



The Whiskeytown Nugget

The official newspaper
of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
Winter 2003



Foggy Day
Catherine Jennings - 2003



Boulder Creek Falls
Catherine Jennings - 2003

Art In Our Park

Whiskeytown hosted its first "artist in residence" this year. Catherine Jennings, an art instructor at California State University Chico, spent many hours outdoors in the park with a sketchpad, watercolors, journal, and camera recording the lush spring landscapes of Whiskeytown. At the end of September, a special reception for Jennings was held at Turtle Bay Exploration Park in Redding, California to present her paintings to the public.

The National Park Service has a long-standing tradition of "Art in the Park" at many of the 388 National Park sites. The purpose of the program is to facilitate the creation of artwork that can provide another way for the public to enjoy and appreciate their parks. Interested artists in various fields are asked to complete a short

application and agree to donate one original representative piece of their work, framed or otherwise finished, and ready for display. In return, the park will provide housing for a two-week period and will arrange to display additional artwork representing Whiskeytown to the public, and which can be sold directly by the artist.

While the accommodations aren't fancy, they do provide unencumbered access to Whiskeytown that can be difficult to obtain in other ways. From sunrises to sunsets, wildlife, peace and quiet, the moods of Whiskeytown are much closer.

If you are interested in applying for the program please contact our Volunteer Manager, Phyllis Swanson, at 242-3421.

Mr. Tower's Apple Trees

By Gretchen Ring, Botanist

Winter Banana, Rhode Island Greening, Grimes Golden, Red Bietigheimer...what do these unusual names have in common? They are all varieties of historic apple trees that are found in the Tower House Historic District in Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. This amazing apple stock and other orchard trees including cherry, plum, pear, persimmon, quince, walnut, and hazelnut have survived since gold rush days.

Located at the west end of the park, the bustling settlement included a popular hotel, residences, a saw mill, a mine, a blacksmith shop, and numerous outbuildings. Charles Camden and Levi Tower partnered up in the early 1850s to become the first successful entrepreneurs in the area.



While Camden was busy with road building and mining, Tower built a hotel and planted magnificent orchards and gardens to provide his guests with fresh fruit and vegetables.

The Tower House Hotel had the reputation for providing the best food for many miles around.

Tower's orchards included one thousand fruit and nut trees and several thousand grape vines. Some of these trees came around the Horn of South America, some through the Isthmus of Panama, while others came from one of the first nurseries in the west started in Oregon by the Lleweling Brothers, whose fruit tree stock came across the plains in covered wagons. Eighty of these trees survive today, making some of them at least 150 years old, and some of them are still bearing fruit. They outlived the Tower House Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1919.



Apple tree dating from the 1850's may be the oldest remaining orchard tree in the park.

Park staff and volunteers are working hard to preserve the ancient trees by pruning, mulching, feeding, weeding, and watering them. The old timers are responding wonderfully and some have been grafted to new rootstock to preserve the genes of the trees even when they die. The staff has made a precise map of the location of each tree, compiled an historic record of the orchard, and rehabilitated the gold rush era irrigation system to once again nurture the gardens.

Take a stroll through the historic district to admire these venerable beauties in the yard of the beautifully restored Camden House, along the trails and meadows paralleling Willow Creek, near the Tenant Farm House, and in the field bordered by Highway 299 and Trinity Mountain Road. A map of the Tower House Historic District may be obtained at the Visitor Center.

To volunteer for orchard work, please call the office of park botanist, Gretchen Ring, 359-2368, or the Volunteer Manager, Phyllis Swanson, 242-3421.



A Message From . . .

Jim Milestone, Park Superintendent

We hope your visit to Whiskeytown National Recreation Area will be a safe, enjoyable and an educational time. Our visitor center bookstore, park information guides, wayside exhibits and park ranger programs are available for you, your family, and friend's to enjoy. Winter hikes and special events are available for your participation and scheduled weekly.

Over the past summer season we have completed many different projects from building new bridges to removing an abandoned dam structure and conducting historic research in anticipation of our 40th Anniversary celebration of President Kennedy's historic 1963 visit to dedicate Whiskeytown Dam. We used entrance fee funds to construct a handicap accessible fishing pier at the Oak Bottom Marina. During this winter's rainy season we are planting young trees and grass seedlings in two locations in the park to restore natural watersheds to their original condition following the removal of abandoned roads.

