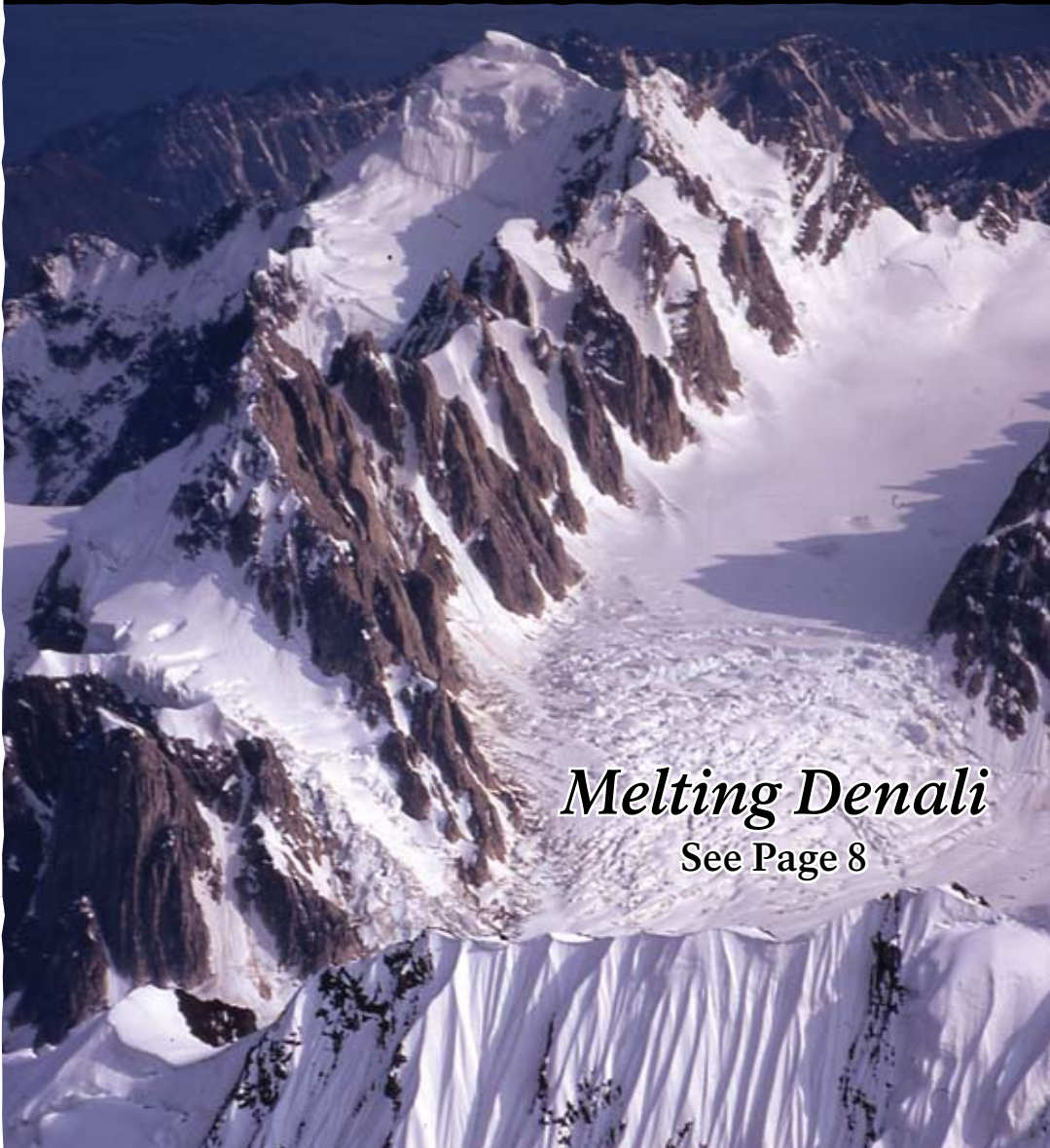




ALPENGLOW

VISITOR GUIDE



Melting Denali
See Page 8



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Welcome to Denali!



Paul Anderson on a winter trek.

Many of our summer visitors wonder what the year-round residents do when the days are short (and cold) and the nights are long (and colder)! For most of us, winter is our favorite time of the year. This quieter season provides the opportunity to catch up on projects that were set aside during the busy summer months, plan for next year, and the time to get out and enjoy the park!

Much of this winter's planning efforts are focused on opening and operating the new Eielson Visitor Center, which has been under construction for the past two summers. This stunning facility is much larger than its predecessor, and the increased interior space contains new exhibits, an indoor program area, and a dining area. In spite of its larger size, it is much less noticeable, as it is built into the hillside to blend in with the alpine landscape that surrounds it.

Besides being visually appealing, the new Eielson Visitor Center is a high-performance, sustainable building, meeting the highest level of criteria to become the first Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum certified building in the National Park Service. Features which contribute to the certification include:

sky lights to bring natural light into the building, use of hydroelectric power and photovoltaic panels to provide continual power throughout the day, and the use of local, regional, recycled, and rapidly renewable materials for its construction. This world-class facility will significantly enhance the experience of visitors who travel into the heart of the park in 2008.

Most of all, we look forward to winter because it presents so many opportunities to experience the grandeur, stillness, and wildness of this magnificent park. Visitor activities are centered at the Murie Science and Learning Center, which supports our science-based education programs year-round and serves as our visitor center from mid-September until mid-May. There you can find information on the numerous activities available for winter visitors. We invite you to join a ranger-led snowshoe walk, offered on weekends after the first of the year, or head out on your own for cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, dog mushing, and skijoring along the unplowed portions of the Park Road and the trails in the entrance area.

Winter is not a time to hibernate, but to rejuvenate. Come see why the park is special year-round!

