No Park is an Island

WHEN YOU THINK OF ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK, WHAT comes to mind? It’s likely that words like “remote,” “unspoiled,” “pristine,” or “isolated” are the first adjectives you think of. Isle Royale is remote, and in many ways is as close to pristine as some park systems get. It is much more closely tied to the environment around it than it may appear, however. Therein lie some of its greatest challenges.

Ongoing studies at Isle Royale have shown that the park is vulnerable to the consequences of activities far beyond its borders, such as air pollution from sources located hundreds of miles away. Elevated mercury levels have been documented in the food chain at the park, in plant communities, in fish in the park’s inland lakes, and in the teeth of moose (whose diet consists of island vegetation).

Another difficult challenge for Isle Royale is the ongoing fight against non-native, invasive species. This constitutes one of the biggest challenges because even though the park is not as susceptible as its mainland counterparts to terrestrial invaders, it is very vulnerable to aquatic invasive species. The Great Lakes has been and will continue to be a major transportation route for ships from around the world. The introduction of non-native species via international shipping will always be a threat to native species in these waters. On a more immediate level, many of these non-natives can “hitch a ride” with unsuspecting boaters out to Isle Royale (including on the park’s own boats!). Because of the isolated nature of island environments, there isn’t much ability for native species’ populations to “bounce back” if there is an invasion.

Two of the most troubling aquatic invasive exotic species are the zebra mussel and the spiny water flea. Most people in the Great Lakes area are now familiar with zebra mussels. At Isle Royale, it appears that zebra mussels have not yet become established. We’re trying to figure out why, and at the same time take more precautions to prevent them from getting a foothold here. The spiny water flea is already in the Lake Superior waters within the park boundaries. This little invertebrate has been shown to disrupt naturally-occurring zooplankton communities (the basic food source for many fish species), and may cause direct harm to some fish species that try to eat them, due to their large spines.

Both the zebra mussel and the spiny water flea could also threaten the park’s native mussel population. (Isle Royale is one of the few places left on the Great Lakes that has native mussels.) While this may not sound like much cause for alarm, when it is put in the proper context, it’s downright frightening: mussels are filter-feeders, and they directly impact aspects of freshwater systems like water quality and the aquatic food chain. The Great Lakes historically hosted huge populations of native mussels, but pollution and invasive species have reduced species and numbers down to a tiny fraction of what they once were. No one knows the long-term impacts to the Great Lakes freshwater system that will result from their loss.

At Isle Royale, we are trying to do what we can to meet these challenges, and we count on our visitors to help us. We continue to try to learn more about the biology of invasive species, and use this knowledge against them. We focus on monitoring systems like the park’s Lake Superior waters and our inland lakes, to see if new invasive species show up and to learn more about the natural defenses of our native plants and animals. We share our research results with other parks and resource management agencies that may be facing the same battles. We also get the word out to the public, through the Greenstone, and through our rangers, to let you know how you can make a difference. Your help is critical, from properly cleaning your gear to prevent transporting “aliens,” to talking to friends and family about invasive species and other natural resource issues.

This issue of the Greenstone explores some of the invasive species issues described above in more detail. In these pages, we’ll share what we’ve learned so far with you, and hopefully we will spark your interest to find out more about Isle Royale and its connection to the world around it. For better or worse, it really is a small world.

Jean Battle
Chief, Natural Resource Management Division
Did You Know?

- Lake Superior is the deepest, largest surface area, cleanest, clearest, and coldest of the Great Lakes.
- Although Lake Superior is by surface area the largest body of fresh water in the world, it has a low level of dissolved nutrients available to support aquatic life. As a result, the Lake Superior fishery produces only about 15% of what the nutrient rich waters of Lake Michigan produce annually.
- Forty-five species of fish inhabit Lake Superior, and 38 species inhabit Lake Michigan.
- Fourteen Lake Superior species are listed by Canada and the U.S. as endangered, threatened, or of special concern.
- Several alien species threaten Lake Superior’s native fish. Some of the greatest threats are Sea Lamprey, Zebra Mussels, Round and Tubenose Gobies, Ruffe, White Perch, American Eel, Three-spine and four-spine Stickleback, Alewife, and two species of planktonic crustaceans with long spines.
- Of the exotic species that have become established in the Great Lakes, 55% are native to Eurasia and 15% to the Atlantic coast.
- In Minnesota’s Duluth Harbor, zebra mussels are one of 31 invasive species that are affecting the ecological balance of 31 native fish species and 40 native mussel species.

Coaster Brook Trout Return Home

The afternoon of September 23, 2003 was cool and overcast. There was little fanfare as 52,200 coaster brook trout were silently released into Siskiwiw Bay in Isle Royale National Park. Fish and Wildlife officers hope that these fingerlings will give new life to the remaining population in the bay.

At midnight the previous night, the fish had been loaded onto trucks from the Iron River and Genoa National Fish Hatcheries and transported to Houghton, Michigan. Early the next morning, their containers were hoisted onto the front deck of the National Park Service vessel Ranger III. Aeration and temperature were frequently monitored during the five-hour voyage. The young fingerlings endured 8 to 10 feet seas as the ship traveled 60 miles across the world's largest freshwater lake, to be released where their parents’ lives began.

From the lower decks of the Ranger III, the National Park Service Regional Director and a handful of park employees and visitors crowded around windows and railings to witness the fish flowing into Lake Superior and immediately diving into its protective waters.

These fingerlings are the offspring of fish which were collected as eggs from island waters in 1995 and 1999. This was the fifth year in which Coaster Brook Trout have been stocked into Siskiwiw Bay to ensure that a viable population will remain.

John Johnston  
Fishery Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Smitty Parratt  
Chief of Interpretation  

Contact Information

Isle Royale Natural History Association  
800 East Lakeshore Drive  
Houghton, MI 49931-1869  
Phone: 906-482-0984  
Fax: 906-482-8753  
Website: www.mhna.org  
E-mail: mhna@mhna.org

Rock Harbor Lodge  
Summer  
P.O. Box 605  
Houghton, MI 49931-0605  
Phone: 906-337-4993  
Fax: 906-337-4994

Winter  
Isle Royale Resorts, P.O. Box 27, Mammoth Cave, KY 42259-0027  
Phone: 270-773-2191  
Fax: 270-773-2191  
Website: www.rklresorts.com  
E-mail: info@rklresorts.com

Weather Forecasts

for Isle Royale  
Michigan  
www.crh.noaa.gov/mqt

Minnesota  
www.crh.noaa.gov/mn

National Weather Service  
Radio Forecasts  
162.475 MHz from Houghton, Michigan.  
162.400 MHz from Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.

