Welcome to the Tongass National Forest!

At nearly 17 million acres, this is the largest National Forest in the United States, and the largest contiguous temperate rainforest in the world. The Tongass National Forest is a public treasure. It is a land of beauty, mystery, and untold natural riches. Since time immemorial, this forest has nourished and sustained rich and unique human cultures.

It continues to sustain Alaskan communities and culture today by creating jobs and bringing revenue through tourism, recreation, watersheds, fisheries and timber. The Tongass NF sees more than 2.8 million visitors annually, generating more than $380 million in spending and over 5,000 jobs!* All of this while protecting and maintaining some of the most diverse and beautiful ecosystems in the country.

The Tongass has something for everyone. Explore, renew, and refresh among the islands and along the coastline here in the Tongass, and take home exciting memories of adventures in Alaska. We hope you enjoy your time in the Last Frontier and will choose to return often.

*M. Earl Stewart
FOREST SUPERVISOR,
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

Produced by the Tongass National Forest.
All photos are courtesy USFS unless otherwise noted.
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Getting the Most out of Your Visit

KETCHIKAN, REVILLAGIGEDO ISLAND
Orient yourself at the Southeast Alaska Discovery Center: attend programs, tour the exhibits, learn the story of civil rights pioneer Elizabeth Peratrovich and watch award-winning movies in the Peratrovich Theater. Hike trails that range in difficulty from a peaceful lakeside walk to a strenuous mountain climb that rewards you with spectacular views. Explore Misty Fjords National Monument via watercraft or air. In April, experience the Hummingbird Festival.

CRAIG AND THORNE BAY, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND
Explore the island via Interisland Ferry. Day use areas and hiking trails abound; check at the Hollis ferry terminal for recreation information. Make a reservation at the Thorne Bay District Office for a guided tour of El Capitan Cave from late May through early September.

SITKA, BARANOF ISLAND
Enjoy camping in Starrigavan Creek Cabin, picnicking and a self-guided nature walk along Starrigavan Bay, and fish viewing in season within the Starrigavan Recreation Area, located 1/4 mile from the ferry terminal. Attend Sitka Summer Music Festival in June or Alaska Day activities in October. Hike numerous miles of trails from the Sitka road system.

WRANGELL, WRANGELL ISLAND
Retrace John Muir’s footsteps in Wrangell, located at the mouth of the wild Stikine River. Attend mid-summer, Friday-night campfire programs or explore the Rainbow Falls Trail on a self-guided hike. Bring your camera and capture memories at the Anan Wildlife Observatory, a short plane or boat ride away. The Stikine River Bird Festival is held in April and Bearfest is held in July each year.

PETERSBURG, MITKOF ISLAND
The Petersburg Ranger District maintains several scenic recreation sites, including a newly refurbished, accessible picnic/day-use area and Swan Observatory. The Visitor Information Center in downtown Petersburg offers maps and advice on recreational opportunities. The Tongass Rainforest Festival is held the second week in September.

HOONAH, CHICHAGOF ISLAND
Take an opportunity to experience authentic Alaska in this quiet community surrounded by ocean, forest and mountains. Stop by the Ranger District Office to find out how to plan your adventure to explore roads and trails, or for information on cabins, NatureWatch, hunting, and fishing.

JUNEAU, ON THE MAINLAND
Just a short drive from downtown Juneau you’ll find the magnificent Mendenhall Glacier. The Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center has interpretive programs and exhibits, a glacier observatory, a series of interconnected trails, and an interpretive bookstore. Juneau also features attractive campsites and bear viewing opportunities.

ANGOON, ADMIRALTY ISLAND
Steeped in Alaska Native Tlingit tradition, this community serves as the gateway to Admiralty Island National Monument and Kootznoowoo Wilderness Area. From here your wilderness adventure begins by canoeing and portaging the Cross Admiralty Canoe Route or view brown bears at Pack Creek Bear Viewing Site. Contact the monument office in Juneau for more information.

