



Reflections Visitor Guide Winter/Spring 2021-2022



Rotary Plow at Rim Village

Keeping the Park Open is "Snow" Easy Task

What were you doing at 4 am this morning? If you were a member of the Crater Lake roads crew, you might have been reporting for duty!

Trying to keep Highway 62 and the road to Rim Village open year-round is no easy task. Each day, the park's heavy equipment operators work from 4 am to 8 pm, in two shifts, clearing snow and sanding roads. During heavy storms, snow removal can become a 24-hour operation, with crews working 12 hours at a time. "It can be a hazardous job," reports one operator, "especially when it's dark and white-out conditions are occurring. On a winding mountain road, you never know what's around the next corner. It could be a tree across the road at windshield level, a car stuck in the snow, or an avalanche."

Snow plows were first used at Crater Lake in 1930. Prior to that, crews used dynamite and shovels to clear the roads each spring. Today, the park employs 6 operators and 2 mechanics who maintain an assortment of push plows and rotary plows. The rotary plows are equipped with a fan that can shoot snow 75 feet into the air. To control where the snow lands, the operator can vary the angle of output. The amount of snow moved each winter by the park's roads crew is astounding. With it, you could create a ski trail 3 feet wide, 6 inches deep, and long enough to circle the Earth at the equator!

The most challenging part of the job is "Spring Opening," when the crew turns its attention to digging out the 30-mile Rim Drive and 9-mile North Entrance Road. They begin on the West Rim, departing Rim Village in mid-April. Typically, the snow they encounter is 20 to 30 feet deep. Near Watchman Peak, they meet drifts up to 50 feet thick. Progress is slow, averaging a quarter-mile of road cleared per day. In a light snow year, they'll reach the park's North Entrance by mid-May. After a severe winter, it will take until mid-June. The East Rim Drive is their final leg. "If we can get all the way around the lake by the 4th of July," says one operator, "we're happy."

For your safety, when you encounter a snow plow in the park, give it a wide berth. Passing one on the park's narrow roads can be hazardous. Wait until an intersection or until the plow stops and the operator waves you by. Until then, assume that the operator can't see you; visibility inside the plows can be poor. Also, skiers and pedestrians should be careful to keep away from the dangerous cascade of snow thrown by the rotary plows.

Thanks to the hard work, long hours, and dedication of the park's heavy equipment operators and mechanics, we can access and enjoy Crater Lake National Park every month of the year.

A Winter Wonderland

But for How Much Longer?

Straddling the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range, Crater Lake National Park is one of the snowiest inhabited places in America. Storms from the Pacific Ocean dump an annual average of 42 feet of snow at Park Headquarters and more than 50 feet at Rim Village. Since 1931, however, when rangers began keeping track, totals have been trending downward. Snowfall at Park Headquarters has been below average for 9 of the past 10 years.



Rangers use a giant ruler—21 feet tall—to measure snow depth at Park Headquarters. They have measured snow depth, snowfall, and precipitation at this location since 1931.

While the amount of precipitation the park receives hasn't changed much over time, the type of precipitation has. Warmer weather is causing a larger proportion of it to fall as rain. Snowfall has declined.

At first glance, milder winters might seem to be good news, since deep snow tends to make life difficult. Snow forces many animals, including deer and elk, to leave the park in order to survive. Snow makes it hard for park staff to keep roads plowed and facilities functioning. And, for park visitors, storms often lead to disappointment, hiding Crater Lake from view.

But consider the benefits that blizzards bring. A thick blanket of snow provides protection and warmth for "subnivean" mammals such as shrews, voles, and pikas. It serves as a water reservoir for the park's old-growth forests, insulating trees from drought and fire. It provides us with opportunities to ski, sled, snowshoe, and marvel at winter's beauty. And, since it eventually melts to feed the Rogue, Umpqua, and Klamath rivers, snow at Crater Lake is good news for downstream farmers, ranchers, cities, and wildlife.

Unfortunately, declining snowfall in the winter is having negative consequences in the summer. It's leading to longer and more severe fire seasons, a rise in insect epidemics and invasive species, and hardship for native plants and animals, as they struggle to survive in a climate to which they're not adapted. So, despite the challenges that long and snowy winters impose on the park, they are ultimately a cause for gratitude, delight, and celebration. Let it snow—please!

Average Annual Snowfall, by Decade, at Park Headquarters:

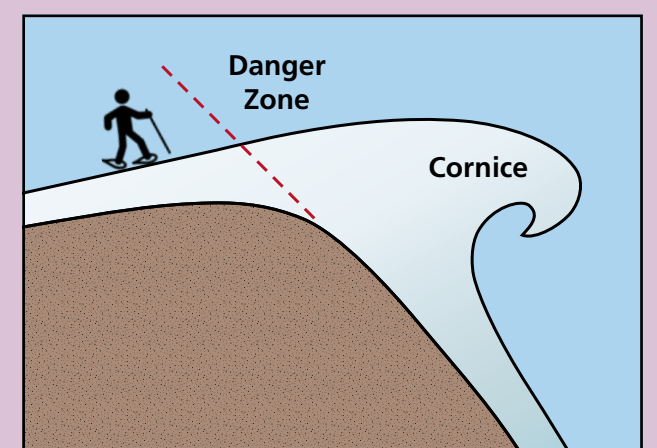
1930s – 614 inches
1940s – 623 inches
1950s – 572 inches
1960s – 507 inches
1970s – 495 inches
1980s – 475 inches
1990s – 493 inches
2000s – 455 inches
2010s – 395 inches

