



Reflections Visitor Guide



Welcome!

Thank you for visiting your national park! Here at Crater Lake, you'll find opportunities to refresh your spirit, awaken your senses, and engage your heart and mind.

In this age of economic uncertainty, I know that your time and money are more precious than ever. On behalf of our staff, I promise we'll do our best to ensure that your enjoyment of the park exceeds your investment in traveling here.

Our big news this summer is that we are launching an Artist-in-Residence program. The program will provide opportunities for selected artists to spend up to two weeks at Crater Lake to pursue their particular art form. Using the park as inspiration, they will translate their ideas into creations that will enhance our enjoyment and understanding of Crater Lake.

The program will celebrate all of the arts—music, dance, drama, photography, painting, literature, and more—and will include both established and emerging artists from across the United States. Two artists have been selected for the 2009 season. To learn about them and their work, and to find out more about the Artist-in-Residence program, visit www.nps.gov/crla/slc.htm. The park's Science and Learning Center is coordinating the program, in partnership with the Crater Lake National Park Trust.

In other news, the park is set to begin an inventory of our greenhouse gas emissions. An intern from the Student Conservation Association will be conducting the inventory and developing an action plan to help us reduce our carbon footprint. The national parks of the Pacific West are committed to being carbon-neutral in our operations by 2016, the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service.

The National Park Service protects nearly 400 special places, saved by the American people so that everyone can experience our heritage. We at Crater Lake are proud to be stewards of this national treasure. Park rangers and maintenance staff are here to assist you in making your visit safe, rewarding, and fun. If there is anything we can do to help, please ask. Enjoy your park!

Craig Ackerman
Superintendent

More Than a Pretty Lake *Exploring Your National Park*

People react in different ways to seeing Crater Lake for the first time. Some can't help but laugh at the surreal sight of a round, blue, mountaintop lake. Others are moved to silence as they try to take it all in. Still others are roused to ask questions, curious about the lake's depth, color, origins, and features. But probably the most common response to seeing Crater Lake for the first time is to reach instinctively for a camera. So surprising and overwhelming is the beauty of Crater Lake that it causes many of us to start snapping away, almost involuntarily, as though compelled to capture proof that such a remarkable lake exists.

No matter what your initial reaction, after gazing down at the water for a few minutes you might find yourself at a bit of a loss. Yes, Crater Lake is arrestingly attractive and incredibly photogenic, but is there anything to it beyond its stunning good looks? Is there more to the lake—and to this park—than the thrill of the initial view? Is there anything to *do* here?

Thankfully, the answer is yes. From its fiery origins to its fascinating human history to its present-day volcanic features and old-growth forests, Crater Lake National Park possesses a depth of personality (and water!) that is worth getting to know. There is much to see, do, understand, and experience here beyond the first flurry of photos.

To get you started, here's a list of some recommended ways to make your park visit more meaningful, memorable, and multi-dimensional. While there's no "best" way to experience the park—that depends on your interests, time, and ambitions—these 10 activities are guaranteed to enhance your enjoyment and appreciation of this very special place.

Drive Around the Lake

Rim Drive is a 33-mile (53-km) road that encircles Crater Lake. More than 30 pullouts offer dramatic views of the park's volcanic scenery. Allow 2 to 3 hours (*see page 5*).

Hike a Trail

From easy walks to challenging hikes, the park has something for everyone. Explore pristine forests, flower-filled meadows, and rocky peaks (*see page 4*).

Attend a Ranger Program

Discover the wonders of Crater Lake with those who know the park best. Talks, hikes, kids programs, evening programs, and boat tours are offered daily (*see page 3*).

Watch the Park Film

The park's rich human history is the topic of an 18-minute film shown throughout the day at the Steel Visitor Center. Learn how others have been affected by Crater Lake (*see page 2*).

Visit the Pinnacles Overlook

Formed during the same eruption that gave birth to the lake, these colorful volcanic spires are tucked away in the park's southeast corner (*see page 5*).

Tour Crater Lake Lodge

For a glimpse into an earlier era, check out the history exhibits—and walk through the Great Hall—of Crater Lake Lodge, renovated in the 1990s but first opened in 1915 (*see page 2*).

Visit the Sinnott Memorial Overlook

With panoramic views and fascinating exhibits, this is the place to learn about the park's geologic story and history of scientific investigation (*see page 2*).

Touch the Water

The trail to the lake shore is steep, dusty, and often crowded, but the water at the bottom is some of the world's purest. Swim, fish, or simply dangle your toes (*see page 3*).

Relax

Find a peaceful spot and attune yourself to the sounds and rhythms of the park. The Lodge veranda and the quiet pullouts on the lake's north side are favorite spots to unwind.

Gaze at the Sky

With clean air and unobstructed views, Crater Lake is a great place to watch the sun go down, the moon rise up, and the stars twinkle in the sky (*see page 3*).

Look Inside! →

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Park Profile

Crater Lake National Park protects the deepest lake in the United States. Fed by rain and snow (but no rivers or streams), the lake is considered to be the cleanest large body of water in the world. The water is exceptional for its clarity and intense blue color.

The lake rests inside a caldera formed approximately 7,700 years ago when a 12,000-foot-tall (3,600-meter) volcano collapsed following a major eruption. The eruption may have been the largest in North America in the past 640,000 years. Later eruptions formed Wizard Island, a cinder cone near the southwest shore.

Today, old-growth forests and open meadows blanket the volcano's outer slopes, harboring a variety of plants and animals, including several rare species. The area is central to the cultural traditions of local American Indian tribes, and the park provides unique opportunities for scientific study and public enjoyment.

- Park established: 1902
- Size: 183,000 acres (74,060 hectares)
- Visitors per year: About 500,000

- Lake depth: 1,943 feet (592 meters)
- Lake width: 4.5 to 6 miles (7 to 10 km)

- Annual snowfall: 44 feet (13.3 meters)
- Last time the lake froze over: 1949



Artist Paul Rockwood's conception of Mount Mazama, the volcano that collapsed to form Crater Lake. If you gathered up the ash from Mount Mazama's catastrophic eruption and spread it evenly across the state of Oregon, it would form a layer 8 inches (20 cm) thick.

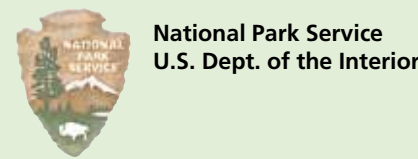


Snow plow at Rim Village

When is the Park Open?

Crater Lake National Park is open year-round, 24 hours a day. Some roads, trails, and facilities, however, are closed seasonally due to snow. Much of the year, the park's North Entrance Road and Rim Drive are closed to cars. They close with the first significant snowfall, typically in late October or early November.

Crews begin plowing these roads in April, but opening dates vary. The North Entrance Road and West Rim Drive tend to open in early June. The East Rim Drive typically opens in early July. Highway 62 is open year-round. The road to Rim Village is also open year-round, except after heavy snowstorms.



Crater Lake Visitor Guide Summer/Fall 2009

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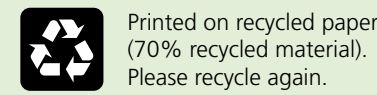
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Happy hikers



The Rim Visitor Center



Exhibits at the Sinnott Memorial Overlook



Bicyclist on the East Rim Drive



Visitors enjoying a boat tour



Sunset over Crater Lake

Services & Facilities

Camping

There are 2 campgrounds in the park. Both are situated in forests south of the lake.

Mazama Campground (213 sites) is located 7 miles south of Rim Village near Highway 62. In 2009, it will be open from June 12 through September 27. Half of the campsites are reservable in advance by calling 1-888-774-2728. The rest are available on a first-come, first served basis. Generally there are plenty of sites available; the campground sometimes fills on weekends, but rarely before 5:00 p.m. There are tent sites (\$21 per night) as well as RV sites (\$25). Some of the RV sites have electric hookups (\$27). There are many pull-through sites; some can accommodate RVs as long as 50 feet (15 meters).

at Mazama Village is open May 20 through October 12.

Lost & Found
If you lose or find an item, contact a ranger at either visitor center or call the park dispatch office at 541-594-3060.

Phones
Cell phone coverage in the park is spotty. Pay phones are located outside the Mazama Village Store, inside the Steel Visitor Center (open 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.), and inside Crater Lake Lodge.

Picnic Areas
Picnic areas are found throughout the park (see page 5). The Rim Village picnic area has fire grates.

Post Office
A United States Post Office is open Monday through Saturday in the Steel Visitor Center. Summer hours are 9:00 a.m.–noon and 1:00–3:00 p.m.

Accessibility
With the exception of the Sinnott Memorial Overlook, developed areas in the park are generally accessible to individuals with mobility impairments. Wheelchair-accessible paths include the paved promenade at Rim Village, the Godfrey Glen Trail, and the Pinnacles Trail. Multiple scenic pullouts on Rim Drive have wheelchair-accessible wayside exhibits. Some ranger programs are accessible to people with impairments (see page 3). A brochure with more detailed information is available at park visitor centers and entrance stations. We are working hard to improve our level of accessibility for all park visitors. We welcome your comments.

