



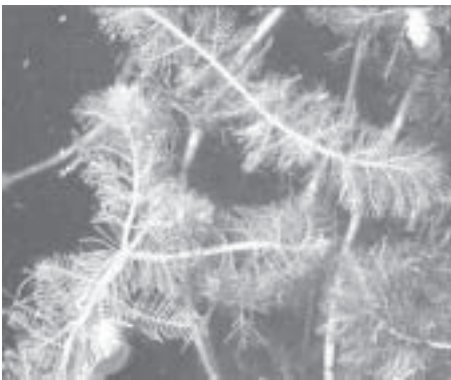
Lake Roosevelt Visitor Guide

June 2005 to May 2006

The Bad Weed

If you're a boater you have probably been warned about it. If you're a swimmer you may have gotten encountered it. If you're an angler you've probably seen the long term affects on the fish population. What are we talking about? Eurasian Milfoil-the bad weed.

Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) is a problematic, non-native aquatic plant that competes aggressively with native aquatic plants for resources. By forming large, floating mats of vegetation on the surface of lakes, rivers, and other water bodies, it prevents light from penetrating the water and shades out native aquatic plants. This mass of vegetation inhibits swimming, becomes entangled in boat propellers, and can displace native plants. Eurasian watermilfoil also has less nutrient value than native plant species. It's dense beds support a lower abundance of invertebrates, an important fish food, than do native aquatic plants. These dense beds also restrict natural water flow and encroach on fish swimming and foraging, clog water intakes and create a favorable habitat for mosquitoes.



Eurasian watermilfoil

Eurasian watermilfoil may have started its march across freshwater bodies (rivers, lakes, streams) of the United States as early as the 1880's and was first documented in Washington State



Park Staff and Volunteers removing Eurasian Milfoil

in 1965. After 40 years in Washington, Eurasian watermilfoil has spread throughout many of Washington's fresh water environments including Lake Roosevelt. Watermilfoil spreads primarily by vegetative propagation. Plants fragment either from mechanical breakage such as water and wind action and recreation activities or by self induced auto fragmentation. All the plant needs to spread is for a small piece to break off and travel downstream, or cling to a boat, trailer or fishing gear that is then used in another body of water. Once introduced, it is nearly impossible to eradicate.

Numerous attempts have been made to control watermilfoil throughout the United States. Control methods currently being used range from herbicide applica-

tion, mechanical methods (rotovation, harvesting, cutting), and biocontrols. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area relies on winter level drawdowns, rather than the above control methods, to reduce excessive populations. By lowering the water level, plant roots are exposed causing them to dry out and freeze.

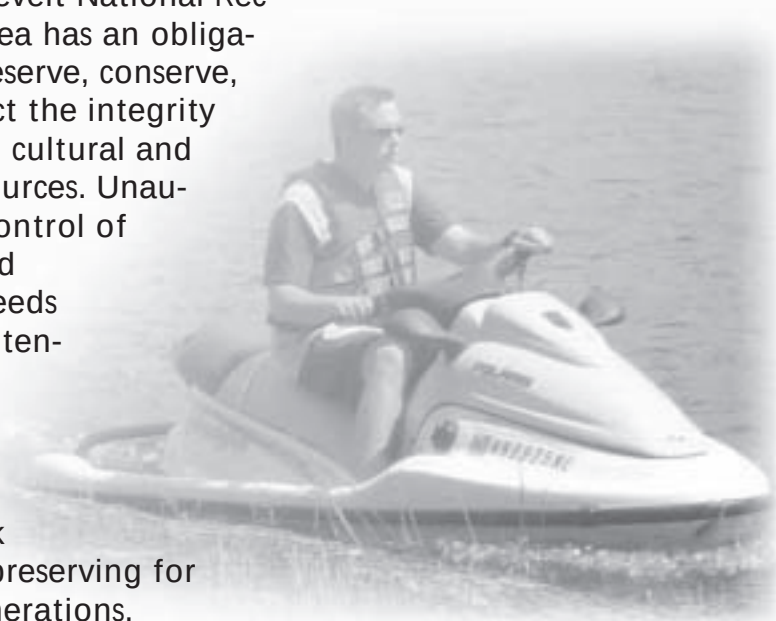
This spring, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area began a preliminary study to see what effect if any root crown removal has on the population density. Park staff and volunteers removed Eurasian Watermilfoil root crowns during the annual drawdown. This is an experimental control strategy. The National Park Service does not condone or encourage individual efforts to control upland or aquatic weeds. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area has an obligation to preserve, conserve, and protect the integrity of natural, cultural and scenic resources. Unauthorized control of upland and aquatic weeds has the potential to destroy resources the National Park Service is preserving for future generations.

What can you do to help?

- Avoid driving recreation vessels through watermilfoil mats.
- Prevent the spread of Eurasian watermilfoil by removing plant fragments from boat props, trailers and fishing lines when you leave the water.
- Don't throw weeds back into the water. Dispose of them in a garbage can.
- If you see milfoil on someone else's boat or trailer, help them clean off the pieces.

Remember, a lake can become infested by just one fragment.

Contact National Park Service staff with question, concerns, or to report Eurasian watermilfoil populations. Contact Ray Dashiell at 509-633-9441 ext 116.



2 Park Information

Where are the visitor centers? When are they open? How much does it cost to camp or launch a boat? Do I need a fishing license? Look on page 2 to get the details.

4 Safety

Going boating and need to know what's required to legally boat on Lake Roosevelt? Wondering where you can hunt in the Recreation Area? The answers are on page 4.

5 Things to Do

When and where are the ranger programs? Where do I get a Junior Ranger paper? Where can I hike in the park? Are there any special events going on in the park? Find the answers on page 5.

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Park Information

VISITOR CENTER AND INFORMATION			
Dates and times subject to change			
South District & Fort Spokane* 44150 District Office Lane N Davenport, WA 99122 509.725.2715	Park Headquarters* 1008 Crest Drive Coulee Dam, WA 99116 509.633.9441	Fort Spokane Visitor Center* is located in the Guardhouse on the grounds of Historic Fort Spokane. 509.633.3836 • Hours: Wednesday - Sunday, mid-June to Labor Day. Call for times.	Kettle Falls Information Station* is located near the entrance to the Kettle Falls marina. 509.738.6366 ext 115
North District & Kettle Falls 1368 Kettle Park Rd. Kettle Falls, WA 99141 509.738.6366	District & HQ Hours • Monday - Friday 8 AM-4 PM • Closed on Federal holidays		

All areas have information, boat launch permits, Golden Age & Access Passports. Stared * areas have book sales and the Visitor Center has exhibits.

National Park Service Campgrounds

Year-round camping is available at most of Lake Roosevelt's 28 National Park Service (NPS) managed campgrounds.

Individual Campsites:

- \$10.00 per night per campsite May 1 - September 30.
- \$5.00 per night per campsite October 1 - April 30.
- Payment: cash or check.
- No more than 2 vehicles (truck and boat trailer or RV and car or 2 cars); no more than 10 people per campsite.
- Valid Golden Age and Access Passport holders receive 50% discount.
- Individual campsites reservable May 1 - September 30 at: [Kettle Falls | Fort Spokane | Keller Ferry| Spring Canyon](#). The rest are first-come, first-served. Call the reservation phone number below.
- Campsites must be reserved seven days in advance and there is a two-night minimum stay. During holidays, there is a three-night minimum stay.
- No hookups or showers in any of the NPS campgrounds.
- Crowded conditions exist in some campgrounds—so plan ahead.

alternatives. Plastic bags or other containers contaminated with human waste cannot legally be disposed of in dumpsters.

Dispose of All Waste Properly.
Dumping ANYTHING—including human or pet waste—on the shores or in the waters of Lake Roosevelt is illegal and unsanitary.

Boat Launches

Fees are charged year-round at all NPS boat launches regardless of boat type. Payment may be made by cash or check.

Daily launch permits:

- Available at self-registration fee stations at each launch ramp.
- \$6.00 for seven consecutive days from date of purchase.

Annual permits:

- Valid from purchase date until December 31st of the same year.
- \$30 January 1 - April 30.
- \$40 May 1 - September 30.
- \$20 October 1 - December 31.
- May be purchased in person or by mail.
- Purchase annual permits in person at the Park Headquarters, North and South District Offices.
- By mail: Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Headquarters mailing address on this page with a personal or cashier's check, payable to the National Park Service. Include your Golden Age or Access Passport number if you have one, for a 50% discount.

Groupsites and Reservations:

- Groupsites by reservation only.
- For reservations call toll free 877.444.6777, TDD 877.833.6777, International 518.885.3639 or on-line at www.ReserveUSA.com.

