The Central Upper Peninsula of Michigan is rich in public lands that are open to a broad spectrum of exciting recreational activities. Though the Hiawatha National Forest, Seney National Wildlife Refuge, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore are managed by different agencies with different missions, they all have a common link in conserving and preserving our incredible natural, cultural and recreational resources for current and future generations. Please join us in celebrating our shared legacy of stewardship!

U.S. Department of Interior
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

The national park idea is said to have originated around a campfire in the Yellowstone country at a time when it was becoming apparent that as a society, we should protect portions of this great landscape we are entrusted with. The robber baron era was in full swing and the idea of a public park or “pleasuring ground” formed the core of the National Park Service mission created in 1916 “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.”

The system of National Parks has grown to 397 areas in some fifteen categories including national battlefields, historical parks, rivers, recreation areas, parkways, seashores and lakeshores, and preserves, among others. There are National Park Service areas in every state of the union except for Delaware. These parks host 279 million visitors annually, visitors who are seeking experiences that are educational, recreational, social, scientific, aesthetic and spiritual.

The National Park Service has a dedicated and experienced staff of national stature, only a few of whom wear the traditional campaign hat. Park rangers, natural resource managers, archeologists, historians, interpreters, landscape architects, engineers, and planners, protect our land and legacy, conduct research, and educate the public. Facility managers, building trade craftsmen and women, and vital administrative and support staff, take care of the parks and are available to outside clients whose projects dovetail with our own.

In 2016, the Service will celebrate its 100th anniversary, and plans are already being made through what NPS Director calls the “Call to Action.” National Park Service employees have imagined their second century of public service and charted a path to help them achieve that vision. The “Call to Action” offers tangible ways to transform the Service to make sure that it is ready for a future that is, in so many ways, different from our past.

Forty-six years ago, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was established to “to preserve for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline of the United States and its related geographic and scientific features...”

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is dedicated to preserving a nationally significant portion of the Great Lakes shoreline, allowing public access to its geologic, scientific, scenic and historic features and offering opportunities for recreation, education, inspiration, and enjoyment while allowing economic utilization of the inland buffer zone renewable resources.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore affords public access to a spectacular and diverse segment of the Lake Superior shoreline. Unmatched in its scenic value, the 200-foot high Pictured Rocks cliffs rise from Lake Superior creating a mosaic of rock form, color and texture, enhanced by cascading waterfalls.

Five square miles of pristine sand dunes and their unique plant communities, perched atop 300-foot sand banks, rise abruptly at the shore of Lake Superior. Twelve miles of unspoiled and unconfined shoreline of Lake Superior beach contrast the Pictured Rocks cliffs and Grand Sable Dunes.

Bedrock geology and glacial landforms create a tapestry of topography marked by streams, inland lakes and a diversity of associated vegetation. The shoreline offers extraordinary and inspirational scenic vistas of Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on earth.

The Lakeshore contains a collection of cultural resources focused on the human use of Lake Superior and the shoreline including the Au Sable Light Station and former U.S. Coast Guard lifeboat stations. Lying in a transition zone between boreal and eastern hardwood forest, the Lakeshore’s scientifically recognized collection of flora and fauna is found nowhere else within the Lake Superior Basin.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Hiawatha National Forest

The United States has a system of 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 222 research and experimental forests, as well as other special areas, covering more than 192 million acres of public land.

Charged with the management of these resources, the USDA’s Forest Service manages the national forests for multiple uses, including recreation, timber, wilderness, minerals, water, grazing, fish, and wildlife.

With roots in the last quarter of the 19th century, the history of the national forest system is long and remarkable. The national forests (at first called forest reserves) began with the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, which allowed the president to establish forest reserves from public domain land. Beginning in the western United States around the turn of the century, Congress created national forests from land already owned by the United States. In the absence of similar public lands in the eastern United States, national forests were eventually created by purchasing from private landowners’ lands which for the most part had been cut over, farmed out or used up – “the lands nobody wanted.”

 Congress established the Forest Service in 1905 to provide quality water and timber for the Nation’s benefit. Over the years, the public has expanded the list of what they want from national forests and grasslands. Congress responded by directing the Forest Service to manage national forests for additional multiple uses and benefits and for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. Multiple use means managing resources under the best combination of uses.

