Welcome to...
the North Cascades, a region of unsurpassed beauty.

Contents
2 Anniversaries, Changing Ideas, Forest Centennial
3 North Cascades Institute, Mining, Archaeology
4 Waterfalls, Fish, and Special Places
5 Spotted Owls, Forest Pharmacy
6 Mt. Baker Scenic Byway, Wilderness
7 Heather Meadows, Revegetation
8 North Cascades Highway Points of Interest
9 Camping in the North Cascades
10 Wild and Scenic Rivers, Eagles, Ross Lake, Ten Essentials, Safety
11 Stehekin, Mountain Geology
12 Birds, Elusive Wildlife (Cougar, Wolf, Mountain Goats)
13 Mushrooms, Herbarium, Murrelet, Fall Colors, Wildflowers, Wildlife, Credits
14 Northwest Interpretive Association (Books & Maps)
16 North Cascades Area Map, National Park and Forest Information Stations

Celebrate

100 years of National Forest Conservation

75 years of the National Park Service

Discover...More...
Find a sense of wonder, a peaceful place away from life’s day to day worries in the beauty of the North Cascades.
Walk through a lush forest or along a bubbling stream to discover life’s perfection.
Breathe fresh air and exalt the expansive views. Absorb large panoramas or focus on the small.
Share your experience, join a nature walk or eat a fresh caught fish.
Find glimmering sunlight reflecting from jade green lakes.
Hide in the deep dark forest, focusing on mushrooms, flowers or trees.
Listen to the sounds of the mountains to relax away from life’s frantic pace.
Have fun through your personal experience in the North Cascades.
Anniversaries Celebrate Peoples’ Ideals
It has been 100 years since the passage Federal Reserve Act and 75 years since the establishment of the National Park Service. What does all this mean to us? Those who came before us had foresight enough to realize that our natural resources should be managed wisely for the benefit of all Americans. There were hundreds of people responsible for this thinking, many whose ideals conflicted. These pages highlight a few whose ideals helped preserve our land. Let’s celebrate the lives of these people, so diverse yet far thinking.

Evolution of an Idea
Imagine our lives today without the unimpaired views of Yosemite, Yellowstone, North Cascades or Grand Canyon! We take for granted that we can always visit national parks to view their natural features. What if, instead, stores, hotels and homes blocked our scenic views?

The purpose of the National Park Service as stated in the Organic Act is, “To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

National Forest Centennial
The year was 1891. On March 30, President Benjamin Harrison granted a priceless legacy to the people of America when he designated the Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve. This Reserve, now part of the Shoshone and Teton National Forests, was the first National Forest. In the seventeen years following that stroke of the pen, most of the 156 National Forests and 19 National Grasslands we have today were created. The majority of these were championed by another President, Theodore Roosevelt. (The Washington Forest Reserve, predecessor to the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, was created on February 22, 1897 by President Grover Cleveland.)

The purpose of creating the first National Forests was to “protect the forest...securing favorable conditions of water flows, and furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States”. That early era of the National Forests was dedicated to forest protection. During the middle of this century, the Forests moved toward road building, and the removal of timber and minerals to meet the needs of our growing nation. Today, the National Forests are being managed with a new vision of land stewardship that recognizes their global importance in maintaining biological diversity and climatic stability.

In 1991, we celebrate a National Forest system that manages 191 million acres and brings to us all the gifts of water, scenery, outdoor recreation, wildlife, wilderness, timber, forage, minerals and historic and prehistoric sites. By marking the Centennial of the creation of the first National Forest, the richness and beauty of these lands are recognized as being as special today as they were in 1891, and will still be in 2091.

Forest Ranger Lives through Changing Times: Milkcow to Motorhome
Harold Engles has outlived the paper clip on the pages of his Forest Service field diaries from the early 1920s. The paper clip rusted away by the 1960s, Harold is still striding about the mountains with his friends in the “Over 70 Hiking Club”. Harold was sixteen years old when he joined the Forest Service in 1919. He knew Gifford Pinchot, the first chief of the Forest Service, and Bob Marshall, one of the early advocates of wilderness areas. Engles worked for the Forest Service for more than thirty years and remained active as an advisor and volunteer for more than thirty years after his retirement. He helped create the history of the national forests.

In 1927, he came to Darrington, Washington, as the district ranger of the Darrington Ranger District of the Snoqualmie National Forest. The district had only two employees back then—a forester in charge of timber sales and Harold, who was in charge of everything else, including administration, blacksmithing, and secretarial services. They worked out of a small, unfinished ranger station with no electricity. The only vehicle parked outside was a wagon with a team of mules.

Engles spent most of his time in the field, locating trail, supervising lookout construction, and fighting fires. Hikes of forty-five miles in one day were commonplace, and Harold thought nothing of carrying a 100-pound pack and spending nights out under a boulder or a fallen tree. It was part of the job and he loved it. To Engles, nothing was impossible, and he often proved it. He decided a fire lookout could be built on the south spire of 6,800-foot Three Fingers Mountain, and he built one.

The Forest Service of today is a far different organization from the one Harold Engles signed on with in 1919. Today’s Forest Service district rangers spend more time at a computer than on a mountaintop. At the age of eighty-eight, Harold sat in his rocking chair in his Darrington home and talked about changes in the Forest Service during his lifetime. “I go to Forest Service meetings today, and it boggles my mind,” he said. “I think one of the biggest changes I’ve seen is the intensive study that goes into timber sales. They cover so many angles—soil testing, the effect on wildlife and fisheries. Everything seems to be carefully considered and interwoven into one large plan.”

When asked how national forests have changed during the more than seventy years he has known them, Harold merely told a story. He had recently been driving on the highway and passed a big motorhome towing a little car. As he looked at the bicycles and other paraphernalia strapped to the huge recreational vehicle, a memory popped into his mind. He was out hiking in a national forest in 1919 when he heard a terrible clanging noise. Around a curve in the trail came family: mother, father, kids and a milk cow. Bossy was packed up with all the gear they needed for a week or two of fishing in the mountains. The kettle and frying pan were bouncing around, banging into each other, making the racket. Not only was that cow a pack animal, she gave fresh milk twice a day to boost. Harold didn’t spell out the moral of the story. He just described the motorhome and the milk cow and left value judgments to his listeners. But there was a bit of wistfulness in his voice when he spoke of the simplicity and challenges of the early days of the national forests.