Beach Camping:

- No camping fee at boat-in only campsites.
- **No beach fires** on the exposed lakebed or beaches managed by the National Park Service between May 1 and November 1.This season coincides with an increased potential for wild fires, which cause the loss of park resources and endanger the property of our park neighbors.
- Marine sanitation devices (MSDs) are required for anyone camping from or aboard a boat. Because plastic bags clog and cause portable toilet dump stations to fail, homemade devices such as plastic bag-lined buckets or cans are not acceptable

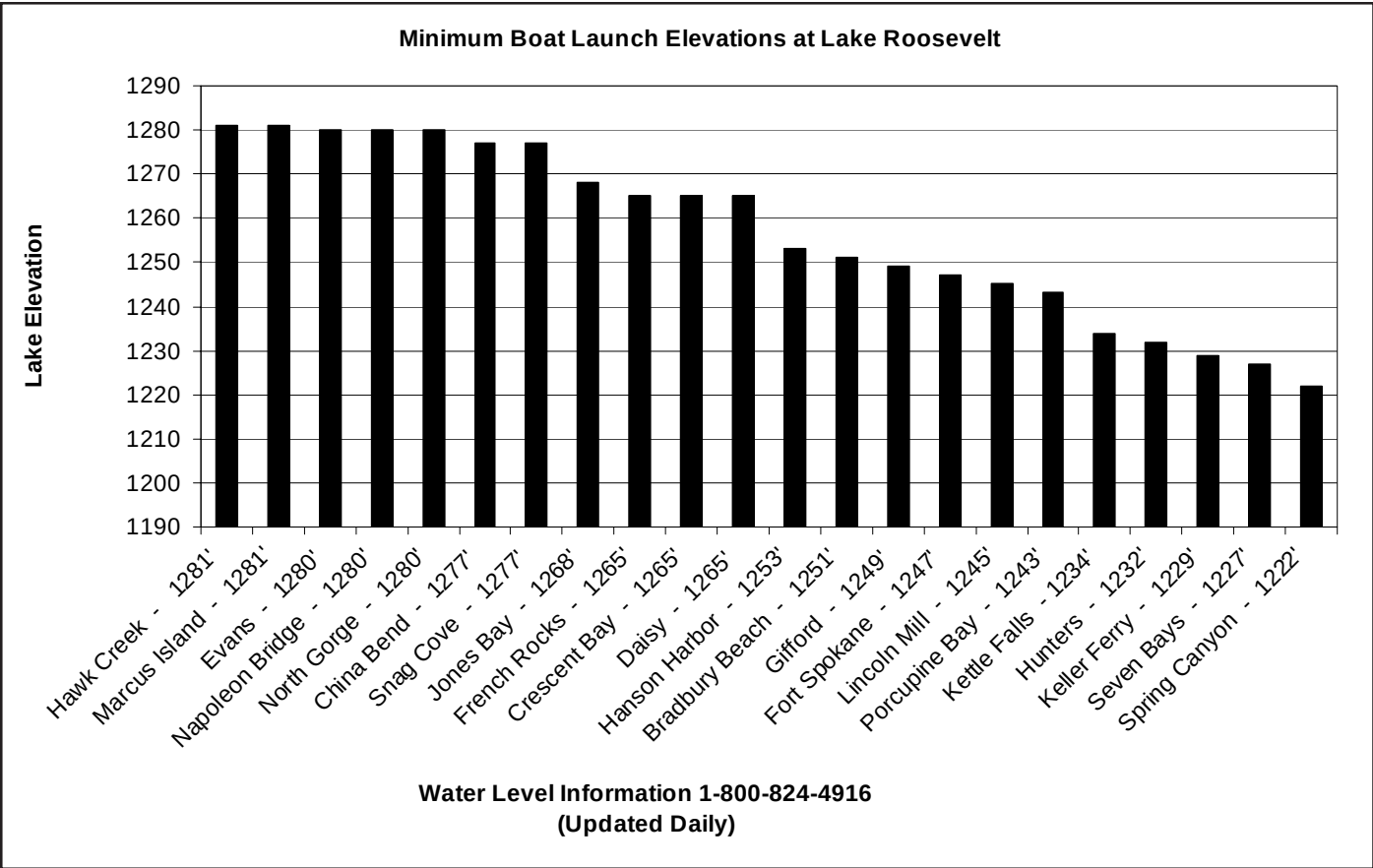


Fishing License

Children 14 and younger may fish without a license. A Washington State fishing license is required for all others to fish the waters or from the shores of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. If fishing on the waters of Lake Roosevelt outside of the recreation area, a tribal permit may be required in addition to a Washington State license. Please contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (509) 258-7750 and the Colville Reservation (509) 634-2110 or the Spokane Reservation (509) 258-7750 for tribal license requirements.

Boat Launch Elevations

Seasonal fluctuations regularly affect lake levels and access to boat launch facilities at Lake Roosevelt. For current lake elevation, call the Bureau of Reclamation at 800.824.4916 or on the web, www.nps.gov/laro/home.htm. It can be dangerous to boat without an accurate navigational chart. You can purchase them at the District Offices, Visitor Information Centers, or by calling 509.738.6366 ext.115, or on the web at www.nps.gov/laro/nwia.htm.



Golden Age & Golden Access Passports

The Golden Age and Access Passports are lifetime entrance passes to national parks, monuments, and other areas administered by the Federal Government. The passport also entitles the holder to a 50% discount on User Fees at boat lauches and camping.

Golden Age Passports are available only to U.S. citizens or permanent residents 62 years of age or older for a one-time \$10 fee. Golden Access Passports are issued free of charge to U.S. citizens or permanent residents of any age who are blind or permanently disabled. These passports may be obtained at any of the Visitor Information Stations or District Offices in the park.

Passports **can not** be issued by mail. You must come to an issuing office to sign for the passport.

Leave No Trace

Each year 1.3 million people visit Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. Many come for a day of boating or fishing while others stay for a weekend or more in one of our 28 campgrounds. Some visitors are from nearby Kettle Falls or Coulee Dam, while others are from as far away as Spokane, Seattle or Canada. Whatever their reason or starting point, most visitors agree Lake Roosevelt is a beautiful open space retreat from the daily routine. This open space does not stay beautiful without some help. The National Park Service plays a large role in maintaining these safe havens for wild plants, animals and visitors, but you play an important role too. By recreating wisely we can minimize our impact on wildlife, their homes and our fellow visitors, while enjoying the experience even more.

Manage your Dog

Keeping your dog under control keeps people, dogs, livestock and wildlife safe. Please do not let your dog approach or chase wildlife. When wild animals are harassed, they change eating patterns and exert more energy which can result in poor health or death. Check signs and keep your dog on a leash no longer than six feet.

Pick Up Poop

Phew! Dog poop stinks, is not natural to Open Space and others can step in it. Pack a pick-up bag and always pick up your dog's poop—wherever it's left.

Dog poop is a health hazard. It also increases the nitrogen in the soil around the trail giving the advantage to weeds over the native plants that evolved in nitrogen-poor soils. Thanks for bagging your dog's poop, but the job is not done until you drop it in the trash can.

Trash Your Trash

Please take out all trash—yours and others. Even biodegradable materials, such as orange peels, apple cores and

“If future generations are to remember us with gratitude rather than contempt...we must leave them a glimpse of the world as it was in the beginning, not just after we got through with it.”
- President Lyndon B. Johnson, upon signing the Wilderness Act, 1964

food scraps take years to break down, and they attract scavengers that harm other wildlife.

Trash is unsightly and ruins everyone's outdoor experience. Studies have shown that it attracts scavenging birds and mammals that drive away or kill native birds. Let's enrich everyone's outdoor experience and take out trash.

Dispose of Waste Properly

Anyone camping from or aboard a boat is REQUIRED to have a marine sanitation device (MSD) or portable toilet, if the boat is not self-contained and they are camping in areas where no restroom facilities are provided. Plastic bags clog and cause portable toilet dump stations to fail, so home-made devices are not acceptable alternatives. Plastic bags or other containers contaminated with human wastes cannot legally be disposed of in dumpsters.

Minimize Campfire Impacts

Campfires can cause lasting impact to the outdoors. Fires on the exposed lakebed or beaches managed by the National Park Service are prohibited between May 1 and November 1. Use established fire rings where fires are permitted and keep fires small.

Respect Wildlife

Observe wildlife from a distance. Please do not follow, feed, or approach. Feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviors, and exposes them to predators and other dangers. Protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely.

Leave It As You Find It

Picking flowers, collecting rocks or taking arrowheads may not seem to be a big deal, but it means others won't have the chance to enjoy them. With millions of people visiting, the less impact we each make, the longer we will enjoy what we have.

