A Healthy Family Plays Together
contributed by Ranger Virgilio

I CAN CLOSE MY EYES and feel my first memories of winter fun as if they happened yesterday. I was eleven years-old, and it was just after Christmas, over twenty years ago. I couldn’t tell you what I got for Christmas that year, but I have deep affection for the over-inflated truck tire inner tubes that carried my sister, mother, father, and I down countless hills at sensational speeds. Each trip down ended with me hauling a tube half my size back up the steep hill. It was tough work pushing my way up through the hip deep snow, but I enjoyed every moment. My thoughts were always focused on the reward of my efforts: the downhill thrill to come. Some adults would call this exercise, building self-confidence, and personality development. I just called it fun.

As a child, I did not realize those early outdoor adventures would become a foundation for a healthy lifestyle. My experiences that winter day echo the findings of scientists concerned about the deteriorating health of our children. I was not surprised to learn that recent studies have shown nearly all children enjoy the feeling of accomplishment they gain after participating in an outdoor activity. My strong desire to climb that steep hill over and over again until my parents were literally tired of watching speaks to that finding.

Studies have shown that most children say participating in outdoor activities strengthens their family’s relationship with one another. Again, this is not a surprise. I love my family dearly, and am very close to each of them. Children also say that getting into a natural setting allows them to escape the pressures of everyday life (yes, children have pressures too). Nature lets kids be kids.

Today I nurture the healthy kid in me by pursuing my love of the outdoors. I am a park ranger, and I would like to personally invite you and your family to come create cherished memories and promote healthy living just outside the doors of our new Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center.

Welcome to Lassen!

Darlene M. Koontz
Superintendent
Lassen Volcanic National Park
Established first as Cinder Cone and Lassen Peak National Monuments in 1907, Lassen Volcanic became a national park in 1916 because of its significance as an active volcanic landscape. Lassen Peak began erupting in 1914, had its most spectacular activity in 1915, and experienced minor activity until 1921. All four types of volcanoes in the world plus active hydrothermal areas are found in the park’s 106,372 acres. Lassen Peak is one of the largest plug dome volcanoes in the world. It is considered to be active today.

CONTACT INFORMATION
Emergencies - DIAL 911
Information
Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center (year-round)
(530) 595-4480
Fax Number
(530) 595-3480
Park Website and E-mail Address
www.nps.gov/lavo
lavo_information@nps.gov
Mailing Address
Lassen Volcanic National Park
P.O. Box 100
Mineral, CA 96063-0100

Fall and Winter Activities

Beginner-Intermediate Ski and Snowshoe Routes abound in the Manzanita Lake area (elevation 5,850 feet). The road is regularly plowed from the Manzanita Lake Entrance to the Loomis Ranger Station (one mile). Over 15 miles of cross-country ski trails begin at the Loomis Ranger Station. More experienced skiers can access challenging mountainous terrain from this area. See page 5 for suggested routes.

Intermediate-Advanced Skiers and Snowshoers delight in the steep terrain and sweeping views from the snow-covered Main Park Road (usually accessed from the Southwest Area). See page 4 for touring routes.

Fall Hiking: This is a gorgeous time to visit the park, with fall colors often persisting through early November. Until serious snowfall begins, you can enjoy fabulous hiking throughout the park without the crowds of summer.

Snowplay: The Main Park Road is plowed one mile from the Southwest Entrance to the visitor center. Tobogganing, sledding, and tubing hills are nearby the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center (elevation 6700 feet) and snowboarding is allowed one-fourth mile from the parking area.

Snow Camping: Free permits for Wilderness snow camping are available during business hours at the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center information desk, and after hours at the visitor center 24 hour vestibule and the Loomis Ranger Station self-registration station.

Ranger-Led Activities

Snowshoe Walks
Join a park ranger for a one to two mile adventure exploring winter ecology and Lassen’s geologic history in the Southwest Area. Wear boots and dress warmly. Participants must be at least eight years old and able to do moderate physical exercise. Participation is first-come, first-served. The walks are held Saturdays and Sundays from December 26th through April 4th. Meet the ranger at 1:30 p.m. outside the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center in the Southwest Area. The walks are 1 1/2 to 2 hours in length. The route and type of walk is determined by snow conditions. For safety reasons infants and children in carriers/packs are not allowed on snowshoe walks.

