SAWNS ISLAND
Escape from the hustle and bustle of the mainland in this two bedroom contemporary home. All rooms take advantage of the spectacular views of Jericho Bay. Two bedroom guest quarters provided over the garage. $437,000

NORTHEAST HARBOR
A few minutes walk to the Asticou dock and within easy walking distance of the Village. This 7.5± acre parcel of land borders the road to the map house, giving direct access to Acadia National Park. $600,000

BAR HARBOR
Enjoy magnificent ocean views from every room. This four bedroom residence is beautifully appointed with hardwood floors, wainscoting, and built-in window seats. Situated on 2 1/2± oceanfront acres. $4,950,000

NORTHEAST HARBOR
Located on Peabody Drive, Westerly was designed by renowned architect Fred Savage and built in 1885. Only a few minutes walk from Asticou Dock, Thuya Gardens, and the mountain trails of Acadia. $1,500,000

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**President's Column**

**ADDING VALUE TO ACADIA NATIONAL PARK**

These words appear in Friends of Acadia’s operating philosophy (page 24): “We strive to supplement federal appropriations and services, not replace them.” Friends makes every grant to the park meet that standard. We owe that to you, our members, because we respect your generosity. It’s good business practice, too.

Friends does not fund the park’s general operations or projects that the government should pay for. Your dues and added gifts to Friends enable conservation and other work that would not get done otherwise. They add value to Acadia. This is ad valorem philanthropy.

Our – your – charitable investments have paid off mightily for Acadia and the surrounding communities. Whether it’s cash support of the MDI bus system, capital and endowment contributions to fix and maintain foot trails and carriage roads, or funding for special projects such as wheelchair accessible carriages, all have made the place more resilient to human use, more whole as a natural area.

Your gifts add so much value to Acadia National Park that were it ever put up for sale, only Bill Gates and his peers could now afford it. You have helped redefine the word priceless.

Other benefits have accrued. Not only do Friends’ members and donors help make the park more natural, beautiful, useful, and economically vital, they make it more attractive for federal investment. Superintendent Paul Haertel often points out that as Friends’ cumulative donations to the park have risen — they will reach $2 million this year — so has Acadia’s share of federal funds for roads, sewers, rest rooms, utilities, trails and other infrastructure.

Some of this results from monetary challenges by Friends of Acadia. For example, our $9-million ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER fundraising is being matched with $4 million from park entry fees and other funds, and our $4-million carriage road endowment brought $6 million in park appropriations.

And some comes because, thanks to a well led park staff with excellent plans, Washington increasingly sees Acadia as a successful park, worthy of upped federal investment. This is important given the $40-million maintenance and construction backlog here.

In any case, be assured that your private donations are supplementing, not replacing, federal dollars.

Now the bad news. Although Acadia National Park has gained in special funds, the annual operating budget has stayed flat or decreased. Over the last decade, park visitation has climbed to about three million a year, but there’s been no commensurate real-dollar increase in operations. Some years, across-the-board cuts keep “increases” below inflation, worsening the spiral of underfunding. This puts impossible strains on the park’s stretched staff and visitor services.

Friends of Acadia is an advocacy organization as well as a philanthropy. We push Congress and the National Park Service to fix the base budget. The public should never forgive Congress and the Administration that basic obligation. Getting full funding for all parks will be a long slog. We’ll stay in it, to make sure that your gifts to Friends of Acadia always go the distance, adding maximum value to Acadia.

Thank you for your continuing commitment to this great national park.

\[signature\]

— W. Kent Olson, President
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The Superintendent's View

Schoodic

An intriguing name — a bit different, and beautiful. It means “at the clearings”, by fires. Judge John G. Moore had a long-time interest in having these lands which he owned become a part of the park. His heirs transferred their holdings to the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, and in 1929 they became part of the park. Superintendent George Dorr negotiated the donation, and convinced Congress to extend land acquisition authority to the mainland and to change the name of the park to Acadia, reportedly to accommodate the donor’s wishes.

On Mount Desert Island Alessandro Fabbri, an avid ham radio operator, found Otter Point to be an excellent site for communications with Europe. At the onset of World War I he cleared a site at Otter Cliffs, built a radio station, and offered it to the Navy in exchange for a commission in the Naval Reserve and assignment as officer-in-charge. This was done and the station served an historic role during and after the war. Reportedly, this was the means by which War Department officials communicated with General Pershing, and news of the armistice was communicated to Washington. The site served an important communication function for a long while. During the depression, however, maintenance of the facility lagged.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. wanted Otter Point to become a part of the park, the radio facilities removed, and construction of the park road completed. The agreement he reached with the Navy (ratified by Congress) allowed for the removal of the station from Otter Cliffs in return for his construction of an equally good communications site within 50 miles. The agreement also called for the return of the base to the Department of Interior, i.e. Acadia National Park, if the Navy should no longer have a use for the facility. Mr. Rockefeller fulfilled all terms of the agreement with characteristic style and high quality. On February 28th, 1935 the U.S. Navy Radio and Direction Finding Station, Winter Harbor was commissioned with a complement of 11 men.

Several changes in mission and name have occurred since then. The current station name — Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor — became official in 1958. The base has grown since 1935 — today it includes two other sites at Corea and Winter Harbor, and a complement of 15 officers, 257 enlisted personnel and 145 civilian employees. Schoodic Headquarters occupies an area of approximately 100 acres and has more than 50 buildings. Its current mission is to operate an Advanced Tactical Ocean Surveillance System, train Navy personnel in its use and maintenance, and provide Department of Defense communications support. With the advent of modern, more sophisticated technology that mission will end June 30th, 2002.

What’s next? By September of this year a mission reduction will occur. By September of next year it will be completed. Between then and June 30th, 2002, if the Navy does not identify a new mission, the base will close. This is a complex process, and it doesn’t end here. The General Services Administration will move to dispose of the facilities. At Schoodic they revert to the park. Elsewhere, future owners will be identified through a rigorous process.

We recognize the park has work to do as well. The current 1992 General Management Plan (GMP) for Acadia National Park does not anticipate closure of the base. An amendment to the GMP needs to be developed, planning for the future of Schoodic. The process began informally last fall, with Sarah Peskin, Chief of Planning for the National Park Service Northeast Region, accepting responsibility for leading these efforts. At this writing, background information has been gathered, meetings attended, and processes identified. A better understanding is developing.

As future uses are identified, the NPS mandate (paraphrased) to “protect the natural and cultural resources of the park for the benefit and enjoyment of this and future generations,” will serve as a guidepost. Planning will be guided by the principles listed to the left.

Preliminary work and consultations have begun, and public meetings will be held this summer.

It’s an interesting and challenging time. It will mean dramatic change for current civilian employees of the base, and for operations of this park. We will need your best ideas, and your support. Real opportunities to benefit the park, local communities, and our citizens and visitors can be realized, if we work together. Please join us in preparing for the future.

— Paul Haertel, Superintendent, Acadia National Park
Notes from Friends

The following comments are selected from responses to the Friends of Acadia 1999 Survey on salt water jet ski usage. See page 19 for survey results.

— Editor

I have lived on three different lakes where the ban on jet skis was lifted while I was there. Very quickly they become a nuisance. ...Wave jumping, 360-degree spins and leaping straight up out of the water is fun but, all these things are easily gotten out of hand. I personally witnessed a young jet skier nose dive his jet ski into the lake and resurface at full throttle right into the side of a motor boat. He was lucky, he was alright but the damage to the two watercraft was considerable.

I would not like to see a flat ban, however strict and specific rules that are enforced and riders who are educated would be the optimal situation.

Personally I believe jet skis are a menace to all they are operated around and should be used as rescue vehicles only.

I haven’t experienced jet skis here in Maine... but I have seen some in action down in Clearwater, Florida where there was a small scale jet ski rental down the beach from where I was staying. When jet skiers were out on the water the air stank of exhaust, oily streaks could be seen in the water, and the noise was excessive. With all the more environmentally friendly outdoor activities available to people here on the island, I don’t feel the addition of something that would increase air, water, and noise pollution is needed.

Personal watercraft in my opinion are totally, completely incompatible with the character of Maine coastal, harbor, and lakefront life and impinge on every quality and type of environmental experience.

I would like to see jet skis regulated so that there are areas jet skis can use, and other areas from which such noisy watercraft are excluded. I oppose efforts to exclude jet skis from everywhere. They are no worse than other outboards, and the whole topic has become subject to too much ideological debate.

Jet skis would exacerbate an existing problem with crowded anchorages and fast moving commercial and pleasure craft. In addition, the marine traffic in places like Western Way is very heavy and jet skis would promote further chaos.

There will never be a jet ski problem in salt water because it is too cold — spend your time on something else.

I have noticed jet skis on numerous occasions off Otter Cliff and Great Head in ANP and find their presence intrusive (particularly loud).

Noise pollution is my issue with jet skis. I heard one on the top of Champlain two years ago.

I do not own a jet ski, and never have. However, I have been wondering what was next on the list of “No”. Perhaps FOA should have the entire island relocate everyone, destroy the bridge, and put up No Trespassing signs and be done with it.

Overall I believe the safety of the jet skier along our rocky shores is not considered in this survey. I feel the narrowness and cliff sides in some places of Somes Sound would cause the noise factor of jet skiers to be more offensive.

I believe that jet skis should be allowed in the waters along Mt. Desert Island. The only exception is in the populated beach areas. I feel that there should be laws governing the use of jet skis — and they should be strongly enforced. The people using these jet skis should treat them with respect. …

As of now, I don’t believe jet skis are a cause of damage to marine ecosystems. But a caveat should be recognized here and that is in proliferation, then jet skis would cause environmental damage. Let’s not allow that to happen. We have enough large pleasure motor crafts, working boats and an ever increasing tour boat business visiting our island.
Citizen Stewards

I am I plus my surroundings and if I do not preserve the latter, I do not preserve myself.
—José Ortega y Gasset

It has been said that citizen stewardship is the original heritage of Acadia National Park. In 1986, Friends of Acadia began its mission to preserve and protect Acadia National Park by recruiting and sponsoring volunteers. In that time, individuals and groups of all ages and abilities have joined us in the park from spring to fall, raking and brushing miles of carriage roads, cutting brush and hauling vegetation from the trails, putting up signs, building cairns where needed and destroying misleading cairns, monitoring carriage road and trail usage, counting visitors, and organizing events, among a multitude of other, valuable projects.

The significance of these efforts cannot be adequately measured, but one can look back over just the past five years and begin to understand the value of the time and talent volunteers give to Acadia’s stewardship.

Who chooses to volunteer? Well, it becomes apparent very quickly that there is not a “volunteer type.” Friends and the park work every year with scout groups; college outing clubs; hiking groups; the Appalachian Mountain Club; youth camps; British conservationist groups; folks who choose to discover parks by working on projects; individuals versed in managing large public events and many talented in grass-roots events; professionals with backgrounds in natural sciences, liberal arts, diplomacy; and the person who doesn’t know a thing about volunteering until he or she comes across it in action. One just needs to understand and believe that a few hours from each individual is a blueberry — every berry is necessary to make a pie.

As one of Friends’ most eloquent and dedicated volunteers, George Feltus, likes to say, “If it is to be, it’s up to me.” We ask you to take up George’s challenge and volunteer with Friends. Volunteer projects are diverse: individuals can help by joining in the maintenance of Acadia’s carriage roads or by handing out bus schedules at Bar Harbor’s Village Green. We often need fresh ideas for posters, brochures and t-shirts. This fall, volunteers can help build a trail with the Maine Conservation Corps, or work on the maintenance of a village connector trail. A few hours given to distributing posters, taking photographs, and/or stuffing envelopes are a boon in the midst of a summer rush. Your contribution to Acadia’s stewardship really depends upon your imagination!

Friends of Acadia takes off its hat to the multitude of volunteers who have agreed with George and given of their time and talents to the ongoing protection of Acadia National Park. We hope to hear from you soon. —Marla Major, Editor

In the past five years:

- 3,500 volunteers worked on trails, carriage roads, Friends Benefit Auction, the Hanger Dance, and in the office.
- 25,000 hours were donated.
- $175,000 in services was contributed, based on a conservative $7/hour rate.

Take Pride in Acadia Day 1995

Friends of Acadia Journal 5

Spring 2000
**AFTER SPRING**

Moist roots
in wooden tubs
brought the secrets west
and still they bloom
in dooryards back home
where homesteads died
and you
now
beside the Old County Road
reaching
hair against your cheek
and breast pointed to sky
know
the scent of blossoms
bleached and brown
crushing the vivid air
of other springs.

— Arnold Perrin

Arnold Perrin’s work has appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, Kennebec, Potato Eyes, Puckerbrush Review and a wide variety of small press publications.
POETRY COMPETITION EXTENDED

The deadline for the 2nd Biennial Nature Poetry Competition has been extended to August 30, 2000.

Friends of Acadia offers this competition to promote and recognize nature-based, nature-oriented poetry. The three poems judged to be the best of submissions will be published in the Friends of Acadia Journal, and awarded prizes by category: 1st $250, 2nd $150, 3rd $75.

COMPETITION GUIDELINES

Poems must be limited to 45 lines, or fewer, and submitted double-spaced, with a cover sheet stating author’s name and title of the poem. Manuscripts must include only the poem and title, not the author’s name. Entries must be original, unpublished and not submitted elsewhere. Only submissions postmarked by August 30, 2000 will be considered. Send to: Editor, Friends of Acadia Journal, P.O. Box 725, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609. No manuscripts will be returned.
WAYS OF GIVING

The future of Friends of Acadia depends to a large degree on the foresight and generosity of today’s visionaries—our members—who are willing to consider new ways to make gifts. Here are a few suggested methods of making a difference for Friends of Acadia:

Gifts of Cash or Marketable Securities
Gifts may be restricted to a designated program or applied to FOA’s general operating purposes.

Gift of Life Insurance
Name FOA as policy owner and beneficiary, and receive immediate tax deductions on your premium payments.

Gift of Property
Gifts of real estate, boats or artwork provide FOA with marketable assets and may enable you to avoid capital gains taxes.

Named Endowment Funds
The principal of a fund established in your name—or for someone you wish to honor or memorialize—is managed for growth, while the income from the fund supports programs.

Pooled Income Fund
Gifts from many donors are managed as combined assets. Earned income is paid to you or a designated beneficiary. Upon death, principal goes to FOA.

Charitable Remainder Trusts/Charitable Lead Trusts
Provide FOA or yourself with a steady income stream and, with a remainder trust, leave a significant future gift to FOA. Both arrangements entitle you to considerable tax savings.

Bequests
Name FOA as a beneficiary in your will and make a lasting contribution to the organization.

For more information about any of these suggested methods of giving to Friends of Acadia, please contact us at (207) 288-3340.
New to Acadia

DAVID BUCCELLO, Chief Ranger

The new Chief Ranger comes to Acadia National Park from Zion National Park and brings with him a diverse history working with western public lands. After graduating from Colorado State University with a degree in Natural Resource Management, David worked a couple of seasons as a "hot-shot" with the National Forest Service fighting wild-land fires. "It was," he says, "an existence that reduces life to basic elements — eating, sleeping, fighting fires."

Before long David realized he was most fulfilled when dealing with people, and he began working with the National Park Service. He volunteered as one of a handful of back country rangers at Grand Canyon National Park. In subsequent seasons, he worked with fire-fighters and emergency medical services, and earned his law enforcement commission.

David has worked in some of the grandest country in America — Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Zion National Parks. And now Acadia. When the position came open, David didn't think twice about throwing his ranger's hat in the ring. "Acadia is not only highly valued on the East Coast, it is well-regarded throughout the park service."

At Acadia, David joined an experienced, supportive staff, and he's taking this opportunity of change to re-examine the Ranger Division's mission and to make long-range plans. He brings a different and fresh perspective to the division's practices in emergency medical services, law enforcement and search-and-rescue.

Although Maine is not unfamiliar to David — he enjoyed Skowhegan summers from the age of seven — living on Mount Desert Island provides an opportunity to experience new resources. On his own time, he's been exploring by canoe and kayak. On an early trip he was joined briefly by a pod of porpoise. "I thought they had gone," he said, "but then I heard one blow softly. It was a very magical, intimate moment with Acadia."

GARY STELLPFLUG, Trails Foreman

You can probably count on one hand the number of people as familiar with Acadia’s trail system as Gary Stellpflug. His career began on the park’s trails in 1974 and continued on through 1990. During those years, he worked alone or with a small seasonal crew, trained the first trail volunteers, and designed and implemented various visual cues to guide hikers along the 130-mile trail system.

Gary came to Mount Desert Island after completing a fine arts degree at Penn State University. Considering the rich history of artists on Mount Desert Island and their association with Acadia National Park, he brought a uniquely appropriate background to work on Acadia’s trails. He has an aesthetic appreciation of nature, and developed a thorough understanding of the historical significance and scope of work on the trails.

In 1990, Gary left for Western Maine and Maine’s state park system. During his time away from Acadia, Gary worked as a volunteer with the Androscoggin Land Trust to develop a trail system in the town of Turner. It was his introduction to the Maine Conservation Corps, a group that has since partnered with him on projects on Acadia’s trails.

Gary comes back to an Acadia that has changed significantly — among those changes is the comprehensive, thoughtful planning for the rehabilitation of Acadia’s historic trail system. Gary reckons with the benefits and challenges of a larger crew and a growing program. He’s quick to recognize the value of these changes, “Kudos to the trails crew I have now. They have an understanding and a willingness to do what it takes, and they recognize the historical aspects of the trails and our role in creating a high quality visitor experience.”

The future looks bright for Acadia’s trails. With a long-range trails management plan in the works, and the support of ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER to accomplish monumental rehabilitation projects, Gary is happy to be back on Acadia’s trails.
Aunt Betty Pond
The Eye Of The Earth

Caroline MacDonald Pryor

A lake is the landscape’s most beautiful and expressive feature. It is earth’s eye; looking into which the beholder measures the depth of his own nature. — Henry David Thoreau, "The Ponds" (1854)

Acadia’s land holdings on Mount Desert Island are a mosaic, a true checkerboard of publicly-owned tracts interspersed with private lands. While hiking, driving or paddling here, our view is often comprised of both Acadia National Park and privately-owned properties.

From many trails, carriage roads, and public roadways, there may be no quick way to discern whether the land or islands in your view are entirely within the park, entirely outside the park, or a combination of the two. Many of these private lands are undeveloped or lightly developed. Thanks to the good stewardship practiced by their owners, these lands add tremendously to our visual enjoyment and to the ecological processes that take place without regard to property lines.

Northeast Creek and Bass Harbor Marsh are prime examples. A canoeist paddling these marshes looks out across a narrow band of wetlands that are in the park ownership—or are located within the park’s official boundary and may someday be acquired by the park. The bulk of the upland and woodland the paddler sees lie outside of the park’s boundary.

A place of recent note is Aunt Betty Pond, where Maine Coast Heritage Trust (MCHT) purchased a large property adjacent to the pond in order to prevent development and logging. Tucked at the northerly base of Sargent Mountain, this remote little pond probably sees more turtle and frog activity than recreational use. Two carriage roads briefly skirt the shore of Aunt Betty and offer intimate glimpses into the quiet of the place. You feel like you are deep within Acadia National Park. Yet private property is just a stone’s throw away.

The property purchased by the Trust includes the wetlands that feed into Aunt Betty Pond and harbor amphibians and fragile plant communities. The entire parcel supports nesting songbirds (in severe decline nationwide due to habitat loss), as well as moose, fox and other mammals. The land rises up along a forested slope and to a ridgeline that are prominently visible from one of the scenic overlooks on the Aunt Betty Pond carriage road.

Another logistical issue was that the previous owner wanted to sell his 69-acre property in its entirety. Yet only 27 of the acres are located within Acadia’s formal boundary. (In 1986, Congress defined the official boundary of Acadia National Park and described a limited set of properties that the Park Service may acquire with the landowner’s consent.)

With a referral from Friends of Acadia, neighbors Dick and Julia Schloss contacted MCHT and expressed their willingness to help the Trust with an acquisition. MCHT had been negotiating with the sellers but it was not until the Schlosses made a generous pledge to the project that MCHT was able to close the gap by offering the owners $340,000, the land’s fair market value. MCHT then devised a two-part protection plan for the property.

MCHT has offered to sell the 27 acres within Acadia’s boundary. Subject to funding availability, the park has enthusiastically agreed to purchase this tract. On the land outside of the park boundary, MCHT will place a highly-restrictive conservation easement on 40 acres, preventing all development save for minor trail structures and a rustic lean-to or tent platform. This restricted parcel will be sold to a conservation-minded family or individual. A two-acre, roadfront lot with a residence was sold by MCHT this winter, thereby partly replenishing the monies borrowed from the Trust’s Revolving Loan Fund to complete the acquisition.

Although a tremendous amount of land has been conserved on Mount Desert Island over the past 100 years, many properties remain that are worthy of protection. Unfortunately, the real estate market here is
so intense that it will not be long before the unprotected fields, farmland, unbroken shorelines and elevations have been subdivided and developed. As properties are sold or are passed to the next generation, the financial pressures to develop will be too much for most to withstand if no protection device is in place. Fortunately, today’s landowners have a variety of conservation options, for the decisions they make will have a significant impact on future generations.

MCHT’s niche as a conservation organization is to work with private landowners to permanently protect lands with important natural and cultural features. Since the Trust’s founding in 1970, hundreds of conservation easements and gifts of land have been donated to Acadia National Park, MCHT and partner local land trusts. These gifts remain central to our work, but the Aunt Betty Pond project illustrates that, increasingly, outright purchases of land and development rights will be essential for the most important properties.

The contribution made by Julia and Dick Schloss is more than philanthropy. It is an act of leadership that must inspire others who care about Acadia National Park and the extraordinary landscape of Mount Desert Island—and indeed the entire coast of Maine—to help protect those remaining places that speak to our hearts and stir our souls.

Caroline MacDonald Pryor is a senior project manager at Maine Coast Heritage Trust, a statewide, non-profit organization with a field office in Northeast Harbor. She provides MCHT’s free conservation services to landowners in the four towns of Mount Desert Island and the Cranberry Isles.

Roads as Elemental Values

“Finally, if I had one tool for my work with [national] parks and transportation, it would be God’s own tube of ‘Superglue.’ No more can we allow park-sensitive design elements, landscaping, pedestrian facilities, scenic or wildlife easements, mitigation, innovative techniques that preserve character — or protect and communicate a sense of place — to be considered ‘amenities’ to be included ‘as funding allows.’ The design, construction, maintenance, and operation elements needed to ensure that future transportation projects protect and enhance the park must be considered as important as the ‘turn radius’ or pavement. They are not amenities, and not to be added later. They are ‘stewardship’ elements of the project. And projects do not move forward without them.”

**TIME TO HOP ON THE BUS AGAIN!**

Phase II of the Island Explorer bus system will begin on June 23rd this year, as nine new propane-powered buses are added to the fleet. The additional buses will enable Downeast Transportation to increase frequency of service on the busiest routes and keep several buses as spares. The buses were purchased through a grant from the National Park Service and will bring the total fleet size to seventeen.

“The bus system was so popular last year that we carried over 142,000 passengers in 76 days,” remarked Tom Crikelair, the planning consultant for the Island Explorer project. “That more than doubled our initial expectations, and we are really excited to see what happens this summer when we improve the service and add to the fleet.”

In response to visitor suggestions from last summer, service will increase along the most popular routes. Buses will be added on the morning and evening runs from the Route 3 campgrounds. Service to Eden Street hotels will be increased to every 15 minutes during the evening. Buses will be added to the afternoon runs from the Jordan Pond House in order to meet the demands of hikers and bicyclists returning home after a day in the Park.

Southwest Harbor will also receive an additional bus, and the hours of operation along the route will be expanded to better accommodate commuters, as well as visitors hoping to spend the evening in town. In addition, the Southwest Harbor route will extend farther into Tremont, servicing Bernard businesses and residents for the first time.

Northeast Harbor also is slated to receive additional service. A new Brown Mountain route will operate from the Bar Harbor Village Green to Northeast Harbor, by way of Eagle Lake and the Brown Mt. Gatehouse. This new route will offer additional opportunities for hikers and bicyclists to access Acadia’s trails and carriage roads.

The buses added to the fleet this year will have many of the same features as those purchased last year. All are fueled by propane, will hold up to 28 passengers, and are equipped with wheelchair lifts and front and rear bicycle racks capable of carrying two bicycles each. Several of the new buses will have enlarged, pressurized fuel tanks so that they can travel greater distances and potentially be used in winter. Radios will be added to all the buses as part of a field test of transportation-related technologies in national parks (see related article below).

Friends of Acadia has pledged $30,000 toward operations of the bus system this year. Partners include MDI towns and businesses, the Maine Department of Transportation, and Acadia which will allocate $200,000 from fee revenues.

Overall, Friends and the other partners in the Island Explorer project are looking forward to another successful season. We are especially interested in allowing more visitors to travel to the Acadia region without depending on their cars. Many thanks to the hundreds of Friends of Acadia members who make the organization’s participation in this exciting transportation project possible. We hope to see you on the bus this summer!

**TECHNOLOGY GRANT AWARDED TO ACADIA**

In November, 1999, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater announced an exciting $2-million grant to the transportation system at Acadia National Park. Acadia was selected among several competing parks to serve as a field test for new technologies related to public transportation and visitor information.

Over the winter, Friends of Acadia and the partners in the Island Explorers bus system have been meeting with consultants hired by the DOT/DOI to develop the field test and begin implementation.

“We are excited to be selected for this transportation field test,” said Paul Haertel, Superintendent of the Park. “Not only will this project improve the capabilities of the Island Explorer bus system, but it will help spread the word about the availability and convenience of the buses.”

The project involves a sophisticated use of transportation technologies centering around the use of global positioning systems to track locations of all buses in the system. This information will be available to dispatchers, passengers waiting at key destinations, and via the internet to visitors at hotels and campgrounds. It will also be available via the internet to those planning their trips from home.

Voice communication systems will be placed on the buses this summer as the first technological advancement of the project. The other components of the project will be deployed over the next year in preparation for the 2001 operating season.

Superintendent Haertel added, “This is a great step forward for Acadia and the Island Explorer, and we are thrilled to be trying these new National Park Service transportation technologies.”

Friends of Acadia journal
Friends of Acadia is honored to report another special gift, this from Mrs. Gertrude McCue, to ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER. Given in memory of her father, the late Harold Peabody, the gift honors his outstanding contributions to Acadia National Park’s foot trails and to the body of early literature about the park.

Mr. Peabody was born in 1880, in Boston, Massachusetts. He summered in Maine most of his adult life. Mr. Peabody was a president of the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association, which built many paths that now are part of Acadia. With Charles Grandgent, he wrote Walks on Mount Desert Island, Maine, published in 1928.

“My father found great joy in hiking and building trails here. This memorial is my way of honoring my father and the park that gave him so much pleasure,” said Mrs. McCue.

“The Peabody family is an integral part of the glorious history of this island,” said Friends President Ken Olson. “Mrs. McCue has chosen a splendid way to express her father’s and her own deep, lifetime affection for Acadia. We are surely honored to receive such a generous confirmation of Mrs. McCue’s sustaining interest in the continual improvement of the park and its trails, and we thank her.”

Ruth M. Colket joined in introducing the ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER campaign to the public, July 29, 1999.

“Tris and I didn’t completely appreciate that our gift to Friends of Acadia and Acadia National Park might reverberate across the park system... Acadia came about because John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles W. Eliot, and George B. Dorr led a tradition of private philanthropy. People of greater and lesser means have kept it alive. It feels wonderful to be part of that... We hope our challenge to others will trigger gifts in all sizes.”

HAROLD PEABODY,
PATHMAKER, GUIDEBOOK WRITER,
IS MEMORIALIZED

Ruth M. Colket and Friends of Acadia President Ken Olson

Peter Travers photo

Friends of Acadia Journal
A novel and generous gift to ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER from several members of a single family will mean sustained annual maintenance for miles of Acadia National Park footpaths.

“The J. Peter Grace Trails Fund — In Memory of the Long Walk” was established at Friends of Acadia by Margaret F. Grace (Mr. Grace’s widow), Janet M. Grace (sister), and Christopher Grace, Mary Grace, Patrick Grace, Peter Grace, Steve Grace, William Grace, Nora O’Donnell, Teresa Sears, and Margie Grace Shethar (children). Their combined endowment of $100,000 will generate grants from Friends of Acadia every year to keep up the park’s trails in his memory.

“This contribution represents tremendous thoughtfulness and clearly bespeaks the remembered love of a family for their father; husband, friend, and a matching love for a place they all cherished and frolicked in together,” said Ken Olson, President of Friends of Acadia.

J. Peter Grace, who died in 1995, was the longest serving chief executive of W.R. Grace Co. He started bringing his family to Mt. Desert Island in the 1940s. “The Long Walk started at Mom and Dad’s front door in Northeast Harbor,” said Margie Grace Shethar, “and ended with dinner at Testa’s in Bar Harbor, after going over every mountain in between. My father loved to have contests along the way. One year he challenged anyone to make a return trip right after dinner, leaving notes on top of Cadillac and at the Jordan Pond House to prove it. My brother Steve and his high school friend complied, completed and froze! We all have very fond memories of how outrageous some of these hikes became and how much fun it was with Dad as the mastermind.”

The Graces’ donation was matched dollar-for-dollar by Ruth and Tris Colket, who launched ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER with a $5-million gift, the largest monetary contribution to a Maine conservation organization. “Two lessons here,” said Olson: “Generosity begets generosity, and the Long Walk must have been a great walk.”

He continued, “Friends and the park are fortunate that families have had such joyful involvement in Acadia and show it so tangibly, making possible the proper preservation of the very place that generated it. What a wonderful, permanent way to honor someone you love. We hope others will follow suit.”

Friends of Acadia Journal
Stand on a mountain summit in Acadia National Park, and you’ll probably look out over vistas of ponds or streams; pine, beech, and birch trees; and, if the season’s right and you listen closely, bird songs might float up to you, or call down to you. From these views you might not know that Acadia experiences the effects of environmental changes and pollution as certainly as any metropolitan city. For this reason, the park is serving as a scientific research site for the national PRIMENet program (Park Research and Intensive Monitoring of Ecosystems Network), which is monitoring ultraviolet (UV) radiation, air pollution, and toxic contaminants in 14 parks, including Acadia. One of the projects funded by PRIMENet examines the ecosystems of the Canon Brook and Hadlock Brook watersheds.

Invisible Pollution in Acadia Waters

Acadia’s pristine appearance and location on the coast of Maine would seem to be an ideal rural setting for clean air, clean water, and low pollution. However, we know from years of data on fog chemistry collected by the University of Maine that fog around MDI is highly acidic. Ozone advisories based on data collected at Park headquarters reveal the extent that polluted air moves up the East Coast, putting Maine and Acadia in the exhaust pipe of the northeastern United States. Acadia’s mountains poke up into polluted air, and the forests filter the pollutants out of the air and deposit them onto the landscape.

Years of data on Acadia’s lakes and streams have been collected by the Park and the Water Research Institute at the University of Maine. Acadia has lakes and streams that are indeed ‘clean’ in the sense of low bacterial pollution and lack of nuisance algae. However, these waters hold the invisible secrets of mercury and acid rain, which can affect fish and fowl.
New Research at Acadia

The watershed program at Acadia addresses three main issues: mercury, acid rain, and excess nitrogen. To study these issues, researchers have developed a long-term strategy of using small ‘gauged’ watersheds. A gauged watershed has instrumentation to carefully measure the amount and chemistry of water flowing out in the stream, and to measure the amount and chemistry of precipitation inputs. The difference between these numbers (chemical input in precipitation minus chemical output in streamflow) is the amount either accumulating in the watershed, or the net loss from the watershed. Our research begins by understanding whether or not substances are accumulating in watersheds. The underlying processes that control ecosystem loss or accumulation, and biological uptake and toxicity are then investigated.

This approach has been used successfully for 14 years at the Bear Brook Watershed on Lead Mountain in Beddington in our long-term study of acid rain impacts to Maine’s forested watersheds. This method was pioneered at Hubbard Brook in New Hampshire, where long-term data collected since the mid-1950s is vitally important for understanding issues as diverse as acid rain, climate change, forest productivity, and the effects of fire and forest harvesting. The goal of the University of Maine and the Park Service is to collect similar long-term information at Acadia for many years.

Watershed Research in Canon and Hadlock Brooks

The two watersheds were chosen because their differences help us understand how different ecosystems work. Much of the upper Canon Brook watershed (which drains the southeast slope of Cadillac Mountain) burned in the 1947 fire. It has young beech and birch trees and scrub vegetation for most of its lower extent, with older softwoods near the summit. In contrast, the Upper Hadlock Brook watershed, draining the western slopes between Sargent and Penobscot Mountains, is largely mature spruce and fir. These contrasts provide a natural scientific experiment in which to conduct our research.

Forest Characterization and Watershed History

Researchers from the University of Maine are studying landscape history and have designed a technique to trace vegetation history through analyses of pollen deposited in shallow forest pools or soil depressions. The resulting information has been used to determine the vegetation history of our research watersheds in the past 1,000 years. National U.S. Forest Service guidelines are used to determine forest health in the two watersheds. This information will put Acadia into a regional context of forest status.

The Mercury Puzzle

Forty states have mercury health advisories which limit human consumption of fish due to mercury contamination. At Acadia, research by the University of Maine revealed that mercury concentrations in fish from some Acadia lakes were among the highest in the nation. This discovery at Acadia eventually led to a mercury human health advisory for the entire state.

Atmospheric deposition is the main source of mercury, but there’s a mystery. Some lakes have high mercury in their fish, but nearby lakes – seemingly similar – have fish with low concentrations. This puzzle is the Holy Grail of mercury research today, and led the University of Maine watershed research team to propose that these two contrasting watersheds at Acadia may hold the answer to the puzzle. The differences in vegetation and soils, induced in part by the 1947 fire, reflect the extremes of the Maine landscape. The goal of researchers is to understand how these differences control mercury chemistry and uptake by organisms. The early data on mercury support our hypothesis that a fire will vaporize mercury in soils, leading to less mercury in stream water.

Acid Rain: The 1990s Surprise!

We are using these same watersheds to collect new long-term data on acidification of stream water, and to compare to previous data collected by the University of Maine in 1982-84. We know from data on over 250 lakes from Maine to the New York Adirondacks, being monitored by the University of Maine, that sulfate concentrations have declined by 20–40% in the past 20 years. This trend reflects the reduction in sulfuric acid in precipitation, as intended in the passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 spearheaded by Maine’s Senator George J. Mitchell. The surprise is that acidity in lakes and streams has not declined as expected. In some lakes and streams, slight acidification has continued despite the “recovery” in sulfate. Ongoing research will reveal the acidification trends at Acadia, and help us understand the processes that are controlling the lack of recovery so far.

Nitrogen: Fertilizer or Pollution?

The “other” acid in precipitation is nitric acid, and it has increased while sulfate has declined. It now represents 50% of the acidity in precipitation in Maine compared to 30% 20 years ago. Unfortunately, we do not know if this nitrogen is functioning as a fertilizer, or if too much nitrogen can oversaturate the forest. Some scientists believe that a process called ‘nitrogen saturation’ can inhibit forest growth and cause soil and stream acidification. Moreover, too much nitrogen exported to Acadia’s estuaries from upland watersheds could lead to algal growth in marine waters (eutrophication). Data on this possibility were first collected by College of the Atlantic researchers. This component of the watershed research, a collaboration of the USGS in Augusta, and the University of Maine, will determine the potential of estuarine eutrophication.

The long-term research of contrasting watersheds in Acadia National Park will yield information important to scientists and resource managers alike for years to come. We welcome local interest and feedback. Additional information about Acadia National Park’s science program can be found at http://www.nps.gov/acad/resman.htm/. Maps and data about the PRIMENet program at Acadia can be seen on the Water Research Institute home page at http://www.umaine.edu/WaterResearch/.

Steve Kahl is Director of the Water Research Institute at the University of Maine, Orono.
Book Reviews

Fire on the Mountain: The True Story of the South Canyon Fire
by John N. Maclean
275 pp., $24.00, hardbound.

Norman Maclean, remembered best for A River Runs Through It, about grace, lust and coming of age in wild Montana, also wrote of the tragic eeriness of death by forest fire, in Young Men and Fire. His emotive recounting of the 1949 Mann Gulch conflagration, which killed a crew of U.S. Forest Service smoke jumpers, is today paralleled by the story of 14 jumpers and hotshots who perished in 1994 in the flaming blowup that overtook them on Hell’s Gate Ridge on Storm King Mountain, near Glenwood Springs, Colorado. The book is Fire on the Mountain. The author is Norman’s son John.

John Maclean, a former editor at the Chicago Tribune, is a good writer, and sensitive. His is a fair telling of misapplied agency resources, the ineptness and pettiness of some federal land managers, weather predictions unheeded, and unripened leadership on the fire line. The circumstances combined powerfully to engulf a tribe of fleeing innocents who scarcely had the time, at the end, to recognize that they weren’t — contrary to what their previous fire victories may have told them — invincible.

The book would be all the more engaging with detailed maps. Still, as it did to me, Fire on the Mountain will force a knot into your throat and an unbidden thought into your mind: What would I have done? — Madison Adams Col

TO PERISH TWICE

Between the Sounds Poems from the North Shore Writers’ Workshop
Volume 2. Edited by Philip Dane Levin. Brush drawings by Eleanor Levin.
62 pp. No price given, paper.

A beautifully crafted collection of poems, many about nature, some about Maine, by writers who often achieve, in Thoreau’s phrase, “sympathy with intelligence.”

Friends of Acadia Journal Poetry Editor Philip Dane Levin edited the volume and contributed a trilogy, set in St. Lucia (“still I float/in remembrances of blue...”), on Mt. Desert Island’s Huguenot Head (“in the scent of scrub pines...”), and in the canyons of the Colorado River (“in a fractured interplay of light...”).

Illustrations by Eleanor Levin, whose work appears in Art of the Maine Islands, and by Jim Chisolm and Suellen Wedmore, pace the poems and distinguish the format.
— Smoky Convolvulus

Heart Of The Matter

The land belongs to the future...
We come and go, but the land is always here, and the people who love it are the people who own it, for a little while.
—Willa Cather, from O Pioneers!
More Data on Jet Skis

In December, 1999, Friends of Acadia sent surveys to over a thousand randomly selected postal patrons on Mount Desert Island to gauge public opinion about usage of personal watercraft (jet skis) on salt water surrounding the Island. An equal percentage of surveys were sent to each of the Island towns, based on population.

Two-hundred fifty eight of the surveys were returned for a response rate of 25% overall:
- 31% from Bar Harbor
- 27% from Mount Desert
- 17% from Southwest Harbor
- 11% from Tremont
- Only 29% of survey respondents were Friends of Acadia members.

Results showed strong support for protecting Acadia’s shores from jet skis. In response to questions regarding where jet skis should be allowed:
- 82% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis should be allowed everywhere along MDI’s coast.
- 86% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis should be allowed along MDI’s coast not bordering Acadia.
- 96% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis should be allowed along Acadia’s coast.
- 83% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis should be allowed in MDI’s harbors.
- 80% disagreed or strongly disagreed that jet skis should be allowed on Somes Sound.

Other facts:
- 78% thought jet skis cause serious safety problems for other salt water users.
- 89% thought jet skis cause serious environmental threats to marine ecosystems.
- 43% of respondents had seen jet skis in MDI’s harbors or ocean waters.
- Of those who had seen jet skis, 52% thought the jet skis were being operated safely and with respect for shoreline property owners and other boaters.

A broad range of comments were included in the responses. See “Notes to Friends” on page 4 for a sample.

For more information about Friends of Acadia’s work to protect Acadia’s waters from jet skis, or to receive a complete copy of the salt water jet ski survey results, contact Stephanie Clement at 207-288-3340 or stephanie@friendsofacadia.org.
In wildness is the preservation of the world.
Henry David Thoreau, “Walking”

FRIENDS OF ACADIA
January 1, 1999 – December 31, 1999

FOA Advocacy:
- Co-created, co-funded, and co-managed 8-bus MDI public transit system, propane-powered, which — • carried 142,260 passengers • removed 27,905 cars and 14,773 recreation vehicles • prevented 560 tons of emissions, and • averted the equivalent of a 133-mile-long traffic jam
- Achieved, with Bar Harbor, first state-approved municipal ban on jet skis (Hamilton Pond)
- Drafted ordinances that were passed by towns of Southwest Harbor and Mount Desert to ban jet skis on Long Pond, Little Long Pond, and Somes Pond, and by town of Tremont to establish 10-hp motor limit on Seal Cove and Hodgdon Ponds.

FOA Donations to Park and Communities:
- Initiated, with park, ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER, the $13-million, first-in-America campaign to rehabilitate and privately endow a national park trail system, first to match park entry fees, announced on July 29 at park by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and Park Service Director Robert Stanton
- Raised the largest monetary gift to a Maine conservation organization, $5 million, to open the Acadia Trails Forever campaign
- Contributed $204,000 to park for carriage road maintenance
- Contributed $121,199 to park and communities for trails and other conservation projects
- Donated wages of 35 in-park seasonal workers
- Surpassed $1.6 million in cumulative gifts to park and communities, 1989-1999

FOA Trail, Carriage Road and Other Projects:
- Funded Acadia Youth Conservation Corps, of 17 high school students, four Park Service leaders, who, on the trails — • hauled and spread more than 100 yards of crushed rock and gravel • lined more than 100 yards of tread with new wall or coping stone • re-vegetated eroded areas with native plants • moved 20 yards of rock construction material by high-line system • built 1,485 feet of graveled tread • prepared 295 feet of extra tread for finishing • constructed 3 dips, 28 checks, and 12 culverts (for drainage) • built 40 feet of railing at Sand Beach • constructed 40 feet of bogwalk at Bernard Mt.; and, on the carriage roads — • cleaned 3,245 feet of ditch, removing 19 yards of material • restored 393 feet of ditch wall • placed 298 ditch floor tiles • built 14 stone culverts
- Hired five college-aged Ridge Runners who — • erected 200+ cairns on Sargent, Penobscot, and Cadillac mountains • destroyed numerous unauthorized and misleading cairns and rock assemblages • eliminated 50 superfluous blazes painted on rocks • hiked 804 miles • contacted over 2600 individuals or groups with trail information • donated spring water and maps • informed visitors about “Leave No Trace” principles • participated in several search and rescue operations • assisted park with visitor surveys and trail and carriage road monitoring studies
- Constructed 5,000 feet of Acadian Ridge Trail, completing this public footpath on private, conserved property
- Contributed 4,681 hours of trail & carriage road volunteer maintenance
- Sponsored 9 British Trust for Conservation trail volunteers

FOA Management:
- Doubled net assets, including pledges, from $6.1 million to $13.8 million
- Secured highest-ever cash revenues, $5.0 million
- Obtained highest-ever number of gifts
- Reduced fundraising costs from 7.7 cents to 2.3 cents per dollar of total revenue, for a four-year average of 3 cents.
- Balanced operating budget
Volunteers Needed

It’s not only important…it’s fun!

Trail Volunteers are needed from June-November on Tuesday mornings from 8:30 AM—1 PM. All ages can join and enjoy the work on Acadia’s trails. Volunteers cut intruding tree limbs and vegetation overgrowing the treadway, haul the vegetation out of sight, and clean out waterbars and drainage ways, thereby reducing damage from erosion.

Carriage Road Volunteers are needed from June-November on Thursday and Saturday mornings, 8:30 AM—1 PM. Volunteers cut back encroaching limbs, saplings and ground cover, haul vegetation out of sight, and clean out culverts and drainage ways to control erosion. All ages and abilities are invited to pitch in.

National Trails Day volunteers join trail enthusiasts nation-wide to hike, maintain and build trails the first Saturday of June. This year, Acadia National Park’s trail crew and Friends of Acadia invited the public to join them on Saturday, June 3, to learn more about the park’s trails in a unique “Acadia Trails Sampler.” The public was invited to meet with Acadia’s trail crew at their shop, visit a project work site, and join a guided hike, to discover from those who know best the history of Acadia’s trails.

Take Pride in Acadia Day Saturday, November 4, 2000. Many volunteer rakers are needed for this annual fall clean-up of Acadia’s historic carriage roads. Co-sponsored by Friends of Acadia, Acadia National Park, Unilever and the National Park Foundation, this event contributes valuable assistance to Acadia reducing the incidence of erosion on the roads from the rains, ice, and thaws during winter and spring.

All volunteer outings meet at Acadia National Park Headquarters on Route 233 (Eagle Lake Road) at 8:30 AM. For more information, contact Marla Major at 288-3340.

Thank You!

We are grateful for the generous support of Friends’ programs and events:

Acadia Winter Trails Association Volunteers
Bill Jenkins
Dr. Robert Massucco
Stan MacDonald
Charles Wray

Trails & Carriage Road “Off-Season” Volunteers
Don Curley
Ed Hawkes
Bill Jenkins
Bob Sanderson
Julia Schloss

In-Kind Donations
Acadia Computer Services
Berry, Dunn, McNeil & Parker
Coastal Exposures
George DeWolfe
Mount Desert Spring Water
Sawyer Environmental

Roland Sosa Architecture
Sand Point Road
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609
207-288-8950

Proud to help Friends of Acadia preserve and protect the beauty of Acadia National Park and the surrounding communities.

Rosecliff Cottages
Box 1546, Old Bar Harbor Road
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609
207-288-9223
www.roseclifffcottages.com

Oceanfront cottages with a pebble beach and wonderful sunsets.

“Where the roses come to watch the sea”
Exhibits:

"Wish you were here"

How many times have you received a picture-perfect postcard depicting some beautiful place and wished, indeed, that you were there? This season’s changing exhibit at the Islesford Historical Museum on Little Cranberry Island is "Wish you were here", featuring historic postcards and photographs of Acadia, Mount Desert Island, and the nearby region. The museum opens June 19th and can be reached by cruise boat and mailboat from Northeast Harbor and Southwest Harbor. For more information about the museum and hours, call 288-3338.

"Acadia’s Historic Hiking Trails"

Opened for National Trails Day, June 3, an exhibit about Acadia’s historic hiking trails will be on display at park headquarters, Route 233 McFarland Hill, for about a year. The exhibit will include historic path maps, path guides, historic and contemporary photos, trail signs and markers, and more....

Discover the Nature of Acadia: RENT-A-RANGER! Ranger-led programs for groups

Join a park ranger for a closer look at Acadia National Park. Reserved programs for large groups and bus tours consist of talks or easy walks that capture the essence of Acadia. Program fee is $35 per hour. Descriptions reflect the typical time frames required to adequately present programs, and these can be tailored to group needs. Prepayment is required to reserve the ranger-led program. Reservations should be made no later than one month in advance to allow for staff scheduling. To make a reservation, or for more information, call 207-288-3338; Shirley_Beccue@nps.gov
A sample of available programs:

Warbler Walk
(Mid-May and early June) Spring is an excellent time to see and hear songbirds in Acadia National Park where 21 nesting wood warblers make their home. Learn to identify these symbols of spring by their markings and songs. Binoculars and field guides suggested. One to two hours, easy walking.

View from the Top
(May, June, September, and October) Enjoy the panoramic view from 1,530 feet atop Cadillac Mountain, the highest summit on the Atlantic seaboard. Discover the events that have shaped the landscape and created Acadia National Park. One hour, easy walking along paved trail.

Peregrine Falcons, Return of the Wanderer
(May, June, and July) From the verge of extinction to Acadia’s cliffs, endangered Peregrine falcons once again call Acadia National Park their home. View the nesting site and learn more about these wonders of the sky. Viewing scopes will be available for a close-up look at these magnificent raptors. One hour talk at the Precipice Trail area. Wheelchair accessible.

Carriage Road Ramble
(September and October) Autumn colors bring a special beauty to the landscape. Enjoy a leisurely stroll along one of Acadia’s carriage roads and discover the flora and fauna, and the people and practices that contributed to Acadia’s distinctive character. One hour, easy walking on firm roads. Wheelchair accessible.

Beaver Trek
(September and October) Discover why these aquatic engineers are so well suited for their work and how they have changed Acadia’s landscape. Dress warmly. 90 minutes, easy walking.

Acadia National Park General Information
207-288-3338 (voice/TDD), 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. weekdays
Acadia National Park • PO Box 177 • Bar Harbor, Maine 04609 • www.nps.gov/acad

2000 Entrance Fee Schedule
All passes are available at the entrance station.

Vehicles
$10 Seven Day Pass* $20 Annual Acadia National Park Pass*
Good for one year from date of purchase.

Other Passes
$50 National Parks Pass
Good for one year from date of purchase.
$10 Golden Age Lifetime Pass (U.S. citizen, 62 years or older)
Free Golden Access Lifetime Pass (U.S. citizen with disability)

*A portion of these fees will be returned directly to the park.

Camping Fees
Blackwoods Campground
Reservations required, mid-June to mid-September
$18 per site, per night
http://reservations.nps.gov
Seawall Campground
First come, first served. Open late May to the end of September.
Drive-up sites $18 per night, walk-in sites $12 per night.
Friends of Acadia

The mission of Friends of Acadia is to preserve and protect the outstanding natural beauty, ecological vitality, and cultural distinctiveness of Acadia National Park and the surrounding communities, and thereby to ensure a high quality experience for visitors and residents.

Operating Philosophy

To accomplish our mission, we...

Champion park interests: We advocate for Acadia National Park among the general public, before Congress, and within the National Park Service and other government entities, whether federal, state or local. We forge alliances with agencies and nonprofits to nullify outside threats.

Represent park users: We speak for users in the continual betterment of the park and its operations. We seek a broad membership: everyone who visits Acadia National Park is encouraged to join Friends of Acadia.

Make targeted grants: We raise private-sector funds for select capital projects in Acadia National Park and for its enlightened stewardship. We strive to supplement federal appropriations and services, not replace them. We develop sustainable funding mechanisms where possible for long-term projects.

Enhance communities: We promote conservation in border communities through programs and grants that enhance their natural character and complement park values.

Promote volunteerism: We supply a corps of motivated volunteers to meet designated park needs, including the upkeep of trails and carriage roads.

Produce tangible results: We achieve measurable results from programs and funds expended.

Leverage donated funds: We operate on a sound financial basis, leveraging member dues and other gifts to bring the highest conservation return per donated dollar.

Operate independently: We function as a free-standing nonprofit organization, supportive of the park but independent from it. We reserve the right to differ respectfully.
LAND FOR ACADIA’S FUTURE

Friends of Acadia serves on the steering committee of a diverse coalition of businesses, agencies, towns and nonprofits working to bring up to $35 million to Maine for land conservation and municipal recreation developments. The federal monies — from offshore oil royalties, not from taxes — would be used to match the $50-million land bond passed by the Maine Legislature, and for willing-seller acquisitions within the boundaries of existing federal areas, including Acadia National Park. The bills have provisions for payments in lieu-of-taxes to communities.

At this writing, Maine Congressman Tom Allen and John Baldacci are among 300 co-sponsors who passed the House bill. Senators Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins remain undecided on equivalent Senate versions. The coalition urges their support of this crucial legislation.

MAINE CITIZENS FOR CONSERVATION, RECREATION AND VITAL COMMUNITIES

Aervanik Outfitters
Acadia Mountain Guides, Inc.
A E Sampson and Son, Ltd.
Alder Stream Canoe
American Lung Association of Maine
Androscoggin Land Trust
Appalachian Mountain Club
Appalachian Trail Conference
Atlantic Climbing School
Atlantic Salmon Federation, Maine Council
Bangor Daily News
Bangor Nature Club
Bar Harbor Chamber of Commerce
Barton & Gingham
Beevor Cove Camps
Belfast-Northport-Lincolnville Land Trust
Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance
Bicycle Coalition of Maine
Bikeman-Bath Cycle and Ski
Bicycle Coalition of Maine
Birches Lodge
Bair Hill Inn
Blue Hill Heritage Trust
Boothbay Regional Land Trust
Bonalis Yurts
Brunswick Parks & Recreation
Brunswick/Topsham Land Trust
Bucksport Parks and Recreation Department
Bulldog Camps
Burt's Canoes
Byer of Maine
Cadillac Mountain Sports
Cape Bay Development Association
Cheverus Foundation
City of Bangor, Parks and Recreation
City of Belfast
City of Bridgton
City of Brewer
Coastal Conservation Association
Coastal Mountains Land Trust
College of the Atlantic
Congress of Lakes Association
Conservation Law Foundation
Cooperative Hand
Creative Conservation
Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District
Damariscotta River Association
Diversified Communications
Down East Nature Tours
Downeast Chapter of Maine Audubon
Ducks Unlimited, Maine Chapter
Earthlink News
Earthmagine
Eco-Cycle Inc.
Eco-Eco Civic Forum
Esopusclapson
Ferry Beach Ecology School
Footills Land Conservancy
Fryeburg Aid to Youth
Gary Pepper
Gartland
Gates
Gawer Outfitters
Friends of the Boundary Mountains
Friends of the Boundary Mountains
Friends of Cape Bay
Friends of the Kennebec Salmon
Friends of Merrymeeting Bay
Friends of Sebasco Rocks Wildlife Refuge
Friends of the Royal River
Georges River Land Trust
Good King Pen Company
Governor's Council on Physical Fitness & Sports
Great Auk Land Trust
Great Pond Mountain Conservation Trust
Great Works Regional Land Trust
Greater Portland Landmarks, Inc.
Gulf of Maine Aquarius
Gulf of Maine Books
Gulf of Maine Marine Education Association
Gulf of Maine Seabird Working Group
Hampden Conservation Commission
Hancock Timber Resource Group
Harbor House Community Service Center
Hartly Boat Cruises
Harpwell Heritage Trust
Highland Art Works
Hinkley Marine Insurance
Holden Cycles
Humford Field Research Institute
Ipsig Island/Kinbasket Outfitters
The Inland Group
Island Falls Canoe
Island Heritage Trust
Island Institute
J D Sullivan & Sons
Jeff Dobbs Productions, Inc.
Joiner Quarterly & Fox Maple School of Traditional Building
Kennebec Fly & Tackle Co., Inc.
Kennebec Land Trust
Kennebunkport Conservation Trust
Kittery Trading Post
L. L. Bean
Laundromat Trust
League of Women Voters of Maine
Limestone Parks & Recreation
Little Lyfton Pond Camps
Location Photography & Earthmagine Gallery
Leon Ethan Land Trust
Mahousey Guide Service
Maine Archeological Society
Maine Association of Planners
Maine Association of Wetland Scientists
Maine Audubon
Maine Balsam Fir Products, Inc.
Maine Boats and Harbors Magazine
Maine League of Women Voters
Maine Business for Social Responsibility
Maine Campground Owners Association
Maine Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians
Maine Chiefs of Police Association
Maine City and Town Government
Maine Council of Churches
Maine Department of Conservation
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
Maine Department of Marine Resources
Maine Development Associates
Maine Entomological Society
Maine Guide Fish Camp
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
Maine Import-Export Lobster Dealers Association
Maine Island Trail Association
Maine Lobster Pound Association, Inc.
Maine Lobsterman's Association
Maine Maritime Education Association
Maine Medical Association
Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association
Maine Partners in Flight
Maine Preservation (Historic Preservation)
Maine Professional Guides Association
Maine Public Health Association
Maine Real Estate & Development Association
Maine Recreation and Parks Association
Maine State Planning Office
Maine Sporting Camp Association
Maine Tourism Association
Maine Trappers Association
Maine Wood Products Association
Mainstream Consulting
Mapleton
Maple Hill Farm B & B Inn
Merrill's Bookshop
Moss Inc.
Mount Desert Island Historical Society
Mount Desert Institute
Mount Desert Island Water Quality Coalition
Native Woods
Natural Resources Council of Maine
The Nature Conservancy, Maine Chapter
The Neighborhood House
New Meadows River Watershed
Skoog Hill Farm
Sking & Sports
Schoodic Chapter, Maine Audubon Society
Schoodic Harbor Guide Services
Schoodic Mountain Guide Services
Schoodic Wilderness Outfitters
Schoodic Peninsula Guide Service
Schoodic Peninsula Outfitters
Schoodic Wilderness Outfitters
Scrapyard, Schoodic Peninsula
Shawnee Forest Campground
Shawnee Mountains Guide Service
Shawnee Mountain Guide Service
Sheepscot Valley Conservation Association
Sh罨eshoot Valley Conservation Association
Shark and Tuna
Shenandoah Valley Land Trust
Sheepscot Valley Land Alliance
Shenandoah Valley Land Alliance
Sherburne Community Services
Sherburne Land Conservation Trust
Ski School, Maine Audubon Society
Ski School, Maine Audubon Society
Sherburne Land Conservation Trust
Shaquoit Shoals Campground Resort
Shaw and Tenney
Sheepscot Valley Conservation Association
Shenandoah Valley Land Alliance
Shenandoah Valley Land Alliance
Sheepscot Valley Land Alliance
Shenandoah Valley Land Alliance
Sheepscot Valley Land Alliance
Sharkey's Boat & Canoe Works
Shaw and Tenney
Sheepscot Valley Conservation Association
Shenandoah Valley Land Alliance
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Sheepscot Valley Land Alliance
Sharkey's Boat & Canoe Works
Shaw and Tenney
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The mission of Friends of Acadia is to preserve and protect the outstanding natural beauty, ecological vitality, and cultural distinctiveness of Acadia National Park and the surrounding communities, and thereby to ensure a high quality experience for visitors and residents.