

Superior Wildlands - 2012

A **FREE** GUIDE

To Your Central Upper Peninsula Federal Lands



Grand Sable Dunes, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



Brian LaFollette, 2011 Seney Photo Contest



Grand Island National Recreation Area, Hiawatha National Forest.

Different Agencies, Missions - A Shared Legacy



The Central Upper Peninsula of Michigan is rich in public lands that are open to a broad spectrum of exciting recreational activities. Though the Hiawatha National Forest, Seney National Wildlife Refuge, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore are managed by different agencies with different missions, they all have a common link in conserving and preserving our incredible natural, cultural and recreational resources for current and future generations. Please join us in celebrating our shared legacy of stewardship!

U.S. Department of Interior Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

The national park idea is said to have originated around a campfire in the Yellowstone country at a time when it was becoming apparent that as a society, we should protect portions of this great landscape we are entrusted with. The robber baron era was in full swing and the idea of a public park or "pleasuring ground" formed the core of the National Park Service mission created in 1916 "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."

The system of National Parks has grown to 397 areas in some fifteen categories including national battlefields, historical parks, rivers, recreation areas, parkways, seashores and lakeshores, and preserves, among others. There are National Park Service areas in every state of the union except for Delaware. These parks host 279 million visitors annually, visitors who are seeking experiences that are educational, recreational, social, scientific, aesthetic and spiritual.

The National Park Service has a dedicated and experienced staff of national stature, only a few of whom wear the traditional campaign hat. Park rangers, natural resource managers, archeologists, historians, interpreters, landscape architects, engineers, and planners, protect our land and legacy, conduct research, and educate the public. Facility managers, building trade craftsmen and women, and vital administrative and support staff, take care of the parks and are available to outside clients whose projects dovetail with our own.

In 2016, the Service will celebrate its 100th anniversary, and plans are already being made through what NPS Director calls the "Call to Action." National Park Service employees have imagined their second century of public service and charted a path to help

them achieve that vision. The "Call to Action" offers tangible ways to transform the Service to make sure that it is ready for a future that is, in so many ways, different from our past.

Forty-six years ago, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was established to "...to preserve for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline of the United States and its related geographic and scientific features..."

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is dedicated to preserving a nationally significant portion of the Great Lakes shoreline, allowing public access to its geologic, scientific, scenic and historic features and offering opportunities for recreation, education, inspiration, and enjoyment while allowing economic utilization of the inland buffer zone renewable resources.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore affords public access to a spectacular and diverse segment of the Lake Superior shoreline. Unmatched in their scenic value, the 200-foot high Pictured Rocks cliffs rise from Lake Superior creating a mosaic of rock form, color and texture, enhanced by cascading waterfalls.

Five square miles of pristine sand dunes and their unique plant communities, perched atop 300-foot sand banks, rise abruptly at the shore of Lake Superior. Twelve miles of unspoiled and undeveloped Lake Superior beach contrast the Pictured Rocks cliffs and Grand Sable Dunes.

Bedrock geology and glacial landforms create a tapestry of topography marked by streams, inland lakes and a diversity of associated vegetation. The shoreline offers extraordinary and inspirational scenic vistas of Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on earth.

The Lakeshore contains a collection of cultural resources focused on the human use of Lake Superior and the shoreline including the Au Sable Light Station and former U.S. Coast Guard lifeboat stations.

Lying in a transition zone between boreal and eastern hardwood forest, the Lakeshore's scientifically recognized collection of flora and fauna is found nowhere else within the Lake Superior Basin.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Hiawatha National Forest

The United States has a system of 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 222 research and experimental forests, as well as other special areas, covering more than 192 million acres of public land.

Charged with the management of these resources, the USDA's Forest Service manages the national forests for multiple uses, including recreation, timber, wilderness, minerals, water, grazing, fish, and wildlife.

With roots in the last quarter of the 19th century, the history of the national forest system is long and remarkable. The national forests (at first called forest reserves) began with the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, which allowed the president to establish forest reserves from public domain land. Beginning in the western United States around the turn of the century, Congress created national forests from land already owned by the United States. In the absence of similar public lands in the eastern United States, national forests were eventually created by purchasing from private landowners' lands which for the most part had been cut over, farmed out or used up – "the lands nobody wanted."

Congress established the Forest Service in 1905 to provide quality water and timber for the Nation's benefit. Over the years, the public has expanded the list of what they want from national forests and grasslands. Congress responded by directing the Forest Service to manage national forests for additional multiple uses and benefits and for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. Multiple use means managing resources under the best combination of uses to benefit the American people while ensuring the productivity of the land and protecting the quality of the environment. When Congress transferred the management of the Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to Agriculture and the new Forest Service in 1905, the chief, or forester, of the new Forest Service was Gifford Pinchot. Pinchot, with Roosevelt's approval, had a strong hand in guiding the fledgling organization toward the utilitarian philosophy of the "greatest good for the greatest number." Pinchot added the phrase "in the long run" to emphasize that forest management consists of long-term decisions.

National forests are America's great outdoors. National forests provide opportunities for recreation in open spaces and natural environments. With more and more people living in urban areas, national forests are becoming more important and valuable to Americans. People enjoy a wide variety of activities on national forests, including backpacking in remote, unroaded wilderness areas, mastering an all-terrain vehicle over a challenging trail, enjoying the views along a scenic byway, or fishing in a great trout

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Summer Interpretive Programs Are Popular



All three agencies present a variety of thought provoking and fun interpretive programs from May through September. For a schedule, consult area bulletin boards, stop at a visitor center, or view our websites - then join us!

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stream, to mention just a few.

Today, our eastern national forests, including the Hiawatha, represent a story of stewardship and restoration. Since its designation as a national forest in 1908, the Hiawatha's legacy of human use and misuse of land has evolved into a legacy of concern and restoration. Where less than a century ago there were private lands of charred stumps and brushfields, today the Hiawatha is a thriving national forest with healthy ecosystems that provide a wide range of benefits.

The mission of the Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. "CARING FOR THE LAND AND SERVING PEOPLE," captures the Forest Service mission of achieving quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. As you visit the Hiawatha National Forest, take time to notice and explore the many ways Forest Service management balances the needs of people and communities with the need to maintain healthy ecosystems.

National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation



The National Parks of Lake Superior Foundation (NPLSF) is a non-profit "friends" organization which provides financial support to the five U.S. National Park areas on Lake Superior.

These include Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (MI), Keweenaw National Historical Park (MI), Grand Portage National Monument (MN), Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (WI), and Isle Royale National Park (MI).

Your donation to NPLSF will assist parks with worthy projects over and above funding for basic park operations. Projects include the preservation of historic structures, improved visitor services, enhanced environmental education programs, and MORE! We invite individuals and major donors to contact the Foundation to learn more about how they can become involved in these efforts. Your donation is tax deductible. For additional information or to make a donation, contact: www.nplsf.org

U.S. Department of the Interior Seney National Wildlife Refuge

The slaughter of the birds of Pelican Island was more than Paul Kroegel could stand. The destruction of those magnificent birds for the fleeting vanity of fashion stood in stark contrast to the ancient ritual of generation after generation of wild birds nesting, fledging and living throughout those reaches of the Florida peninsula. The situation was urgent; the colonies were on the brink of destruction. Kroegel patrolled Pelican Island's shores with his shotgun trying to safeguard the nesting birds. He talked to anyone who would listen, trying to rally support for the protection of the birds and this special place. He had the ear of some prominent ornithologists and they knew another man with a passionate interest in birds, the young President Theodore Roosevelt.

In a story that would be repeated many times over the next century and beyond, the passionate advocacy of a single citizen responding to an urgent conservation need succeeded. On March 14, 1903, President Roosevelt established Pelican Island as the first National Wildlife Refuge. Over the course of his presidency, Roosevelt established 53 refuges, from Key West's mangrove islands and sand flats to Flattery Rocks along the Washington Coast.