Caution! Heavy Snowfall Creates Deadly Hazards



Roofalanche at Park Headquarters

For your safety, keep away from snow-covered buildings. A "roofalanche" (roof avalanche) can happen without warning, sending heavy blocks of snow and ice across a wide area.



Stay back from the edge of the caldera! Unstable ledges of snow, called cornices, extend beyond the rim. Traveling onto a cornice can cause it to collapse, triggering a deadly avalanche.



Cornices Near Rim Village



Reflections Visitor Guide Winter/Spring 2021-2022

This is the official visitor guide to Crater Lake National Park. It is published twice a year and funded by the Crater Lake Natural History Association.

Park Phone: 541-594-3000
Website: www.nps.gov/crla
Email: craterlake@nps.gov
Mailing Address: PO Box 7, Crater Lake, OR 97604

Rules to Know

Please take a moment to become familiar with these important regulations. For a full list of the park's policies, visit go.nps.gov/regs.

Drones - The use of remote-controlled aircraft is prohibited.

Guns - Firearms are allowed in the park accordance with Oregon state laws, but they are prohibited in all park buildings.

Lake Access - The trail to the lake shore is closed for the winter. Venturing below the rim of the caldera is forbidden.

Marijuana - Possession and use are prohibited. State drug laws do not apply in the park, an area of federal jurisdiction.

Fires - Self-contained stoves are allowed; open fires are not.

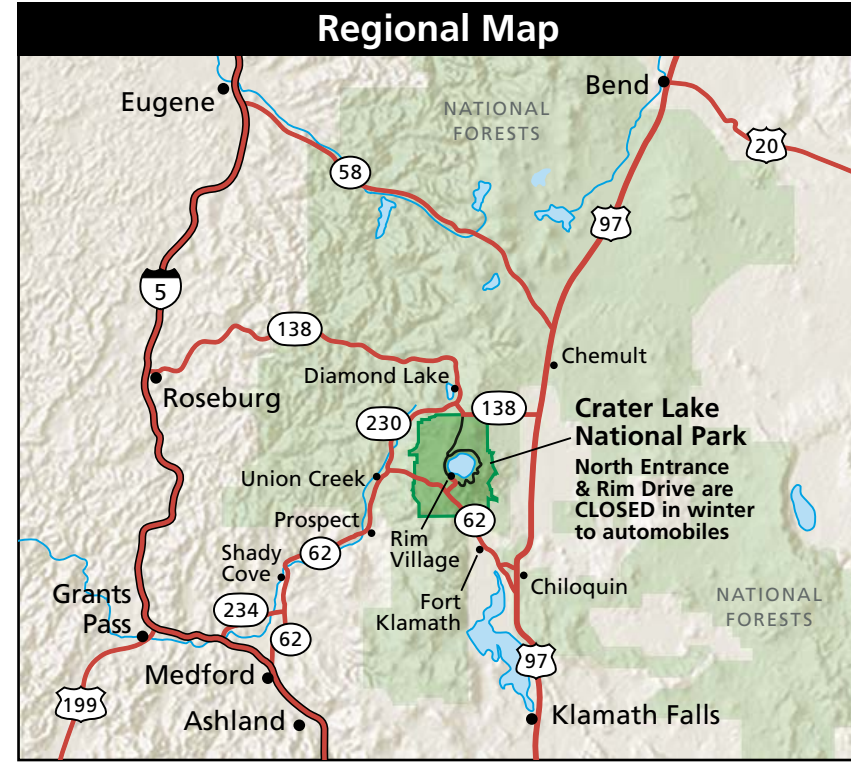
Wildlife - Feeding wildlife, including birds, is prohibited.

Roads & Travel

The park is open year-round, 24 hours a day. Some roads, trails, and facilities, however, are closed seasonally due to snow. The North Entrance Road, Rim Drive, and Pinnacles Road close to automobiles each year on November 1 (or earlier if there is significant snowfall). Crews begin removing snow in April, but opening dates vary. The North Entrance Road and West Rim Drive tend to open in early June. The East Rim Drive and Pinnacles Road typically open in early July.

Highway 62 and the road to Park Headquarters are plowed daily and are open year-round. The 3-mile road from Park Headquarters to Rim Village is also kept open as much as possible (typically 60% to 70% of the time in the winter), but it is sometimes closed for days or weeks at a time during periods of heavy snow accumulation. Before visiting, check the park's website (www.nps.gov/crla) to find out if the road to Rim Village is open.

