If you’re a boater you have probably been warned about it. If you’re a swimmer you may have gotten encountered it. If you’re an angler you’ve probably seen the long term affects on the fish population. What are we talking about? Eurasian Milfoil-the bad weed.

Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum) is a problematic, non-native aquatic plant that competes aggressively with native aquatic plants for resources. By forming large, floating mats of vegetation on the surface of lakes, rivers, and other water bodies, it prevents light from penetrating the water and shades out native aquatic plants. This mass of vegetation inhibits swimming, becomes entangled in boat propellers, and can displace native plants. Eurasian watermilfoil also has less nutrient value than native plant species. It’s dense beds support a lower abundance of invertebrates, an important fish food, than do native aquatic plants. These dense beds also restrict natural water flow and encroach on fish swimming and foraging, dog water intakes and create a favorable habitat for mosquitoes.

Eurasian watermilfoil may have started its march across freshwater bodies (rivers, lakes, streams) of the United States as early as the 1880’s and was first documented in Washington State in 1965. After 40 years in Washington, Eurasian watermilfoil has spread throughout many of Washington’s fresh water environments including Lake Roosevelt. Watermilfoil spreads primarily by vegetative propagation. Plants fragment either from mechanical breakage such as water and wind action and recreation activities or by self induced auto fragmentation. All the plant needs to spread is for a small piece to break off and travel downstream, or cling to a boat, trailer or fishing gear that is then used in another body of water. Once introduced, it is nearly impossible to eradicate.

Numerous attempts have been made to control watermilfoil throughout the United States. Control methods currently being used range from herbicide application, mechanical methods (rotovating, harvesting, cutting), and biocontrols. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area relies on winter level drawdowns, rather than the above control methods, to reduce excessive populations. By lowering the water level, plant roots are exposed causing them to dry out and freeze.

This spring, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area began a preliminary study to see what effect if any root crown removal has on the population density. Park staff and volunteers removed Eurasian Watermilfoil root crowns during the annual drawdown. This is an experimental control strategy. The National Park Service does not condone or encourage individual efforts to control upland or aquatic weeds. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area has an obligation to preserve, conserve, and protect the integrity of natural, cultural and scenic resources. Unauthorized control of upland and aquatic weeds has the potential to destroy resources the National Park Service is preserving for future generations.

What can you do to help?

• Avoid driving recreation vessels through watermilfoil mats.

• Prevent the spread of Eurasian watermilfoil by removing plant fragments from boat props, trailers and fishing lines when you leave the water.

• Don’t throw weeds back into the water. Dispose of them in a garbage can.

• If you see milfoil on someone else’s boat or trailer, help them clean off the pieces.

Remember, a lake can become infested by just one fragment.

Contact National Park Service staff with question, concerns, or to report Eurasian watermilfoil populations. Contact Ray Dashiell at 509-633-9441 ext 116.
National Park Service Campgrounds

Year-round camping is available at most of Lake Roosevelt’s 28 National Park Service (NPS) managed campgrounds.

Individual Campsites:
- $10.00 per night per campsite May 1 - September 30.
- $5.00 per night per campsite October 1 - April 30.
- Payment: cash or check.
- No more than 2 vehicles (truck and boat trailer or RV and car or 2 cars); no more than 10 people per campsite.
- Valid Golden Age and Access Passport holders receive 50% discount.
- Individual campsites reservable May 1 - September 30 at: Kettle Falls | Fort Spokane | Keller Ferry | Spring Canyon.

Groupsites and Reservations:
- Groupsites by reservation only.
- For reservations call toll free 877.444.6777, TDD 877.833.6777, ReserveUSA.com.
- Valid Golden Age and Access Passport holders receive 50% discount.
- Payment: cash or check.
- No hookups or showers in any of the NPS campgrounds.
- Crowded conditions exist in some campgrounds—so plan ahead.

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Beach Camping:
- No camping fee at boat-in only campsites.
- No beach fires on the exposed lakebed or beaches managed by the National Park Service between May 1 and November 1. This season coincides with an increased potential for wild fires, which cause the loss of park resources and endanger the property of our park neighbors.
- Marine sanitation devices (MSDs) are required for anyone camping from or aboard a boat. Because plastic bags bag and cause portable toilet dump stations to fail, homemade devices such as plastic bag-lined buckets or cans are not acceptable alternatives. Plastic bags or other containers contaminated with human waste cannot legally be disposed of in dumpsters.

Dispose of All Waste Properly.
Dumping ANYTHING—including human or pet waste—on the shores or in the waters of Lake Roosevelt is illegal and unsanitary.

Boat Launches
Fees are charged year-round at all NPS boat launches regardless of boat type. Payment may be made by cash or check.

Daily launch permits:
- Available at self-registration fee stations at each launch ramp.
- $6.00 for seven consecutive days from date of purchase.
- Annual permits:
  - Valid from purchase date until December 31st of the same year.
  - $30 January 1 - April 30.
  - $40 May 1 - September 30.
  - $20 October 1 - December 31.
  - May be purchased in person or by mail.
  - Purchase annual permits in person at the Park Headquarters, North and South District Offices.
  - By mail: Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Headquarters mailing address on this page with a personal or cashier’s check, payable to the National Park Service. Include your Golden Age or Access Passport number if you have one, for a 50% discount.

Fishing License
Children 14 and younger may fish without a license. A Washington State fishing license is required for all others to fish the waters or from the shores of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. If fishing on the waters of Lake Roosevelt outside of the recreation area, a tribal permit may be required in addition to a Washington State license. Please contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (509) 258-7750 and the Colville Reservation (509) 634-2110 or the Spokane Reservation (509) 258-7750 for tribal license requirements.

