Managing Cultural Resources on Isle Royale

**Although Wilderness is a BIG PART of the Isle Royale experience, and is well represented by the island’s thick forests and abundant wildlife, perhaps less recognized is the human interaction with this same landscape. Such engagements span more than four millennium and include a variety of human activities, some modest in scale, others more industrious. Evidence of many of these past endeavors is relatively faint when compared with more modern imprints; however, each activity is well represented on the landscape and each offers its own compelling story. A few examples. Native American occupation sites dot the archipelago from one end to the other reflecting thousands of years of seasonal island use; 19th century mining sites exhibit technological adaptations and convey a sense of connection to national markets. The island’s four lighthouses illuminate an era where ship traffic was the predominant mode of transportation; Commercial fishing sites offer glimpses of a hard, yet noble profession that contrasts sharply with the summer resort and recreational cabin histories where life was more relaxed. Although brief, this sketch illustrates a measurable human influence on the island landscape. This influence may be tacit, but it is no less significant to a modern island experience.**

In November 2010, Isle Royale National Park initiated public review for a Cultural Resources Management Plan, which will address the general management, preservation, public use, and interpretation of cultural resources island-wide. The process is expected to take two years. As part of this process, the National Park Service has formed an interdisciplinary planning team to produce the planning document in consultation with the public, tribal and state governments, and other interested parties.

Isle Royale’s cultural resources reflect 4500 years of human endeavor and include: prehistoric mining and occupation sites; American Indian and Euro-American historic mining and fishing sites, lighthouses, shipwrecks, and historic resorts and summer homes. They demonstrate a complex interaction of people and the role they played in shaping the human and physical landscapes on Isle Royale. Presently, the National Park Service manages its cultural resources according to directives defined in the Park’s General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Without specific guidance for a number of cultural resource themes and topics. The proposed Cultural Resources Management Plan and accompanying Environmental Assessment seek to define sustainable management practices for all significant cultural resources found on Isle Royale, including archeological sites, cultural landscapes, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and museum objects.

To guide us through this process, the Park employs many useful management tools associated with laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resource Protection Act, Antiquities Act of 906, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the Wilderness Act of 1964. There are others, however, those listed offer general and specific directives on how cultural resources should be managed within contexts of discovery, preservation, education, and wilderness.

We also turn to information gathered over the years through various archaeological field surveys, site assessments and cultural landscape analyses. Numerous archaeological surveys have been performed on Isle Royale, each synthesizing data on sites associated with aboriginal and historic use of the island. Every year additional sites are discovered, each lending themselves to a clearer understanding of past occupations and island culture. Recent studies have focused on the standing structures still present on Isle Royale including lighthouses, Civilian Conservation Corps structures, fishery buildings, and summer residences. Cultural landscapes have also been given attention. Also worth noting are those island features now listed on the National Register for Historic Places. All four lighthouses are listed as are the island’s ten major shipwrecks. The Johns Hotel on Burnum Island is listed for its association with the recreation and commercial fishing industries. The Edisen Fishery near the west end of Rock Harbor was listed for its association with commercial fishing. Less recognized but equally significant is the Minong Mine Historic District. This district is unique in that it was listed for its association with aboriginal and historic mining endeavors, which collectively represent a continuation of use spanning hundreds if not thousands of years.

I encourage you, the visitor, to delve into Isle Royale’s cultural heritage. Before and/or during your travels, spend some time reviewing histories involving the island. Take a few moments (and a breath) to read the interpretive signs you encounter along the way. Attend island history presentations at Rock Harbor Lighthouse and Edisen Fishery museums. These two sites offer extensive collections of artifacts related to Isle Royale shipwrecks and lifeways associated with island fishing industries. And be sure to ask Park staff about island history and how it relates to your course of travel. I promise that these stories and material remains will enhance your island experience, imparting a sense of context and relevance among aspects of the wild.

For more information on the planning process and to review and comment on draft documents please visit: http://parkplanning.nps.gov/ISROcmp

See you on the trail,
Seth DePasquale
Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Manager

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**Welcome to Isle Royale**

National Park, an archipelago of islands whose character has been shaped by a complex mix of natural and human change. For more than 4000 years, there has been a sustained human presence on Isle Royale. The culmination of all those past relationships with the land helps define the Island you and I experience today.

Along with massive geological processes like the grinding of an ice sheet two miles thick and the more subtle effects of fire, moose and bear, humans have been and continue to be a significant force of change on the Island. The protection of Isle Royale as a national park and a Wilderness area is essentially a human construct. Without people, there would be no Wilderness. And without an understanding of how people valued the place in the past, we are disabled from learning from their experiences.

**How do we protect these human stories?**

A suite of laws intended to preserve our invaluable cultural heritage are applicable in Wilderness. In addition, the park is currently generating a Cultural Resources Management Plan that will define specifically how we will protect our history and prehistory both on land and underwater. Park staff and regional experts continue to inventory, monitor and research the Island’s cultural sites to provide condition assessments and to seek for deeper insights into our past.

Only a full understanding of our cultural resources will allow park staff to make informed decisions on how to manage the legacy of our past relationships with this island and to integrate them with the wilderness qualities valued in the contemporary landscape. The past, present and future of this place are forever intertwined.

Phyllis Green, Superintendent

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**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, canoeing, kayaking and boating.

**11 Transport & Fees**

Ferry schedules and daily fees.

**12 Publications**

Books and maps provided through the Isle Royale and Keweenaw Parks Association.
Did You Know?

