

at the Old Growth parking lot appro

6 Trans Canada Trail

What Is Geotourism All About?

According to National Geographic, geotourism "sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place-its environment, culture, aesthetics, heritage, and the well-being of its residents." Geotravelers, then, are people who like that idea, who enjoy authentic sense of place and care about maintaining it. They find that relaxing and having fun gets better-provides a richer experience-when they get involved in the place and learn about what goes on there. Geotravelers soak up local culture, hire local guides, buy local foods, protect the environment, and take pride in discovering and observing local customs. Travel-spending choices can help or hurt, so geotravelers patronize establishments that care about conservation. preservation, beautification, and benefits to local people. Learn more at crownofthecontinent.net.

Geotraveler Tips:

Buy Local Patronize businesses that support the community and its conservation and preservation efforts. Seek out local products, foods, services, and shops. When you support the people who support the place, they'll usually reward you with a richer, more memorable trip Voluntee

A great way to get to know a place-and the people who work to protect it-is to lend a hand. Options abound: Repair hiking trails, pull invasive weeds, restore streamside habitat, catalog historical artifacts. Roll up your sleeves with the Bob Marshall Wilderness Foundation or the Nature Conservancy of Canada. Take a Hike

The region features thousands of miles of hiking, biking, and horse trails. Local volunteers lead various nature groups on educational day hikes to watch birds, identify wildflowers, and explore public wildlands. Outings are free, but your donation will support conservation Visit First Nation and Tribal Lands On First Nation land or an American Indian reservation, you are a guest where people live and work. Taking photos and video can be a sensitive issue, so ask permission first. A great time to visit is during traditional

DOWWOWS. Dirt Roads Many of the roads between towns and public recreational lands are not paved. Take it slow, keep the dust down, and give the wildlife a brake. Don't drive off road, and please respect private property. Bears, Cougars, and Wolves As a visitor, you're sharing one of North America's wildest places with

these majestic creatures. Hike in groups, make noise, and stay at least ten bus lengths away. Step Away from Your Car avel options abound so you may better appreciate the scenery and

meet others. Glacier National Park provides a free shuttle service across the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Drivers double as cultural guides on the Blackfeet-run Sun Tours, or try the elegant convertible-top red buses. Amtrak provides passenger service along Glacier's southern border. For muscle-powered transport, pedal the unpaved Great Divide Mountain Bike Route on both sides of the border

Leave No Trace Take only photographs and leave only footprints. Travel on existing trails and camp on hard surfaces. Keep campfires small in established fire pits. Pack out garbage if no trash receptacles are nearby. Let animals

eat natural foods rather than yours. If you plan to relocate, live in town or close by. The fragmentation of working farms and forests into rural subdivisions and small ranchettes harms water quality, wildlife habitat, native plants, and traditional livelihood. With global warming, the risk of dangerous forest fires has soared

Enhance your adventure by exploring both countries. We value our cross border visitors. Please check for current border crossing requirements.

Recreational activities such as boating, angling, waterfowl hunting, and diving can spread aquatic invasive species. Protect our waters by nembering to Clean, Drain, Dry recreational equipment every time

slipper along the way). You can take your pick

Lethbridge • Nikka Yuko 13 Nikka Yuko Japanese Garden Experience artful blends of vegetation, rock and water in celebration of Japanese cultur which rooted in Lethbridge after compulsor wartime migration from coastal areas

