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YOUR COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE PARKS

BLACK HILLS, BADLANDS & MOUNT RUSHMORE

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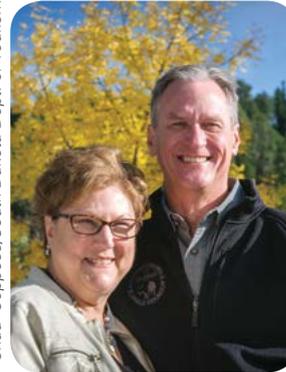
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WELCOME

Chad Coppess/South Dakota Dept. of Tourism



Governor Dennis Daugaard & First Lady Linda Daugaard

Welcome to the Black Hills and Badlands of South Dakota! As you explore our fine state, I'm confident you'll find some of the best scenery, most unique attractions and friendliest people in the country.

Our scenic drives, such as Spearfish Canyon and the 70-mile Peter Norbeck Scenic Byway, will surprise you with amazing views around every corner. Just 50 miles east, you'll find a moon-like landscape in Badlands National Park. If you need to stretch your legs, you'll find more than 400 miles of nature walks and hikes.

South Dakota is also home to two of the world's largest mountain carvings: patriotic Mount Rushmore National Memorial and Crazy Horse Memorial, a tribute to Native Americans. I encourage you to visit both and learn the history and story behind each of these magnificent sculptures.

I also encourage you to take a drive through Custer State Park, the country's second largest state park, where wildlife abounds. Along Wildlife Loop Road, you'll have a chance to see antelope, deer, prairie dogs, "begging" burros and the park's 1,300-member bison herd. In fact, Austin-Lehman Adventures named Custer State Park one of the world's Top 10 Wildlife Destinations.

In addition to all of this, the Black Hills weaves in family attractions that have been around for generations, colorful Native American culture, vibrant Old West history, an abundance of outdoor adventure, two of the world's longest caves and several unique festivals and events.

This *Oh, Ranger!* guide to the region was created in partnership with *American Park Network*. I hope you enjoy your time in South Dakota, and you'll visit us again soon in the land of Great Faces and Great Places.

Sincerely,

Dennis Daugaard
Governor

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Cover: Bison roaming in Badlands National Park (Shutterstock)

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WHAT'S NEW! WE'RE ALL CONNECTED

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe."

—John Muir

As a young man, John Muir, the naturalist known as, "Father of the National Parks," had an accident that left him temporarily blinded. It changed his life forever. When he regained his sight, he emerged into the light ever-determined to pursue his dreams of exploration. Fortunately for the world, Muir's trials led him to help move Congress to set aside Yosemite, one of his many contributions to our nation's preservation movement.

When faced with adversity, we have but two choices. We can either rise above our circumstance or succumb to our demons of doubt, fear, resentment and apathy. While Muir was lucky to have his sight return, his subsequent efforts drew strength from hope, compassion, kindness and love to rise up from personal adversity.

Lately, it feels like we're all dealing with too many hurdles. Every hour, "breaking" news spews forth accounts of tragedy and divisiveness. It was with this backdrop that I was preparing to teach a restorative yoga class, to create a safe environment for my students and provide an hour's worth of peace and quiet to carry out into the world. What theme would capture their imagination and neatly underscore our human need for connectedness?

When teaching, I try to use examples that marry ancient tradition with contemporary



Mark, Joel & Alex – connecting in parks!

science. I often find inspiration in parks. In its traditional form, yoga was about joining with the collective universe. So, too, is Muir's quote, best illustrated by an example from Yellowstone. When wolves were reintroduced there after a 70-year absence, the rampant elk population could no longer leisurely nibble on willows, graze in open meadows or congregate by the rivers. In a short period of time, the forests and meadows began to regenerate. Song birds appeared. Beavers flourished, building dams, which created habitats for otters, muskrats and ducks. Cooler waters, shaded by more trees, attracted different species of amphibians and fish. Tree roots stabilized the river banks, diminished erosion and even changed the geography of the park! Indeed, pick out anything by itself and we quickly find that *everything* is connected.

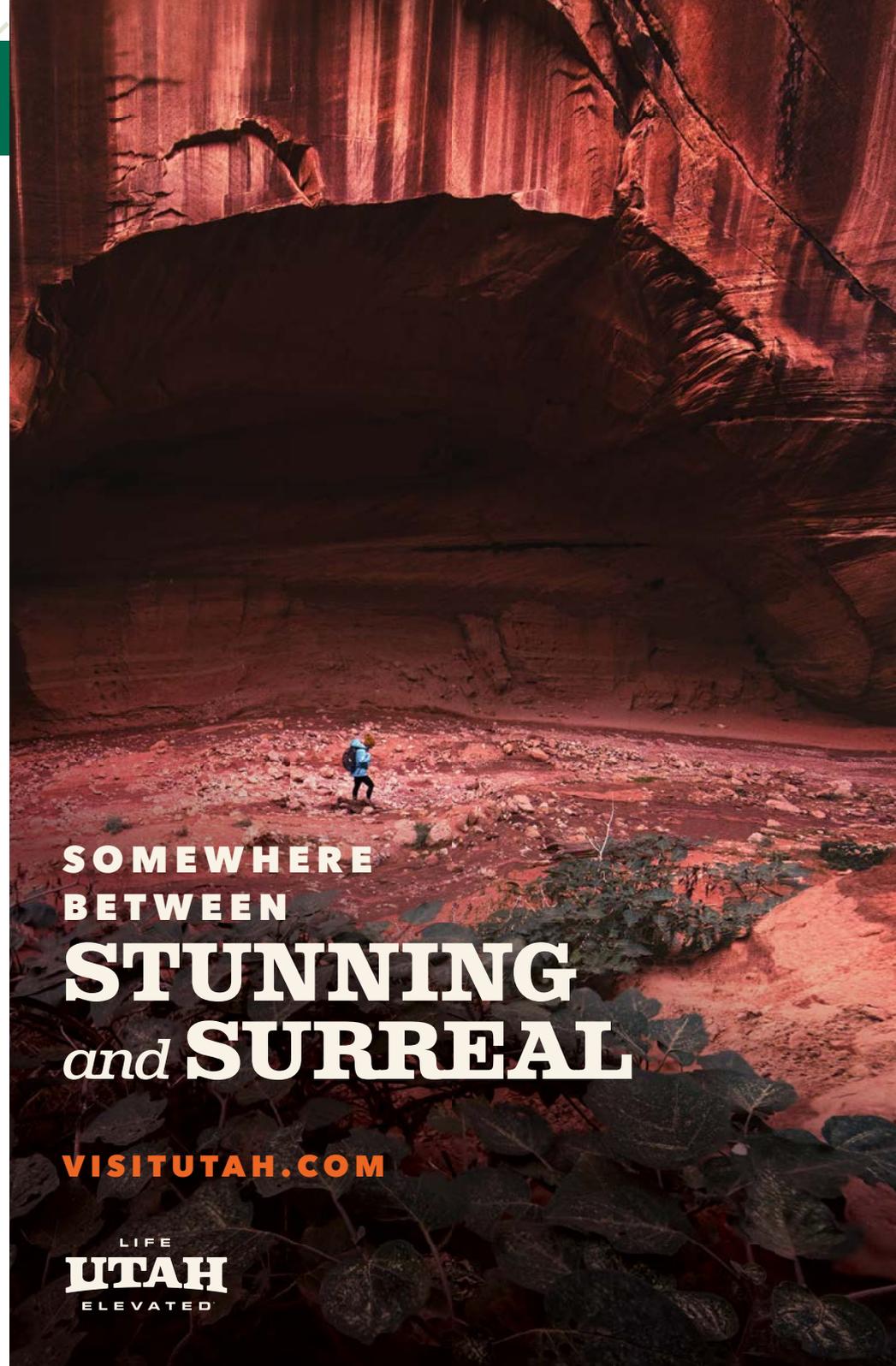
Now is the time to seek out connection—whether in a park, a yoga studio or anywhere you find inspiration—to find strength to rise up and overcome the obstacles that face us all...

mark@americanparknetwork.com



GET CONNECTED AT YOUR FAVORITE PARKS!

Parks are about enjoying nature, but what if you want to share a great picture or are awaiting an important email? If you're looking to add connectivity to your park, or if you already have Wi-Fi and would like help adding content or generating sponsor revenues, please let us know at wifi@americanparknetwork.com.



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PLAN YOUR VISIT

South Dakota's Black Hills are home to one of the most famous memorials in the country: Mount Rushmore, depicting four prominent presidents in America's history. Carved into South Dakota granite, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln stare out at the surrounding region.

The South Dakota Badlands are sure to amaze all who venture to the park. The stunning reds, oranges and sand tones reveal breathtaking geology. The rocks' sharp edges pierce the sky while prairie intertwines itself through the rugged landscape. Ironically, the originally proposed name for the Badlands was Teton.

Wind Cave and Jewel Cave offer untamed, underground beauty. Jewel Cave grabbed its name from its shining calcite crystals, and at

over 200 miles in length, it is the third-longest cave in the world. Wind Cave is also one of the largest and most complex known caves in the world. Both caves offer ranger-guided tours and activities!

GETTING TO THE BLACK HILLS

By Car: I-90 runs just north of the region to the gateway towns of Spearfish and Sturgis. You can get free state highway maps from the South Dakota Office of Tourism by calling **(605) 773-3301** or **(800) 732-5682**; or visit travelsd.com.

By Air: Rapid City Regional Airport, located 10 miles southeast of Rapid City, provides easy access to the Black Hills area. Flights to and from Phoenix, Las Vegas, Chicago, Dallas, Newark, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Charlotte,



Once you hit the park's boundary, inconspicuous prairie transforms into Martian rock formations.

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Atlanta, Denver and Salt Lake City are available on United Express, Delta, Allegiant and American Airlines.

BLACK HILLS VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER

The visitor information center is open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the winter, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the summer. The center, located on the north side of Interstate 90 at Exit 61 in Rapid City, provides free brochures, travel guides and maps. The retail shop features local crafts, books and park passes, and fishing licenses are also sold here. The center is located at 1851 Discovery Circle, Rapid City, SD 57701. For information, call **(605) 355-3700**.

WEATHER

Summer daytime temperatures in the Black Hills average around 80°F and higher. Bring comfortable clothing, a hat and sunscreen. Evenings cool down significantly with more noticeable temperature drops in higher elevations. In the fall, sunny days and crisp temperatures are common, though snowstorms may occur in October.

Winter temperatures range from 40° to -20°F, and icy roads and limited visitor services require that you plan your trips carefully. Even in the spring, the weather is often cold and wet. It is recommended that you bring warm clothing and rain gear just in case.

VISITOR SERVICES

GUIDED TOURS

Local companies offer bus tours to Mount Rushmore, Black Hills National Forest, Custer State Park and Crazy Horse Memorial. Contact Dakota Tours at **(800) 456-4461**; 8Stagecoach West at **(605) 343-3113**; or Black Hills Tour Company at **(605) 515-3237** for more information.

PETS

Badlands National Park and Jewel Cave National Monument require that pets be kept on a leash no longer than six feet. They are allowed in developed areas such as campgrounds, picnic areas, parking areas and roads. It is important to keep pets away from wildlife, as they can transmit disease. Pets are not allowed on trails, in backcountry areas or public buildings.

Pets are not permitted anywhere in Mount Rushmore National Memorial, apart from parking areas. There are, however, dog-friendly exercise areas located at the edge of the main parking lot.

SERVICE STATIONS

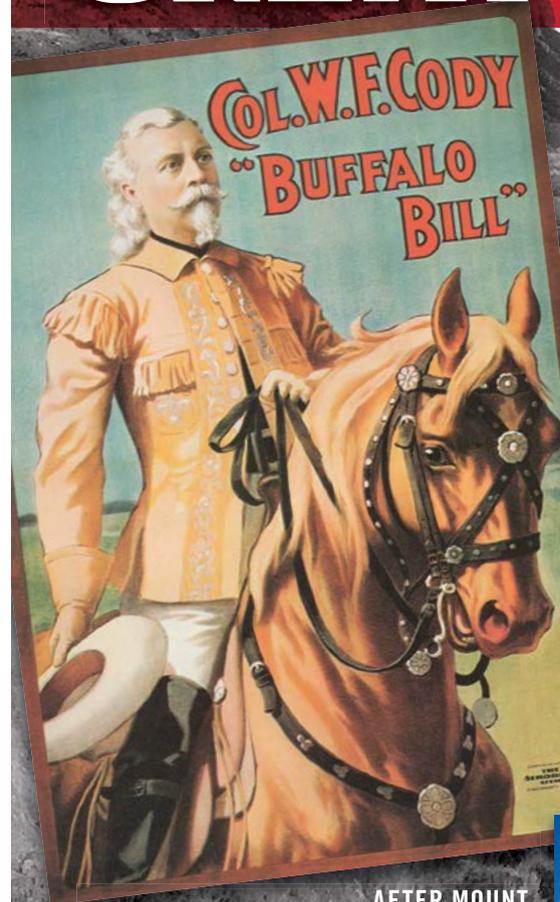
Gas stations are readily available in Hill City, Keystone and along all the major thoroughfares of local communities. It is important to remember to fill up before exploring the more remote areas of the Black Hills.



