Public lands, located east of I-5, are easily accessed by several major state highways. Starting up north you can take a drive on the Mt. Baker Scenic Byway (State Route 542). This route starts in Bellingham, winds along the North Fork Nooksack River and from the town of Glacier climbs 24 miles to an elevation of 5,100 feet at Artist Point. This destination is legendary for spectacular views of Mt. Baker, Mt. Shuksan and surrounding peaks.

For other stunning views, follow the northern part of the Cascade Loop along the North Cascades Scenic Highway (State Route 20). A side trip up the Baker Lake Road, 16 miles east of Sedro-Woolley, leads into the Baker Lake Basin, which hosts campgrounds, water recreation and a bountiful trail system.

The 125-mile Skagit Wild and Scenic River system – made up of segments of the Skagit, Cascade, Sauk, and Suiattle Rivers – provides important wildlife habitat and recreation. The Skagit is home to one of the largest winter populations of bald eagles in the United States and one-third of all salmon in Puget Sound. The Skagit is home to one of the largest winter populations of bald eagles in the United States.

Wilderness is a place for personal challenge or relaxation through simple recreation like hiking, climbing, horseback riding, fishing or just being in nature. Wilderness areas serve as vast storehouses of ecological, geological and historical resources, allowing us to learn about the world as it changes. Wilderness is essential to us as human beings for understanding ourselves, our culture and our place in nature. For trail maps see page 6-7.

Over one million acres of pristine mountains, watersheds, forests and wildlife await you. Be safe and be prepared. Welcome to your public lands!
For a century, stewards of North Cascades have strived to welcome people to protect and manage our public lands. Although over time boundaries have changed the goal of stewardship remains. North Cascades National Park Service Complex and the U.S. Forest Service aim to provide everyone with a great wilderness experience and to encourage visitors to connect with nature.

The Ross Lake National Recreation Area (NRA) General Management Plan started in 2005. The Park Service involved the community to identify issues, concerns and alternatives for future management actions. A Draft General Management Plan, which will incorporate environmental impact assessments and public comment, will be released in spring 2009.

The Stehekin River Corridor Implementation Plan began in 2007 to address changing flood patterns in the Stehekin Valley. Other park-wide planning efforts include wilderness management, fire management, a long-range interpretive plan and National Park Service Centennial initiatives.

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest has been participating in a Recreation Facility Analysis designed to help forests align their developed recreation sites with the unique characteristics of the area, projected recreation demand, visitor expectations, and revenue.

During 2008, the outcome will be documented in a proposed 5-year program designed to provide recreation opportunities best suited for the national forest; operate and maintain recreation sites to meet national quality standards; and eliminate or reduce recreation site deferred maintenance.

North Cascades National Park and the U.S. Forest Service are reducing their carbon footprints. Now a member of the Climate Friendly Parks Program, North Cascades has established onsite energy and water conservations practices and is incorporating sustainable design and renewable energy sources. Both agencies are involved in green purchasing initiatives and conservation efforts.

North Cascades National Park is preparing for the National Park Service Centennial celebration in 2016. This year, the park is moving forward with three projects to engage the public in park research and stewardship.

Junior Ranger Program: An opportunity for families visiting the park to mix recreation with education. Junior Ranger booklets have fun activities, encouraging participants to visit multiple sites within the park.

Welcoming a Diverse Community: Local communities are comprised of a variety of ethnic and cultural groups. In a focused outreach effort, the park and forest service are helping people learn that national parks and forest lands are places for family fun, learning and recreation.

Understanding High Elevation Climate Conditions: The North Cascades are home to glaciers, snowfields and subalpine and alpine flora and fauna. These resources are affected by climate change. A high elevation climate station near Silver Glacier will allow scientists to monitor changing weather patterns and offer insight into the broader effects of global climate change.

See page 13 for an in-depth look at the ongoing study.

Celebrate Anniversaries “The North Cascades are Calling”

North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan NRAs are celebrating their 40th anniversary this summer with a variety of public activities and volunteer opportunities.

Congress established North Cascades National Park Service Complex on Oct. 2, 1968, but the North Cascades and upper Skagit River attracted tourist decades prior. In the 1920s and 1930s thousands of people journeyed from Rockport to Newhalem by train to enjoy the mountains and to visit the Skagit River Hydroelectric Project.

Today vistors use the North Cascades Scenic Highway to access national park and forest service lands.

The U.S. Forest Service celebrates its centennial in 2008, recognizing the division of the Washington reserve into two sections, from Canada south to the Skagit River, named the Washington Forest; and from the Skagit River to the Green River, establishing the Snoqualmie National Forest.

In 1924, the Washington Forest was renamed Mt. Baker National Forest. Thirty years ago, in 1978 the Mt. Baker and Snoqualmie forests merged.

Also in 2008, the park and forest service will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

During the development of the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the inclusion of the Skagit River watershed reflects on it’s extraordinary nature. These clean waters provide a healthy home to all five species of pacific salmon, two species of trout and nearly three hundred species of wildlife including black-tailed deer, bald eagle, black bear and osprey.

For 40 years, the Skagit has epitomized the spirit of collaboration envisioned by the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act through an emphasis on partnerships and education as the principal river management tools. The Skagit’s wild and scenic designation facilitated the creation of vital relationships with the public and offered unprecedented opportunities to discuss resource stewardship.

As part of the celebration, the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest plans to acknowledge partners for their exceptional contributions to river conservation. Recently, Blue Sky Outfitters, of Marblemount, was recognized for their sponsorship of the third annual Skagit River Cleanup.

On March 15-16 more than 40 volunteers removed approximately 1.8 tons of debris from the Upper Skagit River between Copper Creek and Faber’s Ferry boat launches. The recovered refuse ranged from an office copy machine, the frame of an early model Ford, metal roofing, a high elevation climate station near Silver Glacier will allow scientists to monitor changing weather patterns and offer insight into the broader effects of global climate change.

The 2008 anniversaries remind us to keep an eye on the horizon and plan to continue connecting people to nature and increasing everyone’s understanding of the North Cascades ecosystem.

