

Vistas



Happy New Year!

On behalf of Rocky Mountain National Park, I would like to take this opportunity to say a big thanks to all of those who supported the park this past year. We at Rocky are blessed to have a great staff, tremendous volunteers, and the strong support of our local communities as well as park visitors near and far.

This past year, 1,440 people donated some 104,000 hours to the park doing a variety of tasks from cleaning ditches to giving educational programs. We're fond of saying, "We couldn't run the park without our volunteers," and we couldn't!

Once again our gateway communities of Estes Park and Grand Lake along with Larimer, Grand and Boulder counties have assisted us in many ways from supporting the wilderness designation for the park to partnering on visitor transit systems and recycling.

In response to concerns that today's young people are not getting connected to parks and the outdoors, our long time partner, the Rocky Mountain Nature Association, has established the Next Generation Fund. The Fund will endow youth educational programs such as Junior Ranger and environmental education, so that today's youth can become the park stewards of tomorrow.

At this time of year, we also remember those colleagues and park friends who have passed on. We remember with great fondness Kevin Pellini, former west side trails leader; volunteers Norm Knox, Dick Snowden, and Robert Hemphill; Carol Braun who remembered the park in her last wishes; and long-time ranger Bob Haines. Enda Mills Kiley, the direct descendant to Enos Mills, recently passed away. She was our direct link to Enos, the founding father of Rocky Mountain National Park. It was special to have her in our community for so many years. All will be missed.

Thank you for your continued support. We look forward with great anticipation to the new year. Hope to see you out in the park.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vaughn". The script is fluid and cursive.

Vaughn Baker
Superintendent

Elk and Vegetation Management Plan Update

Remind me of the background

Research has shown that the elk herd in Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP) and the Estes Valley, is larger, less migratory, and more concentrated than it would be under natural conditions. As a result, willow and aspen stands are declining, depriving other wildlife of the important habitat they need. The elk population reached a high point between 1997 and 2001, with annual estimates ranging from 2,800 to 3,500. Since 2002, winter estimates in the park and Estes Valley have declined, ranging from 1,700 to 2,200. Research also shows that 2/3rd of this population winter outside RMNP.

The Elk and Vegetation Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement is the result of a seven year research phase followed by a four year interagency planning process. The plan, using adaptive management principles, will guide park management for the next 20 years. The final plan was released to the public in December 2007. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed February 15, 2008.

The final twenty-year plan emphasizes adaptive management to restore vegetation conditions and maintain a healthy elk population. The conservation tools that will be used in the plan include lethal reduction (culling) to reduce the elk population size, fencing aspen and willow in high elk-use areas, and redistributing elk via hazing and herding. In future years, the park will reevaluate opportunities to use wolves or fertility control as additional tools. Goals for the number of elk removed will be determined from annual population monitoring.

Hunting is not allowed in the park by law. Hunting is a recreational activity that includes elements of fair chase and personal take of the meat. Culling is used as a conservation tool to reduce animal populations that have exceeded the capacity of their habitat. Culling is done under very controlled circumstances in order to minimize impacts on park operations, visitors, private inholdings, and neighbors.



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Tell Me About the Lawsuit That Was Filed

WildEarth Guardians filed a lawsuit in Denver federal court against the National Park Service (NPS). The lawsuit alleges that the NPS failed to consider a reasonable range of alternatives, specifically reintroducing a natural wolf population. The suit alleges that the NPS violated the Organic Act and the Rocky Mountain National Park Act by failing to prohibit hunting in RMNP. The suit alleges that using authorized agents for lethal control of elk amounts to hunting in RMNP. The lawsuit is pending in US District Court for Colorado.

Implementation of the Plan

The first phase of the fencing project is complete. Two fences in the Horseshoe Park area and one fence in Moraine Park have been built, encompassing approximately 60 acres.

A new research project for surveying elk began in November 2008. The research project, using standard and GPS radiocollars, will assist in determining elk population numbers and how elk use the park winter range spatially (area or location) and temporally (changes in use through time). Affiliated with this will be the regular population monitoring by fixed wing and helicopter through March.

The actual number of animals the NPS may cull, and the costs, will vary each year based on annual population surveys and hunter success outside the park. There will be limited culling of up to 100 female elk this winter. Elk from a chronic wasting disease and fertility control research project as well as individual elk from the park's general population will be removed. Elk cull teams led by NPS will also consist of Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) staff, and qualified volunteers. A work group of NPS and CDOW staff developed a process to identify qualified volunteers. Recruitment for volunteers began in October through November 2008, for this winter. The park received over 100 applications.

