Our Connections to the Past

IS THE ROCK HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE just a big, empty stone building? How about the Kemmer cottage in Tobin Harbor? Is it just another old cabin along the shore? The smell of coffee and bread may not waft from the cabin as it did when Elizabeth Kemmer (EK) lived there and the Rock Harbor lighthouse may not be bustling with the activity of the Johnson fishing family any more, but the stories are still there. Cabins aren't just wood and shingles nailed together. They are the remnants of an important history that help us find out about Isle Royale and possibly also about ourselves.

There are stories everywhere. If you stand at the top of the cliffs at Passage Island lighthouse, you stand in the footsteps of 100 years of lightkeepers and assistant lightkeepers, watching the lake and trying to keep ships safe. If you stood with the Passage lightkeepers on a stormy December night in 1906, you would have shared their concern and wonder as they saw something near Blake’s Point. “Is it a fire? It’s December, how can there be a fire over there? As soon as these waves calm down a bit, I’ll take the rowboat and check it out.” Two days later, you might have joined the assistant keeper as he set out to find the answer to their questions. You might have been with him when he discovered the wrecked ship, Monarch, and helped initiate the rescue of her passengers and crew.

At McCargoe Cove campground, mixed in the dirt near the shelters and picnic tables, you can find historic nails and bits of clay pipe used in the 19th century. You can also find small flakes chipped off from stone tools the natives used 1000 years ago or more. Up at the mining site, what you see now are large piles of rock amidst the growing trees and wildflowers, all that’s left of the copper mines. You might happen upon an ancient stone hammer. These piles of rock can connect you to the nails and pipe stems littered at the shore and more importantly, to the people who used them. It is quiet now, but if you were there 130 years ago, the scene would have been very different. You would hear sounds of men digging, blasting, and loading the rock; horses neighing; dogs barking; and children playing. You could smell the blasting powder and feel the dust in the air. Landscapes may change over time, but they continue to represent a rich and interesting history.

Why do we need to keep these places? Can’t we just write down the stories and leave it at that? The sites provide the tangible resources that can link us to the stories and history of the island. The memory of EK remains because her cabin is still here, otherwise we might forget about her. The Passage Island lighthouse stands strong as a reminder of the thousands of mariners who have passed by the island and those who are still passing by. We have to do our best to preserve the sites so we can also preserve the stories and memories of a way of life that came before us. Nothing can compare to standing on the dock at Wright Island, feeling the fresh lake air, watching a moose across the harbor, and hearing the distant call of a loon. We can’t just write down that Ingeborg Holte used to stand here and watch the sun rise. We need to be able to stand here too so we can feel at least a little what it was like for her. Being able to stand in the same spot connects us to the past in a way that words simply cannot.

Without the visible - cabins, docks, landscapes - we might forget about the history and those who were here before us. We need these tangible reminders to link us to the past. We need these places because they can take us away from our lives for awhile, for a few minutes or a few days, and let us connect to a different time, away from modern distractions—a place where we can go for peace of mind and memories.

Liz Valencia
Branch Chief of Cultural Resources

4 Interpretive Activities
Educational Programs about the natural and cultural history of the Park.

5–8 Wilderness Use
Pull-out section with information on Leave No Trace, hiking, camping, fishing, and boating.

11 Transport & Fees
Ferry schedules, daily fees, and Rock Harbor Lodge.

12 Publications
Books and maps provided through the Isle Royale Natural History Association.
Managing With Fewer Resources

Isle Royale’s sparkling waters, rocky shorelines, and deep forests are relatively impervious to the ebb and flows of human activity. However, the financial resources to preserve and protect the island’s natural and cultural world, its facilities, and visitor services are decreasing through inflation, flat budgets, and mandated cost increases. As an isolated marine park, Isle Royale incurs operational costs that mainland parks do not. We generate our own electricity, produce our own drinking water, treat sewage, transport garbage from the island, and transport fuel to maintain park operations—all increasingly costly operations. Although Isle Royale will always be here for the public’s enjoyment, this year’s financial burden will result in reduced services for the public.

Isle Royale’s General Management Plan is committed to maintaining services for all who visit the park. We will continue, as long as we can, to provide a base level of support for all visitors, including limited concession services at Wrigo and a full-service concession operation at Rock Harbor. However, the flat budget projections over the next three to five years will result in the park absorbing roughly $90,000 of inflationary costs every year. This is the equivalent of ten seasonal employees who support your island visit. The cumulative effect will be significant, this year alone we are reducing our seasonal workforce by 37%. The purpose of this article is to notify you of proposed cutbacks.

Meetings with our Regional Office continue, in hopes that we may mitigate some of these reductions, but if help is not found, the following changes will be implemented this year:

- Visitor center hours and interpretive programs will be reduced. The Edison Fishery Cultural Demonstration and Rock Harbor Lighthouse will be open only during July and August. Trail maintenance will be cut in half, focusing on critical needs which will reduce or eliminate trail brushing and bridge maintenance. Park Rangers will have a reduced presence in the backcountry which will affect visitor services from education to emergency response. Routine maintenance projects will be significantly reduced, thus adding to our current $8.5 million maintenance backlog. Funding to support a Historic Properties Management Plan will be reduced. Many historic structures that we hoped to stabilize in the next five years will continue to deteriorate—some potentially beyond repair.

- We are trying to implement innovative ideas to save money where we can. Funds have been requested to support an alternative energy study; we continue to exercise fuel conservation; and work continues with other Lake Superior National Parks to develop a non-profit fund to support enhanced visitor services and resource protection.

Isle Royale, as a National Park, is committed to serving the visitor, but financial uncertainties may cause change to some of the ways we have previously supported your visit.

