

# Waterton Glacier GUIDE

## 2004 - Summer Guide to Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park

★ *Glacier National Park Visitor Guide included inside*

### Beyond Borders - Parks for Peace

The year was 1932 and the world found itself wrapped in a dark blanket of economic depression, famine, and the anguish left by the Great War. But a small beacon of light breaking out along a remote section of the Canada-United States border could not be suppressed. Members of Rotary Clubs, both north and south of the 49th parallel, found an inspiring way to celebrate the friendship and cooperation between two friendly nations. The Rotarians encouraged their governments to establish the world's first international peace park, a special place dedicated to commemorating the cooperation and goodwill existing along the world's longest undefended boundary. So was born Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Over the years, the Peace Park matured to become an example of successful cooperative management of a larger ecosystem shared by two countries.

In 2004, many areas of the world are threatened by terrorism and war, with natural and cultural resources often falling victim to these disputes. Fortunately, the little light first illuminated at

Waterton-Glacier has turned into a vast array of lights which continues to spread to many nations as an emerging system of peace parks. The parks are as varied as the places they protect, but all share two things - bringing people together to help protect their heritage and providing opportunities for finding peace. They have become a bridge between nations, a common ground where politics can be put aside and agreements can be reached about the importance of shared heritage.

In response to the growing number of multi-nation parks, the IUCN (World Conservation Union) designated these areas as Transboundary Protected Areas. They are further classified as Parks for Peace when their mission extends to the promotion of peace and cooperation in addition to the protection of biodiversity and natural and cultural resources. Peace Parks and Transboundary Protected Areas are now found in almost every corner of the globe, sometimes even bringing enemies together for the protection of their shared environment.

The Treaty of Peace signed by Jordan

and Israel in October 1994 gave special attention to the cooperative development and protection of an important marine area. Together, they established the Red Sea Marine Peace Park, embodying the coral reserves of both Aqaba and Eilat, to ensure preservation of the region's marine treasures for future generations.

The Si-A-Paz ("yes to peace") Park complex has been established along the San Juan River Basin that forms the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. These two countries had long-term conflicts about land issues and illegal trade along their border. The complex of 33 protected areas in Costa Rica and 18 in Nicaragua has reduced tensions and protected some of the most densely canopied rainforest in Central America.

The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park will bring together some of the best and most established wildlife areas in southern Africa. The park will be managed as an integrated unit across an unprecedented three international boundaries, linking areas in Mozambique, South Africa, and Zim-

bwe. This is the first phase of an even bigger transfrontier conservation area that will be larger than the State of Indiana.

In the years since Waterton-Glacier became the first international peace park, over 170 similar multi-nation parks have been established. They provide protection for precious natural and cultural resources and bring peace and cooperation to areas where anything else would mean the loss of irreplaceable heritage. Nelson Mandela proclaimed the significance of these areas: "In a world beset by conflict and division, peace is one of the cornerstones of the future. Peace parks are building blocks in this process, not only in our region, but potentially in the entire world." The little light that started as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park has become a beacon for the future.



Lion photo courtesy of Amy Vanderbilt

Jordan and Israel work together in Red Sea Marine Peace Park to protect vital coral reef resources. In Africa, three nations (Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe) are working to create a trans-boundary park providing a refuge for many species that are in danger of extinction elsewhere. The idea that started here in Waterton-Glacier has spread throughout the world.

### Treasured Worldwide

Waterton Lakes and Glacier are neighbours with a difference. They have flowered from firm local roots into globally important places.

Originally, the Peace Park commemorated the peace and goodwill existing along the world's longest undefended border. Today, cooperation is reflected in wildlife and vegetation management, search and rescue programs, and joint interpretive programs, brochures, and exhibits.

Both parks were also designated as Biosphere Reserves - Glacier in 1976 and Waterton in 1979. This program was started by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to represent the natural regions of the world. There are now more than 325 reserves worldwide.

How are biosphere reserves different from other protected areas? They form an international network. They focus on

enriching understanding of the relationship between humans and the natural environment to support improved land management. They help foster awareness of resource management concerns and participate with area residents to develop local projects. They also provide a forum to exchange information, and encourage cooperative management practices between private landowners and government agencies.

As you travel through this distinctive landscape and enjoy its exceptional variety of life, you won't be surprised that it is also treasured worldwide. The Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park became a World Heritage Site in 1995 - for its scenic values, its significant climate, landforms and ecological processes, and also because of its enduring cultural importance.

U.S. National Park Service



Parks Canada



Parks Canada  
Parcs Canada

International Peace Park



Biosphere Reserve



World Heritage Site



Special regulations exist for crossing the border between Canada and the United States. Please be sure to read the information on page 12 before planning any trip that involves travel between the two nations.

# Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park

## Connections

Late last November, the first big cold front of the winter collided with moist Pacific air over the Crown of the Continent. For two days thick wet snow fell, blanketing the foothills and grasslands east of Waterton and St. Mary, piling deep on Marias and Logan Passes, and plastering the peaks with white.

The passing of the storm was a signal to hundreds of Canada geese, tundra swans and other waterfowl that had been lingering late into the fall. As the sun emerged above a glistening white landscape, rafts of waterfowl lifted into flight.

The few people left in Waterton townsite looked up to watch long, lines of geese and swans foraging south above Waterton Lake. At the head of the valley, however heavy clouds blanketed the peaks and the would-be migrants were turned back, milling in the air along the mountain walls as other waves of waterfowl arrived and, in turn, were forced back. The valley was full of clamour and excitement.

By evening, most of the hopeful migrants had set their wings and descended to spend another night on Knight's Lake and the Maskinonge. They had failed to find a connection between the lakes along the Rocky Mountain front and the Columbia Plateau to the southwest.

Fortunately for geese and swans, weather conditions change and what is a

barrier one day is gone the next. Eventually they all got through, or found a way around; by late December most were on their winter ranges far to the south.

Meanwhile, other wildlife followed their own paths through the landscape; the international elk herd that summers in the headwaters of Glacier National Park migrated down the Belly River to their winter range along the northern edge of Waterton Lakes National Park. Grizzlies dug their final meals of wild vetch roots and headed into their high-elevation dens for the winter. The great cycle of life in the Crown of the Continent continued as it always has.

Mountain ecosystems are complex mosaics of wildlife habitat. Most of the animals that live there need to find their way from one seasonal habitat to another along corridors of safe terrain.

If the migrating international elk herd had encountered a new hydropower reservoir blocking the valley, a critical connection would be broken; eventually there would be few elk in that population.

By the same token, grizzlies that find domestic livestock grazing on what used to be native grassland encounter another form of barrier-temptation in the form of easy prey. A critical connection between grizzlies and their habitat is broken and the odds are good that the bears will lose.

In May 1992, long-toed salamanders that



*Will wolves continue to move freely across the international border within the park*

live in the forest litter at the base of Crandell Mountain encountered a barrier on their way to Linnet Lake to breed. A new curb had been built on the road that cuts across the salamander migration route; like a dam, it severed a vital connection. Fortunately, volunteers helped the salamanders across the curb until the park had time to go back and correct the problem by installing a sloping curb that the salamanders could climb.

How did the wolves, whose howls now echo in the valleys of the Flathead and Belly Rivers, find their way back into the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem? Obviously, there was a corridor of habitat sufficiently wild and lightly disturbed to enable them to travel safely from the northern Rocky Mountains back into this ecosystem.

If there had been a solid wall of urban development and intensive agriculture along Canada's Highway 3, which cuts through the Rockies north of the Crown, it is likely that the wolves would never have made it back.

National parks are supposed to be protected-the wildlife, landscapes and vegetation are supposed to remain unimpaired for all time. There is no way, however, to protect ecosystems if critical connections are broken.

That is the challenge of the future. National Park managers, and those who

care about our legacy of protected places, must work to restore ecological connections that have been broken, and to ensure that our national parks do not become ecological islands, cut off from other natural areas.

Protecting the ecological wealth of our parks is, increasingly, a matter of working with state and provincial agencies, neighboring land owners and municipal governments to identify the ecological connections that keep our ecosystems healthy, and to ensure that changing land uses do not weaken those connections. At the same time, we have to remain vigilant about developments and activities inside the parks.

This spring, the first trumpeter swans appeared on the east side of the mountains early in March. As the gently tilting planet where we live spun its way into another glorious summer, the return of the swans was comforting proof that this ecosystem remains connected to others.

Connections. In some ways, that is what national parks are all about. It is the ecological connections that give these special places their vitality and beauty. And it is here that millions of Canadians and Americans return each year to forge their own special connections into our shared natural heritage. (reprinted from Summer 1994 issue)



*Trumpeter Swan*



*Elk*

## Discover Our Neighbors' Cultural Heritage



*Chief Mountain is a significant cultural landmark on the east boundary of the park.*

This area holds special appeal for visitors interested in the culture of indigenous peoples. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park lies just west of the Blood Reserve in Canada and borders the Blackfoot Reservation in the United States. People of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, southwest of the park, also have a close association with the park. Take the time to learn about our neighbors.

Nearby in Browning, Montana, the Museum of the Plains Indian features fascinating exhibits and Native Ameri-

can handcrafts as sales items. The museum is open daily from June through September. Also in Browning, North American Indian Days, July 8 through 11, is a large celebration of Native American culture that includes a parade, traditional dress, and dancing. Visitors are always welcome.

Northeast of Waterton, early plains culture is dramatically displayed at the Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump World Heritage Site. This site is open seven days a week in summer. Phone 403-553-2731 for further information.

The People's Center and Native EdVentures, for the preservation of Kootenai and Salish Culture, are located near Pablo, Montana. The Center provides educational opportunities, full-day and half-day interpretive tours of the Flathead Indian Reservation, a museum collection, and gift shop. Open daily throughout the summer. Call 406-883-5344 or 406-675-0160 for further information.

## Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park

Nestled in the far southeast corner of British Columbia and adjacent to both Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks is a spectacular natural gem, the Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park.

Climatic conditions created by the intermingling of Pacific and Arctic air masses results in a diversity of lush vegetation including the rare pygmy poppy and yellow monkey flowers. Elk, grizzly bear, bighorn sheep and mountain goats thrive on succulent alpine meadows and abundant berry crops draping the steep mountain slopes in summer.

