Welcome to the Olympic Outlook, a publication of the Olympic National Forest. Inside is information about Olympic National Forest’s campgrounds, trails, congressionally designated Wilderness areas, and lots more about recreation opportunities within the forest boundaries.

The Olympic National Forest was originally created as the Olympic Forest Reserve in 1897, and included more than two million acres of Washington’s Olympic Peninsula. Today the forest encompasses roughly 632,000 acres of varied landscape, from lush temperate rain forests to high mountain ridges to ocean beaches. This diverse and scenic forest reaches from sea level to the mid-elevations of the Olympic Mountains and provides over 290 miles of trails, 20 campgrounds, a wide array of recreational activities, and a vision to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

This paper is designed to provide the information you need about recreation opportunities on the Olympic National Forest. We welcome and encourage your feedback on how we’ve done, and how we can improve this publication. Email us olympicoutlook@fs.fed.us.

WHAT RECREATION PASSES DO I NEED?

It can be confusing trying to figure out which pass is needed when recreating in the Olympic National Forest.

Passes honored at recreation fee area sites include: National Forest Recreation Day Pass, Northwest Forest Pass, and Interagency Passes.

These passes allow the holder, and any accompanying passengers in a private vehicle, use of the recreation facilities at a fee site area. The Recreation Day Pass ($5) and Annual Northwest Forest Pass ($30) are valid at all Forest Service operated recreation fee area sites in Washington and Oregon.

The five interagency passes are explained in brief as follows:
• Annual Pass: $80, Good for 1 year from date of issue.
• Senior Pass: $80, Good for life, for seniors age 62 and older. (Annual Senior Pass is $20.00)
• Annual Military Pass: Free for active military personnel, good for 1 year from date of issue.
• 4th Grade Pass: Free for all 4th grade aged youth, good from September 1st – August 31st (everykidinapark.org).

Interagency passes are honored nationally on public lands managed by the U. S. Forest Service, National Park Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. These six federal agencies may offer additional benefits to interagency pass holders, such as campground discounts. For additional information you will need to contact each agency.

A list of trailhead sites on the forest which charge a day use fee is provided on page 22. For a complete list of recreation sites where a day use fee is required visit https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/olympic/passes-permits/recreation or call your local ranger station.

4 FACTS ABOUT PASSES:
• All passes are purchasable from Olympic National Forest visitor centers.
• Passes may not be honored at Concessionaire operated sites.
• Forest Service employees cannot issue passes in the field.
• Discover Passes are not honored on Olympic National Forest. This applies to any other state issued passes.

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

The forest is subject to the forces of nature and the land sometimes shifts or trees fall temporarily blocking road access. Please be sure to check with local District Office for current conditions and/or closures.

QUICK FACTS

Total Forest Acres: 632,300 acres
Ranger Districts:
• Hood Canal Ranger District (east side of forest) 361,000 acres
• Pacific Ranger District (west side of forest) 271,300 acres
Wilderness (5 Congressionally designated areas):
• The Brothers – 16,682 acres
• Buckhorn – 44,258 acres
• Colonel Bob – 11,961 acres
• Mt. Skokomish – 13,015 acres
• Wonder Mountain – 2,349 acres
Roads: 2,020 miles of road
Trails: 296 miles of trail
Campgrounds & Cabins: 20 developed campgrounds, 3 rental cabins, 3 yurts and the Lake Quinault Lodge.

FEE FREE DAYS

Day use fees are generally waived on National Forests in Washington and Oregon on:
• Martin Luther King Jr. Day
• Presidents Day
• National Trails Day
• National Get Outdoors Day
• National Public Lands Day
• Veterans Day
(Note: Concessionaire fees may still apply)
Please follow these recommendations when recreating on the Olympic National Forest.

**CHOOSE AN EXISTING CAMP SITE**

Creating new campsites kills vegetation and causes soil erosion. Use only designated sites when possible.

**DISPERSED CAMPING**

Many people enjoy the solitude and primitive experience of camping away from developed campgrounds. Dispersed camping means there are no toilets, tables, fire rings, fees or drinking water. Follow these guidelines to ensure that these areas can be enjoyed by future generations.

- Choose sites that are already established
- Camp at least 200 feet away from water sources.
- Don’t dig ditches around tents or trailers.
- Pack out all garbage.
- Do not carve or chop into tree trunks — this kills the tree.
- Wash at least 200 feet from water sources and use biodegradable soap.

**PARK AWAY FROM THE WATER**

Park at least 200 feet from water and stay on existing road surfaces. Parking near water kills vegetation causing erosion and water pollution which damages fish and other aquatic wildlife habitat.

**HUMAN WASTE**

Follow these steps when nature calls:

- Find a spot at least 200 feet from any water source.
- Dig a hole 6–8 inches deep and bury human waste.

**USE ESTABLISHED FIRE RINGS WISELY**

When building a campfire, please follow these simple steps:

- Contact the local Ranger Station for current fire restrictions. Remember they can change on a daily basis.
- Keep your fires small and use wood collected or purchased locally. If collecting firewood near your camp, use only dead and down wood.
- Use existing fire rings. Scrape away litter and any other burnable material within a 10-foot-diameter circle surrounding the fire ring.
- Have a shovel, axe and bucket of water available before lighting your campfire.
- Make sure all wood fits inside the fire ring. Don’t feed a large log into the fire ring.
- To put out a campfire, slowly pour water onto the fire and stir with a shovel. Continue adding and stirring until all material is cool to the touch.
- Do not bury your fire. The coals can smolder and re-ignite.
- NEVER leave a fire unattended, even if there are no flames present. Make sure it is out cold by running your hands through the ashes to make sure there is no heat left. Many wildfires have been caused by abandoned campfires.

**WILDLIFE VIEWING ETHICS**

- Give wildlife their space — use binoculars.
- If you find what you believe to be an orphaned or sick animal, leave it alone. Often the parents are close by and are waiting for you to leave.
- Pets must be restrained at all times.
- Do not feed wildlife.
- Leave the area if an animal shows signs of alarm. Watch for raised ears, skittish movements and listen for alarm calls. More information on the following page.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR SAFE HIKING**

**DAY HIKE REMINDER CHECKLIST**

- Food
- Water
- First Aid Kit
- Pocket knife
- Extra clothing
- Map & Compass
- Camera
- Sunglasses & Hat
- Whistle
- Insect repellent & sunscreen
- Check weather conditions
- Check if any restrictions are in effect
- Trip itinerary left with responsible person
- Hiking buddy
- Map

**THE 10 CLASSIC ESSENTIALS**

The tools you bring are only as effective as your knowledge of how to use them. Be familiar with what you pack.

Know your physical ability and plan your trek for trails that meet that ability. It is a good idea to start out with shorter hikes and then work up to more advanced levels of hiking.

If you get lost, stay put. Searchers will be looking for you in the area that you said you’d be in. Take the advice that is given to children who may become lost — hug a tree and wait for someone to find you. Don’t disturb animals, and try not to surprise them. Make noise as you go. Whistling or talking will alert animals to your presence. This is especially good advice during berry season when bears are busy fattening up on ripe berries.

Always hike with a buddy, never hike alone. Let others know where you are going, when you will leave, when you will return and contact them when you’re back safely.
Avoiding Unpleasant Encounters with Wildlife

Glimpsing wildlife—a bear lumbering through the woods or a majestic elk grazing in a meadow—is one of the greatest recreation attractions in the Olympic National Forest.

If you are lucky enough to spot wildlife, dangerous encounters are very rare. Wild animals are normally not aggressive or predatory towards people, but it is best to know what to do if these circumstances occur.

Usually, people see more deer and elk along the roads they drive to the woods than they see when in the woods. If you see one of these animals on the road, others may be nearby, so slow down and pass carefully as they may suddenly bolt onto the road. If possible, avoid driving during dusk or dawn when most wildlife collisions occur. Stop if you do encounter deer or elk while hiking. They will run away if given a chance. Move quickly out of the way and find cover (punch, kick, and yell if last resort) if attacked.

