Mount Rainier

100th Anniversary: 1899-1999

Official Map and Guide

Mount Rainier National Park
Washington

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Welcome to a mountain wonderland famous for its for dense forests, dazzling wildflower meadows, tremendous snowfields, and rugged glaciers. If you visit on a sunny day take time to absorb the fresh smell of living trees and soil, the soothing and sometimes deafening sound of falling water, and the intense green of the Pacific Northwest. If you visit on a cloudy day, remember that you are experiencing the park in its most frequent guise: cloaked in moisture and hooded by snow. Moisture-laden weather systems move off the Pacific Ocean, batter the sides of Mount Rainier, and drop record-setting quantities of snow at higher elevations before drifting eastward. The huge amount of total precipitation—about 87 inches each year at Longmire and 126 inches at Paradise—shapes everything you see, from the 25 glaciers that cap the mountain to the dense stands of Douglas fir, red cedar, and western hemlocks that contribute to the old-growth forest at its base. In the subalpine parks, or meadows, on the mountain's shoulders abundant moisture couples with volcanic soils and intense summer sunlight to cultivate some of the most breath-taking wildflower meadows on Earth.

As an active volcano Mount Rainier stands as a reminder of the beauty and power of nature. The Cascade Range has been volcanically active for millions of years, thanks to its location close to the western edge of the North American tectonic plate. The mountain we see today is relatively young in geologic terms: it formed fewer than 1 million years ago. Like Mount St. Helens and other Cascade volcanoes, Mount Rainier has the potential to erupt again at some unknown time. Volcanologists expect the mountain to give ample warning before entering an eruptive period, but the threat of unexpected mud flows exists throughout the park. See Volcanic Hazards *(below)* to better understand how this might affect you. Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899 after the enthusiastic and persistent advocacy by American citizens, European dignitaries, and national and local scientific and business groups. The story of the park's establishment and protection shows the power of people who are committed to an idea of national significance. Today, the issues are more complex, but the strength of stewardship still comes from the power of commitment.

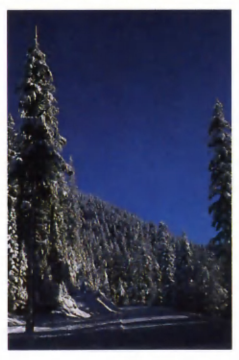
October Sunrise *(above)* by Loren E. Lane

Enjoying the Park

Christine Falls

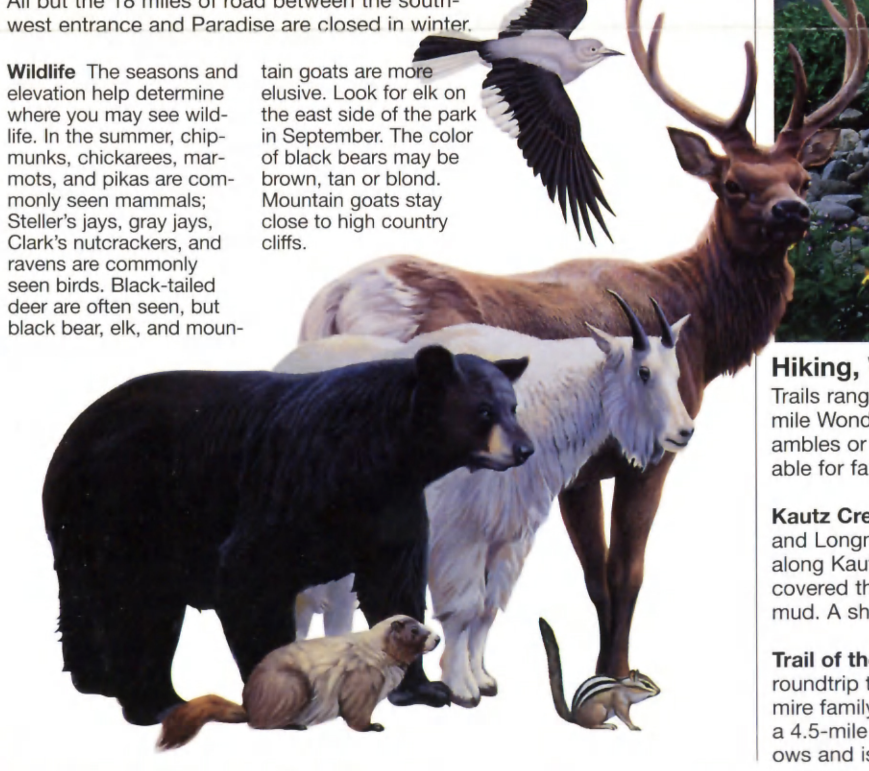
On the Roads

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 on the landscape. They are narrow, and, especially in the lower elevations, trees grow close to the road. All but the 18 miles of road between the southwest entrance and Paradise are closed in winter.



