A hundred years ago, the Canadian government created the first national park service in the world. Now Parks Canada is celebrating its 100th birthday.

As the first commissioner of the National Parks of Canada, J. B. Harkin is known to many as “the Father of Canada’s National Parks.” He developed the idea of conservation in Canada, established standards for preservation, created a centralized agency to administer the parks and helped draft the National Parks Act of 1930. Harkin promoted conservation as well as enjoyment of the parks, encouraging visitors to experience their surroundings.

Commissioner Harkin also played a role, alongside Horace Albright, U.S. Parks Service Director, in the creation of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Both supported joining the two parks as a symbol of permanent peace and friendship. They persevered through a fifteen-year-long construction effort to connect the two parks via the Chief Mountain International Highway, which is still in use by travelers today.

Harkin’s descriptions of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park still remain true for today’s visitors. “Glacier National Park in Montana and Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta are peculiarly adapted for the purpose of an international park. Situated side by side and complementary to each other, the parks encompass a region of the Rocky Mountain range of surpassing beauty and charm, and together, constitute a playground of exceptional attraction from the tourist standpoint. Without impairing the autonomous rights of either country in respect to administrative matters, the union in spirit of the two parks should prove a powerful force for continued good will and sound understanding between the people of the North American continent who, although separate and distinct, have many aspirations in common.” National Parks of Canada, Report of the Commissioner, J.B. Harkin, 1933.

So, as you explore these fragile landscapes, unwind around a crackling campfire, discover the magic of nature through storytelling and exhibits, inhale the earthy fragrance of an evergreen forest, paddle along rocky lakeshores, escape to the solitude of the backcountry, cycle a scenic pathway or trail, admire vistas from a mountain lookout, watch birds soar and wildlife roam, think back to the events of the past and come celebrate as we take our first steps into our second century.

Aquatic Invasive Species Threaten Park Waters!

Waterton-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 consume many a relaxing hour and are 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 out compete native species for food and habitat. We need to prevent additional non-native species of animals or plants from accidentally being introduced, because each small change effects the overall health of park waters.

Now there is a new and serious threat. Imagine a future where going to your favorite rock-skipping beach, you find the shoreline matted with tens of thousands of small mussel shells, with everything cemented together in a sharp, smelly mess. Imagine once productive fisheries wiped out by these new invaders. 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 southwest United States. Since the 1980’s freshwater zebra and quagga mussels have steadily advanced westward, presumably transported on trailer boats. In February of this year a mussel-carrying boat was intercepted at the Many Glacier Ranger Station. Boaters may re-apply for a permit after the boat is thoroughly cleaned, drained and dried.

Waterton Lakes National Park is located just downstream from Glacier. Waterton Lakes National Park will begin inspecting and permitting boats as well. Please help protect park lakes!

Permit Regulations

**Glacier**

- A permit is required to launch any motorized or trailerd watercraft in Glacier National Park. Hand propelled water craft and passive flotation devices such as float tubes will not require a permit.
- Between Memorial Day and Labor Day, permits will be available 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. at Park Headquarters, in West Glacier, and between 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the St. Mary Visitor Center, Two Medicine Ranger Station, Polebridge Entrance Station, and the Mary Glacier Ranger Station. Boaters planning on early morning or late evening trips need to plan accordingly.
- A new permit will be required upon each entry into the park. A boat may launch multiple times provided the boat does not leave the park between launches.
- A full inspection will be required for each permit. Inspections may take upwards of 30 minutes. Boaters should plan on additional time for inspections.
- To qualify for a permit, boats must be clean, drained and thoroughly dry (including bilge areas and livewells) on inspection.
- Boats with internal ballast tanks or other enclosed compartments that exchange water with the environment, that cannot be readily opened and fully inspected are prohibited within Glacier National Park.
- Boats that fail to pass the inspection will be denied a permit. Boaters may re-apply for a permit after the boat is thoroughly cleaned, drained and dried.
- Boats found with certain infestations of aquatic invasive species may be quarantined until they can be fully decontaminated. Depending on the infestation, this may take up to 30 days.
- Boats on Waterton Lake must comply with permit and inspection requirements of Waterton Lakes National Park.

**Waterton Lakes**

- A permit is required to launch any motorized or trailerd boats in Waterton Lakes National Park. Hand propelled boats like canoes or rowboats and flotation devices such as float tubes do not require a permit.
- To obtain the permit you will be asked a few short questions to ensure that the boat has not been in waters where quagga mussels are present.
- Gate staff are required to stop all vehicles towing boats to ensure that they have a permit, or to provide a permit if they do not have one.
- The permits are free and are available at the park gate, the visitor reception centre, the administration office, and campground kiosks. The permits are valid for the entire season as long as the boat has not been launched in any waters where quagga mussels are thought to be present.
- If the boat has been operated in waters of concern, then a free boat inspection is required prior to issuing a permit to ensure that the boat does not carry any invasive species.
- If the inspection indicates the boat is contaminated, then it will not be permitted to launch and must be decontaminated and re-inspected before a permit will be issued.
Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park

**Discover Our Neighbors’ Cultural Heritage**

This holds special appeal for visitors interested in the culture of indigenous peoples. Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park lies just west of the Kainai 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 handmade crafts 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 dancing, and drumming. Visitors are always welcome.

