

Glacier National Park

Summer 2010 Planning Information



Camping

Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. All campgrounds, except Fish Creek and St. Mary (see chart), are available on a “first-come, first-served” basis. Regulations are posted at each campground. Utility hookups are not provided.

GROUP SITES

Ten group sites at Apgar, and one each at Many Glacier, St. Mary, and Two Medicine campgrounds, accommodate parties of 9-24

people. The fee is \$50.00 for 9 people (\$53.00 at Apgar and St. Mary) and an additional \$5.00 per person after that.

CAMPFIRES

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

Lake Road, and around backcountry campgrounds that permit fires.

HIKER-BIKER CAMPSITES

Sites are available for bicyclists and hikers. These shared sites hold up to eight people. The fee is \$5.00 per person. Sites at Fish Creek and St. Mary may be reserved and have an additional reservation fee.

Campground Information

Estimated Dates	Fee	Sites	Flush Toilets	Disposal Station	Hiker Biker	For Larger RV's and Additional Information
Apgar** May - mid-Oct.	\$20.00	192	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 40'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
Avalanche June - early Sept.	\$20.00	87	Yes		Yes	The largest 50 sites have a maximum parking space of 26'.
Bowman Lake mid May - mid Sept.	\$15.00	48				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
Cut Bank June - Sept.	\$10.00	19				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping only, no potable water
Fish Creek* June - early Sept.	\$23.00	180	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 18 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. 62 additional sites will accommodate up to 27'.
Kintla Lake mid May - mid Sept.	\$15.00	13				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
Logging Creek July - early Sept.	\$10.00	8				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping only, no potable water
Many Glacier late May - Sept.	\$20.00	110	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
Quartz Creek July - early Sept.	\$10.00	7				Campground accessible by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping only, no potable water
Rising Sun late May - mid Sept.	\$20.00	83	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 10 sites have a maximum parking space of 25'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
Sprague Creek mid May - Sept.	\$20.00	25	Yes		Yes	No towed units Some sites have a maximum parking space of 21'.
St. Mary* late May - Sept.	\$23.00	148	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.
Two Medicine late May - Sept.	\$20.00	99	Yes	Yes	Yes	The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 32'. Primitive camping is available after listed dates.

Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. Campgrounds in primitive status have no water available.

*Fish Creek and St. Mary Campgrounds may be reserved through the National Park Service Reservation System. **5 Group Sites in Apgar Campground may be reserved through the National Park Service Reservation System. Call 1-877-444-6777 or visit www.recreation.gov for specific reservation information.

Lodging

Various accommodations are available within the park. Visitors may choose from rooms in historic grand hotels dating back to the early 1900's, modern motel-type accommodations, rustic cabins, or backcountry chalets.

Lodges start to open in late May and some remain open until late-September. Reservations are encouraged! Accommodations fill early, especially for the peak months of July and August.

For lodging and campground accommodations outside the park, check the TravelMT website at www.visitmt.com.

IN-PARK RESERVATIONS INFORMATION

The Village Inn, Lake McDonald Lodge, Rising Sun Motor Inn, Swiftcurrent Motor Inn, and the Many Glacier Hotel are operated by Glacier Park, Inc.

For information and reservations:

**Glacier Park, Inc., P.O. Box 2025
Columbia Falls, MT 59912
(406) 892-2525
www.glacierparkinc.com**

For reservations at the Apgar Village Lodge:

**Apgar Village Lodge, P.O. Box 410
West Glacier, MT 59936
(406) 888-5484
www.westglacier.com**

Chalets

Granite Park Chalet, accessible by trail only, operates as a hikers shelter from July through mid-September. Guests provide sleeping bag, water, food, and cooking utensils. Optional linen service is available.

Sperry Chalet, a rustic backcountry chalet, is accessible by trail only. Operates from July through mid-September. Services include overnight accommodations and food services.

