



Around the Archipelago

The official newspaper of
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Exotic Insects Threaten Apostle Islands Forests

MOST VISITORS ARE WELCOME AT APOSTLE ISLANDS National Lakeshore, but in this case we are making an exception. Much of the Apostle Islands are covered in a mixed coniferous/ hardwood forest containing a variety of hardwood species including birch, maple, oak, aspen, and ash. Some of these trees face an immediate threat from two destructive non-native insects that are expanding their territory in our direction.

The emerald ash borer is a wood-boring beetle that is attacking North American ash trees. Adult ash borers are a bright, metallic, coppery-green color. They are about one-third of an inch long, making them difficult to spot in tree leaves. The larval, or immature, form of the pest destroys live ash trees by tunneling under the bark and eating the vascular tissue that supplies nutrients to the tree. Trees starve to death within three years after the vascular tissue is destroyed. This beetle was first identified near Detroit, Michigan in 2002. Within two years, more than 3000 square miles in southeast Michigan were infested and more than 5 million ash trees were dead or dying. The emerald ash borer has now spread to parts of Ontario, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

The gypsy moth is one of North America's most devastating forest pests. It is known to feed on the leaves of hundreds of species of plants, but its most common hosts are oaks and aspen. The male gypsy moth is about one inch long and has brown wings with black wavy markings. The female is slightly longer and has white wings with black markings. Only the males can fly. The adults mate in late July or early August and the female lays from 500 to 1000 eggs in a mass covered with velvety hairs from her body. The larvae (caterpillars) hatch in the spring. They climb to the treetops, spin a thread, and dangle from it waiting for a wind to help spread them through the forest. The caterpillars feed on leaves, shedding their skin 4 or 5 times as they grow before metamorphosing into adult form in mid summer. During gypsy moth "outbreaks," the caterpillars defoliate trees. Several consecutive years of defoliation can kill the host trees. The gypsy moth was introduced in Massachusetts in the 1860s. Significant numbers were first found in the Apostle Islands in 2000. Monitoring traps are used to determine the location and size of gypsy moth populations in the park. Trapping results indicate that the tip of the Bayfield peninsula, Basswood and Stockton islands currently host the largest populations of gypsy moths.

North American forests have a lot to lose if emerald ash borers and gypsy moths continue to spread. The emerald ash borer has the potential to kill nearly all the ash trees in North America. Black ash is particularly common in Apostle Islands' wetlands. Ash wood is used commercially for furniture, flooring, cabinets, tool handles, and baseball bats. Native Americans use ash wood for fish spears, snowshoe frames, sleds, cradleboards, bows, arrows, and canoes. Splints of black ash are highly preferred for basket making. A



Top: Adult emerald ash borer.
Middle: Female (white) and male (brown) gypsy moths.
Bottom: Gypsy moth caterpillar.

major concern with gypsy moth infestation is the potential loss of economically critical and ecologically dominant oak species. Oak wood is in high demand for furniture, flooring, cabinets, and firewood. The acorns are an important food for many animals.

Transportation of firewood may be what brought gypsy moths to the Apostle Islands. It is the leading cause of spreading the emerald ash borer to new forests. To protect Apostle Islands' forests from invasion by these destructive insects the National Park Service is prohibiting the transportation of firewood into the park or even between the islands (see sidebar). Please help us keep these unwelcome pests from reaching the islands and killing the trees that characterize our forests.

Firewood Alert! Leave it at Home

The National Park Service is prohibiting the transportation of firewood into Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and the movement of firewood between islands in the national lakeshore.

Firewood may contain destructive non-native insects and plant diseases. Bringing firewood into the park from other areas may accidentally spread pest insects and diseases that threaten the health of our forests. Management of trees infected with these pests involves drastic measures, possibly including complete removal of all trees (infested and otherwise) in the immediate and surrounding areas. To help protect Apostle Islands forests, do not carry firewood into the national lakeshore. Only use firewood collected in the park near the location for the campfire. Dead wood on the ground in the park's forested areas or unvegetated beach areas may be collected for firewood.



What is an Archipelago?

Webster's Dictionary defines archipelago as
1) A large group of islands, or
2) A sea containing a large group of islands.

Emergencies

Call:
715-779-3397 (day, NPS), or
715-373-6120 (night, Bayfield County Sheriff), or
715-779-3950 (night, U.S. Coast Guard),
or 911 (land line only, NOT for cell phones).

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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Wisconsin’s northernmost landscape juts into Lake Superior as the scenic archipelago of 22 Apostle Islands. The area’s scenic, historical, bilological, and recreational values were recognized in 1970 when Congress named 20 of the islands and 2,500 acres of the peninsula as a national lakeshore. In 1986, Long Island was also included. The Gaylord Nelson Wilderness, including 33,500 acres of the lakeshore, was established in 2004.

This fascinating unit of the National Park System features a combination of spectacular natural beauty and rich cultural history. The wooded islands are trimmed with sea caves, sandstone cliffs, and miles of pristine sand beaches. Native Americans, voyageurs, loggers, stone cutters, farmers, and commercial fishermen all left their marks on the islands. Six light stations were built in the Apostles to aid Great Lakes navigation.

Mailing Address

Park Superintendent
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
415 Washington Avenue
Bayfield, WI 54814

Phone

(715)779-3397

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www.nps.gov/apis/home.htm
APIS_Webmaster@nps.gov

The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

National Parks, Democracy & Civility

By Bob Krumenaker
Superintendent, Apostle Islands NL

“National parks are the best idea we ever had. Absolutely American, absolutely democratic, they reflect us at our best rather than our worst.” -- Wallace Stegner, 1983

“Each park superintendent will be responsible for civic engagement and public involvement ... and reach out to neighboring and gateway communities and get involved in programs and activities that contribute to community vitality and park mission.” – NPS Director’s Order 75A, 2003

Last year, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore was lauded by National Parks Traveler magazine as being the most pristine and sustainable national park in the United States. The authors particularly noted the close, positive relationship the National Park Service (NPS) enjoys with Bayfield, our primary gateway community.

Ironically, two weeks after the magazine came out, Bayfield’s tranquil mien was supplanted by controversy. The first-ever rally of high performance cigarette boats came to the area, and though it took place beyond the park’s boundaries, many protested that this was not the kind of event that was good for the park or the community. In response, signs and t-shirts sprang up, sporting slogans such as “power boaters have rights, too.” On the day of the event, hundreds of local citizens lined the City Dock in what turned out to be a peaceful, but tense, standoff.