Volunteer applicants were required to submit a comprehensive application, pass a background investigation, complete an interview process, and complete and pass a comprehensive training. Sixty applicants were invited for a face to face interview; roughly one-third were selected. The chosen applicants are volunteers of the NPS, and will be required to participate in all field operations associated with elk culling. Volunteers may not acquire any meat directly related to their culling activities or activities of their team members, but they will be eligible to participate in the acquisition of meat through a separate meat donation program coordinated by CDOW. Each animal culled will be tested for CWD. Carcasses that test negative will be disbursed through lottery and informed consent, to a member of the public. Carcasses that test positive will be used to support a CDOW captive mountain lion study. Qualified volunteers are able to participate in the lottery; however they are not eligible to receive meat associated with their direct volunteerism.

Further information on the elk and vegetation management plan is posted on the park's website at www.nps.gov/romo

Wilderness Designation For Rocky Mountain National Park Moving Forward

On January 15, Wilderness designation for Rocky Mountain National Park moved a little closer to becoming a reality when the Senate passed the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2003. The bill includes the Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness Act, which will designate approximately 95 percent of the park as wilderness. The Senate's action brought nearer to completion a process that began some 35 years ago when the initial wilderness recommendation was made for the park by President Nixon. This is a fitting present for the upcoming 94th anniversary of the park's establishment in 1915. We look forward to it coming to a resolution.



Hikers enjoy the beauty of Forest Canyon at Rocky Mountain National Park.

Tony Schetzle Returns to Rocky Mountain National Park

In January, Tony Schetzle will be returning to a previous position he held at Rocky Mountain National Park, Deputy Superintendent. Tony has been at the Intermountain Regional Office in Lakewood, Colorado as Deputy Regional Director since the spring of 2006. He requested a change because of a number of factors including “a profound love of working for parks in parks.”

Tony left RMNP in April of 2004, to be Superintendent of Canyonlands National Park. Rising from a position as a seasonal park ranger at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Tony has served in leadership capacities in major park units including park ranger at Hot Springs National Park, district ranger at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, chief ranger at Canyonlands National Park and superintendent at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

Tony and his wife Hattie are looking forward to settling back in Estes Park. We are looking forward to having them back!



Tony

Polish Tatra Staff Visits Rocky Mountain National Park

On the 22nd September 2008, a group of five employees from the Tatra National Park (TPN) travelled to the United States on a three week tour. This trip was the result of a contract of cooperation signed in September of 2007 between the TPN and Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP). This contract is a consequence of the International Visitor Leadership programme financed by the American government.

Earlier contact between representatives of RMNP and TPN had taken the form of courtesy visits – so it was felt necessary to initiate more clearly defined cooperation; after all, mountainous regions of an alpine character encounter similar problems with protection of their flora and fauna.

The first few days of this particular trip were spent at Estes Park, a small town and home to the headquarters of the sister park. Here the delegation from TPN were introduced to the principles of Nature protection in the USA. They also had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with systems of improving the accessibility of national parks, carrying out mountain rescue, supervising volunteer groups, coordinating with extra-governmental organizations, protecting natural resources and ecological education.

A surprising element of this tour was the trip on the Trial Ridge Road which winds through the alpine zone of the park. As it later transpired, an extensive road network is an established element within national parks in the USA. This easy access for motorized tourists is a key difference between parks in America and parks in Poland.

Travelling from east to west on the Trial Ridge Road, large swathes of pine trees infected with bark beetles were seen, growing on the western edge of the Rocky Mountain Park. Here a further difference in policy was observed. In Poland measures are often taken to combat this ‘infestation’. Americans, however, treat the beetle as a natural process in Nature. This is also the reason why the Directors of RMNP limit the felling of dead trees to regions such as camp grounds and recreation areas.

A completely new phenomenon – unknown in Poland – was the management of forest fires. This was one of the examples of ‘active’

protective action observed on this trip. Rather than remaining passive and awaiting the possible attacks of upset tourists, the Directors of RMNP set fire to large areas of the park. In one car park along the Trail Ridge Road, from where smoke billowed out of the forest, a volunteer was standing and informing passersby as to why such dramatic measures are necessary to protect the park.

