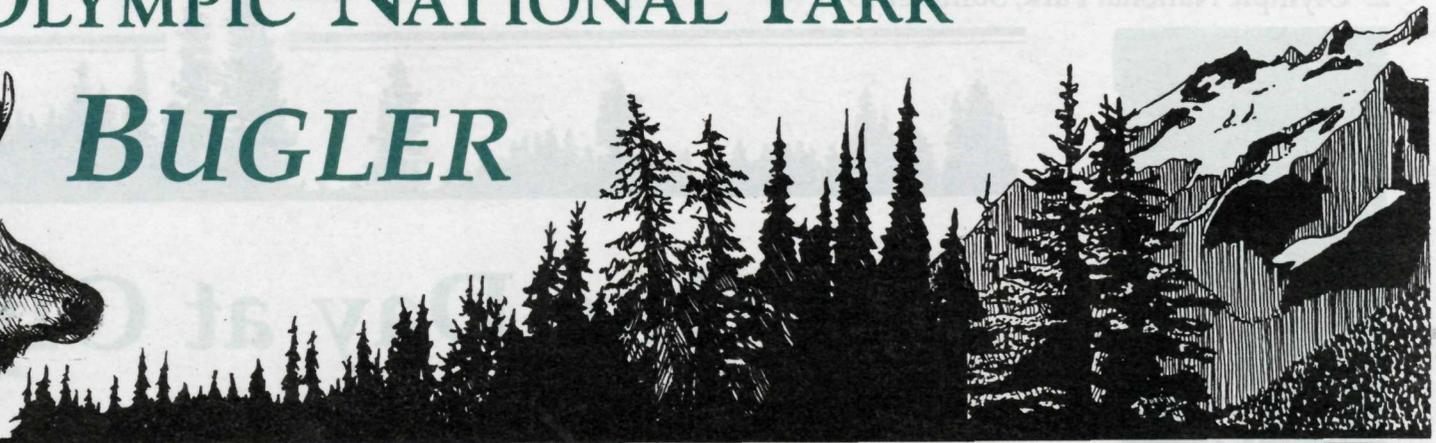




OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

BUGLER



June 22 - September 1, 1997

Schedule of Educational Programs

Park Information

Special Insert

A Century of Conservation Efforts

During your visit to Olympic National Park, will you stroll through awe-inspiring rain forests, photograph majestic Roosevelt elk, or cool your feet in a crystal clear alpine lake? We enjoy these wonders today because of 100 years of conservation. Thanks to many people with foresight, Olympic is preserved as one of America's great wilderness areas. Let's back up a century to see how this all came about...

*In 1897, President Grover Cleveland set aside more than two million acres of the wild Olympic Peninsula to preserve its magnificent forests. The **Olympic Forest Reserve** was renamed **Olympic National Forest** in 1907. Over the span of a century, the original reserve has experienced many changes, both administratively and biologically.

*In 1900 and 1901 President McKinley reduced the reserve by almost 712,000 acres.

*President Theodore Roosevelt established 600,000 acre **Mount Olympus National Monument** in 1909. This central mountain and forest reserve within Olympic National Forest was to protect "the summer range and breeding grounds of the Olympic Elk, a species... rapidly decreasing in numbers."

*In 1915, President Woodrow Wilson halved the size of the monument to allow mining in the interior Olympics, which also released protected forests to logging. By the mid-1930s, there was renewed concern that old-growth forests on the west side of the peninsula needed protection.

***Olympic National Park**, today slightly less than half the size of the original Olympic Forest Reserve, was established in 1938. Its mandate was to preserve the lowland forests, important winter habitat for Roosevelt elk.

*We enjoy these wonders today because
of 100 years of conservation.*

But by this time the original forest reserve had already changed. Wolves that roamed the Olympics in 1897 were eliminated by 1930. The fisher, a marten-

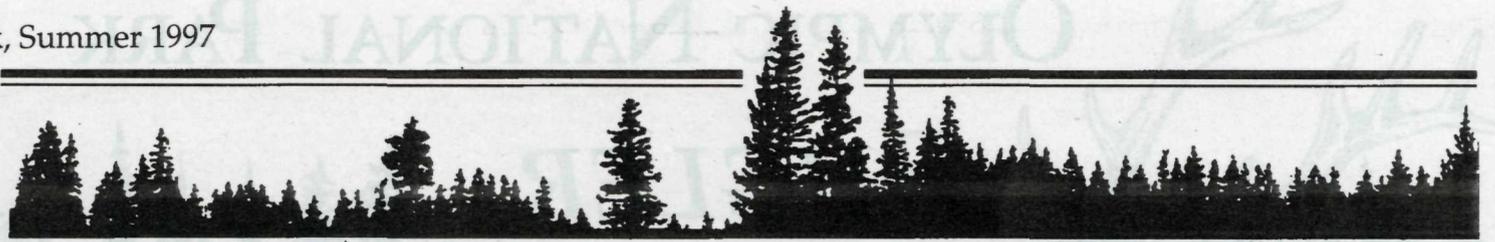
like animal trapped for its fur, was rarely seen. Mountain goats, introduced in 1925, began altering alpine plant communities. Two hydropower dams, built across the Elwha River in the early 1900s, blocked the once plentiful salmon runs. Homesteads and resorts dotted lake shores and river valleys.

