

Olympic

NATIONAL PARK • WASHINGTON

ACCOMMODATIONS AND SERVICES

Campgrounds. Most campgrounds have piped water, garbage cans, and individual campsites with tables, benches, and cooking facilities, but do not have showers, laundries, or utility connections for trailers. Write to the superintendent for a list of park-operated campgrounds. Make inquiry at the Pioneer Memorial Museum Visitor Center in Port Angeles before attempting some of the outlying approach roads with a trailer.

Campground	Trailer length			No trailers permitted
	To 21 ft.	To 18 ft.	To 15 ft.	
Altaire.....		X		
Deer Park....				X
Dosewallips..				X
Elwa.....		X		
Erickson's Bay				X
Fairholm ¹	X			
Graves Creek.			X	
Heart O' the Hills ¹		X		
Hoh ¹	X			
July Creek....				X
Kalaloch ¹	X			
Mora ¹	X			
North Fork....				X
Olympic Hot Springs.....			X	
Queets River.				X
Soleduck ¹	X			
Staircase....		X		

¹ Fee charged

Some campgrounds at lower elevations are open all year, but high-elevation areas are covered by snow from early November to late June or early July. It is not possible to reserve campground space prior to your visit. Fire permits are not required in the automobile campgrounds.

Cabins, lodges and trailer parks. For information about concessioner-operated cabins, lodges, and trailer parks at Sol Duc Hot Springs, Lake Crescent, La Push, or Kalaloch, write to the park superintendent at 600 Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362.

Outside the park. Information about accommodations on the Olympic Peninsula may be obtained from the Olympic Peninsula Resort and Hotel Association, Colman Ferry Terminal, Seattle, WA 98104.

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

Interpretive program. To help you to understand and enjoy this park, the National Park Service has three visitor centers—the Pioneer Memorial Museum near Port Angeles, Storm King Visitor Center at Lake Crescent, and Hoh Visitor Center in the western rain forest. The Pioneer Memorial Museum is open during the winter season. At these centers are audiovisual programs, talks, exhibits, and numerous interpretive publications and maps. Also, for the better enjoyment of your park experience, there are guided walks, self-guiding nature trails, and campfire programs.

Motoring. U.S. 101 runs inside the park along Lake Crescent and through the southern end of the Pacific Coast Area, where it parallels a sandy coastal beach for 11 miles. From this highway, spur roads penetrate the park through river valleys, dense virgin forests, and often beside swift mountain streams.

Rain forests can be seen along the Hoh, Queets, and Quinault river roads. Two nature trails begin at the Hoh Visitor Center.

On the north side of the park, there is a good road from Heart O' the Hills to Hurricane Ridge. The approach to this road is from Port Angeles past the Pioneer Memorial Museum Visitor Center. Hurricane Ridge affords excellent vantage points for photographing superb mountain scenery and wildlife. The mountain wildflower display is best in mid-July.

Hiking. Roads provide access to more than 600 miles of trails. Some permit short, easy trips requiring 1 day or less; longer, more difficult trails take several days to a week or more.

Trails are opened for the summer season as early as possible, but some high-country trails may not be entirely free of snow until mid-summer. Maps and trail guides are available. Ask at any visitor center or ranger station for trail information.

Mountain Climbing. Some peaks may be climbed safely by novices, but others should be attempted only by or with experienced climbers. Ask a park

ranger for information. For their own protection, climbing parties must register at the ranger station on their route and show that they have standard climbing gear.

Fishing. No license is required for fishing in the park; seasons are generally the same as for adjacent State waters. Regulations are available at visitor centers and ranger stations.

ADMINISTRATION

Olympic National Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is 600 Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, nearly 1,400 square miles on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington, is a unique wilderness of rugged mountains, coniferous rain forests, wildlife, glaciers, lakes, streams, and seascapes.

CLIMATE

The west side of the Olympic Peninsula has the wettest winter climate in the conterminous United States, with yearly precipitation exceeding 140 inches in some sections. Mount Olympus and all the high country in the western part of the park probably receive much more than that, mostly in the form of snow. In contrast to the wetness of the west side, the northeast side of the peninsula is the driest area on the west coast outside of southern California.

PACIFIC COAST AREA

This 50-mile-long strip of coastline is one of the most primitive remaining in the conterminous United States. The encroaching sea has produced a scenic landscape of many shoreline needles, offshore rocks, and islands. Some of these are used by colonies of bird and marine life. Wild animals, including deer, bear, raccoon, and skunk, are found here, and elk are sometimes observed in the more remote sections. Seals are seen frequently in the water or on the offshore rocks.

Numerous sea birds nest on the islands, and many migrating birds make this a rest stop on the Pacific flyway.