**Mountain Goats** sometimes approach and follow people or enter campsites in search of salt. Goats crave salt, use the toilets where available. Otherwise, urinate on bare rocks, between rocks or variations inaccessible to goats, at least 100 feet away from trails or campsites. View Mountain Goat Safety guidelines & video online: [http://www.fs.usda.gov/gyo/olympic/GoatSafety](http://www.fs.usda.gov/gyo/olympic/GoatSafety)

Keep your campsite clean to ward off Bears, and do not leave food, garbage, coolers or cooking equipment out in the open.

Remember, bears are potentially dangerous and unpredictable—never feed or approach them. When hiking in bear country, stay on trails and make noise. If you see a bear in the distance, give it adequate space. If you encounter a bear, stop, talk quietly in a calm, clear voice and back away slowly. Do not turn your back. If a bear charges, it is most likely a "bluff charge." Do not run, just keep talking and backing away. If a bear huffs, pops its jaw, or stumps its paws on the ground it wants you to back away and give it space.

**Cougars** are secretive and shy, and usually avoid contact with people. Attacks on humans are extremely rare. Never approach a cougar, especially if it is near a kill or with young, and never offer it food. Make noise and go in groups.

If you encounter a cougar, stop; pick up small children and keep pets close. Face it and make yourself look as big and menacing as possible. Shout and yell while looking it directly in the eye, and slowly back away. If the animal does not flee, be more assertive by waving your arms and throwing anything available. If the animal attacks, fight back and DO NOT RUN!

**Wasps, Bees and Hornets** are commonly found in all areas of the forest, and have the important job of pollinating the forest's flowering plants. Wasps become especially aggressive in the late summer and fall months as they search for food. Always be prepared and bring proper medication if you know that you have an allergy.

To minimize your chances of attracting wasps, wear tan and white clothing that is close-fitting. Avoid bright clothing that is loose-fitting. Try to avoid wearing light blue, pink, red, and orange. Also minimize use of scented body items like perfumes, as these scents can be highly attractive to wasps. Avoid their nests, and avoid damaging or killing them.
Those interested in temporary employment with the Olympic National Forest are encouraged to view job opportunities and apply online for seasonal jobs available during the spring, summer and fall.

Each year a wide variety of summer jobs are available, including those in firefighting, campground maintenance, trail construction, fisheries and wildlife survey work, engineering, road maintenance and more.

The easiest way to find out more and submit an application is to use the internet system set up specifically for this purpose. These websites provide tools for job seekers to get the information they need and to provide their application for summer jobs.

- [www.fs.fed.us/ofohr](http://www.fs.fed.us/ofohr) – provides basic information on Forest Service employment
- [usajobs.gov](http://usajobs.gov) – provides a listing of all government jobs, including temporary positions on the Olympic National Forest
- [www.opm.gov/qualifications](http://www.opm.gov/qualifications) – for position qualifications

Applicants are strongly encouraged to apply online early during timeframes set for specific job categories. Contact the Olympic headquarters office at for more information on specific timeframes to apply.

To be eligible to apply for summer jobs, individuals must be U.S. citizens and at least 18 years of age. Some positions are subject to drug testing, and/or require a commercial driver’s license. Most jobs are entry-level forestry aid/technician jobs.

To qualify for firefighting positions, individuals must be able to pass a physical fitness test known as the “work capacity test,” which is a measure of physical endurance for these strenuous jobs. The test consists of walking with a backpack weighing 45 pounds a distance of three miles in less than 45 minutes.

Drones, or unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), as the Federal Aviation Administration calls them, are becoming more and more popular. These little aircraft are fun to fly and allow hobbyists the ability to see incredible sites. They also can pose a flight hazard, so hobbyists need to know and follow FAA rules when operating these little flying machines.

Following are some tips to remember when flying UAS over national forests.

**Know What Kinds of UAS Flights Are Permitted**

- The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has authority over all airspace. Ensure that you comply with all FAA regulations and guidance for flying UAS, available online at [www.faa.gov/uas](http://www.faa.gov/uas).
- UAS may not be flown for commercial or business purposes without FAA approval.
- UAS may be flown for recreation or hobby purposes in compliance with the Special Rule for Model Aircraft (Section 336 of Public Law 112-95).
- Model aircraft may not be flown for payment or commercial purposes.
- UAS may be flown by public entities (i.e. federal, state, and local government agencies and public universities) that obtain a Certificate of Waiver or Authorization from the FAA.

**Know Where You Can – and Can’t – Fly**

- Fly UAS for recreation or hobby purposes no higher than 400 feet above the surface, in compliance with FAA guidance.
- UAS are considered “mechanized” equipment and consequently cannot take off from, or land in, congressionally designated Wilderness Areas.
- UAS are not permitted to fly in areas that have “Temporary Flight Restrictions” in place, such as wildfires.

**Fly Safely**

- Take lessons and learn to fly safely.
- Do not fly near manned aircraft.
- Do not fly beyond line of sight of the operator.
- Do not fly over or near populated and noise-sensitive areas, such as campgrounds, trail heads and visitor centers.
- When flying within five miles of an airport or backcountry runway, contact the airport or control tower.
- Do not fly over or near wildfires without prior permission from fire managers. Unauthorized UAS flights could cause serious injury or death to firefighters on the ground and could have midair collisions with aircraft engaged in wildfire suppression missions.

**Respect the Rights of Others**

- Do not fly over congressionalwilderness Areas or Primitive Areas as many people seek these places for the opportunities for solitude and quiet that they provide.
- Obey all privacy laws.

**Protect Wildlife**

- Do not fly over or near wildlife as this can create stress that may cause significant harm, and even death.

The FAA provides guidance on “Flights Over Charted U.S. Wildlife Refuges, Parks, and Forest Service Areas” at [http://go.usa.gov/3qsqV](http://go.usa.gov/3qsqV). Federal laws prohibit certain types of flight activity and or provide altitude restrictions over “designated Forest Service Areas.”

Go to [http://go.usa.gov/3qsxJ](http://go.usa.gov/3qsxJ) for additional information about responsible use of UAS on National Forests and for more information watch the “Know Before You Fly” video on YouTube ([https://youtu.be/SF5Oyj8x23I](https://youtu.be/SF5Oyj8x23I)) and visit the Know Before You Fly website at [www.knowbeforeyoufly.org](http://www.knowbeforeyoufly.org).

**Flying Drones Within or Near Wildfires**

Without permission could cause injury or death to firefighters and hamper their ability to protect lives, property and natural cultural resources.

Fire managers may suspend aerial firefighting until unauthorized unmanned aerial systems leave the area, allowing a wildfire to grow larger.

Contact your nearest land management agency office to learn more about unmanned aerial systems and public lands.
Louella Cabin offers visitors a unique turn-of-the-century retreat in a forested open meadow. With its white walls and inviting covered porch, sitting on a gentle slope flanked by towering Douglas-firs, Louella Cabin looks out over the fruit orchard and valley. The four-room cabin has a living room with a futon couch that unfolds into a bed, two bedrooms, one with double bed and one with twin bunk beds, and a kitchen with a table and chairs. The kitchen is also equipped with a cook stove, refrigerator, limited dishes, pots, silverware and cooking utensils. The cabin also has electricity, lights, and a propane heater. Propane is furnished. No drinking water is available. Bring your own water for cooking, drinking and other household uses. There is an outdoor “port-a-potty” and it is serviced weekly. There is an accessible fire ring near the cabin for outdoor barbecuing and campfires, as well as a covered accessible picnic table. No pets allowed.

