NISQUALLY ROAD
VISTA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Nisqually Road Vista Management Plan
Mount Rainier National Park

The Nisqually Road Vista Management Plan was prepared in 2002 at the National Park Service Columbia Cascades Support Office in Seattle, Washington by Michael Hankinson, Gretchen Stromberg, and Susan Dolan.

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PART I
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Vista Management Plan, a partnership between Mount Rainier National Park (MORA) and the Columbia Cascades Support Office (CCSO) was conceived by Laurie Kurth with the primary goal of developing a vista management plan for the 20-mile Nisqually Road. The road examined in this report begins at the Nisqually Entrance Station and ends at the terminus of the Paradise loop road. This report serves as a pilot project for the park's long range goal to develop a management plan for the entire National Historic Landmark District.

This report identifies historic and non-historic vista pullouts along Nisqually Road and prescribes vegetation clearing treatments in addition to addressing some other vista management issues. These include safety, interpretation, and resource issues, and social trail and road shoulder revegetation needs. It should also be noted that although vistas were historically designed for views from the road corridor, this plan specifically addresses vistas associated with pullouts.

Three phases were included in this project. Phase I, completed in August 2002 focused on fieldwork and background research. Phase II, completed in August 2002 involved a meeting with MORA staff to reach concurrence on the identification of vista pullouts. Phase III, represented by this draft report, is a synthesis of phases I and II, and adds vegetation management actions for each pullout to receive treatment. This document finalizes the Vista Management Plan for Nisqually Road.

METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork was conducted over nine days. All 84 pullouts along the Nisqually Road were numbered and hand-plotted on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle. Analysis in the field revealed less than half of the pullouts located on Nisqually Road had associated vistas. Vista pullouts were then identified and documented with photographs, drawings, diagrams, and text descriptions with special attention given to the environmental and physical condition of the vistas. After completion of the fieldwork, one day was spent in the MORA Archives at Tahoma Woods and one day was spent in the CCSO library in Seattle where research was conducted using historic construction documents, administrative records, and photographs.

At the CCSO office, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data layers were analyzed to determine where known sensitive

resource areas existed within the road corridor. Pullout locations taken from the field were then entered into an ArcView shapefile with an associated database. Finally, field diagrams were inked, field forms were entered, photographs labeled and scanned, and before/after perspectives were drawn.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

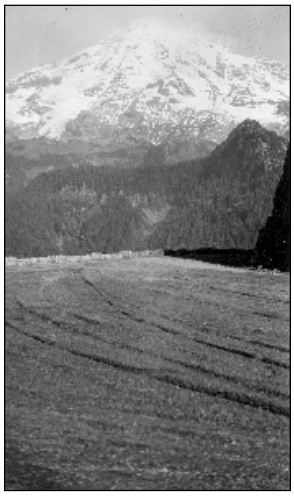
Before development of the Nisqually Road, Longmire Springs and Paradise were already popular destinations for tourists, though access was difficult. As a result, plans for road construction in 1900 were conceived to allow greater access within the park. By 1903 Eugene V. Ricksecker, Army Corps of Engineers Assistant Engineer became the general supervisor and designer of the road project. During Ricksecker's initial survey conducted the same year, the route chosen was aligned to "pass several points of outstanding scenery…the Nisqually Glacier, Narada Falls, and the upper and lower sections of the Paradise Valley, as well as other interesting points along the way" (Gilbert 1994). From the earliest stages of road design and development, views of the park's natural surroundings were important components of Ricksecker's overall design intentions:



Historic photograph showing cars in the 1920s using Nisqually Road. Note informal pullout on right (MORA tw 2653).

> By emphasizing the scenic component of the road's location, Ricksecker thereby identified the purpose of the road. It was
>
> > "not designed for commercial purposes," he wrote, for it was not intended to be the shortest practicable route between two terminals. Quite the opposite was true. It was designed "solely as a pleasure road." In this way , it would serve the "enjoyment of the people," and make the summit of Mount Rainier and its "surrounding grandness" more accessible (Gilbert 1994).

Although Ricksecker's engineering drawings did not locate all the pullouts and their corresponding views, his design intent is clear. Park visitors were invited by design to stop at the many formal pullouts (with masonry guard walls) and informal pullouts (without masonry guard walls) and admire Mount Rainier's scenery. Important views were identified and described by Ricksecker; in some cases he described grand extended views of the mountain (near Gap point later renamed Ricksecker point) as well as intimate views of features such as Christine Falls. Ricksecker's design provided the park visitor with a presentation of Mount Rainier. As the park visitor progressed along Nisqually Road, rising in elevation from 3000' to 5500', views from the road became progressively more expansive and dramatic, culminating with views of the mountain and the surrounding region that were



Historic photograph showing view of Mt. Rainier from Ricksecker Point during the 1930s (MORA tw2662).

"grand in the extreme". Ricksecker wanted the park visitor to be "in a keen state of expectancy as to the new pleasures held in store at the next turn"(Gilbert 1994). Nisqually Road, however, proved too popular, and by the 1920s was over-utilized.

To relieve traffic congestion, Nisqually Road was reconstructed in the 1920s and 1930s. As a result, the road was widened and more parking spaces at vista pullouts were created. Through all this reconstruction, Ricksecker's design intents were further embellished. For example, the Bureau of Public Roads contractors constructed masonry guardwalls of cut stone. These guard walls not only defined the vista pullout's dimensions, but also directed the visitor to the guardwall's edge, revealing dramatic views of valleys below, in addition to directing views of peaks at higher elevations. Even in present day, where Nisqually road leads to a formal or informal vista pullout, compelling views of the landscape are presented.

Throughout the 1920s and beyond, these vistas were created, enhanced, and maintained. In order to achieve this end, vegetation near the pullout was manipulated through removal or limbing: "Views were actively maintained by clearing vegetation or creating a frame within which the scene was gathered" (Gilbert 1994). In specific cases, such as Tum Tum Vista (Pullout 11), photographs circa 1929 were used to illustrate vistas before vegetation clearing and after vegetative clearing (MORA Archives tw2661a, tw2661b). This practice continued into the 1950s with drawings illustrating similar actions to reveal views of Tum Tum Peak (MORA Archives—unfiled as of 2002).

In conclusion, the Nisqually Road is a designed landscape that is today part of the National Historic Landmark District. The boundaries of this district are 30' from the centerline of the road, or 30' from the edge of developed areas (pullouts) where they exist. Today, Nisqually Road provides the park visitor the same feeling and experience as intended by Eugene Ricksecker's original design, as the road continues to showcase Mount Rainier's beauty, highlighting features in the landscape. (Citations from *Road to Paradise Cultural Landscape Inventory, 1994*.)

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section includes detailed descriptions, maps, diagrams, photos, and management recommendations for the 33 vista pullouts along the Nisqually Road. Vista pullout locations are

differentiated as historic and non-historic on the USGS map. Of the 33 vista pullouts included within this report, 22 are historic.

Criteria used to determine historic vista pullouts included field observations and research. This analysis revealed that historic pullouts are typically half the size of pullouts constructed after 1960, are located on the fill side of the road, are trapezoidal in shape, and often, but do not always include, masonry walls constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. The shape and scale of historic pullouts renders them pedestrian friendly, and they have ample room to park a car and walk to overlook areas often defined by masonry walls. If no masonry walls exists, the park visitor can walk to the edge of an embankment. The park visitor then has access to vistas that can be "high angle" with typical views of the Tatoosh Range and Mount Rainier and "mid or low angle" views, which often reveal landforms and features within the Nisqually River or Paradise Valleys.

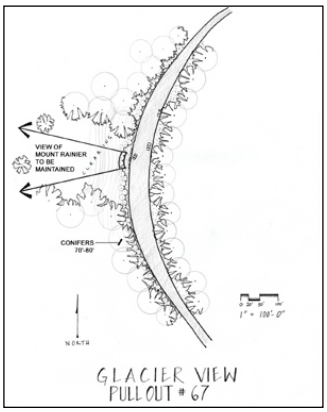


Diagram showing typical layout of pullout designed after the historic period. These pullouts were designed for higher vehicle speeds.

By contrast to the historic pullouts, non-historic pullouts are longer, narrower and lens-shaped—providing easy and fast access for automobiles. They are often located on the fill side of a banked curve, on segments of road aligned for greater speeds. Similar to historic pullouts, each non-historic pullout offers "low-angle" and/or "high-angle" views.

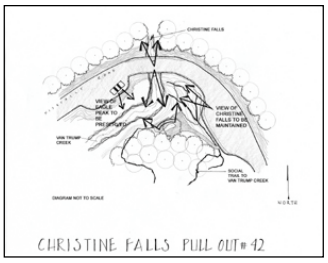
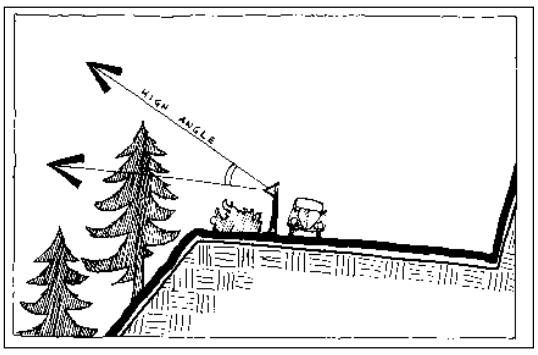
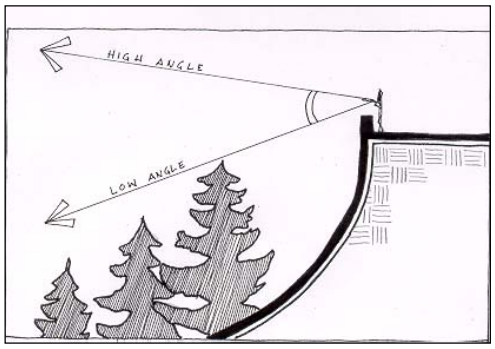


Diagram showing typical layout of pullout designed during historic period.

Eighteen of the 33 pullouts (historic and non-historic) have vegetation management recommendations for vista preservation. Several vista pullouts are recommended for social trail or road shoulder revegetation. Additionally, other recommendations are made for two vista pullouts, which include programmatic design enhancements at Kautz Creek (Pullout 15) and Nahunta Falls Chain-Up (Pullout 44). All management recommendations are based on information available at the time of documentation and on consensus reached with park staff during the Phase II meeting. It must be noted that further wildlife and ecological surveys will be conducted, which will influence management recommendations made in this report.



Section drawing showing typical high angle views at pullouts designed after the historic period.



Section drawing showing typical high and low angle views at pullouts designed during historic period.

Table 1. Existing Conditions and Management Recommendations matrix

Pullout Location According to Curve on Nisqually Road	Pullout Number	Vegetaion Intervention Required Immediately	Vegetation Intervention Required Within Ten Years	Vegetaion Intervention Not Required	Revegetation needed
Kautz Creek	15	X			X
Don't feed wildlife	25	X			X
Christine Falls	42	X			X
Ricksecker Point	48	X			X
Upper Miller Cutoff	50	X			
Glacier Overlook	67	X			
Tum Tum Vista	11		X		
Cougar Rock	34		X		X
Glacier bridge	44		X		X
Lower Miller Cutoff	46		X		
	47		X		
Canyon Rim	52		X		X
Oh My! Curve	57		X		
Narada Falls	58		X		
Below Paradise Inn Annex	71		X		
Fourth Crossing	73		X		
Paradise one-way	76		X		
Above 4th X-ing	83		X		
Tahoma Creek	4			X	
Glacier bridge	45			X	
	49			X	
	51			X	
Frog Heaven	53			X	X
Frog Heaven	54			X	X
Frog Heaven	55			X	X
Squaw Path	65			X	
Indian Rock	66			X	
Below JVC	69			X	
Edith Creek	72			X	
Paradise one-way	74			X	
Paradise one-way	75			X	
Reflection Lakes Trailhead	77			X	
Paradise one-way	81			X	

** pullouts shaded grey are historic*

MANAGEMENT PLAN AND CONCLUSION

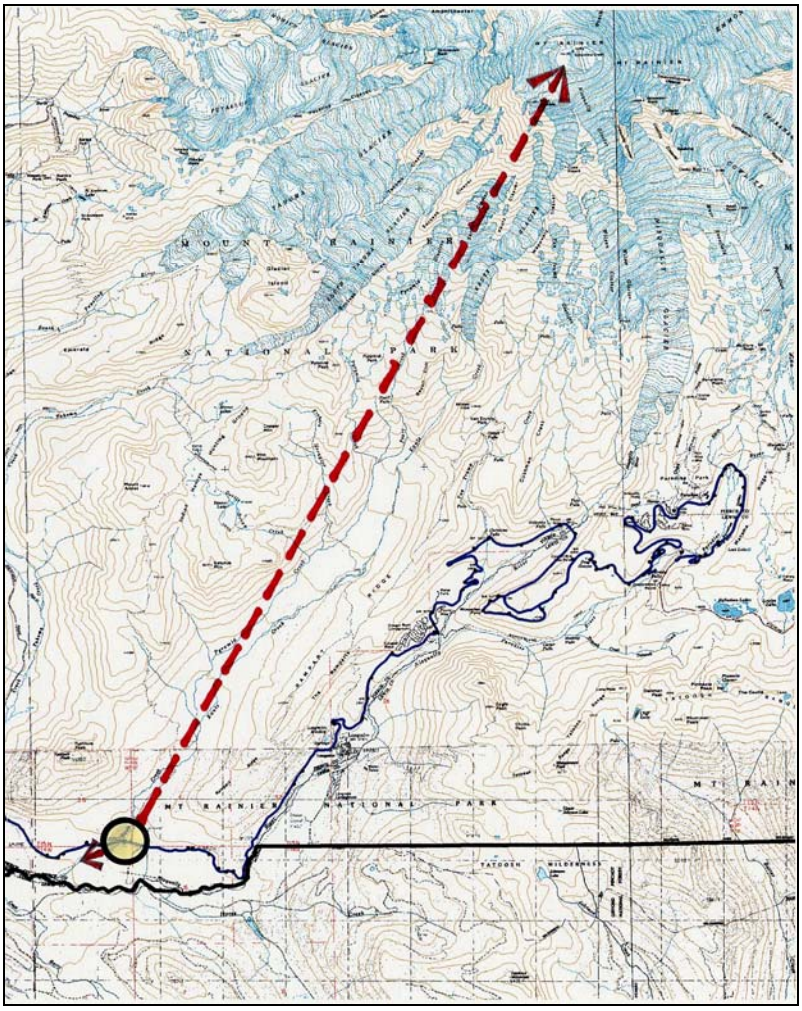
Umbrella issues informing management actions incorporate concerns from the park's Natural and Cultural Resources, Interpretation, and Maintenance Divisions. This report identifies historic and non-historic vista pullouts along Nisqually Road and prescribes vegetation-clearing treatments in addition to addressing other vista management issues. Included in this are specific safety, interpretation, and resource issues and social trail and road shoulder revegetation needs. This report should not be confused with the goals and objectives of the Roadside Management Plan, as this report's focus is intended for vista pullouts exclusively.

Vegetation will be manipulated within the boundaries of the cultural landscape coincident with the boundaries of the National Historic Landmark District. The boundaries of the district are 30' from the centerline of the road. This means that vegetation within the Wilderness Area, 200' from the centerline of the road, will not be manipulated in any way for vista enhancement.

This report is intended to integrate with the Wayside Exhibit Plan. Each pullout that is part of the Wayside Exhibit Plan is noted in the chart above.

Disposal of woody plant materials will have to be further addressed by the Resources and Maintenance divisions. Finally, further research will have to be conducted by Natural Resources to identify sensitive wildlife areas along the Nisqually Road corridor.

PART II
VEGETATION INTERVENTION REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY

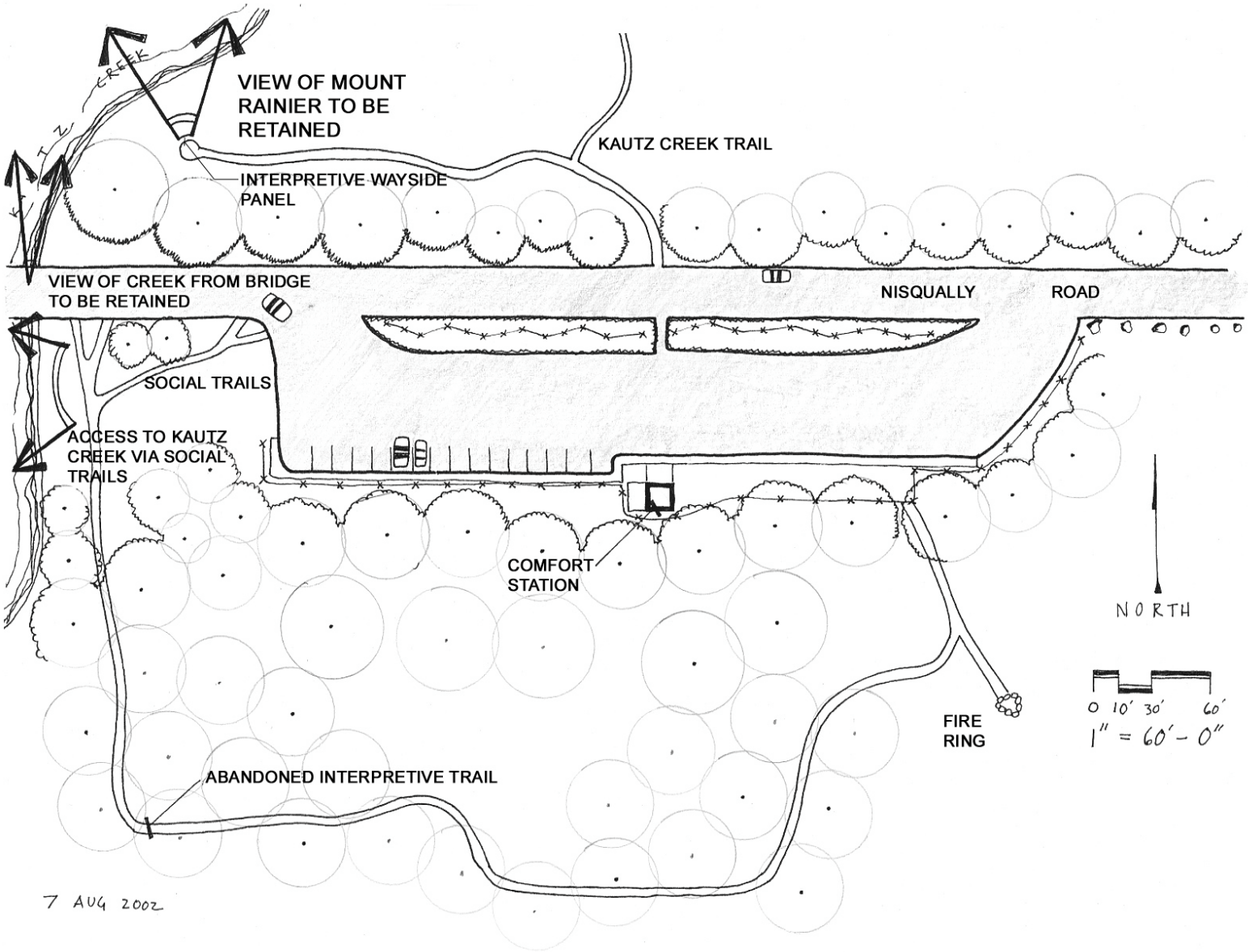




Overview of Kautz Creek Pullout

Pullout 15: Kautz Creek

Non-Historic



KAUTZ CREEK PULL OUT #15

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 587425m; N 5176284 m. 3.3 mi. east of the Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on the floodplain of Kautz Creek—a perennial waterway. Southern aspect; 0-4° slope.

Lowland Forest Zone with Western hemlock and Devil's club association.

The site vegetation is comprised primarily of Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Black cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Western red cedar (Thuja plicata), Pacific silver fir (abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Salal (Gaulteria shallon), and Alaska huckleberry (Vaccinium alaskaense).

Physical Description

This large, interpretive, and picnic pullout is located adjacent to the east bank of Kautz Creek providing visitors with their first opportunity to view Mt. Rainier when entering the Park at the Nisqually Entrance. The primary intent of this pullout is to interpret the mudflow of 1947 and the successive regeneration of the forest.

The pullout measures 80' x 410' with a 310' x 15' vegetated island. A split rail fence runs along the length of the island and is interspersed with large granite boulders. The pullout and sidewalks are surfaced with asphalt and have concrete aggregate curbs and gutters. Six picnic tables are located on a gravel surface next to the parking area and comfort station.

Designed circulation routes include an accessible boardwalk terminating at a wayside panel on the north side of the road. The boardwalk provides access to the Kautz Creek trail. Additionally, an abandoned interpretive trail for the 1947 lahar is located within the forest, south of the pullout. A sidewalk on the south side of the Kautz Creek vehicular bridge is well-used by visitors in search of Mt. Rainier and Kautz Creek views.



Social trail to Kautz Creek

Disturbances: Erosion from social trails has occurred adjacent to the east bank of Kautz Creek, south of Nisqually Road—approximately 3,600ft^2 (see plan view map).



View from end of interpretive trail



View from comfort station

Description and Condition of Vistas

- The end of the accessible interpretive trail provides high angle views of Mt. Rainier's Point Success, Pyramid Glacier, South Tahoma Glacier, and Kautz Glacier; and low angle views of Kautz Creek. The vista is bounded on the west by Tum Tum Peak and by Rampart Ridge on the east. The lower half of the vista is mostly covered by young (5-20 year old) Western hemlock, Douglas fir, and Red alder.

- From Kautz Creek Bridge, there is a high angle view of Mt. Rainier and low angle views up and down Kautz Creek.

- From the comfort station, there is a high angle view of Mt. Rainier that is becoming obscured by a mix of conifer and deciduous trees.