We appreciate your willingness to join in our stewardship of this island gem as you enjoy the many facets that Isle Royale National Park has to offer.

Phyllis Green
Superintendent

A Life Dedicated to Isle Royale

Bob participated in the first Isle Royale winter research sessions of the world-renowned and ongoing Wolf/Moose Studies, working closely with the study’s founder, Durward Allen. He was a co-founder of the Isle Royale Natural History Association and began their publication program. Many of the publications listed on the back page of the Greenstone were published under the careful direction of Bob Linn.

In 1963, Bob reluctantly left his beloved Isle Royale to work in Washington, D.C. for the NPS where he attained the position of Chief Scientist for Research.

After his retirement in 1980, Bob co-founded the George Wright Society, an international professional association of researchers, resource managers and educators dedicated to the protection, preservation and management of cultural and natural parks and reserves.

Bob spent his life promoting better research, resource management and education in and around national parks and other protected places. His devotion to Isle Royale, in particular, was nothing short of remarkable. Even after he left the area to work in Washington, Bob managed to make at least one trip to the island each year. In all, he visited Isle Royale for 58 years in a row, making his last trip in July of 2004.

Bob died at his home in October, 2004, following a long struggle with cancer. His presence will be felt on Isle Royale for many years to come.

Robert Linn 1926 — 2004

(Photos by Dr. Rolf Peterson)

Robert Linn, former Isle Royale Chief Park Naturalist and Chief Scientist for the National Park Service, discovered Isle Royale as a young man and dedicated his life to studying, protecting, and enjoying it.

Bob was born in 1926. After serving in WWII, he enrolled at Kent State University. He began his lifelong association with Isle Royale National Park, through his university field work, surveying plant ecosystems on the island. After completing a Ph.D. at Duke University, he began working for the National Park Service on Isle Royale. He served as Chief Park Naturalist from 1958 to 1969.

This publication is produced by Isle Royale National Park and the Isle Royale Natural History Association.
- Edited by Greg Blust, Jill Bunkard, and Valerie Bowen.
- Photographs from the Isle Royale National Park collection.
- Isle Royale Natural History Association funded this publication.
Valuing Wilderness

Solitude, Tranquility, Reflection, Adventure, Challenge, Re-creation… these are all experiences that today’s Isle Royale visitors seek to find in wilderness.

When early Europeans arrived in the Americas, the landscape was nearly all wilderness, something to be conquered. Now it is endangered. With wilderness, naturally occurring, man, where man himself is a visitor to this unique place. Each time a visitor returns some mark is left on this wilderness. But by following regulations and guidelines and treating the island with respect we may be able to sustain a wilderness resource that is truly enduring.

Solitude, Tranquility, Reflection, Adventure, Challenge, Re-creation… May your children’s children find them here.

Steve Martin
West District Ranger

Clif Edwards
South Shore Ranger

Today, the National Park Service protects more Wilderness than any other federal land management agency. Over half of the land area managed by the National Park Service is designated Wilderness and protected by law, including 99% of Isle Royale’s land area.

Valuing Wilderness

When more people visit Yellowstone in one day than visit Isle Royale in a year, Isle Royale’s backcountry gets more use per acre than any other National Park.

Managing Isle Royale’s Wilderness is tricky business. Through the Wilderness Act, the Park is mandated to “secure for the American people… and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness… unimpaired for future use and enjoyment.” Isle Royale National Park managers carefully consider every policy decision. As ongoing research deepens our understanding of the island’s complex natural systems and our interactions with them, park management evolves to balance use with preservation. Regulations and guidelines are designed to preserve the park’s wilderness character. But in the end, it is the visitors’ character and values that will define the future of the wilderness island.

Of National Park areas, Isle Royale has one of the highest rates of return visitor returns; a sure sign that people value this unique place. Each time a visitor returns some mark is left on this wilderness. But by following regulations and guidelines and treating the island with respect we may be able to sustain a wilderness resource that is truly enduring.

Solitude, Tranquility, Reflection, Adventure, Challenge, Re-creation… May your children’s children find them here.

Steve Martin
West District Ranger

Clif Edwards
South Shore Ranger

On the Leeward Side

The Challenges of Facility Management

Beyond Isle Royale’s shoreline you will see the footprint of modern man—the developed areas that are the portals to Isle Royale National Park and the wilderness beyond. The historic lighthouses, the trails you hike, the modern structures that provide your lodging, the ranger station, the visitor center, and the store are all integral parts of the Park’s infrastructure.

The infrastructure at Isle Royale consists of 490 structures, 165 miles of hiking trails, 36 campgrounds, 70 boat docks, 3 visitor centers, 33 marine vessels, and 3 major utility systems that produce electricity and drinking water and treat waste water.

Our utility systems are as complex as systems in most communities. The faucet you turn on to fill your water bottle is the end result of the water treatment plant where it is treated, filtered, and tested to meet state and federal standards, and then stored in tanks for use. The process starts all over again when the precious water, after use, is delivered to the waste water plant to be treated, tested and processed until the final result is water that is contained in a small enclosed wetland.

When you hike the trails or tie off to one of the boat docks, take a minute to appreciate the workmanship and consider the methods and materials used in the construction process. A trail designed or maintained without using modern methods and without having sensitivity to location can damage the environment. A poorly maintained trail creates runoff, impacting streams and wetland areas. A dock, when constructed without using the proper materials, can leach chemicals into the waters. A properly designed and constructed dock provides critical habitat for aquatic life and will be serviceable over a longer time span, reducing maintenance costs.