For more information please telephone (530) 595–4480, seven days a week, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Snowshoes are provided during the ranger-led walks by the National Park Service. A $1.00 donation is requested for each pair of snowshoes used.

New website Features

Webcam
Now you can see what our lucky rangers see every day. A high-definition webcam has been installed at the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center looking north (pictured at right) towards the Sulphur Works hydrothermal area. On cool days, it is possible to see steam rising from Sulphur Works. View the webcam via our website at: http://www.nps.gov/lavo/photosmultimedia/webcams.htm

eTour
The Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center eTour features Lassen’s new LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) platinum certified building. On this eTour, visitors can take a stroll through the new building and explore some of the it’s green features. An interactive floor map allows users to navigate through the building and explore rooms individually through ranger movies, photographs, and expanded information panes. Take the eTour via our website at: http://www.nps.gov/lavo/photosmultimedia/virtualtour.htm

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Webcam View: The peak to the left is Mt. Diller (9087 ft.) and Pilot Pinnacle (8886 ft.) sits to its right.

Webcam View: The peak to the left is Mt. Diller (9087 ft.) and Pilot Pinnacle (8886 ft.) sits to its right.
You Need To Know

For Your Safety
- Always remember that Lassen Volcanic National Park is a wild area with natural wonders that are also potential hazards.
- The National Park Service cannot guarantee your safety.
- Bring a first aid kit, high energy food, water, and extra clothing.
- Prepare for the unexpected: equipment failure, injury, or illness. Wet winter storms can turn a day trip into an agonizing ordeal.
- An emergency phone is available at the visitor center 24 hour vestibule.
- A pay phone is available in the Loomis plaza at Manzanita Lake.

Roads
- Carry tire chains in your vehicle.
- The Loomis Ranger Station is at the 5850' elevation and the Southwest Entrance is at the 6700' elevation.
- Be alert for icy road conditions and drifting snow.

Park Road Closures
- Call the visitor center for current park road information at (530) 595-4480.
- The Main Park Road usually closes by mid-November for the season due to snow. Visit http://www.nps.gov/lavo/planyourvisit/current_conditions.htm for road conditions and spring road opening webpage.

Pets, Fires, Litter
- Pets are not permitted in the backcountry.
- Fires and fire pans are not permitted, self-contained barbecues are allowed on the paved parking lot.
- The cost to use the campground is $14 per night, please register at the entrance station.

Accessible Facilities
- Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center: information desk, exhibits, restrooms, water fountain, food service, theater
- Manzanita Lake: Loomis Ranger Station, restrooms

For Your Safety
- Always carry waterproof cold weather gear, even on sunny days
- Store food and trash in a canister or hang out of reach of animals
- Potable water is available at the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center and near the (or better) and boiling 5 minutes to avoid Giardia.
- Dehydration can lead to hypothermia and can kill unprepared travelers.
- Carry a topographic map and compass and know how to use them.
- Pack an emergency ski tip, complete extra binding, and repair manuals.

Cross-country skiers and snowshoers who venture into Lassen’s backcountry can expect spectacular vistas and snowy solitude. Adequate preparations and precautions may ensure a safe and enjoyable experience. Call the visitor center information desk in advance for information on snow, weather, and backcountry conditions.

Day Users
- Always sign in/out on trail register stands at the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center and at the trailhead by the Loomis Ranger Station in the Manzanita Lake area.
- Registration is helpful should search and rescue assistance be necessary.

Overnight Users
- A Wilderness permit is required; ask about areas closed to camping.
- Wilderness permits are available at the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center (open seven days a week from 9 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) or by calling (530) 595-4480; permits are available 24 hours a day at the Loomis Ranger Station self-registration station and the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center 24 hour vestibule. An application for a Wilderness permit can be found at http://www.nps.gov/lavo.
- Park in designated overnight parking area ONLY; vehicles can be damaged by snow removal equipment if parked in other areas.

