Welcome!

You’ve arrived at one of the most spectacular and scenic of all the national parks in the United States if not the world! We hope you will take time to savor the experience and discover the treasures—beyond just the overlooks—that make this such a special place.

We want you to return home with great pictures and memories, but to do that you must experience the park safely and respect the natural landscape and hazards therein. Please read this paper then ask a ranger if you need help. We’re here to serve!

Craig Ackerman
Superintendent

Discovering Crater Lake

12 Great Ways to Enjoy Your Stay

The first European-American to see Crater Lake was lucky to survive the experience. On June 12, 1853, gold prospector John Wesley Hillman was riding his mule up a long, sloping mountain. He was lost, tired, and not paying attention to the terrain ahead. Suddenly, his mule stopped, Hillman sat up and found himself on the edge of a cliff, gazing in astonishment at “the bluest and most beautiful body of water I had ever seen.” He added: “If I had been riding a blind mule, I firmly believe I would have ridden over the edge to death and destruction.”

While mules—no matter how sharp their eyesight—are no longer permitted to approach the rim of Crater Lake, there are many other ways we can discover the park today and experience some of the surprise, wonder, and delight felt by that lost prospector 165 years ago. Here are 12 recommendations:

Watch the Park Film
Explore the park’s violent past and its present tranquility in this 22-minute film, shown on the hour and half-hour at the Steel Visitor Center at Park Headquarters.

Drive Around the Lake
Rim Drive is a 33-mile (53-km) road that encircles Crater Lake. More than 30 pullouts offer dramatic views of the park’s volcanic scenery. Allow 2 to 3 hours (see page 5).

Attend a Ranger Program
Discover the wonders of Crater Lake with those who know the park best. Talks, walks, kids programs, boat tours, and trolley tours are offered daily (see page 3).

Hike a Trail
From easy walks to challenging hikes, the park has something for everyone. Explore pristine forests, flower-filled meadows, and rocky peaks (see page 4).

Find the Phantom Ship
Anchored near the lake’s south shore is an island that seems to be sailing away. To see it, hike to Sun Notch or drive to the viewpoint named in its honor (see page 5).

Photograph the Pinnacles
Formed during the same eruption that gave birth to the lake, these colorful volcanic spires are tucked away in the park’s southeast corner (see page 5).

Tour Crater Lake Lodge
For a glimpse into an earlier era, check out the history exhibits—and walk through the Great Hall—of Crater Lake Lodge, renovated in the 1990s but first opened in 1915 (see page 2).

Visit the Sinnott Overlook
With panoramic views and fascinating exhibits, this is the place to learn about the park’s geologic story and history of scientific investigation (see page 2).

Have a Picnic
The viewpoints and picnic areas along the Rim Drive are perfect for outdoor snacks. Stop by the Rim Village Café for grab-and-go sandwiches, salads, and snacks.

Tour Crater Lake Lodge
For a glimpse into an earlier era, check out the history exhibits—and walk through the Great Hall—of Crater Lake Lodge, renovated in the 1990s but first opened in 1915 (see page 2).

Savor the Sunset
Sunsets in the park can be spectacular. Join a ranger for a hike up Watchman Peak (see page 3) or pick a private viewpoint on the East Rim Drive.

View the Milky Way
On moonless nights, the park offers some of the darkest night skies in America. Look up to see meteors, satellites, planets, and the starry arms of our galaxy.

When is the Park Open?

Crater Lake National Park is open year-round, 24 hours a day. Some roads, trails, and facilities, however, are closed seasonally due to snow. The park’s North Entrance Road and Rim Drive close for the season on November 1 (or earlier if there is significant snowfall).

Crews start plowing these roads in April, but opening dates vary depending on winter snow totals, spring weather conditions, and whether any plows break down. The North Entrance and West Rim open sometime between mid-May and late June. The East Rim opens between mid-June and late July. Highway 62 and the road to Rim Village are open year-round.

Park Profile

Crater Lake National Park protects the deepest lake in the United States. Fed by rain and snow (but no rivers or streams), the lake is considered to be the clearest large body of water in the world. The water is exceptional for its clarity and intense blue color.

The lake rests inside a caldera formed approximately 7,700 years ago when a 12,000-foot-tall (3,600-meter) volcano collapsed following a major eruption. The eruption may have been the largest in North America in the past 640,000 years. Later eruptions formed Wizard Island, a cinder cone near the southwest shore.

The park is central to the cultural traditions of local American Indian tribes, whose ancestors witnessed the lake’s formation.

Today, old-growth forests blanket the volcano’s outer slope, harboring a wide variety of plants and animals, including several rare species. The park provides unique opportunities for scientific study and public enjoyment.

• Park established: 1902
• Size: 183,000 acres (74,060 hectares)
• Number of visitors last year: 713,000
• Lake depth: 1,943 feet (592 meters)
• Lake width: 4.5 to 6 miles (7 to 10 km)
• Annual snowfall: 43 feet (13 meters)
• Last time the lake froze over: 1949

Reflections Visitor Guide
Summer/Fall 2018

2... Camping, Lodging, Food
3... Ranger Programs
4... Hiking Trails
5... Driving Map
6... In the News: Bull Trout
7... Feature Article: Lake Level
8... Climate Chart

Look Inside!

Park News

Water Restrictions in Effect
Help us conserve water during your visit. In March, the state of Oregon declared a drought emergency for our county. In 8 of the past 10 years, the park has received less snow than normal. Last winter’s snow total was 15 feet below average. While you’re here, please take short showers, don’t run the tap, and reuse towels and sheets if staying overnight in park lodging. Thanks for your help!