For much of the rest of the summer, there were recriminations, accusations, and a fair amount of name calling. I heard people

on both sides called “a small group of extremists.” A generous interpretation of the summer’s events would say a deeply caring community was debating what kind of a place it wants to be - the essence of American democracy, even if a bit rough on the edges. A less charitable observer might characterize it as additional evidence of the breakdown of American civility, where polarization has replaced social discussion.

Although the NPS didn’t initiate that debate, in the past four years, we’ve brought forward other challenging issues, from wilderness to snowmobiles, and more recently, user fees. We have been more candid and have shared more information than people are accustomed to from their government. We’ve held dozens of public meetings from Stockton Island to

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore General Management Plan information is available at www.nps.gov/apis/gmp.htm

Madison and Minneapolis to share ideas and listen to concerns. Each of these issues began amidst opposition and distrust, and each one ultimately turned around (though I must admit that fees have been more difficult than the other two topics combined!) I’d like to believe that through that process, we’ve gained respect, if not always support and agreement. But despite the praises of the national magazine, I worry about civility and our collective ability to engage in difficult issues constructively. I’ve been called brilliant by people who agree with decisions I’ve made and names I won’t print here by those who do not. The letters I treasure most, though, are the ones that say that the writer disagrees with the park’s position on an issue but appreciates

the chance to participate in an open and constructive dialogue.

I hope that the park can play a role in reminding people of some of the arts of democracy, and reinforcing the value of community. We will try to listen better and provide more opportunities for people to engage in dialogue with this small branch of your government. We’ll try to do more to be both accountable and transparent in our decisions. Hopefully, openness builds understanding, understanding builds trust, and trust builds towards consensus. But we won’t always be able to satisfy everyone, especially if park finances continue to be stretched thinner each year. When we disagree, I hope we can do so in a way that is not disagreeable.

Let’s rejoice in Wallace Stegner’s celebration of the role of America’s national parks in our democratic system. National parks not only represent the best places in America, they can also be places where ideas are openly discussed with an engaged citizenry. Be part of it. Here.

This summer, we’ll be hosting a series of meetings relating to the park’s General Management Planning (GMP) for the next 15-20 years. A newsletter describing various planning options will be available in park visitor centers. We’ll be asking for your views on critical park issues, including lighthouse management, what to do when the existing private leases expire, wilderness management, non-wilderness recreational facilities, and mainland visitor centers and administrative facilities. It’s your chance to contribute to the long-term vision for this place we all love.

Planning a Visit

Headquarters Visitor Center

Open Mon.- Fri. 8 am to 4:30 pm, May 1 - May 26
Open Daily 8 am to 4:30 pm, May 27 - Oct. 22
Open Mon.- Fri. 8 am to 4:30 pm, Oct. 23 - May 25, 2007

Little Sand Bay Center Hours

Open 9 am to 5 pm May 27 - 29
Open Daily 9 am to 5 pm, June 17-Sep. 4

Camping

Camping is available on 18 of the lakeshore’s 21 islands and at one campsite on the mainland. Permits are required for all camping in the national lakeshore. The permit system allows campers to reserve campsites in advance. 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 eight to 20 campers) can be reserved beginning the second week in January. The fee for processing group camping permits is \$30. Camping zones have also been established on 15 islands in the national lakeshore for visitors seeking a remote backcountry experience. See the brochure “Camping in the Apostle Islands” for more information. Pictures and descriptions of Apostle Islands campsites are available on-line at www.nps.gov/apis/campsite/campsite.htm

Sailing and Boating

The Apostle Islands’ protected bays, public docks, pristine beaches, and natural beauty offer outstanding boating opportunities. Public docks are found on 13 of the islands in the national lakeshore. Space is reserved at some docks for National Park Service (NPS) vessels and excursion boats. The remaining space is available free to the public on a first come, first served basis. Public boat launches are located in Ashland, Bayfield, Cornucopia, Little Sand Bay, Red Cliff, and Washburn. The cost is \$5/launch in Bayfield, \$5/launch at Little Sand Bay. Marinas are in Ashland, Bayfield, Cornucopia, LaPointe, Pike’s Bay, Port Superior, Red Cliff, Roys Point, Schooner Bay, and Washburn.

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

Paddling

Sea kayaks have become very popular for travel among the Apostle Islands. Information about kayak outfitters can be obtained by calling Apostle Islands National Lakeshore at 715-779-3397. Two free kayak launch points are located within the national lakeshore’s mainland unit. Meyers Beach is a popular spot to begin a tour to the mainland sea caves. A kayak launch is located to the west of the NPS dock at Little Sand Bay. Temporary parking for loading/unloading equipment is located to the west of the NPS visitor center. Long term parking is located in the parking lot adjacent to the Town of Russell campground. The Apostle Islands Cruise Service will transport a canoe or kayak to the islands for a \$20 fee. For more information ask for the brochure “Paddling in the Apostles” or check our website at www.nps.gov/apis/paddling.htm

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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 and Hunting

A Wisconsin fishing license with a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp is required for fishermen 16 or older. Sport fishermen are drawn to the Apostle Islands region by the opportunities to catch lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, and coho salmon. Summer fishing takes place in deep water with lake trout being the most commonly targeted fish. More information is available on our website at www.nps.gov/apis/fishing.htm

Hunting is allowed in the national lakeshore. Hunting activity may occur from September (after Labor Day) through December. A muzzle loader deer hunt (by permit only) is held on several islands during the month of October. Interested hunters must apply for the permit lottery between June 15 and July 15. For detailed information and an application form write to Park Dispatch, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, 415 Washington Avenue, Bayfield, Wisconsin 54814 or apis_resource_issues@nps.gov. All hunting is conducted in compliance with state law.

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.

Island Tours/Shuttles

The Apostle Islands Cruise Service (an authorized National Park Service concessioner) offers a variety of nonstop sight-seeing excursions and island shuttles featuring stops at several islands (see schedule on page 3). Their office is located in the Bayfield Pavilion near the city dock at the bottom of Rittenhouse Avenue in Bayfield, WI. All cruises depart from Bayfield. Reservations are recommended. For more information call 800-323-7619 or visit on-line at www.apostleisland.com



Recreational User Fees Announced for 2007

On March 3, 2006, Superintendent Bob Krumenaker announced the National Park Service’s proposed recreational user fee program for 2007 at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Each year Apostle Islands National Lakeshore hosts 150,000 to 200,000 visitors who not only admire the scenery and the natural and cultural resources, but also use the 13 public docks, 64 campsites, 59 miles of hiking trails, 37 outhouses, 3 visitor centers, and the 6 lighthouses that have been called, collectively, the “finest collection of historic lighthouses” in the country. It is increasingly difficult to maintain and care for these facilities. After adjusting for inflation, the park’s operating budget is 4% less in 2006 than it was in 2001. Nearly one in six work hours at the park are now accomplished by dedicated volunteers. The park has undertaken a major effort to increase efficiencies, reduce costs, and be accountable for every dollar spent. Despite a reduction in hours worked by paid staff, personnel costs have increased from 85% to 88% of the park’s operating budget. This resulted in a \$62,000 reduction in non-personnel funding between 2001 and 2004. Fewer dollars in the park’s budget translate to fewer services we can provide and less protection for the park’s scenery and resources.