He also established our nation's first waterfowl refuge, Lower Klamath, in 1908. A new concept, protecting a system of wild lands for wildlife, was born. More than a century later, the National Wildlife Refuge System has grown to become the world's most extensive network of public lands and waters dedicated to the conservation of wildlife.

From the Arctic to the Caribbean, the Atlantic to the Pacific, America's 555 national wildlife refuges and 38 Wetland Management Districts are present in every state and territory; and they provide important habitat to more than 700 species of birds, 220 types

of mammals, 250 varieties of reptiles and amphibians, more than 1,000 species of fish and uncounted invertebrates and plants. They sustain nearly 300 of the nation's more than 1,300 endangered or threatened species; and have played a key role in the recovery of several species, including the bald eagle, Aleutian Canada goose, brown pelican and American alligator. We celebrate these successes and honor those who built the foundation of American conservation.

Over 100 years later the National Wildlife Refuge System which is managed by the Department of the Interior is a vibrant as ever. The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

As part of its mission, Seney National Wildlife Refuge will continue to be a place of excitement and wonder where wildlife comes first. It will be a place where management decisions are made in the best interest of wildlife and their habitats, and people are encouraged to explore and learn about the natural world... Seney NWR will continue to be a source of pride for the staff, those who visit, and the local community. It will showcase biological and ecological diversity, habitat management, and wildlife dependent public use. It will be a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife. It will be a place for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as it will leave the land unimpaired for future use, preservation and enjoyment as wilderness. It will add to the richness of the broader community by holding in trust a portion of the natural heritage of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Please take a few moments to stop by and enjoy your National Wildlife Refuge System.

Partners in Interpretation & Education

The money you spend at visitor centers at the Park, Forest or Refuge, generously donate, or through memberships, all goes to non-profit natural history associations for interpretation, education and research. Some projects funded by these associations include:

- Campground programs
- Informational leaflets
- Exhibits and interpretive signs
- Observation scopes and decks
- Summer internships
- This newspaper
- Teacher workshop materials

Hiawatha Interpretive Association
P.O. Box 913
Munising, MI 49862
www.hiawathainterpretive.com



Seney Natural History Association
1606 Refuge Entrance Road
Seney, MI 49883
www.friendsofseney.org



Eastern National
470 Maryland Drive, Suite 1
Ft. Washington, PA 19034
www.easternnational.org



Artist-in-Residence Programs

Are you an artist working in two dimensions looking for a residency experience in the beautiful central Upper Peninsula? Would the cliffs of Grand Island or Pictured Rocks inspire you? Both Hiawatha National Forest and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore offer artist in residence programs. Let our landscapes and history inspire you! For more information contact Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore or Hiawatha National Forest at (906) 387-3700.

Calling All Photographers!

You're invited to participate in Seney National Wildlife Refuge's Amateur Photo Contest. Photos must be taken at Seney NWR in any of the following categories; wildlife, recreation, landscape, plants, a special assignment which changes annually - this year "Macro: Take Time to Notice the Tiny Things", and a youth category. For more information, entry forms and rules call (906) 586-9851 x10 or visit www.fws.gov/midwest/seney.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



Craig Blacklock

Welcome to *Your* National Lakeshore

If you have been here before, you *know* how incredible this park is. From day to day and season to season, the Lakeshore provides a wide array of outdoor experiences. So, why is this place special and why was it designated as our nation's first Lakeshore? Could it be that the park borders Lake Superior - the world's largest freshwater lake? From Miners Castle you can look out over 1/10th of the *world's* fresh water!

Could it be the five square miles of Grand Sable Dunes, the largest collection of perched sand dunes on Lake Superior?

Did I mention over a dozen miles of spectacular sandstone cliffs that rise over 200 feet above the lake? Cliffs where peregrine falcons nest, and rare arctic plants eke out a living in breathtaking microclimates. What about the sparkling inland lakes and gurgling streams that meander through the park? (Did I tell you about the brookie I caught last summer?)

H-58 Is Open and Beautiful!



Alger County H-58 between Grand Marais and Munising is now completely paved, creating one of the most beautiful drives in the Great Lakes region.

With this newly completed road project, Lakeshore staff anticipate additional traffic with bicycles, tour buses, larger motorhomes, fifth-wheel trailers, and motorcycles.

The road has been engineered as a slow speed, scenic drive through the Lakeshore, accessing such popular sites as Sable Falls, Log Slide, Hurricane River, and Twelvemile Beach.

A new addition to the drive in 2012 is the Lake Superior Overlook between Twelvemile Beach and Hurricane River Campgrounds. Two new viewing platforms and a fully accessible restroom help you enjoy this pristine section of the Lake Superior shoreline.

There is SO much natural history here, a person could spend a lifetime exploring, hiking, skiing, kayaking, snowshoeing, bird watching, beachcombing, camping, sailing, walking, swimming, fishing, canoeing - whew, what an amazing list of things to do here!

And if history is your thing - just wait! Would you like to climb the 85' Au Sable Lighthouse tower and see what the keepers saw? How about looking over a 36' Coast Guard self-righting lifeboat on Sand Point - imagine going out in that little shell when there are 10' waves on Lake Superior! Or you could imagine being a collier at the Schoolcraft blast furnace where pig iron was made for shipment down the lake. I wonder how many railroad spikes were made from UP iron? If you travel to the Log Slide, you can imagine hitching up your draft horse to a set of logging wheels, used in summer logging in the U.P.

While enjoying the Lakeshore, please remember to take good care of yourself and the park. Take a few minutes to stop by the Interagency Visitor Center in Munising, the Interpretive Center at Munising Falls, the Information Center at Miners Castle or Au Sable Light Station, or the Grand Sable Visitor Center. Feel free to chat with a Park Ranger and ask them your questions about the park and your views on how we are doing at protecting *your* national lakeshore. Park information can also be found on the web: www.nps.gov/piro. Have a great visit!

Help us make your and others vacation one to write home about.

- Watch for bicycles and pedestrians.
- Use the vehicle turnout lanes if you wish to stop and take a photo.
- Obey all no passing zones.
- Watch for motorcycles.
- Report all accidents to a Park Ranger, National Lakeshore employee or visitor center.
- Drive at a leisurely speed, keeping in mind that the journey is important, not just the destination.

Enjoy the scenic drive at your own pace, but if you notice traffic backing up behind you please pull over to let them by to help avoid unsafe passes.

Being Aware for Your Safety

Falling rock, cascading dunes, rip currents and encounters with bears due to improper backcountry storage of food... as a Lakeshore visitor, these are things you should be thinking about. As you visit the park, be aware of the situations you find yourself in and ask yourself "what if?"

Many cliff areas along the North Country Trail are actually overhangs with free space below. As you are hiking in the park - stay back from the edge.

Rip currents are possible at several beaches along the Lakeshore depending on weather and water conditions. Check the bulletin boards to know what they look like and how to get out of one.

When visiting the park, if you need to talk on your cell phone, pull over at a safe location out of traffic. Talking on your cell phone may cause you to miss seeing wildlife - or worse!



While the Grand Sable Dunes are a unique and beautiful part of the park, they too can hold hazards. Be aware that sand banks can collapse - sending you downslope or perhaps covering you. Take care when traversing dune faces.

People often remark they would love to see a bear during their visit to the park, but at a safe distance. Remember that a fed bear is a dead bear. Please follow food storage guidelines posted on bulletin boards and in backcountry regulations by hanging your food on the food pole provided or securing food in the food locker provided or in a vehicle. If you encounter a bear while on foot in the park, make noise and wave your arms. Do not drop your day pack or other items with food in them. Please report all incidents to a Park Ranger or visitor center.