Even when plowed, park roads can be snow-packed and icy. Drive with caution and be alert for plows. When road conditions are poor, vehicles may be required to use chains to enter the park (except for 4-wheel-drive and all-wheel-drive vehicles that are equipped with winter tires). For your safety, do not stop or park in the roadway. Parking is allowed only in plowed pullouts and parking lots.



Services & Facilities

Emergencies

Dial 911 to report any emergency, 24 hours a day. First aid is available at the Ranger Station at Park Headquarters (8 am–4 pm).

Phone & Internet

Cell service in the park is spotty. You may have luck at Rim Village. There's an emergency phone at Park Headquarters, outside the "snow tunnel" entrance to the Administration Building. WiFi is available at the Rim Café & Gift Shop.

Food & Gifts

The Rim Café & Gift Shop serves light meals, snacks, and beverages. A large gift shop offers a wide selection of souvenirs, as well as snowshoe rentals (*see next page*). An observation room on the top floor provides partial views of Crater Lake (weather permitting), along with several exhibits and an information desk staffed by volunteers most weekends. At the time of publication, the Café & Gift Shop is open 10 am–4 pm daily except on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and when the road to Rim Village is closed. For the latest operating hours, visit www.travelcraterlake.com or call 541-594-2255 ext. 3309.

Gasoline

The park's gas station is closed for the winter. It is projected to reopen in late May. A charging station for electric vehicles can be found 100 yards south of the fee booth, but it may not be accessible during periods of heavy snow accumulation. West of the park, the closest gas is at the Prospect Service Station, 29 miles from the park's fee booth on Mill Creek Drive. Gas and diesel are available 8 am–8 pm daily. South of the park, the closest gas is at the Crater Lake Junction Travel Center, 30 miles from the park's fee booth on Highway 97. Gas and diesel are available there 24 hours.



Restrooms & Drinking Water

When the road is open, restrooms at Rim Village are open 24 hours. Drive past the Rim Café & Gift Shop and look for the small building with "snow tunnel" entrances. Water from the restroom sinks is safe to drink. Bottled water can be purchased at the Rim Café & Gift Shop. When the road to Rim Village is closed, drinking water is not available; inquire at the fee booth about the location of toilets.

Visitor Centers

Both park visitor centers are currently closed. The Rim Visitor Center is closed for the winter (it usually reopens in late May). The Visitor Center at Park Headquarters, normally open year-round, is closed for construction. Souvenir passport stamps are available at the Post Office and the Rim Café & Gift Shop. Junior Ranger activity books are available from a dispenser on the top floor of the Rim Café & Gift Shop and on request from the ranger at the fee booth. Ranger-guided snowshoe walks are not being offered this year.

Post Office

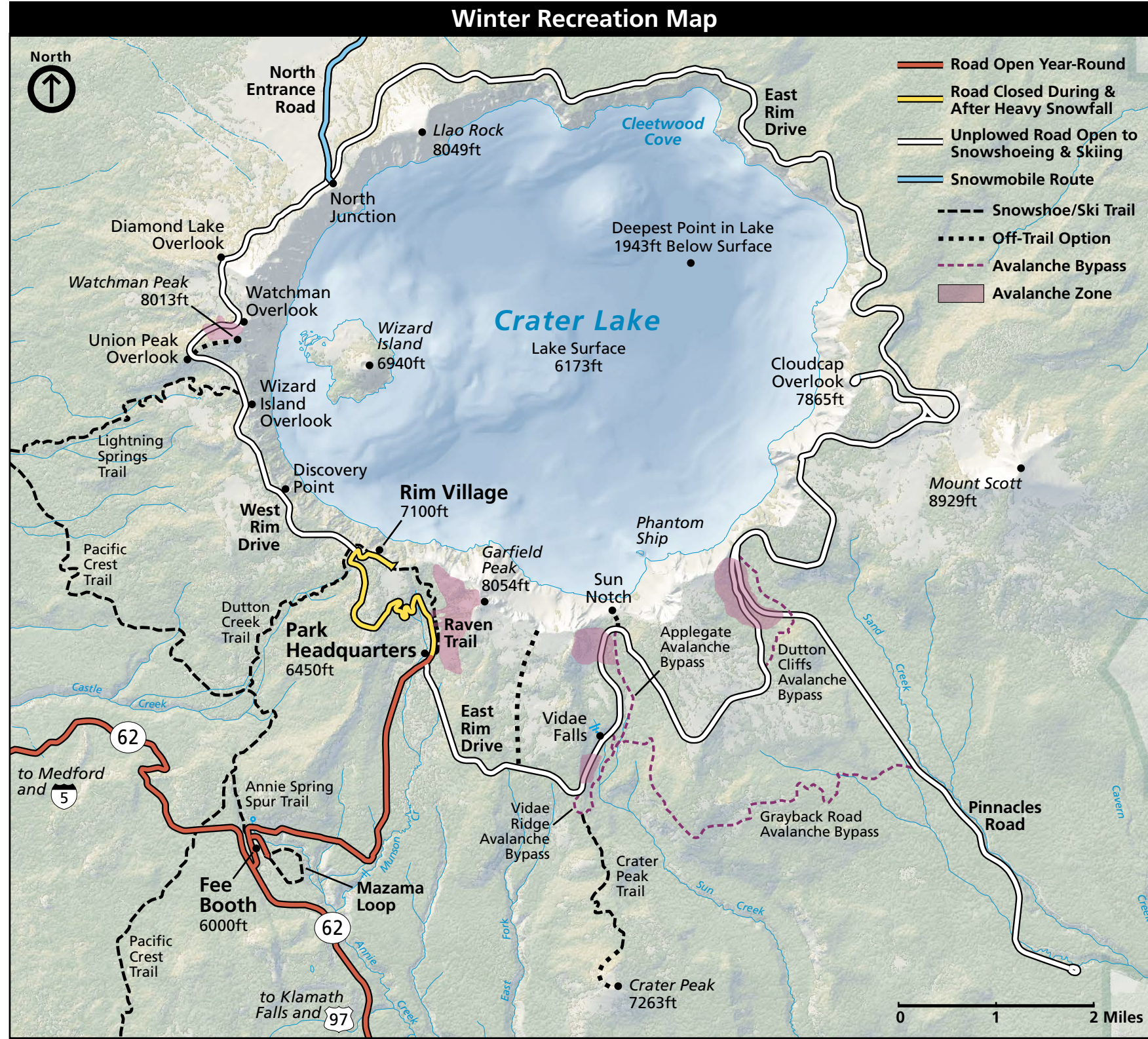
A US Post Office trailer is open 10 am–2 pm (except Sundays and holidays) at Park Headquarters.