View from Kautz Creek Bridge

Management Actions

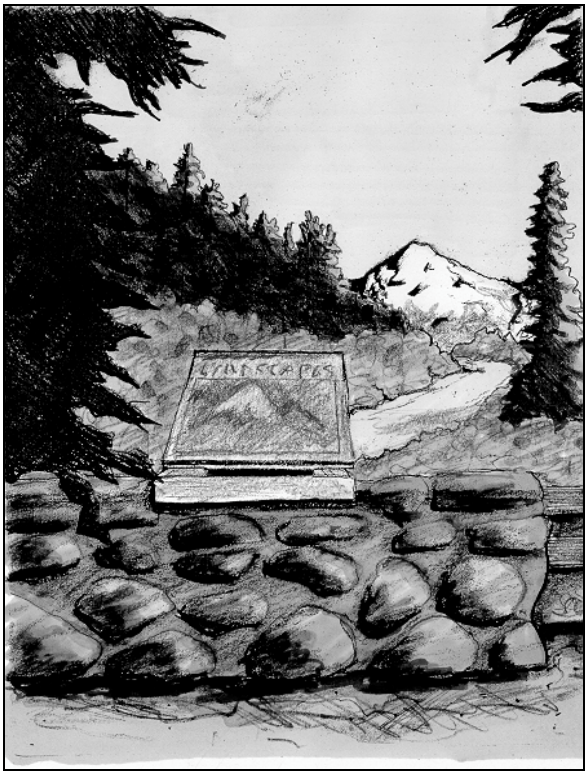
Vegetation management for vistas:

1. Remove young hemlocks and alders at interpretive wayside panel within 30' of panel to create a 15' aperture to Mt. Rainier.
2. Remove alders along the east side of Kautz Creek for a distance of 50' from the bridge to retain the views of Mt. Rainier and Kautz Creek.
3. Allow the view of Mt. Rainier from the comfort station to fall into succession—no vegetation intervention required.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



Before view from end of boardwalk towards Mt. Rainier

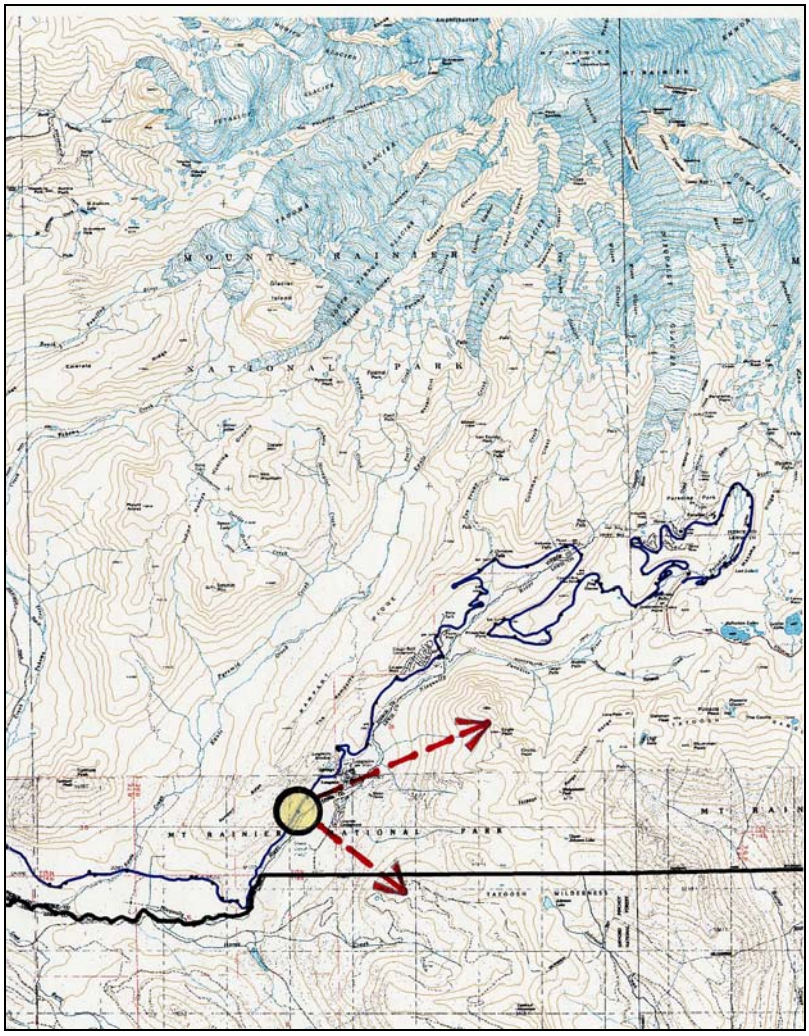


After selective removal of alder and hemlock in immediate foreground

Additional management actions:

Prepare a DCP for future development that includes the following designed elements:

1. Construct a cantilevered viewing platform adjacent to the north side of the bridge (see drawing below).
2. Connect proposed viewing platform with existing accessible boardwalk located on the north side of Nisqually Road.
3. Construct a pedestrian path from the pullout to the sidewalk on the south side of the bridge.
4. Reopen and maintain the interpretive trail on the south side of Nisqually Road.
5. Revegetate and block existing social trails located on the southeast bank of Kautz Creek; stabilize slope with vegetation to stop erosion.

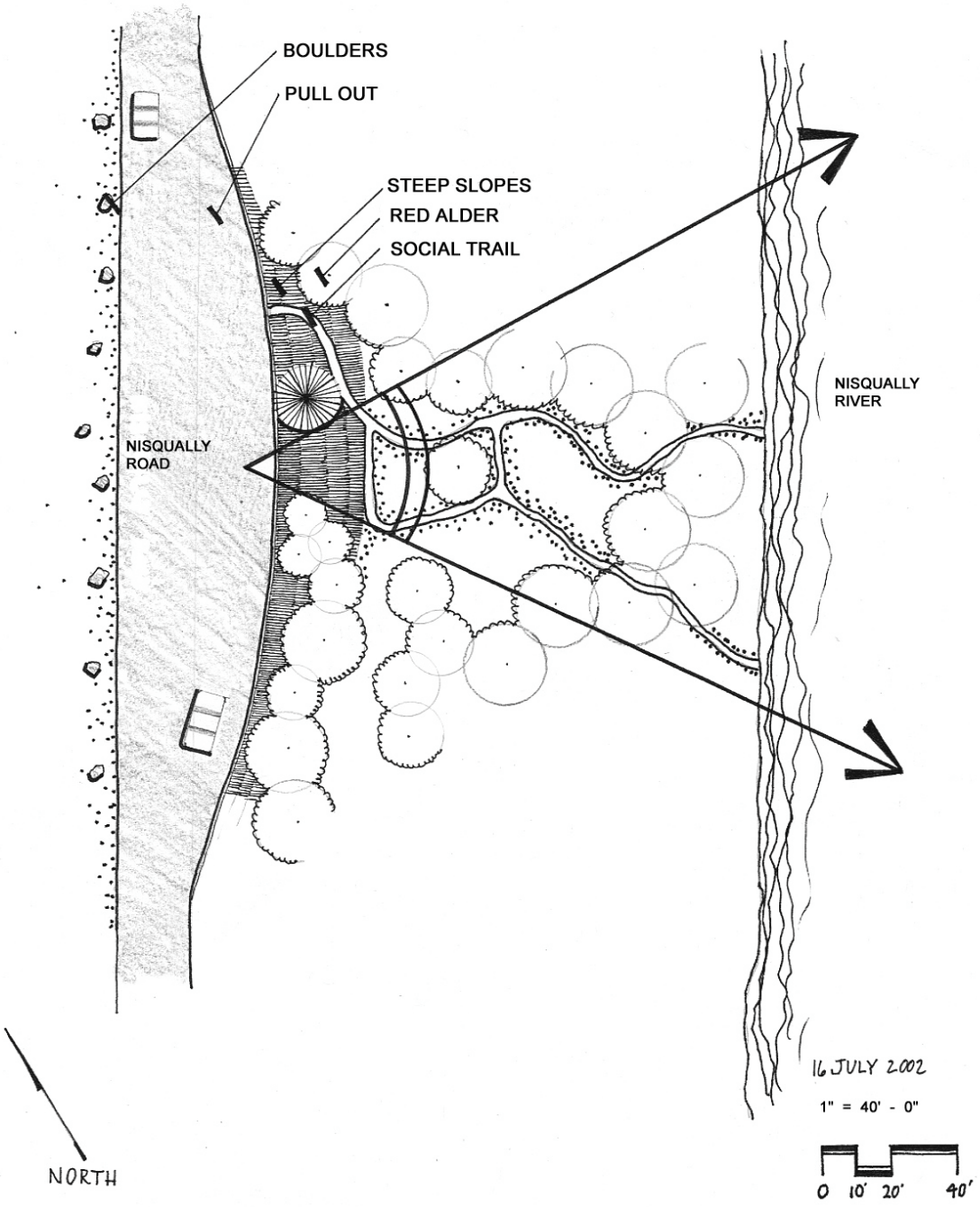




Overview of Pullout 25

Pullout 25

Non-Historic


BOULDERS
PULL OUT
STEEP SLOPES
RED ALDER
SOCIAL TRAIL
NISQUALLY ROAD
NISQUALLY RIVER
NORTH
16 JULY 2002
1" = 40' - 0"
0 10' 20' 40'

PULL OUT #25

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 590137m; N 5177247m. 6.0 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.



Social trail from pullout to Nisqually River

Environmental Description

Located at 2800' elevation, this pullout is 250' from the Nisqually River approximately 40' above the river.

Lowland Forest Zone with a Western hemlock and Sword fern association.

Red alder (Alnus rubra), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and Black cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa).

Physical Description

This pullout provides the first physical access to Nisqually River east of Sunshine Point Campground. This is a 22' x 200' asphalt pullout with a 6" asphalt curb. Located on the fill side of the road.

Disturbances: A 2-3' wide social trail (760 ft^2) connects the pullout to the Nisqually River, and is currently causing soil erosion.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- The high angle vista of Eagle Peak and the Tatoosh Range is obscured by a mix of conifer, alder, and cottonwood.
- The low angle vista of the Nisqually River is obscured by alder.



View at end of social trial looking downstream



View at end of social trail looking upstream

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Vegetation management for vistas:

1. Flush-cut all alder on the fill slope within 30' of outside edge of pullout, to reveal low and high angle views of the Tatoosh Range and the Nisqually River.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.

Additional management actions:

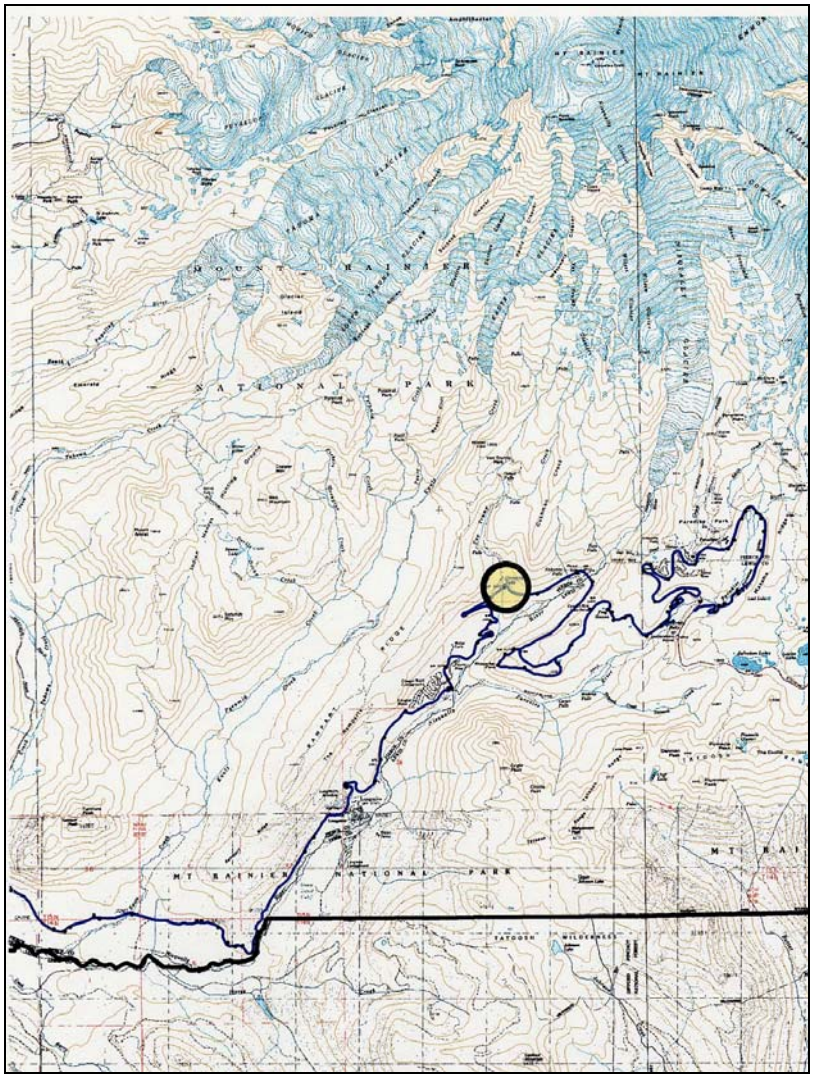
1. Construct a formalized trail to Nisquallly River to prevent erosion.
2. Revegetate social trail network.



"Before View": Eagle Peak view obscured by alder on fill slope



"After View": Eagle Peak view revealed by selective removal of alder

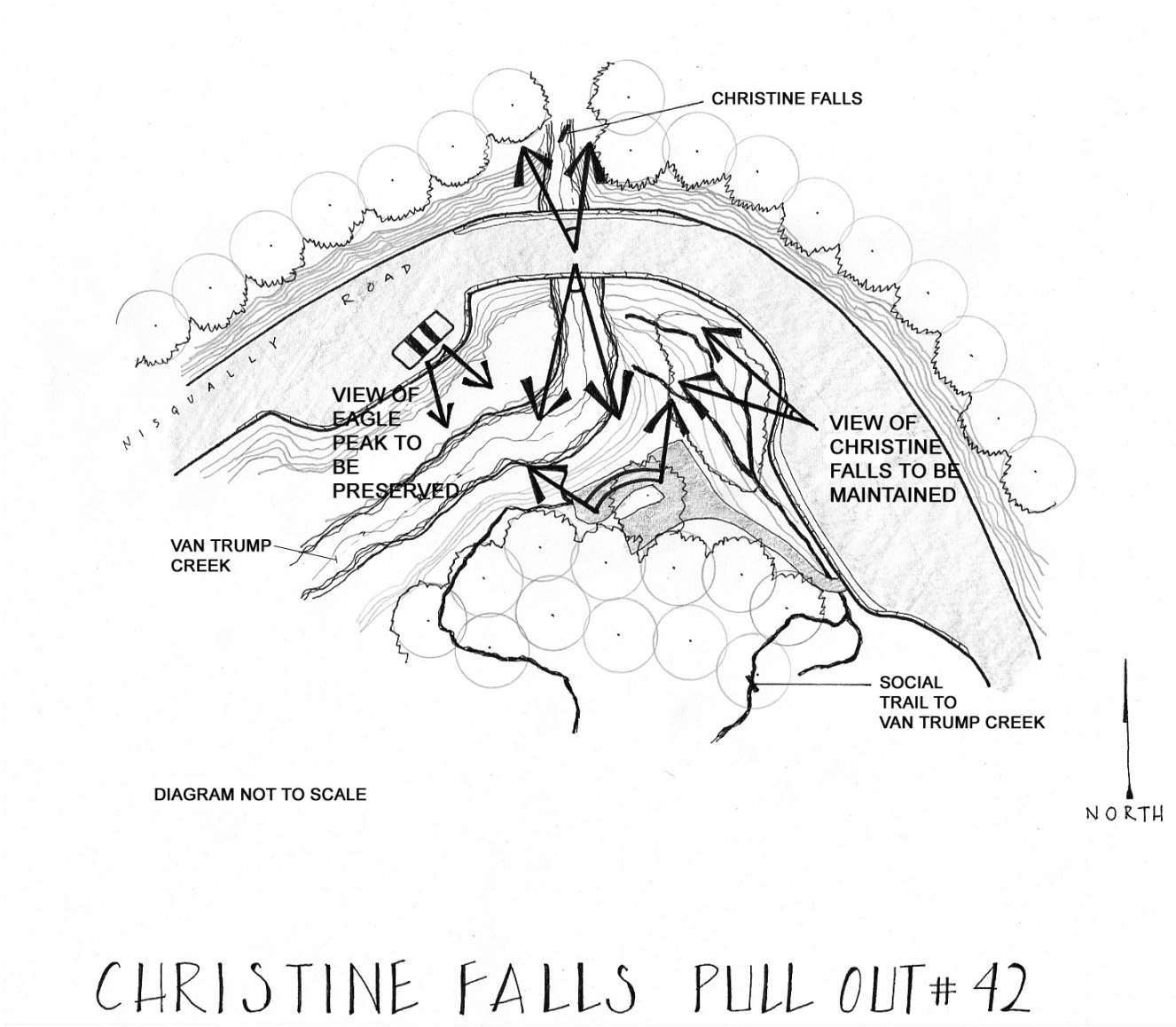




Overview of Christine Falls Pullout

Pullout 42: Christine Falls

Historic


CHRISTINE FALLS
NISQUALLY ROAD
VIEW OF EAGLE PEAK TO BE PRESERVED
VIEW OF CHRISTINE FALLS TO BE MAINTAINED
VAN TRUMP CREEK
SOCIAL TRAIL TO VAN TRUMP CREEK
DIAGRAM NOT TO SCALE
NORTH
CHRISTINE FALLS PULL OUT # 42

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E593259 m; N 5181316 m. 10.7 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located at approximately 3680', the Christine Falls Bridge spans the narrow Van Trump Creek canyon between Rampart Ridge on the west, and Cushman Crest to the east. The falls are formed by Van Trump Creek, which passes north to south through the site, eventually flowing into the Nisqually River.

Montane Forest Zone: On the eastern side of Van Trump Creek is the Pacific silver fir and Alaska huckleberry association including Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), and Alaska huckleberry (Vaccinium alaskaense). On the western side of the creek, Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis) and Western coolwort comprise the forest. A low growing herbaceous layer, and the presence of Noble fir (Abies procera) in addition to Pacific silver fir and Western hemlock, characterize this habitat. Red alder (Alnus rubra) is found throughout the area.

Physical Description

Christine Falls has two pullouts, one on the west side of the creek and one on the east side. Surfaced with asphalt with cut stone guardwalls define both pullouts.

The west pullout measures 75' x 20'; the east pullout measures 75' x 20'. A designed asphalt and granite surfaced trail descends from east pullout to Christine Falls vista.

Disturbances

The pullout is in good condition, except for approximately 500 feet^2 of social trails leading from the end of the official trail to Van Trump Creek.



View of social trail directly below east pullout

Description and Condition of Vistas

- View of Christine Falls Bridge from the east pullout is obscured by Red alder.
- View of Christine Falls and bridge from designated viewing area at trail terminus.
- View of Van Trump Creek from bridge.

Management Actions

Vegetation management for vistas:

1. Remove young Red alder within 30' of the east pullout guardwall and limb up established Red alder to reveal views of Christine Falls and Christine Falls Bridge.
2. No vegetation management required for views from trail terminus and Christine Falls Bridge—these views are self-maintaining.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.

Additional management actions:

1. Revegetate approximately 500 ft^2 of social trails leading from east pullout to Van Trump Creek.



View of Christine Falls Bridge and Van



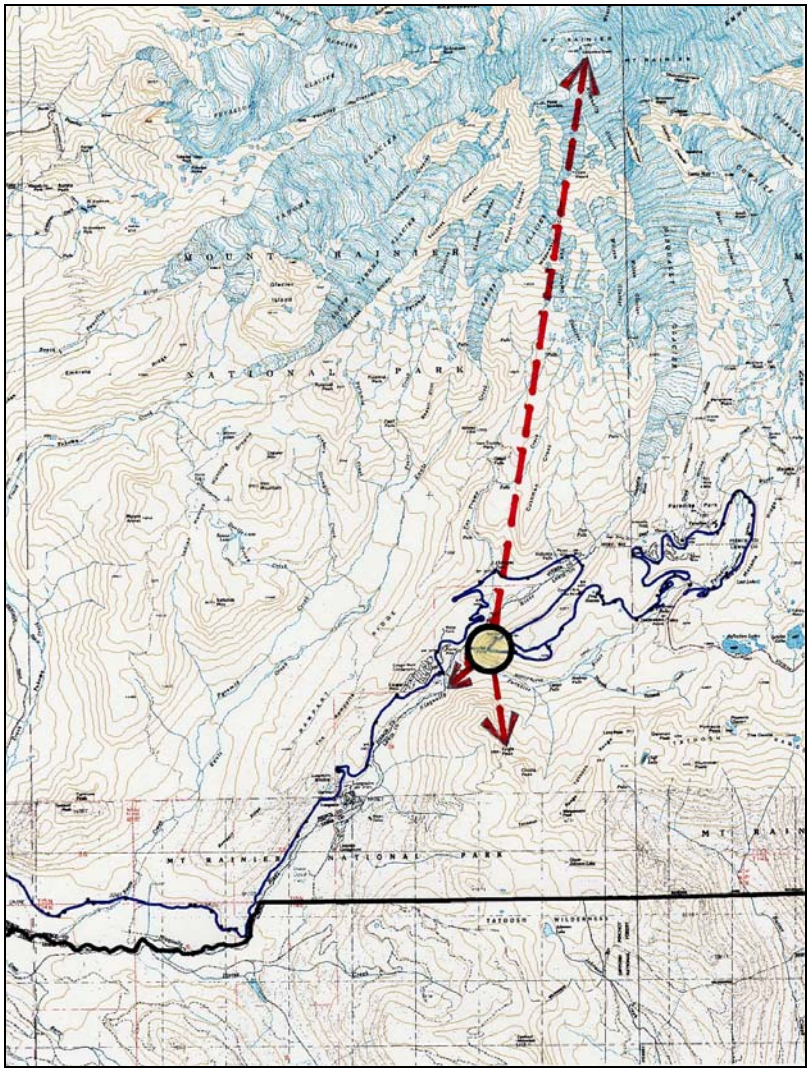
View of Christine Falls from end of official trail—designated viewing area



"After" view of Christine Falls Bridge after removal of Red alder in foreground



"Before" view of Christine Falls Bridge from east pullout

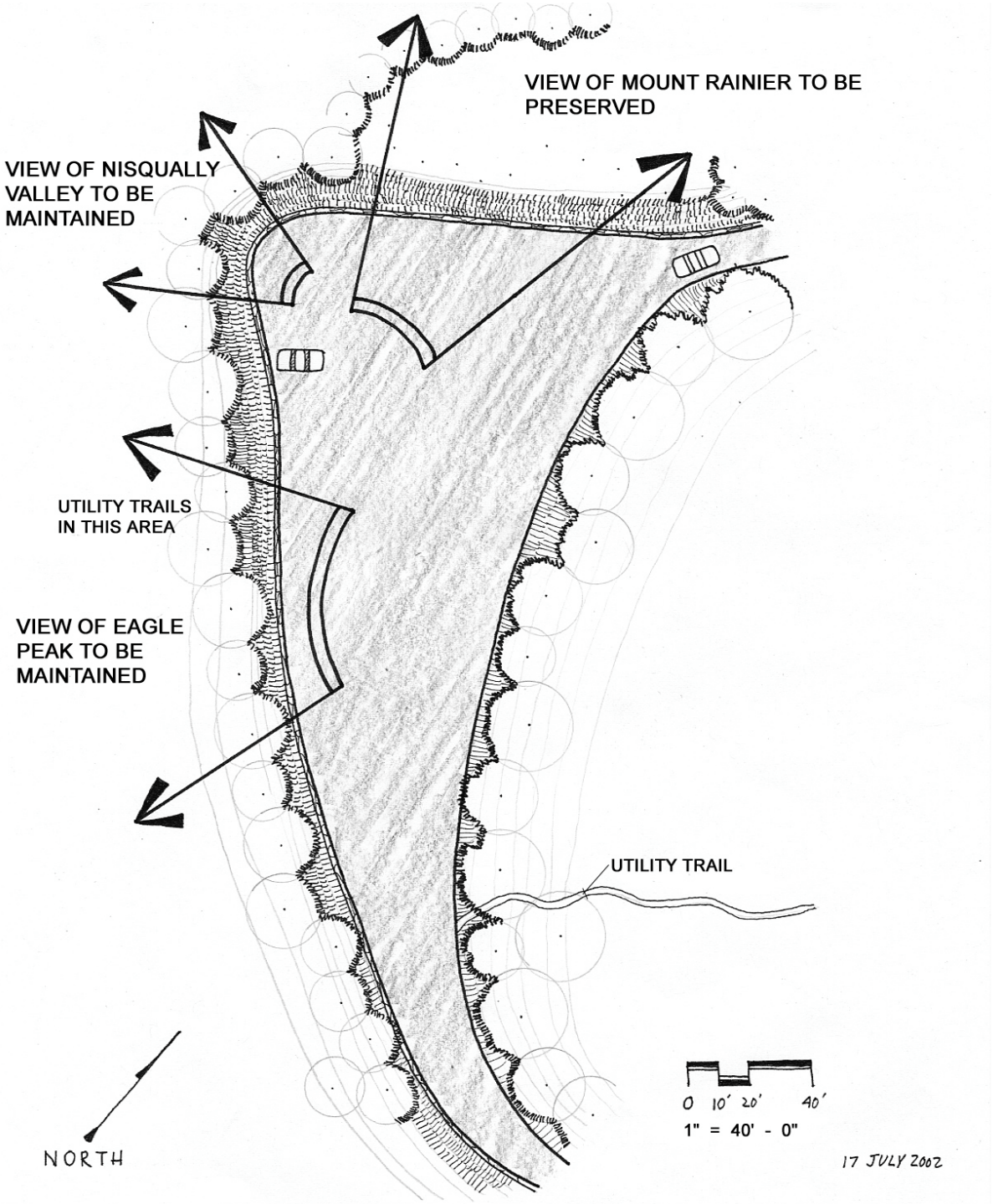




Overview of Ricksecker Point Pullout

Pullout 48: Ricksecker Point

Historic



RICKSECKER POINT PULL OUT #48

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E593168m; N 5180282m. 13.00 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

This pullout is located midslope at the point of a ridge defined by the confluence of the Nisqually and Paradise Rivers. Western aspect and 4200' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone: Pacific silver fir and bear grass associations.