Golden Age & Golden Access Passports
The Golden Age and Access Passports are lifetime entrance passes to national parks, monuments, and other areas administered by the Federal Government. The passport also entitles the holder to a 50% discount on User Fees at boat launches and camping.

Golden Age Passports are available only to U.S. citizens or permanent residents 62 years of age or older for a one-time $10 fee. Golden Access Passports are issued free of charge to U.S. citizens or permanent residents of any age who are blind or permanently disabled. These passports may be obtained at any of the Visitor Information Stations or District Offices in the park.

Pats not can be issued by mail. You must come to an issuing office to sign for the passport.
Leave No Trace

Each year 1.3 million people visit Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. Many come for a day of boating or fishing while others stay for a weekend or more in one of our 28 campgrounds. Some visitors are from nearby Kettle Falls or Coulee Dam, while others are from as far away as Spokane, Seattle or Canada. Whatever their reason or starting point, most visitors agree Lake Roosevelt is a beautiful open space retreat from the daily routine. This open space does not stay beautiful without some help. The National Park Service plays a large role in maintaining these safe havens for wild plants, animals and visitors, but you play an important role too. By recreating wisely we can minimize our impact on wildlife, their homes and our fellow visitors, while enjoying the experience even more.

Manage your Dog

Keeping your dog under control keeps people, dogs, livestock and wildlife safe. Please do not let your dog approach or chase wildlife. When wild animals are harassed, they change eating patterns and exert more energy which can result in poor health or death. Check signs and keep your dog on a leash no longer than six feet.

Pick Up Poop

Phew! Dog poop stinks, is not natural to Open Space and others can step in it. Pack a pick-up bag and always pick up your dog’s poop—wherever it’s left.

Dog poop is a health hazard. It also increases the nitrogen in the soil around the trail giving the advantage to weeds over the native plants that evolved in nitrogen-poor soils. Thanks for bagging your dog’s poop, but the job is not done until you drop it in the trash can.

Trash Your Trash

Please take out all trash—yours and others. Even biodegradable materials, such as orange peels, apple cores and food scraps take years to break down, and they attract scavengers that harm other wildlife.

Trash is unsightly and ruins everyone’s outdoor experience. Studies have shown that it attracts scavenging birds and mammals that drive away or kill native birds. Let’s enrich everyone’s outdoor experience and take out trash.

Dispose of Waste Properly

Anyone camping from or aboard a boat is REQUIRED to have a marine sanitation device (MSD) or portable toilet, if the boat is not self-contained and they are camping in areas where no restroom facilities are provided. Plastic bags clog and cause portable toilet dump stations to fail, so homemade devices are not acceptable alternatives. Plastic bags or other containers contaminated with human wastes cannot legally be disposed of in dumpsters.

Minimize Campfire Impacts

Campfires can cause lasting impact to the outdoors. Fires on the exposed lakebed or beaches managed by the National Park Service are prohibited between May 1 and November 1. Use established fire rings where fires are permitted and keep fires small.

Respect Wildlife

Observe wildlife from a distance. Please do not follow, feed, or approach. Feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviors, and exposes them to predators and other dangers. Protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely.

Leave It As You Find It

Picking flowers, collecting rocks or taking arrowheads may not seem to be a big deal, but it means others won’t have the chance to enjoy them. With millions of people visiting, the impact we each make, the longer we will enjoy what we have.

Taking one or two flowers and plants, even if they seem to be plentiful, is not OK. We all enjoy flowers, but picking them reduces seeds, which means fewer plants next year. Wildlife depends on these plants for food. Remember, there are a lot of us enjoying these natural lands, so we need to be extra careful—leave it as you find it.

As increasing numbers of people seek the beauty and stimulation of wild places, the impact of what is left behind is also increasing. Disturbing wildlife, vegetation and other visitors, polluting water sources, leaving behind litter and human waste, and collecting natural and cultural objects all degrade the resources and adventures we come to enjoy. In the case of cultural objects: it is a felony to collect them. It is important to minimize our impact and Leave No Trace whenever visiting the great outdoors.

Leave No Trace is about awareness and attitude instead of rules and regulations. Minimum impact techniques must be flexible and tempered by good judgment and experience. Please learn, practice and pass on Leave No Trace skills and ethics to others. No matter what your recreational pursuit is—boating, camping, swimming, day hiking, backpacking, wildlife watching or scenic driving—following Leave No Trace principles will help protect precious park resources.

Several years ago, a family was camping at Halverson Canyon boat-in campground. Their boat engine died and they were trapped in a scenic, remote canyon. It is a popular spot with a nice sandy beach, a perfect tent pad, a metal fire ring, and cliffs on all sides except for one very steep hike over 1000 feet in elevation to reach the top of the Columbia Plateau.

There are no roads, hours...

“If future generations are to remember us with gratitude rather than contempt...we must leave them a glimpse of the world as it was in the beginning, not just after we got through with it.”

- President Lyndon B. Johnson, upon signing the Wilderness Act, 1964

Rangers on the Water

Required to have coast guard approved portable toilets. Most importantly interpreters will be on the water this summer to share with our beach campers the same visitor services that campground campers get: information about the park. Boat campers get to stay in some of Lake Roosevelt’s most beautiful areas that have fascinating stories including geology, forest health, and the history of human habitation in the area. While we can’t guarantee that a ranger will stop by your beach camp this summer, we did visit almost 3000 beach campers last summer. Perhaps we will see you soon, so have a question ready!
Boating is one of the most popular recreation activities at Lake Roosevelt. With over 2000 watercraft on the lake during the year it is important to know the rules of the water AND how to stay safe. Here is a checklist of some of the required equipment needed to boat legally and safely on Lake Roosevelt.