Taking one or two flowers and plants, even if they seem to be plentiful, is not OK. We all enjoy flowers, but picking them reduces seeds, which means fewer plants next year. Wildlife de-

Rangers on the Water

Several years ago, a family was camping at Halverson Canyon boat-in campground. Their boat engine died and they were trapped in a scenic, remote canyon. It is a popular spot with a nice sandy beach, a perfect tent pad, a metal fire ring, and cliffs on all sides except for one very steep hike over 1000 feet in elevation to reach the top of the Columbia Plateau. There are no roads, houses,



or other ways to get help here. The family had been lucky to find Halverson available because there is really only room for one family and because the one-site campground was obviously taken, no other boats would come close enough to see them signal for help. Four days into their dilemma, one member of the group who was healthy enough, climbed the 1000 foot mountain, risking a fall, and walked until he was within range of a cell tower to summon help.

If you are a camper on the lake, it is very likely that this summer you will be visited by an interpretive ranger at least once during your stay. Interpreters will be on the

water once a week visiting with boat campers for many reasons. First, to ensure boat camper safety and help people in trouble like those at Halverson Canyon or call for help if there is a medical emergency. Second, Rangers will be sharing with visitors park regulations and why they exist. For example why we no longer allow beach fires in the summer or why beach campers are

required to have coast guard approved portable toilets. Most importantly interpreters will be on the water this summer to share with our beach campers the same visitor services that campground campers get: information about the park. Boat campers get to stay in some of Lake Roosevelt's most beautiful areas that have fascinating stories including geology, forest health, and the history of human habitation in the area. While we can't guarantee that a ranger will stop by your beach camp this summer, we did visit almost 3000 beach campers last summer. Perhaps we will see you soon, so have a question ready!

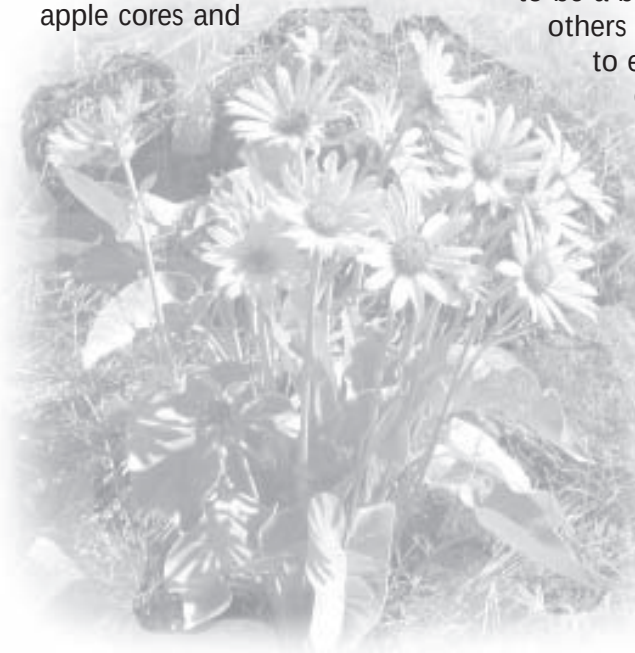
depends on these plants for food. Remember, there are a lot of us enjoying these natural lands, so we need to be extra careful—leave it as you find it.



As increasing numbers of people seek the beauty and stimulation of wild places, the impact of what is left behind is also increasing. Disturbing wildlife, vegetation and other visitors, polluting water sources, leaving behind litter and human waste, and collecting natural and cultural objects all degrade the resources and adventures we come to enjoy. In the case of cultural objects it is a

felony to collect them. It is important to minimize our impact and Leave No Trace whenever visiting the great outdoors.

Leave No Trace is about awareness and attitude instead of rules and regulations. Minimum impact techniques must be flexible and tempered by good judgment and experience. Please learn, practice and pass on Leave No Trace skills and ethics to others. No matter what your recreational pursuit is – boating, camping, swimming, day hiking, backpacking, wildlife watching or scenic driving—following Leave No Trace principles will help protect precious park resources.



Boating is one of the most popular recreation activities at Lake Roosevelt. With over 2000 water craft on the lake during the year it is important to know the rules of the water AND how to stay safe. Here is a checklist of some of the required equipment needed to boat legally and safely on Lake Roosevelt.

Lake Roosevelt Required Equipment Checklist						
	Boats less Than 16'	Boats 16' to less Than 26'	Boats 26' to 40'	Boats 40' to 65'	PWC	Human Powered any Length
	Class A	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3		
Certificate of Number on Board	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Registration Numbers	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
PFDS: Type I, II, III, or V	x (2)	x (2)	x	x	x (1)	x
PFD: Type IV	n/a	x	x	x	x	n/a
Fire Extinguisher	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Flame Arrestor (3)	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Horn, whistle, or bell	x	x	x	x	x	x
Navigation Lights (4)	x	x	x	x	n/a	n/a
1) Those on PWC must wear a personal flotation device at all times. 2) Children 12 and under are required to wear US Coast Guard approved life jackets. 3) All gasoline engines except outboard engines. 4) Must use navigation lights between sunset and sunrise. PFDS must be readily accessible for each person in the watercraft.						

Best Way to Meet a Protection Ranger at Lake Roosevelt NRA

Listed below are some of the rules and regulations for which visitors are most often cited at Lake Roosevelt.

FIRES

Lighting or maintaining fires anywhere but designated areas such as:

- Campsites where fire receptacles are provided by the NPS.
- The exposed lakebed from **November 1 to May 1**, when the fire danger rating for the park is at or below level 2.

Not using approved receptacles such as:

- Park provided fire grates.
- Portable Propane Campfire units that are UL approved.

Not adhering to the following established conditions for fires when and where allowed:

- Fire Size must be less than three feet in diameter.
- Fires must be at least 10 feet from the nearest beach logs, structure or vegetation.

HUNTING

- Within ½ mile from developed areas.
- Out of state authorized hunting season and without proper permits/licenses in possession.

FIREWORKS

- Use or possession of fireworks.

REFUSE

- Not using a required marine sanitation device (MSD) when camping from a boat.
- Disposing of human waste from MSD's into restroom facil-

ity toilets, trash receptacles, or in any other manner.

- Littering.

DESTRUCTION OF RESOURCE

- Disturbing, defacing, removing, or digging upon Natural, Cultural and Archeological resources within the recreation area.
- Off road driving.
- Using a metal/mineral detector.

PROPERTY

- Leaving property unattended for longer than 24 hours.
- Retaining (anchoring) a vessel on the waters of the recreation area for more than 30 days per year, unless in a marina.
- Leaving mooring buoys or shore anchors when a vessel is not attached.

BOAT LAUNCHING

- Not using designated launch sites to launch or recover vessels.
- Not displaying annual passes in the lower, driver side, front windshield of towing vehicle.
- Operating a vessel with a noise level over 82 decibels when measured from 82 feet away.

PETS

- Having a pet off leash.
- Not cleaning up after a pet.
- Leaving a pet unattended.

See Park Superintendent's compendium or bulletin boards for specific regulations.

Top Ten Safety Reminders for Boating and Swimming

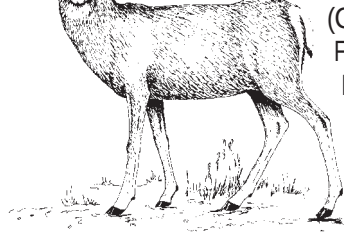


10. Do not sit, stand, or dive from swimming area log booms.
9. Do not operate a vessel within 500 ft. of a designated swim beach.
8. When passage is restricted to less than 500 feet in narrow waterways keep a flat wake.
7. Do not operate a vessel within 100 feet of a swimmer or downed skier.
6. Do not operate a boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
5. Do not operate a vessel recklessly.
4. Use navigational lights when operating at night or in reduced visibility.
3. Do not overload a boat. Smaller boats have a capacity plate.
2. Personal watercraft (PWC) are restricted to a flat wake within 200 feet of launch ramps, marina facilities, campgrounds, picnic areas, swim beaches, water skiers or other persons in the water.
1. Do not allow a person to ride on the gunwales, transom, or on the decking over the bow of a vessel propelled by machinery, operating in excess of 5 m.p.h.

Thoughtful Hunters

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is managed as a unit of the National Park Service and has been given special legislation by Congress that allows for hunting at times and locations designated by the park's superintendent. Federal law and the superintendent's compendium restrict hunting by not allowing any hunting activity within ½ mile from any developed areas managed by the National Park Service including, but not limited to: campgrounds, boat launches, offices, park housing, park buildings and structures, historic grounds, developed roads, boat-in campsites, marinas, concessions, swim areas, day use, picnic areas, and courtesy docks. It is the hunter's responsibility to know his proximity to these areas.