From its establishment in 1938 to the present, Olympic National Park continues to change from pressures inside and outside its boundaries. Millions of visitors experience Olympic's serene beauty every year, which creates challenges in wilderness management. Salmon runs are declining from commercial fishing, agriculture, logging and other human activities outside the park. Several park wildlife species are currently endangered or threatened.

*Globally we share air and water,
mutually we depend on forests.*

Globally we share air and water, mutually we depend on forests. Even national parks, preserved against all odds, do not exist within glass bubbles. We need *your* support to continue the stewardship of Olympic National Park. Its resources are more vulnerable today than they were 100 years ago, when our predecessors saved them. Will we do the same?





Just One Day at Olympic???



Seeing Olympic National Park in a day is like eating just one potato chip... delicious but impossible to do! And yet, in a day you can get a taste of one or two spectacular features of this varied park. For ease of reference, mileages herein reflect distances from Port Angeles. Please consult a park map to locate these and other park areas.

North and East v.s. West? Where are you entering the park? Along the north and east sides, you might visit Hurricane Ridge, Elwha, Lake Crescent, Sol Duc or the less-accessible Staircase, Dosewallips or Deer Park areas. If you drive up Highway 101 on the west side of the Olympic Peninsula, you might visit Quinault, Kalaloch, Hoh, Mora/Rialto Beach or more remote Queets or Ozette.

Mountains, Lakes, Hot Springs, Ocean, Forests? Another difficult choice! Olympic's collage of ecosystems is connected by several hundred miles of highways and byways. If you visit more than one area in a day, driving time may be significant. Mountains punctuate the center of the park. Powered by gravity, rivers run from Olympic's peaks to the sea. Along the way, lakes, waterfalls and hot springs speak in water's lavish tongues. Complex forests, from subalpine to lowland, cover most of the park. Olympic's variety is endless.

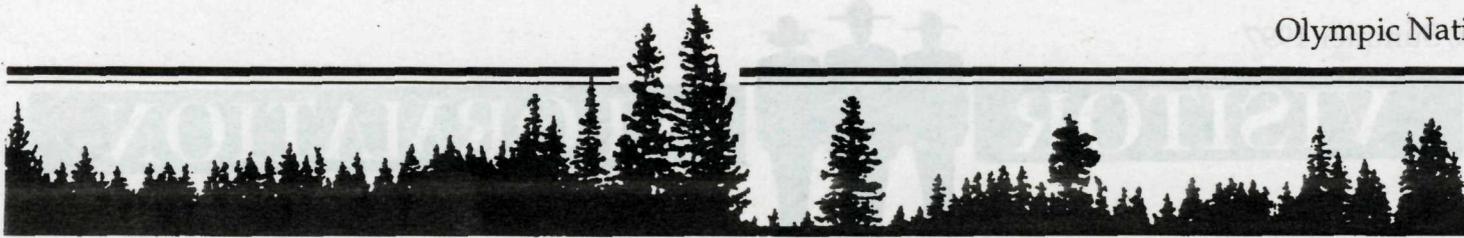
Mountains

The most accessible mountainous area, Hurricane Ridge at 5,230 feet, is 45 minutes from Port Angeles up a 17-mile paved road. Summer offers a brilliant collage of wildflowers - avalanche and glacier lilies, lupines, bistorts and tiger lilies scattered beneath subalpine fir trees.

Summer offers a brilliant collage of wildflowers... avalanche and glacier lilies, lupines, bistorts, phlox and tiger lilies...

A high-pitched whistle identifies the Olympic marmot, found only on the Olympic Peninsula. Black-tailed deer are prevalent, and especially visible in late afternoon. Please remember, for their health and your safety, feeding park wildlife is illegal. Along several paved trails, you can capture views of glacier-capped mountains crowning acres of wilderness. Hurricane Ridge Visitor Center offers information, exhibits and snacks.

Deer Park is a less developed, less-accessible high country area 23 miles southeast of Port Angeles, up a steep, winding dirt road. Camping and picnicking are available.



Lakes

Lake Crescent, 19 miles west of Port Angeles on Highway 101, is a crystal clear 624-foot jewel carved by a huge glacier thousands of years ago.

You can stroll along the shore or hike less than a mile to Marymere Falls (last part steep) for a refreshing spray of cool mountain waters. Lake Crescent Lodge and Log Cabin Resort have overnight accommodations, food service and boat rentals. Roped-off swimming areas in this chilly lake are located at East Beach and Log Cabin Resort. Camping is available in several locations.

Lake Ozette, in the northwest corner of the park, is less accessible, requiring a three-hour drive from Port Angeles. It is a beautiful retreat for canoe enthusiasts.

Hot Springs

The Sol Duc Valley lies 40 miles southwest of Port Angeles off Highway 101. Hot springs mineral pools, overnight cabins, food service and campgrounds accommodate summer visitors. You can experience the roar of Sol Duc Falls at the end of a one-mile nature trail.