North Cascades Institute Celebrates 5 Year Anniversary

In February, North Cascades Institute celebrated its fifth year of offering innovative environmental education in the North Cascades. NCI is a nonprofit organization, "The mission of North Cascades Institute is to increase understanding and appreciation of the rich natural, historical, and cultural legacy of the region," says Saul Weisberg, Executive Director. "Our goal is to help people learn about, appreciate, and ultimately care for the land and all its inhabitants."

This spring and summer, North Cascades Institute is offering sixty-two field seminaries in a wide range of topic subjects. Seminars begin in May, with explorations of wildflowers, the San Juan Islands by kayak, and the birds of the Skagit Valley. Other seminar topics include native plants, nature poetry, birds, elk ecology, and photography, etc.

NCI seminars range from 2-4 days in length, just the right amount of time to begin to feel the magic of this special place. Many seminars are offered for academic credit through Western Washington University and are available for teachers' continuing education. Tuition ranges from $80 to $295.

North Cascades Institute is also developing education programs for young people. New this summer is Mountain Camp, a series of week-long seminars for kids. Mountain Camp gives children the opportunity to hike and camp for a week in North Cascades National Park while taking part in science and environmental education activities. "Education for young people is the best way to ensure an environmental legacy that will carry over into future generations," said Wendy Schemer, coordinator of children's programs. New programs include Mountain School, field camps for school children; Backyard to Backcountry, an outreach project about wilderness and wild land for the public schools; Using the Outdoor Classroom, teacher training about mountain environments; and Elderhostel programs teaching seniors about the region. NCI seminars range from 2-5 days in length, just the right amount of time to begin to feel the magic of this special place. Many seminars are offered for academic credit through Western Washington University and are available for teachers' continuing education. Tuition ranges from $80 to $295.

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North Cascades Institute was developed with the joint cooperation of the National Park Service and the Forest Service and continues to work with those agencies as well as with Western Washington University. NCI encourages inquiries on all of its programs. For a catalog or more information, contact: North Cascades Institute, 2105 Highway 20, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284, (206) 856-5700.

Uncovering the Story

Bob Mierendorf, North Cascades National Park archaeologist, has uncovered a story of early life in the mountains. This story is told in his book, "The Story of the Past in Our Region," which tells the story of early peoples in the North Cascades


The story of the past in our region shows an overlapping of some unique yet similar cultures with villages clustered in the river valleys. Trade and settlement was dictated by geography and climatic changes, or perhaps in a broader sense the whole ecology of our region. Questions regarding effects of the little ice age or massive floods on these people known mostly for their fishing, gathering, and hunting cultures arise when Bob shares his findings in the North Cascades.

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Bob Mierendorf's book, "The Story of the Past in Our Region," provides a detailed account of the history of early peoples in the North Cascades. It is a fascinating read that offers insights into the lives of these early inhabitants of the region.
The relationships which have evolved through the ages.

Diversity is nowhere more apparent than in the life forms of a small mountain stream. The simple interactions of a few species can become the integrated parts of a larger system. As a stream narrows and deepens, there are fewer and fewer places for aquatic life to settle, yet the species continue to adapt. A small stream may be home to small species of fish which can survive and reproduce in confined spaces. As the stream begins to broaden and become shallower, the water becomes more accepting to new species. A mature beaver marsh is rich in nutrients and variety of life forms. A fast flowing stream is simpler, with life superbly adapted to that environment. Here, the cutthroat trout may occupy a small "hole" and wait for food that washes his way. In nature, diversity of life forms, and life itself, is a delicate balance throughout the system, are keystones to survival.

As water and nutrient sources flow and merge into more complex systems, there may be adequate prey for voracious carnivores like trout. Predation by fish, excreted wastes, and interaction of birds and mammals which prey on fish, become important parts of that system. A mature beaver marsh is rich in nutrients and variety of life forms. Some, like salmonberries, blackberries and thimbleberries that cover the land. Others, like mountain ash, are labeled edible, but seem to resist efforts to make them taste good. Poisonous berries like the red fruit of devil's club grow alongside the edible species. Some can cause severe illness and even death. To prevent discomfort or tragedy, learn the berries before beginning to pick. Field guides and information on berry edibility are available at Park and Forest Service offices. The bright colors and sweet taste of berries make them a flashy example of a forest edible. However, other, more subtle foods also grow among the trees. During most seasons of the year, a wild feast awaits the gatherer who knows what to look for.

When we become involved with natural systems, we must be aware, as managers and users, that our actions may have great impacts. In the North Cascades National Park, fish stocking of highland lakes is a major concern. An extensive study is underway to determine effects of fish planting and fishing activity on these fragile ecosystems. The Ross Lake drainage has special regulations to allow natural reproduction to come to balance with fishing pressure. On Ross Lake, there is still the opportunity to hook a large native rainbow or Dolly Varden trout. Other reservoirs and some lowland lakes are periodically stocked with hatchery started fish. In National Parks, our mission is to protect and preserve natural systems for present and future generations. Here in remote areas of the North Cascades we have the opportunity to learn from and enjoy nature in all her capacities. A natural lake or stream, with or without fish, is a special place. Perhaps, as we experience nature on her terms, we will remember that we too must fit into a natural order.

**WATER, FISH, PEOPLE, AND SPECIAL PLACES**

**Waterfalls, Lakes, and Streams**

Many North Cascades streams originate from small glacial lakes in the high country—often displaying spectacular falls as they plunge to forested valleys below. Streams may again pool in valley canyons due to blockages from land slides or from past glacial gouging and deposits. These abundant waters provide beautiful settings and a rich variety of aquatic habitats. To enhance fishing, non-native fish were planted into many fishless lakes and streams. This well intentioned effort had mixed success. Most high lakes, due to deep freezing, and lack of food and spawning beds, could not sustain fish populations. Native aquatic organisms often suffered or were eaten when competing with introduced species. Natural Processes

As glaciers melt back, small pools are created. Simple plant and animal forms soon take hold. Bedrock chemistry and emerging life affects acid balance, which in turn affects the amount of minerals and salts leached into the water. With growth and decay, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and other gasses reach tentative balances.

In lower valley ponds, there are usually more nutrients and favorable growing conditions for greater variety of plant and animal life. Salamanders and water shrews prey on a variety of insects. In deeper waters, there are ever-adjacent layers of life—controlled by temperature, light, and interactions with other organisms. Always there must be a balance of chemical nutrients, food producers (green plants), plant eaters, and carnivores—relationships which have evolved through the ages.

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**Our Role**

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As ecologists discover more and more fascinating relationships between forest organisms, a forest seems almost like a giant living creature, with its plants and animals functioning like interconnected body parts. No part can survive alone, and all are necessary to the health of the forest as a whole.

