100 Years of the Wonderland Trail 1915 - 2015

By Paul Sadin, Historian at Historical Research Associates, Inc. and former seasonal interpretive ranger at Mount Rainier National Park

Every summer thousands of backpackers travel to Mount Rainier National Park to hike the Wonderland Trail, seeking the same scenic splendors and thrilling adventures Superintendent Roger Toll described above. The 93-mile footpath encircling the mountain is one of the oldest and most popular recreational attractions within the park. This year marks the 100th anniversary of the trail’s construction and also celebrates the first around-the-mountain trip. Superintendent Roger Toll described above. The 93-mile footpath encircling the mountain is one of the oldest and most popular recreational attractions within the park.

When Congress established Mount Rainier National Park in 1899, a dependable trail network was needed to protect the attractions and resources. Park rangers began building the trail system in 1907, and extended it farther each year. In the summer of 1915, trail crews finally completed the trail in early August. That original route was much longer (about 130 miles) and less scenic than today’s path. The trail ran close to the park boundary, at a lower elevation than the one hikers travel today. But the lower route was free of snow much longer each year, enabling rangers to patrol the park—on foot or horseback—to search for fires and to prevent poaching and trespassing.

Continued on page eight

Road Work Ahead

Construction work on the historic Nisqually Road between the Nisqually Entrance Arch and the Paradise area is scheduled to take place through the end of July 2015. Additional work is scheduled after October 1 and will continue into November, weather permitting.

This work continues the second year of a multi-year road construction project that will address outdated utilities and deteriorating road conditions due to abundant precipitation, structural and design deficiencies, large traffic volumes, and normal wear. The project is designed to protect the extraordinary natural and cultural resources within and adjacent to the road, including rare plants and animals, archaeological resources, and the character of the historic roads.

Continued on page seven

Paradise Trail Construction

This summer the Nisqually Vista Trail at Paradise will undergo much needed repair. Closures of sections of the trail will mainly be in place weekdays. However, hiking the entire loop will not be possible. Every effort is being made to open the trail on weekends. Watch for the occasional vehicle transporting materials on area trails. Follow detour signs to avoid having to backtrack. More information on page 4.

Inside this Issue

What You Need to Know ... 2–3
Hiking & Climbing ... 4–5
Roads, History, Games & more ... 6–7
Wonderland Trail ... 8
Climate Change & Park Science ... 9
Park Partners & Volunteers ... 10
Interpretive Programs ... 10–11
Facility Information ... 12
Discover Rainier: Off the Beaten Path

If you are in the park on a busy day, you may want to explore less–visited areas to escape the biggest crowds. In taking the extra time to seek out these special places, you can immerse yourself in an old growth forest, reflect next to a cascading waterfall, hike in virtual solitude, or just relax, take in the view, and reconnect with nature. No matter where you go in the park you will find spectacular scenery and a multitude of recreation opportunities.

 Interested in Old Growth Forests?
Visit Ohanapecosh via State Route 123 to explore lush old growth forests of Douglas fir and western red cedar. There is also a nature trail behind the visitor center that leads past hot springs and the site of an early resort. Explore the old growth forest west of Longmire on the short Twin Firs Trail. Start your hike at the interpretive exhibit on Nisqually to Paradise Road (State Route 706).

 Did You Bring a Picnic?
At Ohanapecosh off State Route 123 stop at the picnic area adjacent to the campground. Visit the Box Canyon Picnic Area just west of Box Canyon itself. Be sure to stop at the latter for a look at the Cowiche River, 180 feet below, as it cuts a deep slot into bedrock. From the Tipsoo Lake picnic area off State Route 410 you’ll have a great view of the meadows surrounding the lake. Picnic at Mowich Lake via State Route 165 and admire the colorful subalpine wildflowers surrounding the deepest and largest lake in the park.

 How Far Is It? One Way
Road Distance Time
Longmire to Paradise 12 miles 25 min
Paradise to Ohanapecosh via Stevens Canyon Rd 23 miles 45 min
Ohanapecosh to White River Entrance 18 miles 30 min
White River Entrance to Sunrise 13 miles 45 min
White River Entrance to Carbon River via Enumclaw 61 miles 2 hrs
Longmire to Carbon River via Eatonville/Orting 80 miles 2.5 hrs
Longmire to Mowich Lake via Eatonville/Orting 89 miles 3 hrs

Your Visitor Fees at Work
Mount Rainier became the fifth national park in 1899, and was the first to admit vehicles for a fee at the Nisqually Entrance in 1907. Eighty years later, the cost for a one week visit to the park was raised from $2 to $5 per vehicle. In 1996 the fee was increased to $10, and by 2006 it reached $15 where it remained until May of this year when it increased to $20.

Your entrance and camping fees benefit the park tremendously. By law, eighty percent of these recreation fees are retained at the park, with twenty percent made available to national park units without fee programs. This funding is used exclusively on projects or services that directly benefit visitors. Visitor fees are the primary fund source for the new electrical and telecommunication utilities being installed in the Nisqually-Paradise Road. And every year, visitor fees are used to support trail, campground and picnic area repairs and improvements, restore subalpine meadows, upgrade aging interpretive exhibits, improve accessibility, reduce hazards, and provide information through fee rangers, social media, and publications like this one!

Your entrance and camping fees help care for the park. Watch for evidence of your fees at work during your visit and thank you for your support of Mount Rainier National Park!
Explore, Enjoy, and Stay Safe

Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899 to preserve the natural and cultural resources in this area and to provide for public benefit and enjoyment. This information will help you learn more about the park, and protect yourself and the park.

Accessibility
Most restrooms, visitor centers, picnic areas, and designated campsites are accessible or accessible with help by wheelchair. Accessible lodging is available inside the park and in local communities. In the Jackson Visitor Center at Paradise, the audiovisual programs are captioned; assistive listening devices are available for the park film; an audio described tour of the exhibits is available; and the building and exhibits are accessible by wheelchair. The Kautz Creek Boardwalk Nature Trail is accessible in summer. An accessible trail leads to the base of the Paradise meadows and a portion of the trails at Paradise are accessible with help. Inquire at the Jackson Visitor Center for more information.

Your Entrance Fees at Work!
The Tacoma News is printed quarterly with Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act funding paid for by your entrance fees.

Bikes in the Park
Bicycle only on roads, not on trails. Mountain bikes are permitted on Westside Road and the Carbon River Road, but not on trails.

NOTICE: Marijuana is illegal in Mount Rainier National Park
While limited recreational use of marijuana is legal in Washington State, possession of any amount of marijuana or other illegal drugs remains illegal in Mount Rainier National Park, surrounding national forests, and all federal lands.

