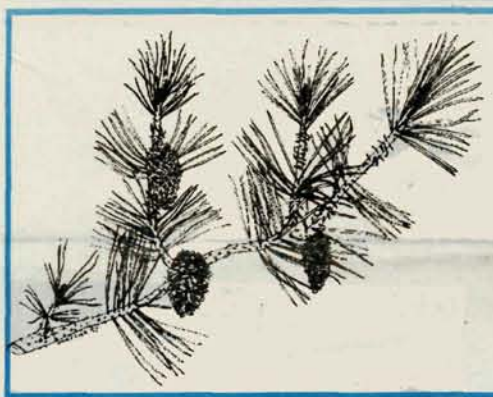
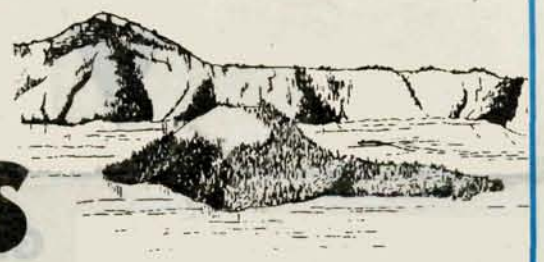
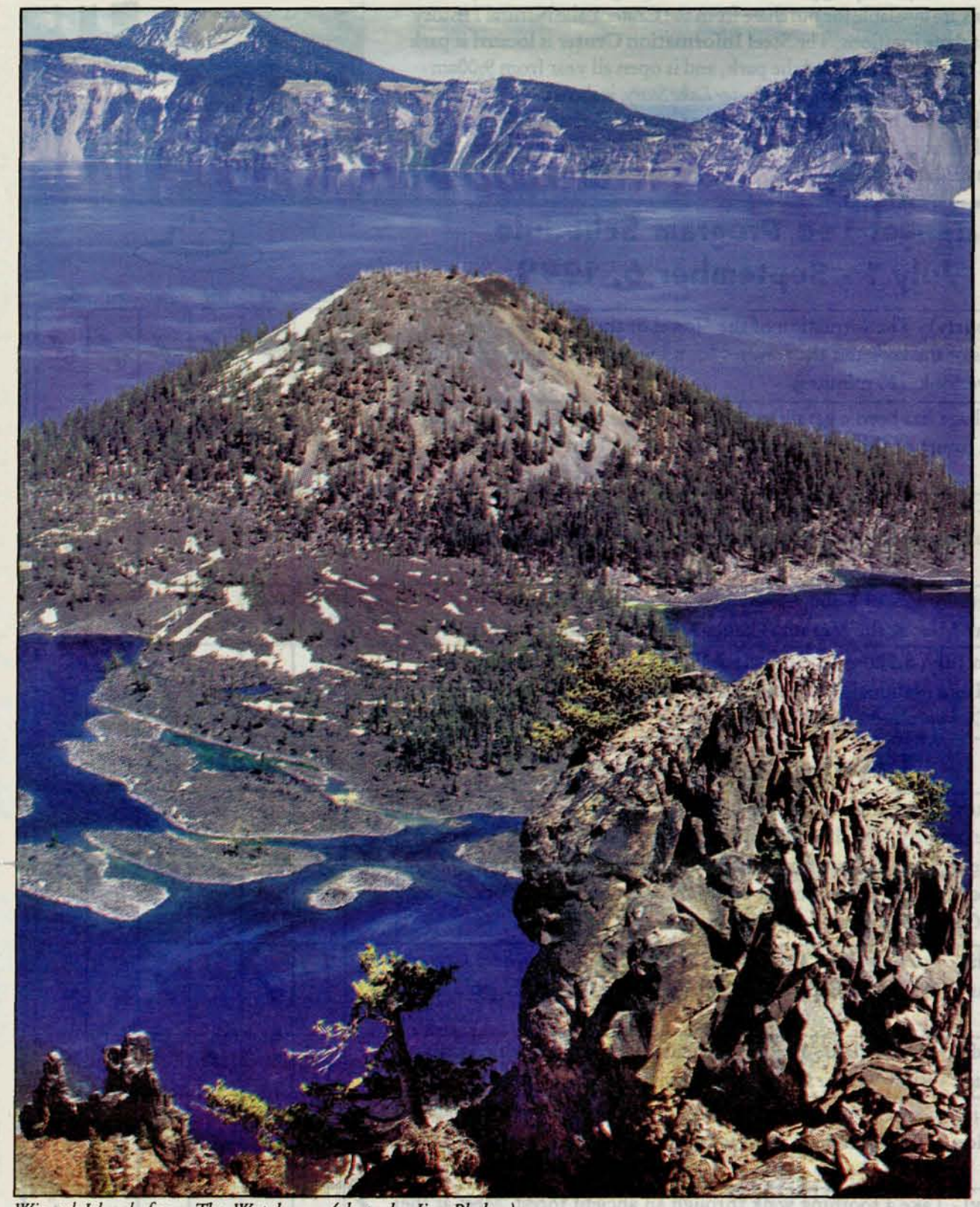


Crater Lake Reflections



The Newspaper of Crater Lake National Park

Summer 1999



Wizard Island, from The Watchman (photo by Jim Phelan)

An Investment in Crater Lake

Welcome to Crater Lake National Park! Visitors come to Crater Lake from all over the world to marvel at its magnificent blue water, enjoy its beautiful wildflowers, or learn about its fascinating natural and cultural history at ranger-led walks or talks. For many of you, though, the first person you meet during your visit is a ranger at one of our park's entrance stations. Your $10 entrance fee is an important contribution toward protecting the park's resources and providing services for visitors like yourself.