Leave Your Drone at Home
Operating remote-controlled aircraft in the park is prohibited. Please report violations to the nearest employee.

Road Work: 30-Minute Delays Are Possible
Road construction might delay your trip through the park this summer. The Federal Highway Administration is undertaking an $18 million rehabilitation of 10.7 miles (17.2 km) of the park’s historic Rim Drive. Built in the 1930s, the road is badly in need of repair. Decades of harsh weather and the erosion of underlying soils have destabilized its shoulders and retaining walls. Be prepared for delays of up to 30 minutes. Thanks for your patience!

East Rim Drive will be Vehicle-Free on Sept. 8 & 15
On two Saturdays this September, motor vehicles will not be allowed on the park’s East Rim Drive. Bicyclists and pedestrians will have an opportunity to enjoy 24 miles (39 km) of iconic roadway without vehicle noise and traffic. Check the park’s website (www.nps.gov/crla) for details.

John Wesley Hillman
(see page 4)

Artist Paul Rockwood’s conception of Mount Mazama, the volcano that collapsed to form Crater Lake. If you gathered up the ash from Mount Mazama’s catastrophic eruption and spread it evenly across the state of Oregon, it would form a layer 8 inches (20 cm) thick.
Services & Facilities

Camping

The park has two campgrounds. Senior Pass and Access Pass holders are entitled to a 50% discount. Overnight parking elsewhere is not allowed, except by backcountry permit (see page 5). For a list of camping options outside the park, ask at a visitor center.

Mazama Campground (214 sites) is located 7 miles south of Rim Village near Highway 62. In 2018, it will likely be open June 1–September 18. All sites in Mazama have flush toilets, drinking water, coins and newspaper. Recycling is currently found at more than 20 places in the park. Pay phones are located in Mazama Village and inside the Mazama Village Store. LC 36-58

Lost & Found

Contact a ranger at the ranger station at Mazama Village, or in the park store. LC 36-45

Bicyclist on East Rim Drive

Food & Dining

The Rim Village Café serves light fare including grab-and-go sandwiches, salads, beverages, and snacks.

- May 18–June 7 10:00 am–6:00 pm
- June 8–Sept. 3 9:00 am–8:00 pm
- Sept. 4–Oct. 1 10:00 am–5:00 pm
- Oct. 2–Nov. 3 10:00 am–3:00 pm
- Nov. 4–Dec. 31 10:00 am–4:00 pm

The Annie Creek Restaurant in Mazama Village offers hearty breakfasts, burgers, a variety of entrees, and a soup & salad bar.

- May 25–Sept. 30 Breakfast 8:00 am–10:30 am Lunch 11:00 am–4:00 pm Dinner 5:00 pm–8:00 pm *7:00 am June 15–Sept. 3 *9:00 am June 15–Sept. 3

Crater Lake Lodge features fine dining in a casual atmosphere, with gourmet cuisine created from local ingredients. Reservations are recommended for dinner (541-954-2257 ext. 3217) but are not taken for breakfast or lunch. Appetizers, drinks, and dessert platters are also available from 3:00 pm until closing in the Great Hall and on the back patio.

- May 15–Oct. 14 Breakfast 7:00 am–10:00 am Lunch 11:00 am–4:00 pm Dinner 5:00 pm–8:00 pm *7:00 am June 15–Sept. 9

The Mazama Village Store sells groceries, camping supplies, firewood, and gasoline.

- May 25–June 10 9:00 am–4:00 pm
- June 11–Sept. 3 9:00 am–7:00 am
- Sept. 4–24 8:00 am–4:00 pm

*Gasoline available through Oct. 15

Books & Gifts

Books, maps, postcards, and souvenirs are available at both visitor centers (see page 5). The park’s concessioners, Xanterra Travel Collection, operates two other gift shops.

The Rim Village Gift Shop has the same hours as the Rim Village Café (see above).

The Annie Creek Gift Shop in Mazama Village has similar hours to the Annie Creek Restaurant (see above). You can also order from the gift shop online at www.craterlakelodge.com/shop.

Camping

Rules

Firearms are allowed in the park in accordance with federal and state laws. They are prohibited, however, in all park buildings.

Hiking and Climbing

Stay on trails. This prevents erosion, helps to maintain natural vegetation, and protects wildlife habitat. Pets are welcome in the park, includes rafts, canoes, and kayaks.

Water Sports

Snorkeling, scuba diving, and long-distance windsurfing are not allowed in Crater Lake. In 2012, after reviewing the threats posed by aquatic invasive species, the park placed a ban on the use of skis, wet suits, diving gear, flotation devices, and other equipment that might serve as a vector for the introduction of non-native organisms. This includes rafts, canoes, and kayaks. Snorkeling is allowed at Crater Lake National Park.

Camping

Accessibility

Except for the Sinnott Outlook, developed areas in the park are generally not accessible to individuals with mobility impairments. Wheelchair-accessible paths include the Rim Village Trail, the Pinnacles Trail, the Annie Creek Trail, the Rim Village Trail, and the Cleetwood Cove Trail. These trails are accessible to people with limited mobility (Van Riper Trail). We are working hard to improve our level of accessibility for all park visitors. We welcome your comments.