Two to twenty-five-year old Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi), Western white pine (Pinus monticola), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Common juniper (Juniperus communis), Bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Willow (Salix sp.), Alaska huckleberry (Vaccinium alaskaense).

Physical Description

This large, historic pullout measures 179' x 285' and is located on Ricksecker Point. A crenellated stone guardwall, approximately 20" wide x 20" high lines the edge of the pullout. The pullout is paved with asphalt. One modern interpretive wayside panel is attached to the southern crenellated guardwall.



View from southern wayside panel (to be removed summer of 2002)

Disturbances

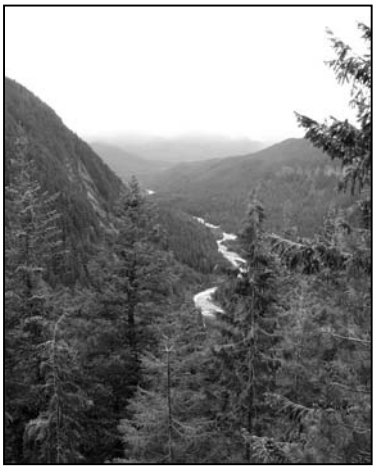
The pullout is in good condition. One social trail leads uphill to utility lines, an old jeep road, and a utility shed. Another social trail leads below the pullout down Paradise River canyon. This trail is currently used by maintenance personnel to access power lines.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- Low and mid angle view of the Nisqually River and Paradise River confluence and surrounding region from the tip of the pullout is completely obscured by young Mountain hemlock and Douglas fir.
- Low angle view of the confluence of the Paradise and Nisqually rivers and surrounding region from the southern interpretive sign is

completely obscured by vegetation. The mid angle views from the interpretive sign has a narrow view frame down to the Nisqually River—bounded by young Mountain hemlock and Douglas fir.

- High angle view of Mt. Rainier—partially obscured by young Douglas fir, Red alder, and Salix sp.
- High angle view of Pyramid Peak, Crystal Mountain, and Iron Mountain—the view is unobscured from the northern outside edge of the pullout.
- High and mid angle view of Eagle Peak in background with low angle view of Paradise River canyon in foreground. The top of Eagle Peak is visible but the face of this landform and the Paradise River canyon are mostly obscured by young hemlock and Douglas fir. Clearing has historically occurred at this site; several 6-12" DBH tree stumps are located below the guardwall.
- High angle view of Tatoosh Range—mostly obscured by Western white pine, Mountain hemlock, Douglas fir, and Alaska yellow cedar.



Existing view of river confluence

Management Actions

Vegetation management for vistas:

1. Remove conifers within 30' of guardwall, at the tip of the pullout to reveal low and mid angle views of the river confluence and the surrounding region. Cut a 60' wide opening at the tip.
2. Remove vegetation within 30' of the northern guardwall to maintain the view of Mt. Rainier and the surrounding region. Cut a 30' wide opening—see 2002 Vista Clearing for Wayside Exhibits project.
3. Selectively remove conifers within 30' of the southern guardwall to frame high angle views of Eagle Peak. Cut a 60'-wide opening—see before and after images below.
4. No vegetation management required for the Tatoosh Range view (other than Eagle Peak)—this view will be left to succession.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



Existing view of Mt. Rainier



Existing view of Pyramid Peak, Crystal Mountain, and Iron Mountain

Additional management actions:

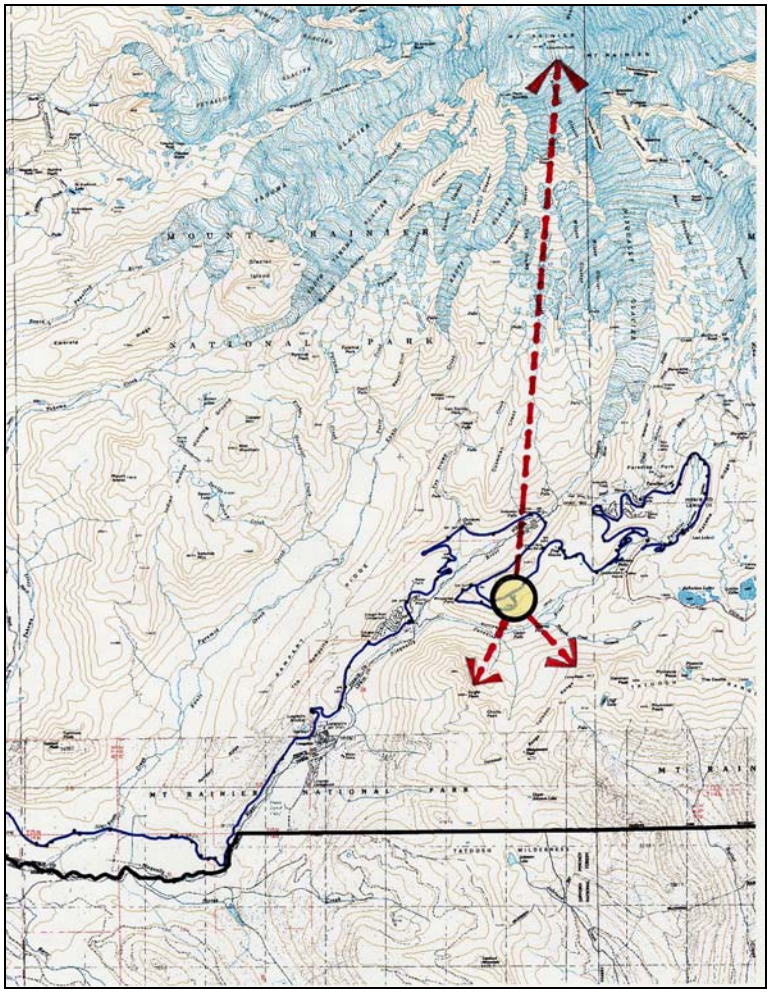
1. Revegetate social/utility trail below pullout after the utility lines are placed underground.



"Before" view of Eagle Peak



"After" view of Eagle Peak after selective removal of conifer

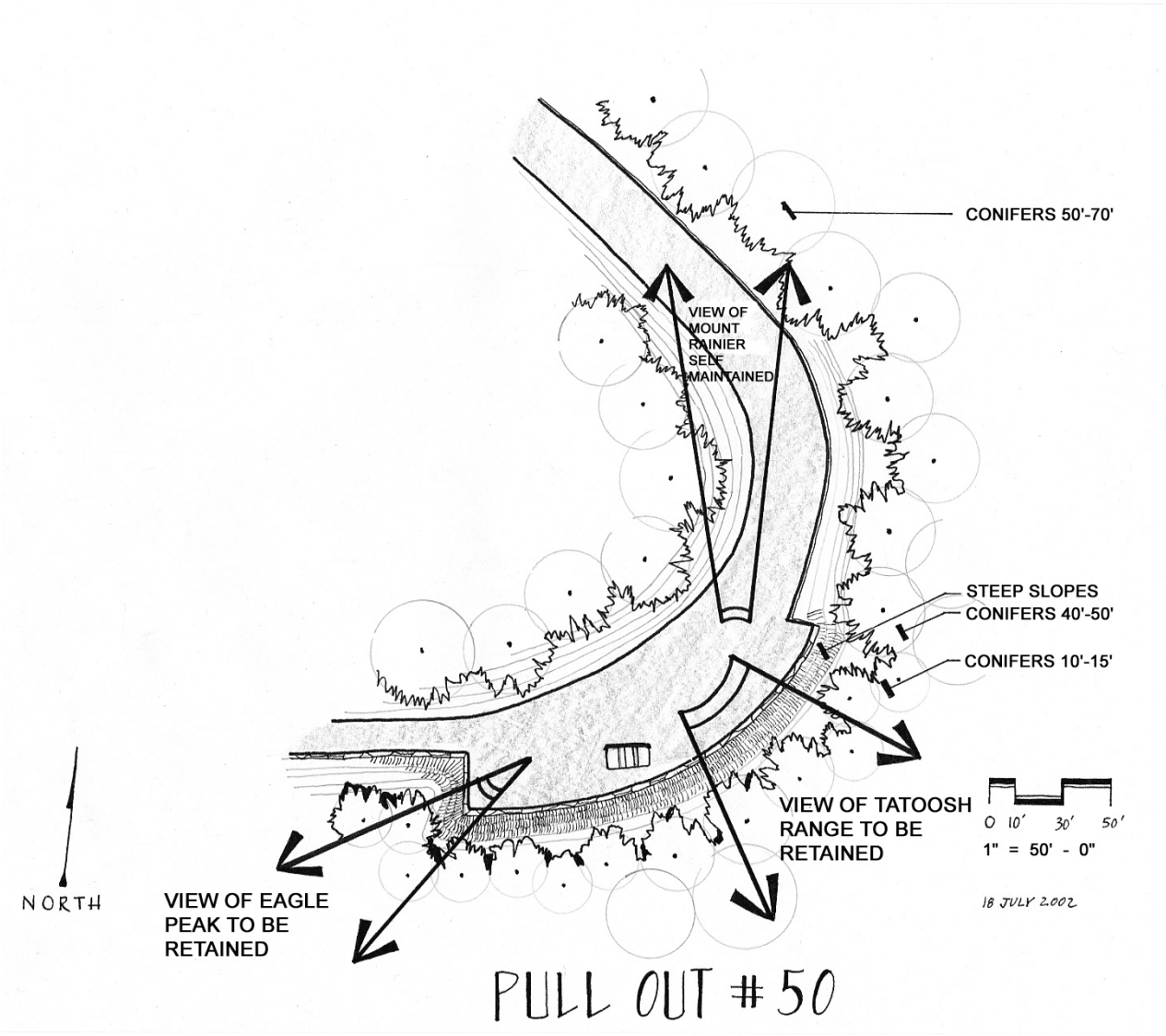




Overview of Upper Miller Cut-Off Pullout

Pullout 50: Upper Miller Cut-Off

Historic


CONIFERS 50'-70'
VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER SELF MAINTAINED
STEEP SLOPES
CONIFERS 40'-50'
CONIFERS 10'-15'
VIEW OF TATOOSH RANGE TO BE RETAINED
0 10' 30' 50'
1" = 50' - 0"
18 JULY 2002
NORTH
VIEW OF EAGLE PEAK TO BE RETAINED
PULL OUT #50

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 594119 m; N 5120079 m. 13.7 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on a ridge above Paradise River valley at an elevation of 4315'.

Montane Forest Zone: Pacific silver fir and Bear grass associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Bracken fern, Noble fir (Abies procera), Salal (Gaultheria shallon), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Western white pine (Pinus monticula), Bearberry (Arctostaphylus uva-ursi)



Existing view of Tatoosh-Chutla on right

Physical Description

This asphalt surfaced pullout has a crenellated cut stone retaining/guardwall demarcating original historic pullout. A contemporary pullout extension with six-inch curbing has been added. The historic pullout are 150' x 25'. The dimensions of the entire pullout including the contemporary addition are 500' x 25'.



Existing view of Tatoosh—Lane Peak

Disturbances: Pull out is in good condition, however the additional 350' feet of pullout has modified the character of the historic pullout.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle views of Eagle and Chutla Peaks are obscured by 25' tallconifers. Evidence of prior clearing exists as conifer stumps are located near the historic guardwall.
- High angle views of Tatoosh Range: Lane, Denman, and Pinnacle Peaks are slightly obscured by 25' tall young conifers. Evidence of prior clearing exists as conifer stumps are located near the historic guardwall.
- High angle view of Mt. Rainier is unobscured.
- Views of Inspiration Point are obscured by 15' tall conifers.



Existing View of Mt. Rainier

Management Actions

1. Selectively remove conifers within 30' of the historic stone guardwalls, to reveal high angle views of Eagle Peak. Cut a 70' wide opening from the western tip of the pullout following guardwall east (see before and after images below).
2. Selectively remove conifers within 30' of the edge of the pullout, to reveal high angle views of the Tatoosh Range (Lane, Denman, and Pinnacle Peaks). Cut an 80' wide opening beginning at the northeastern end of the historic guardwall.
3. No vegetation management required for Mt. Rainier view—this view is self-maintaining.

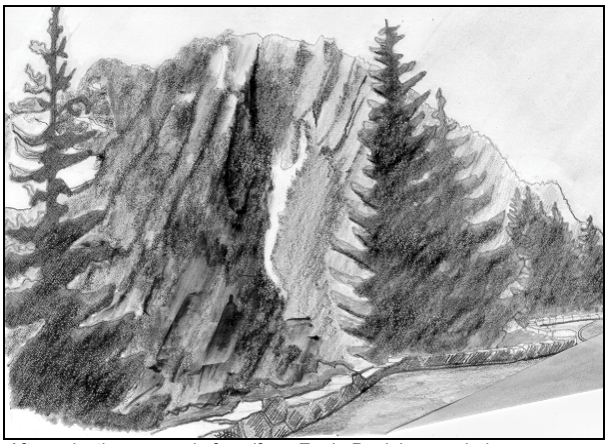
Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



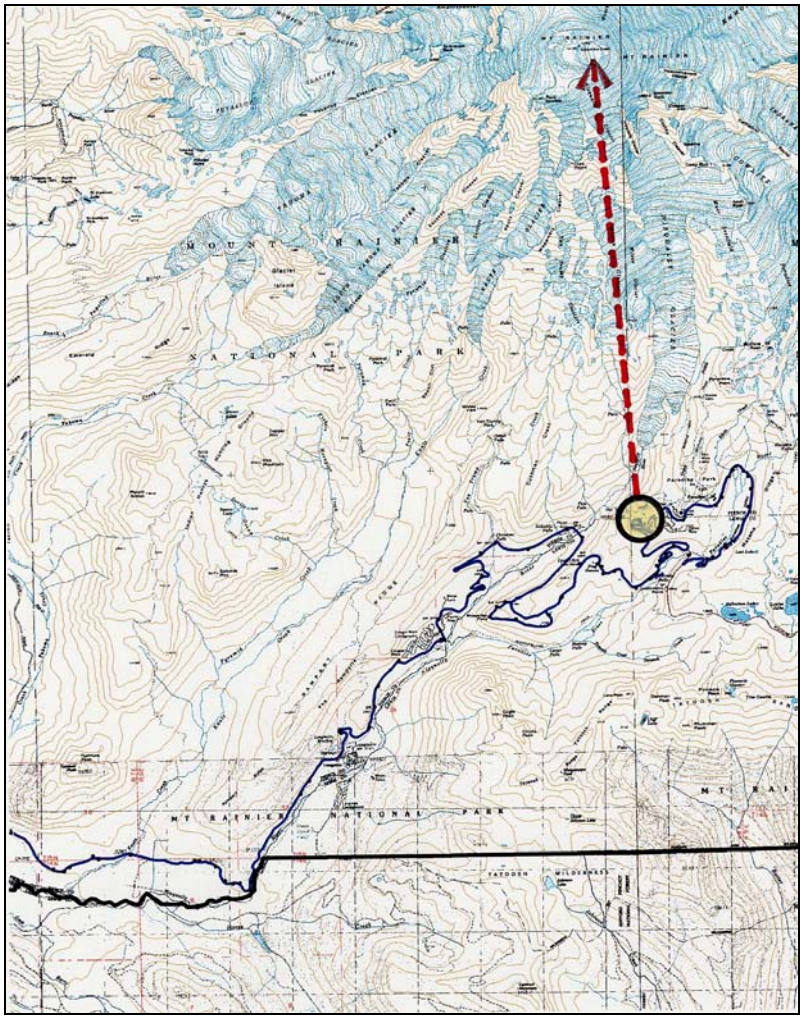
Historic photo of Eagle Peak from same point—T.W.3624



Bfore view of Eagle Peak



After selective removal of conifers, Eagle Peak is revealed

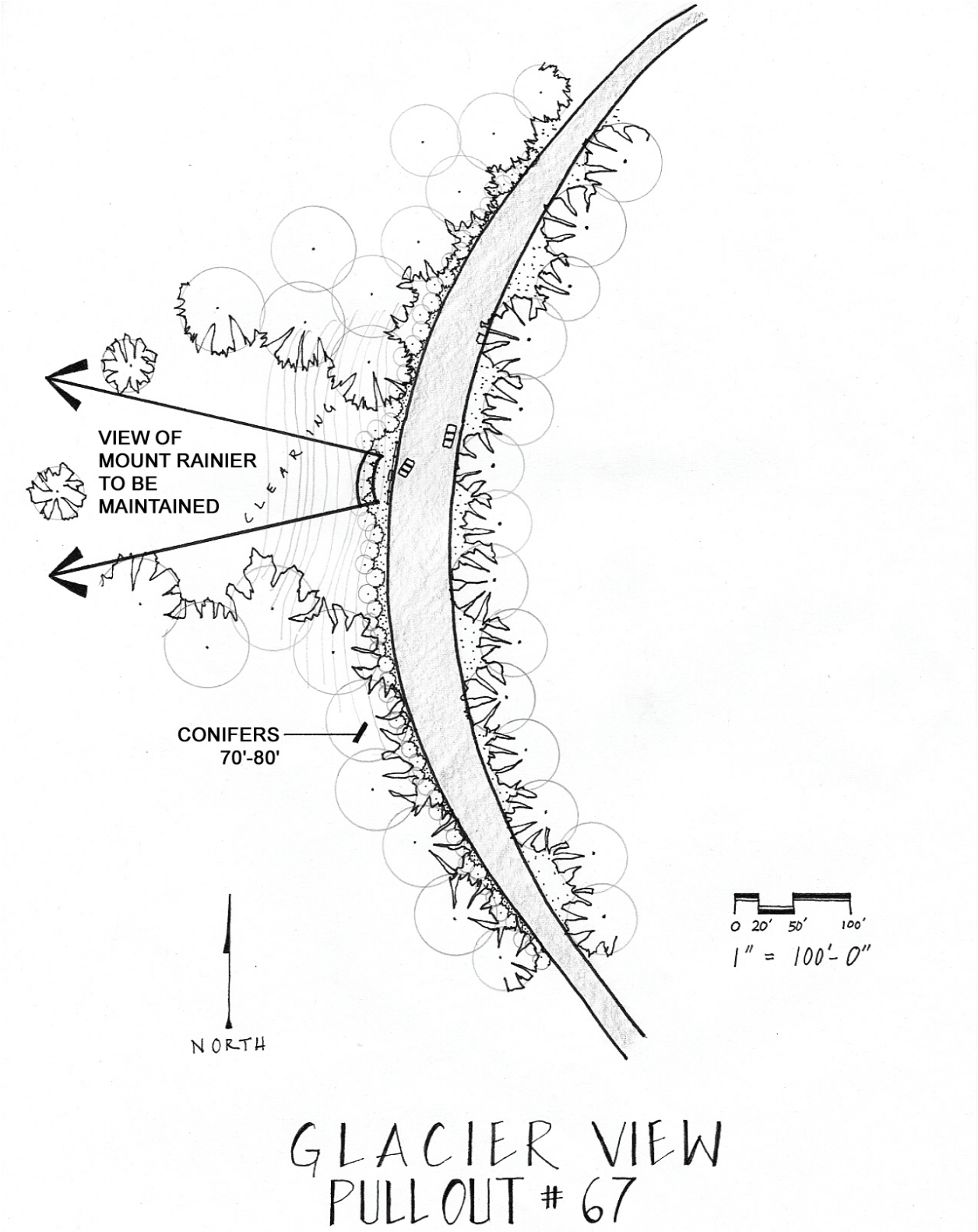




Overview of Glacier View Pullout

Pullout 67: Glacier View

Non-Historic



GLACIER VIEW
PULLOUT # 67

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 595567 m; N 5181659 m. 17.3 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located southeast of Paradise Park at approximately 5000' elevation; northern aspect.

Sub-Alpine Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Rusty leaf associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Noble fir (Abies procera), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), and Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis).

Physical Description

This is a typical, crescent-shaped, modern pullout. It is long and narrow, with a small interpretive wayside panel. The pullout measures 21' x 650', is surfaced with asphalt, has no curb, and is located on the fill side of the road.

A small cut stone and split rail feature highlights a small interpretive wayside panel—similar design as the Reflection Lakes guardwall.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle view of Mt. Rainier's peak from the wayside panel is unobscured. There is evidence of historic vista-clearing. Seventy-foot tall conifers frame views of Mt. Rainier from pullout.
- Mid-angle view of Mt. Rainier's south-facing glaciers is obscured by young alder.



Existing view of Mt. Rainier from wayside panel

Management Actions

Vegetation management for vistas:

1. Retain designed view of Mt. Rainier at wayside panel by flush-cutting alder while leaving conifers within 30' of the wayside panel. Cut a 70' wide opening. After the conifers begin to grow and block views of Mt. Rainier, selective cutting and limbing of conifers will occur (also within 30' from the wayside panel).

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.