Firearms
The use of firearms is prohibited within Mount Rainier National Park. Also, federal law prohibits firearms in certain facilities in this park; those places have signs at public entrances. People who can legally possess firearms under federal, Washington State, and local laws may possess them in the park.

Camping
Camp in designated campsites only. Sleeping in vehicles outside of campgrounds is not permitted.

Don’t Be A Victim!
Burglaries have recently occurred at numerous trailheads and parking areas in the park. Those responsible for the crimes were investigated, arrested by Mount Rainier rangers and National Park Service special agents, and convicted in court. However, these convictions will not necessarily end the problem of car burglaries in the park.

Follow these simple guidelines to avoid becoming a victim of future car break-ins:

• Do not leave any valuables in your vehicle, even for a short time.
• Do not leave bags, packs, or purses, that look like they could contain valuable items visible in your vehicle.
• If you must store any personal items in the trunk of your car, do so before you arrive at your destination. You may be being watched at the trailheads and parking lots.
• Immediately report all suspicious activity you observe at or around parking lots or along roads to a park ranger.

Fishing & Boating
A license is not required for fishing, but certain park waters are closed or open to fly fishing only.

Motorized boating is prohibited in the park. Non-motorized boating is permitted on all lakes except Frozen Lake, Reflection Lakes, Ghost Lake, Shadow Lake, and Tipsoo Lake.

NOTICE: Research studies have shown mercury is present in some trout in a few park lakes. Check the Washington Department of Health website http://www.doh.wa.gov for information on fish consumption.

Fires in the Park
Make fires only in a fire grill. Collecting firewood is prohibited. See page twelve for firewood sales in the park.

Pets and Service Animals
Leashed pets are permitted only in picnic areas, campgrounds, and parking lots and on roads currently open to public vehicles. During hot weather do not leave pets in vehicles.

Pets must be on leashes no longer than six feet and are not allowed in buildings, on trails, in off-trail or backcountry areas, or on snow.

Service animals individually trained to perform specific tasks are allowed on trails and in park facilities only if they are providing a service for a disabled person. Service dogs-in-training are not service animals under ADA, but are considered pets.

Tree Hazards
Healthy trees with no defects can present a danger under certain conditions. Stay alert for falling limbs and cones on windy days, and avoid forested areas during storms when possible. Sudden gusts can do great damage to trees—as well as anything in range of falling debris.

Mount Rainier National Park
Superintendent
Randy King
Mailing Address
55210 238th Avenue East
Ashford, WA 98304
E-mail
MORainInfo@nps.gov

Park Headquarters
(360) 569-2111
(360) 569-2177 TDD

Lost and Found
(360) 569-6608

Park Websites
Mount Rainier National Park
www.nps.gov/mora
North Coast and Cascades Science & Learning Network
http://livetheparkscience.org/

Official Park Social Media Sites
Facebook.com/mtairynps
Flickr.com/MountRainierNPS
twitter.com/MountRainierNPS
mountainriens.tumblr.com/
youtube.com/MountRainierNPS

NOTICE: Research studies have shown mercury is present in some trout in a few park lakes. Check the Washington Department of Health website http://www.doh.wa.gov for information on fish consumption.

Permits
Permits are required for all overnight stays in the backcountry, and for travelling on glaciers and above 10,000 feet in elevation.

Please Recycle!
Mount Rainier National Park has been recycling since the late 1960s. We recycle aluminum cans, plastic, glass, office paper, mixed paper, cardboard, steel metal, used oil batteries, and a number of other items.

We also purchase recycled plastic products such as plastic bags, picnic tables, and plastic lumber: paper products made of pre- and postconsumer recycled paper; automobile products; and other products.

Be part of the effort! Please deposit aluminum cans, plastic bottles, and glass in the recycle cans provided.

Mount Rainier: An Active Volcano
Active steam vents, periodic earth tremors, and historic eruptions provide evidence that Mount Rainier is sleeping, not dead. Seismic monitoring stations around the mountain should provide days or weeks of advance warning of impending eruptions. Other geologic hazards, however, can occur with little warning. These include debris flows and rockfalls.

The more time you spend in an area with geologic hazards, the greater the chance that you could be involved in an emergency event. While most people consider the danger to be relatively low, you must decide if you will assume the risk of visiting these potentially dangerous locations.

If you are near a river and notice a rapid rise in water level, feel a prolonged shaking of the ground, and/or hear a roaring sound coming from upvalley—often described as the sound made by a fast-moving freight train—move quickly to higher ground! A location 200 feet or more above river level should be safe.

Detailed information is available at park visitor centers or from scientists at the U.S.G.S. Cascades Volcano Observatory, 1300 SE Cardinal Court, Building 10, Suite 100, Vancouver, WA 98661, vulcan.wr.usgs.gov.
Knowledge and Safety: Keys to Great Hiking

With 280 miles of park trails, there are plenty of opportunities to be adventurous, explore, learn, and have fun hiking. Waterfalls, meadows, deep forests, and rugged high country await those who properly prepare for their journeys. Here are some important tips for all hikers:

- Talk with rangers about trail conditions, distances, and elevations.
- Carry a topographic map.
- Know the weather forecast, and stay alert for changing conditions.
- Be prepared by carrying the ten essentials.
- Choose appropriate outdoor clothing, footwear, and gear.
- Whenever possible do not hike alone.
- Always tell someone of your travel plans so they can notify the park if you fail to return.

Pay Attention To The Weather

At Mount Rainier, the weather can change rapidly. Hikers who aren’t prepared increase their risk of becoming lost or injured. Avoid problems: know and plan for Mount Rainier’s changeable weather.

Crossing Streams Safely

Many hikers underestimate the power of moving water and some consider their former successful stream crossings a ticket to the other side. This may not be true. Regardless of your knowledge, skills, and experience use these pointers in making wise decisions when crossing a stream.

- Early morning when river levels are generally at their lowest is the best time to cross.
- Look for an area with a smooth bottom and experience use these pointers in making wise decisions when crossing a stream.
- Before crossing, scout downstream for log jams, waterfalls, and other hazards that could trap you. Locate a point where you can exit if you fall in.
- Use a sturdy stick to maintain two points of contact with the ground at all times.
- Unfasten the belt of your pack so you can easily discard it if necessary.
- Staring down at moving water can make you dizzy. Look forward as much as possible.

