With the stroke of a pen, on December 8, 2004, President George W. Bush approved legislation designating 80% of the land area of Wisconsin’s Apostle Islands National Lakeshore as federally protected wilderness. The new wilderness area – Wisconsin’s largest by far – honors former Governor and U.S. Senator, Gaylord Nelson. This new addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System will be known as the Gaylord Nelson Wilderness. The designation guarantees that the present management style of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will be maintained in the future - emphasizing continued motorized boat access to the mostly-wild islands, but no motorized travel on the islands themselves.

“We’re absolutely thrilled about this,” said Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Superintendent Bob Krumenaker. “Senator Nelson is a visionary who fought long and hard to create the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and for decades he has been a leading advocate for our nation’s wilderness areas. It is entirely fitting that this new wilderness area be named for him.”

The waters of Lake Superior within the National Lakeshore are not included in the wilderness area, nor are the lighthouses or other existing developed areas of the park. Sand, Basswood, and Long Islands were kept out of the wilderness boundary in their entirety, along with the park’s 12-mile mainland strip. The wilderness boundary is shown on the map on page 8.

Wilderness has been contemplated for the Apostle Islands in one form or another for nearly 50 years, with initial efforts predating even the federal Wilderness Act of 1964 by nearly a decade. In 1955, the state of Wisconsin issued a Policy on Acquisition of an Apostle Islands Wilderness Area. This policy was pursued by then-Governor Nelson throughout his four year term, which ran from 1958 through 1962.

Nelson was elected to the United States Senate in 1962, and almost immediately initiated an effort to bring the islands into the National Park System, convincing President John F. Kennedy to tour the islands by helicopter in September 1963. After years of effort, Senator Nelson succeeded in passing legislation creating the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in 1970.

“While the proposed boundaries of the park changed throughout the 1960s, Senator Nelson’s vision for the islands never wavered,” said Krumenaker. “The islands were always intended to be wild and primitive, but accessible.”

There was little talk of wilderness during the 1970s and 1980s, as the National Park Service struggled to bring the new park into existence. However the park’s first General Management Plan, which was approved in 1989, identified that a large percentage of the park could potentially qualify for wilderness designation, pending a formal study with public participation.

That formal study was conducted between 2001 and 2004, and it involved a public involvement effort unlike anything the NPS had ever attempted in the region. Following dozens of meetings, hundreds of conversations, and thousands of public comments, the NPS recommended that 80% of the island lands be designated by the Congress as federally-protected wilderness.

“We learned a lot about what people cared about in the Apostle Islands,” said Krumenaker. “And in the end, we learned what I think Senator Nelson instinctively knew all along – that these islands were meant to be visited, enjoyed, and experienced, but that they shouldn’t ever be allowed to lose the wild and primitive character that brings people here in the first place. Wilderness designation for most of the park guarantees that future generations will be able to experience the islands in essentially the same way we can today.”

Wilderness Management

Now that the Gaylord Nelson Wilderness Area has been officially established, what impacts will that have on how the National Park Service (NPS) manages the area?

Since it is NPS policy to assure that management actions do not diminish the wilderness suitability of an area possessing wilderness characteristics pending Congressional action, most of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has been managed essentially as wilderness since 1989. This means that changes will be nearly imperceptible. One tangible change will be the removal of picnic tables from 13 campsites located in the new wilderness area, since NPS policy precludes picnic tables in wilderness. Trail clearing in the wilderness area may take longer because crews would not routinely use chainsaws or motorized vehicles, unless they were the minimum requirement for getting the work done.

All management decisions affecting wilderness must be consistent with the minimum requirement concept. This is a process used to determine: 1) whether the proposed management action is necessary for administration of the area as wilderness and does not pose a significant impact to wilderness resources and character; and 2) the techniques and type of equipment needed to ensure that impact to wilderness resources and character is minimized. Parks will complete a minimum requirement analysis on those administrative practices and equipment uses that have the potential to impact wilderness resources or values. Each park containing wilderness will develop a wilderness management plan to guide the preservation, management, and use of these resources. This will be developed over the next two or three years as part of the park’s new General Management Plan. There will be several opportunities for the public to meet with park staff and have input. For more information on this planning process, go to www.nps.gov/apis/ gmp.htm, or contact the park’s Chief of Planning and Resource Management, Jim Nepstad, at 715-779-3397 ext. 102.
**Apostle Islands National Lakeshore**

Wisconsin’s northernmost landscape juts into Lake Superior as the scenic archipelago of 22 Apostle Islands. Long a vacation mecca, the area realized new conservation and recreational value in 1970 when Congress named 20 of the islands and 2,500 acres of the peninsula as a national lakeshore. In 1986, Long Island was also included.

