

Road closures
For information on road closures outside Olympic National Park, consult maps produced either by the Washington Department of Natural Resources or by the U.S. Forest Service.

Most reefs, rocks, islets, and islands except the James Island group between 47°34' and 48°23' north latitude are national wildlife refuges that lie within Olympic National Park. They are off limits to visitors, and boats must remain 200 yards from the islands.

Use caution when hiking the beaches. Sudden high waves can pick up beach logs and turn them into weapons; they kill. Use the posted headland trails to avoid being trapped by high tides. Get the "Olympic Coastal Strip" folder at a ranger station before hiking on the coast.

Coast hiking
Wait for low tide or use overland trail if available.
Impossible headland; always use overland trail.

All Roads Lead to Olympic
Olympic National Park is easy to reach and the number of routes provides great variety with everchanging vistas. Ferries from Seattle take you across Puget Sound where any number of roads connects with U.S. 101, which encircles the park. All roads leading into the park connect with U.S. 101. Whether you are driving along-side the shores of the Hood Canal, or crossing through the landscape north of the park, or passing through the part of the park along the Pacific Ocean, you will come to get an impression of the Olympic Peninsula that will introduce you to the park itself. For information on ferry schedules call 206-464-6400 or 1-800-843-3779, or write Washington State Ferries, Colman Dock/Pier 52, 801 Alaskan Way, Seattle, WA 98104. You can also reach them at <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/ferries/current/> on the Internet.

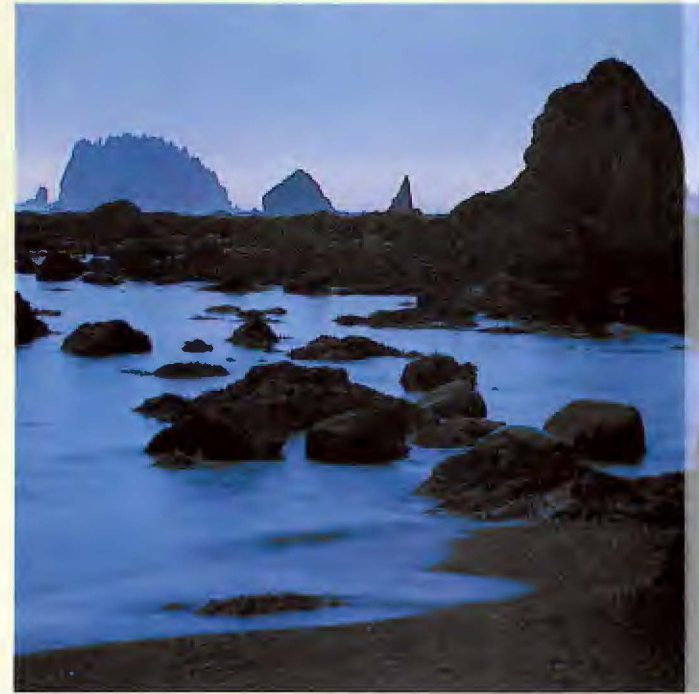


- Wilderness use**
- Trail
 - Trail mileage and distance indicator
 - Wilderness campsite (see index on other side)
 - Stoves-only zone (no open fires)
 - Ranger station
 - Ranger station (summer only)
 - Self-guiding trail
 - Wheelchair accessible
 - Campground
 - Primitive campground
 - Picnic area
 - Restaurant and lodge
 - Boat launch

DO NOT USE THIS MAP FOR HIKING.
Purchase detailed topographic maps at visitor centers and ranger stations.