Washington State fish and wildlife laws that do not conflict with NPS laws apply while hunting at Lake Roosevelt. Title 36 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 2.2, and 2.4, further regulates hunting activity and firearm possession in the park.



Weapons are allowed to be possessed in non-developed areas of the park by hunters during a current WA State hunting season. The hunter must have in his possession a valid WA State hunting license and tag for the game hunted. Carrying a loaded weapon in a vehicle is prohibited. Unloaded weapons may be stored in a conveyance while in the park as long as the weapon has been temporarily ren-

dered inoperable, or has been packed and cased in a manner that prevents its ready use. The carrying of a loaded weapon on a vessel is prohibited, except if the vehicle is not under power or underway, and is being used as a shooting platform. The carrying of a concealed weapon in the park is illegal even with a valid state concealed weapons permit. The use of a weapon in a manner that endangers persons or property is prohibited, and it is the hunter's responsibility to know his target and trajectory of a bullet if the target is missed. Traps, snares, nets and the use of artificial light to "spotlight" wildlife is illegal. Legally harvested, properly tagged game may be transported through the park. Please hunt ethically and responsibly. We hope you enjoy your hunting experience at Lake Roosevelt and wish you good luck!

Lake Roosevelt
Special Events

Paddle Days

Saturday July 16 - 11AM to 3 PM

Free lessons in canoeing, kayaking, sailing, snorkeling and much more. Bring sunscreen and wear swim clothes. Call 509.738.6366 ext.115 for details. Located at Colville Flats four miles south of Kettle Falls.

Perseid Meteor
Overnight Canoe Trip

Saturday & Sunday, August 13 & 14

The Perseid Meteor Shower is best experienced in a dark quiet campground after 11 PM. Join park rangers on an overnight canoe trip for the event. **Must RSVP.** Call 509.738.6366 ext. 115 to RSVP.

Encampment at Fort Spokane

Saturday- Sunday, July 2-3,

Come see what military life was like on the frontier in the late 1800s, as volunteers camp out on the parade grounds! Call 509.633.9836 for more information.

Ranger Programs

Do you want to go canoeing but you don't have a canoe? Do you want to know why people have been coming here for nearly 9000 years? Do you want to take a hike and learn about the different plants and trees at the park? Then head to a campground bulletin board near you to find a list of weekly Ranger led activities here at Lake Roosevelt. The following is a brief summary of the possible programs the park offers during the summer.

Hiking Join a ranger-led hike to explore the bunchgrass prairie ecosystem or learn about St. Paul's Mission. Topics and length of hikes vary.	Campfire Programs Come gather around the campfire at one of our amphitheaters and learn about the natural or cultural features of Lake Roosevelt.
Canoe Trips Join a ranger for a free canoe trip on the lake. We supply the canoes, paddles and life jackets. Beginners welcome, but an adult must accompany children under 16. First come, first served.	Kids Programs Kids can have some fun discovering the diversity of Lake Roosevelt. From salmon to fire, there is something for everyone at our kid's programs.

TAKE A HIKE!

Volunteers!

Each year more than 100,000 volunteers donate over 4,000,000 hours of service in the national parks. They come from all walks of life in every state and nearly every country in the world to help preserve and protect America's natural and cultural heritage for the enjoyment of this and future generations. At Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area 36 volunteers contributed a total of 8943 hours in 2004. We would like to thank all who gave of their time and to all who will be volunteering in 2005! If you are thinking about volunteering, contact Volunteer Coordinator, Lynne Brougher, 1008 Crest Drive, Coulee Dam, WA 99116 or call 509.633.9441 ext.130

Northwest Interpretive
Association

Through a co-operating agreement with the National Park Service NWIA operates bookstores in the park's visitor and information centers. The non-profit organization benefits educational programs in the national parks and forests of the Pacific Northwest, playing an important role in making interpretive and educational publications available to travelers. It also funds special interpretive projects in the areas it serves. For more information or memberships, call 509.738.6366 ext.115, or visit www.nps.gov/laro/nwia.htm.

Mission Point Trail:

A crossroads of time and cultures. For nearly 9000 years people have been drawn to Kettle Falls for the abundant fishing. It attracted tribes to set up seasonal communities that would take nearly 1000 fish a day for their winter supplies. Explorer David Thompson's arrival at the tribal fishing grounds nearly 200 years ago was the first of many cultures to cross paths with the natives. His visit was soon followed by the establishment of the British fur trading post, Fort Colville. Amiable neighbors, the traders did not want to colonize the area, but profit from its fur resources. The priests who served the fur trade brought their traditions, which many of the tribes adopted, establishing a need for St. Paul's mission. That restored mission stands where it did over a hundred years ago—a reminder of the many paths that have crossed at Mission Point. A ¼ mile trail, one-mile from the Kettle Falls Campground, has signs explaining the history of the falls, the mission, and the Hudson's Bay Company's influence on the area. The view of the river is rivaled only by the abundance of plants you will find along the trail.

Old Kettle Town Site Trail:

Like a specter from the past, the old Kettle Falls town site still lingers in the imagination of many who visit. Walking the locust-lined sidewalks past the lonely foundations and steps to a now vanished house bring visions of a once thriving community. The one-mile trail, starting at the Kettle Falls Information Station, offers a chance to see how nature takes back her space. As you meander down to the swim beach and playground it's not unusual to see a great blue heron take flight from the marsh, or osprey and bald eagles soaring overhead.

The Sentinel Trail:

For 20 years Fort Spokane was a lonely outpost for soldiers acting as a barrier between the Indian reservation and the encroachment of settlers. The demise of the fort in the 1890s brought about a second life for the fort, that of an Indian boarding school and then a tuberculosis hospital. Along the two-mile trail, signs give clues to how people lived here for almost 50 years. For the adventurous, the trail climbs approximately 300 feet to the top of the bluff, providing you a spectacular view of the fort grounds and the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. A free trail guide about the Indian boarding school is available.

Bunchgrass Prairie Nature Trail:

At Spring Canyon Campground you are in a Bunchgrass Prairie community within an upper Sonoran life zone. The area is characterized by cold winters and hot, dry summers. The balance of life in these harsh extremes is very delicate. In the Bunchgrass Prairie moisture is scarce—rain filters rapidly through the sandy soil, leaving no surplus beyond that which the plants can immediately absorb. As you walk along the trail you will discover wild roses, rock-eating lichens, and different animals that call the grass-lands home. A free trail guide is available at the beginning of the trail for you to use.

Hey Kids!

Here is your chance to become a Junior Ranger!

To begin your Junior Ranger training:

1.

Pick up a free Junior Ranger newspaper at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane or Kettle Falls Visitor Centers or from a campground host.

2.

Follow the directions in the paper and complete the activities.

3.

Hike a park trail located at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls or walk along the beach with your parents.

4.

Attend a ranger program at one of the larger campgrounds of Lake Roosevelt during the summer. Check the campground bulletin board for dates and times of programs near you.

5.

When you're finished, take your newspaper to a visitor center or the campground host to be checked and receive your free Junior Ranger Patch.

You're now a Lake Roosevelt Junior Ranger for life!



Boat-in Campsites



Sterling Point:

- Has several sites and is intermittently busy.
- Sites are semi-shaded with ponderosas and lots of room between the bitterbrush.
- As with most boat in sites, getting there mid-week is best but it is not always full. The section of the lake is moderate to very busy.
- Has some nice sandy beaches for wading on one side, rocky/sandy on the other side.
- Plenty of beach for boats to tie off.
- One pit toilet.
- Located at one of the most scenic parts of the lake. Showcases the Okanogan highlands, the lava cliffs, and the ice age lake/Missoula Flood sands. It is at the border between the steppe desert and the forested Okanogan highlands.
- A short distance (up to 30 minutes depending on the speed of your boat) from 7 Bays.

Crystal Cove (Spokane River)

- Only one site.
- Some shade, next to a very steep forested hill.
- Often occupied. Located in a very busy part of the Spokane Arm so boats are zooming by often.
- Mostly sandy, but the beach area is small.
- Fairly easy boat tie off area, with deep water right off shore. Some submerged rocks near the shore on either side of sandy area.
- One toilet.
- View across to undeveloped portion of the Spokane reservation. Located on a north facing slope therefore cooler and thicker mixed conifer forest.
- Only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 10 minutes by houseboat.

Ponderosa (Spokane River)

- Four sites.
- Lots of shade, one site on the beach.



