

# Waterton Glacier GUIDE

## 2002 - Summer Guide to Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park

### The Meanings in Mountains

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On a partly cloudy day in November, as I drove through the narrow gorge along US Highway 2, many thoughts and ideas sifted through my mind, as so many waves rolling across an open sea. Like many of you, my destination was Glacier National Park, with its alpine vistas, lush valleys, wildlife, and most of all, mountains. The view through my windshield alternated, allowing brief glimpses of valley streams, rock walls, guard rails, cloud-bound sky, and . . . those mountains. Around a bend, a spectacular rainbow appeared. "Unbelievable!" I exclaimed out loud, to no one but myself alone in the car. As if this beauty could be topped, I realized that the rainbow was a complete arch. It stretched from Ousel Peak to the Belton Hills! This visual thrill was soaring and majestic, yet anchored in the secure foundation of those mountains. Mountains....a secure foundation? Is that what they mean to you?

The year 2002 is designated as the "International Year of Mountains" by the United Nations. Waterton-Glacier, the world's first International Peace Park, recognizes mountains for their many physical features, including their role in research studying the general health of both local and global environments, and the fragility of mountain ecology. For many, mountains mean something beyond the tangible: very personal, and intangible.

My trip through the gorge along Highway 2 gave me an opportunity to consider the meanings I ascribe to mountains. I was just arriving in the

area and the combination of the tangible mountain resource combined with what I was seeing through my windshield evoked from me a powerful, personal response. Mountains had always prompted feelings of awe, wonder, power, timelessness, dominance. I saw the mountains in a new light. They were a foundation.

For some, mountains represent "water towers," capturing and holding precious water within the water cycle to protect the life-blood of all living existence. For others, mountains are guideposts for cultural continuity, serving as refuge or providing sanctuary for sacred elements of their beliefs. Still others find inspiration for artistic expression, and recreation. Others find hope (and concern) through science, research, and study of the trends and patterns of our global climate.

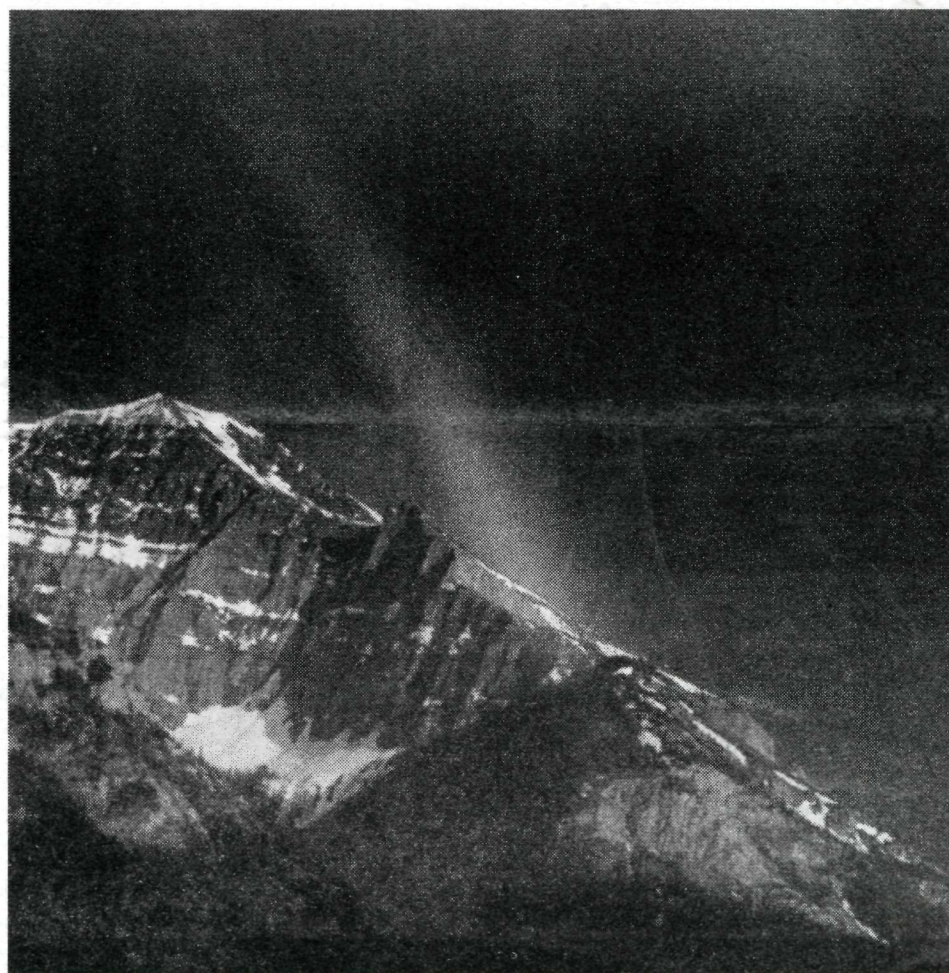
Each of us reflects upon the tangible resources of Waterton-Glacier in different ways. Everything we have experienced during our lifetimes, short or long, make up the filters through which we derive meanings and value from what we encounter. When we experience beauty, we more quickly recognize beauty in other contexts. We all are different, but universal ideas such as beauty, power, knowledge, loss, dependence tie us together, yet still allow for our own individuality.

Driving through that gorge, my image of mountains literally turned upside down. They were not dominant, the rainbow was. They did not make everything feel small, they uplifted - and provided a foundation! I had never looked at mountains like that before, yet the importance and power of mountains

was not diminished. They took on a new, and different, meaning.

As each of you will hopefully discover in your visit to Waterton-Glacier, the mountains, trees, wildlife, creeks, historic buildings, and all of the tangible resources you encounter prompt special meanings within you. What does a

mountain mean? It is up to each of us to answer that question. Our hope is that you will discover those meanings, and take them home with you as a lasting legacy to your visit.



Rainbow over Mt. Cleveland

### National Parks Plus

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

In 1931, the first "annual goodwill meeting" of Rotary Clubs from Alberta and Montana was held to discuss "a worldwide International Peace Movement." The idea of establishing an International Peace Park in the Waterton-Glacier area was unanimously endorsed. Following petitions from their respective Rotary clubs, local governments approached the two federal governments regarding the establishment of a peace park. All this hard work was rewarded when, in 1932, the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress legislated the Waterton-Glacier **International Peace Park**, the first of its kind in the world.

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

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

How are biosphere reserves different from other protected areas? They form an international network. They focus on enriching understanding of the relation-

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

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

### International Peace Park All-Day 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 Waterton Lake, the deepest lake in the Canadian Rockies.

Led by a Canadian park interpreter and a U.S. park ranger, the hike is held Saturdays from June 29 to August 31. Participants meet at the Bertha Trailhead in Waterton Park at 10 a.m. Bring a lunch, water, rain gear, jacket, and hat. Wear sturdy footwear. The trail is not difficult, but you will be hiking most of the day (14 km/8.5 mi). Pets 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.

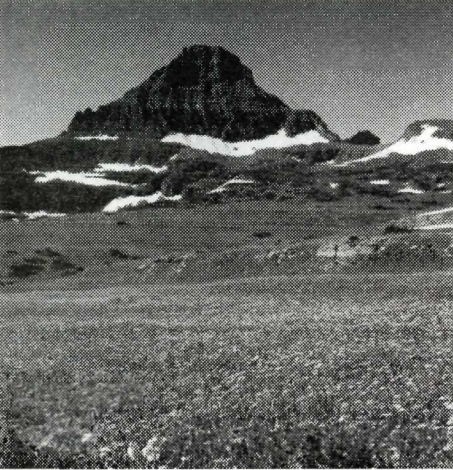




# Now That I'm Here, What Do I Do?

## A Drive Through

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



Mt. Reynolds at Logan Pass

## One Full Day

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

The Sun Point Nature Trail follows the windblown slopes above St. Mary Lake. Spectacular views of St. Mary Lake, and the Continental Divide in the distance, dominate this somewhat uncrowded part of the park. Baring Falls, at the end of the trail, is a highlight.

The Hidden Lake Nature Trail, at Logan Pass, leads visitors to an alpine wonderland. Snow lingers well into summer. Carpets of alpine flowers cover the mountainsides as soon as the snow melts. The view of Hidden Lake and the surrounding mountains is unforgettable. Visit Logan Pass late in the day or early in the morning for the best lighting conditions and to avoid the crowds. Watch for mountain goats along the trail.

The Trail of the Cedars, near Avalanche Picnic Area, is a different world from the other two trails. Towering cedar trees dwarf visitors and create a dark and moist environment filled with shade-loving ferns.

This trail is one of two wheelchair-accessible trails in the park. This area can also be very crowded at mid-day. From the halfway point of the trail, a 2-mile spur leads to Avalanche Lake. This popular destination is a dramatic example of the power of glaciers to sculpt the landscape.

If you don't feel like hiking the nature trails, hop on a boat for a different perspective on the park. Guided boat cruises are

offered on Lake McDonald and St. Mary Lake. A mid-day cruise offers views unavailable from the park roads and can be a good way to avoid the daytime crowds.

To make a loop out of your trip across the park, follow Highway 2 back to your starting point. This route allows views into the remote southern half of Glacier. In early summer the Goat Lick, near Walton, is an excellent spot to view mountain goats.



In early summer, water cascades onto the Going-to-the-Sun Road from the Weeping Wall.

## Other One Day Trips

### Many Glacier

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

If you'd rather take two short hikes, take the morning boat trip on Swift-current and Josephine Lakes and hike the easy, flat, one-mile trail that leads to turquoise-colored Grinnell Lake. This combination of boat trip and easy hike is a great family trip. After your return, spend the afternoon strolling up the Swiftcurrent Valley to Red Rock Lake and Red Rock Falls. This easy trail has terrific views of Mt. Wilbur and Grinnell Point.

### Two Medicine

Two Medicine is missed by most visitors. Those who find it are rewarded with some of the best scenic hiking to be found. Trails to Scenic Point, Cobalt Lake, Aster Park, and Old Man Lake are all excellent. Guided boat trips on Two Medicine Lake make No Name Lake, Upper Two Medicine Lake, and Twin Falls easy family trips. Return by boat or hike back to the car along the lakeshore.

Don't miss Running Eagle Falls. Site of the park's newest wheelchair-accessible trail, this area highlights Native American use of plants, and the spiritual importance of this site to the neighboring Blackfeet Tribe. The Falls themselves are impressive. In the spring, water pours over a high cliff almost completely hiding a second lower waterfall. Later in the year only the lower falls are exposed.

### The North Fork

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

### Waterton Lakes National Park

Less than an hour north of St. Mary, you can spend the day exploring Glacier's sister park in Canada. In 1932, Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks were joined together as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. A boat cruise on Waterton Lake will take you deep into the wilds of the Peace Park. Spanning the international border, Waterton Lake is a perfect example of why our two countries cooperate together to preserve a shared resource. Other points of interest to explore include Cameron Lake, Red Rock Canyon, the Bison Paddock, and the magnificent Prince of Wales Hotel National Historic Site.