Feral donkeys are one of many species in the Badlands that should be viewed from a distance.

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IMPORTANT NUMBERS

NATIONAL PARKS

Badlands National Park	(605) 433-5361 nps.gov/badl
Jewel Cave National Monument	(605) 673-8300 nps.gov/jeca
Mount Rushmore National Memorial	(605) 574-2523 nps.gov/moru
Wind Cave National Park	(605) 745-4600 nps.gov/wica

LOCAL VISITOR ASSOCIATIONS

South Dakota Office of Tourism	(800) SDAKOTA (732-5682) or (605) 773-3301
Black Hills, Badlands & Lakes Association	(605) 355-3600
Custer Chamber of Commerce	(800) 992-9818
Deadwood Chamber of Commerce	(800) 999-1876
Hill City Chamber of Commerce	(605) 574-2368
Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce	(800) 325-6991
Keystone Chamber of Commerce	(605) 666-4896
Lead Chamber of Commerce	(605) 584-1100
Rapid City Chamber of Commerce	(605) 343-1744
Spearfish Chamber of Commerce	(800) 626-8013
Sturgis Chamber of Commerce	(605) 347-2556
Wall Chamber of Commerce	(605) 279-2665
Emergencies	911

CAMPING RESERVATIONS

National Forest Campsite Reservations	(877) 444-6777
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AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE

Red Cloud Heritage Center (Pine Ridge)	(605) 867-5491
Siouxland Heritage Museums	(605) 367-4210
Tribal Government Relations	(605) 773-3415

FEDERAL RECREATION LANDS PASSES

A federal recreation pass is helpful if you plan to visit many national parks, forests or other federal lands. For information, call **(888) 275-8747** or visit store.usgs.gov/pass.

Type	Cost	Availability	Details
Annual Pass	\$80	General Public	This one-year pass is available on site, by phone or online (not available at Mount Rushmore).
Senior Pass	\$80	Seniors (62+)	This lifetime pass is available on site (not including Mount Rushmore), online or via mail order. ID required.
Military Pass	Free	U.S. active military members and their dependents	This one-year pass is available on site. ID (CAC Card or DoD Form 1173) required.
Access Pass	Free	U.S. residents with permanent disabilities	This lifetime pass is available on site or via mail order. ID and documentation required.
Volunteer Pass	Free	250 cumulative volunteer service hours with NPS	Inquire locally to obtain information about this one-year pass.

SPECIAL SERVICES &

Facilities accessible to visitors with disabilities are indicated throughout this guide by this symbol: ♿. These will vary by park and activity. For additional information, please call **(605) 574-2523**. For an additional resource, consult *Easy Access to the National Parks*, which is published by the Sierra Club and available in most bookstores.

REGULATIONS & SAFETY

It is always important to keep a few basic rules in mind to ensure a safe and enjoyable trip. It is better to be safe and prepared rather than in an unpleasant or risky situation.

PRAIRIE DOGS

You may spot a few (or many!) prairie dogs during your Black Hills adventure. While adorable, these animals have a surprisingly strong bite and can carry transmittable diseases—like the plague—

so keep a safe distance at all times. When in doubt, use your zoom lens.

DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS

Remember that all animals in the parks are wild. DO NOT feed them. When animals begin to associate humans with food, they lose their natural fear of people. These encounters can result in damage or personal injury.

Give animals as much space as possible. Bison and elk can cause significant damage if they charge into cars. When humans get too close, animals can be frightened and feel threatened, which sometimes results in attacks.

Respect wildlife at all times and do not leave garbage or food behind. Garbage attracts animals to areas such as campsites, resulting in encounters best avoided. Wherever you are, it's best to follow a "leave no trace" policy. This is best for you, for other visitors, and for all of South Dakota's abundant wildlife.



LODGING & DINING



HISTORY & CULTURE

Accommodations are not available within Mount Rushmore National Memorial, but inns, motels, hotels, bed-and-breakfasts and campgrounds are plentiful throughout the Black Hills. Forever Resorts operates Cedar Pass Lodge within Badlands National Park. Advance reservations are strongly recommended, especially in the summer. It's best to call six months to one year in advance. Visit foreverresorts.com for more information.

1. Cedar Pass Lodge and Cabins Located within **Badlands National Park**, the lodge and its new, eco-friendly cabins are open April 20 through October 27. Its location near park headquarters makes it the perfect starting point to explore the area. **(877) 386-4383 • cedarpasslodge.com** & **AMENITIES** Air-conditioned cabins; gift shop with turquoise, silver, pottery, Sioux quillwork, books, film and local jewelry. **Cedar Pass Lodge Restaurant** serves everything from trout and steaks to tacos. Wine and beer are also available. The dining room has a view of the Badlands. **B L D**

2. Sylvania Lake Lodge Located at the intersection of **Highways 87 and 89**, Sylvania Lake Lodge has 67 rooms, some of which overlook Sylvania Lake, a dining room and a cozy lounge. **(605) 574-2561 • custerresorts.com** **AMENITIES** guest cabins with fireplaces and kitchenettes; swimming, paddleboating, fishing, hiking, rock climbing nearby. **Sylvania Lake Lodge Dining Room** offers fantastic views with fare such as buffalo, freshwater trout and wapiti (elk). **B L D**

3. State Game Lodge President Calvin Coolidge made this stone-and-wood lodge his summer White House in 1927. It has seven historical rooms with an adjacent motel and cottages. The lodge is located in **Custer State Park** off of U.S. Highway 16A. **(888) 875-0001 • custerresorts.com** **AMENITIES** The lodge is close to hiking, fishing and a summer stock theatre at the Black Hills Playhouse. **State Game Lodge Dining Room** serves South Dakota specialties like buffalo, pheasant and rainbow trout. **B L D**

4. Carvers' Marketplace Located at the base of the monument, this expansive dining facility at **Mount Rushmore** has plenty of options: Choices include espresso, ice cream, wraps and salads, or a full-course meal. Guests can enjoy their selections inside near the Dakota slate fireplace or on the terrace on a bright summer's day, all in full view of the memorial.

The marketplace is open daily 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in winter. Closed Christmas Day. Menus are seasonal and subject to change in winter. • xanterra.com & **B L D** Photo: Matthew Staver



KEY

B	Breakfast	L	Lunch	D	Dinner		Wheelchair Access
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At the close of the 18th century in what is now South Dakota, the dominant Sioux were at the height of their power. Comprised of three major tribes—**Yankton, Santee and Teton**—they were exceptional horsemen, skilled hunters and superior warriors. The Sioux tribes had no written language, but their history and heritage were entrusted to storytellers and recorded by “winter counts”—drawings painted in a spiral on animal hides.

The Sioux were divided into bands and then again into smaller, extended family groups known as *tiyospaye*. Hunting bison, or *tatanka*, and processing the meat, hide and bones were tasks for the entire *tiyospaye*. They built earthen lodges and teepees of buffalo hide while their eastern cousins lived in bark-and-mat wigwams.

NEWCOMERS

As **European immigrants** flooded the eastern United States, white settlers gradually moved westward seeking fertile land and suitable town sites.

In the 1700s, **French-Canadian explorers** began mapping the Missouri River with an eye on the pelts and hides they could buy from the American Indians and sell back East. Adventurers and brothers **Francois “The Chevalier”** and **Louis-Joseph La Verendrye** claimed the region for King Louis XV in 1743 at Fort Pierre, near the present-day town of the same name.

Trappers and mountain men had been trading with native tribes for decades when **Thomas Jefferson** became the nation's third president. His policy of westward expansion led to the 1803 purchase of the 828,000-square-mile **Louisiana Territory**

NPS



Native people lived on this land for millennia, long before it was designated a National Park.

from Napoleon of France for three cents an acre. The land deal included most of what would become South Dakota.

LEWIS AND CLARK

With a new deed to an immense and largely unexplored territory, Jefferson sent the **Corps of Discovery** into the American West in 1803. Led by Jefferson's personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis, and Lewis' friend William Clark, the expedition set out to chart the Missouri River, map the supposedly short divide to the Columbia River and introduce the concept of American government to American Indians encountered en route.

The 31-member party met little resistance from tribes as they passed through South Dakota. The journals of Lewis and Clark frequently refer to the wide-open spaces and black herds of bison they viewed from vantage points along the Missouri River.

LAND TREATIES

As the push for western expansion continued, the federal government entered into a series of treaties with the Sioux, culminating with the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. This treaty established the **Great Sioux Reservation** and granted all lands from the Missouri River west to the Big Horn Mountains of western Wyoming to the tribes. Soon, however, the well-intentioned treaty would be broken.

GOLD RUSH

In 1874, **George Armstrong Custer**, led the first official white expedition into the Black Hills. When Custer's dispatches confirmed the presence of gold in the area's creeks and coulees, gold rush fever flared. As treasure seekers swarmed into the region, federal troops futilely attempted to cordon off the Hills to protect tribal property boundaries. Negotiators in Washington, fearing war, encouraged the tribes to sell the land for cash, which they desperately needed to survive as bison populations dwindled.

Negotiations failed. The federal government ordered all tribal members to return to their reservations. Army troops were assembled to round up all "hostiles" and return them to their reservations by force, if necessary. In response, Hunkpapa Sioux leader and medicine man **Sitting Bull** summoned 10 tribes of the Sioux to his camp in Montana Territory. Together, they discussed their options, but no consensus was reached.

BATTLES AND LOSSES

On June 25, 1876, in the valley of the Little Bighorn River, **Sitting Bull** and his 4,000 warriors were encamped when Custer and his troops mounted their

infamous attack. Hopelessly outnumbered, Custer and his entire force of more than 200 soldiers were killed. Congress reacted quickly and began punishing even the peaceful Sioux. A new treaty was enacted which ceded tribal land in the Black Hills to the federal government.

Following Sitting Bull's death in 1890, **Big Foot**, the hereditary chief of the Minniconjou Sioux of the Cheyenne Reservation, became seriously ill with pneumonia. He decided to move his band to the Pine Ridge Reservation to join Sioux chief Red Cloud.

As they neared **Wounded Knee Creek**, after an exhausting 150-mile journey, Big Foot and his band of 350 men, women and children were confronted by the U.S. cavalry. During the confusing encounter, a shot rang out and troops began firing indiscriminately, killing more than 200 Sioux, including Big Foot and his daughter. Today, a solitary stone memorial marks the site of the tragic Massacre at Wounded Knee.

DAKOTA BOOM

In the 1880s and 1890s, new lands opened up to homesteaders, gold was harvested from the Black Hills, riverboats ran the rivers and railroad tracks were laid to new town sites. By 1889, the population of South Dakota was large enough to warrant statehood, and on November 2 of that year, South Dakota became a U.S. state.

In 1973, Wounded Knee was back in the news again, the site of a 10-week standoff between American Indians and federal marshals. Two American Indians were killed during the conflict, which helped raise awareness of the plight of natives in the United States at that time.

Clockwise from top left: Library of Congress



Clockwise from top: Explorers Lewis and Clark created some of the earliest maps of the area while forging westward; Gutzon_Borglum_on_mountain, credit: NPS; tgold_panning, credit: SD Shutterstock; Carving_mount_rushmore_historic, credit: Shutterstock; Sitting_Bull_by_D_F_Barry_ca_1883_Dakota_Territory, credit: Barry Ca; George_armstrong_custer_shutterstock_238058260-magic, credit: Shutterstock.



MOUNT RUSHMORE

Mount Rushmore National Memorial is open year-round except December 25. There is no admission charge, but there is a parking fee (valid for one year from date of purchase) of \$10 per car; \$5 for seniors; active military are free. The Federal Recreation Lands Pass does not cover the fee.

