



Park Facts

Glacier National Park How Big, How Many, How High...

Park Purpose

To preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources unimpaired for future generations.

To provide opportunities to experience, understand, appreciate, and enjoy Glacier National Park consistent with the preservation of resources “in a state of nature.”

To celebrate the ongoing peace, friendship, and goodwill among nations, recognizing the need for cooperation in a world of shared resources.

Park Designations

Designated Waterton-Glacier International Peace park in 1932, joining Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada and Glacier National Park in the United States.

Designated a Biosphere Reserve under United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) The Man and the Biosphere Program in 1976.

Named a World Heritage Site, along with Waterton Lakes National Park, in 1995.



Mt. Gould and Swiftcurrent Lake

Biological Features

Plants	1,182 vascular plant taxa (including subspecies and variations) 1132 full plant species 921 taxa of mosses, liverworts, and lichens 127 non-native plant species (approximately) 20 species of trees 57 state sensitive plant species
Wildlife	277 species of birds 66 species of mammals 26 species of fish 7 species of amphibians 4 species of reptiles 3 Threatened species: bull trout, Canada lynx, grizzly bear

Historic Features

National Historic Landmarks	There are six National Historic Landmarks in the park: the Going-to-the-Sun Road, Sperry Chalet, Granite Park Chalet, Two Medicine Camp Store, Many Glacier Hotel, and the Lake McDonald Lodge.
National Register of Historic Places	There are 367 historic structures in the National Register of Historic Places
Going-to-the-Sun Road	The Going-to-the-Sun Road is the main road through the middle of the park. It is 52 miles long and at its highest elevation it is 6646, feet high. The road has been designated as both a National Historic Landmark and a National Civil Engineering Landmark.

Geographic Features

Size	1,008,306 acres - 1,576 square miles The park is roughly 40 miles east to west at its widest point and 50 miles north to south at the longest point.
Elevation	Highest point - 10,466 feet at Mt. Cleveland Lowest point - 3,115 feet at the Middle Fork Flathead River near West Glacier Highest point reached by road - 6,646 feet at Logan Pass
Mountains	184 named mountains - 6 over 10,000 feet
Glaciers	25 glaciers (ongoing research suggests that number is dropping due to climate change)
Lakes	785 Lakes - 135 named, 650 unnamed (includes international lakes) Largest lake is Lake McDonald - 6,875 acres - 9.5 miles long - 464 feet deep
Rivers	563 streams/rivers Longest stream: McDonald Creek 25.8 miles
Continental Divide	The Continental Divide stretches for 95 miles through the park. Triple Divide Peak- water flows to three major river systems (Columbia, Mississippi, and Saskatchewan)

Visitor Statistics

Annual Visitation	2012 - 2,162,035 with over 1.2 million visitors during July/August
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