60% of the 394 National Park Service sites were set aside specifically as tangible legacies of history and prehistory. Even parks designated mainly for their natural features contain extensive and significant cultural resources. On Isle Royale, memoirs of a long, rich human story are written across today’s island landscape.

1) During the 1800s, numerous commercial copper mines were active. Roads and buildings were constructed, the land was burned and tons of rock was moved. The most successful of these endeavors was the Minong Mine near McCargoe Cove. How many pounds of refined copper were produced from this mine? 

2) One of Isle Royale’s resorts boasted a golf course, tennis and shuffleboard courts and a “swimming pool”. Where was this resort? And how many holes of golf could you play there? 

3) In July of 1936, a fire started on Isle Royale. Civilian Conservation Corps members were dispatched to the island. By the time the fire was out, they had dug hundreds of miles of trenches including a continuous path from Daisy Farm to Todd Harbor. How many CCC firefighters were involved and what percent of the island burned?

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may Experience Our Heritage

Rock Harbor Lodge and Windigo Store

Lodge Rooms
Sixty rooms are available; each accommodates four and offers private bath. Opens 6/7, Closes 9/10.

Housekeeping Rooms
Twenty duplex cottages accommodate six and are furnished with utensils, dishware, private bath, double bed and two bunk beds. Opens 5/27, Closes 9/10.

Gift Shop and Dockside Store

Lodge Dining Room & Greenstone Grill
Hearty meals, including fresh Lake Trout. Visitors welcome for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Food service Opens 6/7, Closes 9/10.

Fishing Charters and Sightseeing
Charters are fully equipped. For details on sightseeing trips refer to page 4. Opens 6/7, Closes 9/10.

Windigo Store and Marina
Offers groceries, cold sandwiches, camping supplies, stove fuel, daily fishing licenses and tackle, gifts and photo supplies. The marina offers gasoline, pump-out service, and motorboat, canoe and kayak rental. Shower and laundry facilities available. Services Open 6/7, Close 9/11. The cost for utilities on Isle Royale is much higher than on the mainland. A utility surcharge will be added to the cost of some goods and services.

Contact Information to the left. www.isleroyaleresort.com

Did You Know?

1) The Minong Mine produced 500,000 pounds. Island Mine was a distant second with 213,000 followed by the Anishinaabe’s Siskowit Mine with 190,000.

2) The nine-hole course at the Belle Isle Resort’s longest hole was a ninety four yard par four. Today’s experience on the old course, the remains of the shuffleboard court are nearby.

3) 1800 firefighters battled the blaze which razed 20% of the island, the birch and aspen forests of today’s island interior are a legacy of this event.

The answers to these questions are:
1) Minong Mine
2) At least 600
3) 1800
Windows into the Past — Cultural Landscapes at Isle Royale

Isle Royale is managed as a Wilderness and the unparalleled beauty of the natural scenery is certainly what draws many visitors back year after year. However, the park is also rich in a variety of cultural resources that relate a fascinating history of humankind’s evolving interaction with the island. These resources include traditional resorts, such as Rock Harbor, to rustic summer communities, such as Tobin Harbor. The legacy of commercial fishing is exemplified along the shores in places such as Fishereman’s Home by Point Houghton and Edisen Fishery near the Rock Harbor Light. Commercial fishing and resort vacationing landscapes sometimes overlapped across their significant time periods. These landscapes often interacted with and impacted each other as they did at Washington and Barnum Islands near Windigo, and Mattson Fishery in Tobin Harbor. Other existing landscapes can be found on the interior of the main island, which holds evidence of human use and is pocked with the remnants of prehistoric and industrial copper mines. In the summer of 2010, three members of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) team visited Isle Royale. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all National Park Service-owned, historically significant landscapes that are listed on, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places. Based in Omaha, our team of landscape architects and historians travel throughout the Midwest to inventory and evaluate the conditions of our parks’ cultural landscapes. The team studied a number of different landscapes on Isle Royale and conducted analyses of whether the existing conditions continue to reflect the significant history of each individual site. This translates into how well a visitor is able to sense or “feel” the history of the site while they are there. Historic landscapes often become unrecognizable either by falling into ruin or becoming obscured by an intrusion of modern developments. Many aspects are considered when documenting the integrity of cultural landscapes. Do the structures retain the original building materials? Do the roads and trails reflect the historic patterns of movement? Does the existing vegetation, such as planted trees, shrubs, gardens, or the surrounding forest, retain its historic appearance? Are historic views, such as a panoramic vista of Lake Superior, maintained? Are there still historic small scale features such as fences, foot bridges, signs, or benches? Is there a particular cultural tradition or form of craftsmanship that helps define the landscape development? This information is evaluated and compiled into a document that is supplemented with historic narratives, photographs of existing conditions, site plans, and GPS data. This information is used by park management when deciding on future planning projects, or when considering what makes a landscape significant. The end result is a richer experience for park visitors.

Where on Isle Royale?

The main island of Isle Royale National Park is a series of ridge and valleys created by volcanic and tectonic events that occurred in the distant past. The resulting formation has been further modified by the movement of mile thick glaciers across the land and by slow but continual processes of erosion. Natural fire, subtle yet significant changes in climate, changing lake levels, the arrival of animals – most notably moose and beaver– have all played a role in creating the island we see today. Humans play a role too. Isle Royale is not, and probably never has been a landscape empty of human presence or impact. Sometimes obvious, sometimes buried and hidden, the evidence of past human use we encounter: a rusty steam engine from a long-ago mine, a wooden fishing float washed ashore on an isolated cove, a battered rounded beach stone found high on a ridgeline, reminds us of our long, deep relationship with this place. Every bend in the trail, every bay on the shore has a human story to share.