GETTING TO MOUNT RUSHMORE

Car: The most direct route by car is via I-90: Take exit 57 to Highway 16 (Mount Rushmore Road) and continue on to the memorial entrance. From Rapid City, go southwest on Highway 16 for 23 miles.

Air: Rapid City Regional Airport, located 10 miles southeast of Rapid City, is the closest airport.

Train: No rail service is available.

SCHEDULE & HOURS

The information center and Lincoln Borglum Visitor Center are both open every day of the year (except December 25), with extended hours during the summer season. However, the visitor center could be closed in May for construction. Please check the park website or Facebook page for up-to-date information.

In winter, Mount Rushmore is illuminated for one hour beginning 30 minutes after sunset. During summer, the scul-

ture lighting coincides with the park's **evening lighting ceremony**. The ceremony begins at 9 p.m. from May 31 through August 10 and 8 p.m. from August 11 through September 30. On October 1, winter hours take affect (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) and there is no evening program. *Note: The lighting ceremony may be affected for 2019 renovations.*

RENOVATIONS

If you've been to Mount Rushmore before, it won't look the same next time you're here. The federal government has allocated \$14 million for upgrades to the memorial: the stone pavers that lead to the Grand View Terrace will be replaced and the Avenue of Flags will be significantly widened. During 2019, the terrace will likely be closed; visitors will still be able to see the famous faces, just from other parts of the memorial. Check with a ranger for details.

INFORMATION CENTER

Stop at the information center for details about activities and programs at the memorial. Exhibits, a bookstore and brochures are available to help you plan.

AUDIO & MULTIMEDIA TOURS

Rent an audio tour handheld wand for \$6 at the Audio Tour Building across from the infor-

mation center. The award-winning audio tour is available in English, French, Spanish, German and Lakota.

For \$8, rent the Mount Rushmore Self-Guided Tour: A Living Memorial. This tour includes photos and video, in addition to audio.

RANGER PROGRAMS

The National Park Service (NPS) offers a variety of **interpretive programs**, including children's programs and Presidential Trail walks. Consider visiting the Lakota, Nakota and Dakota Heritage Village as you walk down the Presidential Trail. Inquire at the information center or Lincoln Borglum Visitor Center for the schedule.

SCULPTOR'S STUDIO

The Sculptor's Studio is being renovated and expected to reopen in early June 2019. Please check with a ranger for updates.

PRESIDENTIAL TRAIL

The 0.6-mile Presidential Trail (with 422 stairs) starts from Grand View Terrace, follows a historic roadbed overlooking the amphitheater, and then winds through ponderosa pines and rocky outcrops to a point directly below the sculpture, offering views of the four figures.

It continues to the Sculptor's Studio before looping back to Grand View Terrace. The first 0.25 mile of this 0.6-mile trail is fully accessible to visitors with disabilities. Please note this trail can close due to wintery conditions and will only be accessible from the Nature Trail during the 2019 season.

Presidential Trail access information is available at the park Information Center, on the park website at nps.gov/moru or the park Facebook page.

GIFT SHOP

Xanterra Travel Collection® operates the Fred Harvey Trading Company, a gift shop that offers fine collectibles and mementos. You'll find clothing, wildlife posters, postcards, fine jewelry, local American Indian art and a book section. The gift shop is open from 8 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. (summer) and from 8 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (winter).

LOST AND FOUND

To report a lost or found item, please contact the NPS at **(605) 574-3465**.

PARKING FEES

Daily parking passes are \$10 per car; \$5 per car for seniors. Active military are free (ID required). Buses should check with the parking authority ahead of time to determine the parking fee.

RECYCLING

Please place your paper and plastic in the recycling bins located in the park. Mount Rushmore National Memorial recently achieved Climate Friendly Park status, which means it has completed training and formed a plan of action to promote sustainability and prevent climate change.

BOOKSTORE

The Mount Rushmore Society operates stores in the information center and Sculptor's Studio, selling souvenirs and gifts, as well as books and other educational products.

PETS

With the exception of service animals, pets are not permitted in the memorial.

 For answers to all your questions, go to OhRanger.com

 **THE SCULPTOR'S STUDIO**

The Sculptor's Studio has undergone a historic renovation that is set to complete in early June 2019. This 1939 structure was sculptor Gutzon Borglum's second on-site studio, and today, period plaster models and sculptings tools are displayed inside.

Talks on the mountain-carving process and other special programs and exhibits can also be found at the studio, bringing Borglum's vision into a hands-on, 21st-century experience.



THE MAKING OF RUSHMORE



Mount Rushmore National Memorial is as much a product of dreams and determination as it is the work of a talented sculptor.

THE FATHER OF RUSHMORE

In 1923, **Doane Robinson**, the aging superintendent of the South Dakota State Historical Society, had a vision of a massive mountain memorial carved from stone so large it would put South Dakota on the map. Robinson told all who would listen of his dream of giant statues of Western figures such as Chief Red Cloud, Buffalo Bill Cody, Lewis and Clark, and legendary Sioux warriors marching along South Dakota's skyline. Robinson spoke to local organizations and wrote letter upon letter.

Many South Dakotans believed that a colossal sculpture would attract thousands of visitors with heavy wallets. Others found the notion ludicrous. Finally, when the newspaper stories stopped and the snickers ceased, Robinson enlisted the aid of the one man he knew could carry the torch—the respected **U.S. Senator Peter Norbeck**.

Norbeck, a frequent visitor at the White House, had the admiration of his peers in the Senate as well as that of the farmers and ranchers of South Dakota who had sent him to Washington. Robinson's mountain-carving proposal captured the senior senator's imagination, and he encouraged the historian to seek a sculptor capable of commanding such a project.

Sculptor Gutzon Borglum, one of America's most prolific artists, received a letter from Robinson proposing the project in August 1924. Borglum jumped at the chance.

MIXED SIGNALS

However, upon his arrival in September 1924, the flamboyant Borglum politely, but forcefully, informed Robinson and Norbeck that his life's work would not be spent immortalizing regional heroes. The sculptor insisted that the work demanded a subject national in nature and timeless in its relevance to history.

By selecting four great presidential figures for the carving, the trio sought to create an eternal reminder of the birth, growth, preservation and development of a nation dedicated to democracy and the pursuit of individual liberty.

Borglum soon embarked on a site-searching trip to find a grouping of rocks massive enough to support a giant sculp-

ture. He examined the Needles, as Robinson suggested, but found the rock too brittle for carving. He left and returned next year. It was on Borglum's second trip—August 13, 1925—that he found what he was seeking. Borglum and his party climbed Black Elk Peak, at 7,242 feet, the highest point between the Rockies and the Swiss Alps. The surrounding vista inspired him.

"Here is the place!" Borglum exclaimed. "American history shall march along that skyline."

He set his sights on the craggy, pine-clad cliff known as Mount Rushmore, near the isolated mining town of Keystone. It had southeastern exposure, giving it direct sunlight most of the day, and was made of sound granite relatively free from fracture. Borglum carefully explored the crevices and sampled the rock of Mount Rushmore. With each test, he reconfirmed that he had found his mountain.

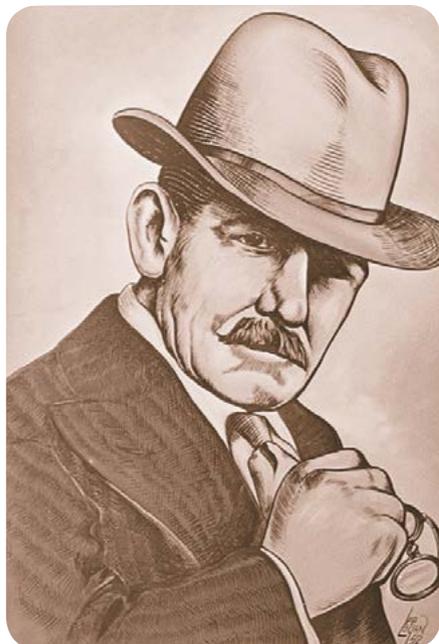
THE WAITING GAME

Senator Norbeck and Congressman William Williamson easily secured federal legislation to allow a mountain carving in Harney National Forest. A similar bill in the state legislature was passed in 1925.

But months passed as supporters of the Rushmore project scrambled for funding. Environmentalists suggested the project would deface the mountainside. Others asked how a mortal sculptor could hope to improve on what a higher authority had already designed. As the calendars changed to 1926, most South Dakotans dismissed the whole fanciful conception. Months passed. The sculptor's dream remained an idea.

PRESIDENTIAL ATTENTION

Then, in the spring of 1927, **President Calvin Coolidge** decided to spend his three-week summer holiday in the Black Hills.



NPS

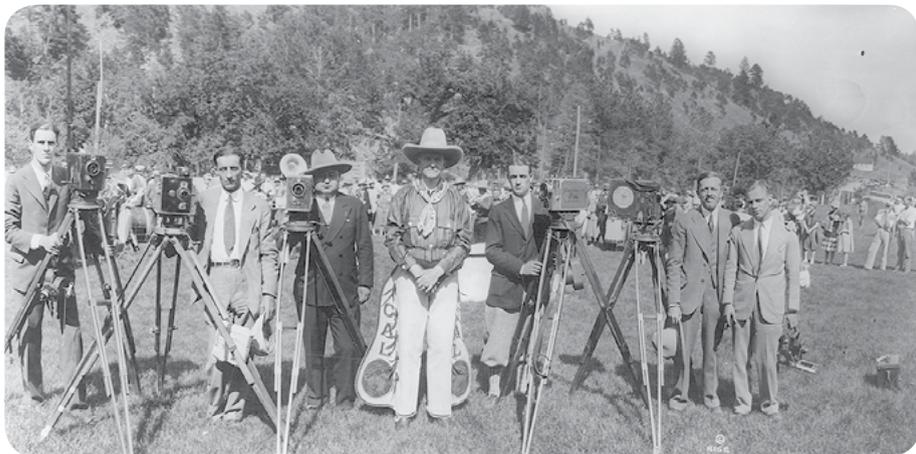
Sculptor Gutzon Borglum spent the last 14 years of his life working on Mount Rushmore.



PRESERVING OUR PAST. PROTECTING OUR FUTURE.



npca.org



Library of Congress

President Calvin Coolidge formally dedicated Mount Rushmore and pledged federal support for the project during his 1927 summer vacation in the Black Hills.

On June 15, Senator Norbeck and 10,000 South Dakotans warmly greeted President and Mrs. Coolidge, their two dogs and the First Lady’s pet raccoon as they stepped from the train in Rapid City. They were soon settled comfortably into the State Game Lodge and the Dakotan way of life (the lodge would become Coolidge’s “Summer White House”). Their three-week visit turned into a three-month stay.

This extended vacation allowed Borglum and Norbeck enough time to convince Coolidge to participate in the **formal dedication** of Mount Rushmore. On August 10, the president rode horseback to the mountain, sporting cowboy boots and a 10-gallon hat given to him by local residents.

“We have come here to dedicate a cornerstone laid by the hand of the Almighty,” Coolidge told a crowd of 1,000 South Dakotans. In an impassioned speech by a man not known for his passion, Coolidge became the first to refer to Mount Rushmore as a “national shrine,” then pledged federal support for the project.

After listening with satisfaction to the president’s remarks, the 60-year-old Bor-

glum climbed to the mountain’s craggy summit and symbolically drilled six holes to mark the commencement of carving. The Mount Rushmore dream would embrace the remaining 14 years of his life and leave a monument unlike any other.

PRESERVE RUSHMORE

- Visit Mount Rushmore in the winter, spring or fall to avoid summer overcrowding.
- Deposit all litter in recycling bins and trash cans located throughout the park.
- Stay on established trails. Taking shortcuts increases erosion and damages vegetation.
- Don’t attempt to climb the memorial. It’s dangerous, destructive and against the law. Violators will be fined.
- Remember to leave all park resources where you find them—even the tiniest fossil or the smallest plant.
- Ask a National Park Service ranger about volunteer opportunities in the park.

MEN AND MOUNTAIN

At first, it was just a job, a way to put food on the table. But as the four faces emerged from the granite, the men who helped carve the memorial began to share the sculptor’s dream. These drill-dusty, unemployed miners, who had originally sought only a paycheck in the heart of the Great Depression, became caught up in a challenge that would produce a national treasure.