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

**Accessibility**

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

**Pets**

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

---

**Summer Visitor Information**

**Headquarters Visitor Center Hours**

- **Open Mon.-Fri. 8 am to 4:30 pm, May 2 - May 27**
- **Open Daily 8 am to 4:30 pm, May 28 - Oct. 23**
- **Open Mon.-Fri. 8 am to 4:30 pm, Oct. 24 - May 26, 2006**

**Weather**

**Typical summer conditions** feature winds of 5 - 20 knots and waves of 1 to 4 feet. Winds of 30 to 40 knots and waves of 4 to 10 feet are not uncommon.

**Precipitation**

- **June**
  - 3.1" 11 days
  - 7.4" 12 days
  - 7.2" 58 days
  - 7.8" 34 days
- **July**
  - 4.2" 31 days
  - 7.4" 22 days
  - 7.8" 34 days
  - 8.6" 28 days
- **August**
  - 1.9" 10 days
  - 5.5" 10 days
  - 5.5" 10 days
- **September**
  - 1.9" 10 days
  - 5.5" 10 days
  - 5.5" 10 days

---

**Sailing and Boating**

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

---

**Swimming**

**Yes, it’s true, Lake Superior can be really cold. The average annual water temperature of the lake is about 40 degrees Fahrenheit. On warm, sunny summer days, however, water temperatures in the Apostle Islands’ protected shallow bays can climb into the 70’s. There are no lifeguards in the national lakeshore. Swimming is not allowed within 100 feet of all harbors, public docks, and vessels secured to public docks. Diving or jumping into the lake from the sandstone cliffs at Devils Island or the mainland sea caves is prohibited.**

---

**Summer Activities**

**Scuba Diving**

A free dive permit is required to scuba dive within national lakeshore boundaries. Permits are available from Park Headquarters or Little Sand Bay visitor centers.
Planning For Your Visit...in 2020!

By Jim Nepstad, Chief of Planning and Resource Management

It is easy to think of the year 2020 as some futuristic, space-age, way-too-far-ahead-of-us-to-worry-about-it-now kind of year. But when you do the math, you find that it is only 15 years away. As far into the future as 1990 is into our past. Not that far.

And it will certainly be within the projected life-span of the park’s new General Management Plan, which the National Park Service (NPS) is just beginning to revise. General management plans are broad, visionary NPS documents that are designed to set the tone for a park for 15 to 20 years.

In 2020, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore will turn 30 years old. In 1989, when the park’s most recent General Management Plan was approved, it was only 19. Still evolving, still trying to find its niche in the larger National Park Service world.

What would you like the park to look like in 2020? Do you think it should be left “just as it is,” or do you think it should be tweaked in some way to make it better from your perspective? Should we build new campgrounds? Should we install mooring buoys? Should tours be available at all lighthouses? And what about transportation? Should any and all newfangled transportation contraptions that come along be allowed full or partial access to the park?

Or should we take a more cautious approach?

Remarkable changes can occur in modern society in a mere 15 years. Sea kayaks were barely on the radar screen in 1989 when the park’s latest general management plan was finalized. Now more than 66% of island campers are using them. According to the surveys that we and others have done, kayakers and kayakers have blended into the park nicely. Other forms of transportation have not. Personal watercraft, or “jetskis,” were banned throughout most of the NPS in the late 1990s, and there was barely a murmur of opposition here (and plenty of very vocal support). The reason one survived and the other did not is at least partly due to the vision outlined in the park’s general management plan.

One fit the vision. The other, for the most part, did not.

And that is one of the reasons why we feel it is very important for you to take an interest in the planning process as it begins to gear up. Within the next year, alternative visions of the park will be developed, drafted, and put out for public review and comment. Hopefully, at least one of the alternatives will reflect some of the input you’ve already given us. And hopefully, you’ll share your thoughts again with us.

