A TRIP BACK IN TIME
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THIS SUMMER

On June 14, 1914—a hundred years ago this summer—John and Olive Lewis welcomed a large crowd of friends, local citizens, and park visitors to the opening of their new “Glacier Hotel” on Lake McDonald. The Lewis’ hosted almost 300 guests that afternoon, treating them to a picnic lunch, music by the local Elks band, and an open invitation to view the newly-constructed hotel and grounds now known as the Lake McDonald Lodge. It was a day in the four-year-old park described by an enthusiastic local newspaper reporter as “perfect”.

Designed by Spokane architect Kirtland Cutter and built by local contractor B. B. Gilliland, the new hotel exhibited a Swiss chalet-inspired design. Log columns, lengthy balconies, and clipped gables defined the exterior while the hotel’s rustic interior exhibited massive cedar logs, a large stone fireplace and decorative details inspired by the neighboring forest environment. Mrs. Lewis, an active business partner to her husband, was credited with the finer details of the décor, including, as described by the reporter, the “massive and elegant” furniture “in perfect harmony with the rustic style.”

A photograph taken of the crowd at the hotel’s opening captured the day’s assembly; women outfitted in long skirts and wide-brimmed and feathered hats and men sporting suits and ties and a variety of fedoras, cowboy hats, and straw Panamas. The image offers us an opportunity to step back and imagine a visit to the Glacier National Park of one hundred years ago, this summer.

Most park visitors would have arrived at the park via the Great Northern Railway, although every year more tourists took on somewhat booked horses and gear and, perhaps, an experienced guide to escort them to some of the popular destinations of the day. (Remember—the completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road was twenty years in the future.) The railway’s promotional literature often highlighted Avalanche Basin, Sperry Glacier, Blackfoot Glacier, and Red Eagle and Iceberg Lakes. Guidance to park visitors suggested packing gear for almost every contingency—warm woolen outerwear, underwear and socks, a waterproof coat, sturdy boots with hobnails, and, if needed, divided riding skirts. Excursions into the park’s backcountry afoot or on horseback were measured in days and not hours.

A few lucky park visitors of 1914 enjoyed the Great Northern’s new chalet camp just below Sperry Glacier. The large stone dormitory, situated next to the year-old dining hall, accommodated seventy-five guests. (Its sister chalet, under construction at Granite Park, would provide additional backcountry lodging for visitors.) Built from native stone and designed by architect Samuel L. Bartlett, Sperry Chalet presented an inviting (albeit rustic) oasis to saddle-weary trail riders traveling over the popular route between Lake McDonald and St. Mary’s Lake. One contemporary traveler wrote that although the customary climb from the site up to the glacier was daunting, it “appealed strongly to [those] who were beginning to have a seated distaste for saddles.”

Although modern-day visitors arrive in air-conditioned cars and wear shorts, light hikers, and ball caps, it is easy to contemplate ourselves in the Glacier of that summer a hundred years ago. Take a moment to sit along one of the park’s lakeshores or find a quiet corner in one of the historic lodges and imagine the visitors of a century ago contemplating many of the same sights and scenery we see today.
WHERE TO FIND PARK INFORMATION
VISITOR CENTER HOURS

**ENTRANCE FEES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>Single Vehicle Pass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single Person Entry</td>
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<td>Glacier National Park Pass</td>
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<td>Valid for one year from month of purchase</td>
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**AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL**

The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pass Type</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Senior Pass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access Pass (62 and over, U.S. Citizens and residents)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access Pass (permanently disabled U.S. Citizens and residents)</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Military Pass</td>
<td>Free</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Special fees are charged for commercial tour vehicles. Waterton Lakes National Park has separate entrance fees.**

**IMPORTANT REGULATIONS**

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

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

**PETS IN THE PARK**

Pets are allowed in developed areas, frontcountry campsites and picnic areas, along roads, and in boats on lakes where motorized watercraft are permitted. Pets must be on a leash no longer than six feet, under physical restraint or caged at all times, including while in open-bed pickup trucks. Pets are not to be left tied to an object when unattended. Pet owners must pick up after their pets and dispose of waste in a trash receptacle. Owners must not allow a pet to make noise that is unreasonable.

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**FIREARMS LEGAL OR NOT?**

The possession of loaded firearms is legal in national parks. People can openly carry legal handguns, rifles, shotguns and other firearms and concealed guns if allowed under state statutes and permits. Firearms are prohibited in federal facilities. Check with the state of Montana for specifics at [https://聚散のためのfirearms](https://聚散のためのfirearms).

The federal law does not change existing laws and regulations that prohibit the use of firearms in national parks. Hunting is illegal and target practice is also banned.

It is important to note that no single deterrent is 100% effective to fend off threatening and attacking bears but, compared to all others, including firearms, the proper use of bear spray has proven to be the best method for preventing injury to the person and animal.

**BACKCOUNTRY PERMITS**

Glacier has over 700 miles of trails and an extensive system of backcountry campgrounds. With a little planning, an overnight in Glacier’s wilds can be a highlight of any trip to the park. Bookstores in park visitor centers offer many good hiking guides and maps, and staff at the parks several backcountry permit centers are available to assist in trip planning. One important requirement is a backcountry permit. Permits cost $5 per person per night and are issued no more than 24 hours in advance. Permit issuing stations are located at:

- **Apgar Backcountry Permit Center**
  - May 1 - Sept. 28: 7:00am to 5:00pm
  - Sept. 29 - Oct. 31: 8:00am to 4:00pm

- **St. Mary Visitor Center**
  - May 25 - Sept. 19: 7:00am to 4:30pm

- **Many Glacier Ranger Station**
  - May 25 - Sept. 19: 7:00am to 4:30pm

- **Two Medicine Ranger Station**
  - May 25 - Sept. 19: 7:00am to 4:30pm

- **Polebridge Entrance Station**
  - May 25 - Sept. 6: 7:00am to 4:30pm

Some stations may be closed for lunch hour. Visitors entering the backcountry at Goat Haunt or Chief Mountain trailheads may obtain their permit at the Waterton Visitor Centre (credit cards only).

**WHAT’S THE WEATHER**

Glacier’s summer weather is as varied as its landscape. The western valley generally receive the most rainfall, but daytime temperatures can exceed 90 degrees F. It is frequently 10 to 15 degrees cooler at higher elevations, like Logan Pass. Strong winds and sunny days often predominate on the east side of the park. Overnight lows throughout the park can drop to near 20 degrees F, and snow can fall any time. The chart below reflects average temperature readings obtained over a 30 year period at West Glacier, on the west side of the park. Temperatures on the east side of the park tend to be slightly lower, as those locations are higher in elevation.

