Making Connections...

How does one of the most intriguing stories of old-growth forest connections unite flying squirrels, spotted owls and truffles? Flying squirrels, usually arboreal and hidden from predators, glide down to the forest floor to dig for fragrant truffles. The spores from these underground fungi mix with nitrogen-fixing bacteria and yeasts in the squirrel’s stomach, creating crucial nutritious pellets for trees and spreading the spores of the fungi.

Furthermore, the tiny roots of these truffles interconnect huge old-growth roots. In a mutually beneficial relationship, the fungi stimulate tree root growth and the trees feed sugars and amino acids to the fungi. Through this underground network, the trees exchange nutrients among themselves, which essentially creates one grand old-growth tree.

With the attention of the flying squirrel still focused on truffles, the keen-eyed spotted owl maneuvers its short wings through the multi-layered canopy. In an instant, the nocturnal owl’s sharp talons close around one of its main food sources. With this capture, age-old cycles critical to old-growth health continue.

Threatened and secretive, marbled murrelets spell out the interdependence between Olympic’s ecosystems. Cruising from their nests deep within the temperate rain forest, murrelet parents fly up to 70 miles to sea and back several times a day to fill their single chick with fish. Until the fledgling takes to wing, its diminutive parents, playfully dubbed “flying potatoes” by a researcher, defy aerodynamics to continue this daunting task.

Further connecting the forest to sea, coho salmon begin their lives in rivers, then swim to the ocean to feed on crab larvae, shrimp and herring. If the juvenile fish are not caught by a kingfisher, blue heron or river otter during their first year in rivers and streams, these anadromous fish migrate to sea where they are eaten by seals, sea lions or even an orca. After years in the Pacific, salmon return to their natal waters to spawn. Even in death, they connect with life. Salmon carcasses provide food for black bears, bald eagles and the roots of forest trees.

A couple stands enraptured, gazing from Hurricane Ridge at the magnificence of wilderness. On this wintry morning, caps of ice cover the mountaintops, caps of wool cover their heads. Half a century ago, when they honeymooned here, their eyes met the same views. They revisit their youth and renew their bonds, with each other and with the land. Continuity and connections.

They revisit their youth and renew their bonds, with each other and with the land.

Just for a moment, during your trip to Olympic National Park, while standing beneath the glory of the mountains or amid the grandeur of evergreens, stop. Think of an intriguing natural or cultural feature that you encountered during your visit. Perhaps you touched the fibrous bark of a western redcedar tree or you were touched by the crisp evening breeze that sweeps across 5,000-foot valleys. Did you listen to a Roosevelt elk’s bugle, watch a wobbly hermit crab in a reflective tide pool or view a woven cedar basket?

Whatever wonder you experienced, look more deeply. What is it connected to? Where does it live? Who eats it? What are its ties to Native American or pioneer history? How does it fit into the family of things? What is your special connection to this wild place?

Olympic National Park protects a rare and revered wilderness. From spotted owls to shimmering coho, its magic captures global awe and respect as a World Heritage Site and International Biosphere Reserve. With your help, this unique park can continue to provide ties to the past and hope for the future. Please stay connected.

Janet Scharf, Media Specialist
Educational Programs

Please check park bulletin boards or visitor centers for additional programs or schedule changes.

NORTH SIDE

1 - OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK VISITOR CENTER - Port Angeles
Visitor Center - 8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. - Daily. Information, exhibits, Discovery Room, slide program, maps, books, nature trails. Phone (360) 565-3130 or tune to 530 on your AM dial. For 24-hour recorded park information phone (360) 565-3131.

2 - HEART O'THE HILLS
Evening Program - Nightly
9:00 p.m. - June 29 through August 10
8:30 p.m. - August II through September I
Heart O’ the Hills Campground amphitheater. Check local bulletin boards for topics.
Family Forest Activities - One hour of interactive fun at Heart O’ the Hills Campground. Offered intermittently on Saturday or Sunday mornings. Dates and times posted on local bulletin boards.