Do you recognize these places?

1) In the 1930’s Civilian Conservation Corps members from Camp 634 were stationed at this site on Isle Royale.
2) In 1935, the G.W. Mead Company set up a logging camp with two hundred men and a hundred horses, near this location to access pulpwood timber in a large swamp.
3) In 1896, this was one of many small fishing camps that dotted the shoreline and outer islands. In later years, the Holger Johnson family ran a rustic resort as well as a fishery here.
4) A visit to Isle Royale in 1906 or in the 1920s might have included a stay at this resort. In 1932, this place set new standards for luxury on the island with indoor flush toilets.
5) In the early 1890s, the last attempt to commercially mine copper on Isle Royale was based here in a community known at the time as Ghyllbank.
Interpretive and Educational Programs

While on boat, park staff and guest speakers, weather permitting, will explore Isle Royale’s natural and cultural history or topics related to the Lake Superior Basin. Park staff will assist in trip planning, answering questions, and issuing backcountry camping permits.

Keweenaw Cruises ($) Enjoy an afternoon cruise along the scenic Keweenaw Waterway aboard the Ranger III. For reservations call (906) 482-0894.

- All times are Eastern Daylight Time
- $ = transportation cost
- ** = indicates tours with a park ranger

ROCK HARBOR AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROCK HARBOR AREA</th>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rock Harbor Visitor Center</td>
<td>Information, books, maps, educational sales materials, camping permits, dive permits, user fee payments, and Jr. Ranger Program.</td>
<td>Daily 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. – July and August Reduced schedule possible in May, June and September</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretive Programs</td>
<td>Join a park representative for an exploration of Isle Royale’s natural and cultural history.</td>
<td>Check the bulletin board for program schedule.</td>
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MY SANDY TOURS FROM ROCK HARBOR

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<tr>
<th>MY SANDY TOURS FROM ROCK HARBOR</th>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
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<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hidden Lake/Lookout Louise ($)**</td>
<td>A 4-mile boat trip on the MV Sandy to Hidden Lake Trailhead followed by a guided 2-mile round trip hike past Hidden Lake up 320 feet to Lookout Louise. View the south shore of Canada and the north shore of Isle Royale. Return with the group or bring a lunch and water and hike 8.4 miles back to Rock Harbor.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passage Island ($)**</td>
<td>An 8-mile boat tour on the MV Sandy crosses one of Isle Royale’s popular shipping lanes. The 2-mile guided round trip hike leads to Passage Island Lighthouse and explores an area of low moose presence.</td>
<td>1:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edisen Fishery and Rock Harbor Light ($)</td>
<td>Visit the historic commercial fishery with the resident fishery demonstrator and take a quarter-mile walk to the oldest lighthouse (1855) on Isle Royale and enjoy its maritime exhibits.</td>
<td>2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain’s Cruise ($)</td>
<td>Explore with the Captain of the MV Sandy, scenic, out-of-the-way destinations, such as Middle Island Passage, Lovelie Lane, Rock Harbor Lighthouse, Davidson Island, and Stannary Point.</td>
<td>2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.</td>
<td>2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.</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>
<td>8:00 p.m. to Sunset in June-July 7:30 p.m. to Sunset in August-September</td>
<td>8:00 p.m. to Sunset in June-July 7:30 p.m. to Sunset in August-September</td>
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DAYS FARM

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interpretive Programs</td>
<td>Join a park representative for an exploration of Isle Royale’s natural and cultural history.</td>
<td>Check the campground bulletin board for program schedule.</td>
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WINDIGO

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<th>WINDIGO</th>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windigo Visitor Center</td>
<td>Information, books, maps, educational sales materials, camping permits, dive permits, user fee payments, and Jr. Ranger Program.</td>
<td>Daily 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. – July and August Reduced schedule possible May, June, and September</td>
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HOUGHTON

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<th>SUNDAY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houghton</td>
<td>Information, trip planning, books, maps, and other educational sales materials, Ranger III and group camping reservations, boater camping permits, dive permits, and user fee payments.</td>
<td>5/30 through 6/4 open 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Saturday 2:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. 6/6 through 6/13 open 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Saturday 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. 8/15 through 9/10 open 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Saturday 2:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. 9/12 through 9/25 open 8:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Monday through Friday, closed for fall and winter holidays.</td>
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RANGER III

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<tr>
<td>Interpretive and Educational Programs</td>
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4 Your Guide To Isle Royale National Park – 2011
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 mining its copper, harvesting its fish, and logging its timber. The wilderness, however, never conquered, but its landscape holds the scars of these early attempts. Today’s visitors have had back to a primitive wilderness. The environmental conditions historically viewed as a burden are now attracting a new clientele. Today’s visitors are keenly aware that they can still adversely affect this sensitive resource.

To minimize your impact on park resources and other visitors, please practice “Leave No Trace.” For a copy of the park’s Leave No Trace booklet or visit www.int.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 change your life. Proper wilderness use begins with reading, supporting, and putting into practice the following information.

Trail Conditions

Severe storms during the fall and winter have resulted in a large number of downed trees and other trail impediments. Expect to encounter obstacles that may slow your travel time between campsites. Where possible, travel over or under the obstacle to avoid creating lines off the trail.