- Moderately busy, seldom full. A lot of boat traffic.
- Very nice, sandy beach.
- Long distance to trees for boat tie off when water isn't at full pool.
- One toilet.
- Long views to the east or west depending on site, view across to relatively undeveloped Spokane Reservation side. Thick ponderosa forest on glacial lake sands. Nice exposures of ripped up parts of lake sediments by Missoula Floods.
- McCoys marina almost across from it, only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 15 minutes by houseboat.

Detillion

- Four to five sites.
- Shady sites, lots of room to move around.
- Very busy, often full with very large groups, lots of boat traffic.
- Poor beach quality. Very rocky. There is an enclosed cove to swim in.
- Very good boat tie off at docks.
- Two toilets.
- Looks across to Spokane Reservation.
- Same distance to supplies as Ponderosa.

Enterprise

- Four to five sites.
- Very nice, some more shady than others.
- Very busy, often full.
- Excellent beach. Lots of sand.
- Challenging tie off. Beach approach is shallow. You are likely to get your feet wet.
- Three toilets.
- Very nice, undeveloped area, on a quieter part of the lake. Moose have been seen swimming here. Mostly ponderosas on glacial lake sands.
- This site is more remote, 30 minutes to an hour depending on the speed of your boat to Two Rivers, or 15 to 30 minutes to Hunters (no supplies at Hunters campground.)

Plum Point

- Four sites.
- Picnic table, firerings, tent area.
- Some large shade trees.
- Two pit toilets.
- Nice sandy cove for boat camping.

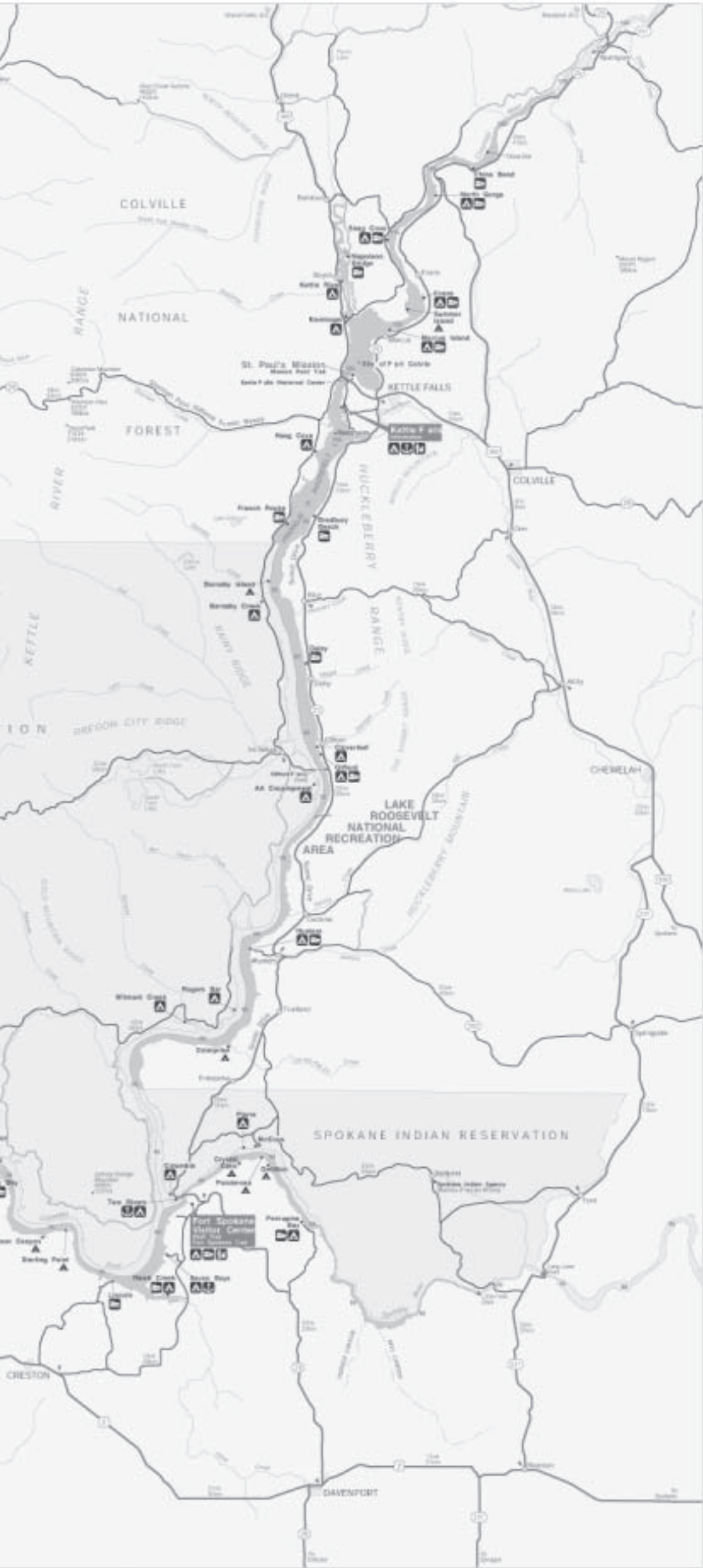


Penix Canyon

- Three sites.
- Picnic tables, firerings, tent area.
- One pit toilet.
- Several pine trees in the campground.
- 60-foot dock.
- Nice sandy beach.

Scout Camp Area

- One vault toilet and floating dump station.
- Mile long sandy beach with limited shade for tent camping.
- This is a very busy spot with 50 plus tents on some weekends.



- Summer Island**
- One pit toilet.
 - Picnic tables.
 - Firerings.
 - Long sandy beach.
 - Popular area for houseboats.
 - Several shaded areas.



What You Need to Know About Beach Camping

Fees: Beach camping is free on NPS property. Consult a map so you know if the property you are on is NPS or that of the Spokane or Colville Tribes. Check with the tribes for their beach camping fees. You will find their phone numbers in this Visitor Guide.

Beach Fires: Fires are not allowed on exposed lakebed between May 1 and November 1. When not prohibited, campfires are allowed inside an NPS installed metal ring or concrete pad.

Marine Sanitation Device (MSD or port-a-potty): All beach campers must bring and use a MSD. All waste must be taken to a dump station at one of our campgrounds or to one of the floating toilets along the lake. If you stay in a designated site where the NPS provides an outhouse, you do not need an MSD.

Changing water levels: Be aware of the lake level. It can change as much as a foot in a 24-hour period. You may need to re-moor your boat on shore so you don't get stranded.



Phone reception: Many areas of this lake are not set up for cellular or digital phone use. Make sure you tell someone where you are going and when you will be back before you leave for your camping adventure.

Emergency Assistance: When you get hurt, being far away from help is a liability. In the locations along the lake away from a major facility, emergency help can be more than a half-hour away. You may want a marine radio to call for help so that you can communicate better with the outside world.

Gas: Some areas of the lake have a greater concentration of on-water gas stations than others. Kettle Falls is the furthest north supplier of gasoline you will find.

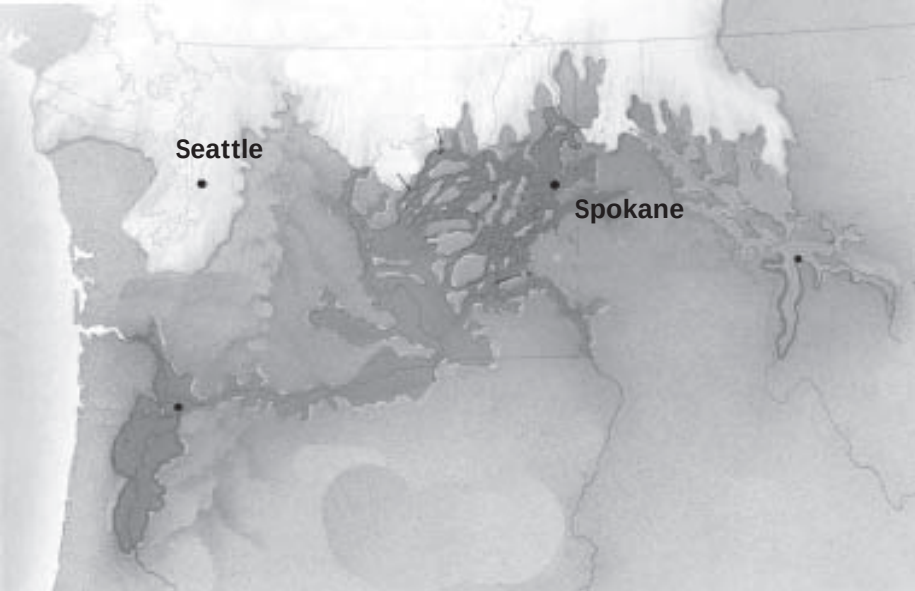
Lets Go For A Swim

Looking for a good place to swim and perhaps picnic for the day? Lake Roosevelt has several designated swim beaches ranging from primitive with only port-a-potties to developed areas with bathrooms and playgrounds. Below is a list of our beaches and amenities.