RAIN FOREST

An extraordinary rain-forest growth has developed during centuries of abundant moisture in the western valleys of the park. Sitka spruce and western hemlock dominate this forest, but Douglas-fir and western redcedar are also common. Some Douglas-fir and sitka spruce reach a height of 300 feet and have a diameter of more than 8 feet.

MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS

The Olympic Mountains are composed almost entirely of sedimentary rocks, such as sandstone and shale. The rocks were derived from sediments which accumulated in the shallow seas that covered western Washington and later were uplifted into the highest mountains of the Coast Range. Mount Olympus, the highest peak, is 7,965 feet. Several other peaks rise above 7,000 feet, but elevations of the ridges and crests are mostly between 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

There are about 60 glaciers, with an aggregate area of 20 to 25 square miles, in the Olympic Mountains. The three largest on Mount Olympus are 2 miles or more in length.

LAKES AND STREAMS

In a region of glacier-carved basins and heavy precipitation, it is natural to find numerous lakes and streams. Here, most of the lakes are small, their beauty adding much to the charm of the Olympic scenery, but a few lowland lakes are of considerable size. Lake Crescent, nestled in the mountains in the northern part of the park, is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful lakes in the United States.

WILDLIFE

Olympic National Park is a refuge for about 56 species of wild mammals. Many of them are not frequently seen, but visitors to the densely forested valleys usually glimpse some of the animals. Travelers in the high, more open mountains can expect to see a greater variety.

Rocky peaks, alpine meadows, forests, streams, and ocean shore provide a variety of habitats for birds. In summer, about 140 kinds of birds have been identified in the park.

PRESERVATION OF THE PARK

Do not disturb vegetation or rocks, or other natural formations.

The park is a sanctuary for all wildlife; therefore, hunting or trapping is not allowed.

Be particularly careful while driving at dusk or after dark. Drive slowly to avoid hitting wild animals.

Pets must be leashed at all times; they are not allowed on trails or in public buildings.

Fires. Be careful with fires. Be sure your campfire is out! Be equally careful with cigarettes; do not throw them from automobiles or horseback. Make sure they are completely out before discarding.

Camping and picnicking. Campers and picnickers are required to maintain and leave the areas they use in a clean condition. All debris should be carried out from trail camps. A fire permit is required for all back-country camping and may be obtained from the nearest ranger station.

Trails. Do not take shortcuts or cut between switchbacks; you endanger yourself and others by doing so. Consult a park ranger before attempting longer trails. Wheeled devices are not allowed on trails.

Careful driving. Park roads are built for enjoyment of the scenery; they are not high-speed thoroughfares. Observe habits of courteous driving; signal when pulling over to park your car; keep to the right; do not park on curves; pass only when the view ahead is ample and unobstructed.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