Party Size Defined

The party size for camping at Isle Royale is divided into two categories. “Small” (individual) parties are defined as a group of six or fewer people. “Group” parties are defined as seven to ten people. Organizations may not have more than twenty people camping on the island at any one time and are limited to eighty people per year. Organizing groups can still affect a primitive experience, so plan carefully.

Camping Permits — parties of six or fewer

Camping for individual parties is on a first-come, first-served basis. Individuals or groups may obtain permits onboard the Ranger III or upon arrival at Rock Harbor or Windigo Visitor Centers. For trip planning assistance, call 906-482-0894. 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) 482-0894; write to Group Reservations, Isle Royale National Park, 800 East Lakeshore Drive, Houghton, Michigan 49931. Please contact the park by calling 906-482-0894, or E-mail ISRO_Parkinfo@nps.gov.

Where to Camp

All groups on Isle Royale offer tent sites and/or three-sided shelters. Shelter and tent sites are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. Shelters may not be reserved and may not be fully occupied, depending on the storage of gear. Tents may not be erected at shelter sites. Be gentle with screen doors and windows 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 space.

Camping permits are required for all overnight camping. Campers must stay in established campsites unless off-trail arrangements are made at the time the permit is obtained. Off-trail hiking and camping is difficult at Isle Royale, and is only recommended for experienced campers.

Commercial Groups

Organizations that charge trip participants a fee for camping are considered commercial groups. The group size for commercial groups is limited to eight people. All commercial groups must check in and out at the lodge office, or advance reservations cannot be made. Current camping fees for commercial groups are $60 per group (all size and type). Reserve early, as reservations are often required.

Individual conditions of each bloom, we can predict if a particular bloom is toxic or not. Filtering does not remove blue-green algae toxins from the water. Exposure to a toxic bloom can cause a range of symptoms from skin irritation to more serious gastrointestinal or respiratory problems. To be safe, the park recommends that you avoid swimming or filtering water if it appears to have a cloudy blue-green cast or looks like “pea soup” or green paint. If you see an algae bloom while in the backcountry, please report it to a park ranger. If algae blooms occur, current information about conditions will be available at park rangers and at the main site visitor center. For additional information on Hantavirus contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at 800-532-9516.

Hantavirus

There have been no reported cases of Hantavirus at Isle Royale National Park. The deer mouse is the primary carrier of the virus. An infected mouse carries the virus in its urine, saliva, feces, and in the carcass. The primary way humans become infected is through breathing in the virus. Infection can also occur by touching the mouth or nose after handling contaminated materials. To minimize risk, avoid coming into contact with rodent droppings and burrows, avoid sleeping on burrow grounds, and may not be used solely for cooking or drinking water.

Respect Wildlife

Observe, photograph, and enjoy park wildlife from a safe distance. Use binoculars or a zoom lens “to get closer” to wildlife. If animals flee, become defensive, or change their natural activities in your presence, you are too close to trail. During quiet hours, between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. EDT, if people in adjacent campsites can hear your activities, you are being too loud.

Keep wild animals wild by discouraging them from approaching humans. Practice “Leave No Trace.” Use a campfire only if off-trail (cross-country) arrangements are approved. Be sure to put out your fire completely. Fire rings are only available in selected campsites.

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 clearer water on top. Dehydration is a factor in most medical problems experienced in the park. In hot weather the Greenstone, Minong, and lake ritchie. blue-green algae blooms have occurred in several inland lakes including Chicken Lake and Bliss Lake. Blooms that are small blue-green algae blooms may be toxic, but due to the large variety of blue-green algae species and individual conditions of each bloom, we can only say that a particular bloom is toxic or not. Filtering is not a solution to remove blue-green algae toxins from the water. Exposure to a toxic bloom can cause a range of symptoms from skin irritation to more serious gastrointestinal or respiratory problems. To be safe, the park recommends that you avoid swimming or filtering water if it appears to have a cloudy blue-green cast or looks like “pea soup” or green paint. If you see an algae bloom while in the backcountry, please report it to a park ranger. If algae blooms occur, current information about conditions will be available at park rangers and at the main site visitor center.
Severe storms during the fall and winter have resulted in a large number of downed trees that will impact trail conditions.

The Huginnin Cove Campground closed for rehabilitation!
Mariners, the Passage Island fog horn now operates through radio signal. If a need arises to sound horn, turn to channel 79 and key microphone 5 times within 5 seconds.

SAFETY 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.
- Filter with chemical treatment or boil 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.

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 Lake Superior and Siskiwit Lake</td>
<td>April 16 to October 31</td>
<td>10” except 15” for lake trout</td>
<td>5 in any combination, but no more than 3 of any one species; only one over 34”</td>
<td>*1 <em>2 Artificial lures only on Siskiwit Lake</em>3 *4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coaster Brook Trout Lake Superior</td>
<td>May 1 to Labor Day</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Catch and release only in park’s Lake Superior waters.</td>
<td>*1 See Greenstone article page 10 for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook Trout Streams and Hidden Lake</td>
<td>Last Saturday in April to Labor Day</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Catch and release only – No possession allowed</td>
<td>Artificial lures<em>1 and barbless hooks</em>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Trout Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td>7”</td>
<td>5 fish with no more than 3 fish over 15”</td>
<td>See Greenstone article page 10 for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Perch Lake Superior and Inland Lakes</td>
<td>April 16 to October 31</td>
<td>No minimum size</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Recommended daily limit of 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pike Lake Superior and Inland Lakes</td>
<td>May 15 to October 31</td>
<td>24” Lake Superior and Inland Lakes; No minimum size, 30” maximum</td>
<td>5 in any combination, but no more than 2 Northern Pike</td>
<td>Artificial lures only on interior lakes<em>1 and streams</em>2 See Greenstone article page 10 for details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*1 Park boundaries extend 4.5 miles out into Lake Superior from the outermost land areas of the park.
*2 Artificial lures 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.
*3 Only barbless hooks may be used for fishing the park’s rivers, creeks, and streams, and all inland lakes. Barbless hooks are only allowed in Lake Superior waters.
Insects