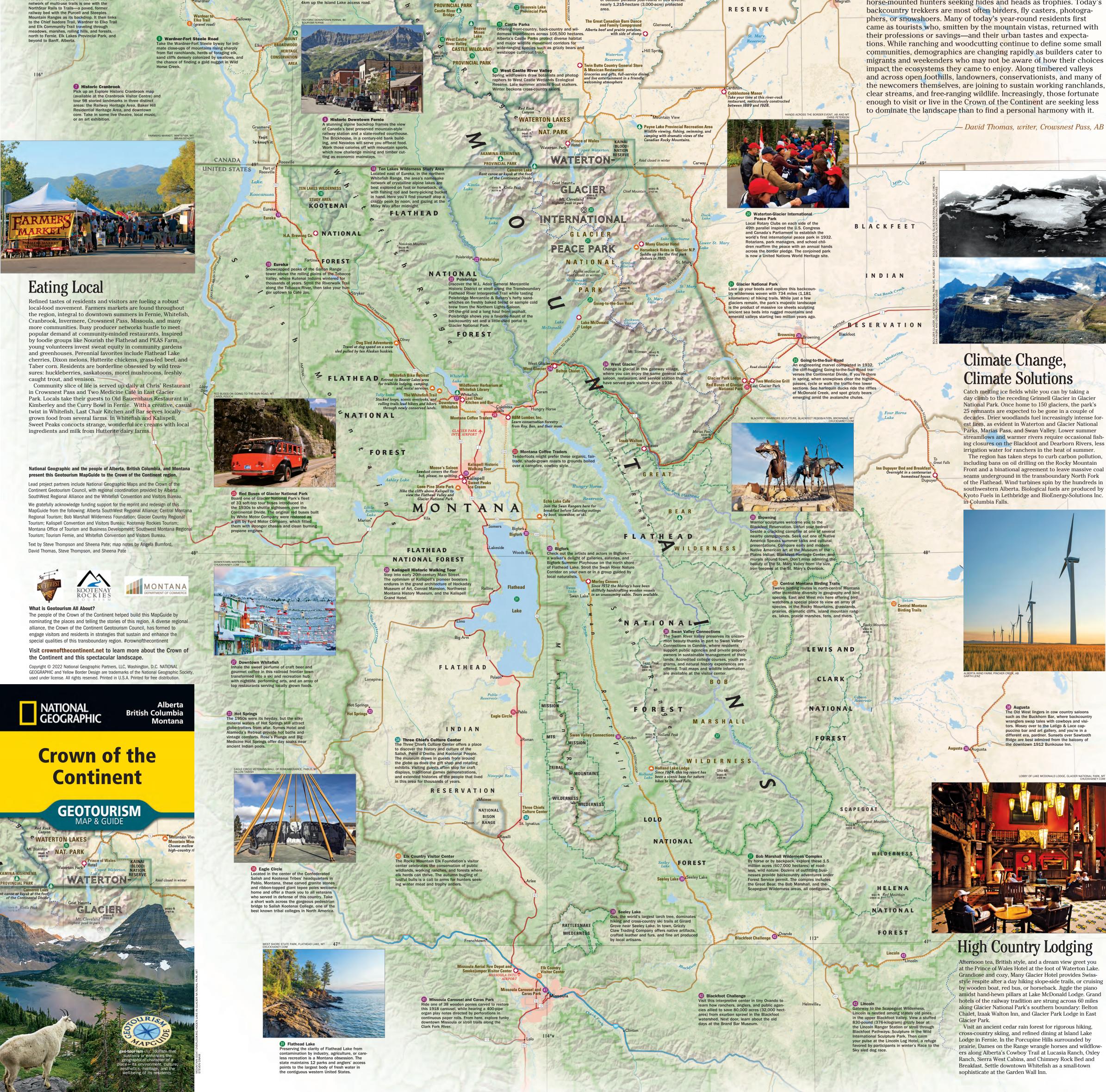
rown Continent **NORTH AMERICA'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN MAJESTY**

he Crown of the Continent—spanning corners of Alberta, British Columbia, and Montana—provides visitors with 73,000 square kilometres (28,000 square miles) of spellbinding scenery and a good chance to spy bighorn sheep, mountain goats, elk, or, with luck, the monarch of the Crown the grizzly bear. The region includes two United Nations World Heritage sites. One, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, protects head-



waters of three continental river systems, and affirms the wisdom of transcending political boundaries in the management of shared ecosystems. The second, Alberta's Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, attests to the region's 6,000 years of human economy derived from the diversity of the landscape and its wildlife.

Not long ago, visitors to remote mountain valleys were likely to be





variety of plants and animals.

Prepare for bracing winds at adjoining

lakes where clashing Pacific and Arctic

air masses funnel through a mountain

gap along the Continental Divide, caus-

ing abrupt transitions in tree species.

Crowsnest Lake flows east to Hudson

Chill in the Bellevue Underground Mine

constant 7°C (45°F). Or visit the enor-

For an intimate view of the mountain

mous open-pit coal mines, still active in

Bay. Adjacent Summit Lake empties

westward toward the Pacific Ocean.

where the tunnel's breeze stays a

Coal Mine Tours C-2 and D-3

Sparwood and Elkford, B.C.

