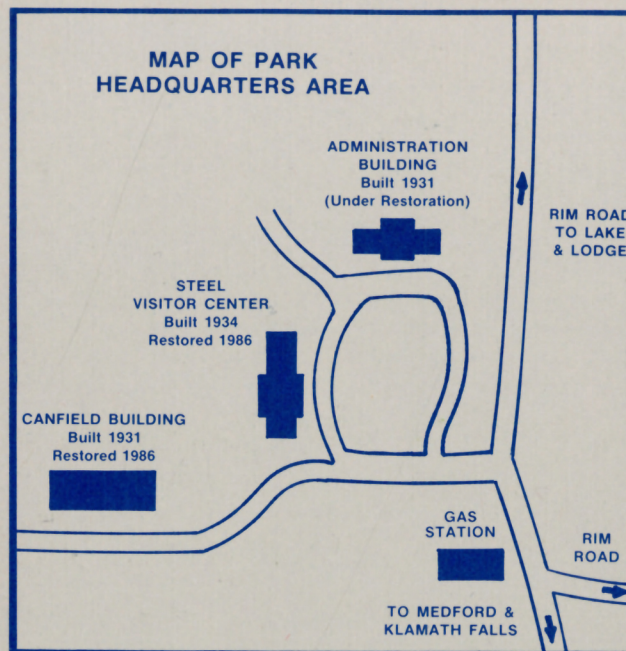


There are some other ways that you can help preserve your park.

1. Help pick up litter. Though the vast majority of visitors will not litter the park, the winds up here have a mind of their own and will frequently snatch a sandwich wrapper, information sheet, etc., when we are not looking and will deposit that wrapper or sheet in the worst possible place, such as the lake.
2. Treat all animals as wild. Let them find their own food. Candy bars, peanuts, etc., will shorten the lives of most animals in the park.
3. Report wildlife sightings to the National Park Service. Wildlife Sighting Forms are available at Park Headquarters.
4. If you notice a safety hazard, or a problem with park preservation, let a park ranger know about it.
5. Obey park regulations:
 - Take only pictures, leave only footprints.
 - (Do not take or collect anything)
 - Remember the speed limit in the park.
 - Keep pets on leashes.

Thank you for your concern and help. This park belongs to you. Enjoy it!