Michigan’s Keweenaw Tourist Council  
Tourist Information Center  
Phone: 888-922-5000  
Website: www.grandmarais.com

Michigan Department of Natural Resources  
Fishing License Purchase:  
Website: www.michigan.gov/dnr

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Smitty Parratt  
Branch Chief of Interpretation

Coaster Brook Trout Portrait

Name: Coaster Brook Trout  
Species: Salvelinus fontinalis  
Status: native and rare  
Management: Protect and restore viability of Isle Royale populations

Description: tail fin slightly forked, light sides, olive-green back, and silvery white underside, hook at front of jaw in breeding males, pale red spots with blue halos on sides

Size: up to 18” long and 3 pounds  
Life Span: up to 15 years  
Habitat: Clear and cold streams, lakes, and ponds  
Feeding Behavior: Tiny larval insects, small fish, and occasionally, field mice and snakes

This publication is produced by Isle Royale National Park and the Isle Royale Natural History Association.

- Edited by Greg Blust, Jill Burkland, and Smitty Parratt.
- Photographs from the Isle Royale National Park collection.
- Isle Royale Natural History Association funded this publication.

—Printed on recycled paper—
Native Fish Communities: Protecting a Jewel From an Aquatic Invasion

The cold expanse of Lake Superior has for thousands of years helped preserve Isle Royale. The National Park Service for over 60 years has worked to preserve and protect the ecological integrity of Isle Royale’s ecosystem. Today we are faced with an onslaught of aquatic invasive species. Increased accessibility to Isle Royale’s waters has opened the door to these unwanted hitchhikers.

Invasive species like zebra mussels alter entire ecosystems with amazing speed. In just two years they could cover nearly every living and non-living habitable surface on an Isle Royale inland lake floor. What if zebra mussels spread throughout the Park’s inland lakes? They would gobble up plankton and disrupt the food chains, native fish communities and other aquatic resources with devastating effect on the island lakes forever.

Other invaders already here or approaching, include: sea lamprey, Asian carp, spiny and zebra mussels, and various non-native fishes, including: rainbow trout, brown trout, Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, pink salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, and carp. Invasive species are isolated.

The commercial fisheries collapsed in the 1990’s, Isle Royale’s lake trout population sprinted, then near its Lake Superior population due to removal of potential predators and fishery management efforts. Fortunately, it is never too late to establish a natural population. Isle Royale’s lake trout is one of the Park’s unique features. Isle Royale’s lake trout are the most genetically diverse in Lake Superior and are the best example of a reestablished population. Other populations around the lake have been nearly wiped out with basically yes or no. If so, they exhibit a lower genetic diversity. Isle Royale’s Lake trout population is currently managed through a lake trout limited entry program.

Spiny Water Flea
Common Name: Water Flea
Scientific Name: Daphnia longiscapata
Size: Almost any body of freshwater, they require temperatures above 15°C and become distinct from their ancestors.
Life Span: 2 to 3 weeks
Habitat: Almost any body of freshwater, they require temperatures above 15°C

Isle Royale’s Wolf and Moose Populations

During its 4th year, the annual wolf/moose predator/prey research and monitoring program, Winter Study, counted 19 wolves up from 6 from 1999 to 2003. Seven survived into 2004, four in the Middle Pack, at least two in the Chippewa Harbor pack. All three of the packs produced pups early in 2002. The combination of these stresses can be overwhelming to the island environment, where individuals in a population de-couple across the northeast and southern ends of the island.

Snow depths were low through 2003, instead remained in a fairly even distribution across the entire island. Snow depths were low through 2003, remaining low. The winter tick infestation, which generally allows moose to defend themselves and their calves against wolf predation. This does not seem to have held true in 2003. Despite the low snow depths, 20 moose-kills were detected, this is at or above the long-term average for all three packs.

The annual Winter Study program contributes significantly to the research and survey work completed on the wolf and moose populations of Isle Royale. Results of the 2004 Winter Study effort were compiled too late to be included in this edition of the Greenstone. Information for this report was taken from Peterson’s Ecological Studies of Wolves on Isle Royale, Annual Report 2004-2003. A summary of the current annual report can be found on-line by visiting Isle Royale National Park’s web page at www.mp.usgs.gov. The full report can be purchased at the visitor centers or through the Isle Royale Natural History Association (see back page for information).

Jean Buie
Chief, Natural Resource Management Division

Zebra Mussel Portrait
Common Name: Zebra Mussel
Scientific Name: Dreissena polymorpha
Status: Alien
Management: They have severely reduced, and may eliminate, native mussel species in the Great Lakes. Therefore, management efforts strive to reduce their populations and stop them from spreading to new locations.
Description: Small, bivalve, shaped mussels with sharp edges. Usually alternating light and dark stripes but can be entirely light or dark.
Size: Shell length up to 1.5 inches in diameter.
Life Span: Three to five years
Habitat: Almost any body of freshwater, they require temperatures above 54 degrees F to reproduce.
Feeding Behavior: Filter plankton, removing this food source from native species.

Spiny Water Flea Portrait
Common Name: Spiny Water Flea
Scientific Name: Bythotrephes longimanus
Status: Alien
Management: Native to Eurasia, observed in Lake Ontario first in 1982. Compete with native fish for food and foul fishing gear. Management works to prevent their spread.
Description: Small predaceous crustacean that looks like bristly gobs of jelly with black spots.
Size: Large individuals are just under 1/4 of an inch, making them visible to the naked eye.
Life Span: Two to three weeks
Habitat: Found in all of the Great Lakes and some freshwater lakes.
Feeding Behavior: predaceous on herbivorous Crustacea

2004 – Your Guide To Isle Royale National Park

Lake Superior's Wolf and Moose Populations

Genetic Jewel From an Aquatic Invasion

Native Fish Communities: Protecting a Jewel From an Aquatic Invasion

Geographically isolated, the island’s inland lakes have no outlet to new sources of aquatic wildlife. Snow depths were low through 2003, instead remained in a fairly even distribution across the entire island.

Recent analysis of lake whitefish from Lakes Superior and Michigan drainage. Once arrived, geographic isolation of Isle Royale’s lake trout recovered quicker than other fish populations from portions of the Midwest in the upper Mississippi drainage. Further studies in the Lake Superior basin indicate that non-native fishes, including: sea lamprey, brown trout, Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, pink salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, and carp, compete for resources with the native fishes. These isolated waters developed a complex, genetically diverse fishery, which over the last 150 years has faced boom or bust commercial fishing, and a host of human-introduced invasive aquatic species.