If you feel strongly about the future of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore - and we know that there are many of you who do - then there are very few things you can do that would be more important than keeping in touch with the park as we go through this multi-year planning effort. Go to www.nps.gov/apis/gmp.htm for schedules, draft documents, and information on general management plans in the NPS. And if you have any comments, or if you want to share YOUR vision for the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore with us, then don’t hesitate to send us an email at apis_comments@nps.gov, or give the park’s Chief of Planning and Resource Management, Jim Nepstad, a call at 715-779-3398, x102. We would love to hear from you!

Summer Visitor Information continued...

Hiking

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

Lakeshore Trail - A 4.5 mile trail beginning at the end of Meyers Road in the park’s mainland unit. Julian Bay Trail - 0.4 mile from Stockton Island’s Presque Isle dock to the Julian Bay beach.

Tombolo Loop - 3.8 mile loop through forests and along the Julian Bay beach at Stockton Island. Sand Island Lighthouse Trail - 2 mile walk from East Bay dock to the lighthouse featuring views of beaches, sea caves, and old pines.

Oak Island Overlook - A 3.4 mile hike from the dock area to an overlook with views of 11 islands. Raspberry Island Sandspit Trail - A 0.8 mile walk from the beach to the lighthouse.

Camping

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

Fishing and Hunting

A Wisconsin fishing license with a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp is required for fishermen 16 or older. Sport fishermen are drawn to the Apostle Islands region by the opportunities to catch lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, and coho salmon. Summer fishing takes place in deep water with lake trout being the most commonly targeted fish. More information is available on our website at www.nps.gov/apis/fishing.htm. Hunting is allowed in the national lakeshore. Hunting activity may occur from September (after Labor Day) through December.

Fire

Campfires must be built in metal fire receptacles where provided. Beach fires must be no more than three feet in diameter. Dead, loose wood on the ground in forested areas or unvegetated beach areas may be collected for firewood. To limit the spread of harmful insects, do NOT bring firewood into the park. Chain saws cannot be operated in the national lakeshore. Before leaving a beach areas may be collected for firewood. To limit the spread of harmful insects, do NOT bring firewood into the park. Chain saws cannot be operated in the national lakeshore. Before leaving a

Island Tours/Shuttles

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

2005 Apostle Islands Cruise Service Schedule Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cruise Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dates and Times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Tour</td>
<td>3 hour nonstop cruise around Deets Island</td>
<td>10 am, daily, May 14 to Oct. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Island Shuttle ($29.95/Adult, $16.95/Child)</td>
<td>2 hour shuttle to Oak Island</td>
<td>9:30 am, by reservation only, July 1 to Sept. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton/Michigan Shuttle ($29.95/Adult, $16.95/Child)</td>
<td>5 hour shuttle from Stockton Island (dayhike or camp), or continue to Michigan Island for lighthouse tour</td>
<td>12:00 pm, daily, July 1 to Sept. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islander Lighthouse Cruise ($19.95/Adult, $11.95/Child)</td>
<td>2 hour nonstop cruise past Basswood &amp; Hermit islands to Raspberry Island and back</td>
<td>2:00 pm, daily, June 18 to Sept. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Grand Tour</td>
<td>3 hour nonstop cruise around Deets Island</td>
<td>5:30 pm, Tues.-Wed.-Thurs.-Sat., June 21 to Sept. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighthouse/Sea Caves Evening Cruise</td>
<td>3.75 hour cruise past 2 lighthouses and mainland sea caves</td>
<td>5:30 pm, Friday, June 24 to Aug. 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices: $26.95/Adult, $15.95/Child (unless otherwise indicated)

Around the Archipelago 3
What’s New?

Apostle Islands NL Receives National Park Foundation Grants

The National Park Foundation (NPF) has awarded Apostle Islands National Lakeshore two Transportation Internships valued at $6,830 each through the 2005 Proud Partner Transportation Interpreter Program. The program places and supports college-age summer interns in National Parks where they serve as interpreters to encourage visitors to use transportation systems by enhancing the visitor experience associated with alternative modes of transportation. The program’s ultimate goal is to reduce vehicle congestion and related impacts (i.e. noise and air pollution). At Apostle Islands National Lakeshore the interns will ride the Apostle Islands Cruise Service’s daily shuttles to Stockton and Michigan islands providing orientation information and guiding lighthouse tours and nature walks. This program is a partnership between the NPF, the National Park Service (NPS), the Apostle Islands Cruise Service, and the Student Conservation Association (SCA), and is made possible through the generous support of Ford Motor Company, a Proud Partner of America’s National Parks.