Frank Slide D-3

wildflowers, and birdlife. Water from

Crowsnest Pass D-3

Crown of the Continent: The Living Heritage





top a snow-dusted peak in October, a friend and I hear an elk bugle. Scanning meadows below with Abinoculars, I spot instead a silver-tipped grizzly bear, flexing its massive shoulder hump to excavate glacier lilies. "This is his place," my friend says. "He owns this country." Indeed, while we have eliminated grizzlies in so many places, a robust population freely roams the Crown of the Continent, from mountaintops and plunging valleys to fescue prairies and cedar rain forests.

Think of these magnificent bears as wary sentinel of change. For millennia they watched over people who honored their power. The Ktunaxa called to the bear spirit for guidance and protection, while Blackfoot traditions tell of the Medicine Grizzly who rescues and nourishes a young boy. Explorers David Thompson, Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark learned the ancient wisdom of mutual respect the hard way. After several violent confrontations, provoked by nonlethal musket fire, en route to these mountains, Lewis determined to live and let live: "I find that the curiossity of our party is pretty well satisfyed with rispect to this anamal."

From their silent perches, grizzlies witnessed the first trains cross Crowsnest and Marias Passes, followed by settlers to populate the Rocky Mountain Trench, and Flathead and Elk Valleys. By the turn of the 20th century, the bear's outlook dimmed as wildlife was slaughtered across the continent. Here, however, grizzlies persevered into a new era of wildlife restoration, wilderness designation, and cross-border stewardship. Today, they are a source of fierce local pride and the namesake of many businesses and festivals.

As the great silvertip disappears into the forest that bright October afternoon, I am the observer, humble and grateful that such a place may yet be found.

— Steve Thompson, writer, Whitefish, MT

GEOLOGIC GRANDEUR

For millions of years, ancient seabeds were twisted, folded, and lifted by the tectonic crush of Pacific and North American plates. Successive ice ages then plowed through relatively soft limestone layers to carve river valleys, leaving behind dark forests and deep pockets of fresh water that endure today as glaciated lakes. The prairie meets the mountains at dramatic escarpments along the Rocky Mountain Front where ranchers and conservationists have joined to protect vast expanses for restored populations of wildlife. Weather systems converge over these mountains—Pacific, arctic and continental—magnifying the value of many geologic niches for a great

EXPLORERS AND PIONEERS

Decades before the appearance of fur traders, missionaries and discoverers, their impact arrived as waves of disease decimated native populations on the plains and in mountain valleys. Westside tribes tolerated early trading posts and religious missions, although the Blackfoot nations were less accommodating on the east slopes. Military forces played both sides of the new order, subduing pockets of Indian resistance while restraining whiskey traders who exploited social breakdown. The wholesale slaughter of native wildlife, especially bison, and the

introduction of cattle and railroads

solidified the transition to a new

society with a different economy.

Bar U Ranch National Historic Site B-3

The Bar U Ranch spills eastward from

ing grasslands of Alberta's Highway 22

open-range ranches staked by investors

Cowboy Trail. Transport yourself to an

era when horse-drawn chuck wagons

followed cattle drives on sprawling,

Cranbrook History Centre D-1

Hints of dining car flirtations and parlour

car cigar smoke haunt the vintage trains

waiting forever at the Cranbrook History

Centre. A self-guided heritage walking

tour of nearby Baker Hill District and

railway experience of yesteryear.

Fort Steele Heritage Town D-1

Rescued pioneer-era structures,

summer street theatre, and grazing

Town's origins as an outpost of the

to tame itinerant gold seekers from

The 189 coal miners who died in

ing to the religious cultures of the

mostly young and immigrant men.

Heritage Acres Farm Museum D-4

As you tour the log house, general

store, photographic red barn, and other

Hillcrest Mine's 1914 explosion are buried in mass graves, grouped accord-

America's wilder West. Hillcrest Cemetery D-3

Clydesdales recall Fort Steele Heritage

North West Mounted Police who came

historic downtown completes the grand

in Montréal.

BAR U RANCH, AB DEB PIGEON / PARKS

the Rocky Mountains across the roll-



collapse that buried 90 sleeping residents, drive the unpaved track through the rubble, running west from the main Hillcrest access road. See the full panorama of the 1903 disaster from the Frank Slide Interpretive Centre.



for livestock and wildlife.