Expect mosquitoes, black flies, gnats, and other insects to peak in June or July. During warm weather, mosquitoes and moths can continue well into August. Bring insect repellent, netting, or other skin barriers. Dry summers will produce an abundance of yellow jackets. Being an epithemate 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 backcountry backpacking stores. As a rule, these stores are lightweight, dependable, easier to use, and less damaging to the park than wood fires. 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. Do not import firewood; insects and pathogens from an infected wood source could devastate Isle Royale’s forest. Use small diameter wood no larger than an adult’s wrist, as this will burn completely and will eliminate the need to pack a 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 burn trash in any form. The fire should be kept small. Once finished, make sure the flames and coals are dead 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 temperatures, fog, and sudden squalls that can generate waves that could easily swamp a canoe. This along with scarce outer shore landing sites adds to the potential danger. Small, open vessels 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 visitor centers before embarking. Be prepared to adjust your schedule to the weather. A portable marine radio is recommended.

Portages –

Canoes 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 kayak 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. (refer to page 2).

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. As an adult loon, who at times swallows something this is sending a message that you are too close. From mid-May through July 15 (loons nesting season) visitors are to stay at least 100 feet away from small islands. Additional areas may be closed due to loon nesting; please check at the visitor centers for updated information.

Aquaticevasive Species

Invasive species are considered to be one of the top threats to the ecological integrity of our national parks. Please take time before and during your trip to do your part to repel the invasion.

What can you do to stop the spread?

Before traveling to Isle Royale

Boaters

Drain live wells and bilge on land - remove transom water, lake, and unwanted bait from your boat. Wash your boat, including bilge and equipment with either: a) Hot (greater than 105 degrees F) water, b) High pressure water, or c) disinfectant OR Clean and Dry your boat and equipment in the sun for five days. Rainy days don't count.

Backpackers

Prior to departure, clean your camping gear, clothing, and boots.

Canoists and Kayakers

Remove weeds, algae, and other plant and animal materials from your boat. Wash your boat and equipment with either: a) Hot (greater than 105 degrees F) water, b) High pressure water, or c) disinfectant OR Clean and Dry your boat and equipment in the sun for five days. Rainy days don't count.

Anglers

Clean fishing gear before island departure.

Divers

Wash all dive gear in warm chlorinated tap water. Don't use your wetsuit with a special-purpose shampoo. Wash your gear and wetsuit for seven days before island departure.

While on Isle Royale

If you filter water from Lake Superior, change your filter or backflush several times with filtered water before using inland.

Canoists and Kayakers

Wipe down your boat and associated gear before moving from Lake Superior to inland waters.

Anglers

When moving from Lake Superior to inland lakes, clean gear and change line spools.

Wheeled Vehicles/ Devices

Wheeled vehicles (except for non-motorized wheelchairs) or other mechanical forms of transportation are not allowed on trails. This includes bicycles, motorcycles, and small motorized vehicles.

Weapons, Traps, & Nets

The sale 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.

Exception: As of February 22, 2010, a new federal law allows people who can legally

On-Board Generators -

The operation or use of permanently installed (by the boat manufacturer) or on-board vessel generators is allowed between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time 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, McCargo Cove, Merriet Lane, Moskey Basin, Siskwot Bay, Three Mile, Todd Harbor, and Tooker Island. Vessels at anchor within Quiet/No Wake Zones may operate on-board generators between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time, 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 excess of surrounding seas. Quiet/No Wake Zones include specified areas near Todd Harbor, John’s Island, Barnum/Washington Islands, Hay Bay, Wright Island, Malone Bay, Chippewa Harbor, Conglomerate Bay, Moskey Basin, Lones Lite, Tobin Harbor, Merritt Lane, Passage Island, Duncan Bay, Five Finger Bay, Lane Cove, Robinson Bay, Pickeral Cove, Belle Harbor, Crystal Cove, and McCargo Cove. Contact maps and brochures available at visitor centers and on-board the Ranger III for specific information.

Pollution Prevention –

Head pump-out service is available at Windigo and Rock Harbor when the concession operation is open. Vessels carrying spare fuel in portable containers must use legally approved containers. Fuel may not be stored on docks.

Custodians –

All vessels arriving from Canada (U.S. or Canadian) must clear U.S. customs at Windigo or Rock Harbor Visitor Center. A valid passport, U.S. Passport card, or enhanced drivers license, or trusted traveler program card is required. Visitors from Canada can be cleared for Isle Royale only. For additional information go to www.cbp.gov.

Divers –

Please refer to your dive permit regulations concerning compressor use.

Fuel –

Gasoline is sold from June 7 through September 1 at Windigo, gasoline and diesel fuel are sold from May 27 through September 9 at Rock Harbor. Diesel fuel is not available at Windigo. Early and late season service or fuel may be obtained at Windigo and Mort Island if personnel are available.
A Century of Study

The man trudged up the side of the steep ridge. Sweat beaded on his brow even though the breeze felt cool. Stopping to catch his breath, he looked back on the clear blue gash of water that cut like a knife into the center of the island. The year was 1892 and the first professional archeologist had adventured to Isle Royale.