Unique landforms and geology reveal colourful limestone along the shore of Forum Lake, some of the oldest exposed rock in the Canadian Rockies dating back 1.3 billion years. High alpine ridges, deep glaciated valleys and windswept ridges provide spectacular wilderness opportunities for a range of backcountry travellers.

Visitors can access the east boundary of the park via an old trail built in the 1920's between the Cameron Lake road and the Flathead River Valley. The short 1.5 kilometer easy to moderate grade offers wilderness enthusiasts opportunities to hike, mountain bike, camp, horseback ride (permit required) or seek solitude on a multi-day backpacking trip.

This wild treasure is Waterton-Glacier's brilliant western neighbour.

**For more information contact:**  
BC Parks, 205 Industrial Road G, Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 7G5  
(205) 489-8540 Fax: (250) 489-8506  
[www.gov.bc.ca/bcparks](http://www.gov.bc.ca/bcparks)



*Forum Lake*



# Glacier Visitor Guide

The official newspaper  
of Glacier National Park

Summer 2004

## A Recipe for Trouble



Photo courtesy of Terry Dossey

THREE CURIOUS GRIZZLY BEARS. THREE UNATTENDED backpacks. A recipe for trouble in Glacier National Park. Glacier has the highest density of grizzly bears of anyplace in the lower 48 states, and is visited by nearly 2 million people each year. Keeping these visitors and curious bears apart is key to keeping Glacier safe for both visitors and bears. Long experience has taught park rangers that the single biggest cause of bear problems is “food-conditioning”, when bears become accustomed to obtaining human foods. Once bears get a taste of our delicious and nutritious foods, they will often become increasingly brazen in their attempts to get more. The unfortunate result is a bear that may damage property, injure people, or become injured itself. Ultimately, these bears have to be captured and either relocated or euthanized. How does “food-conditioning” occur? Interestingly, food-conditioning is often preceded by “habituation”, when bears get comfortable being around people. Bears are naturally wary of people, but when they are forced to spend extended periods of time near lots of people, they necessarily become accustomed to human presence. Habituation has benefits for bears and people. Habituated bears may be less stressed and be less likely to react aggressively towards people. The flip side is that when bears are near people they are more likely to obtain human foods, either inadvertently, or through an intentional act of feeding. The challenge at Glacier National Park is keeping bears sufficiently wary of people to prevent over-habituation and food-conditioning, but not so wary that they become anxious and aggressive. At Glacier, park rangers are vigilant for bears displaying signs of increased habituation. Bears that show signs of habituation, such as approaching people or loitering along roadsides are targeted for “aversive conditioning.” Aversive conditioning is the

use of negative stimuli to discourage unwanted or inappropriate behaviors. The stimuli used by rangers includes techniques of increasing severity, starting with shouts, horns and sirens, progressing through noise-making ‘cracker shells’ to rubber bullets and bean-bag projectiles. Glacier has significantly reduced the occurrence of bear problems through the conscientious application of these methods.

What about our three bears? Rangers reacted with alarm to the photo showing three bears sniffing three backpacks. The photo was convincing evidence of a bear in the later stages of habituation. She showed little reaction to the visitors snapping her picture. She could easily have obtained human foods from the packs. Worst of all, she was teaching her cubs that it’s okay to sniff packs near people. Rather than attempt a relocation, rangers decided to use aversive conditioning. To maximize effectiveness, the sow was darted and immobilized, then fitted with a radio-collar. Now she is known as bear #254. The collar enables rangers to closely track her movements. When she approaches people or places frequented by people, rangers use aversive conditioning techniques to push her away. The effort appears to have been successful. She moved away from areas where she was at risk, and dened high in the mountains of Glacier National Park. Does she remember the lessons of the previous year? We hope so, but if she doesn’t, rangers will be ready to give her a ‘refresher’. Although some may think these actions harsh or extreme, the result is increased survival for the threatened grizzly bear. Not too long ago, a bear like #254 would have been immediately killed. Today, through compassionate intervention, we can ensure the survival of bears like #254.



Photo courtesy of Terry Dossey

### Pages 2 & 3 Visiting Glacier

Need to know what to do while you are here? These pages will give you the answers. Whether it’s hiking, camping, backpacking, or scenic drives check out this section for suggestions and helpful planning information.

### Pages 4 & 5 Bears and Safety

Glacier is at the core of one of the largest intact ecosystems in the country, providing large undisturbed areas vital for bears, especially grizzly bears, to survive in the wild. Bears are just one of the things that makes Glacier a truly special place. Read the information contained in this guide so that you can visit safely and help us protect these magnificent creatures.

### Page 6 The Fires of 2003

Last summer will be remembered for a long time to come. Unusually hot and dry weather sparked one of the most intense fire events in Glacier’s history. Fires burned in several areas of the west side of the park. For a detailed explanation of what happened and what will be happening in those areas in the future, check out page six.

## Park Partners

### Glacier Natural History Association

This nonprofit organization operates bookstores in Glacier National Park visitor centers and works with Glacier to assist in educational and interpretive activities, cultural preservation, and special projects related to visitor services. A percentage of proceeds from book sales are donated to the park each year.

**GNHA, P. O. Box 310,  
West Glacier, MT 59936  
Phone 406-888-5756  
[www.glacierassociation.org](http://www.glacierassociation.org)  
[gnha@glacierassociation.org](mailto:gnha@glacierassociation.org)**

### The Glacier Fund

Working with the National Park Foundation, the official nonprofit partner of the National Park Service, The Glacier Fund assists in raising funds for education, volunteer projects, historic building restoration, wildlife research, backcountry trails and facilities, and the historic fleet of red buses. Through generation of funds from the private sector, The Glacier Fund works to preserve Glacier’s natural and cultural history for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

**The Glacier Fund, P. O. Box 14,  
West Glacier, MT, 59936  
Phone 406-888-7910 or 406-862-6110  
[www.glacierfund.org](http://www.glacierfund.org)**

### The Glacier Institute

The Glacier Institute presents seminars, workshops, college-credit courses, school programs, and youth camps in Glacier and the surrounding ecosystem. The Institute provides high quality, well-balanced educational experiences for children and adults, emphasizing a hands-on, field-oriented approach to learning. For a course catalog check at any park visitor center or write or phone the Institute at:

**The Glacier Institute, P. O. Box 7457,  
Kalispell, MT 59904  
Phone 406-755-1211  
[www.glacierinstitute.org](http://www.glacierinstitute.org)**

### Glacier National Park Associates

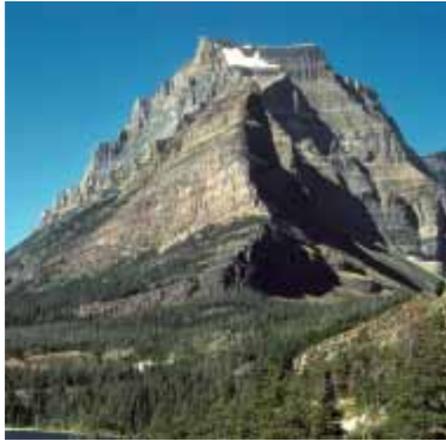
The Associates is an all-volunteer, nonprofit group that assists with trail work, historic log structure preservation, and other projects in the park. Volunteers complete at least one major project yearly, involving three to five days in the backcountry. Each summer the Associates fund a backcountry ranger intern to help with backcountry management using contributions from backcountry users. Donations and volunteers are welcome.

**Glacier National Park Associates  
P. O. Box 91, Kalispell, MT 59903  
Phone 406-387-4299  
[www.nps.gov/glac/partners/gnpa.htm](http://www.nps.gov/glac/partners/gnpa.htm)  
[suejim@bigsky.net](mailto:suejim@bigsky.net)**

# Now That I'm Here, What Do I Do?

## A Drive Through

A summer drive across the Going-to-the-Sun Road will take about two to three hours driving time. Please take a few minutes to stop a time or two and enjoy one of the most magnificent mountain roads in the world. Wayside exhibits highlight the natural and cultural features seen along the route. Food service is available at Rising Sun, Lake McDonald Lodge, and Apgar.



Going-to-the-Sun Mountain

## One Full Day

If you have a full day to spend, plan on exploring the Going-to-the-Sun Road in depth. Three nature trails along the route offer different experiences within the span of a few miles.

### TRAIL OF THE CEDARS

Towering cedar trees dwarf visitors and create a dark and moist environment filled with shade-loving ferns. This trail is one of two wheelchair-accessible trails in the park. The area can be very crowded at mid-day. From the halfway point of the trail, a 2-mile spur leads to Avalanche Lake. This popular destination is a dramatic example of the power of glaciers to sculpt the landscape.

### HIDDEN LAKE NATURE TRAIL

This trail leads visitors to an alpine wonderland. Snow lingers well into summer. Carpets of subalpine flowers cover the mountainsides as soon as the snow melts. The view of Hidden Lake and the surrounding mountains is unforgettable. Visit

Logan Pass late in the day or early in the morning for the best lighting conditions and to avoid the crowds. Watch for mountain goats along the trail.

### SUN POINT NATURE TRAIL

The windblown slopes above St. Mary Lake offer spectacular views of the Continental Divide in the distance and the sparkling lake below. This somewhat uncrowded part of the park provides a restful escape. Baring Falls, at the end of the trail, is a highlight. For a longer hike continue on to St. Mary and Virginia Falls.

If you don't feel like hiking the nature trails, hop on a boat for a different perspective on the park. Guided boat cruises are offered on Lake McDonald and St. Mary Lake. A mid-day cruise offers views unavailable from the park roads and can be a good way to avoid the daytime crowds.

## Park Regulations

It is your responsibility to know and respect park regulations. Violations are punishable by fines up to \$500.00 and/or six months in jail. Park regulations are strictly enforced.

- Pets must be on a leash, and are not permitted on trails or anywhere off maintained roadways.
- Feeding or disturbing any wildlife is prohibited.
- It is illegal to remove any natural or cultural features including plants, rocks, mushrooms, artifacts, driftwood, or antlers.
- Open containers of alcohol in a motor vehicle are prohibited.
- All food and utensils must be properly stored to protect wildlife.
- Hunting and firearms are not allowed in Glacier.
- The standard park fishing season for all waters in the park is from the third Saturday in May through November 30, with some exceptions. Obtain Glacier's current *Fishing Regulations* prior to fishing.