ATM
The Mazama Village Store has an ATM.

Drinking Water
Water faucets can be found at Rim Village, Mazama Village, Lost Creek Campground, and the Steel Visitor Center. Bottled water is available for purchase at the Rim Village Café, the Mazama Village Store, and at the top and bottom of the Cleetwood Cove Trail (when boat tours are operating).

Emergencies
Dial 911 to report any emergency, 24 hours a day. First aid is available at either park visitor center or at the ranger station at Park Headquarters.

Entrance Fee
The entrance fee for Crater Lake National Park is \$10 per family car, good for 7 days. The rate is higher for commercial vehicles. Your fees are put to work improving visitor services and facilities. Thank you for supporting your national parks!

Gasoline
A self-serve gas station

Food & Dining

The park has 3 restaurants and one store.

The **Crater Lake Lodge** dining room offers fine dining in a casual lodge atmosphere. The menu features Northwest cuisine made with Oregon-grown ingredients. Reservations are required for dinner but are not taken for breakfast or lunch. During the summer season, reservations can be made by calling 541-594-1184. In 2009, the dining room will be open from May 20 through October 11.

The **Annie Creek Restaurant**, located in Mazama Village, serves hearty meals, buffet-style. The buffet features a selection of entrees, specialty pizzas, soups, salads, and desserts. A la carte items are also available. The restaurant also offers take-out pizza service, an espresso bar, daily buffet breakfasts, optional patio dining, and a cocktail room with entertainment on selected evenings. The restaurant will be open in 2009 from May 29 through September 13. The restaurant is located adjacent to the park's south entrance station, just off Highway 62.

The **Rim Village Café** serves lighter fare including grab-and-go sandwiches, soup, salads, snacks, breakfast pastries, and hot and cold beverages. The café is open year-round.

The **Mazama Village Store** sells groceries, camping supplies, firewood, and gasoline. It will be open in 2009 from May 29 through September 28.

Lodging

The park has 2 lodging options. Both are operated by Xanterra Parks & Resorts. For information, call 1-888-774-2728 or visit www.craterlakelodges.com. You can check availability and make reservations online. For a list of accommodations outside the park, ask at a visitor center.

Crater Lake Lodge (71 rooms) is located at Rim Village, overlooking the lake. In 2009, it will be open from May 20 through October 11. Reservations are highly recommended well in advance. **The Cabins at Mazama Village** (40 rooms) are located 7 miles south of Rim Village. Operating dates for 2009 are May 29 through September 27.

Visitor Centers

There are 2 visitor centers in the park. Both are staffed by rangers who can assist you with trip planning and weather forecasts. Books, maps, and other educational materials are sold at both locations by the Crater Lake Natural History Association (see page 8).

The **Steel Visitor Center**, located at Park Headquarters, is open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. An 18-minute film is shown throughout the day. It examines the human history of Crater Lake, from the American Indians who witnessed the lake's formation to the prospectors who stumbled across the lake in the 1850s to the citizens who campaigned for the lake's protection in the 1880s.

The **Rim Visitor Center**, located at Rim Village, is open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from June through late September.

Exhibits

The **Sinnott Memorial Overlook**, perched on a rock ledge behind the Rim Visitor Center, features an enclosed exhibit room and an open parapet with spectacular views of the lake. The overlook contains a relief model of the park and exhibits on the park's geologic story and history of scientific research. The overlook is open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and sometimes later, from mid-June through October (weather permitting). 20-minute ranger talks are given several times each day from July 3 through September 7. The overlook is located down a steep historic walkway with stairs and is not accessible to people with limited mobility.

Crater Lake Lodge features exhibits on the history of tourism in the park, along with a look at the history of the lodge and its renovation in the 1990s. The exhibits are open daily, around-the-clock, from May 20 through October 11. They are located on the ground floor, just west of the lobby.

Gifts & Books

The park has 2 gift shops. The **Rim Village Gift Shop** is open year-round. The **Annie Creek Gift Shop**, located in Mazama Village, is open May 29 through September 13. The park's visitor centers also sell books and gifts.

Activities

Backcountry Camping

Over 95% of the park is managed as wilderness. Although some areas are closed to backcountry camping (for example, there is no camping within view of the lake), exploring the park's old-growth forests and volcanic landscapes can be a rewarding experience.

All campers not staying in the park's developed campgrounds must obtain a backcountry permit. The only exception is through-hikers on the Pacific Crest Trail, who may instead sign the trail register as they enter the park. Permits are free and are available at either visitor center or at the ranger station at Park Headquarters.

Bicycling

Bicycling at Crater Lake is allowed on paved roads and on the unpaved Grayback Drive. Bicycles are not allowed on park trails, with one exception: the Pinnacles Trail. Park roads are narrow with few shoulders and considerable automobile traffic. Helmets are

Sky Gazing

With clean air, clear skies, and unobstructed views, Crater Lake is a great place to observe astronomical and meteorological events. Discovery Point and Cloudcap Overlook are favorite locations to watch the sunrise. For sunsets and moonrises, try Watchman Overlook or hike to the top of Watchman Peak.

Swimming

Swimming is allowed in Crater Lake, but be warned—the water is cold! Most swimmers stay in the water for only a few seconds or minutes. Swimming is permitted only at Cleetwood Cove and at Wizard Island, which requires a boat tour to reach. The shoreline at both locations is narrow and rocky; there are no beaches.

Fishing

Originally, Crater Lake contained no fish. Between 1888 and 1941, however, 6 species were introduced. Today, only 2 types remain: rainbow trout and kokanee salmon. The bottom of the Cleetwood Cove Trail provides about .25 miles (0.4 km) of rocky shoreline for angling. Wizard Island, accessible via a boat tour, is also open to fishing.

Fishing licenses are not required. There are no restrictions on the size, number, or species taken. Cleaning fish in the lake is prohibited; pack out your catch. To prevent the introduction of non-native organisms, *no organic bait of any kind may be used*. This includes fish eggs, PowerBait, and live or dead fish. Fishing is limited to artificial lures and flies only.

Sky Calendar

Ask at a visitor center for additional sunrise and sunset times.

| Date | Moonrise |
|---------|-----------|
| June 7 | 9:18 p.m. |
| July 6 | 8:44 p.m. |
| Aug. 5 | 8:16 p.m. |
| Sept. 4 | 7:25 p.m. |
| Oct. 3 | 6:12 p.m. |

Sunrises & Sunsets

| Date | Sunrise | Sunset |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| July 1 | 5:34 a.m. | 8:51 p.m. |
| July 15 | 5:44 a.m. | 8:45 p.m. |
| Aug. 1 | 6:00 a.m. | 8:29 p.m. |
| Aug. 15 | 6:15 a.m. | 8:10 p.m. |
| Sept. 1 | 6:34 a.m. | 7:43 p.m. |
| Sept. 15 | 6:49 a.m. | 7:18 p.m. |
| Oct. 1 | 7:06 a.m. | 6:49 p.m. |
| Oct. 15 | 7:22 a.m. | 6:25 p.m. |

Full Moons

Boat Tours

Join a park ranger for a 2-hour cruise around Crater Lake. See the green box, below, for departure times and ticket prices. Boat tours on Crater Lake are operated by Xanterra Parks & Resorts in partnership with the National Park Service.

Tickets
Half of the tickets for each tour are available for advance purchase. These tickets can be purchased by calling 1-888-774-2728 or by visiting www.craterlakelodges.com.

The remaining tickets for each tour are available only on a first-come, first-served basis on the day of the tour. These tickets are sold only at the ticket booth at the top of the Cleetwood Cove Trail. The ticket booth opens at 8:00 a.m. daily. Tickets must be purchased at least 45 minutes prior to departure to allow time to walk down the 1.1-mile (1.7-km) trail to the lake. Be aware that boat tours may sell out very early in the day.

Kids—You Can Become a Junior Park Ranger!

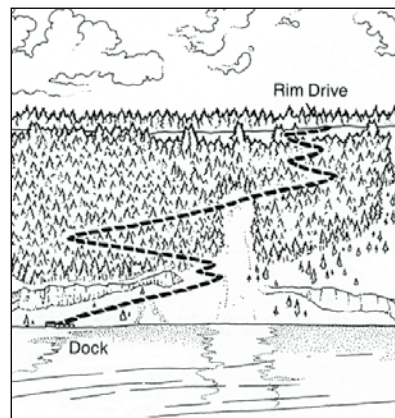
Are you between 6 and 12 years of age? Want to learn and have fun while exploring Crater Lake National Park? Follow these 3 steps to earn your official Junior Ranger badge:

1. Pick up an activity book at either visitor center. Complete the activities, then return the book to a park ranger.
2. Attend the Junior Ranger Program from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. This is a fun, ranger-led activity for kids. Meet at the Mazama Campground Amphitheater (between loops D and E).
3. Attend one other ranger-led activity during your visit.