Mount Rainier's roads lead through spectacular mountain scenery at all seasons of the year—from the cool lushness of summer to the wonderlands of winter.

Wildlife The seasons and elevation help determine where you may see wildlife. In the summer, chipmunks, chickarees, marmots, and pikas are commonly seen mammals; Steller's jays, gray jays, Clark's nutcrackers, and ravens are commonly seen birds. Black-tailed deer are often seen, but black bear, elk, and mountain goats are more elusive. Look for elk on the east side of the park in September. The color of black bears may be brown, tan or blond. Mountain goats stay close to high country cliffs.



Illustrations by Patricia Topper
Photo *(left)* by James Randklev

Hiking, Walking, and Other Joys of the Wilderness

Trails ranging from less than one mile to the 93-mile Wonderland Trail offer chances for pleasant ambles or overnight backpacks. Short hikes suitable for families include:

Kautz Creek Trail (between Nisqually Entrance and Longmire) This 2-mile roundtrip hike goes along Kautz Creek, site of the 1947 mud flow that covered the highway with 30 feet of cement-like mud. A short spur is wheelchair accessible.

Trail of the Shadows (at Longmire) The 0.7-mile roundtrip trail leads through the site of the Longmire family homestead. The **Rampart Ridge Trail**, a 4.5-mile loop, begins on the Trail of the Shadows and is moderately strenuous.

Nisqually Vista Trail (at Paradise) The 1.2-mile loop begins near the visitor center and leads through wildflower meadows to overlook the Nisqually Glacier—guided walks available in summer.

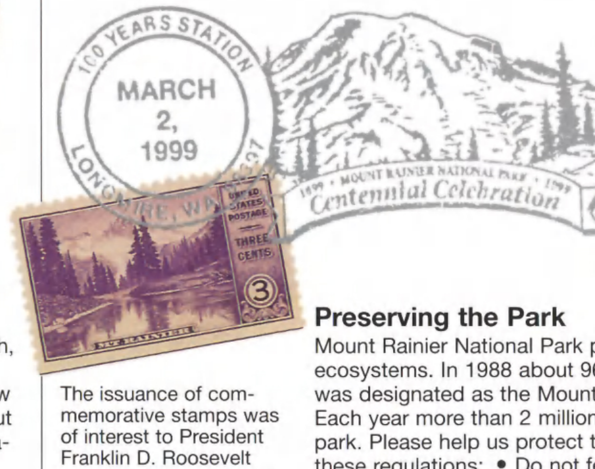
Grove of the Patriarchs Trail (near Ohanapecosh) This 1.5-mile-roundtrip trail goes through a beautiful old growth forest. It leads across the Ohanapecosh River to an island of ancient giants. Ask about guided walks in summer.

Emmons Vista Trail (at Sunrise) This 0.5 mile roundtrip walk will whet your appetite for more hiking with overlooks of the Emmons glacier and marvelous mountain views. Many trails begin at Sunrise; ask for other suggestions.

Precautions Be prepared for rain in any month, and for snow and freezing temperatures from September through May. Trails are usually snow free from mid-July through early September, but low clouds may hide landmarks at higher elevations. Carry maps and compass, a first aid kit, extra food and water, and appropriate clothing and footwear. Stay on trails; never cut across switchbacks. In the Paradise and Sunrise areas off-trail travel is prohibited. Wilderness camping requires a permit. Fires are prohibited; use a stove. Use designated camps and pack out your trash. Purify water from natural sources before drinking. Bears may show interest in your camp. Keep your camp and clothing clean; hang your food and trash at least 12 feet above ground level.