**History:** The Louella Guard Station was built in 1912 by Forest Service employee E. M. Cheney, who dedicated the structure to his wife, Louella. A fireguard was stationed here during the summer and fall, and then the buildings were closed for the winter. During the Great Depression, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was built in the lower part of the meadow below the cabin and consisted of barracks, bathhouse, and mess hall.

The charming, historic cabin is a one-story, square, peeled-log building and includes an open porch across its facade and a pyramidal cedar shake roof. It has a kitchen furnished with a dining table and chairs, a living room with a futon couch/bed, and bedroom with twin bunk beds. A propane heater keeps it cozy during the winter months, and it is also equipped with a propane cook range, refrigerator and lights. Propane is furnished. Potable water is available at an outdoor hand pump well on site. No pets allowed.

**History:** The Louella Guard Station was built in 1912 by Forest Service employee E. M. Cheney, who dedicated the structure to his wife, Louella. A fireguard was stationed here during the summer and fall, and then the buildings were closed for the winter. During the Great Depression, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was built in the lower part of the meadow below the cabin and consisted of barracks, bathhouse, and mess hall.

Hamma Hamma Cabin above and to the left.

Hamma Hamma Cabin sits on a beautifully landscaped clearing surrounded by Douglas-firs, dogwoods and rhododendrons. It features a living room with a hexagonal bay window overlooking Hamma Hamma river drainage, and is furnished with a futon couch that unfolds into a bed. There are two bedrooms, one with double bed and one with twin bunk beds, a kitchen with a table and chairs, and a bathroom with a flush toilet. The cabin is equipped with propane lights and a propane heater. No pets allowed.

**History:** During the Great Depression of the 1930s, a Civilian Conservation Corps side camp was stationed near the Hamma Hamma River. One of the CCC projects, between 1936-37, was the construction of the Hamma Hamma Guard Station, including the garage, register station and the fences that border the site. It was used as an administrative site for Forest Service fire and trail crews. The skill and craftsmanship that went into the construction have been recognized with this unique building being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
The historic Lake Quinault Lodge was built in 1926, in just 53 days! It is a grand and rustic lodge in the heart of the Quinault Rain Forest among ancient Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, western red cedar, and western hemlocks, on the south shore of Lake Quinault.

Since 1926, the present structure has provided the area with what is undoubtedly its most central and important hostelry related to recreational pursuits. It’s a fun fact to note that President Franklin D. Roosevelt dined at the lodge on October 1, 1937 while he was touring the peninsula.

The lodge is significant architecturally for its rustic design and handmade detailing and appointments, which are of a caliber consistent with the other great landmarks of Pacific Northwest rustic architecture.

**Lodging:**
31 rooms available in lodge, 16 fireplace units, 36 new lakeside units and 9 annex units. A restaurant, gift shop, indoor swimming pool, sauna, game room and small conference room are available. Pets allowed in boathouse rooms.

Lake Quinault Lodge is available year round. Reservations are recommended. Call 1(800) 562 6672 or visit: [www.visitlakequinault.com](http://www.visitlakequinault.com).

**Accessibility:**
There are two ADA accessible rooms available in the Lakeside Building. Wheelchair Accessible rooms offer ground-floor access, a queen bed and access bars in the bathroom. The downstairs area of the main lodge including the Roosevelt Restaurant is accessible to wheelchairs.

The nearby Rain Forest Nature Trail is barrier free for the first 850 feet. A gravel surface with some variations in grade, this trail is an excellent opportunity to view the temperate rainforest.
To aid forest visitors, the following pages contain general maps and information about favorite trails and campgrounds on each of the seven ranger districts in the national forest. We hope these maps and trail and campground lists help you when deciding where to recreate in the national forest. The material included on these pages is general in nature, so be sure to contact the local Ranger District office listed below for more detailed camping and trail information, seasonal restrictions and more.

Note that some of the trails highlighted here can be long, rugged and challenging. Be prepared for any kind of weather.

FOREST OFFICES

**Supervisor’s Office - Olympia**
1835 Black Lk Blvd SW
Olympia, WA 98512
(360) 956 2402
TTD (360) 956 2401

**Hood Canal Ranger District - Quilcene**
295142 Highway 101 S.
PO Box 280
Quilcene, WA 98376
(360) 765 2200
TTD (360) 765 2200

**Pacific Ranger District - Forks**
437 Tillicum Lane
Forks, WA 98331
(360) 374 6522
TTD (360) 374 6522

**Pacific Ranger District - Quinault**
353 South Shore Road
PO Box 9
Quinault, WA 98575
(360) 288 2525
TTD (360) 288 2525

PDF Maps – GET THE APP. GET THE MAP.®

AVENZA PDF Maps is a free mobile map application that enables you to download maps over a Wi-Fi or cellular network to read on your smartphone or tablet. Use your device’s built-in GPS to track your location on these maps. The beauty is that you can access these maps and locate yourself even when you’re offline because they’re saved to the device’s memory. There are free USGS topo maps available and forest recreation maps that can be purchased in the Avenza map store.

BUY MAPS ONLINE:
- National Forest Store, nationalforestmapstore.com
- Discover Your Northwest, www.discovernw.org

OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST MOTOR VEHICLE USE MAPS

Maps show national forest system roads & trails open to motorized travel. The Motor Vehicle Use Map is free. Copies are available online, at district offices, and the Hood Canal Visitor Center in Hoodsport. Online: http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/olympic/MVUM

INTERACTIVE VISITOR MAP - NATIONAL

Check out the Forest Service national interactive map to find places and activities to enjoy your time outdoors: https://www.fs.fed.us/ivm/index.html

SUBMIT AN ONLINE TRAIL REPORT

Let us know about your experience and help us gather critical information about Olympic National Forest trails. www.fs.usda.gov/goto/olympic/trailregister

GOT FEEDBACK?

Do you want to help us make this publication better? Do you see something incorrect or missing? Do you have a photo we could use in future publications? Email your comments and feedback to: olympicoutlook@fs.fed.us
*Dogs are allowed on Forest Service lands and sites unless otherwise noted. Dogs must be under control at all times. Please pick up after your pet. Dogs are not allowed in Olympic National Park Wilderness.
**Trails**

**Church Creek Shelter Trail #870**
- A 0.5 mile trail starting at Church Creek Shelter trailhead off Forest Road 2361. Some difficult sections. Features old growth & historic shelter.

**Church Creek Trail #871**
- A 3.5 mile trail starting at Church Creek trailhead off Forest Service Road 2361-600. Generally steep. Features conifer forest & creek.

**Dry Creek Trail #872**
- A 8.4 mile trail starting at Dry Creek trailhead off Forest Road 2353-200, some difficult sections. Features old growth & a portion of Lake Cushman on west end.

**Lower South Fork Skokomish Trail #873**
- A 10.5 mile trail starting at the Lower South Fork Skokomish trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 2353. Family friendly. Features old growth & South Fork Skokomish River.

**Upper South Fork Skokomish Trail #873.1**
- Enters the Park at 4.9 miles starting at Upper South Fork Skokomish trailhead at the end of Forest Road 2361, experienced hikers only. Features old growth & South Fork Skokomish River.

**Spider Lake Loop Trail #879**
- A 1.9 mile loop trail starting at the Spider Lake trailhead off Forest Road 23, some difficult sections. Features old growth & lake.

**Brown Creek Nature Loop Trail #877**
- A 0.8 mile trail starting from Brown Creek Campground. Family friendly, interpretive & accessible. Features pond.

**Point of Interest**

**High Steel Bridge**
- 17.5 miles from Hoodsport, WA on Forest Road 2340. Built by Simpson Logging Co. in 1929, the 685’ span offers stunning views of the gorge including the South Fork Skokomish River 420’ below. DO NOT ENTER THE GORGE.

**USGS Topo Maps:**
- Lightning Peak; Vance Creek; Dry Bed Lakes; Mount Tebo; Mt. Olson

**Directions to Skokomish area:**

From Quilcene, WA take US Highway 101 South for 45 miles. Head West on W Skokomish Valley Road for 5 miles and turn right on Forest Service Road 23. ~ 75 minute drive time.