From Browning, eastern 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.

**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 spiky 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 andseacliff 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 peoples and was “the living landscape” between the Flathead Basin and the Indian Country.

Akamina-Kishinena is a wilderness area, with supplies or equipment of any kind. All arrangements for supplies and transportation must be made beforehand.

**International Park Hike**

Join us in celebrating our 75th year of friendship and cooperative management by participating in an International Park Hike. These special hikes are held every Thursday at 10 a.m. beginning June 30, and throughout July and August.

Starting at 10 a.m. from the Bertha Lake trailhead in Waterton Lakes National Park, this 12 km (7 mi) hike along the Upper Waterton Lake is jointly led by a Waterton Park Interpreter and a Glacier Park Ranger. A Waterton-Glacier International 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 via boat.

A fee is charged for the return boat trip and advance reservations are recommended. The boat will be back in the dock in Waterton by 6:30 p.m. 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 (406-732-7750). Reservations are only accepted for the next scheduled hike (open on Saturday for Wednesday hikes; open on Wednesday for Saturday hikes).

Come prepared with a knobby, 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.

**Accessories**

The Appy and St. Mary visitor centers, the International Park Service Pavilion, and the Cameron Lake Day Use Area are wheelchair accessible. A listing of additional facilities and services, accessible to visitors with special needs, is available at visitor centers and entrance-stations throughout Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

**Support Programs in Glacier National Park**

Wheelchair accessible trails include the Trail of the Cedars and the Running Eagle Falls Nature Trails to Glacier, and the Little Lleake, Kootenai Brown, and Townee trails in Waterton Lakes.

Visitors sensitive to altitude should be aware of the following park elevations:

- Lake McDonald: 3170 ft. 960 m
- Logan Pass: 6640 ft. 2024 m
- Many Glacier: 4940 ft. 1494 m
- Polebridge: 3600 ft. 1097 m
- St. Mary Lake: 4500 ft. 1372 m
- Two Medicine: 5170 ft. 1577 m
- Waterton: 4200 ft. 1280 m

**Waterton-Glacier Guide**

**Welcome to Waterton Lakes National Park**

As you travel through this distinctive landscape where the mountains meet the prairie, take time to explore and enjoy its natural features.

No other national park in Canada protects so much within such a small place. Shaped by wind, fire and water, Waterton has over 350 species of birds, more than 60 species of mammals, 24 species of fish and 8 species of reptiles and amphibians. Because the open prairie sweeps up mountainousine, you can enjoy spectacular vistas, carpeted by abundant wildflowers and peppered with wildlife such as deer, bighorn sheep, ground squirrels, birds and bears.

In Waterton, a combination of geography, topography, and mild, moist, windy climate has created a wide variety of growing conditions within a very small area. Add in the effects of fire, floods, and avalanches and you end up with a varied landscape which provides homes for many plants and animals as well as a wonderful place for you to visit.

**What’s happening**

**Visitor Guide 2011**

**Come Celebrate!**

Parks Canada is celebrating 100 years of history as the world’s first national park service and leader in discovery, conservation, visitor experience and education.

Over the past century Parks Canada has been busily protecting some of the world’s most spectacular places, close to our hearts and homes. These national gems belong to all Canadians and we want you to celebrate with us. A full listing of summer celebrations and activities is available on page 4.

**Contact Information**

Visitor Information .......................... 403-859-5133
RCMP (Waterton-Blythe) .................. 403-859-2244
Hospitals ........................................ 403-859-6177
Cedar Grove .................................. 406-732-4111
Park Wardens (24 hrs) ..................... 1-888-WARDENS

24 HOUR EMERGENCY .......................... 403-859-2636
Whether you enjoy a relaxing stroll with an ice cream, a challenging hike, or an evening program with friends, Waterton Lakes National Park offers a wide range of activities and adventures. Ask our staff for an experience designed with you in mind.

**SCENERY & WILDLIFE**
If scenery and wildlife appeal to you, drive one of the scenic parkways. If scenery and wildlife appeal to you, drive one of the scenic parkways. The*** Akamina Parkway*** winds six kilometres through mountains to Cameron Lake, where exhibits describe life in the subalpine. Along the way, visit the First Oil Well in Western Canada National Historic Site, commemorating the first producing oil well in western Canada.

The ***Red Rock Parkway*** is the best place to experience Waterton’s special mountain and prairie mix. Stop at the Native History exhibit to gain some insight into the lives of aboriginal peoples in this area. The 15 kilometre parkway is very narrow and may not be suitable for larger motorhomes.