Unbounded by dams, dikes, or Get an early start for a long day-hike to this three-faceted jeweled spire, dividdiversions, this meandering flooding Rocky Mountain waters among the plain ecosystem is known as the Saskatchewan River's amble to Hudson North Fork Flathead in Montana and simply as the Flathead in Bay, the Missouri-Mississippi's slide to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Columbia's British Columbia. Grizzly bears,

Triple Divide Peak F-5

plunge to the Pacific Ocean. wolves, and wolverines radiate from this wild, remote valley. Two Medicine Dinosaur Center H-7 Venture on these rough roads with See hatchling bones from a fossil nest spare tires and a patient attitude. and join in active dinosaur digs along

Transboundary Flathead E-3

Montana's Rocky Mountain Front. The Nature Conservancy of Canada's Waterton Park Front E-4 Glacial Lake Missoula I-3 Prairie and mountain ecosystems During the last ice age, 13,000

clasp like fingers where ranches borto 15,000 years ago, an ice dam in a der the national park. A visitor centre narrow canyon in northern Idaho periodiand nature trail at Waterton Springs cally gave way, releasing raging torrents Campground describe how cowboys and from a 2,000-foot-deep (610 meters) lake environmentalists conserve grasslands in western Montana. The legacy of these floods, which are recalled in Salish-Pend

d'Oreille Coyote stories, can be seen in huge ripple marks in Camas Prairie.

Mission Mountains Wilderness

Areas I-4 Rugged hikers scale ragged peaks jutting 7,000 feet (2,134 meters) above valley floors in adjoining wilderness areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. Portions of the tribal wilderness are closed to humans when grizzlies congregate to feed on alpine insects.

Scapegoat Wilderness J-6

The massive limestone cliffs of Scapegoat Mountain anchor the Chinese Wall, a geologic reef in the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex. The Scapegoat was added to the "Bob" through citizen advocacy in 1972.



GRIZZLY BEAR DENNIS DONOHUE / SHUTTERSTOCK.COM

LOCATION AND VISITOR INFORMATION

Nakusp BRITISH

WASH.

Colfax

ullman

OREGON

IDAHO

COLUMBIA

REGIONAL AIRPORTS Calgary International Airport YYČ Calgary, Alberta vvc.com

Glacier Park International Airport FCA/GPI Kalispell, Montana iflyglacier.com

Lethbridge Airport YQL Lethbridge, Alberta lethbridgeairport.ca

Missoula International Airport MSO Missoula, Montana flymissoula.com

Canadian Rockies International Airport **YXC** Cranbrook, British Columbia flycanadianrockies.com

Great Falls International Airport GTF Great Falls, Montana flygtf.com

TRAIN Amtrak Empire Builder (stations in Whitefish, East Glacier Park, and West Glacier) amtrak.com/empire -builder-train

FIRST PEOPLES, TWO COUNTRIES

Despite an international line and national policies that divided families and toppled traditional governance, the first peoples of the Crown of the Continent have maintained cultural ties, languages, and inter-tribal cooperation across borders. Historically, tribal territories shifted and overlapped, but at European contact the region was dominated by three linguistic groups. Long the great warriors of the eastern slopes, the Blackfoot Confederacy includes the Piikani, Siksika, and Blood/Kainai Nations in Alberta and the Blackfeet Nation in Montana. On the west side are the mountain bands of the Ktunaxa Nation in British Columbia and the Ksanka/Kootenai in Montana, Farther south, the Interior Salish people, including the Bitterroot Salish and Pend d'Oreille, are closely related to other Salish-speaking nations in British Columbia, Washington, and Idaho. All of these nations and tribes invite visitors to their powwows, museums, and interpretive centers.

TOURISM RESOURCES Travel Alberta travelalberta.com Kootenay Rockies Tourism kootenayrockies.com Tourism Fernie & Visitor Information for Fernie, British Columbia tourismfernie.com Alberta SouthWest Regional Alliance

High Riv

Nanton ALBERTA

MONTANA

Blackfoot, going back thousands of years. All

of this is sacred: lakes and rivers, the forest,

the prairie, the mountains where our people

go for vision quests. The water starts from

this place and flows to the ocean from our

the government to protect our water. We

the retention of our language and culture. — Earl Old Person, Chief of the Blackfeet

Ktunaxa / Ksanka / Kootenai

Nation, MT

Plains, BC

land. Today, the biggest issue for the Black-

foot nations is clean drinking water and our le

gal water rights. We continue to negotiate with

understand that we ultimately are responsible

for the protection of our territory, water, and

Our language is unrelated to any language in

remote. Fewer than 50 people still speak fluent

Ktunaxa. We made a dictionary and work with

guage from extinction. At the time of creation,

we were given our language and this territory

to care for. We are still negotiating a treaty

with Canada and British Columbia for rights

to our ancestral homeland and to protect the

water. Our language and our land go together. — Liz Gravelle, Ktunaxa Elder, Tobacco