Olympic National Park

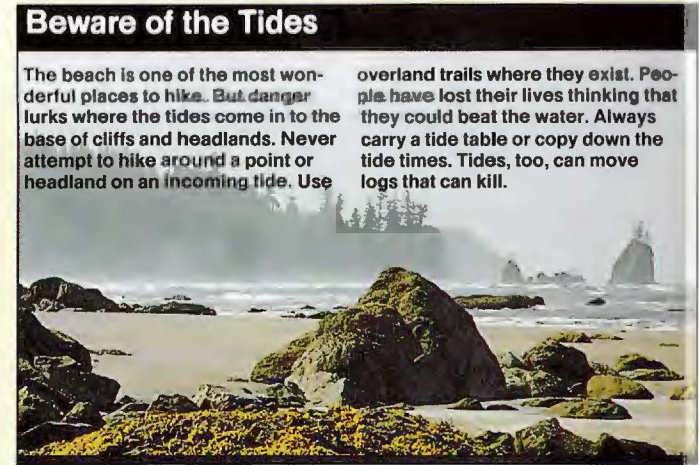
Coast to Glaciers



THE COAST

More than 60 miles of Pacific Ocean coastline form a vital component of Olympic National Park. This coastline has remained little changed except for the impact of the pounding surf and storms. It looks much as it did when American Indians built their first villages thousands of years before European explorers arrived. Today the Hoh, Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Makah, Port Gamble S'Klallam, Skokomish, Quileute and Quinault continue to live along the peninsula's shores where their ancestors arrived so long ago. The coast is where the land meets the sea, vibrating with life and energy. Arches and sea stacks; the roar of crashing waves; the calls of gulls, bald eagles, and black oystercatchers; dramatic sunsets; the vastness of the ocean and a myriad of other elements impress themselves upon you

Scooping up a handful of sand, you discover that it is virtually impossible for you to count the shades of colors or to classify shapes, so varied are the grains. At low tide you can walk toward the surf stopping at tidepools along the way. If you squat down and spend some time just looking, you will be amazed at what you see as your eyes start ferreting out objects that look like rocks, but which in fact are small sea animals. Slowly extending your horizon, you may see some raccoons feeding on shellfish that are reachable now that the tide is out and the danger of the surf is withdrawn. You are likely to find the footprints of shore birds all over the beach but you will also find those of bear, deer, raccoons, river otters, and a host of other creatures.



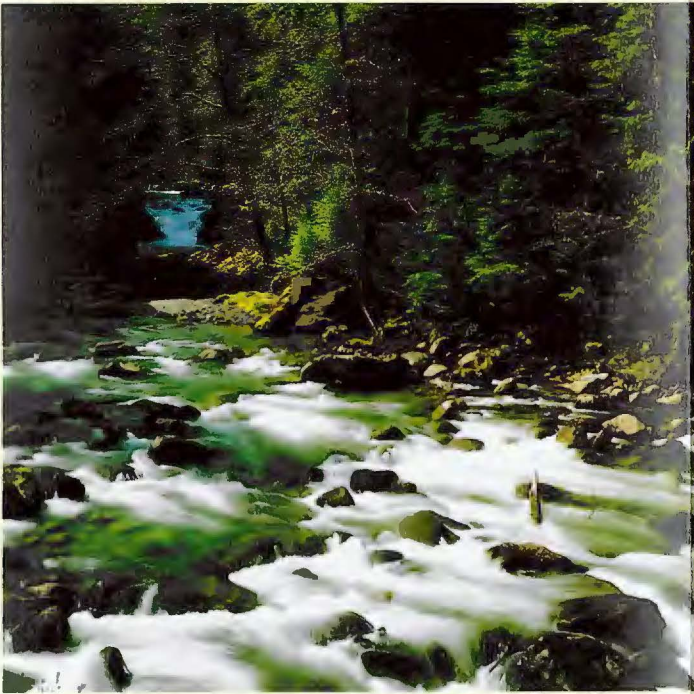
Beware of the Tides

The beach is one of the most wonderful places to hike. But danger lurks where the tides come in to the base of cliffs and headlands. Never attempt to hike around a point or headland on an incoming tide. Use



The sheer quantity of flotsam and jetsam cast upon the beach is astonishing. Probably the most exotic are the glass floats that Japanese fishermen use to support their nets. It takes the ocean currents about one year to carry the floats across the Pacific to the Washington coast. Among the debris cast upon the shores are huge trees felled from inland stream bank sites by rushing rivers and washed out to sea. They are repeatedly thrown and banged against sand and rock. Limbs are removed and trunks are sanded smooth by the action of the waves. Finally a great storm may toss them high on the beach to join many others.

The Olympic coast is a wild place, a place for endless exploration.



FORESTS

Superlatives about the trees abound, for several specimens reach record sizes. In some locations, the forest canopy is so thick that falling snow is caught in the trees and never reaches the ground.

There are four basic types of forests on the Olympic peninsula: Temperate rain forest, lowland, montane, and subalpine. Temperate rain forest is found at low elevations along the Pacific Ocean coast and in the western-facing valleys of the peninsula where lots of rain, moderate temperatures, and summer fogs exist. Sitka spruce is the dominant tree, but trees typical of the lowland forest also grow here, including western redcedar.