ATMs

The Mazama Village Store and Rim Village Gift Shop have ATMs. LC 36-46

Drinking Water

Water fountains can be found all year at Mazama Village, and inside the Steel Visitor Center. Bottled water can be purchased at the top of the Rim Drive and outside the Cleetwood Cove Trail (when not crowded) for $1. LC 36-53

Electric Vehicle Charging Station

A 24-hour charging station is located by the Annie Creek Gift Shop. It has one standard (J1772) connector and one Tesla connector. LC 36-50

Emergencies

Dial 911 to report any emergency. LC 36-47

Entry Fee

Free entry through October. For a fee, vehicles are charged $25 per vehicle ($15 per motorcycle), paid for directly at the park entrance. LC 36-48

National Park Service

Visitor Services

Exhibits

The Sinnott Overlook, perched on a rock ledge behind the Rim Visitor Center, features an indoor exhibit room and an open panorama with spectacular lake views. The overlook has a relief model and exhibits on the park’s geology and lake research. Ranger talks are presented daily June 23–September 3 (see page 3). The overlook is open daily from mid-June through October (weather permitting). Hours are 9:30 am–6:30 pm in July and August, 9:30 am–5:00 pm in June and September, and 9:30 am–4:00 pm in October. The overlook is located down a steep, historic walkway with stairs and, unfortunately, is not accessible to people with limited mobility.

Crater Lake Lodge features exhibits on tourism and the history and renovation of the lodge. The exhibits are open daily, around-the-clock, May 15–October 14. They are on the ground floor, west of the lobby.

Camping

Rules

Firearms are allowed in the park in accordance with federal and state laws. They are prohibited, however, in all park buildings.

Hiking and Climbing

Stay on trails. This prevents erosion, protects vegetation, and protects other hikers. Hiking and climbing inside the caldera are strictly prohibited. Only a segment of the Cleetwood Cove Trail, the only safe and legal access to the lake shore, is open. Significant injuries and deaths have occurred from falls inside the caldera. The walk consists of unstable rocks and soils.

Mushrooms

Possession of marijuana is prohibited. Oregon state laws allowing the use of marijuana do not apply in the park, an area of federal jurisdiction.

Overnight Parking

The park is open 24 hours, but overnight parking is not allowed, except in the park’s campgrounds, for guests at the park’s motels, and for backpackers (permit required).

Feeding Animals

Do not feed wild animals, and never approach them to within 10 feet of your vehicle. They alter their behavior, is bad for both the animal and for you. Store food properly. Generally, this means in your vehicle or a cargo hold food locker. Backpackers should keep their food out of easy reach. LC 36-56

Feeding Animals

Do not feed wild animals, and never approach them to within 10 feet of your vehicle. They alter their behavior, is bad for both the animal and for you. Store food properly. Generally, this means in your vehicle or a cargo hold food locker. Backpackers should keep their food out of easy reach.

Water Sports

Snorkeling, scuba diving, and long-distance windsurfing are not allowed in Crater Lake. In 2012, after reviewing the threats posed by aquatic invasive species, the park placed a ban on the use of skis, wet suits, diving gear, flotation devices, and other equipment that might serve as a vector for the introduction of non-native organisms. This includes rafts, canoes, and kayaks. Snorkeling is allowed at Crater Lake National Park.

Camping

Rules

Firearms are allowed in the park in accordance with federal and state laws. They are prohibited, however, in all park buildings.

Hiking and Climbing

Stay on trails. This prevents erosion, helps to maintain natural vegetation, and protects wildlife habitat. Pets are welcome in the park, includes rafts, canoes, and kayaks.

Water Sports

Snorkeling, scuba diving, and long-distance windsurfing are not allowed in Crater Lake. In 2012, after reviewing the threats posed by aquatic invasive species, the park placed a ban on the use of skis, wet suits, diving gear, flotation devices, and other equipment that might serve as a vector for the introduction of non-native organisms. This includes rafts, canoes, and kayaks. Snorkeling is allowed at Crater Lake National Park.

Camping

Rules

Firearms are allowed in the park in accordance with federal and state laws. They are prohibited, however, in all park buildings.

Hiking and Climbing

Stay on trails. This prevents erosion, helps to maintain natural vegetation, and protects wildlife habitat. Pets are welcome in the park, includes rafts, canoes, and kayaks.

Water Sports

Snorkeling, scuba diving, and long-distance windsurfing are not allowed in Crater Lake. In 2012, after reviewing the threats posed by aquatic invasive species, the park placed a ban on the use of skis, wet suits, diving gear, flotation devices, and other equipment that might serve as a vector for the introduction of non-native organisms. This includes rafts, canoes, and kayaks. Snorkeling is allowed at Crater Lake National Park.
activities

backcountry camping

over 95% of the park is managed as wilderness. although some areas are closed to backcountry camping (for example, there is no summer camping with a view of the lake), exploring the park’s old-growth forests and volcanic landscapes can be a rewarding experience.

all campers not staying in the park’s developed campgrounds must obtain a backcountry permit. the only exception is through-hikers on the pacific crest trail, who may instead sign the trail register as they enter the park. permits are free and are available at park headquarters, from the visitor center or ranger station, between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm.

bicycling

bicycling is allowed on paved roads and the loop roads at crater lake. bikes are not allowed on trails, with one exception: the peninsulas trail. park roads are narrow with heavy automobile traffic. helmets are required for riders under 16 years of age and strongly recommended for all cyclists. the closest place to rent bikes is diamond lake resort, 5 miles (8 km) north of the park.

bicycling on park roads is physically demanding. the most popular trip is the mile (1.6 km) rim drive, featuring spectacular views but also long climbs that gain a total of 3,800 feet (1,158 meters) in elevation. for a flatter, more relaxing ride, try the paved, 11-mile bike path that circles diamond lake.