N2°w

Kootenai elders in Montana to save our lan-

the world. Maybe that's because our tra-

ditional territory in these mountains is so

Great

albertasouthwest.com Montana Office of Tourism visitmt.com

Glacier Country Travel Information glaciermt.com

Central Montana Travel Information centralmontana.com Southwest Montana Travel Information

southwestmt.com Kalispell Convention & Visitors Bureau

discoverkalispell.com

Whitefish Convention and Visitors Bureau explorewhitefish.com

Destination Missoula Convention & Visitors Bureau destinationmissoula.org

Visit crownofthecontinent.net to learn more about the Crown of the Continent and this spectacular landscape.

Séliš (Salish) / Qlispé (Pend d'Oreille) **Blackfoot Confederacy / Niitsitapi** These are the traditional territories of the

Our tribes, the easternmost in the Salish language family, occupied most of central and western Montana, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington. In the traditional way of life, we moved across this vast area gathering, hunting, and fishing the abundant and varied plants and animals. We still practice these traditional ways as we strive to keep our critically endangered language alive. Today, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes integrate our cultural values and heritage into an advanced program of environmental and natural resource management on the Flathead Reservation and throughout our aboriginal territories for the benefit of future generations

– Tony Incashola, Salish-Pend d'Oreille Culture Committee and Clayton Matt, Natural Resource Director and Member of Salish Tribe

Special places are still revered and should be respected by all. High on many ridges are the rock shelter remains of vision auest sites. many that face Chief Mountain-the Blackfoot home of thunder. Crowsnest Mountain is where the Raven lives. Glacier's Lake McDonald is home of a Kootenai sacred dance.

international destination resort.

The Blackfoot people trace the origins of

served animal hides and waterfowl skins,

the sacred beaver bundle, with its pre-

to this place still rich in creatures.

In the late 1800s, U.S. government

leaders of the Salish-Pend d'Oreille

festivities over the Fourth of July

belongs to the Blackfeet Nation's

is June 21—a day to celebrate the

cultures of First Nations. The Tobacco

Plains Indigenous Day Celebration wel-

All powwows and First Nations celebra-

tions are open to tribal members and

non-Native Americans alike.

comes visitors to the Ktunaxa homeland.

agents were determined to stamp out

Indian culture, including traditional cer-

tribes wished to celebrate the nation's

birthday. The Arlee powwow continues to

blend tribal traditions and contemporary

weekend. The second weekend of July

North American Indian Days in Browning.

Attend the rodeo to watch riders switch

mounts three times in a fierce, bareback

race. National Indigenous Day in Canada

emonies. But they couldn't say no when

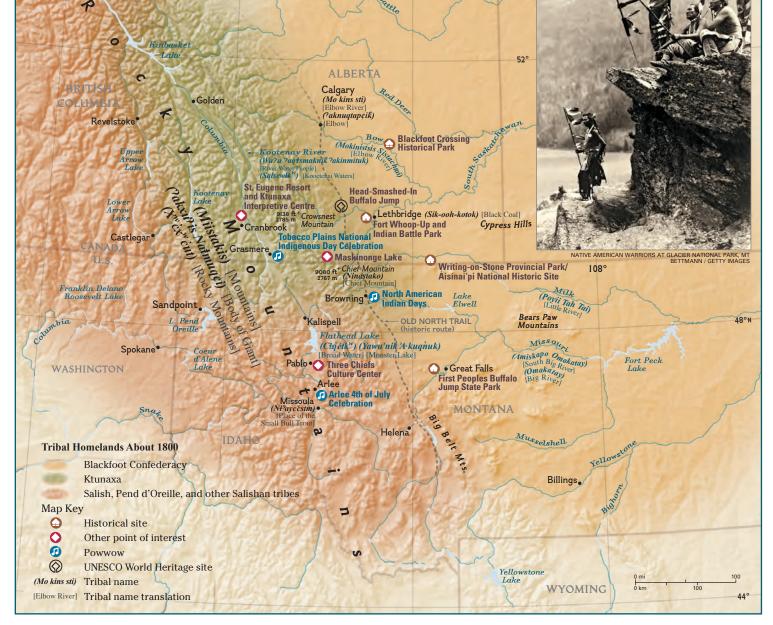
Maskinonge Lake

POWWOWS

structures of this late 19th-century to early 20th-century homestead, you'll see a vast collection of restored pioneer artifacts. For special events, volunteers demonstrate early farming methods and fire up vintage machinery such as the steam-powered sawmill. Kootenai Brown Pioneer Village D-4 This haven for rescued 19th-century structures is a good starting point for

you to wander along Alberta's Cowboy Trail through the Rocky Mountain foot-





Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park/ Áísínai'pi National Historic Site Abundant First Nations petroglyphs covering sheer sandstone cliffs, and native

grasses and wildlife are protected as part of the Blackfoot spiritual heritage. Canadian Mounted Police.

Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump Before guns and horses, native hunters stalked bison on foot and stampeded the animals over cliffs. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump remains an important cultural UNESCO World Heritage site where Blackfoot First Nations share their history and values.

First Peoples Buffalo Jump State Park For at least a thousand years, before horses and guns made the work easier and safer, Plains Indians stampeded bison over this ledge to be finished off by the spears and arrows of hunters waiting below.

Blackfoot Crossing Historical Park The Blackfoot nations and Canada signed an 1877 peace treaty at this natural ford of the Bow River, known by the Siksika as Sooyooh'pawahko, or "underwater bridge." The park offers First Nations guides, indoor exhibits, tipi lodging, and ceremonial dances.

Fort Whoop-Up and Indian Battle Park North America's last intertribal clash here in 1870 was followed by a treaty between plains-roaming Cree and foot-

hills-resident Blackfoot, Native peace was exploited by whiskey smugglers who plied the Whoop-Up Trail between here and Fort Benton, Montana, and prompted the formation of today's Royal

Three Chiefs Culture Center Hear oral history directly from the contemporary custodians of Salish and Kootenai tribal heritage, adjacent to tribal headquarters and community college.

St. Eugene Resort and Ktunaxa Interpretive Centre

Ktunaxa Nation honours history and renewal through interpretive centre and Speaking Earth indigenous cultural experiences offered at St. Eugene Resort. They have turned a sad period in history into an economic engine restoring the residential school into an



The Fort (Museum of the North West Mounted Police) D-5 Red-coated police on horseback were dispatched to Fort Macleod in the 1870s to stop American whiskey traders from abusing Blackfoot First Nations and defying Canadian sovereignty. Museum and musical rides honour Canada's tradition of cavalry riding to the rescue of natives, not interlopers. Visit the nearby restored 1884 police barracks and interpretive centre.

wheels for Remington Carriage

Museum's display of 225 horse-

drawn vehicles. Ride restored coaches,

wagons, or sleighs behind Clydesdales,

Canadians, quarter horses, or shires.

Tobacco Valley Historical Village F-2

Pioneer buildings were moved to save

them from drowning when the Libby Dam

created Lake Koocanusa in the 1970s.

torical artifacts. And if you buy a locally

Browse Fewkes General Store for his-

made quilt, you'll be helping provide

Midsummer provides peak viewing for

mountain goats using this pioneering

underpass that provides safe passage

Established in 1909 and stocked with

extinction by Pend d'Oreille people, this

descendants of bison rescued from

sanctuary protects hundreds of bison

on 18,500 acres (7,487 hectares) of

rolling grassland and forest. Take short

nature walks from access points along

24 miles (39 kilometers) of road loop.

Sun River Wildlife Management Area I-6

Sun River Canyon reverberates in late fall

from the clash of bighorn rams knock-

ing heads for breeding rights. Below the

canvon, in the wildlife management area

itself, watch in winter for herds of stately

Birds by the hundreds of thousands and

Freezeout Lake to celebrate early spring.

humans by the handful congregate at

Tundra swans, snow geese, and 200

other migrating species pause here in

mid-March while they wait for nature's

traffic control system to indicate that far

northern destinations are open for feed-

Tremendous day hikes and vast back-

tain explorers. Thousands of miles of

trail crisscross public land, much of it

maintained by volunteers. Close to town,

Blacktail Trails near Kalispell,

the Whitefish Trail, Fairy Creek

Lake Spirit Trail, and Kimberley

Wilderness Association, since

1962, leads free nature hikes.

Waterton and Glacier National

Parks provide access to trails

that quickly put you in alpine

zones, although you must be

willing to walk uphill in beauti-

ful settings that take your

breath away.

Falls near Fernie, Columbia

Nature Park. The Montana

families find pedestrian joys at Foys to

packing terrain are a bonanza for moun-

elk and swift pronghorn antelope.

Freezeout Lake I-7

ing and breeding.