In every aspect of facility management there is one continuous challenge, to find environmentally safe alternatives to the way we currently do business. We are seeking methods and technology to reduce fossil fuel use on the island and to utilize sun and wind to produce our energy needs, cleaning the air and preserving the natural quiet. We look at the latest sustainable design practices and incorporate sustainable materials in the rehab or construction of buildings. We consider site location and orientation of new structures to reduce energy used in cooling and heating. We purchase and use “Green” cleaning products, water-based paints and stains, and materials brought to the island are either used or recycled.

As you enjoy your visit—whether it be in the backcountry, on the waters, or in the developed areas—you will have the opportunity to experience the beauty of the park’s natural resources and to appreciate the challenges that the park faces in protecting those resources while providing the amenities necessary for our visitors.

Division of Facility Management

Draft Wilderness and Backcountry Management Plan

The Draft Wilderness and Backcountry Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (WBMP/EIS) should be available in May, 2005. The public will have at least 60 days to comment on the plan, as provided under the National Environmental Policy Act. Park employees will respond to substantive public comments, and those responses will be printed in the final plan. The development of the WBMP/EIS incorporates eight years of planning, a multitude of scientific studies, and several opportunities for public participation, to ensure protection of the park’s most enduring resource, Wilderness. The purpose of the final plan is twofold: 1) Outline steps for preserving Isle Royale’s Wilderness character, natural resources, and cultural resources while also providing for the use and enjoyment of the park’s Wilderness and backcountry by current and future generations; and 2) Provide accountability, consistency and continuity in managing Isle Royale’s Wilderness and backcountry. Both the draft and final plan/EIS will be available on the park’s website at www.nps.gov/isro

Mark C. Romanski
Lead Biological Science Technician

Division of Facility Management

2005 – Your Guide To Isle Royale National Park
Interpretive Activities

Enjoyable and educational programs are offered on Isle Royale at Rock Harbor, Daisy Farm, and Windigo, and they are also presented on the National Park Service vessel, Ranger III. In addition, guided excursions explore such areas as Passage Island and Lookout Louise near Rock Harbor. Ranger guided programs are free, although those venturing the tiring two mile MV Sandy include a transportation fee. Check at local bulletin boards for further details. For outdoor activities, dress for the possibility of cold or rain and wear sturdy footwear. Trails are slippery and muddy during or after wet weather; wear shoes with good ankle support, waterproofing, and soles that grip well. COME JOIN US!

**Budget shortfalls have reduced staffing. Check at Park Visitor Centers for availability of educational programs.**

**• All times are Eastern Daylight Time**

**• $ = transportation cost**

**• ** indicates tours with a park ranger

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<tr>
<th>ROCK HARBOR AREA</th>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rock Harbor Visitor Center</td>
<td>Information, books, maps, educational sales materials, camping permits, user fee payments</td>
<td>Daily 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. — June 11 through September 9 Reduced hours, May 20 through June 10 and Sept. 10 through Sept. 23</td>
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<td>Check at the Visitor Center for availability, location, and time.</td>
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| Island Connections | Join a park ranger for an in-depth exploration of Isle Royale's natural and cultural history. May be offered duringwww.
| | 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. | | | | | |
| Rock Harbor Reflections | Take a leisurely hike with a park ranger to discover Rock Harbor's special places. | Check at the Visitor Center for availability, location, and time. | | | | | |

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<tr>
<th>MY SANDY TOUROF ROM ROCK HARBOR</th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MV Sandy Tours from Rock Harbor</td>
<td>For all tours and programs involving the MV Sandy, obtain tickets and information at the Lodge Registration Office. MV Sandy Tours will operate from June 7 through September 9. Fare rates for the various tours are available at the Rock Harbor Lodge and Rock Harbor Visitor Center; children under 12 are charged half-price for the MV Sandy.</td>
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<td>Hidden Lake/Lookout Louise ($)**</td>
<td>A 4-mile boat trip on the MV Sandy takes you to Hidden Lake Trailhead followed by a guided 2-mile round trip hike past Hidden Lake up 320 feet to Lookout Louise. View the south shore of Canada and the north shore of Isle Royale. Return with the group or bring a lunch and water and hike 9.4 miles back to Rock Harbor.</td>
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<td>North Side Cruise/Minong Mine ($)</td>
<td>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 hike from McCargo Cove to the historic Minong Mine. The hike includes difficult walking over steep piles of loose rock on an unmarked trail.</td>
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<td>Edisen Fishery and Rock Harbor Light ($)</td>
<td>Visit the historic commercial fishery with the resident fishery demonstrator (July through August), take a quarter mile walk to the oldest lighthouse (1853) on Isle Royale and enjoy its maritime exhibits.</td>
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<td>Captain's Cruise ($)</td>
<td>Explore with the Captain of the MV Sandy, scenic, out-of-the-way destinations, such as Middle Island Passage, Lonesome Lake, Rock Harbor Lighthouse, Davidson Island, and Staverton Point.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raspberry Island/Sunset Cruise ($)</td>
<td>Take a walk along a boardwalk through the spruce bog on Raspberry Island followed by a cruise on the MV Sandy around Scoville and Blake Points to view features like the Canada shoreline, the site of the Monarch shipwreck, and a Lake Superior sunset (after Aug. 15, cruise only)</td>
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<td>DAILY FARM</td>
<td>Check for availability of evening programs at the campground bulletin board. Learn about Isle Royale's natural and cultural history at the site of a historic settlement.</td>
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<th>WINDIGO</th>
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<tr>
<td>Windigo Visitor Center</td>
<td>Information, books, maps, and other educational sales materials, camping permits, user fee payments.</td>
<td>Daily 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. — (may close midday for ferry arrivals) June 11 through September 18 Reduced hours, May 13 through June 10 and Sept. 19 through Sept. 23</td>
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<td>Check at the Visitor Center for availability, location, and time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Island Insights</td>
<td>Join a park ranger for an in-depth exploration of Isle Royale's natural and cultural history. May be offered during evening hours.</td>
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<td>Check at Visitor Center for availability, location, and time.</td>
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<td>West End Wonders</td>
<td>Stroll along the trail with a park ranger to discover Windigo's special places.</td>
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<td>Check at Visitor Center for availability, location, and time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Windigo Whispers</td>
<td>Listen to stories of Isle Royale's natural or cultural history as shared by a park ranger.</td>
<td>Check at Visitor Center for availability, location, and time.</td>
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<th>HOUGHTON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Houghton Visitor Center</td>
<td>Information, books, maps, and other educational sales materials, Ranger A1 group camping reservations, trip planning, boater camping permits, and user fee payments.</td>
<td>Open year-round, except for fall and winter holidays; 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday 6:30 through 9:00 open 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. 8/22 through 9/10 open 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Maritime Program ($)</td>
<td>While on board, park staff and guest speakers, weather permitting, will present educational and interpretive programs centered around Isle Royale and Lake Superior. Park staff will assist you in trip planning, answering questions, and issuing your backcountry camping permit.</td>
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<th>JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM</th>
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<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 12 years old can participate in the Junior Ranger Program. Check at any Isle Royale National Park Visitor Center for details. Children can graduate in one full day and receive a badge and certificate.</td>
<td>Available daily at Rock Harbor and Windigo.</td>
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Wilderness Use