Lodging & Camping

There are no accommodations in the park in the winter or early spring. Crater Lake Lodge opens in mid-May. Mazama Campground is projected to open sometime in June. For a list of options outside the park, visit go.nps.gov/sleep. Camping in the park's pullouts and parking lots is prohibited. Overnight parking is allowed only at Park Headquarters, and only for skiers and snowshoers who are out backpacking in the park. The closest places for overnight parking and camping are the Annie Creek Sno-Park (0.5 miles south of the park) and the Thousand Springs Sno-Park (2.4 miles west of the park). A Sno-Park permit is required November through April; the closest place to buy one is Union Creek Resort (9.4 miles west of the park, 866-560-3565).

Lost & Found

Visit the Ranger Station at Park Headquarters (8 am–4 pm) or call 541-594-3060.



Activities

Lake Viewing

When skies are clear, spectacular views of Crater Lake can be enjoyed at Rim Village. During storms, however, the lake is usually hidden by clouds. The lake is completely "invisible" about 50% of the time in the winter and early spring! To avoid disappointment, check the weather forecast (www.weather.gov) and the Rim Village webcam (go.nps.gov/cams) before you leave home.

Lodging & Camping

When the Rim Café & Gift Shop is open, a partial view of the lake can usually be obtained through the windows on the top floor, accessible by elevator. For a better view of the lake (and when deep snow blocks the view through the windows), you'll need to walk across the snow toward the edge of the caldera. The shortest route is via the "snow ramp" across from the Rim Village restrooms. Be careful—conditions at Rim Village can be icy and slippery!

On days when the road to Rim Village is closed, viewing the lake requires snowshoeing or skiing up the Raven Trail. Walking or otherwise traveling on the closed road is prohibited.

Sledding

There are no designated sled hills or snow-play areas in the park, but many opportunities for sledding can be found. For your safety, sledding and other winter sports are prohibited on Highway 62, on the road to Rim Village, below the rim

of the caldera, and in parking lots. Please select areas that have gentle slopes, are away from trees and other obstructions, and provide a safe, flat runout area. Several such locations exist near Rim Village; one popular spot is the open meadow south of Crater Lake Lodge.

Enjoying the Park With Your Pet

Pets on a leash (or otherwise physically restrained) are welcome in the park, provided they stay within 50 feet of plowed roads and parking lots. Solid waste must be picked up immediately and disposed of properly, in a trash can or toilet.

Dogs on a leash are also allowed on one snow-covered trail: the Pacific Crest Trail, which passes through a pretty forest but does not offer any lake views. This trail can be accessed from a pullout on Highway 62, 1 mile west of the fee booth, where it crosses the road.

Pets are not allowed on other trails this time of year, nor are they permitted off-trail, on unplowed roads, or in buildings. The most popular place to walk a dog is Rim Village,



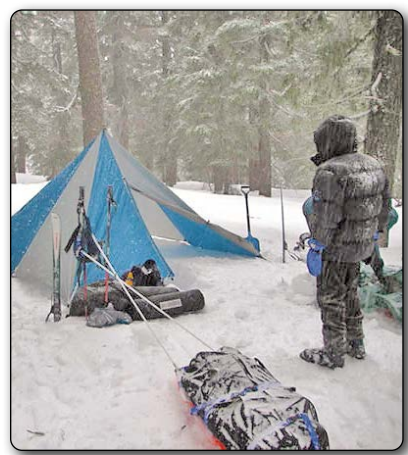
either in the parking lot or atop the snowbank beside the parking lot.

