SCHEDULE OF
NATURALIST ACTIVITIES

Programs offered July 1-Aug. 31, 1986. Check bulletin boards for June and Sept. programs.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK—AN AMERICAN TRADITION

Over three million people per year visit Olympic National Park. These visitors know that as part of the National Park System, Olympic has something unique to offer, and that everyone is welcome to enjoy this wilderness. Parks weren't always like that. The idea of creating large parks belonging to and available to all people originated early in American History. Yellowstone National Park, the first in the nation, began the extensive system we have today and made the national park concept an American tradition.

Before colonization of America, European park lands were in the hands of wealthy land owners. Common people had no right to use them without permission. When people of European descent came to America they decided to create a new government with different policies. In 1788 the United States Constitution was ratified granting each American personal rights. The concept of freedom and opportunity for all Americans led to the idea that areas of exceptional beauty and national significance should be publicly owned and operated for the enjoyment of all.

At Olympic National Park the tradition continues. This park is one of the finest examples of wilderness in the continental United States. It contains glacier covered mountains, temperate rain forest valleys, and extensive ocean beaches. Created in 1938, Olympic National Park has been set aside for future generations of Americans as well as people from around the world.

TWO PRESIDENTS ROOSEVELT

1901 was a good year for conservation. Theodore Roosevelt had become president. As a youngster he'd spent a lot of time studying nature, and graduated from college with the intention of becoming a naturalist. Marriage and politics changed his mind, but he carried his love for the outdoors into his presidency where it was reflected in his policies. During his term as president he could see the wasteful depletion of our nation's resources and continually worked to conserve them. In 1909 during Teddy's last year in office he became aware that the Roosevelt elk (named for him) were being over hunted on the Olympic Peninsula and their numbers had been drastically reduced. A national park had been proposed for the area, but had been unable to obtain sufficient support. Teddy took matters into his own hands and on one of his last days of office stretched his powers to create Mount Olympus National Monument by presidential proclamation. The new monument provided a 600,000 acre refuge for elk surrounding the central Olympics.

Presidents came and went, and Mount Olympus National Monument was reduced in size by about half. Several more bills were introduced to make the monument into a national park, but all failed. Another Roosevelt came into office. Franklin Roosevelt began to take a personal interest in the issue. He wanted to see a national park in the Olympics, and he wanted it big. In 1937 Franklin made a visit to Lake Crescent to meet with political leaders, Forest Service, and National Park Service employees. His visit inspired both public interest and support. Olympic National Park was established in 1938.

The two Roosevelt presidents worked twenty eight years apart on the same parcel of land. Teddy's proclamation for Olympic National Monument, and Franklin's follow-up in pushing for a large national park, protected the Olympic mountains, forests, lakes, and Roosevelt elk for everyone who visits today. We can appreciate the wilderness of Olympic's beauty as would Teddy himself, and can feel the same inspiration as Franklin when he watched the scenery from his car window. For all of us now, as it was then, Olympic National Park is a core of wilderness, our gift from two powerful presidents, two nature lovers, two Roosevelts.

From past to present, visitors have come to the Olympics to enjoy America's national park tradition of public land ownership.

In Appreciation
of your presence during the visit of
Franklin D. Roosevelt
to Port Angeles
and Lake Crescent, Washington
"Nature's Wonderland"
September 30, 1937

The Roosevelt elk named for Teddy Roosevelt, and the invitation honoring Franklin Roosevelt's 1937 visit, symbolize these two presidents who contributed to the establishment of Olympic National Park.
NATURALIST PROGRAMS FOR OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

**LAKE CRESCENT**
- A relaxing road that runs along Lake Crescent. Information booth at Lake Crescent Campground. Log Cabin Rest and Log Cabin Campground. Boat and fishing opportunities. A short hike from Lake Crescent Campground leads to Marymere Falls.
- Daily: Information booth on Sunset Point near trailhead to Marymere Falls. A naturalist is available most mornings to answer questions. Check local bulletin boards.
- 9:00 a.m. July 8 through August 8; 9:00 a.m. August 9 through August 31; Nightly: Campfire Program. Meet at the Fairholm Campground amphitheater located along the west end of the lake. Topics vary. Check local bulletin boards.