### Lake Roosevelt Required Equipment Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boats less Than 16'</th>
<th>Boats 16' to 26'</th>
<th>Boats 26' to 40'</th>
<th>Boats 40' to 65'</th>
<th>PWC</th>
<th>Human Powered any Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Number on Board</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Numbers</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>PFDS: Type I, II, III, or V</td>
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<td>x (2)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFD: Type IV</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Extinguisher</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame Arrestor (3)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horn, whistle, or bell</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation Lights (4)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Those on PWC must wear a personal flotation device at all times.
2) Children 12 and under are required to wear US Coast Guard approved life jackets.
3) All gasoline engines except outboard engines.
4) Must use navigation lights between sunset and sunrise.

### Best Way to Meet a Protection Ranger at Lake Roosevelt NRA

- **FIRES**
  - Lighting or maintaining fires anywhere but designated areas such as: Campsites where fire receptacles are provided by the NPS.
  - The exposed lakebed from November 1 to May 1, when the fire danger rating for the park is at or below level 2.
  - Not using approved receptacles such as: Park provided fire grates.
  - Portable Propane Campfire units that are UL approved.
  - Not adhering to the following established conditions for fires when and where allowed:
    - Fire Size must be less than three feet in diameter.
    - Fires must be at least 10 feet from the nearest beach logs, structure or vegetation.

- **HUNTING**
  - Within ½ mile from developed areas.
  - Out of state authorized hunting season and without proper permits/licenses in possession.

- **FIREWORKS**
  - Use or possession of fireworks.

- **REFUSE**
  - Not using a required marine sanitation device (MSD) when camping from a boat.
  - Disposing of human waste from MSD's into restroom facilities.

### Thoughtful Hunters

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is managed as a unit of the National Park Service and has been given special legislation by Congress that allows for hunting at times and locations designated by the park’s superintendent. Federal law and the superintendent’s compendium restrict hunting by not allowing any hunting activity within ½ mile from any developed areas managed by the National Park Service including, but not limited to: campsgrounds, boat launches, offices, park housing, park buildings and structures, historic grounds, developed roads, boat-in campsites, marinas, concessions, swim areas, day use, picnic areas, and courtesy docks. It is the hunter’s responsibility to know his proximity to these areas.

Washington State fish and wildlife laws that do not conflict with NPS laws apply while hunting at Lake Roosevelt.

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See Park Superintendent’s compendium or bulletin boards for specific regulations.

### Top Ten Safety Reminders for Boating and Swimming

1. Do not allow a person to operate a vessel while the influence of alcohol or drugs.
2. Do not operate a boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
3. Do not allow a person to ride on the gunwales, transom, or on the deck over the bow of a vessel propelled by machinery, operating in excess of 5 m.p.h.
4. Use navigational lights when operating at night or in reduced visibility.
5. Do not overload a boat. Smaller boats have a capacity plate.
6. Personal watercraft (PWC) are restricted to a flat wake within 200 feet of launch ramps, marina facilities, campsgrounds, picnic areas, swim beaches, water skiers or other persons in the water.
7. Do not allow a person to stand, sit, or dive from swimming area log boom.
8. Do not operate a vessel within 500 feet of a designated swim beach.
9. When passage is restricted to less than 500 feet in narrow waterways keep a flat wake.
10. Do not operate a vessel within 100 feet of a swimmer or downed skier.

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Lake Roosevelt Special Events

Paddle Days
Saturday July 16 - 11AM to 3 PM
Free lessons in canoeing, kayaking, sailing, snorkeling and much more. Bring sunscreen and wear swim clothes. Call 509.738.6366 ext.115 for details. Located at Colville Flats four miles south of Kettle Falls.

Perseid Meteor Overnight Canoe Trip
Saturday & Sunday, August 13 & 14
The Perseid Meteor Shower is best experienced in a dark quiet campground after 11 PM. Join park rangers on an overnight canoe trip for the event. Must RSVP. Call 509.738.6366 ext. 115 to RSVP.

Encampment at Fort Spokane
Saturday - Sunday, July 2-3,
Come see what military life was like on the frontier in the late 1800s, as volunteers camp out on the parade grounds! Call 509.633.9836 for more information.

Ranger Programs

Do you want to go canoeing but you don’t have a canoe? Do you want to know why people have been coming here for nearly 9000 years? Do you want to take a hike and learn about the different plants and trees at the park? Then head to a campground bulletin board near you to find a list of weekly Ranger led activities here at Lake Roosevelt. The following is a brief summary of the possible programs the park offers during the summer.

Hiking
Join a ranger-led hike to explore the bunchgrass prairie ecosystem or learn about St. Paul’s Mission. Topics and length of hikes vary.

Canoe Trips
Join a ranger for a free canoe trip on the lake. We supply the canoes, paddles and life jackets. Beginners welcome, but an adult must accompany children under 16. First come, first served.