In 1996, Congress established the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program to help the National Park Service and other agencies deal with rising operating costs, a growing backlog of repair and maintenance projects, and increasing visitation. Crater Lake's entrance fee increased by $5 per vehicle as part of the program. Eighty percent of the fee goes directly toward specific projects here at Crater Lake. We're using the money to rehabilitate historic structures, for example, and to develop new educational programs for students and teachers. You'll learn more about these and other projects in this newspaper.

Park fees are an investment in protecting our National Parks for future generations. We need and welcome your support.

Chuck Lundy, Superintendent

Inside

Park Information

(541) 594-2211 Ext. 402

www.nps.gov/crla

Visitor Activities

William G. Steel Information Center

Good Places to Start Your Park Visit

There are two visitor information centers at Crater Lake National Park. Both are fully accessible to visitors with mobility impairments. A park ranger or volunteer will be on duty to assist you with park information, trip planning, weather forecasts and backcountry camping permits. Books, maps, posters, and other educational materials are available for purchase from the Crater Lake Natural History Association at these locations. The **Steel Information Center** is located at park headquarters on the south side of the park, and is open all year from 9:00am - 5:00pm daily. An 18-minute film, *The Crater Lake Story*, is shown here twice hourly throughout the day. The **Rim Village Visitor Center** is located 200 yards west of the Crater Lake Lodge in Rim Village, and is open daily during the summer months from 8:30am - 6:00pm.

Rim Village Visitor Center

Ranger-Led Program Schedule
July 1 - September 6, 1999

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Discovering Crater Lake (10:00am - 5:00pm hourly) - The formation of the "Jewel of the Cascades" is a fascinating story. Learn about the special qualities of the lake and the features found within the caldera. Talks are presented hourly at the Sinnott Memorial Overlook. (20 minutes)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
The Rim Village Story (1:00pm daily) - Rim Village has been a gathering place for visitors to Crater Lake for over 100 years. Learn about the past, present and future of this popular place. Meet at the Rim Visitor Center flagpole for an easy walk. (30 minutes)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Who Lives Here? (1:30pm Saturday - Sunday) - Many animals make their home in Crater Lake National Park. Take a look at one group of park residents. The animals featured will vary. Meet at the Rim Village Visitor Center flagpole. (30 minutes)	✓						✓
Junior Rangers (5:00pm daily) - Visitors between the ages of 6 and 12 may become a "Junior Ranger" by participating in the park's Junior Ranger Program! Meet at the Mazama Campground amphitheater. (1 hour)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evening Campfire Program (9:00pm nightly in July; 8:30pm in August; 8:00pm in September) - Sit and relax under the stars to learn more about Crater Lake National Park during these slide presentations. Topics vary nightly. Programs are held at the Mazama Campground amphitheater. (1 hour)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Beyond the Pavement

Boat Tours (10:00am - 4:30pm daily) - The Crater Lake Lodge Company offers 1 hour and 45 minute ranger-narrated boat tours of Crater Lake from late June or early July through mid-September. During peak season, 9 tours per day will be offered, with the first tour leaving at 10:00am and the last tour departing at 4:30pm. Tickets are sold at the parking lot near Cleetwood Cove trailhead. Ask at a visitor center for current prices. *(See page 6 for important information about hiking the Cleetwood Cove Trail.)*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Discovery Point Hike (2:00pm Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday) - Hike to the place where Crater Lake was first discovered by European-Americans in 1853. Meet at the Rim Village Visitor Center flagpole. (2 miles, 3.2 km, 2 hours)	✓		✓		✓		✓
Garfield Peak Hike (2:00pm Monday, Wednesday, and Friday) - Enjoy spectacular views and wildflowers as you hike up Garfield Peak. Meet at the Rim Village Visitor Center flagpole. (3.4 miles, 5.5 km, 2 hours)		✓		✓		✓	
Annie Creek Canyon Hike (2:30pm daily) - Enjoy a cool mountain stream that flows through the natural and cultural history of Crater Lake National Park. Meet at the Mazama Campground amphitheater (between D and E loops). (1.7 miles, 2.7 km, 1 1/2 hours)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Godfrey Glen Hike (3:00pm Saturday - Sunday) - Take a soothing walk through an ancient forest. Meet at the Godfrey Glen parking area for this short hike. (1 mile, 1.6 km, 1 hour)	✓						✓
Sunset at Sun Notch (8:00pm Saturday - Sunday) - Twilight is a magical time at Crater Lake. Take a pleasant evening stroll with a park ranger to this favorite Crater Lake viewpoint. Meet at the Sun Notch parking area. (0.5 mile, 0.8 km, 1 hour)	✓						✓

Due to snow which lingers on many of our trails until mid-summer, all programs are subject to cancellation or substitution. Special programs may also be offered throughout the summer. Check at a visitor center for current information.

