

Great River Outfitters, LLC

What to bring for Sleigh Rides & Snowshoeing

Sleigh Ride

Q: What should I wear on the sleigh ride?

A: You'll want to dress warmly since the area's evening temperatures drop off steadily from those of the daytime hours. Warm blankets are provided to keep you cozy, but it's still wise to bring along warm boots or shoes, gloves or mittens, a hat and a scarf. Please keep in mind that temperatures will be at or below those you'll experience on the mountain during your ski day

Snowshoeing

Q: What should I wear snowshoeing?

A: Be sure to wear a good pair of waterproof gloves to protect your hands. Gaiters to keep the snow out of your boots are a good idea, too. You'll want to dress warmly, but remember that you'll be exercising, so layer your clothes. If you get too hot, you can take off a layer.

Q: What type of footwear do I need?

A: Warm, waterproof and supportive hiking boots are best. Most modern snowshoes fit a variety of boot styles and sizes including soft pack, hiking, and winter boots. It is a good idea to test the fit of your boots with your snowshoe bindings before renting, buying or fabricating your snowshoes!

Q: What food should I bring on a hiking trip?

A: If you're planning a hiking trip, here are some great to bring. Dried or dehydrated foods are lighter in weight and easier to pack and carry. They also retain much of their nutritional value. Some require the use of water for rehydration. are easy to prepare, but heavier to carry. Bring these sparingly. Fresh food is ideal, but not always easy to keep fresh, especially in warmer climates. Try to keep variety in the food you choose to avoid boredom on long

Q: What is the three layer system for hiking clothing?

- A:**
1. The "Base" layer should consist of thermal underwear. T-shirts and such don't work for the base layer, because they retain moisture, which doesn't cool you off after you sweat. Thermal underwear makes a better base layer for hiking clothing because it doesn't stay wet, and it transfers the moisture away from your skin, so you cool down quicker. Fabrics should be lightweight and durable.
 2. The "Insulation" layer comes next. It helps retain body heat by creating a dead layer of air around your body. Fabrics should be warm, such as fleec or pile.
 3. The final layer is the "Outer Shell," which consists of a lightweight nylon or other shell, usually with a hood. This layer protects from wind, rain, and helps get rid of body moisture.