Mission Point Trail:
A crossroads of time and cultures. For nearly 9000 years people have been drawn to Kettle Falls for the abundant fishing. It attracted tribes to set up seasonal communities that would take nearly 1000 fish a day for their winter supplies. Explorer David Thompson’s arrival at the tribal fishing grounds nearly 200 years ago was the first of many cultures to cross paths with the natives. His visit was soon followed by the establishment of the British fur trading post, Fort Colville. Amiable neighbors, the traders did not want to colonize the area, but profit from its fur resources. The priests who served the fur trade brought their traditions, which many of the tribes adopted, establishing a need for S. Paul’s mission. That restored mission stands where it did over a hundred years ago—a reminder of the many paths that have crossed at Mission Point. A ½ mile trail, one-mile from the Kettle Falls Campground, has signs explaining the history of the falls, the mission, and the Hudson’s Bay Company’s influence on the area. The view of the river is raveled only by the abundance of plants you will find along the trail.

Old Kettle Town Site Trail:
Like a specter from the past, the old Kettle Falls town site still lingers in the imagination of many who visit. Walking the locust-lined sidewalks past the lonely foundations and steps to a now vanished house bring visions of a once thriving community. The one-mile trail, starting at the Kettle Falls Information Station, offers a chance to see how nature takes back her space. As you meander down to the swim beach and playground it’s not unusual to see a great blue heron take flight from the marsh, or osprey and bald eagles soaring overhead.

The Sentinel Trail:
For 20 years Fort Spokane was a lonely outpost for soldiers acting as a barrier between the Indian reservation and the encroachment of settlers. The demise of the fort in the 1890s brought about a second life for the fort, that of an Indian boarding school and then a tuberculosis hospital. Along the two-mile trail, signs give clues to how people lived here for almost 50 years. For the adventurous, the trail climbs approximately 300 feet to the top of the bluff, providing you a spectacular view of the fort grounds and the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. A free trail guide about the Indian boarding school is available.

Bunchgrass Prairie Nature Trail:
At Spring Canyon Campground you are in a Bunchgrass Prairie community within an upper Sonoran life zone. The area is characterized by cold winters and hot, dry summers. The balance of life in these harsh extremes is very delicate. In the Bunchgrass Prairie moisture is scarce—rain filters rapidly through the sandy soil, leaving no surplus beyond what the plants can immediately absorb. As you walk along the trail you will discover wild roses, rock-eating lichens, and different animals that call the grasslands home. A free trail guide is available at the beginning of the trail for you to use.

Volunteers!
Each year more than 100,000 volunteers donate over 4,000,000 hours of service in the national parks. They come from all walks of life in every state and nearly every country in the world to help preserve and protect America’s natural and cultural heritage for the enjoyment of this and future generations. At Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area 36 volunteers contributed a total of 8943 hours in 2004. We would like to thank all who gave of their time and to all who will be volunteering in 2005! If you are thinking about volunteering, contact Volunteer Coordinator, Lynne Brougher, 1008 Crest Drive, Walla Walla WA 99361 or call 509.633.9441 ext.130.

Northwest Interpretive Association
Through a co-operating agreement with the National Park Service NWIA operates bookstores in the park’s visitor and information centers. The non-profit organization benefits educational programs in the national parks and forests of the Pacific Northwest, playing an important role in making interpretive and educational publications available to travelers. It also funds special interpretive projects in the areas it serves. For more information or memberships, call 509.738.6366 ext.115, or visit www.nps.gov/laro/nwia.htm.

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Hey Kids!
Here is your chance to become a Junior Ranger!
To begin your Junior Ranger training:
1. Pick up a free Junior Ranger newspaper at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane or Kettle Falls Visitor Centers or from a campground host.
2. Follow the directions in the paper and complete the activities.
3. Hike a park trail located at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls or walk along the beach with your parents.
4. Attend a ranger program at one of the larger campgrounds of Lake Roosevelt during the summer. Check the campground bulletin board for dates and times of programs near you.
5. When you’re finished, take your newspaper to a visitor center or the campground host to be checked and receive your free Junior Ranger Patch.

You’re now a Lake Roosevelt Junior Ranger for life!
Sterling Point:
- Has several sites and is intermittently busy.
- Sites are semi-shaded with ponderosas and lots of room between the bitterbrush.
- As with most boat in sites, getting there mid-week is best but it is not always full. The section of the lake is moderate to very busy.
- Has some nice sandy beaches for wading on one side, rocky/sandy on the other side.
- Plenty of beach for boats to tie off.
- One pit toilet.
- Located at one of the most scenic parts of the lake. Showcases the Okanogan highlands, the lava cliffs, and the ice age lake/Missoula Flood sands. It is at the border between the steppe desert and the forested Okanogan highlands.
- A short distance (up to 30 minutes depending on the speed of your boat) from 7 Bays.

Crystal Cove (Spokane River)
- Only one site.
- Some shade, next to a very steep forested hill.
- Often occupied. Located in a very busy part of the Spokane Arm so boats are zooming by often.
- Mostly sandy, but the beach area is small.
- Fairly easy boat tie off area, with deep water right off shore. Some submerged rocks near the shore on either side of sandy area.
- One toilet.
- View across to undeveloped portion of the Spokane reservation. Located on a north facing slope therefore cooler and thicker mixed conifer forest.
- Only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 15 minutes by houseboat.

Ponderosa (Spokane River)
- Four sites.
- Lots of shade, one site on the beach.
- Moderately busy, seldom full. A lot of boat traffic.
- Very nice, sandy beach.
- Long distance to trees for boat tie off when water isn’t at full pool.
- One toilet.
- Long views to the east or west depending on site, view across to relatively undeveloped Spokane Reservation side. Thick ponderosa forest on glacial lake sands. Nice exposures of ripped up parts of lake sediments by Missoula Floods.
- McCoy’s marina almost across from it, only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 15 minutes by houseboat.

