

1998 Summer Guide to Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park

Welcome to the International Peace Park

This is a land of high mountains and deep valleys, of alpine meadows, dense forests, and prairie grasslands; a combination that provides habitats for an array of plants and animals. Much of this wildlife travels between Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks, regardless of the international boundary. An elk herd summers in Glacier and migrates downslope to winter on the prairies of Waterton. Wind and water disperse seeds from one country to another. For years Glacier had no wolves until a few from Canada travelled south and established a pack. An eagle chick hatched in Glacier was tracked to Calgary through use of radio telemetry. Since wildlife is not restricted by political boundaries, it makes sense that we have come to recognize the need to look beyond borders.

In 1932, both parks were designated by the Canadian

Parliament and the United States Congress as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, the first of its kind in the world. While each country retains sovereignty over its portion of the peace park, staff from both parks regularly work on joint projects relating to research, resource management, visitor services, and education. The International Peace Park is a real example of what cooperation can achieve.

We have also come to understand the need to look beyond not just the international border, but also our other national park boundaries. Working closely with our neighbours - including ranchers, local governments, native people, and businesses - benefits us all.

Both Glacier and Waterton Lakes are members of a worldwide collection of biosphere reserves. Glacier was listed in 1976 and Waterton Lakes in 1979. The objective of these reserves is to better understand the relationships between humans and their natural environment by

integrating knowledge and experience from the natural and social sciences. Research findings and education can provide direction to improve land management and conservation, both within and outside the national parks.

As you travel through our distinctive mountain and prairie landscapes, and enjoy the exceptional variety of wildlife and habitats, you won't be surprised they are also treasured world wide. This was recognized when the International Peace Park was designated a World Heritage Site in 1995 - not only for its scenic values and significant climate, landforms and ecology but also because of its cultural importance as two parks, joined across boundaries, in the name of shared stewardship and peace.

What's Inside

Information

Plan to stop by one of Glacier National Park's visitor centers, or the Visitor Reception Centre in Waterton, to start your trip in the parks. Staff can answer questions and assist with trip planning needs. Hours and locations are listed on pages 2 and 10.

Park Map

Page 12 contains a map of the parks to aid in trip planning. More detailed maps are available at visitor centers and bookstores throughout the parks.

Lodging

Several lodges, motels, and inns are located throughout Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks. Information on how to contact them or to make reservations can be found on pages 10 and 11.

Camping

Waterton Lakes National Park has three campgrounds with just over 400 campsites and Glacier National Park's thirteen campgrounds provide almost 1000 more. Turn to pages 2 and 10 for further details.

Services & Activities

A listing of services and activities in the parks is listed on pages 10 and 11.

Backcountry Permits

Glacier National Park has changed the way it offers backcountry permits. New fees and a reservation system are in place. See page 2 for details. Fees are also charged for permits in Waterton Lakes National Park. See page 10.

Wildlife

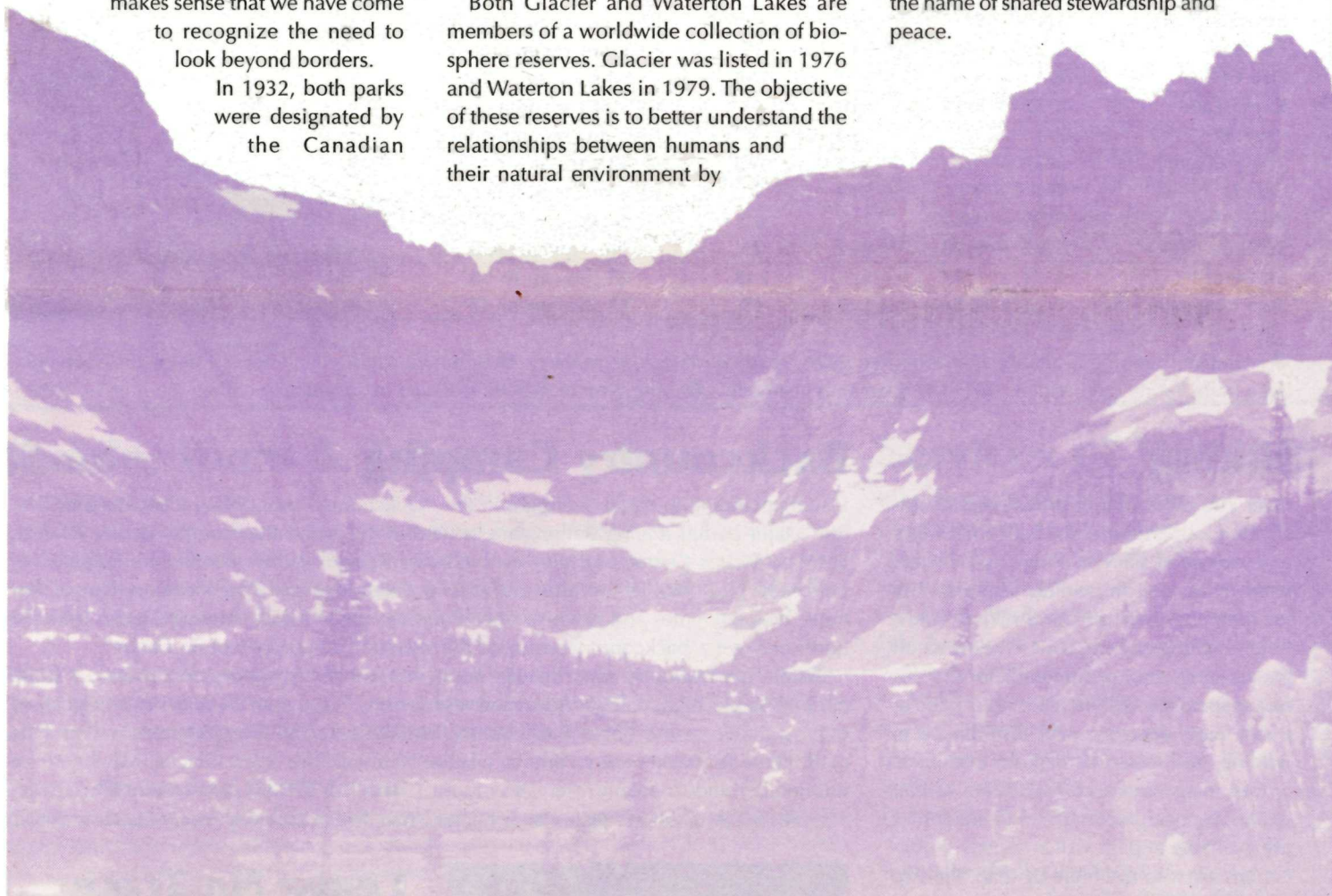
Both parks have diverse habitats that allow a number of species to survive. Special articles on park wildlife, as well as research activities in the parks can be found in the center section of this paper on pages 6 and 7.

Bears

Waterton-Glacier is bear country! Be sure to read the information on page 8 for suggestions for how to react when you meet a bear, as well as recommendations on visiting bear country safely.

Border Crossing

See page 12 for further information on hours, restrictions, and special regulations.



International Peace Park Hike

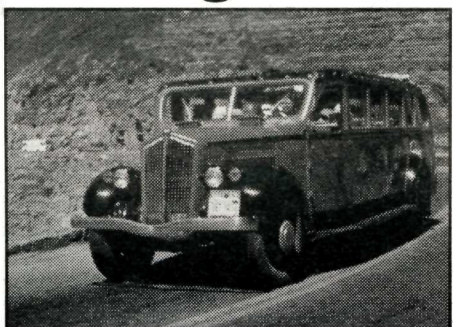
Experience the International Peace Park in a unique way! Join a free, full day hike from Canada to the U.S., then cruise back on the waters of the deepest lake in the Canadian Rockies. Led by a Canadian park interpreter and a U.S. ranger-naturalist, it is held Saturdays from June 27 to September 5. Participants meet at the Bertha Trailhead in Waterton Park at 10 a.m. Bring a lunch,

water, raingear, jacket, hat, and wear sturdy footwear. The trail is not difficult, but you will be hiking most of the day (14 km/8.5 mi). Dogs are not permitted. We'll be back to Waterton about 6 p.m. Hikers must purchase a one-way boat cruise ticket for the return trip [adults - \$11; youth 13 to 17 - \$7; children 4 to 12 - \$5 (Canadian)].

Seeing and Driving the Going-to-the-Sun Road

Are you driving an RV, oversized vehicle, or pulling a trailer? Vehicle size restrictions may limit your use of sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road. See page 3 for information on vehicle size restrictions.

Several alternative transportation options are available to help visitors enjoy the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Take advantage of a narrated guided tour or, for point-to-point transportation, hop on the park's shuttle. See page 11 for more information.



Glacier Park Inc. and Sun Tours offer alternative transportation options in Glacier National Park

Waterton-Glacier Online

Glacier National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/glac>

Waterton Lakes National Park
<http://www.worldweb.com/ParksCanada-Waterton/>

Visitor Centers

Apgar Visitor Center

April 26 - June 20 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
June 21 - August 15 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
August 16 - Sept. 7 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sept. 8 - Oct. 31 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Logan Pass Visitor Center

early-June - June 20 . 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
June 21- Sept. 7 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sept. 8 - Sept. 30 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Oct. 1 - Oct. 18 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

St. Mary Visitor Center

May 16 - June 20 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
June 21 - Sept. 7 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sept. 8 - Oct. 18 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Many Glacier Ranger Station

May 23 - June 20 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
June 21 - Sept. 7 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sept. 8 - Sept. 23 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Headquarters Building

Weekdays 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Entrance Fees

Separate entrance fees are charged at Waterton Lakes National Park.

Single Vehicle Pass \$10.00

Valid at Glacier National Park for 7 days.

Single Person Entry \$5.00

Entry into Glacier National Park by foot, bicycle, or motorcycle for 7 days.

Glacier National Park Pass \$20.00

Valid for 1 year from month of purchase.

Golden Eagle Passport \$50.00

Valid at all Federal entrance fee parks or areas for 1 year from month of purchase.

Golden Age Passports \$10.00

Lifetime pass, available to U.S. residents 62 and over, valid at all Federal fee areas.

Commercial Tour Vehicle Fees

Fees are based on vehicle seating capacity:
1-6 seats=\$25.00 plus \$5.00 per person;
7-15 seats=\$75.00; 16-25 seats=\$100.00;
26 or more seats=\$200.00.

National parks have

experienced an increase in

crime in recent years. Car

burglaries and theft of personal

property are not uncommon.

When you leave your vehicle or

campsite, secure all valuables

out of plain view. If you observe

suspicious activity, contact a

ranger as soon as possible.

Descriptions of individuals,

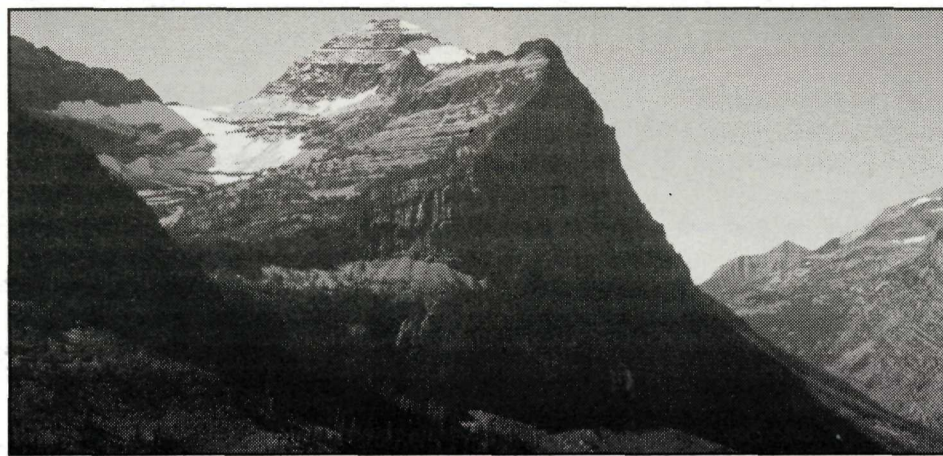
vehicles, or license numbers are

extremely helpful.