Ocean

The park's 57 miles of wilderness coast is a constantly changing exhibit. Low tide exposes red and purple sea urchins, sea anemones, sea stars and limpets, artistically and strategically arranged on the rocks. You might spot a sea otter playing in the surf, or see a whale on its northerly migration in early spring. Please leave tidepool and beach creatures in their homes. Moving just one animal could disrupt an entire community.

The park's 57 miles of wilderness coast is a constantly changing exhibit.

Rialto and Kalaloch beach areas, 66 and 93 miles west of Port Angeles, offer easy access to the beach, and campgrounds are available. At less-accessible Ozette, 87 miles northwest of Port Angeles, you can stroll to the wilderness coast along a three-mile plank board trail.

Forests

The rain forest provides primeval tranquility amid giant Douglas-fir, western hemlock and Sitka spruce trees. Moss-draped bigleaf maples create a magical scene that seems to obliterate all sense of time. At the Hoh, 91 miles west of Port Angeles, mornings and evenings often bring Roosevelt elk into view along the banks of the Hoh River. Two self-guided loop trails and an 18-mile backcountry trail, leading to Mount Olympus, provide hours of exploration. A visitor center and campground are available.

Moss-draped bigleaf maples create a magical scene that seems to obliterate all sense of time.

The Queets trailhead and campground are 119 miles southwest of Port Angeles. This quiet rain forest valley, experienced mostly by backpackers, is accessible via gravel road. To the south, 121 miles from Port Angeles, Lake Quinault offers several self-guided trails in Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest. An overnight lodge and restaurant are located along the south shore of Lake Quinault.

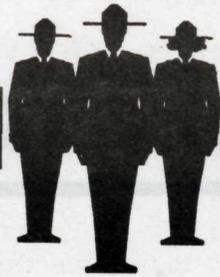
In the fall, you can crunch along lowland forest pathways cluttered with maple leaves. At Staircase, 100 miles southeast of Port Angeles, and Elwha, 12 miles west of Port Angeles, relaxing trails meander alongside rushing rivers and sparkling creeks. Remote Dosewallips, 73 miles from Port Angeles, is at the end of a steep, narrow 14-mile road. This area serves as a wooded gateway to mountainous backcountry trails. All of these locations have campgrounds.

These are just a few of Olympic's magnificent areas. With almost a million acres of wilderness and nearly 600 miles of backcountry trails, Olympic offers unlimited adventures. When you arrive at your destination, just ask a ranger about some of the unique opportunities in the area, and for tips about helping to protect the valuable resources. Also check at information stations for a park map and handouts about day hikes, accommodations, campgrounds and natural history.

Yes! With today's busy schedules, you can experience a bit of Olympic's grandeur in just one day. But why not stay another day or two, or longer, and collect memories that will last a lifetime?



VISITOR



INFORMATION



Please do not feed any park wildlife. It is harmful to the animal and hazardous to you.

The North Olympic Peninsula Visitor and Convention Bureau offers information about area accommodations and restaurants. Upon request, they will send you a *North Olympic Peninsula Visitors Guide*. For further information call 1-800-942-4042.

Please recycle and reuse here and at home. These easy steps will help protect our environment and save natural resources!



Boil all backcountry water for five minutes to avoid infection by *Giardia*, a microscopic intestinal parasite.

Bring rain gear and warm clothing! Hypothermia (a dangerous lowering of body temperature) may result from exposure to wet or chilly weather.



Drift logs are dangerous! Avoid swimming or walking near the water during storms or heavy surf.

Bicyclists beware! Travel around Lake Crescent can be hazardous due to heavy traffic on the narrow road.

For park information in the Port Angeles area tune your radio to 530 AM. At Lake Crescent or Quinault tune to 1610 AM.



Please! For safety's sake, pets are not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry.

The Northwest Interpretive Association is a non-profit organization. Proceeds from sales at park visitor centers support educational programs at Olympic National Park.



RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The only scheduled religious services currently offered in the park are through the interdenominational Christian Ministry. Check bulletin boards for times and locations.

EMERGENCIES

In an emergency or to report a crime, call (360) 452-4501 8 am - 8 pm during summer; 7 am - 5:30 pm off season. After hours, in Clallam County (northern peninsula from Forks to Port Angeles and Sequim), dial 911. In other areas, call 360-452-4545.

Area Ranger Stations can also assist with emergencies. Use area code (360) for all the following numbers:

Elwha Ranger Station	452-9191
Heart O' The Hills	452-2713
Hoh Ranger Station	374-6925
Kalaloch Ranger Station . . .	962-2283
Mora Ranger Station	374-5460
Ozette Ranger Station	963-2725
Quinault Ranger Station . . .	288-2444
Sol Duc Ranger Station . . .	327-3534
Staircase Ranger Station . . .	877-5569
Storm King Ranger Station .	928-3380

PARK CONCESSIONS

Kalaloch Lodge, 962-2271
Log Cabin Resort, 928-3245
Lake Crescent Lodge, 928-3211
Fairholm Store and Cafe, 928-3020
Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort, 327-3583

SOL DUC
HOT SPRINGS



KALALOCH
L O D G E
By The Sea. In Olympic National Park.