Climbing Mount Rainier

Climbing Mount Rainier is hazardous and requires skill, proper equipment, and excellent physical condition. Climbers must register to climb and pay a fee if climbing above 10,000 feet. Rock and icefalls are a problem—wear a helmet and climb early in the day. Novices and those lacking glacier travel experience are strongly encouraged to climb with one of several guide services authorized to lead climbs on Mount Rainier. Ask at visitor centers for more information.



The issuance of commemorative stamps was of interest to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Postmaster General James Farley, both avid stamp collectors. This view of Mount Rainier across Mirror Lake was released August 3, 1934, in commemoration of National Park Year. The 1999 postmark honors the park's 100th anniversary.

Preserving the Park

Mount Rainier National Park preserves very fragile ecosystems. In 1988 about 96 percent of the park was designated as the Mount Rainier Wilderness. Each year more than 2 million people visit the park. Please help us protect this area by honoring these regulations: • Do not feed birds or animals; they need natural foods to stay healthy. • Collecting plants, dead plant material including firewood, rocks, and historic or cultural items is prohibited by federal law. • Always practice minimum-impact camping, pack out your trash, and use the recycling containers in the park.

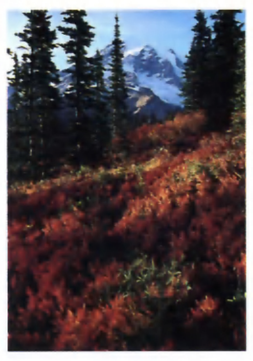
These fragile and heavily used areas are easily damaged. Please protect the park for the enjoyment of future generations.

Mountain Wonderlands

Longmire Administration Building

Longmire

Now a national historic district this is the site of Longmire's Medical Springs, developed by James Longmire and his family in 1888 and 1889. After the park was established in 1899, Longmire became the park headquarters. Today the original headquarters building houses a museum with exhibits that tell the story of those early days. The National Park Inn, a concessioner-operated hotel, is open for guests year round. The road from the Nisqually Entrance to Longmire is one of the world's most beautiful forest roads.



Paradise Inn

Paradise

When James Longmire's daughter-in-law, Martha, first saw this subalpine meadow, she exclaimed, "This must be what Paradise is like." Paradise is world-famous for its glorious views and wildflower meadows. It is also the most heavily visited area in the park. In the summer parking can be difficult, particularly on weekends. Try to visit on weekdays, arrive early, and carpool if possible. Excellent long and short hikes begin here. The park's main visitor center is located at Paradise. Interpretive programs are offered daily through the summer and on weekends and holidays in winter. Fall colors turn the hillsides crimson in late August, and visitation slows after Labor Day. Paradise is also the prime winter-use area in the park; an average of 680 inches of snow falls each winter. Paradise Inn is open only in the summer, but the road is plowed throughout the winter. Snowshoeing, crosscountry skiing, and tubing are the major winter activities here. Some winter sports equipment can be rented at Longmire and at Paradise on weekends and holidays.

Silver Falls

Ohanapecosh

Named for a river-side Taidnapam "or Upper Cowlitz" Indian habitation site, Ohanapecosh is thought to mean "standing at the edge." Ohanapecosh is nestled between the Douglas firs, western red cedars, and western hemlocks of an old growth forest, and demonstrates the complex structure of old growth forest habitat. The Ohanapecosh Visitor Center and campground are open from May through mid-October.

Sunrise

At 6400 feet above sea level Sunrise is the highest point in the park that is reachable by vehicle. These high mountain meadows abound with wildflowers. On clear days Sunrise provides breathtaking views of Mount Rainier, the Emmons glacier, and other volcanoes in the Cascade range. Sunrise is open from July to late September.

A glacier's snout

Carbon River and Mowich Lake

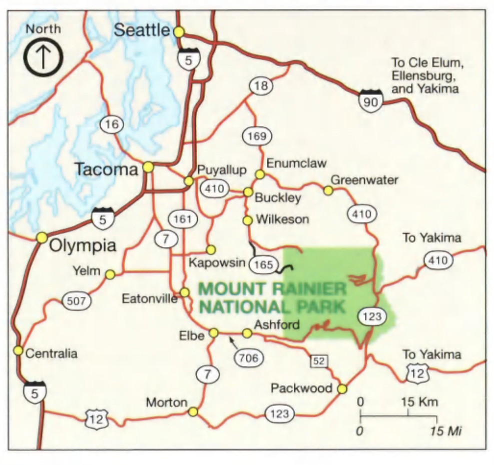
Named for the coal deposits found in the area, Carbon River is in the park's northwest corner. Of all park areas it has the greatest precipitation and hosts an example of a temperate rainforest. Carbon River Road has been damaged by a series of floods. Check with the park for motor vehicle access. The road is usually open to bicyclists and hikers, regardless of motor vehicle restrictions. Mowich Lake is reached by a separate road *(see map on other side)* that leads to wilderness trails and a walk-in campground.