Watchman Rehabilitation

Rehabilitating the Watchman Fire Lookout and Trailside Museum

by Kent Taylor

During the summers of 1999 and 2000, the National Park Service will rehabilitate the historic Watchman Fire Lookout and Trailside Museum. Onsite work will begin about August 1st and continue through the end of September both years. Visitors who hike the 0.75 mile (1.2 km) trail to the top of Watchman Peak will be able to observe National Park Service employees, skilled in preservation techniques, treat and repair or replace the old structure's woodwork, metalwork, and stonework.

It will take two summers to rehabilitate the Watchman. Winter snows at Crater Lake National Park begin in late September and end in late June. Snow remains on the higher elevations such as Watchman Peak until about August 1st. We have snow-free access to perform work at the top of Watchman Peak for only about eight weeks each year. The project focuses on restoring the Watchman to its early 1930s appearance. The restoration work is based on the original construction drawings from 1931. Work during 1999 includes restoring the balcony surrounding the observation deck, the exterior stairway, and the roof of the museum. During 2000, work will focus on rehabilitating the exterior of the observation deck, and the interiors of the observation room, museum, and lower rooms. Repairs will also be made to the structure's masonry. The rehabilitated observation room will allow continued use of the Watchman as a modern fire lookout station.

The Watchman Fire Lookout, circa 1935

The Watchman rehabilitation project is a cooperative effort involving several branches of the National Park Service. Crater Lake National Park is coordinating funding, local support services, and required National Environmental Policy Act documentation. The Historic Preservation Training Center in Maryland is providing the onsite management, supervision, and preservation specialists for the work on the Watchman. The design and construction office, Denver Service Center, is providing design and engineering support. The Harpers Ferry Design Center in West Virginia is planning, designing, and overseeing the construction and installation of the interpretive exhibits for the Trailside Museum. The Columbia Cascade Support Office in Seattle is assisting with technical advice for the project, and for a new photovoltaic electrical system that will be installed on the Watchman to provide power to a radio repeater located inside the facility.

The rehabilitation project will also provide an opportunity to train nearly twenty National Park Service employees in historic preservation techniques. Historic Preservation Training Center specialists will serve as teachers. Every two weeks, three new trainees from Crater Lake and other national parks will work onsite with the team of professional preservation specialists. After successfully completing the training session, the trainees will be able to apply their new skills on historic structures at their home parks.

Park visitors are directly involved with the funding to rehabilitate the Watchman. This project is part of the park's Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. The estimated $430,000 needed to complete the project is available from entrance fees. The rehabilitation project will help preserve and protect one of the park's historic resources. When work is completed, visitors can again enjoy the magnificent views of Crater Lake and the Cascade Range from the Lookout's balcony, and will be able to explore the new interpretive exhibits about the park's forests and wildland fire management program at the Trailside Museum.

Watchman Peak

Towering 8,013 feet (2442 meters) above sea level and 1,837 feet (560 meters) above the surface of Crater Lake, Watchman Peak is one of the highest points on the rim of the caldera. It's a significant landmark that played a role in the first attempt to learn the depth of the deepest lake in the United States. In 1886, scientists measured the lake's depth by lowering calibrated piano wire with a weight on the end. Readings were made from a boat at various lake surface locations. Watchman Peak was one of the two fixed points necessary to triangulate the boat's position on the lake. This method, although crude by today's standards, indicated a maximum depth of 1,996 feet (608 meters) in the lake's northeast basin. Using sonar in 1958, scientists were able to calculate a more accurate maximum depth of 1,932 feet (589 meters), a difference of only 64 feet (19 meters) from the 1886 measurement!

The Watchman Fire Lookout and Trailside Museum

The Watchman Fire Lookout and Trailside Museum is located on top of Watchman Peak, 8013 feet (2442 meters) above sea level. It is an ideal site from which to view Crater Lake, and to locate or track wildland fires inside the park and the surrounding National Forests. The facility was built in 1931-32 in the Cascadian Rustic style. This style incorporates large native lava boulders and heavy wooden beams into an attractive structure that blends into the majestic scenery of Crater Lake National Park. Historically, the Trailside Museum, attached to the lower section of the tower, has housed interpretive exhibits about the park's forests and wildland fire suppression. The Watchman Fire Lookout and Trailside Museum was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

Recreational Fees

New Fee Program Contributes Directly to Vital Park Programs

by Kevin L. Bacher

In 1996, Crater Lake National Park became one of the first participants in a pilot project established by the United States Congress called the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. Today, park managers are using the additional fees collected through this program to fund efforts important to the protection of Crater Lake National Park.

The Recreation Fee Demonstration Program directed the National Park Service and other agencies to implement and test new fees at sites throughout the country. Initially conceived as a three-year pilot program, it has since been extended by Congress through September of 2001.