YAKUTAT, ON THE MAINLAND
Explore historic beaches, surf, or fish the Situk River, a world class salmon and steelhead stream, all within driving distance from town. The annual Yakutat Tern Festival, in early June, offers family friendly activities in celebration of local Aleutian and Arctic tern (seabird) colonies.
Fishing the Tongass is a one-of-a-kind experience for visitors and residents alike. It is a recreational opportunity that deserves notice. The Forest boasts over 11,000 miles of coastline and hundreds of lakes and streams, as well as massive trans-boundary river systems including the Stikine, Taku, and Alsek. These waterways and wetlands also offer opportunities to explore the temperate rainforest through: participating in guided trips and camps, working on restoring fish habitat, and fishing with kids.

Thirty-two towns and villages in southeast Alaska produce the largest salmon harvest in the state, approximately 73 million fish, with approximately 64 million coming from Tongass watersheds. The harvest bolsters one of the region’s largest economic contributors, commercial fishing, supporting the families and small businesses of southeast Alaska.

Restoration of streams and within watersheds consists of reducing the erosion from roads and landslides, eliminating fish barriers, promoting natural in-stream processes, and returning large woody debris to streams to increase aquatic habitat. Improving bank stability and reducing diversion of the stream waters to improve the connectivity of streams of different sizes for fisheries is also a major restoration goal.

Restoration efforts have been successful across the Tongass. Of the 900 watersheds on the Forest, 93% are near natural condition thanks to the collaborative efforts of the Tongass and community partners. The fantastic health of Forest watersheds today has allowed Forest staff to take part in collaborative projects on neighboring, non-federal lands as well. As part of the Hoonah Native Forest Partnership, Tongass staff taught a hands-on workshop on Huna Totem Corporation lands to restore Spasski Creek, using hand tools to have less impact on the environment. The effort will increase salmon returns in the area, demonstrating the link between the forest and the future of fisheries.
These facts are meant to further inform conversations about Tongass National Forest, which produces more wild salmon than all other national forests combined.

Economics*
- Salmon support 1 in 10 jobs in Southeast Alaska.
- On average, 48 million wild salmon are caught from the Tongass National Forest each year.
- The combined economic impact of commercial, sport and subsistence salmon fishing, as well as hatchery operations, in Southeast Alaska, was estimated at $986 million for 2007.

Cultural Values
- Wild salmon have fed the people of Southeast Alaska for more than 9,000 years.
- Ninety-six percent of Alaskans surveyed say salmon are essential to the Alaskan way of life.

Household Use of Salmon
- Nearly 90% of rural households in Southeast Alaska use salmon.
- The estimated subsistence and personal use harvest averaged 66,146 salmon per year between 1996 and 2008.
- On average, a resident of Southeast Alaska’s rural communities uses 75 pounds, or 13 salmon a year: 1 chum, 3.5 coho, 1.5 Chinook, 2 pinks and 5 sockeye.

Commercial Fishing*
- The Tongass NF produces on average 28% of Alaska’s annual commercial salmon catch from less than 5% of the land.
- 79% of the commercial salmon annually harvested from Southeast Alaska are from the streams and lakes of the Tongass National Forest.
- In 2007, commercial fishing supported an estimated 4,682 jobs in Southeast Alaska, including 2,998 commercial fishing jobs and 846 seafood processing jobs.
- More than 96% of pink salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska are wild.

*Note: most of the economic and commercial values above do not include Southeast Alaska's record breaking commercial salmon harvests in 2010 and 2011.

Sport Fishing
- 2 out of every 3 fish in Southeast Alaska sport harvest are salmon.
- On average, 120,000 sport anglers catch close to 1 million salmon (58% coho) in Southeast Alaska each year.