During the past summer season over 2,800 visitors enjoyed our free ranger-guided kayak tours given every day of the summer season, including romantic moonlight kayak tours. Volunteers assisted the ranger naturalist in guiding the tours. The increase in kayaking on Whiskeytown is due in large part to the recognition that Whiskeytown Lake is a superb place to enjoy a natural setting on hot days in northern California where people can slow down and relax in the park's cool waters and shaded forest.

Winter rains bring snow to the high country portions of the park and fill the lower elevation streams with clear, cool waters that bring life to the creeks and forest. Salmon are migrating up Clear Creek deep into the park after a long journey from the Pacific Ocean. Bald eagles and the northern spotted owl will be seeking nesting sites. Our fire fighters and ecologists will be igniting new fires in our prescribed burn units, making the forest healthier and reducing the fire threat to Whiskeytown and surrounding communities.

Please have a safe time at Whiskeytown and seek out its secrets and rich historic past. Take advantage of the ranger hikes and programs and explore our vast trails, beautiful lake in its mountain setting, and dramatic scenery. To further support the park you are welcome to join the Friends of Whiskeytown who are assisting the National Park Service in preserving the park's history and creating new recreational opportunities.

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www.nps.gov/whis



National Park Service

Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

Whiskeytown Dam was dedicated in 1963 by President John F. Kennedy. Whiskeytown Lake was created as part of the Central Valley Project for the purposes of flood control, irrigation, and power generation. With more than 40,000 acres in a mountain lake setting, Whiskeytown is home to a variety of wildlife.

Superintendent Jim F. Milestone

Chief of Administration Colleen Howe

Chief Ranger Steve Prokop

Chief of Interpretation & Cultural Resources Steve Thede

Chief of Maintenance Jerry Wheeler

Chief of Natural Resource Management Paul DePrey

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Editor: Tricia Ford Layout and graphics: Phyllis Swanson

Clowning Around With Acorn Woodpeckers



Tricia Ford Visitor Use Assistant

“Wake up! Wake up! Wake up!” The raucous laughter of the acorn woodpeckers interrupted my napping in the sun on the beach at Brandy Creek Marina. Those who have heard the call of this clownish bird think that it sounds like a mother nagging a child to get out of bed in the morning.

Not only do the birds sound funny, they look pretty clownish too. Their heads are strikingly patterned in white, black, red, and a pale yellow. In flight, they are easily recognized by their large white wing patches and white rump against glossy black. Look for these patterns as the bird dives into the trees above you, curious about what you are up to in its home terrain.

Their behavior may be quite entertaining as well. If compared to humans, their fascinating social system would include communal living, group sex, and infanticide. They live in groups with up to 16 members that work together to defend their territories against intruders, keep their acorn crop safe, and help raise the young of a mating pair.

They have a rather bizarre mating strategy.

Males compete with each other for access to females and up to four males may mate with a female. Then, several females lay eggs in a single nest and compete with each to see who can produce the most eggs, even to point of throwing their rival’s eggs out of the nest. If a dominant male is removed from the group during the egg-laying, he may throw all the eggs out of the nest and force everyone to start all over again. Somehow this must assure that the birds with the fittest genes are able to reproduce, but it has always been a bit confusing for me to understand.

The young woodpeckers that assist in both feeding and protecting the nestlings are often related to the nesting pair, often the young of previous seasons. They increase the reproductive success of the breeding adults and reduce the stress on the parent birds. Helping to raise close relatives indirectly accomplishes the primary goal of reproduction: getting one’s genes into the next generation.

There are even more characteristics that make acorn woodpeckers unique. Some animals are such specialists that they depend on one crop for their survival. These woodpeckers manage to make it through the cold months on the acorns stored in their granaries. With their chiseled bills, they drill thousands of holes in the bark of oak trees, telephone poles, fence posts or other wooden structures and insert as many acorns as possible while the supply lasts in the fall.



The open oak woodlands of Whiskeytown are ideal habitat for this unique species. They don’t have to depend on a single species of oak for their acorn supply – they have ten species here that they can use. If the crop of one particular species of oak fails, there are usually other types producing. This supply allows the woodpeckers to live in the park year round, and they don’t migrate unless their granaries run out of food, a rare occurrence. In the spring and summer, the birds switch to the abundant insects for the mainstay of their diet. The bugs are caught on the wing or bored out of dead branches.

The fate of the acorn woodpecker in the western United States depends upon the protection of oak woodlands. Save those oak trees on your property by being careful not to disturb their roots by compacting them with machinery or overwatering with an irrigation system. If you have a wood burning stove, consider switching to a different source of heat that will lessen the demand on oak for firewood. These are a few things that you can do to help preserve one of nature’s most endearing characters, the acorn woodpecker.