Detillion
- Four to five sites.
- Shady sites, lots of room to move around.
- Very busy, often full with very large groups, lots of boat traffic.
- Poor beach quality. Very rocky. There is an enclosed cove to swim in.
- Very good boat tie off at docks.
- Two toilets.
- Looks across to Spokane Reservation.
- Some distance to supplies as Ponderosa.

Enterprise
- Four to five sites.
- Very nice, some more shady than others.
- Very busy, often full.
- Excellent beach. Lots of sand.
- Challenging tie off. Beach approach is shallow. You are likely to get your feet wet.
- Three toilets.
- Very nice, undeveloped area, on a quieter part of the lake. Moose have been seen swimming here. Mostly ponderosas on glacial lake sands.
- This site is more remote, 30 minutes to an hour depending on the speed of your boat to Two Rivers, or 15 to 30 minutes to Hunters (no supplies at Hunters campground.)

Plum Point
- Four sites.
- Picnic table, fire rings, tent area.
- Some large shade trees.
- Two pit toilets.
- Nice sandy cove for boat camping.

Penix Canyon
- Three sites.
- Picnic tables, fire rings, tent area.
- One pit toilet.
- Several pine trees in the campground.
- 60-foot dock.
- Nice sandy beach.

Scout Camp Area
- One vault toilet and floating dump station.
- Mile long sandy beach with limited shade for tent camping.
- This is a very busy spot with 50 plus tents on some weekends.
What You Need to Know About Beach Camping

Fees: Beach camping is free on NPS property. Consult a map so you know if the property you are on is NPS or that of the Spokane or Colville Tribes. Check with the tribes for their beach camping fees. You will find their phone numbers in this Visitor Guide.

Beach Fires: Fires are not allowed on exposed lakebed between May 1 and November 1. When not prohibited, campfires are allowed inside an NPS installed metal ring or concrete pad.

Marine Sanitation Device (MSD or port-a-potty): All beach campers must bring and use a MSD. All waste must be taken to a dump station at one of our campgrounds or to one of the floating toilets along the lake. If you stay in a designated site where the NPS provides an outhouse, you do not need an MSD.

Changing water levels: Be aware of the lake level. It can change as much as a foot in a 24-hour period. You may need to re-moor your boat on shore so you don’t get stranded.

Phone reception: Many areas of this lake are not set up for cellular or digital phone use. Make sure you tell someone where you are going and when you will be back before you leave for your camping adventure.

Emergency Assistance: When you get hurt, being far away from help is a liability. In the locations along the lake away from a major facility, emergency help can be more than a half-hour away. You may want a marine radio to call for help so that you can communicate better with the outside world.

Gas: Some areas of the lake have a greater concentration of on-water gas stations than others. Kettle Falls is the furthest north supplier of gasoline you will find.

Let’s Go For A Swim

Looking for a good place to swim and perhaps picnic for the day? Lake Roosevelt has several designated swim beaches ranging from primitive with only port-a-potties to developed areas with bathrooms and playgrounds. Below is a list of our beaches and amenities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Toilets</th>
<th>Playground</th>
<th>Swim Dock</th>
<th>Picnic Table</th>
<th>Info Station</th>
<th>BBQ Grills</th>
<th>Port-a-potty</th>
<th>Running Water</th>
<th>Hiking Trail</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

* May not have water when lake levels are low.

Summer Island
- One pit toilet.
- Picnic tables.
- Firerings.
- Long sandy beach.
- Popular area for houseboats.
- Several shaded areas.
What were the Ice Age Floods?

During the last ice age, an ice sheet crept south into the Idaho Panhandle, blocked the mouth of the Clark Fork River and created the massive, 2,000-foot-deep Glacial Lake Missoula. Stretching more than 200 miles, it contained more water than Lakes Erie and Ontario combined. Upon reaching its maximum depth, the water burst through the ice dam and shot out at a rate 20 times the combined flow of all the rivers of the world. A towering mass of water and ice thundered toward the Pacific Ocean, stripping and ice dammed the Idaho Panhandle, impeding Lake Roosevelt currently sits today. Water began to back up behind the dam, forming Lake Columbia. Lake Roosevelt is only a small version of Lake Columbia. The water from Lake Columbia began to overflow the high ground to the southwest. As water spilled south of Lake Columbia, a canyon began to form. As Lake Missoula drained, the water came rushing into Lake Columbia. The lake could not hold all this water, and massive erosion carved out a canyon 52 miles long, 900 feet deep and in some places a mile wide. This canyon is now known as the Grand Coulee which runs from the Grand Coulee Dam area to Ephrata.

What did the Study Find?

The study recommended designating a National Geologic Trail managed by a small National Park Service trail staff in a cooperative relationship with numerous public and private sector entities, the Ice Age Floods Institute, and others. A trail advisory group would also be formed to assist trail management.

What's Next?

In January 2005, legislation was introduced into both the House of Representatives and the Senate calling for the designation of the Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail which would cross much of the Pacific Northwest. The bills that were introduced have two years in which they can be considered.

For current information about the Ice Age Floods or the legislation contact the Ice Age Floods Institute at www.iceagefloodsinstitute.org.

Lake Roosevelt and the Case of the Channeled Scablands

As you drive toward your summer camping destination at Lake Roosevelt, you spot a giant house-sized, granite rock sitting in the middle of a wheat field. You wonder, “How did that get there?”

Later you notice the landscape is dotted with patches of barren black rock and in some areas long deep channels, called coulees, slice through that basalt rock. You find it odd. “What caused that?”

You have just stumbled upon The Case of the Channeled Scablands. The deep coulees, barren scablands, the dry falls and the other unusual formations are all a part of the geologic history of Lake Roosevelt; a mystery that has puzzled geologists for ages.