During Isle Royale’s early history, visitors risked much to get there. They did not come to vacation; they came to tame the wilderness through the larger effort of trapping, harvesting its fish, and logging. The island was never tamed, the resource never conquered, but its landscape holds the scars of these early efforts. 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” (for more information visit the Leave No Trace website at www.lnt.org). Where you place your feet is as important as 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 last forever. The wilderness use begins with reading, following, and putting into practice the following, supporting information.

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

Party Size Defined
The party size for 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. Individuals can obtain permits onboard the Ranger III or upon arrival at Rock Harbor or Windigo Visitor Centers. For trip planning assistance, call (906) 484-1984, 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) 484-1984; 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 in group tent sites, each group that visitors are unlikely to discover. The concession operation offers token-operated shower facilities at Rock Harbor (527-999 and 910) and Windigo (677-910).

Waste Water Disposal
Cleaning Cookware
Most cookware can be cleaned with hot water, a little elbow grease, and sand or other natural scrubbers. Clean cookware at least 200 feet (75 steps) from lakes, streams, trails, gullies, or campsites. Soap is unnecessary for most dishwashing jobs; if used, use it sparingly. Even biodegradable soaps take a long time to degrade. Use a small strainer or screen to remove food bits from the water and pack them out with your garbage. The remaining gray water should be scattered or broadcast over a wide area away from camp and water sources.

Bathing/Cleaning Clothes
When bathing use soap only if necessary and use it sparingly. Get wet and rinse on land at least 200 feet (75 steps) away from water sources or campsites. Rinse water can be carried in containers or pots. Clothes can be cleaned by taking them away from water sources and campsites and thoroughly rinsing them with plain water.

Drinking Water
Water is only available at Rock Harbor and Windigo proper. 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 purification. If you boil your water, bring plenty of stove fuel. If filtering, bring a replacement 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
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 some of the 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 ridges it starts getting hot at 10:00 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 stretches 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. Plan to pack out everything you take in. Leftover food, food-scrap, orange peels, nustheils, apple cores, twist ties, candy wrappers, fishing line, and cigarette butts must be packed out. If you have food leftovers, either save and eat them later or pack them out. Do not burn, bury or place trash, food scraps or garbage in out- houses. Please keep the backcountry clean by packing out what you packed in.
**Self-guiding Trail**

- Malone Bay – Siskiwit Lake – 0.3 miles, 40’ Gradual Slope
- Siskiwit Lake – Intermediate Lake – 0.4 miles, 40’ Gradual
- Intermediate Lake – Lake Richie – 0.6 miles, 120’ Hilly and wooded
- Wood Lake – Lake Whittlesey – 0.6 miles, 80’ Rolling
- Lake Whittlesey – Chippewa Harbor – 0.6 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 – 0.6 miles, 100’ Steep grades, wet
- Lake LeSage – Lake Livermore – 0.4 miles, 80’ Steep grades, wet
- Lake Livermore – Chickenbone Lake – 0.2 miles, 40’ Steep but short
- Chickenbone Lake – McCargoe Cove – 0.2 miles, 80’ Hilly
- McCargoe Cove – Picketer Cove – 0.7 miles, 80’ Short and sweet
- Picketer Cove – Little Todd – 0.1 miles, 10’ Short and sweet
- Little Todd – Lake Cove – 0.4 miles, 0’ Short and sweet
- Lake Cove – Pickeral Cove – 0.5 miles, 0’ Short and sweet
- Pickeral Cove – Washington Creek – 0.5 miles, 40’ Up and over

**NOTE:** Because of Isle Royale’s geology, north-facing slopes are much steeper than south-facing slopes.
**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</td>
<td>April 16 to October 31</td>
<td>15”</td>
<td>5 in any combination, but no more than 3 of any one species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Trout</td>
<td>April 16 to October 31</td>
<td>7”</td>
<td>5 fish with no more than 1 fish over 15”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Superior</td>
<td>April 16 to October 31</td>
<td>No minimum</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Recommend daily limit of 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pike</td>
<td>April 16 to October 31</td>
<td>24”</td>
<td>5 in any combination, but no more than 2 Northern Pike</td>
<td>Artifical lure only on interior lakes and streams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>May 15 to October 31</td>
<td>15”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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**MEDICAL TIPS**

- 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 boaters, 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.