Join the National Park and U.S. Forest Service in becoming stewards of your park by volunteering time to various programs. Volunteering can help you have fun while caring for your public lands. For a list of volunteer opportunities see page 14.
GO FISHING
Fishing in Washington, including in National Parks and Forests, requires a valid Washington state fishing license. The Skagit River, one of Washington’s major watersheds, is home to seven species of anadromous fish (five types of salmon and two types of trout) and freshwater trout and char.

Diablo and Gorge Lakes have been stocked with rainbow and cutthroat trout. Ross Lake offers quality sport fishing opening annually on July 1. Lake Chelan has fresh water cod, trout and kokanee, a land-locked species of salmon. The Stehekin River offers rainbow and cutthroat trout. Comply with special regulations listed in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Sport Fishing Regulations, available wherever licenses are sold, and online at: wdfw.wa.gov

FLOAT THE RIVER
River floating is an excellent adventure worth planning. Experienced boaters run the Skagit, Nooksack and Stehekin Rivers. Ask for a list of local outfitters at any ranger station.

PADDDLE YOUR CANOE, KAYAK
Kayaking, canoeing and motor boating are other options. No personal watercraft (jet skis, etc.) are allowed in North Cascades National Park Service Complex. Boat and paddling rentals are available at Baker Lake, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan. Ramps are located at Baker Lake, Gorge Lake, Diablo Lake, Lake Chelan and the north end of Ross Lake at Hozomeen.

HIKING TRAILS & CLIMBING PEAKS
Hundreds of miles of trails lead into the North Cascades. Storm damage may affect your trip, so check trail conditions before you leave. Most long hikes and climbs enter designated Wilderness areas where special restrictions may apply. Climbers should choose experienced partners or licensed guides and fill out Voluntary Climbing Registers at the station nearest your climb. Ask for a Wilderness Trip Planner and Climbing Notes or a list of outfitter guides. Visit the Park and Forest Web sites for current recreation reports and climbing information.

HORSEBACK RIDING
Stock animals are welcome on trails maintained to stock standards. Trail rules and seasons of use vary and special rules apply in wilderness areas.

» Stock parties are limited to 12 (people + animals) on trails.

» Grazing is permitted in the national forest without a permit. But all stock must use weed-free or processed feed while on National Forest lands in Wilderness Areas and at Wilderness trailheads.

» Grazing with a permit is allowed in the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas. This can be obtained with your backcountry permit.

» Grazing is prohibited in the national park; pack in processed food pellets.

TRAVELING WITH YOUR DOG
Dogs are not permitted on trails or in cross-country areas within the national park. Leashed dogs are allowed in Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, along the Pacific Crest Trail and along roads in the national park.

Dogs are allowed in the National Forest but must be leashed in developed recreation areas. For safety reasons, dogs are not allowed on Table Mountain Trail 681 in the Heather Meadows Area.

ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN
Children between the ages of 5 and 12 are invited to become Junior Rangers. Stop by a visitor center to pickup a Junior Ranger booklet and complete the program requirements.

FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
Enjoy a day of adventure with the Family Fun Pack. These free-to-borrow backpacks include:
• field guides
• books
• games
• an activity journal
• binoculars
• magnifying glass
Ask for a Family Fun Pack at the Golden West or the North Cascades National Park Visitor Center and start exploring today!

HOMEWARD BOUND
Introduce children to Homeward Bound and get them excited about an upcoming trip to the park. In this interactive online game, step into a ranger’s shoes and learn about important environmental issues while completing challenges. Children can design a river habitat for salmon species, identify birds of prey and forest carnivores, explore the park’s history through archeology and much more!

Begin the adventure today at: www.nps.gov/archive/noca/journey/home.htm

Also a great teaching tool for the classroom!
WHERE CAN I CAMP?

Many public campgrounds in the North Cascades are accessible by car. Most sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Group camps in the park are located at Goodell Creek and Newhalem Creek campgrounds. Group reservations can be made a year in advance and family sites may be reserved six months in advance by calling (877) 444-6777, or online: www.recreation.gov

Washington State Parks does reserve some sites. Call (888) 226-7688 or visit: www.parks.wa.gov

BACKCOUNTRY

National Forest: Backcountry camping in the National Forest does not require a permit, but a Northwest Forest Pass may be required to park at certain trailheads. Campers in the Mt. Baker National Recreation Area and some areas of the wilderness must camp at designated spots. Campfires are not allowed in many backcountry areas in sub-alpine settings and seasonal fire restrictions apply.

National Park: There are more than 200 backcountry camping sites, from boat-in sites to high alpine backpacking sites. Camping is allowed only at established sites. Camps include pit toilets, tent pads and in some cases, tables and fire pits. Backcountry permits are free but are required for all overnight stays. Permits are issued in person only on a first-come, first-served basis. For permit information, contact the Wilderness Information Center at (360) 854-7245 or visit: www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit.

CAMPING AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Campground + Reservation available</th>
<th>Accessible facilities</th>
<th>shuttle</th>
<th>distance</th>
<th>* hook-ups available</th>
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<tr>
<td>SR 542</td>
<td>Douglas Fir +</td>
<td>FS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>FS</td>
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<td>Kulshan</td>
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<td>Baker Lake</td>
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<td>FS</td>
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<td>Park Creek +</td>
<td>FS</td>
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<td>Shannon Creek +</td>
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<td>Early Winters</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Marble Creek +</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mineral Park +</td>
<td>FS</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Via B.C.</td>
<td>Hozomeen</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
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</table>

FS = Forest Service  SP = Washington State Park  CP = Puget Sound Energy  NP = National Park Service  * P = County Park
Many come to the North Cascades to enjoy its rugged beauty and remote wilderness. Recreating in natural areas, however, has inherent dangers and responsibilities. Conditions in mountainous areas can change quickly, even during a day trip. These travel tips can help you have a safe and responsible journey so that you, and future travelers, can enjoy the landscape to its fullest.