## Visitor Information - Glacier

### Entrance Fees - Waterton Lakes National Park has separate entrance fees.

Single Vehicle Pass ..... \$10.00 .... Valid for 7 days.  
Single Person Entry ..... \$5.00 .... By foot, bicycle, or motorcycle for 7 days.  
Glacier National Park Pass ..... \$20.00 .... Valid for 1 year from month of purchase.  
National Parks Pass ..... \$50.00 .... Valid for 1 year from month of purchase.  
Golden Age, Golden Access, and Golden Eagle Passports are also valid. Golden Eagle Passports are no longer sold in National Parks. The National Parks Pass may be upgraded to a Golden Eagle for \$15.00. Special fees are charged for commercial tour vehicles.

### Visitor Center Hours

#### Apgar Visitor Center

May 11 - June 15 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
June 16 - Sept. 2 ..... 8:00am to 8:00pm  
Sept. 3 - Oct. 31 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm

#### Logan Pass Visitor Center

early June - June 22 ..... 9:00am to 4:30pm  
June 23 - Sept. 2 ..... 9:00am to 7:00pm  
Logan Pass Visitor Center will close for the season on the morning of September 3,

2002.

#### St. Mary Visitor Center

May 18 - June 15 ..... 8:00am to 5:00pm  
June 16 - Sept. 2 ..... 8:00am to 9:00pm  
Sept. 3 - Oct. 20 ..... 8:00am to 5:00pm

#### Many Glacier Ranger Station

May 24 - June 15 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm  
June 16 - Sept. 2 ..... 8:00am to 6:00pm  
Sept. 3 - Sept. 21 ..... 8:00am to 4:30pm

#### Headquarters Building - West Glacier

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

### Hiking

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

### Backpacking

Permits, for backcountry camping, are required and are available at the locations listed below. There is a \$4.00 per person per night charge. Reservations are also available by mail, or at Apgar and St. Mary. There is a \$20.00 reservation fee. Permits are issued no more than 24 hours in advance. Visitors entering the backcountry at Goat Haunt or Belly River, may obtain their permit at the Waterton Visitor Reception Centre (credit cards only).

#### Apgar Backcountry Permit Center

April 29 - Oct. 31 ..... 8:00am to 5:00pm

#### St. Mary Visitor Center\*

May 24 - to late Sept. .... 8:00am to 4:30pm

#### Many Glacier Ranger Station\*

May 24 - to mid-Sept. .... 8:00am to 4:30pm

#### Two Medicine Ranger Station\*

late May to mid-Sept. .... 8:00am to 4:30pm

#### Polebridge Ranger Station

late May to mid-Sept. .... 9:00am to 4:00pm

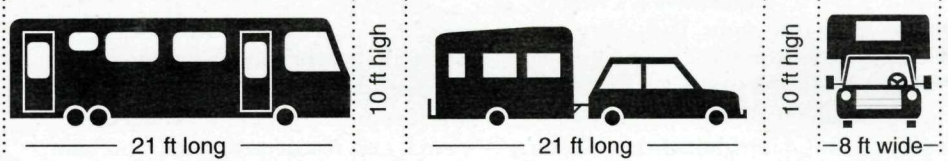
\*Backcountry permits are not available between noon and 1:00pm at St. Mary, Many Glacier, and Two Medicine.

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

This 52-mile road combines both history and unparalleled scenery. While portions of the road remain open year-round, the higher sections are not open until late May or June and close the Monday following the third Sunday in October, unless closed earlier by snowfall. Structural repairs are being made on the historic stone retaining walls along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Park visitors may encounter a series of minor reconstruction related traffic delays totaling up to 30 minutes between West Glacier and St. Mary (1-way).

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

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



### Visiting Logan Pass

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

### Bicycling

Bicyclists are responsible for complying with all traffic regulations and must ride under control at all times. Keep to the right side of the road, riding in single file and pull over if four or more vehicles stack up behind you. During periods of low visibility, or between sunset and sunrise, a white light or reflector visible from a distance of at least 500 feet in front and a red light or reflector visible from at least 200 feet to the rear must be exhibited on the operator or bicycle. The more visible you are, the safer you will be! Bicycles are prohibited on all trails. Watch for falling rocks, drainage grates, debris, and ice on the road. Helmets are recommended.

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

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

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



# What's New in the Park

## Many Glacier Hotel Undergoes a 'Facelift'

There is great news for the aging Many Glacier Hotel. Thanks to federal funds appropriated to help stabilize the sagging foundation, the hotel will undergo extensive work over the next several off seasons. Opening and closing dates will be adjusted to allow work to occur in Fall and Spring. The hotel will remain open during summer months. Once foundation stabilization is complete, work will turn to other safety concerns such as balconies, fire escapes, window frames, exterior framing, etc. At this time, a total of \$8 million dollars have been guaranteed for this rehabilitation.

Coincidental with this much-needed rehabilitation at Many Glacier Hotel, the NPS is also preparing a comprehensive Commercial Services Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Glacier. This plan will establish criteria for determining necessary and appropriate services and will provide a strategy to rehabilitate commercial facilities throughout the park. The draft is expected to be available for public review and comment sometime this fall. Additional information is available on the park's web site at: <http://planning.den.nps.gov/glac>.



Wild Goose Island in St. Mary Lake

## The Red Buses Ride Again

Newly refurbished old red buses will again grace the roads of Glacier this summer, thanks to an unprecedented endeavor of private and public partners, the likes of which Glacier has never seen before. Due to the generosity of Ford Motor Co. (*Proud Partner of America's National Parks*) a good portion of the fleet of historic buses have been rehabilitated and will be back in service via Glacier Park, Inc. Other partners in the project include Amerigas, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Foundation (NPF), The Glacier Fund, and the National Park Service (NPS). Glacier

Park, Inc., donated the fleet of 33 tour buses to the not-for-profit NPF to facilitate the refurbishment. Ultimately, the entire fleet will be owned by the NPS but will continue to be operated by Glacier Park, Inc. through the term of their contract. The refurbished buses tout new fuel-efficient (reduced emission) propane/gas bi-fuel engines and also meet current safety standards. Fully warranted and certified as 'new' 2002 vehicles, the old reds still maintain the look and feel of the charming originals. For more details check GPI's web site [www.glacierparkinc.com/buses.cfm](http://www.glacierparkinc.com/buses.cfm).



Newly refurbished red bus.

## Park Regulations

- Regulations are designed to protect park resources and preserve the quality of your visit. Park rangers and wardens 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.
- Picking of berries (including huckleberries) is limited to one quart per person.
- Picking of mushrooms is prohibited.
- Loaded firearms are not allowed in the park. 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.
- Seat belts, or the appropriate child restraint system, must be worn by all occupants of motor vehicles.

## Glacier's Weather

The west side of the park generally receives the most rainfall. Daytime temperatures can exceed 90° 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 in the park can drop to near 20° F and snow can fall anytime. Prepare for varied of conditions. You may start in a T-shirt and shorts, and need a parka by evening. Dress in layers and always bring raingear.

| Month  | Ave. Rainfall | Ave. High | Ave. Low |
|--------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| May    | 2.69"         | 65 °F     | 38 °F    |
| June   | 3.37"         | 71 °F     | 44 °F    |
| July   | 1.92"         | 79 °F     | 48 °F    |
| August | 1.30"         | 79 °F     | 47 °F    |
| Sept.  | 1.68"         | 70 °F     | 39 °F    |

Fifteen year averages from West Glacier

## Lost and Found

Report or drop off lost and found items at any visitor center or ranger station, or contact Glacier National Park, Attention: Lost and Found, West Glacier, MT 59936 406-888-7825.

Tim Braun / Fossil Advertising & Design Co.

National parks have experienced an increase in crime in recent years. When you leave your vehicle or campsite, secure all valuables out of view. If you observe suspicious activity, contact a ranger as soon as possible. Descriptions of individuals, vehicles, and license numbers are extremely helpful.

### Campgrounds

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

### Campfires

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

### Hiker-Biker Campsites

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

### Pets

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

| Campground                         | Fee      | Sites | Flush Toilets | Disposal Station | Hiker-Biker | Maximum vehicle size and additional information  |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| Apgar<br>May 3- Oct. 21            | \$14.00  | 192   | ✓             | ✓                | ✓           | 25 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 40'; primitive camping after listed dates   |
| Avalanche<br>June 14 - Sept. 3     | \$14.00  | 87    | ✓             |                  | ✓           | 50 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 26'   |
| Bowman Lake<br>May 17 - Sept. 15   | \$12.00  | 48    |               |                  |             | Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended, primitive camping after the listed dates          |
| Cut Bank<br>June 1 - Sept. 24      | \$12.00  | 19    |               |                  |             | Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended  |
| Fish Creek<br>June 1 - Sept. 3     | \$17.00* | 180   | ✓             | ✓                | ✓           | 80 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 27'; 18 of those will accommodate up to 35' |
| Kintla Lake<br>May 17 - Sept. 15   | \$12.00  | 13    |               |                  |             | Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended, primitive camping after the listed dates          |
| Logging Creek<br>July 1 - Sept. 3  | \$12.00  | 8     |               |                  |             | Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended, primitive camping after the listed dates          |
| Many Glacier<br>May 24 - Sept. 29  | \$14.00  | 110   | ✓             | ✓                | ✓           | 13 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 35'; primitive camping after listed dates   |
| Quartz Creek<br>July 1 - Sept. 3   | \$12.00  | 7     |               |                  |             | Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended, primitive camping after the listed dates          |
| Rising Sun<br>May 24 - Sept. 15    | \$14.00  | 83    | ✓             | ✓                | ✓           | 10 sites large enough to accommodate a maximum vehicle length of 25'   |
| Sprague Creek<br>May 17 - Sept. 23 | \$14.00  | 25    | ✓             |                  | ✓           | No towed units - some sites large enough to accommodate a maximum vehicle length of 21'                            |
| St. Mary<br>May 24 - Sept. 29      | \$17.00* | 148   | ✓             | ✓                | ✓           | 25 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 35'; primitive camping after listed dates   |
| Two Medicine<br>May 24 - Sept. 22  | \$14.00  | 99    | ✓             | ✓                | ✓           | 13 sites will fit a maximum vehicle, or vehicle combination, length of 32'; primitive camping after listed dates   |

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



*As part of a Canada-wide system of national parks, Waterton Lakes represents the southern Rocky Mountains natural region - where "The Mountains Meet The Prairie." Shaped by wind, fire and water, Waterton remains for all time a place of spectacular natural beauty - a Canadian legacy of mountains, lakes, prairies, forests, alpine meadow and wildlife.*

## Size Matters

A BIG question for a small national park like Waterton Lakes is... How can we maintain park ecosystems, while providing quality visitor experiences, and contributing to the social, economic and environmental needs of the surrounding region?

Many different people and agencies own or manage land along the park's borders. Activities on these lands affect the park's wildlife and vegetation. By the same token, park activities affect our neighbours. Due to its small size, Waterton is particularly vulnerable to change. So far, we are fortunate to have surrounding jurisdictions and ranchers that have taken good care of the land along our boundary.

