



AROUND THE ARCHipelago

Your Guide to Apostle Islands National Lakeshore 2001

APOSTLE ISLANDS WILDERNESS?

Wilderness Suitability Study to begin in 2001

"Wilderness is the raw material out of which man has hammered the artifact called civilization." - Aldo Leopold

What do you think of when you hear the word wilderness—a wild primitive scene, majestic wildlife, the sound of a loon drifting across a lake on a still evening? We all have different ideas of what makes a wilderness. Some can find wilderness in a neighborhood park or forest, while for others wilderness means the far off wilds of Alaska. Congress, when it crafted the 1964 Wilderness Act, did not set out to solve the "perception of Wilderness" issue. It instead defined legally designated Wilderness in terms of wilderness values that needed to be protected on Federal land. By doing this, it attempted to provide opportunities for the American public to enjoy their own personal wilderness experience in a variety of different environments and habitats.

What are these values?

A) The foundation of the Act is: that within areas designated as Wilderness, the earth and its community of life should remain "untrammeled" by humans. (Untrammeled is defined here as not hampered or restricted by humans but free to evolve naturally as wild landscapes and ecosystems.)

B) Humans are visitors who do not remain. (Humans are part of the landscape, but Wilderness Areas require special considerations and care to maintain their primitive character.)

C) Wilderness Areas will be protected and managed so as to preserve their natural conditions and be affected primarily by the forces of nature.

D) Wilderness Areas should provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.



A visitor examines a white pine in Sand Island's old growth forest

How does a federally designated Wilderness come to be? Only Congress can designate Wilderness areas on Federal land. For lands administered by the

National Park Service (NPS), the usual procedure is to do a wilderness suitability study to determine an area's wilderness potential. Congress then acts on the recommendations of the study, and legislation to designate a Wilderness Area may

be introduced. A wilderness suitability study of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore was recommended in the park's 1989 General Management Plan. This year's Department of the Interior budget provides \$200,000 for this study. The

National Park Service will rely on input from park visitors, area residents, outfitters, and lakeshore staff to get a product that reflects the character and wilderness assets of the islands. There will be numerous opportunities for people to provide input on the process. This will include a public meeting in Bayfield this summer to gather comments for the wilderness study's draft environmental impact statement.

Why designate Wilderness in the Apostles? Some of the Apostle Islands were considered to have wilderness potential even before they were included in the national lakeshore. One of the conditions stipulated by the State of Wisconsin before transferring island lands to the federal government was that the lands be managed so that "the citizens of this state will be assured the opportunity for wilderness, inspirational, primitive, and scenic experiences in the Apostle Islands in perpetuity."

How can the Apostle Islands be considered as designated Wilderness? They have had a history of human activity such as logging, brownstone quarrying, and farming that have considerably impacted the environment. Certainly the Apostle Islands are not pristine. In passing the "Eastern Wilderness Act" in

1975, however, Congress recognized that, particularly east of the 100th meridian, smaller natural areas that may not be "pristine" can still be considered for Wilderness status. The Act considers the potential future condition of an area that is being considered for Wilderness designation rather than whether it has fallen from a pristine state in the past. Two key questions must be answered. Will the area recover significantly to a natural state (not necessarily to its original state)? Can the area be reasonably protected in the future as Wilderness? We can be reasonably sure that Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will remain protected. The islands present an outstanding opportunity in this region to manage and protect Wilderness. They contain full-functioning natural forest ecosystems, unique from the mainland because they are not being severely altered by excess deer browsing. The islands also contain some of the last old-growth forest remnants in the Great Lakes region. Although close to human settlements, opportunities for solitude and primitive experiences abound on these wild Lake Superior islands.

What would Wilderness designation mean to Apostle Islands visitors? The National Park Service has managed most of the national lakeshore as if it were Wilderness since 1989, so Wilderness designation would not radically change how the islands are currently managed. Wilderness designation would protect park resources from future, unnecessary development. It would also continue to provide the American people "the opportunity for wilderness, inspirational, primitive, and scenic experiences in the Apostle Islands in perpetuity."

...Wilderness designation would not radically change how the islands are currently managed.

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photo by R. Hamilton Smith

Help us get on the right track. Go to www.nps.gov/apis/parkhq.htm to review wilderness study schedules, meetings, draft documents, and to make comments.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

BOATING



Lake Superior is notorious for its cold temperatures, rough seas, fog, and sudden squalls. The following precautions and regulations will help make a safe trip:

- Do not overload your boat.
 - Use personal flotation devices (PFDs). Law requires that a US Coast Guard approved, wearable PFD be provided for each person aboard any boat.
 - Boat sober. Operating a boat under the influence of drugs or alcohol is illegal.
 - Consult marine weather forecasts before leaving on a trip and be alert to changing conditions.
 - Do not use small open boats for inter-island travel.
 - Exhibit anchor lights from sunset to sunrise.
 - Stay at least 100 feet from commercial fishing nets.
 - Be wary of shoal areas and when beaching a boat.
- NPS and U.S. Coast Guard vessels provide towing only in emergency situations.
- Make sure your boat is properly equipped with: PFDs, paddles or oars, fire extinguisher, spare propeller and shear pin, compass and nautical charts, running lights, flashlight, whistle or horn, first-aid kit, radio (for weather reports), and an anchor with sufficient line.

The use of personal watercraft (PWC) is not allowed within the boundaries of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

SCUBA DIVING



A free dive permit is required to scuba dive within national lakeshore boundaries. Permits are available from Park Headquarters or Little Sand Bay visitor centers.

FISHING



A Wisconsin fishing license with a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp is required for anyone 16 or older who intends to fish in the park. Fish refuge areas near some of the islands are closed to all fishing.

SWIMMING



Swimming is done at your own risk and is prohibited within 100 feet of public docks in the national lakeshore.

WEATHER



Typical summer conditions feature high temperatures in the mid-70s, lows in the mid-50s, winds of 5-20 knots, and waves of 1 to 4 feet. Thunderstorms can occur throughout the summer. Winds of 30 to 40 knots with 6 to 12 foot seas are possible.

Marine forecasts are available at ranger stations and visitor centers within the national lakeshore, and on the Internet at: <http://www-atm.ucdavis.edu/~wxauto/fos/fzus/FZUS53.KDLH>

CAMPING



A permit is required to camp in the national lakeshore. The permit system allows campers to reserve campsites in advance. Each permit is good for up to 14 consecutive nights of camping. Individual campsites (for one to seven campers) can be reserved beginning one month before the start of a trip. A \$15 nonrefundable administrative fee will be charged for processing the permit. Group campsites (for parties of eight to 30 campers) can be reserved beginning the second Tuesday in January. The fee for processing group camping permits is \$30. Campsites will be assigned when a reservation is made. Reservations can be made by calling (715)779-3397

BEARS



Black bears occur on several of the Apostle Islands, but are most common on Oak, Sand, and Stockton Islands. To avoid an unpleasant encounter:

- Never feed wild animals.
- Store food in bear-resistant food storage lockers where provided.
- Hang food cache well away from your tent, at least 10 feet from the ground, and 5 feet away from the tree trunk.
- Do not eat or keep food, garbage, or unwashed dishes in your tent.