For more information and required reservations please contact:

**Granite Park Chalet & Sperry Chalet
c/o Belton Chalets, Inc.
P.O. Box 189, West Glacier, MT 59936
(888) 345-2649
www.sperrychalet.com
www.graniteparkchalet.com**

Additional Services and Information

Restaurants

Food service is available at: Eddie's Restaurant in Apgar • Russell's Fireside Dining Room and Jammer Joe's Restaurant & Pizzeria at Lake McDonald • Ptarmigan Dining Room and the Italian Garden Ristorante in the Many Glacier Valley • Heidi's Snack Bar in the Many Glacier Hotel • Two Dog Flats Grill at Rising Sun • Snack Bar at Two Medicine Campstore.

Campstores and Gift Shops

Groceries and gifts are available at: Eddie's Campstore, The Cedar Tree, Schoolhouse Gifts, and the Montana House of Gifts at Apgar • Lake McDonald Lodge Gift Shop and Campstore at Lake McDonald • Many Glacier Hotel Gift Shop and Swiftcurrent Campstore in the Many Glacier Valley • Rising Sun Campstore at Rising Sun • Two Medicine Campstore at Two Medicine.

Cash Machines

Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are available at several locations in the park.

Backcountry Guides

Glacier Guides has exclusive rights to offer guided day hikes and backpacking trips into the backcountry. For information contact: Glacier Guides, Inc., Box 330, West Glacier, MT 59936 (406) 387-5555 or (800) 521-7238 www.glacierguides.com

Boat Trips & Rentals

Narrated boat cruises are offered at Lake McDonald, Many Glacier, Rising Sun, and Two Medicine. Optional free guided hikes are offered on some trips. Boat and canoe rentals are also available.

Guided Bus Tours and Shuttles

Narrated tours and shuttle services are offered by Glacier Park, Inc. For reservations and information contact:

Glacier Park, Inc., P.O. Box 2025
Columbia Falls, MT 59912
(406) 892-2525
www.glacierparkinc.com

Sun Tours offers interpretive tours highlighting Blackfeet culture and history relating to Glacier National Park's natural features. For reservation information, contact:

Sun Tours, P. O. Box 234
East Glacier, MT 59434
(800) 786-9220 or (406) 226-9220

Horseback Rides

Horseback rides are provided by Swan Mountain Outfitters at the following locations: Apgar, Lake McDonald, and Many Glacier. For information contact:

Swan Mountain Outfitters
P. O. Box 130278
Coram, MT 59913
1-877-888-5557 (summer)
1-800-919-4416 (winter)
www.swanmountainoutfitters.com/glacier

Other Services

Additional services are available in Babb, East Glacier, Essex, Polebridge, St. Mary, West Glacier, and along U. S. Highway 2.

Weather

Waterton-Glacier's summer weather is as varied as its landscape. The western valleys generally receive the most rainfall, but day-time temperatures can exceed 90 degrees F. It is frequently 10 to 15 degrees cooler at higher elevations, like Logan Pass. Strong winds and sunny days often predominate on the east side of the park. Overnight lows throughout the park can drop to near 20 degrees F, and snow can fall anytime.

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

Weather Chart			
Month	Avg Rain	Avg High	Avg Low
May	2.69"	65 °F	38 °F
June	3.37"	71 °F	44 °F
July	1.92"	79 °F	48 °F
August	1.30"	79 °F	47 °F
Sept	1.68"	70 °F	39 °F

These are 15 year weather averages from West Glacier, MT.

Pets

Pets are permitted in campgrounds, along roads, and in parking areas. Pets must be on a leash no longer than 6 feet, under physical restraint, or caged at all times. Pet owners must pick up after their pets and dispose of waste properly. Pets are not to be left unattended and are not permitted on trails, in the backcountry, or in any building.