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* Park boundaries extend 4.5 miles out into Lake Superior from the outermost land areas of the park.
* For additional trout/salmon fishing information, review the Michigan Fishing Guide.
* Artificial lure means any lure or fly manufactured in imitation of, or as a substitute for natural bait. It is unlawful to use or possess live bait, dead or preserved bait, organic or processed food, or scented material on interior lakes or streams.
* Only barbless hooks may be used for fishing the park’s rivers, creeks, and streams, and Hidden Lake. Barbed hooks are allowed on all other inland lakes in the park.
Leaves What You Find

Enjoy your discoveries and take them home via photographs, drawings, and memories. Natural objects of beauty or interest such as moss, orchids, plants, driftwood, cultural or archeological resources, greenstones, agates, datolite 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 6, under “Virus Watch” for more details. Make sure your tent’s mosquito netting is in good repair and the zippers work. Dry summer will produce an abundance of yellow jackets. Bring an epinephrine kit if you or a member of your party allergic to bee stings. For others, over-the-counter antihistamines may help control 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. Twig burning backpacking stoves are permitted. Where campfires are allowed, a metal fire ring is provided; never build your own ring. Gather only dead and down wood away from the camp area. Use small diameter wood no larger than an adult’s wrist, as this will burn completely and will eliminate the need for a back hatchet or saw. Collect wood from a wide area and away from the immediate vicinity of camp. This keeps the camp area from becoming depleted of wood and potential nutrients. Do not break branches or strip bark from standing trees, live or dead. Resist the temptation to gather driftwood or wood from beaver dams or lodges. Do not import firewood into the park. Insect pathogens from an infected wood source could devastate Isle Royale’s forests. Do not burn trash in any form. The fire should be kept small. Once finished, make sure the flames and coals are out and cold to the touch, double check before going to bed or leaving camp.

Canoeing/Kayaking

Lake Superior is well known for its cold temperature and sudden storms that can generate waves that can easily swamp a canoe. This along with scarce outer shore landing sites adds to the potential danger. Small, open vessels are discouraged from entering these cold treacherous waters are and are encouraged to use the numerous miles of waterways that the inland lakes provide.

Canoeists 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.

Portages
– Canoe routes and portages are on the northeast half of the Island. Portages are marked with a letter “P” on a 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, kayak, and motorboat rentals are available at Windigo and Rock Harbor. For more information contact the Rock Harbor Lodge.

For additional information on invasive non-native species and the preventative measures that you can take - please refer to park's brochure “Aqueous Invaders: Stop the Spread & Spread the Word.” Also available online at www.irsha.org.

Wheeled Vehicles/Devices

Wheelie vehicles (except for wheelchairs) or other mechanized devices 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.

Pets on boats within the park boundaries, which extend 4.5 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 on campgrounds must first obtain a campfire 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 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.

Recreational Water Activities

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

Non-Native Species

Isle Royale waters, like all Lake Superior waters, face a growing threat from the invasion of non-native species. Once species like sea lamprey, zebra mussels, or spiny water fleas enter an area, they out-compete native species, causing large-scale changes in the ecosystem.

Two invasive species, the sea lamprey and the spiny water flea, have already established a presence in Isle Royale waters. The spiny water flea presently is found only in Lake Superior. The park is concerned it may enter the inland lakes. Once established, its spines harm predator fish and they disrupt the zooplankton population, the basic food source for many fish species.

Zebra mussels have not established a presence in Isle Royale. Their potential to cause catastrophic problems cannot be overstated. If zebra mussels were to enter the inland lakes it is estimated they would cover nearly every habitable surface on an inland lake floor within two years.

What can you do to stop the spread?

Boaters

Drain live wells and bilge on land - remove transom water, lake water, and unwanted bait and tackle from your boat - wash equipment with warm water and use a high-pressure sprayer or wait five days before launching for Isle Royale.

Backpackers

Prior to departure, clean your camping gear, oven, in.

Isle Royale National Park is the summer home for over 100 nesting pairs of Common Loons. Protecting 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. From mid-May through July 15 (loon nesting season) visitors are to stay at least 50 feet away from islands. Additional areas may be closed due to loon nesting, please check at the visitor centers for updated information.

Collect wood from a wide area and away from the immediate vicinity of camp. This keeps the camp area from becoming depleted of wood and potential nutrients. Do not break branches or strip bark from standing trees, live or dead. Resist the temptation to gather driftwood or wood from beaver dams or lodges. Do not import firewood into the park. Insect pathogens from an infected wood source could devastate Isle Royale’s forests. Do not burn trash in any form. The fire should be kept small. Once finished, make sure the flames and coals are out and cold to the touch, double check before going to bed or leaving camp.

Canoeists and Kayakers

Remove weeds, algae, and other plant and animal materials from your boat - dry your boat, unhitched and dried, and move at least 30 feet away from your boat - wash equipment with warm water and use a high-pressure sprayer or wait five days before launching for Isle Royale.

Portable Generators, Electronic and Motorized Devices – Operation of electronic and motorized devices such as stereo systems, televisions, radios, television commerical 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 Mott Island Headquarters area. Open water motorized zones include Lake Superior waters outside of designated “quiet/no wake waters”.