**SAFETY TIPS**

- Use caution on access roads. Watch for obstructions such as rocks, sharp turns, parked vehicles and pedestrians.
- Safeguard your possessions by keeping them out of sight. Lock your vehicle.
- Carry the 10 essentials listed on this page.
- Stay on trails. Wear adequate footwear and use a topographic map and compass.
- After hiking, check yourself for ticks, which may carry Lyme disease.
- Horses can startle easily. When stock approach, make your presence known and stand on the lower side of the trail.
- Report trail damage to the nearest ranger station.
- Do not depend on cell phones as there are many ‘dead spots’.
- Always tell a friend your travel plans, including destination and expected return time.

**THE 10 ESSENTIALS**

- Food and Water: Carry high-energy snacks and plenty of water. Water treatment pills can be used, but only boiling kills Giardia.
- Clothing: Weather can change dramatically in the mountains. Carry rain gear and warm clothing including wool socks, gloves and a hat.
- Navigation: Carry and know how to use a topographic map and compass.
- Light: Flashlight with spare batteries and bulb.
- Fire: Waterproof matches and fire starter such as a candle.
- Sun Protection: Sunglasses and sunscreen.
- First Aid Kit: Make sure to include any special medications.
- Knife: Folding pocket knife.
- Signal: Carry both an audible and visual signal, such as a whistle and a metal mirror.
- Emergency Shelter: Plastic tube shelter or waterproof bivouac sack or emergency blanket.

**LEAVE NO TRACE**

- Plan Ahead and Prepare - Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you will visit. Be prepared for harsh weather or emergencies.
- Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces - Stay on trails and camp in designated spots. Avoid fragile areas along waterways or in alpine meadows.
- Dispose of Waste Properly - Pack out all garbage and food leftovers. Use toilets where available. Otherwise, bury human waste in a small hole 6 to 8 inches deep and away from trails and water. Do not burn toilet paper!
- Leave What You Find - Observe, but do not take. Leave all natural and cultural objects where you find them so others may enjoy.
- Minimize Campfire Impacts - Use a backpacking stove for cooking. Where fires are allowed, use established fire rings and keep fires small. Put out fires completely.
- Respect Wildlife - Observe wildlife from a distance. Never feed animals. Proper food storage is essential to protecting wildlife.
- Be Considerate of Other Visitors - Be courteous and respect the experience of other visitors. Let natural sounds prevail.

**TRAVELING WITH CHILDREN**

- Make the most out of your adventure by taking special safety precautions.
- Children should remain with adults.
- Establish rules for keeping together.
- If separated, the child should hug a tree near an open area and stay put.
- Pick trails and adjust goals to children’s ages and abilities.
- Have children help develop an emergency kit and make sure they are familiar with how to use each item.
- Help children develop responsible outdoor practices.

Teacher and Park Ranger Gwen Peterson shares the view with a young visitor.
The scenic Mt. Baker Highway winds along the North Fork of the Nooksack River, ending at Artist Point at 5,100 feet (1536m), above Heather Meadows. The last 24 miles (39 km) is designated as a National Forest Scenic Byway. At the road’s end, trail systems lead into the Mt. Baker Wilderness. During winter months motor traffic ends at the Mt. Baker Ski Area 2.5 miles (4 km) below Artist Point.

Glacier Public Service Center, located at milepost 34, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The service center is jointly operated by the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service during the summer season.

Forest Service Campgrounds:
- Douglas Fir, Silver Fir and Excelsior Group Camp offer rustic camping in forested settings.
- Boyd Creek Interpretive Trail, Forest Road 37: This short, self-guided nature trail focuses on components of a healthy fish habitat.
- Nooksack Falls, milepost 40: A dramatic waterfall plunges more than 100 feet over rocky outcrops. A fence-lined pathway leads to a viewpoint.
- Shuksan Picnic Area: Day use area along the North Fork Nooksack River at the base of Forest Road 32 (Hannegan Road).

A Northwest Forest Pass is required at posted recreation sites and trailheads. Always check trail and road conditions at the Forest Service Web site or by calling a ranger station.

### Popular Trails along the Mt. Baker Scenic Byway

#### Glacier Area Trails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail #</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Distance one-way miles</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>625</td>
<td>Damfino Lakes</td>
<td>Road 31</td>
<td>3.0 (4.8 km)</td>
<td>No fires, connects with High Divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>High Divide</td>
<td>Hwy 542</td>
<td>13.0 (20.9 km)</td>
<td>Wilderness, no fires, stock 8/1 to 11/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671</td>
<td>Church Mountain</td>
<td>Road 3040</td>
<td>4.2 (6.8 km)</td>
<td>Steep hike up forested slopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>Heliotrope Ridge</td>
<td>Road 39</td>
<td>3.7 (6.0 km)</td>
<td>Wilderness, no fires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>678</td>
<td>Skyline Divide</td>
<td>Road 37</td>
<td>5.5 (8.9 km)</td>
<td>Wilderness, no fires, stock 8/1 to 11/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>Horseshoe Bend</td>
<td>Hwy 542</td>
<td>1.5 (2.4 km)</td>
<td>Follows Nooksack River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>673</td>
<td>Goat Mountain</td>
<td>Road 32</td>
<td>4.0 (6.4 km)</td>
<td>Wilderness, stock allowed 8/1 to 11/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674</td>
<td>Hannegan Pass</td>
<td>Road 32</td>
<td>5.0 (8.0 km)</td>
<td>Wilderness, no fires, enters National Park, stock allowed 7/1 to 11/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>685</td>
<td>Winchester Mtn.</td>
<td>Road 3065</td>
<td>2.0 (3.2 km)</td>
<td>High clearance vehicle needed on road, Wilderness, no fires</td>
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<td>627</td>
<td>Boyd Creek</td>
<td>Road 37</td>
<td>0.25 (0.4 km)</td>
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</table>

#### Heather Meadows Area Trails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail #</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Distance one-way miles</th>
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<td>Lake Ann</td>
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<td>682.1</td>
<td>Prune Ridge</td>
<td>Trail 682</td>
<td>5.0 (8.0 km)</td>
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<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>Table Mountain</td>
<td>Hwy 542</td>
<td>0.7 (1.1 km)</td>
<td>Wilderness, no fires, no dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>682</td>
<td>Chain Lakes</td>
<td>Hwy 542</td>
<td>6.5 loop</td>
<td>Wilderness, no fires, camp at designated sites only</td>
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<tr>
<td>735</td>
<td>Picture Lake</td>
<td>Hwy 542</td>
<td>0.5 loop</td>
<td>Accessible, Interpretive</td>
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<tr>
<td>684.2</td>
<td>Fire and Ice</td>
<td>Hwy 542</td>
<td>0.5 loop</td>
<td>Accessible, Interpretive</td>
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<tr>
<td>684.3</td>
<td>Wild Goose</td>
<td>Hwy 542</td>
<td>2.5 (4.0 km)</td>
<td>No camping one mile from trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>669</td>
<td>Artistic Ridge</td>
<td>Hwy 542</td>
<td>1.0 loop</td>
<td>Accessible viewpoint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Northwest Forest Pass is required at posted recreation sites and trailheads. Always check trail and road conditions at the Forest Service Web site or by calling a ranger station.