Backpacking

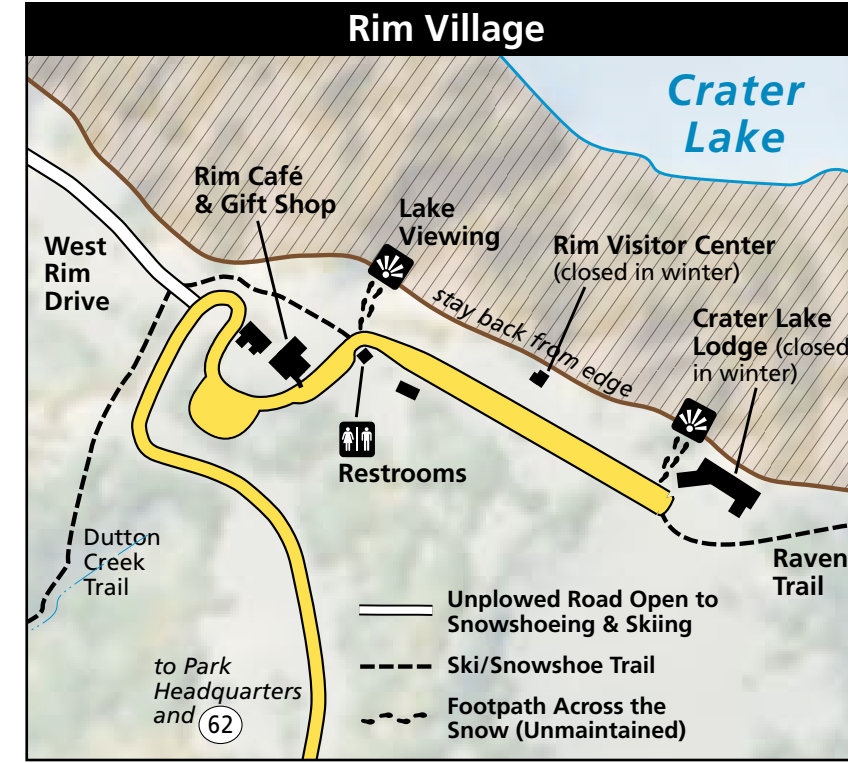
Backpacking is allowed in the park year-round. Winter offers well-prepared skiers and snowshoers opportunities to experience occasions of unique beauty and solitude. All campers must obtain a free permit before setting out. Permits are available 8 am–4 pm daily from the Ranger Station at Park Headquarters (100 yards south of the Visitor Center).

Vehicles must be left overnight at Park Headquarters—not at Rim Village. The most popular one-night trip is to travel up the Raven Trail then out along the West Rim Drive, camping somewhere between Discovery Point and Watchman Peak. The most popular multi-night trip is the 31-mile loop around Crater Lake, which typically takes 3 to 4 days (*see box, above right*).

Snow camping is required; there are no public huts or shelters. Campsites must be at least 1 mile from the nearest plowed road, out of sight of any trail or route, and at



- Road Open Year-Round
- Road Closed During & After Heavy Snowfall
- Unplowed Road Open to Snowshoeing & Skiing
- Snowmobile Route
- Snowshoe/Ski Trail
- Off-Trail Option
- Avalanche Bypass
- Avalanche Zone



Snowshoeing & Cross-Country Skiing

Snowshoeing and cross-country skiing are the most popular ways to explore the park in the winter and spring. A variety of marked trails and unmarked routes are available (*see below*). None are groomed, so breaking trail is necessary after storms, and a wide range of conditions are possible, from deep powder to hard ice. As a courtesy to skiers, snowshoers should refrain from walking on top of ski tracks. Off-trail exploration is also allowed, but, as with other winter sports, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing are prohibited inside the caldera. They are also prohibited on Highway 62, on the road to Rim Village, and in parking lots.

Warning: Do not try to locate the summer hiking trails shown on the official park brochure. When buried by snow, they are virtually impossible to follow. Some, like the Garfield Peak Trail, are also far too dangerous to attempt in the winter and spring due to avalanche-prone slopes, unstable snow cornices, and icy cliffs.

Snowboarding & Downhill Skiing

These activities are allowed in the park, but extreme caution should be used. There are no chairlifts or groomed runs. Venturing below the rim of the caldera is strictly prohibited. The most frequently skied slopes are on the southwest side of Garfield Peak, east of Park Headquarters. This area is avalanche-prone, however, so participants should be experienced in avalanche safety and winter backcountry travel.

Snowmobiling

The park's North Entrance Road is groomed for snowmobile travel. At North Junction, if weather permits, riders can enjoy a spectacular view of Crater Lake. Snowmobiles must stay on the groomed route; they are not allowed to continue onto the Rim Drive, and off-route travel is prohibited. The route is open as conditions permit, typically from December through March.

Most people begin their ride at Diamond Lake Resort, where snowmobiles are available for rent. For rates and reservations, and to inquire about snow conditions, call 541-793-3333 or visit www.diamondlake.net. Diamond Lake Resort to North Junction is a 36-mile roundtrip. A shorter, 18-mile roundtrip is available for people with their own snowmobiles (and a Sno-Park permit) who start by the park boundary on Highway 138.