Fire Across The Trail

Burned trees and black pockets of dead brush may shock some visitors using the Mount Shasta Mine Loop, Clear Creek Canal, and the Prospect Trails at Whiskeytown. These are the temporary effects of the 360-acre Shasta Divide prescribed burn completed last spring. The winter rains will nourish the burned areas, and grass and new shoots from shrubs and trees will soon appear in areas where sunlight can then reach the ground. Deer and other wildlife will feast on the new growth. Next spring, visitors will be treated to displays of wildflowers in the enriched soil.



The changes that will take place in the months and years to come demonstrate one of the uses for prescribed fire – to help maintain native vegetation and local ecosystems that depend on low to moderate intensity fires. In addition, the burning has reduced surface fuels and dense thickets of brush that can lead to hotter and more destructive fires that could threaten nearby communities.



After



Join the Friends of Whiskeytown. The Friends of Whiskeytown is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping the National Park Service restore and protect the magnificent resources and recreational opportunities at Whiskeytown. Your contribution of \$25.00 or more will help the park to complete projects that would be otherwise unfunded.

Yes! I want to become a Friend of Whiskeytown and help protect Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. Enclosed is my tax-deductible gift of: _____

Donors of \$25 or more receive the Friends of Whiskeytown newsletter twice a year and are listed on the Friends of Whiskeytown Contributors Wall at the park Visitor Center. Please make check payable to the "Friends of Whiskeytown, Inc." and mail to P.O. Box 105, Whiskeytown, CA 96095.

Name _____ Address _____ City/State/Zip _____ Telephone () _____ Email _____

Interested in volunteering? Yes / No (circle one) Please call our Volunteer Manager’s office at (530) 242-3421 for more information.

The Friends of Whiskeytown was incorporated in December 2002, as an independent private nonprofit organization. The Friends of Whiskeytown operates under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service to provide private funding for specific programs and projects that further the preservation, protection or enhancement of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. The Friends of Whiskeytown is not a membership organization, nor does it engage in political activity or other advocacy. The Friends of Whiskeytown does not receive federal funding of any kind. Contributions to the Friends of Whiskeytown are tax-deductible to the extent that the sum exceeds the value of benefits provided to the donor. For further information, call 530-242-3460.

Your Fee Dollars At Work

project funded by this park's



Two new handicap accessible picnic sites were constructed this summer at Oak Bottom Beach and Brandy Creek Beach.



The second handicap accessible fishing pier was completed at Oak Bottom near the amphitheater and was dedicated in June 2003.

Bats Aren't Creepy!



Sue Kelso, Volunteer

Often just the mention of bats causes people to wrinkle their noses or shiver. A conspicuous presence in decorations and costumes every year around Halloween, they add to the creation of a scary and creepy mood. There is an air of mystery around the animals because they are nocturnal and not often seen by humans.

Tales of vampire bats and the fear of contracting rabies foster a dislike for the creatures. In reality, only one species found in parts of Mexico, Central, and South America feeds on the blood of large

birds and mammals, and does not prey on humans. And fewer than 1 in 1,000 bats carry rabies. Bats are actually gentle and passive, biting only if they feel threatened or when sick. They are very clean animals, spending much of each day grooming.



Survey team member displays a Townsend's big-eared bat.

One quarter of the world's 4,000 species of mammals are bats. During their 65 million year existence, they have diversified quite a bit. The wing spans of bat species may range from 5 inches to 6 feet and their weight may vary from less than a penny to a little over two pounds. Some are fruit-eaters while others feed on pollen and nectar. These species play a vital role in pollination throughout the world. There are 450 cash crops around the world that depend on bats for pollination and seed dispersal.

Most bats are insectivorous, like those at Whiskeytown. Insectivorous bats can consume more than their body weight in insects in one night! Bats reduce the toll that mosquitoes, moths, beetles, and grasshoppers take on farmers' crops each year. You can see why they are so valuable to humans for insect control.

Whiskeytown is home to 13 of California's 24 bat species. There are 45 species found in North America. All but one of the park's bats are members of the Vespertilionidae family of common bats. This family includes the big brown bat and the Yuma myotis, the two species most often detected by special sensing equipment in the park. The Brazilian bat, the only free-tailed bat occurring in Whiskeytown, is a member of the Molossidae family.