Visiting Wizard Island
Up to 96 tickets each day are available for visitors wishing to disembark at Wizard Island to hike, fish, swim, and explore. Only 2 tours dock at Wizard Island: the 9:55 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. departures. The 5 standard tours do not stop. Most Wizard Island visitors will be dropped off for a 3-hour stay, before being picked up by a later boat to complete the tour around the lake. A limited number of tickets (8 per day) are available for visitors wishing to spend 6 hours on the island. See page 4 for information about the island's 2 hiking trails.

What to Bring
 Bring plenty of drinking water. Bottled water is available for purchase at both ends of the Cleetwood Cove Trail.
 Bring a lunch or snack, especially if visiting Wizard Island. Light snacks are available for purchase at the top of the Cleetwood Cove Trail.
 Sunscreen, sunglasses, and a hat are recommended for sun protection. The boats are not covered.
 Weather on the lake can be windy and chilly. A warm, water-resistant jacket is advisable.
 Wear sturdy footwear, especially if visiting Wizard Island.

Hiking to Cleetwood Cove
The Cleetwood Cove Trail is the only legal access to the shore of Crater Lake. The trailhead is located on the lake's north side (see map on page 5). The hike is steep and strenuous: in 1.1 miles (1.7 km) the trail drops 700 feet (213 meters) in elevation. Walking back up is equivalent to climbing 65 flights of stairs! The trail is recommended only for those in good physical condition. It should not be attempted by anyone with heart, breathing, or walking problems. It is not accessible for people with mobility impairments. Hikers should wear sturdy shoes and carry water. Vault toilets are located at the top and bottom of the trail. Depending on snow conditions, the trail usually opens in late June and closes in late October.



The Cleetwood Cove Trail drops 700 feet (213 meters) to the lake shore. Sketch from Road Guide to Crater Lake.

| Ranger-Led Activities | | July 3–Sept. 7 | Sept. 8–Oct. 11 |
|--|--|--|---|
| <i>Programs at Rim Village</i> | Discovering Crater Lake Talks Discover the origins of Crater Lake and explore its special qualities and features. Meet at the Sinnott Memorial Overlook. (20 minutes) | 11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m. | Check posted schedules |
| | Ranger's Choice Talks A different talk every time! Inquire at the Rim Visitor Center for today's topics. Meet on the back porch of the Crater Lake Lodge. (20 minutes) | 2:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. | Check posted schedules |
| | Junior Ranger Activities 6- to 12-year-olds participate in one or more activities and work toward earning a Junior Ranger badge. Meet behind the Rim Visitor Center. (20 minutes per activity) | Stop by any time between 2:00–4:30 p.m. | — |
| <i>Programs at Mazama Village</i> | Junior Ranger Program 6- to 12-year-olds learn about Crater Lake and work toward earning a Junior Ranger badge. Meet at the Mazama Campground Amphitheater (between loops D and E). (1 hour) | 5:00 p.m. | — |
| | Evening Program Relax under the stars as you learn about the park. Check posted schedules for topics. Meet at the Mazama Campground Amphitheater (between loops D and E). (45 minutes) | July 3-31 9:00 p.m. August 1-20 8:30 p.m. August 21-31 8:00 p.m. Sept. 1-7 7:45 p.m. | Check posted schedules |
| <i>Guided Hikes</i> <small>(See page 4 for trail information. Be sure to bring drinking water, sun protection, and sturdy shoes.)</small> | Garfield Peak Hike Enjoy spectacular views on this climb to a high summit. Meet on the back porch of the Crater Lake Lodge. Consider bringing lunch or a snack to eat at the top. (2.5 to 3 hours) | Offered July 10–Sept. 7 10:00 a.m. | — |
| | Watchman Peak Sunset Hike Ascend to a breathtaking viewpoint and watch the sun go down over the Cascade Mountain Range. Meet at the Watchman Overlook, a parking area with wooden fences 3.8 miles (6.1 km) northwest of Rim Village. Bring a flashlight if you have one. (1.5 hours) | Offered July 20–Sept. 13 July 20-31 7:30 p.m. August 1-10 7:15 p.m. August 11-20 7:00 p.m. August 21-31 6:45 p.m. Sept. 1-7 6:30 p.m. | Sept. 8-13 6:15 p.m. |
| <i>Boat Tours</i> | Crater Lake Boat Tour For a different perspective on Crater Lake, take a ranger-narrated boat tour. See the right-hand column of this page for detailed information. Note: Taking a tour requires hiking down—and back up—one of the steepest trails in the park. Tours cover a variety of topics. (2 hours) | <u>Standard Tours:</u> 10:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. <u>Tour with Wizard Island Drop-Offs:</u> 9:55 a.m. 1:00 p.m. | Last day of tours will likely be Sept. 13 If weather and staffing permit, tours may be extended through Sept. 20 |
| | Ticket Prices | *Tours are not recommended for infants due to boat noise, wind, and occasional rough water. | |
| | | Programs are free of charge except for boat tours. All programs are subject to cancellation due to inclement weather or other unforeseen circumstances. | |

Crater Lake National Park belongs to everyone. We all share the responsibility of protecting it. Please take a moment to become familiar with these important regulations.

Food
Food must be properly stored when not eating or preparing meals. Generally, this means sealed in your vehicle, secured in food storage lockers in the campgrounds, or stored in bearproof containers or hung from a tree when backcountry camping. Exposing wild animals to human food alters their behavior, is bad for their health, and can be dangerous for you.

Hiking and Climbing
Hiking and climbing inside the caldera is strictly prohibited. The only exception is the Cleetwood Cove Trail, the only safe and legal access to the lake shore. Serious injuries and death have occurred from falls inside the caldera. The caldera walls consist of steep, unstable rocks and soils.

Driving
Use pullouts to enjoy the views. Do not stop in the road. Observe posted speed limits, and watch for wildlife, bicyclists, and pedestrians. Off-road travel is prohibited.

Pets
Pets on a leash—or otherwise physically restrained—are welcome in the park, but only in developed areas. They are allowed within 50 feet (15 meters) of roads, established parking areas, developed campgrounds, and designated picnic areas. Pets are not allowed inside buildings, including Crater Lake Lodge and The Cabins at Mazama Village. Pets are not allowed on park trails or in the backcountry. The presence of pets can confuse and frighten wild animals, affecting their behavior. The above rules do not apply to service dogs here to assist people with disabilities.

Viewpoints
Stay back from the rim of the caldera. Do not go beyond established fences and rock walls. Falling will cause injury or death.

Weapons
Firearms and weapons of any kind are prohibited in the park.

Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel

Help Keep Wildlife Wild—DO NOT FEED!

Clark's Nutcracker

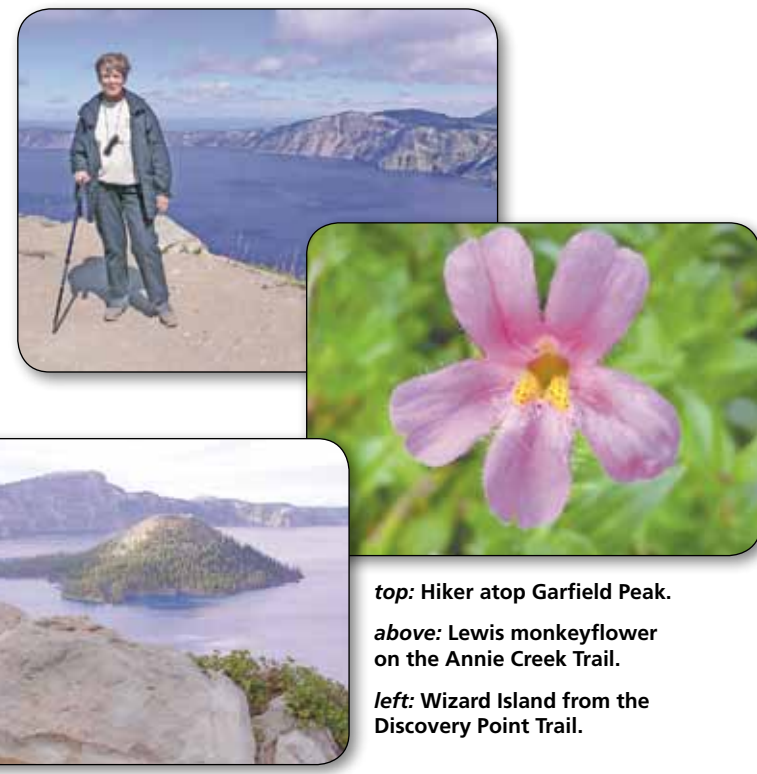


Let's Go Hiking!

Hi, I'm Ranger Karen. We have 90 miles (145 km) of hiking trails here at Crater Lake. Our most popular day hikes are listed on this page. To help you choose, I've rated them in terms of scenery, but keep in mind this is just one ranger's opinion!