HIKING

Goat Lick Overlook G-5

beneath Highway 2.

National Bison Range I-3

Remington Carriage Museum E-5 See working wheelwrights heat and shrink steel bands around wooden

OUTDOOR RECREATION

WILDLIFE VIEWING

Freedom to roam for big mammals-bear, elk, wolves, lynx, moose-means robust wildlife populations and great viewing. During spring and summer, grizzlies wander the high country, scarfing up grass, roots, insects and, rarely, meat. In the autumn, they rove where berries ripen. Black bears prefer the cover of forests. Your chance of seeing a wolverine during your lifetime is greatest while hiking in Glacier National Park, especially the Highline Trail. The region's wild rivers and glaciated lakes are magnets for waterfowl, resident and migratory. Eagles, hawks, and owls swoop through intermountain valleys and along alpine ridges.

Columbia Wetlands B-1

Swans, eagles, ospreys, herons, and ducks rest on their seasonal migrations along one of North America's longest wetlands. Both the Columbia and the Kootenay Rivers originate here, flowing in opposite directions, to merge hundreds of kilometres later, at Castlegar, B.C.

South Livingstone Raptor Watch Site D-3 Watch migrating golden eagles ride updrafts along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. See them best from the ridge called Piitaistakis, or "The Place of the Eagles," by Piikani Blackfoot.

Kokanee Salmon Runs E-2

Witness late summer bounty when grizzly bears, osprey, and eagles congregate at Kootenay River tributaries. Kikomun and Wild Horse Creeks set a feast for all when waters run red with spawning Kokanee salmon.



funds for village upkeep. Great Northern Railway Depot G-3 If you're a railroad buff, you'll love this historic depot, the busiest Amtrak stop between Seattle and Minneapolis. The depot also houses the Whitefish

Old Trail Museum H-7

Museum.

Join local guides to explore the Old North Trail, North America's original transcontinental highway, used for millennia by native peoples moving north or

Top of the World Provincial Park C-2

World Provincial Park. If you're a skier,

rider, you'll enjoy wilderness trails and

campsites that are closed to vehicles

Heiko's Trail (Mountain Lakes Trail) D-2

Epic 20-km (12-mi) trail best traveled from

Hartley Lake Road to Island Lake Lodge,

near, Fernie, B.C. Waterfalls, caves, cliff

through the mountainous backcountry

walls, big mountain passes, canyons,

mountain meadows, wildlife and more.

Full day excursion or split into two easier

days for a backcountry wilderness camp-

ing experience. Island Lake Lodge offers

Watch eye-level eagles and hawks in

the autumn from atop Mt. Aeneas, the

tallest peak in this hikers-only wonder-

of prime hiking trails in the Flathead

At the headwaters of the continent,

thousands of small streams feed hun-

dreds of lakes and two dozen major riv-

ers. Flathead Lake is the largest natural

the Lower 48. Outfitters point to choice

freshwater lake west of the Mississippi in

land. The area is studded with 25 alpine

lakes and offers 35 miles (56 kilometers)

powered or pedaled.

ACMG-certified guides.

National Forest.

ACTIVITIES

WATER

Jewel Basin Hiking Area G-4

snowshoer, angler, hiker, or horseback

Chert for tools and weapons was quarried

by the Ktunaxa inside today's Top of the

south along the Rocky Mountain Front. Then visit the Dinosaur Gallery to go back an additional 65 million years to meet earlier travelers.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center I-8 Montana's first non-Native American tourists found a route to the Pacific Ocean in an 1803-06 odyssey along the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. As a modern explorer you can trace the journey more quickly here.

riffles to cast your fly in the Elk River and South Fork of the Flathead. Musclepowered boaters find wilderness tranquility on Kintla Lake in Glacier National Park and Elk Lakes Provincial Park. Mountain hikers swear by therapeutic leaps into glacier-fed lakes to pacify weary muscles. Downstream, millions of North Americans depend upon these fresh, clean waters for drinking, recreation, and agriculture.

Crowsnest River D-4

Shallow riffles, deep pools, and runs too rocky for drift boats make the Crowsnest River above Lundbreck Falls a treasured preserve for traditional dry fly anglers who prefer to walk and wade.

Waterton and Glacier Boat Tours E-4, F-4. and F-5

Sunset cruises on a tranquil Lake McDonald. Narrated tours of Upper Waterton Lake. Wildlife- and glacierviewing on St. Mary Lake, Take your pick of these and other guided trips on historic vessels that ply the deep blue water at the foot of majestic peaks.