**Average High and Low**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average High</th>
<th>Average Low</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
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<td>43.7°</td>
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<tr>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>71.2°</td>
<td>47.2°</td>
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<tr>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>78.1°</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>69.7°</td>
<td>38.8°</td>
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**ENJOYING THE BREEZE**

![Enjoying the breeze - Photo by Bill Hayden](image)

**AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL**

![America the Beautiful - Photo by Bill Hayden](image)

**Important Regulations**

![Important Regulations](image)

**Entrance Fees**

![Entrance Fees](image)

**Backcountry Permits**

![Backcountry Permits](image)

**Visitors Center Hours**

![Visitors Center Hours](image)

**WATSON LAKE**

![Watson Lake](image)
CAMPgroundS IN gLACIER nAtIONAL pARK

Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. Campgrounds, except Fish Creek and St. Mary, are available on a “first-come, first-served” basis. Utility hookups are not provided.

Reservations and Group Sites
Visitors may make advanced reservations for sites at the Fish Creek and St. Mary campgrounds, the two group sites at St. Mary, and at five of the ten group camp sites at Apgar. Regular sites are $23 per night, group sites are $53 for the first 9 campers and $5 per person each additional camper up to the site limit of 24. Reservations may be made through the National Park Service Reservation Service. Contact www.recreation.gov or call 1-877-444-6777.

There are five group sites at Apgar and one each at Many Glacier and Two Medicine that are operated on a “first-come-first-served” basis. These non-reservable group sites are $50.00 for the first 9 campers and $5 per person each additional camper up to the site limit of 24.

Hiker-Biker Campsites
Campsites for bicyclists and hikers are shared sites holding up to eighty people. The fee is $5.00 per person. The hiker-biker site at St. Mary is $8.00 for the first person, and $5.00 for each additional person.

ApGar
May 2 to Oct. 12 $20.00 192 Sites
The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 40’.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Avalanche
June 20 to Sept. 7 $20.00 86 Sites
The largest 50 sites have a maximum parking space of 26’.
Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Bowman Lake
May 22 to Sept. 14 $15.00 48 Sites
Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, weather permitting.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Cut Bank
June 6 to Sept. 28 $10.00 14 Sites
Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping Sept. 15 until October 31, weather permitting.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Fish Creek
June 1 to Aug. 31 $23.00 178 Sites
The largest 18 sites have a maximum parking space of 35’. 62 additional sites will accommodate up to 27’.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Kintla Lake
June 13 to Sept. 14 $15.00 13 Sites
Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping Sept. 15 until October 31, weather permitting.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Logging Creek
July 1 to Sept. 21 $10.00 7 Sites
Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping only.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Many Glacier
May 23 to Sept. 28 $20.00 109 Sites
The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 35’. Primitive camping Sept. 29 to Oct. 31, weather permitting.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Quartz Creek
July 1 to Oct. 30 $10.00 7 Sites
Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping only.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Rising Sun
June 20 to Sept. 14 $20.00 83 Sites
The largest 10 sites have a maximum parking space of 25’.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Sprague Creek
May 9 to Sept. 14 $20.00 25 Sites
No towed units
Some sites have a maximum parking space of 21’.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

St. Mary
Reservations accepted June 1 through September 7
May 23 to Sept. 21 $23.00 148 Sites
The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 35’. Primitive camping Sept. 22 to Oct. 31.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

Two Medicine
May 23 to Sept. 28 $20.00 99 Sites
The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 32’.
Primitive camping Sept. 29 to Oct. 31, weather permitting.
Dump Station Hiker Biker Flush Toilets

OFF THE BEATEN PATH
DISCOVER THE LESSER VISITED PARTS OF GLACIER

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

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

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

Don’t miss Running Eagle Falls. Site of a wheelchair-accessible nature trail, this area highlights Native American use of plants, and the spiritual importance of this site to the neighboring Blackfeet Tribe.

The North Fork
If you have a high clearance vehicle you might enjoy a trip to the northwest corner of Glacier, but expect rough and dusty roads. The Inside North Fork Road has several narrow sections that make passing incoming traffic a challenge. Allow all day for the drive to beautiful Kintla and Bowman Lakes. The Bowman and Kintla Lakes campgrounds are north of the Polebridge Ranger Station and two small primitive campgrounds are south of the ranger station at Logging and Quartz Creeks. The only services in this area are offered outside the park in Polebridge.

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 Dutch Creek to Kintla Lake and along the Bowman Lake Road. Only dead and down wood may be collected.

GETTING STARTED HIKING

Glacier is a hiker’s paradise. Over 700 miles of trails lead visitors through some of the most spectacular and wild country in the Rockies. Multi-day trips make for lifetime memories, but so can a shorter hike. Just pick a trail and hike for as short, or long, as you like. Many impressive destinations are just a mile or so off the road. It’s always a good idea to let someone know where you are going and when you plan to return. Read all the information in this paper about hiking in bear country and be prepared with food, water, extra clothing, and bear spray. Even a short hike needs a bit of extra planning and precautions.

A great way to get started walking Glacier’s trails is to pick up a hiking guide or map. The visitor centers sell many excellent publications and rangers can provide you with trail maps and lots of good advice. Know your limitations and don’t plan more than you can safely do.

Three of the parks nature trails are wheelchair accessible. They are the Trail of the Cedars, at Avalanche Creek, the Running Eagle Falls trail in the Two Medicine Valley, and a portion of the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail at Many Glacier. Native American culture is the focus of the Running Eagle Falls Nature Trail. Traditional uses of medicinal plants are explained against the backdrop of the story of Pitamakan (Running Eagle), an important Blackfeet woman warrior. Towering cedar trees along the Trail of the Cedars Nature Trail dwarf visitors and create a cool environment filled with shade-loving ferns. Finally, the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail blends Glacier’s geologic past with its human history. The dramatic views of the glacially carved slopes towering above the Many Glacier Hotel are the classic images of Glacier National Park for thousands of former visitors.
GLACIER’S SHUTTLE SYSTEM PARK THE CAR AND SEE THE PARK!

Glacier’s free shuttle service provides access for visitors to visitor centers, trailheads, campgrounds, and lodges along the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

The Apgar Visitor Center is the shuttle hub on the west side of the park. Shuttles provide service to all west side locations departing at 9:00 am and run about every 15-30 minutes until 7:00 pm, when the last shuttle leaves Logan Pass.

Prior to 9:00 am there is limited service to some spots on the west side:
- At 7:00 am and 7:15 am there are express trips from the Apgar Visitor Center straight to Logan Pass, without intermediate stops, and then continuing on to St. Mary making all regularly scheduled stops.
- At 7:30 am an express shuttle departs the Apgar Visitor Center straight to Logan Pass, where a connection can be made to the St. Mary Shuttle.
- At 7:53 am shuttles begin service about every 15-30 minutes from the Apgar Visitor Center, with stops at the Avalanche Creek, The Loop and Logan Pass Shuttle Stops.