fishing

originally, crater lake contained no fish. between 1883 and 1941, however, 6 species were introduced. today, only rainbow trout and kokanee salmon remain. fishing is allowed at the bottom of the cleetwood creek trail, where you’ll find a short stretch—about 0.25 miles (0.4 km)—of rocky shoreline. wizard island, reachable by tour boat, is also open to fishing.

fishing licenses are not necessary. there are no restrictions on the size, number, or type of fish taken. fishing may be released or kept. to prevent the introduction of non-native organisms, no organic bait of any kind may be used. this includes fish eggs, powerbait, and live or dead fish. fishing is limited to artificial lures and flies only.

backcountry tours

tours are available by reservation only. all backcountry permits must be obtained at the park headquarters. for more information, call (541) 574-6100.

skiing

skiing is available at the lake and wizard island. ski rentals are available at the ski lodge on wizard island.

boating

crater lake is one of america’s most scenic roads, but it’s hard to appreciate the views on your own two wheels. fortunately, you can leave the driving to someone else. ranger-guided trolley tours circle crater lake daily. tours begin and end at rim village, spend 2 hours traveling around the lake, and stop at a minimum of 5 scenic overlooks. see below for departure times and ticket prices. the buses are air-conditioned, climate-controlled, wheelchair accessible, and seat 25 passengers. they resemble old streetcars, but they run on modern technology. powered by compressed natural gas, they emit 30-40% less pollution than gasoline-powered vehicles. the trolleys are owned and operated by the shuttle inc. of klamath falls.

boat tours

join a park ranger for a cruise around crater lake. see the lake from a different perspective, enjoy a narrated tour, and learn about the park’s history. for more information, call (541) 574-6100.

boating licenses

boat licenses are required for anyone with a license to operate a motorized vessel. boat licenses are available at the lake’s concession stand or at the marina.

bicycling permits

bicyclists may obtain permits at the park headquarters.

backcountry permits

backcountry permits are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. permits are free and are available at park headquarters.

backcountry visas

backcountry visas are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry visas are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry reservations

reservations are required for backcountry camping. reservations can be made online at www.reserveamerica.com or by calling 1-877-444-6777.

backcountry use agreements

backcountry use agreements are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use agreements are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use permits

backcountry use permits are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use permits are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use visas

backcountry use visas are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use visas are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use reservations

reservations are required for backcountry camping. reservations can be made online at www.reserveamerica.com or by calling 1-877-444-6777.

backcountry use agreements

backcountry use agreements are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use agreements are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use permits

backcountry use permits are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use permits are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use visas

backcountry use visas are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use visas are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use reservations

reservations are required for backcountry camping. reservations can be made online at www.reserveamerica.com or by calling 1-877-444-6777.

backcountry use agreements

backcountry use agreements are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use agreements are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use permits

backcountry use permits are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use permits are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use visas

backcountry use visas are required for anyone staying overnight in the park. backcountry use visas are available at the park headquarters.

backcountry use reservations

reservations are required for backcountry camping. reservations can be made online at www.reserveamerica.com or by calling 1-877-444-6777.
Hi, I’m Ranger Madeline. We have 90 miles (145 km) of hiking trails here at Crater Lake. Our most popular day hikes are listed on this page. If you are visiting in June or early July, be aware that some trails might still be closed by snow. Please help us protect this special place by following a few important rules:

- No hiking or climbing inside the caldera! The walls are dangerously steep and unstable.
- The one exception is the Crayton Wood Trail, the only legal access to the lake shore.
- Leave all rocks, plants, animals, and artifacts undisturbed for the enjoyment of future hikers.
- Overnight backpacking requires a permit, available at Park Headquarters between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm. Some areas are not open to backcountry camping.
- Pets are allowed on the Goodfry Glen Trail, Lady of the Woods Trail, and Pacific Crest Trail. Pets must be leashed, only one pet per hiker (see page 2).
- To protect vegetation and prevent erosion, please stay on the trails.

### Easy Trails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Trail / Location</th>
<th>Nature Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>Lake Views</td>
<td>Abundant lichen on the tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>trunks is an indication of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>excellent air quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>Discovery Point</td>
<td>Built in 1932, the peak’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>historic fire lookout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate ascent to a fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ hours</td>
<td>Plaikni Falls</td>
<td>overlook above Wizard Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spectacular views in all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>directions to the summit of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 hours</td>
<td>Crater Peak</td>
<td>moderate to-severe hike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>on a small volcano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long forest walk followed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a very steep climb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Great views from the top.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Moderate Trails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Trail / Location</th>
<th>Nature Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>Swimming, Fishing</td>
<td>May Basin to the southeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>View of Crater Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ hours</td>
<td>Forest, Views, Solitude</td>
<td>Beautiful view through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>forests and meadows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 hours</td>
<td>Panoramic Views</td>
<td>Lake views, interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lots of water, self-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>guided brochures are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>available at the trailhead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate strenuous hike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>through a deep, stream-cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>canyon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited parking at E Loop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strenuous Trails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Trail / Location</th>
<th>Nature Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1½ hours</td>
<td>Rocky climb to the top of</td>
<td>Mount Scott is the park’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wizard Island.</td>
<td>highest peak—8,909 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spectacular lake views,</td>
<td>Great views from all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interesting geology.</td>
<td>directions to the summit of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moderate to-severe hike on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a small volcano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long forest walk followed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a very steep climb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sun Notch Trail