Paradise Trail Work

Paradise is one of the most scenic and heavily visited areas of the park. Visitors with many interests—hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, wildflowers, climbing—travel on the network of trails surrounding Paradise throughout the snow-free months. While they are heavily travelled, it’s the weather and other environmental conditions that take a toll on these trails located in one on the snowiest places on Earth.

This summer the Nisqually Vista Loop Trail is undergoing much needed repair. The asphalt surface and some of the bridges and culverts are being removed and replaced.

A few tips to avoid having your hike affected by trail work:
- Sections of the Nisqually Vista Trail will be closed weekdays.
- As possible, the trails will be open weekends.
- Watch for the occasional vehicle transporting materials on Paradise area trails.
- Follow detour signs to avoid having to backtrack at closures.
- Stop by the Paradise Jackson Visitor Center to pick up a Paradise area trail map and to check for the latest on closures and detours.

Please stay on trails while hiking in the park. Enjoy your visit to Paradise!

Wilderness Camping

Wilderness camping permits are required for all overnight stays in the park’s backcountry. Permits and backcountry information are available at all wilderness information centers and most visitor centers (see page twelve for locations and hours).

Although permits are free, there is an optional, fee-based reservation system for campers and climbers in effect May through September. Backcountry reservations are $20 per party (one–12 people) for one to 14 consecutive nights.

Seventy percent of all backcountry sites and zones are available for reservation. Permits for the remaining thirty percent are issued on a first-come, first-served basis, no more than one day in advance of the start of the trip.

Climbing

Each year, approximately 10,000 people attempt to climb Mount Rainier. Nearly half reach the 14,410-foot summit. Climbing passes and permits are required for travel above 10,000 feet and on glaciers. Climbing information—including fees, routes, and conditions—is available at the Paradise Climbing Information Center and other ranger stations. Please obtain permits at least 30 minutes prior to ranger stations’ closing times (see page 12). Guided climbs and climbing seminars are available through:

- Alpine Ascents International (206) 378-1927
- International Mountain Guides (360) 569-2609
- Rainier Mountaineering, Inc. (888) 892-5462

Hiking the Muir Snowfield

The Muir Snowfield—a permanent field of ice, snow, and rock outcrops—is located north of Paradise between 7,000 and 10,000 feet in elevation. Thousands of people hike on the Muir Snowfield each year en route to Camp Muir. On a clear day, the hike is spectacular. But when the weather deteriorates, as it often and unpredictably does, crossing the Muir Snowfield can be disastrous.

- Avoid the snowfield in questionable weather, especially if you’re alone or unprepared.
- Weather conditions can change suddenly and drastically.
- If you’re ascending and clouds or fog start rolling in, turn around and head back to Paradise. If that’s not possible, stop moving, dig in, and wait for better weather.
- Without a compass, map, GPS (and extra batteries), and altimeter, it is extremely difficult to find your way to the trailhead in a whiteout. Carry these items and know how to use them.
- Do not descend on skis or a snowboard. In limited visibility—you could become lost.
- When hiking to Camp Muir, be sure to carry emergency bivouac gear so that you can spend the night out if you have to.
- To protect fragile alpine vegetation, hike only on snow or official trails.

While it may be disappointing to abandon your hike to Camp Muir, remember that the snowfield will still be there in better weather.

Easy & Moderate Hikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Trail Name</th>
<th>Trailhead Location</th>
<th>Round-Trip Distance</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon River</td>
<td>Rainforest Nature Trail</td>
<td>Carbon River Entrance</td>
<td>0.3-mile loop trail</td>
<td>Self-guiding trail through an inland temperate rainforest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kautz Creek</td>
<td>Kautz Creek Viewpoint</td>
<td>3 miles southwest of Longmire</td>
<td>0.1-mile loop trail</td>
<td>Wheelchair-accessible boardwalk and viewpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twin Firs</td>
<td>1.9 miles southwest of Longmire</td>
<td>0.4-mile loop trail</td>
<td>Short hike in old growth forest. Limited parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmire</td>
<td>Trail of the Shadows</td>
<td>Across from the National Park Inn</td>
<td>0.7-mile loop trail</td>
<td>Good for children &amp; evening strolls; meadow/mtn. views; east half of loop suitable for wheelchairs with assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carter Falls</td>
<td>2 miles northeast of Longmire</td>
<td>2 miles</td>
<td>Moderate hike, climbs 500’ up forested canyon to waterfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise</td>
<td>Nisqually Vista</td>
<td>Lower Paradise parking lot</td>
<td>1.2-mile loop trail</td>
<td>Trail work this summer will prohibit hiking the loop in full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skyline Trail to Myrtle Falls</td>
<td>Large staging area near visitor center</td>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>Suitable for strollers and wheelchairs with assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens Canyon Road</td>
<td>Bench &amp; Snow Lakes</td>
<td>1.5 miles east of Reflection Lakes</td>
<td>2.5 miles</td>
<td>Watch for bears in the meadows in late summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Box Canyon</td>
<td>1 mile north of Paradise</td>
<td>0.5-mile loop trail</td>
<td>View a deep, narrow canyon and glacial-polished rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grove of the Patriots</td>
<td>Near Stevens Canyon entrance</td>
<td>1.2-mile loop trail</td>
<td>Old growth forest, ancient trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver Falls</td>
<td>Ohanaposh Campground</td>
<td>2.4-mile loop trail</td>
<td>Old growth forest, waterfall, river, suspension footbridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matheer Memorial Parkway/SR 410</td>
<td>Off SR 410, east of Cayuse Pass</td>
<td>0.5-mile loop trail</td>
<td>Short trail around the lake, mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tipsoo Lake</td>
<td>South side of parking lot</td>
<td>2 miles</td>
<td>Glacier views at Emmons Vista Overlook (0.5 mile one way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver Forest/ Emmons Vista</td>
<td>North side of parking lot</td>
<td>1.5 miles</td>
<td>Wildflower meadows and great mountain views</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center

If You See a Black Bear or a Mountain Lion

Mount Rainier National Park provides habitat for many animal species. Among the largest and most feared are the black bear and the mountain lion. Though you are not likely to see them, if you do meet one of these larger mammals, your best defenses are awareness and knowledge.

Watch them from a distance. Wildlife tend to have a “personal space” and if you enter that space they may become aggressive. The best way to avoid unwanted encounters is to be alert, and don’t attract or surprise them. Watch for evidence of their presence such as scat and tracks. Bears commonly rip up logs for insects, and usually leave lots of scat around. Mountain lions cover their scat by raking dirt with their rear feet. Keep all food and attractants, including trash, securely stored and inaccessible to wildlife. Food conditioning, where animals associate people with food, is one of the leading causes of bears injuring humans.