Paul R. Anderson, Superintendent

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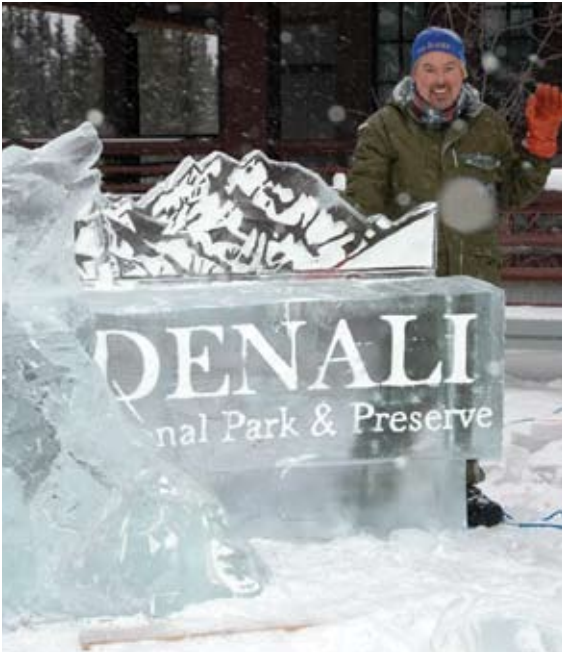
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Cover Photos: Busses © Kennan Ward
Aurora © Mike Giannechini

Winterfest 2008

Celebrate Winter February 22-24



Larry Moen is the sculptor waving and smiling with his masterpiece.

- * evening presentations
- * dog mushing demonstrations
- * skijor, classical, and skate ski clinics
- * ski tours
- * avalanche safety training
- * winter ecology walk
- * snowshoe walks
- * snow sculpture contest
- * ice carving demonstration
- * events for kids
- * and much more!

All Winterfest activities and programs are free. Food and lodging are available in the local area communities of Healy and Cantwell. Riley Creek Campground is open to visitors wishing to camp; however, campers are advised that the water and sewer utilities have been shut down for the winter.

Winterfest is sponsored in part by the National Park Service together with the Denali Education Center, Doyon/ARAMARK Joint Venture, the Denali Borough, Denali Borough School District, University of Alaska, and the Alaska Natural History Association. For more information, please call 907-683-2294 or visit www.nps.gov/dena.

Common Animal Tracks

Some birds brave the cold, snowy climate to remain year-round residents.

Look for grizzly tracks in the spring when bears are coming out of hibernation.



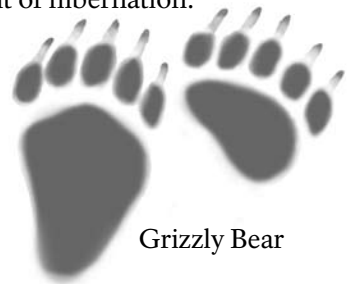
Raven



Ptarmigan



Great-Horned Owl



Grizzly Bear

These mammal tracks are commonly seen throughout the park in winter.



Caribou



Snowshoe Hare



Moose



Wolf



Lynx

What to do in the Winter



Viewing the Aurora

Some Alaska Native groups believed that the northern lights were caused by spirits playing ball games in the sky. Early explorers believed them to be the reflection of sunlight off the polar ice caps. Modern research reveals that northern lights occur when charged particles from the sun interact with the Earth's magnetic field, 50 to 100 miles above the Earth's surface. The best time to watch the aurora is from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Skijoring

Consider the joy of skiing. Imagine the thrill of dog mushing. Combine these and you have skijoring, in which skiers harness dog power to the delight of both. Skijoring now enjoys a popularity all its own but traces its roots to Scandinavia, where it developed as a way to train dogs for Nordic-style mushing teams.

Skiing

Cross-country skiing is a peaceful, rewarding way to explore Denali, whether on an afternoon trip on sled dog trails along the Park Road or on an extended trip into the backcountry. Local creeks such as Riley and Hines (see map back page) freeze up, becoming ideal winter routes for accessing the park on skis. Telemark skiing and snowboarding involve long climbs on foot, but are becoming increasingly popular in Denali.

Watching Wildlife

Although bears, marmots, and ground squirrels cope with winter by sleeping or hibernating, the rest of the park's year-round residents are active throughout the winter. Moose frequent riparian areas with plentiful willow for browsing, while Dall sheep search for food on high ridges where the wind blows away the snow cover. The best evidence of animal activity is found in tracks left in the snow, where the daily drama of the struggle for survival is recorded for all to see. See page 3.

There's Wildlife in Winter Too

- These are minimum distance restrictions. Any distance that alters the behavior of an animal is too close.
- Maintain the distance rules at all times.
- Avoid wildlife during sensitive times such as when they are nesting, mating, or raising young.



25 yards



300 yards

Caribou, Moose, Dall Sheep, Lynx, Wolf, Fox, Coyote, Bird Nests, Baby Birds, Animal Dens

Bear

Snowmachining

Snowmachine use is allowed in the 1980 park additions for traditional activities such as hunting and trapping (where those activities are legal). Snowmachine use is not allowed in the old Mount McKinley National Park, which includes the Park Road. Contact the park directly for further clarification.

Snowshoeing

A popular recreational activity today, snowshoeing was an essential part of winter living for many northern Native groups. Locally, birch wood was split and bent to form the frame, upon which were woven thin strips of moose hide, or *babiche*. Historically, as today, different lengths of snowshoes served different purposes. A longer, flatter shoe is ideal for traveling in very deep snow, whereas a shorter shoe with an up-turned toe is better for traveling over an existing trail, across rougher terrain, or through brushy areas.

Dog Mushing

Developed in the Native cultures of Canada, Greenland and Alaska, dog mushing was adopted by European explorers as the mode of transportation best suited to northern winter landscapes. Dog mushing continues to be an excellent way to explore remote wilderness regions like Denali. See page 10.



For Day Trips:

- Stop by the Winter Visitor Center and talk to a ranger.
- Check for activities such as hikes or talks.
- Search the surrounding forest for signs of wildlife activity.

For Extended Trips:

- Obtain a backcountry permit at the Winter Visitor Center.
- Notify someone of your plans and your expected return date.
- Consult with park rangers for an update on conditions.
- Be prepared to set your own course and be self-sufficient.

Other Seasons

Late Fall/Early Winter

(mid-September to mid-October)

When the road closes in the fall and bus engines are silent for the winter, hiking remains a possibility as long as there is no snow. The road generally remains open to Savage River or Teklanika until the first snow, and hikers may set out from anywhere along this stretch of road, except closed wildlife areas.

