

Mount Rainier

Mount Rainier National Park
Washington

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Official Map and Guide

Welcome to a mountain wonderland of dense forests, dazzling wildflowers, tremendous snowfields, and rugged glaciers. Enjoy the fresh smell of trees and soil, the soothing—and sometimes deafening—sound of falling water, and the refreshing cold breezes off the glaciers. And towering above all this scenic display is magnificent Mount Rainier. This is a complex landscape, but the explanation of its origins are simplicity itself: fire and ice. The mountain is a volcano born of fire and built up above the surrounding country by repeated eruptions and successive flows of lava. It is a relatively young volcano, only about one million

years old. By contrast the mountains of the Cascade Range that Mount Rainier looks down upon are at least 12 million years old, created by the folding, buckling, and uplifting of the Earth's surface. Mount Rainier is not an isolated volcano, for from Lassen Peak in California to Mount Garibaldi in British Columbia an entire line of volcanoes defines the north-south march of the Cascades. These peaks dominate the skyline, ever a reminder that they are only dormant and may at any time, like Lassen Peak in 1914-21 and Mount St. Helens in 1980, erupt in fury and rage at the fragile world built by humans. One of the unexpected side

benefits of these eruptions has been the deposition of ash and pumice layers that are rich in nutrients and support the abundance of wildflowers throughout the mountainous Pacific Northwest. Even as volcanic forces were building up this land, the slow, inevitable power of glacial ice began to shape and form it. Glaciers come from the snow that does not melt from year to year; it accumulates to greater and greater depths. The weight of the snow presses the air out, packs it down tight, and compresses it into ice. Gravity pulls the ice down the mountainside, both scouring and smoothing the bedrock as it goes. Freezing

and thawing break rocks from the adjacent slopes, and they fall onto the glacier's surface. More debris is picked up by the passing ice. This is an inexorable process that continues today and will alter the mountain in the tomorrows to come. Yes, the process is simple, but it deals in forces that are beyond the control, and perhaps comprehension, of humans. Take a look at this mountain; it may be gone in a million years.

Enjoying the Park



On the Roads
Carefully engineered roads lead through the old-growth forest and up into the subalpine areas. A major road system runs from the southwest entrance through the southern and eastern parts of the park with a spur to Sunrise on the northeast side of the mountain. A separate road leads into Carbon River in the northwest. The roads were designed to make the least impact possible on the landscape. They are narrow, and, especially in the lower elevations, trees grow very close to the road. All but the 18 miles of road between the southwest entrance and Paradise are closed in winter.

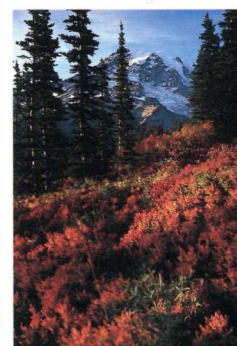
Wildlife The seasons and elevation play a large role in determining where you may best find wildlife. In summer, chipmunks, chickarees, ground squirrels, marmots, and pikas are commonly seen mammals; Steller's Jays, Gray Jays, Clark's Nutcrackers, and ravens are commonly seen birds. Deer are frequently seen, but elk, black bear, and mountain goats are more elusive. Look for elk on the east side of the park in September. Black bears may be brown, tan or blond, in color and to see one is a rare treat. Mountain goats stay close to high country cliffs.



Mountain Wonderlands



Longmire
This is the park's oldest developed area, the site of Mineral Spring Resort that James Longmire opened in 1884. After the park was established in 1899, Longmire became the park headquarters. Today the original administrative building houses a museum that tells the story of those early days. The National Park Inn, a concessioner-operated hotel, is open year-round for guests. The road from the Nisqually Entrance to Longmire is one of the world's most beautiful forest roads.



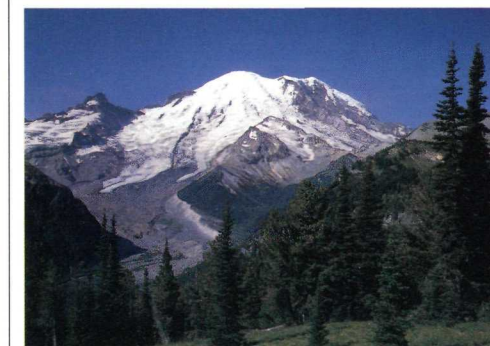
Paradise
When James Longmire's wife first saw this alpine meadow, she exclaimed, "This must be what Paradise is like!" The name is appropriate and remains with us today. With its view of Mount Rainier in the distance, the meadows and forests in the foreground, and the clear mountain air all around, it is almost beyond description. Because many trails radiate from here into the alpine meadows and because of the nearby access to the Wonderland Trail, this is a major point from which to begin a hike.