## Other One-Day Trips

### MANY GLACIER

This area in the northeastern corner of the park is often referred to as the heart of Glacier. Boat rides, horseback riding, and great hiking are all found here. Three excellent all-day hikes are the Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake, and Grinnell Glacier trails. Roughly 10-12 miles each, these moderately strenuous hikes bring visitors to unmatched subalpine scenery.

For shorter hikes, Grinnell Lake, Apikuni Falls, Red Rock Falls, and the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail are good choices. Guided boat trips and horseback riding are also available at Many Glacier.

### TWO MEDICINE

Most visitors miss Two Medicine. Those who find it are rewarded with some of the best scenic hiking to be found. Trails to Scenic Point, Cobalt Lake, Aster Park, and Old Man Lake are all excellent. Guided boat trips on Two Medicine Lake make No Name Lake, Upper Two Medicine Lake, and Twin Falls easy family trips.

Don't miss Running Eagle Falls. Site of the park's newest wheelchair-accessible nature trail, this area highlights Native American use of plants, and the spiritual importance of this site to the neighboring Blackfoot Tribe.

### THE NORTH FORK

The adventurous visitor, with a high clearance vehicle, might enjoy a trip to the northwest corner of Glacier. Forests of lodgepole and ponderosa pine give way to vistas created by recent forest fires in several locations. The regrowth in the different fire locations is a textbook example of forest succession. Wildflowers should be especially nice along parts of this road for the next few years. Allow all day to drive to and from Kintla and Bowman Lakes along the rough dirt roads in the area. Be sure to pack a lunch! The only services in this area are offered outside the park in Polebridge.



Western Tanager

## Visitor Information

### Entrance Fees

**Waterton Lakes National Park has separate entrance fees.**

Single Vehicle Pass .....	\$20.00	Valid for 7 days.
Single Person Entry .....	\$5.00	By foot, bicycle, or motorcycle for 7 days.
Glacier National Park Pass .....	\$25.00	Valid for one year from month of purchase.
National Parks Pass .....	\$50.00	Valid for one year from month of purchase.

Golden Age, Golden Access, and Golden Eagle Passports are also valid. Golden Eagle Passports are no longer sold in National Parks. The National Parks Pass may be upgraded to a Golden Eagle for \$15.00. Special fees are charged for commercial tour vehicles.

### Visitor Center Hours

#### Apgar Visitor Center

May 1 - June 26 .....	9:00am to 5:00pm
June 27 - Sept. 6 .....	8:00am to 7:00pm
Sept. 7 - Sept. 30 .....	9:00am to 5:00pm

#### Logan Pass Visitor Center

Early June - June 26 .....	9:30am to 4:30pm
June 27 - Sept. 6 .....	9:00am to 7:00pm
Sept. 7 - Sept. 30 .....	9:30am to 4:30pm

#### St. Mary Visitor Center

May 15 - June 26 .....	8:00am to 5:00pm
June 27 - Sept. 6 .....	8:00am to 9:00pm
Sept. 7 - Sept. 30 .....	8:00am to 5:00pm

#### Many Glacier Ranger Station

May 30 - Sept. 18 .....	8:00am to 5:00pm
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#### Headquarters Building - West Glacier

Weekdays (closed holidays).... 8:00am to 4:30pm

### Hiking

Ranger-led hikes are available throughout the park or your group can enjoy Glacier's 700 miles of maintained trails on your own. Hikers need to assume individual responsibility for planning their trips and hiking safely. Read all the warnings and recommendations in this newspaper. Trail maps, trail guides, topographic maps, and field guides are available at park visitor centers. The Trail of the Cedars and Running Eagle Falls Nature Trails are wheelchair accessible.

### Backpacking

Permits for backcountry camping are required and are available at the listed locations. Permits are issued no more than 24 hours in advance and are not issued after 4:30pm. There is a \$4.00 per person per night charge.

Reservations are also available by mail or at Apgar and St. Mary. There is a \$20.00 reservation fee. Visitors entering the backcountry at Goat Haunt or Belly River may obtain their permit at the Waterton Visitor Reception Centre (credit cards only).

### Permit Centers and Hours of Operation

Throughout the summer permits are generally available from 8:00am to 4:30pm. Some stations may be closed during the lunch hour. Early and late season hours vary at some locations. Call ahead to ensure that staff will be available to write your permit.

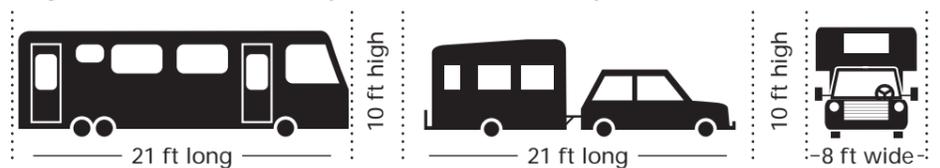
<b>Apgar Backcountry Permit Center ...</b>	<b>888-7859</b>
<b>St. Mary Visitor Center .....</b>	<b>732-7751</b>
<b>Many Glacier Ranger Station .....</b>	<b>732-7740</b>
<b>Two Medicine Ranger Station .....</b>	<b>226-4484</b>
<b>Polebridge Ranger Station .....</b>	<b>888-7742</b>

### Driving the Going-to-the-Sun Road

This 50-mile road combines both history and unparalleled scenery. While portions of the road remain open year-round, the higher sections are not open until late May or June and generally closes in late October, unless closed earlier by snowfall. Structural repairs are being made on the historic stone retaining walls along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Park visitors may encounter a series of minor traffic delays totaling up to 30 minutes between West Glacier and St. Mary. Please allow additional driving time.

### Vehicle Size Restrictions on the Going-to-the-Sun Road

Vehicles, and vehicle combinations, longer than 21 feet (including bumpers) or wider than 8 feet (including mirrors), are prohibited between Avalanche Campground and the Sun Point parking area. Vehicles over 10 feet in height may have difficulty driving west from Logan Pass, due to rock overhangs. Stock trucks and trailers may access Packers Roost and Siyeh Bend.



### Visiting Logan Pass

Frequently the parking lot at Logan Pass fills beyond capacity, forcing visitors to drive on without stopping. To avoid the crowds, plan on visiting Logan Pass early in the day or late in the afternoon. Tours that stop at Logan Pass are available and help provide valuable service to those with oversized vehicles. Rental cars are available in nearby communities.

### Bicycling

Bicyclists are responsible for complying with all traffic regulations and must ride under control at all times. Keep to the right side of the road, ride in single file, and pull over if four or more vehicles stack up behind you. During periods of low visibility or between sunset and sunrise, a white light or reflector visible from a distance of at least 500 feet in front and a red light or reflector visible from at least 200 feet to the rear must be exhibited on the operator or bicycle. The more visible you are, the safer you will be! Bicycles are prohibited on all trails. Watch for falling rocks, drainage grates, debris, and ice on the road. Helmets are recommended. From June 15 through Labor Day, the following sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road are closed to bicycle use between 11:00am and 4:00pm:

- From Apgar turnoff (at the south end of Lake McDonald) to Sprague Creek Campground.
- Eastbound from Logan Creek to Logan Pass.

Allow 45 minutes to ride from Sprague Creek to Logan Creek and three hours from Logan Creek to Logan Pass. **Roads are narrow; please ride safely.**

# “Too Cool to be Salmon!” - Glacier’s Bull Trout



In the past, magnificent Bull Trout like this were frequently caught. Today they are protected by the Endangered Species Act as a Threatened Species, and must be released if accidentally hooked.

WILDNESS IS A FEAST FOR THE EYES! Visitors marvel at the glacier-sculpted mountains, pristine lakes, and a wildlife smorgasbord with grizzlies, wolves, and mountain lions sitting atop the food chain. But there’s more wildness here than meets the eye.

Lurking beneath the sparkling waters of Glacier’s lakes and rivers is another wild spectacle that visitors don’t often see. Here is a complex web of life that is more biologically diverse than any aquatic ecosystem along the Rocky Mountain chain.

Presiding in Glacier’s underwater environment is an ancient arctic fish, a predator called the bull trout. Sometimes ranging over three feet in length, the bull trout is the water monarch of Glacier. Glacier is America’s only national park where bull trout is the dominant native fish.

Glacier’s bull trout are found primarily on the west side of the park, in the Columbia River headwaters.\* Bull trout colonized the park, along with westslope cutthroat trout, following the retreat of huge valley carving glaciers more than 10,000 years ago.

Its more famous ocean-going cousins, such as coho, chinook, and sockeye salmon, are found downriver in warmer waters. But fans of bull trout boast that it is “tough enough to get to the headwaters” and “too cool to be salmon” because of its affinity for clear, frigid waters of the Rocky Mountain highcountry.

If Glacier is the bull trout’s last great stronghold in the United States, then Quartz Lake is surely its kingdom. Six miles by trail from the nearest dirt road, Quartz Lake sits close to the Canadian border in the North Fork drainage of the Flathead River valley. Quartz Lake

is the largest remaining natural lake in the upper Columbia River basin that hosts an entirely natural assemblage of fish species. Bull trout abound.

But what makes Quartz Lake so special also explains why bull trout are listed for protection under the Endangered Species Act. Outside of Glacier, much of the unspoiled habitat required by bull trout has been damaged by development. But another major threat is the invasion of nonnative lake trout, a native of the Great Lakes. Unfortunately, lake trout have entered many of Glacier’s west side lakes, migrating up the Flathead River system.

In Glacier’s largest westside lakes – Kintla, McDonald, Bowman and Logging – bull trout numbers have dropped 90 percent over the past 35 years, a victim of soaring numbers of lake trout that eat and/or out-compete young bull trout.

Glacier biologists have joined forces with other federal agencies, Montana universities, and conservation groups to reverse these trends. This partnership seeks to restore bull trout by blocking lake trout from entering Quartz Lake and other pure waters. And biologists are evaluating strategies to reduce lake trout numbers in lakes already invaded.

If this partnership is successful, visitors long into the future will join you in knowing that all of Glacier’s top-level native predators( the wolf, grizzly, cougar, and bull trout) thrive in this wild landscape.