HUNTING



The legislation that created Apostle Islands National Lakeshore provides for regulated hunting within park boundaries. State of Wisconsin hunting regulations are applicable. Most types of hunting are prohibited between May 15 and September 30 on all lands and waters within the lakeshore.

FIRES



Campfires must be built in fire receptacles where provided. Burn only dead, fallen wood. Chain saws cannot be operated in the national lakeshore. Fires are not allowed on Raspberry Island beaches, at Julian Bay beach on Stockton Island, or on beaches adjacent to campsites where fire receptacles are provided. Fires are not permitted in portable grills or stoves on docks or on boats tied to public docks. Open fires will be prohibited during times of high fire danger.

COLLECTING



Reasonable quantities of fruit, berries, and nuts can be gathered for personal use only. Collecting other natural objects such as rocks, wildflowers, and driftwood is not allowed in the national lakeshore.

BICYCLING



Bicycles can only be used on established mainland roads and parking areas in the national lakeshore. They are not permitted on park trails or on the islands.

ACCESSIBILITY



Campsite in the Presque Isle Campground on Stockton Island offers accessibility to park visitors. A ramp and about 200 feet of boardwalk lead to the site from the ramp that provides access from the main dock to the wheelchair accessible vault toilets, amphitheater, and visitor center. The campsite includes an accessible picnic table.

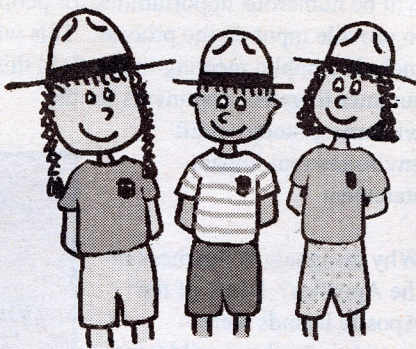
The Little Sand Bay Visitor Center provides an accessible walkway which leads to the Hokenson Brothers Fishery. The visitor center and its restrooms are accessible. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore's Headquarters Visitor Center features accessible parking and restroom facilities. A wooden ramp leads from the accessible parking spaces to the west entrance of the building. The door is heavy and assistance to enter may be needed. The Apostle Islands Cruise Service can also accommodate visitors with wheelchairs. Deckhands will carry wheelchair-bound visitors onto the main deck of the "Island Princess." The aisle on the main deck is extra wide and one of the restrooms is accessible.

PETS



See below

Would you like to be a... Junior Ranger?



We need Junior Ranger detectives to help us solve a few mysteries. Can YOU take a closer look at your surroundings and learn the secrets of the Apostle Islands? If so, you can become an official Junior Park Ranger for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore! Here's what you do...

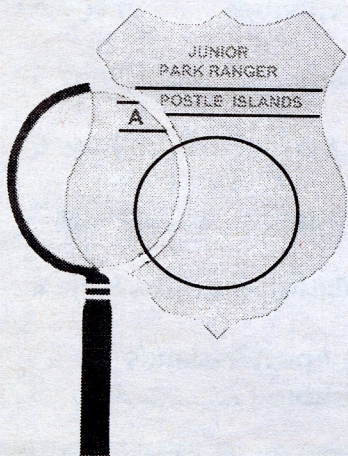
First, pick up a copy of *"Islands of Mystery"*, the new Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Junior Ranger activity guide. It is available free of charge at any park visitor center. It includes one set of activities for potential Junior Rangers who are

under 10 and a different set of activities for those 10 and older.

You must also attend a park ranger program, mark the places you have visited on the Apostle Islands map in the activity guide, follow park rules, and take the Junior Ranger pledge...

"As an Apostle Islands Junior Ranger, I understand that this is a special place and I promise to help protect it for myself and future generations. I will also do my best to protect what is special about the place where I live."

That's it! You get to solve some mysteries, learn some cool stuff about why the Apostle Islands are special, and you get to earn your own official Junior Ranger badge. If that sounds good to you, pick up a copy of *"Islands of Mystery"* and get started!



Who let the dogs out?!

Units of the National Park System, like Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, are special places for wildlife and for people who want to experience a natural environment. Domestic pets, including dogs and cats, are restricted in national parks. At Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, pets must be kept on a leash that is six feet or shorter, and never left unattended.

Most park visitors list viewing wildlife as one of the main reasons they go to a national park, and most would agree that this is unlikely if free running dogs are present.

The American Dog Owners Association lists the following as good reasons to keep your dog on a leash:

- Leashes protect dogs from becoming lost or victims to wilderness hazards.
- Unleashed dogs intimidate other hikers and their dogs, depriving them the peace that wilderness provides.
- Unleashed dogs harass, injure, and sometimes kill wildlife.
- A leashed dog's keen senses can enhance your awareness of nearby wildlife or other wilderness visitors.
- Unleashed dogs increase the probability of dogs being banned from your favorite public lands.
- Chances are good that the law requires dogs to be leashed where you're hiking—like at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore!



So next time you're tempted to let your pet run free on that Lakeshore beach, do it and your fellow park visitors a favor. Keep it on a leash.

Keeping the Lights

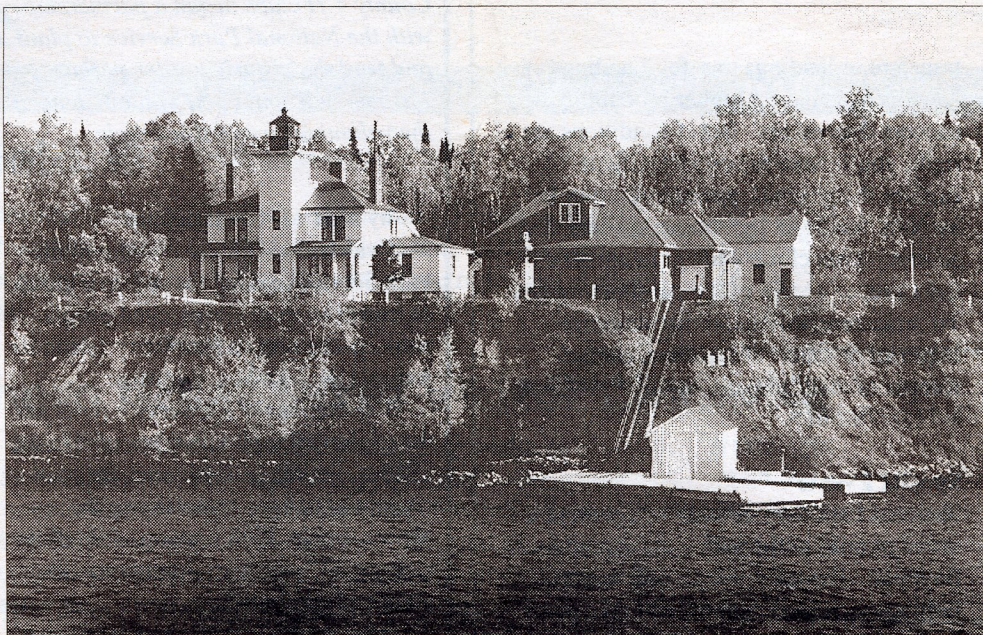
Six light stations were constructed in the Apostle Islands between 1857 and 1891 to help safely guide ships to and from western Lake Superior harbors. Lighthouse keepers cared for these lighthouses for more than a century. When we think back on the duties these keepers performed, it is natural to focus on what they did to "keep the light" .light the lamp, trim the wick, wind the clock, polish the brass, or clean the lens for example.