The NPF has also presented Apostle Islands National Lakeshore with more than $1,700 worth of professional digital photography equipment from Kodak as part of the Proud Partners of America’s National Parks program. The donation includes two Kodak EasyShare DX7790 Zoom Digital Cameras and a Kodak Professional 1400 Digital Photo Printer. The equipment will be used to help the National Park Service document the restoration of the Raspberry Island Lighthouse and provide park visitors with virtual tours of the lighthouse while the building is closed. Photos will be printed and posted on the bulletin board on the lighthouse grounds for Raspberry Island visitors. The photos will also be posted on the park’s website, at visitor centers, on other park bulletin boards, and shared with area newspapers to provide updates on the progress of the restoration project.

Research Projects in 2005

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

- Deer Deer hunting is allowed in the national lakeshore. The islands have plant communities that have nearly disappeared in mainland areas as a result of deer browsing. The NPS needs information on deer population and distribution and impacts to plants from deer browsing to help manage deer hunting in the park. Aerial surveys to look for deer signs, browse surveys and deer pellet counts will be started in 2005 and continue through 2006. Northland College and the Bad River Tribe will participate in the project.

- Climate Change A Wisconsin DNR study will help determine the effects of global climate change by gathering baseline data on various plants and animals living in bogs.

- Mercury A University of Wisconsin -LaCrosse study will measure levels of mercury in the water, sediment, plants and animals in the island’s lagoons. The results of this project will be compared with mercury research being conducted in Chequamegon Bay.

- Geology What was the environment like a billion years ago when the Devils Island sandstone was deposited? This University of Minnesota project will try to determine whether the Devils Island Sandstone was deposited in a shallow lake environment, as is currently thought, or by wind and stream action.

Apostle Islands Vegetation Map High resolution aerial photography was flown in the fall (2004) and spring (2005) and extensive vegetation plot work will be done during the summer. The vegetation map is being produced in cooperation with NatureServe and U.S. Geological Survey’s Biological Resource Division and with the help of the NPS Great Lakes Inventory and Monitoring Network.

Sandscape Restoration Sandscapes (dunes, beaches, sandspits) are very popular areas for visitors, yet sandscape vegetation is very sensitive to trampling. Monitoring of both South Twin and Raspberry islands’ sandscapes has revealed the need for restoration. Native plant seeds and materials were collected last year and grown over the winter. Areas will be revegetated with these plants this spring. This project is being funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Coastal Grant Program.

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

Summer Visitor Information continued....

Guided Tours, Walks, and Evening Programs Apostle Islands National Lakeshore 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guest Lecture Series -</td>
<td>Eight different presentations at</td>
<td>7/11-</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayfield</td>
<td>the Headquarters Visitor Center</td>
<td>8/29</td>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry Island</td>
<td>Park staff may be available for</td>
<td>late-June to</td>
<td>Check</td>
<td>9 am to 4 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighthouse Tour</td>
<td>free tour (lighthouse may be</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>closed for restoration)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Island Lighthouse</td>
<td>Park staff may be available for</td>
<td>late-June to</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>9-11 am &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>free tours of the light towers,</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-4 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>110 steps from deck to grounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Island Lighthouse</td>
<td>Park staff may be available for</td>
<td>late-June to</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>10 am to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>free tour of the lighthouse</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td></td>
<td>pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devils Island Lighthouse</td>
<td>Volunteer lighthouse keepers may be</td>
<td>late-June to</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>9-11 am &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>available to provide free</td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-4 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>access to the lighthouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton Island Nature</td>
<td>Free guided walk to Stockton’s</td>
<td>7/1 -</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>forests, bogs, and beaches</td>
<td>9/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton Island Evening</td>
<td>Hear the island’s stories at the</td>
<td>7/1 -</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Twilight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Prairie Isle amphitheater</td>
<td>9/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visitors must make arrangements for transportation to the islands. See the Apostle Islands Cruise Service Schedule for prices and times.
Who’s There?

Visitor Survey Yields Insights on Apostle Islands’ Visitors

Did you know that of the people visiting Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (NL) between July 24 and August 1, 2004, 33% had never been here before, 30% were between 46 and 55 years old, 3% were from Iowa, 44% went swimming, and 79% knew the park was managed by the National Park Service? Well, neither did we, until we got the results of a survey conducted last summer by the National Park Service Visitor Services Project.