Over the years Congress has established a variety of fee programs to enhance national park revenues and target these funds to help meet critical park needs. In 2004 Congress replaced previous fee directives with a new, comprehensive and more uniform fee



User fees will be charged in 2007 for parking at Meyers Beach and overnight docking at public docks.



reservations will be replaced by a nightly fee. The Golden Age Passport (for U.S. citizens 62 or older) and Golden Access Passport (for U.S. citizens who are legally blind or permanently disabled) provide a 50% discount on federal recreational user fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, docking, parking and tours. Camping permits and interpretive program tickets may be purchased at NPS sites in Bayfield and Little Sand Bay. Self-service collection stations will be available at select mainland and island locations for purchase of parking and overnight docking permits. Parking and overnight docking will rely heavily upon self-registration. Some recreation user fees may be payable outside the park (e.g. at cooperating local marinas and businesses) to maximize visitor convenience.

In coordination with the park, the Friends of the Apostle Islands have launched a companion program this year for people to demonstrate their support for the park by purchasing a Voluntary Passport. See article on page 8 for details.

The NPS hosted three public meetings and a formal public comment period on the fee proposal during the spring of 2006. We reviewed the comments and have submitted a formal fee proposal to Washington for approval. The new fees will be implemented at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the spring of 2007. Information on fees is available at park headquarters in Bayfield as well as on line at www.nps.gov/apis/fees.htm. We appreciate your cooperation in implementing the new fees.

| Proposed recreational user fees include: | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| Overnight camping | | \$10-20 per site per night |
| Overnight docking | | \$10-20 per boat per night |
| Parking: | | |
| Meyers Beach | \$3-5 per vehicle per day, annual rate | \$15-25 |
| Park Headquarters | \$5-8 overnight, \$10-20 for special events | |
| Guided tours/interpretive programs | \$3-5 per person, family rate available | |

program for federal recreation areas. Under this new authority – the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) – the National Park Service established procedures for park managers to identify new fee options. All of the fee revenue collected at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore under this new authority will stay in the park and be used for critical and highly visible projects which will benefit the public. This new funding will supplement, not replace, appropriated revenues, and make a significant difference in the quality of services provided to visitors.

Recreational fee revenue projections suggest that the park should be able to clear at least \$75,000 after expenses. All of this money will be used to improve the condition of park facilities and services, and reduce our maintenance backlog on projects such as:

- Maintaining docks
- Maintaining and enhancing campgrounds, trails and picnic areas
- Preserving historic buildings and cultural landscapes
- Restoring habitat directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation
- Enhancing interpretive displays and tours
- Enhancing availability for emergency response

Specifically, initial fee dollars will be used to begin rehabilitation of campsites at Stockton Island, repair the Oak Island access trail, stabilize the historic Devils Island dock and boathouse, and reconstruct the historic Hokenson dock at Little Sand Bay.

Under the proposed recreational fee structure, existing fees for camping

Planning a Visit (continued)

| Apostle Islands Cruise Service Tour Summary - 2006 | | |
|---|---|--|
| Cruise Name | Description | Dates/Times |
| Grand Tour - \$32.95/adult, \$19.95/child | 3 hour nonstop cruise around Devils Island | 10 am daily May 13-Oct. 15 |
| Stockton/Michigan Shuttle - \$34.95/adult, \$20.95/child | 5 hour shuttle to Stockton Island (day hike/camp) or to Michigan Island for lighthouse tour | 12 pm daily June 30-Sep 4 |
| Oak Island Shuttle - \$34.95/adult, \$20.95/child | 2 hour camper shuttle to Oak Island | 9:30 am by reservation only, July 1-Sep. 4 |
| Islander Lighthouse Cruise - \$24.95/adult, \$14.95/child | 2 hour nonstop cruise past Basswood & Hermit Islands to Raspberry Island and back | 2 pm daily, June 17 - Sep. 4 |
| Evening Grand Tour-\$32.95/adult, \$19.95/child | 3 hour nonstop cruise around Devils Island | 5:30 pm, Tue- Wed-Thur-Sat June 20-Sep. 2 |
| Lighthouses & Sea Caves Cruise -\$34.95/adult, \$20.95/child | 3.75 hour cruise past 2 lighthouses and mainland sea caves | 5:30 pm, Fridays June 23-Aug. 25 |
| Call 800-323-7619 for Reservations | | |

Hiking Trails

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

- Stockton Island Julian Bay Trail**
Start: Presque Isle Visitor Center
Length: 0.4 mile one way
A short walk through the forest, past a bog overlook, to the beach at Julian Bay. The Anderson Point Trail (1.4 miles) along the rocky shore of Presque Isle Point provides an alternate route to return to the visitor center.
- Raspberry Island Sandspit Trail**
Start: Raspberry Island Sandspit
Length: 0.75 mile one way
An easy walk from the beach, through the old growth forest, to the Raspberry Island lighthouse. The lighthouse, dock, and most of the grounds are closed to the public until 2007, but visitors can use the picnic area and view the lighthouse rehabilitation project from there.

Sand Island Lighthouse Trail
Start: Sand Island East Bay Public Dock area
Length: 2 miles one way
The trail passes through an old farm field, along the beach at Justice Bay, and through a stand of old growth white pine trees in route to the lighthouse.

Stockton Island Tombolo Trail
Start: Presque Isle campground
Length: 2.8 miles one way
Leaving the Quarry Bay trail 0.6 mile from the Presque Isle dock, this trail travels through forest and bog and then onto the beach ending at the Julian Bay trail. A lagoon outlet stream occasionally bisects the beach and may require hikers to wade across.



Hikers on Stockton Island Tombolo Trail

Oak Island Overlook
Start: Oak Island Dock
Length: 3.4 miles one way
A gentle climb past the highest point in the Apostle Islands to an overlook 200 feet above the lake with a view of ten islands and the “Hole-in-the Wall” sea arch.

The Lakeshore Trail
Start: Meyers Beach parking area
Length: 4.5 miles one way
A fairly rugged hike crossing drainages, through the forest, and along the clifftops of the park’s mainland unit. Several nice views of a natural bridge (not for foot travel) and the mainland sea caves are reached 2 - 2.5 miles from the trailhead. Hikers must use caution along cliff edges. The trail ends at a backcountry campsite.