Many early season hikers are not prepared for the route-finding challenges encountered by a lingering snowpack. Conditions change rapidly during the day and footprints in the snow quickly disappear. This has left many day hikers disoriented upon their return trip, expecting to simply follow their own tracks back to the snow-free trail. This results in many lost individuals, injuries, and fatalities.

Many early season hikers are not prepared for the route-finding challenges encountered by a lingering snowpack. Conditions change rapidly during the day and footprints in the snow quickly disappear. This has left many day hikers disoriented upon their return trip, expecting to simply follow their own tracks back to the snow-free trail. This results in many lost individuals, injuries, and fatalities.

Snow avalanches are common in early summer. The greatest danger to you is an avalanche that you trigger by skiing, snowboarding, snowshoeing, or climbing. Be prepared for travel in avalanche terrain. Carry a transceiver, probe, and shovel and know how to use them. Determine if the location you are traveling is avalanche prone. When in doubt, ask questions or don’t go. Unstable snow may slide at any time—not just in winter! Remember, even small avalanches can be deadly.

Be aware that mountain weather changes rapidly. A pleasant outing can quickly be transformed into a survival ordeal. Having proper gear (adequate boots, ice axe, the ten essentials, etc.) is a must. Navigation in storm conditions can be extremely difficult. If you’re ascending and clouds or fog draw back while facing you. This response may escalate to a charge. Bears respond to people in different ways—take time to understand the signals. Be aware of aggressive signals and know how to respond to prevent close encounters.

If Charged by a Black Bear
• Stand your ground and do not run.
• If the bear stops, slowly back away while talking, keeping the bear in view while leaving the area.
• If it continues, act aggressively, shouting and throwing rocks or sticks.
• If the bear attacks you and you do not have food, fight back aggressively. This is likely a predatory attack. The bear is treating you as prey.

Close Encounters With Mountain Lions
Mountain lions (also known as cougars) usually do not like confrontation. If you see one, give it plenty of space so it can get away. Never approach cougar kittens. Leave the area immediately.
• Do not run or turn your back on a lion.
• Gather children with adults. Quickly pick up and hold small children.
• Stand in a group with your companions.
• If the lion moves toward you, wave your arms and make noise. Make yourself look large, intimidating and in control: stand up tall, open your jacket, yell, throw things.
• Back away slowly while facing the animal.
• If attacked, fight back aggressively. Stay standing. Hit as hard as possible especially to the head. Use a stick or rock as a weapon. Throw dirt in the eyes. Protect your head and neck.

Report all bear and mountain lion sightings to a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center.

Hazard of the Season

Winter snowpack may linger late into summer. The greatest danger to you is an avalanche that you trigger by skiing, snowboarding, snowshoeing, or climbing. Be prepared for travel in avalanche terrain. Carry a transceiver, probe, and shovel and know how to use them. Determine if the location you are traveling is avalanche prone. When in doubt, ask questions or don’t go. Unstable snow may slide at any time—not just in winter! Remember, even small avalanches can be deadly.

Be aware that mountain weather changes rapidly. A pleasant outing can quickly be transformed into a survival ordeal. Having proper gear (adequate boots, ice axe, the ten essentials, etc.) is a must. Navigation in storm conditions can be extremely difficult. If you’re ascending and clouds or fog draw back while facing you. This response may escalate to a charge. Bears respond to people in different ways—take time to understand the signals. Be aware of aggressive signals and know how to respond to prevent close encounters.

If Charged by a Black Bear
• Stand your ground and do not run.
• If the bear stops, slowly back away while talking, keeping the bear in view while leaving the area.
• If it continues, act aggressively, shouting and throwing rocks or sticks.
• If the bear attacks you and you do not have food, fight back aggressively. This is likely a predatory attack. The bear is treating you as prey.

Close Encounters With Mountain Lions
Mountain lions (also known as cougars) usually do not like confrontation. If you see one, give it plenty of space so it can get away. Never approach cougar kittens. Leave the area immediately.
• Do not run or turn your back on a lion.
• Gather children with adults. Quickly pick up and hold small children.
• Stand in a group with your companions.
• If the lion moves toward you, wave your arms and make noise. Make yourself look large, intimidating and in control: stand up tall, open your jacket, yell, throw things.
• Back away slowly while facing the animal.
• If attacked, fight back aggressively. Stay standing. Hit as hard as possible especially to the head. Use a stick or rock as a weapon. Throw dirt in the eyes. Protect your head and neck.

Report all bear and mountain lion sightings to a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center.

Keep Wildlife Wild

Human food puts animals at risk and some die as a result. For example birds, like jays or ravens are effective nest predators—eating the eggs or young and other birds. By feeding jays or ravens, visitors concentrate these nest predators near roads and trails and inadvertently contribute to the death of songbirds in the same area.

Feeding wildlife harms them in many ways. Beggar squirrels, foxes, deer, and jays learn to approach people and busy areas. They often get hit and killed by cars. Animals that become accustomed to humans and human food may also pursue and injure visitors. Biologists and rangers must intervene, with killing the animal as the last resort.

Carry the “10 Essentials” and know how to use them:

1. Map and compass
2. Sunglasses, sunscreen, and hat
3. Extra clothing (warm!) and rain gear
4. Flashlight or head lamp (extra batteries)
5. First aid supplies
6. Waterproof matches or lighter
7. Repair kit and tools (for gear)
8. Extra food
9. Extra water
10. Emergency shelter

Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center. Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center.

A beautiful day on the mountain can turn into dangerous whiteout conditions in a matter of minutes. Knowing what to do and reacting to the right decision can be the difference between life and death.

Leave No Trace

Plan ahead and prepare
Travel and camp on durable surfaces
Dispose of waste properly
Leave what you find
Minimize campfire impacts
*Respect wildlife
Be considerate of others

Keep Wildlife Wild

• Please do not feed the wildlife.
• Store your food in an animal-proof container or inside your car.
• Do not leave food, beverages, pet food, or toiletries unattended for any length of time.
• Clean up picnic areas after you eat.

*Fires are for emergency use only; they are not allowed in Mount Rainier’s Wilderness
Historic Roads To Exploring Mount Rainier

Early history suggests that local people found their way to the mountain, descending upon Longmire and Paradise before there were roads. Visitation to the national park—designated as the nation’s fifth national park in 1899—climbed from 1,786 in 1906 to 15,038 four years later presenting an immediate need to construct roads. Today, with six entrances to the park, the roads bring more than 1.7 million visitors from around the world.