Large carnivores like bears, wolves and cougars have also benefitted. These animals are good indicators of ecosystem health because they are vulnerable to habitat change and loss. For example, it is estimated that a single male grizzly needs about 800 square kilometers of undisturbed habitat to support itself. Compare this to the geographic area covered by the park - only 525 square kilometers - and then consider that almost one-third of that area is only rock and water!

Wildlife don't just need space, they also need to travel. Large carnivores need to move freely over large areas so they

can find mates and adequate food. Isolated populations will weaken and disappear over time.

Buildings, roads and other developments create barriers or bring wildlife into conflict with people. Often, the result is that animals are relocated or killed, and their numbers reduced. As the abundance of animals diminishes, the flexibility of the park to withstand disturbances like disease, wildfire or insect infestation is reduced. It's not unlike trying to fight the flu when you are already tired and stressed. Very abrupt land use changes along the park boundary are more significant than those which are further away or spread out.

Waterton is surrounded by human activities: agriculture, irrigation, forestry, gas developments, rural residential subdivision, recreational developments, and increased road density. Each development or resource use by itself may not have a significant impact, but as they build up over time, they erode both the quality and quantity of habitat available to wildlife.

Residential acreages created by subdividing ranch lands are an example. As land is carved into smaller pieces, its ability to support wildlife is reduced. More homes generally create the need for more roads

and other infrastructure, more vehicles, more use of water, and more people in the area. This results in an increase in the number of conflicts between wildlife and people. As well, new development often leads to additional residential and commercial developments.

Careful planning can allow development while maintaining the ability of the land to sustain wildlife. 'Green'

corridors between natural areas allow wildlife to roam. Higher intensity uses can be concentrated near existing hamlets or towns, creating islands of development in a relatively unfragmented landscape. Productive, long-term relationships and integrated management are the key to success.

If the needs of large carnivores are met, so will the needs of many other species.



View of Waterton and surrounding ranchlands from Pine Ridge, Hwy.6

## From Spiders to Mighty Mites

In order to conserve the various components of an ecosystem we first need to know what lives there. While that has been easier for plants and larger animals, it is much harder for invertebrates (animals without backbones). This is because there are many more invertebrates, and fewer people who can

identify them. Recently, we have been fortunate to have researchers study some of the parks many invertebrates. Here are summaries of their current work.

Dr. Behan-Pelletier, a Research Scientist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, has been studying oribatid mites, often called "moss mites" or

"beetle mites." These tiny mites are found in and on the ground, on plants, and in aquatic habitats. In a square metre of soil, you can find as many as 200 species and densities as high as several hundred thousand individuals. Oribatid mites play an important role breaking down dead plants and animals and recycling nutrients because they feed on fungi and decaying material. Dr. Behan-Pelletier has described many new species in the park, and her work will improve our understanding of these tiny creatures.

To effectively restore fire on the park landscape, park staff need to improve their understanding of the role insects play in forest ecosystems. There is little published data related to how fire, or lack of fire, affects the diversity of forest insects in any national park in Canada or the USA. Erin Kinsella, a student at the University of Calgary, has been measuring the variety and abundance of insects and spiders within burned and unburned forest areas in and near the park.

Biologists often remark that if you save habitat needed by top predators like grizzly bears and wolves, then you are also saving habitat for many other

species. By the same token, the presence of smaller predators can provide us with important information about the health of habitats at a smaller scale. Spiders are a good example. While they are the top predators of the invertebrate world, we know little about those found in Waterton. John and Kathleen Hancock, arachnologists from Pincher Creek, are changing that. They are inventorying spiders in the park. So far they have identified 63 species, but estimate that there may be 200-300 species here.

Approximately 80 species of grasshoppers are found in Alberta, most of which live in grasslands. While prairie grasshoppers have been studied fairly well, our knowledge of mountain grasshoppers is poor. Some grasshoppers have no wings, which limits their ability to move around, so isolated populations on mountains may differ genetically and physically. Comparisons of these populations will increase our understanding of Rocky Mountain grasshoppers and help us identify the conditions that they need to survive.

Taking a closer look at the little creatures can sometimes help us solve big challenges!



A crab spider waits for a meal on a balsamroot blossom

## Waterton Watch

### Home, Home on the Web

Having a great time in the park? The experience doesn't have to end when you get home. We've created some 'wild' info about the park's plants and animals and hope to have it alive on our website soon. Check it out at: [www.parksCanada.gc.ca/waterton](http://www.parksCanada.gc.ca/waterton).

### Everybody Wins

There are early indications that the decision to close backcountry campgrounds in the Crypt Trail area was a good one for both bears and people. In contrast to previous summers, the trail remained opened the entire summer and no incidents between bears and people were reported. Park Wardens are hopeful for more of the same this year. Meanwhile, plans have been made to begin rehabilitating backcountry

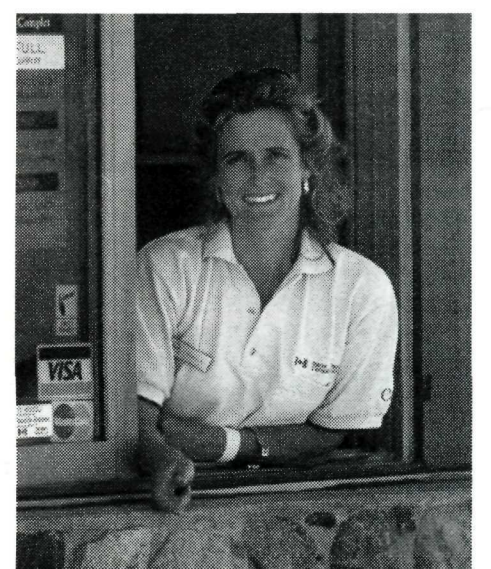
campgrounds elsewhere in the park. The upgrade will improve the appearance and safety features of the sites, while maintaining their rustic character.

### Wilderness Designated

Parks Canada staff are currently in the process of confirming Waterton's wilderness areas. These areas will be legally designated as wilderness, as required by the new Canada National Parks Act. This designation strengthens and is consistent with the zoning outlined in Waterton's Park Management Plan. All zone 1, 2 and 3 areas with non-motorized use will be designated. The designation allows for primitive facilities such as trails and backcountry campgrounds while protecting the wilderness experience that draws many of our visitors into the backcountry.

### Ranger Relief

Ranger Relief is an international effort to provide much needed equipment to Rangers in third world countries. National park staff in Canada and the USA are donating equipment which is no longer in service because of its style or age. All the equipment is functional, clean and in relatively good shape. This includes items such as boots, back packs, tents, flashlights, binoculars and cameras. Some staff are also contributing personal gear which they no longer use. The first pilot donation is being sent to the Ivory Coast in Africa to support an anti-poaching program. Surplus equipment that has been in storage will now be put to good use in African regions where basic equipment is in short supply.