Basswood Island Loop Trail
Start: Clearing up the hill from the public dock
Length: 5.5 miles round trip
The trail proceeds northwest across a ravine, then 1.75 miles to the McCloud-Brigham farm site. From there the trail follows an old logging road to the east shore, then turns south 2.25 miles to overlooks of the main brownstone quarry. From the quarry, the trail turns north for 1.5 miles to the dock clearing.

Park News

Children’s Book Based on Apostle Islands Bears

Park rangers have been telling campfire stories about black bears at Stockton Island for many years. Thanks to an author/artist from Bayfield, Wisconsin, the story of one of those bears has now been turned into a children’s book. “Skar’s Picnic...A Bear’s Tale” is a pop-up, lift-the-flap adventure book written and illustrated by Vicki Redenbaugh. The story is based on a large black bear with a characteristic scar on his rump that once frequented campsites on Stockton Island looking for food. Readers learn from Skar’s adventures why campers should store food properly and keep a clean campsite, and how they can help keep safe while protecting wildlife.

“Skar’s Picnic...A Bear’s Tale” was published by Eastern National, a not-for-profit partner of the National Park Service. The book is available for purchase at the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Visitor Center in Bayfield or by calling 715-779-3397.

Park Boats to be Powered by Biodiesel Fuel

As part of its effort to incorporate sustainable practices in park operations, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore plans to use 20% biodiesel in its diesel powered boats starting this year. Biodiesel is the name of a clean burning alternative fuel, produced from domestic, renewable resources. Biodiesel contains no petroleum, but it can be blended at any level with petroleum diesel to create a biodiesel blend. It can be used in compression-ignition (diesel) engines with little or no modifications. Biodiesel is simple to use, biodegradable, nontoxic, and essentially free of sulfur and aromatics. Biodiesel can be made from soybean or Canola oils, animal fats, waste vegetable oils, or microalgae oils.

“Jewels on the Water” Celebrates the History, Beauty, and Stories of the Apostle Islands

“These islands,” writes Jeff Rennicke of the Apostles, “reveal themselves slowly. No matter how you come here by sail or paddle, powerboat or on the excursion boat the Apostles cannot be taken in all at once or captured as easily as a postcard sunset. They are too much for that. There are stories among these islands, but they come slowly, one lifting fog, one wave, one island, one story at a time.” The stories of the Apostles do come slowly but they are worth the wait. A new book, the first pictorial history of the Apostles in nearly twenty years, seeks to capture the history, beauty, and magic of these islands in words and photographs.

The book, “Jewels on the Water: Lake Superior’s Apostle Islands” is a look at the human and natural history of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore -- from the icy sweep of the glaciers that once carved the islands, to the island’s diverse wildlife, to the creation of the new Gaylord Nelson Wilderness. Published by the Friends of the Apostle Islands, and made possible by the generosity of Martin Hanson, the 128 page hardcover book features the writing of award-winning author Jeff Rennicke and more than 100 photographs from the lens of nationally-known photographer Layne Kennedy. “In the Apostles,” says Rennicke, “there is a story in every wave.” Lighthouses blinking in the dark, bear tracks etching a beach, the sounds of a fishing tug chugging through the morning mist and more, “Jewels on the Water: Lake Superior’s Apostle Islands”, celebrates them all in a book you will treasure almost as much as the islands themselves.

“Jewels on the Water: Lake Superior’s Apostle Islands” is available now for \$35 at local shops, at the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore headquarters, and through the Friends of the Apostle Islands website at www.friendsoftheapostleislands.org

Research Projects in 2006

The National Park Service (NPS) will be working with a variety of partners to conduct studies in the Apostle Islands.

Rare Plants

A project to re-survey, digitally map, and photograph rare plant populations will be done this year. Comparing this year’s data with past inventories will help determine the status and trends of these species.

Piping Plover

Suitable habitat and food availability for the Federally Endangered piping plover will be surveyed in the islands. The park has the state’s only successful plover nest location.

Natural & Cultural Disturbance History

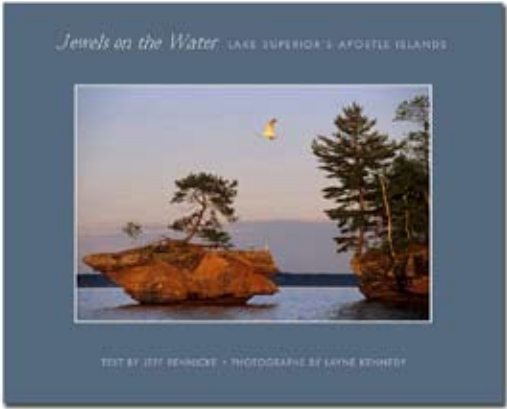
A project is in progress to identify and understand how various natural disturbances (such as windstorms, insects, and fires) and land uses (such as farming, logging, and quarrying) have collectively impacted the islands over time.

Firewood

This study will focus on measuring the amount of wood on the forest floor to determine whether or not the removal of wood for campfires is significantly impacting the local forest ecosystem.

Contaminant Monitoring

A long-term program to monitor chemical contaminant levels in eagles and herring gulls will begin this year as part of the NPS’s Great Lakes Inventory and Monitoring program.



Gypsy Moths

Intensive monitoring for gypsy moths will continue on a number of islands in the park (see story on page 1). Gypcheck, a biological control specific to gypsy moths, will be used on Basswood and Stockton islands to try to control increasing gypsy moth populations.

For further information on any of these projects, contact Branch Chief, Natural Resources Julie Van Stappen at julie_van_stappen@nps.gov.

Shoreline Stabilization continues at Outer Island

Work will continue this year on a project to stop the bluff erosion that endangers the historic Outer Island light tower. This innovative project uses a European design to stabilize the shoreline. Layers of logs alternating with cuttings of shrubs such as willow, alder and dogwood will be built on top of the rock footing at the base of the slope. The logs help support the bank while native species of shrubs and trees imbed their roots as the wooden structures rot.

Continuing work at the Outer Island light station will close the buildings and may close the dock and grounds at the station to the public for part of the summer. The project is scheduled for completion in 2007.

bottom left: New book, “Jewels on the Water: Lake Superior’s Apostle Islands.

bottom right: Shoreline stabilization work continues at the Outer Island light station.



Planning a Visit (continued)

GUIDED ACTIVITIES

Park staff offer a variety of guided activities from June to September. Check at park visitor centers or bulletin boards for specific times, topics, and locations.

Guided Lighthouse Tours

Park staff may be available to conduct free guided tours of the lighthouses at Devils, Michigan, and Sand islands from mid-June to September. Tours will generally be available daily on request from about 9 am to 4:30 pm. Guided tours will NOT be available before 9 am or after 5 pm without prior arrangements.