More Than Spotted Owls

The northern spotted owl is a two-pound, feathery, rodent hunter that lives in old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest. The owl was listed as a threatened species in 1990 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Old-growth where it feeds and nests is being set aside for owl habitat, reducing the amount of timber available for harvest. This makes it challenging for the Forest Service to meet its congressional mandate to produce a continuous supply of timber. The reduction in timber harvest also affects the economics of timber dependent communities. As a result, the spotted owl has become a famous and controversial bird.

But old-growth forests are much more than just homes for spotted owls. The fame of the owl sometimes disguises the fact that it is only a small part of the complex story of old-growth forests. For example, spotted owls could not survive without lumpy, brown fungi called truffles. The truffles are food for rodents like voles and flying squirrels. The rodents, in turn, are food for the owls.

Sometimes connections between organisms in a forest are hard to see. For instance, truffles grow only underground. They need an atmosphere with one plant: the fungus. The forest floor must be drenched with water; indeed, a dry forest cannot harbor truffles. Organic matter, from fallen leaves to tree stumps, is necessary to sustain the mycorrhizal plants that must form a mutualistic relationship with the fungus. The forest floor is their home, and they fertilize the land with their spores.

The truffle grows in mycorrhizal association with Pacific yew and other trees. The spores of each species are recognized by the other. These fungi guide the roots to hyphae of the same species. The fungus accepts a percentage of the food it gets from the tree in return for nutrients.

One of the most astonishing interrelationships in a forest is the cooperation between fungi and trees. Many species of trees grow much more vigorously if they have certain species of fungi growing in sheaths around their roots. The fungi feed nutrients to the tree and the tree feeds sugars to the fungi.

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Forest Pharmacy

There are many roles that "nontimber" forest products play in our lives. Plants have been the source of nearly a third of the drugs listed in the Physician's Desk Reference. Many of the little pills we swallow to cure our ailments would not exist without the green leaves, nodding blossoms, and dark roots that convert sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide into complex organic compounds. Past, present and potential treatments for disease grow throughout Pacific Northwest forests. A tea brewed from a groundcover plant—kinnikinnick—has been used for centuries as a urinary tract disinfectant. Bitters extracted from the dark purple subalpine flower, gentian, promote digestion and provide flavoring for carbonated drinks. The chemical taxol found in yew tree bark shows promise as a cancer cure.

Plant dabblers utilize a wide array of medicinal plants. Mountain ash berries cooked with sugar make a bland jam that some people think cures mild diarrhea. Oregon grape rootstock, on the other hand, can be boiled to produce an infusion that may work as a laxative. Maidenhair fern tonic seems to help clear up coughs and congestion. Hemlock bark can be powdered and put in shoes to ease tender feet and control odor.

Although collection of medicinal plants for home use on Forest Service land requires no permit, care should be taken not to over-harvest in any one area, or to damage local ecosystems. Also, collectors must be aware that National Parks prohibit any collecting, even for personal use. Remember the motto "take only pictures and leave only footprints".

Amateur harvesters of medicinal plants outnumber commercial harvesters. Some products like cascara bark (used as laxative) are commercially harvested by permit in some Pacific Northwest National Forests. Recently, due to the increasing interest in taxol, derived from Pacific Yew bark there is a petition to list the tree as a threatened species. The National Cancer Institute is keenly aware of the importance of taxol in cancer treatment and is actively researching and procuring this compound. Forest Service employees and researchers are identifying stands of Pacific yew and propagating trees that are a high source of taxol. Steps are being taken now to preserve this and other important plant resources through the "New Perspectives in Forestry" program.

Other pharmaceutical products derived from Pacific Northwest forests include aspen leaves, used in cough Preparations; pippsissewa, used as a diuretic; false hellobore root, used as a heart drug; and yerba santa, used as an expectorant.

Researchers continue to explore the forest for plants with medicinal uses. Pharmaceutical companies regularly send ethnobotanical expeditions into South American rain forests. More than 700 species of medically active plants have been identified in the Amazon Basin alone.

Scientists have proven that some ancient herbal remedies can cure modern physical ills. They have also discovered plants with no known medicinal history that have promise for future pharmaceutical development. We do not yet know which of the thousands of plants found in the mature forests of the world may hold the keys to our health locked within their leaves and branches. But the complex plant "gene pool" of forest ecosystems probably hold many as-yet undiscovered medicines: all part of the well-stocked forest pharmacy.

Color this forest scene. Can you name the plants and animals living there? How about guessing what they may eat? Have your parents read the spotted owl article so you can all talk about what is happening in your forest.
MT. BAKER SCENIC BYWAY

Beginning at the Glacier Public Service Center the Mt. Baker Highway, newly designated as a National Forest Scenic Byway, winds its way up through the narrow valley floor of the North Fork of the Nooksack River to magnificent sub-alpine scenery at Heather Meadows. The road is kept open year round to the ML Baker Ski Area where winter visitors enjoy the challenges of downhill and nordic skiing in the Cascades.

National Forest Roads Affected by Winter Storms

Due to flood damages and severe winter storms several roads on the Mt. Baker Ranger District will not be accessible to vehicular traffic this summer season. The following information indicates tentative opening dates and schedules for reconstruction. Please check with the information staff at the Mt. Baker Ranger District office in Sedro Woolley and at the Glacier Public Service Center for current road and trail status before heading out into the National Forest.

Canyon Creek Road
Road closed at MP 6.8 due to major flood damages. Hikers wishing to access Damfllo Lakes will need to travel up Excelsior Pass trail off of the Mt. Baker Highway approximately 7 miles east of Glacier.

Glacier Creek Road
Road closed at MP 2.7 due to major flood damages. Possible closure throughout summer season. Tentatively scheduled for reconstruction beginning in July. Climbers and hikers wishing to access the Coleman glacier area on Mt Baker and the Heliotrope Ridge trail may not be able to access this area until reconstruction is complete.

TRAVEL MAPS AVAILABLE

The Mt. Baker Ranger District has completed a set of maps containing information about the District road and trail system as set forth in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Land and Resource Management Plan. All roads and trails on the permanent District transportation system are shown.

For recreational users these maps indicate roads open for snowmobile use and trails available for hikers, stock, bicycles and motorcycles. They also highlight roads seasonally restricted to protect important wildlife habitat, roads not accessible because they are not maintained to a standard suitable for motorized use, and roads gated. The various surface types are indicated for each road so you can decide if your car or truck is suited for a particular destination.