HAPPY 40TH ANNIVERSARY
Student Conservation
Association

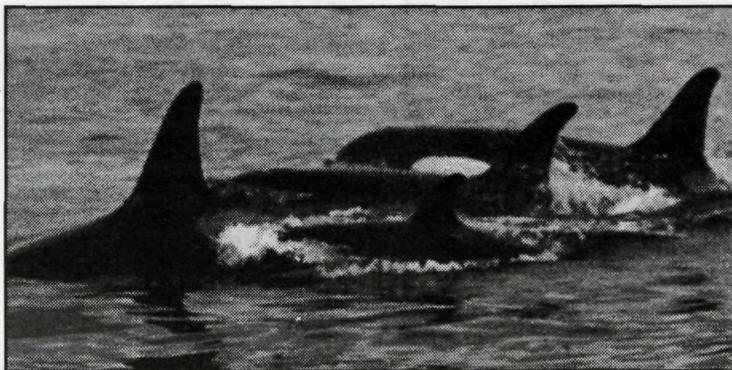


Lovely fir (Pacific silver fir) photographed on the Arthur Dodwell and Theodore F. Rixon survey of Olympic Forest Reserve, 1898-99.



**MARINE MAMMAL SPECIAL
SUMMER 1997**

OLYMPIC COAST NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY...



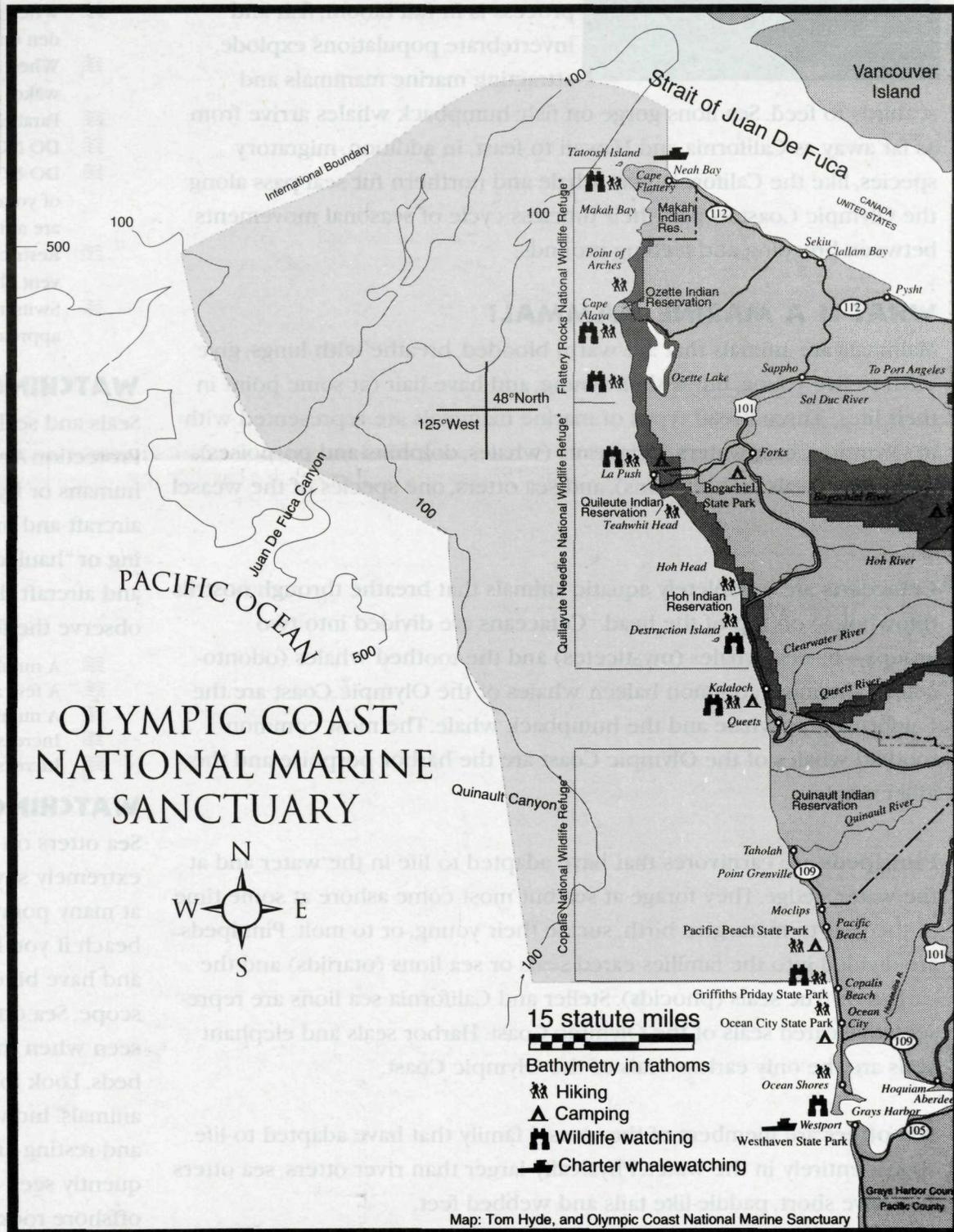
Ed Bowlby, OCNMS photo

WELCOME... *to Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.*

We hope your visit to Olympic National Park and all of the wonders of the Olympic Peninsula is enjoyable and memorable.