From Olympia, WA from I-5, follow US Highway 101 North for 28 miles turn left on West Skokomish Valley Road, travel 10 miles to Forest Service Road 23. ~ 50 minute drive time.

**Campgrounds**

**Brown Creek Campground**
- 23 miles from Hoodsport, WA on Forest Road 2340, 20 sites, max RV/trailer length 21’. Potable Water, Accessible Vault Toilets.

**Horse Camp**

**Lebar Horse Camp (stock use only)**
- 23.5 miles from Hoodsport, WA on Forest Road 2353, 13 sites, max RV/trailer length 28’. Potable Water, Vault Toilets.
Wynoochee Area Recreation Opportunities

Following are some of the more popular sites in Wynoochee area.

See page 7 for icon descriptions.

Trails

**Church Creek #871**
A 3.5 mile trail starting at Church Creek trailhead off Forest Road 2372, for west access. Trail is generally steep. Features conifer forest & creek.

**Spoon Creek Falls #885**
A short 0.4 mile trail to the base of a year-round waterfall. Family friendly. Features waterfall.

**Working Forest Interpretive Loop #878.1**
A 0.5 mile trail starting and ending at Coho Campground Loop B. Family friendly & interpretive.

**Wynoochee Lakeshore Loop Trail #878**
A 16 mile loop trail with several access points, including Coho Campground and Maidenhair Falls. Some difficult sections. Features Wynoochee Lake & Maidenhair Falls.

**USGS Topo Maps:**
Grisdale; Wynoochee; Mt. Hoquiam

**Directions to Wynoochee area:**
From Quinault, WA take US Highway 101 South for 13 miles, Turn East onto Donkey Creek Road (Forest Service Road 22) and drive 14 miles. ~ 75 minute drive time.

From Olympia, WA from I-5, follow US Highway 101 North to WA-8 W towards Aberdeen/ Montesano for app 21 miles. Continue onto WA 12 W for about 11 miles. Take the Devonshire Road exit just west of Montesano, WA. Head North on Wynoochee Valley Road. Drive 35 miles on the Wynoochee Valley Road (Forest Service Road 22). ~ 2 hour drive time.

**Campgrounds**

**Coho Campground**
36 miles from Montesano, WA on Forest Road 2294. 55 single units, 1 group site, and 3 yurts, maximum RV/trailer length 36’. Potable Water, Flush Toilets, 3 Yurts, Concessionaire operated site. Prices vary by site. Reserve online at Recreation.gov or call toll free (877) 444-6777.

**Satsop Center**
36 miles from Montesano, WA on Forest Road 23. 20 sites, group sites available. Maximum RV/Trailer length 36’. Electricity, Potable water, flush toilets, showers. Concessionaire operated. Prices vary by site, inquire at: Wildernessadventures@wildblue.net.

**Day-Use**

**Coho Picnic Area and Boat Launch**
Within Coho Campground. Group picnic area with 6 picnic tables and stoves. Boat launch and trailer parking, trail access. $5/day. Amenities shared with campground (Concessionaire operated).
Following are some of the more popular Quinault area sites near the lake.

### Campgrounds & Day-use

**Falls Creek Campground/Day Use Area**

41 miles North of Aberdeen, WA on Highway 101, then 2.4 miles in on South Shore Road. 21 single units (10 walk-in), maximum RV/trailer length 16’. Potable Water, Flush Toilets. Concessionaire operated site by the Lake Quinault Lodge. Reserve online at Recreation.gov or call toll free (877) 444-6777.

**Gatton Creek Campground/Day Use Area**

41 miles North of Aberdeen, WA on Highway 101, then 2.8 miles in on South Shore Road. 5 walk-in sites, Potable Water, Flush Toilets. Concessionaire operated site by the Lake Quinault Lodge. Day use picnic area by the lakeshore.

**Willaby Campground/Day Use Area & Boat Launch**

41 miles North of Aberdeen, WA on Highway 101, then 1.5 miles in on South Shore Road. 21 single units, maximum RV/trailer length 16’. Picnic area, boat launch and trailer parking (16’ or less). Trail access by campsites #14 & #6. Potable Water, Flush Toilets. Concessionaire operated site by the Lake Quinault Lodge. Reserve online at Recreation.gov or call toll free (877) 444-6777. Open year-round.

### Trails

**Big Spruce Tree Trail**

A 0.3 mile stroll to the World’s Largest Sitka Spruce. Drive 1 mile beyond the Pacific Ranger District, Quinault Office on South Shore Road to reach the trailhead. Family friendly.

**Quinault Loop Trail #854**

A 4.0 mile loop trail through old-growth rainforest and along the lakeshore trail. Accessible access. Features falls, cedar bog, Quinault Lake, rainforest & interpretive trail.

**Quinault Rain Forest Nature Trail #855**

A 0.5 mile loop trail through old-growth rainforest with interpretive signs. Access at the Rain Forest Nature trailhead (fee site). Features old growth temperate rainforest & creek. Family friendly.

**Gatton Creek Trail #888**

A 3.0 mile trail starting across from Gatton Creek Campground on South Shore Road. Includes 5 mile road walk to connect back. Features Gatton Creek & falls.

**Wright’s Canyon Trail #854.3**

A 0.3 mile trail starting on Wrights Canyon Road. Accessible. Features Gatton Creek Falls.

### Lodge Rental

**Lake Quinault Lodge**

A grand and rustic lodge built in 1926 in the heart of the Quinault Rain Forest. Restaurant, gift shop, indoor swimming pool, sauna, game room and small conference room are available. Reservations call 1(800) 562-6672 or visit: www.visitlakequinault.com.

### Directions to Quinault

From Port Angeles, WA take US Highway 101 West for 120 miles. ~ 3 hours drive time.

From Seattle, WA follow I-5 South to Exit 104, Highway 101 North, continue onto, WA-8 W to WA-12 W for 110 miles to Aberdeen. Then Head North on US Highway 101 for 45 miles. ~ 3 hour drive time.
**Trails**

**FLETCHER CANYON TRAIL #857**
A 2.0 mile trail starting at the Fletcher Canyon trailhead off of South Shore Road. Steep, primitive, trail peters out toward the end. Within Colonel Bob Wilderness.

**COLONEL BOB TRAIL #851**
A 7.2 mile trail starting at the Colonel Bob trailhead off South Shore Road. Steep. Elevation gain over 4,200 feet. Within Colonel Bob Wilderness.

**PETE’S CREEK TRAIL #858**
A 4.0 mile trail to the summit of Colonel Bob Peak, leaving from Pete’s Creek trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 2204. Steep & difficult. Elevation gain of 3,500’. Enters Colonel Bob Wilderness.

**WEST FORK HUMPTULIPS TRAIL #806**
A 17.0 mile primitive trail which fords over the Humptulips River multiple times. Use caution at river crossings as there are no footbridges. Features old-growth forest and river. Multiple access points & trailheads off Forest Road 2204.

**Campgrounds**

**CAMPBELL TREE GROVE CAMPGROUND**
29 miles North of Aberdeen, WA on Highway 101. 8 miles in on Donkey Creek Road, then 13 miles in on the 2204 Road. 21 single units, 10 Walk-in sites, maximum RV/trailer length 16’. No Potable Water, Vault Toilets.

**Colonel Bob Wilderness**
This 11,961 acre wilderness contains steep, rugged topography. Elevations range from 300 feet in the Quinault Valley to 4,509 feet along the eastern boundary. The Colonel Bob Wilderness has temperate rain forest conditions with an annual precipitation that exceeds 150 inches. Lush ferns, shrubs, moss, wild flowers and lichens carpet the forest floor. At higher elevations, subalpine and alpine vegetation, green meadows, rock outcrops and rugged peaks dominate the landscape. Wilderness regulations apply.