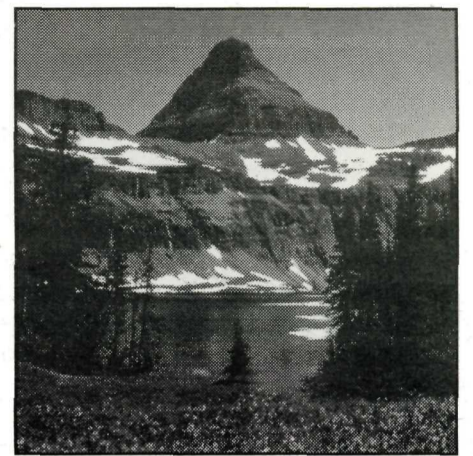
Be Aware That

Regulations are designed to protect park resources and preserve the quality of your visit. Park rangers strictly enforce park regulations.

- Feeding or disturbing wildlife is against park regulations.
- Removal of any natural or cultural feature like flowers, rocks, artifacts, or antlers is prohibited.
- Loaded firearms are not allowed in Glacier. Unloaded firearms may be transported in a vehicle if the weapon is cased, broken down or rendered inoperable, and kept out of sight.
- Open containers of alcohol in a motor vehicle are prohibited.



Mt. Oberlin



Hidden Lake

Camping

Campgrounds in Glacier provide just over 1000 campsites. Most are available on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Fish Creek and St. Mary campgrounds may be reserved ahead of time through the National Park Service Reservation System by calling (800) 365-CAMP.

Campsites are limited to 8 people and 2 vehicles per site. Most campgrounds have drinking water, restrooms with flush toilets, and cold running water. At campgrounds with disposal stations there is a

\$2.00 fee to dump RV holding tanks. Utility hookups are not provided.

Eleven group sites at Apgar and one each at Many Glacier and Two Medicine campgrounds accommodate parties of 9-24 people. They are operated on a "first-come, first-served" basis. The fee is \$3.00 per person per night.

Showers are available for a fee at Rising Sun and Swiftcurrent motor inns and at campgrounds adjacent to Glacier.

Campground	Dates of Operation	Daily Fee	Sites	Maximum Length of Sites	Flush Toilets	Disposal Station	Special Information
Apgar	5/8 - 10/19	\$12	196	25 sites up to 40'	Yes	Yes	1 3
Avalanche	6/19 - 9/8	\$12	87	50 sites up to 26'	Yes	Yes	3
Bowman Lake	5/15 - 9/15	\$10	48	RV's not recommended			1 2
Cut Bank	5/29 - 9/8	\$10	19	RV's not recommended			2
Fish Creek	6/1 - 9/8	\$15	180	80 sites up to 26'	Yes	Yes	3 4
Kintla Lake	5/22 - 9/15	\$10	13	RV's not recommended			1 2
Logging Creek	7/1 - 9/8	\$10	8	RV's not recommended			2
Many Glacier	5/22 - 9/23	\$12	110	13 sites up to 35'	Yes	Yes	1 3
Quartz Creek	7/1 - 9/8	\$10	7	RV's not recommended			2
Rising Sun	5/29 - 9/22	\$12	83	3 sites up to 30'	Yes	Yes	3
Sprague Creek	5/22 - 9/28	\$12	25	No Towed Units	Yes		3
St. Mary	5/22 - 9/8	\$15	148	25 sites up to 35'	Yes	Yes	1 3 4
Two Medicine	5/22 - 9/8	\$12	99	13 sites up to 32'	Yes	Yes	1 3

1 Primitive Camping available after the listed dates, road conditions permitting. 2 Primitive campground accessible by dirt road only, large units not recommended. 3 Hiker/Biker sites available. 4 Campground may be reserved in advance by calling (800) 365-CAMP.

Hiking

Over 700 miles of trail provide many outstanding opportunities for both short hikes and extended backpacking trips. Hikers need to assume individual responsibility for planning their trips and hiking safely. Before setting out on your hike, read all the warnings and recommendations in this newspaper. You will increase your odds of a safe hike, decrease your disturbance to wildlife, and lessen damage to resources.

Trail maps, and a complete line of trail guides, topographic maps and field guides are available at park visitor centers. Publications are also available by mail. Pick up a catalog at any visitor center or ranger station in the park.

Brochures and signs guide visitors on Glacier's four self-guided trails. The Trail of the Cedars, Hidden Lake, Sun Point, and Swiftcurrent nature trails encourage hikers to experience Glacier at their own pace. The Trail of the Cedars is wheelchair accessible.

For those who wish to learn a little more about the park, visitors may join a park ranger for an easy stroll, a short half-day hike, or a vigorous all-day hike. The *Nature with a Naturalist* publication lists ranger-led activities offered throughout the park. Free copies are available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

Pets & Parks

Pets are permitted in campgrounds, overlooks, and parking areas. They must be on a leash of 6 feet or less, caged, or in a vehicle at all times. Pets may not be left unattended and are not permitted on trails, along lake shores, or in the backcountry. Pets are not allowed in restaurants, stores, or visitor centers. Pet owners are required to pick up after their pets and dispose of waste properly.

Backcountry Camping

Visitors planning to camp overnight in the backcountry must obtain a backcountry permit. Major permit issuing stations are located in the Apgar Backcountry Permit Center*, St. Mary Visitor Center, and the Many Glacier Ranger Station. Permits are issued daily until 4:30 p.m. Permits are also available at Polebridge and Two Medicine Ranger Stations, however dates and hours of operation may vary. Visitors entering Glacier from the north may get a backcountry permit at the Waterton Visitor Reception Centre.

Permits are issued no more than 24 hours in advance of your trip, and there is a \$4.00 per person per night charge. Advanced reservations (more than 24 hours in advance) are only available at the Apgar Backcountry Permit Center, St. Mary Visitor Center, or by mail. Write to: Backcountry Permits, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, MT 59936 for information and to obtain reservation forms. There is a \$20.00 reservation charge.

*Permits are available at Apgar Visitor Center when the Backcountry Permit Center is closed.



Leave No Trace

Leave No Trace Outdoor Skills and Ethics is a national program that promotes and inspires responsible outdoor recreation and stewardship of America's public lands. The National Park Service is a cooperating partner in this program, along with other federal land management agencies.

Leave No Trace depends more on attitude and awareness than on rules and regulations. The time you spend in Glacier can be safer and more rewarding if you strive to "Leave No Trace" of your visit on the resources, or on the experiences of other visitors.

Please practice the following six principles of Leave No Trace:

- Plan Ahead and Prepare
- Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
- Pack It In - Pack It Out
- Properly Dispose of What You Cannot Pack Out
- Leave What You Find
- Minimize Use and Impacts of Fire



Scenic Drives

A trip over the Going-to-the-Sun Road provides a memorable park experience. Completed in 1932, this 52-mile road combines both history and unparalleled scenery. It bisects the heart of Glacier. Its construction made accessible the remote backcountry of the park to everyone. While portions of this scenic route remain open year-round, the higher sections are generally not open until late May or June and close the third Monday in October, unless closed earlier by snowfall.

To help reduce congestion along this narrow winding road, **vehicle size restrictions are in effect.** Over time, it became apparent that the road was not designed for the number or size of today's vehicles. Larger vehicles frequently had difficulty negotiating the sharp corners and often caused considerable traffic delays. To allow for a safe and enjoyable experience, vehicle size restrictions are in effect at all times.

Visiting Logan Pass

Frequently, in July and August, the parking lot at the Logan Pass Visitor Center fills beyond capacity and visitors are forced to drive on without stopping. **To avoid the crowds, plan on visiting Logan Pass early in the day or late in the afternoon.** Guided tours also stop at Logan Pass and help to limit the number of vehicles.

Take Time To Enjoy the Views.

If more than four vehicles stack up behind you, please use a pullout to let them pass safely. Be aware of wildlife along the roads, especially at dusk or at night. Animals often dart out in front of vehicles. Please watch for and give the right of way to children and pedestrians. **Obey the posted speed limit at all times.**

Road Construction

Due to the long snowy winters and late spring thaw, road construction can only be accomplished in the summer months. All construction activities in the park are undertaken with care to insure that visitors are impacted as little as possible.

During the summer of 1998 road construction activity will take place on the Camas Road and in the Avalanche area. Expect delays.

Bicycling

In Glacier, bicycles are restricted to roadways, bike routes, or parking areas and are not allowed on trails. Waterton Lakes National Park allows some bicycling on trails.

Cyclists must observe all traffic regulations. Keep well to the right side of the road and ride in single file only. Pull off the road if four or more vehicles stack up behind you. In fog or after dark a white light in front and a red reflector on the rear of your bicycle are required. Be visible! Attach a bright flag on a pole and wear light-colored clothing. Watch for falling rocks, drainage grates, and ice on road.

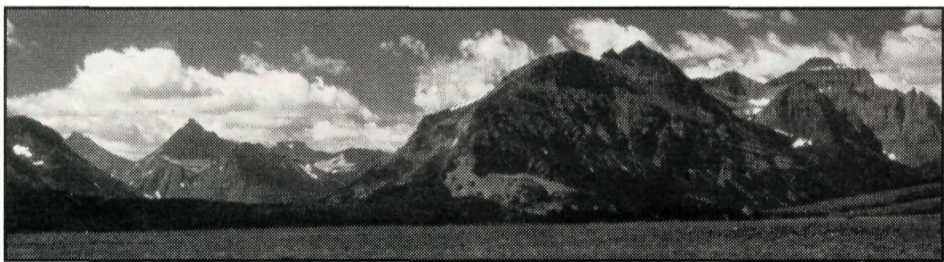
Hiker-Biker Campsites

A few sites at Apgar, Fish Creek, Sprague Creek, Avalanche, Many Glacier, Rising Sun, Two Medicine, and St. Mary campgrounds are held until 9:00 p.m. for bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorcyclists. Sites are shared and have a capacity of 8 people; larger groups must split up. The fee is \$3.00 per person (plus \$3.00 reservation fee at Fish Creek and St. Mary). If hiker-biker sites are full, campers must use regular unoccupied campsites.

For safety and to ease congestion, bicycle restrictions are in effect on sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road, from June 15 through Labor Day:

- From Apgar Campground to Sprague Creek Campground bicycles are prohibited, both directions, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- From Logan Creek to Logan Pass east-bound (uphill) bicycle traffic is prohibited between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Start early! It takes about 45 minutes to ride from Sprague Creek to Logan Creek and about three hours from Logan Creek to Logan Pass.



St. Mary valley

Planning for Glacier's Future

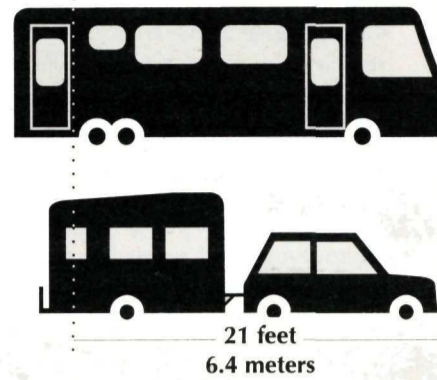
Glacier National Park has been developing a general management plan and accompanying environmental impact statement. The general management plan will be used to guide management of the park for the next 20 years or more. Within the draft general management plan, a management strategy is described that will guide future decisions. Furthermore, alternatives to eight critical issues the park is facing are presented. (Visitor Use on the Going-to-the-Sun Road, Preservation of the Going-to-the-Sun Road, Preservation of Historic Hotels and Visitor Services, Scenic Air Tours, Winter Use, Personal Watercraft, Divide Creek Flood Hazard and West Side Discovery Center and Museum). Public input has been critical to the development of this plan. Since 1995, six newsletters were distributed to the public, a summary of public comment on preliminary draft alternatives and two series of public meetings were held to involve the public in planning for Glacier's future.

The Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement will be released in early August for public review and comment. We welcome your comments, thoughts and ideas as we embark on this next phase of the project. There will be a series of public meetings beginning with open houses early on in the 90 day comment period, followed by public hearings toward the end of the comment period. Contact the park for a schedule of these meetings by writing us at the address below or calling 406/888-7911 after August first. Or check Glacier's website at: <http://www.nps.gov/glac>. To add your name to the GMP mailing list, write to: GMP-EIS Project, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, MT 59936 or call (406)888-7911,

Vehicle Size Restrictions

Vehicles, and vehicle combinations, longer than 21 feet and wider than 8 feet, are prohibited between Avalanche Campground and the Sun Point parking area.

To give every visitor the opportunity to experience this engineering marvel, alternative transportation is available by contacting the companies listed on page 11.