If continuing past Wizard Island Overlook, exercise caution: the route crosses steep slopes (where a fall could be fatal) and the north face of Watchman Peak, which is prone to avalanching. Possible destinations include **Watchman Overlook** (3.9 miles from Rim Village), **Diamond Lake Overlook** (4.6 miles), and **North Junction** (6.0 miles). Another option, popular with snowshoers, is to leave the road at **Union Peak Overlook** (3.1 miles from Rim Village, unmarked) and hike to the summit of **Watchman Peak** via its western ridge. Use extreme caution near the peak's historic fire lookout, which is flanked by cliffs on three sides.

East Rim Drive

This route is much less traveled than the West Rim Drive. It crosses several avalanche paths and requires a 9-mile roundtrip for a view of the lake. It starts at a plowed pullout 100 yards south of Park Headquarters. It is not marked, but the path of the underlying road is obvious. (The East Rim Drive is unplowed from November to June.) **Vidae Falls** (3.1 miles from the trailhead) is a spring-fed cascade that drops 100 feet over a series of ledges. Unfortunately, in the winter there is usually not much to see: the falls barely flow and are mostly hidden by snow.

The real highlight of the route comes at **Sun Notch** (4.5 miles from the trailhead), which offers a dramatic view of Crater Lake and the rocky island known as the Phantom Ship. The viewpoint lies a quarter-mile north of the road. To find it, leave the road at the apex of the sweeping right-hand curve; the turnout is not marked. Caution: On the way to Sun Notch, the East Rim Drive crosses two slopes that are prone to avalanching. If conditions warrant, you can bypass them by taking the Vidae Ridge Avalanche Bypass Trail (marked with blue diamonds) and the Applegate Avalanche Bypass Route (unmarked, but which follows the floor of the valley).

Another lake-viewing option for energetic snowshoers and advanced skiers is to attain the rim of the caldera east of **Garfield Peak**. This is an unmarked but straightforward ascent through open meadows and groves of trees. To get there, leave the East Rim Drive near the summit of the first hill, 1.8 miles from Park Headquarters. The rim lies 1.4 miles (and 950 feet of elevation gain) due north.



Visiting in May?

A popular activity in May (and June) is to walk along plowed sections of the Rim Drive that have not yet opened to automobiles. Snow removal typically starts in mid-April, with plows heading west from Rim Village. Hikers, bicycles, and pets on leash are allowed past the gate. Please keep clear of snow removal equipment, and be alert for fallen rocks and patches of snow and ice.

Circling the Lake

Each year, about 200 people ski or snowshoe all the way around Crater Lake. The trip can be exceptionally rewarding, with unforgettable views. It can also be physically and mentally demanding—a test of endurance and outdoor skills.

When the weather is clear and snow conditions are good, the 31-mile loop takes an average of 3 days to complete. Storms, however, force many parties to turn back or spend extra nights. The route is unmarked, hard to follow in places, and crossed by several avalanche paths. Those attempting the trip should be experienced in winter camping, off-trail travel, and avalanche safety. A backcountry permit is required.

March and April are the most popular months to circle the lake. They provide more periods of daylight and longer periods of clear weather than December, January, and February.

Mazama Loop

This flat trail makes a loop of 1.3 miles through the park's campground and provides views into Annie Creek Canyon. It's a good choice for beginning cross-country skiers and on days when the road to Rim Village is closed. The trail is typically open from mid-December to late March, when plowing operations in the campground begin. It's marked with blue diamonds attached to the trees and orange snow poles in the clearings. Note: During periods of heavy snow accumulation, the access road to the trailhead may be closed.

Raven Trail

On days when the road to Rim Village is closed, the Raven Trail provides a way for skiers and snowshoers to access the rim of the lake. (Traveling on the closed road is prohibited.) The trail starts at Park Headquarters, by the closed gate. It is 2.0 miles roundtrip, gains 610 feet in elevation, and is marked with blue diamonds nailed to the tree trunks. The trail crosses the runout (the lower end) of several avalanche chutes. When crossing these chutes, do not stop or linger. You'll reach the rim of the lake (and, weather permitting, enjoy a spectacular view) several hundred yards east of Crater Lake Lodge. If you enter Rim Village, be alert for plows. Do not venture east toward Garfield Peak and its steep, avalanche-prone slopes.