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**Heather Meadows Area**

Located along the upper reaches of the byway, this spectacular sub-alpine setting offers summer day-use recreation along a network of scenic trails. Visitors can spread out a picnic lunch at Austin Pass Picnic Area and enjoy several self-guided interpretive trails. Several longer hikes lead into the surrounding Mt. Baker Wilderness, where Wilderness regulations apply. When entering such areas, be prepared for risk and challenge. The terrain can be rugged and the weather unpredictable.

Check in with staff at the Heather Meadows Visitor Center for current conditions and area histories. Open daily in the summer from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. A Northwest Forest Pass is required for visiting this area. During winter months, check avalanche forecasts (206) 526-6677 or at: [www.nwac.us](http://www.nwac.us).
The Mt. Baker National Recreation Area was established in 1984 to allow for snowmobile use when snow levels are sufficient. This impressive landscape is accessible by trails leading from the end of Forest Road 13 or through the surrounding Mt. Baker Wilderness from the South Fork Nooksack river drainage. Hikers can explore the trails and stock animals are welcome Aug. 1 to Nov. 1. Visitors should prepare for challenging creek crossings in this area due to swift water flow. To help prevent resource damage and protect sub-alpine vegetation, campers in the NRA must stay at designated sites and no campfires are allowed. One-night-only campsites are established for hikers and stock parties at the trailhead at the end of Forest Road 13.

Winter recreation includes skiing, snowboarding, snowmobiling and snowshoeing when snow levels are sufficient. Please ask for a detailed handout on campsites and area regulations at a ranger station.

Baker Lake
9-mile (14 km) long Baker Lake is located on the Baker River about 8 miles north of the North Cascades Highway (State Route 20). The lake basin offers opportunities for camping, boating, fishing, picnicking, hiking and pack & saddle trips. Washington State regulations govern boating and fishing activities on the lake. National Forest developed campgrounds and a privately operated summer resort are located along the western side of the lake. The Baker Lake Trail extends along the eastern shoreline, crossing the Baker River at the north end. The Upper Baker Dam, operated by Puget Sound Energy, is located at the south end of the lake along with Kulshan Campground and Baker Lake Lodge.

For camping information see page 9. For Baker Lake Lodge & Resort information call (888) 711-3033 or visit: www.bakerlakelodge.com

Mt. Baker National Recreation Area

The Mt. Baker National Recreation Area was established in 1984 to allow for snowmobile use when snow levels are sufficient. This impressive landscape is accessible by trails leading from the end of Forest Road 13 or through the surrounding Mt. Baker Wilderness from the South Fork Nooksack river drainage.

Winter recreation includes skiing, snowboarding, snowmobiling and snowshoeing when snow levels are sufficient. Please ask for a detailed handout on campsites and area regulations at a ranger station.
Travel the North Cascades Scenic Highway (SR 20) along the Skagit Wild and Scenic River Corridor, into the heart of the Cascade Mountains.

**Baker Lake and Mt. Baker National Recreation Area**
At milepost 82 on SR 20 turn north onto Baker Lake Road #11 for access to water recreation, hiking and campgrounds. After entering the National Forest, Roads 12 and 13 lead to the Mt. Baker National Recreation Area for winter sports and hiking on the south side of Mt. Baker.

**Rockport M.P. 96-98**
Two parks, Rockport State Park and Howard Miller Steelhead Park, offer excellent day hikes near the Skagit River. State Route 530 goes south along the Sauk River, a part of the Skagit Wild and Scenic River System, and accesses roads to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Forest Roads 1030 and 1036 provide access to the Sauk Mt. Trail.

**Marblemount M.P. 105-107**
This is the last stop for full services and gas before Winthrop. National Park backcountry permits are issued at the Wilderness Information Center one mile (1.6 km) north of SR 20 on Ranger Station Road.

**Newhalem** M.P. 120
Across the Skagit River is the North Cascades National Park Visitor Center with several short trails including To Know a Tree, Rock Shelter and River Loop. Newhalem Creek and Goodell Creek Campgrounds offer tent, RV and group campsites. In town, Seattle City Light runs an Information and Tour Center with facilities, walking tours, and trails including Trail of the Cedars and Ladder Creek Falls.

**Gorge Creek Falls and Gorge Overlook** M.P. 123
Rest stop and accessible loop trail offering views of the gorge and dam.

**Colonial Creek Campground**
Located on Diablo Lake at milepost 130, the campground has camp hosts and offers naturalist programs in the summer, an accessible picnic area and fishing platform. Thunder Creek, Thunder Woods and Thunder Knob Trails leave from the campground and go through diverse forests to scenic views.

**Diablo Lake Overlook** M.P. 132
Viewpoint has a variety of vistas, restrooms, a map and geology exhibits.
North Cascades Scenic Highway

Ross Dam Trailhead M.P. 134
The Ross Dam Trailhead and Happy-Panther Trail are accessed from this area, as well as the Ross Lake Resort. SR 20 winter gate closure (Nov. - April).

Ross Lake Overlook M.P. 135-136
View Ross Lake and mountains and walk the Happy Creek Forest Walk accessible trail.

East Bank Trailhead M.P. 138
Panther Creek, East Bank and Ruby Creek converge near here. A new option is to follow the Happy Panther Trail west from here.