Ranger Programs

Join a ranger for an easy stroll, short half-day hike, or vigorous all-day hike. Each evening, at major campgrounds, the campfire circle is the place to meet for programs on a host of topics to help visitors learn about and enjoy their park. Illustrated slide programs are offered nightly at Fish Creek Campground Amphitheater, St. Mary Visitor Center, Lake McDonald Lodge, and Many Glacier Hotel. The Ranger-led Activities newspaper is available throughout the park and provides a complete listing of programs.

Raft Trips

Many local rafting companies offer trips on the Middle and North Forks of the Flathead River, immediately adjacent to the park. For information contact the following companies:

Glacier Raft Company
P.O. Box 210, West Glacier, MT 59936
(406) 888-5454 or (800) 235-6781
www.glacieraftco.com

Great Northern Whitewater
P.O. Box 270, West Glacier, MT 59936
(406) 387-5340 or (800) 735-7897
www.gnwhitewater.com

Montana Raft Company
P.O. Box 330, West Glacier, MT 59936
(406) 387-5555 or (800) 521-RAFT
www.glacierguides.com

Wild River Adventures
P.O. Box 272, West Glacier, MT 59936
(406) 387-9453 or (800) 700-7056
www.riverwild.com

Entrance Fees

Entrance Fees

Single Vehicle Pass \$25.00
Valid for 7 days.
Single Person Entry \$12.00
By foot, bicycle, or motorcycle for 7 days
Glacier National Park Pass \$35.00
Valid for 1 year from month of purchase.

America the Beautiful - the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass allows entry into all national parks and federal recreation lands, that charge a fee. The cost is \$80.00 and is valid for 1 year from month of purchase. Special fees are charged for commercial tour vehicles.

There is no single fee that covers entrance into both parks. Glacier National Park and Waterton Lakes National Park charge separate entrance fees.

IMPORTANT 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/person/day.
- Picking of mushrooms is prohibited.
- At this time firearms regulations are changing. Check with a Park Ranger for the current regulations regarding carrying and transportation of firearms in the park.
- 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.

Hiking

Over half of the visitors to Glacier report taking a hike. That's a lot of hikers, but over 700 miles of trail provide many outstanding opportunities for short hikes, strenuous day hikes, or extended backpacking trips.

Glacier has six self-guided nature trails for those wishing a short walk to explore the park on their own.

Good day hikes are plentiful, and free maps to popular trails are available at park visitor centers. Visitor center bookstores carry a complete line of trail guides, topographic maps, and field guides to aid hikers. Publications are also available by mail. Call the Glacier Association at (406) 888-5756 or visit www.glacierassociation.org to place an order.

BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING

Hikers planning to camp overnight in Glacier's backcountry must obtain a backcountry use permit. Some backcountry permits may be reserved in advance. For information on obtaining a backcountry reservation, check our website at:

<http://www.nps.gov/glac/planyourvisit/backcountry.htm>.

Driving

Park roads offer access to some of the most spectacular mountain scenery in the world. Take time to enjoy the views. If more than four vehicles stack up behind you, please use a pullout to let them pass safely. Be aware of wildlife along the roads, especially at dusk or at night. Animals often dart out in front of vehicles. Children may dart out in front of vehicles as well, so please watch for pedestrians along the road. Obey the posted speed limit.

GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD

Lower portions of this scenic route remain open year-round. Due to ongoing road rehabilitation projects, the alpine section of the road (over Logan Pass) will not open prior to mid-June, and may open later depending on weather and plowing progress. The section

between Avalanche Creek and Logan Pass will close for the season on September 20. Logan Pass will remain accessible from the east side of the park until the third week of October, weather permitting.

VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS

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

The shuttle system offers transportation along the Going-to-the-Sun Road and tours are available from the companies listed on page 2.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Due to the long, snowy winters and late spring thaw the most productive time for road work is in the summer. For the 2010 season, road work on the Going-to-the-Sun Road will impact summer visitors with short daytime delays of up to 40 minutes total for a one-way trip across the road. Nighttime delays of up to 4 hours are possible throughout the summer.