	Toilets	Playground	Swim Dock	Picnic Tables	Picnic Shelter	Info Station	BBQ Grills	Port-a-potty	Running Water	Hiking Trail	Cold Shower
Name											
Evans	x	x	x	x					x		
Marcus Island *	x		x	x							
Kettle Falls *	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Colville Flats				x				x			
Bradbury Beach	x		x	x			x				
Cloverleaf	x		x	x			x				
Fort Spokane	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Keller Ferry	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		
Spring Canyon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Porcupine	x	x	x	x			x				
Hunters	x	x	x	x	x		x				x

* May not have water when lake levels are low.

Ice Age Flood Institute



Ice Sheet in Washington and Idaho

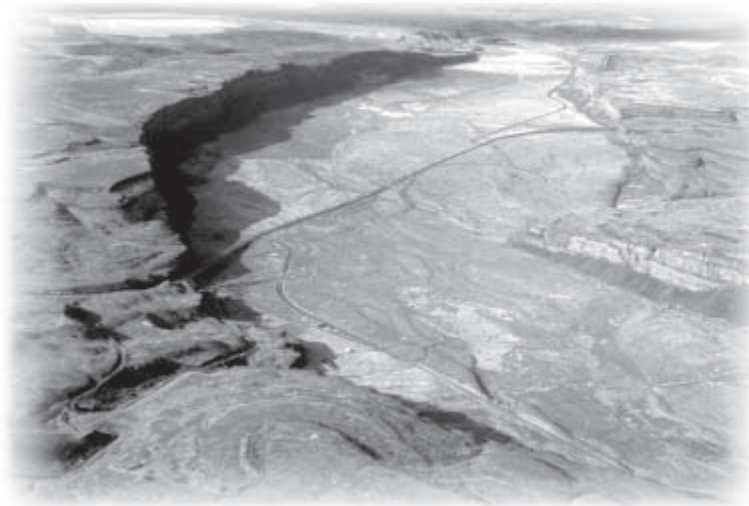
What are the Ice Age Floods?

During the last ice age, an ice sheet crept south into the Idaho Panhandle, blocked the mouth of the Clark Fork River and created the massive, 2,000-foot-deep Glacial Lake Missoula. Stretching more than 200 miles, it contained more water than Lakes Erie and Ontario combined. Upon reaching its maximum depth, the water burst through the ice dam and shot out at a rate 20 times the combined flow of all the rivers of the world. A towering mass of water and ice thundered toward the Pacific Ocean, stripping away hundreds of feet of soil, and cutting deep canyons – “coulees” – into the underlying bedrock. At speeds approaching 65 miles per hour, the lake

was repeated dozens of times, each leaving a lasting mark on the landscape.

Were the Floods at Lake Roosevelt?

The Ice Age Floods did roar through the area where Lake Roosevelt currently sits. Prior to the Floods, an ice dam blocked the Columbia River where Grand Coulee Dam sits today. Water began to back up behind the dam, forming Lake Columbia. Lake Roosevelt is only a small version of Lake Columbia. The water from Lake Columbia began to overflow the high ground to the southwest. As water spilled south of Lake Columbia, a canyon began to form. As Lake



Moses Coulee

drained in as little as 48 hours. The continental ice sheet continued moving south and blocked the Clark Fork River again and again, creating other Lake Missoulas. Over hundreds of years, the flood cycle

hold all this water, and massive erosion carved out a canyon 52 miles long, 900 feet deep and in some places a mile wide. This canyon is now known as the Grand Coulee which runs from the Grand Coulee Dam area to Ephrata.

What was the Ice Age Floods Alternatives Study?

Funded by the National Park Service under their Special Resource Study Program, the work of coordinating the study and completing its report was contracted to consultant Jones & Jones, of Seattle. Jones & Jones worked with an Ice Age Floods Study Team to develop workshops in communities across the flood’s route. The Study Team was comprised of agency representatives from all levels of government and members of the Ice Age Floods Institute, a nonprofit citizens group dedicated to bringing the floods story to a broader audience.

What did the Study Find?

The study recommended designating a National Geo-

logic Trail managed by a small National Park Service trail staff in a cooperative relationship with numerous public and private sector entities, the Ice Age Floods Institute, and others. A trail advisory group would also be formed to assist trail management.

What’s Next?

In January 2005, legislation was introduced into both the House of Representatives and the Senate calling for the designation of the Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail which would cross much of the Pacific Northwest. The bills that were introduced have two years in which they can be considered.

For current information about the Ice Age Floods or the legislation contact the Ice Age Floods Institute at www.iceagefloodsinstitute.org.



Wave-cut strandlines showing former high-water lines, or shorelines of Glacial Lake Missoula near Missoula, Montana.

Lake Roosevelt and the Case of the Channeled Scablands

As you drive toward your summer camping destination at Lake Roosevelt, you spot a giant house-sized, granite rock sitting in the middle of a wheat field. You wonder, “How did that get there?”



Later you notice the landscape is dotted with patches of barren black rock and in some areas long deep channels, called coulees, slice through that basalt rock. You find it odd. “What caused that?”

You have just stumbled upon **The Case of the Channeled Scablands**. The deep coulees, barren scablands, the dry falls and the other unusual formations are all a part of the geologic mystery of Lake Roosevelt: a mystery that has puzzled geologists for ages.

To learn more about these mysteries and follow the case, pick up our newest free publication. **The Case of the Channeled Scablands** explains how the unique geologic history around Lake Roosevelt was discovered and explains many of the curious formations found around the lake. This free 14-page booklet can be found at any of our Visitor Centers, Information Stations or District Offices.

Lake Roosevelt Site is on the New Coulee Corridor Birding Map

Within Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area there is a quiet little spot known as Crescent Bay Lake. On any given spring, summer, or fall day, wildlife abounds around this lake. Busy beavers, mule deer, fish, turtles and the rare



bobcat can be seen as the lake teams with birds. Cliff swallows fill the skies and occupy the cliff walls around the lake. Ring-necked Ducks, Pied-billed and Western Grebes, American Wigeons and Common

Mergansers can be found riding the surface of the lake and Great Horned Owls make their homes in the trees around the waters edge.

Crescent Bay Lake is just one of 53 sites on a dazzling new birding trail map produced in the fall of 2003 by the Columbia Basin Audubon Society (CBAS) and the Coulee Corridor, of which Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is a part. The National Park Service also gives guided canoe trips on the lake to see the wildlife in and along the lake.

Besides Crescent Bay Lake, the free map guides visitors to the best birding along and around the Coulee Corridor. It is a result of a partnership between National Audubon Society, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington State Department of Transportation, the Coulee Corridor and Central Basin Audubon Society.

Several years ago, Central Basin Audubon, the local Chapter covering Grant and Adams Counties, identified

a need for a birding map in this region. CBAS volunteers were beset with requests for information about where and when to find certain species of birds. "Our website received questions on a regular basis concerning the best time and location to find Sandhill Cranes" said past president Teri Pieper. Other questions were, "what is that tall white bird that looks like a Great-blue Heron?" And, "what's a good time to find Snow Buntings?"

Not long after that, the National Audubon Society's Seattle field office started creating birding maps for the entire state, patterning their efforts after the highly successful Texas maps. The first map of the Great Washington State Birding Trail was the Cascade Loop which covered Highways 2 and 20 across the Cascades. The Coulee Corridor map was next.

Original artwork featured around the map and on its cover is by noted Seattle painter, Ed Newbold. His work captures the beauty and grace of some common and not so common birds found in this region.

On the back of the map there are directions to all 53 sites shown on the front. Additionally, bird species, seasons to visit and amenities are shown for each site. For the traveler planning a trip to the Coulee Corridor, there is contact information for local chambers, tourism offices, State Parks, fish & wildlife agencies and other land managers.

The new birding map can be found at the Moses Lake Museum and Art Center, Moses Lake Parks & Recreation and the Moses Lake Chamber of Commerce. In Othello they are located at the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge, The Old Hotel and the Conservation District office. You can pick them up in Ephrata at the Chamber of Commerce, NRCS and also the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Other locations include the Soap Lake Visitor Center, Potholes, Sun Lakes and Steamboat Rock State Parks, the Visitor Arrival Center at Grand Coulee and the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area office in Coulee Dam.