These roads are an important contribution to the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District. Landmark status is the highest level of recognition for historic resources, and preservation of historic roads.

Nisqually to Paradise Road The first route leading into the mountain was a rough trail constructed by James Longmire in 1884. The road ended at the present day Longmire National Historic District and was extended to Paradise as a foot trail.

Today’s road was engineered along much of the same route that Longmire used. It beckons people to visit meadows, waterfalls, and historic buildings. Very early morning or late evening travel along this road will help to avoid parking congestion and road construction. Early risers should watch for wildlife in the meadows below the Paradise Valley Loop Road and along the Trail of the Shadows in Longmire.

Westside Road Along with the Carbon River Road, the Westside Road was part of an early plan to develop a series of connecting roads that would circumnavigate Mount Rainier. It was referred to as the “Around-the-Mountain Road”. The idea was eventually abandoned when steep terrain and floods continually challenged the efforts along both roads.

Only three miles of Westside Road are maintained and open to vehicle traffic. The remainder continues as a hiking and mountain bike trail that crosses creeks and winds through the forest. Both the road and the trail are easy to access any time of day. Along the way, it will become very clear why completing and maintaining the road were considered unattainable.

Carbon River Road Open only to pedestrian and mountain bike traffic. Paralleling the Carbon River, this road is subject to the meandering whims and the fierce dynamic nature of the glacial river.

As one of the few remaining unpaved historic parkways within the National Park Service, the Carbon River Road retained the original historic character of early park roads until 2006. That year the road suffered extreme flood damage thus is now open to vehicles only to the park boundary.

This pedestrian road provides daily access to several visitor destinations, including the Rainforest Nature Loop Trail and the Chenuis Falls picnic area. Due to very limited parking, an early arrival is recommended for more adventurous hikers and wilderness campers.

Mowich Lake Mowich Road branches off from SR165, the same highway used to reach Carbon River. It is unpaved after the first three miles and may be rough. Mowich Lake is the largest and deepest lake in Mount Rainier National Park. It is set in a glacial basin surrounded by fragile wildflower meadows. Visit any time of day or plan an overnight at the primitive campground (self-registration required).

White River Road to Sunrise The Yakima Park Highway is a 15-mile road in the northeastern portion of Mount Rainier leading to the highest elevation accessible by motor vehicles. Even though the historic name has given way to being called the White River Road and the Road to Sunrise, the road’s alignment is a reminder of its natural and cultural history.

“Sunrise”: the name is a clue to the most inspiring time of day to visit. The road provides access to White River Campground, the Wonderland Trail, and a number of backcountry trails. There are views of other significant mountains in the Cascade range, glaciers, crevasses, and subalpine meadows. Here, opportunities for photography, hiking, wildlife, and wildflower viewing are recognized as some of the best in the park.

Stevens Canyon Road Construction on the last major new road built at Mount Rainier began in the 1930s. It took 24 years to complete the road, due in part to the interruption by World War II. The road was originally built to give park rangers and naturalists on the west side, quicker access to the popular east side destination of Yakima Park, known today as Sunrise.

A natural rock wall on the north aligns with an extensive steep valley to the south. With significant change in elevation the landscape offers canyons, rivers, waterfalls, and lakes. A morning drive from east to west provides unexpected mountain glimpses. Whereas, an afternoon drive west to east, has the mountain in your rearview mirror with a spectacular last look from the Backbone Ridge turnout.

Packing in Paradise

If you are visiting Paradise on a nice day be prepared for heavy traffic, busy parking lots, and pedestrians on the roadway. Due to the popularity of the Paradise area, you are asked to park your vehicle in certain lots depending on the intent of your visit and the type of vehicle you are driving. Please drive courteously and help improve traffic flow by following these guidelines:

• Parking in the upper Paradise lot, adjacent to the Jackson Visitor Center, is intended for short-term visitors and is limited to two hours. This lot is generally full by 11:00 am. Disabled visitors with a valid disabled parking permit may park in the upper lot with no time restriction. Disabled-accessible trailheads are available near the visitor center and the Paradise Inn. Paradise Inn overnight guests may also park in the upper lot during their stay.

Parking can be difficult to find on sunny summer weekends at Paradise, Sunrise, Grove of the Patriarchs, and at trailheads between Longmire and Paradise. To avoid congestion, visit these areas on weekdays, arrive early, and carpool.

• Parking is limited in the lower Paradise lot. This lot is intended for those staying longer than two hours, for those hiking in the Paradise area, and for backcountry campers and climbers with a valid backcountry permit. When the upper Paradise lot is full, short-term visitors may also use the lower lot.

• Additional parking for long-term and overnight visitors is available along the one-way Paradise Valley Road, east of the upper Paradise lot.

• Motorhomes, RVs, and vehicles towing trailers must park along the Paradise Valley Road, east of the upper Paradise lot.

• The Paradise Shuttle is not operating this season due to a lack of funding.

Park roads are winding, road shoulders are narrow, and the speed limit is 35 mph in most areas. Watch for pedestrians, sightseers, bicyclists, and wildlife. Please be courteous and use pullouts to allow faster drivers to pass you safely.

Help reduce emissions by turning off your vehicle while you wait
In 2015, power and data lines between Longmire and Paradise are being replaced, which will greatly improve reliability and service. Paving and minor repairs between the Nisqually Entrance and Longmire will also cause minor delays in travel for visitors and staff alike. Delays will be limited to no more than 30 minutes through the entire project. Expect rough road conditions.

Safety guidelines:

- Simply, slow down.
- Avoid passing at any time.
- Blind curves are everywhere limiting your sight distance.
- Driving in the wrong lane to avoid uneven surfaces is dangerous.
- Do not get out of your vehicle when stopped.
- If you pull into a turnout while following a pilot car and all the vehicles in that line have passed, wait for the next pilot car going your direction, otherwise you could find yourself in on-coming traffic or possibly head-on with construction machinery.
- Large machinery and heavy loads use the other lanes. Doing something other than following instructions could put you in grave danger.

Beneath all the historic findings are rounded rocks from ancient lahars. Diaz has also identified distinct ash layers from a Mount St. Helens eruption 3400 years ago and a layer that originates from Mount Mazama (now called Crater Lake) that erupted 7600 years ago. Surveys yielded eighteen new historic sites. Stone tool artifacts older than the 3400-year-old Mount St. Helens eruption were found in earlier excavations.