Paradise is also the prime winter-use area in the park; an average 620 inches of snow falls each winter. Though the Paradise Inn is open only during the summer, the road is kept plowed throughout the winter. Snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, and "tubing" are the major winter-time activities that take place here. Some winter sports equipment can be rented at Longmire. The visitor center has exhibits and audiovisual programs. Naturalists lead walks and give talks; check information desk for times.



Ohanapeosh
Here the lowland forest reigns supreme and reaches its true glory in the Grove of the Patriarchs, a short walk from the parking area near the Stevens Canyon Entrance. Here Douglas-fir, western red-cedar, and western hemlock rival the grandeur of the coastal redwood forests in California and Oregon. Exhibits in the visitor center tell the story of the northwest forest. Ohanapeosh is the major approach to Paradise and the high country for travelers coming from east of the Cascades.



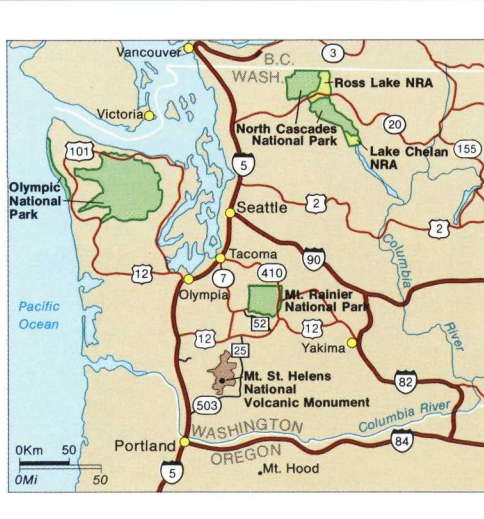
Sunrise
At 6,400 feet this is the highest point in the park reached by road. From here the views of Emmons Glacier, the largest on Mount Rainier, are breathtaking. On very clear days, this is also the spot for views of some of the other volcanoes in the Cascades Range. Sunrise lies in the rainshadow of Mount Rainier, thus the area is much drier than Paradise. Nevertheless these high mountain meadows abound with wildflowers, too. The visitor center exhibits focus on the subalpine and alpine environments.



Carbon River
Named for the coal deposits found in the area, Carbon River is located in the park's northwest corner. Of all park areas it has the heaviest rainfall and most luxuriant forest. Some botanists suggest that rather than a lowland forest what you find here is an example of a temperate rainforest. Trails lead into the backcountry and connect with the Wonderland Trail. The Mowich Lake area, though nearby, is reached by a separate road. Campgrounds are located at both sites; Mowich Lake is walk-in only.

Things You Need To Know

Approaching the Park
Mount Rainier National Park is located in west central Washington within an easy drive of Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. See the map at right for route numbers. The Nisqually entrance is open year-round. Travelers coming from east of the Cascades may enter the park directly during the summer, but these eastern mountain passes are closed in winter. To reach the Carbon River area of the park, take Wash. 165 (not shown on map) from Buckley. Shortly after passing through Wilkeson, the road forks, with Carbon River entrance and Ipsut Creek to the left and Mowich Lake to the right.



Planes, Trains, Buses, Cars, Bikes, and Horses
Airports are located in Portland and Seattle/Tacoma with scheduled flights by the major national and regional carriers. Rental cars are available at both locations. AMTRAK provides rail service on both north-south—stops at Centralia, Tacoma, and Seattle—and east-west routes—stops are Yakima, Ellensburg, East Auburn, and Seattle. Rental cars are available at Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima. Greyhound/Trailways provides bus service to the major towns and cities. Gray Line runs buses to the park from mid-spring to mid-fall from Tacoma and Seattle. In the park bicyclists will find that there is little room to maneuver, since

the roads are relatively narrow. The use of saddle and pack stock is permitted on more than 100 miles of trails. Check with a ranger about regulations.

Fees Mount Rainier National Park is a U.S. fee area. A variety of options is open to the visitor. A single entrance costs \$5. For \$15 you may buy a park pass valid for one calendar year. The Golden Eagle is valid at all U.S. fee areas for one year and costs \$25. All three may be bought at any entrance station. A Golden Age pass is available to any U.S. citizen 62 years of age or older. The Golden Access is available to any disabled person. Both are available at any visitor center.