Follow the Lakeshore on





Regulations to Know



To help ensure a pleasant visit, please take a couple minutes to become familiar with the following regulations at the National Lakeshore.

Camping - permitted only within designated Lakeshore campsites. Camping permits are required. Beach or roadside camping is prohibited. Little Beaver Lake Campground - Single unit vehicles in excess of 36 feet and vehicle/trailer combined units in excess of 42 feet are prohibited at Little Beaver because of the small campsites and the narrow, twisting, hilly access road.

Backcountry campers - must purchase a \$5 per night/person backcountry permit prior to entering the backcountry. Permits are available by reservation and in-person at visitor centers in Munising and Grand Marais.

Pets - where permitted, must be on a 6-foot leash. Check the pet map on bulletin boards for specific locations of pet walking areas.

Bicycles - permitted on roads where automobiles are permitted. Not permitted on hiking trails or roads closed to vehicular traffic.

Hunting - prohibited park-wide during the high visitor use period of April 1 through Labor Day. Hunting is allowed the remainder of the year as established by state and federal laws. Target shooting and trapping are prohibited year-round.

Campfires - allowed only in fire rings. Fires on beaches are prohibited except in fire rings provided.

ATVs - are prohibited in the park.



Removing rocks or other natural features is prohibited.

Please do not injure or remove plants or harass wildlife.

Wildlife feeding prohibited - Birds and small mammals rely on natural food to get them through the winter. Please do not make them dependent on human food.

No littering - Each of us enjoy a clean Lakeshore. Please pick up after yourself and others.

Fireworks - are best left to the experts. Use or possession of fireworks within the Lakeshore is prohibited.

A Walk in the Park

Your visit to Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore may be only an hour or two or you may spend a week or more. If you only have a day or two to spend at the Lakeshore, consider visiting these popular attractions in developed areas of the park. Please note that bicycles are not permitted on Lakeshore trails. Pets are allowed along all park roads and are permitted in some other areas. Pets must always be on a 6-foot leash.

Munising Falls

Nestled in a cool, shady valley, the 50 foot falls are at the end of a short 800 foot walk on an improved trail. The trail is a good place to look for wildflowers in spring and early summer. Water from the creek was once used in the production of iron at the Schoolcraft blast furnace, a story told on wayside exhibits and in the Munising Falls Interpretive Center. Pets are allowed on the trail to Munising Falls, but not on Becker Farm entrance road and fields or on North Country Trail.

Sand Point

The Sand Point beach is a popular spot for walking in the evening to watch the sun go down over Munising Bay. The Sand Point Marsh Trail, a half-mile disabled accessible interpretive trail, features a large print brochure for visually impaired visitors. Sand Point is a good place to look for warblers in spring and fall. Park Headquarters is also located on Sand Point in a former U.S. Coast Guard building. Pets are prohibited on Sand Point Marsh Trail.

Miners Castle

Beginning at the picnic area, a paved foot trail leads you past interpretive exhibits to breathtaking overlooks of Lake Superior and Grand Island. Erosion over long periods of time has created the interesting rock formations that give this place its name. Pets are permitted in picnic and overlook area but prohibited on the North Country Trail.

Miners Falls

A 1.2 mile round trip gravel path through a deep woods environment leads to the falls overlook. Miners River plunging some 60 feet over a cliff is home to brook and steelhead trout. A free, self-guiding interpretive trail guide is available at the trailhead. Pets are permitted in picnic area on a 6 foot leash, but are prohibited on the trail to Miners Falls.

Miners Beach

A picnicker and beach walker's delight, Miners Beach extends for one mile on Lake Superior where waves roll in to polish beach cobbles. Miners River is popular for steelhead fishing in spring and fall. A 1.0 mile trail connects Miners Castle developed area and the picnic area at Miners Beach. Pets are allowed in picnic area and on Miners Beach.

White Pine Trail

Located at the Little Beaver Lake Campground this 1.0 mile self-guiding interpretive trail explores the plant and animal communities of a cool, shady valley. Free trail guides are located at the trailhead. No pets are allowed on the White Pine Trail.

Chapel Rock

Circumnavigating Chapel Lake takes you to the beautiful Chapel Beach and Chapel Rock. The 6.6 mile trip makes a great day hike. Pets are not permitted on this trail.

White Birch Trail

Located at the Twelvemile Beach Campground, this two mile self-guiding interpretive trail explores a variety of ancient Lake Nipissing beach and upland plant communities. Free trail guides are located at the trailhead. Pets are not allowed on this trail.

Log Slide Overlook

The 1000 foot trail to the viewing platform from the picnic area is worth the walk. Newspaper accounts tell of logs sent down the dry log chute generating enough friction to cause the chute to catch fire. Today the chute is gone, but the lumberjack stories still linger as you gaze out over the Grand Sable Banks and Dunes. This is a good place to glimpse the Au Sable Light Station to the west and Grand Marais to the east. Pets are not allowed on this trail.

Au Sable Light Station

Strolling about the grounds on a stormy day, one can feel the sense of duty and history for which this station is preserved. Access to the station is by a 1.5 mile hiking trail beginning at the east end of the lower Hurricane River Campground. Check at visitor centers and park bulletin boards for summer interpretive tours scheduled at the light station. Tour fee \$3 adults. Pets are not allowed on the trail to or at the lighthouse.

Sable Falls

A picnic lunch at Sable Falls can begin a great afternoon of exploring. A 0.5 mile hike from the parking lot leads you an extensive staircase to the falls and Sable Creek and on to Lake Superior. Pets are not allowed on the trail to the falls.



Where can I see the Pictured Rocks?

The Pictured Rocks Cliffs extend from Sand Point, northeast along Lake Superior for about 15 miles toward the eastern gateway community of Grand Marais.

Tell me about the Pictured Rocks Cruises?

One of the best ways to see the cliffs is from the Pictured Rocks Cruises. Cruise boats traverse about 13 miles of the cliffs during a 2.5 hour trip. Boats leave from the City Dock at Bayshore Park. The cruise schedule is available by calling 906-387-2379.

Do I have to take the boat to see the Pictured Rocks?

No. A portion of the cliffs can be seen by driving to Miners Castle and walking a short distance to the viewing platforms. Other vistas can be accessed by day hikes on the North Country Trail.

Where is the visitor center?

The main Lakeshore visitor center is the Interagency Visitor Center in Munising at the corner of M-28 and H-58. There are small visitor centers at Munising Falls, Miners Castle, and Grand Sable Visitor Center outside of Grand Marais.

Are there guided interpretive walks and campground programs?

Yes! The schedule of interpretive hikes, tours of the Au Sable Light Station, and campfire programs are posted on all bulletin boards. Also see www.nps.gov/piro.

Where are the waterfalls?

The Lakeshore publishes a site bulletin on waterfalls. Pick up a copy at one of the visitor centers.

Where can we camp?

The park has three rustic drive-in campgrounds - Little Beaver Lake (8 sites), Twelvemile Beach (36 sites) and Hurricane River (22 sites). All are first come first served. A fee of \$14 per night is charged. There are no electrical, water or sewer hookups at Lakeshore campgrounds.

Where can I walk with my dog?

Pets are permitted in specific locations but are not allowed in the backcountry. Obtain a Pets site bulletin at one of the visitor centers for detailed information.

Ah Wilderness! Lakeshore Becomes a Marine Protected Area



The Beaver Basin Wilderness was officially designated on March 30, 2009, providing permanent legal protection for this spectacular part of the park. The wilderness, which incorporates 11,740 acres, or 16% of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore offers opportunities for quiet, solitude, physical challenge, education and spiritual renewal forever.

The wilderness includes examples of glacial geology - post-glacial melt water channels, escarpments and ancient beach ridges. The area also includes extensive beech-maple upland hardwood forest and beautiful spring wildflowers. Its extensive wetlands and clear streams provide habitat for native coaster brook trout, large and smallmouth bass and northern pike.