Professional archeological studies on Isle Royale were motivated by the work of amateurs who had explored the island in earlier years. Wild speculation of the forgotten empire and home to a lost civilization led archeologist William Holmes to mount an expedition with the goal of refuting these claims. He based his work in the area around McCargo Cove and was obviously impressed by what he saw.

“All over the slopes...are traces of the ancient diggings, and the extent of the work was a matter of great surprise to me...I found myself wandering over the wilderness of pits and their accompanying mounds of excavated materials, marveling at the enterprise and perseverance of the aborigines. For a people with only primitive tools the work seems colossal.”

Over a hundred years later, we are similarly astounded by the more than a thousand identified prehistoric pits in this small area near McCargo Cove. Our muscles ache just imagining the physical effort of hammering the hard basaltic rock with an oblong beach stone. We give an inward cheer at the thought of a piece of copper finally being loosened from the surrounding matrix. We are amazed to discover that deep pits (the digging of which involved displacing 2000 cubic feet of rock), sometimes revealed hunks of pure copper that weighed thousands of pounds.

The fascinating story of these aboriginal miners is still being uncovered. From William Holmes’ first expedition to recent surveys, archeologists continue to discover new aspects of these early visitors to this archipelago. Even after a century of study, there is still much to learn.

Valerie Martin
Park Ranger

Digging Into Prehistory

A team of archeologists from the National Park Service’s Midwest Archeological Center embarked on a highly anticipated project to conduct an island-wide survey of aboriginal copper mining sites at Isle Royale National Park. The overall goal of the project was to identify the number, location, condition, and potential significance of aboriginal mining sites and use the information to protect and interpret these important archeological resources. These early mining sites have long been of interest and their preservation in the archeological record is integral to understanding their preservation in the archeological record. The first year’s work focused on revisiting as many previously recorded copper mining sites, aboriginal and historic, as possible. As anyone who has traveled to the island knows, logistics can be challenging, but thanks to the support and assistance from Isle Royale staff, the team visited over twenty sites across the island. These site visits were important to thoroughly document the sites (many had not been visited for decades) with mapping, photographs, and global positioning system (gps) readings. The team also systematically assessed the condition of each site, looking for signs of natural and/or human impacts or threats, and for any evidence of associated site features or artifacts. Further, the team was able to observe the types and variety of mine sites and their corresponding geological settings, which helped guide them during the survey that was to follow.

The survey for previously unrecorded aboriginal mining sites commenced during the early spring in 2009 when the vegetation, which can obscure the visibility of mine pits, was dormant. The crew targeted areas where, based on the geology and distribution of known sites, additional mining sites were anticipated. They set up camp near the targeted survey zones and each day set out for a full day’s worth of intensive pedestrian survey. This involved walking in linear transects at regularly-spaced intervals over an area while looking at the ground for any evidence of mining—namely pits. Over sixty potential mine pits were identified; some of the pits are more obviously cultural than others, the latter of which could be the result of natural processes such as tree tips and water pooling. All of the pits were recorded and thoroughly documented.

Excavating a potential mine pit

The team also had the opportunity to partially excavate a newly discovered pit at a previously documented aboriginal mining site. Numerous artifacts were recovered, including hammerstones, wedges, and chipped stone debris from tool making, and an extracted copper-bearing vein was exposed. Samples of wood charcoal were collected from the feature for radiocarbon dating, which will provide a time frame for when the feature was utilized.

The team returned in 2010 to complete excavations at a select sample of the potential mine pits to determine the pits’ genesis and if possible, to assign cultural and/or temporal placement to the features. Seven pits were targeted and yielded results quite different than the previous year’s excavation. The most subtle pits lacked any evidence of cultural origin and can be explained as the result of natural phenomena; larger pits, though too pronounced to be of natural origin, did not contain any artifacts or evidence of cultural activity other than the pits themselves. In the largest of the targeted pits, two rocks exposed at its deep base bore historic drill marks, though no associated artifacts were found. Though these excavations did not yield much material cultural, the data on their morphology and geologic setting will help interpret the many other suspected pits recorded throughout this project and perhaps shed light on other activities occurring on the island.

As a result of this project, we have successfully improved, updated, and expanded upon the documentation of previously recorded mining sites. We were also able to survey large portions of the island for additional mine sites and in doing so identified numerous pits that could be attributed to early mining activities. This information will contribute substantially to the story of copper mining at Isle Royale and allows this unique and important resource to be better understood, protected, and enjoyed.

Ann Bauerman
Archeologist
Midwest Archeological Center
**Invader Alert – Aquatic Invasive Species**

Isle Royale waters, like all Lake Superior waters, face a growing threat from the invasion of non-native species. Once species like zebra mussels, spiny water fleas and sea lampreys enter an area, they cause 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 is presently found only in Lake Superior. The park is concerned it may enter the inland lakes. Once established, these harm predator fish and the fleas disrupt the zooplankton population, the basic source for many fish species.

In 2009, zebra mussels were documented for the first time. Their potential to cause catastrophic changes cannot be overestimated. If zebra mussels were to enter the inland lakes it is estimated that they would cover nearly every habitable surface on an inland lake floor in to two to four years. The exotic virus Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) has reached Lake Superior. This disease affects more than 40 species of fish including lake trout and coater brook trout. The incredible genetic diversity of Isle Royale’s lake trout would be at risk if VHS introduced to Isle Royale waters.