As we begin the 21st century at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, "keeping the lights" has acquired a different meaning. Erosion of shoreline bluffs has advanced to within 30 to 50 feet of structures at the Raspberry Island and Outer Island Light Stations, respectively. Failure to act promptly could result in damage or loss of historic buildings. If nothing is done, it may not be long before there is no light left to keep.

The National Park Service acquired the Raspberry Island Light Station in 1975 and has assumed the responsibility for maintaining and restoring it and the other Apostle Islands Light Stations. Raspberry Island's protected dock and proximity to the mainland has made it a popular stop for visitors and a focal point for lighthouse interpretation efforts in the national lakeshore. As many as 10,000 visitors enjoy ranger guided tours of the light station from June through September each year.

Concern about the erosion threat to the Raspberry and Outer Light Stations began in the mid-1970s. About one foot of shoreline washed away from in front of the fog signal building at Outer Island each year from 1978 to 1991. A gabion wall of boulders constructed at the base of the Raspberry Island bluff in 1985 slowed, but did not stop, erosion of the bluff. Engineering studies indicate that a return to high lake levels could result in significant damage at Raspberry Island within ten years and at Outer Island within ten to twenty years.

The National Park Service will implement erosion control measures that will stabilize slopes adjacent to the



Raspberry Island Light Station photo courtesy of "Keeper of the Light"

lighthouse structures at both Raspberry and Outer Island Light Stations. The work at Raspberry Island is now scheduled for 2002. Our goal is to preserve the light station complexes using the least intrusive engineering

Erosion control measures are needed to prevent loss of lighthouse structures at Raspberry and Outer Islands.

techniques possible so as to minimize impacts to the natural environment. We also seek to maintain safety for the public boating near light station access points and preserve public access to the islands as much as possible.

A rock-armored revetment will be used to stabilize the slope at Raspberry Island. The revetment will extend approximately 210 feet northwest, and 130 feet east of the docks where it will be tied into the shoreline. The top of

the armor stone will be 5 feet above the dock surface. The structure will extend the shoreline approximately 45 feet lakeward from its current position. Earth fill material will be used to build up the slope behind the revetment. The restructured slope will be seeded and replanted with native vegetation to help stabilize the bluff. Ground water will be intercepted and diverted away from the reconfigured slope through a perforated pipe buried in a trench installed parallel to the top of the bluff.

Visitor use of the wooden docks and tramway stairs at the Raspberry Island Light Station may be restricted at times once construction begins to protect visitor safety. Information about dock closures in 2002 will be available at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore visitor centers or by calling 715/779-

3397. When the Raspberry Island docks are closed, boaters can beach or anchor their boats at the sandspit about 0.75 miles east of the lighthouse. A trail leads from the beach to the light station. We apologize for any inconvenience this might create.

The traditional work of keeping the lights was summarized in a 1926 study of the U. S. Lighthouse Service:

The keepers operate, clean, and repair the lights and fog signal apparatus. They maintain and repair the buildings on the station reservation, and assist working parties in construction and repair work.

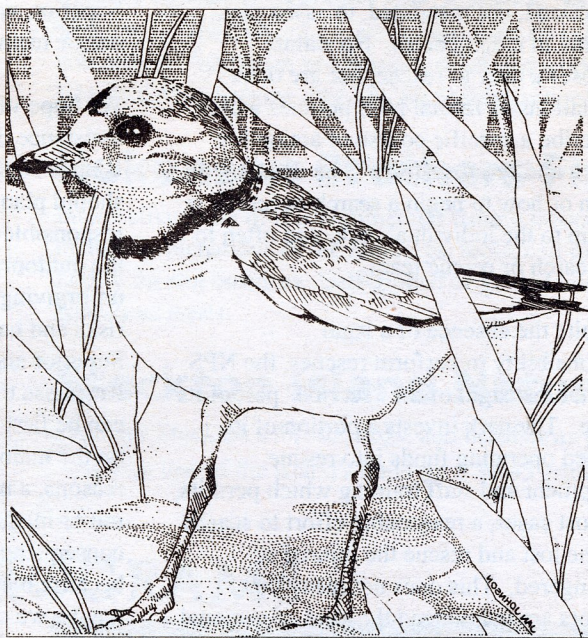
Major construction projects were historically a frequent occurrence at light stations as buildings were added and facilities were improved. The crews that will stabilize the slopes at Raspberry and Outer Islands are following in the footsteps of the men and women who spent so many years operating and maintaining these light stations. They are participating in a form of "living history" as they do their part to help us keep the lights.

Piping Plover Habitat Protected

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is proposing to designate critical habitat for the federally endangered piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*). Two areas in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore are included in this proposal.

Piping plovers are small, pale-colored shorebirds named for their melodic mating call. The plover's light sand-colored plumage blends in with the sandy beaches and shorelines where they spend most of their time. Shoreline development and recreational uses have altered many areas where piping plovers once lived around the Great Lakes. Loss of this breeding habitat and similar threats to the plovers' wintering grounds have caused piping plover numbers to plummet in recent decades. The Great Lakes population of piping plovers was listed as an endangered species in 1986.

Piping plovers need wide, flat, open, sandy beaches with very little grass or other vegetation. The best habitat for piping plover in the lakeshore (and the only nesting location in Wisconsin) is on Long Island. Piping plovers nested on Long Island until 1982 and then, after a sixteen year hiatus, began nesting again in 1998. In addition to Long Island, the beach at the west end of Michigan Island is included as potential



habitat within the critical habitat designation.

The piping plover needs help from all of us to survive. They are very sensitive to human disturbance and are prey to many species, both mammals and birds. It is critical that plovers not be disturbed during the mating and breeding season (May and June). If piping plovers nest in the national lakeshore, temporary exclosures will be constructed around their nests to protect them from mammals and birds that would prey on the eggs or young. Nesting areas will also be closed to visitors. If you encounter one of these closures, please avoid the area to help assure a future for this fascinating species.

Restoring the Oak Island Sandscape

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has some of the most pristine coastal sandscapes in the Great Lakes. Apostle Islands sandscapes feature beautiful sandy beaches that are very popular with visitors. Sandscape vegetation, however, tends to be fragile and easily destroyed by human trampling. The beach at the south tip of Oak Island may be the most threatened sandscape in the lakeshore. Historic logging operations devastated the vegetation there. Heavy visitor use of the area poses a continuing threat to the flora that stabilizes and supports the sandspit. Monitoring of vegetation on the Oak Island sandscape conducted by the park's natural resource staff has shown an increase in the amount of bare ground and nonnative plant species in recent years. To try to reverse these trends, the park is working with the Natural Resource Conservation Center (NRCS) to restore this important and fragile sandscape. The NRCS is growing native plants to be used in the restoration effort. This year, plots will be established to test a variety of restoration methods such as planting seeds, planting seedlings, and transplanting. In 2002, the most effective of these methods will be used to restore the Oak Island sandscape. The park needs your help to protect the fragile environments of all of the park's sandscapes - please stay on boardwalks where provided and avoid walking on sandscape vegetation.



For More Information:

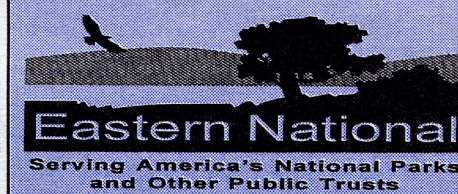
If you have questions or concerns please contact us at:
(715)779-3397



Or write to:
**Superintendent
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
Route 1, Box 4
Bayfield, Wisconsin 54814**

Our Web Site is:
<http://www.nps.gov/apis>

This newspaper is printed from funds donated by Eastern National, a not-for-profit partner of the National Park Service.



Apostle Islands Lighthouse Celebration

For close to 150 years, the light stations of the Apostle Islands have been warning mariners to “keep away.” But increasingly, the light stations of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore – home to eight lighthouses and their associated structures – are attracting visitors to the islands.

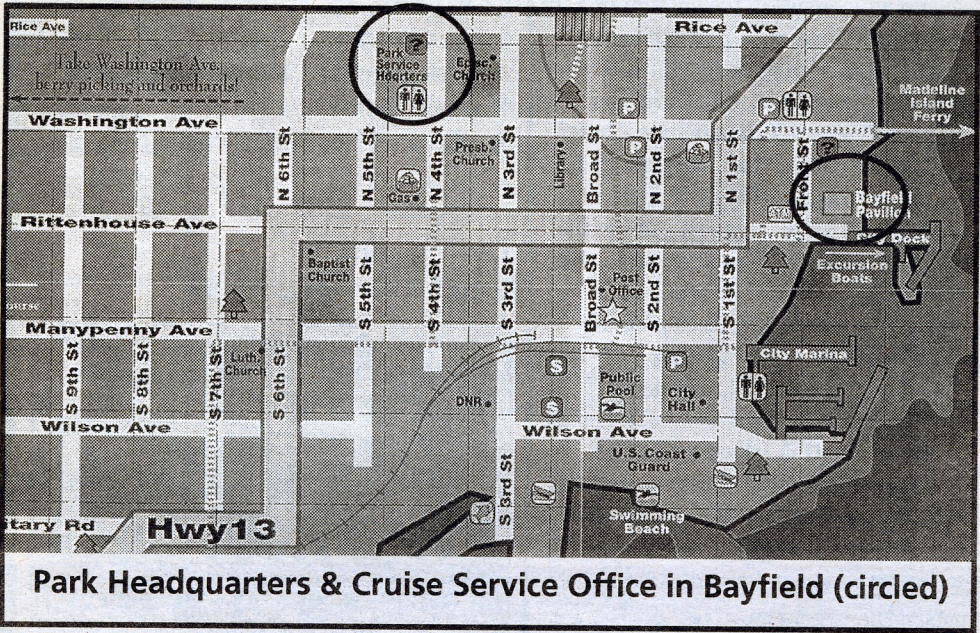
Lighthouse enthusiasts from around the United States and the world will be descending upon the region September 5-26, 2001 for the sixth annual Apostle Islands Lighthouse Celebration. The event, organized by Apostle Islands Cruise Service and Keeper of the Light, features a wide variety of lighthouse-related cruises and special events.

Cruises
Special lighthouse cruises will take place every day from September 5 through September 26. There are a dozen different options to choose from, ranging from leisurely nonstop cruises to landings at each of the six light stations. It is a great way to view or visit that Apostle Islands lighthouse you have always wanted to see, but could never get to. Many of the landings require transferring from the passenger vessel to smaller landing craft, which requires a certain amount of agility. Weather can prevent landings if lake conditions make

transfers or landings unsafe. Landings at some islands have a higher probability of success than others. But if conditions are right, you’ll have the opportunity to explore the grounds, partake of a tour led by NPS volunteer lighthouse keepers, and possibly even climb a tower to obtain a light keeper’s view of the surrounding area. To make reservations, or for schedule inquiries or other information, contact Keeper of the Light at 1-800-779-4487 or 1-715-779-5619.

Special Events
National Park Service staff will present a series of talks at the park’s Headquarters in Bayfield. The talks, which will feature lighthouse-related themes, will take place September 10, 13, 17 and 20 at 7:00 PM in the Headquarters auditorium. The annual Keeper’s Dinner will be held on September 15 at the Bayfield Waterfront Pavilion, and will feature the editor/publisher of Lighthouse Digest, Timothy Harrison, as the guest speaker. A variety of presentations by visiting artists, book signings, and other special promotions will be held at the Keeper of the Light gift store at 19 Front Street in Bayfield. Contact them at the telephone number above for more information.

Apostle Islands Cruise Service 2001 Schedule Summary Prices: \$24.95/Adult, \$13.95/Child							
Departing Bayfield							
May 12-Oct 14	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
MORNING CRUISE GRAND TOUR (10 am to 1 pm)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
July 3-Aug 30	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
EVENING CRUISE GRAND TOUR (5:30 pm to 8:30 pm)			*		*		
June 16- Sept. 3	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
AFTERNOON ISLANDER CRUISE Stockton Island or Manitou Island (1:30 pm to 5:15 pm)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
June 16- Sept. 3	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
INNER ISLAND SHUTTLE Raspberry & Oak Islands (10:30 am to 1:15 pm and 2 pm to 5 pm)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
June 27 - August 17	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
EVENING CRUISE Lighthouses/Sea Caves (5:30 to 9:15 pm)				*		*	



Bayfield 4-H Tends Lighthouse Garden

Editor's Note: In June, 2000 Bayfield County 4-H clubs began a partnership with the National Park Service to plant and tend the historic garden at the Raspberry Island Light Station. One of the volunteers wrote this article.

by Mariah Christianson

I yawned as our car rolled into the Park Service parking lot to join a group of trowel bearing sleepy eyed people. We were on our way to Raspberry Island to recreate the lighthouse garden.

The National Park Service modeled the garden after photos taken of it in the 1920's. For the past 18 years the park rangers have been maintaining the garden, but in 2000 a group of Bayfield County 4-H members volunteered to plant and care for it.

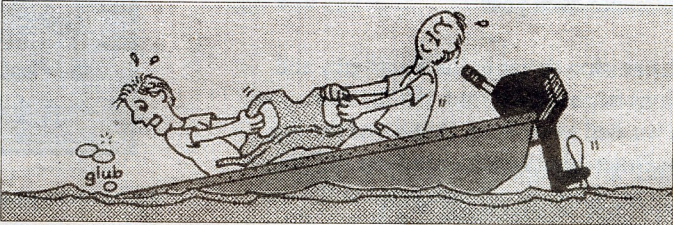
After meeting in the parking lot we clambered into two Park Service boats and headed out for the island bundled in bright orange lifejackets. When we arrived at the lighthouse we could see we had our work cut out for us.



There was a rose, a few lonely lupins, an empty veggie bed, and a whole lot of really big weeds. We set to work with our trowels, digging, planting and seeding the beds. We struggled with killer weeds all day and by three o'clock the gardens were gorgeous and we were not so gorgeous. We were sunburned and dirty but the gardens looked so much better that it was all worth it. Our green thumbs were sore as we climbed back on the boats headed for Bayfield.

Different groups of 4-Hers will be maintaining the garden again this summer. Wish them luck.

MAYBE WE CAN SAVE YOU,



MAYBE WE CAN'T!

As Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has grown in popularity, park staff have been called upon more frequently to rescue victims of boating, hiking, medical, and other emergencies. In 2000, staff performed 13 Emergency Medical Services rescues and 7 search and rescues.

The National Park Service (NPS) is authorized, not mandated, to assist park visitors in emergencies. No statute imposes a duty to rescue, nor are there regulations or formal NPS policies which prescribe a specific course of action for search and rescue efforts. The decision on when or how to begin a search or rescue is left up to the individual park, and often to the search or rescue team.

Despite the absence of a legal responsibility to perform rescues, the NPS has not lost sight of the “service” part of its name. The park invests a portion of its limited operating funds into rescue equipment and staff training which permits, in most cases, a reasonable effort to search for the lost and rescue the injured or endangered. This does not mean that visitors are guaranteed the kind of personal protection or speed of response that are

expected back home. The NPS will make reasonable efforts on your behalf. The determination of what is reasonable at any given time is not governed by formal standards. NPS considers a variety of factors including the real or “likely” danger to the visitor, as well as the availability of staff and equipment to do the job. Rescuer safety is of utmost importance. On Lake Superior, weather can be an obstacle for a rescue team.

We hope you will not require rescue assistance during your visit to Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Visitors should plan to be self-reliant and responsible for their own safety. At times the outdoors and Lake Superior can be unforgiving. Visitors must be aware of the risks and hazards associated with the Lake Superior and island environments. Response times to areas on Lake Superior can be far greater than for similar distances on the mainland. For these and other reasons, a moment’s carelessness or a minor misjudgment can have serious consequences. Be careful out there, because maybe we can save you, and maybe we can’t.

IN AN EMERGENCY



The National Park Service works closely with the U.S. Coast Guard, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Bayfield County Sheriff to handle emergencies in the national lakeshore. For help in an emergency call ...

Marine Radio:
Channel 16

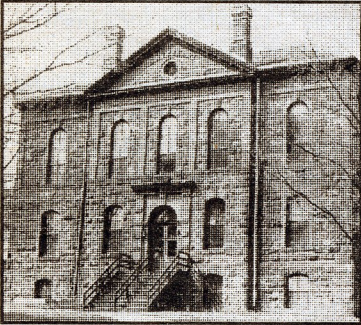
Daytime telephone :
779-3397


Nighttime telephone:
779-3397 or
373-6120

(Bayfield County Sheriff)

Apostle Islands' Facilities and Activities

VISITOR CENTERS



	DATES	DAYS	TIMES
Bayfield:  (with assistance)			
Located in the Old Bayfield County Courthouse on Washington Avenue between 4th and 5th streets. Lighthouse and lakeshore exhibits, park information, permits, orientation film, sales items and restrooms available.	5/1/01-5/26	DAILY	8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
	5/27-9/2	DAILY	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
	9/5-10/27	DAILY	8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
	10/28-4/30/02	WED-SUN	8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center:

Located on County Road G, one half mile west of the junction of U.S. 2 and State Highway 13 west of Ashland, WI. The Center presents an overview of the historical interaction of human cultures with the natural resources of the northern Great Lakes region. An observation tower, visitor information, exhibits, historical archives, 100-seat theater, nature trail, and a sales area are available.


5/1/01-5/26	DAILY	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
5/27-9/1	DAILY	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
9/2-10/13	DAILY	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
10/14-5/1/02	DAILY	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Little Sand Bay:

Located 13 miles north of Bayfield. Lakeshore exhibits, park information, permits, park film, sales items, and restrooms available.

6/2/01-9/3	DAILY	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
9/5-9/30/01	FRI,SAT,SUN	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Stockton Island (Presque Isle):

 (with assistance)

Discover Stockton's forests, bogs, and beaches as you join the park ranger on one of the island's trails for a 30-45 minute walk.

6/2/01-9/3/01	DAILY	8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
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GUIDED TOURS AND WALKS



	DATES	DAYS	TIMES
Raspberry Island Lighthouse:			
Free park ranger guided tours of the historic lighthouse and grounds evoke the lightkeeper's era. (See Apostle Islands Cruise Service schedule for transportation to island. 76 steps from dock to light station.)	6/2-6/28	DAILY	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
	6/29-9/2	FRI,SAT,SUN	9 a.m. to 5p.m.
	9/3-9/26	MON,TUE,WED,THUR	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
		DAILY	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sand, Devils, Michigan, & Outer Islands' Lighthouses:

Volunteer lighthouse keepers provide free visitor access to the historic structures at the lighthouses. (Visitors must make arrangements for transportation to the islands.)

6/16-9/3	DAILY	9 a.m. to 11 a.m. & 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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Manitou Island Fish Camp:

Visit the restored site of a historic fish camp to experience how commercial fishermen traditionally lived and worked. (See Apostle Islands Cruise Service schedule for transportation to the island.)