Rainy Pass Picnic Area M.P. 158
One-mile (1.6 km) accessible trail leads to Rainy Lake and glacier views. Longer hikes go to Lake Ann (2 mi, 3.2 km) or around Maple Pass Loop (7.5 mi, 12 km.) Typically not snow-free until late July.

Washington Pass M.P. 162
Highest point along the highway, enjoy views of Liberty Bell and Early Winters Spires.

Upper Methow Valley M.P. 180
Mazama turnoff to Hart’s Pass (22 mi, 35.4 km) unpaved.

Accessible Interpretive Trails

- Shadow of the Sentinels: 0.5 miles (0.8 km) trail through old growth forest.
- Sterling Munro: 330 ft (120 m) boardwalk with view of Picket Range.
- River Loop: 1.8 miles (2.9 km) trail begins at North Cascades National Park Visitor Center or at campground for easier grade.
- Rock Shelter: 0.25 miles (0.6 km) trail to Native American campsite above Newhalem Creek, moderate grade
- Gorge Overlook Trail: 0.5 miles (0.8 km) 0.2 miles paved with views of Gorge Lake and Gorge Dam.
- Happy Creek Forest Walk: 0.3 miles (0.5 km) boardwalk through ancient creekside forest.
- Rainy Lake Trail: One mile (1.6 km) paved trail leads to Rainy Lake with views of waterfall and glacier.

Washington Pass Overlook: 810 ft (240 m) loop trail with view of Scenic Highway from tall bluff.

www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/accessibility.

How far is it? How long will it take?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Distance in miles</th>
<th>Time in minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sedro-Woolley</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockport</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marblemount</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newhalem</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diablo Overlook</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainy Pass</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newhalem to Washington Pass</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Pass</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazama</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazama to Winthrop</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL TRIP: 129 miles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Below Newhalem, the free-flowing portion of the Skagit River offers excellent wildlife viewing and rafting opportunities. A launch is located next to Goodell Creek Campground, but careful planning is required to float the swift Skagit as there can be seasonal hazards and closures.

Diablo Lake offers the only easy access for launching watercraft off of State Route 20. The lake, surrounded by glaciated peaks, is a brilliant turquoise blue in summer. This unique color is caused by fine rock sediment called glacial flour, carried into the lake by glacier-fed streams. There are three boat-in campgrounds where a backcountry permit is required.

Ross Lake, the largest of the three reservoirs, winds nearly 25 miles from Ross Dam to Hozomeen on the Canadian border. The only vehicle access is via Hope, British Columbia but small motor boats (14’ and under) and canoes/kayaks can be portaged around Ross Dam from Diablo Lake. Nineteen boat-in campgrounds (backcountry permit required) and the Ross Lake Resort are available for those looking to spend multiple days in this remote landscape.

&

Established in 2006, North Cascades Wild is a tuition-free wilderness conservation service program for underserved youth on Ross Lake. The program is designed as a gateway for young people – especially kids from diverse ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds – to jumpstart their lifelong engagement with nature, stewardship and community through powerful experiences in their national parks.

During four 12-day canoe, camping and backpacking trips this summer, 40 high school students from Skagit County and Seattle will complete conservation service projects while learning leadership, community building, Leave No Trace and the natural and cultural history of the region.

One student from Seattle wrote:

“This program not only showed me another side of the world I had never seen before, but led me to discover who I am and what I stand for. It got me thinking about what I can do to make this world a better place. Now I want to volunteer in any part of wilderness…because this is what I learned, to give back.”

Key partners for NCW include North Cascades Institute, the Student Conservation Association, North Cascades National Park and the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center. For more information call (360) 856-5700 ext. 274 or visit www.ncascades.org.
The North Cascades were still remote and wild in the 1910s, when the power of the Skagit River was first being harnessed. Newhalem was built as a company town for the men who worked at the dams and their families. Learn about the area's natural and cultural history by exploring interactive exhibits, watching theater presentations or talking with rangers at the North Cascades National Park Visitor Center. The interpretive staff at the center present a wide variety of programs including evening programs at both Colonial Creek and Newhalem Creek campgrounds.

Teacher to Ranger to Teacher

During the summer of 2007, Gwen Peterson, a K-5 elementary school science teacher at Juan Seguin Elementary School in Houston, Texas, participated in the new Teacher-Ranger Teacher program at North Cascades National Park. Gwen spent eight weeks working closely with park interpreters to develop environmental education curricula.

“The experience was a once in a lifetime opportunity that made me think outside myself and realize the sheer grandeur of this country,” Gwen said.

Upon returning to Houston, Gwen shared her experience at North Cascades by bringing the park to the students. The week of May 12 – 16, 2008, was dedicated as National Park Week at Juan Seguin. Over five days, students enjoyed a variety of lessons focused on North Cascades National Park. Dave Williams, a 15-year-veteran of the park service and retired teacher, assisted Gwen with the execution of activities and each day presented engaging illustrated talks.

Students and faculty spent the week prior to the event decorating different classrooms to resemble a particular park: pre-kindergarten and kindergarten — Yellowstone NP; first grade — Everglades NP; second grade — Saguaro NP; third grade — Big Bend NP; fourth grade — Denali NP; and fifth grade — Yosemite NP.

Each student received a special Junior Ranger booklet specifically designed for their grade level (pre-school through fifth-grade). The booklets were printed in either English or Spanish. Upon completing nine booklet activities each student was awarded a Junior Ranger badge. Of the 619 students in the school 605 of them completed the requirements.

The students, faculty and staff of the school were enthusiastic and dedicated to the program. The students, none of whom had ever visited a National Park, had a truly unique experience and opportunity to become more familiar with the National Park system.

On May 16, a school-wide awards ceremony was held — the choir sang, the violins played, a video of the week was shown and the Junior Ranger badges were presented.

“Having Ms. Peterson introduce the importance of National Parks has enriched the educational experience of our students. Now more than ever children need to understand the importance of preserving and enjoying our natural resources,” said Seguin Elementary School Principal Angie Miranda.

