Beyond the tangible: very personal, and both local and global environments, and consider the meanings I ascribe to intangible. Many, mountains mean something following petitions from their respective international peace park in the Waterton-Mountain." The idea of establishing an worldwide international peace move­bours with a difference. They have physical features, including their role in research studying the general health of the world's first international peace park, reserves worldwide. The year 2002 is designated as the "International Year of Mountains" by the United Nations. Waterton-Glacier, the foundation of those mountains. 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.

National Parks Plus

Waterton Lakes and Glacier are neigh­bours with a difference. They have flowered from firm local roots to 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-Gacier 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 relation­ship 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.

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2002 - Summer Guide to Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park

The Meanings in Mountains

by Dave Dahle
Chief of Interpretation and Education
Glacier National Park

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, have 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 view 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.

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Rainbow over Mt. Cleveland

Natural Parks Plus

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Glacier National Park

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.

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 are recommended to 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 trail 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.

Other One Day Trips

Many Glacier

The 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 Swiftcurrent 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 exploring the Going-to-the-Sun Road in depth. Three nature trails are recommended to offer different experiences within the span of a few miles.

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. Wildflower displays 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.

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

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 1992, 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 dramatic 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 Passport: $10.00... Valid for 7 days.

Single Person Entry: $5.00... By foot, bicycle, or motorcycle for 7 days.

National Parks Pass $20.00... Valid 1 year from month of purchase. 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. 8:00am to 5:00pm
Sept. 9 - Oct. 31 8:00am to 4:30pm

Logan Pass Visitor Center
early June - June 22 8:00am to 4:30pm
June 23 - Sept. 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. 9:00am to 5:00pm
Sept. 9 - Oct. 31 8:00am to 5:00pm
Logan Pass Ranger Station
May 24 - June 15 8:00am to 4:30pm
June 16 - Sept. 9:00am to 6:00pm
Sept. 9 - Oct. 9:00am to 5:00pm

Headquarters Building - West Glacier
Weekdays (closed holidays) 8:00am to 4:30pm

Hiking

Gravel roads 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.

Backcountry Permits

Permits, for backcountry camping, are required and are available at the locations listed below. There is a $4.00 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 a backcountry permit at the West Glacier Visitor Center (in the park).

Agar Backcountry Permit Center
May 24- 9:00am to 5:00pm
St. Mary Visitor Center* only
May 24- 9:00am to 5:00pm

Two Medicine Ranger Station*
May 24 -mid-Sept. 8:00am to 4:30pm

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

Bicycling

Bicycling is 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 or four 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 except for falls hiking, drainage ditches, gravel, 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.

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).

Vehicles Size Restrictions on the Going-to-the-Sun Road

Vehicles, and vehicle combinations, longer than 27 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.

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

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 accommodate the work. 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.

The Red Buses Ride Again

Newly refurbished old red buses will again grace the roads of Glacier National Park, 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 Company (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 Amegas, 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 busse 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' 2000 vehicles, the old reds still maintain the look and feel of the charming originals. For more details check GPF's web site www.glaciersparkins.com/buses.cfm.

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.

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.

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 conditions. You may want to wear a T-shirt and shorts, and will need a parka by evening. Dress in layers and always bring raingear.

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

Campground 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 may be reserved and have an additional charge.

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 requested to pick up after their pets and dispose of waste properly. Pets may not be left alone and are not permitted on trails, along lake shores, or in the backcountry.

Campers are permitted in designated campgrounds. Sites are limited and are not permitted on trails, along lake shores, or in the backcountry.

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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... 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 have access to land along the park’s borders. Activities on these lands affect the park’s wildlife and vegetation. By the same token, park activities can affect landowners and neighboring communities. Due to its small size, Waterton is particularly vulnerable to change. So far, we are fortunate to have researchers study some of these areas. These areas will be legally designated as wilderness, as required by the new Canada National Parks Act. This process of confirming Waterton’s wilderness areas will be completed as part of a Canada-wide system of national parks.

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 process of confirming Waterton’s wilderness areas will be completed as part of a Canada-wide system of national parks.

Wardens are hopeful for more of the same to continue throughout the entire summer and no incidents between bears and people. In contrast to previous summers, the 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 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 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!

From Spiders to Mighty Mites

In order to conserve the various components of an ecosystem, we 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.

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**Natural and Cultural Resources**

**Wildflower Carpets**

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 Peace Park.

**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.

**Keeping the Wild in Wildlife**

**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 different habitats, from scrub 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 fishing? Have you spent some time watching the antics of chipmunks? Have you looked up for gliding eagles or rotlicking ravens?
- **Learn about animal behavior!** Knowing what 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.