3 - HURRICANE RIDGE
Hurricane Ridge Visitor Center - 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Daily - Information, exhibits, auditorium program.
11:00 a.m. - Daily - Either a one-hour walk or a 20-minute talk (check bulletin boards).
2:00 p.m. - Daily - Meadow Exploration - One-hour guided walk about mountain life.
4:00 p.m. - Daily - Join a ranger for a 20-minute talk highlighting Hurricane Ridge and various other park topics.

A WILDERNESS PORTAL
Join a ranger to learn more about the 95% of the park that is designated the Olympic Wilderness. Programs will be offered weekends in the Hurricane, Elwha and Sol Duc areas. Please check local bulletin boards.

4 - ELWA
Ranger Station open intermittently. Madison Falls trail begins near Elwha Entrance Station.

5 - LAKE CRESCENT
Storm King Ranger Station - 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Daily.
Information, maps, publications.
Marymere Falls Walk - 2:00 p.m. - Daily from Storm King Ranger Station.
Join the 0.9 mile (one-way) one-hour stroll to Marymere Falls. First 0.5 mile is accessible and last part of trail is steep.
Lake Crescent Lodge Campfire Talk - Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday
8:30 p.m. - June 29 - August 10
8:00 p.m. - August 12 - August 31
Campfire circle just northeast of Lake Crescent Lodge. Topics vary.
Log Cabin Campfire Talk - 8:00 p.m. - Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Log Cabin campfire circle. Lake Crescent and other park topics.
Family Forest Activities - Fairholm Campground - 9:30 a.m. - July 5 - September 1 - Saturday and Sunday. Meet at the amphitheater for one hour of interactive fun.

6 - SOL DUC
Eagle Ranger Station - Information, maps.
Sol Duc Road interpretive shelter and wayside exhibits.
Ancient Groves 1/2-mile loop trail 8.3 miles up the road.
Sol Duc Falls Walk - 5:00 p.m. - Tuesday, Friday, Saturday
June 29 - August 31. Meet at Sol Duc Falls trailhead at end of Sol Duc road. Two-hour, 1.6-mile (roundtrip) guided walk to spectacular Sol Duc Falls.
Sol Duc Campground Evening Program - Tuesday, Friday, Saturday
9:00 p.m. - June 29 through August 10
8:30 p.m. - August 13 through August 31
Sol Duc Campground amphitheater. Topics vary.

7 - RECREATION INFORMATION OFFICE
(U.S. Forest Service/National Park Service)
8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. - Daily. Downtown Forks at Transit Center/Rest Stop (next to Bank of America). Information, maps, brochures, publications. (360) 374-7566.

8 - HOH RAIN FOREST
Hoh Visitor Center - Daily - 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. through June 27;
9 a.m. - 6 p.m. June 28 - September 1. Exhibits, maps, publications, information, self-guiding nature trails.
Hall of Mosses Trail Guided Walk - 10:00 a.m. - Daily - 2 hours, 0.75 mile. Forest dynamics, wildlife and more!
Ranger’s Choice - Talk or Guided Walk - 3:00 p.m. - Sat., Sun., Wed.
Hoh Campground Evening Program - Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday - 8:00 p.m. - June 29 - August 31

9 - MORA
Ranger/Information station open intermittently. Maps, brochures, publications.
Intertidal Beach Walk - Daily - times on Mora bulletin boards and at Olympic National Park Visitor Center. Join this 2.5-hour, 3-mile round-trip walk to learn curiosities about the coast. Meet at Rialto Beach parking lot bulletin board.
Evening Program - Friday, Saturday, Sunday
9:00 p.m. - June 29 through August 10
8:30 p.m. - August 11 through September 1
Campground amphitheater. Topics on bulletin board.
June 26 - September 1, 2002

10 - KALALOCH
Ranger/Information Station - 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Daily - Information, maps, brochures, publications.

Intertidal Beach Walk - Offered several times each week. Times available on Kalaloch bulletin boards and at Olympic National Park Visitor Center. Learn about tidepools and other coastal environments on this 2-hour walk. Meet at Beach Trail No. 4 parking lot, located 2.5 miles north of Kalaloch Campground.