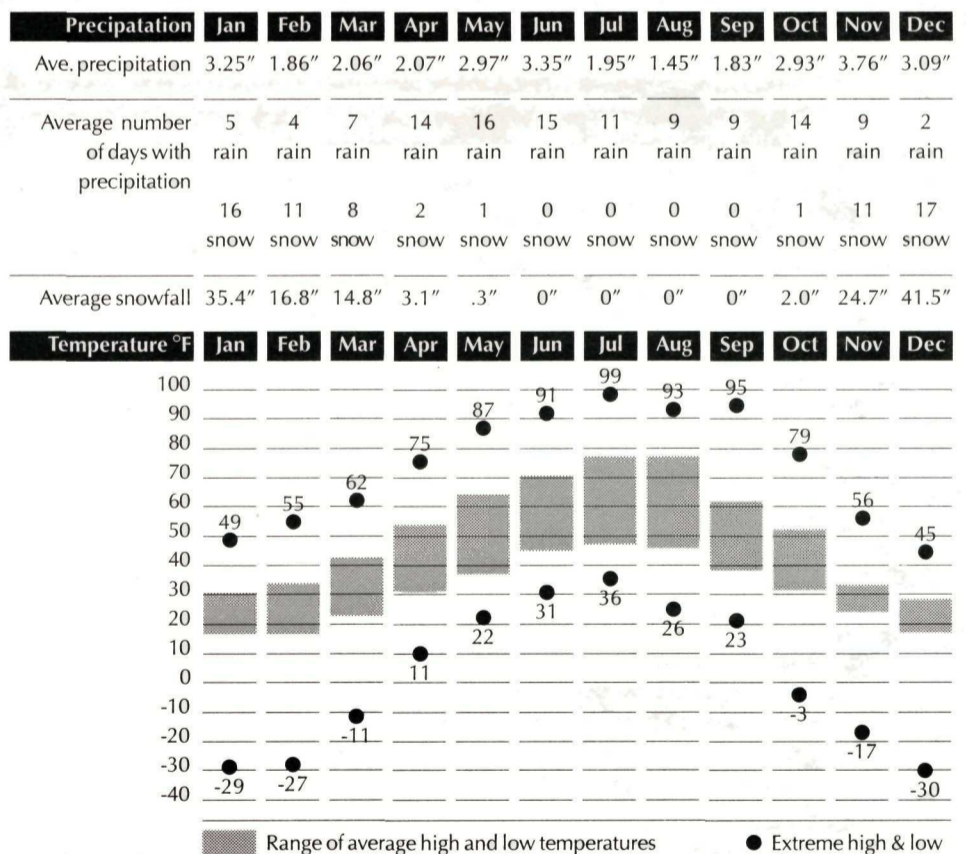


Glacier's Weather

Waterton-Glacier's summer weather is as varied as its landscape. The western valleys generally receive the most rainfall, but daytime temperatures can exceed 90 degrees F. It is frequently 10 to 15 degrees cooler at higher elevations. Sunny days often predominate on the east side of the park, however strong winds frequently occur. Overnight lows throughout the park can drop to near 20 degrees F, and snow can fall anytime. In August of 1992, a foot of snow fell on the northeastern corner of Glacier National Park.

Prepare for a variety of conditions and pack accordingly. You may start the day in a T-shirt and shorts, and need a parka by evening. Dress in layers. Always bring raingear.

The weather data shown here was collected over the last ten years at Park Headquarters in West Glacier, at an elevation of 3200 ft. Temperatures and rainfall amounts are often much different in other parts of the park.



Your Fees Improve Glacier

Managing public lands is a major financial investment. While most of that investment is from the general tax base, recreational users derive a greater benefit from, and place a greater burden on resources than the public at large. In 1996, Congress directed the U. S. Department of the Interior to implement the *Recreation Fee Demonstration Program* to help address park needs. Users of park areas now pay an increased share of costs.

The Fee Demonstration Program allows a significant portion of fees collected in parks to be spent directly for that area. In Glacier these fees are being used to provide universal access to Oberlin Bend, Running Eagle Falls, Park Headquarters, and wayside exhibits along Lake McDonald. Additionally new vault toilets along the Going-to-the-Sun Road, trail maintenance, wildlife monitoring, revegetation efforts, and campground improvements are all benefits of this new fee program.

The future of America's public lands rests with all Americans. The actions we take today reflect the price we are willing to pay to pass these lands on to future generations, protected and in better health.



Community Changes

If you are familiar with the former swimming pool site, you're likely amazed at the transformation which has taken place there. Construction on the Lodge at Waterton Lakes has proceeded in earnest. It opened its first rooms in December, and by summer's end accommodation, convention and spa facilities, as well as an international hostel, will be complete. Nearby, you can also admire the peeled logs and stonework of the new Waterton Glacier Suites. Adding about 100 rooms to the 300 existing ones, these new facilities reflect the desire of community residents and park managers to keep the distinctive village atmosphere of Waterton Park.

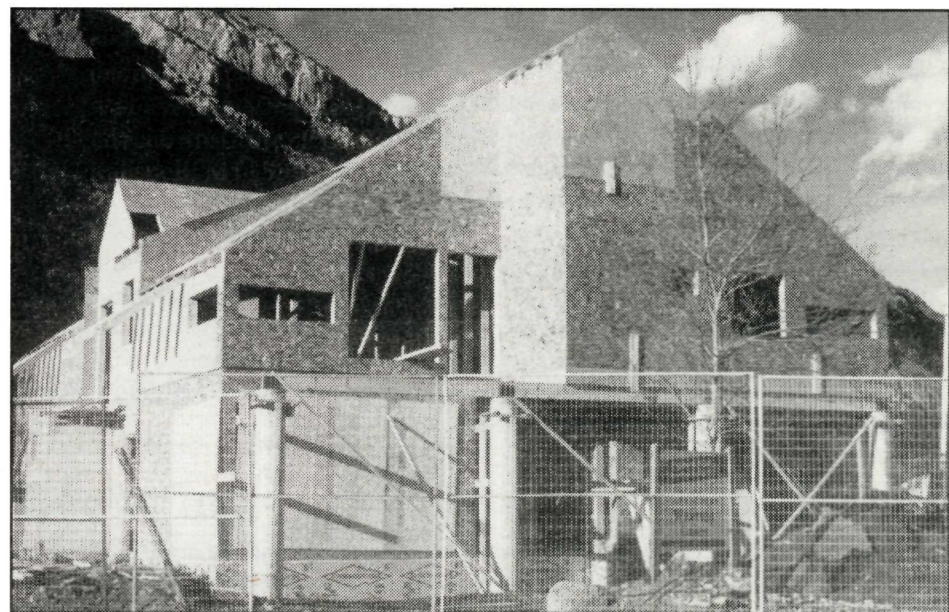
Late in the park's centennial year of 1995, Parks Canada and the community of Waterton Park worked together to create a Framework for Managing Development in Waterton Lakes National Park. It was signed by community and park representatives and was designed to provide "a carefully thought out, comprehensive approach to managing development..." The Framework provides guidance on what size and type of development is appropriate and confines development to existing areas. It also sets clear limits to growth.

"The Framework and the associated development review process," says Townsite and Client Services Manager Patricia Benson, "give Parks Canada a valuable tool to support the visitor service role of the community, while safeguarding the park resources and maintaining the village's leisurely pace and historic character."

The redevelopment of the former pool site became a priority for the park and community, as well as an opportunity to serve as a model of the principles and design parameters outlined in the Framework. The aging pool facility had been closed in 1992 and lay vacant for 5 years. The proposal for The Lodge at Waterton Lakes was chosen based on its innovative environmental and educational components. An added bonus was the Lodge's willingness to maintain a pool facility open to both their guests and to the general public.

Soon after the Framework was released, improvement and redevelopment proposals for other properties were submitted. All recent and future proposals for commercial or residential properties are subjected to a simple, but thorough, development review process. Factors considered include the proposal's consistency with National Park management plans, community frameworks, guidelines, regulations and other related documents. It then focuses on the technical aspects of the development such as architectural design and siting, and effects on infrastructure. Development projects in national parks also require special considerations such as high standards for environmental assessment and public involvement.

This process provides an opportunity for representatives from the park and the community to maintain both community character and national park values.



Waterton-Glacier Suites and the Lodge at Waterton are new additions to the Townsite's skyline.

Helping Native Fish

Recent changes to Parks Canada's fishing regulations will help native fish stocks thrive, while still allowing visitors to enjoy fishing in the park's lakes, rivers and streams.

Daily possession limits on native fish species have been lowered from 5 to 2 fish. Mountain lakes and streams are cold and unproductive, so they produce a limited number of fish. Anglers don't need to remove many fish before populations begin to suffer. In the past, easily-caught native fish like bull trout, cutthroat and northern pike bore the brunt of angler harvest because of their aggressive feeding behaviour. This is why more moderate catch limits for native fish are replacing formerly high limits.

Bull trout have disappeared from much of their former range in Alberta, mainly as a result of damaged habitat, overfishing and displacement by introduced species. A zero catch and possession limit was introduced to protect the remaining bull trout within the park, and fishing is no longer allowed in prime spawning habitat. As Alberta's designated provincial fish, the bull trout is a great ambassador for the healthy streams it, and other wildlife, need to live.

A restriction on use of lead weights will eventually remove this hazard from park waters, where it can cause serious lead poisoning problems for waterfowl. When feeding, waterbirds swallow small sinkers

that were lost or discarded. Even one lead sinker can kill a waterbird. Non-lead sinkers and weights are similar in performance to lead-based types.

Pike have recently declined in many Alberta lakes, and changes to reduce harvest are pending. The management of lake trout is also under review. While recreational fishing will continue for most species and in most park waters, Parks Canada remains committed to the protection of native species. Some future improvements being considered are:

- changes to open seasons and additional area closures to improve protection for native fish spawning areas;
- introduction of a "barbless hook" rule (to reduce hooking mortality);
- the introduction of seasonal or zero catch and possession limits for some native species;
- restrictions on the use of natural baits and on some types of fishing tackle;
- increases in daily catch and possession limits on some non-native fish species;

The park will also begin research projects on water quality, the genetics of fish populations, and population assessments of rare or endangered species (deepwater sculpin, pygmy whitefish) and "top carnivore" species (bull trout, pike, cutthroat and lake trout).

Ranching on the Border

A pair of sandhill cranes step daintily through the sedges lining a small wetland. Nearby, on a muskrat lodge, a trumpeter swan incubates her eggs. Emerging from nearby willows, a grizzly stops to grub some blue camas lily bulbs out of the wet soil. An elk and her newborn calf watch the bear nervously, then turn and pick their way back into the aspen forest.

As the next millennium draws near, this sort of scene has become too rare. Most North Americans look to their national parks to preserve these vulnerable species and the habitats they depend upon.

This is not, however, a national park scene. The sandhill cranes, trumpeter swans, grizzlies, elk and even wolves that many visitors associate with Waterton Lakes National Park spend as much, or more, time outside the park as they do inside. The reason? Cattle ranching.

Ranching families have occupied the band of rich aspen parkland that flanks the Rocky Mountains for more than a century. Some are in their fourth generation of caring for the land. Ranching keeps the landscape lightly settled and relatively natural. Cattle, to a degree, have taken over the role of native bison in cropping native grasses and forbs. Because ranchers control access, animals that are sensitive to disturbance are often more secure on ranchland than in the more heavily-used national park on the other side of the fence.

But ranching is under threat these days, because ranchland near a national park is a tempting target for real estate speculators. Rising land prices and taxes make ranching - an economically fragile business at the best of times - increasingly marginal. Ranchers and park managers alike are worried that ecologically vital habitats that lie outside park boundaries may be subdivided and developed.

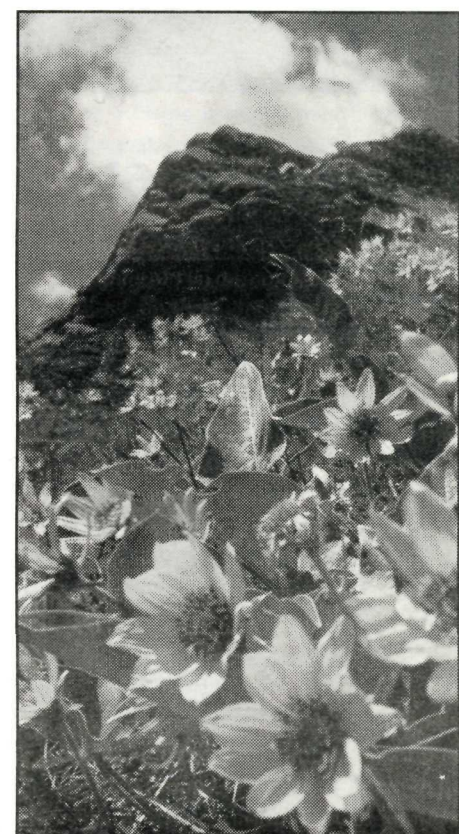
The Nature Conservancy of Canada has begun raising funds to pay ranchers for the development rights on their lands. Area ranchers have also started their own organization, the Southern Alberta Land Trust, to put voluntary conservation easements on private property that ensure it stays agricultural land into the future.