Congress transferred the management of the Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to Agriculture and the new Forest Service in 1905, the chief, or forester, of the new Forest Service was Gifford Pinchot. Pinchot, with Roosevelt’s support, had a strong hand in guiding the fledging organization toward the utilitarian philosophy of the “greatest good for the greatest number.” Pinchot added the phrase “in the long run” to emphasize that forest management consists of long-term decisions.

National forests are America’s great outdoor rooms. National forests provide opportunities for recreation in open spaces and natural environments. With more and more people living in urban areas, national forests are becoming more important and valuable to Americans. People enjoy a wide variety of activities on national forests, including backpacking in remote, unrooved wilderness areas, mastering an all-terrain vehicle over a challenging trail, enjoying the views along a scenic byway, or fishing in a great trout...
Summer Interpretive Programs Are Popular

As you visit the Hiawatha National Forest, the sustainable multiple-use management continues from previous page...

Be aware of the natural history associations for interpretation, education and research. Some projects funded by these associations include:

- Campground programs
- Informational leaflets
- Exhibits and interpretive signs
- Observation scopes and decks
- Summer internships
- This newspaper

The money you spend at visitor centers at the Park, Forest or Refuge, generously donate, or through memberships, all goes to non-profit natural history associations for interpretation, education and research. Some projects funded by these associations include:

- Campground programs
- Informational leaflets
- Exhibits and interpretive signs
- Observation scopes and decks
- Summer internships
- This newspaper

Teacher workshop materials

Hawassa Interpretive Association
PO. Box 913
Washington, PA 15304
www.hawassainterpretive.org

Seney National History Association
1606 Refuge Entrance Road
Seney, MI 49883
www.friendsofseney.org

Eastern National
470 Madison Drive, Suite 1
North East, PA 16428
www.easternnational.org

Artistic-In-Residence Programs

Many artists work in two dimensions looking for a residency experience in the beautiful coastal Upper Peninsula! Would the cliffs of Grand Island or Pictured Rocks intrigue you? Both Hiawatha National Forest and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore offer artist in residence programs. Let our landscapes and history inspire you! For more information contact Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore or Hiawatha National Forest at (906) 387-3700.

Calling All Photographers!

You're invited to participate in Seney National Wildlife Refuge's Amateur Photo Contest. Photos can be taken anytime of the year! Some categories include: landscape, plant, special assignment which changes annually. This year's macro: Take Time to Notice the Tiny Things”, and a youth category. For more information, entry forms and rules call (906) 586-9851 x10 or visit www.fws.gov/midwest/seney

Welcome to Your National Lakeshore

If you have been here before, you know how incredible this park is. From day to day and season to season, the Lakeshore provides a wide array of outdoor experiences. So, why is this place special? Why is it designated a National Lakeshore? And what is its future?

While the Grand Sable Dunes are a unique and beautiful part of the park, they too can hold hazards. Be aware that sand dunes can collide - sending you downslope or perhaps covering you. Take care when traversing dune faces.

H-58 Is Open and Beautiful!

With this newly completed road project, Lakeshore staff anticipate additional traffic with bicycles, tour buses, larger motorhome, five-wheel trailers, and motor cycles.

Being Aware for Your Safety

Falling rock, cascading dunes, rip currents and currents due to improper backcountry storage of food... as a Lakeshore visitor, these are things you should be thinking about. As you visit the park, be aware of the situations you find yourself in and ask yourself “What if?”

Many cliff areas along the North Country Trail are active, overhanging with free space below. As you are hiking in the park - stay back from the edge. Rip currents are possible at several beaches along the Lakeshore depending on weather and water conditions. Check the bulletin boards to know what they look like and how to get out of one.

While visiting the park, if you need to talk on your cell phone, pull over at a safe location out of traffic. Talking on your cell phone may cause you to miss seeing wildlife - or worse!

Be sure to join the Audubon Society, Local Audubon Chapters, National Audubon Society or other organizations that protect birds and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

The mission of the Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. “CARING FOR THE LAND AND SERVING PEOPLE” captures the Forest Service mission of achieving quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. As you visit the Hiawatha National Forest, take time to notice and explore the many ways Forest Service management balances the needs of people and communities with the need to maintain healthy ecosystems.

Today, our eastern national forests, including the Hiawatha, represent a story of stewardship and restoration. Since its designation as a national forest in 1908, the Hiawatha's legacy of human use and misuse of land has evolved into a legacy of concern and restoration. In the early 1900s there were private lands of cleared stumps and brushfields, today the Hiawatha is a thriving national forest with healthy ecosystems that provide a wide range of benefits.