One of the historical sites along the current road is the first wagon road. It was built by James Longmire in 1893 and terminated at his Longmire Springs development. Surveys for today’s road date to 1903.

How long since you last played Travel Bingo? This special edition will keep you on the lookout as you travel around the park. Cross off the items as you find them until you complete a vertical, diagonal, or horizontal row. Go ahead, be an overachiever and find all of the items!
100 Years of the Wonderland Trail 1915 - 2015 (Continued from page one)

The trip gave them three weeks of adventure, physical fitness, and comradery. Like today’s backpackers they saw the changing face of Mount Rainier, which presented dramatically different profiles as they circled the peak. Sometimes the mountain looked “so near and looked so inviting in its beautiful white mantel, one felt tempted to run up to the summit before breakfast just to work up an appetite.” The club repeated the trip several times in the next decade, and the news and publicity generated by those excursions helped establish the trail’s popularity. In the 1920s, the park began improving the trail and shortened the overall length to make it more attractive to visitors. Park officials attached the name “Wonderland” in 1920 to better promote the trail as a tourist destination. A 1920 publicity brochure advertised the “new Wonderland Trail” as the “most glorious trip in the world.”

To make ranger patrols more effective, the park also constructed a series of patrol cabins along the trail, simple log structures where staff could “spend a night or a season without the usual annoyances experienced in abandoned mining cabins.” Built with native logs and cedar-shake roofs, the park supplied them with small cook stoves, dining tables, and sleeping accommodations. The remote cabins served as summer residences, emergency overnight shelters for winter patrols, storehouses for firefighting equipment, and temporary shelters for hikers.

In August 1915, the Mountaineers Club of Seattle made the first complete circuit around the mountain on the Wonderland Trail. After a train trip to Ashford, they disembarked, loaded up their supplies, and walked to the park’s Nisqually Entrance. Each day thereafter they followed the new Wonderland route, with some club members marching along with military precision while others traveled at their own pace, pausing at times to take photographs or enjoy a tranquil resting place. They camped each night in the wildflower-strewn subalpine parks that ring the mountain above the 5,000 foot level. When the hikers reached camp at the end of their day, the kitchen detail built a large bonfire and set up the commissary. When the kitchen chief blew the whistle to announce dinner, there was a “grand rush of the hungry hordes to get into line.”

The challenges of the Boy Scout—and later Girl Scout—outings helped build character, self-reliance, and an appreciation for the outdoor world. The same can be said for the individuals, families, and groups that have walked the Wonderland ever since. Like the many dedicated hikers who have completed the entire circuit, the Wonderland Trail has come full circle, from a path created to protect the park’s natural resources to what is now a cultural resource and popular destination itself.

Along with The Mountaineers, the Boy Scouts were the other organization closely associated with the early history of the Wonderland Trail. Puget Sound-area Scout troops began taking Wonderland trips in the early 1920s. The 100-mile circuit around Rainier was the ideal place for local Scouts to hone their hiking and camping skills and to live out their Scouting ethos. Since the Scouts were a service-oriented organization, their hiking trips often included trail improvement projects, including building some new sections of trail. In August 1925, the Tacoma News Tribune reported that a group of Eagle Scouts from Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, and Bellingham constructed a one-mile section of trail from Longmire up Rampart Ridge. Thereafter, visiting Scout troops regularly engaged in small-scale improvement projects to go with their Wonderland trips.

There is a trail that encircles the mountain. It is a trail that leads through primeval forests, close to the mighty glaciers, past waterfalls and dashing torrents, up over ridges, and down into canyons; it leads through a veritable wonderland of beauty and grandeur.

—Superintendent Roger Toll, 1920

Before you hike, check current trail conditions at a Visitor Center or Wilderness Information Center.
Climate Changes at Mount Rainier?

By Barbara Samora and Rebecca Lofgren, NPS Biologists

This winter’s snow pack, or lack thereof, and warmer winter temperatures are causing park staff to take notice of the changing weather patterns here in the Cascades, and consider the impacts of future climate projections. The mountain, along with the rest of the Washington Cascades, experienced unusually warm weather from December through March. Despite near-normal precipitation for the winter season, the warm temperatures caused a disproportionate amount of precipitation to fall as rain instead of snow in the mountains throughout the season.

Data collected from the Paradise weather station, indicates that accumulated precipitation (both rain and snow) from October 2014 to April 2015 is about 100 percent of normal but the amount of snowfall we received was well below the average of 600 inches. As of May 15, the total snowfall at Paradise was just over 266 inches. Although snowfall is measured from July 1 through June 30, it’s looking like this year might be the lowest snowfall recorded at this site in almost 90 years. The current low on record occurred in 1939-1940 with 313 inches of total snowfall recorded. The average maximum snow depth at Paradise for the period of record is about 172 inches, typically measured in early April. Maximum measured snow depth during 2014-2015 at Paradise reached only 85 inches on April 12th.

So what does this mean to the park’s ecosystems? Climate has been changing naturally over the centuries and park ecosystems have evolved as the climate has changed. However, winter and spring temperatures have increased in North America during the last century and this warming has produced changes in hydrology and plants. Studies have found that the warming trend has caused some plants to bloom and leaf out earlier in areas of the West. The timing of spring snowmelt is shifting earlier in the year. Snow extent and depth have decreased in some areas of the West. While there will be many interesting effects from this record breaking low snow year, one of the most obvious is going to be reduced spring and summer flows on our rivers.

Climate warming will have significant effects on park environments, decreasing snow packs and stream flow, and drying soils which in turn affect the plants and animals that inhabit the park. Scientists at the University of Washington have found that, on average, our region has warmed about 1.3 °F from 1895 to 2011. Researchers expect warming to continue as a result of climate change, with climate projections predicting the extraordinary warm winter of 2014-2015 will resemble average conditions in the Cascades by mid-to late century. The increases they have measured in temperature over the West are consistent with the rising atmospheric carbon dioxide levels produced from human sources.

Using Your Photos to Discover How Climate Change is Affecting Wildflowers

By Dr. Jannike Hille Ris Lambers, Eli J. Theobald and Anna Wilson, MeadowWatch, University of Washington

This leads to a critical question: as average temperatures increase with climate change, how will the wildflowers so many of us enjoy be affected? This is a difficult question to answer without a lot of information—and you can help! You can contribute to research at the University of Washington by sharing your wildflower photos. Each of your pictures is an ‘observation’ of when and where wildflowers bloom. Photos contributed this summer will be particularly useful due to the decreased snowpack on Mount Rainier. These data can help uncover how climate change affects the timing of the seasons.