The ***Chief Mountain Highway*** links Waterton with our neighbour in Montana, Glacier National Park. Stop at the Waterton Valley Viewpoint to view the Waterton and Blakiston valleys, then continue on through the site of the 1996 Selkirk Mountain fire.

Located just inside the park boundary, off Highway 6, the ***Bison Paddock Loop road*** provides an opportunity to see these magnificent animals in their natural grassland habitat. For your safety, please do not get out of your vehicle.

**PICNICING**
Picnic areas are great places to stop for a meal, or for a break to relax and enjoy the view. Many have level ground and accessible washrooms. Remember to keep a “fear” picnic site so wildlife don’t join your meal.

**INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS**
If you’d like to learn more about the park, join us in the Falls Theatre near Cameron Falls and the Townsite Campground, or in Crandell Theatre in the Crandell Campground at 8:00 p.m., Thursday to Monday throughout the summer.

**BOATING**
If you like the water, whether on your own or guided by experts, try boating. The best spot for paddling a canoe or kayak is Cameron Lake, where both are available for rent. Boat launching ramps are available at the Linnet Lake picnic site and at the village marina. (Motorboats are restricted to Upper and Middle Waterton Lakes.) A permit is now required to launch any motorized or trailered boats. Hand propelled boats like canoes or rowboats and floatation devices such as boat tubes do not require a permit. Join the crew of the MV International for the two hour international cruise of Upper Waterton Lake that leaves from the marina. Remember that park waters are very cold, and Upper and Middle Waterton Lakes frequently have high winds and rough water. Conditions can change very quickly on all lakes.

Like to stay active? Try hiking some of our 200 km of trails. Begin by planning your trip to best suit your interests. Like to stay active? Try hiking some of our 200 km of trails. Begin by planning your trip to best suit your interests. Ask park staff, check out our “Hiking Waterton Lakes National Park” sheet, hire a licensed interpretive guide, or use a guidebook to pick a trailside, roadside and closed waters.

**CYCLING**
Cycle, but be aware of other traffic and strong winds. Parkways are heavily travelled and without shoulders, so use caution. The Kootenai Brown multi-use pathway is perfect for families with tow-trailers and young riders in training. Red Rock Parkway is recommended in the spring and fall when the road is closed to motor vehicle traffic. Chief Mountain Highway has wide shoulders, but be prepared for some large hills. Bicycles can be rented in the village.

Mountain bike on four different trails: Akamina Pass, Snowshoe, Crandell Loop, and Wishbone. These trails are shared with hikers, horseback riders and wildlife. Please yield to them. To avoid unpleasant surprises, slow down and make noise with bells or voice when approaching blind corners.

**HORSEBACK RIDING**
Horseback ride, whether for an hour or a day. Most trails are open to horses and there are guided trips available. Horse use guidelines are available from the Visitor Centre or Park Gate.

**FISHING**
Fish with the required national park fishing licence, which can be purchased at the Visitor Centre, campground kiosks, and other locations in the park. Be sure you read and understand the fishing regulations in relation to restrictions, limits, and closed waters.

**TOWNSITE**
Stay on the beaten path: explore the village. With the Townsite Loop trail, Cameron Falls, the International Peace Park Pavilion, the Heritage Centre, gift shops, restaurants, art galleries, bookstores, coffee shops, ice cream parlours, a gas station, tennis courts, a movie theatre, playgrounds, a ball diamond and four churches—there’s lots to do!

Many activities are suitable for visitors who have mobility challenges. If you are wondering whether an activity may be appropriate for you or a companion, please ask Parks Canada staff.

Choose the Best Season

Waterton’s character changes with the seasons. By understanding these seasonal cycles, you can plan your trip to best suit your interests.

**Spring**
Spring is the best time for wildflowers in Waterton. Within a short walk from your car you can find 20 or 30 different species. Wildflowers can be seen in the park at almost any season as summer weather progresses up the mountains.

**Summer**
The most popular time to visit Waterton is July and August. The weather is generally summer, dry, and more dependable, and summertime offers the most opportunities. Over half of Waterton’s visitors come during these two months.

**Fall**
Late summer and fall are particularly good wildlife viewing times, especially for black bear, elk and deer. The grandstands of the lower mountain ranges provide important food for wildlife, as well as open views which make them more visible. Uplands such as deer, elk and bighorn sheep move in the fall, as they are looking for their best. The most spectacular birthing time is in late fall when large numbers of waterfowl migrate through the park.

**Winter**
Winter is a time of quiet retreat. Facilities and businesses are limited, and include some accommodation, restaurants, and gift shops. Enjoy a variety of winter activities, such as snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, ice climbing and wildlife viewing. Be prepared for conditions ranging from warm and windy to extremely cold and deep snow. Strong winds can create poor visibility, icy conditions, and drifting snow on roads.
Celebrate 100 years of Canada's National Park Service

WILDFLOWER FESTIVAL
June 18-25
- This event features guided wildflower walks, talks and educational programs, a garden fair, art exhibits and workshops on photography, water colour painting and drawing.