The visitor survey was conducted to provide the National Park Service with information to help guide development of a new General Management Plan at Apostle Islands NL. A total of 671 questionnaires were distributed to visitor groups in ten different locations at Apostle Islands NL during this nine-day period. Five hundred fifty five questionnaires were returned. The questionnaires contained 26 questions about everything from where people lived to what they thought about the quality of the services and facilities they used.

A visitor survey report was completed to profile these Apostle Islands NL visitors. The data reflect use patterns of visitors to the selected sites during the study period. The results do not necessarily apply to visitors during other times of the year. Even so, the report gives us an interesting snapshot revealing details about actual park visitors. Here are some of the things we learned.

Forty percent of visitor groups had two people, 28% had three or four people, and 22% had six people or more. Fifty-nine percent of visitors were ages 26-60 years and 11% were 15 years old or younger.

International visitors, comprising 2% of the total visitation, were from Canada (38%), France (13%), Spain (13%), and 5 other countries. United States visitors were from Wisconsin (42%), Minnesota (33%), Illinois (5%), and 30 other states.

Most visitors (72%) were making their first visit of the year to the park. Two-thirds of groups (67%) had visited the park at least once before in their lifetime. The most common activities that visitors participated in were sightseeing (80%), walking beaches (66%), and taking photographs (57%). Forty-eight percent of visitors said their primary reason for visiting the area was to visit Apostle Islands NL.

Seventy-seven percent of groups stayed overnight away from home in the park or in the area within a 30-mile or 45-minute drive of Bayfield, WI. The average visitor group expenditure during the visit was $586.

The most used visitor services/facilities by the 432 respondents included the park brochure/map (54%), vault toilets/outhouses (53%), and trails (51%). The visitor services/facilities that received highest “extremely important” and “very important” ratings included campsites (96%), trails (82%), vault toilets/outhouses (82%), and cruise boat tour (81%). Most visitors (92%) rated the overall quality of visitor services at Apostle Islands NL as “very good” or “good.”

If you missed participating in the visitor survey, there will be several opportunities to provide input to the General Management Plan during the next two to three years. Information about the planning schedule will be posted on our website at www.nps.gov/apti. For more information about this and other visitor surveys completed by the National Park Service Visitor Services Project, please visit the University of Idaho Park Studies Unit website: http://www.psu.uidaho.edu

Evening Programs Return to Bayfield Visitor Center

Guest Lecture Series

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

July 11  “Madeline Island History” - Steve Cotherman, director of the Madeline Island Historical Museum, tells stories of the largest Apostle Island.

July 18  “An Evening with the Superintendent” - Bob Krumenaker, superintendent of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, discusses wilderness, lighthouse restoration, fees, and other park issues.

July 25  “ghosts in the Wildness” - Bob Mackreth, former cultural resource specialist at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, shares stories focusing on the human history of areas now included in the Gaylord Nelson Wilderness.

August 1  “critterman: Dancing with Wolves” - Denny Olson, naturalist/educator. Legend has trapped the wolf in a shroud of fear and loathing. The Critterman, with his insider’s view of wolves, explores the mythology in his own uproarious way, making “packs” from the audience mark territories, hunt, and behave like everyday wolves.

August 18  “Jewels of Superior: Telling the Stories of the Apostles — Bayfield author Jeff Kennicott, shares the experience of writing the new book JEWELS ON THE WATER: LAKE SUPERIOR’S APOSTLE ISLANDS.

August 15  “Bears in the Apostle Islands” - Julie Van Stappen, natural resource specialist at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, summarizes 20 years of research on island bears.

August 22  “Recreational Fishing in Chequamegon Bay Area” - Captain Roger Lapenter, of Angler’s All in Ashland, WI will speak of the recreational fishing opportunities in Chequamegon Bay and around the Apostle Islands.

August 29  “Mushrooms of the Apostle Islands” - Matt Welter, curator of education at the Neville Public Museum, was a park ranger at Raspberry Island for six seasons. Learn why Raspberry Island is one of the best places to find mushrooms and hear the interesting anecdotes of a mushroom hunter.

An Evening with the Keeper

Did you ever wonder what it was like to be a lighthouse keeper? Join professional actor/park ranger Jim Stowell for “An Evening with the Keeper” this summer at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore’s Bayfield visitor center to hear stories of the Raspberry Island lighthouse keepers and take a virtual tour of the station without ever leaving Bayfield. Call 779-3397 to find out dates and times for this presentation.