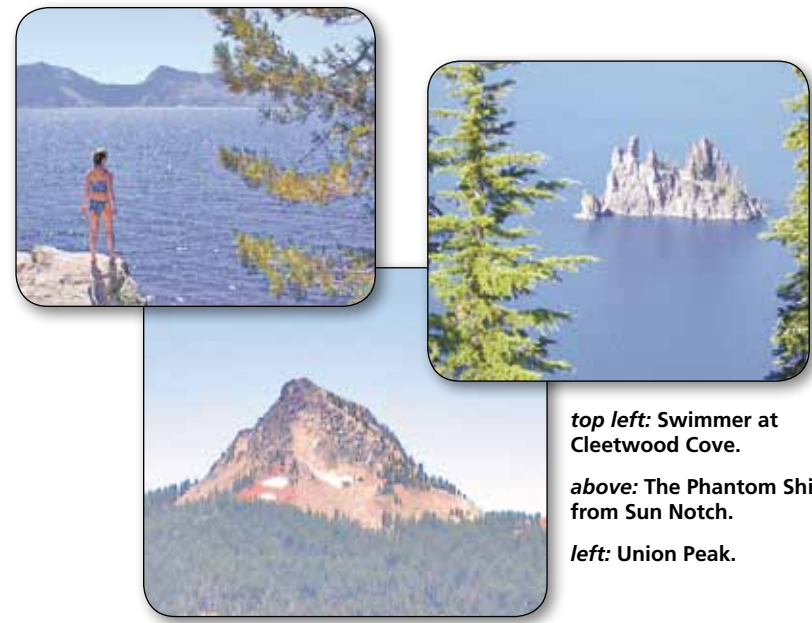
If you are visiting in June or early July, be aware that some trails might still be closed by snow. Also, the Castle Crest Trail will be closed this year for repairs, so we've left it out of the list below. Please help us protect this special place by following a few important rules:

- No hiking or climbing inside the caldera! The walls are dangerously steep and unstable. The one exception is the Cleetwood Cove Trail. It is the only legal access to the lake shore.
- Overnight backpacking requires a permit. Permits are available at either visitor center or at the ranger station at Park Headquarters. Some areas are not open to backcountry camping.
- Leave all rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts undisturbed for the enjoyment of future hikers.
- To protect vegetation and prevent erosion, please stay on the trails.
- Pets are not allowed on park trails.



top: Hiker atop Garfield Peak.
above: Lewis monkeyflower on the Annie Creek Trail.
left: Wizard Island from the Discovery Point Trail.

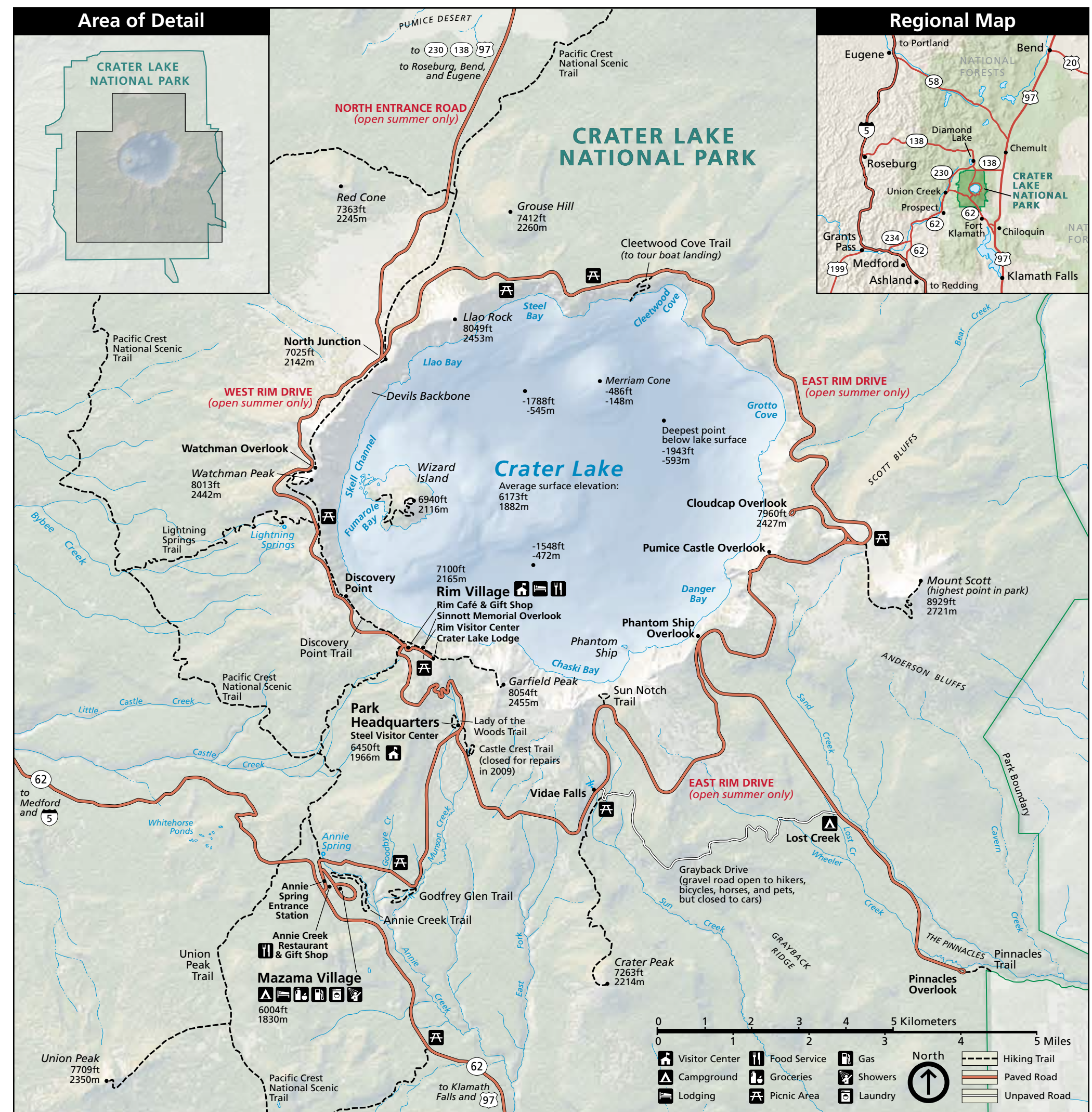
| Pinnacles Trail | Godfrey Glen | Lady of the Woods | Trail | Sun Notch | Discovery Point | Annie Creek |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1 mile (1.6 km) | 1 mile (1.6 km) loop trail | 0.5 miles (0.8 km) loop trail | Total Distance | 0.5 miles (0.8 km) | 2.2 miles (3.5 km) | 1.7 miles (2.7 km) loop trail |
| 10 feet (3 meters) | 50 feet (15 meters) | 120 feet (37 meters) | Elevation Gain | 115 feet (35 meters) | 100 feet (30 meters) | 200 feet (61 meters) |
| 30 minutes | 30 minutes | 30 minutes | Time | 30 minutes | 1 hour | 1½ hours |
| Volcanic Spires | Peaceful Forest | Historic Architecture | Highlight | Views of Phantom Ship | Lake Views | Creek, Canyon, Flowers |
| Easy walk along the rim of Pinnacle Valley. Great views of volcanic spires. Use caution near cliffs. Trail ends at park boundary. Accessible to wheelchairs with assistance. Open to bicycles. | Easy stroll through an old-growth forest, with some canyon views. Dirt path; accessible to wheelchairs with assistance. Self-guiding brochures are available at the trailhead. | Loop trail around Park Headquarters. Self-guiding brochures, available at the trailhead, describe how early park architects integrated their designs with the natural landscape. | Description | Short uphill walk through a meadow to the rim of Crater Lake. Walk along the rim path for great views of the Phantom Ship. Use caution near cliff edges. | Easy-to-moderate trail along the rim of Crater Lake, connecting Rim Village with Discovery Point. Fine views of the lake and Wizard Island. Use caution near cliff edges. | Moderately strenuous trail through a deep, stream-cut canyon. Lots of water, wildflowers, and sometimes wildlife. Self-guiding brochures are available at the trailhead. |
| End of the Pinnacles Spur Road, 7 miles (11.3 km) southeast of the Phantom Ship Overlook. | 2.4 miles (3.9 km) south of Park Headquarters. | Behind the Steel Visitor Center, on the south side of the building. | Trailhead Location | East Rim Drive, 4.4 miles (7.1 km) east of Park Headquarters. | West end of Rim Village, where the paved walk becomes a dirt path. Can also start from Discovery Point. | Mazama Campground, behind the amphitheater, located between loops D and E. Limited parking in E Loop. |
| The Pinnacles are chimneys formed when hot ash cooled after the big eruption. | Trail is named after William Godfrey, a ranger who died in a blizzard here in 1930. | The trail's name refers to a sculpture of a woman carved into a boulder along the trail. | Nature Note | Sun Notch lies in an old glacial valley truncated by the collapse of Mt. Mazama. | Gold prospector John Wesley Hillman first spotted Crater Lake from this point in 1853. | The creek provides the park's drinking water, named the best tasting in Oregon in 2004. |
| ★★★★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | Ranger Karen's Rating | ★★★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★★★★ |
| Easy Walks | | | | Easy-to-Moderate | | |



top left: Swimmer at Cleetwood Cove.
above: The Phantom Ship from Sun Notch.
left: Union Peak.