All you need to do is take photos of wildflowers (close enough to identify the species) from anywhere in Mount Rainier National Park! Make sure your photos are date-stamped and geotagged (most smartphones automatically enable this feature), and visit www.meadowwatch.org for instructions on how to contribute your photos to our project. You will be helping build a long-term data set used to understand the impacts of climate change in Mount Rainier National Park. Thanks for your help!

Connecting Parks, Science, and People

By Dr. Jerry Freilich, North Coast & Cascades Science Learning Network Coordinator

Quietly and discreetly, a great deal of science is done each year in our national parks. The National Park Service monitors ecosystem health and investigates sensitive plants and animals to improve management. Scientists from outside agencies and universities do their own research, using the parks as “controls” to compare with more heavily impacted areas.

The North Coast & Cascades Science Learning Network (SLN) is an organization within the northwest national parks created to encourage research in the parks and to disseminate scientific information. The “Network” serves all eight National Park Service sites in the Pacific Northwest and operates a science information website http://www.msparks.science.org. The SLN website supplements the Service’s own sites at each park and features in-depth science information about park resources. The site has two-three page “Resource Briefs” on a diversity of topics and a series of “Science Minute Videos” http://www.msparks.science.org/video. Each video is about four minutes long highlighting both the science work itself and park scientists who do it.

Word Search Key

Key to the Mount Rainier Places Word Search located on page seven.
Strengthening Mount Rainier’s Volunteer Program
By Laurie R. Ward, Washington’s National Park Fund Executive Director

Each year, hundreds of volunteers march into Mount Rainier National Park to help park staff repair trails, clean up campgrounds, and restore precious meadows. They assist with search and rescue, serve as meadow rovers, assist stranded travelers, and help to archive precious documents.

Last year, almost 1,700 volunteers gave thousands of hours of volunteer time to Mount Rainier National Park. Many of these passionate parks people submit their hours to their employers who then support the park on their behalf by giving to Washington’s National Park Fund. And several years ago, a kind and compassionate couple included Washington’s National Park Fund in their estate plans. When they passed away, Mount Rainier National Park received $50,000 a year for the past five years for its volunteer program.

These are a few examples of the benefits Mount Rainier National Park gains from its partnership with Washington’s National Park Fund. Washington’s National Park Fund—a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization—serves as the park’s official philanthropic partner. The Fund accepts charitable gifts that are then given to Mount Rainier National Park for projects focusing on these four main areas:

- Funding necessary Science and Research on glaciers, rivers, flora, and fauna
- Improving Visitors’ Experience by maintaining trails, supporting the park’s Search and Rescue program, and improving campgrounds
- Strengthening Mount Rainier’s Volunteerism and Stewardship activities
- Bringing more Youth and Families—many of whom might otherwise never visit—into the park

Whether you help fund voluntourism, include Mount Rainier in your will, buy a national park license plate (in-state residents), or drop a few coins in the donation boxes at Mount Rainier’s visitor centers, these sources all add up and have a major impact on this beloved place.

Please consider giving back to Mount Rainier National Park through The Fund. Over the past several years the Fund has given more than $2.5 million to Mount Rainier, North Cascades, and Olympic National Parks. More information at www.wnpf.org or email fund@wnpf.org.

Experience Mount Rainier as a Volunteer Ranger

As you visit Mount Rainier, keep your eyes open for people wearing hats, shirts, and jackets with a “volunteer” logo. You’ll see volunteers working in the visitor centers and assisting visitors in the meadows.

Even more are busy behind the scenes, organizing the park’s collection of historic photos and taking care of plants in our greenhouse.

Last year, almost 1,700 people worked in partnership with the National Park Service to protect the natural and cultural resources of Mount Rainier and serve its visitors. These invaluable partners help us accomplish far more than we could have alone.

Have you ever dreamed of being a park ranger? You still can—for a day, for a summer, or on winter weekends as your schedule permits. Opportunities abound. Ask how you can become part of our team!

www.nps.gov/mora/getinvolved/volunteer.htm

Citizen Ranger Learning Adventures!

There is a new way to explore the park! Have your own adventure by completing “Citizen Ranger Quest” activities. Has your inner Junior Ranger never really gone away? Try out a Quest! They are designed for older children (12 and up) and adults. However, these in-park learning adventures can also be enjoyed by younger children with help from adults or older children. Groups, families, or individuals completing four of the do-it-yourself activities become: “Mount Rainier Citizen Rangers,” and receive a certificate and patch.

Quest topics are diverse and vary from history to science to stewardship. Some Quests take place indoors while others help you explore outdoors. Completion times for the different Quests vary from about thirty minutes to two hours. This summer, we are piloting Quests that can be completed using web-based information before you arrive or after you leave the park.

For additional information, or to obtain your Citizen Ranger Quest activity sheets and certificates, inquire at the Longmire, Paradise, or Sunrise visitor centers.

www.nps.gov/mora/getinvolved/volunteer.htm

Love Your Plates!

Support Washington State’s national parks by purchasing your national parks license plate today! The plates are available for your car, truck, trailer, or motorcycle. The parks receive $28 from each plate renewal. Last year plates generated $139,000 for these treasured places! More information is available at www.wnpf.org.

Ranger-led Programs

Since the earliest days of the National Park Service, rangers have shared their knowledge through the presentation of interpretive programs—guided walks, talks, and campfire programs for visitors of all ages. This long-standing tradition continues at Mount Rainier.

Thank a park volunteer—they make things happen!
### Ranger-led Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paradise</strong></th>
<th><strong>Length</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUN</strong></th>
<th><strong>MON</strong></th>
<th><strong>TUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>WED</strong></th>
<th><strong>THU</strong></th>
<th><strong>FRI</strong></th>
<th><strong>SAT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Ranger Chat</td>
<td>25 min</td>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>9:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subalpine Saunter</td>
<td>60-75 min</td>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>10:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Mountain in Motion</td>
<td>60 - 75 min</td>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Ranger Program</td>
<td>30-45 min</td>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Inn Lobby Talk</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
<td>2:30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astronomy Program</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td>9:45-11:45 pm</td>
<td>9:45-11:45 pm</td>
<td>9:45-11:45 pm</td>
<td>9:45-11:45 pm</td>
<td>9:45-11:45 pm</td>
<td>9:45-11:45 pm</td>
<td>9:45-11:45 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Inn Evening Program</td>
<td>45 min</td>
<td>8:45 pm</td>
<td>8:45 pm</td>
<td>8:45 pm</td>
<td>8:45 pm</td>
<td>8:45 pm</td>
<td>8:45 pm</td>
<td>8:45 pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Longmire/Cougar Rock Campground

