

Lake Clark

Qizhjah Vena

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park and Preserve
Alaska



Park Vitals

Wild & Rugged

Lake Clark is located in Southwest Alaska. The park has glaciers, jagged mountains, active volcanoes, and tundra landscapes. Rivers and creeks flow throughout the park's rough terrain. These ecosystems support the Bristol Bay sockeye salmon fishery. Local people still depend on the land and water and have for the past 10,000 years. There are no roads, most of the park can only be reached by small plane.

Size

National Park 2,619,713 acres
National Preserve 1,410,293 acres
Total 4,030,006 acres

*(The state of Hawaii
is 4.11 million acres)*

About 800 Plants
190 Birds
37 Terrestrial Mammals
1 Amphibian (wood frog)
25 Freshwater Fish

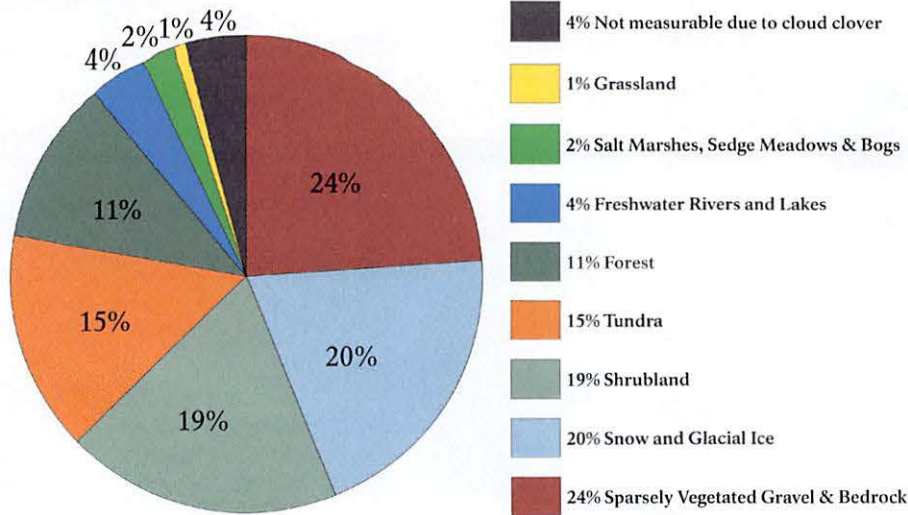
Species

Est.

Dec. 1, 1978 - Designated a National Monument by President Carter

Dec. 2, 1980 - Enlarged and designated a National Park and Preserve
by Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act

Land Cover



Tanalian Mountain



Richard Proenneke Site



Libby's Bristol Bay Double-Ender



Wassillie Trefon Dena'ina Fish Cache

Landmarks

National Natural Landmarks

Redoubt Volcano (1976)

Iliamna Volcano (1976)

National Register of Historic Places

Richard Proenneke Site (2007)

Libby's No. 23 Bristol Bay Double-Ender (2013)

Wassillie Trefon Dena'ina Fish Cache (2013)

Wilderness Area

Jay S. Hammond - 2.61 million acres (2017)

National Wild Rivers

Mulchatna River - 24 miles (1980)

Tlikakila River - 51 miles (1980)

Chilikadrotna River - 11 miles (1980)

National Historic Landmark

Kijik Archeological District (1994)

Notable Elevations

Lake Clark: 254 ft

Tanalian Mountain: 3,900 ft

Iliamna Volcano: 10,016 ft

Redoubt Volcano: 10,197 ft

Notable Lake Depths

Telaquana Lake: 110 ft

Upper Twin Lake: 276 ft

Crescent Lake: 435 ft

Lake Clark: 870 ft



Anglers on the Chilikadrotna River