Additional management actions:

1. Remove alder along the entire length of the pullout for ecological purposes rather than vista-clearing purposes.

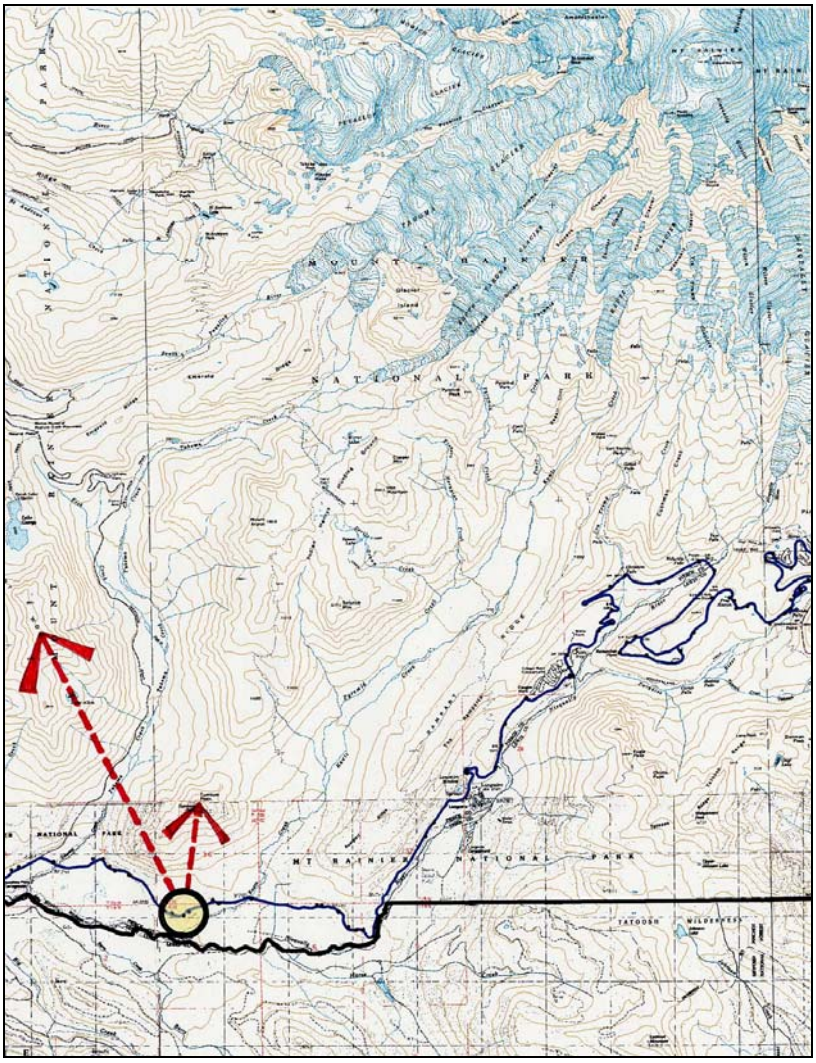


"Before" view showing alder blocking low and mid-angle views



"After" view alder removed revealing low and mid-angle views

PART III
VEGETATION INTERVENTION REQUIRED WITHIN TEN YEARS

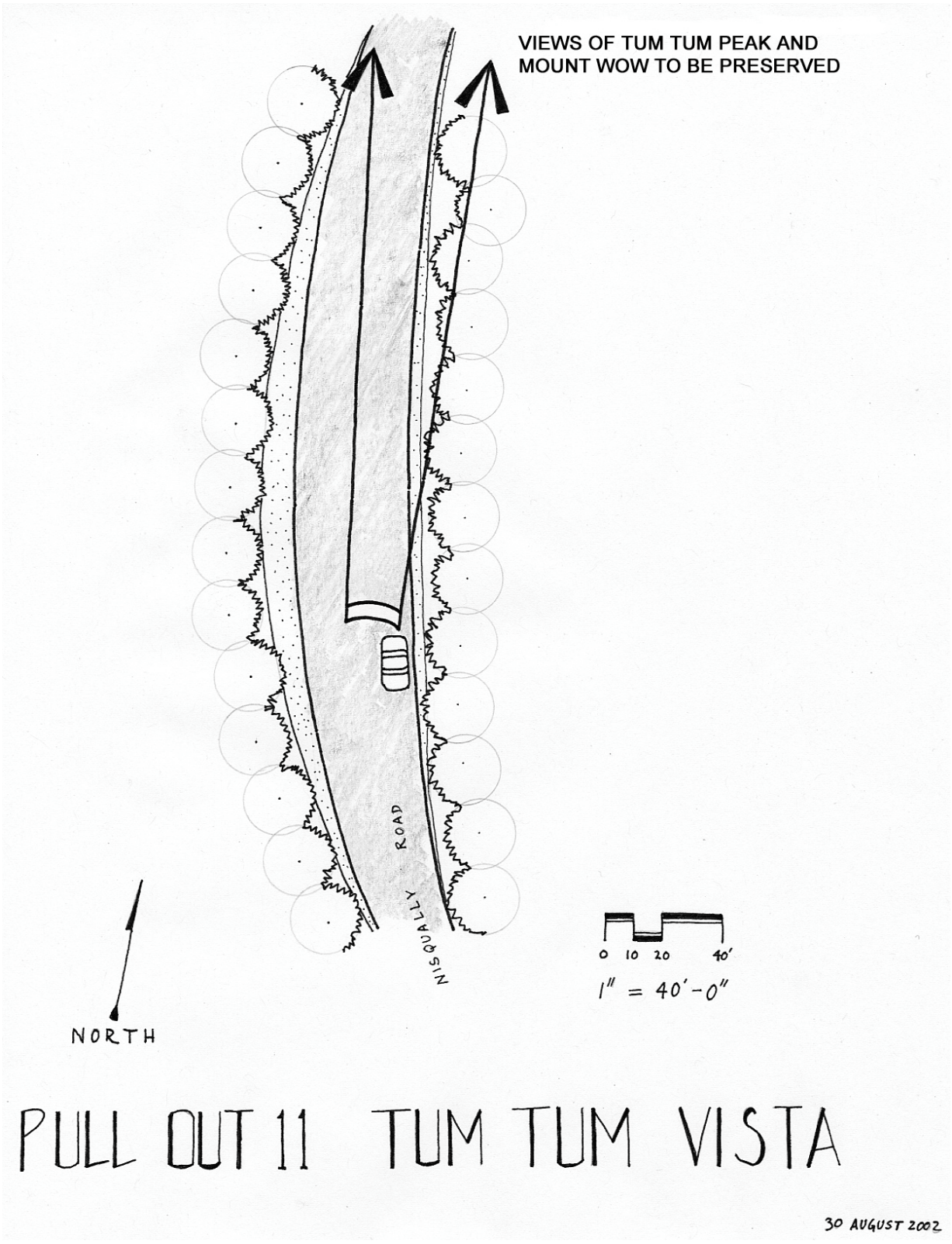




Tum Tum Vista Pullout Overview

Pullout 11: Tum Tum Vista

Historic


VIEWS OF TUM TUM PEAK AND
MOUNT WOW TO BE PRESERVED
NISQUALLY ROAD
NORTH
0 10 20 40'
1" = 40'-0"
PULL OUT 11 TUM TUM VISTA
30 AUGUST 2002

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 586,371m; N 5,176,023m. 2.3 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

2300' elevation, gentle slope, closed exposure.

Lowland Forest Zone with a Western hemlock/Sword fern association.

The site vegetation is comprised primarily of second growth Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), with an understory of Oregon grape (Berberis aquifolium), trillium (Trillium ovatum), and Sword fern (Polystichum munitum). Old growth Douglas fir and Western red cedar are located adjacent to the site.



Before vista clearing—
1929 (MORA, tw2661b)

Physical Description

The pullout is located on the fill side of Nisqually Road in a dense lowland forest. It is lens shaped, measures 18' x 200', is surfaced with asphalt, and has a 6" asphalt curb. The pullout is located on the opposite side of the road from the vehicles that face the vista. Travelers heading east will not see the vista unless they use the pullout. This differs from most historic designed vista pullouts which afford the moving vehicles views, enticing visitors to use pullouts.



After vegetation removal—
1929 (MORA, tw2661a)

Description and Condition of Vistas

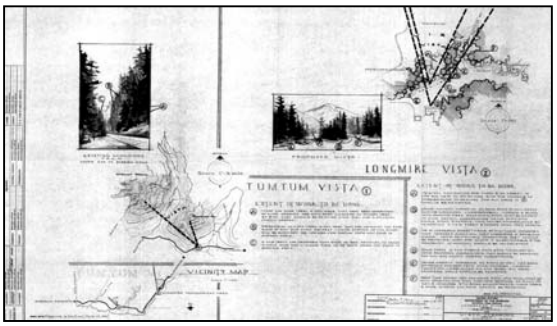
- The high angle views of Tum Tum Peak and Mount Wow are framed by conifers along the road prism. This is one of the few pullouts with historic documentation pertaining to vista management: the 1952 "Vista Management Plan" demonstrates that this vista was historically maintained through selective cutting of conifers.

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

Selective removal of conifers within 30' on either side of the road will be necessary to maintain the historic views of Tum Tum Peak and Mt. Wow. Selective cutting will avoid creating hazardous tree conditions. For example, whole stands rather than isolated trees will be left after cutting.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



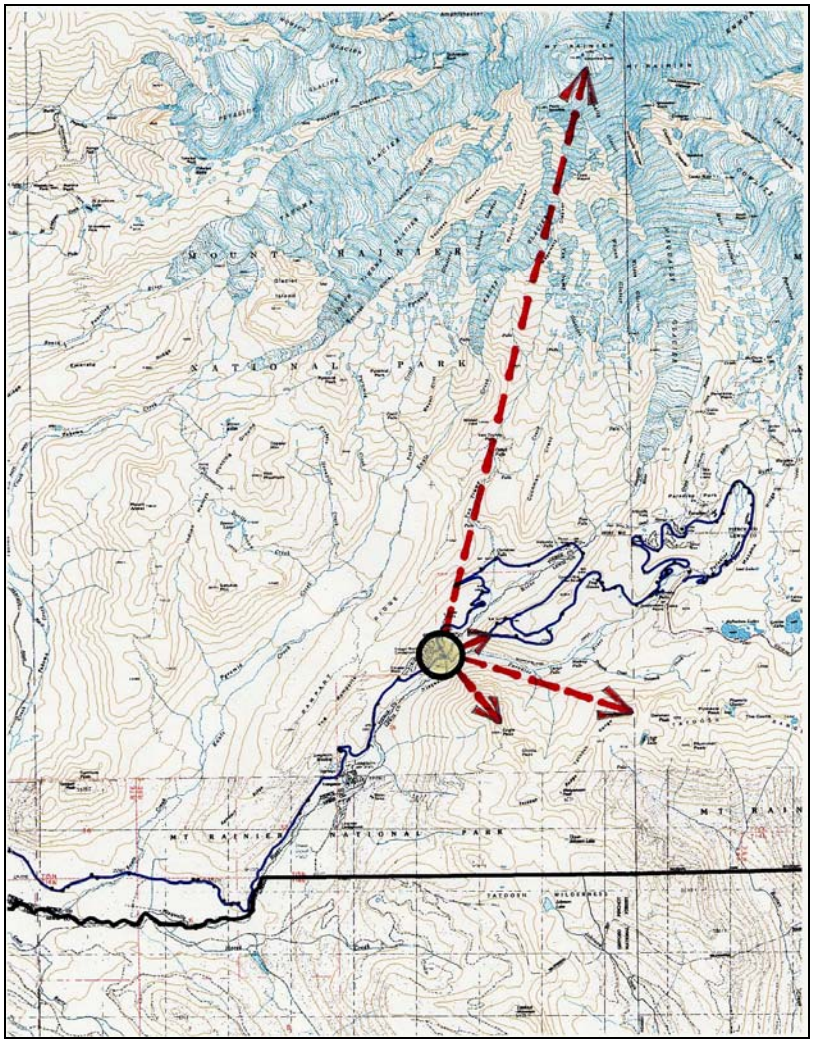
Vista Management Plan—1952 (MORA Archives—unfiled as of 2002)



Existing conditions—1952 (MORA Archives—unfiled as of 2002)



Existing conditions of Tum Tum Vista—2002

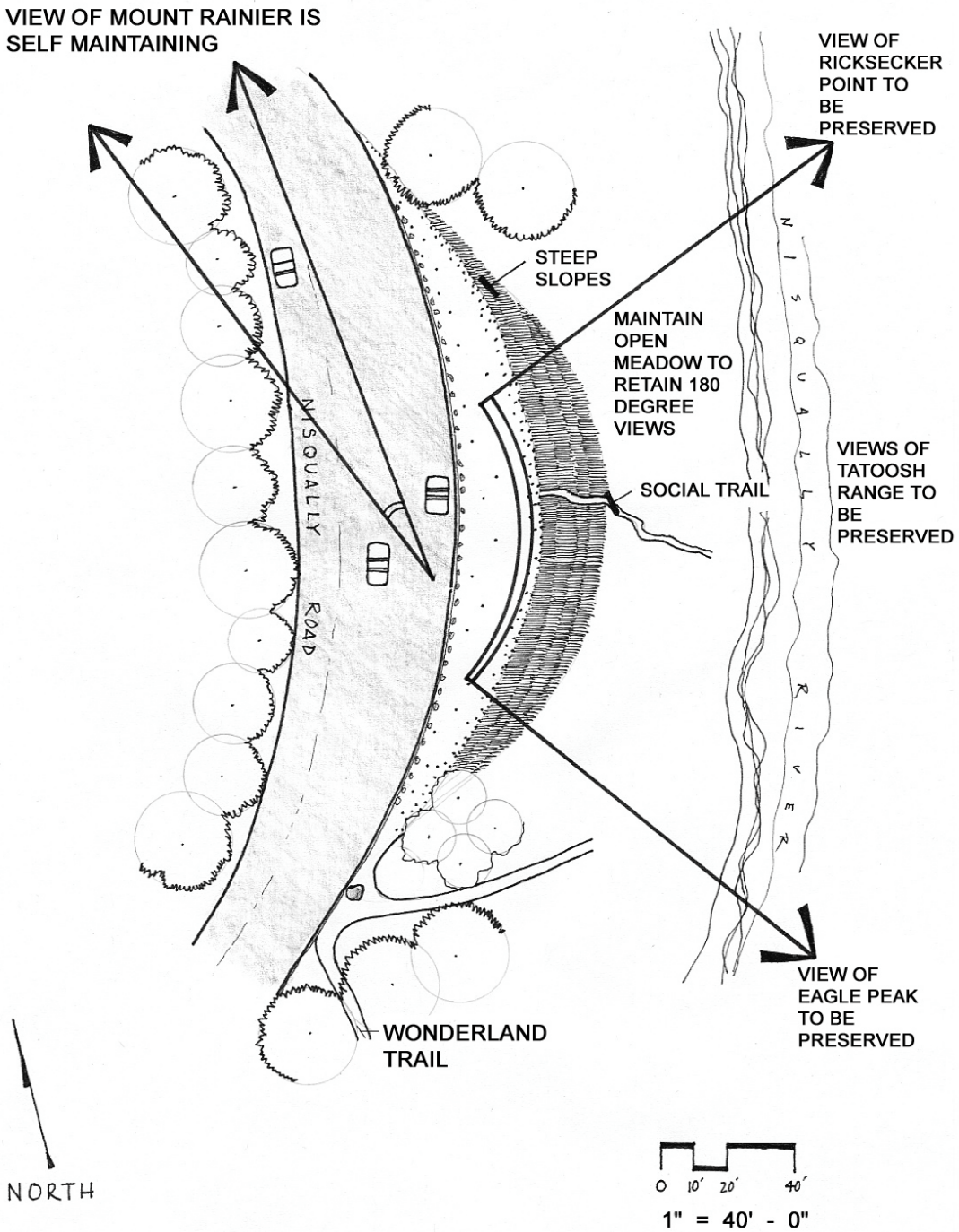




Overview of Carter Falls Pullout

Pullout 34: Carter Falls

Historic



16 JULY 2002

CARTER FALLS TRAILHEAD 34

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 592449m; N 5179757m. 8.55 mi. east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

The pullout is on the outside of a curve adjacent to the Nisqually River at 3,159' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Western coolwort associations.

Red alder (Alnus rubra), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) ranging in age from 10-20 years; and blackberry (Rubus laciniata).

Physical Description

This 17' x 250' asphalt pullout with 6" curb is located adjacent to the Cougar Rock Campground and provides visual and physical contact with the Nisqually River. The Wonderland Trail and the Carter Falls trail can be accessed from here. Boulders line the outside edge of the paved pullout, blocking automobile access to the meadow-like area adjacent to the pullout.



Existing pedestrian bridge over river

Disturbances: Social trails to the river are causing erosion along the bank.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle view of Mount Rainier to the north—partially obscured by conifers along road.
- High angle view of Ricksecker Point to the northeast—unobscured.
- High angle view of Eagle Peak to the east—unobscured.
- High angle view of Lane Peak, Denman Peak, Pinnacle Peak, and The Castle—partially obscured by conifers on opposite side of river.
- Low angle view to Nisqually River—unobscured.



Existing view of Mt. Rainier

Management Actions

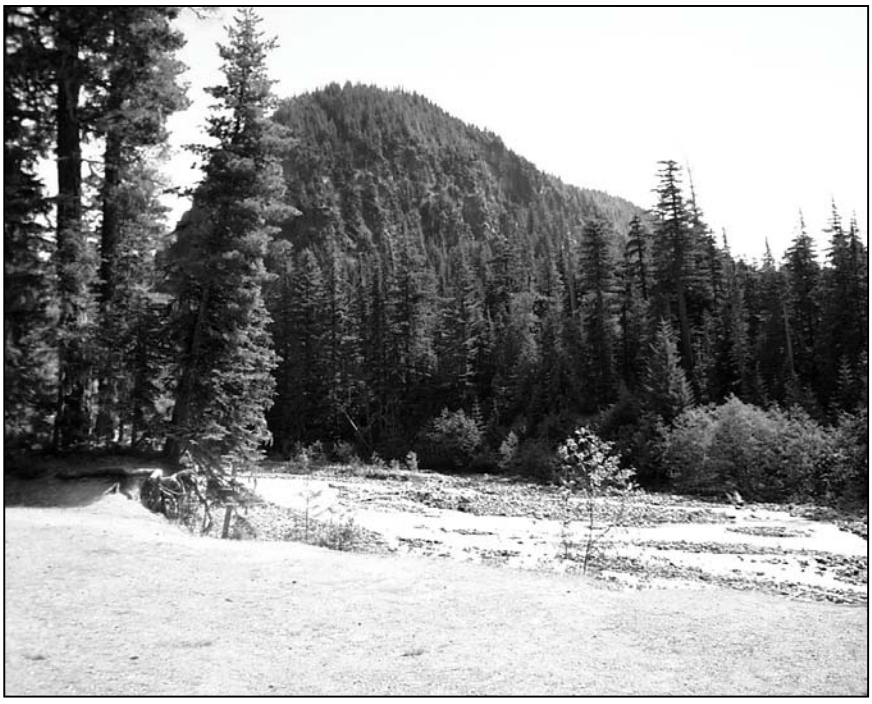
No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. Mt. Rainier vista is self-maintaining—vegetation management is not required.
2. The 180° view from Ricksecker Point to Eagle Peak (which includes the Tatoosh Range and the low angle view of Nisqually River) will need to be maintained by vegetation management. The current open, meadow-like area adjacent to the pullout creates approximately an 80'-wide aperture which allows unobstructed views. The meadow-like character and relative size of the aperture will be maintained by selective removal (flush-cutting) of vegetation within the 80' aperture and within 30' of the outside edge of the pullout.

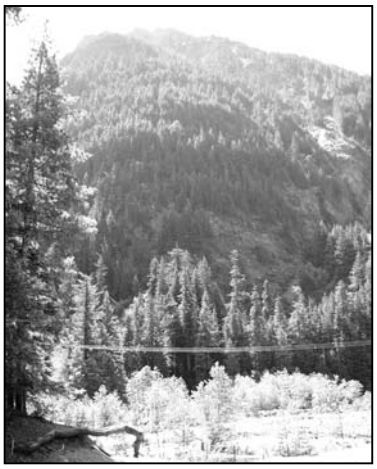


Meadow-like area

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



View of Ricksecker Point from aperture



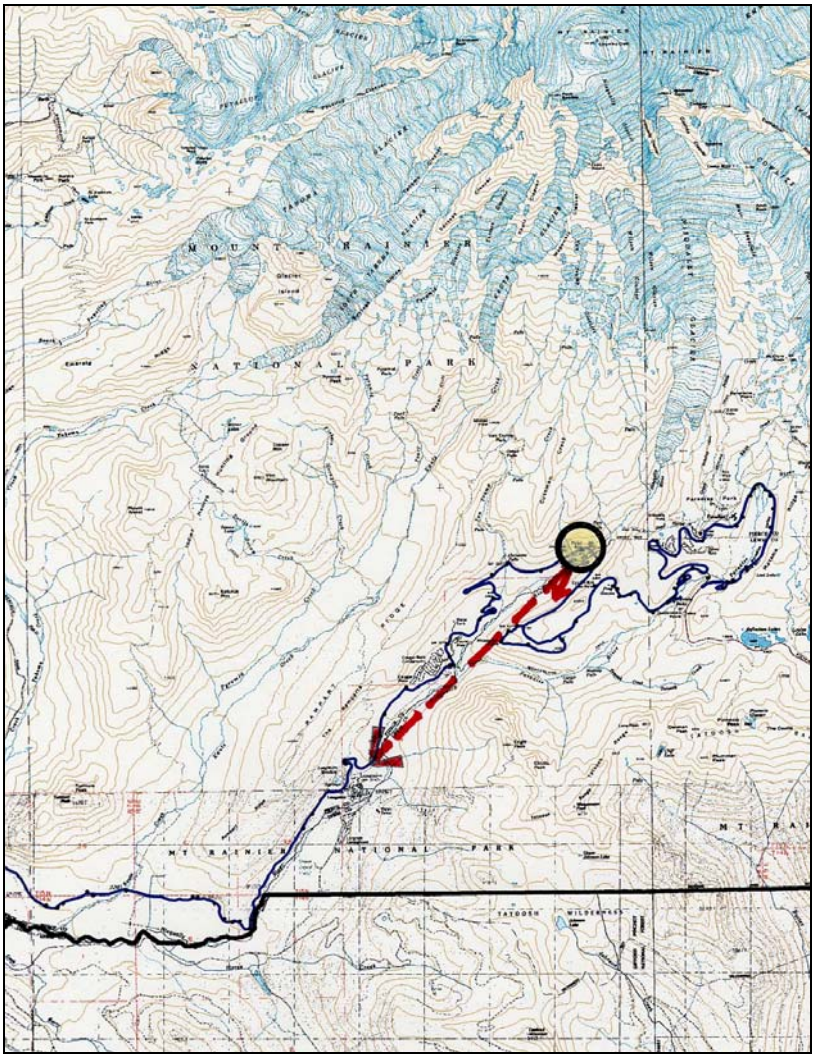
View of Eagle Peak from aperture

Additional management actions:

1. Revegetate and block the social trail from the pullout to the Nisqually River channel (approximately 160 ft^2).
2. Install a Carter Falls trailhead sign to encourage use.



Social trail in use

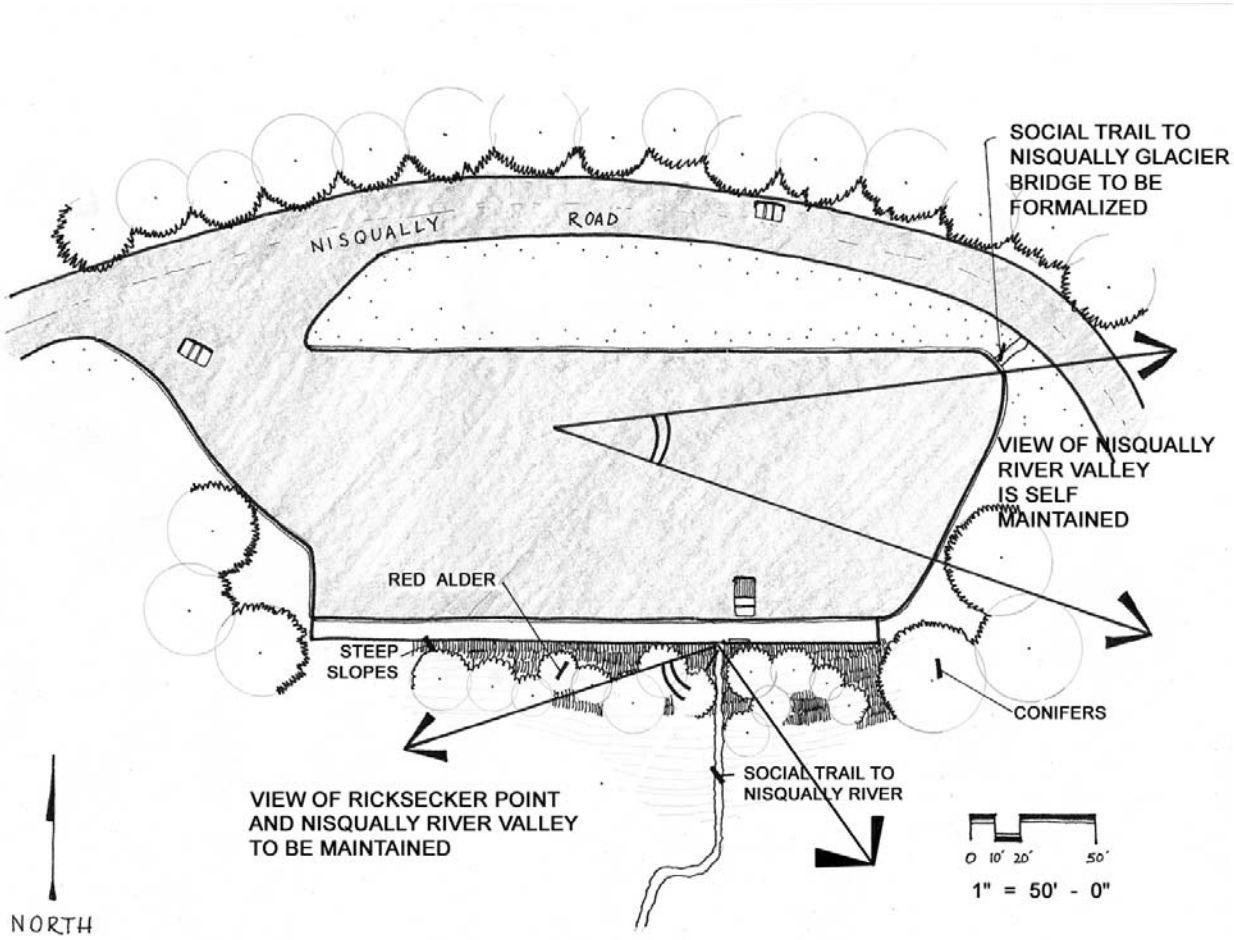




Overview of Nahunta Falls Chain-up Pullout

Pullout 44: Nahunta Falls Chain-up Area

Historic


SOCIAL TRAIL TO NISQUALLY GLACIER BRIDGE TO BE FORMALIZED
NISQUALLY ROAD
VIEW OF NISQUALLY RIVER VALLEY IS SELF MAINTAINED
RED ALDER
STEEP SLOPES
CONIFERS
SOCIAL TRAIL TO NISQUALLY RIVER
VIEW OF RICKSECKER POINT AND NISQUALLY RIVER VALLEY TO BE MAINTAINED
NORTH
0 10' 20' 50'
1" = 50' - 0"
PULL OUT #44 CHAIN UP AREA
16 JULY 2002

SITE LOCATION

UTM Zone 10; E 594409 m; N 5181527 m. Located 11.6 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.