An Evening With the Keeper

Did you ever wonder what it was like to be a lighthouse keeper? Join professional actor/park ranger Jim Stowell for “An Evening with the Keeper” on Friday evenings this summer at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore’s Bayfield visitor center to hear stories of life at the Raspberry Island lighthouse. Call 779-3397 to find out dates and times for this presentation.

Self-Guided Tours and Walks

Brochures for self-guided tours and walks are available from brochure boxes at Little Sand Bay’s Hokenson Brothers Fishery, the Manitou Island Fish Camp, and the Julian Bay Trail on Stockton Island. The brochures can be purchased, or used for free and returned.

Guest Lecture Series

A grant from the Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will fund the “Around the Archipelago” guest lecture series this summer. The free presentations are scheduled on Monday evenings at 7:30 pm at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore’s Bayfield visitor center.

July 10 Recreational Fishing in the Chequamegon Bay Area
Captain Roger Lapenter, of Angler’s All in Ashland, WI will describe the Smallmouth Bass fishery in Chequamegon Bay, and sport fishing around the Apostle Islands.

July 17 Nineteenth Century Painting and Photography and the National Parks
Terry Millikan of Duluth will show slides of artists’ works from major surveys of the west and discuss how this art influenced the development of the National Park Service.

July 24 “You Don’t Have to be a Weatherman”
Carol Christenson of the National Weather Service explains that you can learn a lot about Lake Superior weather by watching the skies and observing the world around you.

July 31 The Lake Is The Boss
Historian Bob Mackreth tells true stories of near-disasters among the Apostle Islands.

August 7 Wolves and Other Rare Mammals of Northern Wisconsin
Adrian Wydeven, Conservation Biologist with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, reviews the status of these exciting creatures.

August 14 Spiders of the Apostles
Naturalist Matt Welter will give a powerpoint presentation about the inspiring 8-legged inhabitants of the Apostles. Bring a live spider for identification before the program.

August 21 Beyond Earth Day
Gaylord Nelson’s daughter Tia Nelson discusses her father’s accomplishments, how far we’ve come since Earth Day, and how far we have to go.

August 28 Ojibwe History of the Apostle Islands
Damon Panek, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore’s Cultural Educator, traces the connection of the Ojibwe people to this region.

Safety is Your Responsibility

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore encompasses more than 500 square miles of Lake Superior. After a lifetime of living and working around the lake, commercial fisherman Julian Nelson described it this way..."The lake is the boss. No matter how big you are or what kind of a boat you've got, the lake is still the boss. Mother Nature dictates a lot of things." Visitors must be aware of the risks and hazards associated with the lake and island environments. Response times to areas on Lake Superior can be far greater than for similar distances on the mainland. The National Park Service will make reasonable efforts to respond in emergency situations, but the lake IS the boss. So be careful out there, because maybe we can save you, and maybe we can't.

Emergencies

Call 715-779-3397 (day, NPS),
or 715-373-6120 (night, Bayfield County Sheriff),
or 715-779-3950 (night, U.S. Coast Guard),
or 911 (land line only, NOT for cell phones).

Boating

The following precautions and regulations will help make a safe trip:

- Do not overload your boat.
- Use life jackets, also known as personal flotation devices (PFDs). A U.S. Coast Guard approved, wearable PFD must be provided for each person aboard any boat.
- All children under age 13 must wear PFDs while aboard recreational vessels underway except when in an enclosed cabin or below deck.
- Boat sober.
- 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 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, and an anchor with sufficient line.

Water

Well water is only available at Little Sand Bay, on Sand Island, and at Presque Isle on Stockton Island. Water from the lake should be boiled for two minutes or filtered through an adequate filter (0.4 microns pore size) before use. This precaution eliminates many organisms including Giardia, a bacteria which causes an intestinal disorder.



Mishaps are more likely when the lake is not calm. Be sure to practice rescue techniques in a variety of situations and to monitor weather forecasts and conditions.

Paddling

Canoes should not be used for travel between the islands. Calm days may make canoe use possible along the mainland or island shorelines. Sea kayaks have become very popular for travel among the islands, but may be difficult for other boaters to see. Brightly colored kayaks clustered in a group offer greater visibility. Allow plenty of time to accomplish your intended route. Beginners should not try to cover more than ten miles in a day. Inform a friend or relative of your travel plans. Kayakers should use wet suits or dry suits when paddling in the Apostles and carry a PFD for each person on board. Paddlers should also pack such items as: a marine radio or cell phone, a first aid kit, extra paddle, sunscreen, insect repellent, compass, nautical charts, 50 feet of line, waterproof matches, dry storage containers, and provisions for at least one extra day.

Swimming

The average annual water temperature of Lake Superior is about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, but on calm sunny summer days, water temperatures in the Apostle Islands' protected shallow bays can climb into the 70s. There are no lifeguards in the national lakeshore. Swimming is done at your own risk. Swimming is not allowed



Bearproof food lockers are provided at campsites on several islands. Food should be locked up except during meals.

within 100 feet of all harbors, public docks, and vessels secured to docks. Diving or jumping into the lake from the cliffs at Devils Island or the mainland sea caves is not permitted.

Hazard Trees

High winds can cause even healthy trees to fall down. Beware of trees with recognizable flaws (leaning or partly uprooted, dead areas, hanging branches) near campsites, docks and picnic areas. Do not linger in areas adjacent to hazardous trees especially during high winds. Report any such trees near visitor use areas to park staff as soon as possible.

Black Bears

Islands like Stockton, Oak, and Sand host resident bears, but bears can swim to any of the Apostle Islands. Never approach a bear, even to take pictures. Keep at least 50 yards away. Never feed a bear. There are several ways to avoid a close encounter with a bear where you camp or picnic. Reduce food odors by washing dishes and cleaning the kitchen site after cooking. Use minimal amounts of water to clean dishes and broadcast that wastewater on the ground at least 50 yards from camp. Do not keep food, garbage, or toiletries (such as toothpaste or soap) in your tent. Bearproof food lockers are provided at campsites on Basswood, Devils, Manitou, Oak, Sand, Stockton, and York islands. Food must be locked in the food lockers except during meals. Where food lockers are not provided, hang the food cache in a tree away from the tent and at least 12 feet from the ground and five feet from the trunk. Do not bury, scatter or try to burn food scraps. Bag garbage and pack it out. If you encounter a bear near a dock, campsite, or picnic area, use tone of voice and body posture to show you are in charge, yell and make noise until the bear leaves the area, then report the encounter to park staff.