*\*Bull trout also occupy some lakes in the northeast corner of the park. These native bull trout are the only ones found east of the Continental Divide in the lower 48 states.*

## Campgrounds

**Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds.** Campgrounds, except Fish Creek and St. Mary, are available on a “first-come, first-served” basis. Regulations are posted at each campground. Utility hookups are not provided. Ten group sites at Apgar, and one each at Many Glacier and Two Medicine campgrounds accommodate parties of 9-24 people. The fee is \$3.00 per person, per night. At St. Mary, one group site is available and may be reserved.

## Campfires

Campfires are permitted only in designated campgrounds and picnic areas where grates are provided. Collecting firewood is prohibited except along the Inside North Fork Road from one mile north of Fish Creek Campground to Kintla Lake, along the Bowman Lake Road, and around backcountry campgrounds that permit fires.

## Hiker-Biker Campsites

Campsites are available for bicyclists and hikers (see chart). These shared sites hold up to eight people. The fee is \$3.00 per person. Sites at Fish Creek and St. Mary may be reserved and have an additional reservation fee.

## Pets

Pets are permitted in campgrounds, along roads, and in parking areas, but they must be on a leash of six feet or less, caged, or in a vehicle at all times. They are not allowed in restaurants, stores, or visitor centers. Pet owners are required to pick up after their pets and dispose of waste properly. Pets may not be left unattended and are not permitted on trails, along lake shores, or in the backcountry.

Campground Dates Available	Fee	Sites	Flush Toilets	Disposal Station	Hiker-Biker	For Larger RV's and Additional Information
<b>Apgar</b> May 7 - Oct. 18	\$15.00	192	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 40'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
<b>Avalanche</b> June 12 - Sept. 7	\$15.00	87	Yes		Yes	The largest 50 sites have a maximum parking space of 26'.
<b>Bowman Lake</b> May 14 - Sept. 15	\$12.00	48				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
<b>Cut Bank</b> May 31 - Sept. 27	\$12.00	19				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended.
<b>Fish Creek</b> June 1 - Sept. 7	\$17.00*	180	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 18 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. 62 additional sites will accommodate up to 27'.
<b>Kintla Lake</b> May 14 - Sept. 15	\$12.00	13				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
<b>Logging Creek</b> July 1 - Sept. 7	\$12.00	8				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
<b>Many Glacier</b> May 28 - Sept. 27	\$15.00	110	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
<b>Quartz Creek</b> July 1 - Sept. 7	\$12.00	7				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
<b>Rising Sun</b> May 28 - Sept. 13	\$15.00	83	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 10 sites have a maximum parking space of 25'.
<b>Sprague Creek</b> May 14 - Sept. 20	\$15.00	25	Yes		Yes	No towed units Some sites have a maximum parking space of 21'.
<b>St. Mary</b> May 28 - Sept. 27	\$17.00*	148	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
<b>Two Medicine</b> May 28 - Sept. 20	\$15.00	99	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 32'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.

**Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds.**

\*Fish Creek and St. Mary Campgrounds are reservable through the National Park Service Reservation System. Call 1-800-365-CAMP or visit <http://reservations.nps.gov> for reservation information.



Grizzly track

*Never intentionally get close to a bear. Individual bears have their own personal space requirements, which vary depending on their mood. Each will react differently and its behavior can't be predicted.*

# Hiking in Bear Country

## Don't Surprise Bears!

Bears will usually move out of the way if they hear people approaching, so make noise. Most bells are not enough. Calling out and clapping hands loudly at regular intervals are better ways to make your presence known. Hiking quietly endangers you, the bear, and other hikers.

A bear constantly surprised by quiet hikers may become habituated to close human contact and less likely to avoid people. This sets up a dangerous situation for both visitors and bears.

## Don't Make Assumptions!

You can't predict when and where bears might be encountered along a trail. People often assume they don't have to make noise while hiking on a well-used trail. Some of the most frequently used trails in the park are surrounded by excellent bear habitat. People have been charged and injured by bears fleeing from silent hikers who unwittingly surprised them along the trail. Even if other hikers haven't seen bears along a trail

section recently, don't assume that bears aren't there.

Don't assume a bear's hearing is any better than your own. Some trail conditions make it hard for bears to see, hear, or smell approaching hikers. Be particularly careful by streams, against the wind, or in dense vegetation. A blind corner or a rise in the trail also requires special attention.

## Don't Approach Bears!

Bears spend a lot of time eating, so avoid hiking in obvious feeding areas like berry patches, cow parsnip thickets, or fields of glacier lilies. Keep children close by. Hike in groups and avoid hiking early in the morning, late in the day, or after dark.

Never intentionally get close to a bear. Individual bears have their own personal space requirements which vary depending on their mood. Each will react differently and its behavior can't be predicted. All bears are dangerous and should be respected equally.

### Camping & Bears

Odors attract bears. Our campground and developed areas can remain "unattractive" to bears if each visitor manages food and trash properly. Regulations require that all edibles (including pet food), food containers (empty or not), and cookware (clean or not) be stored in a hard-sided vehicle or food locker when not in use, day or night.

- Keep a clean camp! Improperly stored or unattended food will likely result in confiscation of items and/or issuance of a Violation Notice.
- Inspect campsites for bear sign and for careless campers nearby. Please notify a park ranger of any potential problems that you may notice.
- Place all trash in bearproof containers.
- Pets, especially dogs, must be kept under physical restraint.
- Report all bear sightings to the nearest ranger or warden immediately.

## Roadside Bears

IT'S EXCITING TO SEE BEARS UP CLOSE, but we must act responsibly to keep them wild and alive. If you see a bear from your car, stay inside. Leaving your vehicle endangers your safety and the bear's, and exposes you to traffic hazards. If traffic is heavy, keep your eyes on the road and don't stop. Accept the fact that, while your passengers may get a quick look, you may not. If traffic is light, slow down and pull over when it is safe to do so. Don't stop in the middle of the road, or on a hill or curve where other drivers may not see you in time to avoid a collision.

Exercising some common sense during the excitement of sighting a bear is important to you, the bear, and other visitors.



Brown colored black bear foraging, this past April, on new growth in an area burned by last summers fires

## For Your Safety

### Rivers and Lakes

Use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial streams and rivers, moss-covered rocks, and slippery logs all present dangers. Children, photographers, boaters, rafters, swimmers, and fishermen have fallen victim to these rapid, frigid streams and deep glacial lakes. Avoid wading in or fording swift streams. Never walk, play, or climb on slippery rocks and logs, especially around waterfalls. When boating, don't stand up or lean over the side, and always wear a lifejacket.

### Drowning

Sudden immersion in cold water (below 80° F, 27° C) may trigger the "mammalian diving reflex." This reflex restricts blood from outlying areas of the body and routes it to vital organs like the heart, lungs, and brain. The colder the water, the younger the victim, and the quicker the rescue, the better the chance for survival. Some cold-water drowning victims have survived with no brain damage after being submerged for over 30 minutes.

### Revival Procedure:

- Retrieve victim from water without endangering yourself.
- Prevent further body heat loss, but do not rewarm.

- Near-drowning victims may look dead. Don't let this stop you from trying to revive them! If there is no pulse, start CPR regardless of the duration of submersion.
- Delayed symptoms may occur within 24 hours. Victims must be evaluated by a physician.

### Hypothermia

Hypothermia, the "progressive physical collapse and reduced mental capacity resulting from the chilling of the inner core of the human body," can occur even at temperatures above freezing. Temperatures can drop rapidly. Sudden mountain storms can turn a pleasant hike into a drenching, bitterly cold and life-threatening experience. People in poor physical condition or who are exhausted are particularly at risk.

### Prevention

- Avoid hypothermia by using water-resistant clothing before you become wet.
- Wear clothing that wicks moisture away.
- Minimize wind exposure and if your clothes become wet, replace them.
- Avoid sweating by dressing in layers, rather than in a single bulky garment.
- Pack a sweater, warm hat, and raingear for any hike.

### Warning Signs

- Uncontrolled shivering, slow or slurred speech, memory lapses and incoherence, lack of coordination such as immobile or fumbling hands, stumbling, a lurching gait, drowsiness, and exhaustion.

### Immediate Treatment

- Seek shelter from weather and get the victim into dry clothes.
- Give warm non-alcoholic drinks.
- Build a fire and keep victim awake.
- Strip victim and yourself, and get into sleeping bag making skin-to-skin contact.
- If victim is semi-conscious or worse, get professional help immediately.

### Giardia

Giardiasis is caused by a parasite (*Giardia lamblia*) found in lakes and streams. Persistent, severe diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and nausea are the symptoms of this disease. If you experience any symptoms, contact a physician. When hiking, carry water from one of the park's treated water systems. If you plan to camp in the backcountry, follow recommendations received with your permit. Bring water to a boil or use an approved filter.

### Watch Your Step

#### Mountainous Terrain

Many accidents occur when people fall after stepping off trails or roadsides, or by venturing onto very steep slopes. Stay on designated trails and don't go beyond protective fencing or guard rails. Supervise children closely in such areas. At upper elevations, trails should be followed carefully, noting directions given by trail signs and markers.

#### Snow and Ice

Snowfields and glaciers present serious hazards. Snowbridges may conceal deep crevasses on glaciers or large hidden cavities under snowfields, and collapse under the weight of an unsuspecting hiker. Don't slide on snowbanks. People often lose control and slide into rocks or trees. Exercise caution around any snowfield.

# If You Encounter a Bear

## What Do I Do if I Run Into a Bear?

A COMMONLY ASKED QUESTION IS “What do I do if I run into a bear?” There is no easy answer. Like people, bears react differently to each situation. The best thing you can do is to make sure you have read all the suggestions for hiking and camping in bear country and follow them. Avoid encounters by being alert and making noise.

Bears may appear tolerant of people and then attack without warning. A bear’s body language can help determine its mood. In general, bears show agitation by swaying their heads, huffing, and clacking their teeth. Lowered head and laid-back ears also indicate aggression. Bears may stand on their hind legs or approach to get a better view, but these actions are not necessarily signs of aggression. The bear may not have identified you as a person and is unable to smell or hear you from a distance.

## Bear Attacks

The vast majority of bear attacks have occurred because people have surprised a bear. In this type of situation the bear may attack as a defensive maneuver.

In rare cases bears may attack at night or after stalking people. It can be very serious because it often means the bear is looking for food and preying on you.