Social trail from pullout to Nisqually Bridge

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Located on the south side of Cushman Crest above the Nisqually valley, elevation 3908', southeastern exposure.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Western coolwort associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Bracken fern, Noble fir (Abies procera), Salal (Gaultheria shallon), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis).



Social trail from pullout to Nisqually River

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This pullout is a designated chain-up area located north of the Nisqually Glacier Bridge. It measures 90' x 340', is surfaced with asphalt, has a vegetated island separating it from Nisqually Road, and an 8' wide sidewalk along the outside edge. The vegetated island measures 250' x 33'. An interpretive wayside panel is located on the south side of the lot.

Disturbances: A social trail from the pullout to the Nisqually River appears to be well-used and is improved with wood risers located near wayside panel. Another social trail leading from the pullout, across the vegetated island to the road, provides access to the Nisqually Glacier Bridge.

DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION OF VISTAS

- High angle views of Ricksecker Point and Eagle Peak to the southwest. The view is unobscured, but Red alder is growing adjacent to pullout (along the abandoned roadbed) which may eventually block Ricksecker Point from view.

- Low angle view of the Nisqually Valley to the east and south. Red alder growing below the pullout partially obscures the view of the river.

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. Red alder south of the pullout will need to be selectively removed to maintain high-angle view of Ricksecker Point and low angle view of Nisqually River.



Downstream Nisqually River from end of social trail

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



Existing view of Eagle Peak

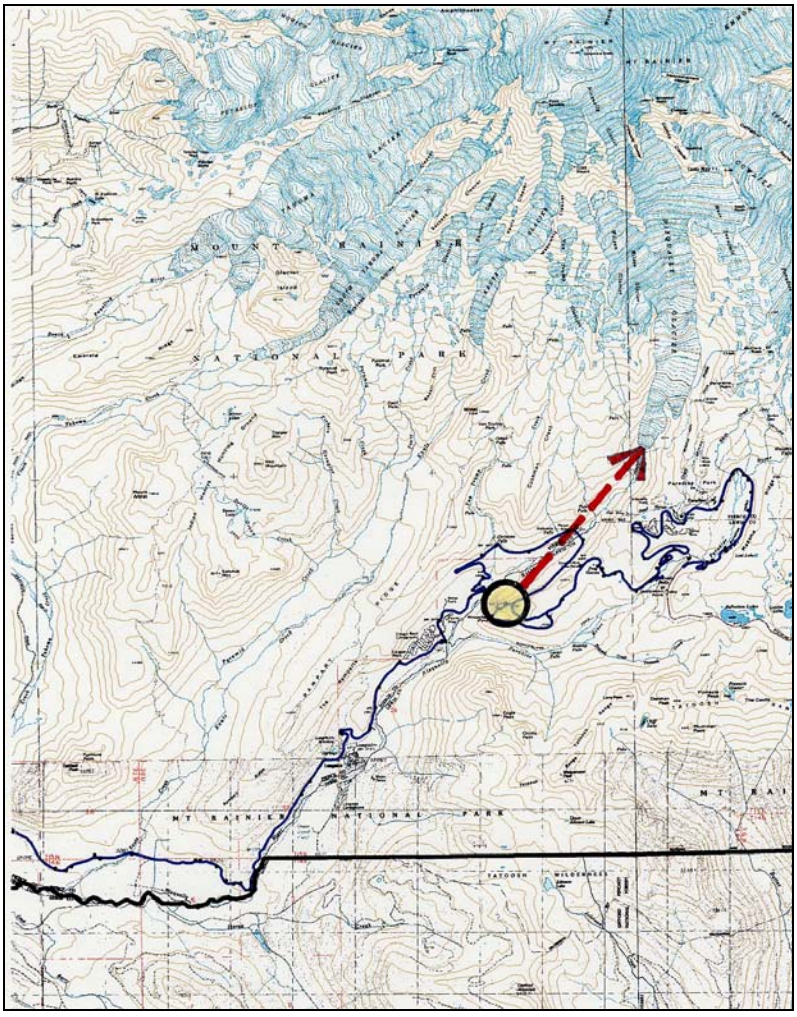


Upstream Nisqually River from end of social trail

Additional management actions:

Nahunta Falls chain-up area can increase visitor dispersal if developed with additional amenities. A DCP is needed to address the feasibility of:

1. Creating a picnic area
2. Formalizing the trail to the bridge
3. Formalizing a trail to the river
4. Adding vault toilets.

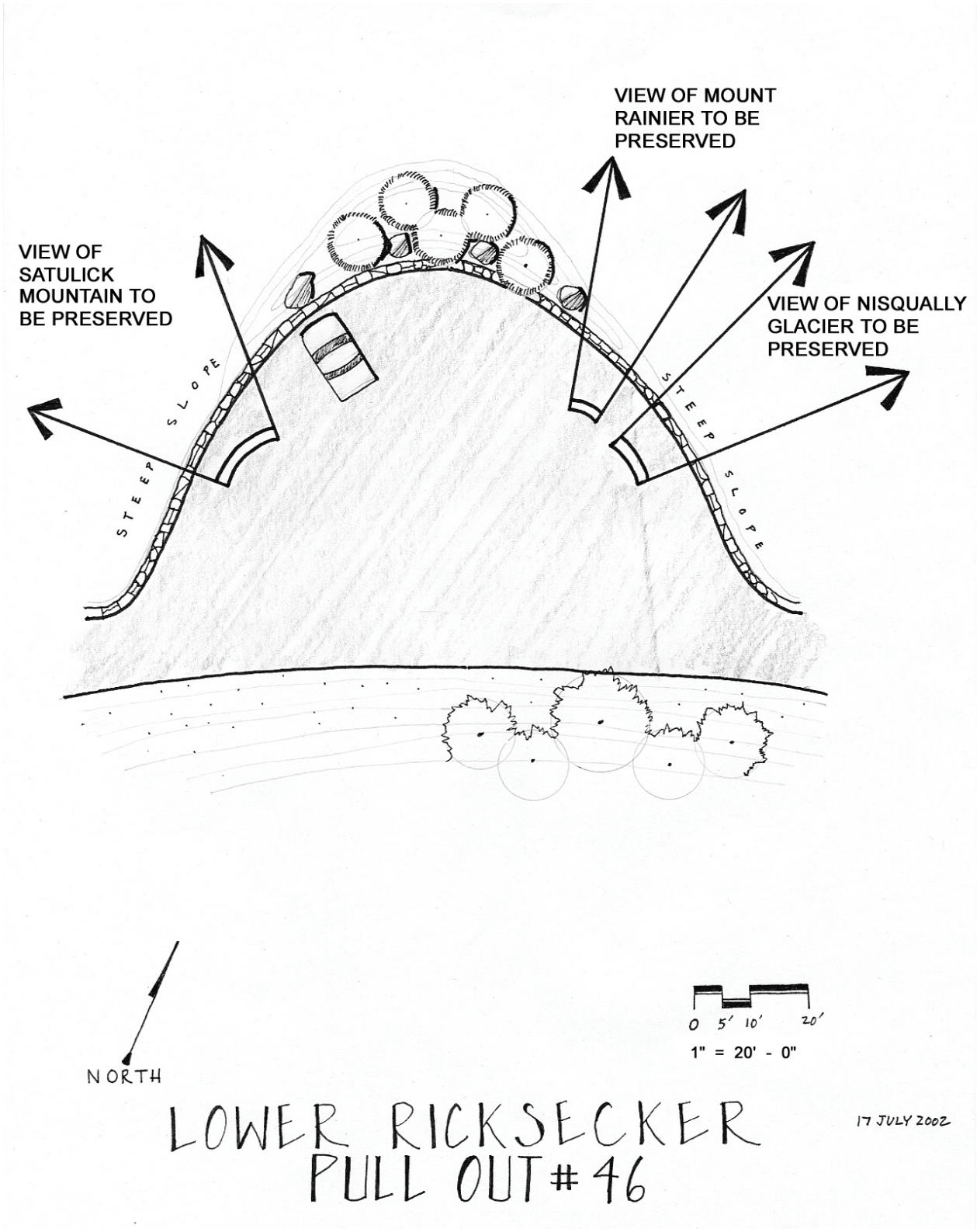




Overview of Lower Miller Cut-Off Pullout

Pullout 46—Lower Miller Cut-Off

Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER TO BE PRESERVED
VIEW OF SATULICK MOUNTAIN TO BE PRESERVED
VIEW OF NISQUALLY GLACIER TO BE PRESERVED
STEEP SLOPE
STEEP SLOPE
NORTH
0 5' 10' 20'
1" = 20' - 0"
LOWER RICKSECKER
PULL OUT #46
17 JULY 2002

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 5934203 m; N 5180365 m. 12.8 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on ridge east of Ricksecker Point overlooking the Nisqually River valley; 4180' elevation, open exposure.

Montane Forest Zone: Pacific silver fir and Western coolwort associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Noble fir (Abies procera), Salal (Gaultheria shallon), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis).

Physical Description

This is the first pullout reached along the Ricksecker Point cut-off road. It is a lens-shaped pullout, surfaced with asphalt, measuring 120' x 60'. Two wayside panels: one focused on Nisqually Glacier, the other focused on Nisqually Valley, are located on opposite sides of the pullout. A historic crenellated stone guardwall with steel-pipe handrail is located along the outside edge of the pullout. Some capstone has been replaced with flagstone—especially under the wayside panels.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle view of Nisqually Glacier framed by Mountain hemlock and Pacific silver fir—unobscured.
- High angle view of Mt. Rainier obscured by Mountain hemlock, Red alder, Pacific silver fir—unobscured.
- High Angle view of Satulick Mountain—unobscured.



Existing view of Satulick Mountain

Management Actions

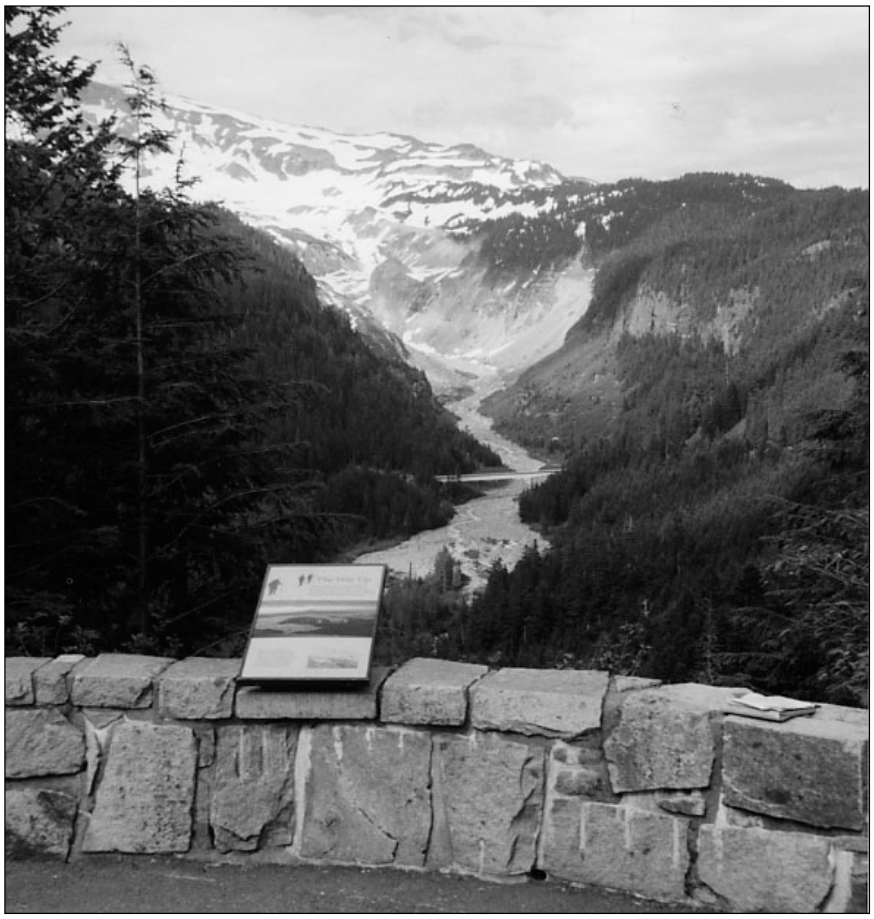
No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. Conifers and Red alder may need to be removed to maintain all three primary views (Nisqually Glacier, Mt. Rainier, Satulick Mountain). Vegetation should be removed within 30' of the crenellated guardwall to ensure these historic vistas are preserved.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.

Additional management actions:

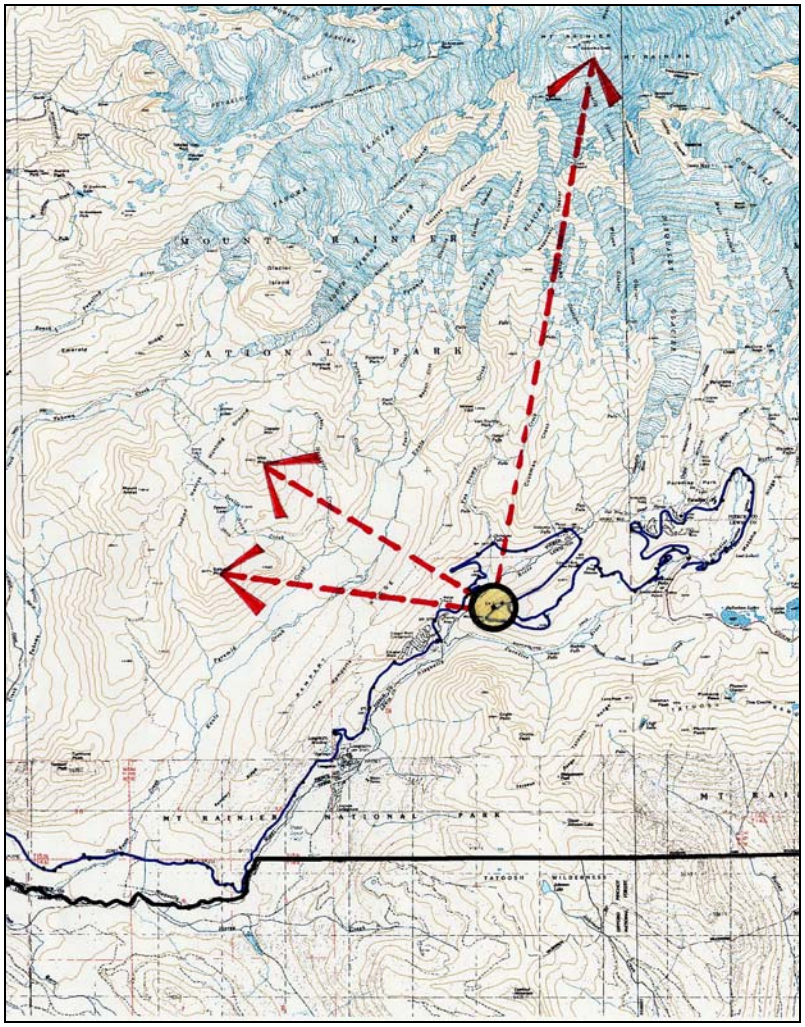
1. Railing should be replaced or painted a dark grey-brown to be more compatible with historic character of the pullout, and to blend with native rocks and soil.



Existing view of Nisqually Glacier



Existing view of Mt. Rainier

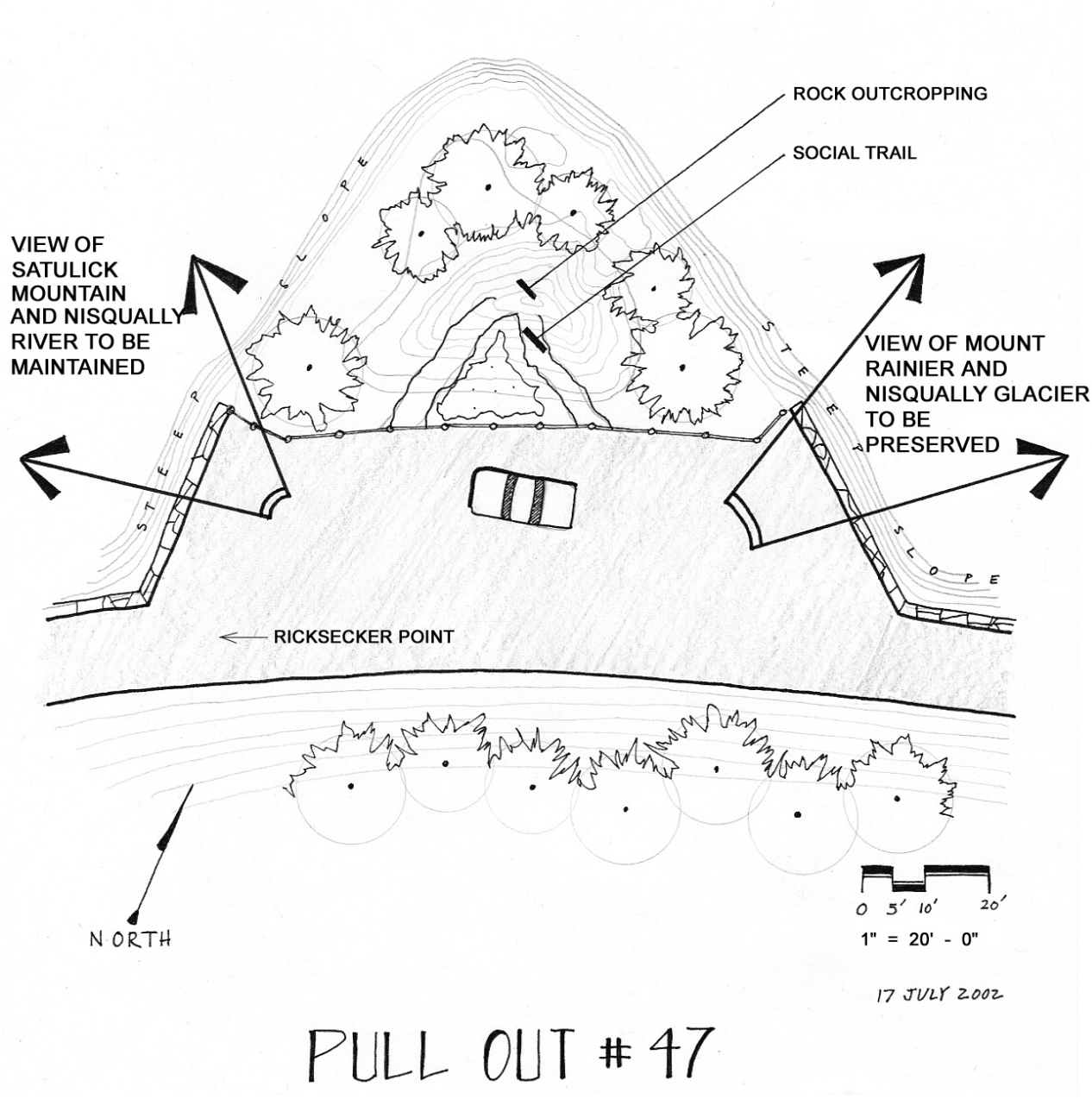




Overview of Pullout 47

Pullout 47: On Ricksecker Point Road

Historic


ROCK OUTCROPPING
SOCIAL TRAIL
VIEW OF SATULICK MOUNTAIN AND NISQUALLY RIVER TO BE MAINTAINED
VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER AND NISQUALLY GLACIER TO BE PRESERVED
STEEP SLOPE
STEEP SLOPE
STEEP SLOPE
RICKSECKER POINT
NORTH
0 5' 10' 20'
1" = 20' - 0"
17 JULY 2002
PULL OUT # 47

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 592449m; N 5179757m. 12.85 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

This pullout is located mid-slope at the end of a ridge defined by the confluence of the Nisqually and Paradise Rivers. Northern aspect and 4179' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Bear grass associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Bracken fern, Noble fir (Abies nobilis), Salal (Gaultheria shallon), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis).

Physical Description

This 30' x 120' asphalt trapezoidal pullout is bordered with a crenellated stone guardwall along the outside edge. A small knoll is adjacent to the guardwall, providing an unofficial lookout for visitors. A modern steel-pipe hand-rail runs between the pullout and the knoll, discouraging people from walking onto the knoll.

Disturbances: 200 ft^2 of social trails are located on the knoll.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle view of Satulick Mountain, Iron Mountain, Crystal Mountain, Rampart Ridge.
- High angle view of Mt. Rainier in the background, Cushman Crest and the confluence of Van Trump Creek. Pyramid Peak is partially obstructed by Red alder.
- Low angle view of the Nisqually River.

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. Mountain hemlock and Red alder may need to be removed to maintain all three primary views (Satulick Mountain, Nisqually River, and Mt. Rainier). Vegetation should be removed within 30' of the crenellated guardwall to ensure that these historic vistas are preserved.

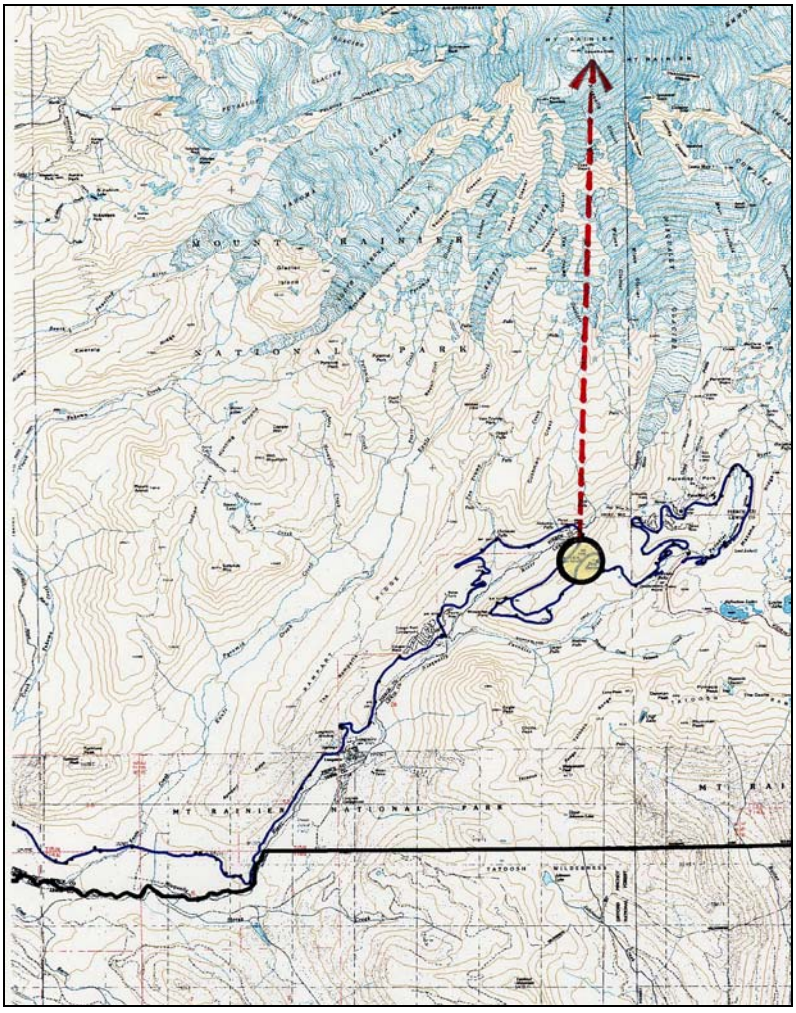
Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.