The new program represents a fundamental change in the way fees collected in National Parks are distributed. In the past, all fee revenue has been deposited into the general U.S. Treasury, and then distributed by Congress back to the National Park Service through the annual appropriations process. In contrast, the Fee Demonstration Program allows participating parks to keep 80% of the additional revenue on-site, where it may be used to fund projects that benefit the park where it was collected. The remaining 20% is targeted to national programs and distributed to other sites in the National Park System where the need is greatest.

Erosion will be repaired at picnic areas and viewpoints

The new revenue comes at a critical time for the National Park Service. Even as the number of visitors to National Parks continues to climb, government funding for necessitities such as road and building repairs, campground maintenance, visitor protection, and other services has not kept pace with the demand. The Recreation Fee Demonstration Program helps by spreading some of the costs for managing public lands among those who use them.

At the outset of the new program, the National Park Service faced an estimated $5.6 billion backlog in repair and maintenance projects. "Revenues derived from this test program will provide needed funds to begin fixing the badly deteriorated infrastructure of our aging park system," said Roger Kennedy, the Director of the National Park Service at the time. "These revenues also will fund visitor education and recreation programs, and resource protection efforts."

The Fee Demonstration Program allows participating sites the flexibility to tailor fee projects to specific needs and situations. In many National Park areas, fees are now being charged for the first time for boating, backcountry permits, and special programs. Entrance fees have been raised at many parks. Crater Lake doubled its entrance fee, from $5 to $10 per vehicle, in the Spring of 1997. Four of the five extra dollars collected go directly into projects which benefit Crater Lake National Park.

In 1998, Crater Lake National Park collected more than $910,000 dollars through the Fee Demonstration Program. Projects have been selected for more than half of that amount. Some of the specific projects ongoing at Crater Lake include the following:

A new fuel system protects Crater Lake

Cleetwood fuel system

Last summer, the Cleetwood Trail was closed while a new fuel delivery system was installed from the caldera rim to the boat dock at Cleetwood Cove. The new system will help protect the pristine character of Crater Lake by reducing the risk of fuel spills.

Restoration and revegetation

Crater Lake's picnic areas and overlooks show wear and tear from a century of use. Resource managers are working to restore these sites by repairing erosion damage and replanting trampled vegetation. This summer, Vidae Falls Picnic Area will be closed while crews work. Several backcountry trails will also be rehabilitated, to convert them to a narrower, more natural appearance in keeping with the park's wilderness character.

Research education

The lake research program has collected volumes of information about the chemistry and ecology of Crater Lake. Several projects are under way to pass that information on to the public. New training materials will be available for park naturalists, an interpretive video will be created about the ecology of the lake, and educational curricula will be developed for students and teachers.

Historic park signs

Crater Lake became one of the nation's first national parks in 1902. To preserve that historical significance, the park's entrance signs are being restored to a historic appearance. Signs around the park's headquarters in Munson Valley are being replaced as well, with a design that matches the historic character of the area.

In addition, several other projects are planned or already under way. Backcountry signs will be replaced to make them more consistent and less obtrusive. A new traveler's information system will be installed at several places to broadcast up-to-date information about roads and trails in the park. The historic landscape in Munson Valley will be restored. Bear-proof food lockers will be installed in the campgrounds to help reduce conflicts between visitors and bears. New guardrails, gates, and toilets will be installed throughout the park.

In 1916, Congress directed the fledgling National Park Service to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Protecting our natural and cultural heritage, while ensuring that everyone who visits has a safe, enjoyable, and educational experience, costs money. Your support is crucial. But with your help, the benefits to Crater Lake National Park are tangible. You'll see them throughout your visit. Remember this as you tour the lake on boats supplied by a safer fuel system. Rember it as you gaze out over Crater Lake from the rehabilitated fire lookout on Watchman Peak in years to come. Remember: *you* helped make it happen.

Lake Research

Swirls on the Lake

by Tom McDonough

A sure sign that spring has finally arrived in the high country around Crater Lake is the first appearance of broad yellow swirls of material floating on its surface. These canary yellow deposits stand out vividly against the deep cobalt blue of the water. For summer visitors who gaze down on the placid water below, such a sight can be unsettling. What is this yellow stuff, sulfur from the old volcano, pollution from all the cars and boats? Park staff is well aware how the public demands that Crater Lake, the deepest, bluest, and clearest lake of its type in the world, must be kept that way. Because of this concern, Park Naturalist Earl U. Homuth wrote an article about these yellow deposits and presented it in the first edition of Crater Lake's *Nature Notes* in July 1928. Obviously, these early park visitors too were concerned about the lake. Rangers have been repeating Homuth's explanations to tourists ever since.

Close examination of this yellow substance shows it is pollen. But where is it from? Each year, warming temperatures awaken trees in the region, which have been locked in a deep dormancy since the preceding fall. By late May and June, warmer weather finally reaches the Rim around Crater Lake, causing the pine and fir forest to come alive. On the lower branches of these conifers, catkins, which appear like small cones, begin to develop. Each catkin will produce millions of pollen grains no larger than a tenth of a millimeter. Once mature, a gust of wind will free the pollen from the branches and carry it off to other trees so that seed cones can be pollinated. Clouds of yellow pollen may be carried for miles by the wind. Some pollen grains support wing-like appendages that help keep them airborne. However, most of the pollen never finds a seed to pollinate. As wind currents die, the pollen falls out onto the ground, onto parked cars, and onto the surface of our lake. (Those of us who suffer the effects of hayfever each spring will be glad to know that pollen produced by conifers does not affect our allergies.) Once the pollen reaches the lake, water currents carry the yellow grains towards the shoreline where they become concentrated into the many curious swirls we see from the Rim.