Be aware that lack of snow is no indication of temperature; be prepared for winter's arrival anytime, and for extreme cold after mid-October.

Break-Up

(April to mid-May)

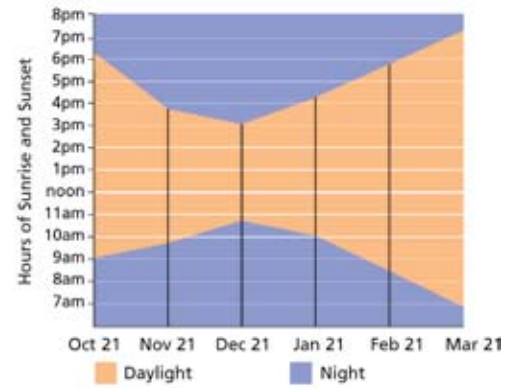
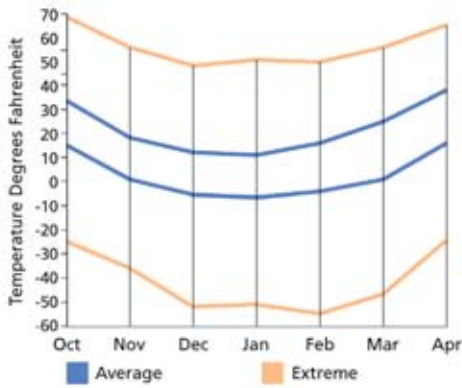
The road is being plowed but is not yet open for motor vehicle traffic; river ice is breaking up, rendering rivers and creeks impassable; and snow can be too mushy for travel.

Skiers and snowshoers may often find favorable snow conditions at higher elevations, particularly once the road opens to Savage River or Teklanika. Musher and skijorers generally hang up the harnesses until next winter. Hikers and bicyclists can enjoy the closed-but-plowed portions of the Park Road.

Winter Conditions

Winter weather in Denali can be extreme, and proximity to the Alaska Range creates unpredictable and highly variable conditions. Many winter visitors are unprepared for the reality of deep, lasting cold weather.

The following measurements are provided as a general reference only. They were taken at Denali National Park Headquarters, which is often milder than much of the park.



Safety Concerns

Traveling alone increases your risk dramatically. Any incident which immobilizes a solo traveler could easily become fatal. Traveling in groups is recommended.

Avalanches result from a combination of snowpack, weather, and terrain factors which are frequently present in Denali backcountry. Be aware of the dangers and avoid suspect slopes and drainages.

Frostbite occurs quickly at temperatures below freezing. Drink plenty of water and protect skin from exposure to cold.

Overconfidence can be the biggest danger. Be aware of the exertion required to travel in snow. Do not count on going more than a few miles each day.

Overflow, thin ice, and weak snow bridges along streams and rivers can cause an unexpected icy plunge. Carry dry socks, clothes, and emergency firestarter in a waterproof container.

Hypothermia, the critical lowering of the body's core temperature, is signaled by these early symptoms: shivering, numbness, slurred speech, loss of coordination, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Avoid hypothermia by eating plenty of high-calorie foods, drinking plenty of water, and staying dry. Layer clothing for your level of activity to minimize sweating.

Moose may fiercely guard winter trails, particularly in deep snow years. Make every effort to give moose the right-of-way.

Winter Trekking

There are no groomed trails in Denali. Visitors should be self-reliant, able to scout their own routes and find their own way back. Nevertheless, there are numerous unmarked routes suitable for snowshoeing, skiing, skijoring, and mushing.

Novice: Park Road

Unplowed past Park Headquarters, the road is an excellent route into the park, and the best alternative when snow levels are too low to cover natural hazards elsewhere. The Riley Creek Campground Loop and the Roadside Trail also serve the novice well.

Intermediate: Sled Dog Trail

From Park Headquarters all the way to Wonder Lake, this approximately 85-mile trail runs parallel to and often joins the Park Road.

Advanced: Backcountry

Look for other routes that wander across ridgelines and along creek valleys such as Riley, Hines, Rock, and Triple lakes. Be careful: winds or sudden snowstorms may quickly erase even well-established tracks. Routes are not marked. Winter visitors must rely on their own navigational ability.

Emergencies

Developed Areas: Dial 911. Be prepared to give your location as Denali National Park and Preserve.

Backcountry: There are no phones west of Park Headquarters and cell phone service is unreliable. Notify someone of your planned itinerary and expected time of return. Self-reliance and ability to self-rescue are essential.

Backcountry Planning

Backcountry Permits for overnight use are available at the Winter Visitor Center from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. seven days a week, excluding holidays. Backcountry permits are free and required for all overnight use.

Dogs must be in harness or staked out at all times in order to minimize disturbance to wildlife. Dog feces should be scattered away from water sources and your camp.

Leave No Trace practices should be followed at all times within the park.

- ❖ Camp at least 100 feet from water sources and developed areas.
- ❖ Although winter fires are permitted using dead and down wood, camp stoves are recommended as down wood is scarce. Cutting green boughs for bedding is not allowed.
- ❖ Dispose of human waste at least 100 feet from water sources and developed areas.
- ❖ Pack out all trash, including toilet paper.

What to Bring

The level of self-reliance required of winter travelers sets Denali's visitors apart from adventurers elsewhere. Visitors should take the cold seriously and arrive prepared with quality gear and the knowledge of how to use it.