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary was designated in July 1994 as the first National Marine Sanctuary in the Pacific Northwest and the 14th in the nation. Within its 3,300 square miles lies a marine ecosystem that supports whales, seabirds, fish and shellfish and a multitude of other marine organisms.

Managing the resources of this vast area requires many partners. We are proud to join the National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington State Parks, the Makah, Quileute, Hoh and Quinault tribes, Washington departments of Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife and Ecology, and the US Coast Guard in protecting—for your use and enjoyment—this great treasure.



OLYMPIC COAST NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

protects habitat that is critical to marine mammals. The Olympic Coast represents a very productive coastal ecosystem, where nutrients from the ocean floor are carried to the surface in a process known as upwelling. In the shallow water of the sea surface, sunlight drives the



process of photosynthesis—producing a vast crop of plankton and hosts of organisms that feed on the tiny plants. During the summer, when this process is in full bloom, fish and invertebrate populations explode, attracting marine mammals and

seabirds to feed. Sea lions gorge on fish; humpback whales arrive from as far away as California and Hawaii to feast. In addition, migratory species, like the California gray whale and northern fur seal pass along the Olympic Coast as part their timeless cycle of seasonal movements between breeding and feeding grounds.

WHAT IS A MARINE MAMMAL?

Mammals are animals that are warm blooded, breathe with lungs, give birth to live young, nurse their young, and have hair (at some point in their life). Three broad types of marine mammals are represented within Olympic Coast waters: Cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises), pinnipeds (seals and sea lions), and sea otters, one species of the weasel family.

Cetaceans are completely aquatic animals that breathe through nostrils (blowholes) on top of the head. Cetaceans are divided into two groups—baleen whales (mysticetes) and the toothed whales (odontocetes). The most common baleen whales of the Olympic Coast are the California gray whale and the humpback whale. The most common toothed whales of the Olympic Coast are the harbor porpoise and the killer whale.

Pinnipeds are carnivores that have adapted to life in the water and at the water's edge. They forage at sea but most come ashore at some time of the year to mate, give birth, suckle their young, or to molt. Pinnipeds are divided into the families eared seals or sea lions (otariids) and the earless or true seals (phocids). Steller and California sea lions are representative eared seals of the Olympic Coast. Harbor seals and elephant seals are the only earless seals of the Olympic Coast.

Sea otters are members of the weasel family that have adapted to life almost entirely in the water. Physically larger than river otters, sea otters also have short, paddle-like tails and webbed feet.

TIPS FOR WATCHING MARINE MAMMALS

- ≡≡≡ Dress for the weather.
- ≡≡≡ Watch for "blows."
- ≡≡≡ Be patient.
- ≡≡≡ Use binoculars, spotting scope (if watching from land) and camera.
- ≡≡≡ Report sightings to the nearest National Park Service Ranger Station or Visitor Center.
- ≡≡≡ Take precautions to avoid motion sickness if you are traveling by boat.
- ≡≡≡ Obey all regulations and guidelines for reducing disturbance to marine mammals.

GUIDELINES FOR WHALEWATCHING

- ≡≡≡ When in sight of whales (1,500 feet away), avoid excessive speed or sudden changes in speed and direction.
- ≡≡≡ When less than 600 ft. from whales, approach still whales at idle or "no wake" speed.
- ≡≡≡ Parallel the course and speed of moving whales.
- ≡≡≡ DO NOT approach moving or resting whales head-on.
- ≡≡≡ DO NOT approach within 100 feet of whales; if whales come within 100 feet of your vessel, put engine in neutral and do not engage props until whales are at the surface, clear of the vessel.
- ≡≡≡ Restrict your activities when within 100 yards of marine mammals to prevent changes in the animal's behavior due to your presence.
- ≡≡≡ Swimming or scuba diving close to whales is considered to be an intentional approach and may be considered to be a violation of Federal law.

WATCHING SEALS AND SEA LIONS

Seals and seal lions are also protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and therefore should not be disturbed or harassed by humans or by dogs accompany them. The above guidelines for vessels, aircraft and individuals also apply to pinnipeds. Seals and seal lions resting or "hauled out" on land are especially sensitive to human, vessel and aircraft disturbance. You have disturbed seals or sea lions if you observe the following:

- ≡≡≡ A number of animals raise their heads.
- ≡≡≡ A few animals hurriedly enter the water.
- ≡≡≡ A number of animals move closer to the water.
- ≡≡≡ Increased vocalizations by sea lions.
- ≡≡≡ Increased body movement.