Bike & ATV Generators – The operation or use of permanently installed (by the boat manufacturer) on-board vessel generators is allowed between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. in developed zones and at the following docks: Beaver Island, Belle Isle, Caribou Island, Grace Island, Hay Bay, Malone Bay, 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, McGourie Cove, Merritt Lane, Moskey Basin, Sukkwit Bay, Three Mile, Todd Harbor, and Toosker Island. An on-board generator at anchor within 1/4-mile of a designated park campground is not allowed. 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 3 miles or create a wake. 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, Barnum/Washington Islands, Hay Bay, Wright Island, Malone Bay, Chippewa Harbor, Conglomerate Bay, Moskey Basin, Kelly Bay, Apostle Islands, Oberlin, Loree Point, Merritt Lane, Passage Island, Duncan Bay, Fire Finger Bay, Lane Cove, Robinson Bay, Priced Kohler Cove, Belle Harbor, Crystal Cove, and McGourie Cove. Consult boater’s maps for additional zones. Permission to use these areas must be obtained at the Visitor Centers or on-board the Ranger II for specific information.

Alcohol Ban – Open containers of alcohol are prohibited in campgrounds, on docks, and on-board docked vessels at both Sukkwit Bay and McGourie Cove. Pollution Prevention – Head-pump out service is available at Windigo and 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.

Caution – All vehicles arriving from Canada (U.S. or Canadian) must clear U.S. customs at Windigo or Rock Harbor Ranger Stations. Divers – Please refer to your dive permit regulations concerning compressor use. Fuel – Gasoline is sold from Mid-June to early September at Windigo, gasoline and diesel fuel are sold from Mid-May to September at Rock Harbor. Diesel fuel is not available at Windigo. Early and late season service or fuel may be obtained at Windigo and Mott Island if personnel are available.

Greg Blau
Houghton District Interpreter
Woodland Caribou and Lynx at Isle Royale

Isle Royale is known internationally for its wolves and moose. But moose and wolves form only the most recent pairing in the large mammalian predator-prey relationships that have occurred on Isle Royale. Moose probably arrived between 1890 and 1903, with wolves colonizing the park in the late 1940s. Previously, the largest mammal on Isle Royale was the woodland caribou and its main predator was the lynx.

Today, small populations of caribou exist as far south as some of the Canadian islands in Lake Superior. Isle Royale’s caribou population may once have numbered as many as 400. Caribou on Isle Royale probably fed on lichens, mosses and leafy vegetation such as thimbleberry and Canada dogwood, instead of the woody species preferred by moose.

Lynx once ranged as far south as Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. Unlike wolves, lynx establish individual territories and are solitary hunters, except for example, when a female is teaching her offspring to stalk snowshoe hare, a favorite food. Lynx numbers appear to follow the highs and lows of snowshoe hare population cycles and the Isle Royale population likely exceeded 50 individuals during times of plentiful prey. Their predation on caribou would have focused on young calves, vulnerable due to their small size and lack of parental protection. (Caribou use passive survival strategies such as hiding calves, instead of actively defending their young against attack, as moose do against wolves).

What befell these two established species at Isle Royale? Caribou were certainly killed by their predators, lynx and coyote; but were also a ready food source for mining and fishing communities and were likely over-hunted. In addition, large portions of the island were burned in the 1800s to uncover possible mineral deposits, changing the forest composition from mature stands (preferred by caribou), to early successional stages. The moose thrived in this open habitat and possibly provided some competition for food. Finally, the Isle Royale population may have depended on occasional migration of new animals. Mainland caribou numbers also plummeted at this time, reducing the opportunity to reinvigorate the island population. After 1929, no caribou were seen on Isle Royale.

What became of the lynx? Trapping by island residents and a series of game wardens had a significant impact. Isle Royale’s lynx population may have hit numbers too low to be sustainable as a result of over-trapping during a naturally low population cycle. Lynx virtually disappeared from the park by the late 1950s, with occasional isolated sightings in the following decades.

The Unique Opportunities of Wilderness Research

Conducting research on the wolves and moose of Isle Royale, like any research conducted in any wilderness, presents complex challenges. Obvious challenges arise from remoteness and limited transportation. More important challenges arise from a shared vision about how research should be conducted in a wilderness landscape (specifically, federally-designated Wilderness areas). This vision is motivated by a deep sense of caring and respect for wilderness.

Organisms being studied should be handled in the most non-invasive manner possible. Isle Royale research has relied on live-capturing and handling wolves to collect genetic samples and radio-collars animals. Insight derived from these methods has been and continues to be tremendously important. But researchers are motivated to utilize less invasive techniques; this study is at the forefront of developing ways to collect genetic samples through feces, which can be collected from trails and for radio-collaring wolves without handling them.

The overall impact of the research should be as minimal as possible. Experimental manipulation is generally not permitted within Wilderness areas. This represents a great challenge because many scientists and funding agencies believe that the best and most informative science requires experimental manipulation. This perspective arises from the attitude that the purpose of science is to predict and control. But science has another purpose, to generate a sense of wonder about nature and to interpret connections between its various parts. Wilderness research demonstrates the value of this view of science. Through careful observation, without experimental manipulation, Isle Royale research has created a tremendously sense of wonderment about wolves and moose for many people.

No research is completely non-invasive and without any impact. Consequently, the quality of wilderness research is also judged by asking questions: Is the impact and invasiveness of the research worth the knowledge gained? Can the same research be done elsewhere? Judging research by questions like these reflects deep care and respect for wilderness. Such judgment also elevates the overall quality of insights gained from wilderness research.

While wilderness presents a challenge to research, wilderness also presents a special opportunity for research to be conducted with low invasiveness, low impact, and high quality. Because of its vision, wilderness research contributes to an enhanced overall relationship between human society and the rest of nature. Consider these ideas and judge them for yourself the next time you learn something from research conducted in a federally-designated Wilderness.

Dr. John Vucetich
Research Assistant Professor, Michigan Technological University

It is unlikely that a significant population of either caribou or lynx would naturally reestablish itself at the park. For now, moose and wolves remain the dominant large mammals at Isle Royale. However, long term predictions are hard to make, and perhaps the cycle will someday shift again in favor of lynx and caribou.