Down by the wetland, the cranes and camas lilies know nothing about all this - but if private organizations succeed in keeping ranchers on the land, descendants of today's ranching country wildlife will continue to thrill visitors to nearby Waterton Lakes National Park for generations to come.

For information on how you can help:

The Nature Conservancy of Canada
3400 - PetroCanada Centre
150 - 6th Avenue
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3Y7

Southern Alberta Land Trust Society
Box 327
Pincher Creek, Alberta T0K 1W0





Emergency Numbers

Glacier National Park
406-888-7800
If No Answer Dial 911

Waterton Lakes National Park
403-859-2636 [24 hours]

Water

Rivers and Lakes

Use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial streams and rivers, moss-covered rocks, and slippery logs all present dangers. Children, photographers, boaters, rafters, swimmers, and fishermen have fallen victim to these rapid, frigid streams and deep glacial lakes.

Avoid wading in or fording swift streams. Never walk, play, or climb on slippery rocks and logs, especially around waterfalls.

When boating, don't stand up or lean over the side, and always wear a lifejacket.

Drowning

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

Revival Procedure:

- Retrieve victim from water without endangering yourself.
- Prevent further body heat loss, but do not rewarm.
- Near-drowning victims may look dead. Don't let this stop you from trying to revive them! If there is no pulse, start CPR regardless of the duration of submersion.
- Delayed symptoms may occur within 24 hours. Victims must be evaluated by a physician.

Giardia

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

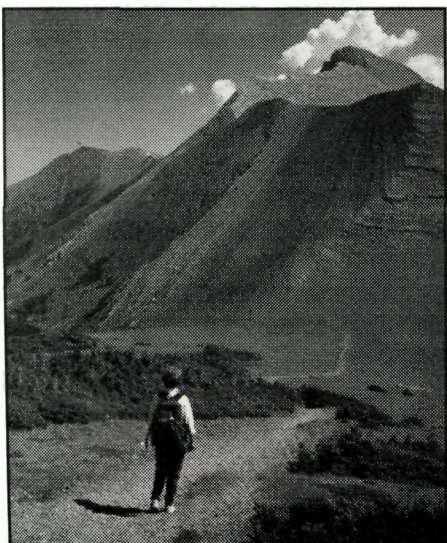
Watch Your Step

Mountainous Terrain

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

Snow and Ice

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



Hypothermia

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

Prevention

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

Warning Signs

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

Immediate Treatment

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



Winter snows often linger well into summer



Mountain Lion

Wildlife Hazards

Bears

Recommended safety precautions and procedures for bears are found on page 8

Mountain Lions

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

Lions are primarily nocturnal, but they have attacked in broad daylight. They rarely prey on humans, but such behavior occasionally does occur. Children and small adults are particularly vulnerable. Do not let children hike alone or get ahead of you on a trail. Report all mountain lion encounters immediately!

Ticks

Ticks are most active in spring and early summer. Most bites don't result in illness, but several serious diseases, like Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, can be transmitted. Completely remove attached ticks and disinfect the site. If rashes or lesions form around the bite, or if unexplained symptoms occur, consult a physician.

Rodents and Hantavirus

Deer mice and other rodents (including ground squirrels) are possible carriers of an acute respiratory disease. It affects the lungs and is caused by a virus of the Hantavirus family. The most likely source of infection is from rodent urine and droppings inhaled as aerosols or dust.

Avoid areas where rodents may congregate such as burrows or nests, old uncleaned cabins, or other rodent infested structures. Try to camp away from possible rodent burrows or shelters (garbage dumps and woodpiles), and keep food in rodent-proof containers. To prevent the spread of dust in the air, spray affected areas with a disinfectant before cleaning.

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.

Medical Services

If you are injured or suddenly become ill while visiting the parks, please contact a warden or ranger for information and assistance. To ensure adequate staffing on your arrival at a hospital, call before setting out.

Montana Hospitals

- Glacier County Medical Center
892-2nd St. E., Cut Bank, MT
406-873-2251
- Kalispell Regional Hospital
310 Sunny View Lane, Kalispell, MT
406-752-5111

- North Valley Hospital
Highway 93 South, Whitefish, MT
406-862-2501
- Teton Medical Center
915 4 NW, Choteau, MT
406-466-5763

Alberta Hospitals

- Cardston Municipal Hospital
Cardston, Alberta
403-653-4411

- Pincher Creek Municipal Hospital
Pincher Creek, Alberta
403-627-3333



Keeping the "Wild" in Wildlife

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a place like few remaining in the world. Natural forces such as fires, floods, and avalanches continue to create many diverse habitats, providing niches for a spectacular array of wildlife. Park visitors enjoy wild animals in their natural environment. As a visitor to their home, learn and respect the ways of wildlife.

One of the greatest needs of animals in the wild is undisturbed space. Although some may spend part of their year close to roadways and developed areas where they are easy to observe, enjoy them at a distance.

While wild animals may appear to tolerate humans, approaching at close range can cause them stress. They may be disturbed from their rest, forced away from natural feeding areas, or have travel routes blocked by unaware or thoughtless humans. A human presence can keep birds away from their nests long enough for eggs or young to become fatally chilled. Birds can lose their eggs or young to predators attracted to a nest by human scent.

Especially in winter and early spring, animals often experience low energy reserves. To avoid the approach of humans,



animals may expend precious energy, leaving them in a weakened state or forced out of shelter.

When enticed into close contact with humans, animals can easily become habituated to people. They lose their special wild and free quality, yet retain their dangerous ability to wound. Animals catch on quickly and begin unacceptable and dangerous behavior. Each year people are injured by the antlers, horns, teeth, hooves, and claws of wild animals.

If you entice or feed an animal, you may share responsibility for its death! Animals may be hit by cars after becoming accus-

tomed to obtaining food near roads. Every cookie tossed out is another step in the habituation process. Habituated animals often have to be removed or killed.

How can you help?

Educate yourself. Check out special exhibits and roadside signs which explain the problem. Ask park staff; then act! **Stop approaching, enticing or feeding wildlife in the parks.** Let others know about the problem. Is the loss of that animal you just photographed worth the picture? Think again and remember that laws regarding feeding wildlife are strictly enforced.



Harlequin Ducks

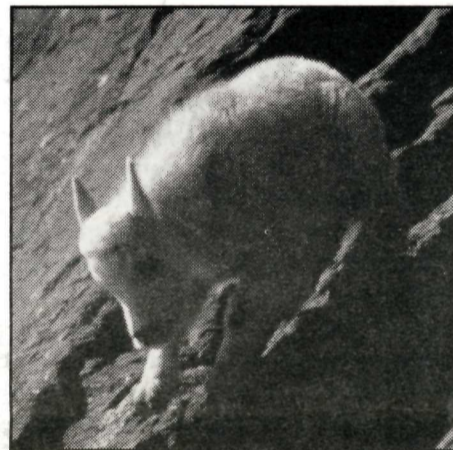
Waterton-Glacier's rumbling streams are home to one of the rarest and most beautiful birds in North America, the harlequin duck. About 40 harlequin pairs return each spring to several park streams to breed and raise their chicks.

Harlequins mate for life, and live along rocky points on the Pacific coast between Oregon and British Columbia during winter. In early Spring, females born here return to lay and incubate their eggs. In June their mates migrate back to the coast to moult their colorful feathers and grow a new set. Later in the summer, females also migrate back to the coast. Pairs reunite in fall and spend the winter together on the coast before migrating back to their breeding streams.

Harlequins are shy and secretive while breeding and raising their young, and are often unintentionally disturbed by park visitors. To reduce disturbance to nesting harlequin ducks, a seasonal boating restriction is in place on a section of upper McDonald Creek, in Glacier National Park.

All boating, including kayaks, float tubes, inner tubes, rafts, and canoes, are prohibited on upper McDonald Creek, between Mineral Creek and Lake McDonald, from April 1 through Sept. 31.

Harlequin ducks are sensitive to human disturbance, and are disappearing from much of their historic range. If you see a Harlequin, please do not approach or disturb these rare and sensitive birds. In Waterton, they may be seen from the Waterton River bridge near the park entrance or along Rowe Creek.



Mountain Goats

The slopes around Logan Pass and, in early summer, the Goat Lick on Highway 2, offer good views of these shaggy beasts. In Waterton, goats are occasionally seen in the Goat and Rowe Lakes areas.

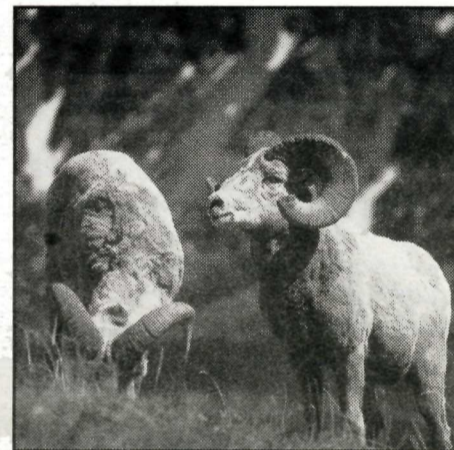
Look for large, very white animals, often with a ragged appearance from shedding their coats. Powerful shoulder muscles allow climbing of nearly vertical slopes and give goats a humped appearance. They feed on grasses, sedges, mosses, lichen, and even fir and pine needles. Both billies and nannies have rapier-sharp, black horns.

Males and females come together mainly during the November-December rutting season, but travel in separate bands the rest of the year. A six-month gestation period results in one or occasionally two kids.

Wolves

Wolf identification is tricky. Wolves are usually gray, but can be white or black. Coyotes, which are much more frequently seen, look very similar and are often mistaken for wolves, but wolves are much larger. While coyotes weigh about 25 lbs (11 kg) and are up to 2 ft (.6 m) tall, adult wolves may weigh 90 lbs (41kg) or more and stand up to 3 ft (1 m) in height. Wolves have a larger muzzle and shorter, rounder ears than coyotes. Their long legs and deep narrow chest make for efficient long distance travel. Wolves have been known to travel 20 miles (32 km) or more per day.

It is more likely you will see a track or hear wolves in the distance, rather than



Bighorn Sheep

Dramatic head-crashing clashes between rams highlight the mating season in November and early December. Visitors to Waterton are more likely to see sheep than mountain goats. Good places to look are the townsite or the Red Rock Canyon area. In Glacier, scan the slopes in the Many Glacier valley. Ewes and lambs group together so they are usually easier to spot.

Although often confused with mountain goats, bighorns have tan coats and beige horns. Since the horns are never shed, bighorns can be aged by their horn size. Only mature rams have the huge, curving horns that give the species its name.

Bighorns prefer grass and are often found on moderately sloped meadows near cliffs. Excellent climbing skills help them to evade predators.

sighting the animals themselves. An adult wolf's track is normally 3 to 4 inches (8 to 10 cm) wide and up to 5 inches (14 cm) long - about the size of an adult human hand print. The wolf's long and low pitched howl is a spine-tingling reminder of the wilderness.

We hope you have the opportunity to see these large carnivores while in this area. You can help in monitoring and recovery efforts by reporting all observations and signs to any park warden, ranger, or information station. With all reported sightings, please include track measurements, sighting locations, date, and time.

Poaching (illegal hunting or collecting) in and around national parks is at an all time high. Animals accustomed to people, or to the scent of people nearby, are more vulnerable to the approach of poachers. Trophy heads, bear gall bladders, claws or pelts, eagle talons and feathers, and even rare plants are targets.

In Glacier, if you observe suspicious behavior, contact a ranger or call 406-888-7800.

