Celebrating 100 Years

Imagine it is the late 1800s. As you slowly make your way through the Great Plains you look west and see a wall of mountains in the distance. As you approach they get taller and taller, their white summits gleaming in the sunlight. Continuing onward you discover long finger-like lakes surrounded by towering peaks. Following the lakeshore deeper into the mountains you pass bands of bighorn sheep and mountain goats on the hillsides above you and bald eagles and osprey soaring overhead. When you reach the head of the valley you discover great masses of glacial ice clinging to the cliffs of the Continental Divide. It is an unforgettable view and experience.

With a few slight changes to the scene, that may well be a description of your experience today as you entered Glacier. The gift of National Parks that our forefathers gave us is an amazing treasure. At a time when extracting resources from the land was the dominant view of nature, Congress had the wisdom to set aside these special places as an investment for future generations.

By 1916 a number of parks had been established with no clear management, unified direction, nor budget to support them. To address those deficiencies, on August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed legislation creating the new National Park Service with the expressed purpose “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.” Those two concepts of providing enjoyment and conserving the natural and historic objects have been the NPS’s guiding principles ever since.

This year we look back and celebrate the last 100 years of the National Park Service, but we also look forward to the future. Parks across the country are proving to have more relevance today than our forefathers ever knew. Historic sites, often established to commemorate a great battle, also challenge us to reexamine our Nation’s history of the treatment of minority populations. Science is being advanced in unforeseen ways through the study of anaerobic microorganisms in the thermal pools of Yellowstone. In Glacier, plants that produce compounds used in cancer treatment have been discovered. In a strange twist of fate, peering into the darkness and seeing uncountable points of light is something only astronauts can rely on, when they look back at the Earth. Most people now live in areas where those same points of light obscure the wonders of the night sky. National Parks are some of the few places left where you can truly see the heavens and even take a midnight hike in a landscape dark enough to be illuminated only by starlight.

Looking ahead one hundred years, and even beyond, will our descendants still be able to see that wall of mountains in the distance and follow the lakeshores to the heads of the valleys to see the same scene? Hopefully, yes. Like our forefathers before us, many see the benefits of setting aside these treasures, but also like them, we also can only guess at the secrets National Parks still have to reveal.
General Information

VISITOR CONTACT STATIONS
The park is open year-round, 24 hours a day.

Appar Visitor Center
May 14-June 10 ................ 9 am-4:30 pm
June 11-Sept. 5 ................ 8 am-6 pm
Sept. 6-Oct. 10 ................ 8 am-5 pm

Appar Nature Center
June 18-August 28 ............... 10 am-4 pm

Logan Pass Visitor Center
Not before June 18-Sept. 5 ...... 9 am-7 pm
Sept. 6-Sept. 30 ................ 9:30 am-4 pm

Many Glacier Ranger Station
May 29-Sept. 17 ................ 7 am-5 pm

Park Headquarters
Monday–Friday .................... 8 am-4:30 pm

Polebridge Ranger Station
May 29-Sept. 17 ................ 9 am-5 pm

St. Mary Visitor Center
May 28-June 25 ..................... 8 am-6 pm
June 26-August 14 ............... 8 am-6 pm
August 15-Oct. 2 ................. 8 am-6 pm

Two Medicine Ranger Station
May 29-Sept. 17 ................ 7 am-5 pm

IN AN EMERGENCY
Dial 911 and contact a ranger or other park employee.

ACCESSIBILITY
Glacier National Park is a spectacular mountain landscape that can present difficult challenges for visitors with special needs. Improvements in accessibility are being made each year, and with a bit of pre-planning, all visitors can find Glacier to be a rewarding experience. A listing of the park’s accessible facilities and programs is available online at: go.nps.gov/accessibility

FIREARMS
The possession of loaded firearms in Glacier National Park is legal, however firearms are prohibited in federal facilities. Check with the state of Montana for specifics at: doj.mt.gov/

CAMPING
Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. Most sites operate on a first-come, first-served basis. Primitive campgrounds do not have water available. Fires are permitted only in campgrounds and picnic areas where grates are provided. Utility hook-ups are not provided. Hiker/biker sites hold up to eight people and the fee is $5 per person, per night.

Sites available for reservation include all of Fish Creek and St. Mary, five group sites in Appar, and 41 sites in Many Glacier. Reservations are made through the National Park Service reservation system. For more information, call (877) 444-6777 or visit: recreation.gov

More detailed camping information is available in the Camping Regulations and Information handout, available upon request. You can also visit online at: go.nps.gov/camp

HIKING
With 734 miles of trails, hiking opportunities are plentiful in Glacier. Free maps to popular trails are available at park visitor centers. Visitor center bookstores also carry a complete line of trail guides, topographic maps, and field guides to aid hikers. For more information, visit: go.nps.gov/hike

BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING
Hikers planning to camp overnight in Glacier’s backcountry must obtain a Backcountry Use Permit. Half of Glacier’s backcountry sites are available for walk-in hikers. Permits cost $7 per person per night, and are issued no more than 24 hours in advance. Permits issuing stations are located at:

Appar Backcountry Permit Center
May 1-Sept. 30 .................... 9 am–4:30 pm
Oct. 1-Oct. 31 ..................... 8 am-4:00 pm

St. Mary Visitor Center
May 29-Sept. 17 ................ 7 am-4:30 pm

Many Glacier Ranger Station
May 29-Sept. 17 ................ 7 am-4:30 pm

Two Medicine Ranger Station
May 29-Sept. 17 ................ 7 am–4:30 pm

Polebridge Entrance Station
May 24-Sept. 7 .................. 9 am–4:30 pm

Stations may be closed during lunch. Visitors entering the backcountry at Goant Haunt or Chief Mountain trailheads may obtain their permit at the Waterton Visitor Center (credit cards only).