If you are attacked at night or if you feel you have been stalked and attacked as prey, try to escape. If you cannot escape, or if the bear follows, use pepper spray, or shout and try to intimidate the bear with a branch or rock. Do whatever it takes to let the bear know you are not easy prey.

If you surprise a bear, here are a few guidelines to follow that may help:

- Talk quietly or not at all; the time to make loud noise is before you encounter a bear. Try to detour around the bear if possible.
- Do not run! Back away slowly, but stop if it seems to agitate the bear.
- Try to assume a nonthreatening posture. Turn sideways, or bend at the knees to appear smaller.
- Use peripheral vision. Bears may interpret direct eye contact as threatening.
- Drop something (not food) to distract the bear. Keep your pack on for protection in case of an attack.
- If a bear attacks and you have pepper spray, use it!
- If the bear makes contact, protect your chest and abdomen by falling to the ground on your stomach, or assuming a fetal position to reduce the severity of an attack. Cover the back of your neck with your hands. Do not move until you are certain the bear has left.



Bears can be found anywhere within Glacier National Park

## What Kind of Bear is That?

### Grizzly Bear Color

Range from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a “grizzled” appearance.

### Physical Features

Grizzly bears often have a dish-in face and a large hump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are around four inches (10 cm) long.



### Black Bear Color

Color is not a reliable indicator of species. Contrary to their name black bears also come in brown, cinnamon, and blond.

### Physical Features

Facial profile is straighter from tip of nose to ears, without the dish-in look. Lack the hump of a grizzly and have shorter claws, generally around one and a half inches (4 cm) long.



A fed bear is a dead bear! Bears that obtain human food may have to be destroyed. Don't leave any food, packs, or garbage unattended, even for a few minutes.

## Pepper Spray

THIS AEROSOL PEPPER DERIVATIVE triggers temporarily incapacitating discomfort in bears. It is a non-toxic and non-lethal means of deterring bears.

There have been cases where pepper spray apparently repelled aggressive or attacking bears and accounts where it has not worked as well as expected. Factors influencing effectiveness include distance, wind, rainy weather, temperature extremes, and product shelf life.

If you decide to carry spray, use it only in situations where aggressive bear behavior justifies its use. Pepper spray is intended to be sprayed into the face of an oncoming

bear. It is not intended to act as a repellent. Do not spray gear or your camp with pepper spray.

Under no circumstances should pepper spray create a false sense of security or serve as a substitute for standard safety precautions in bear country.

Be aware that you may not be able to cross the U.S./Canada border with some brands of pepper spray. Canadian Customs will allow the importations of USEPA-approved bear spray into Canada. Specifications state that the bear spray must have USEPA on the label.

## For Your Safety

### Wildlife Hazards

Glacier provides a wonderful opportunity to view animals in their natural setting. Along with this opportunity comes a special obligation for park visitors. With just a little planning and forethought, visitors can help ensure the survival of a threatened or endangered species.

Always enjoy wildlife from the safety of your car or from a safe distance. Feeding, harassing, or molesting wildlife is strictly prohibited and subject to fine.

Bears, mountain lions, goats, deer, or any other species of wildlife can present a real and painful threat, especially females with young.

### Mountain Lions

A glimpse of one of these magnificent cats would be a vacation highlight, but you need to take precautions to protect you and your children from an accidental encounter. Don't hike alone. Make noise to avoid surprising a lion and keep children close to you at all times. If you do encounter a lion, do not run. Talk calmly, avert your gaze, stand tall, and back away. **Unlike with bears, if attack seems imminent, act aggressively. Do not crouch and do not turn away.** Lions may be scared away by being struck with rocks or sticks, or by being kicked or hit.

Lions are primarily nocturnal, but they have attacked in broad daylight. They rarely prey on humans, but such behavior occasionally does occur. Children and small adults are particularly vulnerable. Report all mountain lion encounters immediately!

### Ticks

Ticks are most active in spring and early summer. Several serious diseases, like Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, can be transmitted. Completely remove attached ticks and disinfect the site. If rashes or lesions form around the bite, or if unexplained symptoms occur, consult a physician.

### Rodents and Hantavirus

Deer mice are possible carriers of Hantavirus. The most likely source of infection is from rodent urine and droppings inhaled as aerosols or dust. Initial symptoms are almost identical to the onset of flu. If you have potentially been exposed and exhibit flu-like symptoms, you should seek medical care immediately.

Avoid rodent infested areas. Camp away from possible rodent burrows or shelters (garbage dumps and woodpiles), and keep food in rodent-proof containers. To prevent the spread of dust in the air, spray the affected areas with a water and bleach solution (1½ cups bleach to one gallon of water).

### Medical Services

If you are injured or suddenly become ill while visiting the parks, please contact a warden or ranger for information and assistance.

### Montana Hospitals & Clinics

- Northern Rockies Medical Center  
802-2nd St. E., Cut Bank, MT  
406-873-2251
- Kalispell Regional Medical Center  
310 Sunny View Lane, Kalispell, MT  
406-752-5111
- North Valley Hospital  
Highway 93 South, Whitefish, MT  
406-863-2501
- Teton Medical Center  
915 4 NW, Choteau, MT  
406-466-5763

# The Fires of Summer 2003

THE SUMMER OF 2003 WAS THE MOST significant fire season in Glacier National Park's recorded fire history. Many residents and firefighters will remember it as a tense time of fire, evacuations, and smoke. During what normally would have been the peak of the summer season, the Going-to-the-Sun Road was partly closed to visitors a total of 21 days and tourist traffic often gave way to fire engines. By August 1<sup>st</sup>, 162 fire engines were assisting firefighters in Glacier National Park. Blaze orange signs along U.S. Highway 2 directed firefighters to large fire camps. The skies were filled with the almost constant sight and sound of large helicopters flying buckets of water to drop on advancing flames and to protect structures.

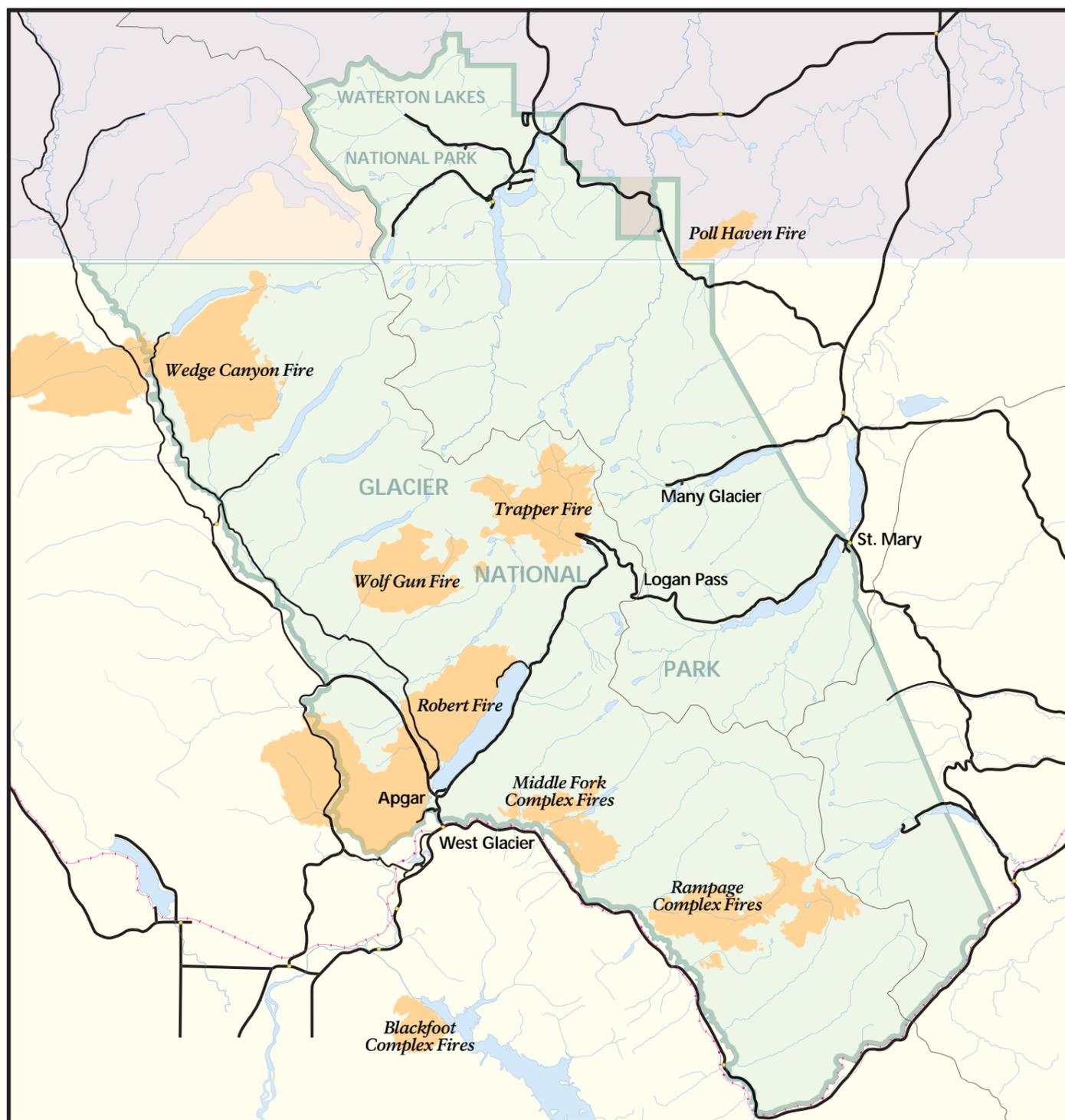
While the fires of 2003 were extensive and memorable, it is not the first time that fire has visited the park. Fire has been a part of the ecosystem since glaciers carved valleys in the mountains that we now call Glacier

National Park. Fire is a major ingredient in the ecology of the Northern Rockies just like the snow, the wind, the rain, and other natural forces.

In a forest, there is a natural succession of plant growth, death, and restoration that depends on fire. While burned trees may look stark and dead, they are evidence of this natural process that helps maintain a healthy balance and mix of plant and animal species. Fire also reduces the build-up of deadfall and organic material. In addition, fire converts woody material to ash, helping to release nutrients. In nature, fire is an integral part of life. While loss of homes, property, or human life is a tragedy to be avoided, fire can be a beneficial force of change in a forest ecosystem.