There is no shuttle service to Apgar Village, Apgar Campground, Sprague Creek, or Lake McDonald Lodge prior to the 9:00 am departure from the Apgar Visitor Center.

Due to heavy demand, only limited seating may be available for passen-

ers waiting at The Loop. At a minimum, two seats will be available on all shuttles arriving at The Loop.

The St. Mary Visitor Center is the transit hub for the east side. East side shuttles begin service at the visitor center starting at 7:00 am and depart every 40 to 60 minutes. The last shuttles of the day leave Logan Pass at 7:00 pm. Refer to the map on the opposite page for transit stop locations.

You will need to transfer one, or possibly, two times to travel from one end of the Going-to-the-Sun Road to the other. Transfer points are located at Avalanche Creek and Logan Pass. Signs on the shuttles indicate their destinations. Information at the Apgar Visitor Center and St. Mary Visitor Center will aid with trip planning and questions.

WHAT’S HAPPENING THIS SUMMER WITH ROAD CONSTRUCTION

While the exact date for the full opening of the upper section of the Going-to-the-Sun Road is dependent on weather and plow-

ing progress, it will not open any earlier than Friday, June 20 at 7:00 am.

For the majority of the 2014 summer season, between Friday, June 20 and Monday, Sep-
tember 22 at 7:00 am, travelers should expect construction activities between Siyeh Bend and Rising Sun (9 miles) with a one-directional delay of 30 minutes or less. This season, un-

like past years, construction related nighttime delays are not anticipated.

Beginning 7:00 am Monday, September 22, the road will be closed to vehicular traffic between Logan Pass and a point near the St. Mary Campground to facilitate accelerated construction on the east side.

Sun Point is closed to all visitor traffic including picnicking, transit, restroom use and hiking.

Prior to the road fully opening for vehicle traf-

fic and during the fall accelerated construction period after September 22, hiker and bicycle travel will be restricted in construction areas while construction is underway. Advance sign-

ning will be posted to advise visitors of restric-

tions and any hazardous conditions.

TRAFFIC & PARKING

During the summer many of the parking areas throughout the park will fill to capacity early in the day. This is especially true for Logan Pass, St. Mary Falls Trailhead, Avalanche Creek, Sun-

rift Gorge, and several other locations along the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Expect the Logan Pass parking lot to fill around 10:30 am most mornings and remain full until mid-afternoon. The Avalanche Creek parking area and the small parking spots near St. Mary Falls and Sunrift Gorge fill every day.

Many of the most popular locations are ser-

vice by the Going-to-the-Sun Road Shuttle System. With a bit of pre-planning you will be able to visit these areas without the hassle of finding a place to park your car.
Apgar Village
Lodges, gift shops, and food service make Apgar the hub of activity on the west side.

Apgar Visitor Center
The Apgar Visitor Center offers visitor information services and serves as the shuttle hub for the west side of the park.

Apgar Campground
Apgar is the largest campground in the park and makes a great base camps for explorations of the west side of Glacier.

Sprague Creek Campground
Get here early to obtain one of the sites right on the water. No towed units are permitted, making this a favorite of tent campers.

Lake McDonald Lodge
On the shores of Lake McDonald, the lodge is reminiscent of a Swiss chalet with a hunting lodge atmosphere. Boat tours and horseback rides depart from here.

McDonald Creek Overlook
McDonald Creek looks placid and calm for most of the summer, but early season visitors best see by eastbound travelers on the road.

Avalanche Creek
Explore the dense cedar-hemlock forest on the Trail of the Cedars Nature Trail, a hike to Avalanche Lake, a picnic, or by camping at one of the sites. Avalanche Creek Transfer Point is a picnic, or by camping at one of the sites.

West Tunnel
As you drive though the West Tunnel, imagine the time and manpower it took to bore through 192 feet of mountain using 1926 technology.

McDonald Campground
Apgar is the largest campground in the park and makes a great base camps for explorations of the west side of Glacier.

The Loop
This only switchback on the Going-to-the-Sun Road affords a scenic view of Heavens Peak and an up-close look at the aftermath of the Trapper Fire of 2000. A strenuous, 4-mile hike to Granite Park Chalet begins here.

Bird Woman Falls Overlook
This big bend in the road provides enough room to park and take in the views of Mt. Canon, Mt. Oberlin, Heavens Peak, and the Weeping Wall.

The Loop
This architectural and engineering marvel is best seen by eastbound travelers on the road.

Oberlin Bend
Bend is just west of Logan Pass below cascading waterfalls of Mt. Oberlin. A short boardwalk offers views of hanging valleys and the Going-to-the-Sun Road as it winds across the landscape below the Garden Wall. Don’t be surprised if you see mountain goats.

Logan Pass
Logan Pass sits on the Continental Divide at 6,646 feet. Alpine meadows filled with wildflowers carpet the hillsides. Mountain goats and marmots are frequently seen along with the occasional grizzly bear. The popular Hidden Lake and Highline trails begin here.

Weeping Wall
Roll up your windows as you pass the Weeping Wall. A gushing waterfall in spring, the flow reduces to a mere trickle in late summer.

The Loop
One of the most spectacular views from the Going-to-the-Sun Road is at Big Bend. As its name suggests, the big bend in the road marks the transition between the higher elevations and the forests of the east side. Several day hikes begin here.

Jackson Glacier Overlook
Looking for seeds and insects. Two Dog Flats supplies habitat for a number of species. Hawks prey on small mammals while songbirds forage for aquatic insects.

Apgar Visitor Center
Exhibit sub-alpine vegetation and the forests of the east side. Several day hikes begin here.

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

East Tunnel
The East Side Tunnel was one of the most difficult challenges on the Going-to-the-Sun Road. This 408-foot tunnel through Pagan Mountain often has waterfalls cascading down the portal.

Siyeh Bend
Located at a prominent bend on the Going-to-the-Sun Road, the Siyeh Bend Shuttle Stop marks the transition between the higher elevations and the forests of the east side. Several day hikes begin here.

Jackson Glacier Overlook
Stop here for the best view of a glacier from anywhere on the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Gunight Pass Trailhead
Backpackers or physically-fit day hikers up for an all-day, strenuous adventure can ascend to the Continental Divide and gain access to subalpine lakes, the historic Sperry Chalet, and many unparalleled mountainous vistas.

St. Mary Falls Shuttle Stop
This stop accesses one of the most popular hikes in the park. The hike offers a short stroll down to the valley floor, crossing the stream below the roaring St. Mary Falls.