| Trail | Watchman Peak | Garfield Peak | Mount Scott |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Total Distance | 1.6 miles (2.6 km) | 3.4 miles (5.5 km) | 5 miles (8.1 km) |
| Elevation Gain | 420 feet (128 meters) | 1,010 feet (308 meters) | 1,250 feet (381 meters) |
| Time | 1 hour | 2 to 3 hours | 3 hours |
| Highlight | Panoramic Views | Panoramic Views | Panoramic Views |
| Description | Moderate ascent to a lookout above Wizard Island. Spectacular views in all directions. Great place to watch the sunset. Trail may be closed until late July due to snow. | Rocky climb to a high peak. Spectacular views along the way and at the top. Diverse plant life, many wildflowers. Top section may be closed until mid-July due to snow. Use caution near cliff edges. | Moderately strenuous ascent of the park's highest peak. Spectacular views in all directions. Best in morning, when the light is ideal for lake viewing. May be closed until mid-July due to snow. |
| Trailhead Location | 3.8 miles (6.1 km) northwest of Rim Village. Park at the viewpoint surrounded by wooden fences. | East end of Rim Village. Walk behind Crater Lake Lodge along the paved promenade. | East Rim Drive, 14 miles (22.5 km) east of Park Headquarters. |
| Nature Note | Built in 1932, the peak's historic fire lookout is still staffed by rangers today. | Rocky slopes along the trail are home to American pikas and yellow-bellied marmots. | Mt. Scott is the park's highest peak—8,929 feet (2,721 meters) in elevation. |
| Ranger Karen's Rating | ★★★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★★★★ |
| | The View from Above | | |

| Cleetwood Cove | Wizard Summit | Fumarole Bay | Trail | Crater Peak | Union Peak | Boundary Springs |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 2.2 miles (3.5 km) | 2 miles (3.2 km) | 1.8 miles (2.9 km) | Total Distance | 6.4 miles (10.3 km) | 11 miles (17.7 km) | 5 miles (8.0 km) |
| 700 feet (213 meters) | 760 feet (232 meters) | 150 feet (46 meters) | Elevation Gain | 765 feet (233 meters) | 1,600 feet (448 meters) | 400 feet (122 meters) |
| 1½ hours | 1½ hours | 1 hour | Time | 3½ hours | 5 to 6 hours | 2½ hours |
| Swim, Fish, Boat Tours | Views, Summit Crater | Swimming, Fishing | Highlight | Forest, Views, Solitude | Panoramic Views | Springs, Stream, Flowers |
| The only legal access to the shore of Crater Lake. Strenuous trail with a steep grade. The trail descends to a rocky shoreline at Cleetwood Cove. See page 3 for detailed information. | Rocky climb to the top of Wizard Island. Spectacular lake views, interesting geology. A path leads around the 90-foot-deep (27-meter) crater at the summit. | Rocky trail along the shore of Wizard Island. Becomes hard to follow after reaching Fumarole Bay. The shallow, clear water is good for fishing and swimming. | Description | Moderately strenuous walk to the summit of a small volcano. No lake views, but fine views of the Klamath Basin to the southeast. A peaceful walk through forests and meadows. | Long forest walk followed by a very steep climb. Spectacular views from the top and interesting geology, but no view of the lake. Top section may be impassable until mid-July due to snow. | Easy-to-moderate walk to the headwaters of the Rogue River. May not be well-marked; see published guidebooks for trail details. Please stay off fragile streamside vegetation. |
| North side of the lake, 11 miles (17.6 km) from Rim Village if traveling clockwise on Rim Drive. | Wizard Island dock, accessible only via a boat tour from Cleetwood Cove. See page 3 for information. | Wizard Island dock, accessible only via a boat tour from Cleetwood Cove. See page 3 for information. | Trailhead Location | East Rim Drive, 3 miles (4.8 km) east of Park Headquarters at the Vidae Falls Picnic Area. | Highway 62 at the Pacific Crest Trailhead, 1 mile (1.6 km) west of the Crater Lake road junction. | Pullout on Highway 230 near milepost 19, 5 miles (8 km) west of the junction with Highway 138. |
| Below 200 feet (61 meters), the water in Crater Lake stays 38°F (3°C) year-round. | The dead trees at the summit have been killed by dwarf mistletoe, a parasitic plant. | Abundant lichen on the tree trunks is an indication of excellent air quality. | Nature Note | Upper Klamath Lake is the largest in Oregon, but its average depth is only 14 feet. | Union Peak is the core of an old volcano eroded by glaciers during the last Ice Age. | Snowmelt, not Crater Lake, is the source of Boundary Springs' water. |
| ★★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★★★ | Ranger Karen's Rating | ★★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★★★ |
| On the Water | | | | Off the Beaten Path | | |



Highlights of the Rim Drive

Rim Drive is a 33-mile (53-km) road that encircles Crater Lake. Typically open in its entirety from early July to late October, it provides dramatic views of the lake's most interesting features as well as the jagged peaks, subalpine forests, and open meadows on the caldera's rim. It can be driven in about an hour, but at least 2 to 3 hours are necessary to enjoy the varied sights. There are more than 30 scenic pullouts along the route, many of which have roadside exhibits. Be sure not to miss these 6 "must-see" stops. For more information, pick up the excellent *Road Guide to Crater Lake National Park* (48 pages, \$5.95) at either visitor center.



Watchman Overlook
This pullout offers an unmatched view of Wizard Island, a cinder-cone volcano named for its resemblance to a sorcerer's pointed hat. Wizard Island erupted out of the lake around 7,300 years ago and features a 90-foot-deep (27-meter) crater in its rocky summit. To find this unmarked pullout, drive 3.8 miles (6.1 km) west of Rim Village and look for a viewpoint lined with wooden fences.

Cloudcap Overlook
Reached by a 1-mile (1.6-km) spur road, Cloudcap Overlook is the highest point on Rim Drive, 1,790 feet (545 meters) above the water. Whitebark pines cling for survival here, dwarfed and contorted by the harsh winds.

Pumice Castle Overlook
Stop here to see one of the park's most colorful and fanciful features: a layer of orange pumice rock that has been eroded into the shape of a medieval castle. Watch carefully for this unmarked viewpoint; it's easy to miss. The pullout is located 1.1 miles (1.8 km) west of the Cloudcap Overlook road junction and 2.4 miles (3.9 km) east of Phantom Ship Overlook.

Phantom Ship Overlook
Nestled against the southeastern shore, Crater Lake's "other island" escapes detection by many park visitors. Though it resembles a small pirate ship, the island is as tall as a 16-story building. It's made of erosion-resistant rock, 400,000 years old—the oldest exposed rock within the caldera. This overlook offers a great view of the Phantom Ship framed through the trees.

Pinnacles Overlook
Located at the end of a 7-mile (11-km) spur road, the Pinnacles are well worth the detour from Rim Drive. A colorful collection of 100-foot-tall (30-meter) spires are being eroded from the canyon wall. The spires are "fossil fumaroles," each marking a spot where volcanic gas rose up through hot ash deposits, cementing the ash into solid rock.

Vidae Falls
Look for this cascading waterfall between Phantom Ship Overlook and Park Headquarters. A spring-fed creek tumbles over a glacier-carved cliff and drops 100 feet (30 meters) over a series of ledges. In summer, wildflowers flourish in the cascade's spray.





Behind the Scenes

A Conversation with the Park's Chief of Terrestrial Ecology

Laura Hudson is the park's new Chief of Terrestrial Ecology. Before coming to Crater Lake, she worked at many other national parks including Big Bend, Carlsbad Caverns, Mt. Rainier, Sequoia & Kings Canyon, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Rocky Mountain, Bighorn Canyon, Denali, and Mesa Verde. Laura holds a masters degree in Forestry from the University of Montana and a Ph.D. in Botany/Ecology from the University of Wyoming.

Q: What exactly is a Terrestrial Ecologist?

Laura: The Latin translation of "terra" is "of the earth." As the park's Terrestrial Ecologist, I manage the plants and animals living on land, while the park's Aquatic Ecology program manages the lake and other water bodies in the park. Despite this distinction, all natural resources are interrelated in process and function, so most projects are done on a collaborative basis.

Q: What are some of the challenges you face in managing the park's plants and animals?