Bats are expert fliers and have been clocked at 12 to 20 miles per hour. They have normal vision, but rely mostly on sounds emitted from their nose or mouth to "see" their environment. Sound waves are bounced off prey or other objects to determine direction, distance, size, and velocity. The animal's flight path is generally straight, becoming erratic when in pursuit of prey. If you see a wobbly, night-flying creature, you can bet it is a bat. They may swoop close to you in pursuit of a meal, but they will not fly into you or bite you.

The animals communicate between one another in this way also, but most of these sounds are beyond the range of human hearing. If these pulses of sound were audible to humans,

the 145 decibel calls of some bat species would be the equivalent of hearing a jet taking off!

A bat's wings are made up of long arm bones, with extra-long finger bones. A thin skin called a membrane stretches between the bones, connecting the wing bones to the bat's legs and body. Using these webbed "hands," bats can alter the shape of the long finger bones, allowing them to turn, dive, land, or hover. A bat can catch a flying insect on its wing and flip it onto its tail membrane, in a move every bit as skilled as the "flipper" at your favorite hamburger place. The meal is then scooped into the animal's mouth.



Bat gate at abandoned mine.

Bats congregate or "roost" together in caves, old mines, cliff faces, tree hollows, and openings in buildings that are inaccessible to humans, such as roofs and attics. This offers them security and protection. The female bat usually bears one, sometimes two, "pups" each year and tends them in special nursery caves. The pups literally "hang out" closely together, and are nursed for five or six weeks. Survival rate of the young is quite low due mainly to accidental falls and collisions in flight. Disease is another factor. Disturbing bat nursery colonies after the birth of the young can also cause the mothers to abandon them. If a bat survives to adulthood, life expectancy may be 10 years or more.

While hiking at Whiskeytown, you might notice special metal gates placed across the openings to mines and caves. Whiskeytown wildlife biologist, Russ Weatherbee, explained that these structures allow bats to enter and exit, while also protecting visitors from the many dangers associated with abandoned mines, including collapses, poisonous air, rotting boards over shafts, and unstable explosives. The gates also protect bats, many of which are sensitive to human disturbance, from being unwittingly harassed by curious visitors.

*If you find a bat on the ground, **NEVER PICK IT UP!** It is probably sick and may have rabies. Call your local animal shelter for assistance.*

Whiskeytown's bat species have various strategies for coping with the cold winter months. Some of the bats stay in the park and go into hibernation. Weatherbee stresses the importance of not disturbing hibernating bats, which causes them to use up precious energy reserves to "wake up." This can leave the bats without sufficient energy to emerge from hibernation in the spring. Other bat species migrate to warmer climates to spend the winter months. A few species exhibit seasonal altitudinal migration - the bats stay within the park but move from higher to lower elevations, where it is warmer.

Predators of bats include owls, hawks, raccoons, skunks, and snakes, though none of these animals prey on them regularly. Humans are having the most significant impact on bat populations. Over the last 20 years, approximately 80 percent of the U.S. bat population has been lost due to habitat destruction and eradication efforts because of fear and misunderstanding. Half of North America's bat species are listed as endangered or are candidates for such a listing. The most important thing humans can do is to try and change their perception of bats. The decline or loss of any bat species creates a ripple effect across the entire ecosystem. These interesting and important animals deserve our respect.

History Comes Alive at the Whiskeytown Cemetery

by Anette Rardin, Visitor Use Assistant

More than half a million hopeful miners flooded into California during the Gold Rush beginning in 1848. Some of them lived and worked, died, and were buried along Whiskey Creek. The original Whiskeytown Cemetery was located above Whiskey Creek, near its confluence with Clear and Brandy creeks. The cemetery was moved in 1961 to its present location to avoid being buried under the rising waters from the damming of Clear Creek. About eighty graves were relocated to the new site below Whiskeytown Dam.

Did any of those eighty people date back to the Gold Rush days? Yes, they did. The original monument marker for the Williams



family still stands. Lewellyn Williams was born in 1825 in Wales, but by 1855 lived and mined for gold along Whiskey Creek. Unlike many other miners who moved on to other "diggings" when the gold played out, the Williams family stayed in Whiskeytown.

Williams was the town's "good natured blacksmith." Although successful, the Williams family had their share of hardship. Of their nine children, at least three died at a young age. One was especially saddening. In December 1865, one of the daughters died at about four years of age. She and another child were playing around a fire they had built a ways from the Williams' home. The little girl's dress caught fire, and she was badly burned, with little hope of recovery. The *Shasta Courier* referred to her as a "good and affectionate child."