Other Trails

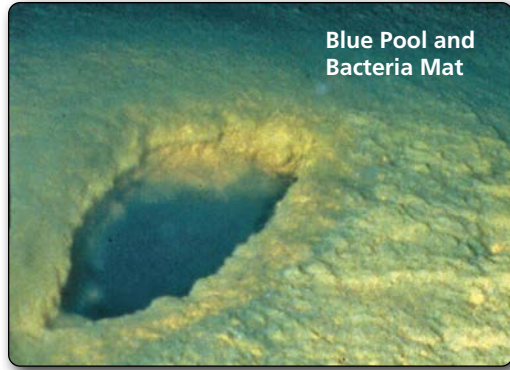
The **Pacific Crest Trail** explores the park's snow-covered forests. It can be accessed from a pullout on Highway 62, 1 mile west of the fee booth. It is the park's only winter trail that is open to pets. The **Crater Peak**, **Lightning Springs**, **Annie Spring Spur**, and **Dutton Creek** trails offer challenging backcountry experiences for people with advanced winter skills. Visit the Ranger Station at Park Headquarters or call 541-594-3060 for details, advice, and route-finding information.



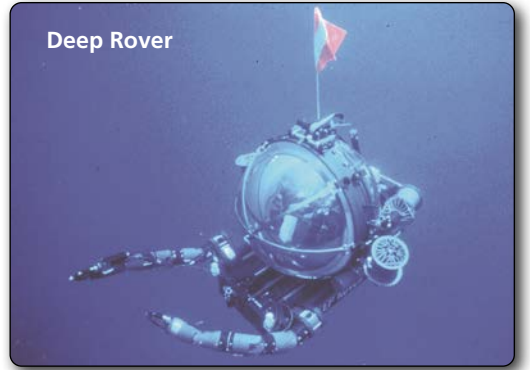
Rough-Skinned Newt



Moss



Blue Pool and Bacteria Mat



Deep Rover



Ask the Ranger

How deep is Crater Lake?

Crater Lake is 1,943 feet deep. It's the deepest lake in the USA (300 feet deeper than Lake Tahoe, which ranks 2nd). It's the 9th deepest lake in the world and the deepest in the world formed by volcanic activity.

Where does the water come from?

About 83% of the water comes from rain and snow falling directly on the surface. The rest is runoff from precipitation landing on the slopes above the lake.

How clean & clear is the lake?

Since there are no inlets carrying sediment or pollution into Crater Lake, its water is very clean: cleaner than the water that comes out of your faucet at home! When an 8-inch-wide instrument called a Secchi disk is lowered into the lake, the average depth at which it disappears is 103 feet. Some days, clarity readings surpass 130 feet.



Does the water level vary?

The level of Crater Lake fluctuates just a few feet each year. Winter storms make it rise a little; dry summers cause it to fall. The lake experiences about twice as much precipitation as evaporation, but the surface remains far below the rim because water continuously seeps out through a porous layer of rock along the north shore. Crater Lake is just like your bathtub—halfway up the side, there's a drain! Water leaks from the lake at a rate of 2 million gallons every hour. It goes deep underground and is not believed to feed any nearby rivers or springs.

Does the surface freeze?

Crater Lake has not frozen over completely since 1949. Except during the coldest of winters, ice thick enough to support the accumulation of snow rarely develops. The lake contains a tremendous volume of water (5 trillion gallons) relative to its surface area (21 square miles). A translucent layer of skim ice sometimes forms on calm, clear nights in the late winter and early spring, but it typically dissipates the next morning when hit by the sun, wind, and waves.

How did Crater Lake form?

Crater Lake occupies the shell of Mount Mazama, a collapsed volcano. The volcano once stood 12,000 feet tall, but its summit imploded after a major eruption 7,700 years ago. The eruption was about 100 times the magnitude of the 1980 eruption at Mount St. Helens.

How do we know the eruption happened 7,700 years ago?

Mount Mazama's caldera-forming eruption produced pyroclastic flows of ash and pumice that flattened the forests growing on the mountain. The age of the eruption has been determined by carbon-dating tree remains buried in the ash deposits.

Is Wizard Island the former summit of Mount Mazama?

Wizard Island is not the top of the old mountain. It's a newer volcano—a cinder cone—that erupted out of the lake around 7,300 years ago. Three other eruptions have occurred in the lake since its formation, all underwater. The most recent was a lava dome that grew to within 95 feet of the surface 4,800 years ago.

Could Mt. Mazama erupt again?

According to geologists, future eruptions here are almost guaranteed. This is one of 18 volcanic areas in the USA that the US Geological Survey considers to pose a "very high threat" to human life and property. A major eruption, though, is not likely to happen again for thousands of years; the magma reservoir beneath Crater Lake has not had sufficient time to recharge itself.

Does anything live in the lake?

Crater Lake is home to a variety of insects, worms, snails, crustaceans, and amphibians, including a type of salamander found

nowhere else in the world (the Mazama newt, a proposed subspecies of the rough-skinned newt). Most of the lake's biomass, however, is plant-based: aquatic moss carpets the floor at depths of 80 to 460 feet. Nowhere else in the world does moss grow so deep underwater, a testament to Crater Lake's clarity and transparency to sunlight.

Are there fish in the lake?

Crater Lake had no fish until it was stocked for fishing between 1888 and 1941. Six species were introduced, but only two have survived: rainbow trout and kokanee salmon. In 1915, crayfish were also added to the lake, as trout food. Recently, their population has exploded: crayfish now dominate 80% of the shoreline, and they've been found living at depths of up to 800 feet. Like miniature vacuum cleaners, they eat everything in their path, reducing the abundance and diversity of native organisms. Sadly, crayfish are swiftly pushing the lake's native newts toward extinction.