Beach or Coastal Forest Walk - Daily - Meet at Kalaloch Lodge. Check local bulletin boards for times.

Evening Program - Friday, Saturday, Sunday
9:00 p.m. - June 29 through August 10
8:30 p.m. - August 11 through September 1
Campground amphitheater. Topics on local bulletin boards.

11 - QUINAULT RAIN FOREST
Ranger/Information Station open most days during summer. Maps, brochures, publications, exhibits, self-guiding nature trails. Learn about pioneer history and the rain forest environment on guided walks offered five days a week. Check local posted information for days and times.

12 - U.S. FOREST SERVICE/LAKE QUINAULT LODGE
Check at the Ranger Station for naturalist walks and other programs.

13 - OZETTE
Ranger/Information Station open intermittently. Maps, publications, permits, trails.

EAST SIDE

14 - STAIRCASE
Ranger/Information Station open daily. Exhibits, trails, maps, brochures, publications.

Forest Walk - 2:00 p.m. - Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Meet in front of the Staircase Ranger Station for this 1.5-hour guided stroll through lowland forest. Discover plants and animals that live near the North Fork Skokomish River.

Evening Program - Friday and Saturday
9:00 p.m. - June 29 - August 10
8:30 p.m. - August 16 - August 31
Meet at amphitheater behind Staircase Ranger Station.

15 - HOODSPORT RANGER STATION
(U.S. Forest Service/National Park Service)
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. - Daily. Information, maps, publications, 24-hour information kiosk.

HEY KIDS!

Become an Olympic National Park Junior Ranger. Learn tidepool secrets, Native American lore and what Roosevelt elk eat. You can pick up an activity booklet for a $1.00 donation at most park visitor centers.
Discovering Olympic’s Underwater Secrets

Olympic National Park’s 65-mile coastline contains a diverse array of intertidal habitats, including rock, pebbles, boulders and sandy beaches. Most of these habitats are confined to the south coast of the Pacific Ocean. Mainly because of their inhospitable habitats, the park’s intertidal fishes have received little attention from scientists. Our current knowledge of these fishes comes from partial inventories done in similar habitats in Alaska, Oregon and northern California. At least 82 species of fish inhabit the park’s rugged, wave-cut intertidal shorelines. Some inhabit the intertidal zone only when it is submerged by the tide, while a host of others are specially adapted to a life of temporary stranding in tidepools or cracks, and intermont moist crevices.

At part of the National Park Service Natural Resource Challenge, the Coastal Program of Olympic National Park is midway through a two-year project to inventory the park’s intertidal fishes. Such an inventory has never been conducted before. In the summer of 2001, at twelve sites along the park’s coastline, tidepools were temporarily drained to sample fish. At three twelve sites along the park’s coastline, tidepools were temporarily drained to sample fish. At three

\[ \text{A particular standout was the discovery of the spottin surfperch...} \]

A particular standout was the discovery of the spottin surfperch (Hyperprosopon anatum) at Point Arena and Second Beach. This silvery fish has not previously been observed north of Seal Rock, Oregon. In the summer of 2002, emphasis will be placed on sampling new intertidal habitats, where researchers expect to find a number of different species. This inventory will yield fundamental knowledge of the park’s intertidal biodiversity, thereby illuminating another facet of our coastal jewel.

Scientists documented forty-two fish species. A particular standout was the discovery of the spottin surfperch (Hyperprosopon anatum) at Point Arena and Second Beach. This silvery fish has not previously been observed north of Seal Rock, Oregon. In the summer of 2002, emphasis will be placed on sampling new intertidal habitats, where researchers expect to find a number of different species. This inventory will yield fundamental knowledge of the park’s intertidal biodiversity, thereby illuminating another facet of our coastal jewel.

Steven Franklin, Coastal Ecologist

Fast disappearing from watersways of the Pacific Northwest, the unique and intriguing bull trout (Salvelinus confluentus) is the focus of a three-year study in Olympic National Park. A member of the salmon family, related to Pacific salmon, trout, Dolly Varden and whitefish, the status and biology of this species remains a mystery in Olympic Peninsula rivers.