Planning Your Visit

Approaching the Park Mount Rainier National Park is located in west central Washington within an easy drive of Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.

The Nisqually entrance (southwest corner) is open year-round. Travelers coming from east of the Cascades may enter the park directly during the summer, but the eastern mountain passes are closed in winter.

To reach the Carbon River area of the park, take Wash. 165 from Buckley. Shortly after passing through Wilkenson, the road forks, with Carbon River entrance and Ipsut Creek to the left and Mowich Lake to the right.



Getting Here Airlines, Amtrak, and tour buses serve Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and other cities. Private carriers provide bus or van service spring through fall. Gray Line Tours: 206-624-5813; Rainer Shuttle: 360-569-2331; Rainer Overland: 360-569-2604.

Bikes and Horses Bicyclists share narrow curving roads with vehicles: always wear a helmet. Bikes are prohibited on park trails. Saddle and pack stock are permitted on more than 100 miles of trails. Ask about the rules.

Fees Mount Rainier is a recreation fee demonstration area. Most fees collected remain in the park to help fund long-standing projects. Single noncommercial vehicle passes valid for 7 days cost $10; individual passes for visitors on noncommercial buses or vans or on foot or bicycles cost $5 per person. Other passes are available; ask at entrance stations. For information on commercial fees call: 360-569-2211 ext. 2390.

Volcanic Hazards Volcanic hazards include unpredictable mud flows and glacier-generated floods. Be especially alert in river valleys. If you hear a loud rumbling or notice a rapid rise in water levels, move to the higher ground—fast! Do not run downstream. Longmire and all campgrounds are in potential flood zones. Ask a ranger for details.

Facilities, Services, and Regulations

Visitor Centers Begin at Longmire, Paradise, Ohanapecosh, or Sunrise visitor centers. Rangers can answer questions and help you plan your visit. Ask about the naturalist talks and walks that take place in summer and about the guided snowshoe walks in winter.

Accommodations The National Park Inn at Longmire is open all year. Overnight lodging is available at Paradise Inn during the summer only. For reservations write: Mount Rainier Guest Services, P.O. Box 108, Ashford, WA 98304. Call: 360-569-2275. The nearby communities have restaurants, motels, gas stations, and grocery and camping supply stores.

Access Limited facilities and trails are accessible for people with disabilities. Ask for more information. Call: TDD: 360-569-2177.

Winter The winter landscape reflects the longest season at Mount Rainier. Weather permitting, the road from the Nisqually entrance to Paradise remains open year-round. Driving to Paradise in midwinter offers a rare opportunity to experience a winter landscape shaped by tremendous snowfall. You'll find great opportunities for snowshoeing, crosscountry skiing, and tubing around Paradise. Extra preparedness is essential. Carry chains, drive carefully, and obey all traffic directions. The road to Paradise closes for the night at dusk in winter; check the closure time before leaving to ski or snowshoe. Paradise Visitor Center is open and staffed *only* on weekends and holidays from mid-October until early May.

Regulations • Pets must be leashed whenever they are outside your vehicle. They are not permitted on trails, on the snow, or in the wilderness. • Collecting plants, dead plant material, firewood, rocks, and historic or cultural items is illegal. Leave wildflowers for everyone to enjoy. • Help keep wildlife wild. Do not feed or harass wildlife, including birds. • Permits are required for all overnight stays in the wilderness. • Climbing permits are required for all climbs above 10,000 feet and for all glacier travel. • No hunting is permitted within park boundaries. Firearms must be unloaded, broken down, and cased; they are not permitted in the wilderness. • Do not drive or park off roads. • Fishing requires no license or permit, but certain waters are closed, or open to fly fishing only. Ask at visitor centers for limits and information.

