the years to determine if there are any trends.



Getting accurate counts of boats and boaters using the national lakeshore is a challenge for NPS staff.

In addition to Little Sand Bay and Meyers Beach, we count people at the Bayfield visitor center. We can accurately count the number of people camping in the park thanks to the campsite reservation program. And the Apostle Islands Cruise Service provides us with the number of people riding their boats. So far so good. But about the only way we can get a semi-reliable estimate of boats in the park without the potential for counting the same boat multiple times is to count the boats at the docks and at anchor each night. By sunset, most boaters have settled in for the evening. Unfortunately, we miss most day visitors who travel to the islands by boat, although a small number of them do get counted by our island-based employees.

Such a strategy requires employees to count every evening, and that's exactly what we do. But the number of employees on the islands has been reduced in recent years. Some islands with busy docks and anchorages, such as Rocky and South Twin, haven't had counters for years. So if you hear anything about boater numbers being in decline in recent years, ask yourself what the boater numbers would look like if busy places like Rocky, South Twin, and Quarry Bay were all once again being counted. In all likelihood, the number of visitors to the park has been relatively stable over the last ten years, despite what the "official" numbers might otherwise imply.



Cat Island Features New Campsite with a "Moldering Privy"

In spring of 2009, the campsite and privy at the south end of Cat Island were relocated and a floating boardwalk was placed to direct traffic to the new campsite area. The result is a unique camping experience not found elsewhere in the Apostle Islands. The new campsite on Cat Island has a bear proof storage locker and fire ring located approximately 100 feet away from the sleeping area. In addition, a new style of backcountry toilet now serves the area.

The moldering privy is a simple, composting toilet designed to handle human waste as nature intended, through natural processes and time. The concept was developed to replace the traditional pit toilet with a system that manages human waste with less maintenance than other composting systems.

Moldering is a process by which organic material is broken down to become compost. Due to the privy's crib design allowing for maximum air flow, human waste is broken down by the constant aeration of the pile, the introduction of biological organisms that break down organic matter, and time. Users throw a handful of forest duff (leaf litter) onto the pile after each use. Duff is added because doing so incorporates the organisms that break down the leaves into the pile to help the composting process. When the bin gets full at one end of the crib, the stool is moved to the opposite end of the crib. The first hole is covered and the waste is allowed to compost for one year, which is approximately the same amount of time it takes for toilet paper to fully degrade. At the end of that year, the contents will be tested for bacteria before being returned to the forest floor.



New Sand Ladders at Stockton Island Campground

Two new sand ladders have been installed to improve access from the beach to the campsites in the Presque Isle Campground on Stockton Island. Fences have also been added along the top of the steepest bluffs to direct foot traffic to the sand ladders and help limit shoreline erosion. Please use the sand ladders when climbing the sandy bluffs.



top: Oak Island's "Hole-in-the-Wall" arch in 2004. bottom: Collapsed remains of the arch in April, 2010.

"Hole-in-the-Wall" Arch Collapses

Wind, water, gravity, and time have claimed one of the Apostle Islands' characteristic rock formations. A prominent rock arch, virtually a natural bridge, called "Hole-in-the-Wall" has marked the northeast corner of Oak Island for decades. A close examination of the "bridge" from below revealed that it was an isolated rock precariously seated between two joint cracks. The bridge collapsed some time during the winter of 2009-2010. This is a dramatic example of how the forces of nature constantly shape the Apostle Islands.



Important Lighthouse Documentation Effort Underway

A Historic Structure Report (HSR) is a critically-important document meant to guide the long-term preservation of a historic building or property. It carefully documents the building's history and existing condition, and makes informed, thoughtful recommendations for long-term treatment. A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is similar in many ways, but deals with the larger landscape. Ideally, no large-scale preservation efforts should be undertaken until such documentation is in place.

Due to the high cost of producing this type of documentation, all of the light stations in the park – with the exception of Raspberry Island – currently lack HSRs and CLRs. Fortunately, this is rapidly changing!

Funds dedicated for lighthouse preservation in the 2009 and 2010 NPS appropriations are currently being used to prepare HSRs and CLRs for Michigan, Outer, Devils, Sand, and Long Islands. The recommendations that result from this massive documentation project will guide future NPS restoration efforts at these places. We hope that the documentation will be completed by next summer, and that restoration projects at one or two light stations might begin soon thereafter.

An Environmental Assessment will be prepared as a part of this important historic documentation project. We hope to have draft versions of the HSRs, CLRs, and the Environmental Assessment ready for public review and comment sometime this winter.



Artifacts like the tug "Faithful" on Outer Island provide a window to past activities on the islands.

Leave What You Find!