The maps cover four different areas of the District. The Glacier and Baker Lake area are printed on one map and the Upper Skagit and Finney areas on the other. You can view these maps at the Mt. Baker Ranger District office and are available to purchase at $1 each.

Mt. Baker: Mountain Wilderness

Early recreation

Recreation activity on Mt. Baker began in 1866 when a librarian and amateur explorer named Edmund Coleman mounted an expedition for the first ascent. It took him three attempts but he finally reached the summit on August 17, 1868.

Recreational activity increased throughout the early part of the century with the advent of climbing organizations such as the Mazamas and the Mountaineers. Since World War II, roads have pushed up most of the major valleys leading to Mt. Baker. In the late 1940’s a road was constructed up Glacier Creek to within three miles of the Coleman Glacier. This became the standard route for Mt. Baker climbs due to its relatively easy access and technical demands.

The mountain becomes Wilderness

In 1984 Congress set aside most of Mt. Baker, including the Coleman Glacier, to be managed as Wilderness. This changed the ground rules for the mountain. Now the area was to be managed to remain forever wild and free from human impact. The intent of Congress was clearly to manage these lands to provide a certain experience. This experience is difficult to define but involves intangibles such as risk, challenge, discovery, inspiration, and solitude.

The Forest Service began to develop a management plan for the Coleman glacier area in 1990. A task force, led by the Forest Service and composed of representatives of the Washington Trails Association, the Mountaineers, the Skagit Alpine Club, Huxley College, and the American Alpine Institute was formed to help focus on the key issues and begin formulating some options. The group has met periodically over the last year and a half.

In addition, summer rangers have been stationed at the trailhead to the Coleman. Last summer they spoke at length to over 1400 visitors about a variety of subjects such as what their expectations for solitude were or how were they handling sanitation on the glacier.

The task force is now in the process of taking all this information and developing a series of alternative strategies for managing recreation in this area. After additional public involvement, the Forest Service will select a preferred alternative and publish the decision in an Environmental Assessment along with an implementation schedule and plan.

If you have comments on this issue. Please address them to:
Mt. Baker Ranger District
Attn: Scott Paul, Trail & Wilderness Coordinator
2105 Hwy 20 Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
The Re-Greening of Heather Meadows

Heather Meadows is one of the most popular destinations on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Its easy access and spectacular views attract thousands of visitors each year. Unfortunately, the fragile meadows for which the area is named are suffering under the sheer number of feet treading across them. In an effort to repair the damage done, the Forest Service is constructing clearly marked trails and has begun the difficult task of revegetating the nine miles of user-built trails criss-crossing the meadows.

The whole process begins as seeds are collected on site during the fall. Come spring the seeds are germinated in flats inside a greenhouse operated by North Cascades National Park. Each flat is carefully labeled so that, come late September, the plants can be transplanted to the same meadow where the seed was collected.

Other plant restoration techniques are also employed at Heather Meadows. Sometimes the collected seed is planted directly on site. The soil is loosened up with hand tools and seed is scattered around. The area is then covered with two materials: wood fiber to insulate the ground and protect it from erosion and clear plastic to retain the soils heat and moisture. Another successful technique has been to transplant vegetation plugs in trampled areas immediately after digging them up from trail and road construction sites. These transplants must be frequently watered and protected until their root systems are firmly established.

An essential part of this whole revegetation effort is letting you, the visitors, know what is being done. “Meadow Repair” signs have been placed at ground level where active revegetation is taking place. You can help the effort tremendously by staying off of these sensitive areas and walking only on the designated trails. Please feel free to ask any of the rangers or Forest Service crew members if you have any questions or would like to know more about the project. With your help Heather Meadows will someday be restored to its natural green state.

SUMMER INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS

Interested in learning more about the natural history of the Mt. Baker area? Curious about some of the early explorations into this wondrous mountain setting? Join with Forest Service sponsored guest specialists this summer season in the Heather Meadows area and learn about your surroundings in a relaxed natural setting.

Programs are free and will be scheduled each weekend beginning in mid-July on Saturday and/or Sunday at 2 pm. Group size is limited to 25 participants. A summer schedule and a sign up sheet are maintained at the Glacier Public Service Center. Programs go on rain or shine and participants are reminded to come prepared for inclement weather.

HEATHER MEADOWS TRAIL OPPORTUNITIES

Picture Lake Path
0.5 mile loop trail. Scenic viewpoint with interpretive signs.

Fire & Ice Trail
0.5 mile self-guided interpretive trail. Barrier-free section leads to scenic overlook.

Chain Lakes Trail

Lake Ann Trail

Artist Ridge Trail
1 mile self-guided interpretive trail. Barrier-free to scenic viewpoint.

Table Mt. Trail
1 mile steep, hiker-only trail to top of Table Mt. Enters Mt. Baker Wilderness.

Ptarmigan Ridge Trail
Junctions off Chain Lakes trail 1 mile from Artist Point. Enters the Mt. Baker Wilderness.

Hiking into the Wilderness

Several trails leave the Heather Meadows area and lead into the Mt. Baker Wilderness. Party size entering the Wilderness is limited to 12 persons in each group. Overnight stays do not require a permit but hikers may not have campfires at Lake Ann and along the Chain Lakes route in order to help minimize impacts at these fragile sub-alpine settings.
Fish Habitats

Most fish habitats are not managed by people but are allowed to change as floods and natural events dictate. In the Cascades, certain tributary streams and side channels are recognized by biologists as having exceptional fisheries value. Habitat in these channels is improved and stabilized against streamside erosion through various enhancement measures such as paving logs into the stream or adding boulders.

Biologists plan projects on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest primarily for increased natural production of salmon, especially chum and coho. Fish are not stocked, but natural habitats are simply made more stable and productive so nearby fish will find their way into, and benefit from, habitat improvement projects. It has been found that stream improvements in the northwest have also benefited certain species of trout including the mighty steelhead.

ATTENTION ANGLERS!

Fishing requires a valid Washington State fishing license. All Washington Department of Wildlife regulations, seasons, and catch limits apply. Copies of the regulations are available from the Department of Wildlife (600 No. Capitol Way, Olympia 98504), as well as from sporting good stores.

Bald Eagles, Fish, and Festivals

For the past four years Skagit Valley residents, local agencies and organizations have joined together during the winter months to celebrate the Bald Eagles return to the Skagit Wild & Scenic River System. This impressive eagle migration, one of the largest in the lower 48 states, begins in November with the first salmon spawning and peaks toward the end of January.