More Information Write: Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park, Ashford, WA 98304-9751. Call 360-569-2211; TDD 360-569-2177. Internet: www.nps.gov/mora.

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	Sites/Rooms	RVs	Tents	Fee	Limit of Stay	Drinking Water	Flush Toilets	Sanitary Dump	Food	Groceries	Gifts	Reservations/Summer	Accessible Site/Room
Cougar Rock campground	200	●	●	●	14	●	●	●				●	●
Cougar Rock group camp	5		●	●	14	●	●						
Ipsut Creek campground	29	●	●	●	14								
Ipsut group camp	2		●	●	14								
Jackson Memorial Visitor Center						●	●		●		●		
Mowich Lake Campground (walk-in only)	30		●		14	●							
National Park Inn	25			●		●	●		●	●	●		●
Ohanapecosh campground	205	●		●	14	●	●	●				●	●
Paradise Inn	126			●		●	●		●		●		●
Sunrise Lodge						●	●		●	●	●		
Sunshine Point campground	18	●	●	●	14	●							●
White River campground	112	●	●	●	14	●	●						

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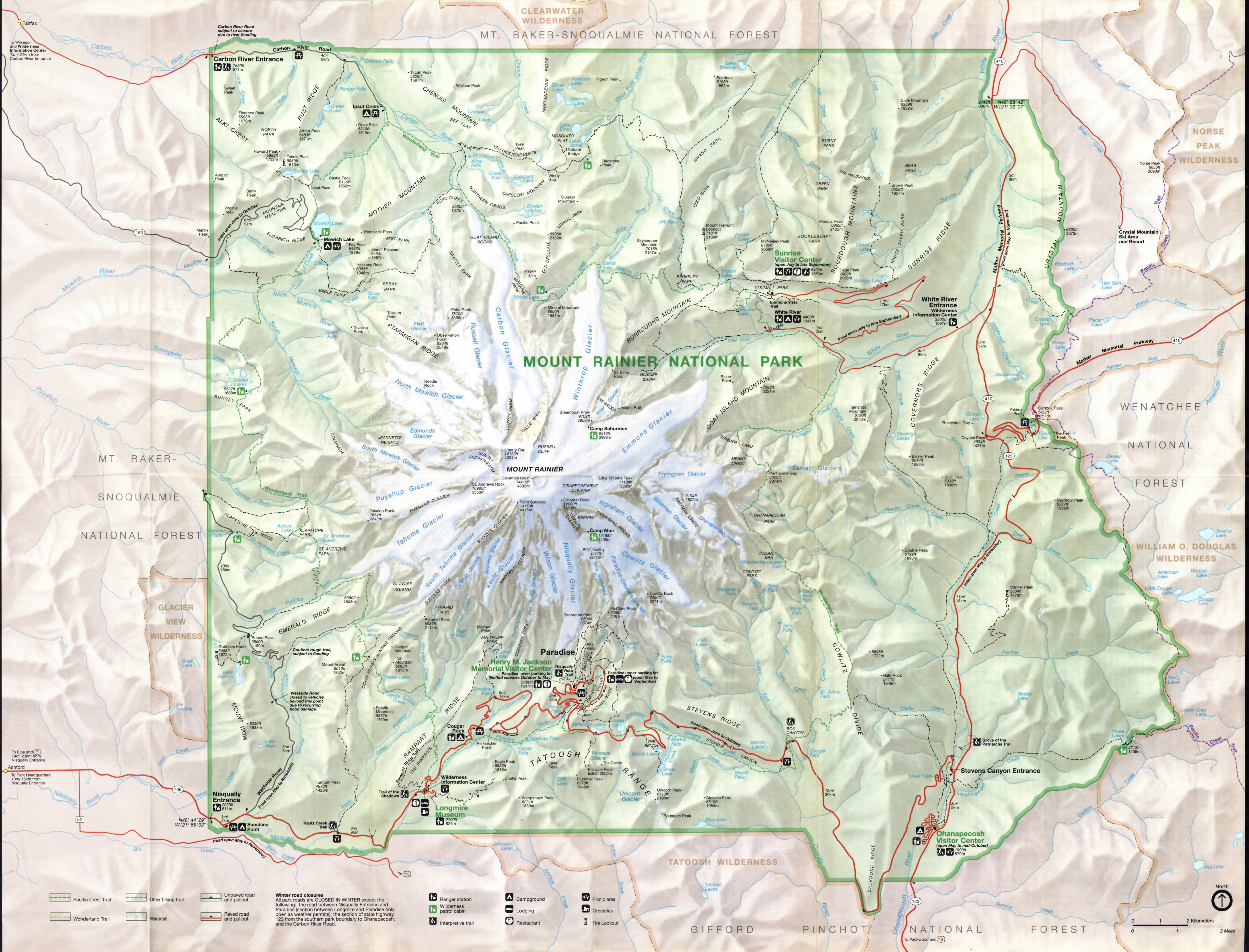
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
MOUNT RAINIER
Columbia Crest 14410ft 4392m
Liberty Cap 14122ft 4304m
Point Success 14153ft 4315m
Little Tahoma Peak 11138ft 3395m
St. Andrews Rock 10992ft 3350m
Gibraltar Rock 12660ft 3859m
Camp Muir 10188ft 3105m
Camp Schurman 9510ft 2899m
Steamboat Prow 9702ft 2958m
Anvil Rock 9584ft 2921m
Mount Ruth
St. Elmo Pass
Glacier Basin
The Wedge
Inter Glacier
Russell Cliff
Willis Wall
Liberty Ridge
Sunset Amphitheater
Disappointment Cleaver
Cowlitz Cleaver
Beehive
Cathedral Rocks
Whitman Crest
Puyallup Cleaver
Success Cleaver
Wapowety Cleaver
Success Divide
Carbon Glacier
Russell Glacier
Winthrop Glacier
Emmons Glacier
Fryingpan Glacier
Ingraham Glacier
Whitman Glacier
Ohanapecosh Glacier
Cowlitz Glacier
Paradise-Stevens Glacier
Muir Snowfield
Nisqually Glacier
Wilson Glacier
Van Trump Glaciers
Kautz Glacier
Success Glacier
Pyramid Glaciers
South Tahoma Glacier
Tahoma Glacier
Puyallup Glacier
South Mowich Glacier
North Mowich Glacier
Edmunds Glacier
Flett Glacier
Servant Glaciers
Unicorn Glacier
Pinnacle Glacier
Carbon River Road subject to closure due to river flooding
Carbon River Entrance 1880ft 573m
Carbon River Road
4mi 6km
Fairfax
To Wilkeson and Wilderness Information Center 13mi 21km from Carbon River Entrance
Carbon River
Chenuis Falls
Ranger Falls
Ipsut Creek
Green Lake
Sweet Peak
June Creek
Florence Peak 5508ft 1679m
Alki Crest
North Park
Rust Ridge