Insects and Ticks

Biting insects can be prevalent on the islands from June to September. Wearing long pants and long sleeved shirts will provide some protection from mosquitos, biting flies, and ticks. Insect repellents are helpful. The ticks that transmit Lyme Disease and Ehrlichiosis are found in the park. If you notice a rash, flu-like symptoms, or pain in the joints following a tick bite, call your physician.

...and did we mention?...

Fires

Campfires must be built in metal fire receptacles where provided. Beach fires must be built on bare beach sand and be no more than three feet in diameter. Dead, loose wood on the ground in forested areas or unvegetated beach areas may be collected for firewood. To limit the spread of harmful insects, do NOT bring firewood into the park. Chain saws cannot be operated in the national lakeshore. Before leaving a campfire, the fire must be extinguished and free of litter with no evidence of food remains that could attract wildlife. Fires are not allowed on Raspberry Island beaches, at Julian Bay and Presque Isle Bay on Stockton Island, or on beaches within 150 feet of 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.

Pets

Pets must be kept on a leash that is six feet or shorter and never left unattended. Persons having pets within the park must dispose of all pet excrement. Excrement must be deposited in wooded areas at least 100 feet from any trail, campsite, dock, building, picnic area, or water source. Pets are not allowed in public buildings or on scheduled Apostle Islands Cruise Service trips (except guide dogs accompanying visually or hearing impaired people.)

Accessibility

Campsite #1 in the Presque Isle campground on Stockton Island offers accessibility with assistance to park visitors. A ramp leads from the main dock to the visitor center, wheelchair accessible toilets, and the campsite. The visitor center and restrooms at the Little Sand Bay visitor center are accessible. An accessible walkway also leads to the Hokenson Brothers Fishery at Little Sand Bay. The Headquarters visitor center in Bayfield features accessible parking and restroom facilities. A wooden ramp leads to the west entrance of the building. The Apostle Islands Cruise Service can 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.

Weather and Climate

Typical summer conditions feature winds of 5 - 20 knots and waves of 1 to 4 feet. Winds of 30 to 40 knots with 6 to 12 foot seas are possible. In fall, warm lake waters intensify storms and strengthen winds, making small craft advisories (22-33 knots)

and gale warnings (34-47 knots) more frequent. Many of the islands are more than five miles from shore, so boaters should check both the nearshore (within five miles of shore) marine forecast and the open waters forecast. Marine weather forecasts are broadcast on

Gale Warning Flags are broadcast on marine channels 1 - 10 and are available at ranger stations and visitor centers. NOAA's National Weather Service forecast office in Duluth (<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/dlh/marine.php>) has both nearshore and open waters forecasts for Lake Superior as well as weather readings from the data buoy at Devils Island.

What's the Weather?

| | Avg. High/Low | Avg. Precip. " |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| January | 21/3 | 1.64 |
| February | 27/6 | 1.14 |
| March | 35/16 | 2.05 |
| April | 48/28 | 2.40 |
| May | 61/38 | 3.29 |
| June | 71/47 | 4.16 |
| July | 77/55 | 3.98 |
| August | 75/54 | 3.98 |
| September | 68/46 | 3.58 |
| October | 55/36 | 2.74 |
| November | 38/25 | 2.66 |
| December | 26/12 | 1.56 |
| Yearly Avg. | 50/31 | 33.18 |

Average temperature (degrees F) and precipitation measured on Madeline Island

Raspberry Island Light Closed for Rehabilitation

Years of exposure to the harsh Lake Superior environment have taken a toll on the Raspberry Island Lighthouse. To restore the “showplace of the Apostles” and ensure its sustainability, a major rehabilitation project was initiated in August 2005. The painstaking work is scheduled to continue through 2006. In order to facilitate the project and protect visitor safety, the Raspberry Island Lighthouse and dock will be closed to the public through 2006.

Lighthouse historian F. Ross Holland Jr. stated that, “Within the boundaries of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is the largest and finest single collection of lighthouses in the country.” The six light stations, the most found in any unit of the National Park System, are all listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Raspberry Island Light is usually the national lakeshore’s most popular lighthouse with as many as 10,000 visitors touring the site each year. The National Park Service’s rehabilitation of this popular historic site will help maintain its reputation as the “showplace of the Apostles”.

Saving a lighthouse is a challenging and costly job. In the case of Raspberry Light, all the materials and construction equipment have to be transported to the island and hauled up the 30-foot bluff to the light station grounds. Access to the island can be difficult as lake conditions direct how, when and if travel can occur. This \$1.3 million restoration project involves a wide variety of tasks including:

- Replacing the roof and repairing the



Raspberry Island lighthouse is closed to the public during rehabilitation of the foundation, roof, siding, windows, and interiors in 2006.

foundation.

- Repairing and repainting the interior and exterior walls.
- Restoring windows and refinishing doors.
- Installing a new well, septic and utility systems.
- Restoring the tower to include repairing glazing, rebuilding railings, repairing the floor, and painting the lantern room.
- Installing a drainage system and grading the grounds to direct water away from the lighthouse.
- Improving existing mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire protection systems.

The National Park Service selected KBK Services Inc. of Ashland, Wisconsin to coordinate this complex project. We are pleased to be working with a local firm

that understands the significance of this structure and is excited to be playing a role in preserving a part of our national heritage.

Though the lighthouse and dock will be closed to the public for the duration of the project, the rest of the island will remain open. Boaters and kayakers can still beach boats at the sandspit. Visitors willing to hike the 0.75 mile trail to the light station will be able to view the work from a safe distance. Part of the light station grounds will be fenced off, but the picnic area and vault toilets will still be available. Photos of the restoration work will be posted on a bulletin board on the grounds. Additional programs related to the project will be offered at park headquarters in Bayfield.

According to National Park Service guidelines, rehabilitation returns a property to a state of utility through

alteration or repair, while preserving its historical, architectural and cultural significance. When the lighthouse reopens in the spring of 2007, its south half will be an interpretive museum furnished like it was in the early 1920s when Lee Benton was the lighthouse keeper. The north half will serve as living quarters for National Park Service personnel.

When the work is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. The National Park Service is accepting donations of specific items and/or collecting monetary donations to purchase some of the desired furnishings. If you care to learn more about this effort, please contact Myra Foster at (715)779-3397 ext. 301 for information or send contributions to Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, P.O. Box 1574, Bayfield, WI 54814 (Ph: 715-779-3397, ext. 444). It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

Thank you for your patience and support while we undertake one of the most exciting historic preservation projects in the park’s history. We hope you will agree that the wait will be well worth the temporary inconvenience.

Chequamegon Point Light Gets Attention



The 1896 Chequamegon Point Lighthouse tower stands in disrepair near the cylindrical tower that replaced it in 1987.