Hikers may see black bear, grey wolf, fisher, American marten, migrating songbirds, waterfowl and upland game birds.

Some 8.4 miles of the North Country National Scenic Trail, 8.5 miles of other park trails and 6 designated overnight backcountry campsites are located within the wilderness. The area is open for day hiking, overnight backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, ice climbing, hunting and fishing.

If you fish, electric boat motors may be used on Little Beaver and Beaver Lakes. Motorboats on Lake Superior may beach along the waterfront adjacent to the designated wilderness.

Other forms of motorized recreation or mechanical transport within the designated wilderness are prohibited.

Please be courteous to others who are seeking a wilderness experience. Travel and camp quietly. Follow Leave No Trace camping techniques. Leave nothing but footprints, take nothing but photos.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was recently honored by being named a Marine Protected Area by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The Lakeshore is now part of a system of some 1,600 preserves nationwide.

Marine protected areas are focused on stewardship of natural and cultural marine heritage and the sustainable use of marine resources. High quality, representative examples of the nation's biological communities, habitats, ecosystems are preserved as are the ecological processes and services.

Cultural heritage is also preserved, reflecting the nation's maritime history and traditional cultural connections to the Great Lakes and oceans.

Sustainable production of the nation's renewable living resources are also a part of the system, including spawning, mating, and nursery grounds and the social, cultural and economic values and services they provide.

Pictured Rocks national Lakeshore is pleased to become a member of this prestigious collection of world-class protected areas. For more information, see www.MPA.gov.



Whither the Night Sky?

If you've seen an outstanding night sky recently, chances are you saw it within a national park. National parks are protective harbors for some of the last remaining dark skies in this country.

Why care about the night sky? The National Park Service (NPS) has embraced night skies as one of the many scenic vistas the agency is a steward of. It is essential to keeping a park whole and touches on almost every aspect that is important to us, from sustainability to stargazers, and animals to ancient ruins. This is particularly true at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore where light pollution has not become a serious concern - yet.

Light can travel a long way, so even remote national parks like the Lakeshore aren't safe from the effects of light pollution. The NPS Night Sky Team has documented light from distant cities affecting night skies over 200 miles away. Almost every park that has been surveyed has noticeable light pollution. It is important for visitors and communities alike to understand how light pollution can cross boundaries and degrade the natural lightscape that has been a common heritage for millennia.

Light pollution is not the inevitable side effect of progress, but is instead indicative of wasteful and inefficient outdoor lighting. The loss of the night sky is unnecessary. Protecting dark skies doesn't mean throwing civilization back into the dark ages; it

simply requires that outdoor lights be used judiciously, respecting our human environment, wildlife, and the night sky that belongs to us all.

National parks and cities large and small are taking steps toward improving outdoor lighting and protecting night skies. If every outdoor light across America was made to be night sky friendly, it would save between \$2 billion and \$5 billion dollars annually in electrical usage. In most cases, upgrading lighting pays for itself in a few short years.

National parks are expressions of our values. They tell stories of the strength of our nation and its peoples, the American frontier wilderness, and the beauty and wonder of nature. Parks are places we can go to for rejuvenation, inspiration, and to delve into the larger world within which we live. But how could a park ever completely succeed if we cannot gaze upon the cosmos from which we came, that has been mankind's companion for so long.

If you are concerned about the future of night skies near national parks, see:

www.nature.nps.gov/air/lightscapes

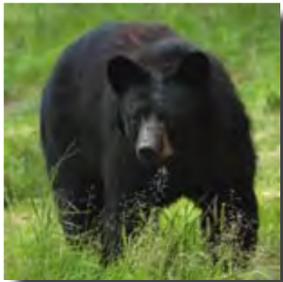


Hiawatha National Forest



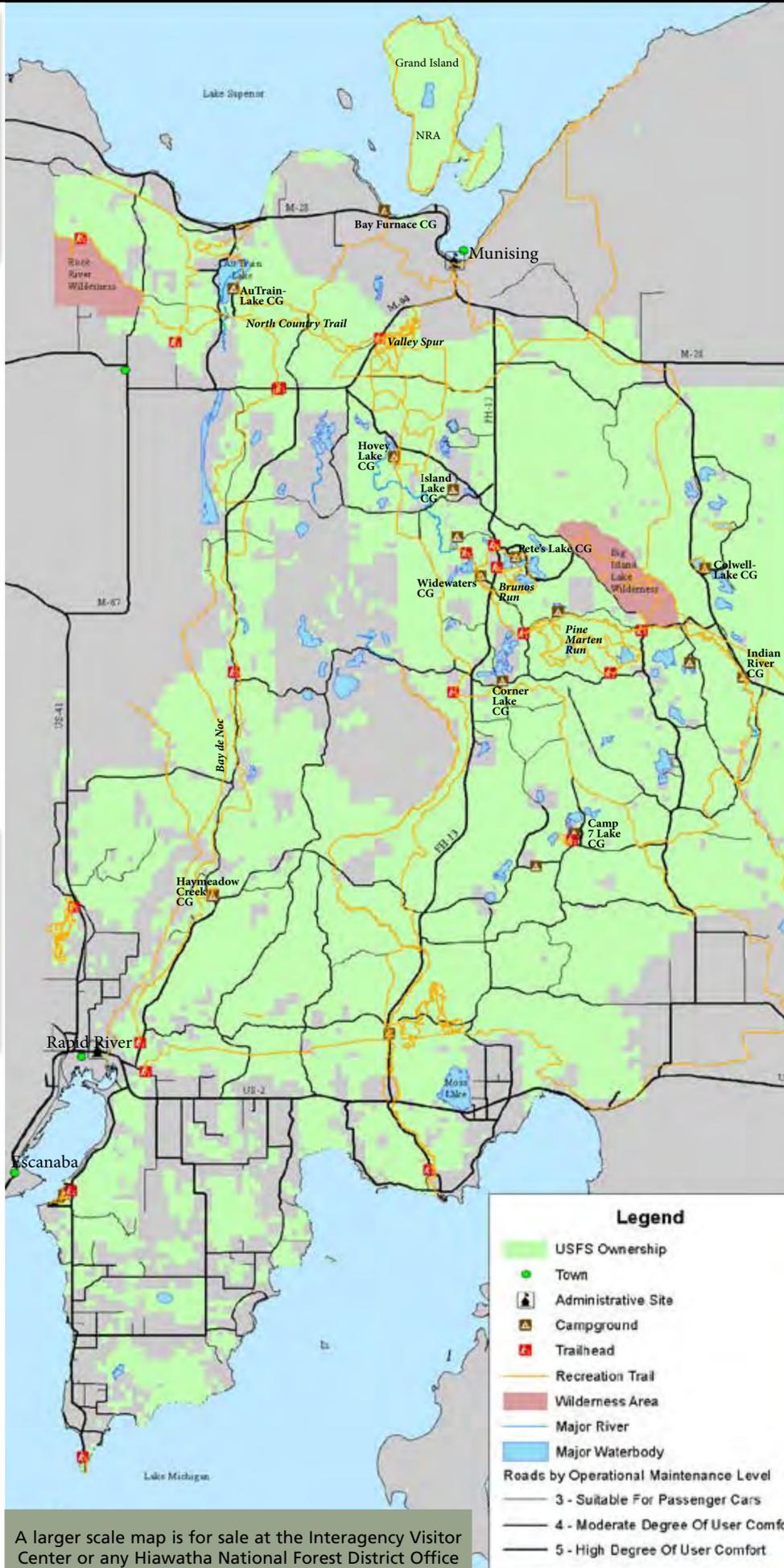
With one hundred miles of shoreline on three Great Lakes, the Hiawatha National Forest is uniquely positioned to provide visitors with a range of nationally distinct forest recreation opportunities. From lighthouses to Great Lakes islands, from spectacular shorelines to the Midwest's finest winter playground, the Hiawatha brings to life a fascinating natural and cultural history while providing unique recreation opportunities to the visiting public.