**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.

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.
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 underground burrows with the small stuff, it seems that almost everyone of you has heard the term "gopher." This story is true, but ground squirrels are a different species. Columbian ground squirrels, as well as some other species, are often confused with gophers, which are actually a different kind of rodent. These ground squirrels prefer grasslands and shrublands, where they live in small groups, as they scurry about looking for seeds, flowers, and plants that they can store for the winter. They are secretive and their burrows tend to eat more insects than vegetation. They are secretive and their burrows tend to eat more insects than vegetation. They are secretive and their burrows tend to eat more insects than vegetation.

While ground squirrels munch on the small stuff, it seems that almost everyone 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-mowed 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 and 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 sly duty, alerting others to the presence of other predators.

Another animal referred to as a "gopher" is the Richardson's ground squirrel. These burrow 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 parks outside the park.

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 in the park. These ground squirrels prefer grasslands in the eastern parts of Waterton-Glacier, particularly near shrub 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. "Goldi" 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, 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.
Always enjoy wildlife from the painful threat, especially females prohibited and subject to fine.

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 injured and charged 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, they don't assume they aren't there.

Don't Approach Bears!
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 hikers.

For Your Safety

Rivers and Lakes
Use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial and river streams, or deep, horsed-over 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 upright or lean over the side, and always wear a life jacket.

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 diarrhoea, 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. Prevention
- Avoid water-dwelling as little as possible

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 dreathing, 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.
- Keep your eyes open
- Keep moving
- Avoid sweating by dressing in layers, rather than in a single bulky garment.
- Pack a sweater, warm hat, and raingear for the hike.

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

Incurable 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 your 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 encounter a lion, don't 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.

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.

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 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 tip of nose in face, and a large hump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are around four inches (10 cm) long.

Facial profile is straighter from tip of nose in face, and have shorter claws, generally around one and a half inches (4 cm) long.

Don't Surprise Bears!
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 pasture 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.

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 injured and charged 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, they don't assume they aren't there.

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For Your Safety

Rivers and Lakes
Use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial, mountain streams, and river streams, or deep, horsed-over 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 upright or lean over the side, and always wear a life jacket.

Running Eagle Falls
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, sniffing, 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.

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 approaching bear. It is not intended to act as a repellent. 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.

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.
• Protect 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.

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.

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
  406-673-2251
• Kalispell Regional Hospital
  310 Sunny View Lane, Kalispell, MT
  406-752-5111
• North Valley Hospital
  Highway 93 South, Whitefish, MT
  406-862-2001
• Teton Medical Center
  915 4 NW, Choteau, MT 59422
• West Glacier Urgent Care & Minor Illness Clinic
  West Glacier Fire Department
  West Glacier, MT
  406-888-9005

Alberta Hospitals

• Cardston Municipal Hospital
  Cardston, Alberta
  403-655-4411
• Pincher Creek Municipal Hospital
  Pincher Creek, Alberta
  403-627-3333

Black Bear

Grizzly bear

Teton River bridge near Goat Haunt

Use caution crossing any snowfield

Waterton River bridge near Goat Haunt

Hiking Cather Pass

Safety

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.

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.

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 approaching bear. It is not intended to act as a repellent. 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.

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.
**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 operates the Waterton Heritage Association and the Waterton Natural History Association. The core of the WNHA summer programs is the Natural History Education 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.

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.

**Explore the Area’s Cultural Heritage**

This area holds special appeal for visitors interested in the history of all indigenous peoples. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park lies just west of the Blood and Kootenai Tribes, southwest of the park, and have a close association with the park. North of Waterton, the Museum of the Plains Indian features fascinating exhibits and Native American handicrafts as sales items. The museum is located, from June through September. Also in Browning, North American Indian Days, July 5 through 8, is a large celebratory event that includes a parade, traditional dress, and dancing. Visitors are always welcome.

Northeast of Waterton, early plains Indian 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 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 heritage for future 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.

**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 Education 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 Hall, 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 educational 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: 403-885-2824 email: wnha@telusplanet.net

**The Quiet Neighbor**

Visitors may not be aware of the Peace Park’s neighbor to the northwest, the Akamina Kishinena Provincial Park. The park is located in British Columbia on Waterton’s western boundary and Glacier’s northern boundary. 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.