Biking

Bicyclists are responsible for complying with all traffic regulations and must ride under control at all times. Keep to the right side of the road, riding in single file and pull over if four or more vehicles stack up behind you. During periods of low visibility, or between sunset and sunrise, a white light or reflector visible from a distance of at least 500 feet in front and a red light or reflector visible from

at least 200 feet to the rear must be exhibited on the operator or bicycle. The more visible you are, the safer you will be! Bicycles are prohibited on all trails. Watch for falling rocks, drainage grates, debris, and ice on the road. Helmets are recommended.

From June 15 through Labor Day, the following sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road are closed to bicycle use between

11 a.m. and 4 p.m.: From Apgar turnoff (at the south end of Lake McDonald) to Sprague Creek Campground and 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.**

Boating

Motorized watercraft are permitted on Lake McDonald, Waterton, Sherburne, St. Mary, Bowman, and Two Medicine Lakes. Bowman and Two Medicine Lakes are limited to ten horsepower or less.

To protect nesting Harlequin Ducks, the section of Upper McDonald Creek between Mineral Creek and Lake McDonald is closed to boating and floating from April through September 30.

One U.S. Coast Guard approved, wearable, personal flotation device (per person), of the appropriate size for the intended user, must be carried on board. Personal watercraft (jet skis) are prohibited on all park waters.

Fishing

A license is not required, but there are regulations that need to be followed. The general park fishing season is from the third Saturday in May to November 30. Lakes are open year-round. Several park streams are either closed to fishing or are catch-and-release only. Use of lead weights and sinkers is prohibited. Stop at a visitor center to obtain a copy of the current regulations.

For Your Safety

Drowning

People are often surprised to find out that drowning is the number one cause of fatalities in Glacier. Please use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial streams and rivers, moss-covered rocks, and slippery logs all present dangers. Children, photographers, boaters, rafters, swimmers, and fishermen have fallen victim to these rapid, frigid streams and deep glacial lakes. Avoid wading in or fording swift streams. Never walk, play, or climb on slippery rocks and logs, especially around waterfalls. When boating, don't stand up or lean over the side, and always wear a life jacket.

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

Giardia

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

Mountainous Terrain

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.

Snow and Ice

Snowfields and glaciers present serious hazards. Snow bridges may conceal deep crevasses on glaciers or large hidden cavities under snowfields, and may 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.

Drowning Revival Procedure:

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

Hypothermia

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

Wildlife Hazards

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

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

Mountain Lions

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

Prevention

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

Warning Signs

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

Immediate Treatment

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

Ticks

Ticks are most active in spring and early summer. 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 are possible carriers of Hantavirus. The most likely source of infection is from rodent urine and droppings inhaled as aerosols or dust. 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.

Avoid rodent infested areas. 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 the affected areas with a water and bleach solution (1½ cups bleach to one gallon of water).

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.

A bear constantly surprised by quiet hikers may become habituated to close human contact and less likely to avoid people. Don't be tempted to approach or get too close to these bears.

If You Encounter a Bear

WHAT DO I DO IF I RUN INTO A BEAR?

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

Bears may appear tolerant of people and then attack without warning. A bear's body language can help determine its mood. In general, bears show agitation by swaying their heads, huffing, and clacking their teeth. Lowered head and laid-back ears also indicate aggression. Bears may stand on their hind legs or approach to get a better view, but these actions are not necessarily signs of aggression. The bear may not have identified you as a person and is unable to smell or hear you from a distance.



Grizzly bear - Photo by Bob Chinn

DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS!

You can't predict when and where bears might be encountered along a trail. People often assume they don't have to make noise while hiking on a well-used trail. Some of the most frequently used trails in the park are surrounded by excellent bear habitat. People have been charged and injured by bears fleeing from silent hikers who unwittingly surprised them along the trail. Even if other hikers haven't seen bears along a trail section recently, don't assume that bears aren't there.