Welcome to Waterton Lakes



| Emergency Services                                  |  |  | Hospitals   |              | Park Entrance Fees   |  | Daily   | Annual Local | National Pass |
|---|--|--|---|--------------|--|--|---------|--------------|---------------|
| Police (RCMP)                                       | 403-859-2244   | Royal Canadian Mounted Police or Zenith 5000 (24hrs) | Pincher Creek   | 403-627-3333 | Adult  |  | \$4.00* | \$28.00*     | \$38.00       |
|   |  |  | Cardston  | 403-653-4411 | Senior   |  | \$3.00* | \$21.00*     | \$29.00       |
|   |  |  |   |              | Child (under 6 free)   |  | \$2.00* | \$14.00*     | \$19.00       |
|   |  |  |   |              | Family Group   |  | \$8.00* | \$50.00*     | \$75.00       |
| Emergency   | 403-859-2636   |  |   |              | Senior Group   |  | \$6.00* | \$38.00*     | \$56.00       |
| Fire  | 403-859-2113   | or contact the Warden Office at 403-859-5140         |   |              | * Fees are subject to change<br>Separate entrance fees are charged at Glacier National Park in Montana |  |         |              |               |
| Parks Canada Services & Facilities                  | Heritage Interpretation Programs                               |  | Theatre Programs - 8:30pm, 1 hour, programs on a variety of topics, Falls and Crandell Theatres, June 22 to Sept.1. International Peace Park Hike - Saturdays, 10:00am, 8 hours, June 29 to Aug. 31. See cover article for details. For further details and schedules check displays outside theatres or ask for an 'Explorations' brochure at any Parks Canada facility.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Information Centre   | 403-859-5133   | Located on the Entrance Parkway, opposite the Prince of Wales Hotel and before you reach the village. General park and backcountry information, fishing regulations and permits. Open 8:00am to 6:00pm, May 10 to October 14.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Townsite Campground  |  | 95 fully-serviced sites, 113 unserviced sites, 30 walk-in sites, showers, no fire grates, \$16.00 to \$24.00<br>Open May 1 to October 27  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Crandell Campground  |  | 129 unserviced sites, fire grates, no showers, \$14.00. Open May 16 to September 2  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Belly River Campground   | 403-859-2224   | 24 unserviced sites, fire grates, no showers, \$12.00. Group sites by reservation only. Open May 16 to Sept. 8.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Wilderness Camping   | 403-859-5133   | \$6.00/person/night (under 16 free), Annual Pass \$42.00 - Must register at Information Center. Advance reservations are available.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Firewood   |  | \$6/armload, available at Crandell and Belly River campgrounds. Collecting wood for fires is prohibited.  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Boat Launches  |  | Behind the Park Administration Office for Waterton Lake and adjacent to Linnet Lake for Middle Waterton Lake.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Public Tennis Court  |  | Located one block from Main St. on Cameron Falls Drive.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Lodging   | The Aspen Village Inn  | 1-888-859-8669                                       | Centrally located cottages, suites, whirlpool, gift shop - www.watertonpark.com   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Bayshore Inn & Convention Center                               | 1-888-527-9555                                       | Full service lakefront hotel  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Crandell Mountain Lodge  | 403-859-2288   | Charming Country Inn  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | El Cortez Motel  | 403-859-2366   | "Clean-Comfortable-Economical"  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Historic Kilmorey Lodge  | 1-888-859-8669                                       | Lakeside Country Inn, Dining Room, Lounge, Gift Shop - www.watertonpark.com   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Northland Lodge  | 403-859-2353   | Historic, rustic lodge just south of Cameron Falls - northlandlodgecanada.com   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Prince of Wales Hotel  | 403-859-2231   | For lodging, activities & tours at the Prince of Wales in Waterton & in Glacier National Park, call 406-892-2525 or see www.glacierparkinc.com  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Stanley Hotel  | 403-859-2335   | On Main Street  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Waterton Glacier Suites Hotel                                  | 1-888-621-3330                                       | Health club with large indoor pool, dining, lounge, conference and meeting space.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Waterton Lakes Lodge   | 1-888-985-6343                                       | www.watertonlakeslodge.com  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Food & Beverage                                     | The Big Scoop Ice Cream Parlour                                | 403-859-2346   | Main Street   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Kootenai Brown Dining Room and Koffee Shop                     | 403-859-2211   | Bayshore Inn overlooking the lake. Dining Room 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Koffee Shop 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Lamp Post Dining Room  | 1-888-859-8669                                       | Kilmorey Lodge. Extensive Canadian wine menu - 7:30 a.m to 10:00 p.m.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | The Little Italian Café  | 403-859-0003   | Enjoy great pasta on the largest deck in Waterton - 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Prince of Wales Hotel  | 403-859-2231   | Breakfast, lunch, dinner & drinks at the Royal Stewart Dining Room & the Windsor Lounge. Traditional afternoon tea in Valerie's Tea Room daily during high season. Call for details.  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Souper Sub   | 403-859-2346   | Main Street   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | The Waterton Bagel & Coffee Co.                                |  | Located in the movie theatre  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Museums & Galleries                                 | Heritage Centre  | 403-859-2267   | In the village on Waterton Ave. Operated by the Waterton Natural History Association - bookstore, exhibits, art gallery, and information. Open daily May to September.  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Gust Gallery   | 403-859-2535   | Fine art and sculpture by southern Alberta artists  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Willock & Sax  | 403-859-2274   | Featuring high quality contemporary & historical fine arts, 305 Windflower Ave.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Scenic Boat Tours & Hiker Shuttle Shoreline Cruises | Hiker Shuttle Express  | 403-859-2378   | Operated by Waterton Outdoor Adventures at the Tamarack Village Square  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Waterton Inter-Nation  | 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)<br>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, Lake Francis as well as other trails. |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Hiking Tours  | Canadian Wilderness Tours                                      | 859-2058   | Guided hiking, walking, nature tours, & wildlife watching. Located in the Aspen Village Inn. www.canadiannatureguides.com   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Heritage Education Program                                     | 403-859-2624   | Educational field trips offered by the Waterton Natural History Association   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Waterton Outdoor Adventures                                    | 403-859-2378   | Licensed National Park Guides. Located at Tamarack Village Square   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Gift Shops, Stores                                  | Akamina Clothing & Gifts                                       | 403-859-2361   | T-shirts, stuffed animals, The Book Nook. Main Street   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Bayshore Gift Shop   | 403-859-2211   | 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fine china, shirts, souvenirs, etc...   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Borderline Books   | 403-859-2284   | 305 Windflower Ave.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Caribou Clothes  | 403-859-2346   | Main Street   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Pat's  | 403-859-2266   | Quality giftware, RV and fishing (licenses available), Cuban cigars, and convenience store - 8 a.m. - 11 p.m.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Prince of Wales Gift Shop                                      |  | Featuring Alberta's own ammolite jewelry, english bone china, and other unique gifts.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Trail of the Great Bear Gift Shop                              | 403-859-2009   | Hand-made crafts, maps, books, clothing, post cards, wildlife images, large selection of giftware, friendly, travel information - Main Street   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Waterton Natural History Association Bookstores                | 403-859-2267   | Located in the Heritage Centre on Waterton Ave. and the Park's Visitor Reception Centre   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Bike Rentals  | Pat's  | 403-859-2266   | Regular and suspension mountain bikes, strollers, scooters  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Religious Services                                  | All Saints Anglican Catholic Church L.D.S.                     |  | Episcopal Church - 11 a.m. Sundays, June to September<br>May 19 to Sept 1; Saturday 7:30 p.m., Sunday 12 p.m.<br>May 19 - September 1 - Sundays: Primary, Young Women's, Priesthood and Relief Society 10 a.m.; Sunday School 11 a.m.; Sacrament Meeting - 11:45 a.m.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | United Church (Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Union) |  | Sunday Services - regular service 11 a.m. ; Meditation 9 p.m., June to September  |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Service Stations                                    | Pat's  | 403-859-2266   | CAA/AAA Affiliated, gas, propane, oil change and tire repairs, 8 a.m. - 11 p.m.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Other Facilities & Services                         | A Central Reservation Service                                  | 1-800-215-2395                                       | Waterton-Glacier, Yellowstone, Canadian Rockies - Friendly travel information - Trail of the Great Bear   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Alpine Stables   | 403-859-2462   | Guided rides provide western adventure for the whole family; hourly/half-day/full day/overnight trips   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Currency Exchange & ATM  | 403-859-2378   | No service fee money exchange at the Tamarack Village Square.   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Lakeside Entertainment   | 403-859-0348   | New this season - Waterton's Live Summer Theatre! Showing nightly, Mon - Sat, June 24 - Aug. 31 at the Bayshore Inn Convention Centre. Call or visit the website for details - www.albertatheatre.com   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Pat's  | 403-859-2266   | ATM cash machine, VHS video rentals   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Waterton Lakes National Park Public Golf Course                | 403-859-2114   | 18 hole course; pro shop; equipment and merchandise, rentals, power carts, licensed restaurant 403-859-2074   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
|   | Waterton Lakes Opera House                                     | 403-859-2466   | Current motion pictures nightly May - September   |              |  |  |         |              |               |
| Private Campground                                  | Crooked Creek Campground                                       | 403-653-1100   | Near east entrance to the park (operated by the Waterton Natural History Association)   |              |  |  |         |              |               |



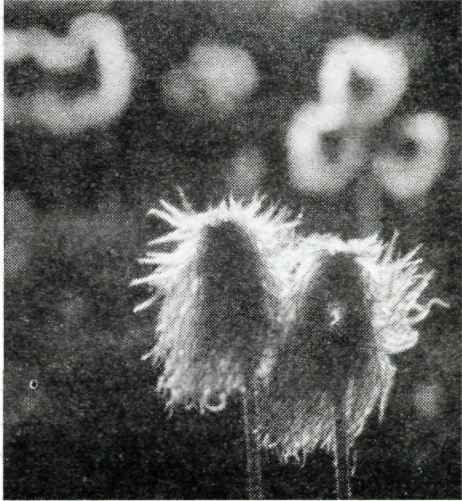
# Wildflower Carpets



Sticky Geranium



Spring Beauty



Pasque Flower seedheads

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is one of the world's most significant natural areas, with spectacular topography and diverse wildlife. A remarkable variety of plants brings the scenery to life and there are many places where you can enjoy exceptional displays of wildflowers.

The variety of vegetation communities here includes grasslands, aspen and conifer forests, wetlands and alpine meadows. The Peace Park is affected by two major climate systems and this results in significant climate and plant community differences from east to west.

The western half is affected by weather coming from Pacific coastal areas so it is generally warmer and moister, with fewer extremes in temperature. Continental air masses affect the eastern portion of the

park, so these areas see more extreme temperatures, and tend to be cooler and drier. When Pacific air masses meet Continental air masses, the result is usually lots of rain or snow, and sometimes, spectacular storms.

The climate in the Peace Park also changes with elevation. High elevation areas have a more extreme climate, with lower temperatures, a short growing season and drying winds. In contrast, lower elevations have more moderate conditions.

These differences in climate create a meeting and mingling of many different plant communities, resulting in an unusual variety of plants. Waterton Lakes National Park has over 970 species of plants, while Glacier's number over 1,000.

Plants take advantage of every moment of the short growing season. Flowers carpet the prairie early in the season, to take advantage of spring rains prior to drier summer conditions. Mountain plants have adapted to a short growing season by abundantly growing and reproducing in a brief span of time. Flowers are often found pushing up through retreating snowbanks. As you move from spring to fall and from grasslands to alpine meadows, you will find a constant and changing landscape of blooms and berries.

Native plants in Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park are treasured by the public, and preserved for future generations. They inspire us to increase our awareness of how we can better care for the places we visit, and those we live in.

# A Tree-mendous Project

Waterton and Glacier have well over a thousand species of plants. How do we keep track of them all? Plants that need similar conditions to grow are often found together, so they can be grouped (or classified) into 'communities'. Maps of these communities can be used for a variety of purposes. For example, vegetation maps can be used to monitor rare plants, assess trampling of sensitive alpine vegetation by hikers, track the invasion of weeds, plan for prescribed fires, investigate the extent of insect-killed trees, and to research how much habitat is available for grizzly bears and wolverines. In short, these maps would be an invaluable tool to help us take care of the Peace Park.

One hurdle is that botanists may have differing viewpoints on how to define plant communities, especially when they are living in two different countries! The data in each country may also have been recorded differently, which can make it difficult to create maps which are comparable across the international boundary. Fortunately, an important benefit of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is our experience working across boundaries, so it is no surprise that the two parks have initiated an ambitious project to work together to classify and map their vegetation.

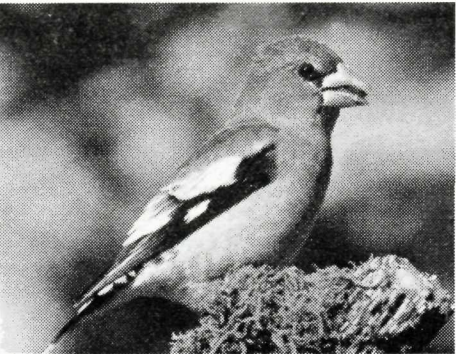
The goal of the project is to produce a vegetation classification which is consistent between both parks and which will result in 'seamless' vegetation maps. This project builds on an earlier Ecological Land Classification in Waterton, and is compatible with the U.S. National Vegetation Classification.

The project involves taking special aerial photos, collecting data about vegetation in both parks, mapping vegetation units on the photos, and then checking the accuracy of the maps against locations in the field.

Field sampling in Waterton is complete and will be completed for Glacier this summer. Coordination of the vegetation classification and map unit descriptions will be completed this summer, while photo-interpretation will be completed by 2003. The accuracy of the final maps will be assessed in 2003, with the final report expected in 2004. By then, we plan to have a valuable tool for protecting the plants in the Peace Park - from tiny ferns to towering trees.

# Keeping the Wild in Wildlife

Prairie, Rocky Mountain, and west coast plants all meet in Waterton-Glacier. Add in the effects of natural processes such as fire, floods, and avalanches and you end up with a varied landscape which provides homes for many animals.



Grosbeak

This is also a meeting place for visitors from around the world! As a visitor here, take the time to learn about the wildlife and respect their need for the space they need to live undisturbed. Although some animals spend part of the year close to roads and developed areas where they are easy to observe, enjoy viewing them at a distance. While some animals appear to tolerate people, approaching too close can disturb them from feeding areas or travel routes.

Keep at least three bus lengths (100 ft/30 metres) away from large animals and a minimum of three times that distance from bears. Use binoculars or a telephoto lens to improve your view. Keep the animal's line of travel or escape route clear and move away if wildlife approaches you.

"Animal jams" occur when many people stop along the road to view wildlife. In their excitement, some folks forget they need to be aware not only of safety concerns related to wildlife, but also traffic hazards. Slow down and pull over carefully. Remain in your vehicle, safe from wildlife and traffic, and move on in a short time so others can watch. If you are too close to an animal, on a hill, curve, or in heavy traffic, drive by slowly and avoid stopping.

Never feed, entice or closely approach park wildlife. This causes them to lose their fear of people. Once habituated, they may become more aggressive. Because they are still wild, they remain unpredictable, and may strike out with antlers, horns, teeth, hooves, or claws without warning. Animals may be hit by cars if they hang around parking lots and roads, and habituated animals often have to be relocated or killed.