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The need to maintain healthy ecosystems. As you visit the Hiawatha National Forest, the sustainable multiple-use management balances...
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

Regulations to Know

To help ensure a pleasant visit, please take a couple minutes to get familiar with the following regulations at the National Lakeshore.

- Camping - permitted only within designated Lakeshore campsites. Camping permits are required. Beach or roadside camping is prohibited.
- Little Beaver Lake Campground - Single unit vehicle in excess of 36 feet and vehicle trailer combined units in excess of 42 feet are prohibited at Little Beaver because of the small campsites and the narrow, twisting, hilly access road.
- Backcountry campers - must purchase a $5 per person/person-night permit prior to entering the backcountry. Permits are available by reservation and in-person at visitor centers in Munising and Grand Marais.
- Pets - where permitted, must be on a 6-foot leash. Check the pet map on bulletin boards for specific locations of pet walking areas.
- Bicycles - permitted on roads. Auto-mechanical transport within the designated backcountry is prohibited.
- Sand Point - is a popular spot for watching the evening to watch the sun go down over Munising Bay. The Sand Point Marland trail, a half-mile accessible interpretive trail, offers a large print brochure for visually impaired visitors. Sand Point is a good place to look for warblers in spring and fall. Park Headquarters is also located on Sand Point in a former U.S. Coast Guard building. Pets are prohibited on Sand Point Marsh Trail.
- Miners Castle - beginning in a picnic area, a paved foot trail leads you past interpretive exhibits to breathtaking overlooks of Lake Superior and Grand Island. Erosion over long periods of time has created the interesting rock formations that give this place its name. Pets are permitted in the picnic and overlook area but prohibited on the North Country Trail.
- Miners Falls - A 1.7 mile route trip gravel path through a deep woods environment leads to the falls overlook. Miners River plunging some 60 feet over a cliff is home to brook and steelhead trout. A free, self-guiding interpretive trail is available at the trailhead. Pets are permitted in picnic area on a 6-foot leash but are prohibited on the trail to Miners Falls.
- Miners Beach - a picnic area off a trail leading to the beach. Miners Beach extends for one mile on Lake Superior where waves in polish in to lake beach cobbles. Miners River is popular for steelhead fishing in spring and fall. A large print brochure for visually impaired visitors. Miners Falls is a good place to look for warblers in spring and fall. Park Headquarters is also located on Sand Point in a former U.S. Coast Guard building. Pets are permitted on Sand Point Marsh Trail.

Ah Wilderness!

The Beaver Basin Wilderness was officially designated on March 30, 2009, providing permanent legal protection for this spectacular part of the park. The wilderness, which incorporates 1,714 acres, or 16% of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore offers opportunities for quiet, solitude, physical challenge, education and spiritual renewal forever.

- The wilderness includes examples of glacial geology - post-glacial melt water channels, eskerings and ancient beach ridges.
- The area also includes extensive beech-maple upland hardwood forest and beautiful spring wildflowers. Its extensive wetlands and clear streams provide habitat for native coaster brook trout, large and smallmouth bass and northern pike.
- Hikers may see black bear, grey wolf, fisher, American martens, migrating song birds, waterfowl and upland game birds.

Whither the Night Sky?

If you’ve seen an outstanding night sky recently and are curious about the future of the Lakeshore, you are not alone. The NPS Night Sky Team has documented light pollution in other areas of the agency is a steward of. It is essential to keep a park whole and connected to the larger land and water system so as to better protect our unique environmental heritage. The past 20 years has seen a 6x increase in light polluted areas around the globe. Light pollution is not the inevitable side effect of progress, but is instead indicative of wasteful and inefficient outdoor lighting practices. Simply requiring that outdoor lights be used judiciously, respecting our human environment, wildlife, and the night sky that belongs to us all.

Lakeshore Becomes a Marine Protected Area

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was recently honored by being named a Marine Protected Area by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The Lakeshore is now part of a system of some 1,800 preserves nationwide.

Marine protected areas are focused on stewardship of natural and cultural marine heritage and the sustainable use of marine resources. High quality, representative examples of the nation’s biological communities, habitats, ecosystems are preserved as are the ecological processes and services they provide.

Cultural heritage is also preserved, reflecting the nation’s maritime history and traditional cultural connections to the Great Lakes and oceans.