Additional management actions:

1. Railing should be replaced or painted a dark grey-brown to be more compatible with historic character of the pullout, and to blend with native rocks and soil.



Existing view of Mt. Rainier with knoll and modern steel-pipe hand-rail in the foreground

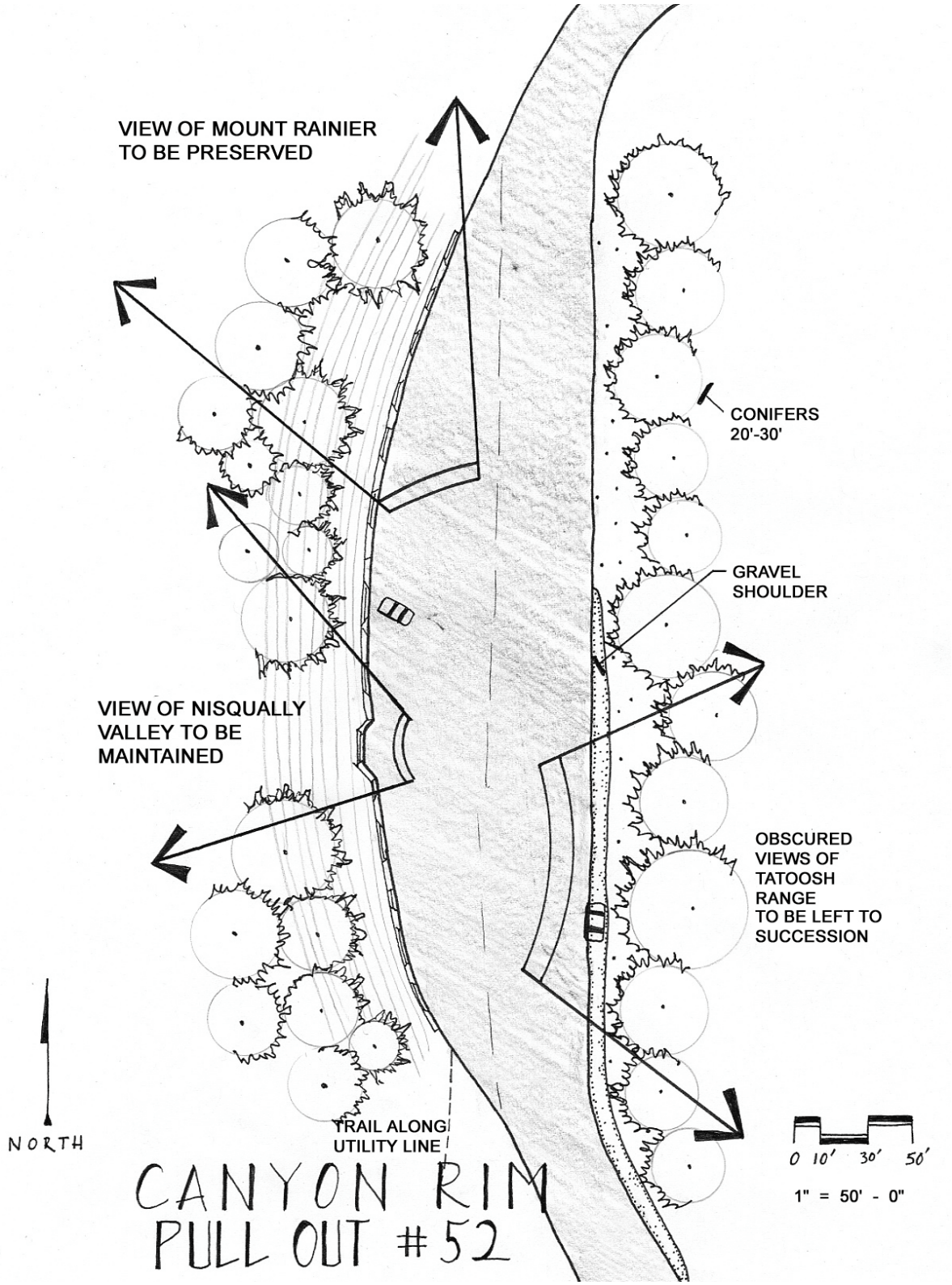




Overview of Canyon Rim View Pullout

Pullout 52: Canyon Rim View

Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER
TO BE PRESERVED
CONIFERS
20'-30'
GRAVEL
SHOULDER
VIEW OF NISQUALLY
VALLEY TO BE
MAINTAINED
OBSCURED
VIEWS OF
TATOOSH
RANGE
TO BE LEFT TO
SUCCESSION
NORTH
TRAIL ALONG
UTILITY LINE
0 10' 30' 50'
1" = 50' - 0"
CANYON RIM
PULL OUT #52

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E594607m; N 5180972m. 14.50 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

This pullout is located on the north side of a ridge (northern aspect) at 4,460' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Bear grass associations.

Red alder (Alnus rubra), Fescue (Festuca sp.), Noble fir (Abies procera), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), and Bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax). Oldest trees in view are 20-30 years old and 50'-70' tall.

Physical Description

This asphalt pullout is 65' x 400' and is known as the Canyon Rim Vista pullout, overlooking the Nisqually River Canyon. The outside edge of the pullout is defined with a crenellated stone guardwall.



Road shoulder to be revegetated

Disturbances: An extensive, informal parking area on the road-shoulder located on the southeast side of the road may need to be revegetated. Currently it provides the eastbound traffic with a safer pullout alternative than crossing oncoming traffic to the formal pullout. The area in use is 350' long and 10-15' wide.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle view of Mt. Rainier—partially obscured by Noble fir.
- Mid-angle view of the Nisqually River Canyon: view of the river is completely obscured by vegetation. The opposite wall of the canyon is only partially obscured by young conifers.
- High angle view of Tatoosh Range (Pinnacle, Denman, Lane, Chutla, and Eagle Peaks)—mostly obscured by young conifers.

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. The Nisqually Valley Rim view will be maintained by selectively removing Red alder and conifers within 30' of the guardwall.
2. The Mt. Rainier view is self-maintained and will not need vegetation management.
3. The Nisqually River view is mostly obscured by conifers and will be released to succession.
4. The Tatoosh Range view is mostly obscured by conifers and will not be maintained.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.

Addition management actions:

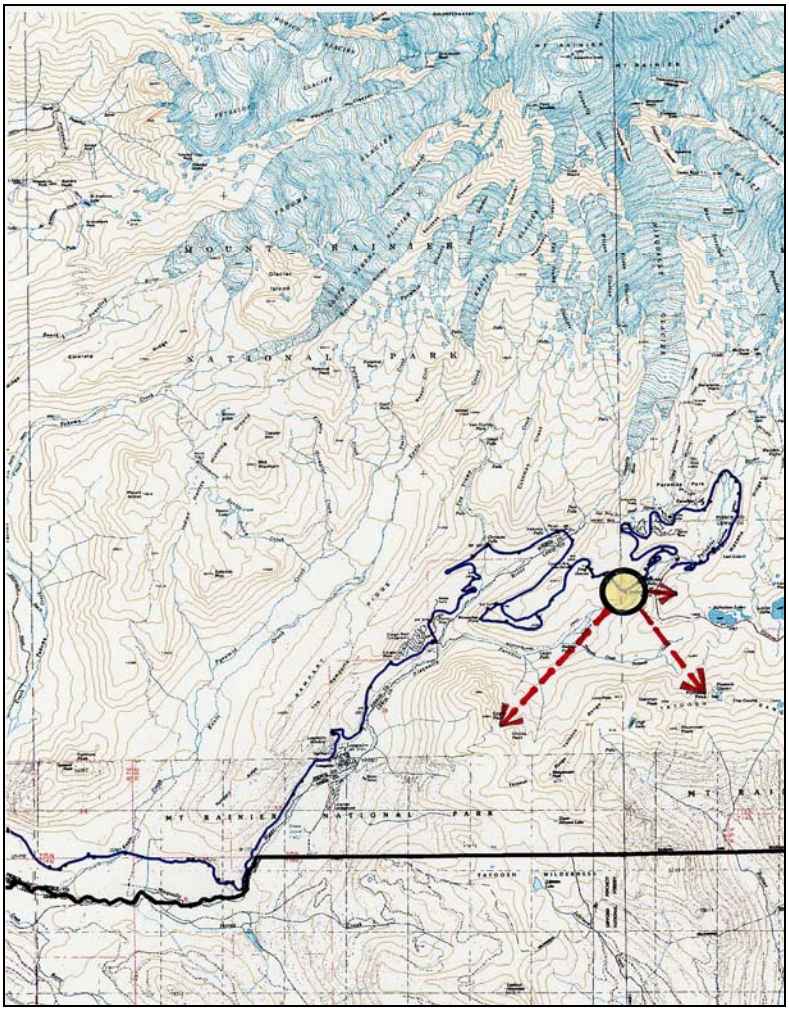
1. Revegetate road shoulder on the southeast side of the road (approximately 3500 ft^2).



Existing view of Mt. Rainier and Nisqually Canyon Rim



Existing view of Tatoosh Range

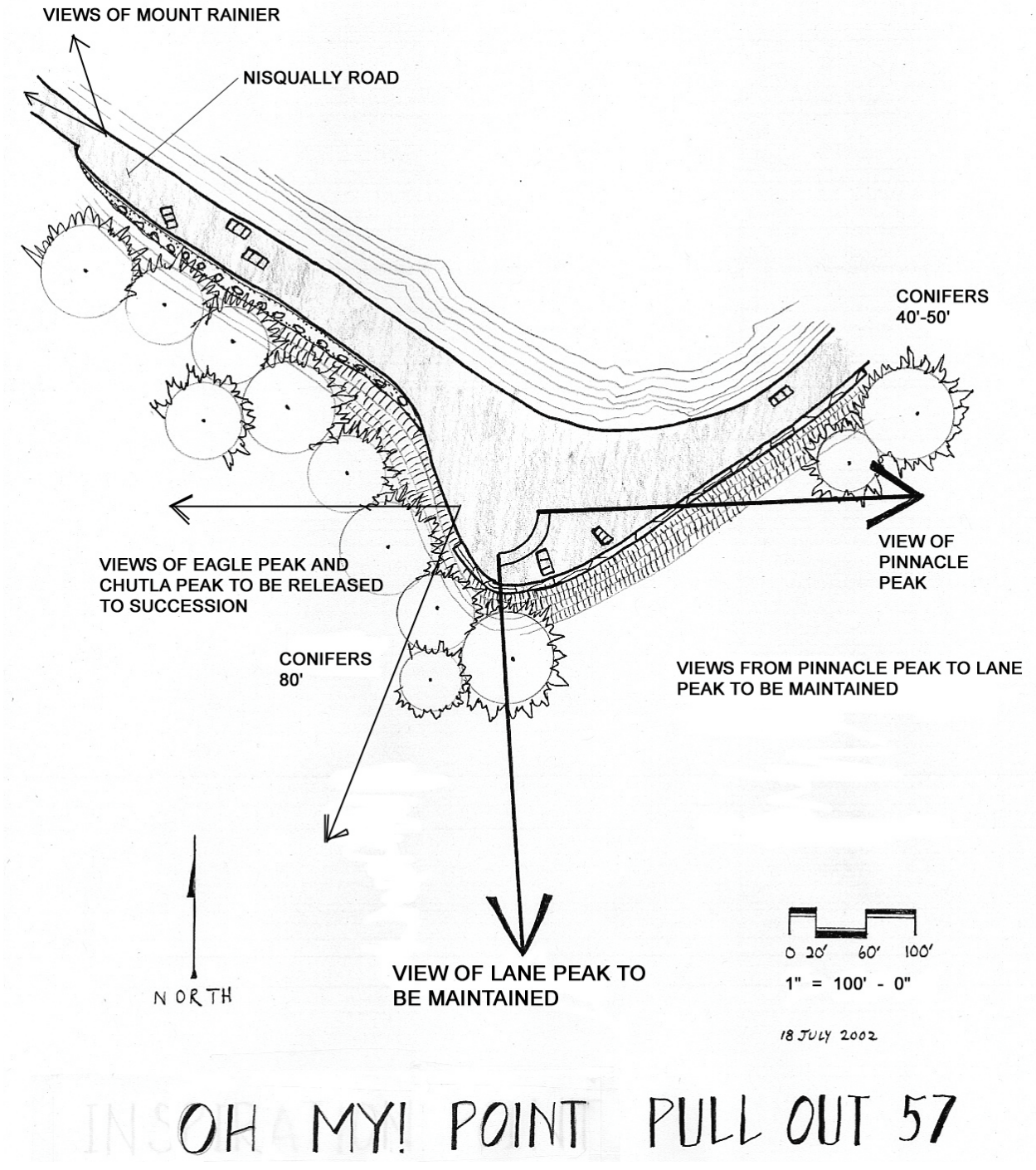




Overview of Oh My! Point Pullout

Pullout 57: Oh My! Point

Historic


VIEWS OF MOUNT RAINIER
NISQUALLY ROAD
CONIFERS
40'-50'
VIEW OF
PINNACLE
PEAK
VIEWS OF EAGLE PEAK AND
CHUTLA PEAK TO BE RELEASED
TO SUCCESSION
CONIFERS
80'
VIEWS FROM PINNACLE PEAK TO LANE
PEAK TO BE MAINTAINED
NORTH
VIEW OF LANE PEAK TO
BE MAINTAINED
0 20' 60' 100'
1" = 100' - 0"
18 JULY 2002
OH MY! POINT PULL OUT 57

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 595509m; N 5180559m. 15.2 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

This pullout is located above a sheer cliff overlooking the Paradise River. It has a southeast aspect and is at 4520' elevation. It is located on the fill side of the road.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Avalanche fawn lily associations.

Alaska Yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Western white pine (Pinus monticola), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Fescue (Festuca sp.), Yarrow (Achillea sp.). Douglas fir are at least 100 years old (100' tall), many younger trees 25-40 years old block views of Eagle Peak.

Physical Description

This is a historic vista pullout located at the point of a small ridge. It is surfaced with asphalt and measures 100' x 550' and provides sweeping views of the Tatoosh Range and the Paradise River canyon. A stone guardwall (not crenellated), measuring 18" high x 18" wide, defines the outside edge of the pullout. A long narrow parking strip on the northwest of the main pullout area is used as a chain-up area or for overflow parking.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle view of unnamed peak (5,370') to the southeast—unobscured.
- High angle view of Pinnacle Peak and Denman Peak to the south-southwest—unobscured.
- High angle view of Eagle Peak and Chutla Peak to the southwest—mostly obscured by old-growth conifer.
- High angle view of Mt. Rainier to the northwest—mostly obscured by topography.



Existing view of Mt. Rainier, mostly obscured by ridge

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. High angle views of an unnamed 5,370' peak (5,370'), Pinnacle Peak, and Denman Peak are self-maintaining due to the inability of trees to grow on the steep cliff below the pullout. However, vegetation growing near the guardwall will need to be removed before it obscures views.
2. High angle view of Eagle and Chutla Peaks will be released to succession.
3. High angle view of Mt. Rainier is self-maintaining and does not need vegetation management.

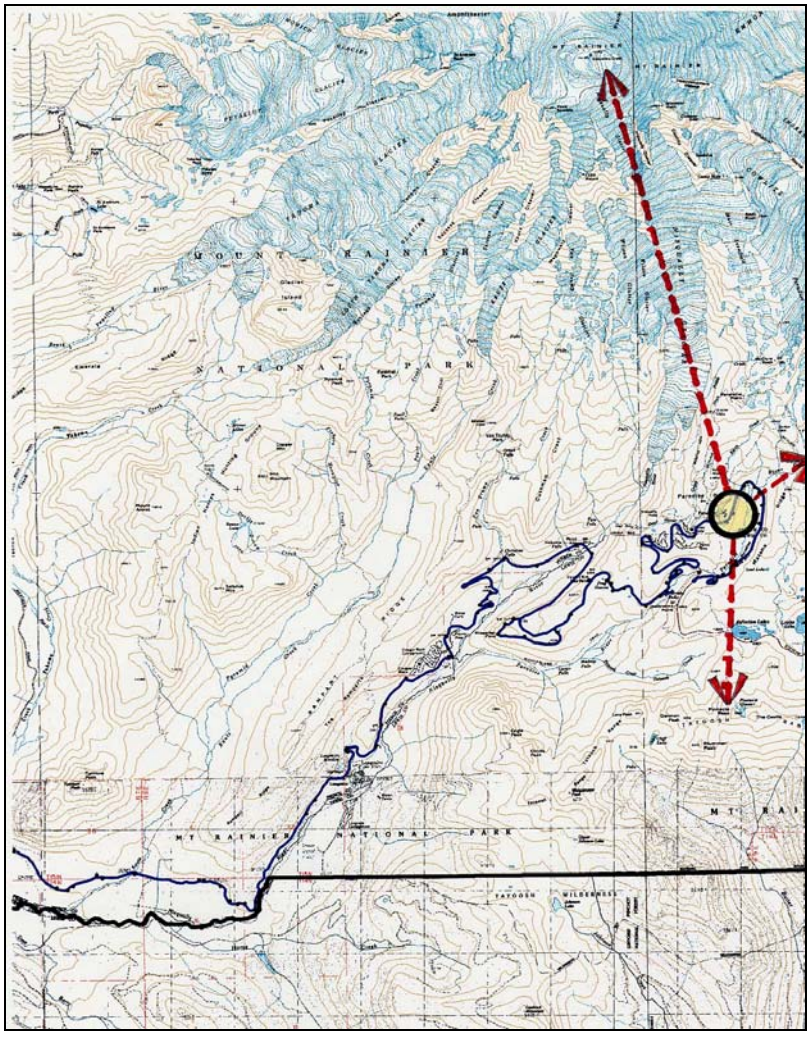
Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



Existing view of Pinnacle Peak and Lane Peak with 5370' Peak in foreground



Existing view of Eagle and Chutla Peaks

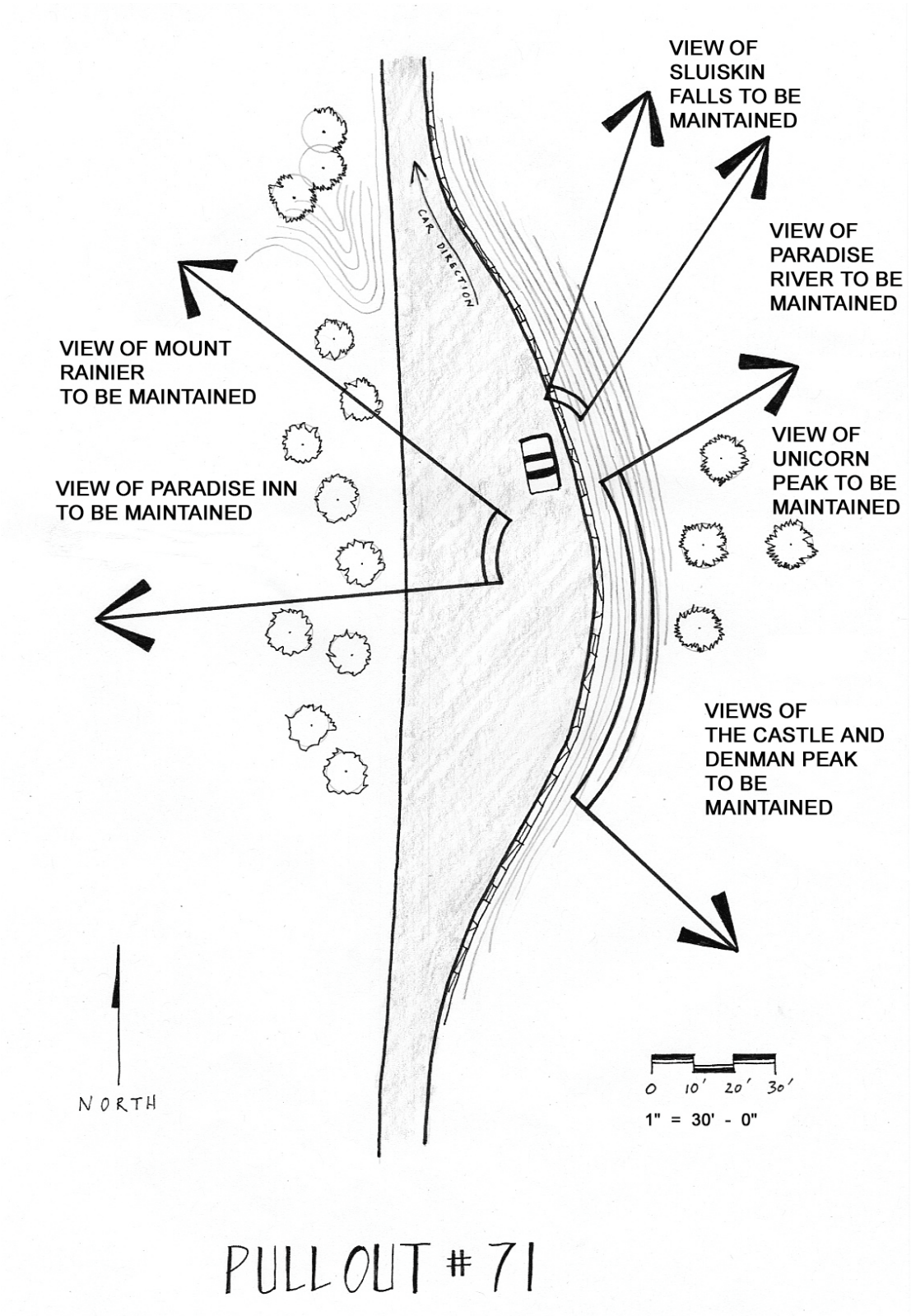




Overview of Pullout 71

Pullout 71 (Below Paradise Inn Annex)

Historic


VIEW OF SLUISKIN FALLS TO BE MAINTAINED
VIEW OF PARADISE RIVER TO BE MAINTAINED
VIEW OF UNICORN PEAK TO BE MAINTAINED
VIEWS OF THE CASTLE AND DENMAN PEAK TO BE MAINTAINED
VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER TO BE MAINTAINED
VIEW OF PARADISE INN TO BE MAINTAINED
CAR DIRECTION
NORTH
0 10' 20' 30'
1" = 30' - 0"
PULLOUT #71

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 596881 m; N 5182031 m. 18.6 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on the edge of the Paradise valley, 5360' elevation.

Sub-alpine Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Cascades azalea associations.

The vegetation is comprised primarily of Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Sub-alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (Abies procera), Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum).

Physical Description

This is a typical historic pullout, surfaced in asphalt, measuring 200' x 42', with a stone retaining/guardwall defining outside edge.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle views to the west and northwest, views of Paradise Inn Annex building and Mt. Rainier—unobscured.
- Low angle views to the east of Paradise Valley—unobscured.
- High angle views to the northeast of Sluiskin Falls—unobscured.
- High angle views to the south and southeast of The Castle, Pinnacle Peak, and Denman Peak—unobscured.