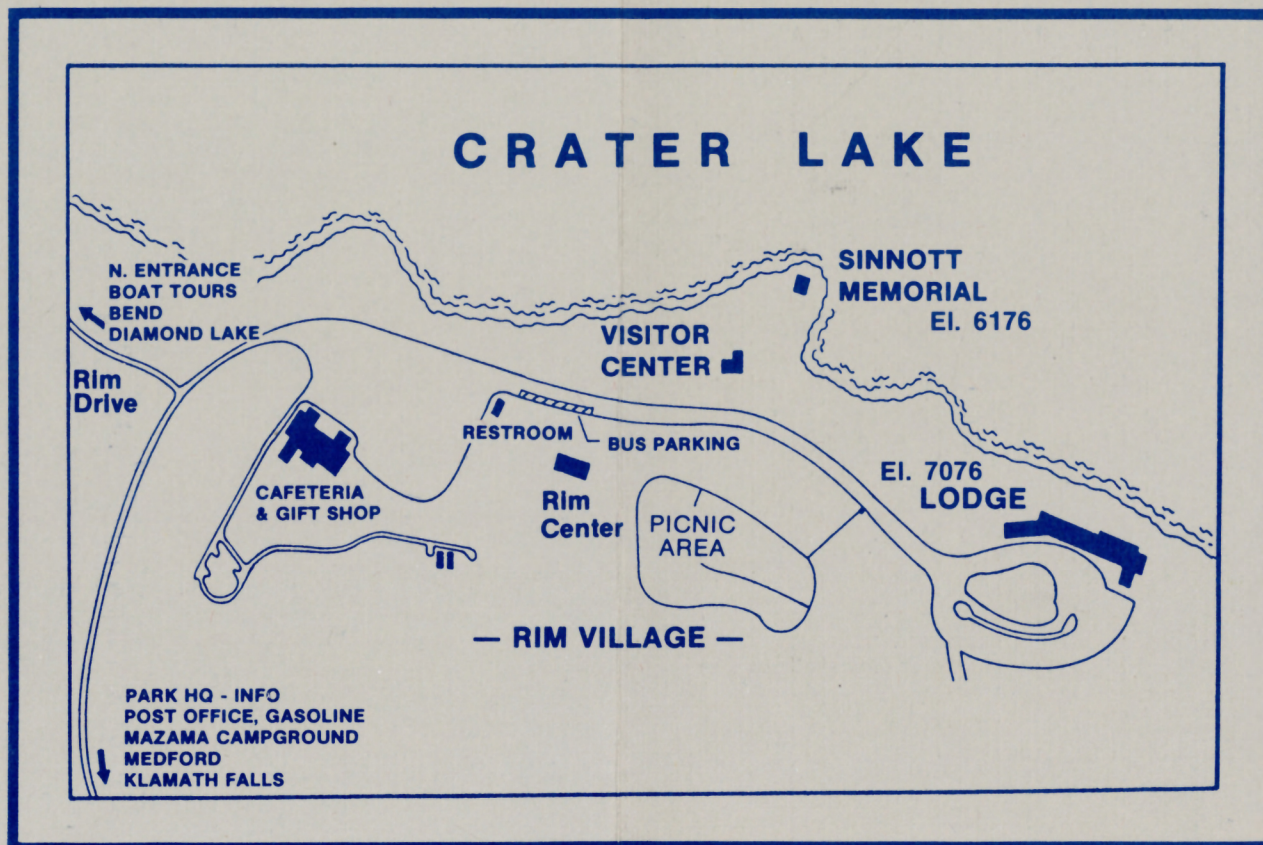
3rd Edition, April 1987. by C. Davis.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK INFORMATION



Welcome to Crater Lake National Park. This brochure will answer many of the questions that you probably have about 'the Gem of the Cascades'. Heights and depths, climate and wildlife are a few of the topics that interest the visitor. A map of the rim village area is included for those who will be taking advantage of the visitor facilities. Last but not least, information is provided on how we can preserve the park. The rugged and inspiring landforms around the park that attract us should be as beautiful to generations of Americans that will follow us as they are today.

Thank you,
Crater Lake Lodge



Q. How deep is the lake?

A. The greatest depth found is 1932 feet, (589 meters). Crater Lake is the deepest lake in the United States.

Q. What is the deepest lake in the world?

A. Lake Baikal in Siberia with a depth of 5712 feet (1741 m).

Q. What is the greatest width of the lake?

A. 6.02 miles (9.7 km). The area of the lake is 21.3 square miles (55.2 sq. km).

Q. What is the temperature of the lake?

A. During the summer the average surface temperature of the water is 50-60 degrees fahrenheit. The average temperature at the lake bottom is 38 degrees. The Lake froze over in the winters of 1949 and 1985.

Q. How much does the lake level fluctuate?

A. Seasonally from 1.5 to 3 feet (0.45 to 0.90 m).

Q. How was Crater Lake formed?

A. The lake lies in a caldera formed when Mt. Mazama, approximately 12,000 feet (3657 m) in elevation, erupted and collapsed 6840 years ago. Further eruptions helped seal the floor of the caldera and allowed water to collect. Rain and snow melt over the centuries has filled the caldera with water. Today evaporation and seepage are balanced with precipitation keeping the water level fairly constant.

Q. Are there any fish in the lake?

A. Yes, rainbow trout, brown trout, and kokanee salmon. The fish in the lake were stocked earlier this century. Fishing is allowed in the lake. Inquire at park headquarters for regulations.

Q. How was Crater Lake discovered?

A. Crater Lake was first seen by an Indian. In 1853 John Wesley Hillman and a group of prospectors rediscovered the lake which they named "Deep Blue Lake".