**SOLEOUCK**
- Forty-nine miles west of Port Angeles, the Sol Duc Ranger Station is located on Hwy. 2 west of the heart of the Sol Duc area. Information booth on the main road offers a scenic view of the Elwha Valley. Trailheads are wheelchair accessible. Day use fees and backcountry permits are available.
- 9:00 a.m. July 8 through August 8; 9:00 a.m. August 9 through August 31; Nightly: Campfire Program. Meet at the Heart of the Hills Amphitheater located along the west end of the lake. Topics vary. Check local bulletin boards.

**QUIANAL**
- Located on the north shore east of Lake Quinault, this Ranger Information Station (also known as the Queets Ranger Station) offers an outstanding view of the Queets River and the wild and woolly wildlife that lives in this world of wet and green. Up to 1/2 miles.
- Experience some of the best views of the Quinault River and the wildlife that lives in this world of wet and green. Up to 1/2 miles.

In addition to the programs listed here, please check local bulletin boards for schedule changes and additional programs.

**PIONEER MEMORIAL MUSEUM**
- Main National Park visitor center located at MT. Angeles Rd. on the south side of Port Angeles. Open daily 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Park staff available to answer questions about campgrounds, trails, conditions, and wildlife. Ask questions about maps, books, and publications on Olympic National Park for sale. Orientation slide program. Amenity area and natural trail. Entry fee.

**HEART OF THE HILLS**
- Five miles south of the Pioneer Memorial Museum on USFS/NPS Soleduck Rd. Nature Center open daily from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Wheelchair accessible. Information Station.
- 9:00 a.m. July 8 through August 8; 9:00 a.m. August 9 through August 31; Nightly: Campfire Program. Meet at the Hoh Campground amphitheater located along the west end of the lake. Topics vary. Check local bulletin boards.

**HURRICANE RIDGE**
- The 15-mile drive from Port Angeles to Hurricane Ridge will take you from sea level to the 2,000 foot ridge. The views are exceptional and include two of the most spectacular panoramas of the Blue Glacier shelter of Mt. Olympus, 5,000 feet across arms of Klahoose Indians to the north. Vancouver Island and the mainland of coastal Columbia to the north. For wheelchair users: Lodge terrace provides views of spectacular glacier ( Claud mountains. Paved trails relieve mobility (accessibility may be required). All natural programs are accessible with assistance. In addition, roving naturalists and park volunteers will answer questions and be at other locations to answer your questions.

**STAIRCASE**
- One hundred miles from Port Angeles, 16 miles off Hwy. 112 on Scenic Viewpoint Rd. 90 miles from Port Angeles. Located on the north face of Mount Olympus, the pass is a 12,000 foot view of the Olympic Mountains. The pass is a 12,000 foot view of the Olympic Mountains.
- 9:00 a.m. July 8 through August 8; 9:00 a.m. August 9 through August 31; Nightly: Campfire Program. Meet at the Heart of the Hills Amphitheater located along the west end of the lake. Topics vary. Check local bulletin boards.

**MORA**
- Twenty-five miles west of Port Angeles, the Mora Ranger Station is located on Hwy. 2 near the Forks Ranger Station. Information booth at the Mora Ranger Station offers a scenic view of the Elwha Valley. Accessible for wheelchair users. Information booth on the main road offers a scenic view of the Elwha Valley. Trailheads are wheelchair accessible. Day use fees and backcountry permits are available.
- 9:00 a.m. July 8 through August 8; 9:00 a.m. August 9 through August 31; Nightly: Campfire Program. Meet at the Heart of the Hills Amphitheater located along the west end of the lake. Topics vary. Check local bulletin boards.

**RANGERS STATION**
- Joint Forest Service/Park Service Ranger Station located on Hwy. 2 near the Marymere Falls. Information booth at the Marymere Falls. Log Cabin Rest and Log Cabin Campground. Boat and fishing opportunities. A short hike from Marymere Falls leads to Lake Crescent.
- 9:00 a.m. July 8 through August 8; 9:00 a.m. August 9 through August 31; Nightly: Campfire Program. Meet at the Marymere Falls Campground amphitheater located along the west end of the lake. Topics vary. Check local bulletin boards.