Water, Food, Clothing, Supplies
- Carry water, exercising in dry high-elevation air makes one particularly susceptible to dehydration.
- Purify park surface water and melted snow before drinking by using 2-micron filters (or better) and boiling 5 minutes to avoid Giardia.
- Potable water is available at the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center and near the Loomis Ranger Station (only small containers will fit under the faucets).
- Store food and trash in a canister or hang out of reach of animals.
- Always carry waterproof cold weather gear, even on sunny days.
- Layer clothing to maintain an even temperature; excessive perspiration can lead to hypothermia.
- Remember: your best chance of survival is to use your own resources; be prepared and stay alert.

For Your Safety
- Always travel with a partner or a group.
- Select a travel route familiar to at least one member of your party and equal to your experience and ability.
- Be prepared for winter weather extremes (gale winds, subzero temperatures, blowing snow; whiteout conditions) which can kill unprepared travelers.
- Postpone or terminate your trip if a storm is forecasted or appears to be building, weather can be unpredictable and fast-changing.
- If caught in a storm, wait it out in a sheltered, avalanche-safe area until conditions stabilize.
- Allow extra travel time during soft snow conditions.
- Be aware that hydrothermal areas may be covered by snow and that the snow may be dangerously thin and could collapse at any time.
- In case of emergency, the nearest telephone is at the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center (Southwest Area) or the Loomis Ranger Station (Manzanita Lake Area).
- Remember: your best chance of survival is to use your own resources; be prepared and stay alert.

When accessing the plowed sections of the road during the spring road opening, please use extreme caution. Avalanches and rocks will collapse at any moment.

Sunrise and Sunset Times
(times calculated for flat terrain)

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Lassen Volcanic National Park Peak Experiences
Cross-Country Ski and Snowshoe Routes

Virtually the entire park is open to the skier or snowshoer. Most routes described below are accessible with snowshoes or skis with climbing skins. Summit conditions on the various peaks may require an ice axe or crampons. These routes provide a variety of terrain and scenery. Sudden storms or avalanche conditions may be encountered. The wise winter traveler will turn back at any sign of inclement weather.

Visitors exploring Lassen’s backcountry in the winter should take special precautions. Heavy snowfall and rugged terrain create serious avalanche conditions throughout the park. In addition to the ten essentials, it is strongly recommended that all visitors carry avalanche gear. This includes: basic knowledge of route finding and snow science, a probe pole, avalanche beacon and a lightweight shovel.

No backcountry camping is allowed within one-half mile of the plowed areas. All skiers and snowshoers are asked to sign in/out for day and overnight trips. Registers are located near the bulletin boards at the Loomis Ranger Station and the visitor center 24 hour vestibule. Common courtesy asks that skiers and snow players stay out of cross-country ski tracks.

Main Park Road from Southwest Area

Classification: Beginner to Advanced
Distance: Southwest Parking Area to Lake Helen 6.2 mi., to road summit at base of Lassen Peak 7 mi., to Kings Creek Meadows 11.6 mi., to Summit Lake 16.5 mi., to Hat Lake 19 mi., to Manzanita Lake 30 mi.
Elevation: Start (Southwest) 6700’, high point 8500’, Manzanita Lake 8580’
Average Skiing Time (one way): Lake Helen 3 hrs., Kings Creek 5 hrs., Summit Lake 8 hrs., Manzanita Lake 2 days.
The route starts at the Southwest Parking Area and follows the unplowed Main Park Road through the park to Manzanita Lake. Hazardous, steep side hills with icy conditions may be encountered. The Diamond Peak area has a history of avalanches. This area should be avoided by using the marked “Ranger Cutoff” trail just north of Windy Point (see map below). By mid-winter in the high, open country between the head of Little Hot Springs Valley and Reading Peak, it is difficult to find any trace of the road. High winds and whiteout conditions are common in this same area during winter storms. The road crosses several avalanche paths. Terrain off the roadway is generally steep south of Kings Creek and gentle northeasterly. Good overnight snow camping areas (with wilderness permit) can be found a short distance from the road north of Diamond Peak, near Emerald Lake and Lake Helen, Kings Creek Meadow, Summit Lake and Hat Lake. This route offers good access into the heart of Lassen’s backcountry.