CANADA DAY 
Friday July 1 Free Admission
- Celebrate Canada in Waterton Lakes National Park complete with a blue parade, flag raising ceremony and a BBQ.
- Become a Parks Canada explorer! Learn more about the Xplorers program online.

PARKS DAY
Saturday July 16 Free Admission
- Activities, games and demonstrations highlighting visitor opportunities, resource conservation, and ecological restoration will celebrate Parks Canada’s centennial.
- Try our new geocaching challenge!
- Take in a special performance of “It’s a Writer’s Life in Song and Poetry.”

BLACKFOOT ARTS & HERITAGE FESTIVAL
August 2-4
- Join the Blackfoot Canadian Cultural Society and Parks Canada for an art show at Lion’s Hall. Exhibition Pow-Wows will be held August 3 and 4, with Grand Entry at 2:00 p.m. at the community field.

WATERTON WILDLIFE WEEKEND
September 24-25
- Waterton’s wildlife is at its best in the fall. This weekend features a variety of wildlife events.

2ND ANNUAL SUPER’S CYCLE RIDE / PARK CANADA THANKS CANADA
Saturday October ?
- Ride along a vehicle-free Red Rock Parkway! The road will be closed to all motor vehicle traffic and you can ride as far as your interest takes you—just a short distance or all the way to Red Rock Canyon and back (22 km round-trip). There will be snack stations, a support vehicle, and lots of encouragement along the way. After the ride, join us at Pass Creek for a centennial celebration BBQ. This is a family event. Helmets are mandatory for anyone under 18, and highly recommended for everyone else. We encourage children to come with a legal guardian.

For more information
1-403-859-2224
waterton.info@pc.gc.ca
www.pc.gc.ca/walmiton
@ParksCanada
facebook.com/ParksCanada
youtube.com/ParksCanadaAgency

Activities for Young Xplorers
Starting Friday July 1, 2011. Free with park entry!

Discover Waterton Lakes National Park through our Xplorers program designed for families with children aged 6 to 11. Pick up an Xplorers activity book from the Heritage Centre on Waterton Avenue, and complete as many of the activities as possible to receive a certificate and souvenir.

WHAT IS GEOCACHING?
Geocaching is a high-tech treasure hunting game played around the world by adventure seekers equipped with GPS devices. The goal is to locate hidden containers, called geocaches, outdoors and then share your experiences online. Anyone can use coordinates found on geocaching.com to locate caches.

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO GECACHE?
- A GPS device or GPS-enabled mobile phone with internet access.
- In addition, a membership on geocaching.com is recommended.

WHAT IS WATERTON NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION?
We are a not-for-profit member-based group that is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the natural and historic resources of Waterton Lakes National Park and the surrounding area. We are dedicated to supporting the work of Parks Canada and to providing educational programs and opportunities for the public to learn about and enjoy our natural environment.

THERE ARE NO FEES TO JOIN!
We welcome new members and volunteers.
For more information
www.wnha.ca
ento@toughcountry.net

For more information about the Xplorers program on page 5.

Geocaching in Waterton Lakes National Park
Starting Saturday July 16, 2011. Free with park entry!

Take our geocaching challenge! Parks Canada created five caches in various locations throughout the park for geocachers to find. All will be registered on geocaching.com. Locate all five to obtain your Parks Canada geocoin!

Geocachers must travel on marked and maintained trails or in publicly accessible areas (e.g. picnic areas) at all times and ensure that natural and cultural resources are not disturbed. A message (e.g. paint, hidden treasure) may be left at each cache but must be removed before leaving.

Parks Canada Merchandise
Bring home a souvenir that will provide lasting memories and inspire new adventures. Stop by the Visitor Centre or Heritage Centre on Waterton Avenue to view the full range of merchandise available for purchase.

TIPICAMPING AT CRANDELL CAMPGROUND
Craundell Campground is a premier tipi camping location for those looking for a more authentic camping experience. Tipis are available for rent, and a variety of amenities are available, including primitive campsites, a kitchen, and bathroom facilities.

For more information
1-403-859-5133
watertoninfo@pc.gc.ca
www.pc.gc.ca/walmiton

Nested in the rolling foothills of southern Alberta, Bar U Ranch National Historic Site commemorates the evolution of the Canadian ranching industry and the contributions of the industry to the development of Canada. The Visitor Centre and a vibrant living history program interpret a time when the West was young.

The Bar U Ranch is located south of Longview, Alberta just off Highway 2, and is open from late-May until mid-October each year.

For more information
1-800-568-4997
baru.info@pc.gc.ca
www.pc.gc.ca/rbcu

For more information on pages 5.