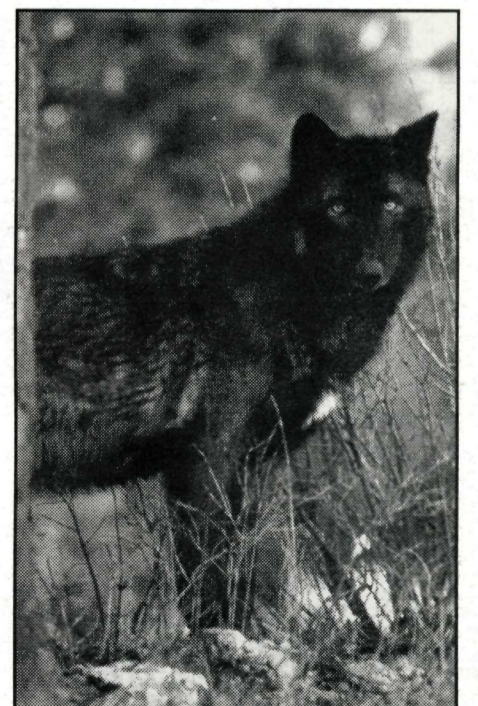
In Waterton, contact a warden or call 403-859-2636.

Don't approach anyone engaged in criminal activity. Try to get an accurate description of individuals or vehicles, including license numbers, and identification numbers of any aircraft involved.

Commercial Photography

In Glacier special regulations govern commercial photography and filming. A commercial photography permit is required if photography is for advertising a product or service; uses models, sets, or props; creates a potential disruption to visitors; may damage park resources. Obtain permits and further information on commercial photography by calling 406-888-7800.

In Waterton Lakes National Park, commercial photographers need to contact the Superintendent's Office for information.



Always photograph wildlife with a telephoto lens (400mm or longer). Maintain a safe distance for yourself and the animal at all times. You know you are too close if the animal detects your presence and moves, or if it appears disturbed.



New Light On Grizzlies

Waterton visitors were thrilled to watch a four-hour confrontation between two coyotes and a large young grizzly this March. The bear, born three years ago near Montana's Cutbank Creek, had wandered into Canada during the fall of 1997.

As people watched from the roadside, the bear played with an old deer leg as the two coyotes circled him. The larger coyote darted in and nipped at the grizzly every now and then. The bear seemed to treat the whole thing as a game, sitting on his haunches and rolling over backwards to idly cuff at his tormentors. When, at length, he wandered off into the aspen woods, the coyotes trotted away with him.

Two weeks later the grizzly was dead, shot by a hunter on the second day of Alberta's spring grizzly bear season.

Grizzly hunting, prohibited in Montana, is legal in Alberta and British Columbia. The Canadian provinces are extremely conservative about issuing licenses - only two tags were given out this year north of Waterton - but even so, critics of the hunt worry that there may be too few bears.

Unfortunately, nobody agrees on how many bears there are. Until recently, it's been easier to count dead bears than live ones. The problem is that Waterton's grizzlies are part of a shared population that

ranges into other jurisdictions - British Columbia, Alberta, Montana, and Glacier National Park. In the past, each management agency had its own set of numbers and its own management priorities.

That has changed. The past two years have seen a remarkable increase in collaborative research and cooperative management among the various agencies that manage grizzly bears. Most significant is the newly-formed Rocky Mountains Griz-

Two weeks later the grizzly was dead, shot by a hunter on the second day of Alberta's spring grizzly bear season. Grizzly hunting, prohibited in Montana, is legal in Alberta and British Columbia.

zly Bear Planning Committee (RMGBPC), which includes representatives of every agency involved in grizzly management in the Rockies. Meeting at least three times a year, the committee has already mapped critical grizzly habitat, compiled statistics on grizzly mortalities over the whole region, and planned new no-hunting zones in Canada.

Partly because of the networks established through the RMGBPC, Alberta Environmental Protection developed a new

grizzly management strategy this year. It is designed to protect the interests of both ranchers and bears. Modeled on a successful program already operating in Montana, the plan involves moving roadkilled deer and elk into grizzly habitat each spring so that hungry grizzlies can find carrion without being exposed to live cattle, which some bears might later prey upon. At the same time, wildlife officers installed electric fences around some livestock feed stor-

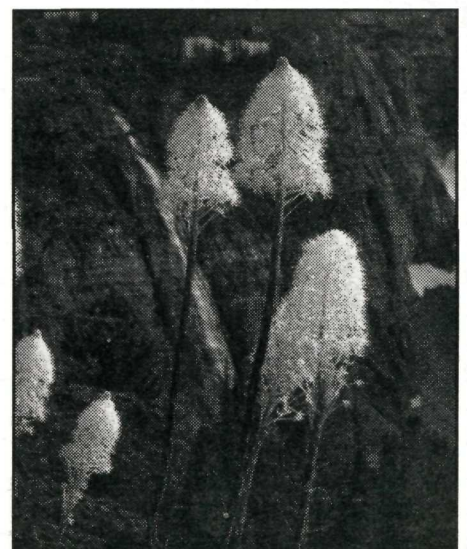
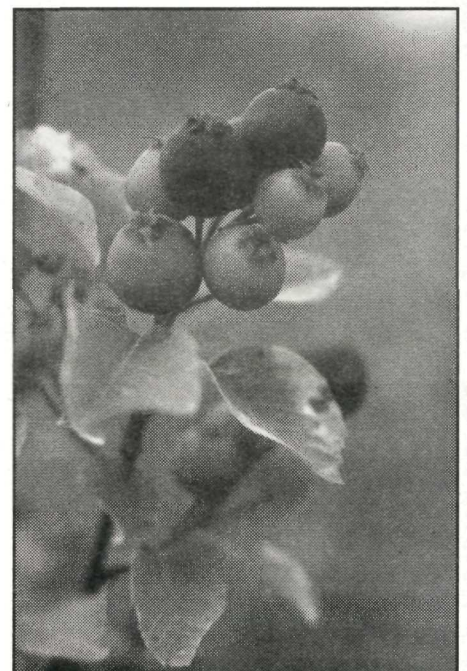
age sheds where bears have previously gotten into trouble. The idea is to keep problems from developing, rather than reacting after the fact.

Late in April, at one carcass drop-off site in Waterton Lakes National Park, wardens watched two three-year-old grizzlies for a week. Eager to replace the fat they had lost in hibernation, the bears filled up on the kind of food their ancestors used to eat back when carrion from winter-killed bison, deer, and elk was abundant. They

spent the critical early spring period far from the nearest live cow. By the time they left the drop-off site, the valleys were green with new vegetation for them to feed on.

Meanwhile, Alberta and Parks Canada officials have completed an in-depth population study of the area's grizzly bears, to get a more accurate estimate of bear numbers. Researchers set out scent stations, surrounded with simple barbed wire "hair traps", in a grid pattern across the southern Alberta Rockies. Each grizzly that investigated a scent station left a tuft of hair on the barbed wire. Researchers used the DNA "fingerprint" in each hair sample to identify individual bears. Statistical modelling will give managers a more accurate population estimate for grizzlies, especially after Glacier National Park conducts a similar study this year.

High grizzly bear losses in 1996 and 1997 - a total of at least 24 in Alberta alone, mostly due to relocations to protect livestock - were a wake up call to everyone. But the darkest hour is just before dawn, and things may now be looking up for one of North America's most important, and vulnerable, grizzly populations. Cooperation in grizzly bear country is proof, again, of the importance of good neighbors.



Grizzlies have a wide ranging diet, eating primarily vegetation. While service berries (above right) are a favorite, beargrass (lower right) is not eaten by bears.

Grizzly Bear Compensation Fund

Defenders of Wildlife, a national wildlife conservation organization, in 1997 initiated a program to compensate ranchers at market value for all verified livestock losses caused by grizzly bears. This program is critical for maintaining landowner support and tolerance for bears. Grizzlies have large ranges and move in and out of Glacier National Park. In 1997 Defenders paid \$8,500.00 to twelve ranchers for sixteen cows and 4 sheep killed by grizzlies. Defenders has operated a similar wolf compensation fund for more than ten years.

All contributions go directly toward compensation payments. Defenders pays the overhead costs of operating the program. If you would like to make a contribution to either the wolf or grizzly compensation fund, write to:

Defenders of Wildlife
1101 Fourteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

In Canada, ranchers can get partial compensation for grizzly or wolf kills from provincial agriculture agencies.

Virtual Peace Park

Anyone with access to the Internet can visit the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park's living landscape without even leaving home.

Sponsored by the non-profit Miistakis Institute of the Rockies, the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem Data Atlas is a free service which lets you look up scientific and technical references about wildlife and ecosystems, and also offers links to computerized resource and land use maps.

The atlas is a continuing initiative that puts information in the hands of people who live in, use, or care about one of North America's biological hotspots. Project staff, as well as sponsoring agencies like Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks, believe that if enough people have ready access to high-quality information about the environment, better and more sustainable decisions are almost certain to result.

Check in on the atlas at <http://www.rockies.ca/>



Hiking in Bear Country

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park provides a wonderful opportunity to view animals in their natural setting. Along with this opportunity comes a special obligation for the visitor. With just a little planning and forethought, hikers can also help ensure the survival of a protected threatened species and make their visit more safe.

Don't Surprise Bears!

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

When bears charge hikers, the trail may be temporarily closed for public safety. While the trail remains closed, other visitors miss the opportunity to enjoy it. A bear constantly surprised by people may become habituated to close human contact and less likely to avoid people. This sets up a dangerous situation for both visitors and bears.

Don't Make Assumptions!

You can't predict when and where bears might be encountered along a trail. People often assume they don't have to make noise while hiking on a well-used trail. Some of the most frequently used trails in the park are surrounded by excellent bear habitat. People have been charged and injured by bears fleeing from silent hikers who unwittingly surprised bears along the trail. Even if other hikers haven't seen bears along a trail section recently, don't assume there are no bears present.

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

Keep children close by. If possible, hike in groups and avoid hiking early in the morning, late in the day, or after dark.

Inform Yourself About Bears

Park staff can help you identify signs of bear activity like tracks, torn-up logs, trampled vegetation, droppings, and overturned rocks. Bears spend a lot of time eating, so avoid hiking in obvious feeding areas like berry patches, cow parsnip thickets, or fields of glacier lilies.

Don't Approach Bears!

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

A fed bear is a dead bear! Bears are intelligent and learn very quickly how to obtain human food once they have tasted it. Bears that obtain human food may have to be destroyed. Leaving food, packs, or garbage unattended, even for a few minutes, sets up a potentially dangerous situation.

If You Encounter a Bear?

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

Bears may appear tolerant of people and then attack without warning. A bear's body

language can help determine its mood. In general, bears show agitation by swaying their heads, huffing, and clacking their teeth. Lowered head and laid-back ears also indicate aggression. Bears may stand on their hind legs or approach to get a better view, but these actions are not necessarily signs of aggression. The bear may not have identified you as a person and is unable to smell or hear you from a distance.

Bear Attacks

Almost 2 million people visit Waterton-Glacier yearly, and records show that one or two bear attacks occur each year. The vast majority of these occur because people have surprised the bear. In this type of situation the bear may attack as a defensive maneuver.

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

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

In rare cases bears may attack at night or after stalking people.

This kind of attack is very rare but can be very serious because it often means the bear is looking for food and preying on you.

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



Part of the park's appeal is the presence of rare species such as the grizzly bear. Because of the grizzly's low rate of reproduction and small numbers, the ecosystem can't afford to lose even one animal needlessly!

What Kind of Bear is That?

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is home to both black and grizzly bears. Even for experts, it is often difficult to distinguish between the species. The following clues will help to tell the species apart:

Color

Color is not a reliable indicator of species. Contrary to their name black bears also come in brown, cinnamon and blond. Grizzlies range from blond to nearly black. Grizzlies sometimes have silver tipped guard hairs that give them a "grizzled" appearance.

Physical features

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

A black bear's facial profile is much straighter from tip of nose to ears, without the dished in look (see photo above). Black bears lack the distinctive hump of a grizzly and have shorter claws, generally around one and a half inches (4 cm) long.

Roadside Bears

It's exciting to see bears up close but we must act responsibly to keep them wild and alive. Do not approach bears for pictures or entice them to come closer. Never feed bears! Bears that receive human food may have to be destroyed.

If you see a bear from your car, stay inside. Leaving your vehicle endangers your safety and the bear's, and exposes you to traffic hazards. If traffic is heavy, keep your eyes on the road and don't stop. Accept the fact that, while your passengers may get a quick look, you may not. If traffic is light, slow down and pull over when it is safe to do so. Don't stop in the middle of the road, or close to a hill or curve where other drivers may not see you in time to avoid a collision. Exercising some common sense during the excitement of sighting a bear is important to you, the bear and other visitors.



While most visitors never see a bear, all of the park is bear country. Whether you plan to hike the trails, drive the roads, or stay overnight in a campground or lodge, take the time to learn the special precautions bear country demands. Report all sighting of bears to a warden or ranger as soon as possible!