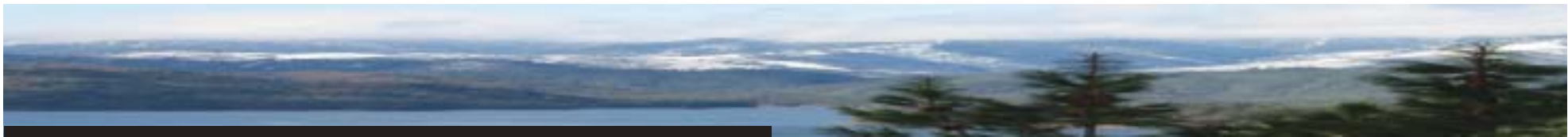
The Keslers were another early Whiskeytown mining family. Their tombstones are also found in the Whiskeytown Cemetery, next to the Williams' plot, a fitting location because the two families were neighbors in life as well. William Kesler was born about 1824 in Kentucky and arrived in Shasta County in 1850. He mined for gold with moderate success in the 1850s and 1860s.

Kesler, who also became the "enterprising and gentlemanly merchant" of Whiskeytown, had a bit of difficulty hanging on to the gold. Once, for example, he left \$700 in gold dust and coin in the store drawer while he went in the back to stock merchandise. When he returned, the gold was gone—so was the thief!

It may have been the lure of gold that brought people such as the Keslers and Williamses to Whiskeytown, but it was the bonds of family and friends and the building of a community that kept them there. Whiskeytown Cemetery memorializes these pioneers.



For directions to the cemetery, stop by the Visitor Center or call 246-1225. Although located in the recreation area, the cemetery is maintained by the Shasta County coroner's office. Information can also be found online at myclouds.tripod.com/shasta/whiskya-j.html.



GENERAL INFORMATION

SERVICES:

Visitor Center:
Located on Hwy 299 and Kennedy Memorial Drive, the Visitor Center is open daily during the winter from 10 am - 4 pm. All permits and passes are available here. A large selection of books and postcards are also available. (530) 246-1225

Park Headquarters:
Open Monday - Friday 8 am - 4:30 pm. Special Use Permits are available here. (530) 242-3400

Radio:
Tune to 1440 on your AM radio for information about Whiskeytown.

Launch Ramps and Fishing Piers:
There are three boat ramps on the lake located at Whiskey Creek, Oak Bottom, and Brandy Creek Marina. There are handicap accessible fishing piers at Whiskey Creek and Oak Bottom.

Marinas and Store:
Oak Bottom Marina provides gas, fishing supplies, souvenirs and other non-perishable items for sale. Boats may be rented at Oak Bottom Marina.

Phones:
Phones are located at Oak Bottom (store, marina, and beach), Brandy Creek (beach and marina), Whiskey Creek launch ramp, and the Visitor Center.

Post Offices:
French Gulch is open 8:00 am - 4:00 pm Monday through Friday; Saturday 8:30 am - 10:30 am.
Shasta is open 8:30 am - 5:00 pm (closed noon - 1:00 pm); Saturdays 7:00 am - 8:30 am.

Nearby Services & Attractions:
Shasta: Post Office, J's Market, Mill House Deli. Visit Shasta State Historic Park Call (530) 243-8194 for current hours or for more information.
French Gulch: Post Office, French Gulch Hotel and Restaurant, E. Franck Bar.
Redding is 8 miles east and has all major services. Visit Turtle Bay Exploration Park, 800 Auditorium Drive. Call (530) 243-8850 for current hours or for more information.

Hospitals & Clinics:
Redding:
Sunset Urgent Care - (530) 247-4211,
Redding Medical Center - (530) 244-5400,
Mercy Medical Center - (530) 225-6000.

TO REPORT AN EMERGENCY CALL 911

Ranger Guided Programs

Winter is a great time to visit Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. The park offers a variety of ranger guided activities throughout the year. Call the Visitor Center at (530) 246-1225 (10 am - 4 pm daily) for the most current information. Winter activities that may be offered include:

Camden House Tour
Tour the 1852 home of pioneer and prospector Charles Camden and learn how fortunes were made and lost during the California Gold Rush.

Walk In The Park
Discover the natural beauty and historical values of Whiskeytown while exploring the backcountry with a ranger. Learn how the National Park Service works to preserve and protect these treasures for all to enjoy. Program length and location varies. Dress in layers and be prepared for changing weather conditions.