It is speculated that after the recession of the glaciers, the island’s fish communities migrated from the upper Great Lakes to the northern end of Lake Superior. Increasingly smaller water bodies with typically low outlets, such as the Lake St. Clair outlet to Lake Huron would gobble up plankton and disrupt the food chains, native fish communities and other aquatic resources with devastating effect on the island lakes forever.

Other invaders already here or approaching, include: sea lamprey, Asian carp, spiny and zebra mussels, and various non-native fishes, including: rainbow trout, brown trout, Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, pink salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, and carp. Invasive species are isolated.

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The trails on guided tours are rocky and uneven with some steep climbs and descents; trails may be slippery. Be prepared for cold temperatures and the possibility of rain. If stormy weather cancels the boat trip, an alternate guided hike is offered.

Passage Island ($5)**
An 8-mile boat tour on the MV Sandy to the island across one of Isle Royale’s popular shipping lanes followed by a guided 2-mile round trip walk to the Passage Island Lighthouse. You’ll see the one-storey lighthouse, an isolated geologic relic.

North Side Cruise/Nightingale Mine ($)
Cruise two hours each way along Isle Royale’s north shore bays. Pass Blake Point and Amygdaloid Island, with a possible stop at Belle Isle. A guide may be available to lead a 3-mile guided hike from McCargoe Point to Hidden Lake. Depending on the weather permits, the hike may take up to 320 feet to Lookout Louise. View Ontario and the north shore of Isle Royale. Return with the group or bring a lunch and water and hike 10.2 miles back to Rock Harbor.

Edisen Fishery and Rock Harbor Light ($)
Visit a historic commercial fishery with the resident fishery demonstrator and take a quarter-mile walk to the oldest lighthouse (1855) on Isle Royale.

Captain’s Cruise ($)
Explore with the Captain of the MV Sandy scenic, out-of-the-way destinations, such as Middle Island Passage, Loren Lane, Rock Harbor Lighthouse, Davidson Island, and Stavnebol Point. An 8-mile cruise each way along the island.

Raspberry Island/Sunset Cruise ($)
Take a walk along a boardwalk through the grass bog on Raspberry Island followed by a cruise on the MV Sandy around Scull Cove and Blake Points to view features like the Canada shoreline, the site of the Monarch shipwreck, and a Lake Superior cross-section cut away (after Aug. 15, cruise only). Visit the historic commercial fishery with the resident fishery demonstrator and take a quarter-mile walk to the oldest lighthouse (1855) on Isle Royale.

Daisy Farm Sunday MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY
Check for availability of evening programs at the campground bulletin board. Learn about Isle Royale’s natural and cultural history at the site of historic settlement.

Windigo Visitor Center Information, books, maps, & other educational sales materials, camping permits, user fees.

Evening Program Learn about Isle Royale’s natural and cultural history.

Nature Walk Join a ranger to explore special topics relating to Windigo’s natural or cultural history.

Houghton Visitor Center Information, books, maps, & other educational sales materials, Ranger III and group camping reservations, trip planning, boater camping permits, and user fees payments.

Maritime Program ($)
Isle Royale Institute and park staff present educational and interpretive programs about Isle Royale and Lake Superior onboard the Ranger III, weather permitting. Park staff can assist you in trip planning, answer questions and issue backcountry camping permits.

JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM
Children 6 to 12 years old can participate in the junior Ranger Program. Check with Isle Royale National Park Visitor Center for details. Children can graduate in one day and receive a badge and certificate.
During Isle Royale's early history, visitors wished much to get there. They did not come to vacation; they came to tame the wilderness through mining its copper, harvesting its fish and logging. The island was never tamed, the resource never cloven, but its landscape holds the scars of these early attempts.

Today Isle Royale has reverted back to a primitive wilderness. The environmental conditions historically viewed as a burden are now attracting a new clientele. Today's visitors, as in the past, can still adversely affect this sensitive resource. To minimize your impact on park resources and other visitors please practice "Leave No Trace" principles (for more information visit the Leave No Trace website at www.lnt.org). Where you place your feet is an important aspect of how you treat and dispose of waste. Be part of the solution; help maintain the sense of solitude and preserve the wilderness flavor, a flavor that has the potential to change your life. Proper wilderness use begins with reading, supporting, and putting into practice the following information.

Camping

Permits are required for all overnight stays at campsgrounds, cross-country sites, docks, or at anchor, regardless of group size or method of travel. 

Party Size Defined

The number of people camping at Isle Royale is divided into two categories. “Individual” parties are defined as a group of six or less people. “Group” parties are defined as seven to ten people. There are different requirements outlined below based on party size.

Individual Camping Permits — parties of six or less

Camping for individual parties is on a first-come, first-serve basis. Individual parties can obtain permits on the Ranger gift or upon arrival at Rock Harbor or Windigo Visitor Centers. For trip planning assistance, call (906) 487-7148, write to Isle Royale National Park, 800 East Lakeshore Drive, Houghton, Michigan 49931, or E-mail ISRO_ParkInfo@nps.gov.

Group Camping Permits — parties of seven to ten

Advance reservations are required for group camping. For reservations and trip planning assistance call (906) 487-7094, write to Group Reservations, Isle Royale National Park, 800 East Lakeshore Drive, Houghton, Michigan 49931, or E-mail ISRO_GroupReserve@nps.gov. If your party exceeds ten people, you must split into two groups, each independent and traveling on completely separate itineraries. Groups shall camp at group tent sites only (see chart on page six). Group leaders shall carry medical information for each group member including known allergies, known medical conditions, and medications currently taken. Organizations may not have more than twenty people camping on the island at any one time.

Where to Camp

All campsites on Isle Royale offer tent sites and/or three-sided shelters. Shelters and tent sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Shelters may not be reserved and may not be used solely for cooking or storage of gear. Tents may not be erected at shelter sites. Be gentle with screen doors on shelters to minimize intrusive noise and to prevent damage.

Expect crowded conditions at park campsites during mid-July through August. When sites are full, we ask campers to double up and share empty tent pad space.

Campers must stay in established campsites unless off-trail (cross-country) arrangements are made at the time the permit is obtained. Off-trail hiking and camping is difficult at Isle Royale, and it is only recommended for experienced campers.

Commercial Groups

Organizations that charge trip participants a fee or that compensate members or trip leaders in any way are commercial groups under federal law. This applies to both non-profit and for-profit organizations. Commercial groups must apply for and receive an Incidental Business Permit (IBP) to conduct trips in the park. There is a fee for this permit. IBP applications are only accepted between January and May 15. Contact the park’s Chief Ranger’s Office at (906) 487-7458.

“Quiet, Please”

Most visitors come to Isle Royale to hear the sounds of nature in a wild setting. Excessive human noise disturbs wildlife and other visitors. Sound travels easily over the water and on the trail. During quiet hours, between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. EDT, if people in adjacent camps can hear your activities, you are being too loud.