The Upper Skagit Bald Eagle Festival honors the eagles winter migration. In the past festival events have included eagle-watching float trips, educational programs and displays, slide presentations, children's programs, food, and live entertainment.

*Safety Tips*

- **Driving**
  - Be extra careful when pulling on or off a highway. Viewpoints may be dangerous, perched on a cliff or mountain top. Don't go beyond guard rails.
  - Take special precautions on gravel and Forest access roads. They are normally single lane roads with pull-outs. Suitable rugged vehicles equipped with tools (ax, shovel) and extra supplies (water, fuel) are important since logging traffic, rocks, washouts, or downed trees may cause unforeseen hazards. Check at a ranger station to determine whether the road you will travel has active logging.
  - Safeguard your possessions out of sight. Lock your vehicle at trailheads.

- **Hiking/Backcountry/Wilderness**
  - Carry plenty of water. A special filter may be necessary since even clean looking water could carry Giardia. Water treatment pills may not kill it but boiling can.
  - Know your limits and when to turn back. Highwater is a hazard that has caused fatalities. Loosen packs, never cross streams alone or tie yourself to a rope.

**Adventure Running the Rivers**

Whoosh, Splash! Water and sky, smell of Cotonwoods, the insistent pull of a glacial stream; running one of the rivers, included in the Skagit Wild and Scenic River System will give you a delightful experience. The outstanding features of the Skagit, Sauk, Suiattle and Cascade Rivers led to their inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System in 1968. Signs posted along Highway 20 indicate that these free-flowing waters are managed by the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

The Skagit Wild and Scenic River System offers a wide variety of water conditions and challenges. It is possible to raft most parts of the Skagit River year-round. During winter floods and spring run off boaters should use extra caution.

The lower Skagit calmly winds its way between forested banks and rich fields as it approaches the Sound. There is some enticing white water on the Sauk and Suiattle rivers. Be sure and research your journey and check water levels before launching. Rangers will be happy to answer questions, provide maps or help you find a licensed guide for the adventure. Happy floating!

**SKAGIT RIVER / GOODELL TO BACON CREEKS**

The Skagit River above Bacon Creek is a part of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service. Beginning at Goodell Creek Campground boaters can enjoy a variety of experience from brawling white water to an easy float on a deep ribbon of green. If you are prepared for rapids hang on past the narrow and frothy canyon called the "S Curves" or "the Portage". These rapids have been rated a class 4 at high water; not recommended for open canoes. A large gravel bar, "Take-out Bar", just before the curves is a good place for less experienced boaters and canoeists to leave the river. At this point you will have traveled about 6 miles through several small rapids.

Always scout a section of white water from shore before tackling it. The 5 Curves can be seen from the highway near milepost 114. Wavy train, downstream from Alma Creek is the last rapid in this sector of the Skagit River. The total mileage from Goodell to Bacon Creek is 10 miles.

**Winter Interpretive Programs**

Visitors and local residents wishing to learn more about the natural and human history of the Skagit Wild & Scenic River System are invited by the Forest Service to join a River Ranger on weekend days during the months of January and February at Skagit County's Steelhead Park in Rockport. Slide presentations and activity oriented interpretive programs are offered. Programs are free and schedules are posted during the winter months on information boards along the river system and at the Joint Information Station in Sedro Woolley.

- Terrain is the primary cause of accidents in the North Cascades. Staying on trails, adequate footwear and a good topographic map can minimize the hazards of this rugged land.
- Be aware that bear and other animals live where you travel. Hang your food and any items that may smell (toothpaste, etc.).
- Be prepared for insects. Mosquitoes, wasps, bees and biting flies can ruin a trip. The small ticks that cause Lyme disease may be spreading into this area. They are carried by white-tailed deer and mice.
- Build fires only in existing fire pits when allowed. Do not leave until all coals are cool enough to hold.
- Hypothermia is a life threatening situation. Lowering of internal temperature of the body (hypothermia) leads to mental and physical collapse. Hypothermia is caused by exposure to cold and it is aggravated by wet, wind and exhaustion. It is the number one killer of outdoor recreationists.
- Be aware of weather and wind patterns. Prudently retreat from tricky wind squalls by finding a sheltered shoreline to wait them out.
Cracked "layers of cake" which form the bulk of the mountain range. The forces which developed the large faults also created smaller faults and fractures. The forces which developed the large faults also created smaller faults and fractures. These smaller faults are the ones that are being studied by geologists in the Stehekin area.

A gradual transformation occurs as you travel up 55-mile long Lake Chelan from Chelan to Stehekin. At first, dry rolling hills covered with sagebrush slope gently to the lakeshore. By the time you reach Stehekin, mountains tower 8,000' above the lake, their steepness reminiscent of Norwegian fjords. Forests of ponderosa pine and douglas fir coat the mountain slopes thickly. High cliffs and cascading waterfalls contrast with the gray cliff walls. The view from Stehekin of the glacier-mantled cascade crest at the head of Stehekin Valley reminds visitors of the Swiss Alps. No roads connect Stehekin Valley with outside road systems. The Stehekin Valley Road follows the Stehekin River 23 miles to Cottonwood (a campground at the trailhead to Cascade Pass and Horseshoe Basin). National Park Service shuttle buses transport backpackers, fishermen, day hikers, and round-trip sightseers to trailsheads and camps. Heavy flood damage to the road above High Bridge (11 miles from Stehekin) in November 1990 will delay opening of the road above High Bridge this season.

Shuttle buses run daily from May 15 through October 15. Beginning June 16 through September 15, runs will be made at 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., and 2:00 p.m. The cost of the shuttle bus is $3.00 one-way. Adults over 62 years of age and children between 6 and 12 years of age are half price, and children under six are free. Annual passes are available. Reservations are required for the shuttle bus and can be made up to 30 days in advance. Either drop in at Stehekin or write to: Shuttle Bus Reservations National Park Service P. O. Box 7 Stehekin, WA 98852

The Golden West Visitor Center is open daily, June 16 through September 15 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Find camping permits, shuttle bus reservations, publications, an orientation slide program, and information here. Also, evening programs on local natural history topics are offered nightly at 8:30 p.m. Buckner Orchard Historic Walks will be provided daily from June 30 through September 15, beginning at 9:00 a.m. at the Stehekin Landing. The programs feature a pioneer homestead and the largest remaining common delicious apple orchard in the United States, replete with a chronology of orchard equipment.

The northern Cascade Range is one of the youngest mountain areas in the world. These mountains are still rising at a rate your fingernails are growing. This uplift of mountain range is formed near where the earth's North American and Pacific plates meet. There are two distinctively different types of mountain: the young volcanic cones like Mt. Baker and Glacier Peak and the much older metamorphic rocks that make up most of the Cascades.