Camping & Bears

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

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



Pepper Spray

This aerosol pepper derivative, when sprayed directly into a bear's face and nose, triggers temporary incapacitating discomfort in bears. It is a nontoxic and nonlethal means of deterring bears.

There have been cases where pepper spray apparently repelled aggressive or attacking bears, and accounts where it has not worked as well as expected.

Factors influencing effectiveness include distance, wind, rainy weather, temperature extremes, and product shelf life.

If you decide to carry spray, use it only in situations where aggressive bear behavior justifies its use. **Under no circumstances should pepper spray create a false sense of security or serve as a substitute for standard safety precautions in bear country.**

Do not use pepper spray around camp or on humans as you would insect repellent.

Be aware that you may not be able to cross the U.S./Canada border with pepper spray; check before attempting.



Glacier National Park Partners

Glacier Natural History Association

Bookstores in Glacier National Park visitor centers are operated by the Glacier Natural History Association (GNHA). This nonprofit organization works with the National Park Service to assist Glacier's educational and interpretive activities, cultural preservation, and special projects related to visitor services. A percentage of proceeds from book sales are donated to the park each year. GNHA has bookstores in eight locations: Apgar, Logan Pass, and St. Mary visitor centers; Polebridge, Two Medicine, Many Glacier and Goat Haunt ranger stations; and the West Glacier Depot.

GNHA members receive a 15% discount on items purchased at any of their stores, through their mail order business, and at many other national park visitor centers. Catalogs and membership information are available at sales locations.

GNHA, Box 428, West Glacier MT 59936, Phone 406-888-5756

<http://www.nps.gov/glac/gnha1.htm>

The Glacier Institute

Dedicated to the belief that education is the chief means of preserving respect for the past and shaping a vision for the future, The Glacier Institute presents seminars, workshops, college-credit courses, school programs, and youth camps in Glacier National Park and the surrounding spectacular northern Rockies ecosystem.

The Institute provides high quality, well-balanced educational experiences for children and adults, emphasizing a hands-on, field-oriented approach to learning.

Summer Field Seminars provide in-depth educational experiences in fields as diverse as grizzly bear ecology, wildflower identification, watercolor painting, photography, and Blackfeet culture. For upcoming course information check the current edition of *Nature with a Naturalist*.

Glacier Institute, P.O. Box 7457, Kalispell, MT 59904

Phone 406-755-1211

<http://www.digisys.net/glacinst>

Glacier National Park Associates

The Glacier National Park Associates is an all-volunteer, nonprofit group that assists with trail work, historic log structure preservation and other projects that the park does not have adequate funding to complete. Volunteers complete at least one major project yearly, involving three to five days in the backcountry.

The Associates manage the Taggart Shubert Memorial Fund. Interest from the fund supports preservation and management of Glacier's backcountry.

Each summer the associates fund a backcountry ranger intern to help with backcountry management. Contributions from backcountry users make up the "Associates Backcountry Preservation Fund", used to purchase supplies and materials ranging from bear-proof boxes to computer equipment. Donations are welcome.

Glacier National Park Associates, Box 91, Kalispell, MT 59903

Phone 406-257-4144

<http://www.nps.gov/glac/gnpa.htm>

Save the Chalets

Save the Chalets formed in 1992 when substandard sewage and water systems at Granite Park and Sperry Chalets caused their closure. Repair costs exceed \$4 million. Congress has appropriated \$3 million, and Save the Chalets, a Montana-based, nonprofit organization, has committed to raising an additional \$1.2 million from private sources. Once private funding is secured to complete the water system and composting toilet facility, full service can be restored to Granite Park.

This summer Granite Park Chalet will operate as a hikers shelter, and when repairs to Sperry Chalet are complete it will reopen with full service in 1999.

You can help preserve these National Historic Landmarks. Join the Chalets organization, or send your tax deductible contribution to:

Save the Chalets, 111 Fairway Dr.,

Missoula, MT 59903

Phone 406-542-2375

fax 406-721-6700



Historic Belton Depot - now the home of the Glacier Natural History Association

Waterton Natural History Association

A nonprofit, cooperative association, the WNHA works with Parks Canada to further understanding, appreciation, and appropriate use of Waterton Lakes National Park. Visitors will find information about the park at the Waterton Heritage Centre, located in the townsite. Operated by the WNHA, the Centre features displays of the park's natural and cultural history, an art gallery, and a well-stocked bookstore. Books are also available at the Park's visitor reception centre.

The core of WNHA activities are the excellent and varied natural history programs offered throughout the summer. Space in all programs is limited and registration is on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Visit the Heritage Centre or contact the WNHA office for more information or to register for all education programs.

In conjunction with the University of Lethbridge, the association offers visitors nine 1 or 2-day adult courses on various aspects of the natural history of the Waterton region. The courses are presented by experts in their fields, and are all based on field trips in the Waterton area. Topics include wildflowers, birds, large predators, bears, riparian areas, geology, and the ecosystems of Waterton and the region.

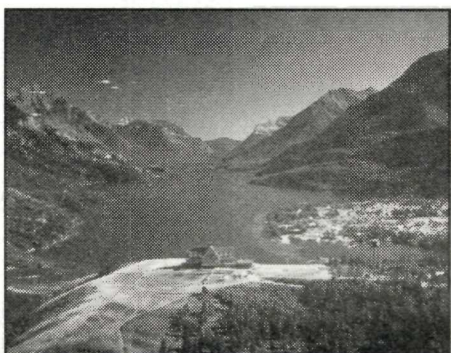
Every Tuesday, from July 7th to August 18th, a program of afternoon nature activities is offered for children age 7 through 13. Games, crafts, drama, short hikes, and videos are used to help youngsters explore the park under the guidance of trained leaders. On Saturdays, June 27, July 25 and August 29, the WNHA also sponsors three interac-

tive nature discovery programs for family groups. These outdoor adventures begin at 8:30 a.m. and end at 1:00 p.m.

The WNHA also hosts several special events, including Take-A-Hike (July 18, 1998) and the Heritage Ball (September 19, 1998.) A series of talks and slide shows is offered in the Falls Theatre on Saturday evenings during July and August.

Park visitors are encouraged to become members of the WNHA. Dues are used to support the association's education and heritage preservation programs. An individual membership is only \$8.56 a year, or \$21.40 for a lifetime membership. Family and corporate memberships are also available. Members receive a discount on education programs and retail purchases from the WNHA.

**The Waterton Natural History Association
Box 145, Waterton Park,
Alberta, Canada T0K 2M0
Phone 403-859-2624
E-mail wnha@lis.ab.ca**

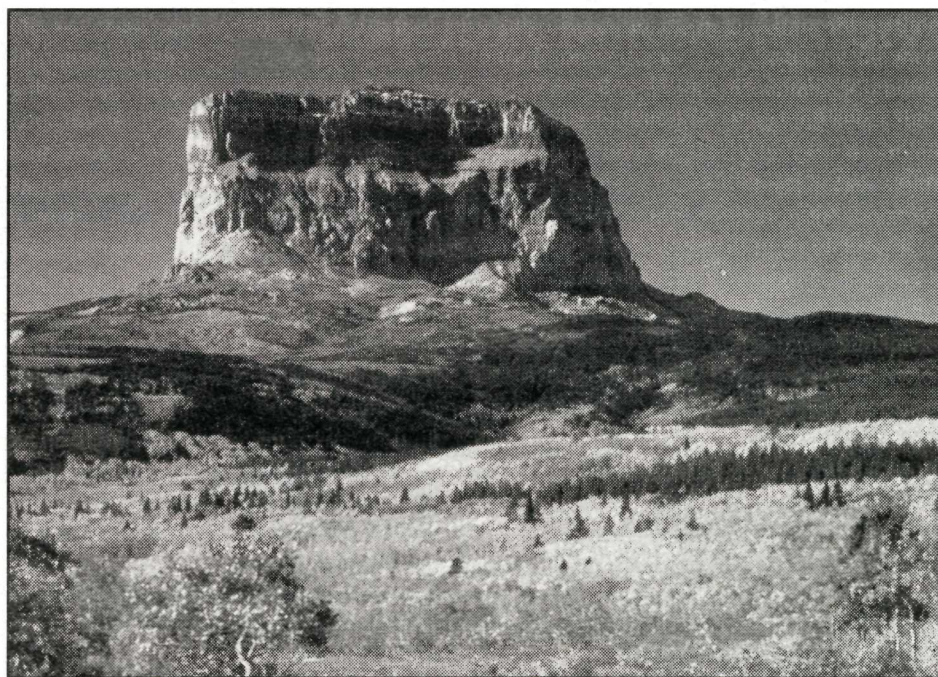


Upper Waterton Lake and Waterton Park, Albt.

Exploring this Area's 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 Blood Reserve 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 and its resources. While visiting the park, take the time to learn about our neighbors.

- Nearby in Browning, Montana, the **Museum of the Plains Indian** features fascinating exhibits and Native American handcrafts as sales items. The museum is open seven days a week, 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 Lakes National Park, early plains culture is dramatically displayed at the **Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump World Heritage Site**. Summer hours, May through early September, are 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., seven days/week. Phone 403-553-2731 for further information.
- **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. Summer hours through September 7 are 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Call 1-406-883-5344 for further information.



Chief Mt. (in the northeast corner of Glacier) is an important feature both culturally and geologically.

The Quiet Neighbor

Visitors may not be aware of the Peace Park's neighbor to the northwest, the Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park. The park is located in British Columbia on Waterton's western boundary and Glacier's northern boundary. Its main access point is through Waterton via the Akamina Pass trail (which runs off the Akamina Parkway near Cameron Lake).

The area's attractions are its lakes, geology, and winter backcountry skiing. Hiking varies from short excursions for plant and wildlife viewing to rugged ridge treks. Camping is available at either the Akamina Creek or Wall Lake campgrounds for \$4/person. Horse users are reminded to obtain written authority from B.C. Parks prior to entering the park. Anglers require a B.C. fishing license, available from the Waterton Visitor Reception Centre.

Ongoing cooperative relations between Waterton-Glacier and the Akamina-Kishinena include bear, fire, and backcountry management. Because we are all part of the Crown of the Continent ecosystem, we expect further joint initiatives will develop.

For more information about the Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park, please contact B.C. Parks, Box 118, Wasa, B.C. V0B 2K0 phone 250-422-4200, fax 250-422-3326.



Waterton Lakes Services and Facilities

Police

R.C.M.P. located at the corner of Waterton Ave. and Cameron Falls Drive.
Phone 403-859-2244
or Zenith 5000 (24 hours)

Emergency

Call 403-859-2636

Fire

Phone 403-859-2113 or contact the Warden
Office at 403-859-5140

Hospital

Pincher Creek - 403-627-3333
Cardston - 403-653-4411

Campgrounds & Facilities

Townsite Campground

238 sites, including 95 fully serviced; no open fires. Fees range from \$15.00 to \$21.00 depending on level of service.

Open May 1 to October 12.

Crandell Campground

129 semi-serviced sites; off Red Rock Parkway. Fee \$13.00. Open May 15 to September 20.

Belly River Campground

24 unserviced sites off Chief Mountain Highway. Self registration; fee \$10.00. Group camp, must reserve ahead, call 403-859-2224; \$2.00/person/night. Open May 15 to Sept. 20.

Wilderness Camping

\$6.00/person/night, children under 16 free; Annual Pass \$42. Must register at Visitor Reception Centre. Advance reservations available, call 403-859-5133.

Fire Permits

\$3.00/day - required at Crandell and Belly River Campgrounds.

Gathering of firewood is prohibited in the park, except for use in specifically designated backcountry campgrounds.

Boat Launches

Behind Park Headquarters for Upper Waterton Lake and adjacent to Linnet Lake for Middle Waterton Lake.

Emerald Bay Marina

Boat stalls available for rent; check at marina.

Public Tennis Court

Located one block from Main Street on Cameron Falls Drive.

Park Entrance Fees

Type	Daily	Annual	Great Local	Great Western*
Adult	\$4.00	\$28.00	\$35.00	
Senior	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$27.00	
Group	\$8.00	\$50.00	\$70.00	
Senior Group	\$6.00	\$38.00	\$53.00	
Child	\$2.00	\$14.00	\$18.00	
Children under 6			free	
Large Groups**				
11-14 (in same vehicle)			\$17.50	
15-25 (in same vehicle)			\$30.00	
Over 25 (in same vehicle)			\$45.00	

*Great Western (annual pass) valid in Pacific Rim, Mt. Revelstoke, Glacier (B.C.), Yoho, Kootenay, Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Elk Island, Riding Mountain, & Prince Albert.