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

BEAR ATTACKS

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

In rare cases, bears have attacked at night or after stalking people. These types of attacks are very serious because it may mean the bear is looking at you as prey.

If you are attacked at night or if you feel you have been stalked and attacked as prey, try to escape. If you cannot escape or if the bear follows, use 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.

IF YOU SURPRISE A BEAR

Here are a few guidelines to follow that may help in a surprise encounter:

DON'T APPROACH BEARS!

Bears spend a lot of time eating, so be extra cautious when passing through obvious feeding areas like berry patches, cow parsnip thickets, or fields of glacier lilies. Take the time to learn what these foods look like.

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

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

- 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.
- Try to 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.

*A fed bear...
is a dead bear!*

*Please help ensure that
all food and garbage are
stored out of reach of
bears at all times.*



Bear proof can and inquisitive bear - NPS Photo

Roadside Bears

It's exciting to see bears up close, but we must act responsibly to keep them wild and healthy. If you see a bear along the road, please do not stop. Stopping and watching roadside bears will likely start a "bear jam" as other motorists follow your lead. "Bear jams" are hazardous to both people and bears as visibility is reduced and bears may feel threatened by the congestion. Roadside bears quickly become habituated to vehicles and people, increasing their chances of be-

ing hit by motor vehicles. Habituated bears may learn that it is acceptable to frequent campgrounds or picnic areas, where they may gain access to human food. When a bear obtains human food, a very dangerous situation is created that may lead to human injury and the bear's death. Please resist the temptation to stop and get close to roadside bears – put bears first at Glacier National Park.

Camping & Bears

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

- Keep a clean camp! Improperly stored or unattended food will likely result in confiscation of items and/or issuance of a Violation Notice.
- Inspect campsites for bear sign and for careless campers nearby. Please notify a park ranger of any potential problems that you may notice.
- Place all trash in bear proof containers.
- Pets, especially dogs, must be kept under physical restraint.
- Report all bear sightings to the nearest ranger immediately.

Hikers!

If You Carry Bear Spray, Know How to Use it

This aerosol pepper derivative triggers temporarily incapacitating discomfort in bears. It is a non-toxic and non-lethal means of deterring aggressive bears. There have been cases where bear spray has stopped aggressive or attacking bears as well as accounts where it has not worked as well as expected. Factors influencing effectiveness include distance, wind, rainy weather, temperature extremes, and product formulation and shelf life.

If you decide to carry bear spray, carry it in an easily accessible location, as you may need to get at it quickly. Use it only in situations where aggressive bear behavior justifies its use.

Bear spray is intended to be sprayed towards an oncoming bear. It is not intended to act as a repellent. Do not spray gear or your camp with bear spray. Under no circumstances should bear spray create a false sense of security or serve as a substitute for standard safety precautions in bear country.

Canadian Customs will allow the importation of bear spray into Canada, if it is in a container that specifically states it for use on animals. Small pocket varieties of bear spray are not permitted.

What Kind of Bear is That?

Grizzly Bear Color

Range from blond to nearly black, sometimes have silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a "grizzled" appearance.

Physical Features

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



Black Bear Color

Color is not a reliable indicator of species. Black bears also come in brown, cinnamon, and blond.

Physical Features

Facial profile is straighter from tip of nose to ears, without the dished-in look. Lack the hump of a grizzly and have shorter claws, around one and a half inches (4 cm) long.



Bears that obtain human food may have to be destroyed. Don't leave any food, packs, or garbage unattended, even for a few minutes.