In the six-and-a-half years of work that occurred on and off between 1927 and 1941, Borglum employed almost 400 local workers. Some built roads, ran the hoist house, generated power or sharpened thousands of bits for the pneumatic drills. Others set dynamite charges or completed delicate finishing work on the sculpture.

Among the most highly skilled workers were those using **dynamite**. Using techniques he had developed at Stone Moun-

Oh, Ranger! FUN FACTS

Q. HOW MANY PEOPLE WORKED ON MOUNT RUSHMORE?



A. There were approximately 400 people who worked at Mount Rushmore during the carving process from October 1927 to October 1941. Fortunately, throughout this extremely dangerous work, there were no lives lost.

For answers to all your questions, go to OhRanger.com

tain in Georgia, and relying on skills his crew had acquired in mining, Borglum



Become a part of the Mount Rushmore story.

Learn more about the history of Mount Rushmore by renting the Mount Rushmore Audio Tour and shopping in the Mount Rushmore Bookstores in the park.
www.mountrushmoresociety.com



Mention this ad . . .

. . . and receive \$1 off a Mount Rushmore Audio Tour rental and/or a free postcard with purchase in the Mount Rushmore Bookstores.
2015 APN

used the explosive in an innovative way that helped to remove large amounts of rock quickly and relatively inexpensively. His powder men became so skilled that they could blast to within four inches of the finished surface and grade the contours of the lips, nose, cheeks, neck and brow. In fact, 90 percent of the 450,000 tons of granite removed from the mountain was taken out with dynamite.

MODEL TO MASTERPIECE

Borglum created a model of the four presidents on a 1-to-12-inch scale, meaning an inch on the model represented a foot on the cliff. This model has been preserved for viewing at the Sculptor's Studio. To transfer measurements from the model to the mountain, workers determined where the top of the head would be, then found the corresponding point on the model. A protractor was mounted horizontally on top of the model's head. A similar, albeit 12 times larger, apparatus was placed on the mountain. By substituting feet for inches, workers quickly determined the amount of rock to remove.

Drillers then used the same measuring system and air-powered tools to drill closely spaced holes to exacting depths, a process known as "honeycombing." The rock between these holes was then broken away using chisels and hammers. The final process, known as "bumping," used a pneumatic drill and a special bit to leave the finished surface as smooth as a concrete sidewalk.

A skilled driller could make \$1.25 per hour on the project, which was better than the mines were paying. Yet Borglum's crew often had to endure extended layoffs due to a lack of funds and harsh winter weather. When spring or more funding

Oh, Ranger!

FUN FACTS

Q. HOW BIG ARE THE HEADS ON MOUNT RUSHMORE?

A. The heads are about 60 feet tall—the average size of a six-story building. Washington's nose is 21 feet long and the rest are approximately 20 feet. The eyes are about 11 feet wide and the mouths are approximately 18 feet wide.



pisaphotography

For answers to all your questions, go to OhRanger.com

came again, the workers would report back to the mountain, eager to get back to work on their adopted cause.

As his dream neared completion, Borglum's biggest fear was leaving a mystery for future generations. In 1938, he began carving a giant vault in the canyon wall directly behind Mount Rushmore, in which he planned to place records of the memorial, Western civilization and individual liberty and freedom. Borglum's death and the country's entry into World War II, however, intervened and the **Hall of Records** was left unfinished (in 1998, the National Park Service completed a scaled-down version of the hall).

After Borglum's death, his son, Lincoln, spent another seven months refining the monument, but as America prepared for war, funds were needed elsewhere. On October 31, 1941, congress declared the monument complete, leaving Mount Rushmore as we know it today: a truly American icon that will stand the test of time, lasting for generations to come.

THE FACES OF RUSHMORE

Christian Collins / Shutterstock



1 George Washington, the "father of our country" and the nation's first president, earned his place as the foremost figure in the presidential portrait. Born in 1732 in Virginia, he surveyed what was then considered the western wilderness, the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. At only 23 years old, he commanded the Virginia militia, then served as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was a justice of the peace and commander-in-chief of the Continental Army before assuming his most illustrious role as first president of the United States.

Before sculpting Washington, Borglum studied portraits by Rembrandt, Peale and Gilbert Stewart, and a life mask by artist Antoine Houdon.

2 Theodore Roosevelt. The only presidential selection to draw any measure of criticism was that of Theodore Roosevelt, the nation's 26th president, because some said history had not yet judged Roosevelt's presidency (he had been dead only eight years). But Borglum believed Roosevelt's vision of America's role in the world community qualified him for the fourth place on the mountain. Roosevelt had realized the dream of Christopher Columbus by completing the Panama Canal and connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

More significantly, Borglum identified with Roosevelt's energy and charisma, and saw him as the epitome of the "American Spirit." Borglum sculpted him from memory, as he and "Teddy" were close friends and confidants before, during and after Roosevelt's presidency.

3 Thomas Jefferson. Born in 1743 to Virginia planters, Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence at age 33, giving the nation

a plan for sovereignty and freedom. Jefferson also served as governor of his native state, as minister to France and as secretary of state under President Washington. From 1801 to 1809, he served two successful terms as the nation's third president.

Jefferson was ultimately included because of his vision of an America that spanned from coast to coast. His purchase of the vast Louisiana Territory, which more than doubled the size of the young nation, brought this dream closer to reality.

Borglum chose to render Jefferson as a young man, using the life mask created by American artist John H. I. Browere. As depicted on Mount Rushmore, Jefferson is looking to the heavens, emphasizing his reputation as visionary and philosopher.

4 Abraham Lincoln. "The Great Emancipator" Abraham Lincoln, was born to poor parents in Kentucky's backwoods in 1809. Lincoln taught himself law, served in the Illinois Legislature, then gained a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1858, he challenged Senator Stephen Douglas and—through wit, wisdom and a series of historic debates—won the admiration of the American people, though he lost the election.

Elected president in 1860, Lincoln oversaw one of the most pivotal periods in American history: the Civil War. Through steadfast devotion to the nation, he successfully preserved the Union.

Lincoln was Borglum's favorite leader. In fact, the sculptor named his only son for the 16th president. After studying photographs and a life mask of Lincoln, Borglum chose to portray him with the beard and the determined look he wore during his tenure in office.



BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK

The stunning panorama of Badlands National Park rests just an hour east of Rapid City on I-90 (exits 110 and 131). This 244,000-acre landscape is both barren and beautiful. Wind and rain erosion have created an eerie moonscape of deep gorges and jagged sawtooth ridges with rock layers painted in subtle hues of sand, rose, gold and green.

GEOLOGY AND FOSSIL HISTORY

Starting 65 million years ago, weather patterns shifted, and the area now called the Badlands was lifted and transformed by geological forces. The black, muddy floor of an ancient sea that once covered this area was compressed into a band of 2,000-foot-thick rock known as the **Pierre Shale**. Forests flourished and withered away. Volcanoes laid down a thick layer of ash and rivers repeatedly flooded the region, depositing sediment. These successive layers of matter often held the bodies and bones of animals now long ex-

tinct, preserving them for posterity as fossils.

Wind and the rushing waters of rivers now long vanished eroded the dry, fragile soil, coursing through different layers of harder and softer rock, gouging out channels and gullies, and carving cliffs, spires and odd rock formations.

Erosion continues to this day, frequently revealing long-buried fossils. Drawn by the fossilized remains of saber-toothed cats, miniature camels and horses, and huge rhinoceros-like beasts known as titanotheres, scientists discovered millions of years of geologic history buried in the multicolored layers. One of the world's richest Eocene/Oligocene Epoch **fossil beds** is located here, yielding a wealth of information on the "Golden Age of Mammals" of approximately 27 million to 37 million years ago.

South Dakotans began petitioning Congress to set aside a portion of the Badlands as a preserve as early as 1909. The area was designated Badlands National Monument in 1939, then given national park status in 1978.



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

"Let sculptors come to the Badlands. Let painters come. But first of all, the true architect should come. He who could interpret this vast gift of nature in terms of human habitation so that Americans on their own continent might glimpse a new and higher civilization certainly, and touch it and feel it as they lived in it and deserved to call it their own. Yes, I say the aspects of the Dakota Badlands have more spiritual quality to impart to the mind of America than anything else in it made by man's God."

—Frank Lloyd Wright, 1935

NOT SO "BAD" TODAY

Today, the Badlands are more hospitable than when American Indians, trappers and early fossil hunters explored its wonders. Highway 240, known as **Badlands Loop Road**, snakes through the passes, offering 14 scenic overlooks, roadside exhibits, developed nature trails and an air-conditioned visitor center at Cedar Pass.

ENTRANCE FEES

For 2019, entrance fees at Badlands National Park are \$25 per car, \$15 per motorcycle and \$12 for those traveling on foot or bicycle. A Badlands

Shutterstock



At the current rate of erosion, many geologists believe the Badlands will be gone in 500,000 years.

annual pass is \$40. Commercial entrance fees are \$60 for a minibus; \$150 for a motor coach. All passes are valid for seven days. Fees are set to increase in 2020. For more information, please visit nps.gov/badl.

VISITOR CENTERS

The **Ben Reifel Visitor Center** at Cedar Pass was named after the first American Indian to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives (from 1961–1971). The visitor center is open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the summer, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the fall, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the winter and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in spring. The Ben Reifel Visitor Center offers a park orientation film, exhibits featuring models and murals of Badlands' landscapes of the past and present with interactive animations and video presentations, as well as a bookstore with proceeds donated to the park's education program. Cedar Pass Lodge, operated by Forever Resorts, continues the tradition of service to park visitors that began in 1928. The Lodge is closed during the winter months but offers a restaurant, cabins and gift shop in summer.

The **White River Visitor Center** is about

20 miles south of the town of Scenic on BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) Route 27. It is open only in summers from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Located within the South Unit of the park (which encompasses part of the adjoining Pine Ridge Reservation), it is staffed by members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe working as cultural interpreters.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information or free maps, contact the Superintendent's Office, Badlands National Park, **(605) 433-5361**; badl_information@nps.gov; 25216 Ben Reifel Rd., Interior, SD 57750 or visit nps.gov/badl.

HIKING

Badlands trails range from a 0.25-mile loop past fossil displays to a 5.25-mile path across a prairie. See the "Walking & Hiking" chapter for more information. Park naturalists present guided walks and hikes throughout the park, as well as talks, Junior Ranger Programs and evening programs at Cedar Pass Campground. Check the visitor centers for times and locations.

Journeying west to the **Sage Creek Basin** area of the park, look for 650 head of bison as well as pronghorn, bighorn

sheep, coyote, deer and rattlesnakes that live in the 64,250-acre **Badlands Wilderness Area**. Though known for the Badlands formations, about half of the park acreage is prairie. The Badlands wilderness is the largest remaining expanse of **wild prairie** in the NPS system. There are no marked trails within the wilderness, but it is entirely open to hiking, camping and backpacking. Potable water is available only at park visitor centers and near the Pinnacles Entrance Station. Boiling, using chemicals or even filtering won't make the chalky water drinkable.

Note: For your safety, it is extremely important to carry water and tell someone your itinerary before you depart.

NATURE AND WILDLIFE

While admiring the creatures and abundant wildflowers on the lands, don't forget

to watch the ridges where eagles, hawks and turkey vultures soar on warm updrafts. The best times to visit the Badlands are early morning and early evening when soft lighting brings out wildlife and the subtle colors found in the layers of compressed sandstone and Pierre shale.

BADLANDS NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

The association is a nonprofit organization that assists the National Park Service with educational, historical and scientific programs for visitors to Badlands National Park. Proceeds from association-operated book sales help support a wide variety of park activities. For more information, contact the Badlands Natural History Association, P.O. Box 47, Interior, SD 57750, call **(605) 433-5489**, or visit **badlandsnha.org**.



CELEBRATING OVER 50 YEARS OF SUPPORT

BADLANDS NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

When you make a purchase at the Badlands Natural History Association (BNHA) bookstore located in the Ben Reifel Visitor Center, you are contributing to the park's future. Since 1959, the BNHA has donated more than \$2.5 million to Badlands National Park to support its key mission.

Call (605) 433-5489 to join BNHA today.

For more information visit **badlandsnha.org**.

Visit our bookstore in the Ben Reifel Visitor Center!



EXPLORING THE BLACK HILLS

There is far more to the Black Hills than just Mount Rushmore and the Badlands. Check out the other amazing places in the surrounding area!