Historically, bull trout ranged from the upperSacramento River drainage in California and extended northwards to the upper Yukon River in Canada. They are now believed to be extinct in California, and are considered to be a threatened species throughout the western United States, including watersways of Puget Sound and the Olympic Peninsula. Substantial declines in the distribution and abundance of bull trout have been attributed to habitat degradation, over-fishing, dams and displacement by nonnative fish species.

The precocious future and lack of information related to bull trout has led park biologists to conduct an innovative radio telemetry study on the Hoh River. This research will determine the life history characteristics of bull trout including migratory patterns, timing and location of spawning, and the extent that this species inhabits tributary streams. Beginning this summer, park biologists will surgically implant radio tags in up to 80 fish to track their movements throughout 50 miles of the Hoh River and its tributaries. Using recoveries mounted on airplanes and along the river, scientists will track specific movements of individual fish by following their unique radio frequency.

The Hoh River offers one of the last opportunities to study this species in a free-flowing river that originates from a protected area. Furthermore, it marks the first research on bull trout migrations in a national park within the United States. Results from this study will be used to monitor trends in abundance of bull trout. It is believed that bull trout from rivers such as the Hoh may serve as important seeds to re-colonize nearby populations.

Sam J. Breckman, Fisheries Biologist

- Unlike Pacific Salmon, Bull-Trout:
  - Live longer—13 or more years * Prey primarily on other fish species * Exhibit light colored spots on a dark body * May spawn multiple times throughout their lifetime * Exhibit non-migratory and migratory life history forms * Are more elusive and secretive and observed mostly at night * Require the cleanest and coldest water of any salmonid in North America

Tracking the Bull Trout

The members of this genus are by far the most active.... and live in the coldest, cleanest and most secluded waters.

Ichthyologists David Starr Jordan and Barton W. Evermann, 1896

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Looking Beneath the Surface

The 600-foot deep cauldron of Lake Crescent was carved out by huge glaciers thousands of years ago. Glaciers excavated and the lake filled with water that eventually flowed into the Elwha River. When an ancient landslide blocked Lake Crescent in 1928, it also straddled several fish that began to develop separately from their native populations. Bar installed, a rainbow trout unique to Lake Crescent, and Crescenti, a strain of cutthroat, both made specific adaptations to this deep, cold, nutrient-rich lake. The spawning habits of the Crescenti have especially the attention of researchers.

Last spring, park biologists conducted dive surveys and made a new discovery.

Until recently, park fisheries biologists observed Crescenti spawning in only two locations—Horseshoe Creek, the lake’s largest tributary, and Lyre River, a free-flowing stream. The biological mystery with no documented evidence, that some of these trout used the shoreline for spawning. Last spring, biologists conducted dive surveys and discovered that substantial numbers of large cutthroat spawn along the southwest shoreline near Fairholm, to depths of 25 feet. These cutthroat deposit their eggs in gravel along steep lake walls, where upwelling provides oxygen and removes waste products.

Fish of this new spawning population may reach twelve pounds, much larger than other Crescenti, which typically weigh one to two pounds. This larger size may be attributed to a different lifestyle. Shoreline spawning does not have to fight against strong tributary currents during spawning migration; they complete their entire reproductive cycle in the lake.

These findings are very encouraging and demonstrate how wild fish populations adopt different spawning strategies to maximize their survival. Future studies will be directed toward determining when spawning begins, how much of the shoreline is used for spawning, how far these trout spawn, and approximately how many trout spawn on the shoreline.

John Meyer, Senior Fisheries Biologist

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John Meyer, Senior Fisheries Biologist
Bits and Pieces

Recycle and reuse here and at home. These easy steps will help protect our environment and save natural resources.

Boil or filter all backcountry water for five minutes to avoid infection by *Giardia*, a microscopic intestinal parasite.

Bring rain gear and warm clothing! Hypothermia (a dangerous lowering of body temperature) may result from exposure to wet or chilly weather.

Drift logs are dangerous! Avoid swimming or walking near the water during storms or heavy surf.