Respect Wildlife

Observe, photograph, and enjoy park wildlife for a safe distance. Use binoculars or zoom lens “to get closer” to wildlife. If animals flee, become defensive, or change their natural activities in your presence, you are too close! Loons are especially susceptible to disturbance, and may abandon their nests when approached too closely by boats. Cow moose with calves, particularly in the spring, and bull moose during the fall rut can be dangerous, give them a wide berth. It is illegal to feed, touch, tease, or intentionally disturb wildlife, their homes, nests, or activities. Animals, particularly fox and otter, when habituated to human food, may eventually overcome their natural wariness of humans and may have to be destroyed.

Human Waste

Proper disposal of human waste helps prevent pollution of water sources, minimizes aesthetic impacts to other visitors and resources, and reduces the spread of disease. Never defecate or urinate within 200 feet of lakes, streams, trails, or campfires. Use outhouses where available. In areas without outhouses, select a site that visitors are unlikely to dissect. With a small towel, dig a “cat-hole” 6 to 8 inches deep and 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Place used toilet paper and facial material in the hole. Use toilet paper sparingly. After use, cover the “cat-hole” with the excava- ted soil and disguise it with natural materials. Urinate on durable surfaces, such as rocks, sand, or gravel. Try to avoid urinating on green plants. Pack out all used feminine hygiene products in plastic bags, double-bag to confine odor.

Showers

The concession operation offers tokened-opened-shower facilities at Rock Harbor (9/1 – 9/3) and Windigo (6/9 – 9/2). In the backcountry, use biodegradable soap and bathe 100’ or more from any water body.

Drinking Water

Potable water is only available at Rock Harbor and Windigo proper. The Windigo camping ground water source was removed due to low chlorine residual, which can affect water quality. All surface lake and stream water should be considered contaminated with natural parasites. Drinking contaminated water can make you very sick. Water collected in the park should be boiled for at least two minutes, purified, or passed through a 0.4-micron water filter. Chemical treatment is not an effective method of water purifica- tion. If you boil your water, bring plenty of stove fuel. If filtering, bring a replace- ment cartridge for those filters that cannot be cleaned in the field. Precautions should be taken to prevent filters from becoming clogged. Filter water from a pot rather than directly from a lake or creek. Allow the sediment in the pot to settle and filter only from the cleaner water on top.

Dehydration is a problem in hot weather. The Greenstone, Minong, and other trails become hot and dry, and creeks that once offered water may be dry in addition. There is little or no dependable water available along many trails. To avoid dehydration, be sure to carry a minimum of a quart of water per person. Drink as much water as possible while near water sources. Start hiking early before the day heats up — on rides it starts getting hot at 10 a.m. on sunny days and gets hotter through late afternoon. Hike at a slower pace than usual and rest in shady spots. Watch for early warning signs of dehydration such as thirst, heavy sweating, fatigue, and a red face. Watch for signs of severe dehydration such as reduced or no sweating, headache, long headaches without urinating, dizziness, and nausea.

Pack It In, Pack It Out

It starts at home. Through careful meal planning and repackaging of food items, you can reduce food leftovers and trash in the backcountry. Please pack out everything you take in. Leftover food, food-scarfing orange peels, nutshells, apple cores, twist-ties, candy wrappers, fishing line, and cigarette butts must be packed out. If you have food leftovers, either store or extinguish later or pack them out. Do not burn, bury or place trash, food scraps or garbage in out- houses. Please help keep the backcountry clean by packing out what you packed in.
**CAMPFROUNDS**

**KEY:**
- CR - Fires in community ring only
- S - Self contained stoves only
- W - Treated water supply
- F - Campfires allowed or standing grills provided
- N - No-Risk

**Site** | **Distance** | **Elevation** | **General Comment**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Malone Bay - Siskiwit Lake | .3 miles, 40' | Gradual Slope |
Siskiwit Lake - Intermediate Lake | .4 miles, 40' | Gradual |
Intermediate Lake - Lake Richie | .6 miles, 120' | Hilly and wooded |
Wood Lake - Lake Whittlesey | .6 miles, 80' | Rolling |
Lake Whittlesey - Chippewa Harbor | .6 miles, 140' | Steep grades and rocky |
Chippewa Harbor - Lake Richie | 1.2 miles, 160' | Hilly |
Moskey Basin - Lake Richie | 2.0 miles, 120' | Gradual but very long |
Lake Richie - Lake LeSage | .6 miles, 100' | Steep grades, wet |
Lake LeSage - Lake Livermore | .4 miles, 80' | Steep grades, wet |
Lake Livermore - Chickenbone Lake | .2 miles, 40' | Steep but short |
Chickenbone Lake - McCargoe Cove | .7 miles, 80' | Hilly |
Pickerel Cove - | .1 miles, 10' | Short and sweet |
Lane Cove - Stockly Bay | .1 miles, 8' | Short and sweet |
Five Finger Bay - Duncan Bay | .2 miles, 8' | Short and sweet |
Duncan Bay - Tobin Harbor | .3 miles, 125' | Extremely steep |
Tobin Harbor - Rock Harbor | .4 miles, 40' | Up and over |

**NOTE:** Because of Isle Royale's geology, north-facing slopes are much steeper than south-facing slopes.

**CANOE PORTAGES**

**Distance** | **Elevation** | **General Comment**
--- | --- | ---
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**NOTE:** Because of Isle Royale's geology, north-facing slopes are much steeper than south-facing slopes.
The island’s wilderness and Lake Superior present challenges and potential hazards to the inexperienced or ill-prepared.

Basic emergency services are available on the island, but contacting rangers for assistance can be difficult. Emergency response and evacuation may take time, requiring you to rely on your own skills and equipment. Most private boaters on Lake Superior have radios and can contact park rangers in an emergency.

Bring a good first aid kit, a sufficient supply of any needed medications, and clothing appropriate for the time of year.

Boil or filter all surface water. Drink plenty of water. When dehydrated, you tire more quickly, don’t think clearly, and are more prone to fall.

Weather and lake conditions can deteriorate quickly and unexpectedly. Hypothermia can occur any time of the year, especially near Lake Superior, where water and air temperatures are cool to cold year-round. Fog and waves can quickly create dangerous conditions for any boat and especially for paddlers.

Many people underestimate hiking travel times and overestimate their abilities. Plan shorter, realistic travel days, don’t turn your wilderness trek into a forced march.