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ento@toughcountry.net

For more information about the Xplorers program on page 5.
Got a Whole Day? Try a Longer Hike

Want to know what that wildflower is? How about that bird? Want to venture out of an area of the Park you’ve never been in before, but you’re not comfortable hiking by yourself? What about seeing an old trail through new eyes? Be sure to bring some extra layers of clothing, sturdy footwear, water, sunscreen, insect repellant and a hat. Don’t forget your lunch.

** Summit Lake Hike | Adults & Older Children
** Difficulty: Moderate
Distance: 4.8 km | 3 mile return
Where: Meet at 10am at Cameron Lake
Hike this moderately strenuous trail up to Summit Lake in the subalpine. It is home to two species that are made for each other—a bird, the Clark’s Nutcracker, and the endangered Whitebark Pine tree. Come see what Park staff and volunteers are doing to save this species at risk. Moose are frequently seen on this trail that takes you through huge, shaggy old Engelmann spruce stands and past cool waterfalls with clusters of monkey flowers.

** Rowe Lake Hike | Adults & Older Children
** Difficulty: Moderate
Distance: 12.8 km | 8 mile return
Where: Meet at 10am at Rowe Trail head on Akamina Parkway
Imagine yourself at the bottom of a rock bowl filled with clusters of monkey flowers. Engelmann spruce stands and past cool waterfalls to save this species at risk. Moose are frequently seen on this trail that takes you through huge, shaggy old Engelmann spruce stands and past cool waterfalls with clusters of monkey flowers.

Volunteering in Waterton Lakes National Park

**Volunteer in Waterton Lakes National Park**

Volunteer programs in Waterton provide a range of opportunities for visitors of all group sizes and ages to become directly involved with park protection. Volunteers help to accomplish important work in the park, and benefit from the chance to:

- **make a contribution to the community**
- **develop a personal connection to Waterton**
- **get exercise and fresh air in nature**
- **learn new skills and knowledge**

Upcoming events include:

**Spring Plant Band** | May 28, 2011
Annually, on the last weekend of May, the Federation of Alberta Naturalists organizes a spring plant count. Scientist Emeritus Peter Ashall will organize interested volunteers in counting the number of plant species flowering in Waterton. Meet on Saturday morning, May 28, for an orientation and checklist.

**Spring Bird Count** | June 4, 2011
Tired of getting “tweets” through Twitter? How about getting your “tweets” out in nature? In support of a province-wide program of the Federation of Alberta Naturalists, you can contribute to a count of birds in Waterton Lakes National Park during the first weekend of June each year. Sign up at the Community Fire Hall on Saturday morning. Previous birding experience is helpful but not necessary. Binoculars are also helpful.

Knapped Rodes | July 22-3
Knapped is an invasive plant that can take over native landscapes by releasing toxins from its roots and producing thousands of seeds. Come help us wrangle this nasty invader and keep our native plants blooming. Oh, and don’t forget your cowboy hat!

**DO YOU VISIT THE PARK OFTEN?** Would you be interested in on-going volunteer projects? If so, our Adopt-a-Patch program or Citizen Science projects might be the perfect fit. Through the Adopt-a-Patch program, you can select your own special spot to visit, pick weeds, and protect flowers. Our Citizen Science projects currently include insect surveys and mapping invasive plants along trails. These projects are a great opportunity for people to learn scientific monitoring skills while making connections with staff in the park.

**OTHER VOLUNTEER PROJECTS AND EVENTS**

Other volunteer opportunities arise periodically throughout the summer. Watch for posters or newspaper articles throughout the region and check out Waterton’s website for more information.

For more information about volunteer opportunities, contact: Justin McKeehan
1-403-459-5107 jennifer.mckeehan@pc.gc.ca
www.pc.gc.ca/waterton
**Tips to enjoy a safe visit**

1. Wildfires are attracted to roadsides for food and fire for travel. To prevent collisions with wildfires, **SLOW DOWN**, be alert, and scan ahead for animals. If you spot an animal, look for others: they often travel in groups.

2. Stone all food and food-related items into a closed, hard-sided vehicle. Cookies, bones, boxes, and garbage are bear-proof. If you leave food or garbage out where a bear could get at it, you may start a process of habituation, where animals aggressively seek human food. Animals that become habituated often become more dangerous to people.

3. Keep at least three bus lengths (10 metres/100 feet) away from large animals and at least 10 bus lengths away from bears. Deer and big game may alarm if startled and run. But they may suddenly turn off their hooves, antlers or horns.

4. If an animal approaches you, keep your distance. Keep the animal’s line of travel or escape route clear.

5. Entering wildlife by leading, reaching or calling out is illegal. It will cause them to lose their natural fear of people, and be more likely to become aggressive, which will put other visitors in danger.

6. Read the pamphlet “Keep the Wild in Wildlife” available at all Park facilities.

**Safe Travel in Bear Country**

- **Bears are naturally wary of humans, and generally move out of the way if they hear you coming.**
- **Watch for bears and their sign—tracks, scat, paw prints, droppings, urine spots, and scent glands**.
- If a bear stalks you, or attacks at all, consider fighting back. Use anything at hand to protect the back of your head and neck.
- If you cannot escape, or if the bear follows, use anything at hand to protect yourself. If you are attacked, fight back aggressively. Do not roll over or play dead. Return any food, drinks, or other garbage, mistaking it for food. Parks Canada has websites and brochures on “Habituated” to people. This causes problems for both them and us.