Attention to the fire situation and concern for our National Parks may lead some to fear that Glacier has been "ruined" by the

wildland fires. Burned areas are evident, and in some areas the changes affected by the fires are dramatic. However, the fires were neither park-wide nor did they diminish the scenic beauty of Glacier National Park. In fact, every area of Glacier that is currently covered with green vegetation has been visited by fire at some point in the past. The diverse stands of forest that you see as you explore the park are all in different stages of regeneration from the last fire that visited them, and everyday, they move one step closer to a time when they will once again be blackened. Glacier National Park has been described as one of the most intact natural ecosystems in the lower 48 states. Fire has played a role in creating the biological diversity. Without fire, Glacier's character would be forever altered. Withholding fire is just as destructive as too much fire to a landscape.



## Fire Acreage

Fire Name	In Park Acreage
Robert	39,000
Wedge Canyon	30,300
Rampage Complex	21,100
Trapper	18,700
Wolf Gun	15,250
Paul Bunyan	385
Middle Fork Complex	10,600

One acre is the size of a football field without one endzone.



Within the fire perimeters there is a mosaic of burned and unburned forest, creating a diversity of habitats.

## Fire Chronology

**July 16** - A thunderstorm ignites fire starts on Howe Ridge, Edwards Mountain, Heavens Peak.

**July 17** - Six starts are reported. Three are immediately suppressed: Wolf Gun and Edwards are placed in a Confine/Contain status. The Heavens Peak fires are not detected after initial report.

**July 18** - The Wedge Canyon Fire is spotted west of the park. Initial attack resources dispatched.

**July 18, cont.** - The Trapper Fire is located by helicopter and reported at 10 acres and active. Given the location of the fire, firefighter safety, and limited initial attack resources available, it is put into a Confine/Contain strategy.

**July 23** - At 4:30pm, the Robert Fire is detected just west of the park. Initial attack includes five engines, one dozer, two watertenders, three helicopters, and a helicopter rappel crew. Air attack resources from the Wedge Canyon Fire are diverted to assist. Crews are forced to withdraw from direct attack at 5:45pm due to dangerous fire conditions. By 6:30pm high winds push the fire across the North Fork of the Flathead River into Glacier National Park, a run of more than 1½ miles in less than two hours.

**July 23, cont.** - High winds push the Trapper Fire toward Granite Park Chalet and "The Loop." The Going-to-the-Sun Road is closed.

**July 24** - A temporary evacuation of the McDonald Valley is ordered. The park is closed from West Glacier to Logan Pass.

**July 24, cont.** - The Trapper Fire is held on the west side by the Continental Divide, however a mandatory evacuation is given for Many Glacier.

**July 24, cont.** - The Wedge Canyon Fire makes a four-mile run driven by winds and crosses the North Fork of the Flathead River into Glacier National Park and grows to 22,000 acres.

**July 27** - Many Glacier Valley reopens.

**July 28** - West Glacier evacuated. Fire suppression activity successfully keeps Robert Fire from Park Headquarters and West Glacier.

**July 29** - Suppression activity initiated to keep the Robert Fire west of the Camas Road.

**August 2** - The Wedge Canyon Fire makes significant run in Glacier National Park toward Kintla Lake compound.

**August 2** - Evacuation lifted for West Glacier & Park Headquarters. Cooler temperatures and higher humidity allow crews to make progress.

**August 5** - Going-to-the-Sun Road opens for day use with "no stopping" zone between Avalanche and Logan Pass.

**August 10** - High winds push the Robert Fire to Howe Ridge. Fire behavior is extreme: 7,000 acres burn in four hours. By 7pm, the fire reaches the west shore of Lake McDonald. The upper McDonald Creek Valley is evacuated and the Going-to-the-Sun Road is closed.

**August 13** - Fire suppression activity keeps the Robert Fire from reaching Fish Creek Campground and Kelly Camp. The Wedge Canyon Fire approaches the head of Kintla Lake along the south shore. The fire has grown to 37,000 acres.

**August 14** - The Wedge Canyon Fire is active in the park and increases 1,500 acres.

**August 16** - All fires receive rain varying from .03 to .17 inches. Residents are allowed to return to their homes near Lake McDonald. Apgar reopens.

**August 17** - The Going-to-the-Sun Road reopens for the entire length with "no stopping" zones in certain places.

**August 20** - A lightning storm starts six new fires in the Middle Fork. These are managed as the Rampage Complex and Middle Fork Complex.

**August 22** - Heavy smoke from the Robert Fire forces closure of the Going-to-the-Sun Road from Lake McDonald Lodge to Logan Pass.

**August 23** - A new fire at five acres, the Morning Star Fire near Two Medicine, is reported. Crews are dispatched for initial attack.

**August 24** - Loneman Lookout on Loneman Mountain is threatened by the Middle Fork Complex, and helicopters work to suppress it.

**August 25** - The Wedge Canyon Fire continues to grow. The Morning Star Fire is contained.

**August 27** - The Rampage Complex makes a dramatic run up the drainage and spots over the Continental Divide. It is over 9,000 acres.

**Sept. 7** - Fire danger remains high and potential is high that the Robert, Trapper and Wolf Gun Fires will burn together.

**Sept. 9** - Rain and snow help to suppress fires.

**Sept. 27** - Tours of burned areas begin. 400 visitors participate.



*“As part of a Canada-wide system of national parks, Waterton Lakes represents the southern Rocky Mountains natural region - where “the Mountains Meet the Prairie.”*

*Shaped by wind, fire and water, Waterton remains for all time a place of spectacular natural beauty - a Canadian legacy of mountains, lakes, prairies, forests, alpine meadows and wildlife.”*

## Scenic Drives and Attractions

### THE ENTRANCE ROAD

These 8 kilometres (5 miles) provide magnificent views that beautifully illustrate the park's theme, "where the mountains meet the prairie."

Colourful prairie flowers and grasses, and the glittering blue chain of the Waterton Lakes are set against a mountain backdrop. The sight of the historic Prince of Wales Hotel National Historic Site, on a knoll above the lakes, indicates you will soon arrive at our lakeside townsite.

### THE AKAMINA PARKWAY

This route begins near the townsite and runs for 16km (10 miles) along the Cameron Valley. Points of interest include the site of western Canada's first producing oil well, the Oil City site, and scenic Cameron Lake.

### THE RED ROCK PARKWAY

Red Rock Parkway meanders over rolling prairie and through the Blakiston Valley. It ends at the strikingly coloured rocks and cascades of Red Rock Canyon, a distance of 15km (9 miles). The drive features views of magnificent mountains, including Mt. Blakiston, the park's highest peak.

### THE CHIEF MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY

The Chief Mountain Highway is the primary route between Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks. The highway climbs from the grasslands near Maskinonge Lake to a viewpoint giving a magnificent vista of the Front Range of the Rockies and Waterton Valley. Enroute to the border crossing, the road traverses fields and forests, dotted with wetlands created by Crooked Creek.



Arrowleaf Balsamroot



Entering Waterton Lakes National Park

### CAMERON FALLS

Located in the townsite, this picturesque waterfall is created as Cameron Creek falls into Waterton Valley.

### THE BISON Paddock

The Bison Paddock, near the north entrance to the park off Highway 6, features a small herd of plains bison, maintained to commemorate the larger herds that once roamed freely in this area. The bison can be seen while driving a narrow road through the paddock. Please do not leave your vehicles. The road is not suitable for vehicles with trailers.

### THE MASKINONGE LAKE

The park's diversity of habitats are home to a great variety of birds; over 250 species have been identified in Waterton. The Maskinonge area, located near the Park Entrance, is particularly rich in bird life.

### WILDLIFE AND WILDFLOWERS

Bears, deer, elk, and bighorn sheep can be seen throughout the park, particularly in prairie areas. Sheep and deer frequent the townsite. Fall is probably the best time for wildlife watching. The larger animals come down from their summer ranges and waterfowl are on their migratory routes through the park.

Wildflowers can be seen in the park at almost any season except winter. In spring and early summer, prairie wildflower displays are particularly rich. In late summer and early fall, wildflowers are blooming at the higher elevations.

## Camping and Hiking

### AUTO CAMPING

Waterton's three campgrounds provide almost 400 campsites.

- The Townsite Campground has 238 sites, including 95 fully-serviced. Fees vary depending on the service provided. Fires permitted in picnic shelter stoves.
- The Crandell Campground has 129 semi-serviced sites, and is located 6km down the Red Rock Parkway.
- Belly River Campground, located on the Chief Mountain Highway, has 24 unserviced sites. Reservations can be made in advance for the group sites at Belly River. Call (403) 859-2224 for information.

### BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING

An overnight wilderness pass is mandatory, and available from the Visitor Reception Centre. A per-person fee is charged for those 16 years and older. Passes are issued up to 24 hours in advance on a first-come, first-served basis. Some wilderness sites will be available through advance reservations, according to established guidelines. Call (403) 859-5133.

A quota system for wilderness campground use and group size is applied to control use, minimize impact on the land, and maximize your wilderness experience.

Waterton's nine designated wilderness campgrounds offer dry toilets and surface water supply. Some have facilities for horses.

### HIKING THE TRAILS

There are 200km (120 miles) of trails in Waterton Lakes National Park. They range in difficulty from a short stroll to steep treks of several days duration. Trails are provided for a variety of users, including hikers, horse riders, and bicyclists. Watch for information signs at the trail head for the type of use permitted. Trails in Waterton also lead to extensive trail systems in Montana's Glacier National Park and in British Columbia's Akamina-Kishenina Provincial Park.



Carthew-Alderson Trail



Bighorn Sheep

## Park Regulations

Leave rocks, fossils, horns, antlers, wildflowers, nests, and other natural and historic objects undisturbed so that others may discover and enjoy them. Removal of such objects is subject to fines.

- It is unlawful to feed, entice, or touch park wildlife.
- Pets must remain on a leash at all times while in the park. Pets, on a leash, are allowed on trails in Waterton Lakes National Park.
- Camping is permitted only in designated areas, as marked by signs.
- Motorcyclists must wear a helmet.
- Collection of dead or downed wood is not allowed.
- A national park fishing permit is required in Canada's National Parks.