**Stoping the Spread - Visitor Responsibilities**

Vessel owners are legally responsible for Aquatic Invasive Species decontamination of park waters (extending 4.5 miles from Isle Royale and the outer islands). This applies to all vessels (power and sailboats, canoes, kayaks, etc.). Regardless of size or configuration. Please take the following steps to prevent the transport of zebra mussels and other aquatic invasive species to Isle Royale waters:

- **Inspect** for zebra mussels and other aquatic invasives attached to your trim tabs, swim platform, motor mounts, hull and equipment. Feel the hull. A coarse sandpaper texture may indicate larval mussels attached to your boat.
- **Remove** all zebra mussels and other invasive species along with any aquatic plants from your boat, trailer and equipment. Larval mussels are best removed with a scrub brush or similar method. Treat invasives like litter. Dispose of them in a trash can.
- **Drain** all water from your motor, livewell, bilge, transom, etc. away from any body of water.
- **Wash** your boat, including bilge and equipment with either: a) Hot (greater than 104 degrees F) water, b) High pressure water, or c) Disinfectant OR
- **Clean and Dry** your boat and equipment in the sun for five days.

**Check** to see if your boat is coming from a port known to have zebra mussels. Duluth, Superior, Thunder Bay, Marquette, Ontonagon and Ashland all have documented infestations. If so, take extra measures to assure decontamination.

**Secondary Brook Trout Regulations**

Surveys indicate populations are dangerously low and may be at risk of disappearing unless they have more protection. The National Park Service and Michigan DNR have implemented protective regulations at Isle Royale in order to help with the recovery of this once common fish. Brook trout can be identified by their near square tail and wormlike patterns on the back and dorsal fin. If you’re uncertain about the species you catch, return it to the water.

**Lake Superior Waters**

(extend 4.5 miles out from the island)

Catch and release only for all brook trout, including all bays and harbors.

**Inland Waters**

Catch and release only in all lakes, streams, and creeks. Only artificial lures and barbless hooks can be used in all lakes, streams, and creeks.

**Fish Conservation**

With its multitude of islands and bays on Lake Superior, as well as numerous 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?

- **The possession or use of bait for fishing within the Lake Superior waters of the park is limited to those fish and/or fish parts that are caught within the Great Lakes National Park waters.**
- **Transporting fish from the island and only when concession licenses are available on the island and when concession services are open.**
- **Customers may purchase a Michigan fishing license online at www.michigan.gov/dnr.**

**Special Brook Trout Regulations**

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 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.

**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 depth (90' or deeper) water. This reduces the unsightly remains and odors around campgrounds and the unnaturally large gathering of gulls at campgrounds. At inland lakes the preferred method of disposal is to chop fish remains into pieces 4" or less and deposit into deep water via canoe. If you do not have a canoe, you could request the assistance of a canoeist. The alternate method is to chop up remains into pieces 4" or less and move at least 200 feet (75 steps) from campground and throw remains as far as possible into deep water. These steps will eliminate the potential for attracting and feeding wildlife at campgrounds. Please clean fish away from docks and campgrounds. Do not throw remains in shallow water near shore or throw remains to gulls or other animals.

**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, Sea Hunter, Voyager II and the seaplane. This one-a-year permit covers up to a single day’s catch. Fish must be declared when the ferry service arrives at their destination. Permits may be obtained by writing: Department of Natural Resources, 437 U.S. 41 North, Baraga, Michigan 49908-6627 or calling (906) 353-6697. Fishermen returning on the Ranger III must check in their fish with the ship’s purser. Fish cannot be transported in coolers on private boats onboard the Ranger III.

**Fish Consumption Advisory**

The exotic virus Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) has reached Lake Superior. This disease affects more than 40 species of fish including lake trout and coater brook trout. The incredible genetic diversity of Isle Royale’s lake trout would be at risk if VHS introduced to Isle Royale waters.

**Fishery Conservation**

Jay Glase
Fishery Biologist

**REMEMBER:**

Barbless hooks and artificial lures only in all inland lakes, streams and creeks.
**Transportation Services**

**RANGER III**
National Park Service owned and operated.
5 tourist boats: 1-24 foot in length 3-4 passengers each.
Free - Adult: 15 yrs. & under, Group rates for 10 or more paid

**ISLE ROYALE QUEEN IV**
3 hour one-way, concession operated,
100 ft. 100 passenger vessel.
Reservations required.
**RESERVATIONS**
Contact Ranger Lodge at 410-464-2023.

**VOYAGEUR II**
Grand Portage to Windigo - 2 hours one-way, concession operated.
60 ft. vessel.

**SEA HUNTER**
1.5 hours one-way, concession operated.
65 ft. vessel.

**SEAPLANE**
Air service to Isle Royale operates from the Houghton County Airport to mid-late September. Visit website for available dates.

**WATER TRANSPORTATION ON THE ISLAND**
Voyageur II provides drop-off and pick-up services of various areas. Please refer to their schedule and rates.

**ROCK HARBOR LODGE**
Water Taxi
Provides drop-off and pick-up service between Rock Harbor and Chippewa Harbor. Windigo to Grand Portage.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**
- No alcohol consumption on passenger ferries.
- Pets and wheelchairs are not allowed.
- Wheelchairs are allowed. Stone fuel can be carried in approved containers on ferries, but not on the lake. Superior weather is not used during the year for comfort and a warm jacket.