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Length</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUN</strong></th>
<th><strong>MON</strong></th>
<th><strong>TUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>WED</strong></th>
<th><strong>THU</strong></th>
<th><strong>FRI</strong></th>
<th><strong>SAT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior Ranger Program</td>
<td>30-45 min</td>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Program</td>
<td>45 min</td>
<td>8:30 pm</td>
<td>8:30 pm</td>
<td>8:30 pm</td>
<td>8:30 pm</td>
<td>8:30 pm</td>
<td>8:30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take a Hike! With a Ranger</td>
<td>2 hrs, return on your own</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sunrise/White River Campground

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Length</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUN</strong></th>
<th><strong>MON</strong></th>
<th><strong>TUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>WED</strong></th>
<th><strong>THU</strong></th>
<th><strong>FRI</strong></th>
<th><strong>SAT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior Ranger Program</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise Afternoon Guided Walks</td>
<td>45 min</td>
<td>1:00 &amp; 3:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 &amp; 3:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 &amp; 3:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 &amp; 3:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 &amp; 3:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 &amp; 3:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Program</td>
<td>45 - 60 min</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check bulletin boards for additional Junior Ranger programs, special programs, and schedule updates.

### Ohaanpecosh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Length</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUN</strong></th>
<th><strong>MON</strong></th>
<th><strong>TUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>WED</strong></th>
<th><strong>THU</strong></th>
<th><strong>FRI</strong></th>
<th><strong>SAT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior Ranger Program</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Program</td>
<td>45 min</td>
<td>9:00 pm through 7/25</td>
<td>9:00 pm through 7/25</td>
<td>8:00 pm through 9/6</td>
<td>9:00 pm through 7/25</td>
<td>9:00 pm through 7/25</td>
<td>8:00 pm through 9/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check bulletin boards for additional Junior Ranger programs, special programs, and schedule updates.
Emergency: Dial 911 from any phone located in the park

Visitor Facility Hours

Visitor Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longmire Museum</td>
<td>July 1 - October 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 am - 5:00 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Henry M. Jackson Visitor Center</td>
<td>July 1 - September 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 am - 7:00 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 8 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 am - 6:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 15 - October 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 am - 5:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohanapeosh Visitor Center</td>
<td>June 26 - September 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 am - 11:00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friday - Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3:00 pm - 5:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuesday - Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise Visitor Center</td>
<td>June 27 - September 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 am - 6:00 pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wilderness & Climbing Information Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longmire Wilderness Information Center</td>
<td>July 1 - October 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 am - 5:00 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Climbing Information Center (Guide House)</td>
<td>July 1 - September 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:00 am - 4:30 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed 12:00 pm - 1:30 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White River Wilderness Information Center</td>
<td>July 1 - October 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 am - 5:00 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Carbon River Ranger Station (360) 829-9639</td>
<td>July 1 - September 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:30 am - 5:00 pm Monday - Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 am - 6:00 pm Friday - Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Located on the Carbon River Road 5.5 miles east of the Mowich Lake (SR165) junction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food & Lodging

For in-park lodging reservations, call Mount Rainier Guest Services at (360) 569-2275 or go to www.mtrainierguestservices.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Park Inn at Longmire</td>
<td>Open year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front Desk: 7:00 am - 10:00 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmire General Store</td>
<td>July 1 - September 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 am - 8:00 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 7 - December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 am - 5:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Inn</td>
<td>Front Desk: open 24 hours daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dining Room hours: Breakfast 7:00 am - 9:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dinner 5:30 pm - 8:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunday Brunch 11:30 am - 2:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cafe hours: 9:00 am - 10:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Camp Deli and Gift Shop</td>
<td>July 1 - September 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the Jackson Visitor Center at Paradise</td>
<td>10:00 am - 6:45 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise Day Lodge</td>
<td>June 27 - August 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snack Bar and Gift Shop</td>
<td>10:00 am - 7:00 pm daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood Sales</td>
<td>Available through September 27 at the Longmire General Store and through September 6 at Cougar Rock Campground.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drive-in Campgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Open Dates</th>
<th>Elev.</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Group Fee</th>
<th>Group Sites</th>
<th>Toilets</th>
<th>Dump Station</th>
<th>Maximum RV/Trailer Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cougar Rock*</td>
<td>May 22 - Oct. 12</td>
<td>3,180’</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RV 35’/Trailer 27’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohanapeosh*</td>
<td>May 22 - Oct. 12</td>
<td>1,914’</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RV 32’/Trailer 27’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White River</td>
<td>June 26 - Sept. 28</td>
<td>4,232’</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>RV 27’/Trailer 18’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mowich Lake         | Primitive walk-in campground, tents only. 10 sites, 3 group sites (max. group size 12). No fee (must self-register at campground kiosk). Chemical toilets, no potable water. No fires allowed. Elevation 4,929’, generally open July through early October, depending on road and weather conditions. Call 360-829-9639 for information.

*Advance reservations are recommended for individual sites at Cougar Rock and Ohanapeosh Campgrounds from June 25 through the night of September 6. These can be made up to 6 months in advance. Reservations for group sites are recommended and are available throughout the season. These can be made up to one year in advance. To make a reservation online, go to www.recreation.gov or call 877-444-6777.

Firewood: Buy It Where You Burn It!

Washington forests are in jeopardy from the transportation of invasive insects and diseases in firewood. New infestations of tree-killing insects and diseases are often first found in campgrounds and parks. Here’s what you can do to help:

- Buy firewood near where you will burn it - that means the wood was likely cut within 50 miles of where you’ll have your fire.
- Wood that looks clean and healthy can still have tiny insect eggs, or microscopic fungi spores, that will start a new and deadly infestation. Always leave it at home, even if you think the firewood looks fine.
- Aged or seasoned wood is still not safe. Just because it is dry doesn’t mean that bugs can’t crawl onto it!
- Tell your friends not to bring wood with them. Everyone needs to know that they should not move firewood.

More information is available online at www.dontmovefirewood.org.

Wise Water Use

Mount Rainier and Washington State are experiencing drought conditions as a result of a record low winter snowpack.

You can help park water supplies last by conserving water during your visit.

Make every drop count!

Gasoline, lodging, dining, recreation equipment rentals, and other services are available in local communities. A list of these services is available at park visitor centers and on the park’s website at www.nps.gov/mora. Religious services are available in local communities.

GAS IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THE PARK.