Ridge Lakes

Classification: Advanced Intermediate
Distance: 2.5 mi. round trip
Elevation: Start (Sulphur Works) 7000’, high point 8000’
Average Skiing Time (one way): 1 hr.
To reach this trail, follow the unplowed Main Park Road from Southwest Parking Area about 1/2 mi., cross the bridge just before reaching Sulphur Works, then turn left (northwest) away from the road and follow the drainage just west of the Sulphur Works thermal basin. The trail climbs rapidly to the Ridge Lakes basin. Several good camping spots (with Wilderness permit) can be found on the north shore of Ridge Lakes. If weather is severe, more protected camping can be found about 1/2 mi. below Ridge Lakes along its outlet creek. Avoid the area just south of Ridge Lakes during periods of avalanche danger. The trail loops north from Ridge Lakes to rejoin itself about 1/4 mi. below the basin.

Brokeoff Mountain

Classification: Advanced
Distance: 4 mi., one way
Elevation: Start 6650’, summit 9250’
Average Skiing Time (one way): 4 hrs.
Most skiers access the summit via the southwest ridge. Nevertheless, getting onto this ridge can be difficult as the various routes inevitably take a traveler through hazardous canyons. Traditional routes often use the Forest Lake trail or the summer trail which begins near the park entrance. Numerous avalanche paths exist on all aspects of the mountain. Travelers should use extreme caution. Many skiers reserve travel on Brokeoff Mountain until spring when snow conditions traditionally stabilize.

Summit conditions during inclement weather often include high winds with little or no visibility. Large, overhanging snow cornices at the summit make any approach to the edge extremely dangerous.

Lassen Peak

Classification: Advanced
Distance: 20 mi. round trip
Elevation: Start 6700’, summit 10,457’
Average Skiing Time (round trip): 3 days
Most skiers and snowshoers allow 3 days to summit Lassen Peak in the winter. A likely itinerary includes setting up camp near Lake Helen (day 1), summiting Lassen (day 2), return trip (day 3). Remember that conditions on the mountain are most stable in early morning hours, afternoon travel is not recommended. A Wilderness permit is required for all overnight visits to the park.

The safest route up the mountain follows the summer trail through the forested section and continues on the southeast ridge to the summit. Weather conditions on Lassen Peak can deteriorate rapidly, creating whiteout conditions and high winds.

Forest Lake

Classification: Intermediate
Distance: 3 mi.
Elevation: Start 6700’, high point 7500’
Average Skiing Time: 2 hr.
Description: The trail begins at the Southwest Parking Area and follows the unplowed Park Road 100 yds, then turns (south) and follows a shallow bowl several hundred yards until another larger bowl is reached. At this point the trail turns right (west) and passes through the bowl to a flat area. Look for a ridge on the right (north). Follow the crest of the ridge toward the west until a turn to the left (south) up a steep face. Continue to the west, staying above some large open areas to the south. On reaching the next ridge, turn right (west) and follow the ridge to the open bowl area beneath Brokeoff Mountain. Do not travel into the bowl—turn left (south) and follow the markers to Forest Lake.

Know where the vents are and keep away from hydrothermal areas.

Sulphur emissions are prevalent throughout the Sulphur Works Area. These heated gases melt out snow caverns which may be unrecognized due to new snow covering the openings. Fatalities have occurred from visitors breaking through snow and falling into these heated caverns. Multiple vents can occur in terrain that appears to be skiable.
**Manzanita Lake Area Winter Recreation Map**

**Manzanita Creek**
Classification: Intermediate  
Distance: 7.5 mi.  
Average Skiing Time (round trip): 6 hrs.  
The trail leaves from the Loomis Ranger Station, crosses the footbridge, and turns right onto the Manzanita Lake Campground road. Travel through the campground to the Manzanita Creek trailhead sign. The route is mostly a gradual climb of over 1000 feet. Suitable snow camping sites are found along the upper portion. Be sure to obtain a wilderness permit. Beware of Loomis Peak, which has several avalanche chutes that may reach the trail toward the upper end.