WATCHING SEA OTTERS

Sea otters on the Olympic Coast are extremely shy. Even so, they are visible at many points along the wilderness beach if you look in the right places and have binoculars or a spotting scope. Sea otters are most frequently seen when they are resting in kelp beds. Look for rafts of from two to 15 animals. Individuals are frequently seen as they travel between feeding and resting areas and as the feed. Be aware that river otters are also frequently seen along the coast, swimming in shallow water, climbing on offshore rocks, and scampering along beaches.



WHEN IS A MARINE MAMMAL STRANDED?

“Stranding” means a marine mammal is caught out of the water—its natural surroundings—and may be in distress due to injury, disorientation or other reasons.

It is not normal for whales, dolphins and porpoises to beach themselves. Their bodies are not adapted to survival outside of the water for long periods. Stranded cetaceans are in great distress. However, most efforts to force them back into the sea or provide “comfort” prove futile and can be very dangerous to well-intentioned people. Seals and sea lions spend considerable time ashore and aren’t necessarily “stranded” when they are on the beach. It is natural for pups being weaned by their mothers and adults that are molting to appear “helpless” and inactive while on the beach. These are stressful times in their lives, but human intervention isn’t appropriate and often only makes matters worse.

WHY DO MARINE MAMMALS GET STRANDED?

Why marine mammals strand is not completely understood by scientists. Stranding behaviors appear to vary from species to species and by location and involves many of the following factors: In order to learn more about these puzzling events, and to obtain scientific data about marine mammals in general, scientists respond to reports of strandings and have organized the Northwest Marine Mammal Stranding Network. Olympic National Park, Washington State Parks and Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary all cooperate with the Stranding Network.

WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU SEE A STRANDED MARINE MAMMAL?

Reporting marine mammal strandings is probably the best way you can help stranded animals. Wildlife experts have learned that little can be done to “rescue” animals that have come ashore—the most humane action may be to let nature run its course. Your phone call, however, alerts wildlife professionals to a valuable opportunity to study marine mammals and protect both the animal and unknowing bystanders from possible harm. A few rare species have never been seen alive, and the only information we have has come from beached individuals. All of these animals have great scientific significance. If you observe the simple rules outlined in this article, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your best to protect an animal’s health or life and you may be making a lasting contribution to our scientific understanding of these enigmatic creatures.

Whales, dolphins and porpoises should always be in the water. If you see a live whale, dolphin or porpoise on the beach call authorities immediately! If the animal is dead, please call as soon as possible.

Seals and sea lions often spend several hours hauled out on beaches, rocks or islands. Notify authorities if you observe a:

- ≡ Wounded seal or sea lion.
- ≡ Seal or sea lion hauled out in an unusual place (i.e. busy beach or boat ramp).

SEAL PUPS OFTEN REST ON SHORE.

**DO NOT DISTURB THEM—
IT’S THE LAW!**



DO NOT

- ≡ Pour water on a seal or sea lion—they are often hauled out to dry off and warm up!
- ≡ Move, touch or disturb the animal. Many species can bite and carry diseases (some of which are communicable to humans!).
- ≡ Try to feed the animal.
- ≡ Remove bones, baleen, teeth or other body parts from carcasses.

DO

- ≡ Determine if the animal is alive or dead.
- ≡ Note its size in relation to you. What other general features do you observe (color, shape, does it have fur, ears, fins etc)?
- ≡ Carefully note any wounds or distinguishing marks.
- ≡ Note any visible tags (note: seals are tagged on the hind flipper; sea lions are tagged on the fore-flipper). What color is the tag and can you safely read the number on the tag?
- ≡ Note the exact location of the animal (look around for land marks if possible—it is often difficult to locate a stranded marine mammal without detailed directions).
- ≡ If possible, take a picture of the stranded animal (this is especially important if you are in a remote area)

To report a stranded marine mammal notify the nearest National Park Ranger Station or call Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary

MAKING THE SANCTUARY WORK



The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(NOAA) manages Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary to maintain its natural beauty and ecological diversity. Central to this task is encouraging compatible uses of the Sanctuary and cooperating with others who manage coastal resources within the Sanctuary.

Our partners include, Washington State, the Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault tribes, the US Coast Guard, the National Park Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and many others. Sanctuary management also includes maintaining close ties with sanctuary users—the maritime and fishing industries, citizens, conservation groups, local governments and businesses within the region.

To advise the Sanctuary Manager and NOAA, a 15-member Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) meets regularly to gather information and present recommendations on the Sanctuary.

Overseeing 3,300 square miles of the rugged Olympic Coast is a challenge in communications, organization and logistics. Overcoming these challenges is the Sanctuary manager's daily role. But more importantly, by coordinating education, research and resource protection, the Sanctuary provides more efficient and better comprehensive protection of its resources.

Research Program

The Olympic Coast is a wondrous collection of scientific puzzles. Their answers will lead to better understanding ocean processes, the health of fish and shellfish resources, and cultures of the past. In order to gather and gain from this knowledge, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary operates its Research Program.