FISHING REGULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Seasons</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
<th>Daily Possession Limit</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Trout, Rainbow Trout and Salmon</td>
<td>Lake Superior</td>
<td>April 16 to October 31</td>
<td>10 in any combination, but no more than 5 of any one species</td>
<td>&quot;1 2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coaster Brook Trout</td>
<td>Lake Superior</td>
<td>May 1 to Labor Day</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>No-take is recommended due to rarity of fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook Trout Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td>Last Saturday in April to August 15</td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>Artificial lures only on interior lakes and streams**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Trout Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>Artificial lures only on interior lakes and streams**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Perch Lake Superior and Island Lakes</td>
<td>April 16 to October 31</td>
<td>No minimum size</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Recommend daily limit of 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pike Lake Superior and Island Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td>14&quot;</td>
<td>5 in any combination, but no more than 2 Northern Pike</td>
<td>Artificial lures only on interior lakes and streams**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walleye Lake Superior and Island Lakes</td>
<td>May 15 to October 31</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>5 in any combination, but no more than 5 fish over 15&quot;</td>
<td>Artificial lures only on interior lakes and streams**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For additional fish species, seasons, and creel limits, please review the Michigan Fishing Guide.

** Artificial lure means any lure or fly manufactured in imitation of, or as a substitute for natural bait.

1 Park boundaries extend 4.5 miles out into Lake Superior from the outermost land areas of the park.

2 For additional trout/salmon fishing information, review the Michigan Fishing Guide.
Leave What You Find

Enjoy your discoveries and take them home via photographs, drawings, and memories. Natural objects of beauty or interest such as mosses, ferns, plants, driftwood, cultural or archeological resources, greenstones, agates, dolomite and other minerals, including those found in Lake Superior must be left where they are so others can experience the same sense of discovery. Removing, possessing, or disturbing park resources is prohibited. This may seem like a harmless act, but the cumulative effect of many people doing the same can be quite damaging to park resources. Picking small quantities of berries and wild edibles for personal consumption is permitted.

Insects

Expect mosquitoes, black flies, gnats, and other insects to peak in June or July. During wet summers, mosquito populations can continue well into August. Bring insect repellent, netting, or other skin barriers. Refer to page 5, under “Virus Watch” for more details. Make sure your tent’s mosquito netting is in good repair and the zippers work. Dry summers will produce an abundance of yellowjackets. Bring an erinophiline kit if you or a member of your party is allergic to bee stings. For others, over-the-counter antihistamines may help counter minor swelling and itching.

Minimize Use of Fires

Campfires are permitted at only a handful of campgrounds. A backpacking stove is a must; these stoves are lightweight, dependable, easy to use, and less damaging to the park than wood fires. Twist-burning backcountry stoves are permitted. Wheeled campfires are allowed, a metal fire ring is provided, never build your own ring. Gather firewood only dead and down wood away from the camp area. Open water motorized zones include Belle Harbor, Crystal Cove, and McCargoe Cove. The use or possession of weapons, traps, and other mechanical forms of transport are not allowed on trails. This includes bicycles and portaging devices.

Canoeing/Kayaking

Lake Superior is well known for its cold temperatures, fog, and sudden squalls that can generate waves that could easily swamp a canoe. This along with scarce shore side landing sites adds to the potential danger. Small, open vessels are discouraged from entering these cold, treacherous waters and are encouraged to use the numerous miles of waterways that the inland lakes provide. Canoists and kayakers should be familiar with weather patterns and consult the Marine Forecast at ranger stations before embarking. Be prepared to adjust your schedule to the weather. A portable marine radio is recommended.

Portage — Canoe routes and portages are on the northeast half of the Island. Portages are marked with a letter “P” on a 4” x 4” post. PFD — Every canoeist and kayaker must have a U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device. Wear it; your life may depend on it.

Boat Rental — Canoe and motorboat rentals are available at Windigo and Rock Harbor. For more information and contact the Rock Harbor Lodge. (refer to page 10).

Loons

Isle Royale National Park is the summer home for over 100 nesting pairs of common loons, supporting the only known population which still breeds on Great Lakes waters. These birds nest on land very close to the shoreline, making them highly susceptible to human disturbance. An adult Loon who tremolos (the laughing call) is sending a message that you are too close. A safe viewing distance is 200 yards. Areas in and around Isle Royale may be closed late May through mid-July due to Loon nesting. Please check at the visitor centers for updated information.

Wheeled Vehicles/Devices

Wheeled vehicles (except for wheelchairs) or other mechanical forms of transportation are not allowed on trails. This includes bicycles and portaging devices.

Weapons, Traps, & Nets

The use or possession of weapons, traps, and nets is prohibited. Weapons include any implements designed to discharge a projectile or missile in the air or water. Fireworks are prohibited.

Pets

Dogs, cats, and other pets are not allowed. This includes pets on boats within the park boundaries, which extend 1/2 miles into Lake Superior from the outermost land areas of the park. Visitors bringing pets to Isle Royale will be required to leave immediately. Pets disturb wildlife and can transmit diseases, particularly to wolves. Special conditions apply to guide dogs. Please contact the park for further information.

Boating

All boaters staying overnight, at anchor, at docks, or in campgrounds must first obtain a camping permit. Lake Superior offers challenging and often dangerous weather in the form of dense fog, high winds, waves, and thunderstorms. Combine this with rocky reefs, limited safe harbors, and Isle Royale’s remoteness, and it pays for you, your crew, and your boat to be shipshape. For additional information on boating and trip planning please request the park’s Isle Royale Boating Guide. In addition to Houghton, Rock Harbor, and Windigo, boaters may obtain Isle Royale camping permits and pay user fees at the U.S. Forest Service Ranger Station in Grand Marais, Minnesota.

Restricted Water Activities — Water skiing and personal watercraft including vessels commonly referred to as jet skis, waverunners, sea-dos, wet bikes, or surf jets are prohibited. Since all of the park’s inland lakes are located within designated Wilderness, they can only be explored by paddling. Vessels with motors (even if not in use) are prohibited on inland lakes and streams.

Portable Generators, Electronic and Motorized Devices — Operation of electronic and motorized devices such as stereos, televisions, radios tuned to commercial stations and portable generators is not permitted except in developed and open-water motorized zones. Developed areas include the Windigo and Rock Harbor developed areas, and the Mount Island Headquarters area. Open water motorized zones include Lake Superior waters outside of designated “quiet/no wake waters”.

On-Board Generators — The operation or use of permanently installed (by the boat manufacturer) on-board vessel generators is allowed for campgrounds, and so the mentioned areas. Open-water zones include and at the following docks: Beaver Island, Belle Isle, Carnbou Island, Great Island, Hay Bay, Maloy, Men, Ben, Bar Rock Harbor, and Windigo. On-board generators may not be operated or used at the following public docks: Birch Island, Chippewa Harbor, Daisy Farm, Duncan Bay, Duncan Narrows, McCargoe Cove, Merritt Lane, Moskey Basin, Siskelot Bay, Three Mile, Todd Harbor, and Windigo. No Wake Zones may operate on-board generator between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., except when anchored within 1/4 mile of a designated park campground.