**USGS Topo Maps Quinault & Colonel Bob:**
Colonel Bob; Larson Creek; Stevens Creek; Burnt Hill; Quinault Lake East; Quinault Lake West; Finley Creek; Matheny Ridge

**Directions to Pete’s Creek & Humptulips area:**
From Aberdeen, WA travel North on US Highway 101 for approximately 25 miles to Forest Service Road 22/Donkey Creek Road. Turn right on Donkey Creek Road and travel 8 miles Northeast to the Forest Service Road 2204 junction. Turn left and travel along this road to access the West Fork of the Humptulips trailheads, Pete’s Creek Trailhead and Campbell Tree Grove Campground. ~1.5 hour drive time to Pete’s Creek Trailhead
**Trails**

**Bogachiel Rain Forest Trail #825**
A 1.6 mile trail to the Olympic National Park Boundary where it continues, starting from Bogachiel Rain Forest River trailhead on Forest Service Road 2932. Features temperate rain forest, old growth, hanging mosses and wetlands. Family friendly.

**Bogachiel – Ira Spring Wetland Trail**
A 1.4 mile puncheon trail that overlooks the wetlands starting and ending at Bogachiel Rain Forest Trail no. 825. It makes a 2.9 mile roundtrip loop hike. Family friendly.

**Kloshe Nanitch Trail #882.1**
A 7.0 mile trail starting from Kloshe Nanitch trailhead (fee site) at West Snider Road near Milepost 211 on Highway 101. One mile of gentle grade, then climbs 3,145 feet. The trail accesses Kloshe Nanitch Viewpoint at 3.5 miles. At 7 miles it links the west side of the Sol Duc Valley via Snider Ridge to Mt. Muller Loop Trail.

**Mt. Muller Trail #882**
A 12.8 mile loop trail starting from Mt Muller trailhead on the east side of Forest Service Road 3071. Trail has a few 20% grades with some exposed rock outcrops. Features spectacular views.

**Pioneer’s Path Nature Trail #884**
This easy accessible 0.3 mile interpretive trail starts within Klahowya Campground. Adjacent to the Sol Duc River. Family friendly.

**Viewpoint**

**Kloshe Nanitch Observation Site**
Accessed by hiking Kloshe Nanitch Trail #882.1 for about 3.5 miles or by car via Forest Road 3040-595, a steep one lane gravel road with turnouts (fee site). Features views of the Sol Duc Watershed.

**Campgrounds**

**Klahanie Campground**
7.2 miles from Forks, WA on Forest Service Road 29. 20 single units, maximum RV/trailer length 21’. Vault Toilet. First come, first serve. Located on South Fork Calawah River within temperate coastal rainforest.

**Klahowya Campground**
20 miles North of Forks, WA off of Highway 101. 55 single units, 1 Double. maximum RV/trailer length 30’. Vault & Flush Toilets.

**Littleton Horse Camp**
24 miles NE from Forks, WA on US Highway 101 to Forest Service Road 3071. Follow road 1 mile to Horse Camp. Accessible Vault Toilet.

**USGS Topo Maps:**
Reads Hill; Lake Pleasant; Deadman's Hill; Snider Peak; Indian Pass; Hunger Mtn; Slide Peak; Mount Muller

**Directions to Forks area:**
From Port Angeles, WA take US Highway 101 West for 57 miles. ~ 70 minute drive time.
From Aberdeen, WA take US Highway 101 North for 107 miles. ~ 2 hour drive time.
DUNGENESS AREA RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

FOllowing are some of the more popular Dungeness area sites

See page 7 for icon descriptions

Trails

DEER RIDGE TRAIL N°846
This trail travels through Buckhorn Wilderness to enter the Park at 3.6 miles starting from Slab Camp/Deer Ridge trailhead off Forest Road 2870. Generally steep. Features alpine views.

GOLD CREEK TRAIL N°830
A 6.3 mile trail starting at Lower Dungeness/Gold Creek trailhead on Forest Road 2870-230. Jct with Sleepy Hollow Trail No. 852 at 2.9 miles. Some difficult sections. Heavily wooded with viewpoints.

ROYAL CREEK TRAIL N°832
Enters the Park at 0.5 Mile trail. It starts 1.2 miles up the Dungeness Trail No. 833.2, from the Upper Dungeness Trailhead (fee site). Generally steep. Accesses Royal Basin area. Check with Park for visitor requirements.

DUNGENESS TRAIL UPPER N°833.2

SLAB CAMP TRAIL N°838
A 2.7 mile trail starting at the Slab Camp trailhead off Forest Road 2870. Trail ends at upper Gray Wolf No. 834.2. Generally steep. Forested trail that accesses Gray Wolf River & Buckhorn Wilderness.

TUBAL CAIN TRAIL N°840
An 8.6 mile trail within Buckhorn Wilderness starts at the Tubal Cain trailhead off Forest Road 2870. Jct. with Tull Canyon Trail No. 847 at 5.2 miles. Jct. with Buckhorn Lake Trail No. 845 at 5.6 miles. Generally steep. Features conifer forest, mountain scenery and historic mine site.

LOWER DUNGENESS TRAIL N°833.3
A 6.5 mile trail starting at the Lower Dungeness/Gold Creek trailhead off Forest Road 2870-230. Some difficult sections. Multi-use trail within conifer forest above Dungeness River. Mossy rock outcrops and steep side slopes.

GRAY WOLF TRAIL N°834 - LOWER
A 4.2 mile trail starting at the Lower Gray Wolf trailhead off Forest Road 2870. Jct with Cat Creek Loop Trail No. 834.1 at 0.5 and 1 mile. Some difficult sections. Trail does not connect to the Upper Gray Wolf Trail. Accesses river for fishing.

GRAY WOLF TRAIL N°834.2 - UPPER
Accesses Buckhorn Wilderness and enters the Park at 2.7 miles. It starts at the end of Slab Camp Trail No. 838. Generally steep. Features river.

LITTLE QUILCENE TRAIL N°835
A 4.2 mile trail starting at the Tubal Cain trailhead off Forest Road 2870. Jct with Mt Townsend Trail No. 839 at 2.5 miles then continues to Little Quilcene trailhead to the east. Features conifer forest, vistas and spring blooming rhododendrons. Experienced hikers only.

Directions to Dungeness area:
From Quilcene, WA follow US Highway 101 North for 19 miles and continue on US-101 West for 6.5 miles. Turn left onto Louella Road and travel 1 mile, turn left on Palo Alto Road and travel 6 miles. Turn right on to Forest Service Road 2880. ~40 minute drive time.

Campgrounds

DUNGENESS FORKS CAMPGROUND

7.5 miles from Sequim Bay State Park on Forest Road 2880 (Steep, Narrow Road, Trailers not advised), 16 Tent Only sites, Vault Toilets.

Cabin Rental

LOUELLA CABIN


USGS Topo Maps:

Carlsborg; Tyler Peak; Mount Zion; Mt Deception; Mt Townsend

Olympic Outlook 15
MT ZION AREA RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE MORE POPULAR MT ZION AREA SITES

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ICON DESCRIPTIONS

Trails

DEADFALL TRAIL #849

A 1.6 mile trail starting from Deadfall trailhead off Forest Road 28.060. Jct with Snow Creek Trail No. 890 at 1.6 miles. Generally steep. Features densely forested with second growth. An alternative route to Mt. Zion via the Snow Creek Trail.

LITTLE QUILCENE TRAIL #835

A 4.2 mile trail starting at the Little Quilcene trailhead off Forest Road 2820. Accesses Buckhorn Wilderness via Jct with Mt Townsend Trail No. 839 at 2 miles. Generally steep with extremely steep sections. Features conifer forest, vistas of peaks and Straits of Juan de Fuca. Spring blooming rhododendrons. Pack and saddle take extreme caution on steep grades.