Information on Areas Surrounding the Park

National Parks

Big Hole National Battlefield

(406) 689-3155

Bighorn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area

(406) 666-2412

Fort Union Trading Post Natl. Historic Site

(406) 572-9083

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

(406) 846-2070 ext 250

Little Bighorn Battlefield Natl. Monument

(406) 638-2621

Nez Perce National Historical Park

(208) 843-7001

Yellowstone National Park

(307) 344-7381

National Forests

Flathead National Forest

(406) 758-5200

Kootenai National Forest

(406) 293-6211

Lewis & Clark National Forest

(406) 791-7700

Travel Montana

For a complete listing of accommodations and services throughout the State of Montana, visit Travel Montana's website.

www.visitmt.com

(800) 847-4868

Blackfoot Indian Reservation

Immediately east of Glacier National Park lies the home of the Blackfoot Nation. Visit their official website.

www.blackfeetnation.com

Montana Chambers of Commerce

Glacier-Waterton Visitors Association

P.O. Box 96, West Glacier, MT 59936

Flathead Convention & Visitor Bureau

www.fcvb.org

(800) 543-3105

Bigfork, MT

www.bigfork.org

(406) 837-5888

Columbia Falls, MT

www.columbiafallschamber.com

(406) 892-2072

Cut Bank, MT

(406) 873-4041

Kalispell, MT

www.kalispellchamber.com

(406) 758-2800

Whitefish, MT

whitefishchamber.com

(406) 862-3501

Alberta Information

Travel Alberta

For a listing of accommodations and services throughout the Province of Alberta, visit Travel Alberta's website.

www.explorealberta.com

(800) 252-3782

Alberta Chambers of Commerce

Calgary, Alberta

www.calgarychamber.com

(403) 750-0400

Lethbridge, Alberta

www.lethchamber.org

(403) 327-1586

Waterton Park, Alberta

www.mywaterton.ca

(403) 859-2224

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 http://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.

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 (WHTI) compliant. (See the list to the left)

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 United States are required to contact the Chief Mountain Port of Entry upon their arrival at the Waterton townsite. Information on contacting the Port of Entry is available at the Waterton Lakes Visitor Centre or the Waterton Station of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Border Crossings Adjacent to the Park.