The lowland forest grows further inland from the coast, and above the rain forest valleys. You will not find Sitka spruce here, but you may see grand fir. Western hemlock will probably be the most common tree, although stands of Douglas-fir may prevail where fire or drier conditions caused by the rain shadow give these trees an advantage. Western redcedar is never an abundant tree, but its gradual disappearance is a true indicator that the upper limits of this zone have been reached.

Gradually the lowland forest gives way to the montane forest. Unless you are an expert you may have difficulty recognizing when the change occurs. If silver fir is present you know that you have moved into the montane zone, but in drier parts of the park, the montane zone may look much like the lowland forest, with the exception that the western redcedar will no longer be present.

As elevation increases, temperatures cool and more moisture falls as snow; growing seasons get shorter and the subalpine zone takes over. Silver fir grows here as well as in the montane zone, and in the western portion of the park may be prevalent. The presence of subalpine fir, mountain hemlock, or Alaska cedar groves assure you that this is the subalpine zone. The lower portion of the subalpine zone consists of continuous forest, but in the upper part of this zone the forest thins out. Delightful alpine meadows graced with wildflowers and glacial lakes often intermingle with stands of firs. Subalpine fir is especially well adapted to the heavy snows and cold temperatures experienced here. Its spire-like shape sheds snow. It also extends its lower branches under the snow, often putting down roots from them where they touch the ground. When the snow melts the trees may be surrounded by skirt-like arrangements of longer, lower branches.

Increasing elevation causes even more severe climatic conditions. Trees become fewer, shorter, and more misshapen. Trees may be mere shadows of their cousins living lower down the mountain. Here a 100-year-old tree may be only three feet tall. Eventually tree line is reached, beyond which trees do not grow, but a profusion of wildflowers often rewards your eye in a vivid display that is an effective foil to the scenery below, now visible because the trees no longer block the view.

From seashore to mountaintop Olympic is blessed with an incredibly rich plant community created by varying environments.

Olympic National Park welcomes you to a diverse and stunning world—a fog-shrouded coast with booming surf and wave-manicured beaches, spectacular alpine country dotted with sparkling lakes, lush meadows, glaciers, and North America's finest temperate rain forest. American Indians have lived here for thousands of years, both along the coast and in the interior reaches of the peninsula. Their primary form of subsistence came from the sea and rivers, as well as berries, roots, and land mammals. Cedar was the most important material resource, used for everything from house planks to canoes. The bark was used for clothing and baskets, even towels and diapers. In 1592, the first European, Juan de Fuca, may have come along



The Rain Forest

The temperate rain forest in the valleys of the Quinault, Queets, and Hoh rivers are protected and contain some of the most spectacular examples of the Sitka spruce community. This ecosystem stretches along the coast from Oregon to Alaska; other temperate rain forests are found in several isolated areas throughout the world. What defines a rain forest quite simply is rain—lots of it. Precipitation here ranges from 140 to 167 inches—12 to 14 feet—every year. The mountains to the east also protect the coastal areas from severe weather extremes. Seldom does the temperature drop below freezing in the rain forest and summer-

these shores. Reliable information of European penetration, however, is not available until 1774 when Juan Perez sailed along this coast. In the next 25 years a bevy of British, American, and Spanish explorers visited the area. The most enduring work was done by Robert Gray, an American, and George Vancouver, an Englishman. Both men explored the area thoroughly, establishing rival claims to this land for their own countries. Although American Indians utilized and traveled through the mountains of the peninsula, it was not until 1885 that the first systematic exploration of the interior of the Olympic Peninsula was made. That year Lt. Joseph P. O'Neil led the first documented expedition into the interior. In 1889-90 the Press

time highs rarely exceed 80°F. The dominant species in the rain forest are Sitka spruce (1) and western hemlock; some grow to tremendous size, reaching 300 feet in height and 23 feet in circumference. Douglas-fir, western redcedar, bigleaf maple (2), red alder, vine maple, and black cottonwood are also found throughout the forest. Nearly every bit of space is taken up with a living plant. Some plants even live on others. These are the epiphytes, plants that do not come into contact with the earth, but also are not parasites. They are partly responsible for giving the rain forest its "jungle" appearance. Mosses (spike moss 3), lichens, and