Responsibilities of the Research Program include:

- ❖ Building communications among scientists, agencies and tribal staff.
- ❖ Establishing baseline data and monitoring trends on plants, animals, environmental conditions and potential contaminants.
- ❖ Identifying research priorities and seeking the funding and other resources necessary to fulfill those priorities.
- ❖ Coordinating research carried out in Sanctuary waters.
- ❖ Developing publications and conferences to present research findings.
- ❖ Reviewing research proposals and administering research permits in the Sanctuary.
- ❖ Planning for oil spill response, damage assessment, and restoration.

Education Program

The Olympic Coast is a textbook waiting to be opened. Its lessons are applicable to young learners in schools, visitors experiencing the coastal environment firsthand, and, in the era of electronic information, television, radio and computer network audiences everywhere.

Responsibilities of the Education Program include:

- ❖ Developing programs and products that educate and inform people about the Sanctuary and its mission.
- ❖ Helping Sanctuary users benefit from the Sanctuary without impairing its resources.
- ❖ Assisting regional visitor information organizations in serving Sanctuary visitors with interpretive programs and up-to-date information about the Sanctuary's resources.
- ❖ Aiding education institutions (kindergarten through university) in developing teaching tools about the marine environment and coastal resources.
- ❖ Identifying ecotourism opportunities to visitors and businesses in the region.
- ❖ Helping media organizations tell the Olympic Coast's stories.
- ❖ Making research results understandable to lay audiences.

Sanctuary Regulations

The marine ecosystem of Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary benefits many people and drives an important part of the region's economy. To protect the resources within Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, the following activities are prohibited:

- ❖ Exploring for or developing oil or mineral resources.
- ❖ Moving, removing or injuring historical or cultural Sanctuary resources.
- ❖ Discharging or depositing any material.
- ❖ Altering the seabed or constructing any structures on the seabed.
- ❖ Injuring or harassing marine mammals, sea turtles and seabirds.
- ❖ Flying motorized aircraft (below 2,000 ft.) within a mile of the sanctuary's coastal boundaries and offshore wildlife refuges.
- ❖ Military bombing.

For information about specific regulations, contact:

Sanctuary Manager
Olympic Coast NMS
138 West First St.
Port Angeles, WA
98362
(360) 457-6622



Produced through cooperation with
The Northwest Interpretive Association
Text: David Gordon, Robert Steelquist
Design: Robert Steelquist

Educational Programs

NORTH SIDE

1 - OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK VISITOR CENTER - Port Angeles

Daily 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. June 22 - Sept. 1; 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept 2 - 30; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. remainder of year. Information, exhibits, slide program, trail, maps, books, other publications. Phone (360) 452-0330 or tune to 530 AM.

2 - HEART O' THE HILLS

* **Evening Program - Nightly**
9:00 p.m. - June 23 through August 9
8:30 p.m. - August 10 through September 1
Heart O' the Hills Campground amphitheater.
Check local bulletin boards for topics.



* **Sat. or Sun. morning - Family Program** - forest activities for the whole family - dates and times on local bulletin boards.

3 - HURRICANE RIDGE

Hurricane Ridge Visitor Center - 10:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily. Information, exhibits, orientation slide program.

* 11:00 a.m. daily - *Either 1-hour Meadow Exploration or 20-minute Terrace Talk* (check local bulletin boards).

* 1:00 p.m. daily - **Terrace Talk** - 20-minute talk covering Hurricane Ridge and other park topics.

* 2:00 p.m. daily - **Meadow Exploration** - easy 1-hour guided walk about life in the Olympic Mountains.

* 4:00 p.m. daily - **Terrace Talk** - see above.

4 - ELWHA

Madison Falls Nature Trail begins opposite the Elwha Entrance Station. Naturalist activities are not available.

5 - LAKE CRESCENT

Storm King Ranger Station. Open daily 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Information, maps, publications.

* **Marymere Falls Walk - 2:00 p.m. daily** - Stroll 1 1/2 hours to Marymere Falls. Last part of trail steep. Meet outside Storm King Ranger Station.

* **Spruce Railroad Hike - Sun. & Thu. 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.**
Meet at east Spruce Railroad trailhead (Log Cabin side of Lake Crescent). Bring water and sun screen!

* **Log Cabin Campfire Talk - Mon., Wed., Sat. 8:00 p.m.**
Log Cabin campfire circle. Lake Crescent and other park topics.

* **Lake Crescent Campfire Talk - Fri. 8:00 p.m.** Campfire circle just northeast of Lake Crescent Lodge. Topics vary.

6 - SOL DUC

Eagle Ranger Station - Information, maps, permits. Sol Duc Road interpretive shelter and wayside exhibits. Ancient Groves 1/2-mi. Loop Trail, 8.3 miles up the road.

* **Evening Program - Saturday nights only**
9:00 p.m. - June 29 through August 9
8:30 p.m. - August 16 through August 30
Sol Duc Campground amphitheater.
See bulletin boards for other programs that may be offered.

WEST SIDE

7 - USFS/NPS SOLEDUCK RANGER STATION

Hwy. 101, 4 1/2 miles north of Forks. Maps, brochures, publications. Open daily 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. (360) 374-6522.