WASHINGTON

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Victoria

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

CANADA
UNITED STATES

Cape Flattery

Neah Bay

MAKAH INDIAN RESERVATION

Seki

Clallam Bay

Cape Alava

Ozette

Sand Point

Dickey Lake

Ozette Lake

Yellow Banks

PACIFIC COAST

Cape Johnson

Rialto Beach
La Push
QUILEUTE INDIAN RESERVATION

Mora

Teahwhit Head

Strawberry Point

Pleasant Lake

Sappho

Fairholm

Soleduck River

Forks

Bogachiel River

RAIN FOREST

HOH VISITOR CENTER

RAIN FOREST

Sol Duc Hot Springs

Olympic Hot Springs

Seven Lakes Basin

High Divide

Mt. Carrie 6995

Crescent and Agate Beaches

Joyce

STORM KING VISITOR CENTER

Altaire

Elwha

Hurricane Hill 5757

Mt. Angeles 6454

Lake Hills 5

Ski Area 8

Lillian River

Obstruction Point 6450

Port Angeles

Park Headquarters

VISITOR CENTER

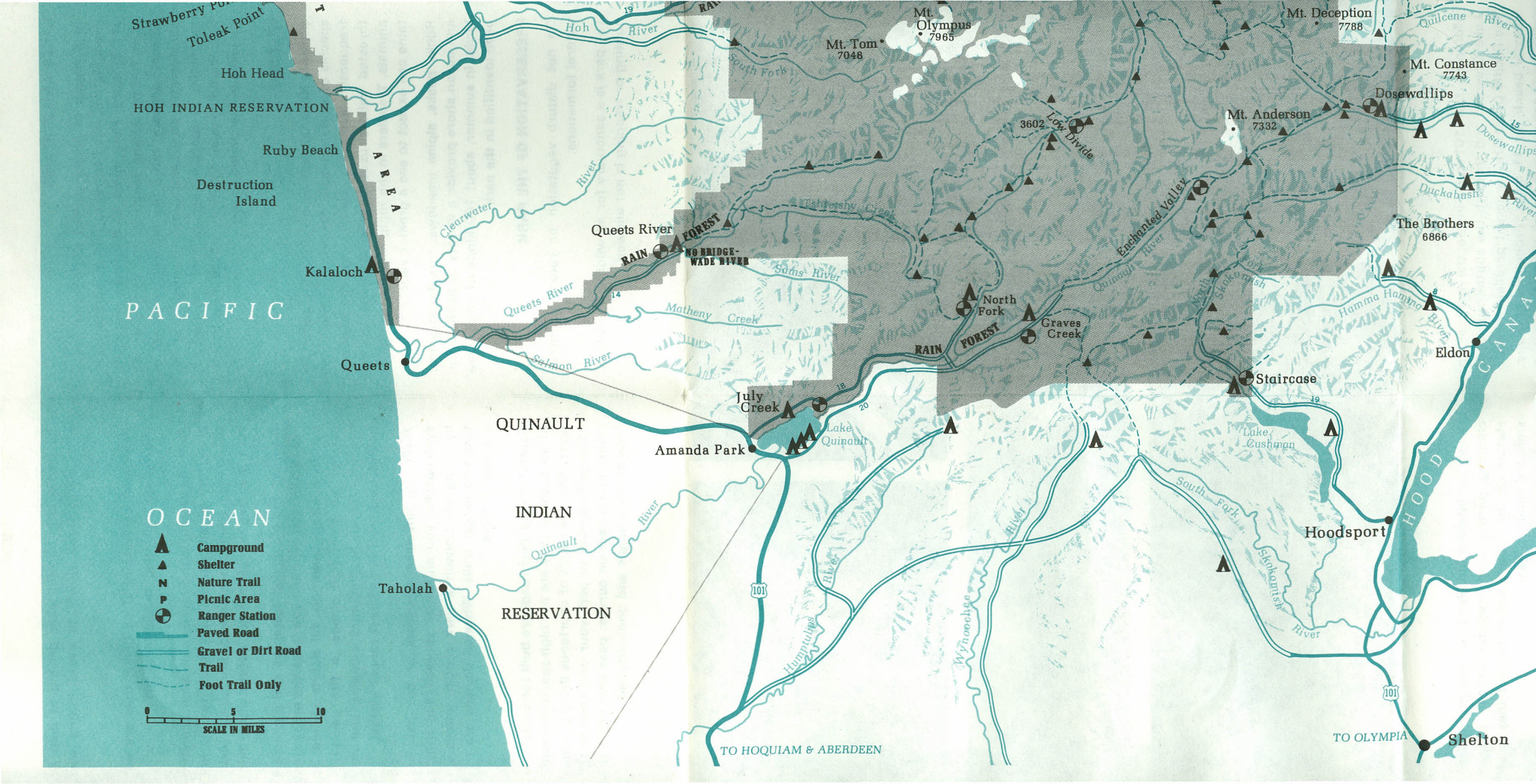
Heart O'the Hills

Sequim

Blue Deer Park 6007 Mtn.

Mt. Deception

Toll Ferry



Strawberry Point
Toleak Point

Hoh Head
HOH INDIAN RESERVATION

Ruby Beach
Destruction Island

PACIFIC

Kalaloch
Queets

Queets River

RAIN FOREST
NO BRIDGE - WADE RIVER

QUINALT

INDIAN

RESERVATION

Taholah

Amanda Park

TO HOQUIAM & ABERDEEN

Mt. Tom 7048
Mt. Olympus 7965

3602
Low Divide

Mt. Anderson 7332

Hoodsport

Staircase

TO OLYMPIA
Shelton

The Brothers 6866

Mt. Constance 7743

Dosewallips

Mt. Deception 7788

Hamma Hamma River

Eldon

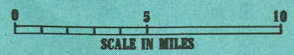
Duckabush River

Dosewallips

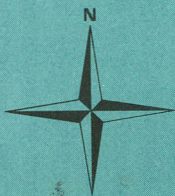
Quilcene River

OCEAN

- Campground
- Shelter
- Nature Trail
- Picnic Area
- Ranger Station
- Paved Road
- Gravel or Dirt Road
- Trail
- Foot Trail Only