Jean Battle
Chief, Natural Resource Management Division

2005 – Your Guide To Isle Royale National Park
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 17 years of age, you may fish without a license. Licenses are not required to fish on the inland waters of Isle Royale; possession limits are the same as those set by the State of Michigan. Also see additional information on this page regarding special 2005 brook trout regulations. Anglers should refer to the Michigan fishing regulations for possession limits and detailed license requirements for Lake Superior (also see the chart on page 7 for a brief guide to regulations). Only 24-hour licenses are available on the island and only when concession services are open. You may purchase a Michigan fishing license online at www.michigan.gov/dnr.

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?

• Streamline your approach to catch and release, while encouraged, can be damaging 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 hooks while the fish are in the water; don’t drag them up on the bank.
• Try not to handle fish, but if you need to, do so with a wet hand. Release handled fish gently by allowing them to swim from your hands rather than throwing them back into the water.
• Do not squeeze the fish or place fingers in the gills, since a torn gill can cause the fish to bleed to death.
• Remove the hook gently. Fishers work best. Cut the line near the hook if a fish is deeply hooked. A steel hook will decompose in time.
• Use only artificial lures (required in inland waters that competes with juvenile trout. The nearly square (top) fin of a brook trout can be distinguished from lake trout. You can help with the recovery of this once common fish.

Disposal of Fish Remains

At Rock Harbor, please use the fish cleaning station. At other locations, the preferred method is to dump remains chopped up into pieces 4” or less in deep (90’ or deeper) water. This reduces the unsightly remains and odors around campgrounds and the unsanitary large gathering of gulls at these sites. At inland lakes where water may be much shallower than 90’, clean fish away from campsites and place remains on shore at least 100’ away from the campground, between the waterline 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

You are allowed only one day’s catch in your possession. While the license holder remains on the Island, Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) allows those with DNR permits to ship legally taken fish on the Ranger III, Isle Royale Queen IV, Wenonah, Voyager II and the seaplane. This one-time per year permit covers up to a single day’s catch limit. Fish must be claimed when the ferry service arrives at their destination. Permits may be obtained by writing: Department of Natural Resources, 447 U.S. 41 North, Baraga, Michigan 49908-0627 or calling (906) 335-4641.

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

Fishing and Sightseeing

Charters are fully equipped. For details on sightseeing trips refer to page 4. The marina offers gasoline, pump-out service, and motorboat, canoe and kayak rental. Shower and laundry facilities available.

The cost for utilities on Isle Royale is much higher than on the mainland. A utility surcharge of 24% will be added to the cost of all goods and services.

Contact Information — page 2

Rate Information — page 11

24% will be added to the cost of all goods and services.
### Transportation Services

**VOYAGEUR II**
- Grand Portage to Winnipeg: 2 hours one-way, $100.00
- Winnipeg to Rock Harbor: 1 hour one-way, $70.00

**WENONAH**
- 3 hours one-way, connection operated, $62.00

**ISLE ROYALE QUEEN IV**
- 3 hours one-way, connection operated, $100.00

**RANGER III**
- 6 hours one-way, National Park Service operated, $75.00

**SEAPLANE**
- 3 hours one-way, connection operated, $240.00

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### Reservations Contact

**Isle Royale National Park**
- P.O. Box 15184
- Duluth, MN  55815
- Phone: (218) 721-0409
- Fax: (218) 721-0405
- E-mail: Grand Island Royale.com
- Website: [www.GRAND-ISLE-ROYALE.com](http://www.GRAND-ISLE-ROYALE.com)

**For Information or Reservations Contact**
- Rev. William E. DeYoung, P.O. Box 93, Rock Harbor, MI 49918
- Phone: (906) 289-4437
- Fax: (906) 289-5563
- E-mail: Grand ISLE-ROYALE.com
- Website: [www.GRAND-ISLE-ROYALE.com](http://www.GRAND-ISLE-ROYALE.com)

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### Transportation on the Island

**VOYAGEUR II**
- Grand Portage to Isle Royale: 3 hours, $100.00
- Isle Royale to Grand Portage: 1 hour, $70.00

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### Water Taxi

- Provides drop-off and pick-up services between Rock Harbor and McGarey Cove on the north shore and Rock Harbor and Malone Bay on the south.
- Contact information refers to page 2.

### Water Transportation

- **SEAPLANE**
  - 3 hours one-way, connection operated, $240.00
- **VOYAGEUR II**
  - Grand Portage to Winnipeg: 2 hours one-way, $100.00
- **WENONAH**
  - 3 hours one-way, connection operated, $62.00

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### Isle Royale’s Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Categories</th>
<th>Rate and Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily User Fee</td>
<td>$4.00 per person per day. Children under 15 are exempt from the fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Optional): Individual Season Pass</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Optional): Boat Rider Pass</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
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### General Information

- **Isle Royale National Park**
  - American Plan Rooms (meals not included in room rates)
  - **Rock Harbor Lodge**
    - American Plan Rooms (meals not included in room rates)
  - **European Plan Rooms**
    - meals not included in room rates
  - **Housekeeping Cabins**
    - rates subject to change with the prior approval of the National Park Service.
Join the Isle Royale Natural History Association & Support Isle Royale National Park Programs

The Isle Royale Natural History Association, in partnership with the National Park Service, promotes the public’s understanding and appreciation of 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 educate people about these special places and raise funds that are reinvested in the parks to support research and interpretive programs.

Every year the Isle Royale Natural History Association contributes approximately $25,000 in cash and in-kind aid to Isle Royale National Park.