BICYCLING
Bicyclists are responsible for complying with all traffic regulations. Keep to the right side of the road, ride in single file, and pull over if four or more vehicles are behind you. During periods of low visibility or between sunset and sunrise, a white light or reflector visible from a distance of at least 300 feet in front and a red light or reflector visible from at least 150 feet to the rear must be displayed on the operator or bicycle. Bicycles are prohibited on most trails. Road restrictions and Appar bike trail map are found on page 4. Wearing helmets and carrying bear spray are recommended. For more information visit: go.nps.gov/bike

FISHING
A license is not required to fish in Glacier, but fishing in the park is regulated. The fishing season is from the third Saturday in May to May 30. Lakes are open year-round. Several bodies of water are either closed to fishing or are catch-and-release only. Use of live bait and lead of any kind is prohibited. For complete regulations, stop by any visitor center or visit online: go.nps.gov/fishing

PETS
Pets are permitted in camping grounds, along roads, and in parking areas. Pets must be on a leash no longer than six feet, under physical restraint, or caged at all times. Pet owners must pick up after their pets and dispose of waste properly. Pets are not to be left unattended, and are not permitted on most trails, in the backcountry, or in any building.

BOATING
To prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species such as zebra and quagga mussels, a free inspection and permit are required to launch any motorized/trailered boat in the park. Protecting the waters of the park requires immediate action, both by the park and by boater. It is imperative that all boaters comply with these regulations. For more information, stop by any park visitor center or visit online: go.nps.gov/boat

OTHER PARK INFORMATION

Entrance Fees
Entrance fees for a seven-day pass to Glacier are $30 for vehicles and $15 for motorcycles, bicyclists, or those walking.

Ranger-led Programs
Programs are offered June through September. Activities include easy walks, evening talks, boat tours, all-day hikes, and photography programs. For more information, stop by any park visitor center or visit online: go.nps.gov/activities

Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!
Apogee

Lodging
- Village Inn Motel
  - May 27 ........... Sept. 18
- Apogee Village Lodge
  - May 20 ........... Sept. 25
  - Call (855) 733-4522 for advance reservations or (406) 888-5632 for same day reservations.

Food Service
- Eddie’s Cafe
  - May 25 ........... Oct. 2
  - Breakfast, lunch, and dinner

Campstore/Gift Shops
- Eddie’s Mercantile
  - April 30 ........... Oct. 30
  - Schoolhouse Gifts
  - Montana House
  - Mid-May ........... late-Sept.
  - Mid-May ........... mid-Oct.
  - Open all year

Horseback Rides
- Apogee Corral
  - May 21 ........... Sept. 5
  - Call local (406) 387-4405 or toll free (877) 888-5557 for schedule and information.

Boat Rentals
- Glacier Park Boat Co.
  - May 28 ........... Sept. 5
  - Small boat rentals including rowboats, paddle boards, canoes, single and double kayaks, and B&B & 10hp motors.
  - June and Sept. hours are 10 am to 6 pm (last rental out at 5 pm).
  - July 1 through Labor Day hours are 9 am to 7 pm (last rental at 6 pm).

Outdoor Store
- Glacier Outfitters
  - May 16 ........... late-Sept.
  - Outdoor equipment rentals for water, camping, hiking, and fishing. Guided tours, park information, fishing tackle and gifts.

Lake McDonald

Lodging
- Lake McDonald Lodge
  - Call (855) 733-4522 for advance reservations or (406) 888-5431 for same day reservations.

Food Service
- Russell’s Fireside Dining Room
  - Jammer Ivar’s Grill & Pizzeria
  - Lucki’s Lounge
  - May 20 ........... Sept. 28
  - Lake McDonald Lodge - breakfast, lunch, and dinner

Campstore/Gift Shops
- Lodge Campstore
  - Lodge Gift Shop
  - May 20 ........... Sept. 28
  - Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts

Scenic Boat Tours
- Glacier Park Boat Co.
  - May 21 ........... Sept. 25
  - Narrated tours of Lake McDonald - 1 hour. Daily tours at 11 am, 1:30 pm, 3 pm, 5 pm, and 7 pm.
  - After Labor Day 1:30 pm, 3 pm, and 5:30 pm only. Rowboat and motorboat rentals available 10 am to 8 pm daily (last rental out at 7 pm). After Labor Day boat rentals available 1 pm to 6:30 pm (last rental out at 5:30 pm).

Horseback Rides
- Lake McDonald Corral
  - May 28 ........... Sept. 25
  - Call local (406) 387-4405 or toll free (877) 888-5557 for schedule and information.

Many Glacier

Lodging
- Many Glacier Hotel
  - Call (855) 733-4522 or (406) 888-5551 for same day reservations.

Food Service
- Swiftcurrent Motor Inn
  - June 14 ........... Sept. 18

Campstore/Gift Shops
- Swiftcurrent Campstore
  - Many Glacier Hotel
  - June 13 ........... Sept. 18
  - Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts

Scenic Boat Tours
- Glacier Park Boat Co.
  - June 13 ........... Sept. 18
  - Narrated tours of Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine - 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Horseback Rides
- Many Glacier Corral
  - June 13 ........... Sept. 18
  - Call local (406) 387-4405 or toll free (877) 888-5557 for schedule and information.

Rising Sun

Lodging
- Rising Sun Motor Inn
  - June 17 ........... Sept. 11

Food Service
- Two Dog Flats Grill
  - Breakfast, lunch, and dinner

Campstore/Gift Shops
- Rising Sun Motor Inn
  - June 17 ........... Sept. 11
  - Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts

Scenic Boat Tours
- Glacier Park Boat Co.
  - June 18 ........... Sept. 5
  - Narrated tours of St. Mary Lake - 45 minutes.

Laundry and Showers
- Rising Sun Motor Inn
  - June 17 ........... Sept. 11
  - Purchase tokens at the camp store or front desk.

Two Medicine

Campstore
- Two Medicine Campground
  - May 30 ........... Sept. 6
  - Groceries, self-serve convenience food, groceries, fishing tackle, camping supplies, and firewood

Scenic Boat Tours
- Glacier Park Boat Co.
  - June 4 ........... Sept. 11
  - Narrated tours of Two Medicine Lake - 45 minutes. Daily tours at 10:30 am, 1 pm, 3 pm, and 5 pm.
  - Additional tour at 9 am begins July 1st. Optional guided trips to Two Medicine included on the 1 pm and 3 pm.

Waterton/Goat Haunt

Scenic Boat Tours
- Waterton Intenational
  - June 4 ........... Sept. 26
  - Boat cruises and transport service between Waterton Townsite (Canada) and Goat Haunt (USA).
  - Daily lake tours.
  - (403) 859-2362 for more information.