For Your Safety

Boating Safety

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

- Do not overload your boat.
- Use life jackets, also known as personal flotation devices (PFD). A U.S. Coast Guard approved, wearable PFD must be provided for each person aboard any boat.
- Bottle sober.
- Exhibit anchor lights from sunset to sunrise.
- Stay at least 100 feet from commercial fishing nets.
- Beware of shoal areas and when beaching a boat. NPS and U.S. Coast Guard vessels are towing only in emergency situations.
- Make sure your boat is properly equipped with: paddles or oars, fire extinguisher, spare propeller and shear pin, compass and nautical charts, running lights, flashlight, whistle or horn, first-aid kit, radio, and an anchor with sufficient line.

New Life Jacket Rule in Effect

The United States Coast Guard now requires all children under 13 years of age to wear Coast Guard approved life jackets while aboard recreational vessels underway, except when the children are below decks or in an enclosed cabin.

In an Emergency

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

- Marine Radio: Channel 16
- Daytime telephone: 715-779-3397
- Nighttime telephone: 715-373-6120  (Bayfield County Sheriff), or 715-779-3950 (U.S. Coast Guard), or 9-1-1 (for use on a local line, not for cell phones)

Water

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

Search and Rescue

Visitors should plan to be self-reliant and responsible for their own safety. The outdoors, and especially Lake Superior, can be unforgiving. Visitors must be aware of the risks and hazards associated with the lake and island environments. Response times to areas on Lake Superior can be far greater than for similar distances on the mainland. The National Park Service will make reasonable efforts to respond in emergency situations. A variety of factors including the danger to the visitor, risk to the rescuer, and the availability of staff and equipment to do the job will be considered. A moment’s carelessness or a minor misjudgment can have serious consequences. Be careful out there, because maybe we can save you, and maybe we can’t.

Insects and Ticks

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

Standing on a high bluff at the most remote point of the Apostle Islands chain, the Outer Island lighthouse was built in 1874 to guide ships past the islands to the rapidly growing ports of Duluth and Superior. The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will emphasize in its interpretive efforts. Deteriorated woodwork, appearance, the era the National Park Service has chosen to be completely removed. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

Work at Outer Island light may close the station to the public for part of the 2005 season.

Raspberry Island lighthouse will be closed to the public during major restoration of the foundation, roof, edging, windows, and interiors.

But all of this good work will come at a cost. For one thing, most of the lighthouse grounds will be closed to all visitors while the work is taking place, to allow the contractors space to do their important work. The dock and tramway below the lighthouse grounds will be closed during the project as well.

The island will not be completely closed, however. Visitors willing to hike in from the sandspit will be able to view the work from a safe distance, and will occasionally be treated to interpretive programs led by National Park Service personnel explaining recent progress and the long-term benefits of the project. Additional programs related to the project will be offered at park headquarters in Bayfield.

But all of this good work will come at a cost. For one thing, most of the lighthouse grounds will be closed to all visitors while the work is taking place, to allow the contractors space to do their important work. The dock and tramway below the lighthouse grounds will be closed during the project as well.

The island will not be completely closed, however. Visitors willing to hike in from the sandspit will be able to view the work from a safe distance, and will occasionally be treated to interpretive programs led by National Park Service personnel explaining recent progress and the long-term benefits of the project. Additional programs related to the project will be offered at park headquarters in Bayfield.

Thank you for your patience while we undertake one of the most exciting historic preservation projects in the park’s history. Call (715) 779-3397 for project details and information about access to the Raspberry Island lighthouse. We hope you will agree that the wait will be well worth the temporary inconvenience.

Raspberry Island Light Restoration

If you stopped by the Raspberry Island lighthouse last summer for a visit, you may have noticed that “The Showcase of the Apostles” was looking a little rougher than usual. The National Park Service is busy planning for a major renovation at Raspberry Island, so there has been reluctance to sink too much money into the nearly-150-year-old structure.

Sometime soon, that major renovation project will begin. It will take roughly two years to complete. Once work commences, but once finished, it is hoped that it will once again be the showcase it has always been, and more.

The second of the Apostle Islands lighthouses, the Raspberry Island lighthouse was constructed in 1862, and was operational by 1863. The fact that it was constructed and put into service during the height of the Civil War underscores the importance of the light to the economy of the nation.