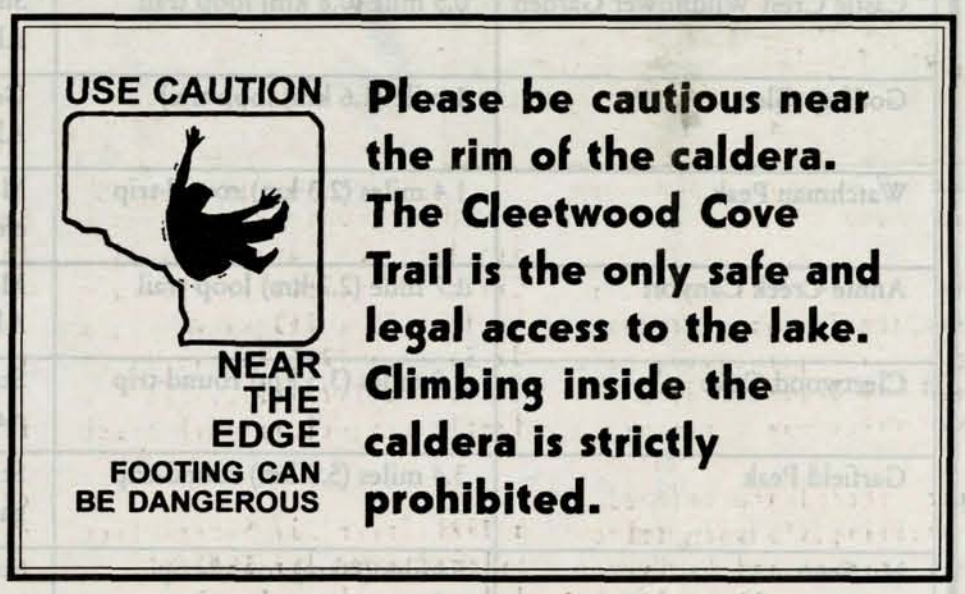
If pollen settles on the lake each spring, where does it go? Some of the pollen washes ashore creating a giant "bath tub" ring and some sinks to the bottom. As the pollen settles to the lake bottom it becomes a part of a growing layer of lake sediment that began accumulating here when the lake first formed. Scientist would like to know exactly when that process began. The caldera, which holds the lake, was formed following the eruption and collapse of Mt Mazama 7700 years ago. By dating the pollen grains in the oldest and deepest lake sediment, scientist can tell when lake water first appeared. The analysis has yielded a surprising result. Our lake is very old. Water began covering the basin of the caldera almost immediately after it was created. It took only 300 years for the entire lake to fill.

Pollen grains from different trees can be distinguished in core samples. Pollen released by true firs doesn't travel well. The grains are relatively heavy and tend to fall out close to their source. Their appearance in core samples from the lake indicate exactly when these and other trees began reforesting the lower part of Mt. Mazama following events 7700 years ago. The carbon dating of fir pollen suggests that forests began appearing around and beneath the Rim after only 400 years. But just as the fir and pine forests took root, they abruptly disappeared. For nearly 1000 years, fir and pine pollen is nearly absent in lake core samples. In their place are pollens from trees found at much lower elevations today like juniper, oak, and Douglas-fir (not a true fir). What happened? The most likely explanation is that the local climate both warmed and dried, permitting these species to replace those favoring a cooler and moister environment. These conditions reversed 6000 years ago and have stayed much the same since.

Yellow swirls on the lake have intrigued visitors and scientists

Is it possible that, during these centuries of warmer weather, reduced snowfall dropped the lake level below what we now see? Today, 67 inches (170 cm) of precipitation annually is needed to keep the lake 1,932 feet (589 meters) deep. If the lake level dropped 30 feet (9 meters), Wizard Island would be connected to the rest of the caldera!

The yellow swirls on the water of Crater Lake have become an annual sign of the arrival of spring in the Southern Cascades of Oregon. In addition to attracting the attention of casual visitors, scientists have found a reason to analyze the pollen once it reaches the lake bottom. Ranger Naturalist Earl U. Homuth would surely be pleased to know that lake pollen continues to tell interesting things about this magnificent place.



Reflections is funded and published semi-annually by the Crater Lake Natural History Association. This issue was edited by Kevin Bacher.