0.5 miles (0.8 km) loop trail
- Easy
- Elevation Gain: 0 feet (0 meters)
- Time: 30 minutes
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### The Pinnacles Trail

0.8 miles (1.3 km) loop trail
- Easy
- Elevation Gain: 10 feet (3 meters)
- Time: 30 minutes
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Godfrey Glen Trail

1.1 miles (1.8 km) loop trail
- Easy
- Elevation Gain: 50 feet (15 meters)
- Time: 1 hour
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Plaikni Falls Trail

2.0 miles (3.2 km)
- Easy
- Elevation Gain: 200 feet (61 meters)
- Time: 3½ hours
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Castle Crest Trail

0.5 miles (0.8 km) loop trail
- Easy
- Elevation Gain: 100 feet (30 meters)
- Time: 30 minutes
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### North Rim Trail

3 miles (4.8 km)
- Moderate
- Elevation Gain: 420 feet (128 meters)
- Time: 3½ hours
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Wizard Summit Trail

2.2 miles (3.5 km)
- Strenuous
- Elevation Gain: 1,250 feet (381 meters)
- Time: 1½ hours
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Garfield Peak Trail

3.6 miles (5.8 km)
- Strenuous
- Elevation Gain: 1,250 feet (381 meters)
- Time: 3½ hours
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Cleetwood Cove Trail

760 feet (232 meters)
- Easy
- Elevation Gain: 50 feet (15 meters)
- Time: 1½ hours
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Mount Scott Trail

4.4 miles (7.1 km)
- Strenuous
- Elevation Gain: 6,550 feet (1,995 meters)
- Time: 3½ hours
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Crater Peak Trail

6.5 miles (10.5 km)
- Strenuous
- Elevation Gain: 1,600 feet (484 meters)
- Time: 5 to 6 hours
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Union Peak Trail

8.9 miles (14.3 km)
- Strenuous
- Elevation Gain: 1,600 feet (484 meters)
- Time: 5 to 6 hours
- Trailhead: Available at the trailhead.

### Panoramic Views

- Rocky climb to a high peak.
- Spectacular views along the way and at the top. Diverse plant life, many wildflowers. Top view may be closed until July due to snow. Use caution near cliff edges.

- Gold prospector John Wesley Godfrey, a ranger who died in a blizzard here in 1950.
- Snowmelt, not Crater Lake, is the source of Plaikni Falls' water.
Highlights of the Rim Drive

Discovery Point
Imagine seeing Crater Lake by accident. It was near this spot, on the back of a mule in 1853, that gold prospector John Hillman became the first European-American to stumble across what he called “Deep Blue Lake.”

Watchman Overlook
This pullout offers an unmatched view of Wizard Island, a cinder cone that erupted out of Crater Lake approximately 7,300 years ago. To find this unmarked pullout, drive 3.8 miles (6.1 km) west of Rim Village and look for a viewpoint lined with wooden fences.

Cloudcap Overlook
This overlook sits at the end of a 1-mile (1.6-km) spur road, the highest paved road in Oregon. Whitebark pines cling for survival here, dwarfed and contorted by the harsh winds.

Pumice Castle Overlook
Stop here to see one of the park’s most colorful features: a layer of orange pumice rock that has been eroded into the shape of a medieval castle. Watch carefully for this unmarked viewpoint, located 1.8 miles (2.9 km) west of the Cloudcap Overlook junction and 2.4 miles (3.9 km) east of the Phantom Ship Overlook.

Phantom Ship Overlook
Nestled against the shore, Crater Lake’s “other island” escapes detection by many park visitors. Though it resembles a small sailboat, the island is as tall as a 16-story building. It’s made of crosson-resistant lava, 400,000 years old—the oldest exposed rock within the caldera.

Pinnacles Overlook
This overlook is well worth the 6-mile (10-km) detour from Rim Drive. Colorful spires, 100 feet (30 meters) tall, are being eroded from the canyon wall. The Pinnacles are “fossil fumaroles” where volcanic gases once rose up through a layer of volcanic ash, cementing the ash into solid rock.

Vidae Falls
Look for this cascading waterfall between Phantom Ship Overlook and Park Headquarters. A spring-fed creek tumbles over a glacier-carved cliff and drops 100 feet (30 meters) over a series of ledges. In summer, wildflowers flourish in the cascade’s spray.
Saving the Bull Trout of Sun Creek

New Connection with the Wood River Is a “Watershed Event” for This Threatened Species

Last summer, the park’s only population of native fish—isolated for nearly 150 years in a small southeast of the lake—was reunited with the river system of its ancestors. More than a dozen government agencies, non-government organizations, and private landowners collaborated to reconnect Sun Creek to the Wood River at the streams’ historic confluence just south of the park. (The connection was severed in the 1870s, when the waters of Sun Creek were diverted to irrigate ranchland.) This event was the culmination of a 29-year effort to save the park’s bull trout and represented, both literally and figuratively, a “watershed event” in the recovery of the species.

Bull trout (Salvelinus confluentus) are cold-water fish native to many rivers and lakes in western North America. While they never inhabited Crater Lake, they thrived south of the lake in Sun Creek, Annie Creek, and other bodies of water in the Klamath Basin. Once abundant, they are now listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, a victim of habitat fragmentation, declining water quality, and the introduction of non-native competitors.