One of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore’s lesser-known lighthouses will be receiving some badly needed repairs this year. The Chequamegon Point Light was built on the western tip of Long Island in 1896 to help mark the entrance to Chequamegon Bay. It was operated by the keeper of the La Pointe Light (also on Long Island) until the station was automated in 1964. The light deteriorated badly over the years from the combined effects of weather, shoreline erosion, and a well-intentioned but poorly executed attempt to move the structure.

In June 1987, the 42-foot high iron and wooden tower was in danger of toppling into the lake. The U. S. Coast Guard decided to relocate the historic tower about 100 feet east away from the shoreline. Cables were attached to the four corners of the catwalk surrounding the lantern room of the tower. The tower was then unbolted from its base and a helicopter lifted it into the air, only to find that the tower was heavier than expected. As the helicopter struggled to keep the tower airborne several feet off the ground, the cast iron corners of the catwalk snapped off. Although the tower landed upright, it was not level and was not on any type of foundation. The light was removed and placed on a new cylindrical tower. For the past 19

years, the original tower has been sitting in a state of damage and disrepair.

The National Park Service has received funding to repair the damage to the Chequamegon Point Light and stabilize the tower at its present location. The tower will be braced, and then raised one leg at a time to pour new cement footings. After the cement hardens, each leg will be attached to the new foundation. The cast iron flooring on the catwalk around the lantern room will then be repaired. The four broken cast iron sections will be recast, following the original U.S. Lighthouse Service drawings. A temporary crane or hoist will be used to reinstall each of the four sections. A new gallery railing will be installed around the exterior of the lantern room, new glass will be placed in the lantern room, woodwork will be repaired, and the tower will get a fresh coat of paint.

Boaters will be able to view the work this summer from their vantage point on the lake. Cruises during the annual Apostle Islands Lighthouse Celebration, held in September, offer lighthouse buffs an excellent opportunity to view this little known and under-appreciated lighthouse.

Michigan Island Tower To Be Painted

The exterior of the “new” Michigan Island Light tower is scheduled to be painted this year. The 112-foot tower is the tallest light tower in the Apostle Islands. It was originally built at Schooner’s Ledge on the Delaware River near Philadelphia, but was disassembled and brought to Michigan Island in 1919. The tower was erected here in 1929 and the light was transferred from the old lighthouse tower for better visibility.

The National Park Service has obtained funding for this painting project planned for the 2006 season. Visitor access to the tower may be limited while the exterior is being painted. Park staff will continue to offer tours of the old Michigan Island Light from mid-June to mid- September. Call 715-779-3397 for tour information.



The 1929 Michigan Island Lighthouse tower.

Windows into the Past

“Landscapes like those in the Apostle Islands without deer have become vanishingly scarce elsewhere in the upper Midwest and, indeed, throughout North America.”
Dr. Don Waller, Conservation Biologist,
U.W. Madison (2006)

Imagine experiencing the forests of northwestern Wisconsin at the time of the early explorers ...

At Apostle Islands National Lakeshore you can do just that. While many of the islands were logged during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, some were not. Some of the highest quality stands of old growth forest in the upper Midwest can be found within the park.

Even islands that were logged have an ancient feel in some respects. What makes these forests unique is their understory, and the presence of Canada yew. Often referred to as “deer candy” or ground hemlock, Canada yew has been nearly eliminated from the mainland. Canada yew is an evergreen shrub with needles similar to a hemlock and a shape similar to juniper. On islands that did not experience an influx of

deer following logging, the yew is present in stands as dense as those of the original forests. In some areas in the park, it grows to six feet high and so thick that your feet don’t touch the ground when you try to walk through it. Yew and other understory plants serve as important habitat for birds and other small animals. Recent research indicates that there are fewer birds in areas that are heavily browsed by deer – more than 50% fewer. So the forests of the Apostle Islands might not only look and feel different, at times they might even sound different.

Early accounts indicate that the number of deer in northern Wisconsin increased dramatically following the clearing of the ancient forests. This occurred on several Apostle Islands in the 1940’s and 1950’s. The most dramatic example was Rocky Island, where Canada yew, once thick and lush, was nearly wiped out in a matter of a few years. A combination of hunting, deteriorating habitat, and severe winters greatly reduced deer numbers on the islands. Even so, more than 50 years later, the Canada yew on Rocky Island remains sparse.



Researcher documents Canada yew on an island with few, if any, deer.

On a precious few islands, deer did not become established. It is on these islands that this unique plant community remains. However, in the past few years, deer have become established on Sand and York Islands, two islands that were spared the deer population explosions of the past. The rapidly increasing deer population is threatening some of these last vestiges of “a glimpse into the past”.

The park’s goal is to preserve this very unique resource. Unlike many other

National Park Service sites, the legislation that created Apostle Islands National Lakeshore requires the park to allow hunting. Various management alternatives are currently being explored with state and tribal biologists in a Wildlife Management Plan for Harvestable Species that will be made available for public review. By acting now we hope to protect this important part of Apostle Islands’ forests, because most people will agree, it’s nice to see yew.

Ojibwe Treaty Rights and the Apostle Islands

The Ojibwe people have inhabited the Apostle Islands region for centuries. As European settlers and traders arrived in the 1600’s, these different cultures met, coexisted, and developed strong relationships in the Lake Superior region.

A growing nation that was starving for resources prompted a number of treaties with several tribes, including the Ojibwe. Between 1836 and 1854 – prior to these areas even becoming states – the federal government and the Ojibwe negotiated and concluded

a series of treaties that formally ceded Ojibwe lands to the United States government. The land that makes up the Apostle Island National Lakeshore and Gaylord Nelson Wilderness Area were ceded by the Ojibwe in 1842.

Settlement pressure continued to build in the region, and by the late 1840’s, a movement was initiated by corrupt government officials to remove the Ojibwe from their ancestral homelands entirely. The Ojibwe formally objected to removal by sending letters to their agents in addition to sending delegations to Washington, DC to plead their case. They were joined by a groundswell of support from the settlers and entrepreneurs of the region. The removal effort ended in failure and the Ojibwe were allowed to remain. In 1854 the Ojibwe negotiated for permanent reservations within their original homeland.

These treaties remain significant to this day. The Ojibwe people sold millions of acres of land but reserved their right to continue

using these lands for traditional subsistence purposes. The federal government formally agreed to this condition in each of the treaties and courts have continually backed the Ojibwe in asserting their rights.