6/16-9/3	DAILY	9 a.m. to 11 a.m. & 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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Hokenson Brothers Fishery:

Interpretive tours of this commercial fishing museum at Little Sand Bay include explanations of the buildings, tools, and techniques used in a family fishing business. Self-guided or guided tours. Ask about scheduled times.

6/2-9/3	DAILY	9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
9/4-9/30	FRI, SAT, SUN	9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Stockton Island Nature Walk:

Discover Stockton's forests, bogs, and beaches as you join the park ranger on one of the island's trails for a 30-45 minute walk.

6/16-9/2	DAILY	2:30 p.m.
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EVENING PROGRAMS



	DATES	DAYS	TIMES
Stockton Island (Presque Isle):  (with assistance)			
Gather around the campfire at the Presque Isle amphitheater to unravel some of the mysteries of the islands with the help of a park ranger.	6/16-9/2	DAILY	TWILIGHT

Big Bay State Park:

A park ranger shares tales of the Apostle Islands at Big Bay State Park's Barrier Beach Picnic Area amphitheater on Madeline Island.

6/29-8/31	FRI	7 p.m.
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Bayfield Visitor Center :



(with assistance)

Guest Speaker presentations on the region's natural and cultural history. See the complete schedule on page 6.

6/11-8/27	MON	7:30 p.m.
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Visit us on the web at www.nps.gov/apis/home.htm

National Lakeshore News

Road Improvements Planned For 2001

Improvements are scheduled this summer for Meyers Road, a 1/4 mile dirt road that provides access to Meyers Beach and the sea caves at the west-end of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore's mainland unit. The road and parking area will be widened and paved, and a six-site picnic area with comfort station will be added near the trailhead of the park's Lakeshore Trail. More than 15,000 visitors, including about 3,000 sea kayakers, use Meyers Road to access the lakeshore each year. This project will alleviate traffic congestion and parking on road shoulders during busy periods while also preventing erosion problems along the shoreline bluff above Meyers Beach.

Road construction will hinder access to Meyers Beach for part of the summer. Meyers Road will be closed for about six weeks once construction begins. The trailhead for the Lakeshore Trail and the kayak launch near the mainland sea caves will be closed during this period. Kayakers wishing to visit the mainland sea caves during road construction should plan to launch at Cornucopia or Little Sand Bay. These inconveniences will lead to improved conditions for years to come. Please take construction schedules into account when planning your trip. For current information on road conditions, call 715/779-3397

Apostle Islands Introduces New Chief of Resource Management

Greg Zeman has been selected as Chief of Resource Management for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. He most recently served as the Chief of Operations at Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

"Greg's broad experience in the natural and cultural resource fields, together with his extensive law enforcement background, make him ideally suited to the job," said Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Superintendent John Neal. "His ability to work with a wide variety of local community groups and agencies will be a great asset as well," Neal added.

Zeman began his National Park Service career as an intern at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in 1977. He has also worked at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia, and Yosemite National Park, California. He is a native of McFarland, Wisconsin and graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1977 with a Bachelor of Science in Recreation and Resource Management.



End of an Era

Dr. Ray Anderson, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (UWSP), died September 26, 2000. His passing marked the end of a long and productive chapter in the story of ecological research in the Apostle Islands. Dr. Anderson conducted research in the Apostle Islands continuously from 1978 until 2000. He was involved in projects ranging from ecological surveys of 6 islands, to the initial research on bald eagles and cormorants, to research on loons and an 18 year-long study of black bears in the islands. Anderson also wrote the Wildlife Management Plan for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Six graduate students earned their masters degrees under Anderson with field work conducted in the national lakeshore.

Dr. Anderson's Stockton Island black bear research project came to an official close on March 5, 2001. A research crew was transported to Stockton Island via wind sled to remove the collars from the last few radio-tagged bears on the island. In a joint effort between the National Park Service, the UWSP, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the crew was able to access 2 dens—1 directly west of Trout Point on the northeast side of the island and the other, off the Quarry Bay Trail. Bear #05 was in the Trout Point den with 3 cubs of the year: 2 males and 1 female. Bear #06 near Quarry Bay was found with 4 cubs of the year: 3 males and 1 female. The data gained from this project continues to be analyzed and plans are to have it published.

Dr. Anderson was a friend of the national lakeshore and a friend of wildlife. He will be missed.

Low Lake Levels in 2001

Low lake levels may present challenges for Apostle Islands boaters again this summer. As of April, Lake Superior's surface was about six inches above its all-time lowest level in 1926. It is 14 inches below its longtime average of 601 feet above sea level, and 25 inches lower than in 1997. Past, current and forecasted water levels may be found via the Internet at: <http://huron.lre.usace.army.mil/levels/weekly.html>.

Mariners should exercise caution during the summer of 2001. Docks which are regularly accessible could be difficult to use. Shoal areas will be larger and may pose greater threats than normal.

Work Completed at Little Sand Bay

Visitor access to the Little Sand Bay area has been improved with the recent paving and realignment of the entrance road and construction of a new parking area with an additional 31 parking spaces for cars, and 22 trailer parking spaces. The main entrance road now leads to a T-intersection where visitors must either turn left into the new parking area or right into a smaller parking area for cars adjacent to the Little Sand Bay Visitor Center. Visitors can exit Little Sand Bay by retracing their path along the main road or by driving through the main parking area and exiting by Shaft Street, which is now a one way exit road from the parking area.

Apostle Islands Hiker's Guide Ready For Summer Release

Eastern National, a not-for-profit partner of the National Park Service, is publishing a new book that will provide detailed descriptions of the more than 50 miles of trails in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The "Hiker's Guide to Apostle Islands National Lakeshore" will help hikers plan their trip to the national lakeshore by explaining how to get there, how to make camping arrangements, and providing an overview of the park's history, flora, fauna, and climate as well as maps and photos of park trails. The book was written and edited by Apostle Islands National Lakeshore's staff. This long awaited guide will retail for \$6.95 and will be available June 1, 2001. Copies will be available at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore visitor centers or can be ordered by calling 715/779-3397.



Around the Archipelago 2001 Summer Guest Lecture Series Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

At the Bayfield Visitor Center, Monday Evenings, June 11- August 27, 7:30 p.m.

June 11 - Eating in the Outdoors

Chef David Knutson of WITC, Ashland, returns to talk about the delights of campfire cooking and picnicking. Menu suggestions are welcome.

June 18 - The Old County Courthouse

Bob Mackreth, the lakeshore's Cultural Resources Specialist, presents a program exploring the history of the building that serves as park headquarters.