Salmon in the Forest
- The Forest Service has recorded 15,764 miles of anadromous streams and 4,100 lakes and ponds which support salmon, for a total of 17,690 miles of salmon habitat in the Tongass National Forest.
- Salmon-derived nitrogen has been found in trees more than 500 yards away from salmon streams, particularly in areas where bears feed on salmon.
- More than 50 species of animals feed on salmon when they return to spawn in freshwater.

Watershed Health
- About 6% of the streamside area on Tongass salmon streams has been affected by timber harvest and/or road building.
- Most Tongass watersheds are in near natural conditions, but some critical floodplain areas are degraded in important fish-producing watersheds.
- A 2011 forest-wide assessment identified about 70 watersheds (out of > 900 total) that need work to restore aquatic habitat.
- Statewide, 89% of Alaskans say that even in tough economic times, it is important to maintain funding for salmon conservation.
Public Use Cabins

There are 144 rustic cabins spread throughout the Tongass. They each provide a cozy shelter, wooden bunks to sleep 2-15 people, and an outhouse. There are two drive-up cabins, Middle Ridge and Starrigavan. Twelve Mile Arm and Control Lake on Prince of Wales Island are located a short walk to and from a drive.

COST: Varies by location and season.
STAY LIMIT: Varies by location. Maximum 7-14 nights in summer; 10-14 nights in winter; 2 nights Juneau cabins only.

RESERVATIONS & FEES
Visit recreation.gov or call 1-877-444-6777 for the most up to date fees and to make cabin and campground reservations.

Campgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHERE</th>
<th>NAME AND LOCATION</th>
<th># SITES</th>
<th>RESERVATIONS</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prince of Wales Island</td>
<td>Eagles Nest 18 miles west of Thorne Bay</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>some sites</td>
<td>Fully accessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harris River 15 miles from Craig</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>some sites</td>
<td>Fully accessible, one group shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>Ward Lake Rec. Area</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>some sites</td>
<td>CCC Group Use Area can be reserved through ranger district for day or overnight use. Signal Creek open year-round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signal Creek and Last Chance campgrounds 3.5 miles from ferry terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrangell</td>
<td>Nemo Campsite 14 miles from town</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Wheelchair accessible 8 campsites at 4 areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Salamander Rec. Site 23 miles from town</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>3 covered picnic shelters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersburg</td>
<td>Ohmer Creek 21 miles from town</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Open year-round, weather permitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitka</td>
<td>Starrigavan Rec. Area near ferry terminal; 1 cabin avail.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>some sites</td>
<td>Fully accessible, open year-round; with vehicle restrictions Sept. 15 - April 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>Mendenhall Lake 13 miles from town 6 miles from ferry</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>All sites by reservation only. Additional $10 reservation fee - recreation.gov</td>
<td>Wheelchair accessible, tables, grills, water, toilets, showers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auk Village 1.5 miles from ferry 15 miles from town</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>All sites by reservation only. Additional $10 reservation fee - recreation.gov</td>
<td>No RV facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakutat</td>
<td>Cannon Beach</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Fully accessible, open year-round, tables, grills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9-Mile</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Accessible, boat launch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activities for Kids (and Kids at Heart)!

There are so many cool ways to explore the Tongass National Forest we can’t even begin to list them all here! We can, however, share a few of our newest ways to get out and explore!

**AGENTS OF DISCOVERY**

Have you ever wanted to be a secret agent? Well, now’s your chance! Download the free Agents of Discovery app (available for both Apple & Android) and find the Tongass National Forest mission sites closest to you - Mendenhall Glacier, Mission 49: Journey to Alaska’s Past, Territory of the Aak’w People, and Southeast Alaska Discovery Center. In order to play, you’ll have to hit the trails to find the challenges and figure out the answers.

Please note that most areas on the forest do not have Wi-Fi, so please download the app and the mission sites before heading out. Wi-Fi is not needed to play the game itself.