Arthur Peak 5483ft 1671m
Gove Peak 5310ft 1619m
Howard Peak 5683ft 1732m
Tolmie Peak 5939ft 1810m
Eunice Lake
August Peak
Castle Peak 6110ft 1862m
Ipsut Pass
Berry Peak
Virginia Peak
Mountain Meadows
(road open June to October)
6mi 9km
Martin Peak
165
Mowich Lake
Elizabeth Ridge
Hayden Creek
Meadow Creek
Lee Creek
Crater Creek
Fay Peak 6492ft 1979m
Mount Pleasant 6454ft 1967m
Hessong Rock 6385ft 1946m
Knapsack Pass
Mist Park
Spray Park
Eagle Cliff
Spray Falls
Spray Creek
Mother Mountain
Mowich River
North Mowich
South Mowich
Giant Falls
Division Rock
Tillicum Point
Ptarmigan Ridge
Echo Rock 7870ft 2399m
Observation Rock 8364ft 2549m
Needle Rock
Rushingwater Creek
Golden Lakes 5537ft 1688m
Sunset Park
Puyallup River
Colonade
Jeannette Heights
North Puyallup River
Wonderland Trail
Klapatche Ridge
Klapatche Park
Denman Falls
Aurora Lake
St. Andrews Lake
St. Andrews Park
St. Andrews Creek
Tokaloo Rock 7684ft 2342m
10mi 16km
South Puyallup River
Emerald Ridge
5380ft 1808m
Glacier Island
Round Pass 3900ft 1189m
Gobblers Knob 5485ft 1672m
Lake George
Fish Creek
Caution: rough trail, subject to flooding
Mount Ararat 6010ft 1832m
Westside Road closed to vehicles beyond this point due to recurring flood damage.
Mount Wow
6030ft 1838m
Lake Allen
3mi 5km
Tahoma Creek
Westside Road (road open May to November)
Tumtum Peak 4678ft 1426m
Kautz Creek
Kautz Creek Trail
6mi 9km
Nisqually Entrance 2023ft 611m
1mi 2km
N46° 44′ 29″ W121° 55′ 02″
Sunshine Point
Nisqually River
(road open May to November)
Berry Creek
Big Creek
Tenas Creek
706
52
Ashford
To Elbe and 7 14mi 23km from Nisqually Entrance
To Park Headquarters 10mi 16km from Nisqually Entrance
Goat Creek
Goat Lake
Lake Christine
GLACIER VIEW WILDERNESS
MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
CLEARWATER WILDERNESS
Tirzah Peak 5208ft 1587m
Wallace Peak
Chenuis Mountain
Bee Flat
Chenuis Creek
Chenuis Lakes
Independence Ridge
Oliver Lake
Adelaide Lake
Marjorie Lake
Pigeon Peak
Lake Ethel
Lake James
Mosquito Flat
Natural Bridge
Van Horn Cr
Tyee Peak
Yellowstone Cliffs
Spukwush Creek
Alice Falls
Cress Falls
Crescent Lake
Crescent Mountain
Windy Gap
Redstone Peak
Northern Crags
Echo Cliffs
3520ft 1073m
Sluiskin Mountain
Elysian Fields
Pacific Point
Vernal Park
Goat Island Rocks
Seattle Park
Moraine Creek
Moraine Park
6996ft 2132m
6995ft 2132m
Old Desolate
Mystic Lake
Mineral Mountain 6500ft 1981m
West Fork White River
Winthrop Creek