Clothing

- ❖ Wind gear and neck gaiter
- ❖ Cold-weather parka with hood
- ❖ Wool/fleece pants and shirt
- ❖ Wool/fleece jacket and hat
- ❖ Balaclava or other face mask
- ❖ Wool/fleece mittens and gloves
- ❖ Long underwear
- ❖ Wool/synthetic socks (plus extras)
- ❖ Cold-weather boots and gaiters

Camping

- ❖ Four-season tent
- ❖ Winter sleeping bag and sleeping pad
- ❖ Drinking cup
- ❖ Cooking gear and utensils
- ❖ Stove and fuel
- ❖ Candle lantern
- ❖ Personal care items
- ❖ Snow shovel and snow saw

Trail Items

- ❖ Plenty of high-calorie food
- ❖ Ski gear, snowshoes, or other travel gear
- ❖ Pack with water-resistant cover
- ❖ Map and compass
- ❖ Pocketknife
- ❖ Headlamp with extra batteries and bulb
- ❖ Water bottles and insulator
- ❖ Thermos
- ❖ Chemical hand warmers
- ❖ Sunscreen and sunglasses
- ❖ Toilet paper and spade

Emergency Items

- ❖ Lighter, matches (waterproof container)
- ❖ First-aid kit
- ❖ Repair kit
- ❖ Extra food, clothing
- ❖ Avalanche beacon and shovel



Melting Denali

The Effects of Climate Change

By Guy W. Adema

Winter snowfall feeds Denali's glaciers. Yet recent photo comparisons indicate Denali's glaciers are on starvation rations.

Climate and topography are the primary drivers of glacial systems, and glaciers record the trends for all to observe. The climate is constantly changing, and glaciers have responded through time, with evidence of advance and retreat cycles recorded in the geologic record. There are substantial and far-reaching impacts of a warming climate, but few are as dramatic and visible to visitors as changes to glacial systems.

Glaciers are a significant geologic feature of Denali National Park and Preserve, currently covering approximately 17 percent or 1,563 square miles (4,047 km²) of the park. Highly sensitive to changes in temperature and precipitation, glaciers react to climatic drivers by thickening and advancing during periods of increased accumulation, and thinning and retreating during periods of increased melting. Understanding the scale and pace of past glacial system changes in Denali provides critical insight into how these processes may continue in the future.



Kahiltna Glacier, S.R. Capps 1916



Kahiltna Glacier, R.D. Karpilo 2004



Worth a Thousand Words

Since the early 1900s, people have been monitoring Denali's glaciers. Modern researchers do mass balance monitoring and detailed measurement of change in glacial dynamics through formal surveys and satellite imagery. Early explorers, visitors, and managers documented the landscape through descriptive field notes or photography. Those historical photographs have been a tremendous benefit in modern-day studies of glacial change. Today, we are able to visually identify 50-80 years of glacial change across the park through comparative photography.

To create the comparisons, researchers located and digitized historical photographs (taken circa 1906-1950) from the USGS Photo Archive, the Denali National Park and Preserve archive, and the University of Alaska at Fairbanks archives and library.

Then, they sought to visit specific glacier locations to repeat the historical photographs as accurately as possible. The photo comparisons suggest that the majority of the glaciers included in this study have retreated, thinned, or stagnated over the observed time periods. There has been surge activity in the past century, but no glaciers show signs of renewed thickening or advance.

Denali's Future

Tomorrow's visitors will see more than the thinning and retreat of glaciers. Changes in climatic forces will lead to environmental changes as ecosystems slowly adjust to new conditions. The rates of change documented are significant, and if the trends continue, the next generation will visit a very different Denali National Park and Preserve.

Guy W. Adema is a physical scientist at Denali National Park and Preserve.



Hidden Creek Glacier, S.R. Capps 1916



Hidden Creek Glacier, R.D. Karpilo 2004

A mushing trip through Denali allows visitors to connect with the living history of the park. It gives them the opportunity to step back in time and experience the hardships and rewards of wilderness travel as it was for the park's early residents and visitors.

Mushing Denali—Traditional Travel

Denali visitors can most closely approach the spirit of the park in winter on the back of a sled, behind a team of sled dogs. It is not an easy way to explore Denali, requiring both physical and mental energy and the desire to work as part of a team, yet the rewards are immeasurable. Sled dogs are the most enthusiastic of companions, reveling in the joy of running. Mushers are following the sled runners of the earliest park rangers, and those of the Native people who first inhabited this wild land.

On a good day following an established trail, the dogs may cover 30 miles or more while the musher mostly stands on the sled runners. But if a snowstorm dumps two feet of fresh snow and obliterates the trail, the musher must strap on snowshoes and break a trail for the team. It may take all day just to cover a few miles.

The National Park Service maintains a sled dog kennel at Denali, and rangers continue the tradition of dog team patrols that was started by the first rangers in the 1920s. In the early years, eliminating poaching was the primary function of winter patrols. Today's rangers contact winter visitors, assist in wildlife research, and haul supplies.

Despite often challenging conditions, a dog mushing trip in Denali remains full of intangible rewards. The scenic beauty of the Alaska Range in winter is without equal, and the bond between mushers and their dogs grows strong and deep as they face unforeseen challenges together.

Guided Mushing Trips

Visitors who wish to explore Denali by dog team, but lack their own dogs, should consider booking a trip with one of the concessionaires permitted to run guided mushing trips into the park.

Denali West Lodge, Inc.

Tonya Schlentner and Carol Schlentner
P.O. Box 40
Lake Minchumina, AK 99757
888-607-5566
www.denaliwest.com

EarthSong Lodge Dog Sled Adventures

Jon Nierenberg
P.O. Box 89
Healy, AK 99743
907-683-2863
www.earthsonglodge.com



Park Partners



Look to the Alaska Natural History Association for more information on Denali National Park and Preserve's wildlife, geology, trails, and history. As the principal nonprofit educational partner of Denali, Alaska Natural History operates bookstores with an extensive collection of materials on the natural and cultural heritage of Denali National Park and Preserve. Your purchases support educational programs offered by park rangers, visitor center exhibits, volunteer programs, this visitor guide, and other services. Drop by the bookstore located in the Winter Visitor Center.

Alaska Natural History partners with more than 30 public lands across Alaska. Members receive discounts on purchases made at bookstores throughout Alaska and online. For more information call 907-274-8440 or toll-free 866-AK PARKS, or visit us on the web at www.alaskanha.org

Alaska Natural History offers hands-on learning programs at the Murie Science and Learning Center through its institute. Visit www.mslc.org



The Denali Education Center partners with the National Park Service through the Murie Science and Learning Center on educational programs for adults and children. Visit www.denali.org

Doyon/ARAMARK Joint Venture is Denali's concessioner and provides its support to many park programs and events.