**BECOME A JUNIOR RANGER**

Check out our 2 newest Junior Ranger booklets – the forest wide Tongass National Forest Junior Ranger and the site specific Mendenhall Glacier Junior Ranger! Explore your surroundings and use your noggin to answer the challenges. Once complete, bring your booklet to any Tongass National Forest office to become an official Junior Ranger!

**TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST FAMILY FIELD GUIDE**

Grab your friends and family and go explore with this fun family field guide! See how many of the common plants and animals of the Tongass National Forest you can find! Who knows, you might just find something new!

**FISHING DERBIES**

Fishing derbies for youth are held throughout the Tongass National Forest, and emphasize the value of watershed health and fish populations throughout Southeast Alaska. The events take place on the shores around Yakutat and Hoonah, on lakes in Sitka, Juneau, Petersburg and Wrangell, and at a camp ground near Thorne Bay. The latter honors the late Jim Beard, a fisheries biologist and educator from Prince of Wales Island.

In 2011, the Tongass was designated a Children’s Forest. This designation acknowledged the contributions from all the Ranger Districts towards getting kids outdoors, being stewards of present and future forests, and getting involved with citizen science projects in their own backyards. A Children’s Forest gains longevity and strength due to the abundance of community partners that believe and support youth projects.

Since 2015 the Every Kid in the Park program has offered fourth graders and three members of their families an opportunity to enjoy public land fee areas free of charge for one year. The Tongass National Forest has been encouraging youth of that age to apply online and receive their certificate, exchange it for a plastic identification card at several fee stations like the Mendenhall Visitor Center, the Southeast Alaska Discovery Center, and District locations, and use the card to explore public lands throughout the United States. Go to everykidinapark.gov to get your 4th grader a pass!
WHAT MAKES A COASTAL TEMPERATE RAINFOREST?

• More than 55 inches of annual precipitation with 10% or more occurring in the summer.
• Cool, frequently overcast summers with midsummer average temperatures less than 61 degrees Fahrenheit.
• A dormant season caused by low temperatures.
• Infrequent forest fires.
• Close proximity to the ocean.
Designated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1907, the Tongass National Forest is over 100 years old. At appx. 17 million acres, the largest national forest in the United States and part of the largest coastal temperate rainforest in the world. Managed for multiple use including recreation, fisheries, timber harvest, mining, and wilderness preservation. Includes two national monuments, 13 campgrounds, 19 wilderness areas, 144 recreational cabins, and 450 miles of hiking trails. There are no threatened or endangered species on the Forest. There are more brown bears on one island (Admiralty) than the entire lower 48 combined.

ANNUAL RAINFALL/SNOWFALL (IN INCHES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Rainfall</th>
<th>Snowfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angoon</td>
<td>43/63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig</td>
<td>120/140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haines</td>
<td>52/133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoonah</td>
<td>100/71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyder</td>
<td>78/162</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>54-92/101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kake</td>
<td>54/44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>162/32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klawock</td>
<td>120/40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Port</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>225/119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metlakatla</td>
<td></td>
<td>115/61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican</td>
<td></td>
<td>127/120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersburg</td>
<td></td>
<td>106/97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Alexander</td>
<td></td>
<td>172/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitka</td>
<td></td>
<td>96/39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skagway</td>
<td></td>
<td>26/39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorne Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td>82/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrangell</td>
<td></td>
<td>120/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakutat</td>
<td></td>
<td>132/219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Learn more at www.fs.usda.gov/tongass
Bear Viewing

Bears live, forage, and travel everywhere in the Tongass. Here is a selection of four sites where visitors can watch and learn about bears without disturbing them. Forest Service staff are on-site throughout July and August. Watch for group size limits and other restrictions. Pets, food and camping are not allowed at these sites.

**ANAN WILDLIFE OBSERVATORY**

Anan is located 30 miles south of Wrangell, and accessible by boat or floatplane. Season is late-June through mid-September. Passes required during peak season July 5 to August 25, and costs $10 plus reservation fee. Passes are obtained at http://www.recreation.gov. Commercial guides are available at nearby communities.