Sunrift Gorge
A spectacular view of a water-carved gorge is just a short 75 foot walk. Look for dippers in the creek. These chunky, slate-grey birds are often sighted along rushing streams, foraging for aquatic insects.

Wild Goose Island
This is one of the most frequently photographed spots in the park. Tiny Wild Goose Island offers a striking counter-point to the majestic peaks in the background.

Golden Staircase
This large pullout along Saint Mary Lake offers views of Saint Mary Lake as well as an opportunity to marvel at the skill of the builders of the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Rising Sun
The prairies meet the mountains at Rising Sun where spectacular sunrises sparkle across the surface of St. Mary Lake. Guided boat tours allow visitors to experience towering mountain peaks, from a perspective not available on the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

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

St. Mary Campground
St. Mary campground is the largest camp-

St. Mary Visitor Center
The St. Mary Visitor Center includes an information desk, backcountry permits, an auditorium with park films shown throughout the day, exhibits, on-site interpretive programs, the east side shuttle hub, and a Glacier National Park Conservancy store.

Lake McDonald Lodge
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St. Mary Campground
St. Mary campground is the largest camp-
**Hiking in Bear Country**

- Report all bear sightings to the nearest ranger immediately.
- Place all trash in bear-proof containers.
- Notify a park ranger of any potential problems you may notice.
- Pets, especially dogs, must be kept under physical restraint.
- Inspect campsites for bear signs and for careless campers nearby.

**Roadside Bears**

It's exciting to see bears up close, but we must act responsibly to keep them wild and healthy.

- If it's a black bear fight back. Defensive at all costs.
- If a bear attacks use bear spray!
- If it's a grizzly and is about to make contact, avoid eye contact. Approach the bear slowly and stay between it and your campsite.
- If the bear appears uninterested or unaware of your presence, quietly leave the area. Do not run! Back away slowly, but stop if it seems to agitate the bear.
- If the bear approaches or charges you, stop. Stand your ground. Speak to it in a calm voice.
- If it's a grizzly and is about to make contact, play dead. Lie on the ground on your stomach and cover your neck with your hands.
- If a bear attacks use bear spray!
- Most attacks end quickly. Do not move until the bear has left the area.
- If it's a black bear fight back. Defensive attacks by black bears are very rare.

**Camping and 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 park ranger of any potential problems that you may notice.
- Place all trash in bear proof containers.
- Pets, especially dogs, must be kept under physical restraint.
- Report all bear sightings to the nearest ranger immediately.

Don’t Approach Bears! Bears spend a lot of time eating, so be extra cautious when passing through obvious feeding areas like berry patches, cow parsnip thickets, or fields of glacier lilies. Take the time to learn what these foods look like.

- Keep children close by. Hike in groups and avoid hiking early in the morning, late in the day, or after dark.
- Never intentionally get close to a bear. Individual bears have their own personal space requirements, which vary depending on their mood. Each will react differently and its behavior can’t be predicted. All bears are dangerous and should be respected equally.

**IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR**

What do I do if I Run into a Bear? A commonly asked question is, “What do I do if I encounter 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 sidebends 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 have attacked at night or after stalking people. These types of attacks are very serious because it may mean the bear is looking at you as prey.

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 bear spray, shout and try to intimidate the bear with a branch or rock. Do whatever it takes to let the bear know you are not easy prey.

If You Surprise a Bear:

- Stop and assess the situation. Is it a black bear or grizzly bear? Does it have cubs?
- If the bear appears uninterested or unaware of your presence, quietly leave the area. Do not run! Back away slowly, but stop if it seems to agitate the bear.
- If the bear approaches or charges you, stop. Stand your ground. Speak to it in a calm voice.
- If it’s a grizzly and is about to make contact, play dead. Lie on the ground on your stomach and cover your neck with your hands.
- If a bear attacks use bear spray!
- Most attacks end quickly. Do not move until the bear has left the area.
- If it’s a black bear fight back. Defensive attacks by black bears are very rare.

**WHAT KIND OF BEAR IS THAT, GRIZZLY OR BLACK?**

Grizzly bears often have a dished-in face and a large lump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are about four inches (10 cm) long. Grizzly Bears range from blonde to nearly black, sometimes with silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a “grizzly” appearance.

Black bears have a facial profile that is straighter from tip of nose to ears, than the grizzly and lack the dished-in look that grizzlies have. They also lack the shoulder hump of a grizzly and have shorter claws, generally around 1½ inches (4 cm) long.

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

**Bear Spray**

CARRY BEAR SPRAY

AND KNOW HOW TO USE IT

This aerosol pepper derivative triggers temporarily incapacitating discomfort in bears. It is a non-toxic and non-lethal means of deterring aggressive bears. Bear spray has proven to be effective for fending off threatening and attacking bears, and for preventing injury to the person and the animal involved.

Bear spray is intended to be sprayed towards an oncoming bear in an expanding cloud. It does not have to be aimed at the bears face and can be fired from the hip. Be sure to remove the zip-tie securing the safety clip before heading out on the trail. Bear spray is not intended to act as a repellent. Do not spray gear or your camp with bear spray. Under no circumstances should bear spray create a false sense of security or serve as a substitute for standard safety precautions in bear country. Environmental factors, including strong wind and heavy rain, can reduce the effectiveness of bear spray.

Canadian Customs will allow the importation of bear spray into Canada, as long as it’s labeled for use on bears rather than “animals.”

Before leaving the Park, inquire at any of the Glacier National Park Lodges locations about dropping off your used or unused bear spray. The bear spray canisters will be returned to the manufacturer and recycled responsibly. Remember, you can’t take it on the airplane!
**WATER HAZARDS & DROWNING**

People are often surprised to find out that drowning is a major cause of fatalities in Glacier. Please 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 forcing swift streams. Never walk, play, or climb on slippery rocks and logs, especially around waterfalls. When boating, don’t stand up or lean over the side, and always wear a life jacket.

Sudden immersion in cold water (below 60°F) 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.

**Drowning 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.

**OTHER SAFETY CONCERNS TO BE AWARE OF**

**Wildlife Hazards**

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

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

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

**Mountain Lions**

A glimpse of one of these magnificent cats would be a vacation highlight, but you need to take precautions to protect you and your children from an accidental encounter. Don’t hike alone. Make noise to avoid surprising a lion and keep children close to you at all times. If you do encounter a lion, do not run. Talk calmly, 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.

**Giardia**

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

**Mountainous Terrain**

Falls and accidents can occur 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.

**Snow and Ice**

Snowfields and glaciers present a serious hazard. Conceded crevasses on glaciers or hidden cavities below snowfields may collapse when stepped on. Don’t slide on snowbanks. People often lose control and slide into rocks or trees. Exercise caution around any snowfield.