Other Services

Backcountry Lodging
- Belton Chalets, Inc.
  - Granite Park Chalet
  - **Granite Park Chalet/**
  - St. Mary, Rising Sun, and West Glacier.

Backpacking & Hiking
- Glacier Guides, Inc.
  - June 4 ........... Oct.
  - Guided day hiking 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.

Bus Tours
- Sun Tours
  - May 15 ........... Oct. 15
  - Interpretive tours highlighting Blackfeet culture and history relating to Glacier National Park’s natural features.
  - Tour begins in Browning, East Glacier, St. Mary, Rising Sun, and West Glacier.

Cash Machines
- Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are available at Apgar, Lake McDonald Lodge, Many Glacier (hotel and motor inn), St. Mary, East Glacier, Rising Sun, and West Glacier.

Worship Services
- Interdenominational and Roman Catholic services are held in campgrounds amphitheaters and other locations within the park. For a listing of times and locations, please consult a ranger in the campground or at one of the park visitor centers.
Going-to-the-Sun Road Travel

**WHAT TO EXPECT**

Traveling on the Going-to-the-Sun Road is a highlight of any visit. This 50-mile road combines history and unparalleled scenery. While portions of the road remain open year-round, the higher-elevation sections only open after winter snows are plowed. Logan Pass will remain open until the third week in October, weather permitting. Ongoing road rehabilitation work may cause delays of no more than 30 minutes total. Please allow additional travel time.

**ROAD REHABILITATION**

Travelers should expect construction activities primarily in the area near St. Mary. A construction detour around the St. Mary Entrance Station will begin September 19, 2016 as the entrance station undergoes reconstruction. Park entrance and fee collection transactions will take place at the visitor center for the remainder of the season.

In late summer, expect short delays west of Logan Pass while crews repair guardwalls damaged by avalanches and begin minor work on the 14 mile Lake McDonald segment.

Sun Point remains closed to all visitor traffic including picnicking, shuttle service, restroom use, and biking while it undergoes final improvements.

**TRAFFIC AND PARKING**

During the summer, parking areas throughout the park will fill to capacity early in the day. This is especially true for Logan Pass, St. Mary Falls trailhead, Avalanche Creek, Siyeh Bend, and Sunrift Gorge. Most of the popular locations along the road can be accessed by the shuttle system. Shuttle information is available on this page, at shuttle stops, and visitor centers.

Sun Point remains closed to all visitor traffic including picnicking, shuttle service, restroom use, and biking while it undergoes final improvements.

Vehicles and vehicle combinations longer than 21 feet (including bumpers) or wider than eight feet (including mirrors) are prohibited on the Going-to-the-Sun Road between Avalanche Creek and Rising Sun. Vehicles over so 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.

**DRIVING CONSIDERATIONS**

Keep an eye out for wildlife. Animals frequently dart into the road. For some visitors, this will be their first experience driving along steep mountainous terrain. They may travel slowly or stray into the oncoming lane. Remain alert. If you find that several cars have gathered behind you, pull over in one of the many scenic pullouts provided, enjoy the view, and let other cars pass.

**BIKING THE ROAD**

Bicyclists are responsible for complying with all traffic regulations and riding 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 are behind you.

You may encounter gravel surfaces in construction areas. The road is extremely narrow in many places. Watch for falling rocks, drainage grates, debris, and ice on the road. Biking regulations available on page 2.

**BIKING RESTRICTIONS**

From June 15 through Labor Day, the following sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road are closed to bicycle use between 11 am and 4 pm:

- Eastbound and westbound from the Apgar turnoff to Sprague Creek Campground.
- Eastbound (uphill) 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.

**Return Service From Logan Pass**

Logan Pass to St. Mary Visitor Center 8 am to 7 pm, every 40–60 minutes

Logan Pass to Apgar Visitor Center 8:53 am to 7 pm, every 15–30 minutes

 Requires a transfer at Avalanche Creek.

**Other Information**

Shuttles are accessible. Smoking, pets, and open alcohol containers are prohibited. Bear spray must be safely secured to prevent accidental discharge on the shuttles.
As you drive through the West Tunnel, the Only switchback on the road affords a scenic view of Heavens Peak and an up-close look at the aftermath of the Trapper Fire of 2003. A strenuous 4-mile hike to Granite Park Chalet begins here.

**BIRD WOMAN FALLS OVERLOOK** Bird Woman Falls cascades 492 feet from the hanging valley between Mt. Oberlin and Mt. Cannon.

**WEPPING WALL** A gushing waterfall in spring, the flow is reduced to a mere trickle in late summer. Roll up your windows (as you pass by) to keep dry.

**BIG BEND** One of the most spectacular views from the road is at Big Bend. This “big bend” provides room to park and take in the views of Mt. Cannon, Mt. Oberlin, Heavens Peak, and the Weeping Wall.

**TRIPLE ARCHES** This architectural and engineering marvel is best seen by eastbound travelers.

**OBERLIN BEND** A short boardwalk offers views of the road as it winds across the landscape below the Garden Wall. Don’t be surprised if you see mountain goats.

**LOGAN PASS** Logan Pass sits on the Continental Divide at 6,646 feet. Alpine meadows filled with wildflowers carpet the hillsides. Mountain goats, bighorn sheep, and marmots are frequently seen. The popular Hidden Lake and Highline Trails begin here. The Logan Pass visitor center also has a Glacier National Park Conservancy store.

**LUNCH CREEK** Surrounded by carpets of wildflowers in the summer, Lunch Creek flows down a natural rock staircase from the striking backdrop of Pollock Mountain.

**EAST TUNNEL** The East Tunnel was one of the most difficult challenges of constructing this road. This 408-foot tunnel through Piegan Mountain often has waterfalls cascading down the portal.

**SIYEH BEND** Located at a prominent bend, the Siyeh Bend shuttle stop marks the transition between the higher elevation subalpine vegetation and the forests of the east side. Several day hikes begin here.

**JACKSON GLACIER OVERLOOK** Stop here for the best view of a glacier from the road.

**GUN-SIGHT PASS TRAILHEAD** This strenuous trail ascends to the Continental Divide and offers hikers and backpackers access to subalpine lakes, the historic Sperry Chalet, and unparalleled mountain vistas.