Photographs: Roosevelt elk by Tom and Pat Lleson; Salmonberry by Pat O'Hara; remainder by Russell Lamo.

expedition led by James Christie made a north-south crossing in five and one-half months. In 1890 Lt. O'Neil returned and made an east-west crossing. Slowly a movement got underway to set aside some of the peninsula as a national park. In 1897 President Grover Cleveland created the Olympic Forest Reserve, a portion of which President Theodore Roosevelt designated a national monument in 1909. In 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed legislation creating Olympic National Park and in 1988 nearly 96 percent of the park was designated as wilderness. Olympic is a place for the soul to expand and for the mind to be refreshed with the beauty of life—a place of serendipitous discovery.



MOUNTAINS

The Olympic Mountains are not very high—Mount Olympus, the highest, is just under 8,000 feet—but they rise almost from the water's edge and intercept moisture-rich air masses that move in from the Pacific. As this air is forced over the mountains, it cools and releases moisture in the form of rain or snow. At lower elevations rain nurtures the forests while at higher elevations snow adds to glacial masses that relentlessly carve the landscape. The mountains wring precipitation out of the air so effectively that areas on the northeast corner of the peninsula experience a rain shadow and get very little rain. The town of Sequim gets only 17 inches a year,



Roosevelt Elk

One of the main reasons that Olympic National Park was created was to protect the Roosevelt elk, a species found in the Northwest. These elk, named for President Theodore Roosevelt, are social animals that exist mainly in herds, unlike their cousins, the Rocky Mountain elk (wapiti), found throughout much of western North America. These animals are larger, have white rumps, have antlers that are more bushy, and they are much shier than those elk you may find further east. It is unlikely that you will see any while you are in the park.

while less than 30 miles away Mount Olympus receives some 200 inches falling mostly as snow.

These mountains have arisen from the sea. For eons, wind and rain washed sediments from the land into the ocean. Over time these sediments were compressed into shale and sandstone. Meanwhile, vents and fissures opened upon the ocean floor and lava flowed forth, creating huge underwater mountains and ranges called seamounts. As the plate upon which this portion of the ocean floor was located inched toward North America about 35 million years ago, most of the sea floor went beneath the continental land mass. Some of the sea floor, however, was scraped off and jammed against the mainland, creating the dome that was the forerunner of today's Olympics. Powerful forces fractured, folded, and overturned rock formations, which helps explain the jumbled appearance of the Olympics. Radiating out from the center of the dome, streams, and later a series of glaciers, carved peaks and valleys, creating the beautiful, craggy landscape we know today. Ice age glacial sheets from the north carved out the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound, isolating the Olympics from nearby landmasses. Surrounded on three sides by water and still crowned by alpine glaciers, the Olympics retain the distinctive character that developed from their isolation. Several plants and animals are unique to the Olympics—examples of how genetic diversification occurs when geographical isolation exists. The most striking example is the Olympic marmot, with its distinct chromosomal and behavioral patterns. Others include Flett's violet, Piper's bellflower, Olympic Mountain synthyris, Olympic chipmunk, Olympic snow mole, and Beardlee and Crescenti trout, as well as others.

Visitor Information

Visitor centers are located at Port Angeles (Hurricane Ridge), and the Hoh Rain Forest. All have exhibits, publications, maps, and staff members who can answer your questions. Schedules for campfires, nature walks, and other interpretive programs are posted in the visitor centers and campgrounds.

Accommodations Several motel units, cottages, cabins, and lodge rooms are available within the park. It is advisable to make reservations well in advance. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers are: Kalaloch Lodge, 15715 Highway 101, Forks, WA 98331, 360-962-2271; Log Cabin Resort, 3185 East Beach Road, Port Angeles, WA 98362, 360-928-3245; Lake Crescent Lodge, 416 Lake Crescent Road, Port Angeles, WA 98362, 360-928-3211; Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort (open Memorial Day to mid-September only), P.O. Box 2169, Port Angeles, WA 98362, 360-927-3583. For information about accommodations outside the park call the North Olympic Visitor and Convention Bureau at 1-800-942-4042.

Sightseeing by Car U.S. 101 provides the main access to the park, with numerous spur roads leading to the interior. No roads pass through the heart of the Olympics. Rain forests can be seen along the Hoh, Queets, and Quinault rivers. Hurricane Ridge, accessible via a paved road, offers motorists an opportunity to look into a superb part of the Olympic wilderness. The coast area can be reached directly side the park. Regulations are available at visitor centers and ranger stations. Boats can be rented at Fairholm Visitor Service Area, Log Cabin Resort, and Lake Crescent Lodge.