Aliens at Lake Roosevelt

Plants are everywhere we live, work, and play. Plants tell a story of adaptation from changes in the environment to human occupation. They act as a road map in understanding plant population density and dispersal. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is located in a semi-arid transition zone. The plant communities along the 150 mile-long reservoir gradually change from shrub steppe plant communities to ponderosa pine forest. These plant communities are shaped largely by precipitation. In the southern part of the reservoir, the shrub steppe plant community, the climate is hot and dry with an average yearly precipitation of 10 inches. In the northern part of the reservoir, the ponderosa pine forest, the average precipitation is 17 inches.

The last 100 years of human occupation has added to, and in some cases replaced portions of Lake Roosevelt's two distinct native plant communities with invasive species. Invasive species are defined as a species that is non-native, or alien, to the ecosystem and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. As the native and invasive plants compete for resources like water, the plant diversity of the area is reduced. In some cases this is done purely by accident. The most common way invasive plants are spread is along transportation thoroughfares such as roadways. A preliminary survey of 1,233 acres, 10% of Lake Roosevelt parkland, identified 181 acres of 12 different invasive plant species.

The most common invasive plants identified in the recreation area were: Spotted knapweed, Rush skeletonweed, Dalmation toadflax and Leafy spurge.

What can you do to prevent the spread of invasive plant species?



Spotted Knapweed

- 1) Drive only on established roads and trails away from weed infested areas.
- 2) When using pack animals carry only feed that is certified as weed-free.
- 3) Know what you are planting and the potential strategies for escape to natural areas.
- 4) Remove seeds from vehicle tire tread and clothing.

Lake Roosevelt is striving to identify invasive weed population within the recreation areas boundaries. Please contact us if you find invasive plant populations or have question or concerns about invasive plants.

Contact: Jerald L. Weaver – National Park Service 509.633.9441 ext 128.

WANTED:
Men Hungry for Adventure

The Hudson’s Bay Company is looking for experienced Voyageurs. Must be able to paddle a canoe for 12 to 16 hours a day, roughly 55 strokes per minute. Must be able to carry two bundles of 90 plus pounds each across portages between the lakes and rivers. Must be available year round and like living and working outdoors. Pay £17.00 per year.

Voyageurs:
Long Haul Truckers in a Canoe

The Columbia Department for the British fur trading company known as the Hudson’s Bay Company was roughly 700,000 square miles and stretched from Russian Alaska to Mexican California and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The HBC needed to get trappers, traders and



Fur Bale

their supplies in and out of that enormous area in the fastest, most economical way possible. In the 1800s that meant going by water. Like truckers in their semis carrying goods on highways today, voyageurs and their canoes carried the fur trade on a watery highway of the Pacific Northwest.

So, who were these titans of transportation in the 1800s? What kind of man would have replied to that want ad? Who would sign up, not only for that strenuous job, but harsh existence? It took a unique individual to be a voyageur. The majority of voyageurs were French-Canadian or Métis, but there were also British, Germans, Africans, Russians and persons of all the Native Tribes such as the Iroquois and Ottawa. Physically, the ideal

voyageur was short and muscular. A small stature made it easier to endure the long days in the canoe and left more room for precious cargo. A strong upper body was needed to paddle for 16 hours a day and to portage. This was when they literally carried the industry on their backs—transporting canoes and cargo between waterways and around rough water passages. Notorious for telling tales, a voyageur would exaggerate how much he could carry at one time on a portage. The average minimum, however,

was 180 lbs. Voyagers were expected to carry at least two fur bales at once during a portage. They weighed about 90 lbs. each. One would be slung around his neck and carried in the front while the other would be strapped around his forehead and hung in the back.

A typical day for a voyageur started before dawn when the gentlemen’s or clerks’ tents were packed away and the canoes reloaded. No matter the temperature of the water the voyageurs had to load and unload the canoes, including the gentlemen of the entourage, in waist-high water. The canoes were too delicate to risk loading on shore. By midmorning, after a couple hours of paddling, they would stop for the first of their two meals of the day. After this break the rest of

the day was spent moving along the river. Paddles were lifted only long enough to smoke their pipes for a short respite. This is how voyageurs came to measure distances in pipes—the time between smoke breaks. To help get them through the monotony of the long day and to keep everyone paddling in the same rhythm voyageurs sang songs. When it was time to come ashore for the evening the voyageurs would pull close to the shore and unload the cargo and gentlemen. The canoes were carefully brought on shore and prepared for the next day. They were overturned and re-gummed or re-sealed.

The second meal of the day, usually pemmican, was prepared. This highenergy food was a mixture of meat, grease and berries and was developed by the Indians. It was easily transported and could last for months. The high calorie pemmican was perfect for the voyageurs who had worked off so many pounds during the day. It could also be made into a stew called rubbaboo—a mixture of water, pemmican, maple sugar and sometimes flour.

Finally, once the canoes were ready and supper fin-



ished, the voyageurs could relax by smoking their pipes and trying to outdo one another telling tales. When it was time to sleep, the gentlemen slept in their tents and the voyageurs slumbered under their canoes.

The voyageurs’ life was not an easy one, but they often proclaimed their love for it. They had their own customs and code of honor above and beyond the expectations of the Company, which were reinforced by group camaraderie.

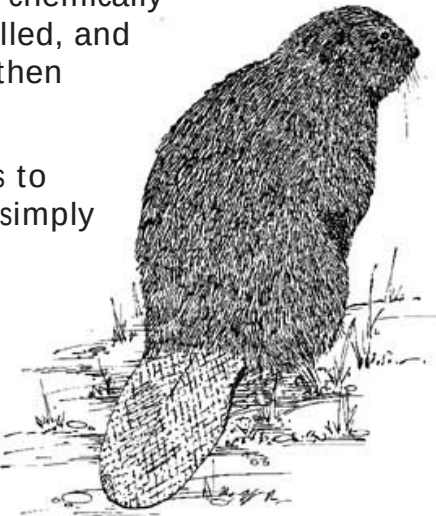
Recognized by their outlandish story telling, colorful dress and infinite supply of paddling songs the voyageurs were the backbone of the transportation system of the companies, moving freight and personnel across the continent.

Why Were They Here?

The Hudson’s Bay Company was out to make money. In the fur industry of the 1800s that meant beaver fur. Why beaver? Well, at that time every stylish, well to do European man owned a beaver hat. For the average clerk working for the Hudson’s Bay Company it would have taken a year’s salary to buy a single hat. That meant the better quality the beaver hat: the more you paid for it and therefore, the higher your social status.

Now the beaver hat was not the shaggy, Davy Crockett cap you may be thinking of. It was not made from the outer beaver fur at all but the soft under-hair. This hair, with its microscopic barbs was chemically treated, mashed, pounded, rolled, and turned into felt. The felt was then molded into a top hat.

You might think it outrageous to spend a year’s salary on a hat simply because it was the style. But think about how much some people spend on sneakers or blue jeans. Perhaps our need to show off our status hasn’t changed as much as we would like to think it has.



Got MSD?

First, do you know what an MSD is? It is a Marine Sanitation Device, also known as a port-a-potty. If you have camped along one of our beaches or even stopped just for a day, you may have noticed toilet paper and waste in the woods in many of the coves. This is a result of years of people not bringing an MSD with them. The woods have become the bathroom, and we are now seeing the foul results. In some places, we wouldn't recommend anyone wander into the woods because of the mess.

Since most visitors are only in a cove for a few hours or a few days, they don't realize that the mess they are making doesn't go away. Most of Lake Roosevelt is located in a very dry desert area with as little as 12 inches of rain a year. Things don't disintegrate very quickly here, including toilet paper and feces. Messes left from previous years are still here for new visitors to discover and deal with.

Unless you are at one of our 10 designated boat-in campgrounds that have outhouses, you must have a Coast Guard approved Marine Sanitation Device along with you, and

MUST USE IT. Visitors that do not have the required equipment are now being fined due to the scale of the problem. Even if you are beach camping near one of our floating sanitation stations, you must have and use a MSD. Only campers at the boat in campgrounds that have outhouses are exempt. You need a MSD while camping on the rest of our several hundreds of miles of shoreline.

For some visitors, it was their lack of knowledge that got them in trouble with our rangers. Please read the bulletin boards at boat launches for other beach camping rules.



Unacceptable MSD

They are designed to protect your park and make sure you have the best experience possible at Lake Roosevelt.



Bookstore Treasures

Want to learn more about David Thompson's trip down the Columbia River? Do you need to know about walleye fishing? Perhaps you need a boating map for Lake Roosevelt. Maybe you just want a souvenir from your trip to Lake Roosevelt. Well, our bookstores have what you what you are looking for. Lake Roosevelt's bookstores have a unique selection of books, gifts

and toys, specializing in the subjects related to the park.

Come discover the mysteries of the Missoula Floods, geology, and the ice age.

Travel down the river with David Thompson. Learn about the Native Americans that have called this river home for nearly 9000 years, the construction of the dam, or the history of the National Park Service.