**ST. MARY FALLS SHUTTLE STOP** This stop accesses a popular short hike down to the valley floor. The trail crosses the stream below the roaring St. Mary Falls and continues on to Virginia Falls.

**SUMFRIT GORGE** A spectacular view of a water-carved gorge is only a 75-foot walk. Look for dippers, slate gray birds, often sighted foraging in the creek for aquatic insects.

**WILD GOOSE ISLAND** One of the most iconic views in the park, tiny Wild Goose Island offers a striking counterpart to the majestic peaks in the background.

**GOLDEN STAIRCASE** This large pullout offers views of Saint Mary Lake, as well as an opportunity to marvel at the skill of the workers who designed and built the road.

**RISING SUN** Boat tours allow visitors to experience towering mountain peaks from a perspective not available on the road. Groceries and dining are also available.

**TWO DOG FLATS** This native grassland community provides habitat for a number of species. Hawks prey on small mammals while songbirds forage for seeds and insects. Two Dog Flats supplies winter range for a large elk population.

**ST. MARY CAMPGROUND** St. Mary Campground is the largest campground on the east side of Glacier National Park and is conveniently located approximately one half mile from the St. Mary Visitor Center.

**ST. MARY VISITOR CENTER** The St. Mary Visitor Center offers informational services, a backcountry permit desk, an auditorium with park films shown throughout the day, exhibits, on-site interpretive programs, and a Glacier National Park Conservancy store. It also serves as the shuttle hub for the east side of the park.
Exploring Other Areas of Glacier

**MANY GLACIER**
Renovations on the Many Glacier Hotel will take place this summer. The park is expecting significant congestion in the Many Glacier area due to the construction. Please plan accordingly.

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 round-trip, these moderately strenuous hikes bring visitors to unmatched subalpine scenery. Grinnell Lake, Red Rock Falls, and the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail are good choices for shorter hikes.

**TWO MEDICINE**
Before the Going-to-the-Sun Road was constructed, Two Medicine was a primary destination for travelers arriving by train in East Glacier. As in the past, those who visit today are rewarded with spectacular scenic hiking.

Trails to Scenic Point, Cobalt Lake, Astor Park, and Old Man Lake are all popular day hikes. Guided boat trips across Two Medicine Lake make No Name Lake, Upper Two Medicine Lake, and Twin Falls easy family trips.

Running Eagle Falls is site of a wheelchair-accessible nature trail, which highlights traditional use of plants and the spiritual importance of this site to the neighboring Blackfeet Tribe.

**THE NORTH FORK**
The North Fork is one of the least visited sections of Glacier National Park and can only be reached by private vehicle. If you don’t mind traveling over rough dirt roads, then you might enjoy a trip to the North Fork.

The area offers views of forest succession in recently burned areas, views of Bowman and Kintla Lakes, a home-staying site, and chances to see and hear rare park wildlife.

Allow all day for the round-trip drive to Kintla and Bowman Lakes from West Glacier along the Camas Road. Be sure to bring supplies for the day or prepare to stop in the town of Polebridge before you begin your drive.

**WEATHER**
Glacier’s summer weather is as varied as its landscape. Even when it’s in the 80s and 90s in the daytime, it can cool down into the 40s at night. Prepare for a variety of weather conditions and pack accordingly. You may start the day in a T-shirt and shorts, and need a sweater or parka by evening. Dress in layers and always bring rain gear.

**DROWNING**
Use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial streams and rivers, moss-covered rocks, and slippery logs are dangerous. 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 life jacket.

**SNOW AND ICE**
Snowfields and glaciers can present serious hazards. Snow bridges may conceal deep crevasses on glaciers or hidden cavities under snowfields. These bridges may collapse under the weight of an unsuspecting hiker. Use extreme caution when crossing steep snowfields on trails and in the backcountry.

**HYPOTHERMIA**
Freezing temperatures can occur in Glacier’s high country any month of the year. If you plan to head for higher elevations, avoid making assumptions based on low elevation weather. Layer with synthetic or wool clothing as a base layer, and eat high-energy foods throughout the day.

**STEEP 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 in such areas. At upper elevations, trails should be followed carefully.

**HANTAVIRUS**
Deer mice are possible carriers of Hanta virus. 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.

**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.

**AREA INFORMATION**

- **Travel Montana**
  - VisitMT.com / (800) 847-4868
- **Glacier Country**
  - GlacierMT.com / (800) 338-5072
- **Blackfeet Indian Reservation**
  - BlackfeetCountry.com / (406) 338-7406
- **Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta**
  - MyWaterton.ca / (403) 859-2224
- **Flathead National Forest**
  - (406) 758-5200
- **Kootenai National Forest**
  - (406) 293-6211
- **Lewis & Clark National Forest**
  - (406) 791-7700
- **Blackfeet Convention & Visitor Bureau**
  - FCVB.org / (800) 543-3105
- **Bigfork, MT**
  - Bigfork.org / (406) 837-5888
- **Columbia Falls, MT**
  - ColumbiaFallsChamber.org / (406) 882-2022
- **Cut Bank, MT**
  - (406) 873-4041
- **Kalispell, MT**
  - KalispellChamber.com / (406) 758-2800
- **Whitefish, MT**
  - WhitefishChamber.com / (406) 862-3501
- **Travel Alberta**
  - TravelAlberta.com / (800) 252-3782

**Have Fun and Stay Safe**

Two of the most common causes of injury and fatalities in Glacier are from drowning and falls. Be extremely careful near fast moving water and on trails with steep drop-offs.

TravelAlberta.com / (800) 252-3782

Two Medicine Lake, Red Rock Falls, and the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail are good choices for shorter hikes.

- Grinnell Glacier Trail
  - NPS / DOUG MCMAIN

- Running Eagle Falls
  - NPS / TM RAINS

- Numa Fire Lookout Trail
  - NPS / JACOB W. FRANK
Welcome to Bear Country

AN ICON OF WILDERNESS
Glacier is home to large numbers of both black and grizzly bears. This page presents basic information needed to ensure a safe visit for both you and our wildlife. For more detailed information, stop by any visitor center, attend a ranger-led program, or visit online at go.nps.gov/BearCountry

OVERNIGHT CAMPING
Our campgrounds and developed areas can remain unattractive to bears if each visitor manages food and trash properly. Following park regulations will help keep the “wild” in wildlife and ensure your safety as well.