Animal jams and habituated wildlife are serious problems. Please heed the advice of park staff who may be handling these situations.

How can you help? Enjoy wildlife from a distance and keep all food and garbage properly stored. We all share responsibility to keep these national parks healthy and wild.



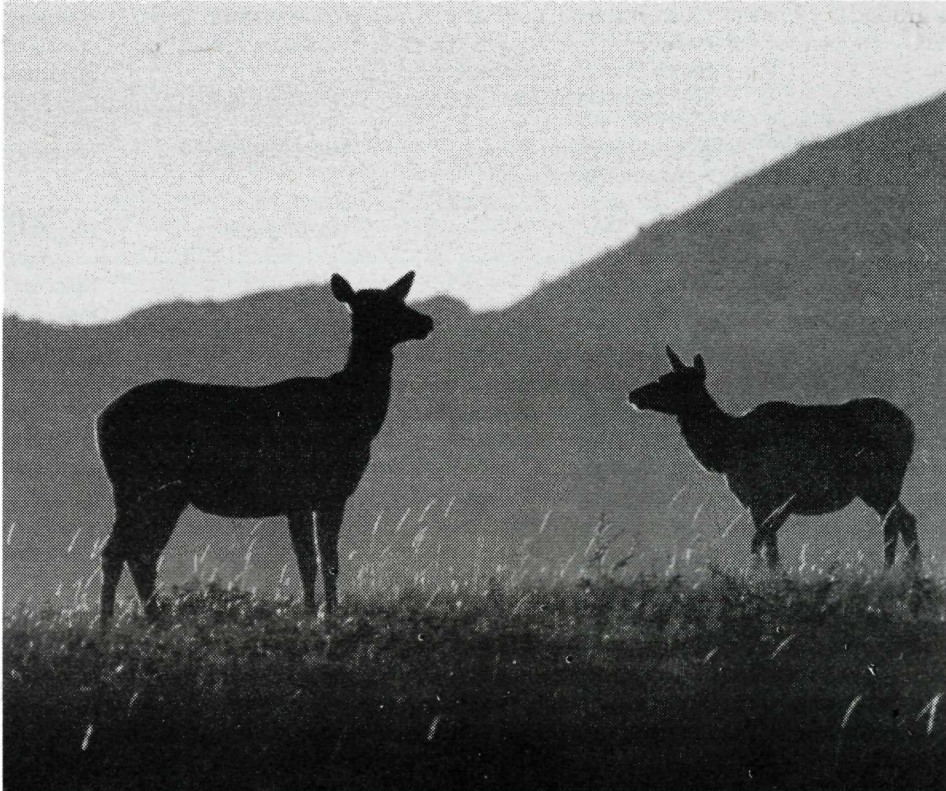
Gray Wolf

*Whether bears, mountain lions, squirrels, or any other species, all park wildlife can present a very real and painful threat, especially females with young. Always enjoy wildlife from the safety of your car or from a safe distance. Feeding, harassing, or molesting wildlife is strictly prohibited and subject to fine.*

## Beating the Odds

How to Increase Your Chances of Observing Wildlife

- Look at dusk and dawn! Many animals are more active at those times. Note: Hiking alone or after dark is not recommended in bear country.
- Look in a variety of habitats! One of the park's most remarkable features is the diversity of habitats it offers. You will see different animals in forests than on the prairie or in marshy areas.
- Walk a trail! Spend some time away from the roads. Both parks offer fine short walks that can reward wildlife watchers.
- Look in unusual places! Have you ever gone fish viewing? Have you spent some time watching the antics of chipmunks? Have you looked up for gliding eagles or rollicking ravens?
- Learn about animal behavior! Knowing when and where to look is important. For example, in autumn elk congregate in large groups on Waterton's prairie and around the St. Mary area of Glacier. Birds are usually more numerous during spring and fall migration periods.
- Ask park staff about recent sightings! They can point out locations where particular animals are likely to be found.



Elk



# Discover Our Shared History

## Switzerland Transplanted to the “American Alps”

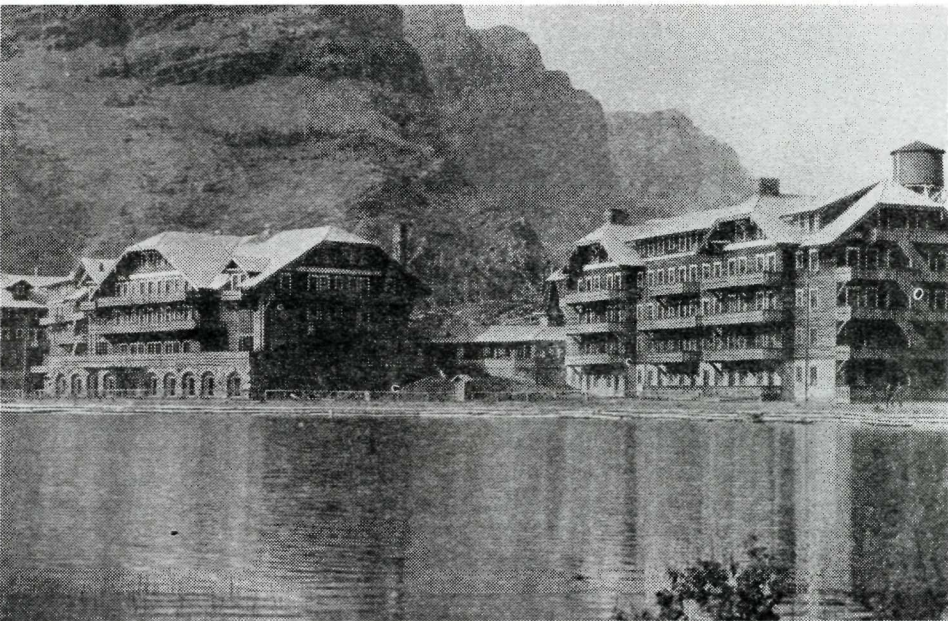
Visitors learning of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park sometimes ask what the connection is between the two parks. The history of development in the parks is often overlooked in the explanations of longstanding peace and a common ecosystem. Almost two decades before the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park designation in 1932, Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, envisioned linking the two parks with a system of hotels, chalets, and trails. A few years before the designation, and shortly after Hill’s dream had finally been realized with construction of the Prince of Wales Hotel in Waterton Lakes National Park, the railway’s promotional literature described the experience available to the visitor: “Most significant of the grandeur of this region, as a whole, is the fact that two nations, the United States and Canada, set aside their respective portions of it as National Parks. Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks are separated only by an imaginary line, the international boundary. Joined together by roads and trails the two parks form a unique international playground where each year . . . thousands find wholesome recreation and entertainment.”

Louis Hill referred to the Glacier area as the “American Alps” during his lobbying

efforts to have it set aside as a national park, and it was to Switzerland that he turned when planning the accommodations to fulfill his company’s promotional promises. Unlike our current vision of backcountry hiking, the Swiss enjoyed “civilized day hikes.” Hikers traveled well-maintained trails returning each evening to comfortable lodging and fine dining. Hill chose this model for the railway’s development of tourist facilities in Glacier National Park. It was a model unique within the United States’ park system. A well-planned system of hiking and riding trails connected luxurious hotels, backcountry chalets, and tent camps.

Hill’s chalet system in Glacier National Park was largely completed between 1911 and 1917. It included the grand Glacier Park Hotel (just outside the park boundary), the sprawling Many Glacier Hotel, and nine “simple, but comfortable” chalets. The last link in the system was made in 1927 with the opening of the Prince of Wales Hotel in Waterton Lakes National Park. Not surprising, many of these buildings were designed with Swiss architectural forms and details.

Whether the inspiration for this unifying architectural theme originated with the railway’s architect, or Hill, himself, is unknown at this time. Other



Many Glacier Hotel circa 1930

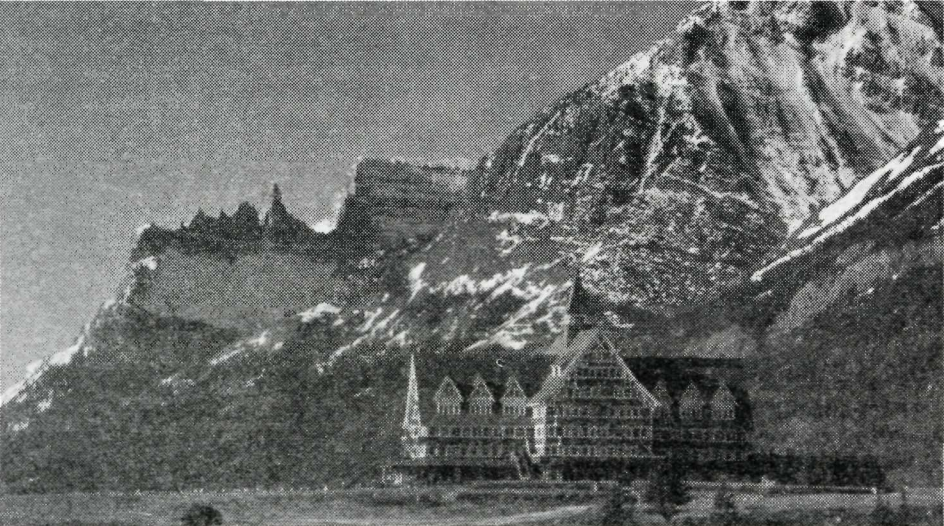
railroads, in other parks, recognized the use of architecture as a marketing strategy. However, they limited their architectural masterpieces to small areas in their respective parks. The Great Northern took the idea a giant step farther and applied it to an entire park. As Laura Soulliere Harrison wrote in her study of *Architecture in the Parks National Historic Landmark Theme Study*: “Hill’s choice . . . gave an enormous architectural unity and sense of place to an entire region of immense proportions, rather than creating an identity in a single small niche of a park.”

The roads, trails, and lakes connecting the hotels, chalets, and camps, and ultimately joining the two parks, provided visitors with an unlimited number of vacation opportunities. Pre-packaged trips could be simple and inexpensive or extravagant four- and five-day tours. The “Two Parks Tour,” all expenses included for \$57.50 (1928), began at Glacier Park Hotel. From there, guests were transported to Many Glacier Hotel by bus where they spent the day hiking, horseback riding, or boating. Leaving Many Glacier the next afternoon, guests traveled by bus for a night at the Prince of Wales Hotel. The next day, an optional side trip on the boat “International” took visitors across Waterton Lake to Goathaunt Camp before

buses departed for St. Mary Chalets and another boat trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. On the final day, boat and bus rides returned visitors to Glacier Park Hotel in East Glacier.

Today’s Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park visitor can experience and explore much of Louis Hill and the Great Northern Railway’s grand vision for a unique “international playground.” Buildings still in use include the Glacier Park, Many Glacier, and Prince of Wales hotels and the Granite Park, Sperry, and Belton chalets. All of these, except Glacier Park Hotel, are recognized with official designations as historic properties of exceptional significance to their respective countries. The “International” still plies the waters of Upper Waterton Lake and Glacier’s red buses travel the roads, giving visitors rare opportunities to experience historic transportation methods. Glacier National Park also maintains 163 miles of historic trails associated with the Swiss-style hotel/chalet/trail system.