Laura: A big challenge is the uncertainty surrounding climate change. Climate is a major driver in all ecosystem processes, but when it changes rapidly, the effects can be unpredictable. Like most of the West, this park is being affected by accelerated climate change, although the changes here may be more subtle compared to the long-term drought in California and the Rocky Mountains. However, I believe this park is straddling a biological threshold where one or more triggers (i.e. longer and warmer summer seasons) could push many of our natural resources into a less resilient state, thus promoting the invasion of non-native plants and animals.

Q: Can you give an example of a species presently being affected by climate change?

Laura: I'll give you two—the American pika and whitebark pine. Both species have experienced increased mortality due, in part, to climate change. The pika, a small, alpine-dwelling relative of the rabbit, is intolerant of high temperatures and can die from overheating when exposed to temperatures as low as 78°F (26°C). The whitebark pine, a slow-growing keystone species in alpine communities of the West, is under increasing attack by insects that are surviving longer due to increased temperatures at higher elevations. Recently, both species have been petitioned for listing as Federally Endangered. The whitebark pine is the first tree ever considered for listing.

Q: What projects are taking place at Crater Lake this summer that specifically address climate change?

Laura: Most of our projects incorporate a long-term monitoring component that will help quantify the effects of climate change through trend analysis. Our projects include monitoring (and controlling) weed invasions throughout the park, including the lake shoreline and Wizard Island; monitoring of blister rust (a non-native fungus) and mountain pine beetle infestations of whitebark pine communities; inventory and monitoring of high-elevation American pika populations; surveys for eastern barred owls moving into northern spotted owl territory; monitoring recently burned areas to check for increased tree mortality, weed invasions, and insect infestations; and monitoring of two rare plants (Crater Lake rockcress and pumice moonwort).

Q: Sounds like a lot of work. Despite the challenges you face, what do you like most about your job?

Laura: Location, location, location! Crater Lake is a beautiful office.



American Pika

Lichen Survey Hits the Jackpot

One-Day "BioBlitz" Uncovers 61 Species Not Previously Recorded at Crater Lake

We've all seen lichens—they're everywhere. They grow on tree trunks, branches, cliffs, boulders, and even buildings. They come in a rainbow of colors and a myriad of forms. Yet, despite their beauty and ubiquity, their small stature means they're often overlooked—even in national parks.

In the summer of 2008, however, 3 lichen experts and 39 volunteers teamed up for a one-day Lichen BioBlitz at Crater Lake National Park to raise awareness of these fascinating organisms and to catalogue their diversity. On August 23rd, in the course of a 7-hour survey, the investigators nearly doubled the number of lichen species recorded in the park.

A "BioBlitz" is a quick assessment of the number of living things (or a subset of living things) in a particular place. It's not a complete inventory, but it does indicate the degree of biodiversity in a given area. BioBlitzes provide valuable baseline data and help lay the groundwork for further studies. By enlisting the help of the general public, BioBlitzes also provide opportunities for laypeople to make scientific discoveries and to interact with professional biologists.

Five sampling sites, representing a range of habitats, were chosen for the Lichen BioBlitz: lower Annie Creek, upper Annie Creek, Godfrey Glen, Castle Crest, and Cloudcap. At each site, volunteers collected lichen samples and brought them to a central location, where a lichenologist made preliminary identifications.

Prior to the survey, 64 lichen species had been documented in the park. Remarkably, the BioBlitz volunteers uncovered 61 additional species, bringing the lichen biodiversity list for Crater Lake to 125 species. Based on the day's findings, lichenologist Rick Demmer predicted that "If we could come back here with more time and check out other kinds of habitat, I suspect the total could nearly be doubled again."

It's useful to know which lichens inhabit an area because of their potential as bioindicators. Although lichens are among the hardest of organisms, capable of living in extreme environments ranging from arctic tundra to desert sand, they are sensitive to environmental pollutants. Keeping tabs on the health of our lichens can help us gauge the health of our park, as well as our planet.

Lichens are also valuable for other reasons: they stabilize the soil, provide food for animals, and furnish nesting material for birds. Even though many lichens grow on trees, they are not parasitic. They derive moisture and nutrients from the atmosphere and produce their own food through photosynthesis.



BioBlitz Volunteers

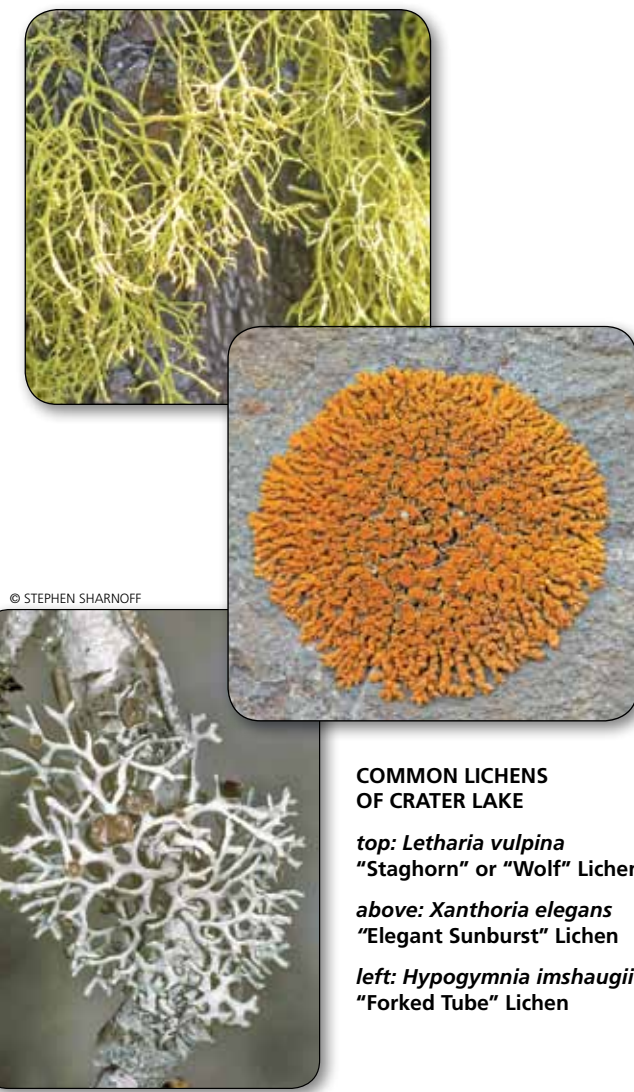
Park Weather

Summers at Crater Lake are short, but generally warm and sunny. Even so, there are occasional days when the lake is completely shrouded by clouds and not visible from the rim. The weather is most variable in May, early June, late September, and October, when sunny periods alternate with days of rain and snow. July, August, and early September are your "best bets" for warm, dry weather.

Winters at Crater Lake are long and snowy. Storms from the Pacific Ocean dump an average of 44 feet (13.3 meters) of snow at Park Headquarters. The park's tremendous snowfall is a result of its position at the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range.

| FAHRENHEIT | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Average Daily High (°F) | 34 | 35 | 37 | 43 | 50 | 58 | 69 | 69 | 63 | 52 | 40 | 35 |
| Average Daily Low (°F) | 18 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 29 | 34 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 31 | 24 | 20 |
| Extreme High (°F) | 58 | 66 | 67 | 70 | 80 | 84 | 90 | 90 | 87 | 80 | 75 | 64 |
| Extreme Low (°F) | -21 | -18 | -7 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 11 | 8 | -7 | -13 |
| Avg. Snowfall (inches) | 105 | 84 | 84 | 45 | 20 | 4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3 | 22 | 64 | 94 |
| Avg. Snow Depth (inches) | 80 | 104 | 117 | 112 | 77 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 49 |
| Avg. Precipitation (inches) | 10.5 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 11.4 |
| Avg. Lake Surface Temp. (°F) | 38 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 59 | 57 | 51 | 44 | 40 |

| CELSIUS | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Average Daily High (°C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 2 |
| Average Daily Low (°C) | -8 | -8 | -7 | -5 | -2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | -1 | -4 | -7 |
| Extreme High (°C) | 14 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 18 |
| Extreme Low (°C) | -29 | -28 | -22 | -18 | -15 | -12 | -8 | -6 | -12 | -13 | -22 | -25 |
| Avg. Snowfall (cm) | 267 | 213 | 213 | 114 | 51 | 10 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 8 | 56 | 163 | 239 |
| Avg. Snow Depth (cm) | 203 | 264 | 297 | 284 | 196 | 61 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 43 | 124 |
| Avg. Precipitation (cm) | 27 | 21 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 24 | 29 |
| Avg. Lake Surface Temp. (°C) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 4 |



COMMON LICHENS OF CRATER LAKE

top: *Letharia vulpina* "Staghorn" or "Wolf" Lichen

above: *Xanthoria elegans* "Elegant Sunburst" Lichen

left: *Hypogymnia imshaugii* "Forked Tube" Lichen

But don't be fooled—lichens aren't exactly plants. They are composite organisms, made up of several species that live and work together in a symbiotic (mutually beneficial) relationship. Typically, the union is between a fungus and an alga. The fungus provides structure and protection for the alga; the alga manufactures food for the fungus.