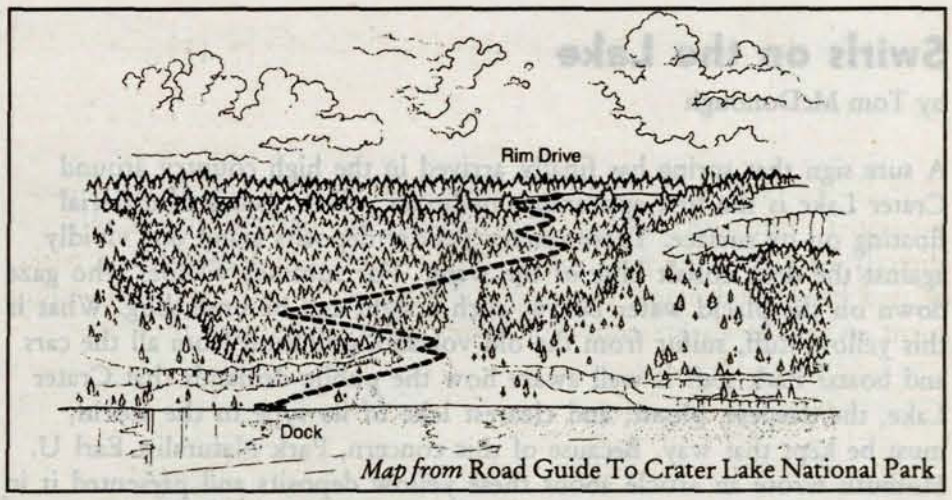
Exploring Park Trails

Getting Away from It All...

Crater Lake National Park has more than 90 miles (145 km) of maintained hiking trails for you to explore! Excellent views of the lake and surrounding area can be found from various peaks throughout the park. For trail suggestions, current conditions, regulations, and other hiking information, speak with a park ranger at one of our two visitor centers.

While enjoying the trails, please keep the following park regulations in mind:

- Climbing inside the caldera is strictly prohibited.
- Dogs and other pets are not allowed on park trails. Pets are permitted on a leash in parking areas and campgrounds only.
- Free backcountry permits are required for anyone wishing to spend a night in the backcountry. Permits are available at both park visitor centers during regular hours of operation.
- Bicycles are not allowed on park trails. Bicycling is allowed on paved roads and the Grayback Drive.
- Shortcutting on trails is prohibited. Please help us to protect the vegetation and prevent erosion by obeying this regulation.
- All park resources (rocks, plants, artifacts, etc.) should be left undisturbed for other visitors to enjoy.
- Smoking is not permitted on any trail.



Map from Road Guide To Crater Lake National Park

Tips for Hiking the Cleetwood Cove Trail

Visitors who wish to reach the shore of Crater Lake must hike the Cleetwood Cove trail. Located on the north side of Crater Lake, this is the **only** safe and legal access to the lake. The trail is one mile (1.6 km) in length, one-way, and drops 700 feet (210 meters) as you descend from the East Rim Drive trailhead to the lakeshore. On your return trip, this is comparable to climbing 65 flights of stairs! The Cleetwood Cove hiking trail is recommended only for those in good physical condition and should not be attempted by visitors with heart, breathing, or walking problems. It is not accessible for visitors with mobility impairments. Hikers should wear closed-toe shoes and bring plenty of water, sunscreen, and mosquito repellent. Toilets are available at both the trailhead and the boat dock area. Due to the park's heavy snow conditions, the trail typically does not open until late June and closes in mid-October.

Crater Lake Hiking Guide

Destination/Trail Name	*Distance*	*Difficulty*	*Trail Highlights*
Sun Notch Viewpoint	0.5 mile (0.8 km) round-trip	Short stroll Allow 30 minutes	Overlook of Crater Lake and Phantom Ship
Castle Crest Wildflower Garden	0.5 mile (0.8 km) loop trail	Short stroll Allow 30 minutes	Beautiful brook; display of wildflowers July - August
Godfrey Glen	1 mile (1.6 km) loop trail	Gentle level hike Allow 45 minutes	Overlook of Annie Creek Canyon; old growth forest
Watchman Peak	1.4 miles (2.3 km) round-trip	Moderate climb; 500 feet (150 m) elevation gain. Allow 1 hour	Historic fire tower; overlook of Wizard Island
Annie Creek Canyon	1.7 mile (2.7 km) loop trail	Moderate climb out of canyon Allow 1 1/2 hours	Deep stream-cut canyon; wildflower and wildlife sightings
Cleetwood Cove	2.2 miles (3.5 km) round-trip	Strenuous climb; 700 feet (215 m) elevation gain. Allow 2 hours	Guided boat tours; fishing; see details in article above
Garfield Peak	3.4 miles (5.5 km) round-trip	Strenuous; 1,000 feet (300 m) elevation gain. Allow 2 to 3 hours	Panoramic views; overlook of Phantom Ship
Mt. Scott	5 miles (8 km) round-trip	Strenuous; 1,500 feet (460 m) elevation gain. Allow 3 hours	Highest peak in park; outstanding views; historic fire tower

Supporting the Park

Crater Lake Natural History Association

Established in 1942, the Crater Lake Natural History Association (NHA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to advancing educational and scientific activities within Crater Lake National Park. The NHA invests funds generated from sales of items purchased at our park visitor centers directly back into the park, providing services such as publishing park-related books and maps, printing this newspaper, and purchasing equipment and materials for educational and scientific research programs. The Crater Lake NHA also supports Oregon Caves National Monument in Cave Junction, Oregon.