Regina Reyna, from McAllen Memorial High School in McAllen, Texas, was welcomed to the North Cascades as the 2008 teacher participant.
Embrace the pioneer spirit and journey to the remote community of Stehekin, located on the northern shore of Lake Chelan. Nestled in a serene valley and surrounded by untouched wilderness, Stehekin offers a variety of attractions to suit all visitors. Whether you are seeking a quiet weekend or want to challenge the untamed wilderness, Stehekin and the surrounding trails have plenty of new sights to discover.

LODGING
A variety of accommodations are available in Stehekin ranging from resorts to backcountry camping.

For a complete list of lodgings, services and schedules, pick up the Focus on Stehekin, visit the National Park Web site (www.nps.gov/noca) or call the Golden West Visitor Center at (360) 854-7365 ext. 14.

Traveling to Stehekin
FERRY
Lake Chelan Boat Company provides round-trip service between Chelan and Stehekin with scheduled stops at Field’s Point and Lucerne.

- Lady of the Lake II offers one daily round trip from May 1 through October 15.
- Lady Express offers one daily round trip daily June 1 through September 30. May 1 through May 31 & October 1 through October 15 one round-trip shuttle is offered on Saturday and Sunday only.

For up-to-date schedule and rates, regulations regarding transportation of freight and pets, or information regarding private charters call (509) 682-4584 or visit: www.LadyoftheLake.com

ON FOOT OR HORSEBACK
For a wilderness adventure hike or horseback into the Stehekin Valley. Multiple routes transverse the surrounding wilderness areas. For trail conditions and trip planning, contact a Ranger Station.

PRIVATE BOAT
There are over 16 public docks along Lake Chelan including four in the National Recreation Area. Boaters using any of these federal docks need a dock site pass from May 1 to October 31 ($5 daily or $40 for the season). This fee helps pay for maintenance costs. Passes can be obtained at the Chelan Ranger Station or from local vendors.

FLOAT PLANE
Chelan Airways offers daily flights during summer months. For more information or to schedule a flight visit: www.chelanairways.com or call (509) 682-5555.

WHAT TO SEE, WHAT TO DO
The Historic Golden West Visitor Center—knowledgeable rangers can assist you with trail and camp conditions, backcountry permits, and general information. The visitor center also offers daily naturalist programs featuring natural and cultural history, including evening programs, short talks, guided walks, bicycle tours, and Junior Ranger activities.

The Golden West Gallery—located in the visitor center, displays artwork inspired by the North Cascades.

Stethekin Pastry Company—no visit is complete without stopping by the bakery for a fresh, delicious treat.

Buckner Orchard—an intact example of early entrepreneurial farming in the Pacific Northwest and the only farm currently producing Common Delicious apples in the United States.

Hike—more than 11 trails varying in difficulty and length.

Camp—more than 13 campsites are available with locations on the lakeshore or deep in the wilderness.

Wolverines in the North Cascades
In 2005, the U.S. Forest Service joined with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to begin monitoring wolverine populations in the North Cascades. The five-year project is the first in Washington to study the distribution and ecology of this rare and elusive forest carnivore.

Employing a variety of methods including snowtracking and remote-camera surveys, researchers established several likely locations of wolverine activity. Live capture traps, made from native logs, were placed in four-to-six strategic locations and baited with deer, beaver and salmon carcasses.

During the 2005/2006 winter, one female wolverine dubbed Melanie, was captured and radio collared at the Hart’s Pass trap. Shortly afterwards a male, nick-named Thor, was also captured at the same trap site. His radio collar failed shortly after capture, offering limited movement information.

The 2006/2007 winter, one male and one female, named Chewbacca and Xena, respectively, were captured and fitted with radio collars in the upper Twisp River drainage. Thor was photographed near Hart’s Pass using a remotely-censored camera, however, biologists were unable to recapture him to replace the malfunctioned collar. Melanie was recaptured in 2007. Researchers determined she was pregenant, however the fate of her offspring is unknown.

Success continued during the 2007/2008 winter when a male wolverine named Rocky was captured at the Hart’s Pass trap. Satellite data show his movements and activity range parallel that of Melanie, extending into Manning Provincial Park, B.C.

Researchers are experimenting with two types of collars, satellite and GPS to determine which offers the most accurate location data and utilizes its battery life most efficiently. Preliminary data shows the wolverines inhabit large tracts of land ranging through the crest and eastern edge of the North Cascades all the way into Canada. The wolverines appear to move in a figure-eight pattern, which may increase their likelihood of locating food and mates.

Research is expected to continue in the 2008/2009 winter and may include partnerships with Canadian scientists and eventually expand into more remote areas of North Cascades National Park.
Climbing in the North Cascades

The prominent volcanic cone of Mt. Baker attracts thousands of climbers who each year attempt the 10,781 foot summit. The peak offers a variety of approaches and varies degrees of technical difficulty for climbers. All routes enter the Mt. Baker Wilderness where Wilderness regulations apply.

The two favored routes are the Coleman or the Easton Glaciers. The climb is physically challenging and the routes require technical skills and good fitness. Climbers should be experienced in glacier travel and crevasse rescue, proficient at route finding, and have all proper equipment before attempting the summit. As the season progresses, route difficult increases as open crevasses make route finding more challenging.

Mt. Baker is just one of a multitude of rewarding climbs, with a wide variety of technical difficulty, located throughout the Cascades. Consult one of the many climbing guide books for peaks and detailed route information.

A list of licensed climbing guides and outfitters can be obtained from any ranger station or North Cascades National Park or U.S. Forest Service Web sites.

Tips for a Safe Trip

- Climb with an experienced leader.
- Use good judgment and know your limits—the summit is never worth injury or loss of life.
- All climbers are encouraged to fill out a Voluntary Climbing Register, available at all ranger stations, as an added safety precaution.

Human waste is one of the most significant concerns while climbing, because there is no soil in which to bury it and it can contaminate drinking sources. Some climbing areas have composting or vault toilets, but in many areas climbers must pack out waste using blue bags or another pack out system. Never bury waste in snow or toss in a crevasse—it melts out quickly, contaminates drinking water, and is a serious eyesore for all climbers on the route.

Sub-alpine vegetation is particularly fragile and susceptible to human disturbance. These plants have short, often harsh growing seasons. Walking, sitting, or camping on the vegetation can easily cause significant damage. Please travel, rest, and camp on trails or in designated sites, or on durable surfaces such as snow, rock, or bare ground.