**DEER THAT ARE Fed PEoPLEoNLY ARE inversely AGITIVE for FOOD. THEN they TEACH their OFFSPRING.**

- A deer that lets you touch its food or feed it is not afraid of you. When you run out of bread, leaves, grass, popcorn, French fries, or whatever else you’re feeding it, it does not understand why the food source has dried up. It may strike at you, knock you down, and trample you, demanding more food. Their hooves are very sharp and they have a powerful kick. This is especially dangerous to children, who often will pick up the plants and use them to但是对于 any problem with a bear, avoid the bear. This may be by making noise. Bears will usually move out of the way of the bear you are approaching. Bear bells are not loud enough.

Hike in groups and stay on established trails during daylight hours. Keep children close. When you come across dead animals, leave the area immediately and report it to park staff.

**Safe Travel in Bear Country**

- **Some trail conditions make it hard for bears to hear, reach, or see you.** Be particularly careful by streams, blind corners, dense vegetation and on windy days.

If you encounter a bear

- **Wait for the bear to move away.** It’s a good way to bribe the animal. Keep your mind sharp. It’s also a good way to show that you’re not afraid of it.

**IF IT SMELLS LIKE FOOD, IT MUST BE FOOD. A deer that is fed human food will eat it in the future, and may eat plastic bags, food wrappers and other garbage, mistaking it for food. Parks Canada veterinarian has found plastic bags and garbage tangled up in the intestines of dead deer.

**NEVER APPROACH OR FEED DEER. Please HELP KEEP THE Wild AND ENJOY THEM FROM A DISTANCE.**

**Tips to watching wildlife wisely**

1. **Act small.** Resist the urge to get close to wildlife. It’s easy to approach and come too close to wildlife. Use binoculars or a telephoto lens. Your best chance of observing truly wild nature is to become as insignificant as possible—but still seeable. Retreat slowly if any animal approaches you. Do not show signs of aggression. Wildlife watching is permitted only in designated areas, as marked.

2. **Outta bed, sleepy head!** Dawn and dusk are times to watch wildlife, but they can be cold. Take a blanket, a thermos of warm food and drinks to keep yourself warm, and some warm beverages.

**Cougars**

- **Cougars are not often seen because they are solitary, elusive and active mainly at night.** They may be more active in areas that have habituated deer, like towns and communes. Avoid meeting a cougar by travelling in groups and making lots of noise.

- **Keep children close to you. Free-roaming pets may attract and be attacked by cougars.** If you encounter a cougar, immediately pick up small children. Face the animal, and retreat slowly and loudly. If the animal does not appear to be dead, try to appear bigger and show aggression by holding your arms or an object above your head, waving a stick or throwing rocks. If a cougar attacks, fight back.

3. **Tick Off**

- **Ticks are tiny insects that live in tall grass and wooded areas. They are most active in spring and early summer, but may be found earlier or later depending on the weather.**

- **Tick bites can cause serious illness.** If you notice a tick on your skin, use tweezers to remove it as you normally would. Do not rub the tick, as it may push deeper into your skin and become more harmful. Remove it by pulling it out by the base of the head. Wash the area with soap and water. If the tick has embedded, consult a doctor immediately.

**Animal Jam**

- **Seeing wildlife is such a vacation highlight that many people forget safety. That’s why we have to do our part to help keep both visitors and wildlife safe. You can help. If you see wildlife, watch it, but then carefully pull over onto the side of the road, keeping your left wheels on the pavement. Limit your stopping time so others have a chance to see. Please do not stop in dangerous locations, e.g. close to a curve. Happy wildlife-watching!**
Restoring our Territorial Ecosystems

Now you spot tour groups of elk and deer eating the short grasses and shrubs that grow in the open grasslands. The meadows are covered with various native species, including grasses, sedges, and rushes. The grasses are important as a food source for deer and elk. Hiking along the Wishbone Trail can be a rewarding experience, providing you with a chance to observe the deer and elk in their natural habitat.

NON-NATIVE PLANTS

Non-native plants also threaten the health of these open grasslands. These plants are not naturally found here. Some, such as the non-native fescue, have been replaced by native fescue grasslands. Higher on the mountain slopes, for deer and elk. Hiking along the Wishbone Trail can be a rewarding experience, providing you with a chance to observe the deer and elk in their natural habitat.