The Quiet Neighbor is part of the Crown of the Continent ecosystem. Across generations. 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 heritage for future 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 about The Quiet Neighbor, please contact: B.C. Parks Box 318 Wawa, B.C. VOB 2K0 Phone 250-422-4200 Fax 250-422-3236 http://www.bcwildlife.com/bcparks/
Glacier National Park Services and Facilities

**Apgar**
- **Lodging**: Village Inn Motel (May 24 - Sept. 22)  
  Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-888-5632 for same day reservations  
  Call 406-888-5484 for reservations  
- **Food Service**: Eddi’s Restaurant (June 5 - Sept. 22)  
  Breakfast, lunch, and dinner  
- **Campstore/Gift Shops**: Eddi’s Campstore (May 17 - Sept. 29)  
  The Cedar Tree (May 25 - Sept. 29)  
  Schoothouse Gifts (May 17 - Oct. 31)  
  Montana House of Gifts (May 17 - Oct. 31)  
- **Boat Rentals**: Glacier Park Boat Co. (May 25 - Sept. 22)  
  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**: Eddie’s Fireside Dining Room (June 16 - Sept. 22)  
  Breakfast, lunch, and dinner  
- **Campstore/Gift Shops**: Lodge Campstore (May 31 - Sept. 22)  
  Lodge Giftshop (May 31 - Sept. 22)  
- **Boat Tours**: Glacier Park Boat Co. (June 1 - Sept. 22)  
  Namatted 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.

**Many Glacier**
- **Lodging**: Many Glacier Hotel (June 14 - Sept. 2)  
  Swiftoncourt Motor Inn (June 8 - Sept. 6)  
  Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-4411 for same day reservations  
- **Food Service**: Pfarrgarten Dining Room (June 14 - Sept. 2)  
  Swiss Lounge (June 8 - Sept. 16)  
  Italian Garden Ristorante (June 8 - Sept. 16)  
  Many Glacier Hotel - breakfast, lunch, and dinner  
- **Campstore/Gift Shops**: Swiftoncourt Campstore (June 8 - Sept. 16)  
  Hotel Gift Shop (June 14 - Sept. 2)  
- **Boat Tours**: Glacier Park Boat Co. (June 15 - Sept. 2)  
  Namatted tours of Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes - 1 hour cruise at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:00pm - July and August additional 1:00pm & 3:00pm cruise - Guided walk to Swiftcurrent Lake available on the 9:00am and 2:00pm cruise. Snow conditions permitting an 8:00am cruise and guided hike to Swiftcurrent Campground is offered. Call 406-732-4480 for details.

**Rising Sun**
- **Lodging**: Rising Sun Motor Inn (June 7 - Sept. 7)  
  Call 406-892-2525 for advance reservations or 406-732-5531 for same day reservations  
- **Food Service**: Two Dog Flats Grill (June 7 - Sept. 7)  
  Breakfast, lunch, and dinner  
- **Scenic Boat Tours**: Glacier Park Boat Co. (June 15 - Sept. 12)  
  Boat Rentals: Glacier Park Boat Co. (June 15 - Sept. 2)  
  8:00am to 8:00pm - rowboats, canoes, and kayaks  
- **Laundry and Showers**: Rising Sun Motor Inn (June 8 - Sept. 16)  
  Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk

**Two Medicine**
- **Campstore/Gift Shops**: Two Medicine Campstore (May 23 - Sept. 3)  
  Gifts, self-convenience food, groceries, fishing tackle, camping supplies, and firewood  
- **Scenic Boat Tours**: Glacier Park Boat Co. (June 15 - Sept. 12)  
  Namatted tours of Two Medicine Lake - 45 minute cruise at 10:30am, 1:00pm, 3:00pm, and 5:00pm - Starting July 1 additional "Hiker's Express" at 9:00am - Guided walk to Twi Firs available on the 1:00pm and 3:00pm cruises - Call 406-226-4467 for details.

**Other Services**
- **Backcountry Lodging**: Granite Park Chalet (July 1 - Sept. 9)  
  Rustic accommodations include rooms, beds, and a common kitchen. Guesa provide their own sleeping bag, water, food, and cooking utensils. Optional bed linen service is available.
- **Scenic Boat Tours**: Glacier Park Boat Co. (July 10 - Sept. 7)  
  Sperry Chalet (July 10 - Sept. 7)  
  Rustic overnight accommodations and full meal service, in a wilderness setting - Call 406-387-5654 for information and reservations - www.sperrychalet.com

**Worship Services**
- **Christian Ministry Interdenominational Services**
  - **Headquarters Community Building**: Sundays - 10:30am
  - **Apger Campground Amphitheater**: Saturdays - 6:45pm - June 1 through August 31
  Call 406-732-4203 for schedule and information

**Bus Tours**
- **Sun Tours**: May 25 - Oct. 13  
  Call 1-800-786-8220 or 406-521-0140 for reservations and information.

**Shuttle Service**
- **Glacier Park Inc.**
  - **Glacier Park Inc.**: July 1 - Sept. 1  
  Daily service between West Glacier and St. Mary Visitor Center starting at 7:30pm Special hiker’s shuttle from Many Glacier Hotel to St. Mary, Logan Pass, and the Loop Call 406-892-2525 for schedule information.

**Cash Machines**
- **Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs)** are available at Apger, Lake McDonald Lodge, Many Glacier, St. Mary, East Glacier, and West Glacier.
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 I-94 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 (7 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.)