For nearly a century and a half, the wooden structure has withstood everything that Lake Superior and a northern Wisconsin climate could throw at it. But time has its effects on all structures, and this majestic lighthouse is no exception. Poor drainage and exposure to the elements have contributed to the slow-motion deterioration of exposed elements of the structure on the exterior. Time and well-intentioned improvements in the middle of the 1900s have diminished the historic appearance of the interior as well.

Much of this will be remedied in a project slated to begin soon. The Raspberry Island lighthouse restoration project has attracted contractors skilled in the preservation of historic structures. They will be devoting their efforts to lovingly restoring the appearance of the lighthouse – inside and out - to its 1920s appearance, the era the National Park Service has chosen to emphasize in its interpretive efforts. Deteriorated woodwork, plaster walls, and elements of the foundation will be restored or repaired. The elegant metal roof – mesmerizing when viewed from the tower – will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The Raspberry Island lighthouse was constructed in 1862, and was operational by 1863. The fact that it was constructed and put into service during the height of the Civil War underscores the importance of the light to the economy of the nation.

For nearly a century and a half, the wooden structure has withstood everything that Lake Superior and a northern Wisconsin climate could throw at it. But time has its effects on all structures, and this majestic lighthouse is no exception. Poor drainage and exposure to the elements have contributed to the slow-motion deterioration of exposed elements of the structure on the exterior. Time and well-intentioned improvements in the middle of the 1900s have diminished the historic appearance of the interior as well.

Much of this will be remedied in a project slated to begin soon. The Raspberry Island lighthouse restoration project has attracted contractors skilled in the preservation of historic structures. They will be devoting their efforts to lovingly restoring the appearance of the lighthouse – inside and out - to its 1920s appearance, the era the National Park Service has chosen to emphasize in its interpretive efforts. Deteriorated woodwork, plaster walls, and elements of the foundation will be restored or repaired. The elegant metal roof – mesmerizing when viewed from the tower – will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.

The original fog whistle was placed in a small trench cut into the slope. The area between the trenches or rows, native dogwood that are bundled together to create a more stable slope. The area will be completely redone. Extensive restoration will help ensure the lighthouse’s long-term survival.

When it is complete, visitors will be transported back to the early 20th century in a way they have never experienced before. It is a project well-worth getting excited about.
Living with Island Bears

Fortunately, there were few close encounters between people and black bears in the Apostle Islands last year. Visitors can help assure that the National Park Service is not forced to close visitor use areas due to bear activity in 2005 by reducing the risk of close encounters with bears. When hiking in the backcountry, respect the fact that we are in the bear’s territory. Hike in a group on established trails during daylight hours. Watch for bear signs such as tracks, droppings, claw marks on trees, and torn up logs. Never approach a bear, even to take pictures. Maintain a distance of at least 50 yards. Never feed a bear. Walk away while facing the bear and speaking quietly. Do not look directly into the bear’s eyes. Act passively to let the bear know you are not a threat. If the bear approaches, wave your arms and talk louder so the bear can identify you as a human. Leave the area, but do not run.

Around campsites, docks and picnic areas, it is important to store food properly and reduce food odors so bears are not bated into these areas. Bear-proof food lockers are provided at campsites on Devils, Basswood, Manitou, Oak, Sand, York, and Stockton Islands. Where lockers are provided, food must be locked up between meals. Water bottles, toiletries, cosmetics, and any items with a strong or human odor should also be stored in food lockers. Where food lockers are not available, campers should develop a food cache in a tree away from their tent at least 12 feet from the ground and five feet away from the trunk. Bag your garbage and pack it out. Never leave food or water bottles unattended. Do not keep food, garbage, dish towels, or toiletries in your tent. Wash dishes and clean the kitchen site after cooking. Use minimal amounts of water to clean dishes and filter out the food particles. Pack out food scraps with the garbage. Dispose of wastewater at least 50 yards from camp by broadcasting it on the ground or putting it in a vault toilet.