Sustainable production of the nation’s renewable resources are also a part of the system, including spawning, mating, and nursery grounds and the social, cultural and economic values and services they provide.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is pleased to become a member of this prestigious collection of world-class protected areas. For more information, see www.MPA.gov.
The Hiawatha National Forest was created in 1931 from abandoned farms, razed logging tracts and lands devastated by forest fires. Replanted originally by the Civilian Conservation Corp and cared for since by the US Forest Service, today’s Hiawatha provides quality habitat for a variety of fish, wildlife and rare plants. The Forest is dotted with about 420 inland lakes, and eight hundred miles of streams and rivers flow through the Hiawatha, emptying into the Great Lakes. Five of those rivers are National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Hiawatha National Forest
400 E. Munising Ave.
Munising, MI 49862
906-387-2512
www.fs.fed.us/R9/forests/hiawatha

A larger scale map is for sale at the Intergency Visitor Center or any Hiawatha National Forest District Office.
Paddle Big Island Lake Wilderness

Big Island Lake Wilderness, part of the Munising Ranger District is the Hiawatha National Forest, lies about one-half mile northeast of the community of Steuben – 22 miles northwest of the city of Munising and about 8 miles southeast of the city of Munising. The Wilderness contains 23 small private lakes ranging in size from 5 – 149 acres. Many of the lakes are connected by man-made, easy portages, making the Wilderness accessible to day users and those less experienced Wilderness paddlers. However, the Wilderness also provides lakes that are remote, for those who want more of a challenge.

Besides paddling, day use opportunities include off-trail hiking and fishing. There are several designated footpaths, so most hiking is cross-country and requires strong orienteering skills. Several portage trails lead into Wilderness lakes where fishing opportunities exist.

There are twelve designated campsites for overnight use. A designated campsite consists of a site post, metal fire ring and rustic pit latrine. Currently, there are no permits required for camping or day use in BILW.

The key to enjoying a visit to the Wilderness is to plan a trip that matches your experience and expectations, and the area’s special regulations. Before you plan your trip, consider what you need for a safe and successful trip. Ask yourself if you really want a Wilderness experience. For those who want to experience the solitude of North Woods in a very pristine setting with no amenities, then the Big Island Lake Wilderness is the ideal place.

Kayak Grand Island!

Grand Island National Recreation Area, managed by the Hiawatha National Forest, is located about one-half mile from the main community of Munising, Michigan. With approximately 27 miles of shoreline, boaters can experience the island from a unique perspective. Discover private coves, beautiful beaches, and spectacular rock formations from the water.

CAMPING

For those who like to kayak camp, Cobble Cove and Flat Rock are located on the north end of the island. The two campsites are designated boat in only sites because they are difficult to access from land. For perfect kayakers, these sites offer a secluded oasis with stunning views.

Both Murray Bay and Trout Bay are easily accessible from the water and offer multiple camp sites. These first come, first-served sites are in view of the water and showcase gorgeous sand beaches. Camping is limited to 6 per site at Murray Bay and 4 per site at Trout Bay.

Two group campsites are available for groups of 7 to 25. Murray Bay Group Site sits near the individuals sites at Murray Bay. Enjoys all the benefits of the day use area and the convenience of being close to historic sites and Williams Landing. If you want to be a little more secluded, try Juniper Flats Group site on the west side of Murray Bay. Situated south of Waterfall Beach, Juniper Flats has access to water within walking distance but is located in the woods on top of a bluff. Water and a pit toilet are nearby. Both of these group sites can be reserved through our reservations go website.

Camping (campsites other than a designated sites) can be allowed on Grand Island but be sure to obtain a copy of the rules and regulations before you go.

CAUTION

Most of Grand Island's shoreline consists of 200-300 foot cliffs, so it is important to know your destination and plan your trip accordingly. Paddling around Grand Island's northern half may be hazardous as it sits 8 miles out into Lake Superior. Two-hun-
dred-foot sandstone cliffs line the island’s north shore and descend directly into the water with no place to beach a kayak. Most storms come from the northwest so winds are fully exposed to the winds of Lake Superior. There are few places other than North Beach to land if an emergency situation arises. The east side of the island (The Thumb) also presents the same situation. Even though Murray Bay and Trout Bay are sheltered depending on the direction of the wind, the channel and Munising Bay may be rough. Allow ample time to travel, underestimating distance is easy to do. Notify a friend or relative of your intended route and your times of expected arrival.