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**SHARING**
2011 — Your Guide To Isle Royale National Park 11
Join the Isle Royale & Keweenaw Parks Association and Support Isle Royale National Park Programs

The Isle Royale & Keweenaw Parks 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 & Keweenaw Parks Association contributes approximately $5,000 in cash and in-kind aid to Isle Royale National Park.

**YOU CAN HELP...**

You can support the work of the Isle Royale & Keweenaw Parks 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 _____________ $200 (Payable in 4 installments)
- Patron .............. 250
- Sustaining ............ 100
- Supporting .......... 50
- Household ........... 35
- Individual ........... 25

Member benefits:

- 10% discount on all purchases from IRKPA outlets and many other National Park Visitor Centers throughout the U.S.
- Three issues of Wolf’s Eye newsletter
- Copies of park newspapers, The Greenstone and the Keweenaw Guide,
- Invitations to park programs, trips, and events,
- Monthly e-mail park news updates.

Become a member today!

Call us at 800-678-6925, or join online at www.irkpa.org

The Isle Royale and Keweenaw Parks Association:

- Offers books and other educational products in visitor centers at Rock Harbor, Windigo, Houghton and Calumet;
- Conducts field trips and workshops;
- Produces park signs and brochures;
- Provides funding for Isle Royale’s Artist-in-Residence Program.

**BOOKS, MAPS & MORE**


Explore the little-known backstory of how Isle Royale became a national park, and the people and politics behind the decision to make a remote island in Lake Superior the first wilderness national park.

*Author: Amy Tholen Baldwin*

**A View from the Wolf’s Eye** $12.95

Carolyn Peterson’s memoir of her 37 summers on Isle Royale as wife of long-time wolf/moose researcher Rolf Peterson. An uplifting and inspiring chronicle of day-to-day life in a very special wilderness.

*102 pages. Author: Carolyn Peterson*

**Island Life: An Isle Royale Nature Guide** $19.95

A complete guide to the common flora and fauna of Isle Royale in one easy-to-use and easy-to-carry volume. Over 350 species of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, trees, and flowers, each illustrated with a color photograph or drawing.

*168 pages. Authors: Ted Gontomá & Janet Mraz*

**Isle Royale National Park: Foot Trails and Water Routes** $16.95

The park’s authoritative trip-planning guide. Complete descriptions for trails and waterways, including mileage, difficulty and amenities at each destination. More than 60 photos and 35 detailed maps of the park’s backcountry. 4th Edition. *184 pages. Author: Jim DuFresne*

**The Wolves of Isle Royale: A Broken Circle** $39.95

This classic first-hand account of the Isle Royale predator/prey study is illustrated with more than 100 photographs. The book reveals the true nature of the Isle-understood wolf and some of the secrets of this one-of-a-kind research project, now entering its 50th year. *192 pages. Author: Rolf Peterson*

**NEW! Ecological Study of Wolves on Isle Royale 2010-2011** $8.95

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 1987-2010 also available. Authors: Rolf Peterson & John Vucetich*

**Superior Wilderness: Isle Royale National Park** $16.95

A natural history of Isle Royale for the layperson, emphasizing the ecology of the island, the relationship between its plants, animals and physical environment. Color photographs and an extremely readable text. Maps, photos, charts, illustrations.

*171 pages. Author: Napier Shotton*

**Fishes of Isle Royale** $3.95

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 fishes. Charts, maps, 58 pages.

*Authors: K.S. Lapiger & C.R. Goldman*

**Isle Royale: A Photographic History** $29.95

The history of Isle Royale from early exploration in the 1600s to the birth of the national park as told through historical photos and maps. Chapters: Exploration, Copper Mining, Navigation, Commercial Fishing, Recreation, and Creating a National Park. *160 pages. Authors: Tom & Kendra Gale*

**Naked in the Stream** $19.95

Thirty-year Isle Royale visitor Vic Foerster records his experience and wonderment in this narrative. Funny and poignant, riveting and heart-thumping, and beautifully illustrated by former Isle Royale Artist-in-Residence Joyce Koskenmaa, this wonderfully crafted book takes an intimate look into what it means to find and revere wilderness. *288 pages. Author: Vic Foerster*

**Trails Illustrated Map** $11.95

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 with one half of the island on each side. Measures 4” x 9” folded and 38” x 25” fully opened. Scale = 1:50,000. Updated 2006.

*NOAA Lake Charts $22.30*

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 $4.00 for mailing tube if rolled.

**Exploring Isle Royale** DVD $21.95

This orientation video produced by the National Park Service shows how to best enjoy the island’s many attributes, including its trails, lakes, and campites. Winner of the 1995 Michigan Outdoor Writers Association Best Outdoor Travel Program. 28 minutes.

**Isle Royale Wolf T-Shirt** $16.95

Heather gray heavy cotton short-sleeve T-shirt with new wolf design in tones of black, gray and brown. Adult sizes S to XL.

**Special Value Package** Hiking & Canoeing Package $29.00

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.

*www.irkpa.org 800-678-6925*

IRKPA members receive a 10% Discount on all purchases!

Visit our sales outlets at Isle Royale National Park Visitor Centers, on the waterfront in Houghton, Michigan, and on the island at Rock Harbor and Windigo.

**Up to $5.00** $3.00  
**$5.01 – $10.00** $4.00  
**$10.01 – $20.00** $5.00  
**$20.01 – $30.00** $6.00  
**$30.01 – $50.00** $7.00  
**$50.01 – $75.00** $8.00  
**Over $75.00** free  
**Priority Mail** Add $4.00  
**Additional Charges outside U.S.**