**Half-price if more than 50% of group are children

Parks Canada now accepts credit cards.

Separate entrance fees are charged at Glacier National Park in Montana

Information

Visitor Reception Centre

Located on the right side of the main Waterton road, opposite the Prince of Wales Hotel and before you reach the village. General park information, fishing, backcountry information, and permits.

Open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., May 15 to June 18
Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., June 19 to Sept. 6
Variable services Sept. 7 to Oct. 12.
Phone 403-859-5133.

Park Headquarters

In the village on Mount View Road. General park information. Open 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays, year-round. Phone 403-859-2224.

Heritage Centre

In the village on Waterton Ave.; operated by the Waterton Natural History Association; includes bookstore, exhibits, art gallery and information services. Open daily through the summer. Phone 403-859-2267.

Heritage Interpretation Programs

Offered June 19 to September 7. For details, check the display posted outside theatre entrances or ask at the Visitor Centre.

Theatre Programs

Daily, 8:30 p.m. (1 hour)
Programs on a variety of topics are presented in both Falls and Crandell Theatres.

International Peace Park Hike

Saturdays, 10 a.m. (8 hours)
First hike not offered until June 27th. Please see cover article for details.

Recycling

Blue bins for the collection of returnable cans and bottles are located in campgrounds, picnic sites, and throughout the townsite. Paper, cardboard, boxboard, clean plastic milk jugs, tin, and glass may be deposited at the "Recycling Centre" in the village. Further information on recycling is posted near the recycling trailer.

Waterton Village Services and Facilities

Lodging

- Aspen Village Inn - ph. 403-859-2255
- Bayshore Inn & Convention Centre, full service hotel - ph. 403-859-2211
- El Cortez Motel - "Clean-Comfortable-Economical" - ph. 403-859-2366
- Kilmorey Lodge - ph. 403-859-2334, e-mail - travel@watertoninfo.ab.ca
- The Lodge at Waterton Lakes - year round, full service, eco-lodge - ph. 403-859-2151 or 1-888-98LODGE(5-6343), e-mail - info@watertonresort.com; website - www.watertonresort.com
- Northland Lodge - Historic, rustic lodge just south of Cameron Falls - ph. 403-859-2353, off season ph. 403-653-4275
- Prince of Wales Hotel - for reservations: in Canada phone 403-236-3400; in U.S. ph. 602-207-6000; same day reservations ph. 403-859-2231
- Stanley Hotel - on Main Street - ph. 403-859-2335
- Waterton Glacier Suites - ph. 403-859-2004

- The Big Scoop - Ice Cream Parlour; Main Street
- The Lamp Post Dining Room - Kilmorey Lodge - ph. 403-859-2334
- The Little Italian Café - Enjoy great pasta on the largest deck in Waterton - 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. - ph. 403-859-0003
- Zum's Restaurant - bumbleberry pie, home cooking, Cuban cigars - ph. 403-859-2388

Lounges

- The Lodge at Waterton Lakes Wolf's Den Lounge - ph. 403-859-2151
- Prince of Wales Hotel Lounge - opens at noon daily except Sunday

Clothing, Crafts, Gift Shops

- Akamina Clothing, Gifts & Collectibles, Main Street - ph. 403-859-2361
- Bayshore Gift Shop - 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
- Beargrass Boutique - souvenirs, toys, license products and designer garments - ph. 403-859-2240
- Canadiana Depot - souvenirs of Canada
- Caribou Clothes - Main Street - ph. 403-859-2346
- Evergreen Gifts - linens, Canadiana Gifts, beanie babies - ph. 403-859-2345
- The Founder's House Gift Shop - ph. 403-859-2151
- Gifts in Zum's - unique gifts - a place for small indulgences
- Pat's - souvenir clothing, glasswear and more, Cuban cigars and other quality brands.
- Prince of Wales Gift Shop - 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily
- R & W and Company - imported clothing
- Trail of the Great Bear Gift Shop - authentic native crafts, maps, books, T-shirts, post cards, wildlife images, large selection of giftware, travel information - Main Street - ph. 403-859-2009

Sporting Supplies and Hardware

- Pat's Fishing, Camping and R.V. 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Book Stores and Photographic Supplies

- Waterton Natural History Association Bookstores - located in the Heritage Centre on Waterton Ave. - ph. 403-859-2267 and the Park Visitor Reception Centre

Hiker Shuttle Service

- To Crypt trailhead. Rated a #1 hike in Canada. To Goat Haunt, Montana for hikes to Kootenai Lakes, Goat Haunt Overlook, Rainbow Falls, Francis Lake as well as other trails - ph. 403-859-2362

Scenic Boat Tours

- Waterton Inter-Nation Shoreline Cruises - ph. 403-859-2362; operates May to September; Interpretive tours from Waterton to Goat Haunt, within Glacier National Park, U.S.A. - 2 hours with 1/2 hour stop - visit Waterton Marina for details. Departs Waterton 9 and 10 a.m. and 1, 4 and 7 p.m. (summer schedule)

Hiking Tours

- Canadian Wilderness Tours - ph. 403-859-2058, website - www.watertoninfo.cb.ca
- Heritage Education Program - ph. 403-859-2624

Bike and Boat Rentals

- Pat's Cycle Rental - mountain bikes, strollers, scooters - ph. 403-859-2266

Religious Services

- All Saints Anglican - Episcopal Church - 11 a.m. Sundays, June to September
- Catholic Church - May 21 to Sept 3; Saturday 7:30 p.m., Sunday 11 a.m.
- L.D.S. - May 21 - September 3 - Sundays: Primary, Young Women's, Priesthood and Relief Society 10 a.m.; Sunday School 11 a.m.; Sacrament Meeting - 11:45
- United Church (Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Union) - 11 a.m. Sundays; June to September, Rev. Alex Lawson

Service Stations

- Pat's CAA/AAA Affiliated - 8 a.m. - 11 p.m. - propane available - ph. 403-859-2266

Other Facilities and Services

- A Central Reservation Service - ph. 1-800-215-2395; Waterton-Glacier, Yellowstone, Canadian Rockies - a Trail of the Great Bear service
- Alpine Stables - May to September; guided rides provide western adventure for the whole family; hourly/half-day/full-day/overnight trips - ph. 403-859-2462
- Cash machine - accepts most bank and credit cards - located at Pat's - 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.
- Museum and Art Gallery - Main Street - ph. 403-859-2267
- Pat's - movie rentals (VHS machines available)
- Waterton Health Club and Recreation Center - features a large swimming pool, sauna, whirlpool, steam room, workout equipment, aerobic area, and a recreational rental center - open to general public - admission and program fees apply - ph. 403-859-2151
- Waterton Natural History Association - Heritage Education Program - educational field trips - ph. 403-859-2624
- Waterton Lakes National Park Golf course - 18 hole course; pro shop; equipment and merchandise, rentals, power carts, ph. 403-859-2114; licensed restaurant - ph. 403-859-2074
- Waterton Lakes Opera House - movies

Private Campgrounds

- Crooked Creek Campground - ph. 403-653-1100 - near east entrance to the park (operated by the Waterton Natural History Association)

Apgar

Apgar closure dates are dependent on weather conditions. Check locations for exact dates and hours.

Boat Rentals

Glacier Park Boat Co. May 30 to Sept. 7
Rowboats, canoes, and boats with 6, 10, & 15 hp motors; fishing equipment rentals.

Campstore

Eddie's Campstore May 23 to late Sept.

Food and Beverage

Eddie's Restaurant early-June to late Sept.
Serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner
The Cedar Tree Deli early June to early Sept.

Gift Shops

Eddie's Campstore May 23 to late Sept.
The Cedar Tree May 18 to Sept. 27
Schoolhouse Gifts May 15 to Oct 14
Montana House of Gifts May 1 to Oct 31

Horseback Rides

Apgar Corral July 1 to *
Call 406-888-5010 for schedule information.
*Operating dates dependent on trail conditions.

Lodging

Village Inn Motel May 22 to Sept. 20
Reservations number listed at bottom of page.
Apgar Village Lodge May 1 to Oct 11
Call for reservations 406-888-5484



Bighorn Sheep

Lake McDonald

Campstore

Lake McDonald Lodge May 29 to Sept. 23
Camper services - groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts.

Gift Shop

Lake McDonald Lodge May 29 to Sept. 23

Food and Beverage

Cedar Dining Room May 29 to Sept. 23
Serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner
Russell's Trails End Family Restaurant
June 15 to Sept. 23

Serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner
(counter service June 15 to Sept. 8)

Stockade Lounge 11:30 a.m. to Midnight

Horseback Rides

Lake McDonald Corral May 30 to Sept. 16*
Call 406-888-5121 for schedule information.
*Operating dates dependent on trail conditions.

Lodging

Lake McDonald Lodge May 29 to Sept. 23
Lodge, cabins, and motel - see reservations number listed at bottom of page.

Scenic Launch Tours & Boat Rental

Glacier Park Boat Co. May 30 to Sept. 23
Narrated tours of Lake McDonald depart from Lake McDonald Lodge boat dock, lake side. Check location for details at 406-888-5727. 1 hour cruises at 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m. cocktail cruise in July and August, 7 p.m. sunset cruise
Rental Boats 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Rowboats, boats with 6, 10, & 15 hp motors.

A wide range of services are available in the communities surrounding the Park.

Ask for the brochure "Services Adjacent to the Park" at visitor centers in Glacier.

Rising Sun

Campstore

Rising Sun Motor Inn June 15 to Sept. 20
Camper services - groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts.

Food and Beverage

Two Dog Flats Mesquite Grill
June 15 to Sept. 20
Serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner

Lodging

Rising Sun Motor Inn June 15 to Sept. 7
Motel and cabins - See reservations number listed at bottom of page.

Scenic Launch Tours

Glacier Park Boat Co. June 16 to Sept. 7
Narrated tours of St. Mary Lake depart from Rising Sun boat dock. Guided walks to St. Mary Falls are available on some cruises, check the *Nature with a Naturalist* publication or call location for details at 406-732-4430. 1 1/2 hour cruises depart at 9:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m. A 1 hour sunset cruise departs at 6:30 p.m.

Showers

Rising Sun Motor Inn June 15 to Sept. 21
Buy tokens at the campstore or front desk.

Two Medicine

Campstore

Two Medicine Campstore May 29 to Sept. 8
Camper services - gifts, groceries, fishing tackle, camping supplies, and firewood.

Food and Beverage

Two Medicine Campstore May 29 to Sept. 8
Snackbar 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Scenic Launch Tours & Boat Rental

Glacier Park Boat Co. June 11 to Sept. 7
Narrated tours of Two Medicine Lake depart from Two Medicine Lake boat dock. Guided hikes are available daily, on either the 1 p.m. or 2:30 p.m. cruise beginning mid-June. Check location for details. 45 min. Cruises at 10:30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 6:45 p.m. in July and August
Rental rowboats and canoes are available daily 8:00 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Many Glacier

Campstore

Swiftcurrent Campstore June 10 to Sept. 22
Camper services - groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts.

Food and Beverage

Many Glacier Hotel June 5 to Sept. 20
Ptarmigan Dining Room
Serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner

Swiss Lounge 11:30 a.m. to Midnight
Swiftcurrent Motor Inn June 10 to Sept. 7
Italian Garden Ristorante
Serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner

Gift Shop

Many Glacier Hotel June 5 to Sept. 20

Horseback Rides

Many Glacier Corral June 6 to Sept. 6*
Call 406-732-4203 for schedule information.
*Operating dates dependant on trail conditions.

Lodging

Many Glacier Hotel June 5 to Sept. 20
Reservations number listed at bottom of page.
Swiftcurrent Motor Inn June 10 to Sept. 7
Motel and cabins - reservations number listed at bottom of page.

Laundry

Swiftcurrent Motor Inn June 10 to Sept. 22
Buy tokens at the campstore and front desk.