The Hiawatha National Forest consists of about a million acres in two large units. The West Unit is located between Munising, Manistique and Rapid River. The East Unit is located between St. Ignace and Sault Ste. Marie. The Forest touches Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Lake Huron and boasts six lighthouses and a 26 mile scenic byway along Lake Superior's south shore.



The Hiawatha National Forest was created in 1931 from abandoned farms, razed logging tracts and lands devastated by forest fires. Replanted originally by the Civilian Conservation Corp and cared for since by the US Forest Service, today's Hiawatha provides quality habitat for a variety of fish, wildlife and rare plants. The Forest is dotted with about 420 inland lakes, and eight hundred miles of streams and rivers flow through the Hiawatha, emptying into the Great Lakes. Five of those rivers are National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Hiawatha National Forest
400 E. Munising Ave.
Munising, MI 49862
906-387-2512
www.fs.fed.us/R9/forests/hiawatha



A larger scale map is for sale at the Interagency Visitor Center or any Hiawatha National Forest District Office

Hiawatha National Forest



Water, Water, Everywhere!

Not only are there more than 400 lakes in the Hiawatha National Forest, but there are 5 National Wild and Scenic riverways. In addition, the Hiawatha offers visitors access to the undeveloped shores of three of America's great freshwater seas -- Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. This makes the Hiawatha an ideal location for boaters, anglers, and water enthusiasts of all ages.

Great Lakes



With one hundred miles of shoreline on three Great Lakes, the Hiawatha National Forest is uniquely positioned to provide visitors with distinct recreation opportunities. From picturesque dunes and sweeping beaches to a 25-mile Whitefish Bay National Scenic Byway, visitors have ample opportunity to hike, drive, camp, or boat on or near one or all three of the great lakes.



On Hiawatha's Great Lakes shorelines stand six lighthouses, five of which are owned entirely or in part by the Forest Service. Views of Pt. Iroquois, Peninsula Point, Round Island, East Channel (Grand Island), and Christmas Rear Range Lights are eagerly sought by "lighthouse lookers" and other tourists interested in the area's unique maritime history. At Pt. Iroquois Lighthouse, a visit to the museum offers visitors the opportunity to explore.



Inland Lakes

With so many lakes, the opportunities for boating and fishing are almost limitless. The Hiawatha offers everything from developed back in boat launches to more rustic carry in boat access sites.



Anglers can expect to find a wide variety of fish species and habitats managed cooperatively with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Some of the fish you can expect to fry up for dinner include: perch, bluegill, bass, walleye, trout, pike and crappie. For those who don't have a boat, several accessible fishing piers allow for easy access to some of the more popular fishing lakes.



Most of the inland lakes in the Hiawatha National Forest provide some kind of camping opportunity from developed campgrounds to dispersed campsites. Many sites are located on or within a short walking distance from the water. Some sites even have boat access.



Day Use Areas are available on many of the larger, more popular lakes. These areas boast swimming beaches, boat launches, fishing piers or other fishing opportunities, and access to hiking and biking trails. For more information on camping, boating and fishing opportunities in the Hiawatha National Forest, contact 906-387-2512 or 906-387-3700.

Rivers



AuTrain River Canoe Trail - The AuTrain River offers an excellent 4 to 6 hour paddling experience. The lack of rapids and portages makes this a quiet relaxing outing, perfect for families or beginners. In the spring and fall especially, birders and nature enthusiasts should be on the lookout for the many bird species that use this corridor. There are several access points to the river, all within easy walking distance of each other. There are also several outfitters along this river to provide boat rentals and transport services.

Indian River Canoe Trail - The Indian River canoe route runs about 30 miles from Fish Lake to County Road 449 and offers excellent paddling. In the spring, the water runs high and fast for more experienced boaters and then after mid-June slows to a gentle flow for paddlers of all levels. A one or two-day trip will take you deep into the Hiawatha National Forest, where you will drift past northern hardwoods, mixed conifers, rolling hills and swamps. There are 8 access points to the river and several primitive campsites along the way.



Sturgeon River Canoe Trail - The Sturgeon River starts near the Alger-Delta County Line and travels 41 miles. It is a relatively slow moving river with many meanders. Fallen trees and heavy brush occasionally block the river and require portaging. Two areas of rapids and rock riffles add excitement to the trip. There are 6 access points to the river with some access to primitive camping.

Whitefish River Canoe Trail - The Whitefish River offers about 28 miles of good paddling, and offers not one trail but two with an East Branch and a West Branch. In the very early spring the river can be deep swift and cold, and should be for experienced canoeists wearing wet suits. Boaters may encounter several rapids. There are 8 access points and suitable spots for primitive overnight camping.



Paddle Big Island Lake Wilderness

Big Island Lake Wilderness, part of the Munising Ranger District of the Hiawatha National Forest, lies about one-half mile northwest of the community of Steuben – 22 miles northwest of the city of Manistique and about 18 miles southeast of the city of Munising. The Wilderness contains 23 small pristine lakes ranging in size from 5 -149 acres. Many of the lakes are connected by maintained, easy portages, making the Wilderness accessible to day users and those less experienced Wilderness paddlers. However, the Wilderness also provides lakes that are remote, for those who want more of a challenge.

Besides paddling, day use opportunities include off-trail hiking and fishing. There are few designated footpaths, so most hiking is cross-country and requires strong orienteering skills. Several portage trails lead into Wilderness lakes where fishing opportunities exist.

There are twelve designated campsites for overnight use. A designated campsite consists of a site post, metal fire ring and rustic pit latrine. Currently, there are no permits required for camping or day use in BILW.

The key to enjoying a visit to the Wilderness is to plan a trip that matches your experience and expectations, and the area's special regulations. Before you plan your trip into the BILW, ask yourself if you really want a Wilderness experience. For those who want to experience the solitude of North Woods in a very primitive setting with no amenities, then the Big Island Lake Wilderness is the ideal place.



SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Special regulations exist in the Wilderness Area. Mechanized equipment, motors, carts, trailers, portage wheels or other wheeled devices are not allowed in Wilderness. There is a limit of 10 when travelling or gathering and 6 people when camping. A wide range of wildlife and waterfowl, including sensitive species, may be observed – but should not be disturbed in the Big Island Lake Area.

Special fishing regulations apply. Please contact the Hiawatha National Forest at 906-387-2512 before planning a trip in the BILW.

Kayak Grand Island!



Grand Island National Recreation Area, managed by the Hiawatha National Forest, is located about one-half mile from the mainland community of Munising, Michigan. With approximately 27 miles of shoreline, boaters can experience the island from a unique perspective. Discover private coves, beautiful beaches, and spectacular rock formations from the water.

CAMPING

- For those who like to kayak camp, Cobble Cove and Flat Rock are located on the thumb portion of the Island. The two campsites are designated boat in only sites because they are difficult to access from land. Perfect for kayakers, these sites offer a secluded oasis with stunning views.
- Both Murray Bay and Trout Bay are easily accessible from the water and offer multiple camp sites. These first come, first-served sites are in view of the water and showcase gorgeous sand beaches. Camping is limited to 6 per site at Murray Bay and 4 per site at Trout Bay
- Two group campsites are available for groups of 7 to 25. Murray Bay Group site sits near the individual sites at Murray Bay. Enjoy all the benefits of the day use area and the convenience of being close to historic sites and Williams Landing. If you want to be a little more secluded, try Juniper Flats group site on the west side of the island. Situated south of Waterfall Beach, Juniper Flats has access to water within walking distance but is located in the woods on top of a bluff. Water and a pit toilet are nearby. Both of these group sites can be reserved through www.recreation.gov website.
- Random camping (camping other than at a designated campsite) is allowed on Grand Island but be sure to obtain a copy of the rules and regulations before you go.