For more information these books are available in park bookstores. *Glacier’s Historic Hotels & Chalets: View with a Room* by Ray Djuff and Chris Morrison and *Glacier’s Grandest: A Pictorial History of the Hotels and Chalets of Glacier National Park* by Bridget Moylan.



The Prince of Wales Hotel and Citadel Peak

## A Little About A Lot

While most park visitors hope to see big animals like bears, cougar, and elk, they are more likely to encounter the small creatures like squirrels and chipmunks. Often overlooked, these creatures can be just as fascinating as the larger mammals.

The most noticeable small mammals in the park are ground squirrels, which are widespread throughout the park. They are active during daylight and can be seen popping in and out of their burrows or stuffing their expandable cheek pouches with a variety of seeds, insects and vegetation.

While ground squirrels munch on the small stuff, it seems that almost ‘everything’ else eats them, from badgers to

hawks. While this is an exaggeration, their importance as a basic food for many animals cannot be underestimated.

The Columbian ground squirrel is commonly found throughout the two parks. They prefer areas with shorter grass, or closely-mown areas near roads, campgrounds and other visitor facilities. Keep your eye on the ground in these areas because you could trip if you stumble over one of their holes.

Columbian ground squirrels are often incorrectly called “gophers.” The only true “gopher” in the park is the nocturnal northern pocket gopher, which is rarely seen because it spends most of its life underground.

Although Columbian ground squirrels hibernate for up to 7 months, they are a key food for grizzlies, coyotes, and golden eagles. They disappear into their underground burrows once the grasses dry out, usually in August on the prairie and later in alpine meadows. Their burrows have several entrances and exits, complex tunnels and chambers, and include a system of drains to protect them from heavy rainfalls or snowmelt. They are often seen sitting or standing up on their hind legs while on sentry duty, alertly ‘eeping’ out a warning to others in their colony of your presence.

Another animal referred to as a “gopher” is the Richardson’s ground squirrel. These buffy ground squirrels are smaller than their ‘salt and pepper’ colored Columbian cousins. Richardson’s ground squirrels are rarely seen in Waterton and Glacier, but are common in prairie areas outside the parks.

The thirteen-lined ground squirrel is distinguished by the unusual ‘stripe and

dots’ pattern on its back. If you could get close enough to count, it really does have 13 stripes. It is the smallest ground squirrel found here.

These ground squirrels prefer grasslands in the eastern parts of Waterton-Glacier, particularly near shrubby areas or aspen trees which provide some shade. Thirteen-lined ground squirrels tend to eat more insects than vegetation. They are secretive and their burrows have hidden entrances without the tell-tale dirt mounds of other ground squirrels. You are more likely to see a grizzly than one of these rare creatures!

The golden-mantled ground squirrel is often mistaken for a chipmunk, but it is bigger, with bold black and white stripes which don’t extend onto its face. “Bold” is a good word to describe the golden-mantled ground squirrel. They often pop out of rocky places, where they live in small groups, as they scurry about looking for seeds, leaves, flowers and berries. You are most likely to see them in subalpine and alpine areas, alongside marmots and pikas.

Some people view ground squirrels as a nuisance, but most visitors find them fascinating, especially if they are seeing them for the first time. Ground squirrels can easily lose their fear of people and may aggressively approach for food. While they appear tame, they may bite or scratch, and can pass along disease. Please leave them wild and do not feed them.

While small mammals get less attention, they are more numerous and diverse than the larger animals in the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. They are also critical to healthy ecosystems, particularly as prey to large predators.



Columbian Ground Squirrel



Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel



Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel





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

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

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

## Hiking in Bear Country

### Don't Surprise Bears!

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

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 them along the trail. Even if other hikers haven't seen bears along a trail section recently, don't assume they aren't there.

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

### Learn 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 its behavior can't be predicted. All bears are dangerous and should be respected equally.

*Keep children close by. Hike in groups and avoid hiking early in the morning, late in the day, or after dark.*



Black bear



Grizzly bears

## What Kind of Bear Is That?

| Grizzly Bear      |  | Black Bear        |   |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|
| Color             | Range from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a "grizzled" appearance.                             | Color             | Color is not a reliable indicator of species. Contrary to their name black bears also come in brown, cinnamon, and blond.   |
| Physical Features | Grizzly bears often have a dish-in face and a large hump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are around four inches (10 cm) long. | Physical Features | Facial profile is straighter from tip of nose to ears, without the dish-in look. Lack the hump of a grizzly and have shorter claws, generally around one and a half inches (4 cm) long. |



## 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 become problem bears and 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 on a hill or curve where other drivers may not see you in time to avoid a collision. Exercising some common sense during the excitement of sighting a bear is important to you, the bear, and other visitors.

## For Your Safety

### Rivers and Lakes

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

Avoid wading in or fording swift streams. Never walk, play, or climb on slippery rocks and logs, especially around waterfalls. When boating, don't stand up or lean over the side, and always wear a lifejacket.

### Drowning

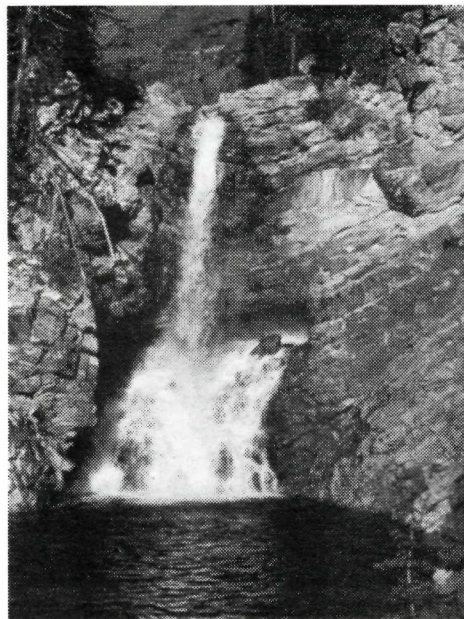
Sudden immersion in cold water (below 80° F, 27° C) may trigger the "mammalian diving reflex." This reflex restricts blood from outlying areas of the body and routes it to vital organs like the heart, lungs, and brain. The colder the water, the younger the victim, and the quicker the rescue, the better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

#### Revival Procedure:

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

### 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.



Running Eagle Falls

### Hypothermia

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

#### Prevention

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

#### Warning Signs

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

#### Immediate Treatment

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

### Wildlife Hazards Mountain Lions

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

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



Mountain lion



# 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

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

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

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



Black Bear

**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 may interpret direct eye contact as threatening.
- Drop something (not food) to distract the bear. Keep your pack on for protection in case of an attack.
- If a bear attacks and you have pepper spray, use it!
- If the bear makes contact, protect your chest and abdomen by falling to the ground on your stomach, or assuming a fetal position to reduce the severity of an attack. Cover the back of your neck with your hands. Do not move until you are certain the bear has left.

## Pepper Spray

This aerosol pepper derivative triggers temporarily incapacitating discomfort in bears. It is a non-toxic and non-lethal means of deterring bears.

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

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

If you decide to carry spray, use it only in situations where aggressive bear behavior justifies its use. Pepper spray is intended to be sprayed into the face of an oncoming bear. It is not intended to act as a repellant. Do not spray gear or around camp with pepper spray.

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

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



Grizzly bear

## Camping & Bears

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

- Keep a clean camp! Improperly stored or unattended food will likely result in confiscation of items and/or issuance of a Violation Notice.
- Inspect campsites for bear sign and for careless campers nearby. 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.

*A fed bear is a dead bear! Bears learn quickly how to obtain human food once they have tasted it. Bears that obtain human food may have to be destroyed.*

*Don't leave any food, packs, or garbage unattended, even for a few minutes.*

### 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 are possible carriers of Hantavirus, an acute respiratory disease affecting the lungs. 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.

### 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.



Hiking Cathew Pass



Use caution crossing any snowfield



Waterton River bridge near Goat Haunt

### 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 & Clinics

- 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
- West Glacier Urgent Care & Minor Illness Clinic West Glacier Fire Department West Glacier, MT 406-888-9005

#### Alberta Hospitals

- Cardston Municipal Hospital Cardston, Alberta 403-653-4411
- Pincher Creek Municipal Hospital Pincher Creek, Alberta 403-627-3333



## Park Partners and Neighbors

### 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 nine locations: Apgar, Logan Pass, and St. Mary visitor centers; Polebridge, Two Medicine, Many Glacier and Goat Haunt ranger stations, the Apgar Backcountry Permit Center, 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 310, West Glacier, MT 59936, Phone 406-888-5756  
[www.glacierassociation.org](http://www.glacierassociation.org)  
[gnha@glacierassociation.org](mailto:gnha@glacierassociation.org)

#### The Glacier 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 non-profit Glacier Institute presents seminars, workshops, college-credit courses, school programs, and youth camps in Glacier and the surrounding ecosystem.

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

Summer Field Seminars provide adults and children over 10 with 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* or ask for a course catalog at any park visitor center.

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

#### Glacier National Park Associates

The Associates is an all-volunteer, nonprofit group that assists with trail work, historic log structure preservation, and other projects in the park. Volunteers complete at least one major project yearly, involving three to five days in the backcountry.

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 and volunteers are welcome.

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

#### The Glacier Fund

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

Your tax-deductible donations help meet unfunded needs and support many park projects. Ask for a donation envelope at a visitor center. For more information contact:

The Glacier Fund  
c/o Glacier National Park  
West Glacier, MT, 59936  
Phone 406-888-7910  
[www.nps.gov/glac/partners/glacfund.htm](http://www.nps.gov/glac/partners/glacfund.htm)

### Waterton Natural History Association

The Waterton Natural History Association (WNHA) is a nonprofit organization devoted to increasing the public's understanding, appreciation, and appropriate use of Waterton Lakes National Park. To fulfill this mandate, the WNHA operates the Waterton Heritage Centre and offers a varied program of natural history activities for both young people and adults.

The Heritage Centre, located on the main street of the townsite, features displays of the park's natural and cultural history, an art gallery, and a well-stocked bookstore and gift shop. Books are also available at the Park's Visitor Reception Centre.

The core of the WNHA summer programs is the Natural History Educa-

tion Program. Topics include wildflower photography, bears, birds, and prairie wildflowers; course instructors are internationally recognized experts with years of research and teaching experience. Registration is limited and is on a first-come, first-served basis.

Children ages 7 through 13 can explore the park under the guidance of trained leaders, weekday afternoons in July and August. Games, crafts, short hikes, videos and other activities are featured, at a minimal cost.