**DRESSING IN LAYERS MAY HELP PREVENT HYPOTHERMIA**

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

**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 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.

**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 rain gear for any hike.

**MEDICAL SERVICES**

In case of an emergency, please call 911 or the nearest emergency medical services.

Montana Hospitals & Clinics

- West Glacier Clinic
  1100 West Glacier Road, West Glacier, MT 406-888-9924
- Kalispell Regional Medical Center
  P.O. Box 7000, Kalispell, MT 59901 406-752-5111
- Kalispell Regional Medical Center
  802-2nd St. E., Cut Bank, MT 406-873-2251
- Teton Medical Center
  915 4 NW, Choteau, MT 406-466-5763
Visitors will notice something a little different about mountain goats in the Logan Pass area this summer. Some of them will be sporting radio collars! As part of a three-year study that began late summer of 2013, park staff and researchers started to capture mountain goats and fit them with the radio collars. The study is part of the overarching Going-to-the-Sun Road Corridor Management Plan environmental compliance process and will provide information and insight into the challenges inherent in understanding relationships among people and wildlife and how roads can influence these interactions. In the Logan Pass and Highline Trail regions, mountain goats and people interact frequently. Little is known about direct or indirect consequences of such behavior and if such interactions are desirable. This study will help frame a broader understanding of how mountain goats are affected by roads, people and possible predators, and adjacent trails.

Key objectives of the study are to determine:
- whether the same or different goats use Logan Pass and the Highline area yearly,
- timing of movements into and beyond the Logan Pass/Highline Trail area, and
- relationships between goats and humans, particularly patterns of habitation and goat-directed aggression, if at all, to humans.

Additional components of the study will assess the extent to which goat reliance on humans results in "unnatural" behavior including patterns of grouping and sex differences in attraction to human constructs, whether goats use roads, possibly adjacent trails, and people as safe havens from predators, and effectiveness of possible deterrents to problem goats.

There are two type of collars in use, VHF and GPS, that utilize different technology to collect data. VHF collars only collect a data point when they are located by an observer on the ground or in an aircraft, whereas the GPS collars collect a data point every couple of hours and then transmit that information via satellite to the researcher’s computer. The collars are fitted with a device that is programmed to disengage thus allowing the collar to fall off the animal without it having to be handled again. So if you are lucky enough to observe one of the animals that is helping us answer these complex questions, please do so from a safe distance, and know that those specific animals are temporarily helping park managers to better understand how actions of humans can influence a myriad of wildlife species.

Waterston-Glacier International Peace Park is dominated by large fjord-like glacial lakes. For many visitors they are a primary destination. Boating, fishing, or just plain hanging out on the shore and skipping rocks on the stuff of magical memories. We need your help to keep it that way.

On the surface things look fine, but in the past stocking of non-native fish changed the ecosystems of most park lakes. These fish outcompete native species for food and habitat. We need to prevent additional non-native species from accidentally being introduced, because each small change effects the overall health of park waters.

Additional non-native species threaten park waters! It’s not science fiction, impacts are already occurring in waters in the Great Lakes, eastern provinces and states, the prairies and plains, and more recently in the southwestern United States.

Since the 1980’s freshwater zebra and quagga mussels have steadily advanced westward, presumably transported on trailered boats. In February of 2012 a mussel-carrying boat was intercepted at a marina on Flathead Lake. The boat had come from the southwest. Flathead Lake is just downstream from Glacier. Protecting the waters of the Peace Park requires immediate action, both by the parks and by every boater. This summer a permit to launch a boat in either park is mandatory. The regulations specific to each park are slightly different.

It is imperative that all boaters comply with these regulations.

Visitors must stay at least 100 yards away from bears and wolves and at least 25 yards from any other animal. 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.

Because park animals are wild, they remain unpredictable, and may strike out at 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.

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

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Appar

**Lodging**
- Village Inn Motel: May 29, Sept. 15
- Appar Village Lodge: May 23, Sept. 28

**Food Service**
- Eddie’s Restaurant: May 23 – Oct.
- The Cedar Tee: May 1 – Oct.
- Montana House: Open all year

**Campground/Gift Shop**
- Appar Campsite: May 24 – Sept. 7

**Rentals**
- Boat Rentals: Glacier Park Boat Co.: June 31 – Sept. 1

Lake McDonald

**Lodging**
- Lake McDonald Lodge: June 24 – Sept. 21
- Motel Lake McDonald: June 1 – Sept. 28

**Food Service**
- Russian Fireside Dining Room: June 24 – Aug.

**Campground/Gift Shop**
- Lodge Campstore: June 24 – Sept.
- Lodge Gift Shop: June 24 – Aug.

**Rentals**
- Scenic Boat Tours: Glacier Park Boat Co.: June 24 – Sept. 21

Many Glacier

**Lodging**
- Many Glacier Hotel: June 11 – Sept. 21
- Swiftcurrent Motor Inn: June 18 – Sept. 16

**Food Service**
- Pemigewasset Dining Room: June 11 – Sept.
- Swiss Lounge: June 11 – Sept.
- Italian Garden Ristorante: June 17 – Sept.
- Heads: June 12 – Sept.

**Campground/Gift Shop**
- Lodge Gift Shop: June 11 – Sept.

**Rentals**
- Scenic Bus Tours: Glacier Park Bus Co.: June 14 – Sept. 21

Yellowstone

**Lodging**
- Lake McDonald Lodge: June 1 – Sept. 28

**Food Service**
- Russell’s Fireside Dining Room: June 24 – Sept.

**Campground/Gift Shop**
- Lodge Campstore: June 24 – Sept.
- Lodge Gift Shop: June 24 – Aug.

**Rentals**
- Scenic Boat Tours: Glacier Park Boat Co.: June 24 – Sept. 21

**Other Services**
- Backcountry lodging: Belton Chalet, Glacier Park, Sperry Chalet, June 30 – Sept.

**Transport Services**

**Cash Machines**
- Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs): June 1 – Oct.

**Worship Services**
- Interdenominational and Roman Catholic services are held in campgrounds and other locations within the park. For a list of times and locations please consult a ranger in the campground or at one of the park visitor centers.
Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time. The impacts of a rapidly warming world ultimately will affect every aspect of life on earth, and already are visible here in Glacier National Park. As the earth’s temperature continues to rise, many plant and animal species are forced toward rapid adaptation, migration, or even extinction. Our national parks serve as natural laboratories, demonstrating how warming temperatures change the environment. National parks also provide a critical refuge for plant and animal species. These protected places help us to understand the extent of climate change, how to mitigate its effects, and how to protect our natural and cultural treasures for the enjoyment of our children and grandchildren.