YOU CAN HELP...

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

Membership levels are:

- Life $1000 (Payable in 5 installments)
- Patron $500
- Sustaining $100
- Supporting $50
- Household $30
- Individual $25

IRRNA member benefits:

- a 10% discount on all purchases from IRRNA outlets and other National Park Visitor Centers throughout the U.S.
- 3 issues of Wolf’s Eye newsletter, park newspapers, invitations to park programs, trips, and events, monthly e-mail park news updates.

Become a member today! Use the form below, call us at 800-678-6625, or join online at www.irrna.org

BOOKS, MAPS & MORE

Sale items from the Isle Royale Natural History Association.

Your purchases help support Isle Royale National Park!

Isle Royale Natural History Association members receive a 10% discount on all purchases!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trails Illustrated Map</th>
<th>$9.95</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete topographic map includes valuable wilderness tips and Leave No Trace guidelines, along with updated trails, trailheads, points of interest, campgrounds, and much more. Printed on waterproof, tear-resistant material with a plastic coating for extreme durability. Measures 4 x 9 3/4 folded and 8 x 8 1/2 fully opened.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale 1:50,000. Updated 2004.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOAA Lake Charts</th>
<th>$8.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official navigation charts for Isle Royale, Lake Superior, Grand Portage, the Great Lakes, Keweenaw Peninsula, and Portage Canal Soundings in feet. Folded or rolled — add $1.00 for making tube or rolled.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isle Royale National Park: Foot Trails and Water Routes</th>
<th>$14.95</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-pivot authoritative illustrated guidebook. All the information you need to plan everything from a series of day hikes to a two-week trek that circles the park. A must for planning your backpacking or kayaking trip to Isle Royale. 156 pages. Third edition. Author: Jim DuFresne</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superior Wilderness: Isle Royale National Park</th>
<th>$16.95</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A natural history of Isle Royale for the layperson, emphasizing the geology of the island, the relationship between its plants, animals and physical environment. Color photographs and an extremely readable text. Maps, photos, charts, illustrations. 175 pages.</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecological Study of Wolves on Isle Royale 2004-2005</th>
<th>$1.99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This year’s report from the winter study on Isle Royale. Includes latest information on the island’s wolf and moose populations. Annual reports from 1999-2003 also available. Author: Roll Peterson</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishes of Isle Royale</th>
<th>$5.95</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This complete fishing guide includes information on the five fish habitats on Isle Royale, a full description of all major species with illustrations, keys to fish identification, and an annotated list of fish titles. Charts, maps, 68 pages. Authors: K.F. Lagler &amp; C.R. Goldman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>The Geologic Story of Isle Royale National Park</th>
<th>$9.95</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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. 68 pages. Author: N. King Huber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>The Wildflowers of Isle Royale</th>
<th>$9.95</th>
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<tr>
<td>A complete guide to the wildflowers of the island, each with a full written description and a large pen and ink drawing. Index: 96 pages. Author: Robert Janke</td>
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<tr>
<th>Isle Royale: A Photographic History</th>
<th>$29.95</th>
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<td>Reprint Available Summer 2015 The history of Isle Royale from early exploration in the 1800s to the birth of the national park as told through historical photos and maps. Each of the six chapters includes a narrative on different faces of the park: Exploration, Copper Mining, Navigation, Commercial Fishing, Recreation, and Creating a National Park. 160 pages.</td>
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<th>Diaries of an Isle Royale Fisherman</th>
<th>$12.95</th>
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<td>Reproductions of the journals and correspondence of Elling Seglem who fished from Isle Royale’s Fisherman’s Home between 1940 and 1932. A photographer during the winter, Seglem was extremely creative in designing and illustrating newspaper-format letters home to his family in Chicago. Historic photos and caricatures. 105 pages. Editors: Jil Burkland &amp; Robert Root</td>
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<tr>
<th>The Island Within Us: Isle Royale in History</th>
<th>$24.95</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cloth $24.95 Isle Royale Artists in Residence Paper $29.95 Artwork and essays from one of the Park Service’s longest running Artist in Residence programs. Paintings, photographs, poetry and more. Full color coffee table book. 165 pages. Authors: Robert Janke &amp; Jil Burkland</td>
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<tr>
<th>Exploring Isle Royale VHS $17.95 / DVD $21.95</th>
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<td>The stunning video produced by the National Park Service shows how to best enjoy the Island’s many attributes, including its trails, lakes, and campsites. Winner of the 1995 Michigan Outdoor Writers Association Best Outdoor Travel Program. 60 minutes.</td>
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<th>Isle Royale Impressions DVD $16.95</th>
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<td>Reprinting footage of Isle Royale’s shoreline, lakes, ridges, and forests, along with close-up shots of island wildlife. Set to classical music 20 minutes. (Not compatible with Sony® DVD/VHS Combo player!)</td>
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| Isle Royale Moose T-Shirt & Sweatshirt Adult T $6.95 / XXL $8.95 / Sweatshirt - $25.00 100% cotton in natural color with drawing of a bull moose and text Isle Royale National Park. |

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<th>Special Value Packages</th>
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<td>Includes the Trails Illustrated map, the book Isle Royale National Park: Foot Trails and Water Routes, and the park checklists of birds, mammals, and rocks.</td>
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<th>Fishing Package</th>
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<td>Includes the Isle Royale Navigation Chart, the book The Fishes of Isle Royale, and copies of Isle Royale fishing regulations and Aquatic Invasive Species brochures.</td>
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Order at www.irrna.org or call toll-free 800-678-6625. Visit our sales outlet at Isle Royale National Park Visitor Centers on the waterfront in Houghton, Michigan, and on the island at Rock Harbor and Windigo.