**FACILITIES:** Boardwalk trail is 1/2-mile from beach to observation deck, shelter, viewing blind, and outhouse. Anan Bay Cabin requires a reservation

**RESTRICTIONS:** No camping near Anan Creek; visitors must stay on trails between June 15 and September 15 annually. The trail is rated moderate to difficult.

**LOOK FOR:** brown and black bears, pink salmon, eagles, otter, and seals. Saltwater fishing only.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** or to obtain a pass please contact the Wrangell Ranger District at 907-874-2323.

**PACK CREEK BROWN BEAR VIEWING AREA**

Pack Creek Brown Bear Viewing Area is located on Admiralty Island, 27 air miles south of Juneau, accessible by boat or floatplane. Season runs June 1 through September 10. Permit required, commercial guides available.

**FACILITIES:** Beach walk to observation pad, camping on nearby Windfall Island, no shelter or restroom.

**FEES:** Adults $50 and youth $25 per person during peak season

**LOOK FOR:** brown bears, deer, and birds.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** call the Admiralty National Monument at 907-586-8800.

**FISH CREEK WILDLIFE OBSERVATION SITE**

Fish Creek Wildlife Observation Site is located 75 air miles northeast of Ketchikan and three miles north of Hyder, by road, in the Salmon River valley. The site is open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

**FACILITIES:** parking area, viewing deck, restroom. Camping is available in Hyder at non-FS locations.

**FEES:** Entry fees for July 1 - September 15: $5 a day; $10 for 3 days; $20 for 7 days. Fees payable at the Fish Creek viewing site.

**LOOK FOR:** brown and black bears, eagles, geese, ducks, mink, beaver, songbirds, and pink and chum salmon.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** call Ketchikan/Misty Fjords Ranger District at 907-225-2148

**MARGARET CREEK WILDLIFE OBSERVATION SITE**

Forest Service hosts are on site intermittently in August and the first two weeks of September. Located on Revillagigedo Island, 26 miles north of Ketchikan. Accessible by boat or floatplane. Commercial guides available.

**FACILITIES:** 1/4-mile gravel trail located one mile from Margaret Bay dock takes visitors through old-growth temperate rainforest to viewing platform.

**FEES:** No fees or permits required.

**LOOK FOR:** black bears, birds, and four species of salmon.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** call Ketchikan/Misty Fjords Ranger District 907-225-2148
Bear Outdoor Viewing Ethics

AVOID ENCOUNTERS BY BEING ALERT.
Bears are active day and night, and can be anywhere. Watch for tracks, scat, and smells.

KEEP YOUR FOOD AND GARBAGE AWAY FROM BEARS. Use bear-resistant food containers, hang it in a tree, keep it in your pack, but never let a bear get any or it will come looking for more.

MAKE NOISE TO AVOID SURPRISING A BEAR.
Be especially careful in dense brush where visibility is low, and along rivers where bears cannot hear you over the noise of the water.

GIVE BEARS LOTS OF SPACE. Never approach a bear. Stay on observation decks and marked trails.

If the bear is unaware of you, back away quietly and quickly, putting lots of space between you and the bear. If the bear approaches you, stand your ground and keep your pack on. Talk calmly in a low voice and slowly wave your arms over your head. Continue to stand your ground unless you are on its trail or adjacent to its food source. Bears that stand up on their hind legs are not threatening you, but merely trying to identify you.

Should a bear charge you, stand your ground and keep your pack on. Bears sometimes charge, coming within ten feet of a person before stopping or veering off. Dropping a pack may encourage the bear to approach other people for food. Stand still and talk to the bear until it moves away, then slowly back off.

If a bear actually makes contact, fall to the ground and play dead. Lie flat on your stomach, or curl up in a ball with your hands behind your neck. Typically, a bear will slow its attack once it feels the threat has been eliminated. Remain motionless for as long as possible. If you move, and the bear sees or hears you, it may return and renew its attack. If the attack is prolonged, fight back vigorously.