Quiet/No Wake Zones — These zones promote a quality visitor experience by providing relatively tranquil, natural marine surroundings. Within the zone, vessels must not exceed 5 mph or create a wake. In flat, calm water, this means not making a wake or traveling no faster than 5 mph. In a one foot sea, a boat could travel up to a speed that would create a one foot wake. Quiet/No Wake Zones include specified areas near Todd Harbor, Johns Island, Berrian/Washington Islands, Hay Bay, Wright Island, Maloy Bay, Birch Island, Conglomerate Bay, Moskey Basin, Lorelei Lane, Tobin Harbor, Merritt Lane, Passage Island, Duncan Bay, Five Finger Bay, Lane Cove, Robinson Bay, Pedarier Cove, Bethel Bay, Crystal Cove, and McCargoe Cove.

Consult boater’s manuals and brochures that are available at Park Visitors Center, Rock Harbor, and Ranger Stations. Boating permits are available at Windigo and Rock Harbor, and Windigo. Early and late season service or fuel may be obtained at Windigo or Rock Harbor when the concession operation is open. Federal regulations prohibit the discharge of any waste, including gray water, into park waters. Vessels carrying spare fuel in portable containers must use legally approved containers. Fuel may not be stored on docks.

Cautions — All vessels arriving from Canada (U.S. or Canadian) must clear U.S. customs at Windsigo or Rock Harbor Ranger Stations.

Drivers — Please refer to your dive permit regulations concerning compressor use.

Fuel — Gasoline is sold from Mid-June to early September at Windsigo, gasohol and diesel fuel are sold from Mid-May to Mid-September at Rock Harbor. Diesel fuel is not available at Windsigo. Early and late season service or fuel may be obtained at Windsigo and Mount Island if personnel are available.

Greg Blust
Houghton District Interpreter
Fishery Conservation

With its multitude of islands and bays on Lake Superior, as well as several lakes and streams on the interior of the island, Isle Royale provides many opportunities for outstanding recreational fishing for wild, native fish. How can you help to conserve and minimize damage to the Isle Royale fishery?

- Catch only what you plan to keep or eat. Catch and release, whileuttailling anadad,adapting and very stressful on fish.
- Know the minimum size of fish so that if they are too small they can be quickly released.
- Release larger fish and keep medium size fish to insure future productivity. Larger, more mature fish produce more offspring than smaller fish.
- Instead of killing trophy fish, consider a modern graphite mount produced from a picture of the fish.
- Return fish to the water as soon as possible. While unhooking them, keep fish in the water as much as possible.
- If fishing from shore, try to remove hands from below the water. Avoid catching or handling fish that do not swim close to the surface.
- Try not to handle fish, but if you need to, do so with a wet hand. Release

Disposal of Fish Remains

At Rock Harbor, please use the fish cleaning station. At other locations, the preferred method is to chop remains chopped up, pieces 4” or less in deep (50’ or deeper) water. This reduces the unsightly remains and odors around campgrounds and the unnecessarily large gathering of gulls at those sites. At inland lakes where water may be much shallower than 50’, clean fish away from campsites and place remains on shore at least 100’ away from the campsite, between the shoreline and the vegetation line. Please do not clean fish directly on docks. Do not throw remains in shallow water near shore or throw remains to gulls.

Transporting Fish to the Mainland

Do not transport any live or dead fish, except for food and habitat; therefore, management efforts are directed at preventing uptake by fish. The Isle Royale Institute (IRI) will conduct a study of cultural and natural resources in the waters of Isle Royale and other regions in Lake Superior. Studies of the underwater environment will utilize a small underwater robotic vehicle (WROV). Boats, scuba divers, and waterborne equipment. A ROV is a small underwater robot equipped with a camera and devices that allow researchers to study the underwater environment while remaining on the surface.

Fishermen returning on the Ranger III must check in their fish with the ship’s pursers. Fish cannot be transported in coolers on private boats onboard the Ranger III.

Fish Consumption Advisory

Contaminants discovered in the Park ecosystem remind us that although Isle Royale is remote, it is part of a global system. Ongoing research in six inland lakes (Saugatuck, Siskiwit, Eva, Skeeshie, Waj pes, and Angleworm) shows fish with mercury levels exceeding the State of Michigan fish consumption advisories. For information on fish consumption advisories check with park staff or visit the Michigan Department of Community Health website at: http://www.michigan.gov/mdch

Jay Glass, Fishery Biologist, and Larry Kangas, West District Ranger

Fishing at Isle Royale

A Michigan fishing license is required for fishing in Lake Superior, including narrow bays and harbors, and when transporting fish from the island to the mainland. If you are under 16 years of age, you may fish without a license. Licenses are not required to fish on the island waters of Isle Royale, possession limits are 6 fish as follows by species in the State of Michigan, Anglers should get the Michigan fishing regulations online at: http://www.fish.mtuniversity.edu/iri/

The Isle Royale Institute (IRI), which offers public educational programs and supports research at Isle Royale National Park, is expanding its research activities by undertaking a maritime study. The Institute will use underwater robotics to conduct a study of cultural and natural resources in the waters of Isle Royale and other regions in Lake Superior. Studies of the underwater environment will utilize a small Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV). Boats, scuba divers, and a waterborne vehicle. A ROV is a small underwater robot equipped with cameras and devices that allow researchers to study the underwater environment while remaining on the surface.

Volunteers and IRI program participants will be participating in exciting projects. The public is welcome to attend the presentations about the study and the participation of one of the projects at educational research tours.