**Nobles Emigrant Trail**
Classification: Beginner to intermediate  
Distance: 7 mi.  
Average Skiing Time (round trip): 3-4 hrs.  
The trail starts at the Main Park Road across from the Loomis Parking Area. The route joins the historic Nobles Emigrant Trail at the base of Table Mountain. The trail then climbs a portion of the southeast flank of Table Mountain and continues through heavy forest at a gradual descent, then rejoins the Main Park Road at Sunflower Flat. Turn right (north) to follow the Main Park Road back to make a loop.

**Near the Park:**
- **McGowan Lake & Nanny Creek**
  Classification: Beginner to Intermediate  
  Distance: 5 mi. to Nanny Creek  
  Elevation: Start (Highway 89) 6080’, end (Highway 36) 5110’  
  Average Skiing Time (one way): 2 hrs.  
The trail leads Highway 89 on the unplowed McGowan Lake Road (3.5 miles south of the Southwest Entrance Station). The route is marked with blue and white ski touring signs and proceeds across a flat and slightly descending landscape. Skiers will pass through largely forested areas with some meadow clearings, ending at Highway 36 at Nanny Creek. The trail does not go to McGowan Lake which is on private property. This trail makes for a good one way ski if vehicles are available for shuttle.

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**Be “Avalanche Aware”**

ALWAYS obtain weather and avalanche information before entering the park’s backcountry (see Color Avalanche Danger Descriptors on back page). At times, backcountry travel may not be advised due to high or extreme avalanche conditions.

**STORMS**
- 80% of all avalanches occur during or soon after a storm.  
- When new snow falls on top of old snow, the avalanche danger is much higher.

**SNOWFALL**
- Snow falling at a rate of 1” or more per hour increases avalanche danger rapidly.  
- With high winds, lee sides slopes can become dangerously loaded with snow, even with just a few inches of snowfall.

**WEATHER CONDITIONS**
- Rapidly changing weather conditions (wind, temperature, precipitation) can cause unstable snow.

**SOUNDS**
- Unstable snow can settle beneath a skier’s weight with a “whumph.”

**RECENT AND PRIOR AVALANCHE ACTIVITY**
- If you see a new avalanche, suspect dangerous conditions.
- Avoid old slide paths, steep open gullies/slopes; watch for areas with small trees bent over and trees with broken limbs.

**ROUTE SELECTION**
- If you must cross a dangerous slope, stay high and near the top; avoid avalanche fracture lines.
- If you must climb or descend a dangerous slope, go straight up or down; do not traverse back and forth.
- Areas of dense timber, ridges, or rocky outcrops can be safer, use them for rest stops.
- Only one person should cross a dangerous slope at a time.
- Snow softens as the day grows warmer, this can make a return trip more difficult.
- Each person should carry a shovel.
- Carry and learn to use an avalanche transceiver.

**IF YOU ARE A SURVIVOR**
- Mark the place where you last saw the person buried and search directly downslope.
- Probe the snow in an even line across the snowfield using ski poles, shovels, or ski.
- If you can, send someone for help.
- If you are alone, do not abandon your search and go for help unless it is minutes away, the buried person has less than a 50% chance of survival after 15 minutes.

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**Ski Tours in Lassen Volcanic National Park $14.95; Available through the Lassen Association. lassenaassociation@yahoo.com or 530-591-3399**

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NEARBY BUSINESSES

Lassen Volcanic National Park does not endorse the organizations and enterprises listed below, but we wish to thank them for their generous support in producing this publication as a visitor service.

South of Park, Highway 36:
- Mineral and Mill Creek

Southeast of Park, Highway 36:
- Chester and Lake Almanor

West of Park, I-5:
- Red Bluff
The Lassen Association (LA) has assisted the National Park Service since 1939 in providing park visitors with interpretive and educational merchandise regarding the many and varied features of the park.

We provide books, maps, trail guides and videos about the natural and cultural history of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Additionally, we offer a large selection of educational gift merchandise to enhance your park experience - memories to take home. Visit our book and gift stores located in the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center, Loomis Museum or our web site www.lassenassociation.org.

For information on how to join our mission visit our online membership program at www.lassenassociation.org. Or contact us directly at (530)595-3399 or email at lassenassociation@yahoo.com.