GENERAL DAY USE OPPORTUNITIES

• Grand Island has a special place to spend a day or even just a few hours hiking and exploring. The island’s breathtaking overlooks, pristine beaches, fascinating cultural sites, deep hardwoods, and inland lakes make it an exciting and secluded mountain biking destination. The island provides a combination of rugged dirt trail and easier gravel roads that will accommodate any level of rider. If you don’t have a bike with you, no problem! The Grand Island Ferry Service rents mountain bikes right at William’s Landing.

• Spend the day beachcombing, picnicking or swimming on one of Grand Island’s fabulous beaches. Accessible by private boat, biking or hiking, these beautiful sand and rock beaches will captivate you.

• Take advantage of a motorized bus tour on Grand Island that takes you on a tour of the island’s scenic vistas and historic sites. Each stop on the 2.5 hour tour is designed to give you a glimpse into Grand Island’s past and familiarize you with the recreation opportunities that are available.

If you are both observant and lucky, you may be able to see a black bear during your visit. These wild animals are active all year round and do not hibernate. If you become accustomed to human food, they become a nuisance and a threat to your safety. Do not feed bears. Accessible by private boat, biking or hiking, these beautiful sand and rock beaches will captivate you.

The Northern Hardwoods Cross-Country Ski Trails are also a nice backdrop for a hike in the spring, woodland wildflowers delight the senses and, in the summer and fall, ferns and mosses carpet the forest floor.

Bicycling - Many miles of backcountry roads are available for biking throughout the Refuge. For those who seek wildlife and solitude these trails are for you. The roads are open during daylight hours only, so you need to plan your trip carefully. You may see vehicles on these backcountry roads as staff and researchers conduct investigations, so please be aware of the possibility of vehicles on the roads. To help you plan your visit, mileage is marked on the Refuge map. Roadways may be closed due to biological or management (fire, logging, maintenance) reasons. Please obey the closure signs. All trails and the cross-country ski trails are closed to bicyclists year round.

Fishing - Open on the Refuge from May 15 - September 30. Anglers may fish in designated lakes and streams for various species of freshwater fish, including pike, yellow perch, brown bullhead, brook trout, and sunfish. To protect the trun-

Visitor Center – Open May 15 – October 15th, 2012, from 9 a.m. – 5 p.m., seven days a week, including holidays. Highlights include enrichment activities for children’s “touch” table, “The Wonder of Nature” orientation film, and a bookstore. Binoculars, field guides, fishing poles, tackle boxes, geocaching supplies, and kids packs can be checked out free of charge courtesy of the Seney Natural History Association.

Bird watching is a great attraction for visitors of all ages and abilities to watch and learn about the local flora and fauna. Established in 1925 as a sanctuary and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife, today the 95,238 acre Refuge supports a variety of wildlife including endangered and reintroduced species by providing a rich mosaic of habitats – scrub-shrub, wetlands, forest, meadows, and lakeshores.

At the entrance to Seney National Wildlife Refuge, visitors will find the Refuge’s Visitor Center. This center offers informative exhibits and educational displays. There is also an interpretive trail where visitors can observe a vast wetland complex. The Visitor Center is open May 15 – September 30. It is closed during the winter months.

Wildlife First

There are 555 National Wildlife Refuges and 38 Wetland Management Districts located throughout the 50 states and several U.S. territories. At more than 110 million acres, it is the world’s largest sys-

Winter Activities - The Northern Hardwoods Cross-Country Ski Area offers nine miles of groomed Nordic trails. Turn west off M-77 onto Thomas Road 1/3 mile south of the blinking light in Gearhart. The trailhead is at the end of the road. Brochures and maps are available at the trailhead kiosk or may be downloaded from our website. Dogs are not allowed on groomed ski trails. Cross-country skiing is also allowed anywhere on the Refuge except the groomed ski trails. Dogs that are on the trails must be on a leash at all times. Pets are not permitted on the Refuge.

Wildlife observation and photography:

Bird watchers, photographers and nature lovers visit refuges for great opportunities to see local wildlife species in their natural habitats and great congrega-

For those who seek wildlife and solitude these trails are for you. The roads are open during daylight hours only, so you need to plan your trip carefully. You may see vehicles on these backcountry roads as staff and researchers conduct investigations, so please be aware of the possibility of vehicles on the roads. To help you plan your visit, mileage is marked on the Refuge map. Roadways may be closed due to biological or management (fire, logging, maintenance) reasons. Please obey the closure signs. All trails and the cross-country ski trails are closed to bicyclists year round.

