

Park Name: Three Island Crossing		Statute #: 67-4212(15)	First Established: 1969	Acres: 513
Classification: Heritage		Primary Attraction: Oregon Trail crossing site		
Secondary Attractions: Riverfront on the Snake River				
Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, cycling, mountain biking, fishing, wildlife and wildflower viewing				
History				
Local History: Fur trappers Robert Stewart of the Astorians first traveled what would become the Oregon Trail in 1810. Missionary Marcus Whitman traversed the trail in 1836 proving that wheeled wagons could make the journey. The first wagon train made it across in 1843. By 1848, thousands of emigrants had traveled the Oregon Trail. Half of them choose to cross the Snake River at Three Island Crossing. The crossing would be used by pioneers until 1869 when Gus Glenn constructed his ferry 2 miles upstream. The river front portion of the main park property remained under U.S. government ownership until Charles E. Corker obtained a patent to that land under the Desert Land Act in 1897.				
Park History: The main property for the park was purchased in 1969. The 320 acre property on the south side of the river was acquired from the BLM under the RPP Act. An additional 100 acres of BLM land is managed by IDPR through a management agreement. The Wagon Wheel Campground was constructed in 1971. The Trailside Campground was constructed in 1994. The Oregon Trail History and Education Center (visitor center) was completed in 2000.				
Natural Resources				
Types of Ecosystems Present: Great Basin sagebrush steppe, river, riparian			Environmental Quality: Fair	
Significant Fauna: Deer, fox, badgers, coyotes, eagles, swans, pelicans, water fowl, songbirds				
Significant Flora: Sagebrush, bitterbrush, rabbit brush, bull rushes, cattails, black locust, black cottonwood, grasses				
Invasive/Noxious Species: rush skeleton weed, puncture vine, spotted knapweed, purple loosestrife, Cheat grass, Russian thistle, Russian olive			Elevation: 2,484	
% Developed: 50%	% Undeveloped: 50% (southside of river)		Non-conforming uses: None	
Visitation				
Day Use: 94,463	Camping: 38,890	Annual Total: 133,353 (2017)		
Economic Impact as provided in 2018 BSU Study: \$4,231,000				
Recreation Amenities				
Paved Roads (Miles): 2		Gravel Roads (Miles): 1		Day Use Areas: 3
Paved Parking Lots: 4	Gravel Parking Lots: 1	Boat Ramps: 0	Docks: 0	Group Shelters: 3
Miles of trail (paved/gravel): < 1		Miles of Trail (unimproved): 6		Visitor Centers: 1
Entrance Stations: 1	Improved Restrooms: 4	Vault Toilets: 0	Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 1	

Campsites Serviced (W, E, or W&E): 63		Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 0		Dump Stations: 2
Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E): 18		Campsites Primitive/ Standard: 0	Group sites (including equestrian): 0	
Camping Cabins: 8	Deluxe Cabins: 0	Yurts: 0	Cottages: 0	
Future Plans				
A state park master plan is not available.				
Issues and Remarks				
<p>The park consists of two properties: the main property adjacent to Glens Ferry and a property on the southside of the Snake River that encompasses the southern approach of the Oregon Trail to the river. This southside property has a ½ gravel road leading to a small parking area that overlooks the three islands. There are eight individual picnic tables located in the day use area near the entrance. The main day use area has 21 picnic tables available. The adjacent Carmela Winery has become somewhat of an alternative park attraction. Unfortunately, the Glens Ferry sewage ponds are located immediately to the east of the Park, resulting in “un-historic” smells.</p>				