MOUNT ZION TRAIL #836

A 1.8 mile trail starting at the Sleepy Hollow/ Mt Zion trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 28. This is a short hike to the rocky summit of Mt. Zion. The trail ascends through second growth fir and cedar, spring blooming rhododendrons, Oregon grape, salal and leafy ferns. Generally steep. Jct. with Snow Creek Trail No. 890 at the summit. Features: Conifer forest, wildflowers, scenic panoramic views. Water is scarce.

SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAIL #852

A 8.3 mile trail starting at the Sleepy Hollow/ Mt Zion trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 28. Jct with Gold Creek Trail No. 830 at 8.3 miles. Family friendly. Features conifer forest.

SNOWCREEK TRAIL #890

A 2.4 mile trail starting at the Snow Creek trailhead off Forest Road 2851. Jct with Deadfall Trail No. 849 at 0.75 miles. Climbs very steeply to the top of Mt Zion where it meets Mt Zion Trail No. 836. Features mature conifer forests and wildflowers. Trail evens out towards the summit of Mt Zion.

USGS Topo Maps:

Mt. Zion; Uncas; Mt. Townsend

Directions to Mt Zion area:

From Port Angeles, WA take US Highway 101 East for 17 miles. Then travel South on Palo Alto Road for 8 miles. Continue onto Forest Road 28 for 8 miles until you reach Mt. Zion. ~65 minute drive time.

From Quilcene, WA travel North on US Highway 101 N for 2 miles. Take a slight left onto Lords Lake Loop Road and continue for 3.3 miles. Stay left at junction below Lords Lake, turning onto Forest Service Road 28. Continue for about 4 miles, stay right at 4 way jct, continuing on Forest Road 28. Continue about 1.2 miles stay right/straight at 3 way jct continuing on Forest Road 28. Drive about 2 miles to Mt Zion. ~ 30 minute drive time.

Buckhorn Wilderness

Buckhorn Wilderness encompasses 44,258 acres and is the largest on the Olympic National Forest. It includes very steep terrain ranging in elevation from 1,000 feet near the Gray Wolf River, to the summit of Mt. Fricaba at 7,134 feet. Other major peaks include Buckhorn Mountain, 6,988’, Iron Mountain, 6,950’ and Tyler Peak 6,350’. Barren ridges and steep, rocky cliffs and peaks are common in the higher elevations. Wilderness regulations apply.
A 6.2 mile trail accessing Buckhorn Wilderness starting at the Lower Mount Townsend trailhead off Forest Road 2760, Jct with Silver Lakes Trail No. 842 at 4.2 miles and Jct with Little Quilcene Trail No. 835 at 6.2 miles. Generally steep, heavily wooded then opens up to views.

A 2.5 mile trail starting 4.2 miles up the Mt Townsend Trail No. 839 within Buckhorn Wilderness. Features conifer forest, meadows, alpine lake, and rugged mountains. Heavily wooded first 2 miles then opens up. Experienced hikers only.

A 5.3 mile trail starting at the Upper Big Quilcene trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 2750. Jct with Lower Big Quilcene Trail No. 833 at trailhead, Jct with Tubal Cain Trail 840 at 5.3 miles, and Jct with Upper Dungeness Trail No. 833.2 at 5.3 miles. Within Buckhorn Wilderness. Mountain views from Marmot Pass. Some difficult sections.

A 6.2 mile trail starting at the Lower Big Quilcene trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 27-080, Jct with Notch Pass Trail No. 831 at 2.7 miles, Jct with Upper Big Quilcene Tr No. 833.1 at 6.2 miles. Some difficult sections. Multi-use trail. Features lowland forest near Big Quilcene River.

A 3.8 mile trail starting at the Notch Pass trailhead off Forest Road 27-040, Jct with Lower Big Quilcene Trail No. 833 at 3.8 miles. First constructed in 1930’s by Civilian Conservation Corps and relocated in 2000s. Some difficult sections with multiple switchbacks. Features dense conifer forest.

A 4.7 mile trail starting at the Tunnel Creek trailhead off Forest Road 2740. A generally steep forested hike within Buckhorn Wilderness. Vistas of The Brothers and Hood Canal at ridgetop.
DOSEWALLIPS AREA RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE MORE POPULAR DOSEWALLIPS AREA SITES

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ICON DESCRIPTIONS

Trails

TUNNEL CREEK #841.1

A 4.7 mile trail within Buckhorn Wilderness starting at the Tunnel Creek trailhead off Forest Road 2740. Shelter at 2.7 miles. Generally steep. Features old growth, lake, mountain vistas.

ELBO CREEK #892.1

A 2.5 mile trail starting at Elbo Creek trailhead off Forest road 2620. Some difficult sections. Features a variety of plant life, some views at top.

FALLS VIEW CANYON #868


MOUNT WALKER #894

A 2 mile trail starting at the Mount Walker trailhead off Forest Road 2730 at US Highway 101 (Do not block gates/Stay off Private Land). Some difficult sections. Features spring blooming rhododendrons, salal, and Oregon grape. Access Mt Walker viewpoints.

RAINBOW FALLS #892

A 0.5 mile trail starting at the Former Rainbow Campground gate (Do not block gate/Stay off Private Property) off US Highway 101. Family Friendly. Short forested trail descends to Big Quilcene River. Features small waterfall.

SEAL ROCK INTERPRETIVE TRAILS #895 & 895.1

Two 0.25 Mile interpretive trails starting in Seal Rock Campground. Interpretive trails describe Marine Environment and Native American History. Family friendly and accessible.

Day Use

MOUNT WALKER VIEW POINTS

5 miles from Quilcene, WA on US highway 101 N. 2 interpretive viewpoints with vault toilets and short trails leading to viewing areas. South viewpoint has accessible vault toilets, short compacted gravel accessible trail and bench at overlook.

SEAL ROCK PICNIC AREA


Directions to Dosewallips area:

From Olympia, WA from I-5, follow US Highway 101 North for 61 miles to Dosewallips Road in Brinnon, WA. ~ 1 hour, 25 minute drive time.

From Quilcene, WA take US Highway 101 South for 11 miles to Brinnon, WA. Turn right on Dosewallips Road. ~ 25 minute drive time.

HOOD CANAL RANGER DISTRICT
295142 HIGHWAY 101 S.
QUILCENE, WA 98376
(360) 765 2200

USGS Topo Maps:

Mt. Walker; Brinnon; Mt. Jupiter, The Brothers

Campgrounds

SEAL ROCK

1 mile from Brinnon, WA on US Highway 101 N. 41 Sites, maximum RV/trailer length 21’. Potable Water, Flush Toilets.

ELKHORN DISPERSED CAMP

1.5 miles hike from the end of Forest Road 2630. Backcountry campground on the Dosewallips River with several tent-only sites. No Facilities. Pack it in, Pack it out.

FALLS VIEW

CLOSED FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.
Trails

Duckabush #803
A 6.7 mile trail starting from Duckabush trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 2510. Some difficult sections

Interrorem Interpretive Loop #804
A 0.3 mile trail starting at the Ranger Hole trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 2510/ Duckabush Road. Family friendly, interpretive and accessible. Accessible vault toilet at trailhead. Rainforest atmosphere.

Mount Jupiter #809
A 7.0 mile trail starting at the Mt Jupiter trailhead on private timber land on Road #92006 (Beware of locked gates/active logging operations). Enters the Brothers Wilderness at 5.6 miles. Generally steep. Features panoramic views at top.

Murhut Falls #828
A 1 mile trail starting at the Murhut Falls trailhead off Forest Road 2530. Family friendly. Features some old growth and falls.

Ranger Hole #824
A 0.8 mile trail starting at the Ranger Hole trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 2510/ Duckabush Road. Some difficult sections. Drops steeply to the Duckabush River to end above a deep pool.