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

**IN THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT**

While the Earth’s climate changes naturally, the rate of warming experienced over the last century is unprecedented. The global scientific consensus is that a significant part of this record-pace warming is due to human activities. As a result, climate change is threatening our greatest natural and cultural resources, including our iconic national parks.

Scientists link the rise in Earth’s surface temperature to the accumulation of certain gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxides. These are commonly known as greenhouse gases (GHGs) because they trap heat within our atmosphere. Without GHGs, life on earth would not be possible.

But increasing amounts of GHGs in the atmosphere are causing the unprecedented warming we are experiencing today. Many human activities, especially those related to the consumption of fossil fuels, cause GHGs emissions into the atmosphere.

In the words of the 2014 National Climate Assessment, “Climate change, once considered an issue for a distant future, has moved firmly into the present.” One consequence of climate change in the U.S. is the increase in extreme weather such as droughts, heavy precipitation events, and superstorms. Like other parts of the West, Montana forest fires of the past decade have been more frequent and more intense because of earlier snowmelt, longer summers, and recurring drought. At the same time, heavy downpours have increased 16% in this region and caused flooding, erosion, and damage to the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Extreme weather events will become more common with continued climate warming and will reshape our mountain ecosystems. For instance, frequent repeated fires and hotter temperatures will allow some tree species to become more dominant and others to become less common in Glacier Park, leading to different forest types.

Ongoing climate change is also reshaping the alpine areas of Glacier Park. High-elevation meadows have been invaded by trees whose seedlings can now survive the reduced snow packs and benefit from the longer snow-free periods. This forest expansion is crowding out meadow vegetation currently utilized by alpine mammals, birds and insects and may eventually reduce their populations. At the treeline, trees have expanded upslope and are reducing the area of alpine tundra that is home to a diverse flora. At the same time, accelerated tree growth has created denser canopies at treeline that can carry forest fires to new heights. The outcome of these different dynamics isn’t clear but it is clear that the changes are ultimately due to climate change.

In late summer, many streams in alpine basins of Glacier Park are fed primarily by meltwater from small glaciers, keeping their water temperatures cold. Bull trout and other aquatic organisms adapted to alpine environments are highly dependent on this cold water to thrive. As the glaciers vanish over the next several decades due to climate change, the temperature regulating impact of the glaciers will be lost and lead to changes in bull trout population viability that won’t be favorable. Stories like these show how climate change can affect many components of ecosystems in ways that are often indirect.

For more information about the Climate Friendly Parks program visit: www.nps.gov/climatefriendyparks

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**Our Changing Climate**

While some impacts of climate change are inevitable, park managers work with neighboring communities and agencies to give fish and wildlife a better chance to adapt. Fortunately, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park lies at the core of the Crown of the Continent ecosystem, at the intersection of Alberta, British Columbia and Montana -- a place where animals still can move freely across borders.

The region’s diversity of species and habitats helps buffer the impacts of rapid change. Scientists here have developed guiding principles to promote resiliency to warming climate.

- **Freedom to Roam**: Plant communities and wildlife habitats shift as climate warms, and animal species are better able to survive if they can move, too. Some may need to expand their range, climb in elevation, or move northward. Conservationists seek to protect connectivity corridors by maintaining open lands between key habitats, and even constructing road crossings for wildlife.

- **Protect the headwaters**: Three major rivers of North America originate from the ice and snow fields atop Glacier Park’s alpine peaks, with summer meltwater flowing to the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay. By minimizing development and protecting shaded streamsides zones, community groups and land managers are keeping these waters clean, cold and free-flowing for native trout and downstream uses, including irrigation and drinking water.

- **Collaborate, renew and restore**: Rapid change often favors invasive plant and animal species that quickly colonize areas disturbed by logging, wildfire or construction. Land managers collaborate to control the spread of exotic weeds, to revegetate lands with native species, and to reduce pollution to streams. Through cooperative stewardship, private land owners and public agencies can reduce the negative impacts of wildfires, floods and drought.
The Changing Landscape

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

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

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

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Vanishing Glaciers
In 1850, there were an estimated 150 glaciers in the Glacier. By 1968, the number was reduced to around 50. Today, only 25 glaciers remain in the park, many of which are mere remnants of what they once were. Scientists predict all glaciers in Glacier National Park will be gone within the next several decades.

Native Trout
On Glacier Park’s western border, bull trout migrate more than 100 miles from Flathead Lake to spawning streams in Canada. Along the way, they require clear, cold water and clean gravel-bottom streams to reproduce and survive. The Crown of the Continent is one of the bull trouts last strongholds – especially streams in Glacier Park, Montana’s Swan Valley, and the transboundary Wigwam and Flathead rivers. Scientists are concerned about the ability of bull trout to survive the long-term impacts of climate change.

NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION
ADVOCATING FOR OUR NATIONAL PARKS FOR NEARLY 100 YEARS

“From Glacier to Acadia, Zion and beyond, America’s more than 400 national parks protect our nation’s most magnificent landscapes, provide food and shelter for hundreds of animals, harbor thousands of plants, and inspire nearly 350 million visitors each year. Unfortunately, within our national parks, we can already see signs of damage from climate change. As the National Park Service enters its second century and the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) approaches its own centennial, it is important for us to develop forward-thinking actions that address 21st century issues.”

“While the climate and ecosystems of many of our national parks have changed since they were first set aside, our role in protecting these magnificent places has not. Parks such as Glacier offer unique opportunities for you to learn more about efforts to take care of our national parks, and inspire your families, friends, and communities to do the same. After all, our national parks belong to all of us.”

Clark Bunting, NPCA President and CEO

Founded in 1919, the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) and its more than 800,000 members and supporters are committed to protecting and enhancing our national parks for existing and future generations. NPCA is committed to strengthening, restoring, and preserving our national parks. NPCA supports decisive action at the local, state, and national levels that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the effects of climate change.

Connect with NPCA at www.npca.org or find us on Twitter @NPCA or Facebook.
The Glacier National Park Conservancy is proud to be the official fundraising partner for Glacier National Park. Together with Glacier National Park, the Conservancy funds key priorities to improve your park experience and preserve our national treasure.

In 2014, the Conservancy is poised to award significant grants for education, research and preservation that reach a large and diverse audience and will continue to elevate the park experience for all visitors and future generations.

EDUCATION
Education programs engage youth by encouraging generational stewardship of public lands. We do this by funding:

• Ranger-led field trips for schools
• Native American cultural programs
• Busing Kids to Glacier program
• Winter ecology internship programs

RESEARCH
Research programs protect and sustain wildlife and habitat in one of the most intact ecosystems in the world. We do this by funding:

• Citizen Science program
• Wildlife inventory and monitoring
• Changing vegetation research
• Research on ecological impact of climate change

LEARNING GONE WILD
THE GLACIER INSTITUTE

Our classrooms are the mountain trails and vast river basins that are home to more than 1,200 species of native plants, over 270 species of birds and nearly 70 species of native mammals. Our instructors are recognized experts in their fields, published authors, wildlife biologists, college professors, naturalists and teachers. We host one-, two- and three-day outdoor educational workshops and youth camps which immerse our participants in Glacier’s stunning and stimulating environment.