The representatives of TPN also observed the way in which park employees interacted with tourists. The focal point of this contact are 'Visitors Centres' spread throughout the parks. However, park rangers are to be found almost everywhere, and always ready to offer assistance and/or advice.

The Polish delegation visited 11 national parks in total. These included Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Teton NP, Yellowstone NP, Glacier NP, Yosemite NP, Kings Canyon and Sequoia NP, Death Valley NP, Grand Canyon NP, Arches NP and Canyonlands NP. Particularly impressive were the Visitors Centres located in Grand Teton and Arches National Park.



Staff from Tatra National Park at Sprague Lake

One practical outcome of this trip is the initiation of plans to utilise American experience in the construction of 'erosion-proof' tourist trails. There are also plans to examine new solutions for terrain open to rock climbers and plans to build on knowledge gained with regard to the construction of permanent toilet facilities. Talks will be opened with local authorities with the aim of exploring the possibilities of Park and Ride systems and Shuttle Buses. A cycle of educational courses will also be introduced to improve the effectiveness of communication between TPN employees and the general public.

In the first half of 2009, a delegation from Rocky Mountain NP will arrive on a working visit to the TPN. The cost of this trip and accommodation has been covered by RMNP, the American Ambassador and the Tatra National Park.

Szymon Ziobrowski
Tatra National Park

Rocky Mountain National Park Pass to Increase in 2009

The Rocky Mountain National Park Annual Pass will be increasing from \$35 to \$40 on April 1, 2009. The annual pass for Rocky Mountain National Park is a great deal. If you visit twice a year it pays for itself. Plus, eighty percent of those fees stay right here in Rocky Mountain National Park. The daily vehicle pass, which is good for up to seven days, will remain \$20.

Accident Stuns Park Community

A tragic accident in Grand Lake in late October devastated staff and volunteers at Rocky Mountain National Park.

Kevin Pellini, 43, who worked more than half his life on the trails of the park's Colorado River District, was struck from behind and killed instantly by a beetle-killed pine tree that fell, without warning, on a windy autumn afternoon.

Pellini, who left the park in 2006 to start his own business clearing trees killed by Colorado's extraordinary outbreak of pine-bark beetles, built, maintained and repaired the trails on the park's west side for 23 years. His former colleagues remembered Pellini for "an outstanding work ethic, great leadership and a good safety record in one of the most dangerous areas of park work."

Pellini began his National Park Service career straight out of high school, going to work at Rocky Mountain at age 18. In 1992, he became trails crew leader for the west side of the park, a position he held until leaving to become an independent logging contractor.

Pellini met his wife, Sonya, while they both were working on the west side. Pellini also leaves their two children: Gabrielle, age 4, and Russell, 3.

Kevin Pellini

“It was with profound sadness that our staff learned of his death,” Superintendent Vaughn Baker said in a statement after Pellini’s passing. “Kevin Pellini was a cherished colleague and friend who brought great enthusiasm and a can-do attitude to everything he did.”

“Thousands of visitors to Rocky Mountain benefited from the work he did to improve the trails on the west side of the park. Kevin will be fondly remembered for his larger-than-life presence and his dedication to his work, his community and his family and friends. The park family extends our deepest sympathies to the Pellini family, especially Sonya, daughter Gabrielle and son Russell.”

In a part of Colorado ravaged by the bark-beetle outbreak, Pellini’s death was reported to be the first fatality from a tree toppled by the epidemic. In an account of the accident reported in the Sky-Hi Daily News in nearby Granby, CO, Pellini was fatally injured on Friday, Oct. 24, while working in the Jericho Road area along the southern shore of Grand Lake, not far from the national park boundary. The newspaper reported that the Grand County Sheriff’s Office dispatch center received a 9-1-1 call that afternoon from a local resident who found Pellini on the ground next to a logging truck.

Paramedics, firefighters and sheriff’s deputies rushed to the scene and tried to revive Pellini with CPR, but he was pronounced dead at the scene at 5:10 p.m. The newspaper said the county coroner found Pellini had died of massive head injuries.

The tree “just fell over,” Grand County Coroner Brenda Bock told the Daily News, uprooting itself in the wind. “The dead tree’s root system was so shallow that it didn’t take much for it to fall over.” Pellini apparently was doing clean-up work on logging slash with his back to the dead-but-standing tree when it suddenly crashed down.