Leave No Trace

Concerns for Climbers

The photo of the south side of Forbidden Peak on the left was taken Sept. 27, 1960. The photo on the right was shot on Sept. 21, 2005.

Our Changing World

North Cascades National Park is home to 312 glaciers, more than any other state in the lower 48 states. However, these reminders of an icy past may not have a long future in the North Cascades.

"They’re retreating pretty fast and it’s because the summers and winters are warmer," NPS geologist Jon Riedel said. "A lot of times we’re getting rain on these glaciers in the late fall or even winter when they would normally be accumulating snow."

In order to determine how much the park’s glaciers are retreating, Riedel began monitoring four glaciers in 1993, each in a different watershed. The northernmost is Silver Glacier near the U.S.-Canada border, followed to the south by Noisy Creek Glacier, North Klawatti Glacier, and Sandalee Glacier.

Measuring all the glacier variables (topographical, slope, shade, etc.) involved in the survival of a glacier would be time consuming and nearly impossible. So Riedel focuses on the most important factors: snow accumulation and snow and/or ice melt.

"To get at that direct signal between climate and glacier behavior, we focus on what happens on the surface," he said. "It’s like your checkbook budget: if we account for how much water [snow] the glacier accumulates in the winter and how much it loses in the summer, we come up with a balance..." He added safety precaution.

In April, the team measures the thickness of the winter snow accumulation with an old metal tank antenna. Measuring stakes are then drilled into the glacier with a backpack-mounted steam drill. These stakes are used to determine how much snow and ice melted over the course of the summer when they revisit the glaciers in June and finally in late September.

"In any long-term monitoring, you have to have methods that are fairly easy to follow and straightforward," Riedel said, "so that they can be repeated and you can compare measurements."

All four glaciers in the study have carried a negative balance since 2002. If these glaciers are losing snow, that means nearby streams and lakes are losing a major source of cool water in the summertime. For example, in Thunder Creek, glaciers produce as much as 45 percent of summer runoff, Riedel said.

"We call it the buffering capacity," he said. "It protects our lakes and streams from low flow."

With summer temperatures a degree warmer compared to 100 years ago, Riedel estimates that glaciers will need roughly 125 percent of normal snow pack in order to break even each year. With cool temperatures and snowstorms persisting into the late April of this year, the snow pack was 134 percent of average as reported on May 6, 2008, by the Natural Resource Conservation Service. We will not know for several more months if this above average snowpack will balance the glacier “checkbook” at the end of the 2008 melt season.
Do you enjoy spending time in the wilderness? Do you feel responsible for the upkeep of your public lands?

Mountain Stewards want you!

Mountain Stewards help teach others the importance of “Leave No Trace”, a program encouraging people to reduce their impact on wilderness areas. From late July through mid-September, Mountain Stewards hike popular trails in the Mount Baker Ranger District including Heliotope Ridge, Park Butte/Railroad Grade trails and trails around the Heather Meadows Area. These trails are popular for climbers attempting the summit of Mt. Baker, as well as day hikers looking for breathtaking vistas. The sheer number of feet on these trails leaves them vulnerable to damage and deterioration. Mountain Stewards help others understand how to best soften the blow on these well-loved areas.

The U.S. National Park System provides critical habitat for many species of migratory birds, from raptors and shorebirds to songbirds. Continental and local declines in these bird populations have led to a concern for their future. Because these species use parks on a seasonal basis, nesting in our national parks in the summer and migrating to Latin America in the winter, their protection cannot be assured without cooperative conservation efforts between the United States and Latin America.

The Park Flight Migratory Bird Program works to protect shared migratory bird species and their habitats in both U.S., Canadian, Latin American and Caribbean national parks and protected areas through developing bird conservation and education projects and creating opportunities for technical exchange and cooperation. The assistance provided to these national parks and protected areas is integrated and projects focus on two areas relating to migratory birds: 1) species assessment, protection, and management; and 2) park interpretation, environmental education, and outreach.

This year North Cascades National Park welcomes Dionisio “Nito” Paniagua Castro, a 35-year-old Costa Rican naturalist to Park Flight, through the NPS International Volunteers in Parks program. Nito was born and raised in Costa Rica were he developed an avid interest in the environment, especially the more than 880 bird species that populate his country. With a background in environmental education and ecotourism, Nito eagerly accepted an internship with the National Park Service.

Upon arriving in Washington, Nito studied with The Institute for Bird Populations (IBP), an international organization fostering a global approach to avian conservation. IBP focuses on conducting research and disseminating information related to changes in the abundance, distribution, and ecology of bird populations. Utilizing his knowledge of migratory birds, Nito acted as a guest instructor at the 2008 Bird Fest in Leavenworth. Visitors benefited from his extensive knowledge of migratory bird species.

From late May through June, Nito will work with park service and IBP biologists to monitor Northern Spotted Owls and migratory and resident bird species in the Stehekin Valley. Specific migratory species which Nito is familiar with from Costa Rica include the Wilson’s Warbler, Western Tanager, Yellow-rumped and Yellow Warblers. He hopes to observe these species in the North Cascades, their summer nesting habitat.

In July, Nito will move to the North Cascades Visitor Center at Nevahlahen. He will act as an interpretive naturalist and provide a link to the local Spanish speaking communities. Visitors are encouraged to take advantage of Nito’s knowledge of park bird species and their Costa Rican connections.

Although he is determined to learn about migratory bird species over this summer, Nito also hopes to observe a few of the native mammals that inhabit the North Cascades including beavers, flying squirrels, big horn sheep and mountain goats.

The National Park Service is working to broaden involvement with other national and international bird conservation initiatives. Park Flight enhances collaboration with other agencies and partners on migratory bird conservation.

In tropical areas birds are colorful and often easy to spot amongst the trees, but in the conifer forests of the Northwest birds often blend into their surroundings. Nito suggests learning to identify birds by their specific song or call rather than relying on eyesight. Bird watchers should stay quiet and still while trying to locate a specimen. First listen, pinpoint where the bird’s call is coming from, and then use your naked eye to locate it. Nito says to avoid using your binoculars too early; trying to use binoculars when you are unsure of a bird’s location can cause you to miss your chance.
Get Involved!