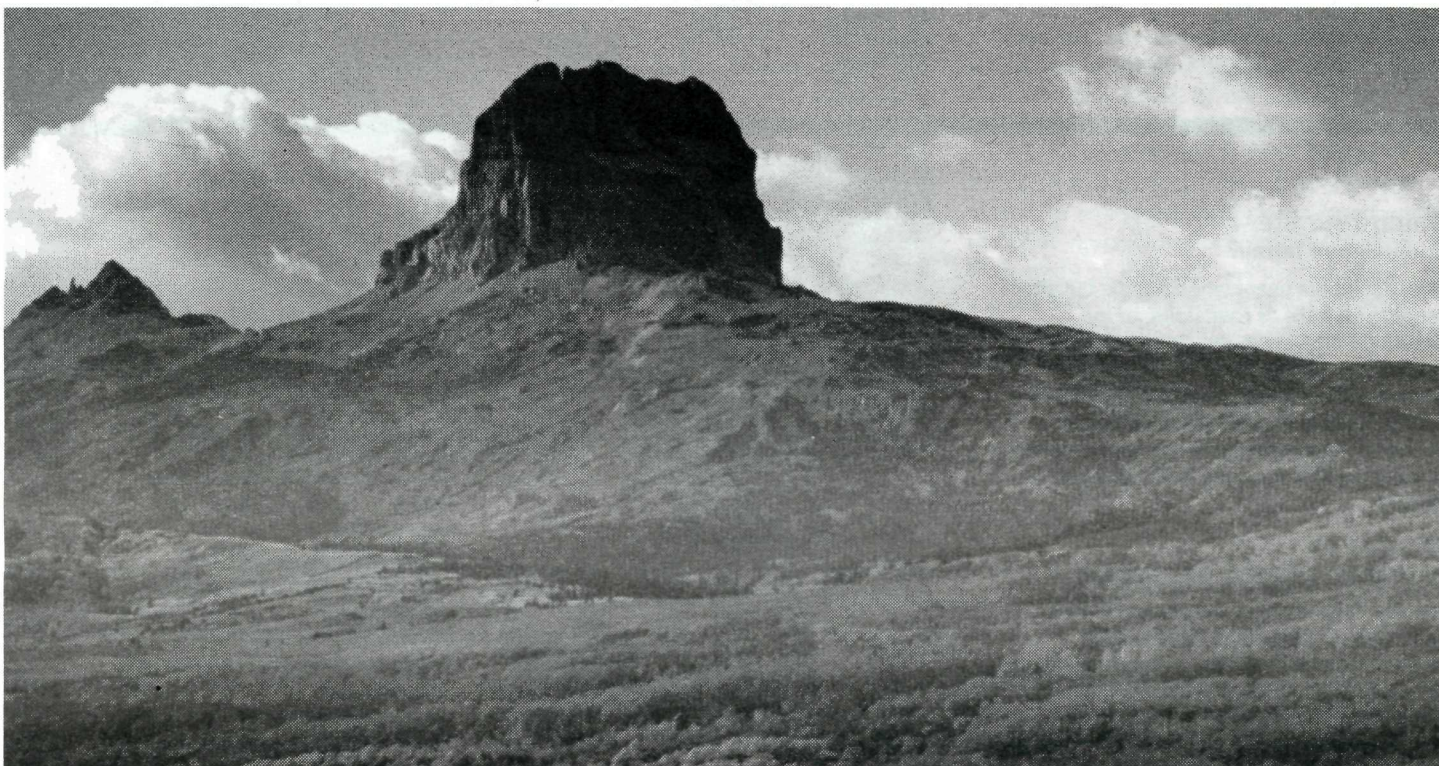
Natural history slide talks are offered on Saturday evenings during July and August in the Falls Theatre. The programs include presentations on bears, birds, wildflowers. Watch for announcements of dates, times and topics.

The Heritage Ball, held annually at the beautiful Prince of Wales Hotel, is the major fundraiser for the WNHA and will be held September 14 this year.

Park visitors are encouraged to become members of the WNHA. Annual memberships are available at a nominal fee. Members receive a discount on education programs, books, and other retail purchases.

For information on natural history programs and special events contact:  
Waterton Natural History Association  
Box 145, Waterton Park  
Alberta, Canada T0K 2M0  
Phone: 403-859-2624  
email: [wnha@telusplanet.net](mailto:wnha@telusplanet.net)

*The Waterton-Glacier Guide is made possible through the generous financial support of the Glacier Natural History Association and the Waterton Natural History Association.*



Chief Mountain

### Explore the 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. 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 daily from June through September. Also in Browning, **North American Indian Days**, July 5 through 8, is a large celebration of Native American culture that includes a parade, traditional dress, and dancing. Visitors are always welcome.

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

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



Beargrass

### The Quiet Neighbor

Visitors may not be aware of the Peace Park's neighbour 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. It's 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 the Akamina Creek campground for \$5/person. Mountain biking is permitted on the main access trail to Wall Lake. Horse users are reminded to obtain a written permit 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 over coming years.

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  
<http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/>



Glacier National Park Services and Facilities

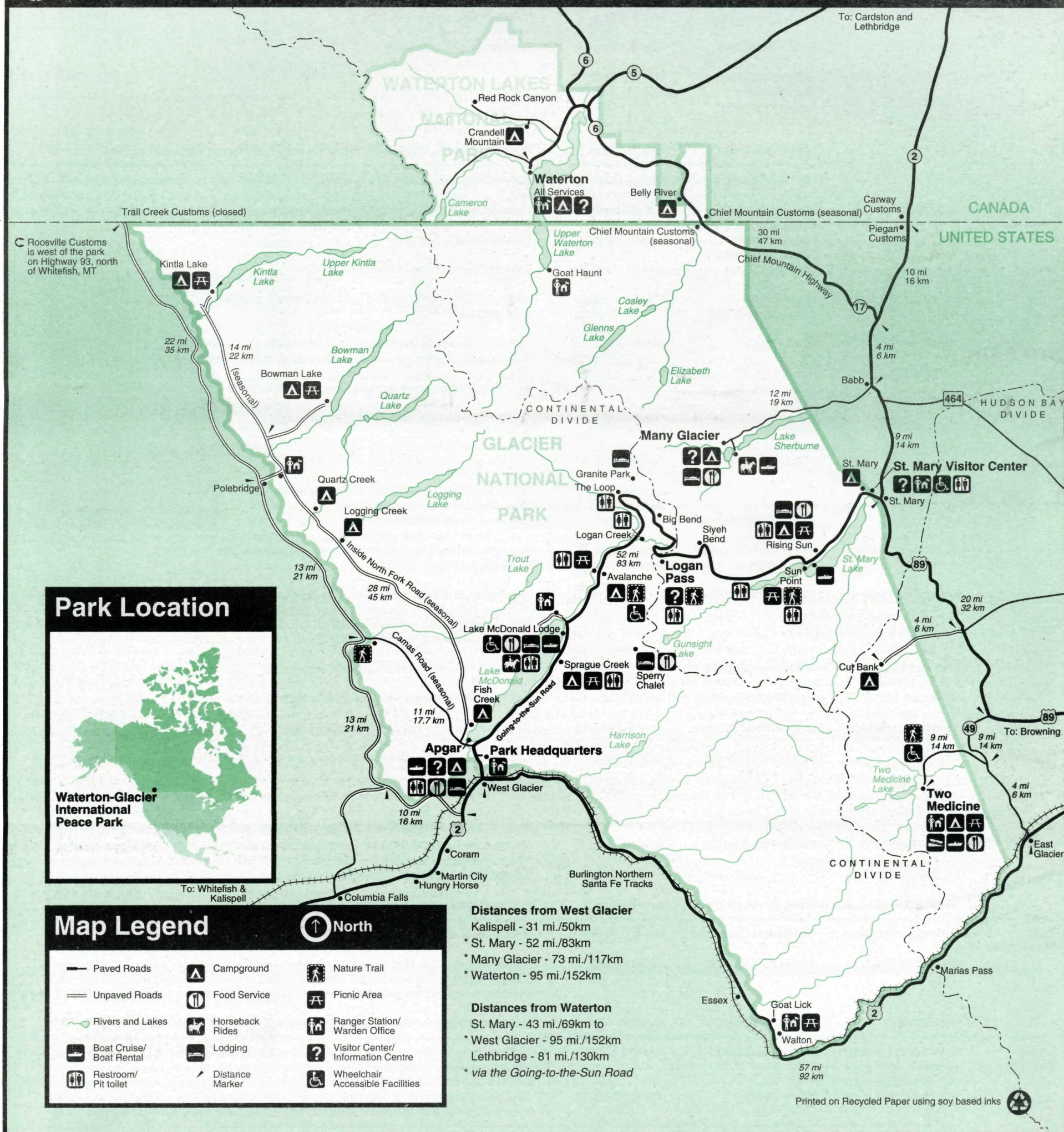
West Glacier, Montana 59936 • 406-888-7800  
www.nps.gov/glac/home.htm