CUSTER STATE PARK

South of the memorial, dwarfing the surrounding rock formations, stands Black Elk (formerly Harney) Peak. At 7,242 feet, it is the highest point between the Rocky Mountains and the Swiss Alps. In the shadows of that granite monolith, Highway 87 takes you to the boundaries of Custer State Park. Just southeast, Needles Highway snakes through the spires of the park.

Heading east, past the State Game Lodge, is the park's Wildlife Loop, where even amateur photographers can capture deer, bison, pronghorn or eagles for the family album. Custer boasts a herd of 1,300 bison, which is one of the largest publicly owned herds in the world. Often, these 2,000-pound animals have been known to bring traffic to a halt while they stand in the road.

Custer offers multiple lodges, each with its own distinct identity. Chuckwagon cookouts, Jeep rides and boat rentals are just a few of the experiences available at the lodges. For information, call **(605) 255-4515** or visit **custerstatepark.info**.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK

Wind Cave is immediately south of Custer State Park and north of Hot Springs on U.S. 385. Above ground, elk, pronghorn, deer and bison roam the more than 28,000 acres of natural sanctuary that make up the park.

Below the surface of the park, a **limestone labyrinth** awaits. With nearly 150

miles of known passageways, Wind Cave is one of the longest caves in the world. Its rare crystal formations—gypsum beard, boxwork and snowy calcite crystals—distinguish it as a world-class cave, especially among veteran spelunkers.

Park rangers provide **regular guided tours** of the cave (fee required) year-round. Also available are above-ground park tours and a bookstore. Backcountry camping is allowed with permit (free). For more information, call **(605) 745-4600** or visit **nps.gov/wica**.

JEWEL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Located west of Custer on U.S. 16, Jewel Cave National Monument is part of the same massive Black Hills hydrologic system that spawned Wind Cave. Boasting more than 200 miles of explored and mapped passageways, Jewel Cave ranks as one of the longest caves in the world.

The Monument is open daily during the summer season and some extended hours in the spring and fall; a limited schedule of cave tours and staff are available during the winter months. Exhibits and displays at the monument's visitor center showcase the surface and subsurface features of the monument. Interactive displays will further engage families and kids. Ranging from wildlife dioramas to painted murals and a cave crawl-through to touchscreen interpretive podcasts, visitors will be immersed in even more learning experiences that complement a sense of exploration and discovery.

Tickets are required for cave entry and are sold on a first come, first-served basis; tours often sell out by late morning during the sum-

mer season. Note: Tickets for the Scenic Tour may be purchased at blackhillsvacations.com. Teachers may call the visitor center to inquire about educational programs and academic fee waivers. For information, call (605) 673-8300 or visit nps.gov/jeca.

THE MAMMOTH SITE AT HOT SPRINGS

Twenty-six thousand years ago, Columbian and woolly mammoths, looking to escape the bitter cold of the Ice Age, were attracted to a warm pond located on the western edge of present-day **Hot Springs**. Every now and then, mammoths slid into the natural, steep-sided sinkhole and became trapped. After dying of starvation or exhaustion while trying to climb the slippery sides of the hole, their bodies settled to the pool's murky bottom and eventually became entombed in silt.

In 1974, a bulldozer operator was preparing the site for a housing project when he noticed a tusk in the dirt. Now the spot is called the "Mammoth Site," and is enclosed in a modern interpretive facility, which is located just west of Hot Springs on U.S.18. For more information, call (605) 745-6017 or visit mammothsite.org. Hot Springs Area



Kayaking on nearby Sylvan Lake in Custer State Park is a popular activity.

Chamber of Commerce can be reached at (800) 325-6991.

STURGIS

Sturgis gives off the appearance of another small, old mining area set in the Black Hills, where horses once lined the main street. If you stumble upon Sturgis from August 8 to 14, you may find something else lined up on the main drag. The town experiences a dramatic population boom with the Sturgis Motorcycle Rally. Bikers travel thousands of miles to participate in the rally, which draws crowds of more than half a million people! It's no surprise that Sturgis is home to the Sturgis Motorcycle Museum & Hall of Fame.

DEADWOOD

Located minutes from the Black Hills National Forest, Deadwood is a small town rich in Wild West history, becoming the first National Historic Landmark in South Dakota back in 1961. With authentic gaming halls, time-appropriate street lamps and fine dining, Deadwood is an elegant trip back in time.

KEYSTONE

Keystone is the closest town to Mount Rushmore and a vital gateway. This old mining town offers lodging, dining and entertainment for visitors. There is more to the town than its proximity to the monument, however: Here you can experience the West the same way its first visitors did on the **Black Hills Central Railroad**. The authentic 1880 train takes riders across the untouched tree-covered Black Hills. Try your hand at gold panning at Big Thunder Gold Mine or explore Rushmore Cave. The Keystone Historical Museum displays exhibits on the rich regional history with photos, early mining tools and memorabilia. The museum is open May through September. Admission is free and visitors can go on a walking tour.



CRAZY HORSE THE FIFTH FACE

The Mount Rushmore Memorial encouraged another accomplished artist to carve a second colossal sculpture in the Black Hills. In 1948, seven years after work stopped on nearby Mount Rushmore, grand-scale carving began on the Crazy Horse Memorial.

A NATIVE COUNTERPART

Sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski (pronounced "Jewel-cuff-ski") had worked as an assistant to Gutzon Borglum at Mount Rushmore in 1939. That same year, Chief Henry Standing Bear of the Oglala Sioux wrote Ziolkowski asking him to consider carving a giant sculpture dedicated to the American Indian. The Sioux, Standing Bear said, "would like the white man to know the red man has great heroes, also."

Ziolkowski, a determined artist, loved the challenge and was inspired to dedicate the rest of his life to the sculpture. Chief Henry Standing Bear, and other leaders, chose the Sioux warrior Crazy Horse for the subject. Crazy Horse was born in the Black Hills and is partially credited with Custer's sensational defeat at the Battle of Little Bighorn.

The artist spent several decades alone on the mountain, drilling and blasting the likeness of the great Sioux leader from the granite of Thunderhead Mountain. Depicting Crazy Horse atop his steed, the 563-foot-tall memorial is being carved in the round and will dwarf the four presidents on Mount Rushmore when completed.

After Ziolkowski's death in 1982, the memorial continues to be built, overseen by seven of the Ziolkowskis' 10 children. On site are the 1/34th-scale plaster model, the studio-home and workshop of the

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Crazy Horse's likeness is constantly changing, and each visit will render a new experience.

sculptor, the museum gift shop, the Indian Museum of North America featuring three immense exhibit halls with thousands of artifacts, the Native American Educational and Cultural Center and the new Mountain Museum and restaurant. Unlike Mount Rushmore, Crazy Horse Memorial is funded solely by private donations and admission fees.

Admission to the monument is \$12 per person or \$30 per carload. The monument is open at 8 a.m. from mid-October to mid-May; closing hours vary. In the summer, the monument is open from 7 a.m. until dark. The "Legends in Light" Laser Show is performed in season. Crazy Horse Memorial is located between Custer and Hill City on U.S. 16-385. For more information, call (605) 673-4681, or visit crazyhorsememorial.org.



THINGS TO DO

Throughout the year, you can experience wonders of western South Dakota through numerous park activities and programs. Check park newspapers and brochures for current programs and scheduling.

SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL

FISHING

In the land where trout is king, fishing has attained royal status. All headwater streams, including Grizzly Bear Creek near **Mount Rushmore**, are full of brook trout; Rapid Creek and Spearfish Creek have wild brown trout; and Horsethief Lake below Mount Rushmore and many other **Black Hills** streams are stocked with rainbow trout. Some spots to try are Pactola Reservoir and Sheridan Lake in the **Black**

Hills National Forest, and Center and Stockade lakes in **Custer State Park**. You can pick up a non-resident fishing license at any sporting goods store and at many convenience stores. Fees for the license are \$16 (\$8 for residents) for 24 hours, \$37 for three days or \$67 (\$28 for residents) for a year.

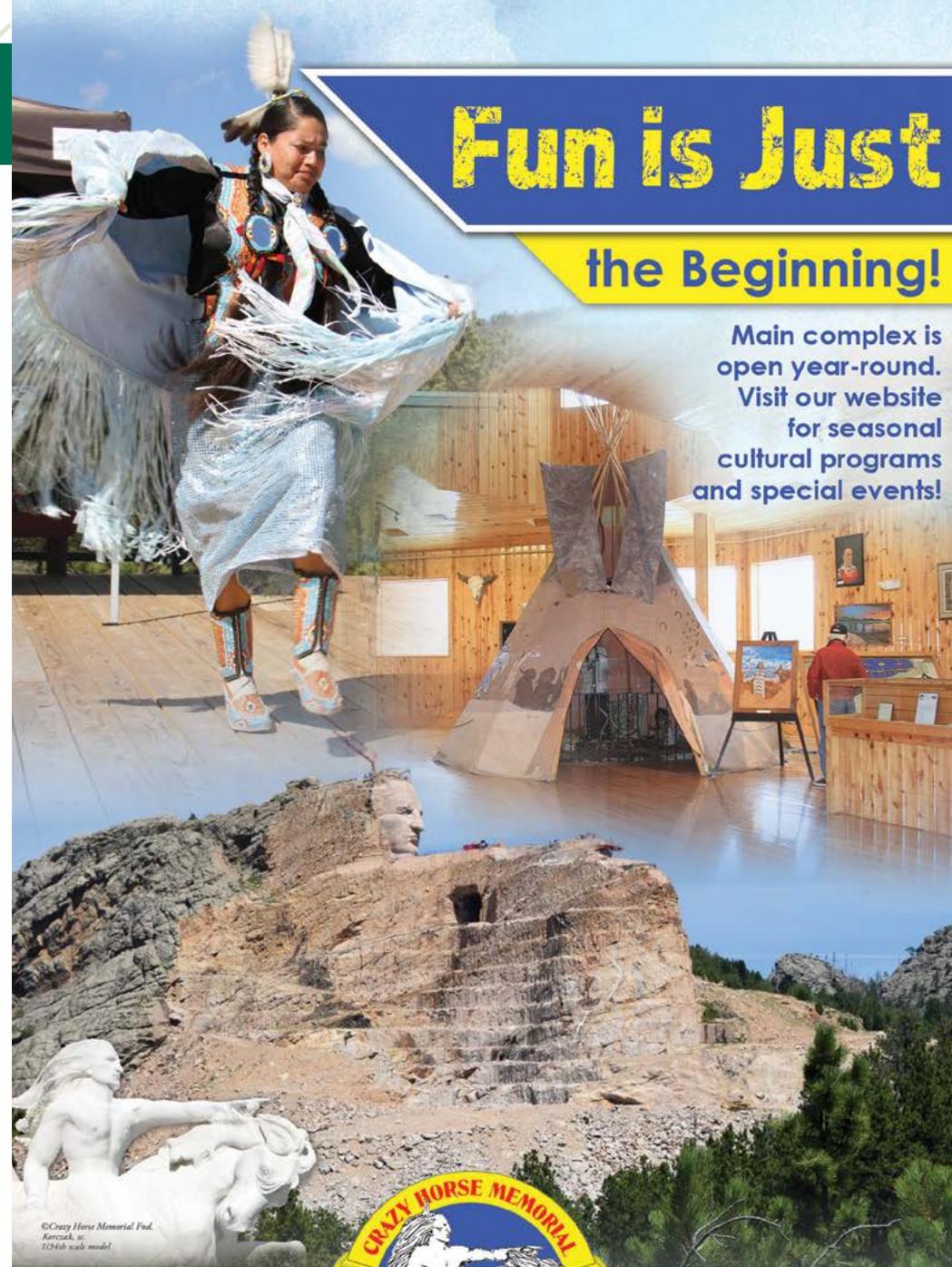
TECHNICAL CLIMBING

Short, demanding, technical climbs are plentiful in the Black Hills, making it the ideal place to explore different ways to reach individual summits. Devils Tower in neighboring Wyoming is undoubtedly the most touted climb, but the **Needles-Sylvan Lake** district of the Black Hills also offers excellent climbing among its approximately 300 granite spires. A guide to technical climbing called *Climbing the*



Shutterstock

South Dakota's fishing hotspots, like Pactola Reservoir and Sheridan Lake, teem with brown trout..



Fun is Just

the Beginning!

Main complex is open year-round. Visit our website for seasonal cultural programs and special events!

"Never Forget

North of Custer, SD
(605)673-4681



Your Dreams.®"

crazyhorsememorial.org
Follow us on social media!