Has the lake floor been explored?

In the 1980s, a one-person submarine called Deep Rover made 47 trips to the bottom of Crater Lake. There, researchers discovered hydrothermal springs and three types of surprising features: 30-foot-tall chimneys of rock precipitated from the upwelling fluids; blue-colored pools of high-density, mineral-rich water; and huge mats of yellow bacteria that survive in the dark by oxidizing iron for energy.

Support Your Park—



Volunteer Ski Patrollers

Volunteer Your Time

Looking for a hands-on way to help the park? Consider sharing your time and talents as a Crater Lake VIP (Volunteer-In-Parks). Full-time volunteers are needed to help staff visitor centers and present interpretive programs. Opportunities are advertised several times each year at www.volunteer.gov. Volunteers are provided free housing in exchange for 3 months of service. To volunteer periodically, join The Friends of Crater Lake, a nonprofit whose members help with special events and operate a winter information desk at Rim Village. Learn more at www.friendsofcraterlake.org. Or join the Crater Lake Ski Patrol, whose members assist winter visitors and maintain the park's ski and snowshoe trails. For more information, visit www.craterlakeskipatrol.com.



Park visitor Kari Bertram spotted this red fox in Mazama Village. Red foxes are not always red—most at Crater Lake are silver to black.

Report Your Wildlife Sightings

Scientists need your help! If you spot any interesting animals during your visit or witness any unusual behavior, please let us know! Your observations will help us learn which animals live in the park and how they use it. Species reported recently include the northern saw-whet owl, police-car moth, pine marten, mountain lion, and gray wolf. To share your sighting, email craterlake@nps.gov. Let us know the date and precise location of your encounter, a detailed description of what you saw, and your name and contact info, in case we have follow-up questions. And if you captured any photos, send them along (ideally with permission for us to use them in reports and publications). Photographic evidence can be very important in confirming the identity of some species. Just remember that approaching, feeding, or disturbing wildlife is strictly prohibited—so please keep your distance. Thanks for your participation!

Buy Crater Lake License Plates

If you live in Oregon, consider choosing Crater Lake license plates for your vehicle. For a one-time charge of \$30, you can outfit your car with these beautiful plates while supporting park projects. You can purchase them at any time, not just when buying a new vehicle or renewing your registration. Visit any DMV office or www.oregon.gov/odot/dmv for details. Proceeds go into an endowment that funds the operation of the park's Science and Learning Center, which provides living and working space for visiting scientists, teachers, and artists. The Center draws researchers and educators to Crater Lake from around the world, encouraging them to use the park as an outdoor laboratory and classroom. For more information, visit go.nps.gov/slc.

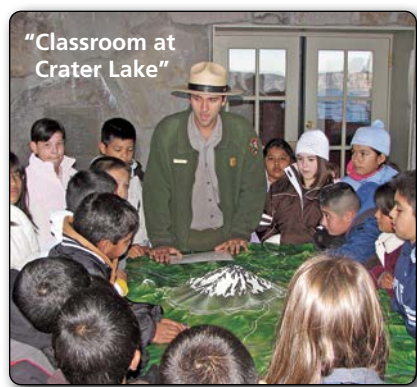


Contribute to the Crater Lake Trust

The nonprofit Crater Lake National Park Trust raises private funds to support park projects and connect the park with surrounding communities. Each year, for example, it helps fund field trips to the park for more than 5,000 students. In a program called "Classroom at Crater Lake," kids engage in hands-on science and learn about wildlife, old-growth forests, and winter ecology. Learn more at www.craterlaketrust.org. Share your love of the park by making a tax-deductible gift.

Share Your Comments

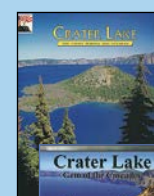
Whether you have a compliment, concern, or suggestion, we'd like to hear from you! This is your park, and we value your input on how best to manage it. To provide feedback, send an email or letter to the park's Superintendent (see addresses on page 2).



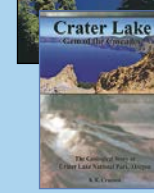
"Classroom at Crater Lake"

Shop Online

Although the Visitor Center at Park Headquarters is currently closed for construction, many items from its bookstore are available online. When you shop at www.craterlakeoregon.org, all proceeds from your purchase are invested back into the park. The store is operated by the Crater Lake Natural History Association, a nonprofit established in 1942 to fund scientific and educational projects, including the printing of this visitor guide! Here are a few recommendations:



Crater Lake: The Story Behind the Scenery
Large photos with detailed captions accompany the text of this popular book. 48 pages, \$11.95.



Crater Lake: Gem of the Cascades
A comprehensive guide to the park's geology, written by a former ranger. 168 pages, \$15.95.



Crater Lake Topo Map
Great for backpacking. Waterproof and tearproof. 1:55,000 scale. \$14.95.



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



CRATER LAKE
NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION
www.craterlakeoregon.org