Nearly every year, visitors retrieve artifacts they find in the park and leave them at campsites, docks, or with park staff. Most don't realize they may be threatening our understanding of island history by doing so.

The Apostle Islands have hosted a wide range of human activities spanning thousands of years. More recent uses of these islands included farming, fishing, logging, and quarrying by European and Native Americans during the 19th and 20th centuries. You will likely notice artifacts of these occupations as you enjoy the park, such as boat parts, farm equipment, bottles and cans, as well as other debris left by past people. These items, and their locations on the landscape, are an important part of the historic archeological record of western Lake Superior. Please leave all objects in place. If you want to notify someone about your discovery, take a photo and report the location to park staff. Thank you for your help in protecting the record of the past for all Americans – past, present, and future.



Restoration of the historic fish tug "Twilite" is being funded with money collected from park fees.

Your Fee Dollars at Work!

You might be wondering what the park is doing with the money it has collected from camping, docking, guided tours, and parking. In 2009 those funds were used to restore an historic road and former trail on Sand Island. The trail will provide access to the historic Hansen Farm site on East Bay. The National Park Service plans to restore and stabilize some of the buildings at the farm. Public access to the site will be available once restoration is complete. Money from fees will fund a variety of projects and programs this year. The harbor at Little Sand Bay will be dredged this summer and finger piers will be reinstalled either this fall or early next year. Rehabilitation of the historic fish tug "Twilite" at Little Sand Bay's Hokenson Fishery will continue this summer. Fee money will also help pay the salary for park staff providing guided tours of the Raspberry Island Lighthouse and working at the information desk at park headquarters in Bayfield.

Home Makeover... Sand Island Style



National Park Service crews put a new roof on the Hansen farmhouse in the summer of 2009 as part of the effort to restore this historic farm.



The Boar's Nest, one of the Hansens' guest cottages, needs to be moved back from its precarious perch on the edge of the bank bordering East Bay,



A young Fred Hansen sits on his fishing boat.

"October 2, 1936 - Reeled and mended (fishing nets). Moved into new house." - from Fred Hansen's diary.

Sand Island once supported a Scandinavian farming and fishing community with as many as 70 year-round residents. This included the Hansen family, who lived at East Bay on Sand Island for almost 50 years. Fred Hansen was born in Norway in 1885. His parents moved to Sand Island in 1893 and Fred lived there until he died in 1939. The Hansen property included a main house, guest house, Boar's Nest (a gathering place for visitors), ice house, twine storage shed, wood shed, privy, machine shed, and a barn. The family's main home, built in 1936, was larger and more comfortable than most other houses on the island, reflecting Fred Hansen's success at fishing. The property came under the management of the National Park Service (NPS) following the expiration of a use and occupancy lease in 2006. Five buildings from the Hansen farm still stand. On May 12, 2009 the Wisconsin

State Historical Society determined that the Hansen Farm was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A multi-year effort to restore the Fred Hansen farmstead and landscape began last summer.

The Apostle Islands historic preservation crew has ambitious plans to rehabilitate, repair, and stabilize all buildings associated with the Hansen era. Projects include: replacing deteriorated sections of cedar rafters on the main house; re-roofing the main house, guest house, Boar's Nest, ice house, and twine storage shed; replacing deteriorated rotten siding; re-glazing windows; replacing broken glass; replacing damaged screens; and restoring deteriorated wooden windows and doors.

Crews will also take steps to return the landscape around the buildings to what

it looked like when the Hansens lived there. The site will be protected from fire by thinning and removing overgrown vegetation around

the buildings. Brush piles of the cleared vegetation will be concentrated on the lawn between the main house and the shore. The brush piles will eventually be burned by NPS firefighters. Vegetation growing too close to structures is not just a fire hazard, but also allows moisture to build up, leading to warped wood, rotten siding, foundation and roof problems. Clearing and opening the cultural landscape will allow the buildings to breathe, discouraging rot by preventing damp conditions.

Two of the buildings at the Hansen Farm are in danger of falling into the lake due to shoreline erosion. The Boar's Nest was originally 30-50 feet from the edge of the

shoreline. Now the bank in front of the building has completely disappeared and nearly half of the building is suspended over the edge without any ground support. The bank in front of the twine shed has also completely eroded away, undermining the structural integrity of the building. Moving these buildings away from the bank will both protect significant historic structures and restore the shoreline. Funding from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative will provide for an engineering study to determine the best approach for removing a non-historic boat house and moving the Boar's Nest and twine shed away from the rapidly eroding bank.

Preservation, stabilization, and rehabilitation will lead to protection of the Hansen farm buildings and landscapes. Completion of these projects at the Hansen farm will help the NPS interpret the stories of Fred Hansen, his family, and other Sand Island residents from the early 20th century.