Campgrounds

Collins Campground
7.8 miles from Brinnon, WA on Forest Road 2510 (Duckabush Road). 16 Sites, maximum RV/trailer length 21’, Vault Toilets.

Cabins

Interrorem Cabin
6.5 miles from Brinnon, WA on Duckabush Road, 4 people max, no pets. Make reservations online www.recreation.gov or call 1(877) 444-6777. More info pg. 6.

USGS Topo Maps:

Brinnon; Mt. Jupiter, The Brothers

Directions to Duckabush area:

From Olympia, WA from I-5, follow US Highway 101 North for 57 miles to Duckabush Road. – 75 minute drive time.
From Quilcene, WA take US Highway 101 south for 15 miles to Duckabush Road– 25 minute drive time.

The Brothers Wilderness
The Brothers Wilderness is located on the east side of the Olympic National Forest. Except for a relatively gentle valley area in the East Fork of Lena Creek, the entire 16,682 acre Wilderness is quite precipitous with tree covered slopes extending to about 5,000 feet. Elevation ranges from 699 feet near the Dosewallips River to the 6,866 foot summit of The Brothers. Other major peaks include Mt. Jupiter Ridge, and St. Peter’s Dome. Western hemlock, Douglas-fir and western red cedar dominate the lower slopes. Pacific silver fir and mountain hemlock cover the upper slopes before giving way to subalpine fir and mountain meadows and rock outcrops. Wilderness regulations apply.
Hamma Hamma Area Recreation Opportunities

Following are some of the more popular Hamma Hamma Area sites

Trails

BEAVER POND LOOP #815
- A 0.5 mile trail starting from Hamma Hamma Beaver Pond trailhead on Forest Road 25. Features wetland setting and bench. Family friendly.

ELK LAKE #805
- A 1.5 mile trail starting at Elk Lake trailhead off Forest Road 2401. Features some old growth and lake. Family friendly.

JEFFERSON LAKE #829
- A 0.5 mile trail starting at Jefferson Lake trailhead off Forest Road 2401. Features ancient lake. Family friendly.

JEFFERSON RIDGE #808
- A 1.6 mile trail starting on Forest Road 2421. Features rhododendrons, beargrass and views from the ridgeline. Generally steep.

LENA LAKE #810
- A popular 3.6 mile trail starting at Lena Lake trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 25. Some difficult sections. Features lake and scenery.

LIVING LEGACY INTERPRETIVE LOOP #802
- A 1.5 mile interpretive trail starting in Hamma Hamma Campground off Forest Road 25. Family friendly w/ accessible 0.25 mile section near river. Features river and interpretive panels.

MILDRED LAKES #822
- A 4.4 mile trail starting at Mildred Lakes trailhead (fee site) off Forest Road 25. Enters Mt Skokomish Wilderness. Features lakes. Experienced hikers only.

PUTVIN #813
- A 2.6 mile trail starting at the Putvin trailhead off Forest Road 25. Enters Mt Skokomish Wilderness and the Park. Experienced hikers only.

THE BROTHERS #821
- A 2.6 mile trail starting at the end of the Lena Lake Trail. (Lena Lake trailhead is a fee site). Some difficult sections. Features lush valley and intermittent stream. Maintained to base camp.

UPPERLENA LAKE NO. 811
- A 1.2 mile trail starting 3 miles up the Lena Lake Trail. (Lena Lake Trailhead is a fee site), leads from lower Lena Lake to Upper Lena Lake within the Park. Generally steep.

USGS Topo Maps
- Eldon; Mt. Washington; Mt. Skokomish; The Brothers; Mt. Jupiter

Directions to Hamma Hamma area:

From Olympia, WA, from I-5, follow US Highway 101 North for 49 miles to North Hamma Hamma Road (Forest Service Road 25) for 6 miles. ~ 70 minute drive time.

From Quilcene, WA take US Highway 101 South for 23 miles. Head West onto North Hamma Hamma Road (Forest Service Road 25) for 6 miles. ~ 40 minute drive time

Campgrounds

Hamma Hamma Campground
- 7 miles from Eldon, WA on Forest Road 25. 15 sites, maximum RV/trailer length 21’. Vault toilets.

Lena Creek Campground
- 9 miles from Eldon, WA on Forest Road 25. 13 sites, maximum RV/trailer length 21’. Vault toilets.

Lena Lake (Hike-In) Campground
- Popular 3.6 mile hike in from Lena Lake Trailhead (fee site, per day) on Forest Road 25. 21 tent-only sites. Composting and pit toilets, fire rings. First come, first serve. No separate camping fee. PACK IT OUT.

Cabins

Hamma Hamma Cabin
- 7 miles from Eldon, WA on Forest Road 25. 6 people max, no pets. Reserve online [www.recreation.gov](http://www.recreation.gov) or call 1 (877) 444-6777.
CUSHMAN AREA RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE MORE POPULAR CUSHMAN AREA SITES

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ICON DESCRIPTIONS

Olympic Outlook 21

CUSHMAN AREA RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Cushman Area Recreation Opportunities

Hood Canal Ranger District
295142 Highway 101 S.
Quilcene, WA 98376
(360) 765 2200

Following are some of the more popular Cushman Area sites

See page 7 for icon descriptions

Directions to Cushman

From Olympia, WA from I-5, follow US Highway 101 North for 35 miles to Hoodsport. Take WA 119 North for 12.5 miles until you reach Lake Cushman. ~ 50 minute drive time.

From Quilcene, WA take US Highway 101 South for 27 miles. Head West onto North Jorstad Creek Road, continue onto Forest Road 24 for 8.3 miles, continue onto WA-119 North for 2 miles until you reach Lake Cushman. ~ 65 minute drive time.

Mt Skokomish Wilderness

The 13,015 acre Mt. Skokomish Wilderness includes very steep terrain ranging in elevation from 800 feet near Lake Cushman to the 6,612 foot summit of Mt. Stone. Other major peaks include Mt. Skokomish 6,434’, Henderson 6,000’, Pershing 6,154’, and Washington 6,255’. Barren ridges and numerous steep-faced rock outcrops are present throughout this Wilderness. Wilderness regulations apply.

Mt Rose

A 4.6 mile trail that enters Mt Skokomish Wilderness starting at the Mount Rose trailhead off Forest Road 24. Very steep and generally difficult. Features old growth and open views at summit.

Hood Canal Ranger District

The 13,015 acre Mt. Skokomish Wilderness includes very steep terrain ranging in elevation from 800 feet near Lake Cushman to the 6,612 foot summit of Mt. Stone. Other major peaks include Mt. Skokomish 6,434’, Henderson 6,000’, Pershing 6,154’, and Washington 6,255’. Barren ridges and numerous steep-faced rock outcrops are present throughout this Wilderness. Wilderness regulations apply.

Day Use

Bear Gulch

14.5 miles from Hoodsport, WA on Forest Road 24. Accessible Picnic Tables, Accessible Vault Toilet.

Lake Cushman Day Use Sites

13.5 miles from Hoodsport, WA on Highway 119/Forest Road 24. 5 picnic sites located along the shores of Lake Cushman. Portable Toilets.

Campgrounds

Big Creek Campground

9 miles from Hoodsport, WA on Highway 119/Forest Road 24. 65 sites, Maximum RV/trailer length 35’, Potable Water, Accessible Vault Toilets.

Trails

JEFFERSON PASS #800

A 1.1 mile trail starting at the Jefferson Pass trailhead off Forest Road 2419. Generally steep. Features mature forest.

MOUNT ELLINOR #812

A very popular 2.5 mile trail starting at the lower Mount Ellinor trailhead off Forest Road 2419. Generally steep. Features wildflowers and expansive views. Follow goat safety guidelines on pg. 4.

UPPER MOUNT ELLINOR #812.1

A 0.5 mile trail starting at Upper Mount Ellinor trailhead (fee site) and ends at Mt. Ellinor Trail 812. Generally steep.