For more information about Alaska’s bears, visit the Alaska Department of Fish and Game’s Living with Bears website.
Sarkar Lake lies in “the middle” of Prince of Wales Island. It is a median recreation destination between the north end of the island and the southern attractions. In 2015, the access point got a major facelift. Thanks to Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP) funding, a large covered pavilion, concrete vault outhouse, enlarged parking and paddlecraft launch were added. The site is now located just off the new paved road that continues past the town of Naukati.

From this new and improved access point, visitors can travel one of the most scenic chains of lakes in Southeast Alaska via paddlecraft— an entire freshwater ecosystem adventure awaits. Sarkar Lake Cabin lies almost at the end of the first lake. Built in the 1960’s and snuggled on a mossy peninsula of larger hemlock and spruce growth, this small but cozy Pan-Abode cabin affords warm and dry shelter to both locals looking for a weekend getaway or the hardier who come for a canoe route adventure.

At approximately 15 miles, the route is just challenging enough to provide a day or two of adventure. It can be done in a day by experienced paddlers. The Forest Service skiff (provided for cabin renters only, please) can be rowed or motored with a small outboard (not provided) to the cabin and first portage, near which a stream inlet offers a good opportunity to catch dinner.

Frequent wildlife seen and heard from the cabin and along the canoe route include; owls, Trumpeter swans, waterfowl of all kinds, wolves, bears, eagles, loons, otter and mink.

Come see all that this amazing recreation opportunity offers.

Written by Katie Rooks, Craig Ranger District
Choosing Sustainable Recreation

SUSTAINABILITY IS FOR EVERYONE

The choices you make matter. The decisions you make while you plan your trip, while you explore the Tongass, and when you leave it, all make an impact on the forest, the sea, and even the planet. With more people visiting the Tongass National Forest, it is critically important to protect the forest from human impact so it can be enjoyed by future generations. Some call it sustainability. Some call it stewardship. Whatever you call it, you have an important role to play in the future of the Tongass.

IT ALL STARTS WITH A PLAN

How you get to your destination and how you move through it can be one of the most important decisions you can make in considering your impact to the forest. Exhaust fumes from boats, planes, and automobiles is one of the leading contributors of carbon emissions. While the remoteness of many villages and natural attractions in southeast Alaska makes traveling by these methods almost inevitable, organizations like SEAtrails are promoting non-motorized recreation throughout the forest. Over the last ten years, the non-profit group Sea Trails has emphasized non-motorized access to specific resources on the Forest. Bicycle trips on Prince of Wales Island are one example. Some trips include camping and short hikes along a canoe or kayak route—this is a great way to make your trip more sustainable. For more information to help you plan your next adventure around the Tongass, visit seatrails.org.

Also consider alternative transportation. Ferries such as the Alaska Marine Highway System and the Inter Island Ferry Authority run regular routes between ports within the Tongass and allow you to transport bikes and kayaks to different locations. The cost of the energy use for the ferry trip is shared by all the users.

ONCE YOU’RE HERE

With its endless coastline and abundant wildlife, it is no wonder why visitors from all over the world flock to the Tongass. Unfortunately, the world’s oceans are plagued by one of the greatest environmental
problems of our time: trash. Single-use plastics like food wrappers, plastic bags, and drink bottles are not only washing up on shores of the Tongass, but they are also threatening the health of marine wildlife that eat them, mistaking trash for food.

**You have a role to play in reducing waste.** You can help reduce the demand for single-use plastics by bringing a water bottle and filling it at one of our water bottle refilling stations. Choosing to dry your hands with a hand dryer rather than paper towels or simply using just one sheet can make an important contribution to reducing waste. Don’t overlook microtrash such as juicebox straws, bottle caps, and bits of torn food wrappers. From birds to whales, curious wildlife often eat small plastic items which they can’t digest and accumulate in their stomachs.