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A Seney Year

Spring

Spring is a busy time at the Refuge. Wildlife, dormant for the winter, begins to wake. Black bears rouse and their cubs, which were born over the winter, venture out of the den for the first time. The little, chipmunks began their never ending search for food. Virtually everything changes by the minute; you never know what excitement lies around the next bend.

Late Spring - Early Summer

The scene at Seney National Wildlife Refuge’s pools from the comfort of your kayak allows for pleasant excursions by foot, bike or canoe.

As the weather begins to turn cooler, pesticides in sand are caused by rain drops hitting the sand. Pressured burns, river and wetland restoration, mowing, and forest management are used by the Refuge to maintain healthy and diverse wildlife habitats.

Managing Wildlife

Water levels on over 7,000 acres of the refuge are managed using a system of water control structures and dikes. High water levels protect fish populations during the winter, protect nesting birds from predation, and regulate vegetation growth. Low water levels create mudflats for sandhill cranes and other birds, enhance feeding opportunities for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds, and make fish more accessible to osprey and bald eagles. Prescribed burns, river and wetland restoration, mowing, and forest management are used by the Refuge to maintain healthy and diverse wildlife habitats.

Special Rules

• Please do not feed wildlife.
• Daylight use only.
• Dogs are allowed on a leash.
• No camping or overnight parking is allowed.
• Off-road vehicles are prohibited.
• Open fires are not allowed.
• No boats or flotation devices are allowed on refuge pools.
• Swimming and wading are not allowed in the refuge pools.
• Only approved non-toxic sinkers and shot are allowed on the refuge.

For more specific details on hunting and fishing regulations see the respective brochures.

North Woods Delight Fun Page

Mad Libs - Seney Style

My family and I were on the _________ vacation ever. We decided to visit Seney National Wildlife Refuge in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. As we were driving down the entrance road the most _________ thing happened, we saw an _________ animal _________ in the _________ place. We looked around the exhibits and I got to pet an _________ animal _________ using the _________ feather/shell. It was really _________ and _________. There were a lot of buttons to push, sounds to hear, and things to learn about. My favorite was the _________ animal _________ from the front desk to use during our drive around the Marshland Wildlife Drive. There were a lot of _________ in the trees. I saw the tracks of an _________ _________, and we almost _________ a grous. We took the Fishing Loop and stopped to fish. I caught a _________ inch pike. _________ exclaimed, "that is the _________ fish I ever saw!" We decided to take it with us for dinner. We also had the opportunity to use a picture of a _________ _________, _________ and _________. We were having so much fun on our tour we lost _________ noun or phrase _________, _________ had to get out of the car and pee behind a tree because he/she couldn’t make it back to the visitor center. We took the _________ back to the visitor center then headed (to) the _________ _________ to the fish. It was very _________ and _________. What a fun day!

Food Preparation Technique _________ adjective about a _________ the Name Game

Look at the picture then try to unscramble the name of the plant or animal. When you are finished, say the names in the circles in the blanks on the bottom left of the page to decode the secret message.

The Name Game

Pop Quiz

True or False

1. Groundhogs are large ground squirrels.
2. Male bald eagles are larger than female bald eagles.
3. Peregrine falcons were once known as duck hawks.
4. All bats spend the winter in caves.
5. Some kinds of turtles spend the entire winter under water and don’t have to come up for air once.
6. All butterflies die over the winter.
7. Star-nosed moles cannot swim.
8. Spiders and insects can fold leaves and use their silk to create a home.
9. Small funnel shaped depressions in sand are caused by rain drops hitting the sand.
10. Gray fox can climb trees.

Decide the following message:

ERGRT ANESKA AEBVRE GLAFOYDNR

Check your answers at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/seney/
Beaver Basin Wilderness

Congress has designated nearly 12,000 acres in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore for protection under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Included are forests, streams, lakes, wetlands, and 13 miles of Lake Superior shoreline.

Wilderness is meant to protect the land's natural conditions, opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, and scientific, educational, and historical values. In wilderness people can sense being a part of the whole community of life on Earth. Preserving wilderness shows restraint and humility and benefits generations that follow us. Learn more at www.wilderness.net.