Bicyclists beware! Travel around Lake Crescent can be hazardous due to heavy traffic on the narrow road.

Please! For safety’s sake, pets are not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry.

For park information in the Port Angeles area tune your radio to 530 AM. At Lake Crescent or Quinault tune to 1610 AM.

The North Olympic Peninsula Visitor and Convention Bureau offers information about area accommodations and restaurants. Upon request, they will send you a North Olympic Peninsula Visitor’s Guide. For further information call 1-800-942-042.

Tread lightly please! Avoid walking on delicate vegetation by staying on trails. Help protect this beautiful wilderness park for future visitors.

Cougars inhabit all elevations of the park where deer, elk and other prey are plentiful. Very few people are attacked by cougars. But if you encounter a cougar, make yourself large and loud, wave your arms or a stick, face the cougar and slowly back away.

Emergencies

In an emergency or to report a crime, call (360) 565-3000, 7 a.m. -12 midnight during summer, 7 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. off season. After hours call 911. Be sure to report your exact location.

Park employees at ranger stations can also assist with emergencies. Use area code (360) for all of the following ranger station numbers:

- Elwha ................................................. 452-9191
- Heart O’ The Hills ............................... 452-2713
- Hoh .................................................... 374-6925
- Kalaloch .............................................. 962-2283
- Mora ................................................... 374-5460
- Ozette ............................................... 963-2725
- Quinault ............................................. 288-2444
- Eagle (Sol Duc) ................................. 327-3534
- Staircase ........................................... 877-5569
- Storm King ......................................... 928-3380

The Olympic Wilderness
The Olympic Park Institute is a private, non-profit educational organization on the shores of Lake Crescent in Olympic National Park. Cultural and natural history courses are offered for adults and children. Contact: Olympic Park Institute, 111 Barnes Point Road, Port Angeles, WA 98363. (360) 928-3720.

Northwest Interpretive Association is a non-profit educational organization working in partnership with the park to provide visitors with interpretive and other educational materials. Proceeds from sales at park visitor centers support resource education programs and projects like this newspaper. For more information contact the Olympic Branch Manager at (360) 565-3195 or write to: NWIA, 909 First Avenue, Suite 630, Seattle, WA 98104.

Northwest Interpretive Association is a non-profit educational organization whose mission is to restore and preserve the national parks in Washington State. Thanks to the generous contributions by park visitors, the Fund supports many enhancements to Olympic National Park. For more information call Washington’s National Park Fund at (206) 770-0627 or mail tax deductible donations to: 2112 Third Avenue, Suite 501, Seattle, WA 98121.

The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act of 1992 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to remove the two dams to "...fully restore the ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries." Detailed plans on how to remove the dams and restore the fish and watershed were completed in 1996. These reports and others can be viewed online at the Elwha River Restoration Project website at www.nps.gov/olym/elwha/home.htm.

Current efforts are focusing on development of final designs for water quality protection, dam removal, revegetation and other actions. Water mitigation facilities to protect municipal and industrial users and two fish hatcheries will be implemented prior to dam removal. Once both dams are removed and the ecosystem restored, the river’s wild salmon and steelhead runs will reach an estimated 392,000 fish, including the huge runs of pink salmon that return every odd year. It may be difficult to choose destination points from all of this variety! Perhaps geography will help determine your first stop, as driving time between most areas is significant. If you enter the park along the north and east sides, you might visit Hurricane Ridge, Elwha, Lake Crescent, Sol Duc, or the less-accessible Staircase, Dosewallips or Deer Park areas. If you drive up Highway 101 on the west side of the Olympic Peninsula, perhaps you will choose Quinault, Kalaloch, Hoh, Mora, or the more remote Queets or Ozette areas. When you arrive at Olympic, stop at a ranger station or visitor center for park maps, handouts and other information. Park employees and volunteers can provide useful tips to help you plan your trip.
Puzzled by Fees?