BIG CREEK CAMPGROUND LOOP #827

A 4 mile trail starting from Big Creek Campground (fee site). Family friendly. Features Big Creek.

UPPER BIG CREEK #827.1

A 4 mile trail starting from Big Creek Campground (fee site). Generally steep. Features a loop with benches at stream crossings and old growth.

MOUNT ELLINOR CONNECTOR #827.2

A 1.3 mile trail starting at the 1.7 mile mark of the Upper Big Creek Loop Trail No. 827.1. Generally steep. Connects Upper Big Creek Loop Trail to lower Mt. Ellinor Trail.

MOUNT ROSE #814

A 4.6 mile trail that enters Mt Skokomish Wilderness starting at the Mount Rose trailhead off Forest Road 24. Very steep and generally difficult. Features old growth and open views at summit.

DRY CREEK #872

A 8.4 mile trail starting at the Dry Creek trailhead off Forest Road 2451 at Lake Cushman. Some difficult sections with steep grades. Features Lake Cushman, old growth and mountain pass.

COPPER CREEK #876

A 2.4 mile trail starting at Copper Creek trailhead off Forest Road 2451. Generally steep short trail that forms a short loop at ridgetop. Features old growth.

USGS Topo Maps

Hoodsport; Mt. Washington; Lightning Peak; Mt. Skokomish

Mount Ellinor Connector #827.2

A 1.3 mile trail starting at the 1.7 mile mark of the Upper Big Creek Loop Trail No. 827.1. Generally steep. Connects Upper Big Creek Loop Trail to lower Mt. Ellinor Trail.

MOUNT ROSE #814

A 4.6 mile trail that enters Mt Skokomish Wilderness starting at the Mount Rose trailhead off Forest Road 24. Very steep and generally difficult. Features old growth and open views at summit.

Hood Canal Ranger District

295142 Highway 101 S.
Quilcene, WA 98376
(360) 765 2200

Olympic Outlook 21
Wilderness Regulations

Motorized equipment and equipment used for mechanical transport is prohibited.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are considered to be “mechanized” equipment and cannot take off or land in designated Wilderness on National Forest System lands.

The following are prohibited:

Groups consisting of more than 12 persons and/or 8 head of livestock
Starting and/or maintaining open fires, such as camp, cooking and warming fires above 3,500 feet elevation.
Gathering wood for starting and/or maintaining open fires or stoves above 3,500 feet elevation.
Tethering of livestock to trees and/or other vegetation, except for incidental use not to exceed 30 minutes.
Possessing and/or transporting unprocessed vegetative matter such as hay, straw, grass or grain. The use of pelletized or certified weed-free feed is required in all National Forests in the Pacific Northwest. This helps prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants.
Caching or leaving equipment, personal property or supplies unattended for a period in excess of 24 hours.

*Violation of these prohibitions is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 6 months. (Orders Number 900-017, 018 & 024, pursuant to 36 CFR, sections 261.50 (a) and (b).)

Leave No Trace 7 Principles

Plan Ahead and Prepare
Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
Dispose of Waste Properly
Minimize Campfire Impacts
Respect Wildlife
Be Considerate of Other Visitors

SPECIAL THANKS TO VOLUNTEERS & PARTNERS FOR HELPING KEEP FOREST TRAILS OPEN & CLEAR!
Can I take my dog hiking with me?
Yes dogs are allowed almost everywhere in Olympic National Forest. Dogs are not allowed in buildings such as offices and cabins unless they are service animals. When recreating with pets in the national forest, they must be under control at all times. Dogs are required to be on leashes in campgrounds. Please pick up after your pet and pack it out or bury your pet waste following the same rules as human waste. And remember, dogs are not allowed in Olympic National Park Wilderness. Make sure to check with the Park about specific rules. www.nps.gov/olymp/index.htm

Can I bring fireworks to the forest?
No. Fires are restricted in some Wilderness areas to protect fragile areas. Be alert for seasonal bans. For more information, contact the local Ranger Station.

Do I need a campfire permit?
No. Fires are restricted in some Wilderness areas to protect fragile areas. Be alert for seasonal bans. For more information, contact the local Ranger Station.

Do I have to have a permit to collect wood for my campfire?
No, you can gather wood for your campsite but you must leave any leftover wood in the forest or at the campsite. Please do not cut down any living wood material.

Can I go target practicing in the forest?
Yes, recreational shooting is allowed on Olympic National Forest. Be sure to follow all rules and regulations regarding recreational shooting. You must be at least 150 yards from any building, campsite, or developed recreation site.
- Bring your own paper targets and backstops.
- Do not shoot across any road, trail, or body of water.
- Do not shoot into any cave.
- Pick up your garbage including casings.
- Respect other users and be safe.
For more information, contact the local Ranger Station.

What permits do I need to enter Wilderness Areas?
There are 5 Wilderness areas within Olympic National Forest. Wilderness restrictions apply. No permits are required for use of Olympic National Forest Wilderness areas which border the Park. Permits may be required to camp in adjacent Olympic National Park Wilderness contact the Park (360) 565-3130 or online: https://www.nps.gov/olymp_know Before You Go.

Special Forest Products
Permits are provided to the public for a variety of Special Forest Products for personal and/or commercial use across the Olympic National Forest such as wild edible mushrooms, floral greenery, berries, firewood and Christmas Trees. For all permits you must be at least 18 years of age and demonstrate a valid US issued government ID. Prices are subject to change without notice. Inquire at any Olympic National Forest Office for more in-depth information or other requests.
• Firewood permit - $20 for 4 cords. An extra $5 for each additional cord.
• Commercial Use Salal permit - $150
• Mushroom permit - $50 - $120 depending on amount.
• Christmas Tree permit - $5
• Personal use berries (not intended for selling) are free.

Can I hunt in the forest?
Yes. Hunting seasons and permits are regulated by the State of Washington. To find out more about where you can go hunting and what regulations apply in the Olympic National Forest and surrounding area please contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife http://wdfw.wa.gov.

How long can I stay in the national forest?
There is a 14-day stay limit per site. Camping or occupying a site or area within a 5-mile radius by the same person or group may not occur again for a period of 14 consecutive days thereafter.

Can I geocache in the forest?
Yes, geocaching, or finding hidden items using handheld GPS units, is allowed as long as the activity remains non-ground/resource disturbing and non-commercial (no charges to participants). It is illegal to geocache in Wilderness areas.

Can I ride my ATV/UTV?
Only street legal vehicles are allowed on Forest Service Roads. Simple rule of thumb: if you cannot drive it on Highway 101, you may not drive it on Olympic National Forest roads.

Getting around on National Forest Roads
Driving on national forest roads is different than driving on city streets or state highways. It requires making good choices about your vehicle capabilities and driving experience.
Most roads suitable for passenger car travel are identified by one of the two types of markers below. These markers are posted at the entrance to the road.

Most roads not recommended for passenger car travel are identified by a brown stake with vertical numbers. They may also be identified by ditches and earth obstructions across roads and very rough driving surfaces. If you choose to drive these roads, plan to encounter rocks, boulders, washouts, downed trees, and brush encroaching on roadway. Roads marked for logging should not be used.

Please remember...
■ Most roads are low standard gravel surface, one lane roads with turnouts for meeting oncoming traffic.
■ Most roads are not maintained or snowplowed in winter.
■ Encounters with log trucks are likely, even on weekends.
■ Driving rules on state highways apply to national forest roads.
■ Not all roads are shown on the map.

Motor Vehicle Use Maps
The Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) shows the roads, trails and areas where you can take your Off Highway Vehicle. These roads, trails and areas are designated by type of motor vehicle allowed and the allowable season of use.
The Motor Vehicle Use Map is free. Copies are available online, at district offices and the Hood Canal Visitor Center in Hoodsport, http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/olympic/MVUM