It's a successful partnership—much like the one between BioBlitz biologists and volunteers. Biologists provide the expertise needed for species identification; volunteers provide the manpower needed to canvass a large area in a short amount of time.

The 2008 Lichen BioBlitz was sponsored by the park's Science and Learning Center. The center also organized the park's first BioBlitz, a 2007 plant survey of Sphagnum Bog, a wetland on the western edge of the park. The park's next BioBlitz is scheduled for 2010. Check the park's website (www.nps.gov/crla/slc.htm) in the summer of 2010 for information on volunteering.

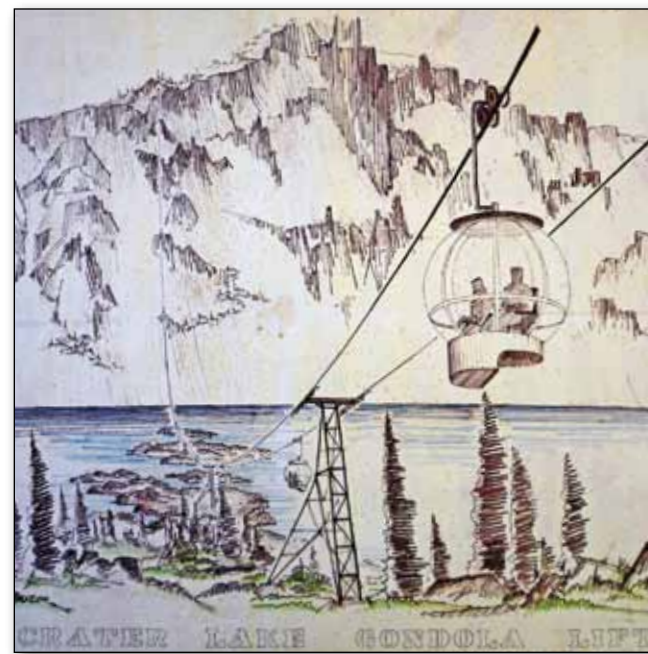
In the meantime, as you walk through the park this summer, take a moment to notice and appreciate the varied assortment of lichens—hidden in plain sight—on the cliffs, tree trunks, branches, buildings, and rocks beneath your feet.

50 Years Ago Today. . . .

Oregon Congressman Proposes "Aerial Gondola" to Wizard Island

In the summer of 1959, newspapers across Oregon carried headlines about a proposed construction project at Crater Lake National Park. A plan to connect the rim of the lake with the shore of Wizard Island via cable car ignited a heated debate among politicians, the public, and park staff about the appropriate scope of development in America's national parks. 2009 marks the 50th anniversary of the controversy and seems a fitting time to look back at this interesting, yet largely forgotten, episode in the park's history.

The congressman making headlines was Charles O. Porter, a Democrat from Eugene who represented Oregon's 4th district in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1957 to 1961. Upon taking office, Porter made clear his intent to pursue "the installation of some practical mechanical means for transporting people from the rim down to the lake so that more persons could enjoy boating, especially the many old people who visit the lake."



Several months later, while on a trip to Disneyland, Porter hit upon the idea of an aerial gondola. One of Disney's newest attractions at the time was a ride called the Skyway. In less than two years of operation, it had transported over 6,300,000 guests through the air from Fantasyland to Tomorrowland. Impressed by the Skyway, Porter contacted the ride's Swiss manufacturer to determine the cost and feasibility of installing a similar conveyance at Crater Lake. He hired a firm of Eugene architects to produce preliminary drawings, and he mailed a questionnaire to 100,000 members of his congressional district to garner support.

Black Bear Census Set to Begin

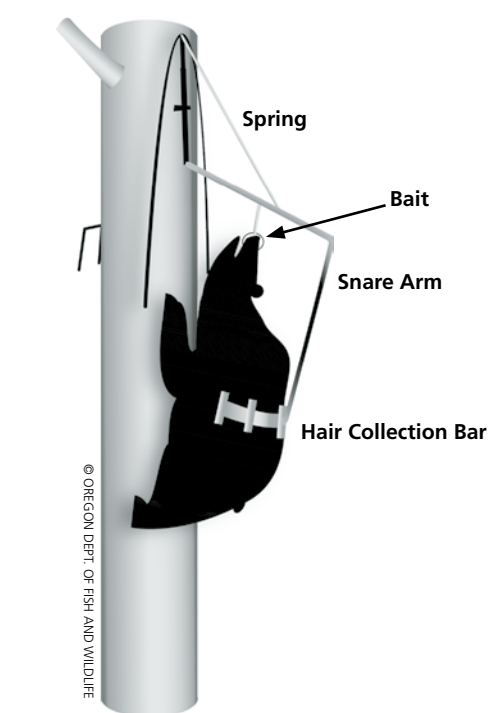
Park to Estimate Population Using Hair Samples and DNA

How many black bears live in Crater Lake National Park? Right now, your guess is as good as anyone's! While park visitors and staff experience occasional sightings, nobody knows how many black bears (*Ursus americanus*) actually call the park home. This summer, however, the park's newly established wildlife program will attempt to answer this question by gathering samples of black bear hair from across the park and analyzing the DNA within the hair.

Greg Holm is the park's new (and first-ever) wildlife biologist. Holm, who holds a masters degree in Zoology from the University of Wyoming, has spent years studying and managing bears. This July and August, Holm and three summer employees will attempt to capture hair from each of the park's resident bears using a "bear hair snare" technique developed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Funding for the project comes, in part, through purchases made by the public in the park's visitor centers. The Crater Lake Natural History Association, a non-profit organization that operates the visitor center bookstores, has donated \$4,500 from bookstore sales to buy materials needed to construct the snares.

Biologist Holm and his staff plan to assemble 120 snares and place them throughout the



park according to a grid system. Since female black bears in this part of Oregon are believed to have a home range of roughly 1.7 square miles (4.4 square km), the crew will need to distribute enough snares so that at least one is located in every potential home range. (Male black bears have a larger home range, typically patrolling an area 2 to 3 times that of females.)

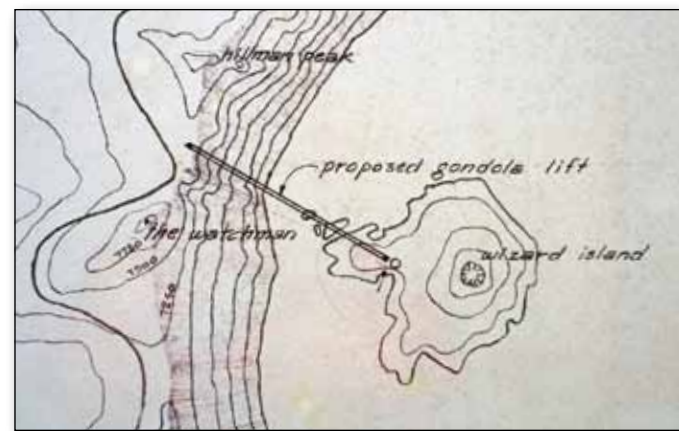
Public reaction was mixed. In editorials, the state's newspapers alternately praised and condemned the idea. Salem's *Oregon Statesman* proclaimed its approval: "Every year thousands of people, because of their age or physical ailments, stand at the rim wishing they could make the trip to the lake's edge. . . . Our national parks should be a place for their enjoyment as well as the rest of the population." The Medford *Mail Tribune*, however, called the plan "abominable. . . . Crater Lake was created as a great National Park because it is one of the world's gems of scenery. . . . To slap a mechanical contrivance on the slopes of that unsurpassed caldera . . . smacks of sacrilege in our book." And Charles Porter's congressional colleague, Representative Al Ullman, whose eastern Oregon district actually encompassed the park, was unsympathetic: "We don't want a Coney Island atmosphere in our national parks."

National Park Service managers were also firmly opposed. It's correct, as Porter argued, that neither the 1902 act of Congress that created Crater Lake National Park nor the 1916 act that created the National Park Service expressly prohibits aerial lifts and tramways. The legislation does, however, require that national parks be managed in such a way that their features and scenery be left "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." In the words of then-superintendent Thomas J. Williams, since Crater Lake is this park's primary scenic feature, "A tramway, chairlift, or other similar device would violate that mandate and irreparably mar the scene we are charged to protect."

To be sure, the appropriateness of any park construct—be it road, visitor center, or hiking trail—is, in the end, a judgment call. Park managers must strike a careful balance between conserving park resources and providing for visitor enjoyment. When in doubt, however, protection of park features is paramount. Naturalist Carl P. Russell once put it this way: "It seems to me that we should have regard for the many generations of park visitors to come. They can tolerate our failure to 'develop' Crater Lake but they will not forgive us for mutilation."