Facilities, Services, and Regulations

Visitor Centers Begin your visit at one of the park's visitor centers at Longmire, Paradise, Ohanapeosh, or Sunrise. Park rangers can answer your questions and help you plan your time in the park. Inquire about the many naturalist talks and walks that take place in summer and snowshoe walks in winter. The exhibits in each visitor center are geared to a specific aspect of the park; all of them are worth seeing.

Accommodations Within the park overnight rooms are available at the Paradise Inn at Paradise during summer only. The National Park Inn at Longmire is the only lodging that remains open the entire year in the park. For reservations

write to: Mount Rainier Guest Services, 55106 Kernahan Road East, Ashford, WA 98304, or call 206-569-2275. All the nearby communities have a full range of motels, restaurants, and gasoline stations to serve travelers, as well as stores selling groceries and camping supplies for hikers and climbers.

Access Limited facilities and trails are accessible for use by the disabled. Address specific questions and needs to the park staff.

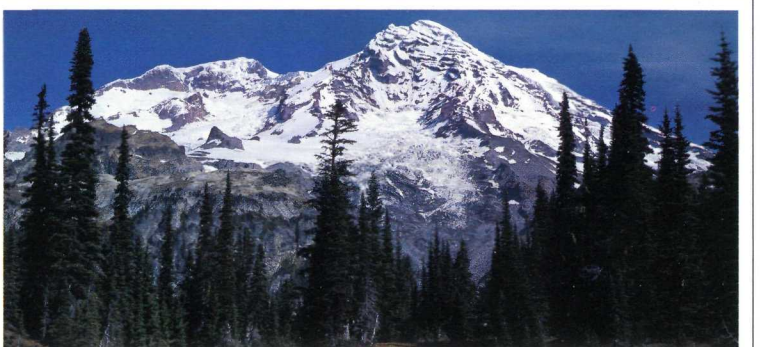
Winter The road from the Nisqually entrance to Paradise is kept open year-round. Winter at Paradise provides a glimpse into another world. Snow covers everything and muffles the sounds of the

everyday world. Bright sunshine turns the area into a white wonderland. Use caution when driving the snow-covered roads. Carry tire chains in your vehicle and exercise caution.

Regulations
• Mount Rainier is famous for its wildflowers; do not pick them. Leave them for everyone to enjoy.
• Make fires only in a fire ring or grill at the picnic areas and the campgrounds. Use a portable stove in the backcountry.
• No fishing license or permit is required to fish in the park's lakes and streams. Some streams and lakes are closed, and on some only fly fishing is allowed; check with a ranger for details. Since the park waters are not stocked, "fishing for fun"

is encouraged; use barbless hooks and release unharmed fish. The daily limit is six pounds plus one fish, not to exceed a total of twelve fish.
• Pets must be caged or on a leash. They are not allowed in buildings or on trails.
• A permit for an overnight stay in the backcountry is required year-round. Inquire at any visitor center or hiker information center.
• Firearms must be unloaded, broken down, and cased. Hunting is prohibited.
• Do not drive or park off any road.