**Everything runs downstream.** A common misunderstanding is that trash on land is separate from trash in the ocean. Trash doesn’t often remain in place for very long. Wind and rain move trash into waterways, which all run into the ocean. Please be clean everywhere you go.

**Keep wild animals wild.** Leftover food in recreation areas can attract wildlife, which can change their behavior. Animals can become dependent on food scraps and can even become aggressive toward people.

**Help stop the spread of invasive species.** Nonnative animals and plants hitch hike their way to natural areas throughout southeast Alaska on boats, trailers, and outdoor gear. Clean your boots after a hike to prevent spreading plant seeds from one area to another. Thoroughly clean boats and trailers with biodegradable soap before moving to new areas. Once nonnative species make their home in a new area, they are very tricky to get rid of, so prevention is key. For more information about invasive species, contact the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, adfg.alaska.gov.

**WE’RE DOING OUR PART, TOO**

The Tongass National Forest is pursuing sustainable operations to compliment these and other sustainable efforts, both in our facilities and our procedures. **Districts have “Green Teams”** who plan and implement programs that staff participate in to reduce their environmental impacts, such as recycling and powering down electronics. The agency is also assessing the carbon footprints of facilities and operations across the Forest and works to reduce our resource use.

We encourage you to come and recreate on the Tongass, whether visiting for the first time or using it daily. **Your sustainable actions benefit these publically-owned resources**, promote and enhance their longevity. With these actions we all benefit.

**READY TO GO**

When you are preparing to leave your campsite or picnic area, try to leave the area better than you found it. Remember the mantra **“pack it in, pack it out”**. Many recreational areas in the Tongass lack trash cans. Pack all your trash out of recreation areas and dispose of it when you get back into town. You can be prepared by carrying a trash bag with you.
SOUTHEAST ALASKA DISCOVERY CENTER
At the Southeast Alaska Discovery Center, discover the unique ecology, diverse cultures and thriving communities of Southeast Alaska. Walk through a rainforest, experience a Native fish camp, view wildlife up-close through a spotting scope, or explore salmon’s mighty migration from forest to ocean and back. Films are shown every half-hour in our high-definition theater, and check the schedule for daily ranger programs. Families can enjoy scavenger hunts and Junior Ranger programs. Just one block from the cruise ship dock in downtown Ketchikan.

HOURS
Summer: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Closed federal holidays.
Winter: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., Friday only.
CONTACT: 50 Main Street, Ketchikan, AK 99901; 907-228-6220.

MENDENHALL GLACIER VISITOR CENTER
The Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center in Juneau is the Forest Service’s first visitor center, and was constructed in 1962. The center offers a wide range of activities including watching spawning salmon along Steep Creek, spotting mountain goats from the center’s observatory, and outstanding glacier viewing.

HOURS
Summer: 8 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. daily.
Winter: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Closed federal holidays in the winter.
CONTACT: Glacier Spur Road, Juneau, AK 99801, 907-789-0097.

PARTNER IN OUTREACH AND EDUCATION: DISCOVERY SOUTHEAST
For over 30 years, Discovery Southeast has connected people to the Tongass National Forest through hands-on nature and science programs. In partnership with the Forest Service, they offer a variety of programming that helps to ensure children growing up in America’s largest national forest will develop a meaningful relationship with nature and a sense of place in the outdoors.

In support of this effort, Discovery Southeast operates the bookstore and gift shop the Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center in Juneau. The store features predominately local artists and authors, and all proceeds support education on the Tongass National Forest. Many of the clerks at the store even participated in Discovery Southeast programs as school children!

To learn more, visit www.discoverysoutheast.org
Many recreational sites in the Tongass National Forest have a user fee. The money collected is used to improve the visitor experience at the site or facility. Spotting scopes, interpretive signs, trail improvements, and extra staff are all paid for with fees collected from visitors like you. Thanks!