- Keep a clean camp. Never improperly store or leave food or garbage unattended.
- All edibles, food containers (empty or not), and cookware (clean or not) must be stored in a vehicle, hard-sided camper, food locker, or hung when not in use, day or night.
- Place all trash in designated bear-resistant garbage containers.
- Inspect your campsite for bear sign and for careless campers nearby. Notify a park ranger of any potential problems.

BEAR SPRAY
This aerosol pepper spray temporarily incapacitates bears. It is an effective, non-toxic, and non-lethal means of deterring aggressive bears. Under no circumstances should bear spray create a false sense of security or serve as a substitute for practicing standard safety precautions in bear country.

Bear spray is intended to be sprayed into the face of an oncoming bear. It is not intended to act as a repellent. Pre-sprayed objects may actually attract bears.

Be aware that you may not be able to cross the U.S./Canada border with some brands of bear spray. Canadian Customs may refuse to allow the importation of USEPA-approved bear spray.

BEAR ENCOUNTERS
If you encounter a bear inside the minimum recommended safe distance (100 yards), you can decrease your risk by following these guidelines:

- If a bear or other animal is moving in your direction on a trail, get out of its way and let it pass.
- If you can move away, do so. If moving away appears to agitate the bear, stop and talk quietly to the bear. Help the bear recognize you as a friendly human and then continue to move away as the situation allows.
- If a bear appears intent on approaching you, your group, or your campsite in a non-defensive manner (not showing signs of agitation), gather your group together, make noise, and try to discourage the bear from further approaching. Prepare to deploy your bear spray. If you are preparing or consuming food, secure it. DO NOT LET THE BEAR GET YOUR FOOD!
- If a bear approaches in a defensive manner (appears agitated and/or charges), stop. Do not run. Talk quietly to the bear. Prepare to deploy your bear spray. If contact appears imminent and you do not have bear spray, fall to the ground on your stomach, clasp your hands around the back of your neck, and leave your pack on for protection. If the bear attempts to roll you over, try to stay on your stomach. If the attack is defensive, the bear will leave once it recognizes you are not a threat. If the attack is prolonged, FIGHT BACK!

ROADSIDE BEARS
It’s exciting to see bears up-close, but we must act responsibly to keep them wild and healthy. If you see a bear along the road, please do not stop near it. If you wish to view the bear, travel at least 100 yards and pull over in a safe location. Roadside bears quickly become habituated to traffic and people, increasing their chances of being hit by vehicles. Habituated bears may also learn to frequent campgrounds and picnic areas, where they may gain access to human food. To protect human life and property, bears that seek human food must be removed from the park. Resist the temptation to stop and get close to roadside bears – put bears first at Glacier.

A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR! PLEASE ENSURE THAT ALL FOOD AND GARBAGE ARE STORED OUT OF REACH OF BEARS AT ALL TIMES.

GRIZZLY OR BLACK BEAR
Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is home to both black and grizzly bears. Report all bear sightings or encounters to the nearest ranger or warden immediately. Size and/or color are not reliable indicators of species. Use the chart below to help you tell the species apart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black Bear</th>
<th>Grizzly Bear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>No hump</td>
<td>Hump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>Taller</td>
<td>Short and rounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>Straight profile</td>
<td>Dished profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Claws</td>
<td>Dark ~ 1.5” long</td>
<td>Light ~ 2.4” long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE
Approaching, viewing, or engaging in any activity within 100 yards of bears or wolves, or within 25 yards of any other wildlife is prohibited. Use binoculars or a telephoto lens to improve your view. Keep the animal’s line of travel or escape route clear, and move away if wildlife approaches you.

BEARS ARE LARGER THAN HUMANS

Make noise.
Bears will usually move out of the way if they hear people approaching. Most bells are not enough. Calling out and clapping at regular intervals are better ways to make your presence known.

Secure your food and garbage.
Never leave food, garbage, or anything used to prepare, consume, store, or transport food unattended. Other items to secure include: toiletries, cosmetics, and pet food.

Be aware of your surroundings.
Environmental factors such as wind speed and direction may prevent a bear from being aware of your presence. Look for scat or tracks. Take notice if you are hiking near an abundance of bear foods, near running water, through thick vegetation, etc.

FRAGILE BEAR LAND

Safety Precautions
Hiking in groups significantly decreases your chances of having a bear encounter. If you are looking for hiking company, be sure to look at the Ranger-led Activity Schedule to see if there are any ranger-led hikes available for you to join. Trail running is highly discouraged.

Carry bear spray.
Bear spray is an inexpensive way to deter bear attacks and has been shown to be the most effective deterrent.

Make noise.
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Glacier Visitor Guide
What’s there to see here? Let’s reflect on that a bit.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

In addition to exploring Glacier, we encourage you to visit our neighbors. Find out more at: FindYourPark.com

GRANT-KOehRS RANCH

Wide open spaces, the hard-working cowboy, his spirited cow pony, and vast herds of cattle are among the strongest symbols of the American West. Once the headquarters of a 10 million acre cattle empire, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site preserves these symbols and commemorates the role of cattlemen in American history.

LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD

This area memorializes the U.S. Army’s 7th Cavalry and the Sioux and Cheyenne in one of the Indian’s last armed efforts to preserve their way of life. Here, on June 25 and 26 of 1876, 263 soldiers, including Lt. Col. George A. Custer and attached personnel of the U.S. Army, died fighting several thousand Lakota and Cheyenne warriors.

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD

On August 9, 1877 gunshots shattered a chilly dawn on a sleeping camp of Nez Perce. By the time the smoke cleared on August 10, almost 90 Nez Perce were dead along with 31 soldiers and volunteers. Big Hole National Battlefield was created to honor all who were there.

BIGHORN CANYON

The wild landscape of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area offers visitors unparalleled opportunities to immerse themselves in the natural world and experience the wonders of this extraordinary place. Bighorn Canyon showcases an astounding diversity in ecosystems, wildlife, and more than 10,000 years of human history.