Volunteering in the National Park and Forest is an opportunity to meet fun and energetic people who share similar connections to the North Cascades. Participating in group work projects allows for a deeper understanding of the many issues related to management of public lands. No matter your skill level, a day spent combining friends, fun, and stewardship is rewarding for all.

Volunteer with North Cascades National Park

North Cascades National Park Service Complex partners with a variety of organizations, including those below, for trails, campgrounds and facilities maintenance. For information contact: Michael_Brondi@nps.gov

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 28, Aug. 9</td>
<td>Colonial Creek Campground storm damage restoration</td>
<td>Michael Brondi (360) 854-7275</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>Diablo Lake Overlook plant restoration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 20</td>
<td>Cascade Pass plant restoration</td>
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Volunteer with the U.S. Forest Service

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest partners with groups to help organize volunteers to work on trails and other restoration projects in the forest. In some cases volunteer hours may be good toward a NW Forest Pass.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 13-15</td>
<td>Campground spring cleaning</td>
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<td>July 18-20</td>
<td>Native plant restoration</td>
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<td>Aug. 15-17, Sept. 12-14</td>
<td>Park building spring cleaning</td>
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<td>June 20-22</td>
<td>High Bridge Camp Shelter roof repair</td>
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<td>July 4-6</td>
<td>Bridge Creek Cabin Stove Pipe Replacement</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 20-22</td>
<td>Orchard Tractor Shed</td>
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The Artist-in-Residence program offers artists a unique opportunity to live and work in the North Cascades. Each spring and fall an artist spends a month in either the Skagit or Stehekin Valley gaining perspective from the surrounding wilderness and using their talents to inspire others. Artists are selected from numerous applications by a panel of park stewards and community members. Former artists include photographer David Snyder, painters Alice Dubiel and Karen Lewis, musician David Boye and sculptor Greg Pierce.

Applications are available by contacting Cindy_Bjorklund@nps.gov or for Stehekin Valley contact Kerry.Olson@nps.gov.

National Forest Foundation

Would you like to help maintain your public lands for future generations? Partners are encouraged to work with the Forest Service through the National Forest Foundation, a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to building relationships that result in improvements in our national forests and the communities and landscapes that surround them. Find out more about the foundation at www.natlforests.org.

Northwest Interpretive Association

The Northwest Interpretive Association is a nonprofit organization that works cooperatively with public agencies throughout the Northwest to promote historical, scientific and educational activities. Money received through local sales, memberships and donations is used to help both North Cascades National Park and the Mt. Baker Ranger District. The association publishes this newspaper and other guides. Sales items may be purchased at various offices, online and through mail order. Call (360) 856-5700 ext. or visit www.nwpubliclands.org.

Northwest Institute of Natural Resources

Northwest Institute offers a variety of hands-on programs, including Mountain School, a residential program for elementary, junior and high-school students from various school districts in western Washington. Other programs include summer youth adventures, family getaways, adult seminars and retreats, graduate studies and volunteer stewardship opportunities.

The Environmental Learning Center is located across Diablo Dam, near Sourdough Creek on the shores of Diablo Lake. NCI offers a variety of day and overnight field seminars at the ELC. For more information about classes and programs call (360) 856-5700 ext. 209 or visit www.ncascades.org.

Washington’s National Park Fund

Every year millions of people visit Washington state’s spectacular national parks: Mount Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic. Since 1993, Washington’s National Park Fund has connected people to parks and inspired contributions of time, talent and money. The Fund helps ensure that visitors have high quality, memorable experiences by sponsoring educational, trail and wildlife projects. By securing funding from individuals, corporations, foundations and businesses, the Fund supports park restoration, enhancement and preservation. For information about how you can help Washington’s national parks, call (206) 770-0627 or visit www.wnpf.org.

Student Conservation Association

The Student Conservation Association (SCA) is a nonprofit organization that offers conservation internships and summer trail crew opportunities to more than 3,000 people each year. SCA members complete projects in every conservation discipline - from archeology to zoology. SCA’s mission is to build the next generation of conservation leaders and inspire lifelong stewardship of our environment and communities by engaging young people in hands-on service to the land. For more information about opportunities with SCA in the Northwest Region call (206) 324-4998 or visit www.thesca.org.

Thanks Partners!

The National Forest and Park Service work in a collaborative fashion with a variety of groups and private individuals devoted to the care of our natural resources. By working together and combining efforts, these networks create a community of shared concerns.
Information and Visitor Centers

**Summer Hours**

North Cascades National Park;
Mt. Baker Ranger District
SEDRO-WOOLEY
810 State Route 20
Daily 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(360) 854-7200 (NPS)
(360) 856-5700 (USFS)

Okanogan National Forest;
Methow Valley Ranger District
WINHOOP
Methow Valley Ranger District
Mon. through Fri.
7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(509) 996-4000

Methow Valley Ranger Station and
North Cascades Scenic Highway Visitor Center, WINHOOP

Wenatchee National Forest
CHELAN RANGER DISTRICT
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area
Mon. through Fri.
8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(509) 682-2576 (USFS)
(509) 682-2549 (NPS)

LEAVENWORTH RANGER DISTRICT
Leavenworth Office
Mon. through Sat.
7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(509) 548-6977

LAKE WENATCHEE RANGER STATION
Thur. through Sat.
8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(509) 763-3103

North Bend Office
Mon. through Sat.
8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(425) 888-1421

Enumclaw Office
Mon. through Sun.
8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(360) 825-6585

SNOQUALMIE RANGER DISTRICT

Wenatchee Pass Visitor Center
Thurs. through Mon.
8:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.
(425) 434-6111

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
EVERETT - SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE
No visitor services
(425) 783-6000 or (800) 627-0062

GLACIER PUBLIC SERVICE CENTER
Daily 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(360) 599-2714

HEATHER MEADOWS VISITOR CENTER
Daily 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(509) 682-2549 (NPS)

WINHOOP - MONITORING STATION
No visitor services
(425) 783-6000 or (800) 627-0062

Additional Information:
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