In the face of such determined opposition, plans for the gondola lift stalled. And when Charles Porter lost his House seat in the election of 1960 to Republican Edwin Durno, public interest faded. There would be no Skyway to Wizard Island.

Even so, the motivation behind Porter's plan was laudable. The Cleetwood Cove Trail, which today provides the only legal access to the shore of Crater Lake, is a steep and strenuous trail not suited for anyone with mobility impairments or in subpar physical condition. While most people would agree that the most spectacular views of Crater Lake are to be had from the rim, a boat tour on the lake reveals features of the caldera that can't be seen or experienced from above.



In fact, from the park's earliest days, a number of visionaries, among them park employees, have dreamed of providing increased access to the lake shore. Will Steel, the park's second superintendent and perhaps its greatest champion, called for the construction of a 4-mile (6.4-km) road, descending counterclockwise inside the caldera from Crater Lake Lodge to the shore near the Phantom Ship. "With such a road in operation," Steel enthused, "instead of one per cent of visitors going to the water there will be 100 per cent."

In the 1940s, park superintendent Ernest P. Leavitt argued in favor of drilling an "inclined tunnel" from the West Rim Drive to the water below Watchman Peak. Motorists would have emerged from the tunnel to find a protected yacht harbor, rental rowboats, and a facility for purchasing fishing tackle, sandwiches, candy, and magazines. Other entrepreneurs of the era petitioned the National Park Service to allow them to access the water via elevator, chair lift, and funicular railway.

In each of these cases, the eventual decision was the same: that these measures, no matter how well-intentioned, would represent an excessive disturbance of the park's natural state and an unacceptable impairment of its scenery.

Nevertheless, so strong is the human urge to descend below the rim of the Crater Lake caldera that, in all probability, it's only a matter of time before someone else calls for an escalator, a trolley, or a giant crane, and the whole debate begins anew.



the census will also raise new questions, helping to direct future research efforts.

So, if you're wondering how many black bears live in Crater Lake National Park, check back next summer. In the meantime, take a piece of paper and write down your guess, so that you can compare it with our results.



After two weeks, Holm's crew will return to all 120 sites. For each snare visited by a bear, they will collect the residual fur with forceps, put it in an envelope, and reset the hair snare contraption. Over the course of the summer, they will sample each site three times. At summer's end, Holm will ship the hair to a genetics lab, which, through DNA analysis, should be able to determine the number of individual bears that "donated" hair to the study.

In addition to helping estimate the abundance of bears in the park, the survey will provide information about the bears' distribution. Holm suspects that more bears will be found utilizing the wetter, western side of the park than the drier, eastern side, due to the greater presence and variety of shrubs. Black bears are omnivores but feed mainly on vegetation, such as berries. It's likely that the results of

Support Your Park—

Buy Crater Lake License Plates

If you live in Oregon, consider choosing Crater Lake license plates for your vehicle. For a one-time charge of \$20, you can outfit your car with these beautiful plates while supporting park projects. You can purchase Crater Lake plates at any time, not just when buying a new vehicle or renewing your registration. Visit www.craterlakeplates.com or any Oregon DMV office for details.

Money from plate sales goes into an endowment that funds the operation of the park's Science and Learning Center. The center opened in 2006 and consists of two renovated historic structures near Park Headquarters: the original Superintendent's Residence and Chief Naturalist's Residence. These buildings now provide living and working space for visiting scientists, teachers, and artists.

The Science and Learning Center draws researchers and educators to Crater Lake from around the world, encouraging them to use the park as an outdoor laboratory and classroom. For more information about the Science and Learning center and its programs, visit www.nps.gov/crla/slc.htm.



Science and Learning Center



Volunteer Your Time

Looking for a hands-on way to help the park? Consider sharing your time and talents as a Crater Lake VIP (Volunteer-In-Parks). Full-time volunteers are needed throughout the year to help staff visitor centers, present interpretive programs, and assist with research and monitoring projects. Opportunities are advertised at www.volunteer.gov/gov. Volunteers are provided free housing and a small stipend in exchange for 3 months or more of service.

To assist with special projects or volunteer periodically, join The Friends of Crater Lake, a non-profit organization founded in 1993. Members remove non-native plants, build and maintain trails, contact visitors, and much more. For more information, visit www.friendsofcraterlake.org.

The Crater Lake Ski Patrol has been assisting winter visitors and maintaining the park's cross-country ski trails since 1983. Members, identifiable by their bright red parkas, receive training in wilderness first aid, survival skills, search and rescue, map and compass use, and avalanche forecasting in exchange for at least 6 days of service each winter. For more information, visit www.craterlakeskipatrol.org.



Volunteer Ski Patrollers

Shop in the Visitor Center Bookstores

When you shop in the Steel Visitor Center or Rim Visitor Center, all proceeds from your purchase are invested back into the park. The visitor center bookstores are operated by the Crater Lake Natural History Association, a non-profit organization established in 1942 to support the park's educational and scientific programs. Money generated from bookstore sales goes to fund a variety of important projects, including the printing of this newspaper!

Some of the bookstores' offerings are described to the right. For a complete list of merchandise and to buy items online, visit www.craterlakeoregon.org. Items can also be purchased by phone by calling 541-594-3111.



Get Involved with the Crater Lake Trust

The Crater Lake National Park Trust is a non-profit organization that helps protect, promote, and enhance Crater Lake National Park. The Trust raises private funds for park programs and capital projects and engages the public to support the work of park staff.

Each year, for example, the Trust makes it possible for over 2,500 grade-school students to experience this spectacular "classroom without walls" in a program called Classroom at Crater Lake. Over half of these children have never been to the park before.

The Trust also organizes special events to help the general public experience Crater Lake, including fishing trips, stargazing sessions, yoga workshops, and free "Family Days." Other Trust projects include working with park staff to launch the new Artist-in-Residence program, and providing the park with an ambulance last year when its old one broke down.

The Trust produces a free, monthly, e-mail newsletter that can help you keep in touch with the park and learn about upcoming events. To sign up, visit www.craterlaketrust.org or send an e-mail to info@craterlaketrust.org. You can also find the Trust on Facebook and Twitter, or write to P.O. Box 62, Crater Lake, OR 97604.



"Classroom at Crater Lake"

Share Your Comments

Whether you have a compliment, complaint, or suggestion, we'd like to hear from you! This is your national park, and we value your input on how best to manage it. You can provide feedback in several ways. Ask for a comment form at a visitor center, send an e-mail to crla_information_requests@nps.gov, or write to: Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park, P.O. Box 7, Crater Lake, OR 97604.

Recommended Reading



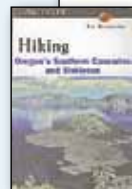
A Guide to Crater Lake: The Mountain That Used To Be
A great introduction to the park. Inexpensive yet informative, with beautiful photos. 48 pages, \$5.95.



Crater Lake: The Story Behind the Scenery
Large photos with detailed captions accompany the text of this popular book. 48 pages, \$9.95.



Road Guide to Crater Lake National Park
Consult this handy guide as you drive the park's roads for a deeper understanding of the sights along the way. 48 pages, \$5.95.



Hiking Oregon's Southern Cascades and Siskiyou
A detailed guide to 90 hiking trails in the park and surrounding areas. 339 pages, \$18.95.



Exploring Crater Lake National Park: A Family Activity Book
Fun, educational puzzles and activities for kids. 103 pages, \$12.95.



Trees To Know in Oregon
Tree identification is easy and enjoyable with this photo-packed, fact-filled guide. 151 pages, \$12.00.



Wildflowers of Southern Oregon
Detailed descriptions and vivid photos of more than 400 flower species, organized by color and family. 182 pages, \$18.95.



Crater Lake: Gem of the Cascades
A comprehensive guide to the park's geologic story. 168 pages, \$15.95.

Other Useful Items



The Mountain That Became a Lake CD
Listen to this CD as you drive the park's roads. Park rangers and American Indians share facts, stories, and insight about Crater Lake. 60 minutes, \$16.95.



Crater Lake Topographic Map
1:55,000 scale. Waterproof and tearproof. \$11.95.



Plants & Animals of Crater Lake Nat'l Park
This folding, waterproof pocket guide will help you identify the park's most visible species. 11 pages, \$6.95.



"My Memories" Photo Album & Journal
Record your journey through the park. \$12.95.



Crater Lake: Mirror of Heaven DVD
Expanded version of the film shown at the Steel Visitor Center. Traces the lake's human history from American Indian narratives to the protection of the lake as a national park. 27 minutes, \$19.95.



Star and Planet Guide
Rotating "planisphere" for locating stars, planets, and constellations in the night sky. \$11.95.



Crater Lake Field Pack
Carry your field guide and water bottle in this canvas pack. \$19.95.



Crater Lake Cap
Navy and tan ballcap will protect your head from the sun's rays. 100% cotton, embroidered. \$16.95.

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Crater Lake National Park
P.O. Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604

—Thank You!