Become a member of the Crater Lake Natural History Association and learn more about the park's natural and cultural resources. Yearly memberships can be purchased at park visitor centers or by mailing in the coupon below. Members receive a number of benefits including:

- A 15% discount on books, videos, maps, and other sales items.
- Discounts from most other park associations including those at Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Yosemite, and Mt. Rainier.
- A subscription to our park's semi-annual newspaper *Reflections*.
- The satisfaction of assisting the important educational and scientific programs of Crater Lake National Park.

Sign Me Up!

- ☐ Individual Membership $10
- ☐ Family Membership $15
- ☐ Please send me your list of publications and other sales items offered by the Crater Lake Natural History Association

Name(s) _____

Address _____

_____

Phone _____

Mail to Crater Lake Natural History Association, P.O. Box 157, Crater Lake, OR 97604
(541) 594-2211

Nature Notes from Crater Lake

Nature Notes from Crater Lake is an annual publication produced by our park staff as an aid to visitors. This publication contains original research or observations that should be of interest to anyone wanting more than a fleeting glimpse of the park area. Authors include employees of the National Park Service, Volunteers-in-Parks, and members of the Friends of Crater Lake. Sponsored by the Crater Lake Natural History Association, *Nature Notes* can be purchased for $1.50 at either park visitor center.

Friends of Crater Lake volunteer Lloyd Smith leads a winter snowshoe walk

Friends Support Crater Lake

Founded in 1993, the Friends of Crater Lake is a non-profit organization that cooperates with the National Park Service in the stewardship of Crater Lake National Park's natural and cultural resources. Activities include volunteer work in the park, presentations by subject matter experts, and planning for the 100th Anniversary of the Park, coming up in 2002. Program activities in 1999 include:

Planting Collomia Mazama - Scheduled for June 19 (the date may change, depending upon snowmelt). For information, contact Greg Reddell, (541) 882-6257.

Fire Lookouts - A workshop will be offered July 17 to train volunteers for fire surveillance and visitor contacts at the Watchman Peak and Mt. Scott fire lookout towers. Those interested must be able to hike over steep, exposed terrain. For information, contact Bev or Jim Glassner, (541) 793-3205.

Trail Project Weekend - A trail improvement project is scheduled for August 20, 21, and 22. Participants can attend one, two, or all three days. The specific project has not yet been selected. For information, contact Greg Hartell, (541) 882-1134, or Greg Reddell, (541) 882-6257.

Annual Meeting - October 2. Contact Greg Reddell, (541) 882-6257, for further information.

Winter Rim Visitor Center Volunteers - During the winter, volunteers assist with the operation of the information desk at Rim Village. Volunteers are needed on weekends throughout the winter. For information, contact Alice Hatch, (541) 882-3070.

Join the Friends! Help support Crater Lake! Membership brochures are available at either park visitor center or by writing to:

Friends of Crater Lake
P.O. Box 88
Crater Lake, OR 97604
greddell@cvc.net
http://www.halcyon.com/rdpayne/foclnp.html

Visitor Services

Rim Village

The Llao Rock Cafe, the Watchman Restaurant, and a gift shop are all located on the south rim of Crater Lake. During peak season, their hours are:

Cafe	8:00am - 5:00pm
Restaurant	5:00pm - 10:00pm
Gift Shop	8:00am - 8:00pm

A formal dining room is located inside the Crater Lake Lodge. Its hours of service are:

Breakfast	7:00am - 10:30am
Lunch	11:30am - 2:00pm
Dinner	5:00pm - 10:00pm

Mazama Village

A campground, the Mazama Motor Inn, a camper services store, laundry, showers, and gasoline are all available at Mazama Village, located near the south entrance station off Highway 62. During peak season, the camp store is open from 7:00am to 10:00pm.

Lodging

There are two facilities for overnight lodging inside the park:

Crater Lake Lodge (71 rooms) is located at Rim Village, overlooking the lake. It will be open for the summer season May 20 through October 20, 1999. Reservations are highly recommended well in advance.

Mazama Village Motor Inn (40 units) is located seven miles south of the lake in Mazama Village. It will be open from June 10 through October 10, 1999.

To make reservations for either of these accommodations, contact the Crater Lake Lodge, Inc., (541) 830-8700, FAX (541) 830-8514; or write to Crater Lake Lodge, Inc., P.O. Box 2704, White City, OR 97503.

Camping

There are two campgrounds inside Crater Lake National Park:

Mazama Campground contains 200 sites and is operated by the park's concessioner from mid June through early October. Reservations are not taken, but generally there are plenty of sites available. The campground offers running water, fire rings, picnic tables, and flush toilets. Wheelchair-accessible sites are available. Evening campfire programs are offered nightly from early July through early September. Check at the campground or at a visitor center, or call (541) 594-2211 ext. 402, for current fees.

Lost Creek Campground is operated by the National Park Service from mid-July through mid-September. It contains 16 sites for tent camping only, and is located in the southeast corner of the park on the spur road to the Pinnacles Overlook. Fee: $10/site.

Emergencies

To report medical, police, or fire emergencies, **DIAL 911**, 24 hours a day. First aid is available inside either park visitor center.