CAUTION

Most of Grand Island's shoreline consists of 200-300 foot cliffs, so it is important to know your destination and plan your trip accordingly. Paddling around Grand Island's northern half may be hazardous as it sits 8 miles out into Lake Superior. Two-hundred-foot sandstone cliffs line the island's north shoreline and descend directly into the water with no place to beach a kayak. Most storms come from the northwest so you are fully exposed to the winds of Lake Superior. There are few places other than North Beach to land if an emergency situation arises. The east side of the island (The Thumb) also presents the same situation. Even though Murray Bay and Trout Bay are sheltered depending on the direction of the wind, the channels and Munising Bay may be rough. Allow ample time to travel. Underestimating distance is easy to do. Notify a friend or relative of your intended route and your times of expected arrival.

GENERAL DAY USE OPPORTUNITIES

- Grand Island is the perfect place to spend a day or even just a few hours biking and exploring. The island's breathtaking overlooks, pristine sandy beaches, fascinating cultural sites, deep hard woods, and inland lakes make it an exciting and secluded mountain biking destination. The island provides a combination of rugged dirt/sand trails and easier gravel roads that will accommodate any level of biker. If you don't have a bike with you, no problem! The Grand Island Ferry Service rents mountain bikes right at William's Landing.
- Spend the day beachcombing, picnicking or swimming on one of Grand Island's fabulous beaches. Accessible by private boat, biking or hiking, these beautiful sand and rock beaches will captivate you.
- Take advantage of a motorized bus tour on Grand Island that takes you on a tour of the some of the island's scenic vistas and historic sites. Each stop on the 2.5 hour tour is designed to give you a glimpse into Grand Island's past and familiarize you with the recreation opportunities that are available.

If you are both observant and lucky, you may be able to see a black bear during your visit. These are wild animals and are NOT to be harassed or fed. Once bears become accustomed to human food, they become a nuisance and a threat to your safety. Use the bear poles or food storage lockers provided, or hang food packs at least 10 feet off the ground and 4 feet away from tree trunks. Never keep food in or near your tent.

PLANNING YOUR TRIP

If you don't have your own boat or kayak, you can access Grand Island NRA via the passenger ferry. There is a \$2 per person per visit fee which can be paid at the ferry service office or at several fee collection locations on the island. If you are interested in planning a day or overnight trip to Grand Island, we recommend that you contact the Visitor Center at 906-387-3700 for more information. We offer updated day use and camping brochures that can assist in planning a trip to suit you. Topographic maps are also available for a fee. For Bus Tour and Ferry schedule and pricing information, please call 906-387-3503 from Memorial Day Friday until October 7.



Discovering Seney

The refuge is a great place for visitors of all ages and abilities to watch and learn about the local flora and fauna. Established in 1935 as a sanctuary and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife, today the 95,238 acre Refuge supports a variety of wildlife including endangered and reintroduced species by providing a rich mosaic of habitats – scrub-shrub, wetlands, forest, meadow, and lakes/ponds.

Visitor Center - Open May 15th – October 15th, 2012, from 9 a.m. – 5 p.m., seven days a week, including holidays. Highlights include exhibits, a children's touch table, "The Wonder of Nature" orientation film, and a bookstore. Binoculars, field guides, fishing poles, tackle boxes, geocaching supplies, and kids packs can be checked out free of charge courtesy of the Seney Natural History Association.

Marshland Wildlife Drive (seven miles) and **Fishing Loop** (add two miles) - These one-way auto tour routes meander through wetlands and meadows and through forests. Three accessible observation decks and a fishing pier with viewing scopes make for great wildlife watching opportunities.

Canoeing - Enjoy a day of paddling on the Manistique River, which flows through the southeastern part of the Refuge. Outfitters are located in Germfask. Use is limited to daylight hours with no overnight camping allowed. No boats or other flotation devices are allowed on Refuge pools. Due to numerous snags, shallow water, and limited access by road, the Driggs River is not recommended for canoeing.

Nature Trails - The Pine Ridge Nature Trail starts at the Visitor Center. This 1.4 mile loop trail takes visitors through a variety of landscapes. Songbirds, swans, and beaver are common sightings along the trail. The Wigwam Connector Trail ties into the Pine Ridge Nature Trail and offers hikers a one mile extension (round trip) leading them to a rest area, the show pools, and an out-house. From there you can enjoy the newly constructed South Show Pool Loop.



Shelf Mushroom - Teresa Holmes, 2011 Seney Photo Contest

The Northern Hardwoods Cross-country Ski Trails are also a nice backdrop for a hike. In the spring, woodland wildflowers delight the senses and, in the summer and fall, ferns and mosses carpet the forest floor.

Bicycling - Many miles of backcountry roads are available for biking throughout the Refuge. For those who seek wildlife and solitude, these trails are for you. The roads are open during daylight hours only, so you need to plan your trip carefully. You may see vehicles on these backcountry roads as staff and researchers conduct investigations, so please be aware of the possibility of vehicles on the roads. To help you plan your visit, mileage is marked on the Refuge map. Roads/areas may be closed due to biological or management (fire, logging, maintenance) reasons. Please obey the closure signs. All trails and the cross-country ski trails are closed to bicycles year round.

Fishing - Open on the Refuge from May 15 – September 30. Anglers may fish in designated pools along the 3.5 mile Fishing Loop or the Driggs River. Species found on the Refuge include northern pike, yellow perch, brown bullhead, brook

trout, and sunfish. To protect the trumpeter swan and common loon, lead sinkers cannot be used on the Refuge. Ice fishing is allowed January 1st to February 28th on any pool. Check the fishing brochure for current regulations.

Hunting - Ruffed grouse, American woodcock, common snipe, snowshoe hare, white-tailed deer, and black bear may be hunted during some state seasons in designated areas with the proper licenses. Only approved non-toxic shotgun shot is allowed on the Refuge. Check the hunting brochure for current regulations.

Winter Activities - The Northern Hardwoods Cross-country Ski Area offers nine miles of groomed Nordic trails. Turn west off M-77 onto Robinson Road 1/3 mile south of the blinking light in Germfask. The trailhead is at the end of the road. Brochures and maps are available at the trailhead kiosk or may be downloaded from our website. Dogs are not allowed on groomed ski trails. Snowshoeing is allowed anywhere on the Refuge except the groomed ski tracks. Snowmobiles are not permitted on the Refuge.

Wildlife First

- There are 555 National Wildlife Refuges and 38 Wetland Management Districts located throughout the 50 states and several U.S. territories. At more than 150 million acres, it is the world's largest system of lands and waters whose primary purpose is the conservation of wildlife and habitat.
- Our National Wildlife Refuges provide homes for over 700 bird species, 220 mammal species, 250 reptile and amphibian species, and more than 200 kinds of fish.
- Refuges are home to 25 percent of all federally threatened and endangered species.
- Each year, millions of migrating birds use refuges as stopovers to rest and feed as they fly thousands of miles south for the winter and return north for the summer.

