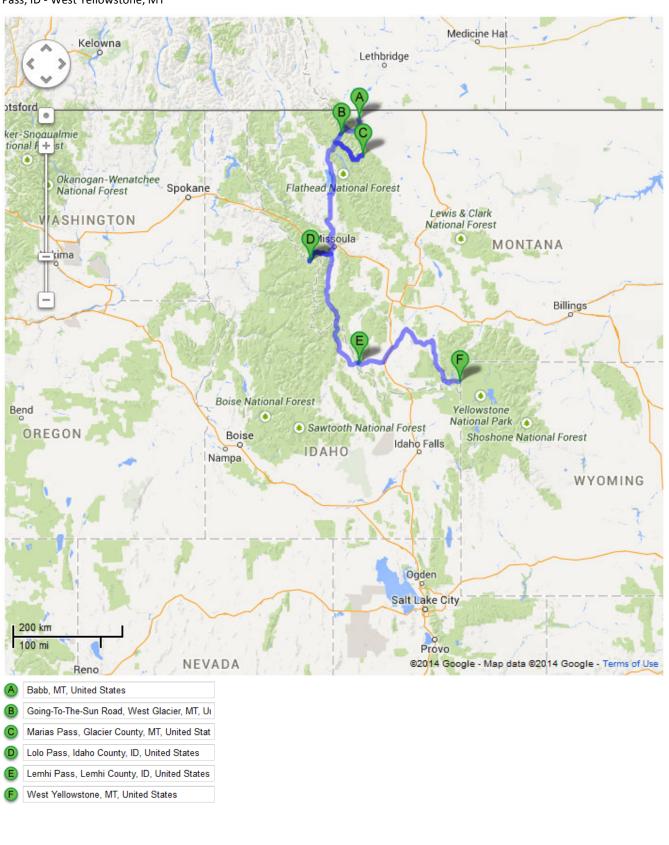
$08_USborder MT-Yellows to ne WY_Route \& Attractions. doc$

08 USborderMT-YellowstoneWY 1147km 200-100

1,147 km - about 2 d 4 h 23 m - @ 420 kms/day = avg speed 70 kph

Going-To-The-Sun Rd, MT - Maria's Pass is a 130 km return trip from West Glacier - Lolo Pass is a 62 km return trip from Hwy 93 - Lemhi Pass, ID - West Yellowstone, MT



08_USborderMT-YellowstoneWY_Route&Attractions.doc

The Crown of the Continent,

<u>Attractions/MT-TheCrownOfTheContinent.pdf</u>

Attractions\MT-TheCrownOfTheContinentMap.pdf

Attractions\USA-Most Breathtaking Naural Wonder In Every State.doc



Going-to-the-Sun Road -- Montana, from Johnson's of St Mary to West Glacier. 50 mi, 80 km, 1:29 hrs, N 48.743738°, W 113.429432° to N 48.499318°, W 113.983269°,

52-mile (84-kilometer) road that bisects Glacier National Park in Montana. The drive is about two hours long if you drive without stopping. It actually crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass, which is 6,646 feet (2,025 meters) high. The road passes through just about every landscape in the park -- glacial lakes and valleys, alpine tundra and cedar forests. You can see actual glaciers from the road, at Jackson Glacier Overlook. Because the road was specially built to traverse the park, it's well-populated with places to pull over and admire the view. Dedicated in 1933, officials named the road after a local mountain. It's also a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

Going-to-the-Sun Road is open from June through early fall. Summer is the best time to visit Glacier National Park and drive the entire road. RECOMMENDED BY MUFFE http://adventure.howstuffworks.com/10-beautiful-drives.htm#page=0
https://adventure.howstuffworks.com/10-beautiful-drives.htm#page=0
https://adventure.howstuffworks.com/conic-roads.doc
<a href="https://adventure.howstuffworks.com/conic-roads

http://www.msn.com/en-us/travel/adventuretravel/15-must-see-sights-in-national-parks/ss-BBbsxi5?fullscreen=true#image=14

Built in the Roaring 1920s to tempt drivers to explore the national parks, Going-to-the-Sun Road is a breathtaking 50-mile drive across Montana's Glacier National Park. Rising up between a pair of deep-blue alpine lakes, the road was cleverly crafted to show off the best vistas with the least negative impact on the park's fragile environment. It's closed every winter by snows, which can reach up to 80 feet in depth.

Where to Stop: Logan Pass. After cutting across the sheer escarpment of the Garden Wall, the road reaches its literal and figurative high point atop 6,646-foot Logan Pass, where herds of wild mountain goats can be seen trampling across wildflower meadows.

One of America's most inspiring public-works projects winds through Glacier National Park's snow-covered peaks, sub-alpine meadows, and lakes across the Continental Divide on the spine of the Rockies. Snowdrifts threaten to top 100 feet in winter, so the road is open only from May to October.

Stop: To learn more about the geology of glaciers, local Native American customs, or the park's ecosystem, sign up for a day class at the Glacier Institute. (glacierinstitute.org; \$50 per person, per day)



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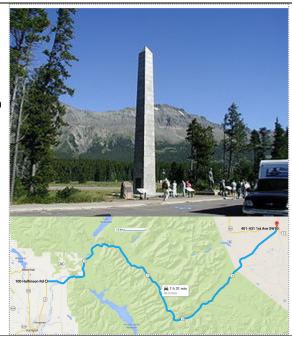
Marias Pass, N 48.372104°, W 114.241682° to N 48.556957°, W 113.022199°, 86 mi, 138 km, 1:31 hrs

(el. 5213 ft/1589 m) is a high mountain pass near Glacier National Park in northwestern Montana.

The pass traverses the Continental Divide in the Lewis Range, along the boundary between the Lewis and Clark National Forest and the Flathead National Forest. The pass forms the southern limit of the Continental Ranges, a major grouping of the Rocky Mountains which extends as far north as McGregor Pass in the Northern Rockies of the Canadian province of British Columbia. The Great Bear Wilderness in Lewis and Clark National Forest is south of the pass and Glacier National Park is to the north. During the winter, the pass is the only way to cross the Continental Divide by road in the United States north of Montana's Rogers Pass (to be distinguished from British Columbia's Rogers Pass), because of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marias_Pass



Lemhi Pass, N 44.974167°, W 113.445000°

Lemhi Pass is a high mountain pass in the Beaverhead Mountains, part of the Bitterroot Range in the Rocky Mountains and within Salmon-Challis National Forest. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemhi_Pass

Elevation: 2,247 m. Area: 22.46 km². Range: Rocky Mountains. http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/lewisandclark/lem.htm Attractions/USA-americas-most-scenic-iconic-roads.doc

Explorer Meriwether Lewis came to the Rocky Mountain backbone of North America, the Continental Divide, at Lemhi Pass (7,323-foot elevation), in 1805. Instead of the fabled Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean, Lewis looked west over the mountains and saw....more mountains. Determined visitors with a 4 x 4 can take in the historic view on single-lane Forest Service roads from either Beaverhead Rock State Park in Montana or the Salmon National Forest in Idaho.

Stop: Go in August to see the annual Lewis and Clark Festival's historic reenactments, with men dressed in buckskin traveling on dugout canoes. (*beaverheadchamber.org*; *free*.)