Southeast of Park, Highway 36: Chester and Lake Almanor

Northwest of Park Highway 89/Interstate 5: Mount Shasta

West of Park, Highway 44: Viola

North of Park, Highway 89: Burney

This paper is brought to you by a generous contribution from the Lassen Association and these local businesses.

This newspaper is printed on recycled paper (50% recycled material). Please recycle again.
Wild animals have three main methods to deal with winter. They can leave it by migrating; they can avoid it by hibernating or they can live with it by tolerating and adjusting to its severe conditions.

Many animals migrate. More than 83 species of birds nest in the park. Most of these birds leave northeastern California before winter sets in and return in spring. Western tanagers fly as far south as Costa Rica. Many songbirds, from swallows to warblers, fly to western Mexico for the winter. How many people do you know who head south to places like Florida when winter weather arrives?

Spending winters in the tropics conjures up images of sun bathing on a balmy beach. For birds, however, winter is no vacation. Birds of all sizes fuel their long distance flights by burning fat, so they must store body fat prior to migration and eat enough to replenish this fat as it is burned. Travel to and from nesting areas is full of perils, including storms, predators, obstacles such as radio towers, and the search for food in unfamiliar landscapes.

Many flying animals choose not to migrate during Lassen’s harsh winters. Some insects, such as Lassen’s Mountain Chickadee, shell butterflies, survive the winter by producing glycerol, a form of sugar that resists freezing. On cold nights, birds such as the Mountain Chickadee enter a controlled hypothermia; lowering their body temperatures allows them to save fat that would have been burned to maintain their normal high body temperature.

Hibernation is a strategy used by animals including bears, bats, golden-mantled ground squirrels, and chipmunks. In the fall, bears put on fat by gorging on berries and pinenuts. While bears are denning, their temperatures can drop 15°F and their bodies slow down to reduce energy consumption. Even so, bears will burn 15 to 40 percent of their body fat over the winter, requiring a bear to consume 20,000 calories a day or more in preparation for winter hibernation. Bears may wake up, but do not have to eat, urinate, or defecate. Female bears can give birth during hibernation.

Animals that confront winter have a wide variety of adaptations for survival. Adding fat and gaining weight for hibernation are adaptations. Storing food is a common behavioral adaptation. Beavers stash twigs underwater where they will be available all winter. Pikas, the “haymakers of the mountains,” dry grasses they collect in summer for consumption under winter’s blanket of snow.

Many small animals take advantage of the insulating value of the snow. Once the snow cover is about eight inches deep, the temperature at ground level becomes almost constant regardless of how cold it gets above. Voles remain active all winter by living under the snow where their food is still available and they can build warm nests of grass. Unfortunately for voles, weasels will successfully hunt them in their own tunnels, even using the nests as sleeping quarters, and lining the nest with the fur of the previous occupants.

Surviving the winter season can be challenging for not only Lassen’s wildlife, but for park visitors as well. Visitors must also be prepared to deal with rigors of winter. The basic survival strategy is the same; stay warm, have plenty of food and water, and recognize your limits in mountain weather conditions.

Gear Up For Safe Driving In Snow Country!

Please remember that high-elevation roads are often icy or snow-covered during the fall and winter and can be very hazardous, especially when temperatures drop during the evening and early morning hours.

The main park road that connects with Highway 89 is closed throughout most of the winter. The road is plowed to the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center from the Southwest Entrance and to the Loomis Ranger Station from the Manzanita Lake Entrance Station. Visit the website for road status at: http://www.nps.gov/lavo/planyourvisit/current_conditions.htm for up-to-date information. The 17 Road (31N17 from Mineral to Viola), other U.S. Forest Service, and some county roads close for the winter.

Carry tire chains in your vehicle from October through May. Chain requirements can be instituted at any time; even four-wheel drive vehicles with snow tires can be required to chain up. Watch for highway advisories posted in Red Bluff and Redding. Caltrans will post chain requirements on Highways 36 and 44.

To check for chain requirements, road closures, or other highway advisories before your trip, call the Caltrans Highway Information Network at 1-800-427-7623 or go to the Caltrans website at www.dot.ca.gov/hq/roadinfo.

Caltrans also offers important tips for winter driving in snow country at: www.dot.ca.gov/hq/roadinfo/wintdrv.htm.