Welcoming People

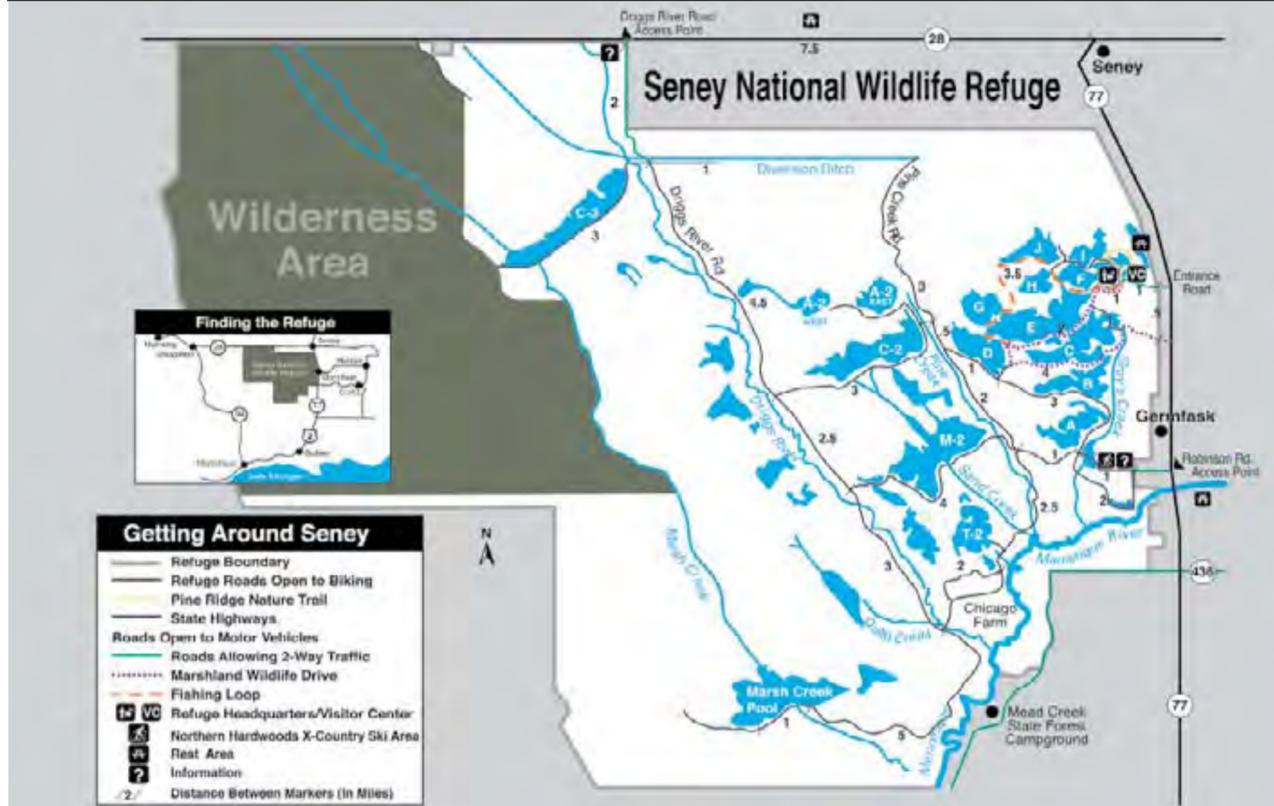
- **Hunting and Fishing:** Hunters are welcome on more than 300 National Wildlife Refuges and on 3,000 Waterfowl Production Areas, which are small wetlands located mainly in the upper Midwest. Anglers also enjoy the outdoors at more than 260 refuges where they catch a variety of fish. Hunting and fishing are both allowed at Seney National Wildlife Refuge. See brochures or the website for regulations.
- **Wildlife observation and photography:** Bird watchers, photographers and nature lovers visit refuges for great opportunities to see local wildlife species in their natural habitats and great congregations of birds during peak migrations. Seney has observation decks, nature trails, an auto tour, and miles of backcountry roads for observing wildlife and their habitats. Whitefish Point Unit, managed by Seney NWR, offers excellent opportunities to see birds, especially during spring and fall migration.
- **Interpretation and environmental education:** Refuges are great places for children and adults to learn about their natural world. Programs are offered at over 230 Wildlife Refuges around the country. Seney offers tours, programs and special events. Check the Visitor Center or website for a calendar of activities.



Painted Turtle: Kelly Ramsey



Dog Watching Trumpeter Swans: Kimber Reagle



A Seney Year

Spring

Spring is a busy time at the Refuge. Wildlife, dormant for the winter, begins to wake. Black bears rouse and their cubs, which were born over the winter, venture out of the den for the first time. The lively, little chipmunks began their never ending search for food. Virtually frogsicles during the winter, wood frogs and spring peepers thaw and begin their mating songs. Old friends, like Canada geese, common loons, and trumpeter swans return from their wintering grounds to raise their families, filling the air with their calls. Visitors at this time may be lucky enough to see the mating dance of the sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse.

Late Spring - Early Summer

Beware of the biting insects (black flies, deer flies, mosquitoes, etc.) and ticks which emerge this time of year. Despite the insects, spring and summer are the best times to view many species of wildlife and their young. Imagine early June when snapping and painted turtles nest along the roadsides. Watch the drama unfold on the Refuge's pools from the comfort of your vehicle on the wildlife drive. See osprey fishing in the ponds, waterfowl defending their territory, otters playing, or beavers busy building dams. The scene at Seney changes by the minute; you never know what excitement lies around the next bend.

Autumn

As the weather begins to turn cooler, animals begin their preparations for winter. Migratory birds begin their long journey to their wintering grounds. Some stop at Seney to rest and eat, before continuing their long flight. The birds aren't the only animals preparing for a long journey. The last generations of monarch butterflies have a long voyage ahead. These amaz-

ing insects fly from points as far north as Canada, all the way to Mexico. Year round residents gorge themselves on fruit, nuts, and whatever else they can find to fatten themselves up before the long cold winter. The transition from summer to winter brings out the golden marsh grasses, yellowing tamarack trees, and vibrant leaves of the hardwood forest. The lack of biting insects allows for pleasant excursions by foot, bike or canoe.

Winter

Don't let the cold weather and snow cover fool you. There is still a lot of action on the Refuge. While the animals are harder to see, signs they were here can be found everywhere. Coyotes and wolves leave tracks, otters run and slide across the snow, mice, like little miners, build elaborate tunnels under the snow, and squirrels can be seen scrounging for scraps on the forest floor. Although the visitor center is closed, the cross-country ski trails are open and normally groomed once a week when conditions allow. Snowshoeing is popular as well, but please refrain from walking on the groomed parts of the trails.

Managing Wildlife

Water levels on over 7,000 acres of the refuge are managed using a system of water control structures and dikes. High water levels protect fish populations during the winter, protect nesting birds from predation, and regulate vegetation growth. Low water levels create mudflats for sandhill cranes and other birds, enhance feeding opportunities for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds, and make fish more accessible to osprey and bald eagles. Prescribed burns, river and wetland restoration, mowing, and forest management are used by the Refuge to maintain healthy and diverse wildlife habitats.

Special Rules

- Please do not feed wildlife.
- Daylight use only.
- Dogs are allowed on a leash.
- No camping or overnight parking is allowed.
- Off-road vehicles are prohibited.
- Open fires are not allowed.
- No boats or flotation devices are allowed on refuge pools.
- Swimming and wading are not allowed in the refuge pools.
- Only approved non-toxic sinkers and shot are allowed on the refuge.

For more specific details on hunting and fishing regulations see the respective brochures.



Chalk-fronted Coral: John Hysell



North Woods Delight Fun Page

Mad Libs - Seney Style

My family and I were on the _____ vacation ever. We decided to visit Seney National Wildlife Refuge in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. As we were driving down the entrance road the most _____ thing happened, we saw a(n) _____. It was _____.
 When we got to the visitor center I went straight to the _____. We looked around the exhibits and I got to pet a(n) _____ fur/feathers/shell. It was really _____. There were a lot of buttons to push, sounds to hear, and things to learn about. My favorite was the _____.
 We borrowed a(n) _____ from the front desk to use during our drive around the Marshland Wildlife Drive. There were a lot of _____ in the trees. I saw the tracks of a(n) _____ in the _____. We saw a lot of _____ and _____. _____ almost _____ a grouse. We took the Fishing Loop and stopped to fish. I caught a _____ inch pike. " _____ " I exclaimed, "that is the _____ fish I ever saw!" We decided to take it with us for dinner. We also had _____ with us and stopped to use it/them. I _____ a picture of a _____. We were having so much fun on our tour we lost _____. _____ had to get out of the car and pee behind a tree because he/she couldn't make it back to the visitor center.