DOYON, LIMITED



Denali National Park Concession Joint Venture



Denali Borough School District

The Denali Borough School District provides technical support and equipment to Denali and is a frequent partner in grant writing opportunities that make many park programs possible. Visit <http://denali.ak.schoolwebpages.com>

The University of Alaska partners with Denali in research and educational activities. For information visit www.uaf.edu



The National Park Foundation provides support to parks throughout the United States, including Alaska. For more information visit www.nationalparks.org

Visit the bookstore in the Winter Visitor Center to find these useful guides. In addition to books, visitors will also find maps, journals, posters, field bags, and more.

Planning Your Trip



Sculpted By Ice: Glaciers and the Alaska Landscape

By Michael Collier
Explore Alaska's glaciers on foot, by kayak, and from the air in this in-depth look at the geology and science of Alaska's ancient ice.
\$19.95



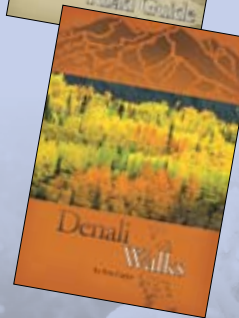
Heartbeats of Denali

Narrated by Terry Tempest Williams
View one of America's wildest landscapes and experience nature undisturbed.
DVD 28 minutes
\$14.95



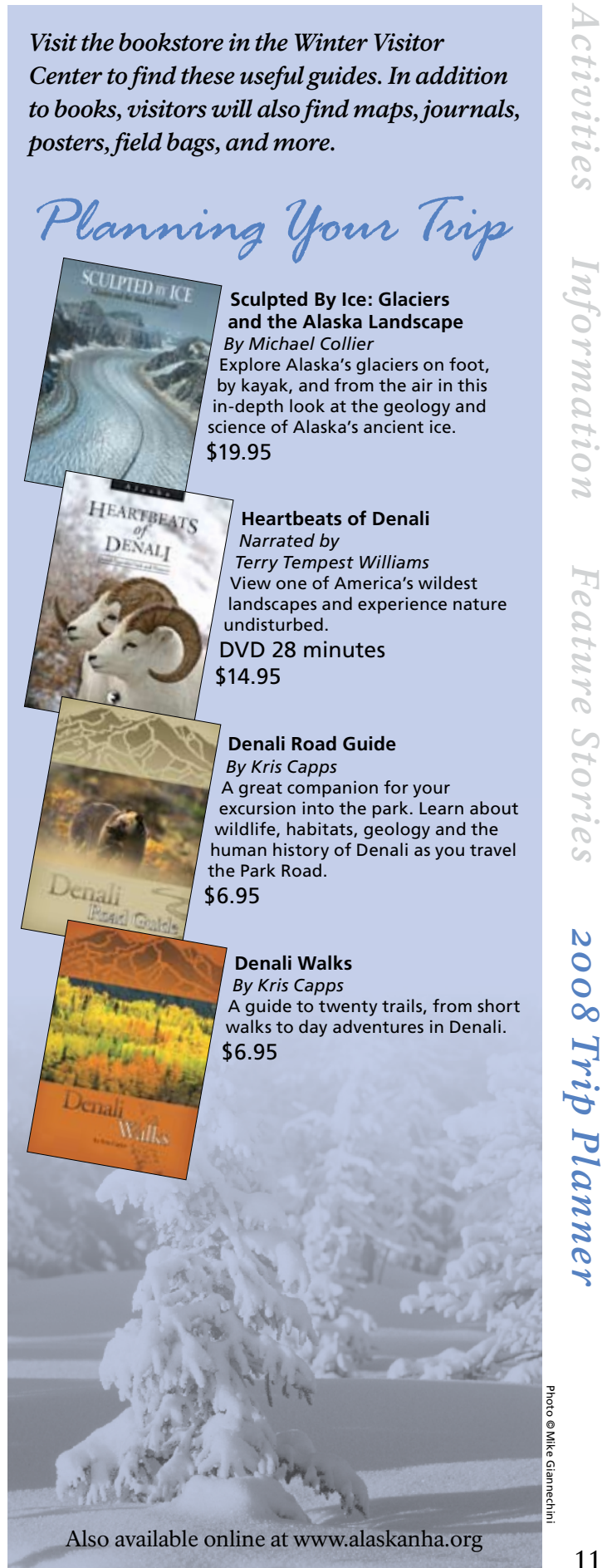
Denali Road Guide

By Kris Capps
A great companion for your excursion into the park. Learn about wildlife, habitats, geology and the human history of Denali as you travel the Park Road.
\$6.95



Denali Walks

By Kris Capps
A guide to twenty trails, from short walks to day adventures in Denali.
\$6.95



Also available online at www.alaskanha.org

Shuttle Destinations and Times

Destination (Mileage)	Savage River (Mile 15)	Polychrome Overlook (Mile 47)	Toklat River (Mile 53)
What to See Visitors are encouraged to get on and off the buses to explore the park. Anticipate waits up to one hour to re-board.	Savage River is the farthest that visitors can drive in their own vehicles on the Park Road. At this point there is a small parking area, picnic tables, restrooms and a trail. Visitors are encouraged to take the shuttle as parking is limited.	Polychrome Overlook gets its name from the multi-colored bluffs in the area. Spectacular views of the Alaska Range are also possible.	Toklat River is an area of merging glacial rivers. Dall sheep are often seen and grizzlies sometimes graze the soapberries growing on the gravel bar in the fall.
Roundtrip Time	2 hours roundtrip	5-1/2 hours roundtrip	6 hours roundtrip

Shuttle Buses

Shuttle Buses are for transportation and wildlife viewing. All shuttle buses depart from the Wilderness Access Center (WAC) only. Passengers may get off along the Park Road and re-board later buses (west of Mile 20) on a space available basis with a ticket for that day. Expect waits of up to an hour to re-board a shuttle bus.

Bring plenty of food, water, and adequate warm clothing. You may also want to bring field guides, binoculars, and a camera.

Fares are dependent on turn-around destination and do not include entrance fees which are \$10.00 per person or \$20.00 per vehicle. Youth discounts apply.

Dates of Operation: May 24 through September 11, 2008. Times vary during shoulder season.



Tour Buses

Tundra Wilderness Tour

Wildlife viewing and narrated tour of the park to Toklat River (Mile 53). Two departures daily: early morning or afternoon. A box lunch and hot beverage are served.

Length of Tour: 7 – 8 hours

Dates of Operation

Core Season May 24 – September 11, 2008
Shoulder Season May 15 – 23 and September 12-20, 2008

Natural History Tour

Narrated tour of the park to Primrose Ridge (Mile 17). Morning and afternoon departures available. A snack and beverage are provided.

Length of Tour: 4-1/2 – 5 hours

Kantishna Experience

Narrated tour to historic gold mining area of Kantishna located at the end of the Park Road (Mile 90). Meet a ranger for a walk and talk. Lunch and beverages included.

Length of Tour: 11-12 hours

Departure

Tour Buses depart from area hotels and the WAC.

For More Information visit www.nps.gov/dena

For Reservations: See page 14 or visit www.reservedenali.com

Weather: The start and end date of all buses and tours are weather dependent.

Wheelchair Accessible Buses are available on all bus systems. Please advise staff of your needs when you make your reservation.

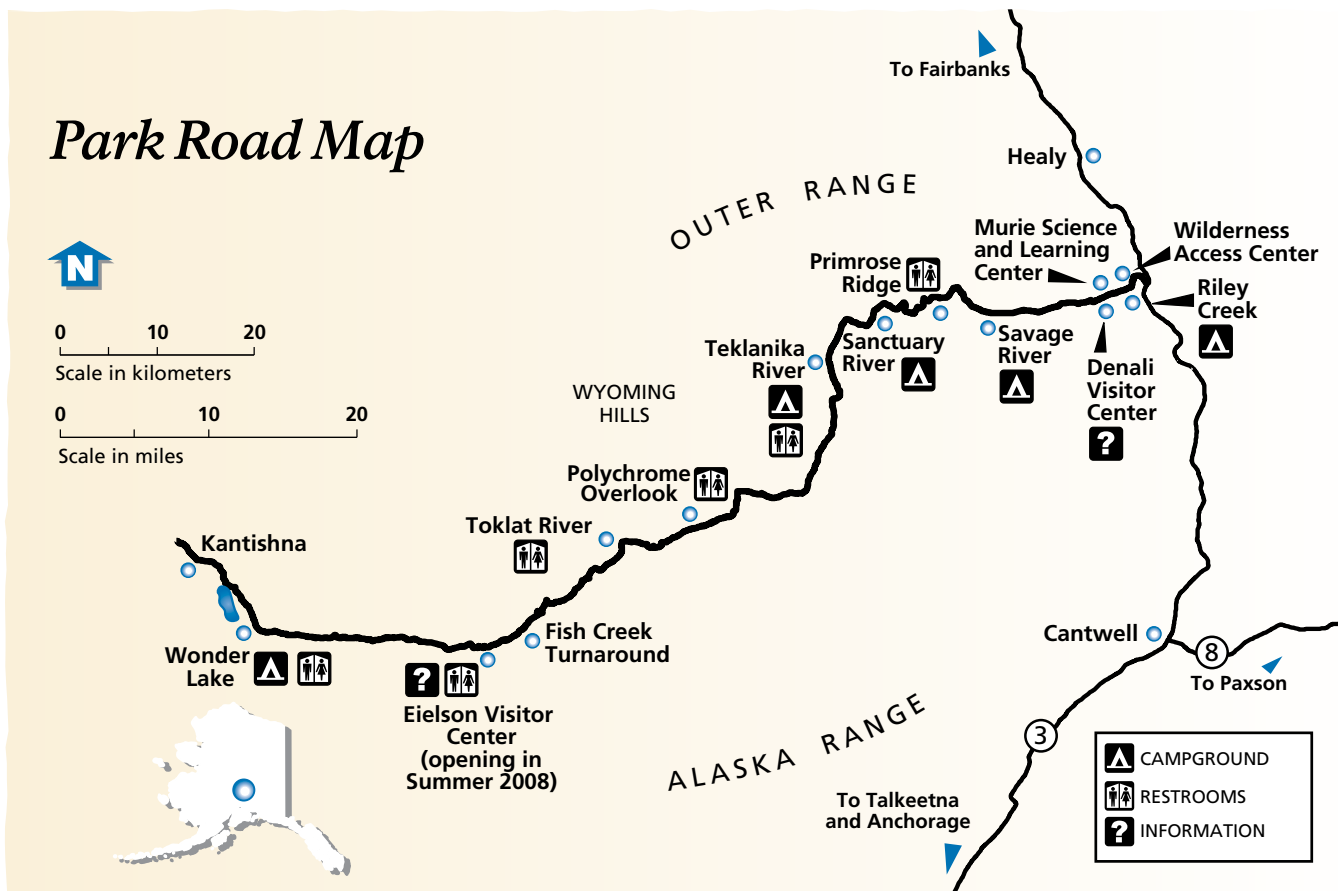
Children under 4 years or under 40 pounds must be in a carseat to ride on buses. Please make arrangements to bring your own carseat.

Fish Creek Turnaround* (Mile 64)	Eielson Visitor Center* (Mile 66)	Wonder Lake* (Mile 85)	Kantishna* (Mile 90)
A trip to this turnaround point, located among the rolling tundra hills of the Thorofare Valley, offers spectacular views of Mount McKinley on a clear day and ample opportunities to view wildlife. No stop here after Eielson opens.	The new Eielson Visitor Center is built into the tundra slopes. Its roof serves as an observation deck that provides outstanding opportunities for viewing wildlife, the tundra landscape, and Mount McKinley.	Wonder Lake was created by the Muldrow Glacier. Along the road to Wonder Lake, alder and willow-carpeted hills are dotted with kettle ponds. Look for beaver, moose, and birds along the way.	Kantishna is primarily a destination for tour buses, lodge visitors, and backpackers for backcountry access. Please respect the private lands in this area.
8 hours roundtrip	8 hours roundtrip	11 hours roundtrip	13 hours roundtrip

*Bus service starting dates vary to these locations.

Entrance Area & Camper Buses

Riley Creek Loop Bus	Dog Sled Demo Bus	Camper Bus
Free transportation around the entrance area of the park. Loops continuously throughout the day, see schedule at bus stops and visitor centers. Board at Riley Creek Campground, Wilderness Access Center, Denali Visitor Center bus stop, Murie Science and Learning Center, and Horseshoe Lake Trailhead.	Free, roundtrip transportation for each 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. dog demo. Board only at the Denali Visitor Center bus stop 40 minutes before demo. No parking at kennels area.	Campers can access backcountry units or Sanctuary and Wonder Lake campgrounds by camper bus. Reserve a seat when making a reservation. Camper bus passes are good on any green bus, space available, for the entire time you are west of Mile 20.
30 minutes roundtrip	1 hour roundtrip	Time dependent on destination



Reservations for Buses and Campsites

ADVANCED RESERVATIONS for all bus services and campsites for the 2008 season will be available beginning December 1, 2007 through September 11, 2008. Each shuttle reservation may include a maximum of 8 seats. Make reservations online, by phone, fax or mail.

PHONE LINES are open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Tickets can be purchased by phone up until the day before travel and picked up at the Wilderness Access Center (WAC).

800-622-7275 Nationwide
907-272-7275 International
www.reservedenali.com

FAX AND MAIL-IN service begins December 1 and continues through August 31 each year. Both fax and mail requests will be processed in the order received.

FAX 907-264-4684. Requests must be received no less than two days before travel. Download a fax form from Denali's Home Page at www.nps.gov/dena to ensure you include all the necessary information.

Mail your request to 2445 West Dunlap Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85021. Requests must be received 30 days before travel date.

When faxing or mailing reservation requests, include the name and age of each passenger, as youth discounts do apply. It is always helpful to include alternate dates of travel.

FEES: In addition to the costs listed in the chart below, please include an entrance fee of \$10.00 per individual or \$20.00 per vehicle. Payment can be made by credit card, check (received ten working days in advance), or money order. Cancellation fees apply.

REFUND POLICY: There is a \$4.00 cancellation fee for each shuttle bus seat and/or campground site. Shuttle bus cancellations must be made at least two hours before departure time. Campground cancellations must be made by 5 p.m. the day of the reservation. Tour Bus cancellations must be made seven days prior to departure. A \$4.00 change fee is collected for any changes made to existing reservations.

TICKETS: Prepaid, reserved tickets may be picked up at the WAC. It is not necessary to check in at the WAC if you already have your shuttle tickets. You need to be at the WAC loading deck 15 minutes before your bus departure. Any unclaimed, prepaid tickets for buses departing before 7 a.m. may be picked up from the expeditors on the bus deck. Bus drivers do not sell tickets. Campground permits can be picked up at the Riley Creek Mercantile or at the WAC.



Campground Descriptions and Fees

Campground Name and Location	Season	Water	Facilities	Cost /Night Summer	Emergency	Reservations / Remarks
Riley Creek 1/4 mile west of Alaska Hwy. #3. RVs & tents	All year; limited facilities from Sept. - May	Yes (no water in winter)	Flush toilet	\$12.00 walk-in \$20.00 drive-in	Pay phone near bus stop; call 911	Make reservations in advance, at the WAC, or the Riley Creek Mercantile
Savage River Mile 13, 33 sites for RVs and tents	May - Sept. Weather dependent	Yes	Flush toilet	\$20.00	Contact camp host or Park Headquarters	Make reservations in advance, at the WAC, or the Riley Creek Mercantile.
Savage Group Mile 13, 3 sites	May - Sept. Weather dependent	Yes	Chemical toilet	\$40.00	Contact camp host or Park Headquarters	Make reservations only by calling the numbers listed above.
Sanctuary River Mile 23, 7 sites; tents only; no vehicles	May - Sept. Weather dependent	No	Chemical toilet	\$9.00*	Contact camp host or Park Headquarters	Make reservations in advance, at the WAC, or the Riley Creek Mercantile.
Teklanika River Mile 29, 53 sites for RVs	May - Sept. Weather dependent	Yes	Chemical toilet	\$16.00*	Contact camp host	Make reservations in advance, at the WAC, or the Riley Creek Mercantile.
Wonder Lake Mile 85, 28 sites; tents only; no vehicles	June - Sept. Weather dependent	Yes	Flush toilet	\$16.00*	Contact camp host or Wonder Lake Ranger Station (2 mi. west)	Make reservations in advance, at the WAC, or the Riley Creek Mercantile.

Prices are subject to change. 50% discount available with Golden Access Passport.

WAC = Wilderness Access Center

*Prices do not include a non-refundable campground reservation fee of \$4.00. Cancellations must be made by 5:00 p.m. in order to receive a refund. Cancellation fee applies.

Other Campgrounds

Please camp responsibly! Camping along the Parks Highway within Denali National Park is prohibited. Garbage and illegal sewage discharge create problems for people and wildlife. Additional campgrounds outside the park offer RV hookups, sewage disposal, tent camping, and food lockers. Thank you for protecting our environment!

Privately Owned Campground	Distance*	# Sites	Phone #
Waugaman Village	12 N	18	907-683-2737
McKinley RV and Campground	10 N	89	907-683-2379
Denali RV Park	8 N	85	907-683-1500
Denali Riverside Campground	3 N	98	866-583-2696
Denali Rainbow RV Camping	1 N	77	907-683-7777
Denali Grizzly Bear Cabins and Campground	6 S	58	866-583-2696
Carlo Creek Lodge	13 S	25	907-683-2576
Cantwell RV Park	27 S	76	800-940-2210
Tatlanika Campground	39 N	18	907-582-2341

*Miles from park entrance, North (N) or South (S)

<i>I'd enjoy...</i>	Shuttle Bus	Camper Bus	Kantishna Experience Tour	Natural History Tour	Tundra Wilderness Tour
... a hike	■				
... the flexibility to get on and off buses to explore on my own	■				
... going as far into the park as possible	■	■	■		
... accessing the backcountry for backpacking		■			
... staying at a campground in a tent	■	■			
... a bus tour with an interpretive naturalist			■	■	■
... a tour more focused on history and culture			■	■	
... looking for wildlife	■		■		■
... a morning trip that gets me back for the noon train to Anchorage				■	
... a day trip that will get me back for the afternoon train to Fairbanks	■			■	■
... bicycling on the Park Road		■			

Murie Science and Learning Center



Situated in the park entrance area, the Murie Science and Learning Center is dedicated to understanding and preserving the sub-arctic and arctic ecosystems and cultures within Alaska's national parks through research and education.

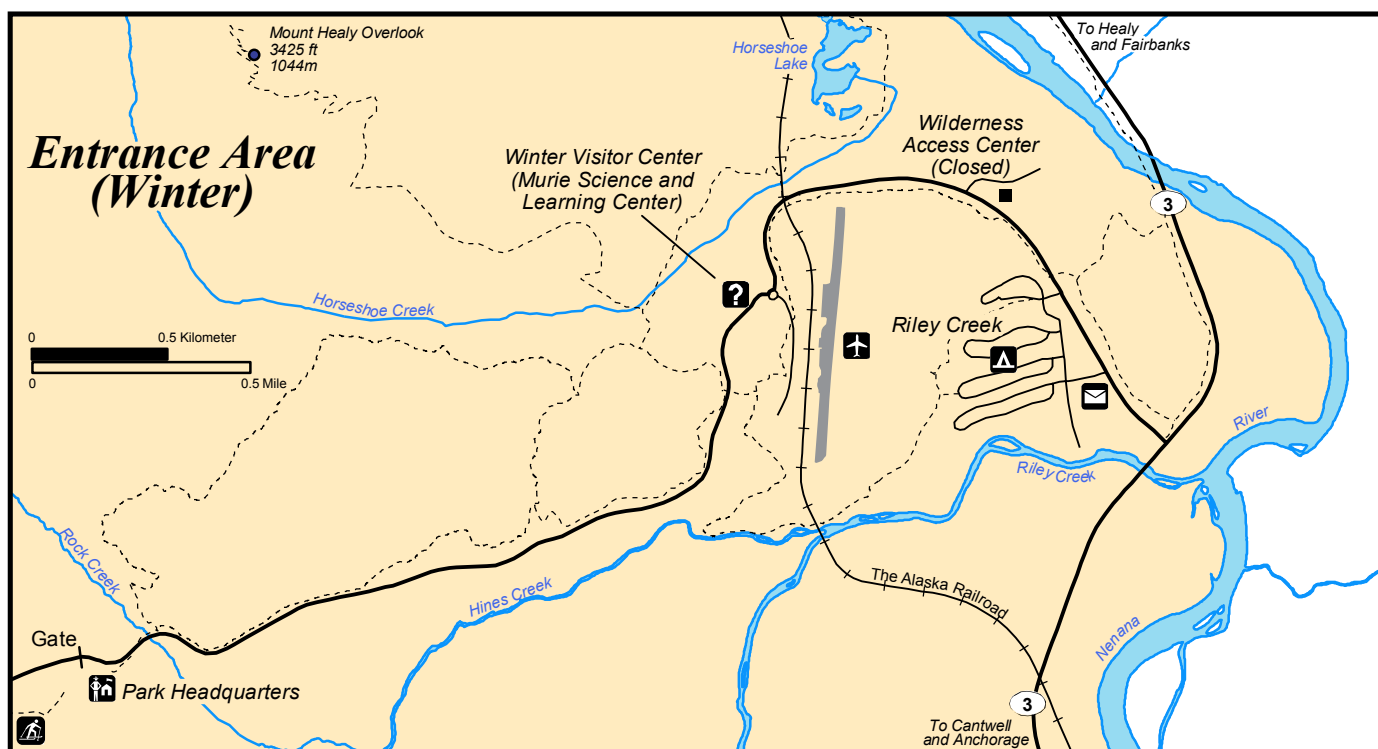
Summer Field Seminars and Teacher Trainings

These small-group interactive courses provide participants with an in-depth look into the Denali landscape. Instruction is provided by experts on topics such as wildlife biology, geology, wildflowers, and writing. For our 2008 summer schedule visit www.murieslc.org or call 907-683-1269.

To find resources for educators, parents, and kids visit www.nps.gov/dena and follow the links for teachers and kids.



Participants in a Family Field Seminar explore Denali's microhabitats.



Where to Stay

Riley Creek Campground, located at the park entrance, is open for primitive camping in the Bear Loop area all winter. Registration is not required. Toilets are provided and barrels are on-site to dispose of dog feces. Snow can be melted or creek water boiled for drinking. Water is also available at The Murie Science and Learning Center (Mile 1.3 on the Park Road). Winter camping is free.

Local Accommodations are offered year-round in Cantwell, 27 miles south, and Healy, 12 miles north of the park entrance. For more information on Healy area facilities, call the Greater Healy-Denali Chamber of Commerce at 907-683-4636. The nearest large grocery store is in Fairbanks, but both Healy and Cantwell have small convenience markets and gas stations. There is no rental equipment available in the Denali area.

How to Get Here

By Car:

Take Alaska Highway 3 south from Fairbanks or north from Anchorage to the park entrance at Mile 237.

By Train:

The Alaska Railroad arrives at the Denali Depot northbound on Saturdays and southbound on Sundays throughout the winter. Contact 800-544-0552 or 907-265-2494 in Anchorage.

By Plane:

The Denali Park Airstrip is open for private, non-commercial planes on skis or wheels during the winter, although weather conditions and plow availability may mean that the airstrip is not plowed for wheeled landings at times. Parking is minimal. Please phone ahead to check on current conditions.

The Kantishna Airstrip at the west end of the Park Road is also potentially available for ski-equipped planes, but the strip is not maintained.

For More Information

Denali National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 9, Denali Park, AK 99755
907-683-2294 or denali_information@nps.gov
www.nps.gov

For topographical maps and other publications contact:
Alaska Natural History Association
P.O. Box 230, Denali Park, AK 99755
907-683-1272 or www.alaskanha.org

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Printing
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Printed on chlorine-free paper using soy-based ink. All photos courtesy of the National Park Service unless otherwise noted. The *Alpenglow* is published by the Alaska Natural History Association in cooperation with Denali National Park and Preserve. This free publication is made possible by revenue from Alaska Natural History Association bookstore sales.
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