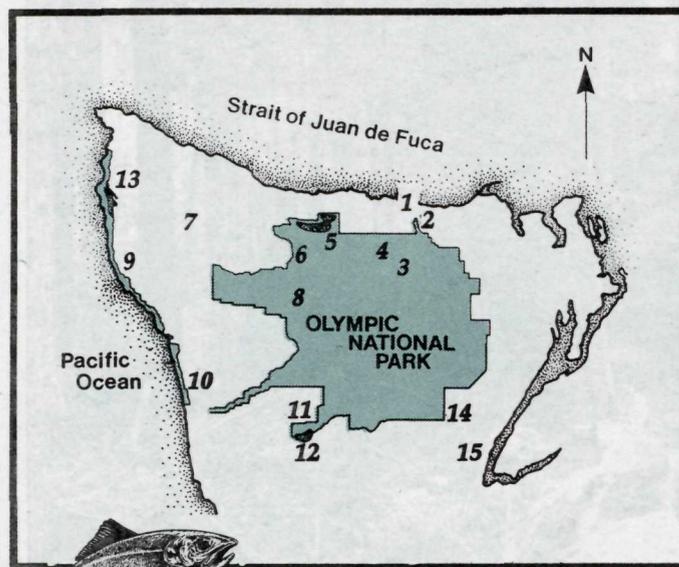


8 - HOH

Hoh Visitor Center - 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. daily; exhibits, maps, publications, information. Self-guiding nature trails.

* **10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Daily - Guided Walk** - Forest dynamics, Hoh River, wildlife and more! Up to 1 1/4 mi.

* **Evening Program - Nightly**
9:00 p.m. June 23 through August 9
8:30 p.m. August 10 through August 31
Campground amphitheater. Topics vary.
See local bulletin boards.



*Additional programs may be offered or schedules may change.
Please check local bulletin boards for current information.*



VISITOR



INFORMATION

Cash for Conservation



Park fees are important. Your fees fund projects that help provide safe and memorable experiences at Olympic. With over four million annual park visitors, Olympic's roads, trails, campgrounds and visitor centers require upkeep! Thanks for your support and enjoy your Olympic experience.

ENTRANCE FEES

- \$10 - Single vehicle 7 consecutive day visit
- \$5 - Individual on foot or bike
- \$20 - Olympic National Park Annual Passport
- \$50 - Golden Eagle Annual Passport, valid in all national parks
- \$10 - Golden Age Lifetime Passport, age 62+, valid in all national parks
- free - Golden Access Passport, for permanently disabled persons

CAMPING FEES

With a Golden Age or Golden Access Passport, camping fees are reduced by 50%.

Per night fees are:

- \$12 - Kalaloch and Sol Duc
- \$10 - Altaire, Elwha, Fairholm, Ozette, Graves Creek, Heart O' the Hills, Hoh, Dosewallips, July Creek, Mora, Staircase
- \$8 - Deer Park, Queets, South Beach
 - \$3 per use - RV dump stations: Fairholm, Hoh, Kalaloch, Mora, Sol Duc
 - \$1 per day - parking at Ozette

WILDERNESS USE FEES (OVERNIGHT)

Ask for "Wilderness Use Fees" handout or call the Wilderness Information Center at 452-0300.

- \$5 - Permit registration fee: single permit; maximum 12 people, 14 days
- \$2 - Individual nightly fee: per person, per night; age 16 and under free
- \$30 - Wilderness pass (annual)
- \$15 - each additional household member
(nontransferable; covers individual nightly fee for pass holder, and permit fee for pass holder and up to eleven companions)
- \$50 - Maximum rate: trips up to 14 nights; maximum 6 people
- \$100 - Maximum rate: trips up to 14 nights; group of 7-12 people

The Mount Rainier, North Cascades & Olympic Fund



The Mount Rainier, North Cascades & Olympic Fund is a private, non-profit agency whose mission is to restore and preserve Washington State's National Parks. Thanks to the generous contributions by park visitors, the Fund has supported many enhancements to Olympic National Park including:

- *Ozette Loop Trail
- *Spawning trout protection
- *Animal-proof trash receptacles
- *Migratory Roosevelt elk herd study
- *Establishment of a Wilderness Information Center

For more information, call the Mount Rainier, North Cascades & Olympic Fund at (206) 621-6565, or mail your tax deductible donations to 1221 Second Avenue, Suite 350, Seattle, WA. 98101. Web site: <http://outside.starwave.com>

Return Wolves to Park?

The Defenders of Wildlife and Congressman Norm Dicks sponsored a meeting concerning reintroducing wolves to Olympic National Park. Wolves were native to the Olympics, but were hunted to extinction by 1930. A wolf reintroduction study is being considered.



The Olympic Park Institute is a private, non-profit educational organization located on the shores of Lake Crescent in Olympic National Park. Cultural and natural history courses are offered for adults and children. Contact: Olympic Park Institute, 111 Barnes Point Road, Port Angeles, WA. 98362. (360) 928-3720.

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