Middle Fork Flathead River G-5

From family-friendly, half-day rafting trips to thrilling, multi-day horseback riding and rafting adventures, white-water opportunities on this wild and scenic river abound.

Flathead Lake Marine Trail H-4 Pick up a trail map (which specifies

access points, campgrounds, and distances) and paddle the crystalline water. Explore islands and more than 120 miles (193 kilometers) of forested shoreline.



VHITE-WATER RAFTING ON THE MIDDLE

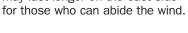
Furs and souls drew traders and missionaries to native lands where relics of commerce and conversion are found in timeworn buildings. Paintings inside the mission church interpret Jesus and his mother as native North Americans. Nearby, Fort Connah was an outpost of imperial Britain's Hudson's Bay Company.

St. Ignatius Mission J-4

12°W

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Although not a strict dividing line, the Continental Divide is a helpful guide for those who do and do not love snow. The mountain crest catches Pacific storms that deposit abundant snowfall on the west side. On the eastern side, snoweater chinook winds, warm and fierce, quickly erase the leftovers of earlier blizzards. Snowshoeing, and cross-country and downhill ski opportunities abound on the west side. Windows between freezing and snowfall for wild ice skating may last longer on the east side





| | / | / | / ~ | / ` | / - | / | / - | |
|---|--|----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----------------------|--|
| Allison-Chinook Cross-Country Ski Trails, Crowsnest Pass, AB D-3 allisonwonderlands.ca | 30 | 19 | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | * | | |
| Big Mountain Nordic Trails, Whitefish, MT G-3 glaciernordicclub.com | 10 | 6 | ٠ | ٠ | | ٠ | ٠ | |
| Bigfork Community Nordic Center, Bigfork, MT G-4 northshorenordic.org | 10 | 6 | | ٠ | ٠ | * | | |
| Blacktail Mountain Nordic Trails, Lakeside, MT H-3 northshorenordic.org | 19 | 12 | | • | ٠ | | ٠ | |
| South Star Recreation Site, Cranbrook, BC D-1 cranbrooktourism.com/things-to-do/winter-activities | 30 | 19 | ٠ | • | • | * | | |
| Dog Creek Nordic Center, Olney, MT F-3 dogcreeklodge.com/skiing | 20 | 12 | | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | |
| Elk Valley Nordic Centre, Fernie, BC D-2 tourismfernie.com/activities/cross-country-skiing | 7 | 4 | | • | • | ٠ | ٠ | |
| Fernie Alpine Resort, Fernie, BC D-2 tourismfernie.com/activities/cross-country-skiing | 14 | 9 | ٠ | ٠ | | | ٠ | |
| The Fernie Dyke, Fernie, BC D-2 tourismfernie.com/activities/cross-country-skiing | 5 | 3 | | | • | ٠ | ٠ | |
| Fernie Golf & Country Club, Fernie, BC D-2 tourismfernie.com/activities/cross-country-skiing | 12 | 7 | | | ٠ | ٠ | | |
| Glacier Nordic Center, Whitefish, MT G-3 glaciernordicclub.com | 13 | 8 | | • | • | ٠ | | |
| Island Lake Lodge, Fernie, BC D-2 tourismfernie.com/activities/cross-country-skiing | 8 | 5 | | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | |
| Izaak Walton Inn, Essex, MT G-4 izaakwaltoninn.com | 33 | 21 | ٠ | • | • | ٠ | ● ¹ | |
| Kimberley Nordic Club, Kimberley, BC D-1 kimberleynordic.org | 33 | 21 | ٠ | • | • | ٠ | | |
| Lake Windermere Whiteway, Invermere, BC B-1 tobycreeknordic.ca | 31 | 19 | | | • | | ٠ | |
| Seeley Creek Nordic Trail System, Seeley Lake, MT J-5 seeleylakenordic.org | 18 | 11 | ٠ | • | • | | | |
| Sunset Ridge Ski Trails, Sparwood, BC C-2 skisparwood.com | 8 | 5 | • | • | • | | | |
| Syncline Cross-Country Ski Trail, Castle Provincial Park, AB D-3 albertaparks.ca/parks/south/castle-pp | 20 | 12 | | ٠ | ٠ | * | ٠ | |
| ^t Trail fee not required, donations recommended 1 Dogs permitted | ired, donations recommended 1 Dogs permitted only on Dickey Creek Road | | | | | | | |

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