To learn more about these mysteries and follow the case, pick up our newest free publication, The Case of the Channeled Scablands explains how the unique geologic history around Lake Roosevelt was discovered and explains many of the curious formations found around the lake. This free 34-page booklet can be found at any of our Visitor Centers, Information Stations or District Offices.
Within Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area there is a quiet little spot known as Crescent Bay Lake. On any given spring, summer, or fall day, wildlife abounds around this lake. Busy beavers, mule deer, fish, turtles and the rare bobcat can be seen as the lake teams with birds. Cliff swallows fill the skies and occupy the cliff walls around the lake. Ring-necked Ducks, Pied-billed and Western Grebes, American Wigeons and Common Mergansers can be found riding the surface of the lake and Great Horned Owls make their homes in the trees around the waters edge.

Crescent Bay Lake is just one of 53 sites on a dazzling new birding trail map produced in the fall of 2003 by the Columbia Basin Audubon Society (CBAS) and the Coulee Corridor, of which Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is a part. The National Park Service also gives guided canoe trips on the lake to see the wildlife in and along the lake.

Besides Crescent Bay Lake, the free map guides visitors to the best birding along and around the Coulee Corridor. It is a result of a partnership between National Audubon Society, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington State Department of Transportation, the Coulee Corridor and Central Basin Audubon Society.

Several years ago, Central Basin Audubon, the local Chapter covering Grant and Adams Counties, identified a need for a birding map in this region. CBAS volunteers were beset with requests for information about where and when to find certain species of birds. “Our website received questions on a regular basis concerning the best time and location to find Sandhill Cranes” said past president Teri Pieper. Other questions were, "what is that tall white bird that looks like a Great-blue Heron?" And, “what’s a good time to find Snow Buntings?”

Not long after that, the National Audubon Society’s Seattle field office started creating birding maps for the entire state, patterning their efforts after the highly successful Texas maps. The first map of the Great Washington State Birding Trail was the Cascade Loop which covered Highways 2 and 20 across the Cascades. The Coulee Corridor map was next. Original artwork featured around the map and on its cover is by noted Seattle painter, Ed Newbold. His work captures the beauty and grace of some common and not so common birds found in this region.

### Aliens at Lake Roosevelt

Plants are everywhere we live, work, and play. Plants tell a story of adaptation from changes in the environment to human occupation. They act as a road map in understanding plant population density and dispersion. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is located in a semi-arid transition zone. The plant communities along the 150 mile-long reservoir gradually change from shrub steppe plant communities to ponderosa pine forest. These plant communities are shaped largely by precipitation. In the southern part of the reservoir, the shrub steppe plant community, the climate is hot and dry with an average yearly precipitation of 8 inches. In the northern part of the reservoir, the ponderosa pine forest, the average precipitation is 17 inches.

The last 100 years of human occupation has added to, and in some cases replaced portions of Lake Roosevelt’s two distinct native plant communities with invasive species. Invasive species are defined as a species that is non-native, or alien, to the ecosystem and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. As the native and invasive plants compete for resources like water, the plant diversity of the area is reduced. In some cases this is done purely by accident. The most common way invasive plants are spread is along transportation thoroughfares such as roadways. A preliminary survey of 1,233 acres, 10% of Lake Roosevelt parkland, identified 181 acres of 12 different invasive plant species.

The most common invasive plants identified in the recreation area were: Spotted knapweed, Rush skeletonweed, Dalmation toadflax and Leafy spurge.

What can you do to prevent the spread of invasive plant species?

1. Drive only on established roads and trails away from weed infested areas.
2. When using pack animals carry only feed that is certified as weed-free.
3. Know what you are planting and the potential strategies for escape to natural areas.
4. Remove seeds from vehicle tire tread and clothing.

Lake Roosevelt is striving to identify invasive weed population within the recreation areas boundaries. Please contact us if you find invasive plant populations or have question or concerns about invasive plants.

Contact: Jerald L. Weaver – National Park Service 509.633.9441 ext 128.
WANTED: Men Hungry for Adventure

The Hudson’s Bay Company is looking for experienced Voyageurs. Must be able to paddle a canoe for 12 to 16 hours a day, roughly 55 strokes per minute. Must be able to carry two bundles of 90 plus pounds each across portages between the lakes and rivers. Must be available year round and like living and working outdoors. Pay £17.00 per year.

Voyageurs: Long Haul Truckers in a Canoe

The Columbia Department for the British fur trading company known as the Hudson’s Bay Company was roughly 700,000 square miles and stretched from Russian Alaska to Mexican California and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The HBC needed to get trappers, traders and their supplies in and out of that enormous area in the fastest, most economical way possible. In the 1800s that meant going by water. Like truckers in their semis carrying goods on highways today, voyageurs and their canoes carried the fur trade on a watery highway of the Pacific Northwest.

So, who were these titans of transportation in the 1800s? What kind of man would have replied to that want ad? Who would sign up, not only for that strenuous job, but harsh existence? It took a unique individual to be a voyageur. The majority of voyageurs were French-Canadian or Métis, but there were also British, Germans, Africans, Russians and persons of all the Native Tribes such as the Iroquois and Ottawa. Physically, the ideal voyageur was short and muscular. A small stature made it easier to endure the long days in the canoe and left more room for precious cargo. A strong upper body was needed to paddle for 16 hours a day and to portage. This was when they literally carried the industry on their backs—transporting canoes and cargo between waterways and around rough water passages. Notorious for telling tales, a voyageur would exaggerate how much he could carry at one time on a portage. The average minimum, however, was 180 lbs. Voyageurs were expected to carry at least two fur bales at once during a portage. They weighed about 90 lbs. each. One would be slung around his neck and carried in the front while the other would be strapped around his forehead and hung in the back.