In 1989, the park discovered that its sole remaining bull trout population had dwindled to roughly 150 individuals confined to a 1.2-mile (1.9-km) stretch of Sun Creek. The apparent cause of the decline was competition from non-native brook trout, a species from the eastern US introduced to park streams in large numbers (275,000 into Sun Creek alone) for recreational fishing between 1912 and 1975. Brook trout lay more eggs than bull trout, breed at a younger age, and compete for the same food and space. They also hybridize with bull trout, producing offspring that are sterile. By 1992, Sun Creek’s bull trout seemed destined for extinction, outnumbered by brook trout by a ratio of 13 to 1.

To save the natives, biologists knew they’d have to rid the creek of the stocked fish. It was a long and labor-intensive process, taking from 1992 to 2005 and consisting of four main tasks. First, workers constructed two artificial waterfalls on Sun Creek, near the park boundary, tall enough to keep non-native fish from entering the park from downstream. Second, they carefully captured the creek’s bull trout and temporarily housed them elsewhere. Third, they eradicated the non-native bull trout by introducing antimony (a fish toxin) to the water and using a technique called electrofishing (catching fish by stunning them with an underwater electric current). Finally, with the non-natives vanquished, the bull trout were returned to their home. With the creek all to themselves, they flourished, growing in size and number to more than 2,000 individuals in 7 miles (11.2 km) of stream.

This was great news, but biologists knew that the long-term survival of the population would depend on its ability to re-establish gene flow with other bull trout populations in the Klamath Basin (in order to limit inbreeding and the loss of genetic variation). So, from 2010 to 2013, the park partnered with two state agencies and the US Fish and Wildlife Service to build two more waterfalls—and remove the non-native brook trout—along a section of Sun Creek outside the park, on state land, adding 4.3 miles (7 km) to the population’s territory. Now, just 2.7 miles (4.3 km) remained between the fish and their historic migratory corridor of the Wood River. There was just one problem: Sun Creek no longer existed as a natural channel in this area. It had become a dry riverbed. In the 19th century, its waters had been uphined off for irrigation to facilitate the production of grass and cattle.

To save the natives, biologists knew they’d have to rid the creek of the stocked fish. It was a long and labor-intensive process, taking from 1992 to 2005 and consisting of four main tasks. First, workers constructed two artificial waterfalls on Sun Creek, near the park boundary, tall enough to keep non-native fish from entering the park from downstream. Second, they carefully captured the creek’s bull trout and temporarily housed them elsewhere. Third, they eradicated the non-native bull trout by introducing antimony (a fish toxin) to the water and using a technique called electrofishing (catching fish by stunning them with an underwater electric current). Finally, with the non-natives vanquished, the bull trout were returned to their home. With the creek all to themselves, they flourished, growing in size and number to more than 2,000 individuals in 7 miles (11.2 km) of stream.

This was great news, but biologists knew that the long-term survival of the population would depend on its ability to re-establish gene flow with other bull trout populations in the Klamath Basin (in order to limit inbreeding and the loss of genetic variation). So, from 2010 to 2013, the park partnered with two state agencies and the US Fish and Wildlife Service to build two more waterfalls—and remove the non-native brook trout—along a section of Sun Creek outside the park, on state land, adding 4.3 miles (7 km) to the population’s territory. Now, just 2.7 miles (4.3 km) remained between the fish and their historic migratory corridor of the Wood River. There was just one problem: Sun Creek no longer existed as a natural channel in this area. It had become a dry riverbed. In the 19th century, its waters had been uphined off for irrigation to facilitate the production of grass and cattle.

The park’s largest RNA can actually be seen from the road—no hiking required! The Sun Creek basin, the largest in Oregon, is home to a natural garden of miniature wetland, including carnivorous sundews and bladderworts. The bog, fed by springs, is a complex mosaic of habitats: 8 distinct plant communities, 2 forest types, and 3 aquatic environments are represented. It’s also an easy place to get lost—and a guaranteed place to get wet. It’s very soaked — so prospective visitors should be cautious. Atop its foundation of Mazama pumice, a lagoon dotted with wildflowers up to 6 feet (1.2 meters) deep, has developed over the past 3,000 to 4,000 years.

Setting foot in the Llao Rock RNA is prohibited. Llao Rock is a vertical cliff capped by pumice from the caldera-forming eruption. To protect the fragile plants that grow in the pumice, summer hikers in the Llao Rock RNA are prohibited.

Meet the Park’s Research Natural Areas

While Crater Lake may be the scenic and scientific centerpiece of the park that bears its name, it’s not the only feature of national importance to be found here. The park is also home to four Research Natural Areas (RNAs): RNAs are federal lands that have been singled out because they represent prime examples of particular habitats. In Oregon, there are more than 160 such sites, on lands managed by the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Defense. Each one guarantees a different type of environment in a relatively undisturbed state.

RNAs are selected administratively, rather than established legislatively. Ours were designated in 1994 by the park’s superintendent. They are managed to preserve natural features and processes, promote genetic diversity (including rare species), and promote non-manipulative scientific research (i.e. research that observes, but does not alter, existing conditions). Roads, trails, and camping are not allowed. At a few sites, public entry is excluded altogether, where recreational pursuits could have negative impacts. Otherwise, off-trail exploration is permitted, and can be of great interest to someone with a background in botany or ecology.

The park’s largest RNA can actually been seen from the road — no hiking required! The Pumice Desert RNA abuts the North Entrance Road and covers 2,950 acres (1,190 hectares). It’s an outstanding example of a subalpine pumice field, a treeless plain that has yet to recover from the eruption of Mount Mazama 7,700 years ago. The collapse of the mountain filled this valley with a fiery flow of ash and pumice that’s estimated to be 200 feet (60 meters) thick. Today, researchers come here to study plant succession and adaptation. Only 15 plant species can tolerate the Pumice Desert’s infertile soil, short growing season, and often harsh weather conditions. The only native fern that is vulnerable to trampling.