Crystal Creek Water Ditch Trail

Winter Safety at Whiskeytown

Boating
Water levels in the lake fluctuate constantly during the winter months. When the lake level is low, numerous shoals present new boating hazards that may not have been a problem during the summer high lake levels. Heavy storm systems may flush a lot of debris, such as logs and mud, into the lake. Extreme weather changes can occur more abruptly this time of year. The water is colder and the cooler air temperatures make the chance of hypothermia much greater. Remain alert to stay safe.

Tips for Avoiding Hypothermia

- Follow the weather reports if you intend to be outside for extended periods. Realize that conditions may be worse than the forecast.
- Dress properly. Wear layered, insulated clothing that doesn't retain moisture like polypropylene or wool (no cotton) and a windproof outer layer. Always carry raingear.
- Keep your clothes dry. Wet clothes lose their insulating effect and, combined with wind, can chill you.
- Wear a warm hat or hood. Thirty to fifty percent of body heat is lost through the head.
- Avoid overexertion and sweating. Sweating increases heat loss through evaporation.
- Increase your intake of fluids and food. Carry high-calorie foods such as candy bars and trail mix when going out in questionable weather. But avoid caffeine and alcohol; they steal your heat.

Camping at Whiskeytown

Reservations can be made up to five months in advance of your stay at Oak Bottom, Dry Creek, and the Whiskey Creek Group Picnic Area by calling the National Park Reservation Service at 1-800-365-2267 or using the website <http://reservations.nps.gov>. Overnight campers must purchase a daily, weekly or annual pass for their vehicle in addition to their campsite fee.

Oak Bottom Campground offers \$18.00/night lakeside tent sites, \$16.00/night tent sites, and \$14.00/night RV sites. During the winter season, sites are available on a first-come-first-served basis at \$8.00/night for tent and \$7.00/night for RV sites. Reservations may be made May 15 to September 15.

Dry Creek Group Tent Campground offers 2 campsites (tent only) at \$75/site/night. Each has a maximum of 50 people and may be reserved from April 1 to September 30.

Whiskey Creek Group Picnic Area offers 3 group day-use picnic areas at a rate of \$40 or \$50 per site depending on which site is reserved. Reservations may be made April 1 to September 30.

Primitive Tent Campsites are available only on a first-come-first-served basis. Permits are available at the Visitor Center. Year-round rates are \$10.00 per night.

Brandy Creek RV Campground offers sites on a first-come-first-served basis. Summer rate is \$14.00/night and winter rate is \$7.00/night. Permits are available at the fee drop box in the campground.



Volunteers - In - Parks Profile



"No SWEAT!"
is how this non-profit group from Redding feels about helping keep Whiskeytown clean.

In the past year SWEAT members have picked up at least 3 tons of garbage on the Oak Bottom Water Ditch Trail which they have graciously adopted. "We enjoy running, biking and swimming at Whiskeytown so we decided to give back to the park by adopting the Oak Bottom Trail" states SWEAT members.



SWEAT members left to right, Jessie Stratton, Ron Prior, Gena Prior, Marge Dunlap, Ron Dunlap, Arlene Bidwell and Dick Bidwell

Since 1975 SWEAT (Shasta Wonderland Elite Athletic Team), a non-profit organization, has been an integral part of the fitness scene in Northern California, promoting health and fitness through running, walking and bicycling. The group, commonly referred to as SWEAT Running Club shares a common interest in fitness and fun and the satisfaction of helping the National Park Service and its visitors.

Keeping the park clean is an enormous task and this group has certainly been a great help. If you or your group are interested in volunteer opportunities at Whiskeytown, please contact the Volunteer Manager at (530)242-3421.

PARK PASSES



Passes may be purchased at the Whiskeytown Visitor Center and at self-pay stations throughout the park. Place your pass on the driver's side dashboard when you visit the park. By purchasing a pass, you are directly contributing to improvements at Whiskeytown.

Daily - \$5
Valid at Whiskeytown on date of purchase only.

Annual - \$20
Valid for one year from month of purchase. Also honored at Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Weekly - \$10
Valid at Whiskeytown for seven days from date of purchase.

National Park Pass - \$50
Covers all National Parks with entrance fees. Valid for one year from month of purchase.



Golden Age - \$10
Lifetime pass for U.S. citizens and permanent residents who are 62 years or older.



Golden Access - Free
Lifetime pass for U.S. citizens and permanent residents who are permanently disabled.