|                  |   |   |   |  |
|------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Apgar            | Lodging   | Village Inn Motel<br>Apgar Village Lodge  | May 24 - Sept. 22<br>May 3 - Oct. 6   | Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5632 for same day reservations<br>Call 406-888-5484 for reservations   |
|                  | Food Service  | Eddie's Restaurant  | June 5 - Sept. 22   | Breakfast, lunch, and dinner   |
|                  | Campstore/Gift Shops  | Eddie's Campstore<br>The Cedar Tree<br>Schoolhouse Gifts<br>Montana House of Gifts  | May 17 - Sept. 29<br>May 25 - Sept 29<br>May 17 - Oct. 31<br>May 13 - Oct. 31   |  |
|                  | Boat Rentals  | Glacier Park Boat Co.   | May 25 - Sept. 2  | Rowboats, canoes, kayaks, 6 & 15 hp motorboats, and fishing equipment rentals  |
| Lake McDonald    | Lodging   | Lake McDonald Lodge   | May 31 - Sept. 22   | Call 406-756-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5431 for same day reservations   |
|                  | Food Service  | RusSEL's Fireside Dining Room<br>Charlie's Family Restaurant & Pizzaria<br>Stockage Lounge  | May 31 - Sept. 22<br>June 16 - Sept. 2<br>May 31 - Sept. 22   | Lake McDonald Lodge - breakfast, lunch, and dinner<br>Breakfast, lunch, and dinner<br>Lake McDonald Lodge - 11:30am to midnight  |
|                  | Campstore/Gift Shops  | Lodge Campstore<br>Lodge Giftshop   | May 31 - Sept. 22<br>May 31 - Sept. 22  | Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts<br>Lake McDonald Lodge  |
|                  | Scenic Boat Tours   | Glacier Park Boat Co.   | June 1 - Sept. 22   | Narrated tours of Lake McDonald - 1 hour cruise at 10:00am, 1:30pm, 3:30pm, and 7:00pm - July and August 5:30pm cruise with beverage service - Call 406-888-5727 for details.  |
|                  | Boat Rentals  | Glacier Park Boat Co.   | June 1 - Sept. 22   | 9:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats and 6 hp motorboats. Check location for schedule after Labor Day.  |
|                  | Horseback Rides   | Lake McDonald Corral  | June 1 - Sept. 8  | Call 406-888-5121 for schedule and information   |
|                  |   |   |   |  |
| Many Glacier     | Lodging   | Many Glacier Hotel<br>Swiftcurrent Motor Inn  | June 14 - Sept. 2<br>June 8 - Sept. 6   | Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-4411 for same day reservations<br>Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5531 for same day reservations   |
|                  | Food Service  | Ptarmigan Dining Room<br>Swiss Lounge<br>Italian Garden Ristorante  | June 14 - Sept. 2<br>June 14 - Sept. 2<br>June 8 - Sept. 16   | Many Glacier Hotel - breakfast, lunch, and dinner<br>Many Glacier Hotel - 11:30am to midnight<br>Breakfast, lunch, and dinner  |
|                  | Campstore/Gift Shops  | Swiftcurrent Campstore<br>Hotel Gift Shop   | June 8 - Sept. 16<br>June 14 - Sept. 2  | Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts<br>Many Glacier Hotel   |
|                  | Scenic Boat Tours   | Glacier Park Boat Co.   | June 15 - Sept. 2   | Narrated tours of Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes - 1 hour and 15 minute cruises at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm - July and August additional 1:00pm & 3:00pm cruise - Guided walk to Grinnell Lake available on the 9:00am and 2:00pm cruise. Snow conditions permitting an 8:30am cruise and guided hike to Grinnell Glacier is offered. Call 406-732-4480 for details.  |
|                  | Boat Rentals  | Glacier Park Boat Co.   | June 15 - Sept. 2   | 8:30am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, and kayaks  |
|                  | Horseback Rides   | Many Glacier Corral   | June 8 - Sept. 2  | Call 406-732-4203 for schedule and information   |
|                  | Laundry and Showers   | Swiftcurrent Motor Inn  | June 8 - Sept. 16   | Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk   |
|                  |   |   |   |  |
| Rising Sun       | Lodging   | Rising Sun Motor Inn  | June 7 - Sept. 7  | Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5523 for same day reservations   |
|                  | Food Service  | Two Dog Flats Grill   | June 7 - Sept. 7  | Breakfast, lunch, and dinner   |
|                  | Campstore/Gift Shops  | Rising Sun Motor Inn  | June 7 - Sept. 7  | Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts   |
|                  | Scenic Boat Tours   | Glacier Park Boat Co.   | June 10 - Sept. 2   | Narrated tours of St. Mary Lake - 1 1/2 hour cruises at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm 1 hour evening cruise at 6:30pm - Guided walk to St. Mary Falls available on the 2:00pm and 9:00am cruises - Call 406-732-4430 for details.  |
|                  | Showers   | Rising Sun Motor Inn  | June 7 - Sept. 7  | Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk   |
| Two Medicine     | Campstore/Gift Shops  | Two Medicine Campstore  | May 23 - Sept.3   | Gifts, self-serve convenience food, groceries, fishing tackle, camping supplies, and firewood  |
|                  | Scenic Boat Tours   | Glacier Park Boat Co.   | June 15 - Sept. 12  | Narrated tours of Two Medicine Lake - 45 minute cruises at 10:30am, 1:00pm, 3:00pm, and 5:00pm - Starting July 1 additional "Hiker's Express" at 9:00am - Guided walks to Twin Falls available on the 1:00pm and 3:00pm cruises - Call 406-226-4467 for details.   |
|                  | Boat Rentals  | Glacier Park Boat Co.   | June 15 - Sept. 12  | 8:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, kayaks and boats with electric motors   |
| Other Services   | Backcountry Lodging<br>(only accessible by trail - reservations are required) | Granite Park Chalet<br><br>Sperry Chalet  | July 1 - Sept. 9<br><br>July 10 - Sept. 7   | Rustic accommodations include rooms, beds, and a common kitchen. Guests provide their own sleeping bag, water, food, and cooking utensils. Optional bed linen service is available. Call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT for information and reservations. - www.glacierguides.com<br>Sperry Chalet offers rustic overnight accommodations and full meal service, in a wilderness setting - Call 406-387-5654 for information and reservations - www.sperrychalet.com |
|                  | Backpacking & Hiking Guide Service  | Glacier Wilderness Guides   |   | Guided day hikes and backpacking trips into Glacier's backcountry for one to seven days - Custom trips available - Camping equipment available for rent at their West Glacier office. Call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT for reservations and information - http://www.glacierguides.com  |
|                  | Bus Tours   | Sun Tours<br><br>Glacier Park Inc.,   | May 25 - Oct. 13<br><br>May 15 - Oct. 1   | Interpretive tours highlighting Blackfeet culture and history relating to Glacier National Park's natural features. Tours begin from East Glacier, St. Mary, and Rising Sun. Call 1-800-786-9220 or 406-226-9220 for reservations and information.<br>Tours between lodges as well as East Glacier, West Glacier, Waterton, and St. Mary. Call 406-892-2525 for reservations and schedule information.   |
|                  | Shuttle Service   | Glacier Park Inc.,  | July 1 - Sept. 1  | Daily service between West Glacier and St. Mary Visitor Center starting at 7:30pm<br>Special hiker's shuttle from Many Glacier Hotel to Siyeh Bend, Logan Pass, and the Loop<br>Call 406-892-2525 for schedule information.  |
|                  | Cash Machines   |   |   | Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are available at Apgar, Lake McDonald Lodge, Many Glacier, St. Mary, East Glacier, and West Glacier.  |
|                  |   |   |   |  |
| Worship Services | Christian Ministry<br>Interdenominational Services                            | Headquarters Community Building<br>Apgar Campground Amphitheater<br>Fish Creek Campground Amphitheater<br>Lake McDonald Lodge Auditorium<br>Avalanche Campground Amphitheater<br>Many Glacier Campground Amphitheater<br>Many Glacier Hotel<br>Rising Sun Campground Amphitheater<br>St. Mary Campground Amphitheater<br>Two Medicine Campground Amphitheater<br>Glacier Park Lodge, East Glacier | Sundays - 10:30am<br>Sundays - 8:30am & 7:00pm<br>Sundays - 9:00am & 7:00pm<br>Sundays - 9:00am & 7:00pm<br>Sundays - 8:30am & 8:30pm<br>Sundays - 8:30am & 7:00pm<br>Sundays - 10:00am & 6:30pm<br>Sundays - 8:30am & 7:00pm<br>Sundays - 8:30am & 7:00pm<br>Sundays - 9:30am & 7:00pm<br>Sundays - 9:00am | Services are generally held from early June through Labor Day. Early and late summer visitors should check at visitor centers for exact dates.   |
|                  | Roman Catholic Services   | Apgar Campground Amphitheater<br>Lake McDonald Lodge  | Saturdays - 6:45pm - June1 through August 31<br>Saturdays - 7:00pm - June 8 through August 24   |  |
|                  | Religious Services in Babb, MT  | Roman Catholic<br>Methodist   | Sundays - 11:00am<br>Sundays - 6:30am   |  |





# Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park World Heritage Site



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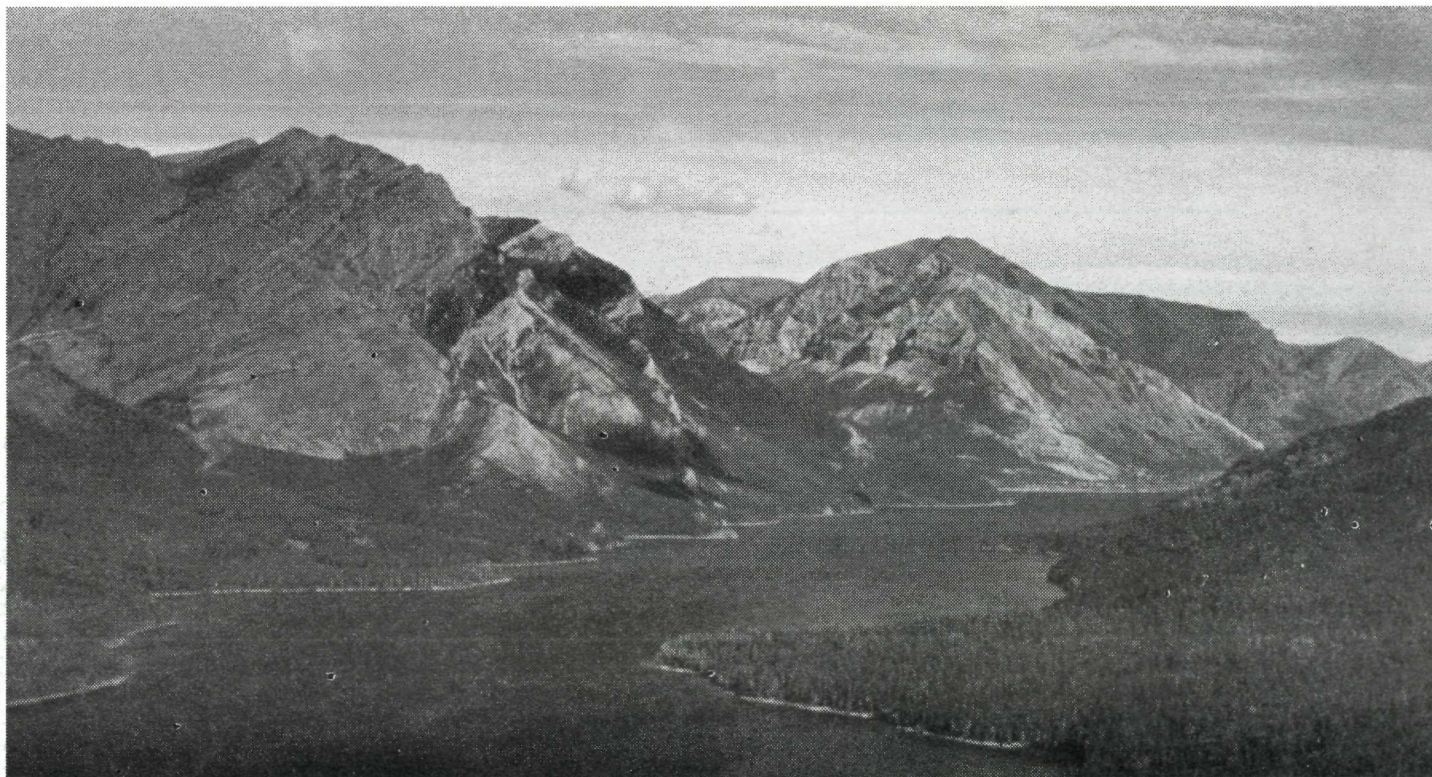
## Border Crossing

Travelers should have two forms of identification (one must be a photo). A birth certificate will be needed for children. Single parents must have proof of custody. Citizens of countries, other than the United States or Canada, are required to have a passport or visa. Resident aliens must have a permanent resident card. International travelers (not including U. S. and Canadian citizens) must have a current I94 form to cross into the United States. It is available at the Port of Entry for \$6.00 U.S. They will only accept U.S. currency, no credit cards or Canadian currency is accepted.

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

There are three border crossing stations adjacent to the park.

**Roosville** ..... 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 9/2 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.  
9/3 to 9/30 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.



Looking north into Waterton Lakes National Park, from Goat Haunt Overlook