A greater variety of plants can be found 6 miles (9 km) to the west, in the much smaller Sphagnum Bog RNA. At least 170 species have been identified in this 160-acre (65-hectare) wetland, including carnivorous sundews and bladderworts. The bog, fed by springs, is a complex mosaic of habitats: 8 distinct plant communities, 2 forest types, and 3 aquatic environments are represented. It’s also an easy place to get lost—and a guaranteed place to get wet. It’s very soaked — so prospective visitors should be cautious. Atop its foundation of Mazama pumice, a lagoon dotted with wildflowers up to 6 feet (1.2 meters) deep, has developed over the past 3,000 to 4,000 years.

Setting foot in the Llao Rock RNA won’t get you wet, but it will get you fined: this 435-acre (175-hectare) RNA has been off-limits to summer hikers since 2013 to protect several rare and sensitive plant species. Llao Rock is a prominent peak that towers almost 1,900 feet (580 meters) above the northwest shore of the lake. It’s capped by a layer of beige pumice, which is home to a natural garden of miniature plants that somehow survive in this windswep location. Some species of concern is the Llao Rock rose moss (Boechera horizontalis) and a rare Sphagnum species. The flower found almost exclusively in Crater Lake National Park. Another is the pumice monkeyflower (Borrichia frutescens), a fragile fern that is vulnerable to trampling.

But last not least, the 1,830-acre (740-hectare) Desert Creek RNA protects two habitats that are rarely found in such pristine condition. First is a spectacular, old-growth ponderosa pine forest. Unlike most ponderosas stands in the Cascades, this one was never logged, owing to the park’s early establishment in 1902. Second, it’s a dry grassland dominated by blisterbrush shrubs. Bitterbrush grasslands were once common along the eastern slope of the Cascades but have been decimated due to livestock grazing and fire suppression. By saving remnant biological communities like these— and encouraging scientific investigation — the nationwide network of Research Natural Areas plays an important role in protecting our natural heritage.
What Determines the Water Level in Crater Lake?

Precipitation and Evaporation Are Not the Only Factors

Kari Bertram of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, spotted this red fox in Mazama Valley. Red foxes are not always red—most at Crater Lake have fur ranging from silver to black. No matter their color, they all have a long tail with a white tip.

Wanted: Your Wildlife Observations

Scientists need your help! If you spot any interesting animals during your Crater Lake visit, or if you observe any unusual behavior, please let us know! Your observations will help us learn which animals live in the park and how they use it. In 2017, park visitors and employees submitted 81 observations of 40 different species, including the black-backed woodpecker, western toad, bobcat, fisher, gray wolf, peregrine falcon, and the (non-native) Asian long-horned beetle.

To report your sighting, send an email to craterlake@nps.gov or find a ranger at a visitor center. Let us know the date and precise location of your encounter, a detailed description of what you saw, as well as your name and contact info, in case we have follow-up questions. And if you capture any photos, send them along (ideally with permission for us to use them in reports and publications). Photographic evidence can be very important in confirming the identity of some species. Just remember that approaching, feeding, or disturbing wildlife is strictly prohibited—so please keep your distance. Thanks for your participation!

Most people who visit Crater Lake eventually find themselves wondering about the water level. Indeed, questions about the lake’s “water budget” have perplexed scientists for more than a century. Unlike most lakes, Crater Lake does not completely fill its basin. When it’s the deepest lake in the USA, with an official depth of 1,943 feet (592 meters), it’s surface lies more than 300 feet (96 m) below the lowest point on its rim. So, what governs the water level? To what degree does it change? Could it someday rise up and overflow? Or is it destined to drop in the future due to climate change?

Scientists have been monitoring the lake’s level since 1896. They’ve noticed that it fluctuates with the seasons (see graph below) and that it also responds to prolonged periods of wet or dry weather. Drought in the 1920s caused the surface to drop to its lowest recorded mark of 6,163 feet (1,883 m) above sea level in the 1930s and early 1940s. A series of snowy winters in the early 1970s pushed it to a record high elevation of 6,179 feet (1,883 m) in 1975. Although 16 feet (5 m) of variation might seem like a lot, it represents less than the lake’s total depth. And there’s evidence that the lake has stayed relatively constant within this narrow range, or close to it, for much of the lake’s history.

Along the shore of the lake, researchers have noted a number of bands, gently-sloping “beaches.” Right now, they’re largely underwater. They extend from just above the present lake level to a depth of about 18 feet (5.5 m). On a calm day, you can see many of these submerged shelves from overlooks on the rim. Unlike the steep slopes above and below them, their profile is fairly flat. They could only have formed by the action of waves, lapping against the walls of the caldera for hundreds or thousands of years.

How do we account for the relative long-term stability of the water level? Has the lake achieved a rough balance between precipitation and evaporation? On the contrary, the lake’s level fluctuation is more than twice that of evaporation! Each year, Crater Lake receives an average of 80 inches (203 cm) of water, much of it in the form of snow that falls directly on the lake’s surface. (No streams or rivers feed into the lake, and just 17% of its input consists of runoff from the surrounding cliffs.) Only about 30 inches (76 cm) of water are removed from the lake annually through evaporation.