June 25 - Apostle Islands Wilderness

Geof Smith, Resources Management Specialist for the lakeshore, discusses the meaning of wilderness. What is it? Are the Apostle Islands a wilderness? What are your wilderness values? Come ready to ponder this and more.

July 2 - Music of the Ojibwe People

Frank Montano, traditional flute maker and player and national recording artist, presents a program on the music of the Ojibwe people, including the creation of music, storytelling and legends.

July 9 - Poetry of the Islands

Former Artist-in-Residence Denise Sweet, shares poetry inspired during her Apostle Islands experience.

July 16 - Lake Sturgeon & Brook Trout

Greg Fischer of the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery discusses efforts to restore these native Lake Superior fish.

July 23 - Aquatic Invaders of Lake Superior

Doug Jensen from Minnesota Sea Grant tells how exotic species are changing the lake's communities of life.

July 30 - All About Fishers, Myth and Fact

John Gilbert of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission discusses this relative of the weasel.

August 3 - Tinker to Evers to Chief: Ojibwe Baseball (NOTE: THIS IS A SPECIAL FRIDAY NIGHT PRESENTATION)

Patty Loew co-host of Wisconsin Public Television's *Weekend* presents a history of Ojibwe ball sports from

precontact times to the revival of lacrosse in nearby Red Cliff. This program is supported by the Wisconsin Humanities Council, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and individual donors.

Aug. 13 - Images in the Islands

2000 Artist in Residence, Terry Schoenberg shares his pictures and experiences from explorations of the Apostles during his residency and 20 years of trips.

August 20 - The Night Skies Revisited

Popular Astronomer Greg Furtman returns for his third summer to discuss the night skies. If the night is clear, a telescope will be available afterwards.

August 27 - Fishing the Great Lakes - An Environmental History

Margaret Beattie Bogue, professor emerita of history at UW-Madison, traces the story from the earliest records of fishing by native peoples to the growth and collapse of the commercial fishing industry.

Somebody Lived Here

"Cultural Landscapes" tell stories of Island Residents

by Bob Mackreth, Cultural Resources Specialist

Strolling a wooded trail on an island in Lake Superior, a hiker comes upon a clearing in the forest. At the edge of the clearing, a half-dozen apple trees.



"Wonder if those apples are any good?" he thinks. He's heard what unripe apples can do to the stomach, but he's hungry, and these sure look ripe. Feeling brave, he takes a tentative bite.

"Not bad," he decides. "Wonder what those trees are doing here?"

He sheds his daypack and takes a rest. As he sits and munches the apple, he looks around. Along the edge of the clearing, rocks are piled into a low wall.



"Odd," he thinks. "Somebody must have put those rocks there."

Then he takes a closer look at the clearing itself. What is this open space doing here anyway, in the middle of otherwise-unbroken woods?

He rises and tramps through the high grass, watching his footing carefully on the uneven ground. Good thing he does, too; suddenly he finds an old well, brimful with dark water. "Nasty," he mutters. "Wouldn't want to fall in there."

More curious than ever, he zigzags about the clearing, eyes darting ahead, to the side, and always back to the ground. Then he finds the key to the mystery: a jumbled pile of wood and glass, rusty nails and broken shingles.

A junk pile? Not really; it's what's left of a home.

Stopping in his tracks, the hiker understands what he has found. Hardly aware of doing so, he exclaims to no one, "This was a farm. somebody lived here."

Though today a walk along most trails on the Apostle Islands will give the hiker a feeling of wilderness, it's well to remember that not so long ago, there were people who called several of these islands home. Men and women lived and worked on these islands, babies were born, children played and went to school. If you know what to look for, you can still see evidence of their homes and workplaces in the island landscape.

Sometimes the traces of past lives are easy to spot. The light stations, with their towers and houses and outbuildings, are well known, and visited by many Other sites, less often visited, offer equally obvious evidence of human presence. Follow the loop trail on Basswood Island from the group campsite southward: as you approach the island's southern tip, you will suddenly find yourself at an overlook high above the remains of the Bass Island Brownstone Quarry Stone walls like fortress ramparts loom above the quarry pit; here and there chunks of rusted iron equipment lie on the forest floor.

The quarries are quiet now, save for the calling of birds and the sounds of Lake Superior nearby, but once their walls rang to the roar and hiss of steam-powered drills and derricks. During the last decades of the nineteenth century, workers at the island quarries dug and blasted stone that supplied the building blocks of grand courthouses and stately commercial buildings in many Midwestern cities. At the end of their working day, these quarrymen trudged home to a village of cabins. Wives and children waited in some of these homes; in the winter of 1871, a worker's wife gave birth on the island.

The traces of prior lives are not always as dramatic as a lighthouse nor so massive as the walls of the brownstone quarries. It takes a keen eye to spot a low masonry foundation in the woods near group campsite "A" on Sand Island, and even if one finds it, there seems nothing remarkable about the spot. Yet these are the remains of the one-room schoolhouse where the children of Sand Island's farmers and fishermen once learned their ABC's.

It's been more than half a century since anyone made their year-round home on Sand Island, but at its peak at the time of the First World War, the island's population numbered about one hundred. The imprint of the islanders' presence can be seen today in a myriad of ways: the fields they cleared, the orchards they planted, the foundations of their homes and barns. In many places, on Sand and on other islands, the trails used by modern hikers follow pathways blazed by early settlers. On Outer Island, the main trail follows the grade of an old logging railroad!

Scholars refer to sites such as the farmsteads of Sand Island and the quarries of Basswood Island as "cultural landscapes:" geographic areas associated with historic events and human activities. Elements such as fields, fences, roads, and trails combine to present a picture which reflects the culture and values of the people who lived in a place. The landscape created by the farmers of Sand Island is quite different from that shaped by loggers on Outer; both are unlike the landscape one might have seen when the islands' sole inhabitants were Ojibwe people.

In managing the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, the National Park Service seeks to balance the goals of protecting the islands' wilderness qualities and of preserving significant examples of cultural landscapes. The park's *General Management Plan* identifies 97



Bass Island Brownstone Quarry

percent of the park's acreage as "natural zone," managed to conserve natural resources and processes. Three percent of the park's territory is designated as "historic zone," where emphasis is placed on preserving and interpreting cultural resources and their settings.

These protected cultural resources can be as grand as a lighthouse, or as humble as an ornamental shrub. After the Treaty of 1854 opened northern Wisconsin to European settlement, newcomers strove in many ways to make the new country feel like their old homes. One way they tried was by bringing along familiar plants. The poetry of Walt Whitman describes a common Midwestern scene:

*In the dooryard fronting an old farm-house
near the white-washed
palings,
Stands the lilac-bush tall-growing with
heart-shaped leaves of rich green,
With many a pointed blossom rising
delicate, with the perfume strong I
love,
With every leaf a miracle...*



Sand Island School ca. 1915.