**POINT ANGELES**
- One hundred miles from Port Angeles, 16 miles off Hwy. 112. Located on the North Side of Port Angeles. Located near the center of Olympic National Park, the Point Angeles Ranger Station offers spectacular views of Olympic Bay. Accessible for wheelchair users. Information booth on the main road offers a scenic view of the Elwha Valley. Trailheads are wheelchair accessible. Day use fees and backcountry permits are available.
- 9:00 a.m. July 8 through August 8; 9:00 a.m. August 9 through August 31; Nightly: Campfire Program. Meet at the Marymere Falls Campground amphitheater located along the west end of the lake. Topics vary. Check local bulletin boards.
HOW MANY MILES IS IT TO...

Olympic National Park contains approximately 900,000 acres and numerous environments. Visiting a park with such size and diversity can require substantial driving. The mileage chart provided here will give an idea of travel distances from some of the more frequently visited areas.

It takes at least two days to sample the major sights of Olympic National Park. Some highlights you will probably want to include are: Hurricane Ridge with its subalpine mountain views, temperate rain forest at either the Hoh or Quinault, and coastal beaches at Mora or Kalaloch.

To provide additional assistance we have information centers located in Port Angeles, Forks, the Hoh Rain Forest, and the Quinault Rain Forest. Refer to the inside map for hours and facilities.

Olympic National Park Field Seminars

Olympic National Park Field Seminars is a new program offering a variety of courses focused on the unique resources of Olympic National Park. Courses are conducted outdoors by recognized professionals with expertise in the fields of natural history, resource management, biology, art, photography, and many other subject areas. Participants are responsible for their own food, lodging, and transportation. Some special programs are offered jointly with Mt. Rainier National Park and at Mt. St. Helens.

To receive a list of courses, contact: Olympic National Park Field Seminar Coordinator, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, Washington 98362. Telephone: (206) 452-961 Ext. 227

RELIGIOUS SERVICES OFFERED

A Christian Ministry in the National Parks invites you to attend interdenominational religious services at the following park locations: Heart of the Hills amphitheater, Lake Crescent Lodge, Log Cabin Resort, Fairholm amphitheater, Sol Duc amphitheater, and Kalaloch amphitheater. Check bulletin boards for times and additional locations.

OLYMPIC WATCH

Help us with your eyes and ears. Do your part and report vandalism, fires, crime, or safety hazards to any Park Ranger Station or park employee.

If you need to report an EMERGENCY Olympic National Park’s 24 hour number is: (206) 452-9545.

If you are in Clallam County (anywhere in the northern portion of the Peninsula from Forks to Port Angeles and Sequim) dial 911.

Individual emergency phone numbers for major park localities are:

- Elwha Ranger Station 452-9191
- Heart O’The Hills Ranger Station 452-3173
- Hoh Ranger Station 452-7962
- Lake Crescent Ranger Station 398-3330
- Mora Ranger Station 963-2725
- Port Angeles Ranger Station 210
- Quinault Ranger Station 452-2713
- Sol Duc Ranger Station 374-5460
- Staircase Ranger Station 877-5569
- Taholah Ranger Station 963-2725
- Kalaloch Ranger Station 962-2383

HAVE A SAFE VISIT

To help you enjoy your visit in Olympic National Park we would like to provide a few safety tips.

Bicycling around Lake Crescent can be very hazardous due to narrow road conditions and heavy traffic. Sundays are usually best for traveling this route because of fewer logging trucks.

Drift logs along the beaches roll and submerge in the surf. Swimming or walking close to the shore during storms and heavy surf is hazardous.

Untreated water inside Olympic National Park contains small protozoans called Giardia. Boiling is recommended for purification.

JUNIOR WILDERNESS RANGER PROGRAM

Boys and girls from 6 to 12 years old can become Junior Wilderness Rangers at Olympic National Park. Sign up in the Pioneer Memorial, Lake Crescent Lodge, or Kalaloch Visitor Centers. This program will be in effect from July 1 through September 2. Junior Wilderness Rangers will be required to attend several naturalist activities, after which they’ll receive a certificate. Usually this can be accomplished in a two-day visit to the park. For additional information, ask at any park visitor center.

NATIONAL PARK CONCESSIONS

Lodging, food, gifts, and other services are available from park concessions: Hurricane Ridge Lodge, located on Hurricane Ridge; Lake Crescent Lodge, located on Barnes Point; Log Cabin Resort, located on the northeast shore of Lake Crescent; Fairholm Visitor Service Area, located at the western end of Lake Crescent; Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort, located in the Soleduck Valley; Kalaloch Lodge, located on Hwy. 101 south along the coast.

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