Over the past two years, IRI has provided thirty multi-day public educational programs and hosted over five hundred regional and national tourism. IRI will continue its summer programs for people of all ages and skill levels. Partnerships have been and will continue to be an important part of IRI activities. Two new programs will be offered in 2004. The International Wolf Center, Timber Wolf Alliance, and IRI will partner on a special week of camping, concentrating on wolf-moose education. The Isle Royale Natural History Association will partner with IRI on a service project at Isle Royale National Park. To learn more about the Institute’s tours, programs, and other activities visit our website at: http://www.forest.mtu.edu/iri/

Mark Gleason
Director, Isle Royale Institute

Ruffe Portrait

Common Name: Eurasian Ruffe, River Ruffe, Fapa
Species: Gymnocephalus cernuus
Status: Alien
Management: Native to central and eastern Europe, first discovered in western Lake Superior in 1986. Ruffe have shown explosive population growth and compete with native fish for food and habitat; therefore, management efforts are directed toward preventing spread
Description: small member of the perch family, olive-brown to golden brown on the back, paler on the sides, with yellowish-white undersides
Size: Adults average 4” to 6” long
Life Span: Female 7 to 11 years – Males 3 to 7 years
Habitat: prefers deep water by day and shallow water by night
Feeding Behavior: bottom feeders

Round Goby Portrait

Common Name: Round goby, Goby
Species: Neogobius melanostomus
Status: Alien
Management: First observed St. Clair River in 1990. Today they are found in eastern and southern Lake Erie, southern Lake Huron, southern Lake Michigan, and western Lake Superior. They have access to the Mississippi River via the Grand Calumet River near Chicago. They are aggressive, and compete with native bottom-dwellers like sculpins and log perch by displacing them, eating their eggs and young, taking over optimal habitat, spawning multiple times a season, and surviving in poor quality water. They are expected to be harmful to Great Lakes and inland fisheries; therefore, management efforts are directed to reduction of their populations to protect sport and commercial fishing.
Description: gobies have large heads, soft bodies, and dorsal fins lacking spines; they slightly resemble large tadpoles. The gobies’ unique feature is their fused pelvic fins, which form a suction disc.
Size: 4” to 10”
Life Span: Average life expectancy is 3 to 5 years.
Habitat: A bottom dweller prefers rock, cobbles or rapids, adaptable to a wide range of habitats.
Feeding Behavior: In Europe, their diet consists primarily of clams, mussels, and large invertebrates, but they also eat fish eggs, small fish and insect larvae. In the United States, studies have revealed their diet includes insect larvae and zebra mussels.
Sustainable Commercial Fishing

Isle Royale’s historic commercial fishermen were very interested in maintaining the native fishery resources of Lake Superior. They were biologists of a sort, although they probably wouldn’t have called themselves that. From their intimate knowledge of the lake and fish and where they lived, fishermen recognized several different subspecies of lake trout. For example, Ed Holte of Wright Island identified 10 subspecies of lake trout at Isle Royale, each different in their shape, spawning habits, taste, behavior, and preferred habitat type. One lake trout that fishermen noted was the Rock of Ages trout found in the reefs around the Lighthouse. Commercial fishermen were concerned about fish populations and the propagation of native species. The brook trout stocking in Siskiwit Bay last summer is not the first incursion of fish stocking at Isle Royale. As early as the 1880s, fish were being stocked in Lake Superior. In 1885, four million whitefish were planted in the lake. By the 1930s, fish were being stocked in Isle Royale waters. S.P. Wiers, of the US Fish Commission, reported in 1897 that Isle Royale was stocked with lake trout fry. Fishing pressure was fairly heavy at that time and the population of commercial fish species was a concern. The Assistant Manager of Booth Fish Company in Duluth estimated that 90 fishing boats were operating in Isle Royale waters in 1895, with approximately 100 men engaged in the operation.

The island’s fishermen were heavily involved in efforts to raise lake trout hatched back in island waters. Many fishermen collected roe and melt and took care of the fertilized eggs until they were sent via boat, like the Ewaso, to fish hatcheries. The fish were then brought back to the island for stocking. The fishermen were very adamant that only Isle Royale fish should come back to Isle Royale to continue the viability of the native species. To help with the effort, between 1916 and 1940, fishermen collected and sent 34 million lake trout eggs to be raised in a Duluth hatchery and then returned to the waters around the island. Historical records also show that whitefish eggs were collected and stocked at Isle Royale. In 1932, 3,000 seven-month-old brook trout were planted in Tobin Harbor, Rock Harbor, and the Siskiwit River. In 1946, the sea lamprey, a devastating exotic species, was found in Isle Royale waters. For a short time, the presence of the lamprey decimated the lake trout population. As a result, by the late 1950s, commercial fishing as a viable economic activity collapsed.

Liz Valencic
Branch Chief of Cultural Resources

Maintaining a Healthy Lake Ecosystem

Isle Royale’s Maintenance Division strives to minimize environmental impact of facilities and operation in the Park. docks, trails, and campgrounds are constructed to avoid impacts on natural currents, aquatic life, and the lake bottom. Docks are built with environmentally-friendly treated wood and dock rails are designed to provide habitat for aquatic life. All dock construction is reviewed and approved by the Army Corps of Engineers, a sister agency providing expertise to minimize the effect on the natural environment. Campground facilities and trails are constructed to minimize negative impacts of erosion and runoff to the shoreline and aquatic environment. The park has recently converted all a-Cycle outboard motors to efficient, environmentally-friendly 4-stroke outboards. Additionally, Isle Royale has begun a Bio-fluid program to reduce the potential of petroleum pollutants by using soy-based hydraulic fluid, grease, fuels and lubricants. The Park’s close relationship with the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Coast Guard promotes fuel transport and storage. These agencies require operational plans, manuals, and training in spill response, and the deployment of spill containment equipment to protect the environment. A new barge for transporting gasoline to the island will be placed in service in 2004 and is double-hulled for increased environmental safety.

Rick Barrett
Chief of Maintenance

Rock Harbor Lodge & Windigo Store

Rock Harbor Lodge offers the only lodging accommodations at Isle Royale National Park. Located along the shores of Lake Superior, the Lodge offers rooms with private baths and housekeeping cottages. Weekly rates at Rock Harbor Lodge and its American/European Plan lodging as a base to explore the unique National Park.

Rock Harbor Lodge

The lodge has four buildings composed of six American/European Plan rooms located along the shoreline of Rock Harbor at the northeast end of Isle Royale. The lodge is open June 8 through September 30. Each room accommodation four and offers a private bath and picturesque windows overlooking the harbor and surrounding islands.

Housekeeping Cottages

Twenty duplex housekeeping cottages are located between the Lodge marina and Tobin Harbor. Cottages are open May 1st through September 30. Each room accommodation four and offers a private bath and picturesque windows overlooking the harbor and surrounding islands.

Gift Shop and Dockside Store

The Lodge Gift Shop sells a selection of books about the island, nature, wildlife, camp supplies, postcards, souvenir items, daily fishing licenses, and tackle. The Dockside Store offers standard groceries as well as freeze dried foods, fishing tackle, stove fuel, camping and hiking accessories, booting accessories, showers, laundry facilities, and sundries.

Lodge Dining Room

To satisfy the appetites of visitors, the dining room offers hearty meals, including fresh Lake Superior Lake Trout. The American Plan includes breakfast, lunch, and dinner in the dining room. Lakefront seating. Westcoast cuisine with park scenery is our specialty.