Today the old farmhouses are nearly all gone from the Apostle Islands, but here and there, a lilac bush in a clearing gives testimony to a farm family's hopes and dreams. Carefully planted by a man or woman seeking a familiar sort of beauty, the hardy lilac has outlasted the home it once adorned. As Great Lakes author Victoria Brehm notes, "People may come and go, but the plants they cherish remain."

Seeking out the traces of past lives amid the landscape can add additional reward to an island excursion, but visitors should use caution when visiting abandoned farmsteads and logging camps. Potential hazards include broken glass, rusting farm equipment, and open wells where settlers once drew their water.

What to do at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Hiking

Hikers can enjoy more than 50 miles of maintained trails at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Here are some of the highlights:

Lakeshore Trail A rugged 4.5 mile trail beginning at the end of Meyers Road in the park's mainland unit (see Page 6 article on road construction).

Julian Bay Trail 0.4 mile from Stockton Island's Presque Isle dock to the Julian Bay beach.

Tombolo Trail - 3.8 mile loop through forests and wetlands of Stockton Island and along the beach at Julian Bay.

Sand Island Lighthouse Trail - 2 mile walk from East Bay dock to the lighthouse featuring views of beaches, sea caves, and old pines.

Basswood Island Loop Trail A 5.5 mile hike past an historic farm and the old brownstone quarry.

Oak Island Overlook - A 3.4 mile hike from the Oak Island dock to an overlook with views of 11 islands.

Raspberry Island Sandspit Trail A 0.8 mile walk from the beach to the lighthouse.

Camping

Camping is available on 17 of the 21 islands in the national lakeshore. Permits are required for all camping in the national lakeshore. The park has 64 designated campsites. Eight group campsites on Basswood, Oak, Sand, and Stockton islands are available for parties of eight to thirty campers. Zones have also been established for wilderness camping on 15 islands in the national lakeshore. The largest campground in the national lakeshore is located on Stockton Island. Nineteen campsites are located along a 3/4-mile stretch of shoreline starting near the docks at Presque Isle. Campsite #1 is now accessible to visitors in wheelchairs (see article on page 2). See the article on page 2 or the brochure "Camping 2001" for more information. Pictures and descriptions of Apostle Islands campsites are available on-line at www.nps.gov/apis/campsite/campsite.htm



Swimming

Yes, it's true, Lake Superior can be really cold. The average annual water temperature of the lake is about 40 degrees Fahrenheit. For most of the year, swimming is not a very inviting pastime in the Apostles. But then again, the Apostle Islands area does have many protected shallow bays. On warm, calm, sunny days the water temperature in those shallow bays can climb into the 70s. It's not unusual to see dozens of swimmers frolicking in the waters of Julian Bay, Little Sand Bay, or Meyers Beach on nice days in July and August. There are no lifeguards in the national lakeshore.

Paddling

During the past 15 years, sea kayaks have become very popular for travel among the Apostle Islands. They provide a challenging, but reasonably safe, means for visitors to access the national lakeshore's sea caves, beaches, and remote campsites. Information about kayak outfitters can be obtained by calling Apostle Islands National Lakeshore at 715-779-3397

Two kayak launch points are located within the national lakeshore's mainland unit. Meyers Beach is a popular spot to begin a tour of the mainland sea caves. There is no launch fee, but Meyers Road will be closed by road construction for part of summer, 2001 (see article on page 6). The town of Russell maintains a kayak launch adjacent to their boat ramp at Little Sand Bay. It costs \$1/kayak to launch at that location. Kayaks can be launched for free at Little Sand Bay along the beach to the west of the main National Park Service dock.

Because of the lake's power and unpredictability, the National Park Service does NOT recommend the use of canoes for travel between islands. Calm days can provide opportunities for canoeists to safely paddle along the mainland or island shorelines. The Apostle Islands Cruise Service will transport a canoe or kayak to the islands for a \$20 fee. For more information on planning a paddling trip ask for the brochure "Paddling in the Apostles" or check our website at www.nps.gov/apis/paddling.htm

Sailing and Boating

The Apostle Islands are one of the premier boating locations in the Great Lakes. The islands' protected bays, public docks, pristine beaches, and natural beauty offer outstanding boating opportunities. Public docks are found on 12 of the islands in the national lakeshore. Space is reserved at some docks for National Park Service vessels and excursion boats. The remaining space is available free to the public on a first come, first served basis. Lower than normal lake levels will affect water depths at many docks. Use caution upon approaching them. See the article on page 6 for lake level information.

Public boat launches are located in Ashland, Bayfield, Cornucopia, Little Sand Bay, Red Cliff, and Washburn. The cost is \$5/launch in Bayfield, \$3/launch at Little Sand Bay. Marinas are located in Ashland, Bayfield, Cornucopia, La Pointe, Port Superior, Red Cliff, Roys Point, Schooner Bay, and Washburn.

Fishing

Sport fishermen are drawn to the Apostle Islands region by the opportunities to catch lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, and coho salmon. Cool water temperatures and spawning runs of trout and salmon species in spring and fall create good fishing adjacent to spawning streams on the Bayfield peninsula. Shore casting can be productive in spring, since most fish are found in 10 to 30 feet of water. Around the islands, the north side of Long is productive, as are waters around Basswood, Hermit, and Oak islands.

Summer fishing takes place in deeper water with lake trout being the most commonly targeted fish. Trolling is the most successful method of catching trout and salmon in the Apostles in summer. Productive fishing spots include the area between Long and Madeline Islands, the area around Sand island, and near Cat Island. More information is available on our website at www.nps.gov/apis/fishing.htm

New Oak Island Day Trip Opportunity

During the summer of 2001, Apostle Islands Cruise Service will offer an exciting new option for visitors. The Inner Island Shuttle will make stops at Oak Island on morning and afternoon runs. This will provide visitors with the opportunity to spend five and a half hours exploring Oak Island.

As the highest island in the Apostles, Oak offers a varied topography. It is home to a mature northern hardwood forest, a wide variety of wildlife including black bear, deer, and bald eagles, and nearly 12 miles of hiking trails. Recommended hikes include the Sandspit Trail, an easy 1.5 mile (each way) trail along the island's southwest shore that ends at a beach. More adventurous



and energetic visitors can hike to the Overlook, which offers a spectacular view of 11 of the Apostle Islands from a height of 200 feet above the lake. The hike to the Overlook is 3.4 miles each way. Be sure to leave yourself adequate time to get back to the dock in time to meet the boat for the return trip to Bayfield.

Stop by the National Lakeshore Headquarters in Bayfield to pick up a copy of the Oak Island brochure, which includes a map of hiking trails. Seating is limited on Apostle Islands Cruise Service boats, so reservations are recommended. Contact them at 800-323-7619 or 715-779-3925.