## Waterton Lakes National Park Services and Activities

### Lodging

The Aspen Village Inn 1-(888) 859-8669  
 • Bayshore Inn & Convention Centre (403) 859-2211 • Crandell Mountain Lodge (403) 859-2288  
 • El Cortez Motel (403) 859-2366 • Kilmorey Lodge 1-(888) 859-8669 • Northland Lodge (403) 859-2353, off-season (403) 653-4275 • Prince of Wales Hotel - in Canada phone (403) 236-3400; in U.S. (406) 892-2525 • Stanley Hotel (403) 859-2335 • Waterton Glacier Suites (403) 859-2004 • The Waterton Lakes Lodge (403) 859-2151 or 1-(888) 985-6343

### Private Campgrounds

Crooked Creek Campground (403) 653-1100 • Great Canadian Barn Dance (403) 626-3407 • Payne Lake Campground • Waterton Riverside Campground (403) 653-2888 • Waterton Springs Campground (403) 859-2247

### Other Services Include:

• Clothing and gift shops, bookstores, movie rentals, liquor stores • a variety of cafes, restaurants, lounges and dining rooms • sporting supplies and hardware • two service stations • boat tours, bike and boat rentals • hiking tours, a horse riding facility • four churches • cash machines • art galleries • a movie theatre, health and recreation centre, 18-hole golf course, tennis court, ball diamond and playgrounds.

### For Additional Information

Contact Park Headquarters at:  
 The Waterton Lakes Visitor Centre  
 Waterton Lakes National Park  
 Box 50  
 Waterton Park, Alberta T0K 2M0  
 Phone (403) 859-5133

or visit Waterton Lakes National Park on the internet at: [www.pc.gc.ca/waterton](http://www.pc.gc.ca/waterton)

# Services and Facilities

Glacier National Park  
U.S. Department of the Interior



<b>Apgar</b>	Lodging	Village Inn Motel Apgar Village Lodge	May 22 - Oct. 2 May 5 - Oct. 2	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5632 for same day reservations Call 406-888-5484 for reservations
	Food Service	Eddie's Restaurant	June 4 - Sept. 25	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Eddie's Campstore The Cedar Tree Schoolhouse Gifts Montana House of Gifts	June 4 - Sept. 25 May 27 - Sept. 26 May 14 - Oct. 24 May 1 - Oct. 31	
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 29 - Sept. 6*	Rowboats, canoes, kayaks, 10hp motorboats, and fishing equipment rentals - *Not open June 1 through 4
<b>Lake McDonald</b>	Lodging	Lake McDonald Lodge	May 29 - Sept. 23	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5431 for same day reservations
	Food Service	Russell's Fireside Dining Room Jammer Joe's Grill & Pizzeria Stockade Lounge	May 29 - Sept. 23 June 15 - Sept. 7 May 29 - Sept. 22	Lake McDonald Lodge - breakfast, lunch, and dinner Breakfast, lunch, and dinner Lake McDonald Lodge - 11:30am to midnight
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Lodge Campstore Lodge Gift Shop	May 29 - Sept. 23 May 29 - Sept. 23	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts Lake McDonald Lodge
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 29 - Sept. 22	Narrated tours of Lake McDonald - 1 hour cruise at 10:00am, 1:30pm, 3:30pm, and 7:00pm - July and August 5:30pm cruise with beverage service - Call 406-888-5727 for details
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 29 - Sept. 22	9:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats and 8hp motorboats. Check location for schedule after Labor Day
	Horseback Rides	Lake McDonald Corral	May 29 - Sept. 12	Call 406-888-5121 for schedule and information
<b>Many Glacier</b>	Lodging	Many Glacier Hotel Swiftcurrent Motor Inn	June 19 - Sept. 11 June 10 - Sept. 17	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-4411 for same day reservations Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5531 for same day reservations
	Food Service	Ptarmigan Dining Room Swiss Lounge Italian Garden Ristorante	June 19 - Sept. 11 June 19 - Sept. 11 June 10 - Sept. 17	Many Glacier Hotel - breakfast, lunch, and dinner Many Glacier Hotel - 11:30am to midnight Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Swiftcurrent Campstore Hotel Gift Shop	June 10 - Sept. 17 June 19 - Sept. 11	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts Many Glacier Hotel
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 20 - Sept. 11	Narrated tours of Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes - 1 hour and 15 minute cruises at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm - July and August additional 1:00pm & 3:00pm cruise - Guided walk to Grinnell Lake available on the 9:00am and 2:00pm cruise. Snow conditions permitting an 8:30am cruise and guided hike to Grinnell Glacier is offered. Call 406-732-4480 for details
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 20 - Sept. 11	8:30am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, and kayaks
	Horseback Rides	Many Glacier Corral	June 6 - Sept. 6	Call 406-732-4203 for schedule and information
	Laundry and Showers	Swiftcurrent Motor Inn	June 10 - Sept. 17	Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk
<b>Rising Sun</b>	Lodging	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 18 - Sept. 17	Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5523 for same day reservations
	Food Service	Two Dog Flats Grill	June 18 - Sept. 17	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 18 - Sept. 17	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 19 - Sept. 6	Narrated tours of St. Mary Lake - 1 1/2 hour cruises at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm 1 hour evening cruise at 6:30pm - Guided walk to St. Mary Falls available on the 2:00pm and 9:00am cruises Call 406-732-4430 for details
	Showers	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 18 - Sept. 17	Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk
<b>Two Medicine</b>	Campstore/Gift Shops	Two Medicine Campstore	May 28 - Sept. 7	Gifts, self-serve convenience food, groceries, fishing tackle, camping supplies, and firewood
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 12 - Sept. 6	Narrated tours of Two Medicine Lake - 45 minute cruises at 10:30am, 1:00pm, 3:00pm, and 5:00pm Starting July 1 additional "Hiker's Express" at 9:00am - Guided walks to Twin Falls available on the 1:00pm and 3:00pm cruises - Call 406-226-4467 for details
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 12 - Sept. 6	8:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, kayaks and boats with electric motors
<b>Other Services</b>	Backcountry Lodging <i>(only accessible by trail - reservations are required)</i>	Granite Park Chalet  Sperry Chalet	July 1 - Sept. 11  July 10 - Sept. 11	Rustic accommodations include rooms, beds, and a common kitchen. Guests provide their own sleeping bag, water, food, and cooking utensils. Optional bed linen service is available. Call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT for information and reservations. - <a href="http://www.glacierguides.com">www.glacierguides.com</a>  Sperry Chalet offers rustic overnight accommodations and full meal service, in a wilderness setting Call 406-387-5654 or 1-888-345-2649 for reservations - <a href="http://www.sperrychalet.com">www.sperrychalet.com</a>
	Backpacking & Hiking	Glacier Wilderness Guides		Guided day hikes and backpacking trips into Glacier's backcountry for one to seven days - Custom Guide Service trips available - Camping equipment available for rent at their West Glacier office Call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT for reservations and information - <a href="http://www.glacierguides.com">http://www.glacierguides.com</a>
	Bus Tours	Sun Tours  Glacier Park Inc.,	May 15 - Oct. 15  May 23 - Sept. 30	Interpretive tours highlighting Blackfeet culture and history relating to Glacier National Park's natural features. Tours begin from East Glacier, St. Mary, and Rising Sun Call 1-800-786-9220 or 406-226-9220 for reservations and information Tours between park lodges as well as Two Medicine, East Glacier, West Glacier, Waterton, and St. Mary Call 406-892-2525 for reservations and schedule information
	Shuttle Service	Glacier Park Inc.,	July 1 - Sept. 7	Daily service between West Glacier and Many Glacier starting at 7:30am Eastside shuttle between East Glacier and Waterton with stops in between. Also connects with Hiker's Shuttle to westside. Call 406-892-2525 for schedule information
	Cash Machines			Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are available at Apgar, Lake McDonald Lodge, Many Glacier, St. Mary, East Glacier, and West Glacier
<b>Worship Services</b>	<b>Christian Ministry Interdenominational</b>	Headquarters Community Building Apgar Campground Amphitheater Fish Creek Campground Amphitheater Lake McDonald Lodge Auditorium Avalanche Campground Amphitheater Many Glacier Campground Amphitheater Many Glacier Hotel Rising Sun Campground Amphitheater St. Mary Campground Amphitheater Two Medicine Campground Amphitheater	Sundays - 10:30am & 6:30pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:30pm Sundays - 9:00am & 6:30pm Sundays - 9:00am & 6:30pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:30pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:30pm Sundays - 10:00am & 6:30pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:30pm Sundays - 8:30am & 6:30pm Sundays - 9:30am & 6:30pm	
	<b>Roman Catholic</b>			Apgar Campground Amphitheater ..... Saturdays - 7:00pm - Catholic Mass Lake McDonald Lodge ..... Saturdays - 7:00pm - Catholic Communion Service  Babb, Montana (near Many Glacier and St. Mary) ..... Sundays - 11:00am  <b>Methodist</b> Babb, Montana (near Many Glacier and St. Mary) ..... Sundays - 9:00am  <i>Services are generally held from early June through Labor Day. Early and late summer visitors should check at visitor centers for exact dates.</i>

## Wildlife and Fire

When a fire is burning in our national parks, one of the most commonly asked questions is "What happens to the wildlife?" The answer depends on the season, the intensity of the fire, and the type of habitat that is burned. Fire certainly can affect many animals in the short term, by causing them to lose their homes, food supply and to move away. Many people are amazed to find out though that, in the long run, fire actually benefits wildlife.

During a fire most large mammals will outrun the flames. In rare cases, animals may be trapped by large or severe fires. Small mammals and amphibians can escape into underground burrows or areas, such as wetlands, which do not burn. Surprisingly, as a fire burns over, the soil temperature just below the ground stays within normal ranges. Because fire often jumps around, many small animals can escape into lightly burnt and unburnt patches. Spring fires may result in some loss of bird nests, eggs or young birds. If the fire occurs early enough, some birds will re-nest and raise another family.

So how does fire benefit wildlife? Fire has a rejuvenating effect on their habitat. As forests age, the amount of sunlight reaching the forest floor decreases. This reduces the understory shrubs and grasses that are important forage plants. Without fire, woody species encroach on grasslands. Fire also recycles nutrients stored in live and dead vegetation. Unless the terrain severely burns down to mineral soil, grasses will quickly re-sprout in burned areas. Many other species of plants sprout within a year from roots, underground rhizomes and buried seeds.