Marina and Water Taxi

The Rock Harbor Lighthouse sits in the middle of the harbor and is a popular departure for the water taxi to and from the island. The Rock Harbor Water Taxi offers a variety of services including transportation to and from the Lodge, transport to the Lighthouse, and transport to backcountry areas.

Sightseeing and Fishing Charters

The Lodge offers a unique charter fishing adventure with Isle Royale’s Mr. Dave Allaire from Dave’s Sport Fishing. Participants can experience a fishing trip aboard the M.V. Sandy, a four-bay boat. Vvon the Lillian Fishery and history: Rock Harbor Lighthouse, cruise to and hike the trails to Lookout Louise, Raspberry Island, Minong Mine and Ogaw Island. If fishing is your game, have our guides take you to the best place to fish Lake Superior waters. The charter boats are fully equipped and fishing tackle is provided.

Windygo

Windygo Store is located at the southwest end of Isle Royale. The store opens June 8 through September 30. The store offers groceries, fishing supplies, stove fuel, daily fishing licenses, postcards, gifts and photo supplies. The marina offers pump-out service, gravel road and canoe rentals. Showers and laundry facilities are located in the lodge.

Contact Rick Barrett, Lodge Manager, for a colorful brochure and rate schedule.

Rock Harbor Lodge & Windigo Store

Common Name: Sea Lamprey
Species: Petromyzon marinus
Status: Alien
Management: They entered the Great Lakes through the Welland Canal about 1921 and by 1938 they entered Lake Superior. The sea lamprey contributed greatly to the decline of whitefish and lake trout in the Great Lakes, and continue to be actively managed to reduce their populations.

Description: Eel-like, brown or black motting present dorsally, whitish or gray ventrally. Somatic mouth with teeth arranged in concentric circles, dorsal fin with notch, pectoral and pelvic fins absent, gill openings represented by 7 small lateral clefts.

Size: 14” to 14” long

Live Span: 5 to 8 years

Habitat: Sedentary stage - Stream sediment

Free swimming stage - lakes and rivers 50” to 55” long

Feeding Behavior: Parasitic on large variety of fishes. They attach using a suckorial mouth which has pointed teeth arranged in concentric circles. Once attached, the lamprey opens wound on prey's skin using a rasping tongue and sharp teeth and feeds on blood and other bodily tissue.

Lake trout in the Great Lakes, and

sea lamprey contributed greatly to

the decline of whitefish and lake trout in the Great Lakes, and continue to be actively managed to reduce their populations.

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Isle Royale's Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

Fee Categories

Daily User Fee $4.00 per person per day. Children 11 and under are exempt from the fee.

Individual Season Pass

This pass is valid from April 16 through October 31 of the year indicated. The pass covers the Daily User Fee for the person whose signature appears on the pass.

(Optionally): Boat Rider Season Pass

This pass is valid from April 16 through October 31 of the year indicated. The pass covers the Daily User Fee for all persons onboard, when affixed to the permitted boat. When camping, the pass is only valid for passengers included in and
Executive Director, Isle Royale Natural History Association
Jill Burkland

Individual ...................................... $25
Benefactor ................................. $500
Life ............................................. $1000

Membership levels are:

To support the work of the Isle Royale Natural History Association, in partnership with the National Park Service, promotes understanding and appreciation of the Isle Royale National Park and Keweenaw National Historical Park through education and research.

By publishing and selling products about Isle Royale National Park and Keweenaw National Historical Park, we not only educate people about the park’s special places, but also raise funds to support research and interpretive programs.

YOU CAN HELP

You can support the work of the Isle Royale Natural History Association and its partner parks by becoming a contributing member of our organization. Your tax-deductible contribution will help us share the wonders of the Isle Royale National Park and Keweenaw National Historical Park with people of all ages around the world.

Membership levels are:

- Individual $25
- Sustaining $50
- Supporting $75
- Household $125
- Benefactor $500
- Life $1000

ISLE ROYALE NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION PRODUCTS

ISLE ROYALE NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION PRODUCTS

Hiking & Canoeing Package
$24.00
Includes the Trail Illustrated map, checkbook Isle Royale National Park Trails and Waterways, and the park checklist of flora, mammals, and birds.

Trails Illustrated Map
$3.95
Full color topographic map with water information, detailed maps of Rock Harbor and Windigo, and highlighted trails with mileages. Waterproof and tearproof. Folded.

Isle Royale National Park: Foot Trails and Water Routes
$4.95
The park’s authoritative illustrated guidebook. Contains all the information you need to arrange every-thing from a series of day hikes to a month-long visit to Iceland. A must for planning an island hike or canoeing trip to Isle Royale. 159 pages.

Lake Charts
$16.25
Official NOAA navigation charts for Isle Royale, Lake Superior, Grand Portage, the Great Lakes, Keweenaw Peninsula, and Portage Canal. Suitable for folding. Folded or rolled—add $5.50 for mailing tube or rolled.

Diaries of an Isle Royale Fisherman
£9.00
Photographs of the journals and correspondence of Edgar Seglin, who fished from Isle Royale’s Fisherman’s Home between 1897 and 1925. A photographer during the winter, Seglin was extremely curious in designing and illustrating newspaper-format letters sent home to his family in Chicago. Historic photos and cartoons. 65 pages.

The Geological Story of Isle Royale National Park
$5.95
A classic study of Isle Royale’s geologic history and landscape, the shifting of rocks and specific minerals which produced one of the most beautiful islands in North America. Maps, photos, and illustrations. 32 pages.

The Island Within Us: Isle Royale Artists in Residence
$10.95
Artwork and essays from one of the National Park Service’s long-running Artist in Residence programs. Paintings, photographs, poetry, and more. Full color coffee-table book. 96 pages.

Placed Names of Isle Royale
$5.95
The origins, histories, and stories of over 250 Isle Royale locations. A history of Isle Royale in text, illustrated with over 70 photographs, drawings, and maps, including a complete fold-out map of Isle Royale. 96 pages.

Superior Wilderness: Isle Royale National Park
$16.95
A natural history of Isle Royale for the layperson, emphasizing the ecology of the island, a full description of all major species with illustrations, keys to fish identification, and an annotated list of fishes. 278 pages.

Shelton $15.95
A complete guide to the 101 wildflowers of the island, each with a full description and a large pen and ink drawing. Index. 68 pages.

The Wildflowers of Isle Royale
$7.95
A complete guide to the 101 wildflowers of the island, each with a full description and a large pen and ink drawing. Index. 68 pages.

Exploring Isle Royale Video/DVD
$12.95

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Shelton $15.95
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Junk
$5.95
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