Supplies Gasoline and groceries are available at Fairholm General Store and Kalaloch Lodge; groceries only can be bought at Sol Duc Hot Springs. A laundry is at Log Cabin Resort.

Horseback Riding A list of stables and outfitters can be obtained at visitor centers or by writing the superintendent. Check for restrictions or closures to stock in certain sections of the wilderness.

Mountaineering Climbers are asked to register and to show that they have standard climbing gear at the ranger station nearest their route. Never climb alone or attempt technical climbs unless you are with experienced climbers and have proper equipment.

Winter Sports Ski and snowshoe rentals, ski tow, and ski instructions are all offered at Hurricane Ridge.

Fishing State fishing licenses are not required for stream and lake fishing, except that a Washington State special punch-card is necessary when fishing for steelhead and salmon. A license is required to fish in the

Campground	Total Sites	Fee	Group Camp	Accessible Restroom	Recommended Trailer Length	Sanitary Dump	Open All Year
Altair	30	●			21'		
Deer Park	14	●					
Dosewallips	30	●					
Elwha	41	●			21'		●
Fairholm	87	●		●	21'	●	
Graves Creek	30	●			21'		
Heart O' the Hills	105	●		●	21'		●
Hoh	89	●			21'	●	●
July Creek (walk-ins)	31						●
Kalaloch	177	●	●	●	21'	●	●
Mora	94	●	●	●	21'	●	●
North Fork	7			●			●
Ozette	14			●	21'		●
Queets	20			●			●
Sol Duc	80	●			21'	●	
Staircase	56	●		●	16'		●

Wilderness The listing below is a key to some wilderness locations that have untreated water and are shown on the map on the reverse side. Remember that wilderness use permits are required for all overnight stays.

55 Enchanted Valley
56 Anderson Pass
57 Honeycomb Meadows
58 Diamond Meadows
59 Big Timber
60 Dose Forks
62 Marmot Lake
63 Upper Duckabush
64 Home Sweet Home
65 Nine Stream
66 Camp Pleasant
67 Big Log
68 Flapjack Lakes
69 Belview
70 Lake Sundown
71 Success Creek
72 Upper Lena Lake
73 Tenmile
74 Sunnybrook
75 Home Lake
76 Falls
77 Camp Ellis
78 Gray Wolf
79 Three Forks
80 Lower Cameron
81 Moose Lake
82 Grand Lake
83 Cameron Basin
84 Dose Meadows
85 Bear Camp
86 Deception Creek
89 Lake Angeles
90 Heather Park
91 Spruce Bottom
92 Smith Place
93 Bob Creek
94 Pelton Creek
95 Big Flat

Wilderness Travel If you will be hiking in the park, make sure you obtain a more detailed topographical map. This folder is not sufficient for wilderness travel. As a backpacker you may encounter hazards, you might get wet, you could get a blister or two, and you will have to work hard to see all that Olympic National Park has to offer. But if you enter the wilderness as a prepared and informed hiker, you are guaranteed an unforgettable experience. Please help preserve the wilderness by observing the regulations and by leaving no trace of your stay. Wilderness use permits are required for

all overnight stays. They are free and can be obtained at trailheads and ranger stations.

Water Even though the water looks cool and refreshing, it can contain organisms that cause giardiasis, a debilitating intestinal disorder. Either pack in your own water, boil stream and lake water vigorously for one full minute, or check with rangers regarding chemical treatment.

Sanitation Use privies when available; do not dump garbage in them. Otherwise dig a small hole at least 200 feet from a water supply and thoroughly cover when finished.

Campsite Camp in an established site when one is available. Avoid areas marked for restoration where small plants and excelsior netting have been placed to help revegetate damaged soil.

Fires Wood fires are prohibited in some areas of the wilderness. West of the Elwha and North Fork of the Quinault, only stoves allowed above 3,500 feet. East of this line only stoves must be used above 4,000 feet. (See map on reverse.) If you make a wood fire, build it in an existing fire ring. On the beach be sure to make your fire at least 10 feet away from the nearest beach log and, if possible, below the high tide line.

Firearms Firearms are prohibited throughout the park.