TO BELLINGHAM
& CANADA



ADMIRALTY

Keystone

Port
Townsend

Toll
Ferry
INLET

WHIDBEY
ISLAND

PUGET

Dungeness
River
River

113

101

104

Toll
HOOD
CANAL
BRIDGE

Orillson

S

S



Bremerton

Seattle

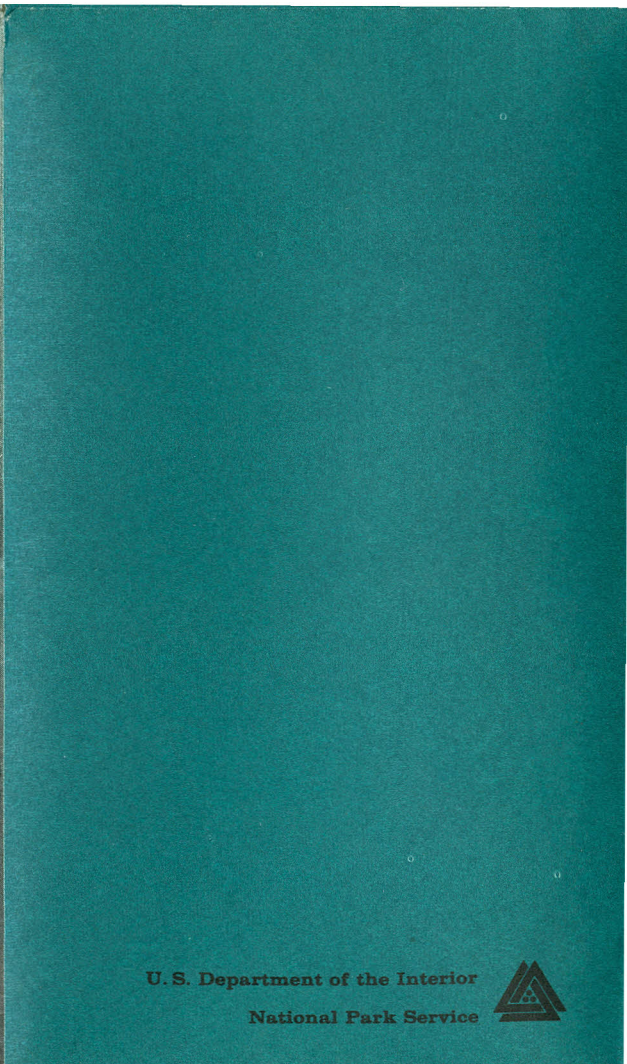
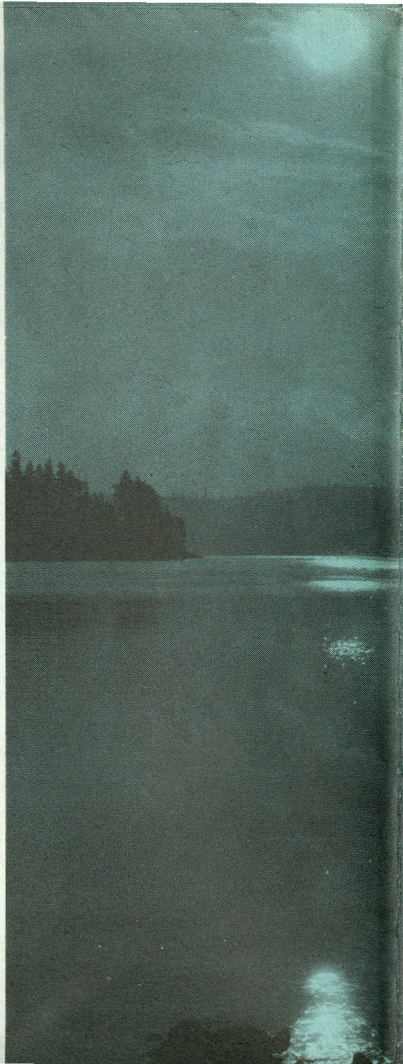
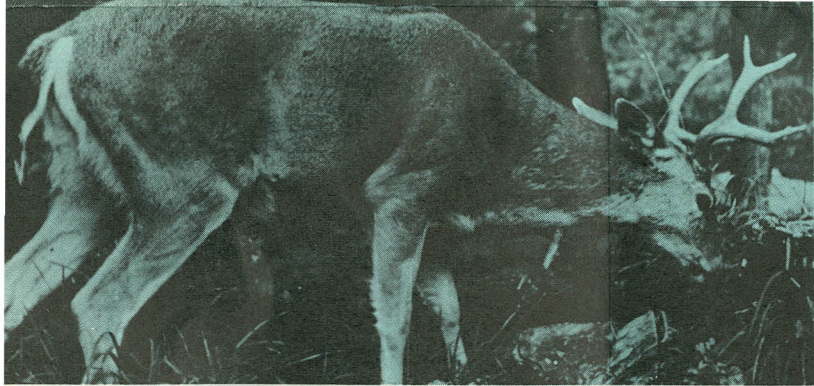
BAINBRIDGE

Winslow

ISLAND

VASHON
ISLAND

Tacoma



U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