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. Selective removal of conifers may be necessary within 30' of the guardwall to maintain views to east described above.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



Existing view of Paradise Inn and Mt. Rainier



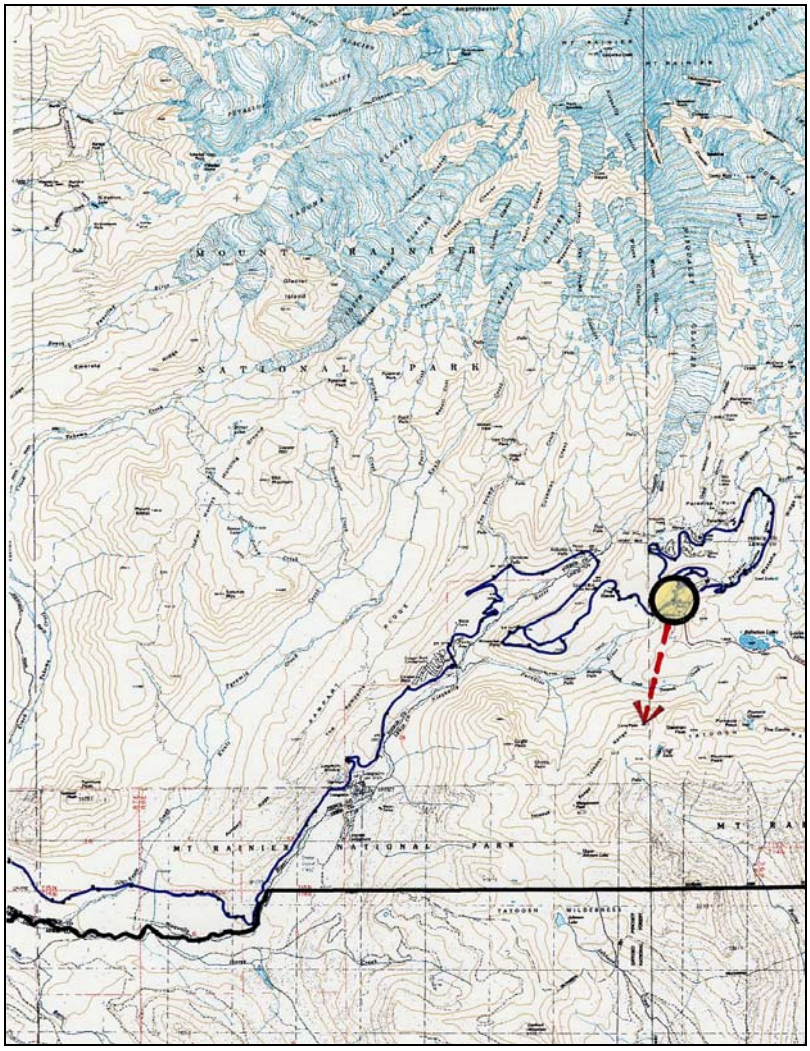
Existing view of Sluiskin Falls and Paradise Valley



Existing view of Mazama Ridge and Tatoosh Range—The Castle, Pinnacle Peak. Paradise Valley in the foreground.



Existing view of Tatoosh Range—Pinnacle Peak and Denman Peak. Paradise Valley in the foreground.

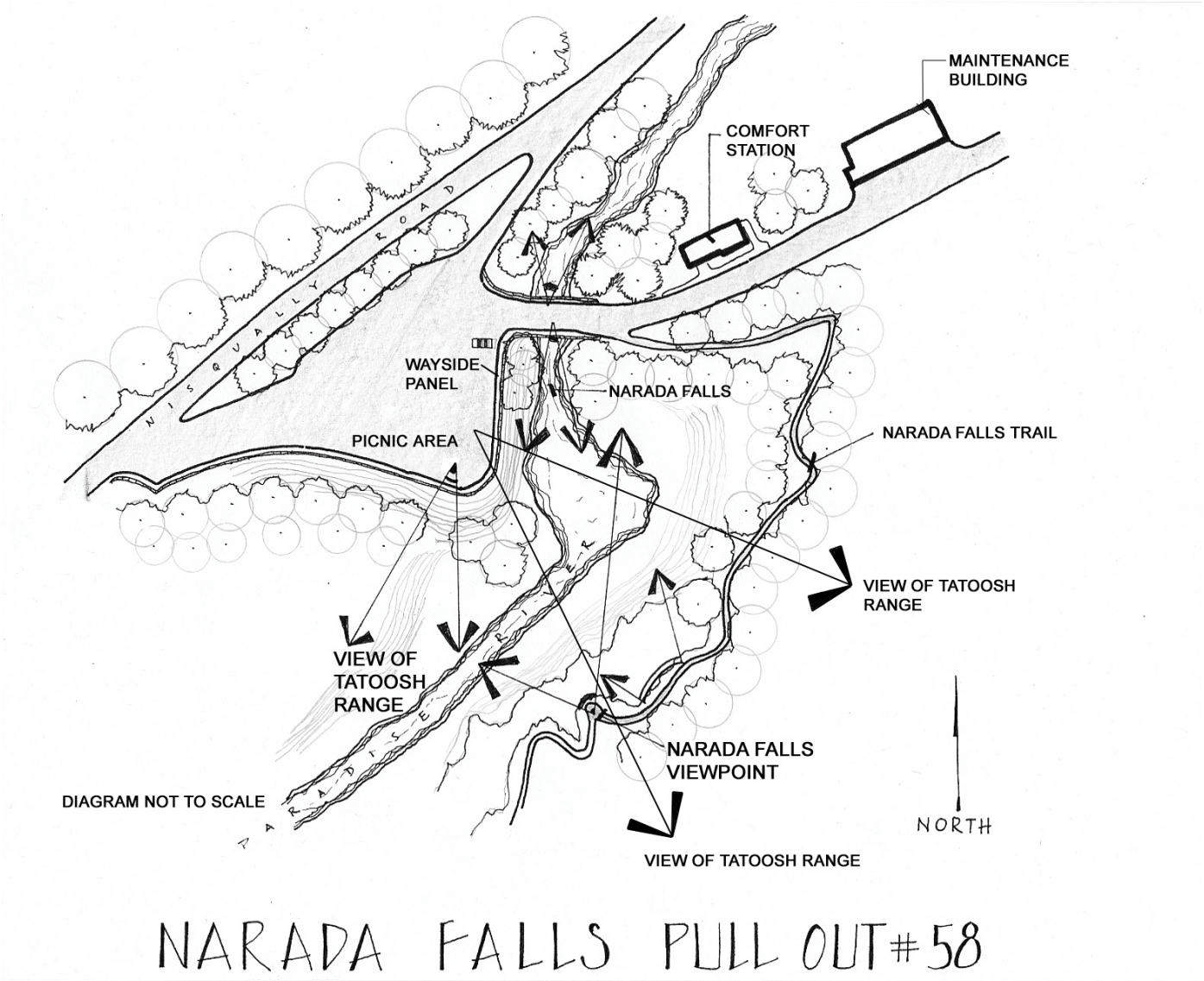




Overview of Narada Falls Pullout

Pullout 58: Narada Falls

Historic


MAINTENANCE BUILDING
COMFORT STATION
NISQUALLY ROAD
WAYSIDE PANEL
NARADA FALLS
PICNIC AREA
NARADA FALLS TRAIL
VIEW OF TATOOSH RANGE
VIEW OF TATOOSH RANGE
NARADA FALLS VIEWPOINT
DIAGRAM NOT TO SCALE
NORTH
VIEW OF TATOOSH RANGE
NARADA FALLS PULL OUT #58

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 595736 m; N 5180716 m. 15.5mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located at Narada Falls at 4572' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and bear grass associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Bracken fern, Noble fir (Abies procera), Salal (Gaultheria shallon), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Western white pine (Pinus monticula)

Physical Description

Located at Narada Falls, this pullout features a comfort station, picnic tables, wayside panel, and a scenic trail accessing direct views of the falls. The pullout measures 450' x 100', is surfaced with asphalt and defined with stone guardwalls on the outside edge. Mature conifers line the edge of pullout. The bridge over Paradise River provides visitor access to the comfort station and the formal trail with viewing platform for Narada Falls.

Disturbances: Growth of conifers along the guardwall/retaining wall has been impeded retaining wall—possibly caused by snow removal operations.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- Mid angle view of Narada Falls from wayside panel—unobscured.
- High angle views of the Tatoosh Range from the bridge are framed by mature conifers—unobscured.
- High angle views of the Tatoosh Range from the wayside panel—unobscured.
- Filtered high angle view of the Tatoosh Range from the picnic table area—partially obscured by old-growth conifers.



First of a series of sequential shots of views along trail



Second shot of series—25' down trail from bridge



Third shot of series—50' down trail from bridge



Fourth shot of series—75' down trail from bridge

- Low and high angle sequence of views beginning at parking lot and ending at the Narada Falls viewing platform may have been managed in the past. Many young conifers approximately 12' tall exist along the sequence—partially obscuring the view.
- Low and high angle view of Narada Falls from the viewing platform—unobscured.



Fifth shot of series—100' down trail from bridge

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. View of Narada Falls from wayside panel is self-maintaining—no vegetation management is needed.
2. Selective removal of conifers within 30' of the guardwall will need to occur to maintain views of the Tatoosh Range. Currently two apertures allow views of the Tatoosh—at the bridge, and at the wayside panel.
3. The filtered view of the Tatoosh Range from the picnic table area is maintained by impeded tree-growth. This is potentially caused by snow removal operations or local environmental factors.
4. Selective removal of conifers along the trail to the viewing platform (within 15' of trail) will need to occur to maintain sequence of Narada Falls views.
5. View from viewing platform is self-maintaining—no vegetation management is needed.



Sixth shot of series—125' down trail from bridge

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



Seventh shot of series—at viewing platform



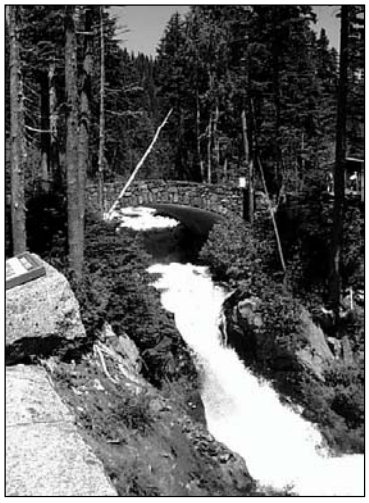
Existing view of Tatoosh Range from bridge



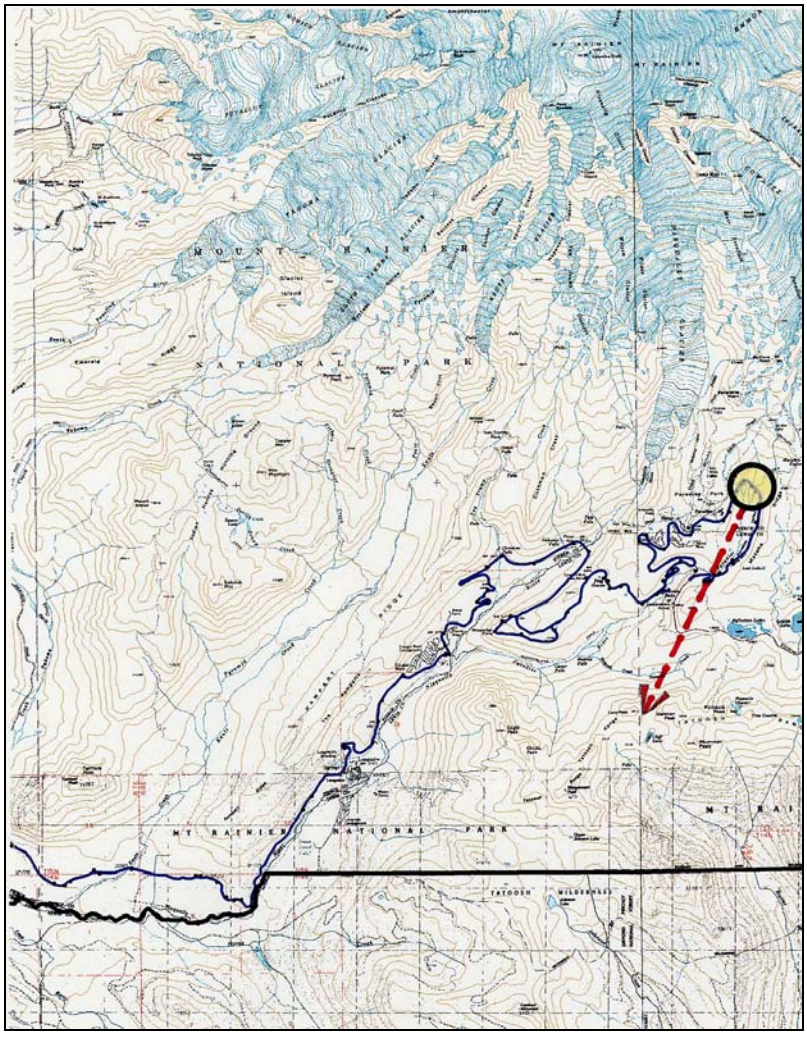
Existing view of Tatoosh Range from picnic table area



Existing view of Tatoosh Range from wayside panel



*Existing view of Narada Falls from w*ayside panel

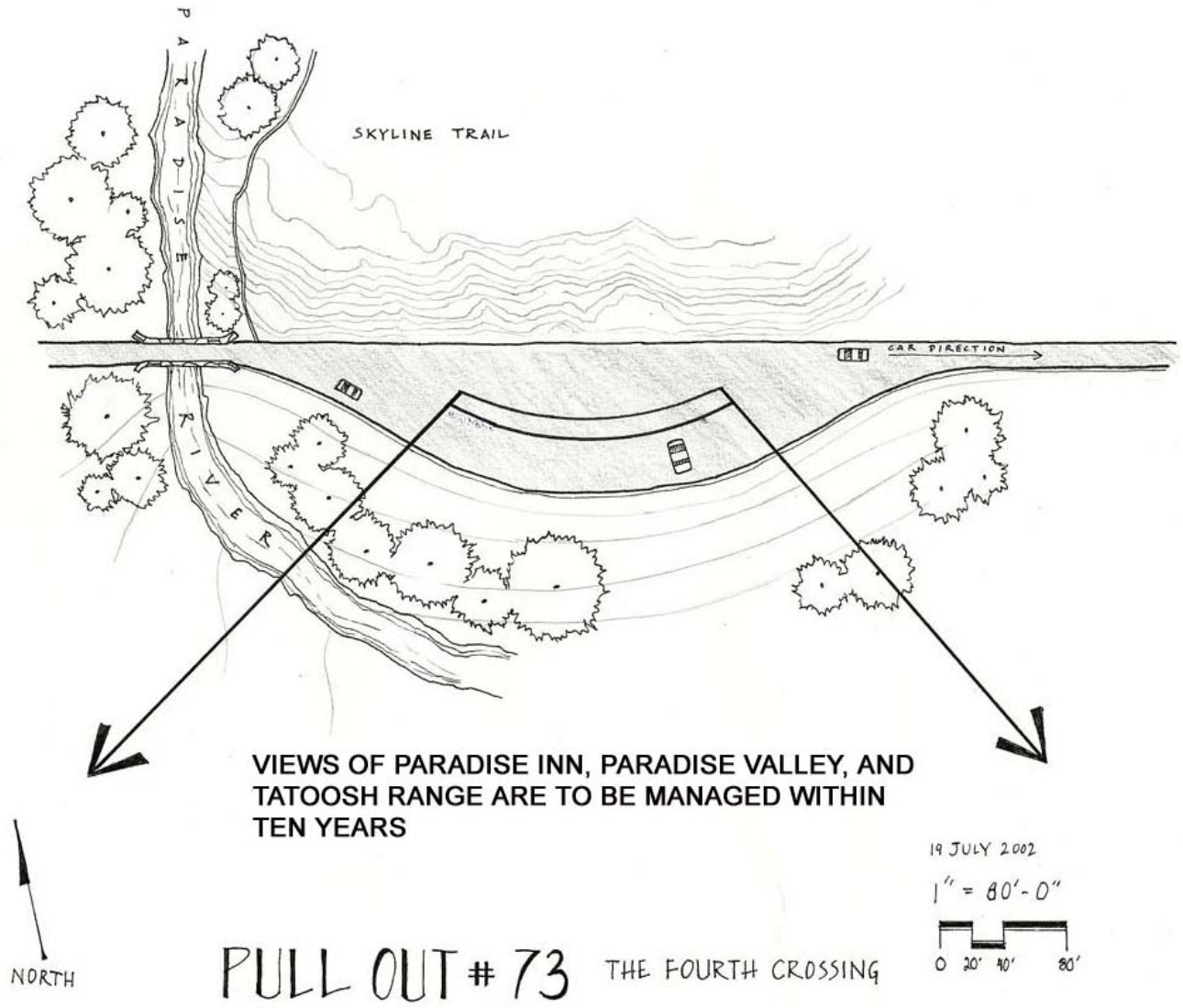




Overview of Fourth Crossing Pullout

Pullout 73—Fourth Crossing

Historic


PARADISE
SKYLINE TRAIL
CAR DIRECTION
RIVER
VIEWS OF PARADISE INN, PARADISE VALLEY, AND TATOOSH RANGE ARE TO BE MANAGED WITHIN TEN YEARS
NORTH
PULL OUT # 73
THE FOURTH CROSSING
19 JULY 2002
1" = 80'-0"
0 20' 40' 80'

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 597055m; N 5182473m. 19.2 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

This pullout is located on the northern end of the Paradise Valley. The pullout has a southern exposure and is located at approximately 5,380' elevation.

Sub-alpine Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Cascade azalea associations.

The vegetation is comprised primarily of Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Sub-alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (Abies procera), and Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum).

Physical Description

This large asphalt pullout, historically named "The 4th Crossing", measures 100' x 450'. A granite faced bridge with no sidewalk, spans the river. The Skyline trailhead is located on the north side of the road—across from the pullout. A granite bench is located at the trailhead, facing the road. Photograph circa 1950 shows portable picnic tables being used in the pullout. Currently the pullout is used as a heli-spot for Search and Rescue.



Visitor use circa 1950—(MORA IS2433)



Existing view of Tatoosh Range

Disturbances: Slight evidence of social trails along the riprap slope, but they are not causing notable erosion.



Social trail leading from pullout to Paradise River

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle views of Tatoosh Range—unobscured.
- Low angle view of Paradise Valley in the foreground—unobscured.

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. View of Tatoosh Range is self-maintaining and does not need vegetation management.
2. Selective removal of conifers may be necessary within 30' of the edge of the pullout to maintain low angle view of the Paradise River. Currently, heavy snow loads and riprapped bank appear to discourage heavy vegetation growth.

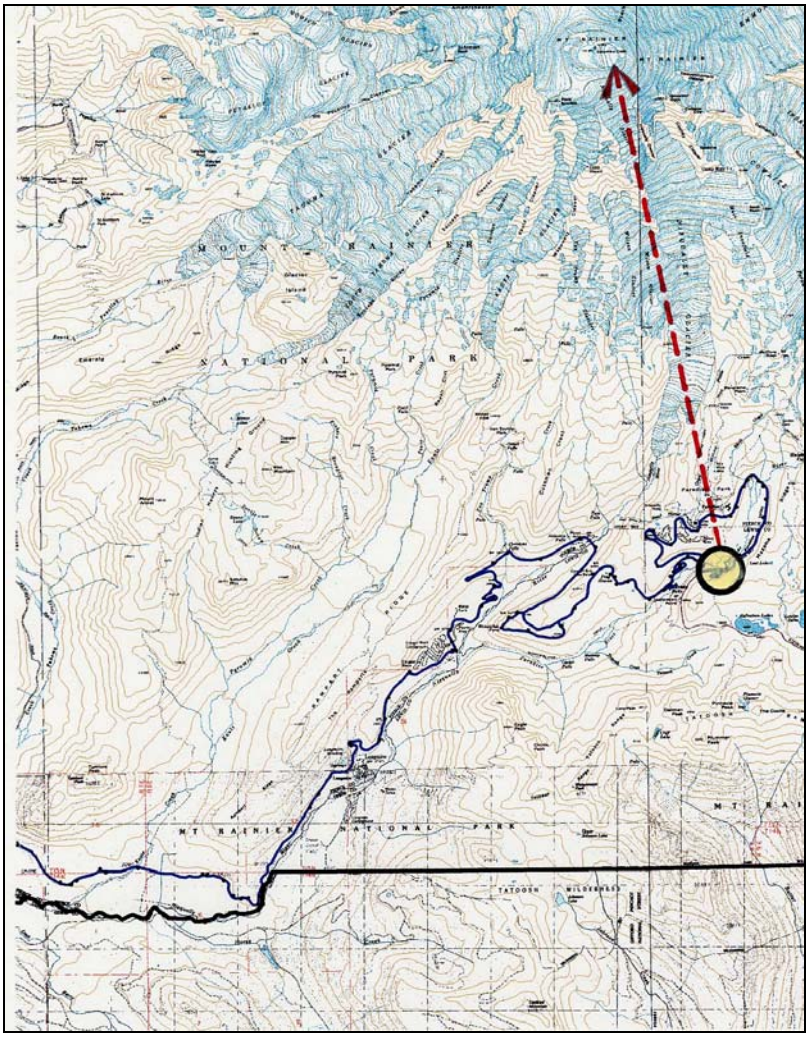
Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.



Existing view down-river from bridge



Existing view up-river from bridge

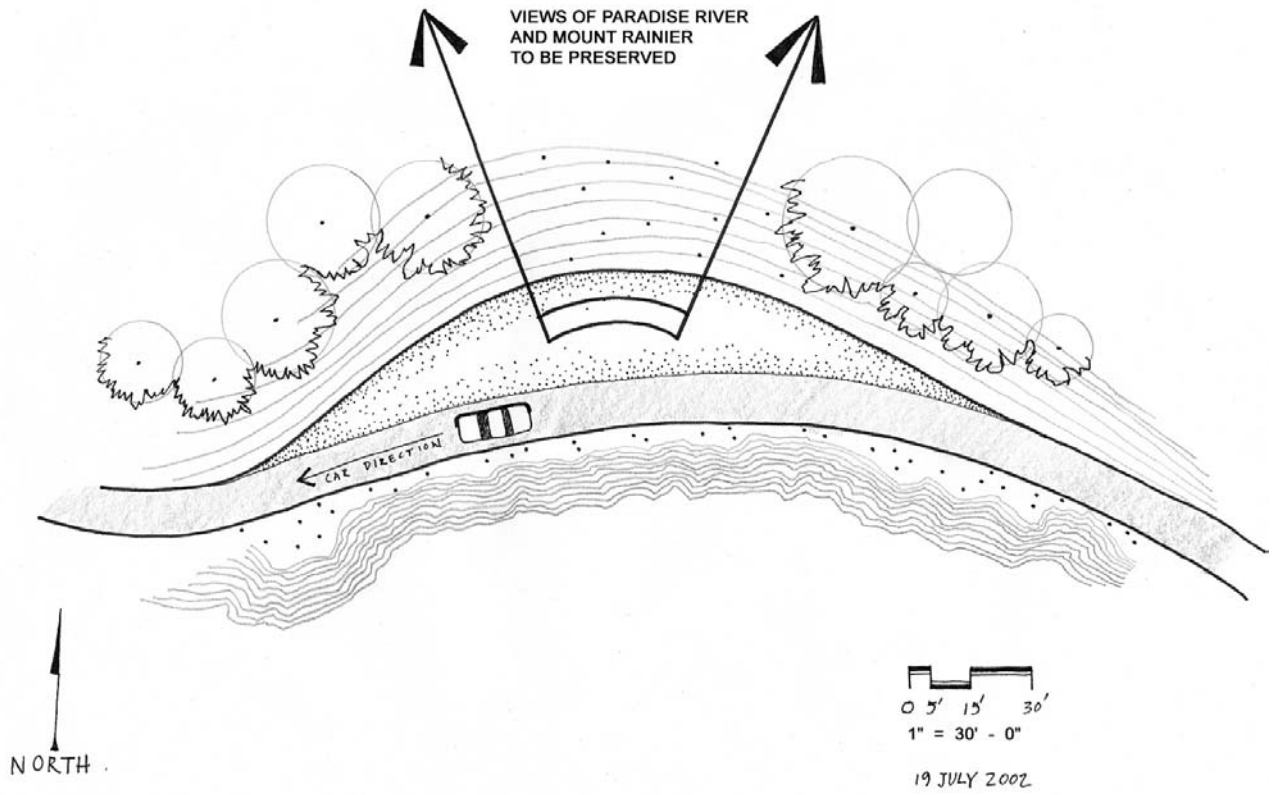




Overview of Pullout 76

Pullout 76

Historic


VIEWS OF PARADISE RIVER
AND MOUNT RAINIER
TO BE PRESERVED
CAR DIRECTION
NORTH
0 5' 15' 30'
1" = 30' - 0"
19 JULY 2002

PULL OUT #76

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 596642m; N 5181026m. 20.3 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on the edge of the Paradise valley, 5000' elevation, northwest aspect, open exposure.