Roderick Eime/SD Tourism

See the Black Hills in thrilling fashion on a snowmobile.

Needles—Touch the Sky, published by the American Alpine Club, can be purchased at local bookstores. Equipment, maps and other information are available at many sports shops in Rapid City. Check local climbing regulations (and recommendations), as rules and conditions vary by park.

HORSEBACK RIDING

Various private outfitters offer horse rentals in the Black Hills. Gungel Horse Adventurers also conducts Western pack trips, including multi-day trips, in Badlands National Park. For more information, inquire in the Badlands visitor center or call (605) 343-7608. Horseback riding is allowed anywhere in the park except on marked trails, roads or in developed areas. An area in Sage Creek Campground has been designated for horses. Inquire at the visitor center for more information on horse use at Badlands.

HUNTING

Hunting is a year-round sport in South Dakota. While hunting is not permitted in South Dakota's national parks, hunters have access to nearly five million acres of public land. Upland game, waterfowl, small game and big game dominate the fall hunting seasons. Predator hunting fills the winter months and spring signals the start of

turkey hunting and the second season for light geese.

PICNICKING

Pack a picnic and head for any of the free picnic areas that dot the Black Hills and the Badlands.

With spectacular views of the Black Elk Wilderness and Black Elk Peak, the **Iron Mountain Picnic Area** in the **Black Hills National Forest** is located near the Norbeck Memorial Overlook, along Iron Mountain Road. The **Breezy Point Picnic Area** offers commanding views of Mount Rushmore. It's located in the Black Hills National Forest just west of Mount Rushmore on State Highway 244.

In Badlands National Park, the **Bigfoot Pass Picnic Area** is located along the **Badlands Scenic Byway**, seven miles northwest of Cedar Pass. Named for Chief Bigfoot, this area overlooks the route he and his band took to Wounded Knee in 1890. Eight miles south of the Pinnacles Entrance to the Park, the **Conata Picnic Area** is the gateway to the Sage Creek Wilderness area and is an ideal spot to have lunch and take in the park's wildlife. For more information about getting provisions for your picnic, see the "Camping" chapter.

MOUNTAIN BIKING

Mountain biking is quickly becoming a popular activity in the Black Hills, what with nearly 6,000 miles of fire trails and logging roads open for exploration. Though you probably won't find these roads marked on a map, any gravel road into the Black Hills National Forest—such as Deerfield Road west of Hill City—will lead you to one. If you need to rent a bike, check in the communities of Rapid City or Custer.

CRAZY HORSE VOLKSMARCH

Taking place twice a year, the bi-annual Crazy Horse Volksmarch (an organized hike) is a woodlands ramble to the world's largest mountain carving in progress.

The 10K (6.2-mile) round-trip hike is the most popular event of its kind in the nation, drawing as many as 15,000 participants. It is the only time each season (weather permitting) the public can ascend the carving.

The spring **Volksmarch** takes place on the first full weekend in June, often coinciding with the anniversary of the 1998 dedication of the nine-story-high carved face of Crazy Horse and the anniversary of the first blast on the mountain. The fall Volksmarch takes place on the last weekend in September.

Admission is free to the memorial for hikers, with a donation of three cans of

food per hiker for the KOTA Care & Share Food Drive. The AVA charges \$3 per person (for all ages) for the hike.

ROCKHOONDING

The unique geology of the Black Hills ranks it in the top five locations in the United States to find a variety of minerals. Besides the obvious "rock" gold, rockhounds can find more than 40 different minerals here, including rose quartz, copper, silver and feldspar. Keep your eye out for a Fairburn agate, the state's official gem, which is rusty brown with a white core that is visible when it's split in half; they are found in alluvial deposits along the foothills.

WILD CAVING

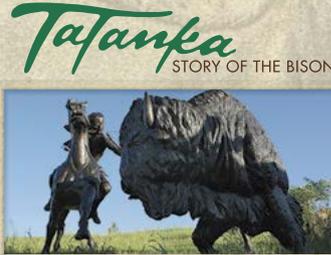
At Jewel Cave National Monument, visitors (16 years or older) can experi-

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BEYOND DAKOTA: DEVILS TOWER



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massive stone pillar that juts skyward 1,267 feet above the Belle Fourche River Valley. To geologists, Devils Tower is an igneous intrusion. To American Indians, it is Mato Tipila, “Bear Lodge.”

The **Tower Walk** enables visitors to explore Devils Tower with a ranger on the Tower Trail. This 1.5-hour guided walk begins in front of the visitor center. Good walking shoes and water are recommended.

Access to the monument is year-round, and the park’s visitor center is open daily, with the exception of December 24th, 25th, 31st and January 1st. For more information, contact the Superintendent’s Office, Devils Tower National Monument, P.O. Box 10, Devils Tower, WY 82714; **(307) 467-5283** or visit nps.gov/deto.

The Black Hills are not exclusively in South Dakota. A portion of the mountain range spills west into neighboring Wyoming. If you continue north and then veer west on I-90, you’ll cross the border. U.S. 14 at Sundance will put you on the path toward Devils Tower National Monument, which is located about 60 miles west of Spearfish, SD. America’s first national monument is a

ence extraordinary caving on the Wild Cave Tour, no spelunking experience is required. The Wild Cave Tour is offered mid-June through the end of August. With hard hat secured and headlamp turned on, you can experience the cave in its untouched, natural state. *Note:* Wild Cave Tours require each participant to fit through an opening that measures 8.5 inches top to bottom and 24 inches from side to side.

WINTER

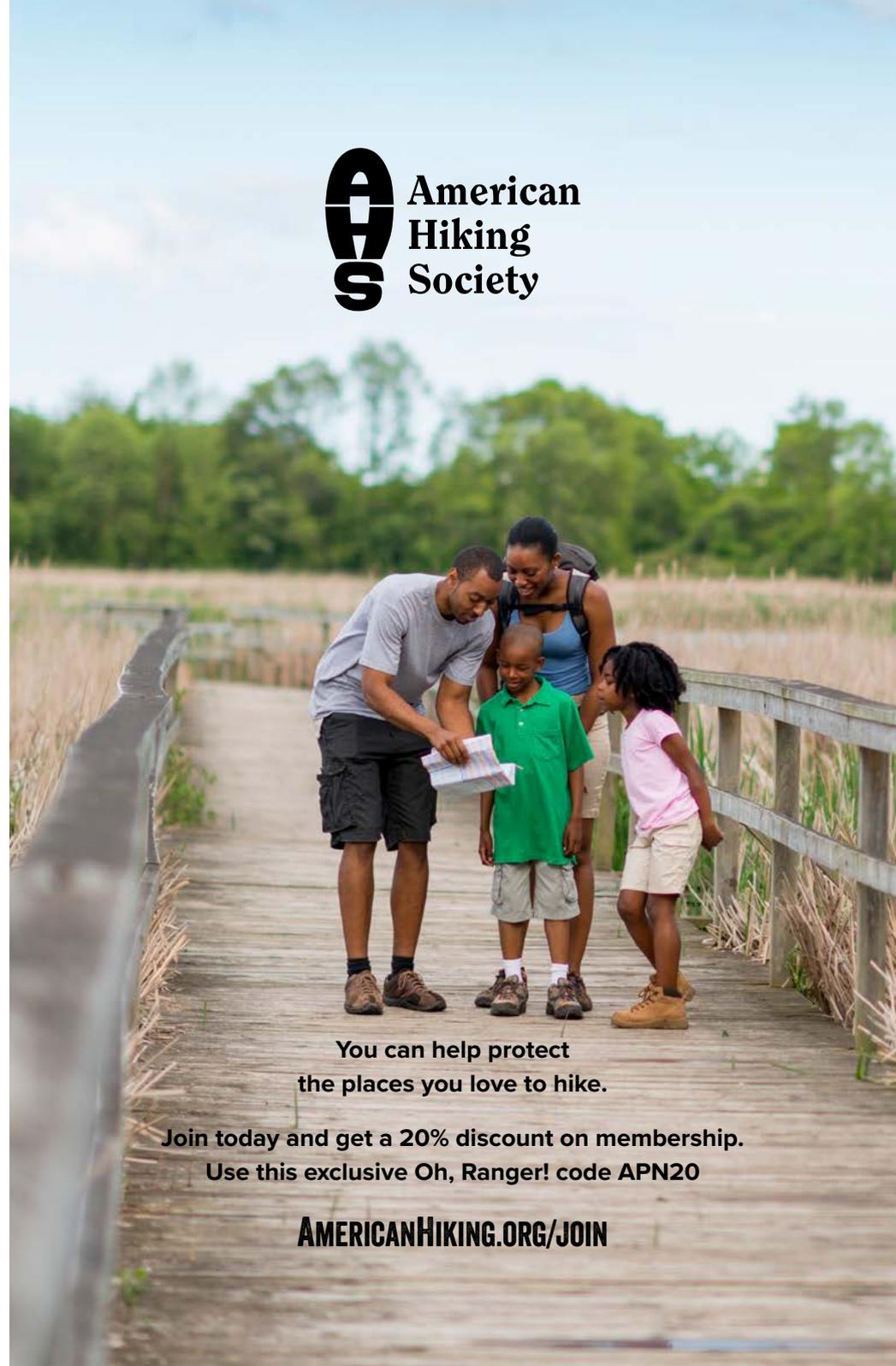
SKIING

At the end of November, preparations begin for ski season. In the Black Hills, peak skiing is during January and February, with snow continuing to accumulate until early April. Downhill, Nordic skiers, and snowboarders flock to the area’s main ski resort, Terry Peak. The resort has a ski shop, equip-

ment rentals, ski schools, lodges and a terrain park. For information about snow conditions, including cross-country trails, call the “Sno-WATS” line at **(800) 445-3474**, the South Dakota Office of Tourism at **(605) 773-3301**, or Terry Peak at **(800) 456-0524**.

SNOWMOBILING

The development of a 400-mile network of marked, mapped and groomed snowmobile trails in the Black Hills National Forest has made this area a true snowmobiling destination. Exploration of the Black Hills’ hidden byways by snowmobile has become a regular winter pastime. Pathways are groomed every night in the winter. Snowmobile servicing, rentals and guides are available, as are pit stops, gas, warming shelters, trailheads and parking. To check snow and trail conditions, call **(800) 445-3474** or **(605) 773-3301**.



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AMERICANHIKING.ORG/JOIN



CAMPING

NEAR MOUNT RUSHMORE

Camping is not permitted at Mount Rushmore; however, just minutes away, the U.S. Forest Service operates a campground at Horsethief Lake. The **KOA Mt. Rushmore** campground is the next-closest to the memorial. It has cabins, tent sites, full hookups, a restaurant, a lodge and other amenities. The resort provides shuttle service to the sculpture lighting ceremony. Call **(605) 574-2525**, or visit **koa.com** for more information.

With enough campsites to accommodate 25,000 overnight guests, the **Black Hills** is ideal for camping. All campgrounds in the Black Hills are within 90 minutes of Mount Rushmore. It is recommended to make reservations and arrive early.

For more information, contact Camp South Dakota, South Dakota Tourism, 711 Wells, Pierre, SD 57501-3369; **(800) SDA-KOTA (732-5682)**. For information on camping in South Dakota's state parks, contact the Department of Game, Fish & Parks, 523 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501-3182; **(605) 223-7660**. For RV information, visit **gocampingamerica.com**.

WIND CAVE CAMPGROUND

At Wind Cave, **Elk Mountain Campground** offers 75 sites for tents and recreational vehicles amid rolling hills of ponderosa pine forests and prairie. It is open year-round (\$18 per night, from mid-May to mid-September; reduced fees at other times). Restrooms, firewood, fire grills and picnic tables are provided, but water is available only in the summer. A permit is required for backcountry camping. For more information, please contact Wind Cave National Park at **(605) 745-4600**, or visit **nps.gov/wica**.

BADLANDS CAMPGROUNDS

The park service operates campgrounds at **Cedar Pass** (96 sites, \$23 per night for tent and \$37 for RV sites) and **Sage Creek** (a primitive campground with 25 sites, pit toilets, and no running water or campfires; free). For camp reservations, contact Cedar Pass Lodge, 20681 South Dakota Highway 240, Interior, SD 57750, call **(877) 386-4383**; or visit **nps.gov/badl**.

Cooking stoves and charcoal grills are allowed in campgrounds, but open fires are not allowed in the park. Outside the park, food, gasoline, lodging and camping are available at the gateway towns of Interior, 11 miles south of I-90 on Highway 44; and Wall, at the junction of I-90 and Highway 240.