The volcanoes of the North Cascades are less than a million years old - young by geologic standards. These symmetrical, glacier clad cones tower above the rest of the Cascades. Glacier Peak at 10,500 ft. is the 4th highest and Mt. Baker at 10,778 ft. is the 3rd highest in Washington.

Glacier Peak and Mt. Baker are dormant volcanoes, but like their counterpart to the south, Mt. St. Helen's, they could awaken at any time. Agnes Gorge, with its tumultuous torrent of water and misty waterfalls pouring into a narrow, deep canyon seems of another land. Discover wildflowers and a variety of trees; indeed, North Cascades National Park Service Complex hosts more species of plants than any other park in the USA. Wildlife are at home in the Stehekin Valley. Here you will likely see mule deer, Canada geese, Douglas squirrels, and Stellar's jays. You may not see black bears, coygars, elk, coyotes, or rattlesnakes, but they are here also. A community of 70 year-round residents hang on to some of early America's pioneer life style; Stehekin remains a remote and wild place where anyone can find peace and solitude amongst high mountains and deep forests.

Recreational options at Stehekin include a full complement of naturalist programs, bicycle rentals, guided raft and horseback trips. Overnight accommodations, restaurants and a public shower are available in the Stehekin Valley.

While the Lady of the Lake is docked at Stehekin Landing enjoy a short guided walk to see historical exhibits and a slide program about Stehekin. Concurrently, North Cascades Lodge offers bus tours to 312' Rainbow Falls, 3.5 miles up the valley. Abound the boat a ranger will be available to answer questions and give short talks.

Hundreds of miles of trails climb mountains, approach glaciers, lead to mines, enter giant forest cathedrals, cross mountain passes, and lead to sparkling mountain lakes. The gray rock is a gneiss ("piedmont") which formed from sediments, perhaps as much as 200 million years ago, molded by intense high temperature and pressure deep below the surface of the Earth. The white rock is a mixture of quartz, feldspar, and other minerals which was intruded into cracks in the gneiss less than 90 million years ago. Look carefully at the border between the two types of rock, both rocks are altered along the contact This resulted from the collision or slippage of two of the gigantic crustal plates that form the collision or slippage of two of the gigantic crustal plates that form the surface of the Earth. This theory is illustrated by the presence of two massive faults, both long inactive, through the North Cascades. Tremendous amounts of movement along the line is indicated since rocks on opposite sides of each fault bear no resemblance to each other.

Shuttle buses run daily from May 15 through October 15. Beginning June 16 through September 15, runs will be made at 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., and 2:00 p.m. The cost of the shuttle bus is $3.00 one-way. Adults over 62 years of age and children between 6 and 12 years of age are half price, and children under six are free. Annual passes are available. Reservations are required for the shuttle bus and can be made up to 30 days in advance. Either drop in at Stehekin or write to: Shuttle Bus Reservations National Park Service P. O. Box 7 Stehekin, WA 98852

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The Elusive Wild Cat

Is it a cougar, mountain lion, puma or panther? There are many names (more than 50) for this wild member of the cat family. Although, local names vary, everyone has heard of the legendary and widespread mountain lion or cougar (Felis concolor, cat of one color).

Cougars historically had the most extensive range of any land mammal. Although, numbers are significantly reduced the range is still large, encompassing parts of the entire western hemisphere. Since the establishment of the park in 1968 almost 100 sightings have been recorded on wildlife observation cards.

Most encounters have been fleeting glances as the wild cats cross roads or trails. Although, lone hikers may fear the cougar no one has ever been harmed or attacked by a cougar in the park. There are a few rare cases of interaction with humans but, secrecy is inherent to their survival as a large predator.

These resilient cats may reach almost 8 feet in length and weigh up to 200 lbs. Typically, they are smaller around 6 feet and under 150 lbs. Females are normally in pairs in the late summer in this rocky areas and cliffs in their home ranges. They seem to follow available food sources and prefer areas with some habitats throughout the region. They cover prey and return to feed on it several times.

Cougars are keenly efficient hunters; highly power­ful jaws, retractible claws, the ability to run 990 lb. elk 30 ft, to cover. When finished eating, 5 or 10 years ago there were no wolves on Vancouver Island or in Montana and Wisconsin. Natural re­population of these areas has since occurred, with each now supporting thriving wolf populations. Apparently the northern Cascades Range is also experiencing a natural increase in wolves, which hopefully will lead to reestablishment of a breeding popula­tion. In the past few years numerous wolf tracks have been photographed just south of the Canadian Border in the National Park Service Complex. By using a scientific method to distinguish them based on track shape, Park biologists here have found several tracks that they believe were wolves. In 1990, agency personnel confirmed 3 reproducing packs in the North Cascades ecosystem: one of these packs was located in the Ross Lake NRA. An increased frequency of sightings is adding to the evidence that wolves may be breeding in the North Cascades, again, the first time in 50 years.

Bird Zones

The abundance and diversity of life are influenced by climate, elevation, soil development and other physical factors, which can be divided into distinct zones. Each zone has its unique complement of continually evolving plant and animal communities. The North Cascades is an excellent showcase of the North American life zone sys­tem. From the west slopes' humid river valleys to the east slopes' arid sage brush plains the steep mountain range encompasses five distinct life zones.

Humid Transition Zone

The west slope from sea level to about 1,500 ft. is charac­terized by dense Douglas fir and western hemlock forests. Streamside vegetation includes maple, alder, cottonwood, and dogwood. The understory is dominated by ferns, mosses, mushrooms and flowering plants like Oregon grape, salal, and salmonberry. This zone is home to western Washington's ancient old-growth forests.

While enjoying these forests along the highway stop, look and listen for spotted, barred and great horned owls, ruffed grouse, hermit thrush, Clark's nutcracker, Townsend's solitaire, hermit thrush, Townsend's warbler, fox sparrow, and white-winged crossbill.

Canadian Zone

You will notice a gradual change in vegetation types as you enter the Canadian zone from 1,500' to 4,500' elevation. The wet western slopes are dominated by western hem­lock, red cedar and silver fir. Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and Engelmann's spruce forest dry eastern slopes.

Birds of this zone include Barrow's goldeneye, red-breasted merganser, Stellar's and gray jays, mountain chickadee, golden-crowned kinglet, Swainson's thrush, song sparrow, and purple finch.