**ENTRANCE FEES** - single visit up to seven consecutive days
- $10 - Vehicle (private)
- $5 - Individual (motorcycle, foot, bike)

**ENTRANCE PASSES**
- $30 - Olympic National Park Annual Pass
- $50 - National Parks Pass (annual, valid at all national parks)
- $15 - Golden Eagle sticker (validates National Parks Pass for all federal entrance fee areas)
- $10 - Golden Age Passport (lifetime, for people 62 and over)
Free - Golden Access Passport (lifetime, for permanently disabled persons)

**CAMPING FEES**
Per 
- $8 - Deer Park, Queets, South Beach Hoh, Dosewallips, July Creek, Mora, Staircase
- $10 - Altaire, Elwha, Fairholm, Ozette, Graves Creek, Heart O' the Hills, Hoh, Dosewallips, July Creek, Mora, Staircase
- $12 - Kalaloch and Sol Duc

**WILDERNESS USE FEES**
- 50% discount for Golden Age and Golden Access.

**OTHER USE FEES**
- $5 - Individual (motorcycle, foot, bike)
- $10 - Vehicle (private)
- $10 - Golden Age Passport (lifetime, for people 62 and over)
Free - Golden Access Passport (lifetime, for permanently disabled persons)

**ENTRANCE FEES**
Day use is free. A permit is required for overnight use, and costs $5, plus $2 per person per night. For complete information, ask for the Wilderness Trip Planner or call the Wilderness Information Center at (360) 565-3100. 50% discount for Golden Age and Golden Access.

**CAMPING FEES**
Per site, per night:
- $12 - Kalaloch and Sol Duc
- $10 - Altaire, Elwha, Fairholm, Ozette, Graves Creek, Heart O' the Hills, Hoh, Dosewallips, July Creek, Mora, Staircase
- $8 - Deer Park, Queets, South Beach
50% discount for Golden Age and Golden Access.

**WILDERNESS USE FEES**
Information Center at (360) 565-3100. 50% discount for Golden Age and Golden Access.

**OTHER USE FEES**
- $3 - RV dump stations, per use (Fairholm, Hoh, Kalaloch, Mora, Sol Duc)
- $1 - Parking at Ozette (free with valid entrance receipt or pass)

Your fees fund projects that help provide safe and memorable experiences at Olympic National Park. Serving millions of visitors annually, park roads, trails, campgrounds and visitor centers rely on your help for maintenance. Thanks for your support.

Over the past two years, you helped restore and upgrade historic ranger stations and shelters. Your fee dollars helped remove exotic plants, revegetate high-use areas and assess the needs of trout and mussel populations. Trails, bridges, picnic tables, restrooms, privies and campground fire grates were upgraded parkwide, along with boat docks, gravel roads, signs and exhibits. You put new roofs and paint on many of our buildings and provided new fire extinguishers. You helped us educate and protect thousands of wilderness users. Fees funded hundreds of animal-proof food storage canisters, lockers and trash containers, promoting safety for animals and humans. With your help, the park was digitally mapped and aerially photographed to aid planning, fire and resource management and rescue work. Nearly 80% of your fee dollars stay in the park. Thank you!

Looking in any direction, find the words in red in this puzzle.

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A I S R E H S I U G N I T X E E R I P F
G U O B O G W A S E R I A L P H O T O P R I
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M S A R Y D E I T Y D L J L X U B Q M N
C R I A C M E H N R K F U P M G U N G I
L T H S H A H P E A J A A M H J S D O R C
B A T G N C R I U T V I U U H F L T A T
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S F R Q S E G D I R B O U W U C D A R S
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Working Together for the future

Together with the public, Olympic National Park is developing a long-range General Management Plan (GMP) for the park. When complete, the GMP will guide the protection and management of Olympic National Park for the next 15 to 20 years. Two rounds of public meetings were held this past fall and winter, to gather input on the range of issues and alternative management strategies to be analyzed in the draft plan. The planning team is now writing the draft plan, which will be released for public review in the fall of 2003. A newsletter describing the draft alternatives will be distributed later this summer.

If you'd like to learn more about Olympic's GMP, or be added to the mailing list for GMP newsletters, please e-mail olym_gmp@nps.gov, or send a postcard to Superintendent, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Avenue, Port Angeles, WA 98362.