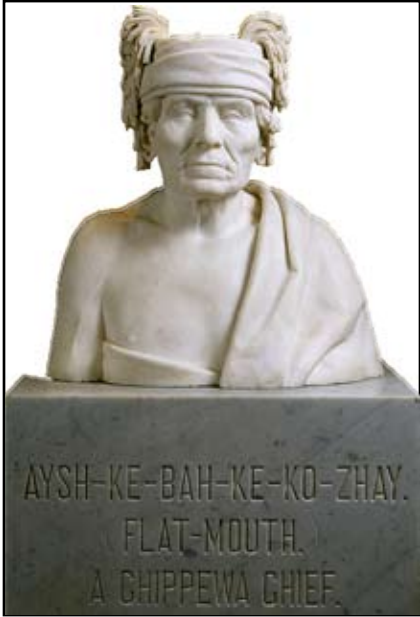
The relationship between the Ojibwe and the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is unique because it harmoniously aligns law with culture. The Ojibwe people’s cultural identity exists within a relationship with the natural resources, which is closely mirrored by the National Park Service’s legislated mandate to

preserve resources “for future generations.”

In 1837, during treaty negotiations at Fort Snelling, an Ojibwe named Flat Mouth spoke to commissioners:

“My father. Your children are willing to let you have their lands, but they wish to reserve the privilege of making sugar from the trees, and getting their living from the Lakes and Rivers, as they have done heretofore, and of remaining in this Country.”

The National Park Service (NPS) and the Lake Superior Ojibwe tribes are working closely and respectfully on a government-to-government basis to craft an agreement that will honor the treaty rights that were so carefully reserved by the Ojibwe people. Given the laws that govern the NPS, and the remarkably compatible philosophy of the Ojibwe, you can rest assured that this agreement will faithfully respect the need to preserve this remarkable region for the benefit and inspiration of ALL people.



Bust of Flat Mouth in the U. S. Capitol Building

Rocky Island Historic District



Apostle Islands visitors may have noticed the cluster of cabins and docks on Rocky Island and wondered about their story. The structures may be simple but their meanings are so significant that the National Park Service is taking the necessary steps to list these properties on the National Register of Historic Places, as the Rocky Island Historic District.

The Rocky Island Historic District encompasses a complex of dwellings and other structures situated along the eastern shoreline of Rocky Island, within the Apostle Islands archipelago. These properties are now owned by the National Park Service, but all either are, or have until recently been, occupied by the families and descendants of Norwegian-American commercial fishermen who established the small island community in the early 1930’s.

A national register nomination is being developed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 recognizing the accomplishments of the people who have made significant contributions to the country’s history and heritage. The nomination process is occurring with substantial involvement of the Rocky Island families. Placement on the National Register will officially recognize the Rocky Island district’s importance in American history.

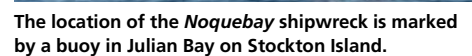
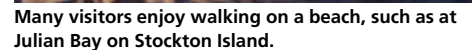
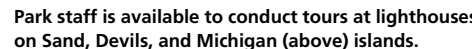
Like many of the Apostle Islands, Rocky Island was used as a base where commercial fishing could be conducted farther out in the lake. This activity began on Rocky as early as 1888, and then continued as a dominant use until about 1960. In the late 1940s and 1950s, the dominant use of Rocky Island began to shift from the commercial fishery that had supported these immigrant families, to the tourism/recreation emphasis that characterizes the region today. The general collapse of the Lake Superior fishery due to over-fishing and the advent of the parasitic sea lamprey meant that commercial fishing was no longer a viable livelihood for a significant population. As commercial fishing declined in importance, Rocky Island residents followed a common regional pattern, shifting focus to summer recreation. Some operated trolling excursions for sports fishermen, while one family opened a small-scale resort and restaurant, which operated until 1974.

This shift mirrors in microcosm a larger transformation of the northern Wisconsin economy from a resource extraction base to a tourism and recreation base. With the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in 1970, followed closely by Federal acquisition of the Rocky Island properties, further development of the island was halted. The island residents, retaining use-and-occupancy agreements, maintained conditions essentially unchanged from those existing in the last years of the commercial fishing era.

Rocky Island has a deep rooted history and through the nomination process, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will continue to preserve the structures and tell the stories of the families that lived on the island.

The map displays the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, a collection of 22 islands in Lake Superior. Key features include:

- Islands:** Devils Island, North Twin Island, Outer Island, Cat Island, Ironwood Island, Manitou Island, Stockton Island, Gull Island, Michigan Island, Hermit Island, Basswood Island, Oak Island, Frog Bay, Raspberry Island, Bear Island, Rocky Island, South Twin Island, Other Island, York Island, Sand Island, Eagle Island, and Little Sand Bay.
- Visitor Centers:** Little Sand Bay Visitor Center (Summer only), Stockton Island Visitor Center (Summer only), and the main Visitor Center at Bayfield.
- Trails:** Lakeshore Trail, Sand Point Trail, and various island trails.
- Facilities:** Ranger station, Lighthouse, Campground, Picnic area, Boat launch, and Backcountry Campsite(s).
- Geography:** Bayfield Peninsula, Chequamegon Bay, and the shoreline of the mainland section of the park.



**By Ruth Goetz, Chairman of the
"Friends" Board of Directors**

The Friends was established to promote an appreciation for and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage and the natural environment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. In just three years of existence, the Friends has committed to the park almost \$50,000 in grants, which have been, or will soon be, used to:

- Maintain historic structures
- Conduct historical research
- Put a ranger at Meyers Beach to provide safety information to park visitors
- Re-establish the summer lecture series
- Print the park newspaper
- Install interpretive signs on the mainland and several islands
- Sponsor the wilderness celebration at the Big Top last year
- Support volunteerism and volunteer projects in the park

The Friends of the Apostle Islands
National Lakeshore now has well over 200

Boaters are encouraged to display their passports on the stern of their boats, in the upper right corner. Others are encouraged to put them on the right rear bumper of their cars or trucks. The Friends believe these will become collectors' items, and park visitors will want to show them to demonstrate that they are part of the solution to the park's funding challenges.

Purchases of the voluntary passports should be tax-deductible, and the Friends will work with the Bayfield Chamber of Commerce and others to make them widely available in the community and to park users through cooperating local businesses. Except for a very small handling fee for the merchants who sell them, 100% of the monies collected for the passports will go into an account that will be dedicated to high priority projects for maintenance, visitor services, and protecting and enhancing the natural and cultural resources of the Apostle Islands. All monies raised through the program in 2006 will be dedicated to

The Friends of the Apostle Islands are proud to be a partner with the National Park Service and encourage your support to make the Voluntary Apostle Islands Passport program a big hit.



Address: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

Mail membership form and payment to:
Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
PO Box 1574 - Bayfield, WI 54814
PH: (715)779-3397 ext.444
info@friendsoftheapostleislands.org
www.friendsoftheapostleislands.org

Please make checks payable to:
Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore