

## HOW TO QUEST

### STEP 1: REGISTER YOUR TEAM

Complete the registration form online or e/mail the form from your paper packet to Friends of Acadia.

### STEP 2: GET A PACKET & PARK PASS

Go old school! After registering your team, print a packet from [www.friendsofacadia.org](http://www.friendsofacadia.org) or pick up a packet at the following locations. You may also purchase a Park Pass from these locations, which are open daily:

**Hulls Cove Visitor Center**    **Thompson Island Information Center**    **Village Green Information Center**

*April 15 - October 31*

*May 10 - October 15*

*June 20 - October 15*

Go new school! Purchase your Acadia National Park pass online AND quest on the Chimani app! In partnership with Friends of Acadia and the National Park Service, Chimani is piloting a digital version of Acadia Quest.

Download the Chimani app for Acadia National Park. [www.yourpassnow.com](http://www.yourpassnow.com)    [www.chimani.com](http://www.chimani.com)

### STEP 3: DOCUMENT YOUR QUEST

**Acadia Quest-** teams must complete five activities in each category. **Speed Quest-** teams must complete three activities in each category. Document activities completed by your team with: photos, event ticket stub signature of an event leader/bus driver, and or rubbings of a summit sign, geological survey medallion, carriage road signs, etc. Submit complete documentation and a copy of your Quest Card via e/mail.

### STEP 4: SHARE ON SOCIAL MEDIA!

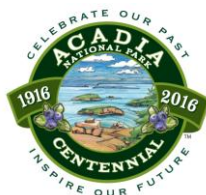
Share your Acadia Quest adventures on Facebook and Instagram! Follow us on **@FriendsofAcadia** and tag your photos using **#AcadiaQuest**. Photos may be used by Friends of Acadia or Acadia National Park.

### STEP 5: PRIZES!

**ACADIA QUEST:** teams that submit registration and full documentation of their completed Acadia Quest will receive big prizes. Due to the unknown number of teams, park passes may not be a prize this year.

**SPEED QUEST:** teams that submit registration and full documentation of their completed Speed Quest will receive small prizes. Prizes will include an Acadia Quest patch.

**DEADLINE:** November 15, 2016. Prizes will be sent to teams after the deadline at the end of the year.





## REGISTRATION FORM

Please return to: Friends of Acadia, PO Box 45, Bar Harbor, ME 04609 or [acadiaquest@friendsofacadia.org](mailto:acadiaquest@friendsofacadia.org)

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Team Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of total participants in team: \_\_\_\_\_ adults (18 and over) in team: \_\_\_\_\_ youth (under 18) in team: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you plan to: pick up your packet at a location? \_\_\_\_\_ OR print your packet from the FOA website? \_\_\_\_\_

### ACADIA QUEST LIABILITY RELEASE / PERMISSION:

I have decided to participate in Acadia Quest (the "Quest") which will call upon me to engage in various physical activities (collectively, the "Activities"). I warrant and represent to you that I am fully familiar with the Activities that I will be performing in connection with the Quest, have performed the same or similar Activities prior to this time, and acknowledge complete understanding of the risks involved in performing such Activities, including the risk of serious physical injury, death and/or property damage. I make this representation to you with the full understanding that you are relying on these representations. In view of my knowledge of the Activities and in view of the foregoing, I hereby accept all risks attendant thereto and agree to release and hold harmless Friends of Acadia and Acadia National Park, and their respective parent and affiliated companies/entities and their respective employees, officers, directors and agents, and any other entities and individuals in any way connected with the Quest from any liability, claims or actions of any kind for injury, death, damage (including but not limited to property damage), loss or illness that might arise out of my participation in the Activities. I assume complete responsibility for all risks and for injuries, death and/or property damage that may occur as a result of those risks, even if such injuries, death or property damage occurs in a manner that is not foreseeable at the time I sign this release. I acknowledge that photographs may be taken during the Quest and that those images may be used for promotional purposes by Friends of Acadia and Acadia National Park.

I HAVE READ THIS AGREEMENT THOROUGHLY AND UNDERSTAND ALL TERMS AND CONDITIONS. NO ORAL REPRESENTATIONS, STATEMENTS OR INDUCEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO ME THAT CHANGE, ALTER OR MODIFY ANYTHING WITHIN THIS WRITTEN AGREEMENT. MY SIGNATURE BELOW CONSTITUTES MY ACCEPTANCE AND AGREEMENT TO ALL OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH ABOVE.

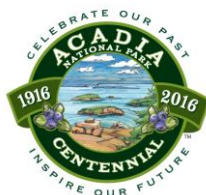
### Liability Release and Permission\*

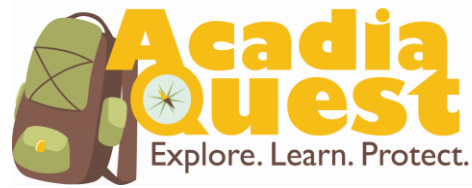
By signing below, I certify that I am 18 years of age or older and I have read and accept the above liability release and permission statement on behalf of my team.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature(s)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name(s)





## Your Safety in Acadia National Park

Acadia National Park offers many opportunities for discovery. To help ensure a safe, enjoyable visit, pay attention and follow a few important guidelines as you explore the park.

- **Emergency phone: 911**
- Be prepared. While hiking, remember to bring: water (at least 20 ounces), map, adequate clothing, first aid kit, and flashlight.
- Be careful while walking near cliff ledges. Loose gravel on rocks creates dangerous footing, which can result in serious falls.
- Be sure to tell someone your plans—when you are leaving, where you are going, and when you will return.
- Remain in one place if you become separated from your group.
- Check for ticks, as Lyme disease can occur in this area. If you are walking through tall grass, consider wearing long pants and using insect repellent.
- Poison ivy is found at Acadia. Learn to identify and avoid it while exploring the park.
- Drive safely and wear your seatbelt at all times. The speed limit is 35 mph in the park unless otherwise noted. It is easy to get distracted by scenery—pay attention.
- When in doubt, ask a ranger first!

### Trail Safety

There are a number of things you can do to make your hike safer.

- Carry water.
- Wear sturdy hiking shoes. Dress for variable weather.
- Follow blue trail blazes and use a map.
- Do not modify or build new cairns. Changes to trail markers may endanger other hikers.
- Know the difficulty level of the trail and your physical abilities and limitations.

### Carriage Road Biking Safety

You may encounter heavy machinery and trucks used for carriage road maintenance. Please be careful.

- Bicyclists yield to all users. Everyone yields to horses, which can be startled by sudden movements.
- Slow down! Speeding can be hazardous.
- Be prepared to stop. Sudden stops are dangerous on loose gravel.
- Stay to the right. Give a clear warning before passing on the left.
- Move to the side when stopped.
- Wear a helmet and carry water.
- Leave no trace. Carry out what you carry in.

### Pets

With some restrictions, you may bring your pet with you to Acadia National Park. At all times, pets must be restrained on a leash no longer than six feet in length. Leashes protect dogs from becoming lost and from other hazards, such as porcupines and sick, injured, or rabid animals. Leashes also help protect park resources, including wildlife and vegetation. Pet owners are responsible for removing pet waste from campgrounds, picnic areas, parking lots, roads, and other developed areas. For more information about where you can and cannot bring your pet in Acadia, visit <http://www.nps.gov/acad/planyourvisit/pets.htm>.

# Please Practice LEAVE NO TRACE



## Know Before You Go

- Be prepared! Remember food and water, and clothes to protect you from cold, heat and rain.
- Use maps to plan where you're going. Check them along the way so you'll stay on course and won't get lost.
- Remember to bring a leash for your pet and plastic bags to pick up your pet's waste.
- Learn about the areas you plan to visit. Read books, check online and talk to people before you go. The more you know, the more fun you'll have.

## Stick To Trails and Camp Overnight Right

- Walk and ride on designated trails to protect trailside plants.
- Avoid stepping on flowers or small trees. Once damaged, they may not grow back.
- Respect private property by staying on designated trails.
- Camp only on existing or designated campsites to avoid damaging vegetation.
- Good campsites are found, not made. Don't dig trenches or build structures in your campsite.



## Trash Your Trash and Pick Up Poop

- Pack it in, Pack it out. Put litter—even crumbs, peels and cores—in garbage bags and carry it home.
- Use bathrooms or outhouses when available. If not available, bury human waste in a small hole 6-8 inches deep and 200 feet or 70 big steps from water.
- Use a plastic bag to pack out your pet's poop to a garbage can.
- Keep water clean. Do not put soap, food, or human or pet waste in lakes or streams.

## Leave It As You Find It

- Leave plants, rocks and historical items as you find them so others can enjoy them.
- Treat living plants with respect. Carving, hacking or peeling plants may kill them.



## Be Careful With Fire

- Use a camp stove for cooking. Stoves are easier to cook on and create less impact than a fire.
- If you want to have a campfire, be sure it's permitted and safe to build a fire in the area you're visiting. Use only existing fire rings to protect the ground from heat. Keep your fire small.
- Remember, a campfire isn't a garbage can. Pack out all trash and food.
- Before gathering any firewood, check local regulations.
- Burn all wood to ash and be sure the fire is completely out and cold before you leave.

## Keep Wildlife Wild

- Observe wildlife from a distance and never approach, feed or follow them.
- Human food is unhealthy for all wildlife and feeding them starts bad habits.
- Protect wildlife and your food by securely storing your meals and trash.



## Share Our Trails and Manage Your Pet

- Be considerate when passing others on the trail.
- Keep your pet under control to protect it, other visitors and wildlife.
- Listen to nature. Avoid making loud noises or yelling. You will see more wildlife if you are quiet.
- Be sure the fun you have outdoors does not bother anyone else. Remember, other visitors are there to enjoy the outdoors too.



leave no trace™

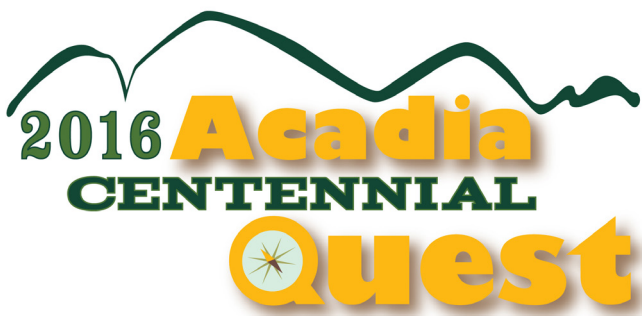
CENTER FOR OUTDOOR ETHICS  
WWW.LNT.ORG

The Leave No Trace Seven Principles adapted for Frontcountry environments are copyrighted by the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics.

The member-driven Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics teaches people of all ages how to enjoy the outdoors responsibly. In its simplest form, Leave No Trace is about making good decisions to protect the world around you—the world we all enjoy. Through targeted education, research and outreach, the Center ensures the long-term health of our natural world. Do your part to pass our nation's outdoor heritage on to future generations by joining us at [www.LNT.org](http://www.LNT.org).

Special thanks to  SUBARU for the printing of this poster.





## HOW TO QUEST:

**Acadia Quest-** teams must complete five activities in each category.

**Speed Quest-** teams must complete three activities in each category.

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Team Name

### CELEBRATE THE PAST: HISTORIC EVENTS

1. \_\_\_ A 2-mile thick sheet of ice scoured the land of Acadia as recently as 10,000 years ago and created mountains, valleys, fjords, finger lakes, and more. Go swimming in a finger lake made by the Ice Age at Long Pond, Echo Lake, or Lake Wood!
2. \_\_\_ Acadia National Park began as Sieur de Monts National Monument in 1916, named after the spring. Explore Sieur de Monts Spring, the heart of Acadia! Can you find the stone that reads "Sweet Waters of Acadia" inscribed by George B. Dorr?
3. \_\_\_ "The Auto War" of 1910 inspired John D. Rockefeller to build 50 miles of carriage roads - no cars allowed. Bike between Brown Mountain and Jordan Pond Gatehouses...count the bridges! For fun, visit Seal Cove Auto Museum to see the "Auto Wars" exhibit.
4. \_\_\_ The Schoodic area joined the park in 1929 and has had many uses over time, from cod salting to conservation. Find the remains of Thomas Frazer's fish house at Frazer Point Picnic Area, then locate land donor John G. Moore's plaque at Schoodic Point.
5. \_\_\_ The Great Depression of the 1930s produced the Civilian Conservation Corps. They helped to build many trails and roads in Acadia. Relax on the quiet side at the lovely Pretty Marsh Picnic Area, built by the CCC. Scout for seals from the beach!
6. \_\_\_ The Great Fire of 1947 set Maine ablaze, burning 17,000+ acres on Mount Desert Island with more than 10,000+ acres in the park. Climb the West Ledge Trail to Bernard Mountain summit. Do the forests look different on each side of Mount Desert Island?
7. \_\_\_ Local volunteers formed Friends of Acadia in 1986 to help Acadia National Park restore the famous carriage roads and more. Gaze at the magnificent vista from the carriage road's Cliffside Bridge! How will you protect our national parks?

### CELEBRATE THE PAST: HISTORIC PEOPLE

1. \_\_\_ Four tribes -- the Maliseet, the Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot -- are known as the Wabanaki Peoples who have lived in Maine for over 12,000 years. Hunt trail blazes to the summit of Penobscot Mountain and gather views! Visit an Abbe Museum for fun.
2. \_\_\_ In 1604, Frenchman Samuel de Champlain sailed to Maine 16 years before the Pilgrims and wrote "....summits are all bare and rock...I name it Isles des Monts Déserts." Create a team flag and hike it to the summit of Champlain Mountain! Keep your flag with you.
3. \_\_\_ The Hudson River School artists of the mid-1800s brought many visitors to Mount Desert Island through their beautiful landscape paintings. Stand in a painting! Go to Otter Cove and match the scene to *Otter Creek, Mt. Desert*, by Frederic Edwin Church.
4. \_\_\_ Early visitors to the area who stayed in basic lodging were known as rusticators. Over time, the wealthiest rusticators built grand homes called "cottages." Picnic in the past! Enjoy a rustic meal on Bar Island while viewing West Street's original cottages.
5. \_\_\_ In 1908, Eliza Lee Homans gave the first major donation of 141 acres to help create Acadia National Park. This gift included the very popular Beehive and Bowl. Hike the historic Homans Path! Watch your head as you pass through fantastic rock passages.
6. \_\_\_ Known as the father of Acadia National Park, George Bucknam Dorr spent most of his life working for the park's creation and caring for the land. Visit the remains of Dorr's home at Compass Harbor. Can you find his saltwater swimming pool?
7. \_\_\_ Waldron Bates, nicknamed the Pathmaker, created 150+ miles of trails and the unique Bates cairn trail marker in Acadia. Leave rocks where you find them to protect trails as you look for the Bates Memorial on the Cadillac Cliffs Trail! Do you see a Bates cairn?



## CELEBRATE THE PAST: HISTORIC PLACES

1. Coastal residents have been fishing the local waters since the Wabanaki tribes called this area home. Set sail for Little Cranberry Island and meet local fishermen in the centennial exhibit at the Islesford Historical Museum! How many colors of lobster buoys do you see?
2. Centuries of seafaring scattered countless shipwrecks in waters around Acadia National Park, boats like the Water Lily and Shamrock. Walk the Wonderland Trail to view Long Ledge, where at least six vessels crashed. Imagine being a sailor on the high seas!
3. Explorers in the 1500s searched all over New England for the mythical city of gold, Norumbega. Now the prized jewel of New England is Acadia, protected forever. Search for rich views on Norumbega Mountain and make a treasure map to your favorite lookout!
4. John and Rachel Carroll settled on Mount Desert Island in 1825. Experience life as a pioneer at the famous Carroll Homestead. What games did children play on the farm? For fun, taste some local milk or fresh veggies from one of the farms on the island.
5. The oldest lighthouse in the area is the Baker Island Light, built in 1828, which is now part of Acadia. Locals used to row a phonograph out to the large, granite slabs on the south end and dance. Navigate to Baker Island Lighthouse and do a jig on the dancing rocks!
6. The Navy was a part of Acadia from 1917-2002: a radio station at Otter Cliffs and a Navy base at Schoodic. Find the Fabbri Memorial at Fabbri Picnic Area or explore Schoodic Education and Research Center. What message would you radio across the ocean?
7. Acadia's first national park headquarters is now home to the George B. Dorr Museum of Natural History on the campus of College of the Atlantic. Touch a tide pool critter at the museum's touch tank! Can you find your favorite critter in the wild?

## INSPIRE THE FUTURE: PROTECT PARKS

1. Big changes in temperatures and weather patterns mean the plants and animals that live in Acadia today might not live here tomorrow. Explore the new exhibit at Sieur de Monts Nature Center. How will climate change affect you?
2. Be a park steward! Volunteers are needed to care for Acadia's carriage roads and trails. Help for a morning in the summer and fall or help at Take Pride in Acadia Day in November. No skills needed and it's fun! Visit [www.friendsofacadia.org](http://www.friendsofacadia.org) for more info.
3. Acadia is fish friendly! Eagle Lake is home to 13 fish species, and many travel up small streams to eat and reproduce. Bob your way to the new culvert on the east side of Eagle Lake carriage road and search for alewives and brook trout in the stream!
4. Reduce your pollution in the park! Lots of dirty air blows to Acadia from big cities. You can help by riding the fare-free, environmentally-friendly Island Explorer bus. Since 1999, the bus has reduced 19,000+ tons of pollutants. [www.exploreadacia.com](http://www.exploreadacia.com)
5. Protecting one of Earth's most magnificent places is why Friends of Acadia exists. Join us to support projects and programs in Acadia National Park. You can sign up at the Jordan Pond House membership table or go online to [www.friendsofacadia.org](http://www.friendsofacadia.org)
6. Be a park protector! Join kids from every park to be a Centennial Junior Ranger. Complete the program, then pledge the oath "Explore, Learn, and Protect!" to a ranger at a visitor center for official Junior Ranger prizes. [www.nps.gov/kids/jrRangers.cfm](http://www.nps.gov/kids/jrRangers.cfm)
7. Acadia AND the National Park Service are turning 100 in 2016! Sing a birthday song on the summit of Acadia Mountain, celebrate at a centennial event, and *Find Your Park* back home! [www.acadiacentennial2016.org](http://www.acadiacentennial2016.org) [www.findyourpark.com](http://www.findyourpark.com)



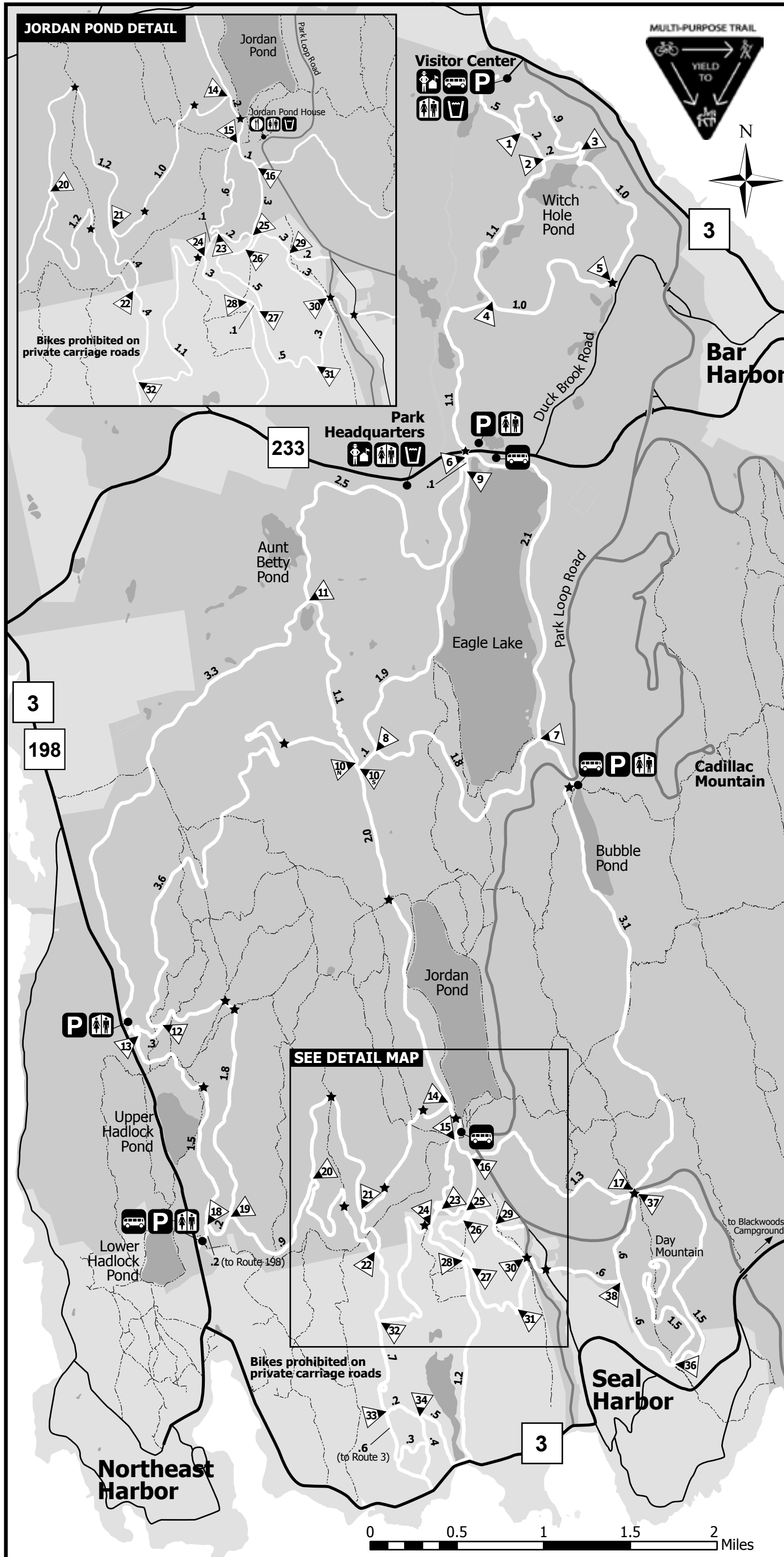
### BONUS FOR FUN

Celebrate the Past - Explore *The Museum in the Streets* in Bar Harbor!

Inspire the Future - Do a conservation project at home, like a bat house or a butterfly garden!



# Carriage Road User's Map



## Rules and Regulations

- Carriage roads are closed to motor vehicle use.
- Bicycles are prohibited on privately owned carriage roads.
- Horses are prohibited on the Witch Hole Pond and Paradise Hill Loops and the Eagle Lake Loop, except between intersections 7 and 8.
- Pets must be restrained on leashes six feet or less.
- Hiking trails are closed to bicycles and horses.
- Swimming, wading, and pets are prohibited in public drinking water supplies. Please respect posted regulations at lakes and ponds.

## Carriage Road Courtesy and Safety

- Bicyclists yield to all users. Everyone yields to horses, which can be startled by sudden movements.
- Slow down! Speeding can be hazardous. Bicycling on the carriage roads is a major cause of visitor injuries at Acadia.
- Be prepared to stop. Sudden stops are dangerous on loose gravel.
- Stay to the right. Give a clear warning before passing on the left.
- Move to the side when stopped.
- Wear a helmet and carry plenty of water.
- Leave no trace. Carry out what you carry in.
- You may encounter heavy machinery and trucks used for carriage road maintenance. Please be careful.

### Winter issues:

- Snowmobiles may travel on the carriage road on the east side of Eagle Lake. Please use caution.
- Please refrain from walking or snowshoeing in ski tracks and keep dogs and horses out of ski tracks.



## Fare-Free Acadia Shuttles

Help reduce pollution and traffic congestion—ride the bus! From late June through Columbus Day, you can ride fare-free Island Explorer buses to the carriage roads. Bus routes link hotels and campgrounds with popular park destinations. For more information, pick up the Island Explorer schedule at Halls Cove Visitor Center or park headquarters. The fare-free buses are funded in part by your Acadia National Park entrance pass—please buy your park pass!

★	Carriage Road Bridges
—	Carriage Roads
▶	Numbered Intersection Signposts
1.1	Mileage Between Signposts
—	Primary Roads
—	Secondary Roads
—	Park Loop Road
—	Hiking Trails (bicycles and horses prohibited)
—	Lakes and Ponds
—	Acadia National Park
—	Private Property
🚰	Drinking Water
🚌	Island Explorer Bus Stop
🍽️	Food Service
P	Parking
👮	Ranger Station
🚻	Restrooms (some closed in winter)

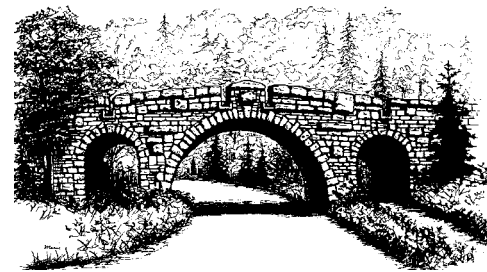
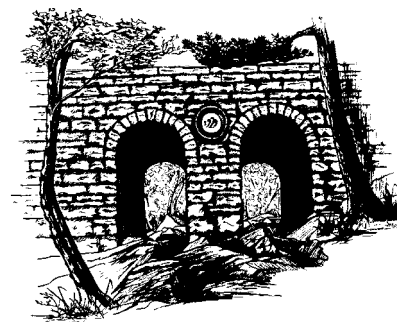
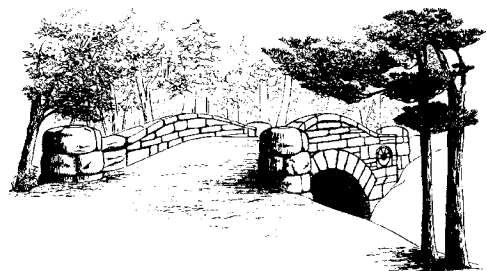


Left to right: Bicyclists near Eagle Lake, Jordan Pond Gate Lodge, horseback riders, Waterfall Bridge

# The Carriage Roads of Acadia National Park

Forty-five miles of rustic carriage roads, the gift of philanthropist John D. Rockefeller Jr. and family, weave around the mountains and valleys of Acadia National Park. Rockefeller, a skilled horseman, wanted to travel on motor-free byways via horse and carriage into the heart of Mount Desert Island. His construction efforts from 1913 to 1940 resulted in roads with sweeping vistas and close-up views of the landscape. His love of road building ensured a state-of-the-art system.

Rockefeller's interest in road building grew naturally from his father's. John D. Rockefeller Sr., the founder of Standard Oil, had built and landscaped carriage roads on his Ohio and New York estates. From his father the junior Rockefeller learned many techniques that he applied to building his Mount Desert Island carriage roads.



Carriage road bridges, top to bottom: Hadlock Brook Bridge, Deer Brook Bridge, Stanley Brook Bridge. Right: Little Harbor Brook Bridge

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The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

## State-of-the-Art Roads

Acadia's carriage roads are the best example of broken-stone roads—a type of road commonly used at the turn of the 20th century—in America today. They are true roads, approximately 16 feet wide, constructed with methods that required much hand labor.

The roads were engineered to contend with Maine's wet weather. Stone culverts, wide ditches, three layers of rock, and a substantial six- to eight-inch crown ensured good drainage.

Rather than flattening hillsides to accommodate the roads, breast walls and retaining walls were built to preserve the line of hillsides and save trees. Rockefeller, naturally gifted with the eye of a landscape architect, aligned the roads to follow the contours of the land and to take advantage of scenic views. He graded the roads so they were not too steep or too sharply curved for horse-drawn carriages.

Road crews quarried island granite for road material and bridge facing. Roadsides were landscaped with native vegetation such as blueberries and sweet fern. The use of native materials helped blend the roads into the natural landscape.

## An Integrated System

Rockefeller participated in the construction process. He walked areas staked out for road alignment and observed work in progress. He knew the laborers by name and used experts to design the bridges and engineer the roads. Throughout it all, he paid rapt attention to the most minute details, from the placement of coping stones to the cost of a running foot of road.

Following are some elements that unify the carriage road system:

**Coping Stones:** Large blocks of granite lining the roads serve as guardrails. Cut roughly and spaced irregularly, the coping stones create a rustic appearance. These coping stones have been affectionately called "Rockefeller's teeth."

**Signposts:** Cedar signposts were installed at intersections to direct carriage drivers. The posts were stained with Cabots shingle stain #248. The lettering was painted first with one coat of flat yellow paint, then with another coat of enamel yellow. Today, numbers that match maps and guidebooks are attached to the signposts and help carriage road users find their way.

**Roadside Grooming and Landscaping:** Rockefeller employed a crew of foresters to remove debris from the roads and roadsides. Nationally known landscape architect Beatrix Farrand consulted on planting designs to frame vistas and bridges and to heal scars left behind by carriage road construction. The Fire of 1947 destroyed much of her work.

**Gate Lodges:** Two gate lodges, one at Jordan Pond and the other near Northeast Harbor, ornament the roads and serve as impressive welcomes to the system. A third gate lodge was planned at Eagle Lake, but was never built. During carriage road construction, engineer Paul Simpson and his family lived at the Jordan Pond Gate Lodge.

**Bridges:** Rockefeller financed 16 of 17 stone-faced bridges, each unique in design, to span streams, waterfalls, roads, and cliffsides. The bridges are steel-

reinforced concrete, but the use of native stone for the facing gives them a natural appearance. Over time, the stone cutters grew very skilled and Rockefeller often requested them not to cut the facing too well lest the rustic look be lost.

The result of Rockefeller's vision and attention to detail is an integrated system of carriage roads that blends harmoniously with the landscape.

## The Carriage Roads Today

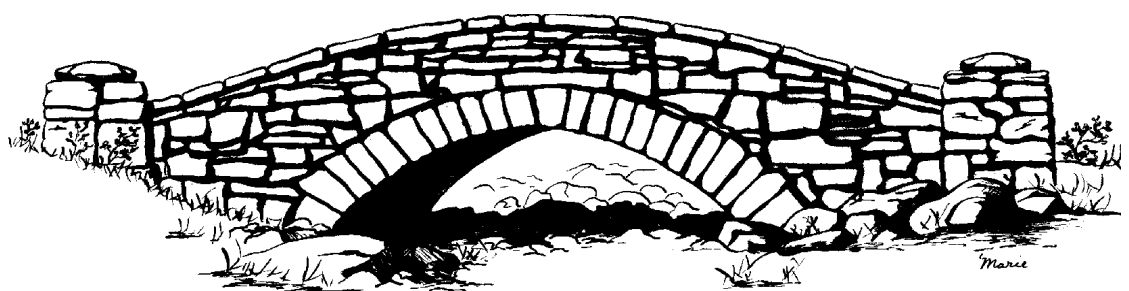
Maintaining the extensive carriage road system is no easy task, and the National Park Service could not do it alone. Between 1992 and 1995, an extensive rehabilitation of the carriage roads was financed by federal construction funds along with matching private funds from Friends of Acadia, a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting the outstanding natural beauty, ecological vitality, and cultural distinctiveness of Acadia National Park and surrounding communities. Woody vegetation was removed from roads, shoulders, and ditches, and drainage systems were reestablished to arrest erosion. The crown and subgrade layers were restored, and new surface materials were applied to replace thousands of cubic yards washed away over the years. Coping stones were reset or replaced, and some of the historic vistas that once greeted horseback riders, carriage drivers, and walkers were reopened.

To ensure that the carriage roads will continue to be maintained close to their original condition, the park has formed a partnership with Friends of Acadia. In 1995, Friends of Acadia established an endowment to help protect the carriage roads in perpetuity. Each year, the organization contributes more than \$200,000 from this endowment to the park for carriage road maintenance. Volunteers working under the guidance of Friends of Acadia contribute thousands of hours cleaning ditches and culverts, clearing brush, and assisting park staff with other restoration projects. The commitment demonstrated by Friends of Acadia in maintaining the carriage roads is only one of many ways the organization helps support the park.

A portion of park user fees, authorized by the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, also helps fund carriage road maintenance. Between 2001 and 2005, federal funds and park user fees paid for a major re-pointing, cleaning, and water-proofing of all carriage road bridges within the park. User fees have also funded annual projects, including repairing stone walls and opening overgrown vistas. More than one hundred vistas have been cleared in the past ten years.

## A Spirit of Philanthropy

Park volunteers, visitors, and groups like Friends of Acadia are continuing a tradition of philanthropy begun by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and other early conservationists. Their valuable contributions of time, effort, and funds help protect the park and improve the quality of your experience. For more information about joining in these efforts, stop at Hulls Cove Visitor Center or visit the Friends of Acadia website at [www.friendsofacadia.org](http://www.friendsofacadia.org). Such generous spirit allows the park to better meet its mission of protecting and preserving its cultural and natural resources for present and future generations.







## The Schoodic Peninsula

The Schoodic Peninsula, containing the only portion of Acadia National Park on the mainland, boasts granite headlands, rocky beaches, and spruce-fir forests. Although similar in scenery to Mount Desert Island, the coast of the Schoodic Peninsula is more intimate and secluded.

### History

Much of the Schoodic Peninsula was once owned by John G. Moore, a Maine native and Wall Street financier. In the 1920s, Moore's heirs donated the land to the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations with the stipulation that the land be used as a public park and for other uses, including the "promotion of biological and other scientific research." In 1929, legislation authorized the National Park Service to accept land on the Schoodic Peninsula as an addition to the park and changed the name of the park to Acadia. Soon after the law's enactment, the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations donated the former Moore property (2,050 acres) to the National Park Service "for the public good and for the extension or improvement of said park, forever."

In the 1930s and 1940s, some of this land was transferred to the U.S. Navy for use as a radio communication station. The U.S. Navy operated the base until the land was transferred back to the National Park Service in 2002.

The former base has become the Schoodic Education and Research Center, one of 17 National Park Service research learning centers across the country. The center facilitates research projects throughout Acadia National Park and provides opportunities for learners of all ages to discover the park's natural and cultural resources. For details, visit [www.nps.gov/acad/serc.htm](http://www.nps.gov/acad/serc.htm).



### Activities

#### Enjoying the Scenery

A six-mile, one-way loop road offers views of lighthouses, sea birds, and forest-draped islands. Automobile turnouts provide the opportunity to pull over and enjoy the views. An unpaved road leads to the top of Schoodic Head (440 feet). Please be careful when meeting traffic on this narrow gravel road.

At the southern end of the peninsula, the two-way road to Schoodic Point leads to a windswept coast with dark diabase dikes that intrude between pink granite ledges. Please use caution exploring the rocky shore. The ocean views are spectacular, but the footing is dangerous—*people have died here*. Wet rocks are slippery, and waves can sweep you into the sea.

#### Bicycling

Bicycling is popular along the loop road; bicyclists must obey the one-way traffic flow. Combine your ride with Island Explorer buses for an easier trip.

#### Hiking

Four hiking trails traverse the area. The Schoodic Head Trail, Anvil Trail, and East Trail travel through spruce-fir forests to pine woodlands at the top of Schoodic Head. The level, easy Alder Trail leads you through a shrubland.

#### Picnicking

Frazer Point picnic area has tables, fire rings, restrooms, drinking water, and a dock. Please do not feed animals, including gulls, anywhere in the park.

### Plan Your Visit

#### Getting Here/Getting Around

The drive from Bar Harbor to the Schoodic Peninsula takes about one hour. In the summer, a ferry travels between Bar Harbor and Winter Harbor, and the Island Explorer bus provides transportation from the ferry terminal to the Schoodic section of the park and Prospect Harbor and Winter Harbor.

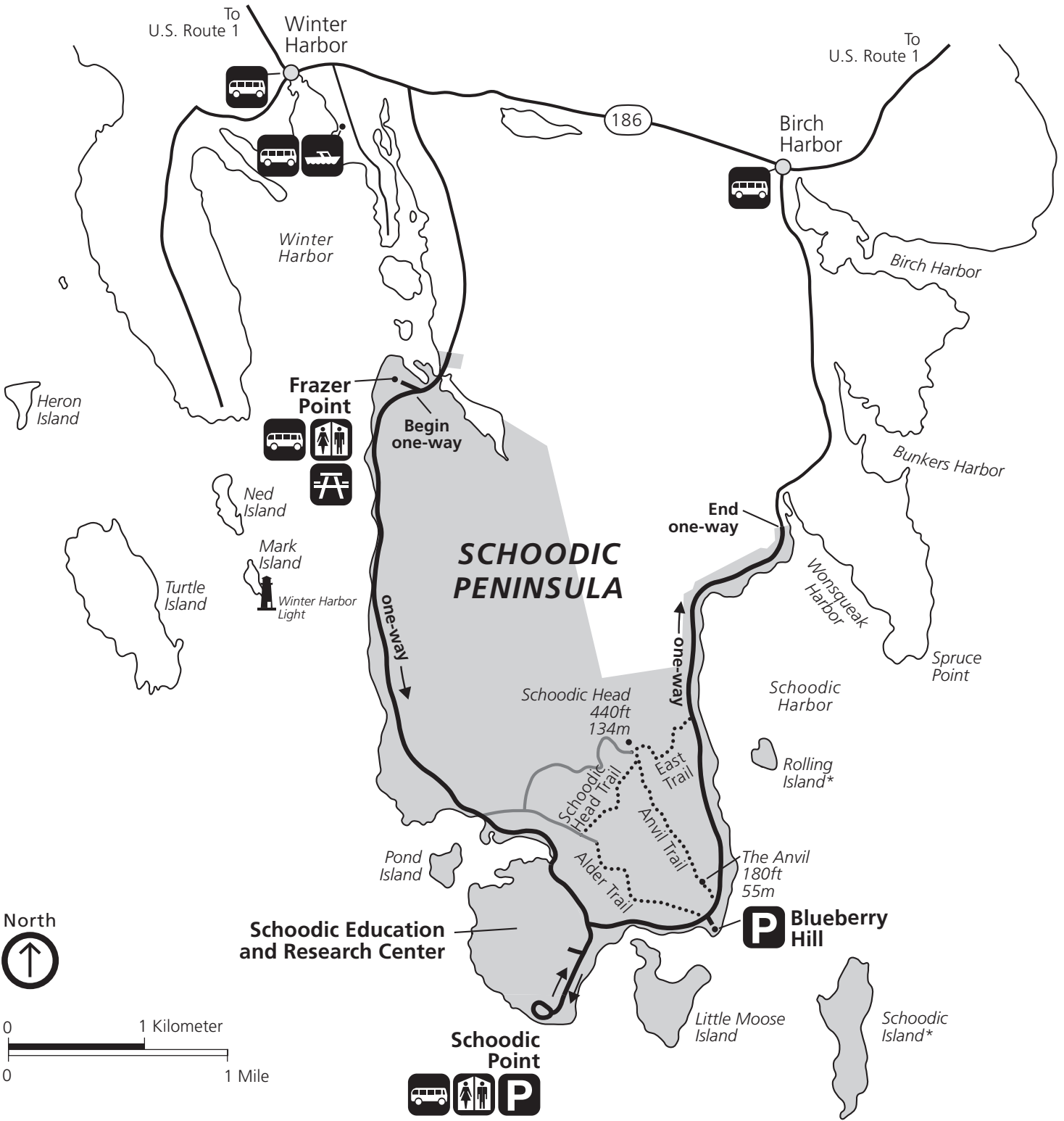
#### Lodging










Overnight camping is not permitted

in the Schoodic section of the park, but private campgrounds and other lodging options are located nearby. For information, contact the Schoodic Peninsula Chamber of Commerce at 207-963-7658 or visit their website at [www.acadia-schoodic.org](http://www.acadia-schoodic.org).

#### More Information

For more information about Acadia National Park, visit the park website at [www.nps.gov/acad](http://www.nps.gov/acad) or call 207-288-3338.



 Acadia National Park	 Bus Stop (summer)	 Picnic Area	<b>Hiking Trails (one way)</b> Alder Trail 0.6 mi Anvil Trail 1.1 mi East Trail 0.5 mi Schoodic Head Trail 0.6 mi
 Hiking Trail	 Ferry	 Restrooms	
 Paved Road	 Parking	*Schoodic Island and Rolling Island are closed from February 15 through August 31 to protect nesting birds.	
 Gravel Road			



## Acadia National Park

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



# Isle au Haut



## Acadia National Park

P.O. Box 177, Bar Harbor, ME 04609

Information (207) 288-3338

TTY (207) 288-8800

Lost & Found (207) 288-8791

acadia\_information@nps.gov

[www.nps.gov/acad](http://www.nps.gov/acad)

## Emergency—Call 911

## Isle au Haut's History

“High Island” is the English translation for Isle au Haut, the name given by the French navigator Samuel Champlain during his explorations of the Maine coast in 1604. Although shell heaps along the island's shores tell of an American Indian presence long before Champlain's arrival, it wasn't until the end of the American Revolution that farmers, fishermen, and boat builders came to the island in large numbers. In the 1880s a small summer community was established—attracted by agreeable weather and idyllic scenery.

In 1943, heirs of the founder of that community donated portions of Isle au Haut to the federal government as part of Acadia National Park. Because of their generosity, much of the island's beauty and solitude is now yours to experience and enjoy.

Although about one-half of Isle au Haut is federal park land, the other half is privately owned, with summer residents and a year-round fishing community. Please respect private property.

## Hiking

Eighteen miles of trails offer opportunities to explore rocky shorelines, wooded uplands, marshes, bogs, and a mile-long freshwater lake. Be prepared for rough and sometimes wet trails. Bring adequate footgear, warm clothing, and raingear.

Duck Harbor provides the best starting point for hiking. During the summer, a park ranger may board the ferry at the town landing to answer questions about Isle au Haut.

## Safety Tips

Be careful out there—protect yourself and the park! Keep these tips in mind to help ensure a safe visit to the park.



Watch your step and wear sturdy shoes. Carry a map, first aid kit, flashlight, water, and appropriate weather gear on all trips, long or short. Tell someone where you're going and when you'll return.



Yield to pedestrians. Watch for loose gravel on road curves and hills. Bicycles are prohibited on hiking trails.



Stay away from cliff edges. Watch for wet rocks and loose gravel near cliff edges and shorelines.



When in Acadia, all pets must be on a leash no longer than six feet for the protection of your pet, people, and wildlife.



When tidepooling, remember to keep three points of contact with the ground, watch for waves and where you walk.

## Ferry Service to Isle au Haut

Isle au Haut is linked to the mainland by a year-round, passenger-only ferry from Stonington to the Isle au Haut Town Landing. Stonington is approximately 1.5 hours by car from Bar Harbor. From mid-June through late September, the ferry also stops at the Duck Harbor Boat Landing, near the campground. The ferry operates on a first-come, first-served basis. For current fare and schedule information, contact Isle au Haut Boat Services at (207) 367-6516 or (207) 367-5193 or visit: [www.isleauhaut.com](http://www.isleauhaut.com)

## Bicycling

There are five miles of paved roads and seven miles of rough, unpaved roads on the island. Bicycles are prohibited on hiking trails. The ferry charges an additional fee to transport bicycles to and from the Isle au Haut Town Landing only.

## Camping

You must have a reservation to camp at the Duck Harbor Campground. Camping is permitted in designated sites only. Five sites are available at Duck Harbor from May 15 to October 15. Pets are not permitted in the campground. A hand pump for water is located approximately 0.25 miles (400 meters) from the campground. All trash must be carried out. Checkout time is at 11AM.

**Camping Limits**—Campers are limited to one stay per year. You are more likely to receive a

## Camping Reservations

Before choosing a camping date—check with the Isle au Haut Boat Services for the current ferry schedule (see the Ferry Service section in this brochure). Camping reservation requests must be postmarked April 1 or later. The departure date is defined as the day you vacate the campsite.

**Special Use Permits**—A \$25 special use permit fee must accompany each reservation request form regardless of how many nights you wish to camp. There is no additional camping fee. If your reservation request is accommodated, your fee becomes non-refundable, and you will receive a reservation confirmation. If the park is unable to honor your request, your \$25 will be returned. When you travel to Isle au Haut, bring your special use permit with you.

## Day Trips to Isle au Haut

The number of visitors allowed in the Isle au Haut section of Acadia is limited and day trippers may, on rare occasions, be denied access to the park.

## When visiting Isle au Haut:

- Campfires are allowed only in designated campground areas. Collection of dead and down wood is permitted. Never leave fires unattended. During periods of high fire danger, campfires in the campground and smoking on trails may be prohibited.
- Pets must be leashed at all times while in the park and are prohibited in the campground.
- The possession, destruction, removal, or disturbance of park property or natural resources is prohibited.
- It is illegal to be in the park when under the influence of alcohol and/or a controlled substance. The possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor (less than 21 years old) is prohibited.
- The operation of any audio device that unreasonably annoys other park visitors is prohibited. Radios must be completely off during quiet hours, from 10PM to 7AM
- Accidents must be reported to park rangers if property damage or personal injury are involved.
- Fishing is permitted in accordance with Maine law. A state license is required for freshwater fishing.
- The possession or use of fireworks or firecrackers is prohibited.
- Hunting and trapping are prohibited.

reservation if you apply for alternate dates or indicate that you will accept fewer days than the number requested. One reservation request form reserves one site. Six people are permitted per site. Larger groups need additional request forms.

## Maximum length of stay per person or group:

- May 15 to June 14—five nights
- June 15 to September 15—three nights
- September 16 to October 14—five nights

## All 5 camping sites include:

- One three-sided, lean-to shelter with a roof and floor. Dimensions are 8 feet tall, 8 feet deep, and 12.5 feet wide. All tents must be set up within the shelter.
- Fire ring
- Picnic table
- Storage locker for all food and toiletries
- Composting toilet

**To Request a Reservation**—Mail the camping reservation request form on the back of this brochure and the special use permit fee to:

Acadia National Park  
Attn: Isle au Haut Reservations  
P.O. Box 177  
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

Requests postmarked before April 1 will be returned without action. Telephone requests are not accepted. For more information call (207) 288-3338 or visit: [www.nps.gov/acad](http://www.nps.gov/acad)

Postal money orders, certified checks, or personal checks payable to the National Park Service are accepted. Do not send Canadian currency.





# Isle au Haut

**Isle au Haut Services**—There are no private campgrounds on Isle au Haut. There are no moorings available at Duck Harbor. Boats can be anchored on the shore side of the float only. A small store and post office with limited hours are located near the town landing.

## Map Legend

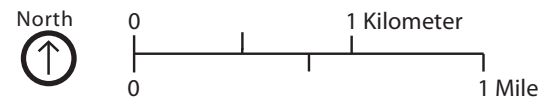
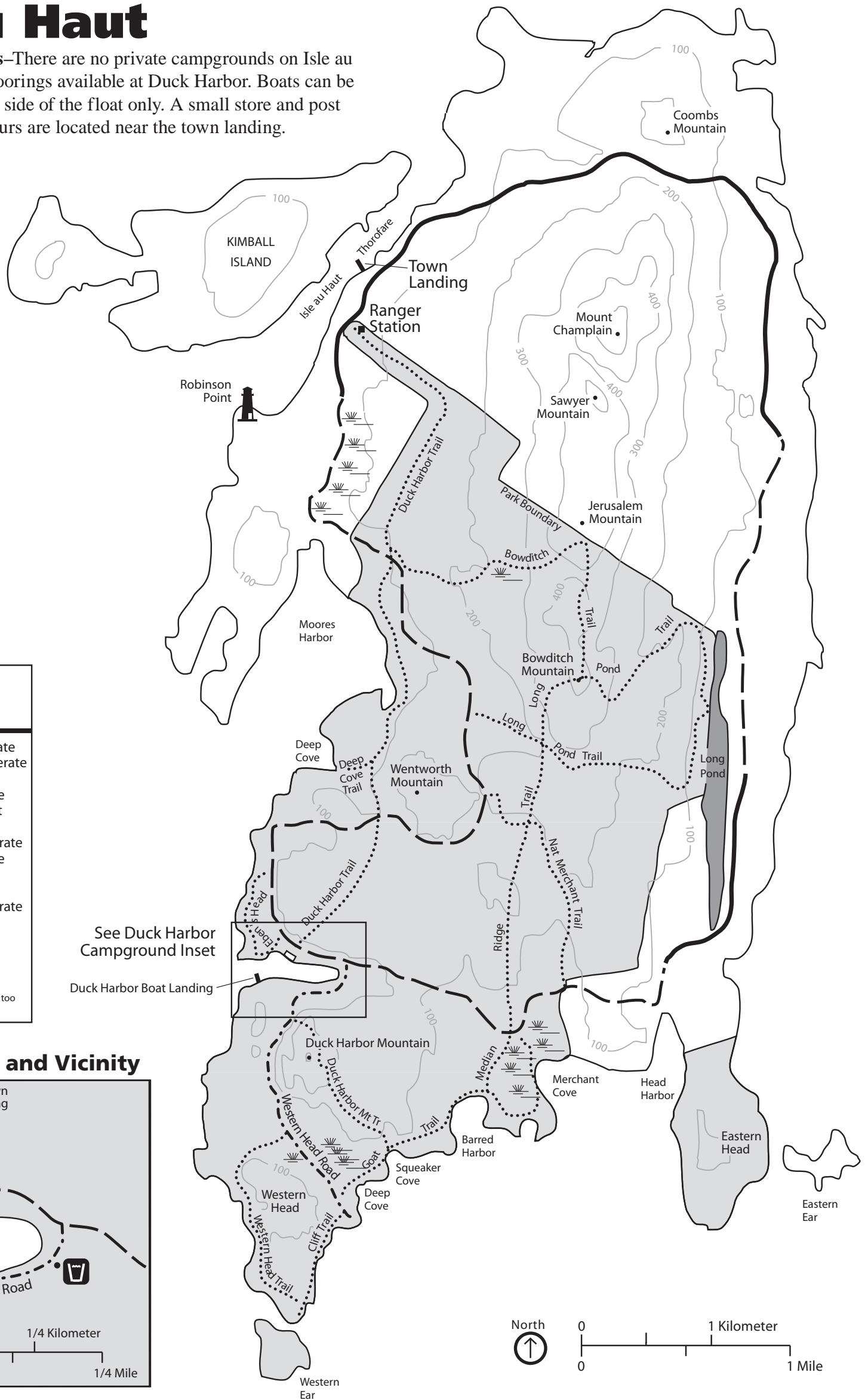
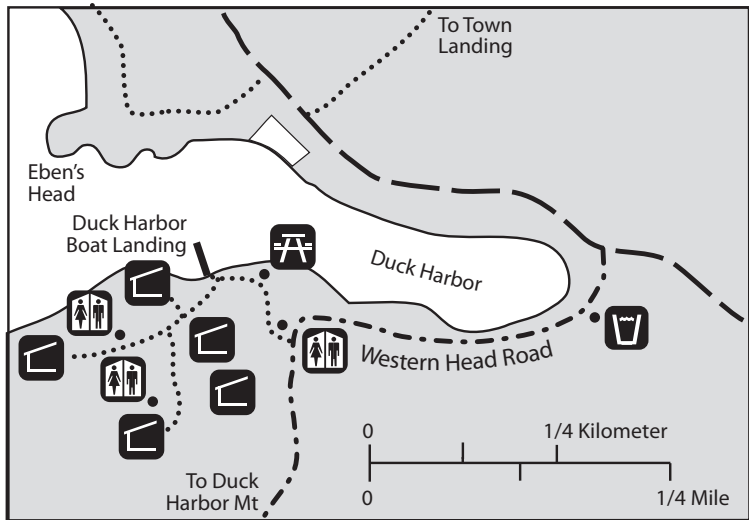
	Hiking trail
	Paved road
	Unpaved road
	Limited access road
	Park land
	Private land
	Campsite shelter
	Composting toilet
	Drinking water
	Picnic area

## Trail Information

Name	One-Way Distance (mi/km)	Time/Difficulty
Bowditch*	2.0/3.2	1.5 hours/moderate
Cliff	0.7/1.1	45 minutes/moderate
Deep Cove	0.2/0.3	5 minutes/easy
Duck Harbor	3.8/6.1	2 hours/moderate
Duck Harbor Mt.	1.2/1.9	1.5 hours/difficult
Eben's Head	0.8/1.3	30 minutes/easy
Goat*	2.1/3.4	1.25 hours/moderate
Long Pond	3.0/4.8	2 hours/moderate
Median Ridge	1.8/2.9	1 hour/easy
Nat Merchant	1.1/1.8	45 minutes/easy
Western Head	1.3/2.1	1.25 hours/moderate
Paved Road	5.0/8.0	—
Unpaved Road	7.0/11.3	—
Western Head Rd	1.7/2.7	25 minutes

\*After rains, marshes along the Bowditch Trail and Goat Trail may be too wet for hiking. Ask a park ranger for current trail conditions.

## Duck Harbor Campground and Vicinity



### Acadia National Park Isle au Haut Campground Camping Reservation Request

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

	Arrival Date	Departure Date
First Choice		
Second Choice		
Third Choice		

### Your Contact Information

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_  
 State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number in Party: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fee Enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

← Mail this camping reservation request form and the special use permit fee to:

Acadia National Park  
 Attn: Isle au Haut Reservations  
 P.O. Box 177  
 Bar Harbor, ME 04609



Duck Harbor Campground camp site.

(Official Use Only below)

Confirmed Dates: \_\_\_\_\_ Deposit Received: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deposit Received: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_