We took the _____ back to the visitor center then headed (to the) _____ to _____ the fish. It was very _____. What a fun day!
 food preparation technique adjective

The Name Game

Look at the picture then try to unscramble the name of the plant or animal. When you are finished, place the numbers in the circles in the blanks on the bottom left on the page to decode the secret message.



1 _____ 2 _____
 Y R G A L F O W

3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
 D A C I A C

6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____
 K U T A S M R



11 _____ 12 _____ 13 _____
 S N A T E R E N B I G K R D I

14 _____ 15 _____ 16 _____ 17 _____ 18 _____
 W N D O Y D K P E R O W O C E

19 _____ 20 _____ 21 _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ 24 _____
 T P C E H R I N P T A L



25 _____ 26 _____ 27 _____ 28 _____ 29 _____ 30 _____
 E R G R T A N E S K A

31 _____ 32 _____ 33 _____ 34 _____ 35 _____ 36 _____
 A E B V R E

37 _____ 38 _____ 39 _____ 40 _____ 41 _____ 42 _____
 G L A O F Y D N R

Pop Quiz

- True/False
- _____ Groundhogs are large ground squirrels.
 - _____ Male bald eagles are larger than female bald eagles.
 - _____ Peregrine falcons were once known as duck hawks.
 - _____ All bats spend the winter in caves.
 - _____ Some kinds of turtles spend the entire winter under water and don't have to come up for air once.
 - _____ All butterflies die over the winter.
 - _____ Star-nosed moles cannot swim.
 - _____ Spiders and insects can fold leaves and use their silk to create a home.
 - _____ Small funnel shaped depressions in sand are caused by rain drops hitting the sand.
 - _____ Gray fox can climb trees.

Decode the following message:

14 12 6 7 16 14 8 9 7 16 13
 2 8 13 17 13 8 18 6
 11 6 18 5 1 6 15 10 15 14 6 4
 2 12 6 11 6 2 8 13 17 13 8 18 6
 3 9 4 6 15 7 16 14 5 11 16 13 13 10

Check your answers at <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/seney/>

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



Beaver Basin Wilderness Congress has designated nearly 12,000 acres in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore for protection under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Included are forests, streams, lakes, wetlands, and 13 miles of Lake Superior shoreline.

Wilderness is meant to protect forever the land's natural conditions, opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, and scientific, educational, and historical values. In wilderness people can sense being a part of the whole community of life on Earth. Preserving wilderness shows restraint and humility and benefits generations that follow us. Learn more at www.wilderness.net.

Lakeshore Zone (NPS)
Inland Buffer Zone (mixed ownership)
Wilderness within Lakeshore Zone (NPS)

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore consists of two zones. The Lakeshore Zone is federal land managed by the National Park Service (NPS). The Inland Buffer Zone is a mixture of federal, state, and private ownership. Please respect the rights of private landowners.

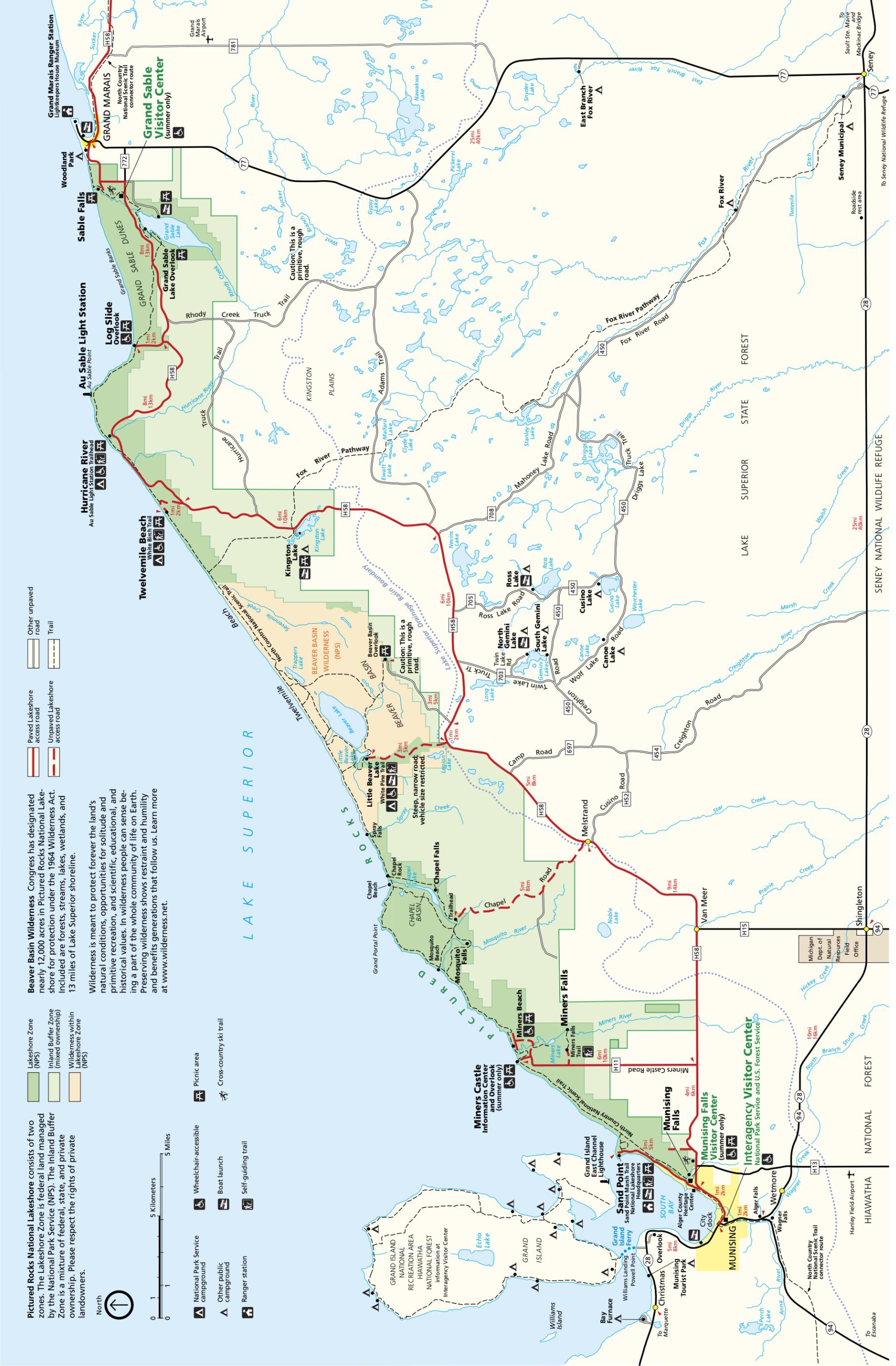
North



0 1 5 Miles
 0 1 5 Kilometers

- National Park Service
- Other public
- Ranger station
- Wheelchair-accessible
- Boat launch
- Self-guiding trail
- Picnic area
- Cross-country ski trail

- Paved Lakeshore access road
- Unpaved Lakeshore access road
- Other unpaved road
- Trail



SENEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

NATIONAL FOREST

HIAWATHA

To Escanaba

Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources Field Office

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE FOREST

SENEY MUNICIPAL

TO SENY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ROADSIDE REST AREA

SAUL STE. WANG MACKINAC BRIDGE

TO SENY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

TO SENY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

TO ESCANABA