

This illustration shows an imagined summer scene in Glacier, as if you were standing on a high point looking north. The foreground features a variety of Glacier's plants and animals. In the distance are a few well-known mountains, lakes, and points of interest. What do you notice in this view?

POWER Welcome to the history of the Earth. Here, mighty geologic collisions lifted, folded, and rearranged layers of Earth's ancient rocks with those of more recent times. Thousands of years of flowing ice carved sharp points, walls, and valleys that you see today. Younger glaciers continue the work.

What powers your imagination?

DIVERSITY Indigenous people call these mountains the backbone of the world. You are also in the narrowest part of the Rocky Mountains—and one of the most diverse sections. Here, influences from all directions met and created a variety of communities. A meadow like the one below holds just a few of the over 1,200 species of plants that live here.

What does diversity mean to you?

CHANGE Living in Glacier is about resilience—adapting to change by the minute, the hour, the year. You need to be ready for two climates and big differences in elevation. Search the painting for clues from plants and animals about where you might be warmest, coldest, wettest, driest.

Glacier is also a center for scientists studying global climate change. They are observing what grizzly bears eat, tracking bird migrations, and measuring glacial retreats. What they learn can help us all be resilient in the face of change.

What does change look like?



Golden eagle

Chief Mountain

Upper Waterton Lake

Mountain goat

Lake McDonald

Granite Park Chalet

Logan Pass

Clark's nutcracker

Whitebark pine

Going-to-the-Sun Road

Saint Mary Lake

Golden eagle

Grizzly bear

Gray wolf

Elk

Columbian ground squirrel

Beargrass

Lynx

Hoary marmot

Bighorn sheep

Snowshoe hare

White-tailed ptarmigan

Paintbrush

Yellow monkeyflower

Moss campion

Least chipmunk

Pika

Lupine blue butterfly

Lewis's monkeyflower

Stonefly

Butterweed

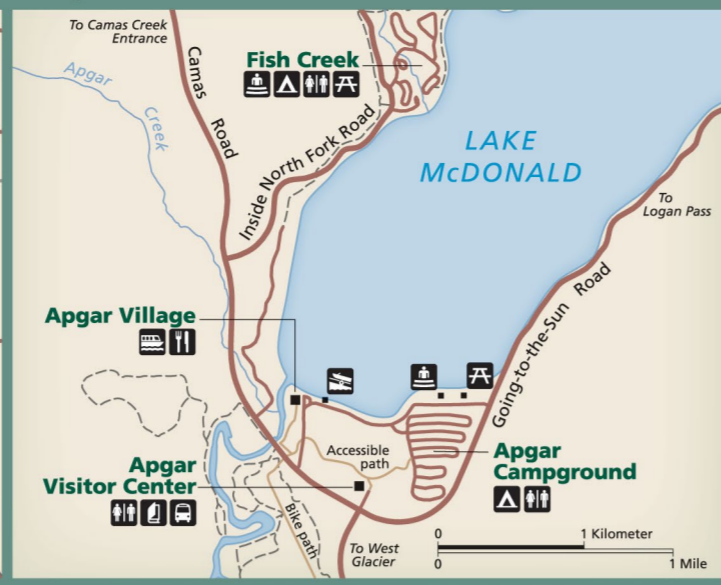
Bumblebee

Shrubby penstemon

Surrounding Waterton Lakes–Glacier



Appgar



Saint Mary



Waterton



AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK Canada and the United States recognized the worldwide importance of their two national parks—Waterton Lakes and Glacier—early in the last century. They created the first international peace park in 1932 to share responsibility for its care and protection. Look for signs of goodwill between Canada and the United States during your visit.

CROWN OF THE CONTINENT Glacier National Park is the heart of the Crown of the Continent ecosystem, which extends far beyond the range of this map. The governments and citizens of the United States, Canada, and Indigenous nations are working together to sustain this ecosystem amid a rapidly changing world. See highlights of this ecosystem in the painting on the other side of this brochure.

PEOPLE OF GLACIER Since time immemorial humans have come into these mountains from all directions. Oral histories speak of their lives entwined with the land. Place names like Kintla, Akokala, Mokowanis, and Pitamakan also speak of this connection. Look for other Indigenous names on the map and as you travel the park.

Several Indigenous cultures have had a long and lasting association with this land that continues today.

Driving Going-to-the-Sun Road Vehicles over 21 feet (including bumpers) or over 8 feet wide (including mirrors) are prohibited between Avalanche Creek and Rising Sun, and North Fork Road beyond Polebridge Entrance Station. Rock overhangs may pose difficulties for vehicles over 10 feet tall in traveling west from Logan Pass to The Loop. Guided tours are available; check at a visitor center.

Wilderness Over 90 percent of Glacier National Park has been recommended for wilderness designation. Preserving wilderness protects forever the land's wilderness character, natural conditions, opportunities for solitude, and scientific, educational, and historical values. Find out more about Glacier's wilderness on the park website.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Visiting Glacier National Park Use the park newspaper, website, and NPS App for detailed information about the park, visitor centers, services, and what to see and do.

Roads Vehicle size restrictions exist for Going-to-the-Sun Road and North Fork Road beyond Polebridge. Most roads are closed in winter.

Restrooms Available at visitor centers, restaurants, hotels, picnic areas, and along Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Safety and Regulations Cell phone service and GPS are unreliable. Follow the guide at far right to stay the safe and legal distance from all animals. Federal law protects rocks, plants, animals, and historic artifacts. Firearms regulations are on the website. Using remotely piloted aircraft like drones is prohibited. Keep pets on a leash; never leave them alone; do not take them on trails.

Accessibility We strive to make facilities, services, and programs accessible to all. For information go to a visitor center, ask a ranger, call, or check the park website.

EMERGENCIES CALL 911 or contact a park ranger

MORE INFORMATION Glacier National Park PO Box 128; West Glacier, MT 59936 406-888-7800; www.nps.gov/glac

Waterton Lakes National Park pc.gc.ca/en/pn-pn/ab/waterton

Follow both parks on social media.

Learn more about national parks at www.nps.gov and pc.gc.ca.

National Park Foundation. Join the park community. www.nationalparks.org

©GPO: 2023—423-20180331 New in 2022



The International Peace Park logo symbolizes the two countries cooperating to protect their shared environment.



The international park has been honored in many ways, including designation as a World Heritage Site.



In 2017 it also became the first transnational park certified by the International Dark-Sky Association.



Glacier and Waterton Lakes national parks are each designated Biosphere Reserves.

Enjoy watching Glacier's animals but STAY SAFE. They are WILD and DANGEROUS.

Use this guide to visualize the safe and legal distance you need to be from Glacier's animals.



25 yards (23 meters) or about 2 bus lengths from all animals except ... For bears and wolves: 100 yards (92 meters) or approximately 8 bus lengths