If a bear gets within 50 yards of a person at a campsite, dock, or picnic area, then it has encroached in our territory. Use body posture and tone of voice to make it clear to the bear that it is not welcome. Try to look big and dominant. Bang pots, yell, and make noise until the bear leaves the area. Report the sighting to park staff as soon as possible. Members of the park staff have training in the use of various nonlethal tactics, such as pepper spray, projectiles, and noisemakers, that will be applied when bears enter areas where they are not welcome. We need to know when bears are frequenting visitor use areas so we can condition them to stay away. Area closures will still be necessary if bears damage property or act aggressively toward people by stalking them or trying to enter their tent or boat. Please tell us about these situations so we can keep your visit safe and enjoyable.

Around the Archipelago 7

Campfires – To Be or Not To Be?

Oh, the sweet smell and warmth of a crackling fire. But where and how to collect wood for that fire creates a problem. Areas near campsites can quickly become denuded of dead and downed wood, which is important for putting nutrients back into the forest ecosystem. Informal trails inevitably result from the search for firewood. In areas like sandspits and beaches, dune vegetation is especially sensitive to trampling. A very shallow layer of organic material accumulates on top of the nearly pure sandy soil. This layer, like mulch in a garden, helps to hold in moisture and provides much needed nutrients. Many dune plants have very shallow roots that help them spread through an area. This makes them especially vulnerable to the impacts of foot traffic.

A seemingly logical solution to the problem may be to have visitors bring wood out to the islands. This may create a potentially greater problem, however. A whole host of insect pests may be transported along with firewood – Asian long-horned beetles, European elm bark beetle (spreads Dutch elm disease), and carpenter ants, to name a few. An especially worrisome one is at our backdoor – the emerald ash borer. Native to parts of Asia, the emerald ash borer has invaded parts of the Midwest. These exotic beetles have the potential to wipe out ash trees throughout the country. Trees are killed from being girdled by the serpentine tunnels excavated by hungry larvae. Quarantines against moving firewood are in place in portions of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Ontario. If the dire predictions hold true as they have for other exotic pests, the Apostle Islands may hold the potential to be one of the last refuges for ash trees, if visitors are vigilant about not accidentally introducing these pests through infected firewood.

What can you do?
• Use a portable stove for cooking.
• If you do have a fire:
  - Keep its size to a minimum.
  - Build it in a fire receptacle where provided.
  - If you have a beach fire, the maximum size is 3’ in diameter. Never put the ends of long logs in the fire.
  - Look for dead wood on the ground near maintained trails or on unvegetated beach areas when collecting firewood.
  - Avoid walking on delicate vegetation.
  - Keep your impact on the forest ecosystem to a minimum.
  - Do not transport firewood to the islands. If you travel to places where emerald ash borers have been found (southern Michigan for example), do not bring back firewood.

Apostle Islands’ forests are distinctive parts of the landscape. Please help us care for them now and in the future.
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has New “Friends”

By Ruth Goetz, Chairman of the “Friends” Board of Directors

Everyone needs a friend.

The Friends of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore was created to help foster an appreciation and to build support for the national lakeshore. Now in its second full year, the “Friends” has developed a strong membership base of dedicated folks interested in protecting and preserving these gems of Lake Superior. Over 100 individuals have joined the organization to support its mission to promote an appreciation for and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage and the environment of the Apostle Islands.

The “Friends” are taking the following steps this year to help fulfill this mission:

· Providing funding for a part-time ranger to contact kayakers, hikers, and day users at Meyer’s Beach.
· Funding the “Around the Archipelago” Guest Lecture Series.
· Facilitating a study of the historic fishing community on Rocky Island.
· Funding publication of the park newspaper.

In addition to projects directly related to park activity, the Friends have established a matching grant program for membership support, staffed booths at the 2004 Apple Festival and the Riding the Wind shows at the Big Top Chautauqua, and facilitated the development of a new book, Jewels on the Water - Lake Superior’s Apostle Islands, by Jeff Rennicke with photos by Layne Kennedy, to be published this year.

“Our continuing goal is to get the people who love the Islands to really participate in the Friends,” says Ruth Goetz, current Chair of the organization. “We want sailors, boaters, kayakers...anyone who enjoys recreating in the Apostles...to join our organization and help us preserve and maintain these marvelous islands.” Some of the “Friends” long-term goals include raising funds to help improve docks and restore structures that are important parts of the islands’ cultural heritage.

We encourage visitors this summer to enjoy the islands and consider joining the Friends as a way to help protect this marvelous resource. For information about the Friends of the Apostle Islands, go to www.friendsoftheapostleislands.org or call 715-779-3397 ext.444.

We need all the friends we can get.