Park staff created a memory board for Kevin’s memorial service. Inscribed were the words: “Your legacy will live on with every step visitors take on the trails in Rocky Mountain National Park.”

A fund has been set up at Grand Mountain Bank for anyone wishing to help the family.

The address:

Grand Mountain Bank in memory of
Kevin Pellini

P.O. Box 964

Granby, CO 80446

The bank’s telephone number is 970-887-1221.



Kevin Pellini



Kevin, in orange hard hat, was project coordinator for the Forest Canyon Overlook and Trail built in 2003.

Rocky Mountain National Park Trail Crew Assist Kenai Fjords National Park

RMNP trail crew staff Tim George, Luke Henry, Jeremy Long, and Dave Larsen traveled to Kenai Fjords National Park near Seward, Alaska for almost four weeks in September to assist with the relocation of a section of the Harding Icefield Trail. The existing trail alignment had grades as steep as 60 degrees and included sections of scrambling up slickrock with water running down it. The 1600 foot trail realignment necessitated blasting through approximately a 400 foot section of 45-90 degree bedrock. The other 1200 feet of the realignment was constructed by Student Conservation Association (SCA) crews in 2007.

Kenai Fjords could not locate an Alaskan-based National Park Service, Forest Service or a contracted blasting group to handle this part of the project. Therefore, they contacted a few larger western national parks with trail blasting experience for assistance. RMNP was contacted and was happy to partner on this trail project.

The project included drilling over 130, 1-1/2 inch diameter by 3 feet deep (on average) bore holes using a gasoline powered hammer rock drill. About 3/4 lb. explosive charges were loaded in each of typically 8-10 bore holes per shot (roughly blasting 30-50 foot length of bedrock each shot). Then the fractured rock was cleaned off and some small cleanup holes and blast charges were necessary for the final trail tread. Some sections entailed extensive hand work with rock bars to pry off loose or fractured rock. The new trail crosses some small drainages that required constructing rock retaining walls and steps.

Kenai Fjords National Park includes one of the four major ice caps in the United States, the 300 square mile Harding Icefield, and coastal fjords. Here a rich, varied rainforest is home to tens of thousands of breeding birds, and adjoining marine waters support a multitude of sea lions, sea otters, and seals. The visitor center is in Seward.

The crew from RMNP received assistance during the project from a 5-person SCA Leaders crew, the Kenai Fjords staff, and retired NPS and now Alaska-based trail consultant Mike Shields. In addition to participating in the great trail project,

the RMNP crew enjoyed exploring old mining operations, experiencing Alaska coastal weather (by their count it rained about 22 of 25 days and sunshine was seen less than 10% of the time), and an Alaska black bear “huffing” at them on one unfriendly encounter as she shielded her cub.



Kenai Fjords National Park



Jeremy Long, Tim George, Dave Larsen, and Luke Henry work on the Harding Icefield Trail in Kenai Fjords National Park.

Pine Beetle Epidemic From Canada to Mexico - Park Takes Local Actions

Bark beetles are native insects that have shaped the forests of North America for thousands of years. Bark beetles range from Canada to Mexico and can be found at elevations from sea level to 11,000 feet. The effects of bark beetles are especially evident in recent years on Colorado's western slope, including Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP) with a severe epidemic of mountain pine beetle occurring in Grand County.

There are 17 native species of bark beetles in the family Dendroctonus and Ips that are known to occur in RMNP. Periodic outbreaks of native bark beetles have occurred throughout the history of the park. However, none have been as severe as the recent outbreak. Though bark beetles cause a substantial loss of trees, they are recognized as part of "natural conditions." Several species of bark beetles are presently killing lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, limber pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir and Colorado blue spruce.

Dendroctonus species bark beetles generally attack trees June through August but can attack trees starting in April all the way into September. Female bark beetles seek live green trees and typically attack on the lower 30 feet of the trunk. During an attack, the adult beetles will seek cracks and crevasses between bark plates where they bore through the bark to gain access to the phloem (or vascular system) of the tree. Once they've entered the tree, the beetles will bore tunnels (or galleries) within the phloem where they will lay their eggs. An individual female may lay in excess of 100 eggs. Following egg hatch, larvae feed in the phloem layer of the tree. Beetle eggs hatch in the fall and the larvae will spend approximately 8 months feeding within the tree before transforming into pupae. Emergence of new adults can begin in mid-June, where they will once again repeat this process.