Q. When did Crater Lake become a National Park?

A. In 1902, during the administration of Teddy Roosevelt. Crater Lake was the 7th National Park to be established.

Q. Why is the lake so blue?

A. Light waves are absorbed color by color as they pass through water. Red wavelengths are the first to be absorbed, blue are the last. The more energetic blue wavelengths are scattered back to the surface.

Q. How high is Wizard Island?

A. Wizard Island, a cinder cone, rises 764 feet (233 m) above the water, its elevation is 6940 feet (2115 m).

Q. How do I get to the boats?

A. The Cleetwood Cove dock is on the north side of the lake. The trail leaves the parking lot and descends 1.1 miles (1.77 km) to the lake and dock. This is the only access to the lake.

Q. Are there hot springs (geothermal venting) in the park?

A. Yes, at the bottom of the lake.

Q. What is the highest point on the rim?

A. Hillman Peak at an elevation of 8156 feet (2486 m). Hillman Peak has no trail and should not be climbed.

Q. Can you see Mt. Shasta from here?

A. From the top of the Watchman, elevation 8,025 feet (2446 m), Mt. Shasta can be seen to the south. Mt. Shasta is 14,000 feet (4267 m) in elevation and 100 miles (160 km) away. Mt. Shasta can also be seen from several other peaks in the park with trails, including Mt. Scott, Garfield Peak and Cloudcap.

Q. What is the name of the sharply pointed mountain north of the lake?

A. Mt. Thielsen at an elevation of 9,182 feet (2799 m).

Q. What is the climate like?

A. Snow has been recorded in parts of the park every month of the year. Winter temperatures seldom go below zero degrees fahrenheit. Summer temperatures seldom exceed 85 degrees. The record low is -21 degrees set in January 1962. The record high is 92 degrees set in August 1929.

Q. How much snow usually falls?

A. The average snowfall is about 45 feet (13.7 m). The park is very beautiful in the winter.

Q. Are there bears in the park?

A. Yes, they are all black bears. It is rare to see one.

Q. What are the large, reddish barked trees near the south entrance?

A. Ponderosa Pines.

Q. How do I find out about the animal and plant life of the area?

A. The visitor center is located between the lodge and the cafeteria building. It is open daily from 8 AM to 7 PM during the summer season. A ranger is on duty to answer your questions. The Steel Center, near Park Headquarters, is open from 9 AM to 5 PM throughout the year.

Q. How long is the road around the lake?

A. The rim drive is 33 miles (53 km) long. It usually closes in October due to snow.

Q. Is the park open year round?

A. The park is open year round, weather permitting. The cafeteria and gift store are open year round. Only the South and West entrances are open in the winter. Approximately 500,000 people per year visit Crater Lake National Park.

Q. When was the Crater Lake Lodge built?

A. It was started in 1909 and completed in 1914. An annex was added in 1923. There are 79 rooms in the lodge. It is open from June to September.

Q. How far below the lodge is the lake?

A. It is 900 feet (274 m) to the water level from the lodge.

Q. Who can I call or write to for more information?

Q. National Park Service Crater Lake Lodge
Crater Lake, OR 97604 Crater Lake, OR 97604
(503) 594-2211 (503) 594-2511

Q. What other National Parks and Monuments can we visit in Oregon?

A. Oregon Caves National Monument, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Fort Clatsop National Memorial and McLaughlin National Historic Site. Crater Lake is the only National Park in Oregon.

Q. What can I do to help preserve the Park?

A. Crater Lake is a very fragile park. The cliffs that surround the lake and that are found elsewhere in the park developed in a geological instant and are eroding nearly as fast. This erosion is natural as long as human beings do not speed up the process. By hiking off the trails or climbing the steep, loose slopes of the mountains and cliffs around the park we can damage those beautiful features which we all came here to enjoy. It is important, therefore, to always use the trails in the park. Only by taking the time to understand and protect the park now, will we preserve this breathtaking beauty for the future.