Stop the Spread of Invasive Species

There have been a number of invasive species in the news lately, and despite the efforts of National Park Service staff, some of these unwelcome species have arrived at the doorstep of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Now that these invaders have made the park their home, we feel it is important for visitors to take precautions to avoid spreading them to new areas. The forests and waters of your hometown are depending on you!

The gypsy moth has been slowly spreading through eastern forests since its introduction into the United States in 1869. This ravenous species is known for defoliating entire forests, and although we long suspected it would reach the Apostle Islands region some day, it did so well ahead of schedule. The gypsy moth first appeared on individual islands in this region, rather than the mainland, so we strongly suspect it was introduced into the park via firewood that someone brought with them from an infected area to the east. This is one of the most common ways in which invasive insects infect new areas.

Since gypsy moths first arrived in the Apostle Islands more than a dozen years ago, populations have now grown to the critical level at which defoliation may begin. At such times, the population of the caterpillars and moths reaches extremely high levels, and they will lay their eggs on a wide variety of surfaces. If you visit the park at certain times during the summer, there is a very real chance that you



top: VHS symptoms include bulging eyes and hemorrhaging (bleeding). middle: Female gypsy moth and egg sac.

could accidentally bring one of the egg masses home with you, and if you live in an area to the west where gypsy moths haven't yet spread, you might inadvertently introduce them in the area where you live. The further you live from the park, the faster you will help this pest spread to other parts of the country.

Island campers should carefully inspect their camping gear, kayaks, or boats for fuzzy,

brownish-orange egg masses prior to departing, and remove any that are found.

Another pest that has recently arrived in the Apostle Islands is the fish virus, Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, commonly referred to as VHS. Although harmless to humans, VHS poses an enormous threat to a wide variety of fish species, and has been known to cause extensive fish kills. If even a small amount of infected water or organic material is transported via your boat to an uninfected lake or stream, you may inadvertently spread the virus into new territory. It is imperative that all boaters and kayakers inspect their watercraft – and anything else that has come in contact with Lake Superior water - both before launching into park waters and when leaving. Make sure all organic material and sediments have been removed, and make sure to drain and dry all areas where water has collected.

While it is unfortunate that these pests have arrived in the Apostle Islands, it is critically important for you to take action to avoid spreading them even further. You can also help prevent new invasive species from colonizing this area by never carrying firewood to or from the islands, and by keeping your boat clean and dry between trips. To spread quickly, these pests need our help. Let's deny them that assistance. Working together, we can stop the spread of invasive species!