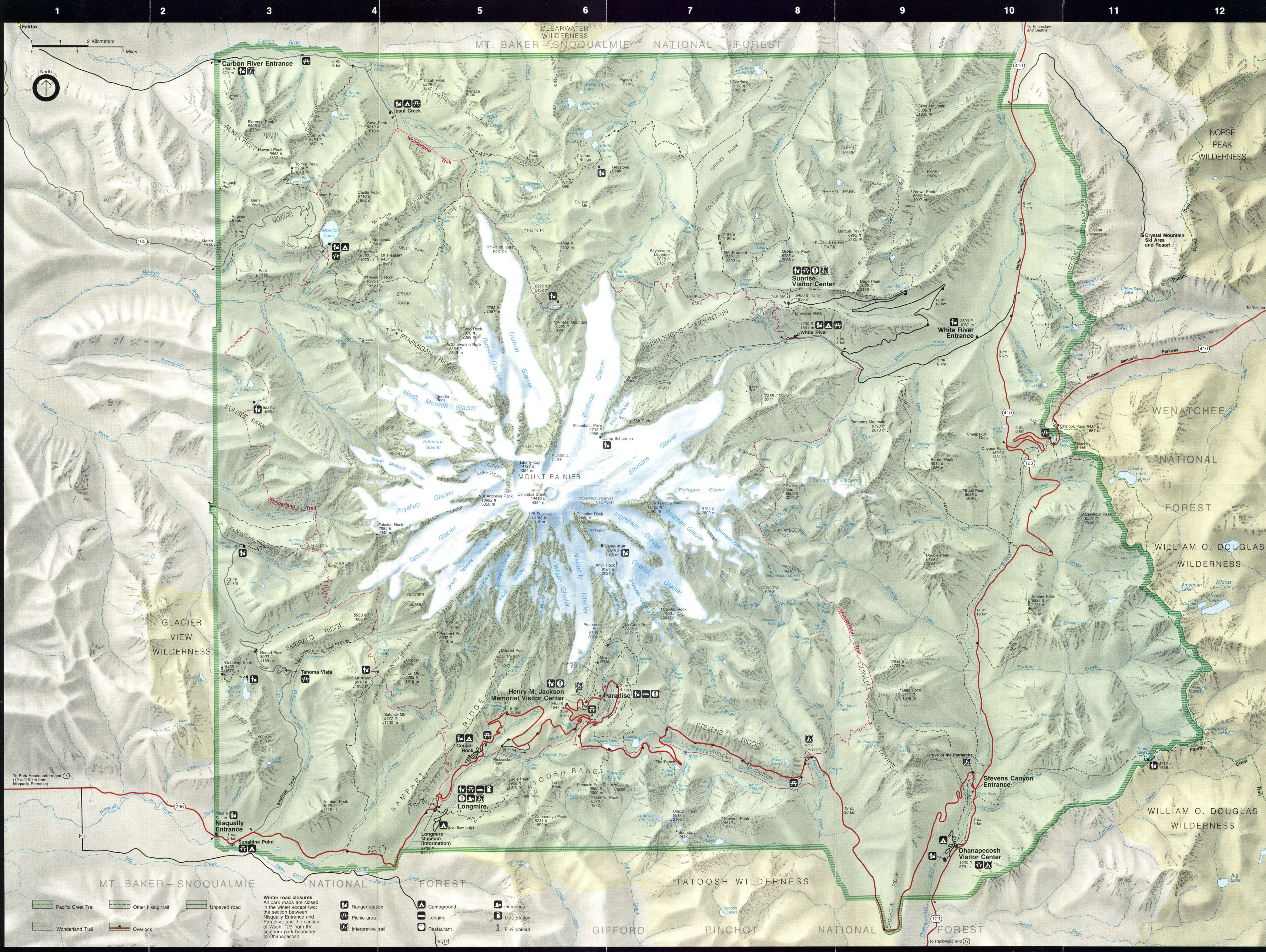
For more information, write to: Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park, Ashford, WA 98304, or call 206-569-2211.



On the Mountain
Climbing the mountain is a hazardous adventure that should be undertaken only by those sufficiently experienced, equipped, and fit. All climbers must register with a park ranger whether they intend to make a short climb or go to the summit. Climbers are strongly urged to wear hard hats as protection against the hazards of falling rock and ice. Those heading for the top are encouraged to do so with the long-established guide service—Rainier Mountaineering, Inc. From June through September write to Rainier Mountaineering, Inc., Paradise, WA 98398; October through May, 535 Dock Street, Suite 209, Tacoma, WA 98402, for current information on rates, reservations, and equipment.



Preserving the Park
Mount Rainier National Park is a unit of the National Park System, which consists of more than 350 parks representing important examples of our country's natural and cultural heritage. The park is a fragile ecosystem under heavy use, so we ask you to help preserve it so that future generations may see what you see today. Please stay on the trails. Shortcutting causes erosion, and scars on the land in alpine areas heal much more slowly than at lower elevations. And finally, respect the results of meadow rehabilitation work that you see during your visit. Respect the wildlife, too, and remember that no matter how cute and tame they look, they are still wild animals.



Winter road closures
All park roads are closed in the winter except two: the section between Nisqually Entrance and Paradise, and the section of Wash. 123 from the southern park boundary to Ohanapeosh.

- Pacific Crest Trail
- Other hiking trail
- Unpaved road
- Wonderland Trail
- Overlook
- Ranger station
- Picnic area
- Interpretive trail
- Campground
- Lodging
- Restaurant
- Groceries
- Gas Station
- Fire lookout