Garda Falls
Granite Cr
Skyscraper Mountain 7018ft 2157m
Lodi Creek
Affi Falls
Berkeley Park
Grand Park
Cold Basin
Mount Fremont Lookout 7181ft 2189m
Lake Eleanor
Scarface 6108ft 1862m
Huckleberry Creek
Josephine Creek
Ada Creek
Forest Lake
McNeeley Peak 6786ft 2068m
Frozen Lake
Sunrise Visitor Center (open July to late September) 6400ft 1950m
Yakima Park
Emmons Vista Trail
Shadow Lake
White River 4400ft 1341m
Burroughs Mountain
Inter Fork
1mi 2km
Baker Point
Goat Island Mountain
7288ft 2221m
Summer Land
Meany Crest
Panhandle Gap 6800ft 2074m
9194ft 2802m
Ohanapecosh Park
Indian Bar
Wauhaukaupauken Falls
Cowlitz Park
Margaret Falls
Basalt Creek
Basaltic Falls
Trixie Falls
Mary Belle Falls
Marie Falls
Twin Falls
Burnt Park
Green Park
The Palisades
Bear Park
Slide Mountain 6339ft 1932m
Doe Creek
Lost Creek
Brown Peak 6322ft 1927m
Marcus Peak 6962ft 2122m
Huckleberry Park
Sourdough Mountains
Clover Lake
White River Park
Dege Peak 7008ft 2136m
Sunrise Lake
Sunrise Ridge
Sunrise Creek
11mi 17km
White River Entrance Wilderness Information Center 3500ft 1067m
(road open July to late September)
White River
5mi 8km
410
2749ft 838m
N46° 58′ 42″ W121° 32′ 07″
Mather Memorial Parkway (road open May to November)
3mi 5km
Crystal Creek
Crystal Lake
Crystal Mountain
6800ft 2073m
Elizabeth Lake
Deadwood Creek
Deadwood Lakes
Governors Ridge
Shay Creek
Tamanos Mountain 6790ft 2070m
Fryingpan Creek
Wright Creek
Owyhigh Lakes
Ghost Lake
Sheepskull Gap
Cayuse Pass 4694ft 1431m
Yakima Peak
Chinook Pass 5432ft 1657m
Tipsoo Lake
Naches Peak
123
Barrier Peak 6514ft 1986m
Boundary Creek
Kotsuck Creek
Buell Peak 5933ft 1808m
Dewey Creek
Seymour Peak 6337ft 1932m
Needle Creek
Chinook Creek
Deer Creek
Double Peak 6199ft 1890m
Boulder Creek
(road open May to November)
11mi 18km
Shriner Peak 5834ft 1778m
5648ft 1722m
Panther Creek
Bald Rock 5411ft 1649m
Cowlitz Divide
St. Johns Falls
Nickel Creek
Ollalie Creek
Sheep Lake
Grove of the Patriarchs Trail
Stevens Canyon Entrance
Silver Falls
Laughingwater Creek
3mi 5km
Ohanapecosh Visitor Center (open May to mid-October) 1900ft 579m
Ohanapecosh River
Backbone Ridge
Cowlitz River
Three Lakes 4712ft 1436m
19mi 30km
Cougar Falls
Box Canyon
Stevens Ridge
(road open June to October)
Stevens Canyon
Stevens Creek
Martha Falls
Maple Creek
Maple Falls
Marsh Lakes
Muddy Fork
Fan Lake
Williwakas Creek
Fairy Falls
Sluiskin Falls
Paradise
Henry M. Jackson Memorial Visitor Center