Fire does not burn evenly over the landscape. It creates a patchwork of habitats depending on how recently or how intensely fires have burned. This variety of habitats accommodates a wider range of plant and wildlife species. Deer, moose and elk are more abundant in the regenerating forests which follow a fire, but they also need older stands for shelter.



Black-backed Woodpeckers are frequent visitors to recently burned forests.

Black and grizzly bears prefer vegetation which grows in the early years after a fire. Most of a grizzly bear's diet grows in recently disturbed open habitat. Buffaloberries and the roots of yellow hedysarum are high-energy foods for them. These plants become more productive after being burnt as they have more sunlight available to them.

Ground squirrels, who can escape below the ground, become more abundant after a burn due to an increase in their food supply. Red squirrels feed primarily on conifer seeds, so their populations decline significantly, but they recover in about 10 to 15 years, when regrowing trees develop cones.

Flying insects usually escape a fire, but if they are in an immobile stage they are more vulnerable. Some insects are actually attracted to fires by heat, smoke, and increased levels of carbon dioxide; and use burned trees for breeding. Woodpeckers move into burned areas to feed on the insects which invade dead trees. Standing dead trees, called snags,



Grizzly bear track in the ash of a recent fire.

are important perching and nesting sites for bald eagles. Cavity nesters, such as nuthatches, chickadees, flying squirrels and bats, also rely on snags.

Little information is available on the effects of fire on reptiles and amphibians. They live in wet environments that may provide refuge from fire. Early spring fires could affect egg masses and tadpoles by reducing shade and by increasing water temperatures.

Burning of streamside vegetation and erosion can reduce fish habitat and increase stream temperatures. Over the long-term, fire may benefit fish by stimulating deciduous streamside plants which keep water temperatures cooler.

Many of the ecosystems we seek to protect within national parks evolved with fire, so are adapted to it. Fire helps maintain biodiversity in these ecosystems. Over the long term, most species benefit from the patchwork of habitats created by fire. This can also improve your wildlife viewing opportunities in the park.

## Weeds and Wildlife

There has been a lot written lately about how non-native plants push out the flora native to an area, but what about the effects of these invasive plants on wildlife? Many animals and birds need a variety of plants - tall and small, thick and thin growth, with various types of flowers, leaves, fruits and seeds - to provide food, homes and hiding places. Exotic plant infestations are normally one species, all about the same height, usually in a form which densely covers the landscape. With the loss of a healthy landscape of grasses, wildflowers, shrubs and trees, comes the loss of many animals, especially birds.



"The International" on Waterton Lake approaching the international boundary



Looking north to Canada across Waterton Lake from Goat Haunt Overlook



Shaking hands at the border

## International Peace Park Hike

Waterton-Glacier became the world's first International Peace Park in 1932. Join us in celebrating more than seventy years of friendship and cooperative management by participating in an International Peace Park Hike. These special hikes are held every Wednesday and Saturday in July and August. Starting at 10 a.m. from the Bertha Lake trailhead in Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, this 14 km (8.7 mi) hike along Upper Waterton Lake is jointly led by Canadian and American park interpreters.

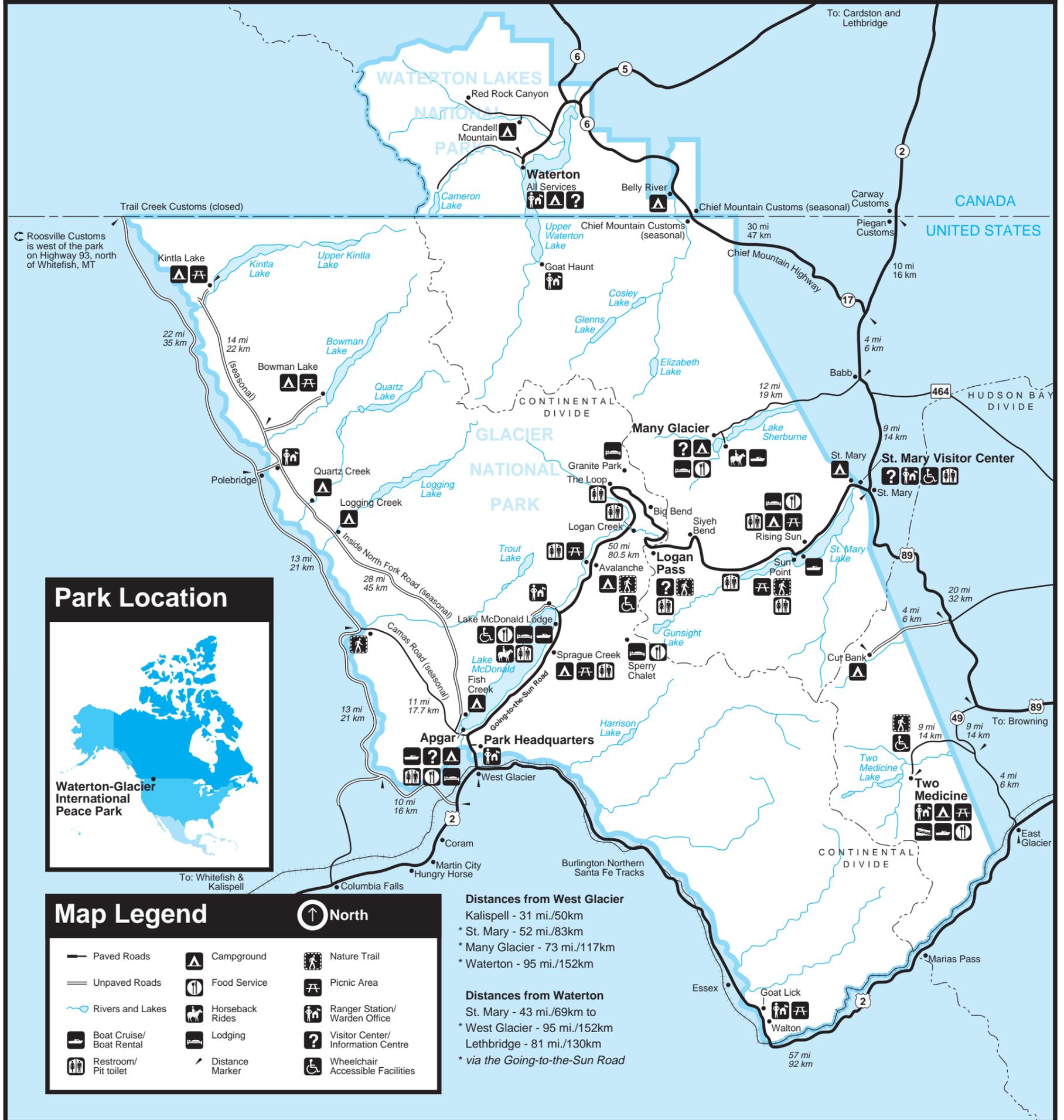
Learn about Waterton-Glacier's three international designations and take part in a peace & friendship ceremony as you cross

the International Boundary on your way to Goat Haunt in Glacier National Park, Montana. Return to Waterton via boat. A fee is charged for the return boat trip and advance reservations are recommended. The boat will have you back to the Waterton townsite dock by 6 p.m. Each hike is limited to 35 people, so you must pre-register at either the Visitor Information Centre in Waterton (403-859-5133) or at the St. Mary Visitor Center (406-732-7750) in Glacier. Reservations are only accepted for the next scheduled hike (open on Saturday for Wednesday hikes; open on Wednesday for Saturday hikes).

## Come Prepared

- Bring a lunch, water, rain gear, jacket, hat.
- Wear sturdy footwear.
- The trail is not difficult, but you will be hiking most of the day.
- Pets are not permitted.

# Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park World Heritage Site



## Crossing the Border?

Travellers should have two forms of identification (one of which must be a federal, provincial or state issued picture identification), along with a birth certificate, passport or other credible proof of citizenship. Single parents must have proof of custody of their children. Citizens of countries other than the United States and Canada are required to have a passport and visa (if required). Resident aliens must have a permanent resident card. International travellers (not including U.S. and Canadian citizens) must have a current I94 form to cross into the United States. It is available at the Port of Entry for \$6.00 US. They will only accept U.S. currency, no credit cards or Canadian currency is accepted.

Special restrictions exist on crossing the border with pets, defensive sprays, alcohol, firewood, and purchases. All firearms must be declared! For specific requirements on crossing the border from the United States into Canada, call (250)887-3413. For information on crossing from Canada into the United States, call (406)889-3865.

### Travel To, From, and Through Goat Haunt

People in tour boats and private boats arriving from Waterton Lakes National Park to Goat Haunt are not required to clear customs and immigration unless they travel beyond the immediate shore area of the Ranger Station. Those returning on the same boat will not be considered to be seeking admission into the United States.

All hikers crossing the International Boundary from Canada are considered to be applying for admission to the United States, and are required to report to Park Rangers at Goat Haunt for inspection.

Only citizens of Canada and citizens or Legal Resident Aliens of the United States of America, who have cleared customs and immigration at the Goat Haunt Ranger Station, will be allowed to travel into the United States beyond Goat Haunt.

There are restrictions on all backcountry travel from the United States into Canada, within the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. For more information, please contact the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency in advance of any trip at 1-403-653-3535.

### Border Crossing Dates and Times

Rooseville	open 24 hours
Piegian/Carway	7 a.m. to 11p.m.
Chief Mountain	
5/15 to 5/31	9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
6/1 to 9/6	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
9/7 to 9/30	9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

## Accessibility

A listing of facilities and programs accessible to visitors with special needs is available at visitor centers and entrance stations throughout Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

The Apgar and St. Mary Visitor Centers, the Trail of the Cedars, Running Eagle Falls Nature Trail, the International Peace Park Pavilion, the Linnet Lake Trail (near the town of Waterton), the Waterton Townsite Trail, and the Cameron Lake Day Use area are all accessible by wheelchair.

### Elevations

Lake McDonald	3150 ft.	960 m
Logan Pass	6640 ft.	2024 m
Many Glacier	4900 ft.	1494 m
Polebridge	3600 ft.	1097 m
St. Mary Lake	4500 ft.	1372 m
Two Medicine	5150 ft.	1570 m
Walton	3900 ft.	1189 m
Waterton	4200 ft.	1280 m