A typical day for a voyageur started before dawn when the gentlemens’ or clerks’ tents were packed away and the canoes unloaded. No matter the temperature of the water the voyageurs had to load and unload the canoes, including the gentlemen of the entourage, in waist-high water. The canoes were too delicate to risk loading shore. By midmorning, after a couple hours of paddling, they would stop for the first of their two meals of the day. After this break the rest of the day was spent moving along the river. Paddles were lifted only long enough to smoke their pipes for a short respite. This is how voyageurs came to measure distances in pipes—the time between smoke breaks. To help get them through the monotony of the long day and to keep everyone paddling in the same rhythm voyageurs sang songs. When it was time to come ashore for the evening the voyageurs would pull close to the shore and unload the cargo and gentlemen. The canoes were carefully brought on shore and prepared for the next day. They were overturned and re-gummed or re-sealed.

The second meal of the day, usually pemmican, was prepared. This high energy food was a mixture of meat, grease and berries and was developed by the Indians. It was easily transported and could last for months. The high calorie pemmican was perfect for the voyageurs who had worked off so many pounds during the day. It could also be made into a stew called rubaboo—a mixture of water, pemmican, maple sugar and sometimes flour.

Finally, once the canoes were ready and supper finished, the voyageurs could relax by smoking their pipes and trying to outdo one another telling tales. When it was time to sleep, the gentlemen slept in their tents and the voyageurs slumbered under their canoes.

The voyageurs’ life was not an easy one, but they often proclaimed their love for it. They had their own customs and code of honor above and beyond the expectations of the Company, which were reinforced by group camaraderie. Recognized by their outlandish story telling, colorful dress and infinite supply of paddling songs the voyageurs were the backbone of the transportation system of the companies, moving freight and personnel across the continent.

Why Were They Here?

The Hudson’s Bay Company was out to make money. In the fur industry of the 1800s that meant beaver fur. Why beaver? Well, at that time every stylish, well to do European man owned a beaver hat. For the average clerk working for the Hudson’s Bay Company it would have taken a year’s salary to buy a single hat. That meant the better quality the beaver hat: the more you paid for it and therefore, the higher your social status.

Now the beaver hat was not the shaggy, Davy Crockett cap you may be thinking of. It was not made from the outer beaver fur at all but the soft under-hair. This hair, with its microscopic barbs was chemically treated, mashed, pounded, rolled, and turned into felt. The felt was then molded into a top hat.

You might think it outrageous to spend a year’s salary on a hat simply because it was the style. But think about how much some people spend on sneakers or blue jeans. Perhaps our need to show off our status hasn’t changed as much as we would like to think it has.
Got MSD?

First, do you know what an MSD is? It is a Marine Sanitation Device, also known as a port-a-potty. If you have camped along one of our beaches or even stopped just for a day, you may have noticed toilet paper and waste in the woods in many of the coves. This is a result of years of people not bringing an MSD with them. The woods have become the bathroom, and we are now seeing the foul results.

In some places, we wouldn’t recommend anyone wander with them. The woods have noticed toilet paper and waste in the woods in many of the coves. This is a result of years of people not bringing an MSD with them.

Unless you are at one of our designated boat-in campgrounds that haveouthouses, you must have a Coast Guard approved Marine Sanitation Device along with you, and it is required if you use a MSD. The woods have become the bathroom, and we are now seeing the foul results. In some places, we wouldn't recommend anyone wander with them. The woods have noticed toilet paper and waste in the woods in many of the coves. This is a result of years of people not bringing an MSD with them.

Hidden Gems for Boaters at Lake Roosevelt

One of our goals at Lake Roosevelt is to show visitors that all of this lake is spectacular and we want you to see more of it. You may already be aware of the busy places like the waters off Spring Canyon, Keller Ferry, Fort Spokane, Porcupine, and Kettle Falls. Yes, they’re scenic, but that is where everyone goes. Isn’t part of the joy of coming to Lake Roosevelt about finding that special place somewhere along the shore that you have all to yourself?

The National Park Service at Lake Roosevelt has 312 miles of shoreline and 130 miles of lake to explore, yet only a few boaters take advantage of it all. The rest of it is left to the intrepid explorers like you who are looking to get away from the crowded areas.

Imagine pulling into one of the dozens of secluded sandy coves along the lake and setting up your tent in the shade of giant ponderosa pines. Your boat isn’t battered by waves because your cove is sheltered from the wind. After you set up camp, you sit down on the soft sand to watch the wildlife run around. Maybe you see turkeys or squirrels, or if you are lucky, a coyote or skunk. Maybe the wildlife are your own kids swimming and playing in the clear water.

How can you find these areas? Ask a park ranger for a map and advice. Take the right supplies and launch at your favorite boat ramp. Pick a beach to your liking and set up camp. It’s that easy, and if you make the effort to find a new place, you will certainly have another Lake Roosevelt experience to cherish and remember.

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Hey Teachers! Bring Lake Roosevelt to Your Classroom!

Visit: www.nps.gov/laro/education.htm

- Do you teach kindergartners, graduating seniors or anything in between?
- Do you teach history, biology, ecology or physical science?
- Do you want to give your students an understanding and appreciation for their natural and cultural surroundings?

Lake Roosevelt has a variety of education programs, all keyed to Washington State and national learning standards, that are ready for you to implement in your classroom.