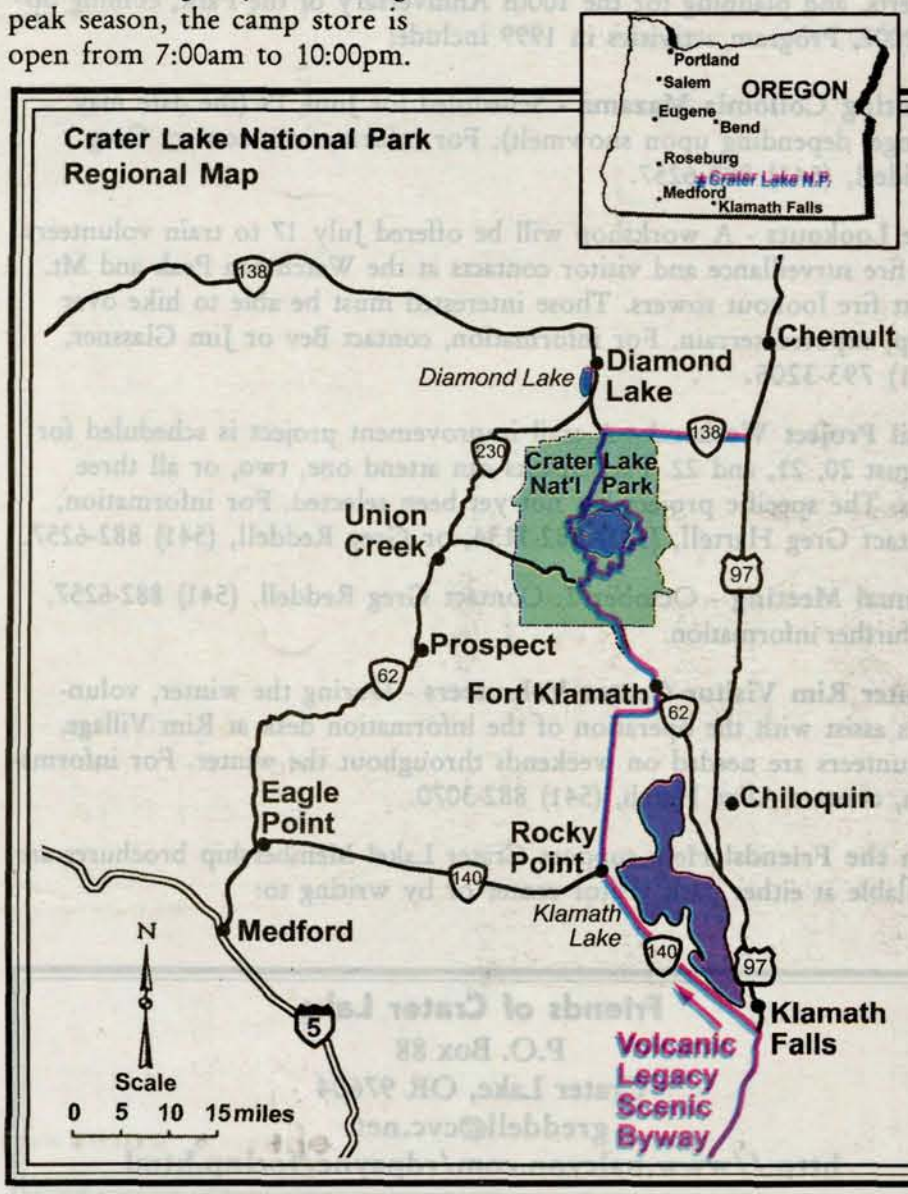
Lost and Found

If you lose an item while visiting the park, contact a park ranger at either visitor center or call the park dispatch office, (541) 594-2211 Ext. 347, to report your loss. Found items may be turned in to a park visitor center.

Postal Services

A U.S. Post Office is located in the foyer of the Steel Information Center. During the summer, it is open Monday through Saturday from 10:00am to 12:00pm and from 1:00pm to 3:00pm.

All rates and times are subject to change without notice.



Getting to the Park

During the summer, Crater Lake National Park may be entered either from the north via Highway 138 or from the south via Highway 62. Spring and Fall travellers need to note that during an average snowfall year, the north entrance to the park opens for the season in mid-June and may close in early October when winter snowfall begins.

Traveling Crater Lake's Rim Drive

The 33-mile (53-km) Rim Drive circles Crater Lake inside the park. More than 30 overlooks are located along this scenic two-lane road. Allow two hours to travel completely around the lake. A seven-mile (11-km) spur road departs from the Rim Drive on the east side of the lake, and provides access to the Pinnacles Overlook and Lost Creek Campground. While enjoying the spectacular views found along Rim Drive, be on the lookout for deer and other wildlife crossing the road. Also be aware that icy road conditions may be present at any time of the year. Please obey the posted speed limits at all times.

Driving Distances in Summer:

Klamath Falls	60 miles	100 km
Medford	80 miles	130 km
Bend	105 miles	170 km
Eugene	140 miles	225 km
Portland	250 miles	400 km
Seattle	425 miles	685 km
San Francisco	450 miles	725 km