Paradise lower parking lot (limited services October to May) 5400ft 1647m
Nisqually Vista Trail
Paradise upper parking lot (open May to September)
Alta Vista
Paradise Park
Paradise Valley
Mazama Ridge
Edith Cr
Panorama Point 6800ft 2074m
McClure Rock 7385ft 2251m
Cowlitz Rock 7450ft 2271m
Narada Falls
Reflection Lakes
Louise Lake
Sunbeam Creek
The Bench
Bench Lake
Snow Lake
Unicorn Creek
2mi 4km
one-way
9mi 15km
Christine Falls
Comet Falls
Van Trump Park
Van Trump Creek
Mildred Point
Cushman Crest
Pyramid Park
Pyramid Peak 6937ft 2114m
Pyramid Creek
Pearl Creek
Pearl Falls
Mirror Lakes
Indian Henrys Hunting Ground
Cooper Mountain
Iron Mountain 6283ft 1915m
Squaw Lake
Devils Dream Creek
Fishers Hornpipe Creek
Satulik Mountain 5577ft 1700m
Ridge
Cougar Rock
Ricksecker Point
Paradise River
Madcap Falls
Carter Falls
Rampart Ridge
Rampart Ridge Trail
The Ramparts
Trail of the Shadows
Wilderness Information Center
Longmire Museum 2700ft 824m
Eagle Peak 5958ft 1816m
Chutla Peak
Lane Peak
Tatoosh Range
Pinnacle Peak 6562ft 2000m
The Castle
Plummer Peak 6370ft 1942m
Cliff Lake
Wahpenayo Peak 6231ft 1839m
Unicorn Peak 6917ft 2108m
Stevens Peak 6510ft 1984m
Boundary Peak
Blue Lake
Johnson Lake
Johnson Creek
Horse Creek
Butler Creek
To 12
TATOOSH WILDERNESS
Tatoosh Lakes
GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST
To Packwood and 12
Summit Creek
Carlton Creek
Jug Lake
NORSE PEAK WILDERNESS
Goat Creek
Silver Creek
Norse Peak 6856ft 2090m
Crystal Mountain Ski Area and Resort
Hen Skin Lake
Morse Creek
Placer Lake
Sheep Lake
Pacific Crest Trail
Rainier Fork
American River
WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST
Dewey Lake
WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS WILDERNESS
Swamp Lake
American Lake
Wildcat Lake
Little Cougar Lake
Cougar Lake
Two Lakes
Upper Crag Lake
Pacific Crest Trail
Pacific Crest Trail
Wonderland Trail
Other hiking trail
Waterfall
Unpaved road and pullout
Paved road and pullout
Ranger station
Wilderness patrol cabin
Interpretive trail
Campground
Lodging
Restaurant
Picnic area
Groceries
Fire Lookout
North
0 1 2 Kilometers
0 1 2 Miles

Winter road closures
All park roads are CLOSED IN WINTER except the following: the road between Nisqually Entrance and Paradise (section between Longmire and Paradise only open as weather permits); the section of state highway 123 from the southern park boundary to Ohanapecosh; and the Carbon River Road.