Use one of our many bird books to figure out what that bird was, or what wildlife you can find in the area.

Our coloring books can keep the kids entertained while teaching them about birds, animals, Native Americans and Lewis and Clark.

We have waterproof maps, postcards, stickers, and much, much more.

The four bookstores are located at the Park Headquarters in Coulee Dam, the Spring Canyon

Information Station, the Fort Spokane Visitor Center and Kettle Falls Information Station. See page two for hours and contact information. Or visit us on the web at: www.nps.gov/laro/nwia.htm.

Attention Teachers

An education advisory board is going to be formed in the fall of 2005. Any educator interested should contact:
Education Specialist Janice Elvidge
1008 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, WA 99116
509.633.9188 ext 12,
Janice_Elvidge@nps.gov

Hidden Gems for Boaters at Lake Roosevelt

One of our goals at Lake Roosevelt is to show visitors that **all** of this lake is spectacular and we want you to see more of it. You may already be aware of the busy places like the waters off Spring Canyon, Keller Ferry, Fort Spokane, Porcupine, and Kettle Falls. Yes, they're scenic, but that is where everyone goes. Isn't part of the joy of coming to Lake Roosevelt about finding that special place somewhere along the shore that you have all to yourself?

The National Park Service at Lake Roosevelt has 312 miles of shoreline and 130 miles of lake to explore, yet only a few boaters take advantage of it all. The rest of it is left to the intrepid explorers like you who are looking to get away from the crowded areas.

Imagine pulling into one of the dozens of secluded sandy coves along the lake and setting up your tent in the shade of giant ponderosa pines. Your boat isn't battered by waves because your cove is sheltered from the wind. After you set up camp you sit down on the soft sand to watch the wildlife run around. Maybe you see turkeys or squirrels, or if you are lucky, a coyote or skunk. Maybe the wildlife are your own kids swimming and playing in the clear water.

How can you find these areas? Ask a park ranger for a map and advice. Take the right supplies and launch at your favorite boat ramp. Pick a beach to your liking and set up camp. It's that easy, and if you make the effort to find a new place, you will certainly have another Lake Roosevelt experience to cherish and remember.

Hey Teachers! Bring Lake Roosevelt to Your Classroom!

Visit: www.nps.gov/laro/education.htm

- Do you teach kindergartners, graduating seniors or anything in between?
- Do you teach history, biology, ecology or physical science?
- Do you want to give your students an understanding and appreciation for their natural and cultural surroundings?



Lake Roosevelt has a variety of education programs, all keyed to Washington State and national learning standards, that are ready for you to implement in your classroom:

In-Park Programs:

- Fort Spokane: A Cultural Crossroads (Grades 5-8)
- Floating Classroom (Grades 11-12)

Events:

- Lake Roosevelt Student Discovery Week (Grades 5-6)
- Fourth Grade International Water Festival (Grade 4)

Traveling Trunks:

- Project WILD Salmon Education Traveling Trunk (Grades K-12)
- Sculpted, Scoured and Scraped: A Geology Traveling Trunk (Grades 3-6)

Education Guide:

- Aliens in Your Neighborhood: Invasive Species in National Parks (Grades 6-8)

For more information contact the Education Specialist at 509.633.9188 ext 12.

Facilities and Services

KELLER FERRY

Marina store with deli, groceries, ice and fishing licenses. Houseboat, boat, and boat slip rentals. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters) and fresh water during summer months. Campground and restrooms nearby.

June 26 through September 10, store open 8 AM to 6 PM, daily. Fuel dock and boat rental services 8 AM to 7 PM, daily.

While all services are available in the Spring from May 1 through June 25 and in the Fall from September 11 through October 30, the hours vary. Call for further information.

Operated by Roosevelt Recreational Enterprises (RRE), 45751 SR 21 N Wilbur, WA 99185. Phone 509. 647.5755 or 800.648.5253 (Washington and Oregon only) for houseboat rentals.
rrehouseboats.com

TWO RIVERS

Marina store with groceries, ice and fishing licenses. Full service restaurant. Boat slip rentals. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters) and fresh water during summer months. Campground with hookups and water, showers, restrooms, and coin-operated laundry facilities nearby. Gas station and convenience store with a deli.

June through September 7 the marina store is open 7:30 AM to 7:30 PM, daily. Restaurant open 9 AM to 1 AM, Sunday- Thursday, 24 hours

Friday and Saturday. Gas station open 7 AM -10 PM daily. While all services are available in the Spring and in the Fall, the hours vary. Please call for further information.

Operated by the Spokane Tribe of Indians, 6828 B Hwy. 25 S., Davenport, WA 99122. Phone 800.722.4031 or 509.722.5500.
tworiverscasinoandresort.com/resort.htm

DAISY STATION

Boat fuel dock with fresh water. Store nearby with groceries, ice, beer, wine, fishing supplies, gift and craft items, microwave and propane. Picnic tables. Open 6 AM to 7 PM seven days a week all year.

Operated by Sherri Scott and Bill Barrett. Daisy Station, 2990 Highway 25 South, Rice, WA 99167. Phone: 509.738.6166.

SEVEN BAYS

Marina store with souvenirs, groceries, ice and fishing licenses. Fast-food restaurant. Boat slip rentals. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters) and fresh water during summer months. Campground with hookups and water, showers, restrooms, and coin-operated laundry facilities.

June 16 through September 14, store open 8 AM to 8 PM daily. Restaurant open weekends only from May 12 to June 16, 11 AM to 8 PM. From June 17 to September 17 from 11 AM to 8 PM M-F, 8 AM to 8 PM on weekends. Fuel available 8 AM -8 PM daily.

Boat fuel is available year-round. The store is open on a limited basis during the “off season.” Operated by RRE, 1250 Marina Drive, Seven Bays, WA 99122. Phone: 509.725-1676.
rrehouseboats.com

KETTLE FALLS

Full service marina adjacent to National Park Service campground. Rentals include houseboats, runabouts and kayaks. Covered or open boat slips on secured dock for seasonal or short term moorage. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters). Propane available.

June 1 through June 30, open 8 AM to 6 PM. July 1 through Labor Day weekend,

open 8 AM to 7 PM. After Labor Day, through October 1 open 8 AM to 6 PM. After hours, please call 509.738.6121 for service by appointment.

Operated by Lake Roosevelt Resort and Marina, P.O. Box 340, Kettle Falls, WA 99141. Phone: 509.738.6121 or 800 635.7585 (Canada, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon only). E-mail houseboats@lakeroosevelt.com or lakeroosevelt.com



A comparison of regulations between managing partners on Lake Roosevelt

Regulation	National Park Service	Colville Tribe	Spokane Tribe
Loaded firearms, permitted in campgrounds, picnic areas or on beaches	NO	NO	NO
Children under 14 are required to hold permit when accompanied by licensed adult	NO	NO	NO
State fishing license required while fishing from a boat	YES	YES	YES
Pets permitted off leash in developed beaches or picnic areas	NO	NO	NO
Pets permitted ON leash in developed beaches or picnic areas	NO	YES	YES
Roadside camping permitted outside of developed campgrounds	NO	NO	NO
Length of stay in campgrounds limited	YES	YES	NO
Camping requires reservations	NO	NO	NO
Payment of overnight fee required at drive-in (not road accessed) campgrounds	NO*	YES	NO
Fires permitted in designated fire grates in developed campgrounds **	YES	YES	YES
Fires permitted in undeveloped boat-in campsites **	NO	YES	YES
Permit required for fires built at boat-in campsites **	NO	YES	YES
Fireworks permitted **	NO	NO	YES
Boat launch permit required (with fee)	YES	NO	NO
Lawfully taken, properly tagged wildlife may be transported through area	YES	YES	YES
Driving motor vehicles on beaches or seasonally exposed lakebed	NO	NO	NO
Digging or using metal detectors permitted	NO	NO	NO

* Campsites may be reserved. See page 2 for details.
** Check seasonal restrictions
For more information about the regulations on either of these Reservations, please contact them directly:
Colville Confederated Tribal Police: 800.551.5800
Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers: 509.258.7750

Helpful Phone Numbers

Daily Lake Level: 800.824.4916 or www.nps.gov/laro/home.htm

Grand Coulee Dam Visitor Arrival Center: 509.633.9265

Game Warden to report poaching, cougar or bear encounters M-F 8-5: 800.477.6224

Colville Confederated Tribal Police: 800.551.5800 or Fish & Wildlife: 509.634.2110

Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers: 509.258.7750, Police: 911

For EMERGENCIES in the park dial 911. If you are using a cell phone you must tell the 911 operator exactly where you are as they may be located out of state.