Hudsonian Zone

From 4,500 ft to timberline you are in the Hudsonian zone. Similar to the northern climes on central Canada, this zone is characterized by mountain hemlock, subalpine fir, and white-barked pine.

Though no bird species are confined to this zone, typical inhabitants include blue grouse, rufous and calliope hummingbirds, three-toed woodpecker, Clark's nutcracker, Townsend's solitaire, hermit thrush, Townsend's warbler, fox sparrow, and white-winged crossbill.

Arid Transition Zone

As you decend the east slope of the Cascade Range you enter a ponderosa forest sparsely understoried by Oregon grape, snowberry, wildcurrants, and saxifrage. This zone is home to the western scrub-owl, common nighthawk, Hammond's and dusky flycatchers, pygmy nuthatch, house wren, gray carlbin and Cassin's finch.

See if you can identify what zone you are in by the animals and plants you observe. Do you notice changes in birdlife as you change life zones? Notice gradual zone changes. You should be able to predict what birds you may see from the types of trees, shrubs and flowers surrounding you.

Mountain Goats are Not True Goats

Mountain Goats are more closely related to the antelope family than to goats. These amazing mammals have interesting adaptations in order to cope with the harsh conditions of mountain life. They have thick, hollow hair and wool "subfur". Their powerful forequarters and hooves with soft inner pads and a hard outer lining help them maneuver on steep rocky slopes.

In the North Cascades, there are about 1200 goats in a 5 county area. In contrast with the introduced goats that thrive in the Olympic peninsula (about 7,000), the native mountain goats in the cascades seem to be dwindling in population. In this area there is a 60-70% mortality in the first year and 50% during the second year of life. Causes of high mortality include avalanches, falls, predation (cougar, golden eagles) and poor winter conditions causing stress and parasite loads. Mountain goats are native in 2 1/2 years and live about 10 years in the wild.

During the summer, there are 18 family groups of about a dozen individuals each surrounding Mt. Baker. Some of these animals can be observed at a distance from Artist Point. During morning and evening hours they browse on huckleberry and shrubs. Mid-day they are more sedentary, often resting on snow banks during warm summer afternoons.
Fall Colors  From mid-September through mid-Octo­ber, the hillsides and meadows of the region are ablaze with color. Vine and Douglas maple, dogwood and aspen, huckleberries and mountain ash paint the mountain scenes with yellow and gold, orange and red, and every hue in-between. Even the needle and cone-bearing larches (both western and alpine) turn a brilliant golden-yellow and eventually into dull brown needles. Similar to the eastern “samarack,” these trees grow only at the highest elevations in the north Cascade Mountains. Wild huckleberry bushes offer a gorgeous display of fall fruit, which are sweet and juicy, a treat for both humans and bears. The Pacific Northwest is one of the prime mush­room-growing areas of the world, and wild mushroom harvesting, processing, and distribution is a multi­million dollar business. Washington State passed a bill in 1988 requiring that mushroom buyers and processors be licensed. First fund research on how different harvest methods affect mushroom populations.

Wildlife  It is difficult to predict where animals will be seen. Most animals are more active in early morning and early afternoon; good places to watch are river valleys, lakes and open areas. Male deer and black bear are the most frequently spotted large mammals. More secretive crea­tures which are found in the region include mountain lion, coyote, wolf, mule deer, moose, mountain goat, and occasionally grizzly bear, elk and moose. Marmots, large members of the squirrel family are easily recognized by their shrill whistle. The quick little pika, cousin to the lowland rabbit is also present, as are mule deer and black bear. A variety of waterfowl, raptors and songbirds can be found throughout the area. Check with a ranger for recent sightings, and be sure to fill out an observation card for the wildlife that you see. A form of wildlife also abundant in the Cascades is the insect world, represented by the mos­quitoes that you see. A form of wildlife also abundant in the Cascades is the insect world, represented by the mos­quitoes that you see. A form of wildlife also abundant in the Cascades is the insect world, represented by the mos­quitoes that you see. A form of wildlife also abundant in the Cascades is the insect world, represented by the mos­quitoes that you see.
**Hiking**

100 Hills in The North Cascades
Completely describes, maps and photos of hills in the Mt. Baker area, North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake NRA, Lake Chelan NRA, Pasayten Wilderness and Methow-Chelan area. 240p. Iris Spring & Harvey Manning $10.95

100 Hills in The Glacier Peak Region
Completely describes, maps and photos of hills in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and nearby areas. 240p. Iris Spring & Harvey Manning $10.95

**Cascade Alpine Guide Climbing & High Routes**

**Guide to The Mt. Baker District**

The Hiker's Guide to Washington
Published in 1975 in Washington, There's a detailed map for every hike and accurate first-hand information. Great book for backcountry hiking. 228p. Ron Ackerman $9.95

**Hiking The North Cascades**

**Trails & Tracks #1**
Guide to family camps, short hills & views roads on the North Cascades east & west slopes. 216p. Sterling $10.95

**Kids**

**Animal Friends of The Northwest**
20 Animals illustrated in this children's book. Includes some background and black & white sketches of each animal and their tracks. 32p. Frank Huber $2.00

**Zoobooks**
A series of children's books which describe the facts, histories, and the prey of these animals: Bears, Eagles, Endangered Species, Owls, Wolves 18p. $2.25 each.

**Best Hikes With Children**
60 different hills in Western Washington and the Cascades geared for the under-12 set. Grandparents report enjoying these hikes, too. Photos and maps also included. 225p. Joan Burton $12.95

**Careful Campers Coloring Book**
Positively guide books which children can color and ask their actions make a difference. Behaviors which minimize the impact on the environment are suggested. 24p with Frasar & Jan Hartman $5.00

**Coloring Book-National Parks in Washington State**
Información, activities, and coloring fun informing children about three national parks. 12p. Phyllis Costant $2.00

**Coloring Fun With Insects**
Coloring pages name common insects found in the Pacific Northwest. 50p. Joan McFarland $4.50

**Coloring Sheets**
Coloring sheets of animals found in N. Cascades. Each sheet contains a full page of facts describing the animal & habitat. $1.75

**The Mammal Bear**
A beautifully illustrated children's book on man in a bear's world. This story tells you what it must be like to be a bear and how people & bears could get along much better, with more understanding of the natural environment. 16p. Kathleen Draper $2.50

**Smokey: A Simple Country Bear Who Made Good**
The story of Smokey the Bear (easy reading for children). 31p. Sandy Dingel $2.25

**Natural History Guides**

**Ancient Forests of Western Washington**
Old growth forests of Western Washington and their future. Includes how to identify common trees in 75p. John Hamilton Family $4.95