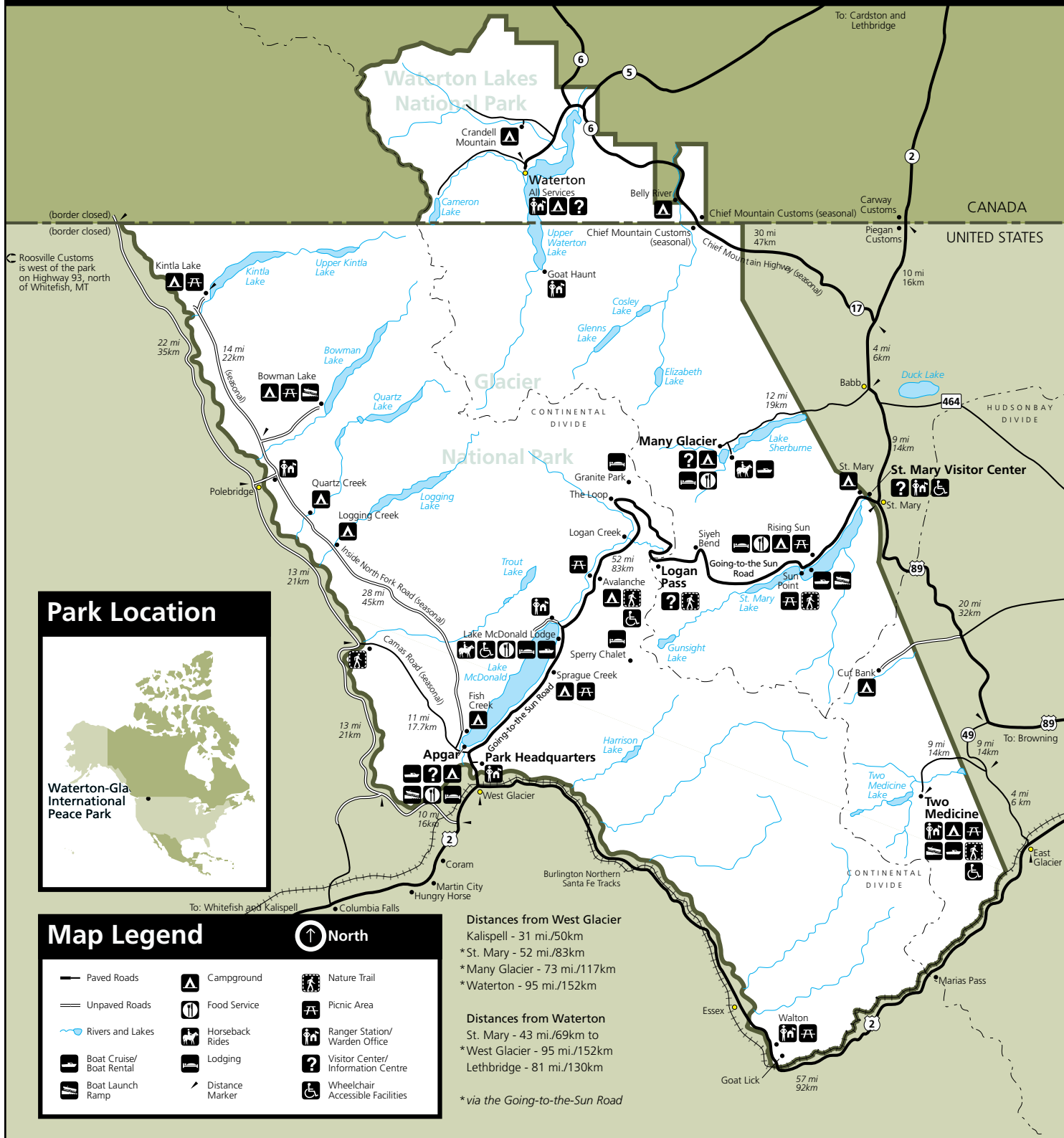
Roosville open 24 hours
Piegan/Carway 7 a.m. to 11p.m.
Chief Mountain

May 15 to May 31 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

June 1 to Sept. 6 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Sept. 7 to Sept. 30 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park World Heritage Site



Park Location



Map Legend

Paved Roads	Campground	Nature Trail
Unpaved Roads	Food Service	Picnic Area
Rivers and Lakes	Horseback Rides	Ranger Station/Warden Office
Boat Cruise/Boat Rental	Lodging	Visitor Center/Information Centre
Boat Launch Ramp	Distance Marker	Wheelchair Accessible Facilities

Distances from West Glacier
 Kalispell - 31 mi./50km
 *St. Mary - 52 mi./83km
 *Many Glacier - 73 mi./117km
 *Waterton - 95 mi./152km

Distances from Waterton
 St. Mary - 43 mi./69km to
 *West Glacier - 95 mi./152km
 Lethbridge - 81 mi./130km

*via the Going-to-the-Sun Road

Accessibility

A listing of Glacier's facilities and programs accessible to visitors with special needs is available at visitor centers and entrance stations, or you may request a copy by contacting Glacier National Park.

The Apgar and St. Mary Visitor Centers, the Trail of the Cedars, Running Eagle Falls Nature Trail, the International Peace Park Pavilion, the Linnet Lake Trail (near the town of Waterton), the Waterton Townsite Trail, and the Cameron Lake Day Use area are all accessible by wheelchair.

Elevations

Lake McDonald	3150 ft.	960 m
Logan Pass	6640 ft.	2024 m
Many Glacier	4900 ft.	1494 m
Polebridge	3600 ft.	1097 m
St. Mary Lake	4500 ft.	1372 m
Two Medicine	5150 ft.	1570 m
Walton	3900 ft.	1189 m
Waterton	4200 ft.	1280 m