Scenic Launch Tours & Boat Rental

Glacier Park Boat Co. June 6 to Sept. 20
Narrated tours of Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes depart from Many Glacier Hotel dock, lake side of hotel (allow 10 minutes to walk from parking lot). Guided walks to Grinnell Lake available on some cruises, check the *Nature with a Naturalist* publication or call location for details at 406-732-4480. When the Grinnell Glacier trail opens, a naturalist guided cruise and hike is offered at 8:30 p.m.
1 1/4 hour cruises at 9:00 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. & 3 p.m. in July and August
Rental rowboats and canoes are available daily 8:30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Showers

Swiftcurrent Motor Inn June 10 to Sept. 22
Buy tokens at the campstore and front desk.

Shuttle, Tours & Trips

Van and Bus Tours

Sun Tours offers interpretive tours in Glacier National Park from mid-June to September 30. Tours highlight Blackfeet culture and history relating to Glacier National Park's natural features. Tours begin from East Glacier, St. Mary, and Rising Sun. For reservation information, call 1-800-786-9220 or 406-226-9220. See related article on page 3.

Glacier Park Inc., offers tours on historic red buses between park lodges as well as East Glacier, West Glacier, Waterton, and St. Mary. Schedules are available at all GPI operated locations. For reservations, call the Transportation Desk at: 406-226-9311.

Going-to-the-Sun Road Shuttle Service

Shuttle service is offered daily, July 1 through September 7, along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. At press time the schedule of times, places, and rates was not set. Information on schedules and rates will be available at hotels and visitor centers in the park. An early morning Hiker's Shuttle will be available from the Many Glacier Hotel to trailheads at Siyeh Bend, Logan Pass, and the Loop. For more information call the Transportation Desk at: 406-226-9311.

Backpacking and Hiking Guide Service

Glacier Wilderness Guides offers guided day hikes and backpacking trips into Glacier's backcountry for one to seven days. Custom trips available. Camping equipment is available for rent at their West Glacier office. For information call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT. You may also contact them via e:mail at glguides@cyberport.net or view their webpage at <http://www.glacierguides.com>

Cash Machines

Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are available in West Glacier at the West Glacier Cafe, in Apgar at the Cedar Tree Deli & Eddie's Campstore, at Lake McDonald Lodge in the campstore, in St. Mary at the St. Mary Lodge and the Park Cafe Store, at Many Glacier in the Many Glacier Hotel, and in East Glacier at Glacier Park Lodge.

Park Lodging

For reservations at the Apgar Village Lodge call 406-888-5484.

For advanced lodging reservations at the following hotels call Glacier Park, Inc. at: 602-207-6000 in the U.S. or 403-236-3400 in Canada.

For same day reservations call hotels direct.
Lake McDonald Lodge 406-888-5431,
Many Glacier Hotel 406-732-4411, Rising Sun Motor Inn 406-732-5523, Swiftcurrent Motor Inn 406-732-5531, Village Inn 406-888-5632.

Services of Worship

Interdenominational Services

Conducted by A Christian Ministry in the National Parks on the following Sundays.

Headquarters Community Building	May 31 to Sept. 6	10:30 a.m.
Apgar Amphitheater	May 31 to Sept. 6	8:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
Fish Creek Amphitheater	June 7 to Sept. 6	9:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
Lake McDonald Lodge	June 7 to Sept. 6	9:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
Avalanche Amphitheater	June 21 to Sept. 6	8:30 a.m., 9:00 p.m.
Many Glacier Amphitheater	May 31 to Sept. 6	8:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
Many Glacier Hotel	June 7 to Sept. 6	10:00 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
Rising Sun Amphitheater	May 31 to Sept. 6	8:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
St. Mary Amphitheater	May 31 to Sept. 6	8:30 a.m., 8:00 p.m.
Two Medicine Amphitheater	May 31 to Sept. 6	9:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.

Roman Catholic Services

Saturday, May 30 through Saturday, September 5, unless otherwise noted.

Apgar Amphitheater	May 30 to Sept. 5	7:00 p.m.
Lake McDonald Lodge	June 6 to Sept. 5	7:00 p.m.

Services in Adjacent Communities

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Babb	Sundays	11:00 a.m.
United Methodist Church, Babb	Sundays	9:00 a.m.
Chief Mountain Baptist Church, Babb	Sundays	11:00 a.m.

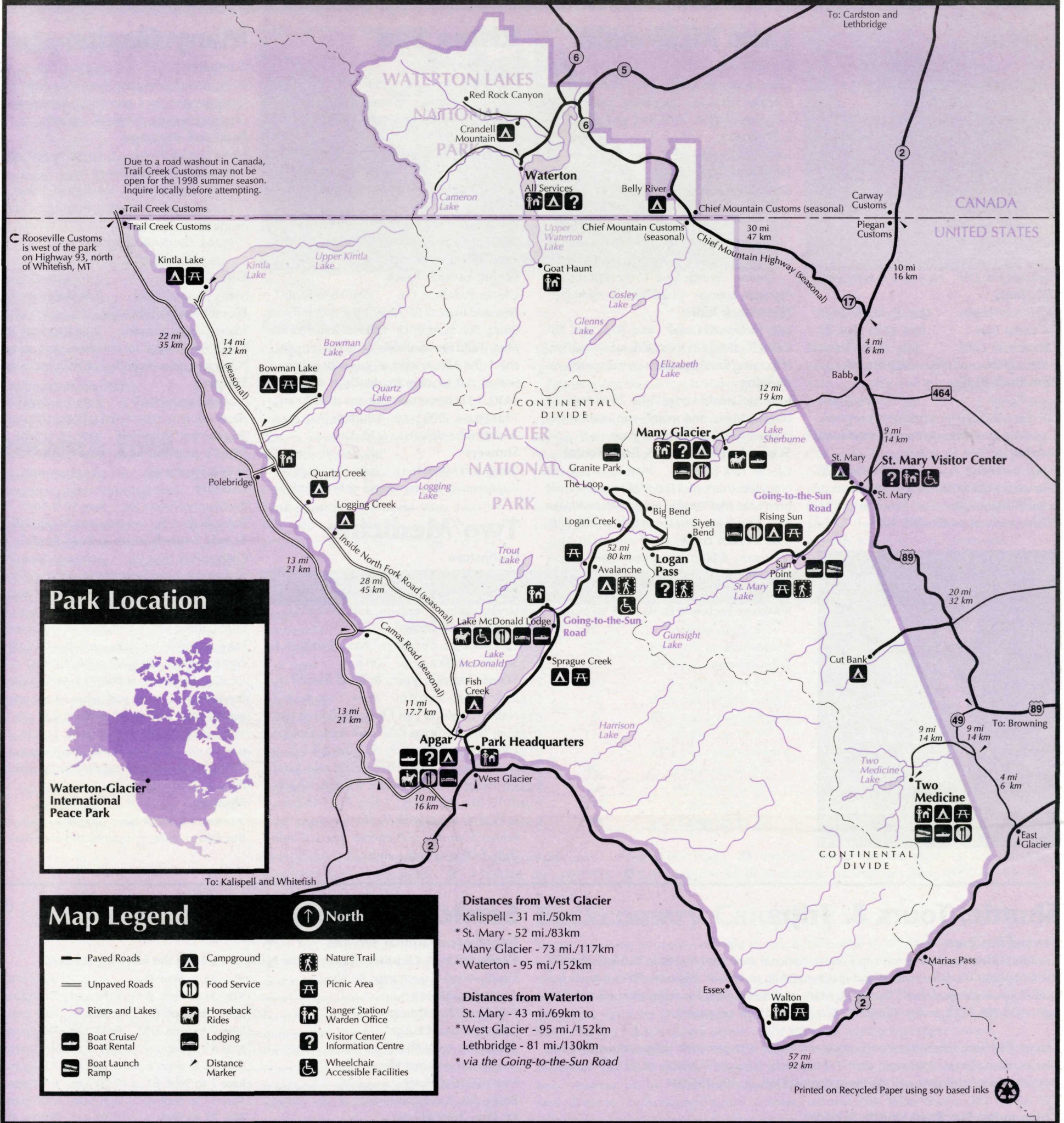
Granite Park Chalet - Hiker Shelter

Glacier Wilderness Guides, Inc. will operate a hiker shelter in Granite Park Chalet this summer from July 1 through September 13. Designated a National Historic Landmark, this backcountry hut is accessible only by trail. Please check with park staff at a visitor center or ranger station for trail status prior to departure. The rustic accommodations include room, bed(s), and a common kitchen. Guests must provide their own sleeping bags, water, food, and cooking utensils. Optional linen service is available. Reservations are required. For information or reservations call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT.

Glacier Wilderness Guides, Inc., P. O. Box 535, West Glacier, MT 59936

fax: 406-387-5656, e:mail: glguides@cyberport.net, website: <http://www.glacierguides.com>

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park World Heritage Site



Border Crossing

Travelers should have identification and proof of age for all passengers in the vehicle. A birth certificate may be needed for children. Citizens of countries other than the United States or Canada may need a passport or visa.

Special restrictions exist on crossing the border with pets, firearms, defensive sprays, alcohol, firewood, and purchases. For specific requirements on crossing the border from the United States into Canada call 800 320-0063. For information on crossing from Canada into the United States call 206 553-4676.

There are four border crossing stations immediately adjacent to the park.

Rooseville open 24 hours
Piegan/Carway 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Chief Mountain
 5/15 to 5/31 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
 6/1 to 9/7 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
 9/8 to 9/30 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

At the time of printing no decision had been made as to the status of Trail Creek Customs, north of Polebridge.

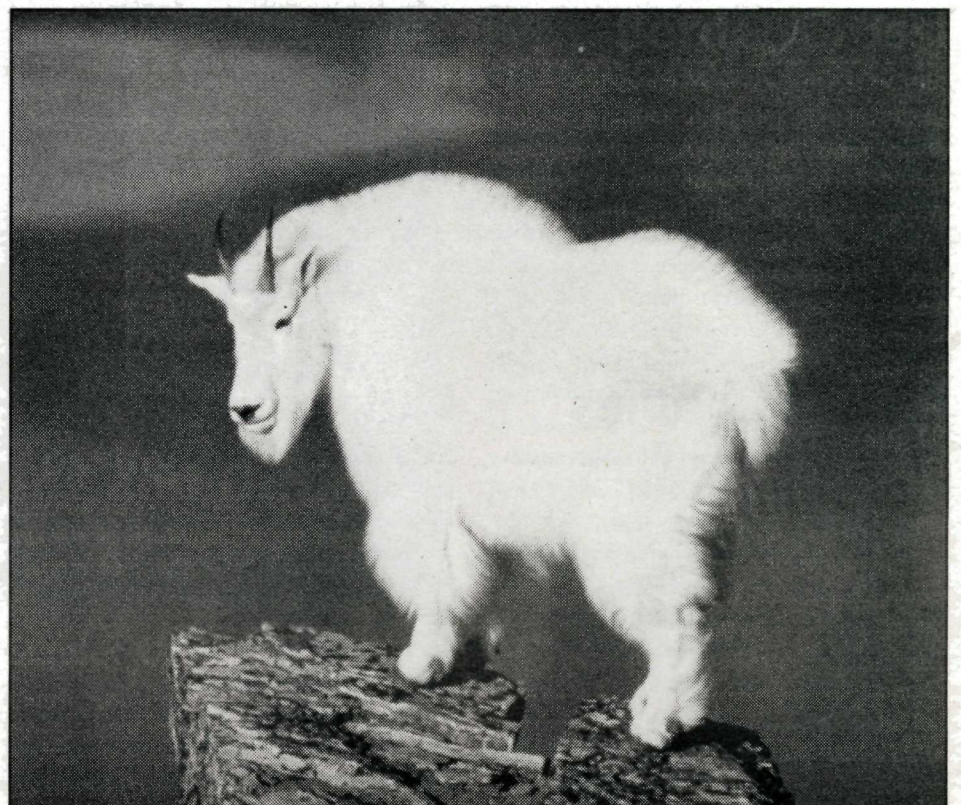
Accessibility

A listing of facilities and programs accessible to visitors with special needs is available at visitor centers and entrance stations.

The Apgar and St. Mary Visitor Centers, the Trail of the Cedars, the International Peace Park Pavilion, the Linnet Lake Trail near Waterton townsite, the Waterton Townsite trail, and the Cameron Lake Day Use area are all accessible by wheelchair.

Elevations

Apgar	3175 ft.
Goat Haunt	4200 ft.
Lake McDonald	3150 ft.
Logan Pass	6640 ft.
Many Glacier	4900 ft.
Polebridge	3600 ft.
Rising Sun	4550 ft.
St. Mary	4500 ft.
Two Medicine	5150 ft.
Walton	3900 ft.
Waterton	4200 ft.



Mountain Goat