FORT UNION TRADING POST

Between 1828 and 1867, Fort Union was the most important fur trading post on the Upper Missouri River. Here, the Assiniboine and six other Northern Plains Indian Tribes exchanged buffalo robes and smaller furs for goods from around the world, including cloth, guns, blankets, and beads. The post annually traded $100,000 in merchandise.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

Between May 1804 and September 1806, 31 men, one woman, and a baby traveled from the plains of the Midwest to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. In their search for a water route to the Pacific Ocean, they opened a window into the west for the young United States. The trail passes through 11 states including Montana.

YELLOWSTONE

Over half of the world’s geysers are preserved here. They are the main reason the park was established in 1872 as America’s first national park. A mountain wildland, home to grizzly bears, wolves, and herds of bison and elk, the park is the core of one of the last, nearly intact, natural ecosystems in the Earth’s temperate zone.
Glacier National Park Conservancy

**Education, Preservation, Research.** We invest in K-12 and adult education to grow the next generation of Glacier stewards. We help to fund the rehabilitation of over 700 miles of the park’s world-class trail system. We support scientific research that leads the world. In 2016, with help from donors like you, we funded 23 park programs and projects for over $1.1 million in aid, including the printing of this publication.

**How You Can Help**
You can donate at one of our Park Stores, in our Columbia Falls office, or directly online at: Glacier.org.

If you stay at a hotel within the park or in one of the gateway communities, you will be asked to “Add On for Glacier” by adding $1 to your bill.

Keep an eye out for our Give Back to Glacier campaign. All donations during this time are matched up to $50,000!

Your donation, Park Store purchase, or Friends of Glacier membership helps to fund critical park projects and programs.

**Shop Glacier**
Our Park Stores are the best source of Glacier information. From maps and books to water bottles and bear spray, we can get you ready for your day on the trail. Keepsakes and souvenirs are also available to commemorate your visit. Shop our Historic Belton Train Depot store in West Glacier for the largest selection of merchandise.

Shop online at: Glacier.org
Climate Change in The Crown of the Continent

THE BIG PICTURE
Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time. The impacts of a rapidly warming world will ultimately affect every aspect of life on Earth. In Glacier National Park, the impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly evident. Once home to 150 glaciers, the 25 that remain are expected to be gone by 2030. The park’s changing environment provides a powerful example of what will be lost without global action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

AFFECTING THE VISITOR EXPERIENCE
While Earth’s climate changes naturally, the rate of warming experienced over the last century is unprecedented. The global scientific consensus is that this record-pace warming is mainly due to human activities. As our planet’s temperature continues to rise, many plant and animal species are forced toward rapid adaptation, migration, or even extinction. As the ecosystem changes, recreational opportunities for visitors will also change. Listed below are a few things changing in Glacier that may affect your park experience.

FIRE
An increase in hot summer days (90°F and greater), and a decrease in the number of frost days, have resulted in longer and more severe wildfire seasons. Although fire is a natural part of Waterton-Glacier’s ecosystem, increasing fire size and intensity is resulting in unprecedented changes throughout the region’s forests.

A CLIMATE FRIENDLY PARK
The Climate Friendly Parks Program is a collaboration of the National Park Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The program provides national parks with the tools and resources to address climate change both within park boundaries and in surrounding communities.

As a Climate Friendly Park, Glacier is committed to increasing energy efficiency in park operations. The park will continue to educate park visitors through interpretive programs, displays, and leading by example. Glacier’s popular tours and shuttle system provide visitors the opportunity to enjoy the park’s scenery in a more environmentally friendly way.

For more information visit: www.nps.gov/climatefriendlyparks

PLANT COMMUNITIES
Plant communities from the moist Pacific Northwest converge here with species from the prairie and the northern forests, creating a complex ecological mixing zone. With more than 1,000 vascular plant species, Waterton Lakes National Park and the adjoining Castle River Valley are home to the richest diversity of plants in Alberta. Warming temperatures threaten many native plants, such as Jones’ columbine, while exotic weeds are invading otherwise pristine backcountry.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS
Glacier National Park’s grizzly bears and other wildlife freely traverse multiple land-ownerships and the international border. The transboundary North Fork Flathead Valley is a critical wildlife corridor. British Columbia and Montana have taken important steps to ban mining and drilling, in an attempt to preserve vital and ancient wildlife pathways. As the climate warms and plant communities shift, animals need the freedom to roam in search of suitable habitat.

RISING TREELINE
As the temperature rises, the treeline is rising with it. Look at how the forest has grown around Hidden Lake since 1930. This new growth can have a devastating effect on the fragile alpine environment. As the treeline continues to rise, alpine areas disappear. When these areas become inhospitable, what will happen to the species that depend on them?

OUR VANISHING GLACIERS
In 1850, there were an estimated 150 glaciers in the Park. By 1968, the number was reduced to around 50. Today, only 25 glaciers remain in the park, many of which are mere remnants of what they once were.
Fire in Glacier

Our relationship with wildfire is a complex one. Until the 1960s, land management agencies tried to put a stop to all fires. Over the years, however, research revealed that fire is a natural process that improves habitat for many wildlife species and maintains certain forest types.

In Glacier, fires burn every year. Some are less than an acre, while others, such as the fires in 2003, have burned up to 146,000 acres. One goal of the park’s Wildland Fire Program is to maintain fire as an integral process in managing eco-systems. The challenge for fire managers is to find a balance between maximizing the benefits of fire while minimizing risks to life, property, and health.

2015 was the warmest year on record for the planet. In Glacier, low precipitation, above average temperatures, and high winds combined to create optimal wildfire conditions throughout the park. On the afternoon of July 21, 2015, the Reynolds Creek Fire was first reported and it spread to over 4,000 acres in a single day. East side facilities were evacuated, and an Interagency Incident Command Team was ordered. The road eventually reopened on August 12, allowing visitors access to view the impacts of the fire first-hand. The exact cause of the fire is unknown, but it is suspected to have been human-caused.

You can still see the impacts of the Reynolds Creek fire as you drive on the east side of the park between Sunrift Gorge and Rising Sun. The blackened trees stand out, but so does new vegetation and the new views of the lake that have opened up. A new forest will return, surprisingly soon.