Please join us for a learning adventure you will never forget.

Bighorn Sheep - Photo by Dylan DesRosier

PERSONALIZED EDUCATIONAL OUTINGS
Families and Groups: Join us for a private guided educational tour of Glacier National Park! Your personalized educational outing will include instruction, a personal educator, and transportation in a Glacier Institute vehicle.

Choose from these educational outings:

Glacier, Goats and Going-to-the-Sun • Avalanche Lake and Trail of the Cedars • Hike to an Active Fire Lookout • Grinnell Glacier Hike • Wildlife Wanderings Along the Continental Divide Advance Reservations Required:

- Daily summer/fall rates: $375, Group size: 1-6 participants
- Courses offered: June - September

JUST FOR KIDS
Youth Adventure Series:
Children ages 6-11 can join a Glacier Institute naturalist every Friday for a six-hour hands-on course. $50.00/Child

Big Creek Youth Science Adventure Camps:
Join us at our Big Creek Site for multi-day camps that blend hiking, recreation, and education to create lasting memories. Camps are for children ages 7-16.

A SAMPLING OF OUR 2014 FIELD COURSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>Glacier’s Wildflowers</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
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<td>June 20-22</td>
<td>Birding by Ear</td>
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<td>June 27-1</td>
<td>Montana Master Naturalist</td>
<td>$725.00</td>
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<td>June 26-29</td>
<td>Summer Mushrooms</td>
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<td>July 14</td>
<td>Geology Along the Highline</td>
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<td>July 15-18</td>
<td>Geology of Glacier</td>
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<td>July 19</td>
<td>Women’s Fly Fishing</td>
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<td>August 5</td>
<td>Glacial Recession at Grinnell</td>
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<td>August 17</td>
<td>Of Bears &amp; Berries</td>
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<td>Aug 29-31</td>
<td>Geology at Sperry Chalet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept 20</td>
<td>Autumn in Glacier</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
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***Look Online for More Field Courses***

www.glacierinstitute.org

The Glacier Institute
P.O. Box 1887, Kalispell, MT 59903
Phone: 406-755-1211
email: register@glacierinstitute.org

We’re On Facebook
www.facebook.com/glacierinstitute

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATES
CONTRIBUTING OVER 6700 HOURS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE EVERY YEAR

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

Over 145 members of GNPVA provide Glacier National Park with over 6,700 volunteer hours annually.

Since 1995, GNPVA has sponsored a young backcountry ranger intern who works up to 12 weeks in areas of the park’s backcountry.

The Volunteer Associates also manage the Backcountry Preservation Fund. Contributions from backcountry campers are used to purchase supplies and materials needed in the park’s backcountry.

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

GNPVA projects do not conclude at the end of the season, in January, February, and March the Associates hold a Winter Speakers Series. These free presentations by biologists, geologists, historians and other park staff highlight the past, present and future of beautiful Glacier National Park.

Established in 1989, GNPVA has made significant contributions to the park and would like help in continuing this service. Join Us! Become a member and help support this magnificent national park.

The Discovery Cabin • Photo by GNPVA

Painting at Kinta • Photo by GNPVA

GNPVA ASSISTS WITH
• Trail maintenance
• Backcountry ranger patrol
• River patrol
• Work projects
• Native plant nursery
• Visitor Center and Permit office
• Discovery Cabin staffing

GNPVA ALSO HELPS FUND
• backcountry preservation
• historic structure rehabilitation
• native plant nursery intern
• discovery cabin organizational costs

Contact the Glacier National Park Volunteer Associates at:
Glacier National Park Volunteer Associates
P.O. Box 91
Kalispell, MT 59903
www.gnpva.org

12
A Brilliant Idea

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

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

The Pine Balance: A Shared Responsibility

Pale skin, elongated needles, contorted spines; whitebark pines certainly dress for the role they play as the elders of our forest. Patiently growing over centuries, many of the whitebark pines currently living in the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park began their lives over a thousand years ago, long before there ever was such a thing as a peace park, the boundary dividing it, or Europeans in North America.

This keystone species plays a role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem in the peace park. Growing especially well in alpine regions (2000 to 3000 m elevation), where fewer trees compete for the sunlight they depend on; these trees are perfectly adapted to a delicate balance of natural factors. Growing on steep slopes, the roots of the whitebark pine stabilize the soil, decreasing the rate of soil erosion while creating micro-climates wherein neighbouring organisms might thrive.

Additionally, the cones of whitebark pines produce nutrient-rich seeds, similar to the pine nuts you might find in a fancy salad, that are an integral food source for numerous animals in the park, including black and grizzly bears, red squirrels and the Clark’s nutcracker. Like the hierarch of a family, these pines create a foundation that supports an ecosystem.

Though renowned for their resilience and longevity, human actions have inadvertently threatened these trees. Whitebark pines are now on the brink of disappearing from the peace park and are threatened across the continent. The synergistic effects of a century of fire suppression, the introduction of an invasive fungus and a spike in pine-beetle populations have all contributed to the rapid decline of the whitebark pine.

The absence of wildfires has tipped the natural balance out of the whitebark pines favour. Whitebark pines need lots of sunlight, which means they depend on the canopy-clearing action of wildfires to establish themselves. Without these clear patches in the forests, whitebark pines are outcompeted by other trees and, as our forests become thicker and thicker, are outcompeted by other trees and, as our forests become thicker and thicker, the canopy-clearing action of wildfires to establish themselves. Without these clear patches in the forests, whitebark pines are outcompeted by other trees and, as our forests become thicker and thicker, have fewer habitable areas in the park.

A foreign fungus, the white pine blister rust affects the majority of the whitebark pines in Waterton and Glacier. This fungus was transported to North America from Europe when trees unknowingly infected with the fungus were brought over in the early 20th century, which is credited with the wide spread of the infection throughout the continent. Unlike European relatives of the whitebark pine, North American 5-needled pines have no resistance to this infection. White pine blister rust is especially devastating to seedlings and young pines, with little likelihood that infected seedlings will survive to maturity. Considered alongside a spike in population of native pine beetles in the area, insects whose larvae feast on pine bark, whitebark pine populations have been devastated in the International Peace Park. A study conducted in the park spanning 13 years (1996-2009) noted that mortality and blister rust infection in whitebark pines both increased by a staggering 3% with every year.