Fire is being reintroduced onto the foothills to restore the native fescue grasslands that are being displaced by encroaching coniferous forests. Fire is an important tool for maintaining the health of these ecosystems. It helps to prevent the spread of non-native plants, provides a source of heat for the animals, and promotes the growth of native wildlife. Fire is being used to encourage the regeneration of whitebark and limber pines, two tree species listed as “endangered” under Alberta’s Wildlife Act. The two pines are being displaced by mountain pine beetle infestations and white pine blister rust, a disease that is spreading across the province. The prolonged absence of fire has led to the creation of new stands, slower-aged trees that are more prone to the infestations and epidemics. Now, with the reintroduction of fire, the trees are being raised from native seeds in cooperation with Glacier National Park and researchers at Montana State University. Whitebark pine seeds are being collected from the Whitebark Pine Restoration Project, which is working to restore the species from areas lost to fire. The seeds are then grown in a greenhouse to ensure they are healthy and disease-free before being planted in the field. The planting process is a crucial step in the restoration of the whitebark pine, which is important for the survival of the Clark’s nutcracker, a bird that relies on whitebark pine seeds as a food source.

You can help support this important restoration effort by volunteering to participate in the planting process. The park is always looking for volunteers to help with this important work. If you are interested in volunteering, please contact the park for more information.

GEOCACHING

Five geocaches highlighting these restoration efforts have been placed in various locations throughout the park for geocachers to find. These caches are marked with multicolored discs and are located near the trailhead parking lots along the Highline Trail. If you are interested in participating in this fun and rewarding activity, be sure to check out the park’s website for more information.

FRUIT LEGEND

• Blackfoot	globe	•	Whitebark	pine	•	Lodgepole	pine	•	Aspen	•	Spruce	•	Balsam	•	Larch	•	Birch

Hiker-Biker Campsites

Campsites for bicyclists and hikers are located near the trailhead parking lots along the Highline Trail. The fee is $8.00 per person per night. These campgrounds are well-equipped with facilities for cyclists and hikers, including washrooms, water, and firewood. They are a great choice for visitors who want to experience the beauty of the park’s natural environment while still having access to the amenities of a campground.

Backpacking

Backpacking is a popular activity in the Waterton Lakes National Park. The park offers a variety of backpacking trails for visitors to choose from, ranging from easy day hikes to more challenging multi-day trips. The park also offers guided tours and workshops to help visitors improve their skills and prepare for their backpacking trips.

Driving the Going-to-the-Sun Road

This 50-mile road connects two important history and natural landmarks. What I love about this road is that it is open year-round. Visitors can drive the road any time of the season, from early spring to late fall, depending on the weather conditions. The road is open year-round and is accessible by all vehicles, but visitors should be prepared for unexpected road conditions. The road can be slippery and muddy at times, so visitors should drive carefully and use caution.

Park Regulations

Visitors to Waterton Lakes National Park are encouraged to follow park regulations and respect park regulations. Violations are punishable by fines of up to $500 and/or six months in jail. Park regulations are enforced by park rangers and park wardens.

- Pets must be on a leash, and are not permitted on trails or anywhere on non-paved roadways.
- Feeding or disturbing any wildlife is prohibited.
- It is illegal to remove or destroy natural cultural features, such as rock formations, cliffs, or caves.
- Park Rangers strictly enforce drinking and driving laws. Open containers of alcohol in a motor vehicle are prohibited in the park.
- Dogs must be on a leash, and are not permitted on trails or anywhere on non-paved roadways.
- Flying kites is prohibited.

Special fees are charged for commercial tour vehicles. These fees are used to support the park’s conservation efforts and to ensure that visitors have a safe and enjoyable experience.

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Visiting Logan Pass

Frequently the parking lot at Logan Pass fills to capacity, forcing visitors to drive on the road without stopping. This can be a long wait. It is best to plan a visit for early morning or later in the afternoon. Consider using the free Going-to-the-Sun Road Shuttle. Shuttles run frequently throughout the day between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm. Concession operated tours also stop at Logan Pass.

CONCESSION SERVICES GlACIER NATIONAL Park

RESTAURANTS

Glacier Park Chalet provides food and drink options that include American fare and local produce. Sun Tours offers options at the Apgar Marina, with views of Lake McDonald. Glacier Lodge and Bear’s Den, with views of the McDonald River, offer a more casual dining experience. The going-to-the-sun Road Shuttle also stops at the Going-to-the-Sun Road Shuttles. Visitors can also enjoy the Going-to-the-Sun Road Shuttle, which runs throughout the day between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm. The shuttle provides free transportation to the visitor center, and visitors can enjoy the views of the Going-to-the-Sun Road from the comfort of the shuttle. Visitors can also enjoy the Going-to-the-Sun Road Shuttle, which runs throughout the day between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm. The shuttle provides free transportation to the visitor center, and visitors can enjoy the views of the Going-to-the-Sun Road from the comfort of the shuttle. Visitors can also enjoy the Going-to-the-Sun Road Shuttle, which runs throughout the day between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm. The shuttle provides free transportation to the visitor center, and visitors can enjoy the views of the Going-to-the-Sun Road from the comfort of the shuttle.
Imagine studying animals that only fly at night, most alone or in small groups during the day, and make sounds that are inaudible to the human ear. Then imagine doing this in Glacier National Park and you realize the exciting challenge doing this in Glacier National Park. In Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada, wildlife staff work with a renowned Canadian bat biologist to learn bat inventory and monitoring techniques— including daytime searches of buildings and bridges, deployment of acoustic recording devices, and mist-netting—to determine which species are in Glacier.

In Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, our knowledge about bats is limited because no formal studies have been conducted. The immediate goal of this study will be to find out which bat species reside in Waterton and Glacier, which habitats they use, and what the environmental conditions are in those areas. Glaciers could potentially be home to 12 different bat species, six of which are either species of concern or potential species of concern in the state of Montana. The long-term goal will be to develop a long-term monitoring of bats and their habitats can continue. This will help biologists better understand possible impacts to bats from potential threats and allow for better management of the areas they use in the park and on surrounding federal lands.

Why does this matter? A new disease is killing bats in eastern North America, and a cold-loving fungus appears to be the culprit. The disease is called white-nose syndrome (WNS) because of the white fungus Geomyces destructans found growing on affected bats. Since its discovery in New York in 2006, WNS has caused the death of over 1 million bats. It has now spread to 17 states and 3 Canadian provinces, and biologists are nearly certain that it will eventually make its way out west.

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park
Waterton Glacier Take a Closer Look at Bats

What’s Going on in the Park’s Forests?

If you’ve been driving, walking or biking in the park, you’re probably noticed lamp clusters of red-mauled trees. The reddish-brown trees are alarming to see, and many wonder why these piles of the forest are lying. The culprit is severe insect and disease outbreaks. Bark beetles, defoliators and root diseases are pests currently affecting Montana forests at outbreak levels. Throughout Waterton-Glacier numerous species of forest pests have singularly or in combination killed or defoliated thousands of acres.

Most forest insects, like bark beetles, are natural parts of the forest ecosystem. Infestations have occurred throughout the history of western forests, with insect activity occurring even in healthy forests. As a result of drought stress brought on by lower snowpack, loss of rainfall, and warmer temperatures, bark beetle populations have been increasing in recent years throughout forested areas of western US and Canada. Principal species include: mountain pine beetles, spruce beetle, Douglas-fir beetle, western pine beetle, engraver, western balsam bark beetles, and pine engraver, all named species. Another prominent insect, western spruce budworm, is a defoliator which can eventually fall trees. You can see evidence of the spruce budworm along the Going-to-the-Sun Road from Rising Sun to St. Mary Road.

Insects such as bark beetles usually kill trees quickly, while others such as spruce budworms injure and weaken trees, increasing their susceptibility to other insects and diseases, and reducing their ability to withstand stress such as drought.

Forest pathogens like Armillaria root disease can cause patches of trees to die, creating natural forest openings and diversity in habitat for forest species. This is managed in campgrounds by removing trees susceptible to failure and planting tree species that tend to be more disease resistant.

Waterton’s New Native Plant Demonstration Garden

In Waterton, native plants paint our landscape; they are home to insects, birds and small critters and are able to flourish in our harsh environment. As you approach the campgrounds, however, you can see that the native plants and their subsequent environments have been modified. There is little where those prairie grass once bunched, and introduced ornamental plants in gardens whose hips and berries are on display.

In hopes of promoting an alternative to planting ornamentals, and eliminating hazards to planting native gardens, Waterton is excited to establish the Falls Theatre Demonstration Garden.

More than 20 grasses, 20 wildflower varieties, and 5 shrub species will be planted in the garden. Some plants will be provided by Glacier National Park. This illustrates our continued and long-standing partnership with Glacier, a relationship that grows with every year we harvest together. Since 2002, Waterton and Glacier park staff have collected seeds together throughout the International Peace Park. Collected seeds are sown and grown in Glacier National Park’s Native Plant Nursery and some of these will be planted in the new Demonstration Garden.

The largest stage of the Demonstration Garden will see temporary fences, barren soil, and sporadic plant communities, but underneath the soil native grass seeds will be germinating and native plants will begin to establish under the protection of their fences. You can follow the garden’s progress as it grows and develops. Notice how it reflects the natural landscape, tough against herbicides and survives against drought conditions. Visit the Falls Theatre Demonstration Garden at the Falls Theatre, along the path way from Cameron Falls in the Waterton Townsite.
Crossing the Border?

All travelers crossing the border must present documents that are Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) 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. Resident Alien Card
- Canadian citizen must present a Canadian Passport, Enhanced Drivers License*, 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-94 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.

* For a list of States and Provinces who currently issue Enhanced Drivers Licenses, please visit www.getyouhome.gov/html/EDL_map.html

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.

Border Crossing Dates and Times

Piegans/Carway .......................... 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Chief Mountain.............................................. 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

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 northbound into Canada from the USA must present documents that are Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative compliant.

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.