The **Badlands Interior Campground and Motel** has camp cabins, full hookups, groceries and laundry facilities. Take I-90 to exit 131 to Highway 240 to Highway 377 to Interior. For more information or reservations, call **(605) 433-5335** or **(800) 388-4643**.

Nestled amid mature trees, the **Badlands/White River KOA** is a quiet oasis adjacent to the Badlands. The campground has free Wi-Fi, a pool, level pull-thrus, a pet park, 50 amp service and a pancake breakfast. Take I-90 Exit 131, 4 miles east of Interior on Hwy 44. It is open from April 28 to September 30th. For more information or reservations, call **(800) 562-3897** or visit online at **koa.com**.

Minute Man RV Park & Lodging has tent sites, full hookups, showers and laundry facilities, plus a pool. Take exit 131 off I-90 three miles from the park's east entrance. For more information or reservations, please call **(605) 433-5451** or **(800) 231-3617**.



WALKING & HIKING

Whether you're a day hiker, backpacker, ice climber, spelunker or hardened mountaineer, you can find the trail you're looking for in the Black Hills or Badlands. You can purchase a detailed map showing trail locations at Wind Cave, Jewel Cave, Custer State Park, Bear Butte State Park and Forest Service offices in Rapid City and Custer.

HIKING TIPS

Before you set off on your hike, remember to check a route's difficulty, the time required for round-trip travel, water availability, and the trail and weather conditions. The park discourages hiking or climbing alone, and no matter how experienced you are, always let someone know your itinerary before you head out.

While you're hiking, stay on designated trails. Cutting across switchbacks increases erosion and can be dangerous. Many trails have precipitous drop-offs, slippery surfaces and loose sand and shale. To be safe, stay back from the edges, watch your footing and **wear appropriate footwear**.

Summer temperatures can exceed 100°F in the shade. Wear a **hat** and **sunscreen**, and carry plenty of water—you should drink one gallon per day. Avoid hiking or camping in flash flood areas, and stay away from high, exposed places during lightning storms.

Do not disturb wildlife or remove any park resources, including rocks, plants, fossils and artifacts. Vehicles, including bicycles, are only allowed on paved or designated roads and trails. Always remember to pack out all your litter.

MOUNT RUSHMORE

The **Presidential Trail** departs from Grandview Terrace and follows a historic roadbed to the talus slope directly below the sculpture. This 0.6-mile trail (with 422 stairs) provides extraordinary views of Mount Rushmore as it winds to the Sculptor's Studio. NPS rangers lead guided walks during the summer months. During winter, the trail may be closed due to ice and snow. *Note: The Presidential Trail will only be accessible from the Nature Trail during the 2019 season.*

Two trails lead to **Borglum View Terrace** and the Sculptor's Studio: one is a nature trail that starts from the main entryway, and the other is a steep trail with uneven steps that starts from Grandview Terrace.

The one-mile **Blackberry Trail**, which connects to the Centennial Trail, was designated a National Recreation Trail in 2018. Park at Mount Rushmore and cross Highway 244 to access the trailhead.

Oh, Ranger! FUN FACTS

Q. IS MOUNT RUSHMORE HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE?



A. All facilities at Mount Rushmore National Memorial are wheelchair-accessible.

There is handicap accessible parking available and there are a limited number of wheelchairs available, free of charge, for visitors at the information center.

For answers to all your questions, go to **OhRanger.com**

 WALKING & HIKING TRAILS

Trail	Starting Point	Difficulty Distance	Description
BADLANDS			
Door Trail	Northern end of large Door and Window parking area	Easy <i>0.75 miles round-trip</i>	Easy walk through a natural doorway into the Badlands formations.
Window Trail	Center of Door and Window parking area	Easy <i>150 yards</i>	An accessible boardwalk ends in a dramatic view of canyons. ♿
Fossil Exhibit Trail	5 miles northwest of Ben Reifel Visitor Center	Easy <i>0.25-mile loop</i>	A quick loop past replicas of fossils discovered in nearby formations. ♿
Castle Trail	Fossil Exhibit Trail and the Door/Window parking area	Moderate <i>5.25 miles one-way</i>	Moderate hike through a mix of prairie and Badlands topography. Look for deer and bighorn sheep.
Notch Trail	North end of the Door and Window parking area	Difficult <i>1.5 miles round-trip</i>	Travels through a small canyon, up a ladder, past a dry, 20-foot waterfall and then ends at a natural wall. Watch for sharp drop-offs.
Saddle Pass Trail	Loop Road, 2 miles west of Cedar Pass	Difficult <i>0.2 miles</i>	Leads from the Loop Road, 2 miles west of Cedar Pass, climbs the wall for 0.25 miles and intersects the Castle Trail.
Cliff Shelf Nature Trail	1/2 mile north of the Visitor Center	Easy <i>0.5-mile loop trail</i>	Winds through a wooded prairie oasis surrounded by the parched Badlands. Walkers will wander in and out of small, tree-shaded areas and take advantage of boardwalks and a flight of natural stairs.
MOUNT RUSHMORE			
The Presidential Trail	Washington (south) side of the Grand View Terrace	Easy to Difficult <i>0.6 miles</i>	Get a closer view of Mount Rushmore on this family-friendly trail. It takes you to the base of the mountain, down to the Sculptor's Studio and back up to the terrace.
Blackberry Trail	Southeast end of the parking facility	Moderate <i>1 mile</i>	Winds from Mt. Rushmore into the Black Elk Wilderness and connects with Centennial Trail #89. There are several water crossings along this gravel path.
BLACK HILLS			
Crow Peak Trail	7 miles southwest of Spearfish on Higgins Gulch Road	Difficult <i>3.5 miles</i>	This challenging hike has a worthwhile reward—panoramic views over Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana.
Centennial Trail	Bear Butte to Wind Cave (more than 24 access points)	Easy to Moderate <i>111 miles</i>	This landmark trail begins in the prairie grasslands near Bear Butte State Park and crosses the north-south length of the Black Hills to Wind Cave National Park.
Harney Range Trail	14 trailheads	Easy to Difficult <i>50 miles</i>	Accessible by hiking or horseback riding, this trail winds through the Black Elk Wilderness. Hike one or all of the Harney Range trails.
Flume Trail	Sheridan Lake	Easy to Moderate <i>11 miles</i>	This national recreation trail follows the historic Rockville Flume bed as it winds through the Black Hills.



WHO'S WHO AT THE PARK

The dedicated efforts of the following groups make possible the continual preservation and improvement of Mount Rushmore, Badlands and other national parks.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The NPS is the federal custodian of all national parks, including Mount Rushmore National Memorial, Badlands National Park, Wind Cave National Park and Jewel Cave National Monument. As an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NPS has the responsibility of preserving and protecting the environmental and cultural values of our national parks, protecting the fish and wildlife therein, and providing for public use and enjoyment of the parks. Visit nps.gov for more information.

XANTERRA TRAVEL COLLECTION®

Xanterra Travel Collection® operates the memorial's Carvers' Marketplace and the gift shop. Recently, Xanterra Travel Collection® invested millions of dollars in new concession facilities at Mount Rushmore. Within Mount Rushmore, it hires more than 100 seasonal employees. For employment information and applications, contact Xanterra Travel Collection®, Employment Office, Mount Rushmore National Memorial, 13000 Highway 244, Bldg. 81, Keystone, SD 57751; **(605) 574-2515**; or visit online at xanterra.com.

CEDAR PASS LODGE

Forever Resorts operates Cedar Pass Lodge, the only lodging, gift store and restaurant located in Badlands National Park. Cedar Pass Lodge provides visitors a dis-

inctive collection of regional and hand-made gifts, Northern Plains native crafts and offers a memorable stay in this unique destination. Thoughtfully designed to enhance every visitor's experience and understanding of Native American Culture, Cedar Pass Lodge embraces the historical significance of South Dakota and the western prairies.

For information about Forever Resorts, go to foreverresorts.com. For information on Cedar Pass Lodge, visit cedarpasslodge.com or write Cedar Pass Lodge, P.O. Box 5, 20681 Hwy 240, Interior, SD 57750; **(605) 433-5460**.

THE MOUNT RUSHMORE SOCIETY

The Mount Rushmore Society has been supporting Mount Rushmore National Memorial since work on the mountain first began. Currently running the bookstores located in the visitor centers and the audio tour of the monument, the society is one of the nation's largest and oldest National Park Service friends organizations, raising millions for facility improvements and promotional events since 1930.

The Mount Rushmore Institute is another division of the society, serving as a forum to advance the cause of freedom and the principles of democracy. Contact the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society at P.O. Box 1524, Rapid City, SD 57709; call **(605) 341-8883**, or visit mountrushmoresociety.com.

MOUNT RUSHMORE BOOKSTORE

The Mount Rushmore Bookstores are located in the information center and Sculptor's Studio and carry educational books

and products about Mount Rushmore and the region. The organization also operates the Mount Rushmore Audio Tour and Multimedia Tour. You can find out more about these tours at the Mount Rushmore Audio Tour Building or at any of the bookstores throughout the park.

Sales from the bookstores and tour sales help support several of the park's needs. For more information, contact the Mount Rushmore Bookstores at 13036 Hwy 244, Keystone, SD 57751, call **(800) 699-3142** or **(605) 341-8883** or visit mountrushmoresociety.com.

BADLANDS NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1959, the association is a nonprofit organization that assists the National Park Service with educational, historical and scientific programs for visitors to Badlands National Park.

Proceeds from association book sales help support park activities such as the training of naturalists and visitor center staff; the publication of free visitor information; and the funding of historical and scientific research, student internships, special visitor programs and school outreach programs. Contact the Badlands Natural History Association, P.O. Box 47, Interior, SD 57750, call **(605) 433-5489**, or visit badlandshna.org.

CRAZY HORSE MEMORIAL

The Crazy Horse Memorial pays tribute to the great Sioux warrior and is the world's largest mountain carving. The Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation works to protect and preserve American Indian culture and traditions. It is completely funded by donations and admission fees. Admission to the monument

is \$12 per person or \$30 per carload. The monument opens at 7 a.m. May through October, 8 a.m. November through April. Closing hours vary. The monument is located five miles north of Custer on U.S. 16-385. For more information, contact Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation, 12151 Avenue of the Chiefs, Crazy Horse, SD 57730, call **(605) 673-4681** or visit crazyhorsememorial.org.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE PARKS

The South Dakota State Parks protect some of the most beautiful land the state has to offer. More than 60 parks and recreation areas across the state offer a range of activities for visitors. From rocky crags to sun-soaked prairies to tree-laden forests, South Dakota has it all for the ultimate adventure. For more information, visit gfp.sd.gov/state-parks or call **(605) 773-3391**.

BLACK HILLS PARKS & FOREST ASSOCIATION

The Black Hills Parks and Forests Association is a nonprofit interpretive association partner of the National Park Service, National Forest Service, South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks and National Grasslands. It operates outlets in 14 locations in the Black Hills, including Jewel Cave National Monument, Wind Cave National Monument, Custer State Park, Black Hills & Nebraska National Forests where publications are available. For more information or to purchase, call **(605) 745-7020** or visit blackhillsparks.org.

HOW WAS YOUR STAY IN THE BADLANDS? LET US KNOW. FOLLOW US! @OhRanger



NATURE & WILDLIFE

The Black Hills region represents a unique mosaic of forest and prairie environments, bringing together animals and plants that cannot be found living together anywhere else. As a transitional east-meets-west landscape, the Black Hills support a diverse blend of species from the deciduous forests to the east, the Rocky Mountain forests to the west, the deserts to the southwest and the native Midwest prairie.

LIFE IN THE FOREST

Elevation determines the type of vegetation in the Hills: the high granite peaks surrounding Mount Rushmore support only sparse plant life, while lower elevations and streambeds foster the growth of hardwoods and spruce, as well as many marshland weeds and grasses. A variety of animals and birds can be found on the rocky ledges and in the crags, crevices and

forests surrounding Mount Rushmore.

The dominant tree at Mount Rushmore and throughout the Black Hills is the **ponderosa pine** (*Pinus ponderosa*). Towering as high as 180 feet, its bark is yellow to orange in mature trees and black in younger trees. Five- to 10-inch dark green needles grow in tufts near the end of its branches. Reaching 75 feet, the state tree of South Dakota, the **Black Hills spruce** (*Picea glauca*), is found in the cool gulches and basins of Mount Rushmore.

LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE

The evergreen forests and stands of deciduous trees of the Black Hills are interrupted by stretches of fertile meadows, gradually giving way to a sea of prairie grass that flows past Badlands National Park to become the Great Plains. This variegated prairie environment supports a dif-

REINTRODUCTION OF THE BLACK-FOOTED FERRET



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The black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) is considered to be one of the most endangered land mammals in North America.

Thought to be extinct in the 1970s, a small colony of this species was found on a ranch near Meteetse, Wyoming. Canine distemper killed all but 18 ferrets in the colony. The survivors were trapped and protected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and became part of a captive breeding program.

The black-footed ferret is a prairie resident dependent upon extensive prairie dog colonies for survival. Depletion of prairie dogs in the 20th century has led to the near extinction of this ferret. Captive-bred ferrets were reintroduced in Badlands National Park in 1994. Park staff are encouraged by wildborn kits (young ferrets), some of which are now producing young.



Prairie rattlesnakes are more often found in holes and under rocks than out in the open.

ferent, yet coexistent, diversity of life.

The **lanced-leaved cottonwood** (*Populus acuminata*) and the **eastern cottonwood** (*Populus deltoides*), named for their three- to four-inch-long seed-bearing capsules that release cottonlike seeds, are found in small numbers in the lower canyons of Mount Rushmore.

A vital range grass of the Great Plains, the **blue grama** (*Bouteloua gracilis*) is able to withstand drought conditions extremely well, providing nourishment for range animals during dry periods. Its leaves, which grow three to six inches, are made up of curved seed spikes, giving them a distinctive comblike appearance.

The **prairie rattlesnake** is the only venomous snake native to South Dakota, and while seldom seen, is a common inhabitant of Badlands National Park. Experts at camouflage, the prairie rattlesnake is a light brown to green, with a yellowish belly. A dark oval patch with light colored borders runs along the center of their backs.

Adult rattlesnakes can reach more than 40 inches in length.

While **mountain lion** (*Puma concolor*) sightings are rare, there is a sizable population that inhabits the Black Hills. Also known as pumas or cougars, they are tan to light cinnamon with black on the back of their ears and the tip of their tail. Adult males can grow to 8 feet in length, including the tail, and weigh 150 pounds. Adult females may be up to seven feet long and weigh 90 pounds.

These powerful felines are apex predators with few natural enemies. They prey primarily on deer, but are opportunistic hunters. It's true that mountain lions are more likely to see you than you'll see them, but they are dangerous and aggressive and you should be prepared. If you encounter one, stay calm. Never turn your back or run. Make yourself appear larger, make a lot of noise and throw rocks and sticks. If you are attacked, stand your ground and fight back.

NPS



WATCHABLE WILDLIFE



1



2



3



4



5



6

1 COYOTE (*CANIS LATRANS*)

The cry of the coyote is one of the most distinct sounds of the American West. Coyotes are smaller than wolves and are very successful predators. They eat small mammals, reptiles, insects and fruit. When hunting in packs, they are capable of killing significantly larger animals. • **Weight** 20–30 lbs • **Length** 3–4.5 ft • **Active** year-round. Photo: Shutterstock

2 AMERICAN BISON (*BISON BISON*)

Bison can grow up to six feet tall and weigh up to a ton. They were reintroduced into the park after wholesale slaughter reduced their numbers from 60 million to 800 in the late 1800s. These powerful animals can climb steep terrain, jump over fences and outrun humans! • **Weight** 800–2,000 lbs • **Length** 7–12.5 ft • **Active** year-round. Photo: Shutterstock

3 BOBCAT (*LYNX RUFUS*)

The bobcat is not often seen by visitors. Most bobcats are nocturnal and solitary, eating mainly small mammals and birds. The animal's ears are pointed and black-tipped with black hair tufts spiking upward. It's named for its stubby, or bobbed, tail. • **Length** 2–4 ft; tail 4–7 in • **Weight** 20 lbs (average) • **Active** year-round. Photo: Shutterstock

4 PRAIRIE DOG (*CYNOMYS LUDOVICIANUS*)

The prairie dog is a rodent, about the size of a rabbit, commonly found across South Dakota. These animals spend a large amount of time constructing dwellings. In recent years, the population of prairie dogs has been impacted by plague, carried by fleas. • **Weight** 2–3 lbs • **Length** 12–15 in • **Active** year-round. Photo: Shutterstock

5 WHITETAIL DEER (*ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS*)

The white hairs on the underside of the deer's tail and rump are an effective communication device. They graze on green plants and woody vegetation, and thanks to their four-part stomach, can feed on food that other mammals cannot. Although principally nocturnal, they can be active at any time. • **Weight** 90–310 lbs • **Length** 6–7 ft • **Active** year-round. Photo: Shutterstock

6 DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP (*OVIS CANADENSIS NELSONI*)

Massive curled horns are the most distinctive feature of this non-native species. They were introduced to the area following the 1916 extinction of Audubon sheep. Padded hooves allow it to climb steep and rocky terrain. • **Weight** 150–200 lbs • **Length** 5¼ ft (average) • **Height** 5–6 ft • **Active** year-round. Photo: Shutterstock



JUST FOR KIDS

BECOME A JUNIOR RANGER

Kids between the ages of five and 12 can join this popular program at **Mount Rushmore, Badlands and Jewel Cave** to learn more about the importance of our national parks. By completing the fun activities described in the park's *Junior Ranger Booklet*, kids can earn Junior Ranger certificates and badges. To learn more, inquire at the information or visitor centers. Daily Junior Ranger Programs are offered at Badlands from mid-June through August. For little ones, Jewel Cave also offers a Pee Wee Ranger Program for kids ages three to four.

WALK THROUGH HISTORY

The Living Memorial is a recorded guide of Mount Rushmore including narration, music, interviews and historic recordings of American Indians and workers who carved the rock. You can rent a handheld wand for \$6 at the Audio Tour Building across from the Information Center. The tour is available in English, Spanish, German, French, and Lakota.

HUNT FOR GOLD

Get in the spirit of the 1876 Gold Rush! Head for the streams of the Black Hills where amateur gold panners still regularly find placer gravel containing gold nuggets, flakes and dust. All you need is a gold pan and a little luck—any gold-panning enterprise will be happy to show your kids the tricks of the trade.

USE YOUR IMAGINATION

While touring, play "What do you see in the rock?" as you drive by the spires of the Needles or the eerie moonscape of the Badlands. Have your kids pretend they are

sculptors and ask them what they would carve, where and why.

UNCOVER A MAMMOTH

The **Mammoth Site** in Hot Springs (approximately 1.5 hours south of Mount Rushmore) offers kids four and up a unique, hands-on opportunity to learn to excavate, map and take field notes at this world-renowned excavation site. For more information about **Junior Paleontological Digs**, write the Educational Program Department at P.O. Box 606, Hot Springs, SD 57747; or call **(605) 745-6017**. For general information on visiting the Mammoth Site, open year-round, call **(800) 325-6991**.

TATANKA: STORY OF THE BISON

30 to 60 million bison once roamed the great plains of North America. By the close of the 19th century, it's estimated that fewer than 1,000 bison survived. **The Native American Interpretive Center & Story of the Bison** tell their story. Journey through an authentic Lakota Encampment with American Indian Interpreters giving presentations throughout the day. Call **(605) 584-5678** for information or visit storyofthebison.com.



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Stop by the visitor center to see all the activities for kids at Badlands National Park.

THERE ARE ONLY 2 NORTHERN WHITE RHINOS LEFT ON THE PLANET.



Decades of rampant poaching have decimated this species to the brink of extinction. But there's hope.

San Diego Zoo Global is leading the fight to save these gentle giants. And your support to the San Diego Zoo Global Wildlife Conservancy creates action and impact. Will you join us?

Together, we can turn things around.™

ENDextinction.org/hope

SAN DIEGO ZOO GLOBAL
WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY



PHOTOGRAPHY

For millennia, we've looked towards the heavens and contemplated what's beyond our orbit and universe. More recently, stargazing has become increasingly difficult for millions of people living in developed areas. If you live in a populated area east of the Mississippi or along the Pacific coast, odds are that you can count the number of stars you see on your hands. National and state parks—remote and minimally developed—not only protect our land, but also our dark skies which are ideal for astrophotography.

There are two primary types of astrophotography shots that yield different, but stellar compositions. A long exposure setting will show stars trailing across the sky, while a shorter exposure will show pinpoints of light—objects that a camera can capture that the unaided eye cannot. Both require a camera with interchangeable lenses and manual controls to set aperture, ISO, and exposure settings. Here's what you'll need to start:

- **A sturdy tripod:** Simply put, a shaky tripod will yield blurry photos.
- **A cable release or remote control or intervalometer:** You'll want to avoid touching your camera to minimize shake. The addition of an intervalometer will allow you to take sequential long exposures.
- **Batteries:** Your aperture may be open for several hours, so it's important to have multiple fresh and fully charged batteries.
- **A wide lens:** Use the fastest, widest lens available.
- **A head lamp:** It'll be useful to set up your equipment and illuminate your foreground.

Check the cloud cover; if there's too much wait until you have a clearer night. Before you start, set your focus to infinity and turn off your autofocus and high ISO noise reduc-

tion. Next, set your white balance to daylight settings (5500k) and turn on your mirror lock to avoid mirror shake. Wait until the moon is out, too, as it'll illuminate and add detail to your foreground. Make sure that it's behind you. To capture star trails:

- Set your ISO at 200 to reduce digital noise.
- Compose your image, making sure you have interesting features in the foreground.
- Choose your focal length. The longer the focal length, the quicker your star trails will start to form.
- Set your camera to manual mode so that you can select your shutter speed and aperture.
- Set your aperture between f/2.8 and f/4 for best results.
- Select "bulb mode" as your shutter speed.
- Use your cable release or remote to open the shutter or set your timer for two to four minutes.

Check your results. If your picture is too dark, increase the exposure time. If your trails are too short, increase the exposure time. Keep playing around with your settings to get the results you desire. To learn how to take photos of the milky way and millions of points of light, visit ohranger.com/brightskies.

Shutterstock



Photographing the night sky is as close as many of us will get to exploring space.



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IF YOU ONLY HAVE A DAY

It is possible to fit in a quick tour of Mount Rushmore National Memorial and Badlands National Park in one day. The parks are a two-hour drive (100 miles) apart, so start early. While exploring, you will see highlights of the Black Hills region.

Coming from the east on I-90, turn into Badlands National Park at Cactus Flat (exit 131), then head south on Highway 240 for 10 minutes to the **Ben Reifel Visitor Center**. Stop for lunch at **Cedar Pass Lodge** (April–October), visit the interpretive offerings or take a short hike near the visitor center.

Continue west on Highway 240 and stop at the many scenic overlooks along the way. After you pass **Pinnacles Overlook**, head north to I-90 to exit the park. Continue west on I-90 through Rapid City and take exit 57 to Highway 16 (Mount Rushmore Road), which will bring you to the memorial.

Allow at least two hours to explore Mount Rushmore. Find your state's flag while walking down the Avenue of Flags right in front of the monument. Or, time permitting, come back to the memorial for the nightly lighting ceremony, which begins at 9 p.m. during the summer (8 p.m. in the fall). *Note: Renovations will affect schedules and openings. Check the park website before making plans.*

Continue south on Iron Mountain Road, which connects to Custer State Park's Wildlife Loop Road. A two-hour drive takes you around the loop where you will see an amazing array of animals. Often, entire herds of buffalo line the prairie as far as the eye can see. An alternate route back to Mount Rushmore is to complete three-fourths of the loop, then get on the Needles Highway and cut over onto Highway 244 going east to the memorial.



iStock

Driving between Mount Rushmore and Badlands National Park on Needles Highway, a National Scenic Byway, you'll be treated to sharp turns, narrow tunnels, granite spires and great views.


Wildness
reminds us
what it means to be
HUMAN,
what we are
CONNECTED TO
rather than what
WE ARE SEPARATED FROM.
terry tempest williams



NATURE VALLEY

HAVE SOME FAMILY FUN

CLIMB A MOUNTAIN

SLEEP UNDER THE STARS

RECHARGE

EAT A NATURE VALLEY BAR

REFLECT

RUN A RIVER

CAST A LINE

FIND YOUR HAPPY PLACE

REFRESH

HIT THE TRAIL



TAKE A HIKE WHERE THE WIFI IS WEAK!

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