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

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

Join us in celebrating the long-standing peace, friendship, and cooperative management of our two countries by participating in an International Peace Park Hike. These special two-nation hikes explore the landscape surrounding Waterton Lake and also the political realities of a resource shared by two neighboring parks and countries.

Starting at 10 a.m. from the Bertha Lake trailhead in Waterton Lakes National Park, this 13 km (8 mi) hike along Upper Waterton Lake is jointly led by a Glacier Park Ranger and a Waterton Park Interpreter. Learn about Waterton-Glacier's three international designations and take part in a peace & friendship ceremony as you cross the International Boundary on your way to Goat Haunt in Glacier National Park, Montana. Return to Waterton is via boat. A fee is charged for the return boat trip and advance reservations are recommended. The boat will have you back to the dock in Waterton by early evening. Each hike is limited to 35 people, so you must pre-register at either the Visitor Centre in Waterton (403-859-5133) or at the St. Mary Visitor Center (406-729-5750) in Glacier. Reservations are only accepted for the next scheduled hike. Come prepared with a lunch, water, rain gear, jacket, hat. Wear sturdy footwear. The trail is not difficult, but you will be hiking most of the day. Bring money for the boat. Pets are not permitted.

Discover Our Neighbors' Cultural Heritage

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

Nearby in Browning, Montana, the Museum of the Plains Indian features fascinating exhibits and Native American handicrafts as sales items. The museum is open daily from June through September. Also in Browning, North American Indian Days, the second weekend in July, is a large celebration of Native American culture that includes a parade, traditional dress, and dancing. Visitors are always welcome.

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

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

Accessibility

Wheelchair accessible trails include the Trail of the Cedars, Running Eagle Falls, and a portion of the Swiftcurrent Nature Trails in Glacier, and the Linnet Lake, Kootenai Brown, and Townsite trails in Waterton Lakes.

**Park Elevations:**
- Lake McDonald 3150 ft. 960m
- Logan Pass 6640 ft. 2024m
- Many Glacier 4900 ft. 1494m
- Polebridge 3600 ft. 1097m
- St. Mary Lake 4500 ft. 1372m
- Two Medicine 5150 ft. 1570m
- Waterton 4200 ft. 1280m

**Accessible Boardwalk on the Trail of the Cedars** - Bill Hayden

Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park

Akamina Kishinena Provincial Park is located in the southeast corner of the British Columbia and borders both Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks. High spacious alpine ridges, deep secluded valleys and windswept passes provide habitat and connectivity to the last self-sustaining grizzly bear population in the United States. Exposed alpine ridges, southern latitude and southern exposure provide winter range for goats and big horn sheep.

The trails and passes of the Akamina-Kishinena used today to cross the axis of the continent, were established and used for many years by the early people’s and wildlife travelling between the Flathead Basin and the abundant Great Plains.

Akamina Kishinena is a wilderness area, without supplies or equipment of any kind. All arrangements for supplies and transportation must be made beforehand.

**Accessible Boardwalk on the Trail of the Cedars** - Bill Hayden

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

The Entrance Road
These 8 kilometres (5 miles) provide magnificent views that beautifully illustrate the park’s themes, “where the mountains meet the prairie.”

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

The Chief Mountain Highway
The Chief Mountain Highway is the primary route between Waterton Lakes and Glacier national parks. From the border crossing, the road traverses fields and forests, dotted with wetlands created by Crooked Creek and marked by the 1998 Sofa Mountain Fire. It then descends to the grasslands near Maskinonge Lake, passing a viewpoint which gives a magnificent vista of the Front Range of the Rockies and Waterton Valley.

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

The Akamina Parkway
This route begins near the Townsite and runs for 16km (10 miles) along the Crowsnest Pass road. Points of interest include the site of western Canada’s first producing oil well, the Oil City site, and scenic Cameron Lake.

Wildlife and Wildflowers

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

Camping and Hiking

Auto Camping
Waterton’s three campgrounds provide almost 400 campsites.

- The Townsite Campground has 257 sites, including 95 fully-serviced. Fees vary depending on the service provided. Fees permit in picnic shelter stoves. Most sites are reservable.
- The Cranell Mountain Campground has 129 semi-serviced sites, and is located 6km up the Red Rock Parkway.
- The Red Rock Campground, located on the Chief Mountain Highway, has 24 unreservable sites. Reservations can be made and used on the site.

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

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For Additional Information
The Waterton Lakes Visitor Centre
Waterton Lakes National Park
Box 200
Waterton Park, Alberta T0K 2M0
Phone 1-403-859-5133
or visit Waterton Lakes National Park online at: www.pc.gc.ca/waterton
What You Need To Know To Cross The Border

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

- U.S. Citizens must present a U.S. Passport, Enhanced Drivers License®, U.S. Passport Card, or NEXUS Card
- U.S. Resident Aliens must present a U.S. Passport
- Canadian citizens must present a Canadian Passport, Enhanced Drivers License®, U.S. Passport Card, or NEXUS Card
- Citizens from countries other than Canada or the United States must present a valid passport and a current I-94 or an I-94W

I-94W forms are available at the Port of Entry for $6.00 U.S. currency and all major credit cards are accepted. Canadian currency is not accepted.

Special restrictions apply when crossing the border with pets, defensive sprays, alcohol, firewood, and purchases. All firearms must be declared. For more information on crossing from the USA to Canada, call 1-800-320-0063, and if crossing from Canada to the USA, call 1-406-889-3865.

Travel To, From, and Through Goat Haunt

Travel between Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada, and the Goat Haunt Ranger Station, either by boat or by foot on the Waterton Lake Trail, will require an official government issued photo identification card for U.S. or Canadian citizens or permanent residents. All others must carry a valid passport.

Persons seeking to travel beyond the Goat Haunt Ranger Station into the United States must present documents that are Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative compliant.

The Goat Haunt Port of Entry will operate between 10:30 a.m., and 5:00 p.m. No entry into the United States past the Goat Haunt Ranger Station will be authorized outside of the port's hours of operation. Hikers traveling north into Canada from the United States are required to contact the Chief Mountain Port of Entry upon their arrival at the Waterton townsite. Information on contacting the Port of Entry is available at the Waterton Lakes Visitor Centre or the Waterton Station of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Border Crossing Dates and Times

Times listed are the schedule that has been followed in the recent past. They are subject to change and travelers should check to be sure about crossing times.

- Rochevillle ..................... open 24 hours west of the park on Highway 93, north of Whitefish, MT and south of Fernie, B.C.
- Pincher/Carway ............ 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. east of the park at the joining of U.S. Highway 89 with Alberta Highway 2
- Chief Mountain
  5/15 to 6/30 .................. 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
  6/1 to 9/15 ............... 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
  9/2 to 9/30 ............. 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
  October 1 .................. closed for season