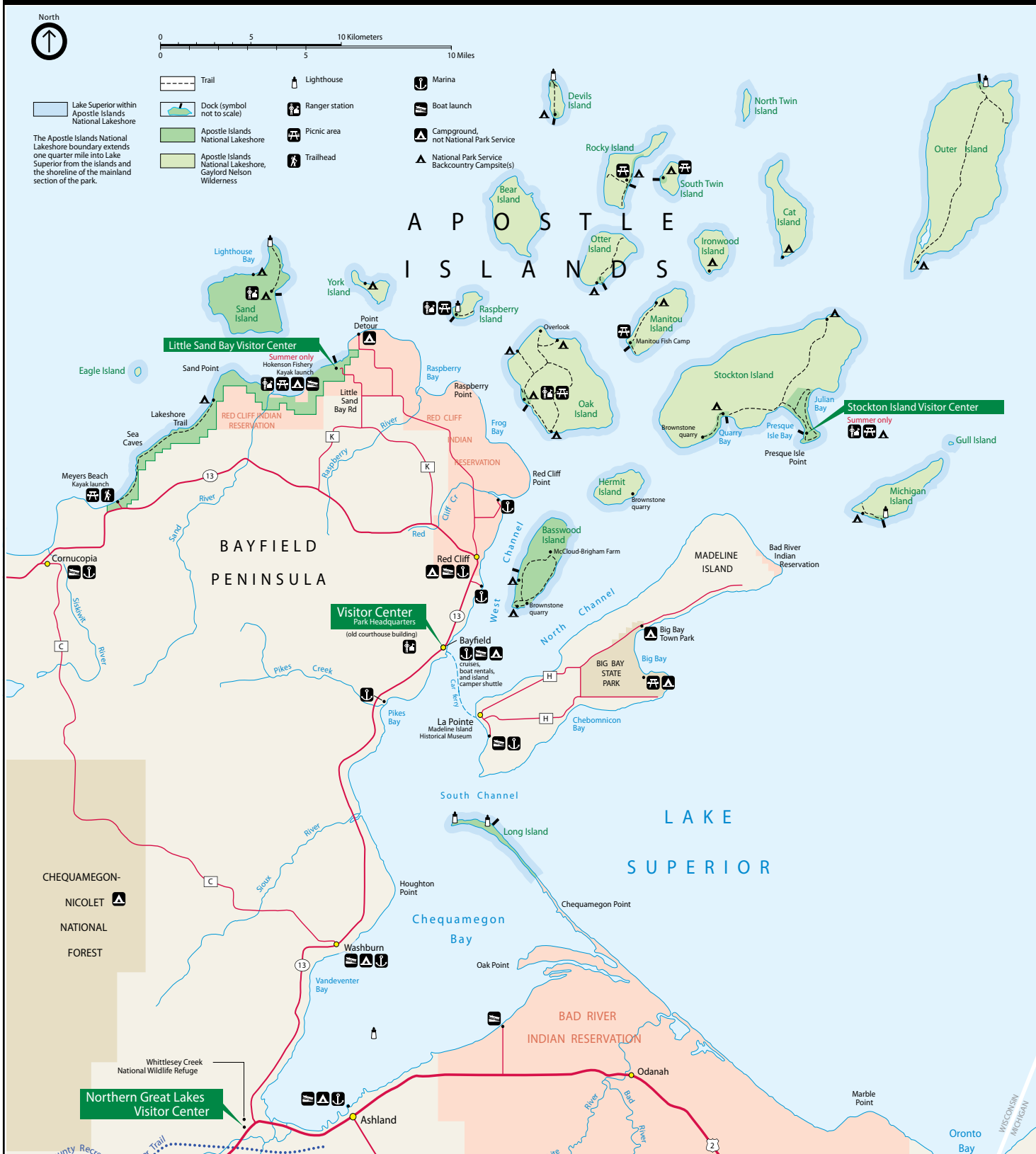
Gypsy moth egg sac

No Hitchhikers Allowed...Don't Take Home Any Unwanted Guests!

It is very important that we all take steps to avoid spreading the VHS virus and insects like gypsy moths from the Apostles to other areas.

- Inspect, drain, and dry your boat when entering or leaving state waters.
- Do not carry firewood to the islands, between islands, or from the islands to the mainland.
- Check your boats and gear for hitchhiking insects, insect larvae, and eggs. Remove them before going to or from the islands.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore



Park ranger Jim Stowell greets Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar at Raspberry Island Light.



Visitors hike the rocky shore along Stockton Island's Anderson Point Loop Trail.



Black bears not only inhabit the mainland, but may be found on any of the Apostle Islands.



Walking on the beach is one of the most popular activities in the national lakeshore.

“Friends” to Help Rehabilitate Raspberry Island Boathouse



By Lew Miller, Chairman of the “Friends” Board of Directors

“We will promote an appreciation for, and preservation of, the cultural and natural heritage and the natural environment of the Apostle Islands.”

That single sentence has guided Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore efforts since it was established in 2004. This park newspaper, the “Around the Archipelago” lecture series, bear-proof food storage boxes at campsites, and funding to help develop a “real-time wave climate observation system” for the sea caves near Meyers Beach are all examples of the ongoing efforts of our membership-based organization.

A trip to the newly restored lighthouse on Raspberry Island is one of those “must do” activities for everyone visiting Apostle Islands National Lakeshore for the first time. It is an unforgettable experience to appreciate what it was like to be a Keeper of the Light in 1920. Though the lighthouse



The “Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore” are raising money to help restore the boathouse (right) at Raspberry Island Light Station.

itself has been restored, much work remains to be done on the other buildings at the light station. The first thing you see when landing at Raspberry Island is the boathouse. This building needs a huge amount of help. That help will begin with replacing the foundation and end when the final coat of paint is applied.

Beginning this year, Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore are raising funds to help the National Park Service completely restore the Raspberry Island Boathouse by 2013. Our commitment to

this major project is \$52,000. The good news is that supporters of the restoration have already contributed \$15,725.

We invite you to join Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore! Pick up our brochure at the Park Headquarters or go on line to www.friendsoftheapostleislands.org. Every donation is tax deductible. We hope you enjoy your stay among the Apostle Islands and experience a true sense of relaxation as you explore the beauty of this wonderful place!

National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation

The National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation (NPLSF) is a 501 (c) 3 organization with a mission to support the five national parks on Lake Superior through fund raising and advocacy. NPLSF supports the kinds of projects that are not federally funded.

Last year, the National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation purchased a solar refrigerator for one of the ranger/volunteer quarters located on the islands. This year the foundation will fund several bear-proof food storage boxes for campsites at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

The National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation is excited about collaborating on this project for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