**Cascade-Olympic Natural History**
A sophisticated field guide on plants and animals of the Cascades and Olympic ranges. More than 750 species described and illustrated. 320 color plates. Daniel Malow $19.00

**The Earth Speaks**
A collection of reading, thoughts, proverbs, and poems by authors connected with the natural world around us. Illustrations presented by Gwen Frostie. 167p. Steve Van Metre & Bill Weiler $11.95

**Photo and Images of The Pacific Northwest**

**Story Behind The Scenery**
A full illustrated description of National Park and National Forest areas. Each is written by an employee of the area described. Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, Mt. Rainier National Park North Cascades National Park Olympic National Park each $5.95

**Field Guide To The Cascades & Olympics**
This field guide describes and business more than 500 species of plants and animals found in the Cascade Range from Northern California to British Columbia and in Washington's Olympic Mountains. Black & white and color drawings included. 239p. Stephen W. Rich $16.05

**Northwest Trees**
Description of 65 trees, both hardwoods and softwoods, complemented by sketches and illustrations. Includes identifying key. 228p. Stephen F. Arne & Ramona P. Hanneny $10.95

**Pacific Coast Ferry Finder**
A pocket guide for identifying native plants with fleshy fruits. 62p. Glass, Ken. Pt. D $2.00

**Pacific Coast Fern Finder**

**Pacific Coast Tree Finder**
Pocket guide for identifying Pacific Coast trees. Has black & white illustrations. 62p. Tom Watts $2.00

**Watching Washington Butterflies**
An interpretive guide to the states 131 species, including all of the butterflies of Oregon, Idaho & British Columbia. 109p. Robert McPhee

**Western Forests**
A comprehensive field guide, illustrated with color photos. Covers trees, wildfires, birds, mammals, and insects of North America from Alaska to California and the Rocky Mountains. 675p. $16.95

**Geology**

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Introduction to volcanism, "the King of Fire," must flow & calisthenics in a manner the whole family will enjoy. Has experiments. 31p. Nancy Field/Sally Maritch $9.95

**Fire Mountains of the West**
A book on volcanoes of the Cascade Range from Mt. Rainier to Lassen Peak. Drawings and maps as well as black & white photos. Includes an extensive bibliography. 276p. Stephen L. Harris $15.95

**Glaciers**

**Geology**
A book on the non-geologist who would like to know more about the rocks and landscapes of Washington State. Illustrations, maps, and photos included. 282p. Donald D. All & Donald W. Hyrdnam $12.95

**Rocks and Minerals**

**Indian Guides**
Lists National Parks by state including camping, hiking permits, fees, maps, what to see & do, and other accessibility information. 594p. National Park Foundation $11.95

**The Meandering Mushroomer**
A variety of mushrooms are described in this paperback text. The author covers caps, stem, season and habitat, and comments on each mushroom listed. Colored photos accompany each description. 64p. Dick Graham $3.10

**Mountain Flowers of the North Cascades**
A guide to 73 common flowering plants of the meadows, rocks, and forests. 48p. NMA & USFS $1.25

**The New Savory Wild Mushroom**
A field guide to use when collecting or identifying wild mushrooms. Beautiful color photographs of each species. Includes color & description, gills, stem, cap, where and when found, and seasonal remains on each. 249p. Margaret McInerney & Daniel E. Brunt $12.50

**The North Cascades Handbook**
This new book features campground and recreation information for all National Forests in Washington and its 212 pages include maps, photographs and details on over 800 campgrounds. USFS $9.95

**Washington State Guidebook**
Guide to national parks, historic sites, recreation areas & natural landmarks in Washington. 60p. Kirk $4.95

**Wildflowers of the Western Cascades**
Wildflowers of the meadow to high elevations of the Western Cascades. Colored plates with common and botanical names. This book is designed to help the reader identify wildflowers. Illustrations are included. 140p. Robert A. Rves $19.95

**Wildlife and Plants of the Cascades**
This book covers the regions of Western Oregon and Washington, Southwestern British Columbia and far Northern California. Mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and common fish and plants are described. Many illustrations and a handy one-volume guide to the wilderness region & its flora. 268p Charles Vroom & Vision Brown $8.95

**SkyTakin**
Day Hiking in Stehekin
Description of trails you can hike in one hour, or half day or all day. Pamphlet $2.25

**Fishing Stehekin Waters**
A fishing guide covering upper Lake Chelan and the Stehekin River and all its tributaries. Maps and descriptions are included. Very informative. 88p. United Ltd $7.95

**Reflections of Lake Chelan**
Introduction to the many faces of Lake Chelan. Designed to add to the enjoyment of the boat trip from Chewelah to Stehekin. 14p. Gary Paul $2.25

**Stehekin, A Guide To The Enchanted Valley**
Guide offering detailed descriptions of the hiking trails in the area, with general information on history, plant & animal life and a natural history. 120p. Fred T. Davail, Jr., M.D. $6.95

**Stehekin: A Valley In Time**
Authentic guide to the natural and cultural heritage of Stehekin Valley. Includes information on history, plant & animal life and a natural history. 24p. Robert McPhee $9.95

**Stehekin Remembered**
Overview of the history of this fascinating area. 28p. Gay Robertson $5.50

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Offered by the Northwest Interpretative Association for your benefit and enjoyment. Proceeds are used to add Park and Forest information programs.
1 SEDRO WOOLLEY
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Mt Baker Ranger District
Mt. Baker - Snoqualmie National Forest
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Fri. & Sat.: 8:00-6:00
(206) 856-5700

2 MARBLEMOUNT
Skagit District / Wilderness District
Ross Lake National Recreation Area
North Cascades National Park
Backcountry Information / Permits
Open daily 7:00am-8:00pm
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3 NEWHALEM
North Cascades National Park & Seattle City Light
*Open daily 8:30-4:00
Phone thru Everett Operator: Newhalem 4368

4 WASHINGTON PASS & EARLY WINTERS
Windthrop Ranger District/Okanogan National Forest
*Daily (509) 996-2534

6 WINTHROP
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Okanogan National Forest
Mon.-Fri: 7:45-5:00
Sat: 8:30-5:00; Closed Sunday
(509) 996-2266

7 DARRINGTON
Darrington Ranger District
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
Mon.-Fri. 7:00-5:00; Sat. & Sun. 8:00-5:00
(206) 436-1155

8 GLACIER PUBLIC SERVICE CENTER
Mt. Baker Ranger District
North Cascades National Park
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9 STEHEKIN
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10 CHELAN
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