An infected tree will have pitch tubes on its trunk and boring dust (frass) at the base of the tree. Sometimes the tree will be successful in repelling or "pitching out" beetles and beetles are occasionally found imbedded in a pitch out. A key part of this cycle is the transmission of blue stain fungi. Spores of these fungi are carried from infested trees to healthy trees by the bark beetles.

Fungi growing within the tree and the galleries constructed by the beetles interfere with the tree's ability to transmit water and nutrients from the roots to the crown and contributes to tree mortality.



An infected tree will have pitch tubes on its trunk and boring dust (frass) at the base of the tree. Sometimes the tree will be successful in repelling or "pitching out" beetles and beetles are occasionally found imbedded in a pitch out. Solely relying on pitch tubes to determine if a tree contains live beetles is not always reliable. Frass found at the base of a tree that contains pitch tubes indicates beetles were successful in entering the tree, and it is very likely the tree will succumb to the beetle attack.

Hard winters with cold temperatures can kill beetle eggs and larvae wintering under a tree's outer bark. Related to general climate warming, average winter temperatures in the Rocky Mountains have been higher than normal over the past ten years. Trees have also been weakened by a prolonged period of low precipitation. The combination of milder temperatures and low precipitation have aided a vast outbreak of beetles.

Park Actions

Rocky Mountain National Park is just one relatively small area where trees are dying from the beetle epidemic. Because the task is enormous, the park's priorities for mitigation of the effects of beetles are focused on removing hazard trees and hazard fuels tied to the protection of life and property.

The goal is to mitigate hazard tree threats in or near park facilities such as campgrounds, parking lots, housing areas and visitor centers. Some temporary closures may occur until hazards are mitigated. The other goal is to continue to spray carbaryl to protect high value trees on both east and west sides of the park. High value trees are in front country locations such as campgrounds, historic landscapes, picnic areas and visitor centers. They are important for shade, visual screening, cultural significance, and outstanding visual quality.

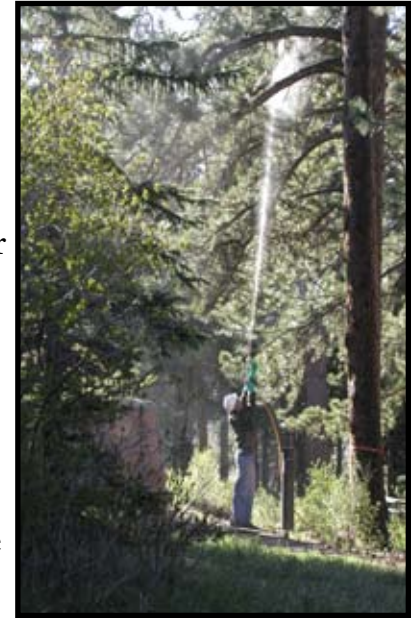
There is no effective means of controlling a large beetle outbreak in such a vast area as the park's backcountry, which comprises about 95% of the park. Therefore, in the backcountry bark beetle populations are allowed to fluctuate under natural processes with some limited mitigation work occurring around some designated backcountry campsites.

For several years, Rocky Mountain National Park has had a proactive bark beetle management program. During 2006 and 2007, the park spent over \$100,000 each year implementing the mitigation work. In 2007, the park purchased an Air Curtain Burner which enables staff to burn green trees that have live beetles. Because the burner is so hot, the fire emissions are less. In 2008, the spent over \$600,000 on a number of mitigation efforts, including spraying, removal of hazard trees, and implementing temporary closures in a variety of park locations. Several thousand trees were sprayed and thousands of hazard trees were removed.



Glacier Basin Campground

There are adverse impacts with carbaryl spraying, therefore, we are selective and limit use of this chemical. We do not spray near water courses or wetlands and we limit spraying, per our Environmental Assessment, to under 5000 trees a year. Carbaryl spraying is only effective when it is applied directly to trunks. When the spraying occurs any insects on the trunk are killed since it is an insecticide. Broadcast spraying with carbaryl is not effective.



Rocky Mountain National Park has 366 fixed locations where life and property are at risk. Each site has been assessed for risk and plans are in place, or being developed, for priority site mitigation. In addition, we are revising our Fire Management Plan and will begin public scoping in the new year. Although, this planning was being developed before the outbreak, we hope that the new plan will provide for more flexibility in the treatment of hazard fuels and response to wildland fire.

The Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest developed a map for the Grand County area showing beetle kill progression from 1999 through 2007. Unfortunately, even with all of the mitigation efforts including spraying, most of the lodgepole pines in Grand County were killed by beetles because of the unprecedented nature of this epidemic. It is still unknown what impact beetles will have on ponderosa pines.

The issues of beetles, the changing forests of the western United States and Canada, as well as the changing landscape of Rocky Mountain National Park are reminders to us all of nature's ability to change beyond human control. At the same time, we have found it helpful to explore these forests to see all of the young new trees starting to grow.

Pine Beetle Epidemic



Timber Creek Campground, Loop A

We will continue to focus our efforts on the mitigation of the effects of beetles by focusing on removing hazard trees and hazard fuels tied to the protection of life and property. However, we all need to realize that the forests will look much different than they have in the past. Residents of Grand, Eagle, Summit and Routt Counties and other areas across the western United States and Canada are already seeing forests adapting and changing with smaller trees growing and aspen and other vegetation beginning to flourish.

Test Burn to be Conducted in Beetle Killed Trees

Fire managers from Rocky Mountain National Park are collaborating with Colorado State University researchers to learn more about the impacts of the mountain pine beetle epidemic on fire behavior. This pilot project will investigate three important issues: the flammability of lodgepole pine crowns, the mechanisms of pine seed dispersal following beetle attack, and survival of beetle larvae following burning. The purpose of the project is to remove the dead foliage from several stands of beetle-killed trees in the park through the use of prescribed fire and learn more about fire behavior in beetle killed trees.

Needles on trees killed by beetles remain on the tree for two to three years before falling to the forest floor. There are unknowns regarding how the current outbreak will impact future fire behavior in beetle-killed stands. However, it is thought that the risk of a crown fire may be greater in stands composed primarily of standing

dead trees with red needles than in stands of green trees. The prescribed burn will be ignited after a snow or sufficient wetting rain. This prescribed burn unit is located in Horseshoe Valley, south of Fall River and north of Deer Ridge Junction.

There are several objectives of the project:

- To break up the continuous canopy of standing dead trees between the park and adjacent communities to minimize the risk of a high intensity fire burning out of the park
- To advance scientific knowledge of fire behavior in beetle-killed lodgepole pine
- To determine if burning crowns of recently attacked trees has any impact on lodgepole pine regeneration or on the survival rates of overwintering beetle larvae

Safety factors, weather conditions, air quality and environmental regulations are continually monitored as a part of any fire management operation. For more information please contact the park information office at (970) 586-1206.



Fire Manager Ignites a Test Burn

Pikas Spotted in North Carolina



Annie and Colby

We received a delightful letter from the Sprague family from North Carolina. They travel to National Parks for their vacations and visited Rocky Mountain National Park this past summer. Their children Annie (4) and Colby (6) participated in the Junior Ranger program at the park and loved pikas, although they never saw one in person. When they returned home, their request for Halloween was to be pikas! After exclaiming “Trick or Treat,” Annie and Colby described what they were and where they learned about pikas. Because they knew that pika sightings in North Carolina were uncommon, they developed a handout to distribute. They received candy and they gave out material about pikas and why it is so important to preserve their habitat. Those are some pretty impressive Junior Rangers!

THE NEXT GENERATION FUND: Making a Difference for our youth

Peeling kids away from television and computer screens certainly is a challenge in today’s technological age. The Next Generation Fund is one solution. Through experiences in the park and other natural areas, kids make lasting memories that fuel their commitment to preserving and protecting public lands as adults.



Nature. Pass It On.

The Next Generation Fund is a campaign of the Rocky Mountain Nature Association in partnership with Rocky Mountain National Park. The goal of the campaign is to raise \$10-million by 2011 to endow eight different education programs for kids in the park. It will support: the Junior Ranger program, Internships and Fellowships, the Heart of the Rockies Environmental Education program, Visitor Center Exhibits and Facilities, the American Conservation Corps, Rocky Mountain Field Seminars, Publications, and Innovation. Here’s how you can help—visit nextgenerationfund.org or call 970-586-0108 for more information.

Rocky on Cutting Edge with New Electronic Interpretive Media

Check out Rocky’s new and improved website for info and downloads!

Whether it’s the Longs Peak webcam, the latest podcast, blogging a great park story, or just checking out the best hikes to go on...

log on to nps.gov/romo and click on **PHOTOS & MULTIMEDIA**