If climate predictions are accurate, it is likely that we will see longer and more severe wildfire seasons in the future. It will require the collaboration of the park, local communities, and visitors like you to prevent more human-caused wildfires. To learn more about fire safety, visit: go.nps.gov/FireSafety.

For the Birds

This year marks the centennial of the Convention between the United States and Canada (then part of Great Britain) for the protection of migratory birds. The Migratory Bird Treaty and three others that followed, form the cornerstones of our efforts to conserve birds that migrate across international borders and were a direct response to the extinction/near-extinction of a number of bird species that were hunted either for sport or for their feathers.

Glacier boasts some of the most incredible, and diverse, bird habitat in the world because of our preservation approach. Within the boundaries of the park, we have habitats such as old-growth forests where Pileated Woodpeckers and Vaux’s Swifts thrive, burned forests where the Black-backed Woodpecker and Northern Hawk Owls reside, clean whitewater grasslands and cliffs for Golden Eagles, wetlands for Wilson’s Snipes, alpine habitats for White-tailed Ptarmigan, and waterfalls for Black Swifts.

This treaty connects the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service with our federal, state, private, non-government, tribal, and inter-national partners who share a long, successful history of conserving, protecting, and managing migratory bird populations and their habitats. Celebrating the centennial of the first treaty allows us to bring together those who have contributed to its success, and to galvanize efforts to protect migratory birds for generations to come.
The Glacier Institute, a private nonprofit partner, has provided hands-on, field-based educational adventures to people from all over the world since 1983. Our classrooms are the mountain trails and vast river basins that are home to more than 1,100 species of native plants, over 270 species of birds, and nearly 70 species of mammals. Our instructors are recognized experts in their fields, published authors, wildlife biologists, college professors, naturalists, and teachers. We host one to three day outdoor educational workshops and youth camps that immerse our participants in Glacier's stunning and stimulating environment.

Join us for a learning adventure you will never forget!

The Glacier National Park Volunteer Associates

The Glacier National Park Volunteer Associates is a non-profit, volunteer park partner with no paid staff. The Associates' efforts highlight their primary purpose of bringing together people interested in the proper care, protection, management, and preservation of Glacier National Park.

Established in 1989, the Glacier National Park Volunteer Associates have made significant contributions to the park and would like help in continuing this service. We welcome you to become a member and help support this magnificent national park. For additional information about the organization and how to contribute, visit us online! gnpva.org

Sample of 2016 Field Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tr>
<td>Owl Prowl in the North Fork</td>
<td>High Country Exploration</td>
<td>June 27, $65</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite Park Chalet Getaway</td>
<td>Disaster! Natural Calamities in Glacier</td>
<td>June 30, $65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Lookouts of Glacier: Huckleberry</td>
<td>Geology of Glacier</td>
<td>July 1–3, $450</td>
<td>$65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glacier Wildflower Workshop</td>
<td>People Before the Park</td>
<td>July 16, $65</td>
<td>$65</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glacier Discovery Week</td>
<td>July 20–22, $250</td>
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STAFFING SUPPORT
Members contributed over 5,650 volunteer hours in the park in 2015 with projects including:
- Trail maintenance
- Backcountry ranger patrols
- River patrols
- Work projects
- Native plant nursery
- Visitor centers and permit offices
- Apgar Nature Center staffing
- Wildlife education at Logan Pass

FINANCIAL SUPPORT
The Associates have sponsored a backcountry ranger intern since 1995. They also manage the Backcountry Preservation Fund which supports restoration and maintenance projects in the backcountry. Other Associates contributions including funding for:
- Historic structure rehabilitation
- Native plant nursery intern
- Apgar Nature Center organizational costs

YOU ARE INVITED
In May, the Associates hold a Volunteer Day in the park. Everyone is invited to help clear trails, transplant seedlings in the nursery, work in the carpentry shop, or help with a variety of other projects.

In January, February, and March the Associates hold a Winter Speakers Series. These free presentations by biologists, geologists, historians, and educators highlight the past, present and future of Glacier National Park.
A Brilliant Idea

It started as an idea at an annual Rotary International meeting, between clubs in Alberta and Montana, and it didn’t take long for the idea to catch hold. In 1932, Waterton Lakes National Park and Glacier National Park were officially joined together as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. The Peace Park celebrates the peace and goodwill existing along the world’s longest undefended border, as well as a spirit of cooperation which is reflected in wildlife and vegetation management, search and rescue programs, and joint interpretive programs, brochures, and exhibits.

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park was further honored in 1995 when it was designated as a World Heritage Site for its scenic values, its significant climate, landforms and ecological processes, and abundant diversity of wildlife and wildflowers.

The Pine Balance: A Shared Responsibility

A foreign fungus, the white pine blister rust affects the majority of the whitebark pines in Waterton and Glacier. This fungus was transported to North America from Europe when trees unknowingly infected with the fungus were brought over in the early 20th century, which is credited with the wide spread of the infection throughout the continent. Unlike European relatives of the whitebark pine, North American 5-needled pines have no resistance to this infection. White pine blister rust is especially devastating to seedlings and young pines, with little likelihood that infected seedlings will survive to maturity. Considered alongside a spike in population of native pine beetles in the area, insects whose larva feast on pine bark, whitebark pine populations have been devastated in the International Peace Park. A study conducted in the park spanning 13 years (1996-2009) noted that mortality and blister rust infection in whitebark pines both increased by a staggering 5% with every year.

In response to the alarming mortality and infection rates, a joint effort was initiated to reverse the effects of human impact and restore the pine population. A number of prescribed burns were used to open the canopy and create areas suitable for whitebark pines to grow. The area surrounding Summit Lake, for example, has had a number of plots cleared where whitebark pine seedlings have been planted. These seedlings were grown in greenhouses associated with Glacier’s Native Plant Nursery, from seeds collected from healthy whitebark pines in the area. In fact, Waterton and Glacier staff, alongside numerous volunteers have been planting thousands of seedlings over the last five years in areas suitable for whitebark pine habitat. The hope is to tip the balance back in favour of our whitebark pines in the hope of reinstating the natural balance that permits these trees to compete in the wild.