Instead, it’s steady “seepage” that maintains the lake’s balance. Water is leaking through the caldera’s walls at the rate of 76 cubic feet (2.1 million liters) every hour! Scientists were able to calculate the rate of seepage in 1985 by observing how much the lake dropped when it was briefly covered by a layer of skim ice, preventing evaporation. Much of the seepage seems to be occurring along the northeast caldera wall. Below a line of cliffs known as the Palisades, geologists have identified a permeable layer of rock, which continues below lake level to a depth of 140 feet (43 m). The layer consists of loose rubble evidently dropped by a glacier that flowed down the north flank of Mount Mazama several hundred thousand years ago. Essentially, Crater Lake is a giant bathtub: water is siphoned up the side it has an “overflow drain” that keeps it from filling.

More was learned in the year 2000, when a sonar-equipped boat collected 16 million soundings and created a detailed topographic map of the lake floor. The map revealed the existence of additional “drowned beaches”—bands of flat terrain running parallel to the shore—at various locations around the lake. The beaches occur at 8 different depths, ranging from 21 to 108 feet (6.5 to 33 m) below the surface. None is near as broad as the beach near the present waterline, but each likely represents an extended period of time—one either decades or centuries—when the lake held at that particular level.

These clues, and others, have led scientists to conclude that Crater Lake filled rapidly and steadily for hundreds of years following the collapse of Mount Mazama 7,700 years ago. Then, when the lake reached its “overflow drain,” the rate of filling slowed (and periodically stalled) as the water level climbed to its present, long-term zone of minor fluctuation. There is no indication that the lake has ever been significantly higher than it is today. The absence of “stranded beaches” and the presence of lakeshore cliffs and large trees growing near the opposite. Researchers have found pines greater than 400 years old growing 15 feet (5 m) above the water.

But what about climate change? Could the water level drop as our climate heats up? It’s certainly possible. One model predicts that a climate change scenario of rising temperatures would, over time, cause the surface to fall 95 feet (29 m) below reaching equilibrium. It’s not a given, however, that drier weather is in southern Oregon’s immediate future. While the park has seen a decline in snowfall over the past few decades, a return to substantially higher rainfall is possible. Higher temperatures might alter the type of precipitation that falls here, but not necessarily the amount.

Another remaining mystery—and one of the park’s most frequently asked questions—concerns the fate of the water that seeps out of the lake. Where does all that water go? As yet, nobody knows! In the 1980s, researchers from the US Geological Survey analyzed the water chemistry of 28 springs in the vicinity of the lake. Where does all that water go? As yet, nobody knows! In the 1980s, researchers from the US Geological Survey analyzed the water chemistry of 28 springs in the vicinity of the lake, both inside and outside the park. None of the samples matched the profile of Crater Lake. The lake’s water is relatively enriched in boron, lithium, and other elements that are introduced by hydrothermal vents on the lake floor. Two springs north of the lake (Crater Springs and Oasis Spring) were found to share some of the lake’s characteristics, but this was probably a coincidence. Calculations showed that, at most, only 7% of their output could be coming from the lake.

Like this one, on Wizard Island—is evidence that the lake’s level has held relatively steady, within 20 feet (6 m) or so, for hundreds, and probably thousands, of years. It would have taken that long for waves, pounding against the rocky cliffs, to sculpt these level platforms.

In 1901, Joseph Diller of the US Geological Survey painted this scale on a lakeshore rock—one of the first attempts to measure the lake level over time.

In lake summer, a white “barthub ring” becomes evident along the shore of Crater Lake. It’s a deposit of silica, composed of the skeletons of dead algae (diatoms). Its upper limit approximates the high-water mark from late spring.

The presence of broad, gently sloping “beaches”—like this one, on Wizard Island—is evidence that the lake’s level has held relatively steady, within 20 feet (6 m) or so, for hundreds, and probably thousands, of years. It would have taken that long for waves, pounding against the rocky cliffs, to sculpt these level platforms.

The Palisades are a series of cliffs that loom over the lake’s north shore. Below the cliffs is a pina of rubble, left behind by ancient glaciers, through which most of the lake’s seepage is thought to occur. More than 2 million gallons (7.6 million lit-

ELEVATION OF LAKE SURFACE IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, 2010-2017

Each year, the level of Crater Lake typically fluctuates 2 to 3 feet. Winter storms make it rise; dry summers cause it to fall. In 2017, though, the surface rose by more than 4 feet, bringing it to its highest level since 2005—and 1 foot above the historical average, dating back to 1984.

**Ponderosa pines need fire to keep rival species at bay. At Desert Creek, the park manages fire—both prescribed and natural—to mimic the fires that occurred here historically every 10-30 years.**

**Pronghorn antelope are sometimes spotted in the Desert Creek RNA, browsing on bitterbrush. Pronghorn antelope are sometimes spotted in the Desert Creek RNA, browsing on bitterbrush. Pronghorn antelope are sometimes spotted in the Desert Creek RNA, browsing on bitterbrush. Pronghorn antelope are sometimes spotted in the Desert Creek RNA, browsing on bitterbrush.**
The park's tremendous snowfall is a result of its position at the crest of the Cascade Mountains. Storms from the Pacific Ocean dump an average of 43 feet (13 meters) of snow at Park Headquarters. October, sunny days alternate with periods of rain and snow. Winters in the park are long and snowy.

**Climate Chart Support Your Park**

**FAHRENHEIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CELSIUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Avg. Snowfall (cm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Daily High (ºC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Daily Low (ºC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Avg. Snowfall (inches)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Avg. Snow Depth (inches)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Avg. Lake Surface Temp. (ºF)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data is from Park Headquarters, 1931-2017.