In-Park Programs:
- Fort Spokane: A Cultural Crossroads (Grades 5-8)
- Floating Classroom (Grades 11-12)

Events:
- Lake Roosevelt Student Discovery Week (Grades 5-6)
- Fourth Grade International Water Festival (Grade 4)

Traveling Trunks:
- Project WILD Salmon Education Traveling Trunk (Grades K-12)
- Sculpted, Soured and Scrapped: A Geology Traveling Trunk (Grades 3-6)

Education Guide:
- Aliens in Your Neighborhood: Invasive Species in National Parks (Grades 6-8)

For more information contact the Education Specialist at 509.633.9188 ext 12.
KELLER FERRY
Marina store with deli, groceries, ice and fishing licenses. Houseboat, boat, and boat slip rentals. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters) and fresh water during summer months. Campground and restrooms nearby.

June 26 through September 10, store open 8 AM to 6 PM, daily. Fuel dock and boat rental services 8 AM to 7 PM, daily.

While all services are available in the Spring from May 1 through June 25 and in the Fall from September 11 through October 30, the hours vary. Call for further information.

Operated by Roosevelt Recreational Enterprises (RRE), 45751 SR 21 N Wilbur, WA 99185. Phone 509.647.5755 or 800.648.5253 (Washington and Oregon only) for houseboat rentals.

two rivers casino and resort.com/resort.htm

DAISY STATION
Boat fuel dock with fresh water. Store nearby with groceries, ice, beer, wine, fishing supplies, gift and craft items, microwave and propane. Picnic tables. Open 6 AM to 7 PM seven days a week all year.

Operated by Sherri Scott and Bill Barrett. Daisy Station, 2990 Highway 25 South, Rice, WA 99167. Phone: 509.738.6166.

SEVEN BAYS
Marina store with souvenirs, groceries, ice and fishing licenses. Fast-food restaurant. Boat slip rentals. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters) and fresh water during summer months. Campground with hookups and water, showers, restrooms, and coin-operated laundry facilities. Gas station and convenience store with a deli.

June through September 7 the marina store is open 7:30 AM to 7:30 PM, daily. Restaurant open 9 AM to 1 AM, Sunday-Thursday, 24 hours Friday and Saturday. Gas station open 7 AM to 10 PM daily. While all services are available in the Spring and in the Fall, the hours vary. Please call for further information.

Operated by the Spokane Tribe of Indians, 6828 B Hwy. 25 S., Davenport, WA 99122. Phone 800.722.4031 or 509.722.5500. tworiverscasinoandresort.com/resort.htm

TWO RIVERS
Marina store with groceries, ice and fishing licenses. Full service restaurant. Boat slip rentals. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters) and fresh water during summer months. Campground with hookups and water, showers, restrooms, and coin-operated laundry facilities nearby. Gas station and convenience store with a deli.

June through September 7 the marina store is open 7:30 AM to 7:30 PM, daily. Restaurant open 9 AM to 1 AM, Sunday-Thursday, 24 hours.

Boat fuel is available year-round. The store is open on a limited basis during the “off season.” Operated by RRE, 1250 Marina Drive, Seven Bays, WA 99122. Phone: 509.725.1676. trehouseboats.com

KETTLE FALLS
Full service marina adjacent to National Park Service campground. Rentals include houseboats, runabouts and kayaks. Covered or open boat slips on secured dock for seasonal or short term moorage. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters). Propane available.

June 1 through June 30, open 8 AM to 6 PM. July 1 through Labor Day weekend, open 8 AM to 7 PM. After Labor Day through October 1 open 8 AM to 6 PM. After hours, please call 509.738.6121 for service by appointment.

Operated by Lake Roosevelt Resort and Marina, P.O. Box 340, Kettle Falls, WA 99141. Phone: 509.738.6121 or 800.635.7585 (Canada, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon only). E-mail houseboats@lakeroosevelt.com or lakeroosevelt.com

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A comparison of regulations between managing partners on Lake Roosevelt

<table>
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<th>Regulation</th>
<th>National Park Service</th>
<th>Colville Tribe</th>
<th>Spokane Tribe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loaded firearms, permitted in campgrounds, picnics areas or on beaches</td>
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<td>Children under 14 are required to hold permit when accompanied by licensed adult</td>
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<td>State fishing license required while fishing from a boat</td>
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<td>Pets permitted off leash in developed beaches or picnic areas</td>
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<td>Roadside camping permitted outside of developed campgrounds</td>
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<td>Length of stay in campgrounds limited</td>
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<td>Permit required for fires built at boat-in campsites **</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fireworks permitted **</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat launch permit required (with fee)</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawfully taken, properly tagged wildlife may be transported through area</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving motor vehicles on beaches or seasonally exposed lakebed</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digging or using metal detectors permitted</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Campsites may be reserved. See page 2 for details.
** Check seasonal restrictions
For more information about the regulations on either of these Reservations, please contact them directly:
Colville Confederated Tribal Police: 800.551.5800
Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers: 509.258.7750

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Helpful Phone Numbers

Daily Lake Level: 800.824.4916 or www.nps.gov/laro/home.htm

Grand Coulee Dam Visitor Arrival Center: 509.633.9265

Game Warden to report poaching, cougar or bear encounters M-F 8-5: 800.477.6224

Colville Confederated Tribal Police: 800.551.5800 or Fish & Wildlife: 509.634.2110

Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers: 509.258.7750, Police: 911

For EMERGENCIES in the park dial 911. If you are using a cell phone you must tell the 911 operator exactly where you are as they may be located out of state.