The restoration of the whitebark pine population in the International Peace Park is a high priority for both parks as these fascinating trees are crucial to maintaining a healthy ecosystem. Contact the park to see how you can be involved in the restoration project.
Discover Our Neighbors’ Cultural Heritage

This area holds special appeal for visitors interested in the culture of indigenous peoples. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park lies just west of the Kainai and Piikani Reserves in Canada and borders the Blackfeet 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 Flathead Indian features fascinating exhibits and Native American handcrafts as sales items. The museum is open Tuesday through Saturday from June through September. Also in Browning, North American Indian Days, the second weekend in July, 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 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.

Select from our featured resources the most suitable for your group. Our links are provided as an example of the variety available throughout the park.

Accessibility

The People’s Center and Native Ed-Ventures, 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.

The Waterton-Glacier Guide is a joint publication between Waterton Lakes National Park of Canada & Glacier National Park in the United States.
Scenic Drives and Attractions

Over the next five years, Parks Canada will invest $2.6 billion to rehabilitate infrastructure assets within national historic sites, national parks and national marine conservation areas across Canada. This historic investment supports conservation while promoting visitor experience and making our infrastructure safer and more appealing to visitors. When visiting Waterton Lakes National Park, you may encounter one or more construction zones or reduced services while we complete this important work. Please plan ahead before you travel to avoid inconvenience. Regular updates will be issued as information is confirmed. Please consult the Waterton Lakes National Park website at: pc.gc.ca/waterton for the latest updated information and a map of projects that may impact your visit.

The Entrance Road

These 8 kilometers (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 Hotel National Historic Site, on a knoll above the lakes, indicates you will soon arrive at our lakeside community.

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 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.

Wildlife & Flowers

Bear, deer, elk, and Big horn sheep can be seen throughout the park, particularly in prairie areas. Fall is 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.

An abundance of wildflowers can be seen in the park. In spring and early summer, prairie wildflower displays are particularly rich. In late summer, wildflowers continue to bloom at the higher elevations.

Entrance Fees

(subject to change)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Annual</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
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<td>Family</td>
<td>$19.60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other Services

Clothing and gift shops, bookstores, grocery store, movie rentals, liquor store • a variety of cafes, restaurants, lounges and dining rooms • sporting supplies • service station • boat tours, bike and boat rentals • hiking tours, a horse riding facility • three churches • cash machines • art gallery • a health and recreation centre, 18-hole golf course, tennis court, ball diamond and playgrounds.

Camping

Auto Camping

Waterton’s three campgrounds provide almost 400 campsites.

• The Townsite Campground has 237 sites, including 94 fully-serviced. Fees vary depending on the service provided. Fees permitted in picnic shelter stoves. Most sites are reservable. Call (403) 859-5133 or visit: reservation.parkscanada.gc.ca.

• The Crandell Mountain Campground has 129 semi-serviced sites, five fps, and is located 6km up 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) 859-5133 for information.

Backcountry Camping

An overnight wilderness pass is mandatory and can be purchased at the Visitor 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. Call (403) 859-5133. Wilderness campgrounds group size and area is applied to 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.

Other Information

The Waterton Lakes Visitor Centre

Waterton Lakes National Park Box 200

Waterton Park, Alberta T0K 2M0

Phone (403) 859-5133

Visit Waterton Lakes National Park online at: pc.gc.ca/waterton

Hiking

There are 208km (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 bikers, 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-Kishinena Provincial Park.

View From The Top - Parks Canada photo

Other Park Regulations

Leave rocks, fossils, horns, antlers, wildflowers, nests, and other natural artifacts and objects undisturbed so others may enjoy them.

• 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.

• Collection of dead or downed wood is not allowed.

• A national park fishing permit is required in Canada’s national parks.

• Motorcyclists must wear a helmet.

Glacier Visitor Guide

15
Crossing The Border

What You Need

All travelers crossing the border must present documents that are Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) compliant. Those documents include:

- U.S. citizens must present a U.S. Passport, Enhanced Drivers License*, U.S. Passport Card, or NEXUS Card.
- U.S. Resident Aliens must present a U.S. Resident Alien Card.
- Canadian citizens must present a Canadian Passport, Enhanced Drivers License*, or NEXUS Card.
- Citizens from countries other than Canada or the United States are required to contact the Chief Mountain Port of Entry upon their arrival at the Waterton townsite. Information on contacting the Port of Entry is available at the Waterton Lakes Visitor Information Centre.

Special restrictions apply when crossing the border with pets, personal identification card for U.S. or Canadian citizens or permanent residents. All others must carry a valid passport.

Goat Haunt Travel

Travel between Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada and the United States must present documents that are Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative compliant.

The Goat Haunt Port of Entry will operate between 10:30 a.m., and 5 p.m. No entry into the United States past the Goat Haunt Ranger Station will be authorized outside of the port's hours of operation. Hikers traveling north into Canada from the United States are required to contact the Chief Mountain Port of Entry upon their arrival at the Waterton townsite. Information on contacting the Port of Entry is available at the Waterton Lakes Visitor Centre or the Waterton Station of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Border Crossing Dates and Times

Times are subject to change and travelers should check to be sure about crossing times.

- **Roosville**.......................... open 24 hours west of the park on Highway 93, north of Whitefish, MT and south of Fernie, B.C.
- **Piegan/Carway**.................... 7 am–11 pm east of the park at the joining of U.S. Highway 89 with Alberta Highway 2
- **Chief Mountain** May 15–May 31 ............... 9 am–6 pm June 1–Sept. 1 ............... 7 am–10 pm Sept. 2–Sept. 30 ............... 9 am–6 pm October 1 ............... closed for season

*For a list of states and provinces who currently issue Enhanced I-94 forms are available at the Port of Entry for $6.00 U.S. currency and all major credit cards are accepted. Canadian currency is not accepted.

* A list of states and provinces who currently issue Enhanced Drivers Licenses, please visit www.getyouhome.gov

Special restrictions apply when crossing the border with pets, defensive sprays, alcohol, fireworks, and purchases. All firearms must be declared. For more information on crossing from the USA to Canada, call (800) 320-0063; and if crossing from Canada to the USA, call (406) 889-3865.