Sub-alpine Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Cascades azalea associations.

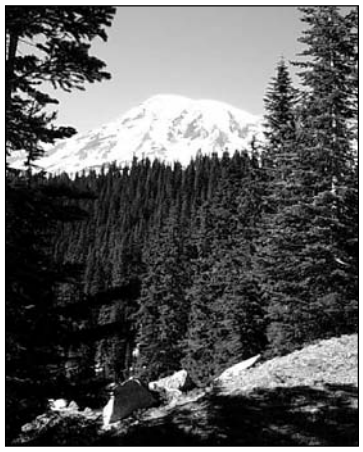
The vegetation is comprised primarily of Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Sub-alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (Abies procera), Willow (Salix sp.) Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum).

Physical Description

This small gravel pullout measures 27' x 200' and is located on the fill side of the road.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle views of Mt. Rainier—unobscured.
- Low angle views of Paradise River—relatively unobscured.



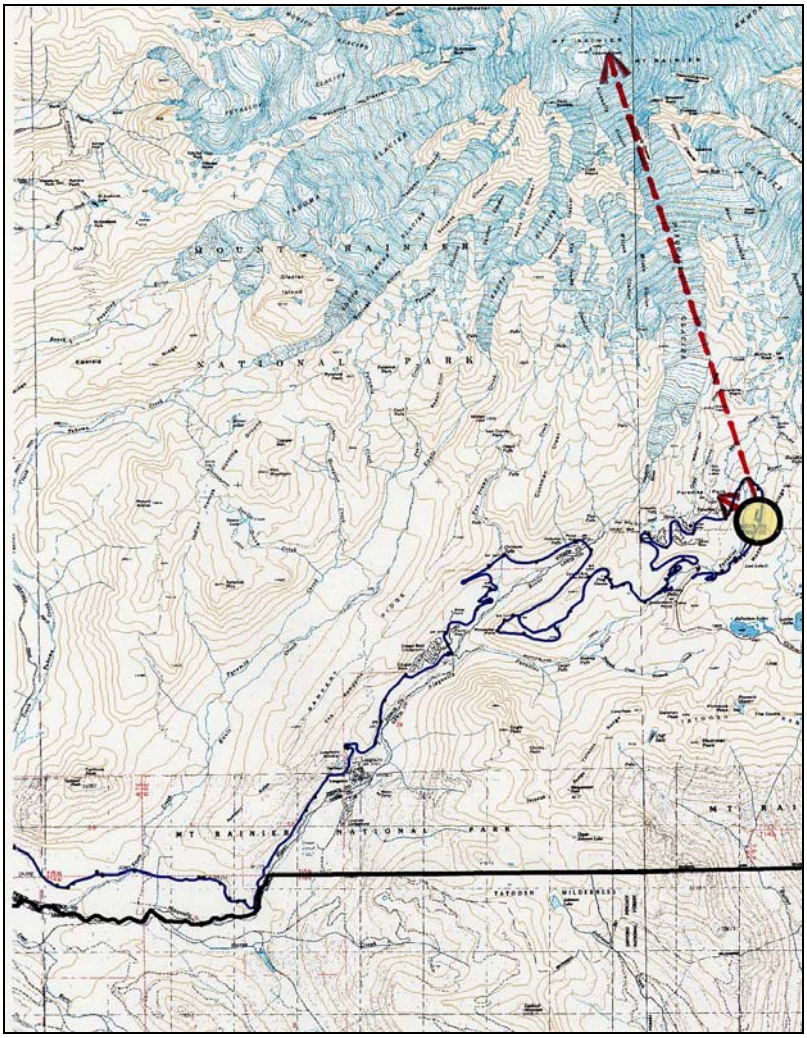
Existing view of Mt. Rainier

Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. Selective removal of conifers may be necessary within 30' of the edge of the pullout to maintain open historic views described above.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.

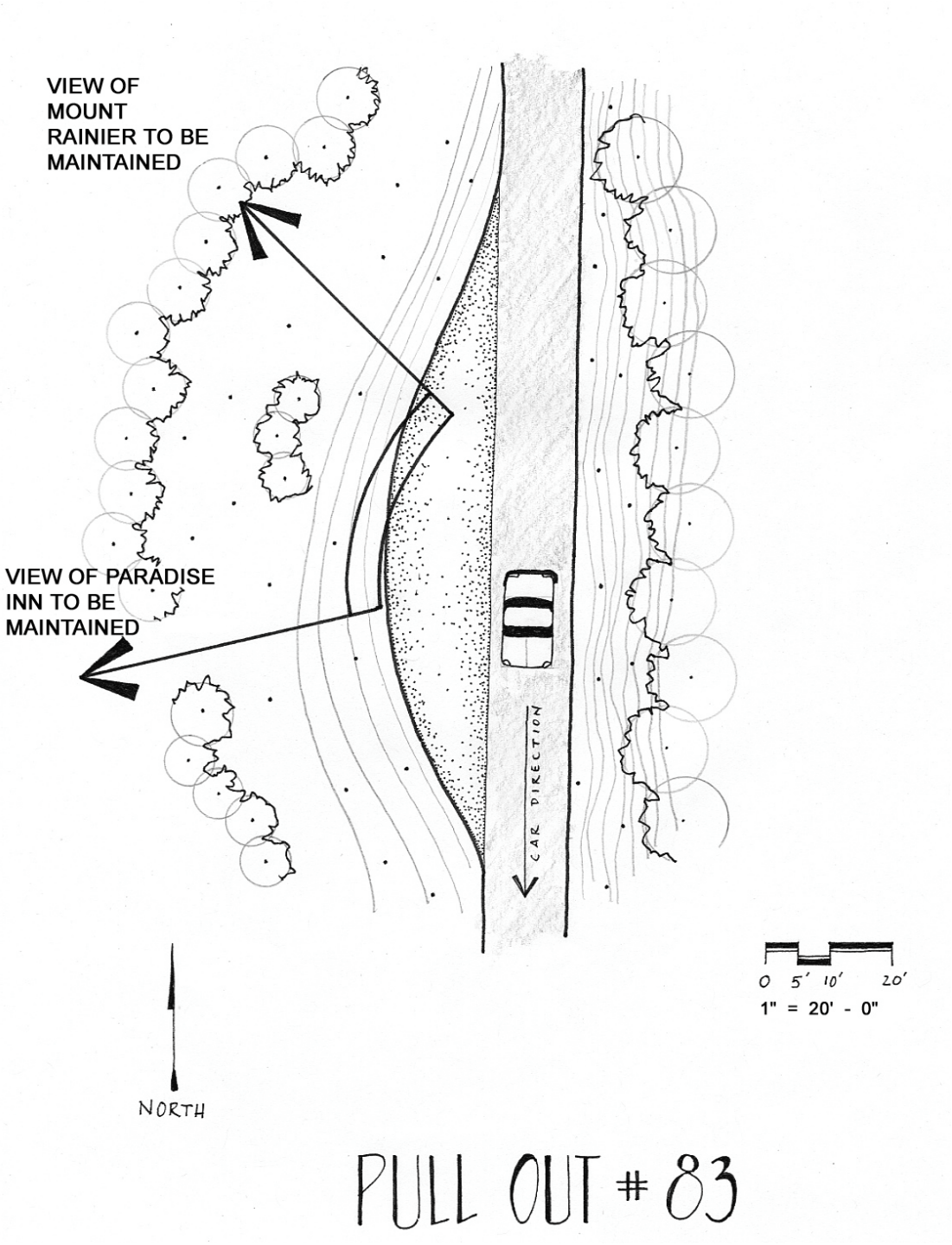




Overview of Pullout 83

Pullout 83

Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER TO BE MAINTAINED
VIEW OF PARADISE INN TO BE MAINTAINED
CAR DIRECTION
0 5' 10' 20'
1" = 20' - 0"
NORTH
PULL OUT #83

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 597303m; N 5181874m. 19.6 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on the edge of the Paradise Valley, 5,180' elevation, northwest aspect, open exposure.

Sub-alpine Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Cascades azalea associations.

The vegetation is comprised primarily of Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Sub-Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (Abies procera), Willow (Salix sp.) Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum).

Physical Description

This gravel pullout measures 15' x 70' and is located on the fill side of the road.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle view of Mt. Rainier—unobscured.
- High angle view of Paradise Inn—unobscured.



Existing view of Paradise Inn (left) and Mt. Rainier

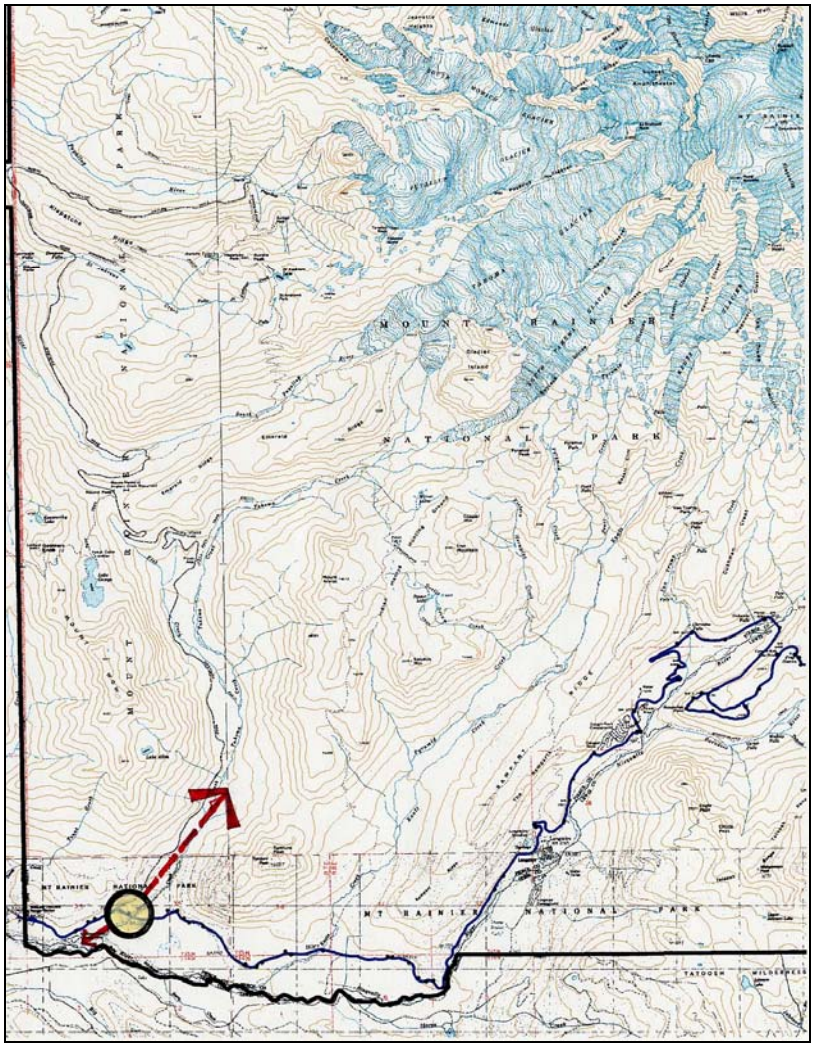
Management Actions

No vegetation clearing for vistas is currently needed. However, in the future:

1. Selective removal of conifers may be necessary within 30' of the edge of pullout to maintain historic views described above.

Note: flush-cut vegetation by hand to ensure remaining vegetation is left undisturbed; feather edges of cuts; dispose of vegetation debris off-site.

PART IV
VEGETATION INTERVENTION NOT REQUIRED

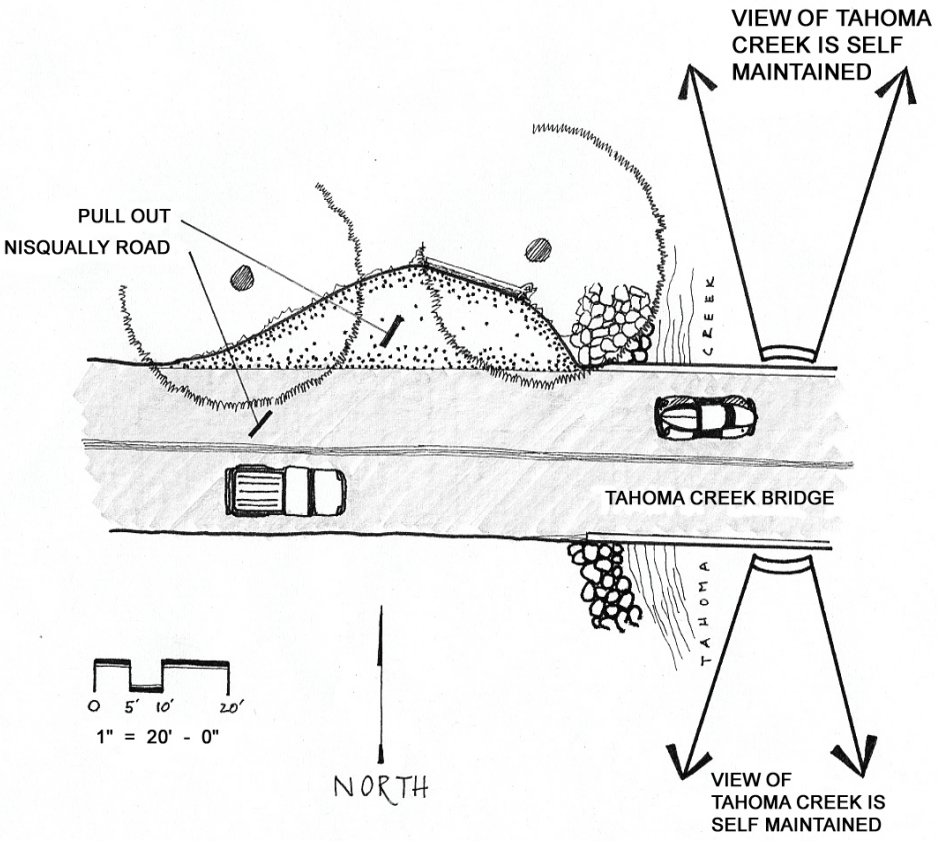




Overview of Tahoma Creek Pullout

Pullout 4: Tahoma Creek

Historic



16 JULY 2002

TAHOMA CREEK PULL OUT #4

SITE LOCATION

UTM Zone 10; E 584,361m; N 5,176,792m. 1.1 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Pullout located adjacent to Tahoma Creek at 2146' elevation; flat slope, partial open exposure.

Vegetation Zone: Lowland Forest Zone with a Western hemlock/Western sword fern associations.

The site vegetation is comprised primarily of second growth Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and Western hemlock (Tsuga heterphylla), with an understory of Oregon grape (Berberis aquifolium), Trillium (Trillium ovatum), and sword fern (Polystichum munitum). Old growth Douglas fir and Western red cedar are located adjacent to the site.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This is a typical historic pullout, located on the northwest side of Tahoma bridge providing pedestrians with access to and views up and down Tahoma Creek from the bridge. This 14' x 60', gravel-surfaced, lens shaped pullout provides parking for one vehicle. Its interior dimension is bordered with a large conifer log.



View north of Tahoma Creek. View from bridge is clear.

Disturbances: Pullout is in good condition. There is a 100ft^2, road shoulder/informal pullout on the south side of the road that may need to be revegetated. It is a dangerous pullout because of its narrow width.

DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION OF VISTAS

- NNE up Tahoma Creek, Tum Tum Peak is east of creek. No new vegetation is obscuring the view.

- SSW down Tahoma Creek with Snoqualmie National Forest mountains in horizon. New growth of Douglas fir on the southwest portion of the abutment is obscuring the view of the creek from the pullout.



View south of Tahoma Creek.

Management Actions

No vegetation management for views or social trails is recommended.

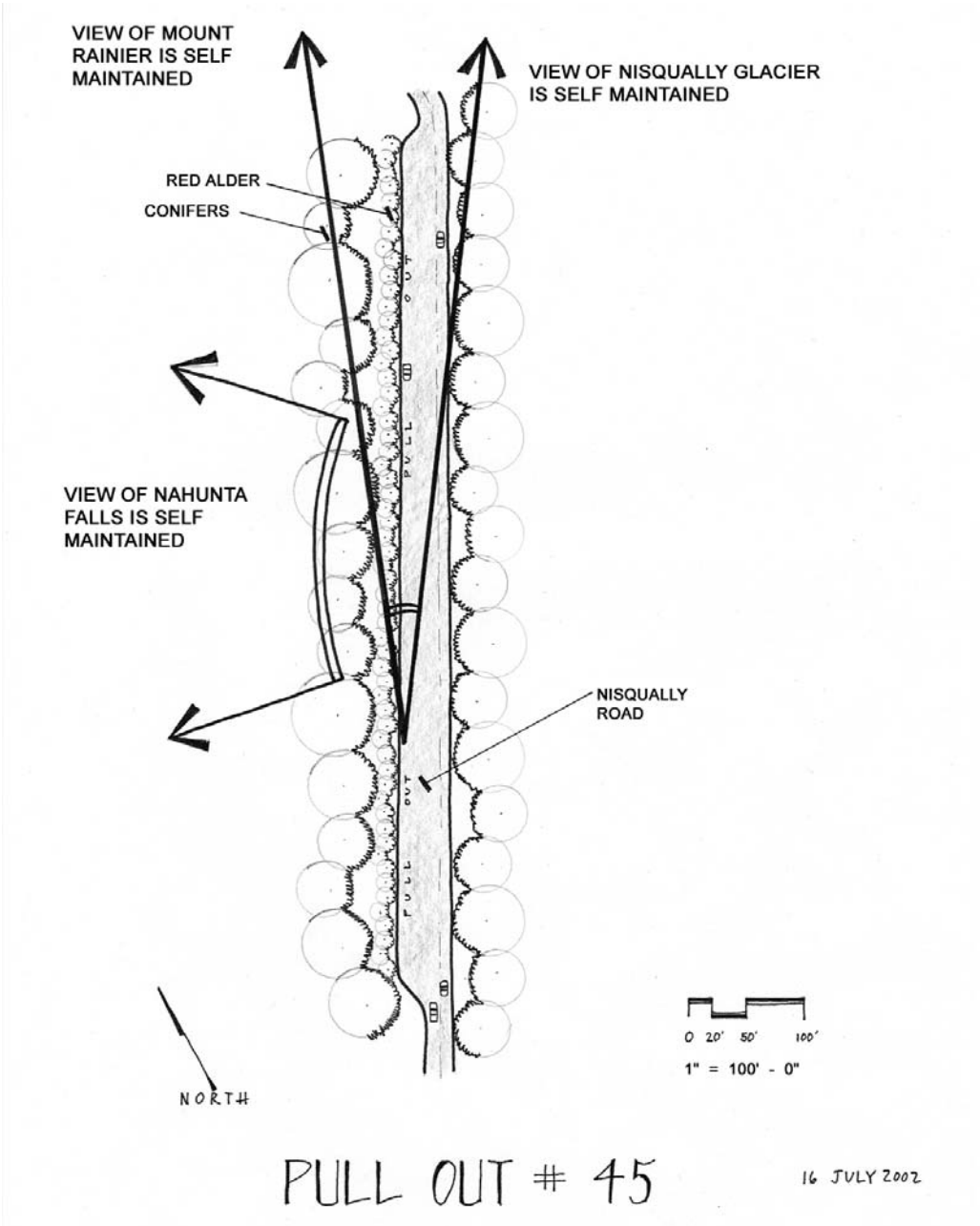




Overview of Glacier Hill Pullout

Pullout 45: Glacier Hill

Non-Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER IS SELF MAINTAINED
VIEW OF NISQUALLY GLACIER IS SELF MAINTAINED
RED ALDER
CONIFERS
VIEW OF NAHUNTA FALLS IS SELF MAINTAINED
NISQUALLY ROAD
PULL OUT
PULL OUT
NORTH
0 20' 50' 100'
1" = 100' - 0"
PULL OUT # 45
16 JULY 2002

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 594653 m; N 5181394 m. 11.8 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on the southern ridge of the Nisqually Valley, on the southern end of the Nisqually Glacier Bridge, elevation 3950'.

Montane Forest Zone: Pacific silver fir and Western coolwort associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Noble fir (Abies procera), Salal (Gaultheria shallon), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), and Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis)

Physical Description

Pullout is in good condition. It is 730' x 20', surfaced with asphalt, and no interpretive signs.

Description and Condition of Vistas

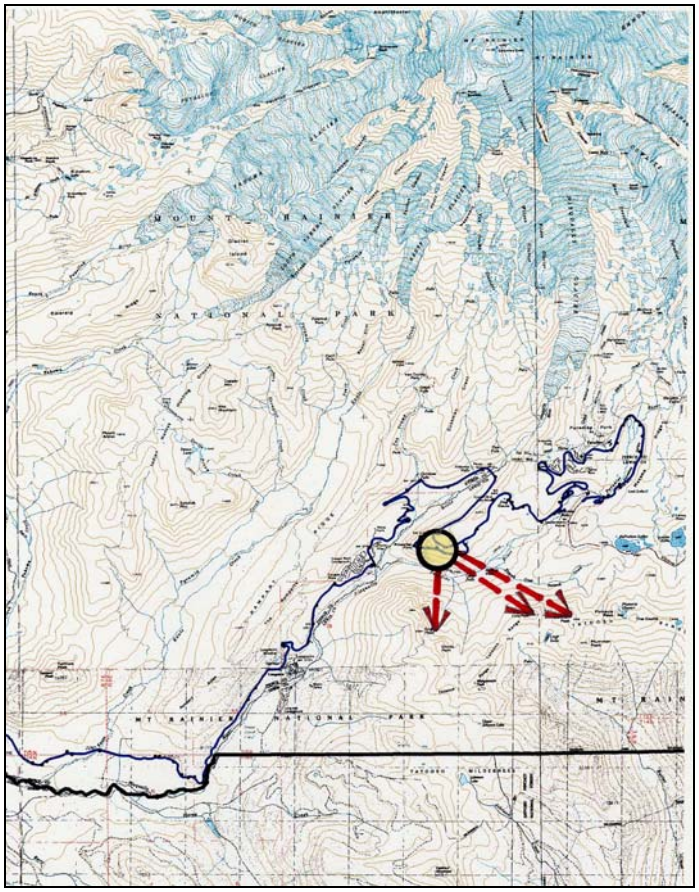
- Views of Nisqually Glacier are high angle and self-maintaining.
- Views of Nahunta Falls are high angle and self-maintaining.
- Conifers, 60'-70' high, obscure view of Mt. Rainier, Red alder to 7' high do not obscure views

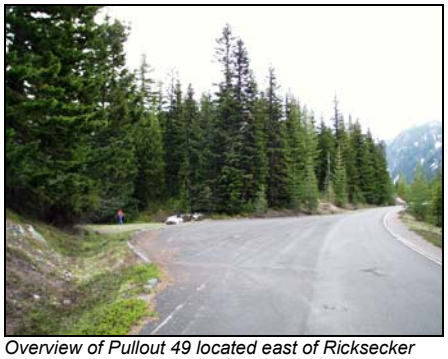
Management Actions

No vegetation management required as views are high angle, above tree-line, and self-maintaining.



View east of Nisqually Glacier

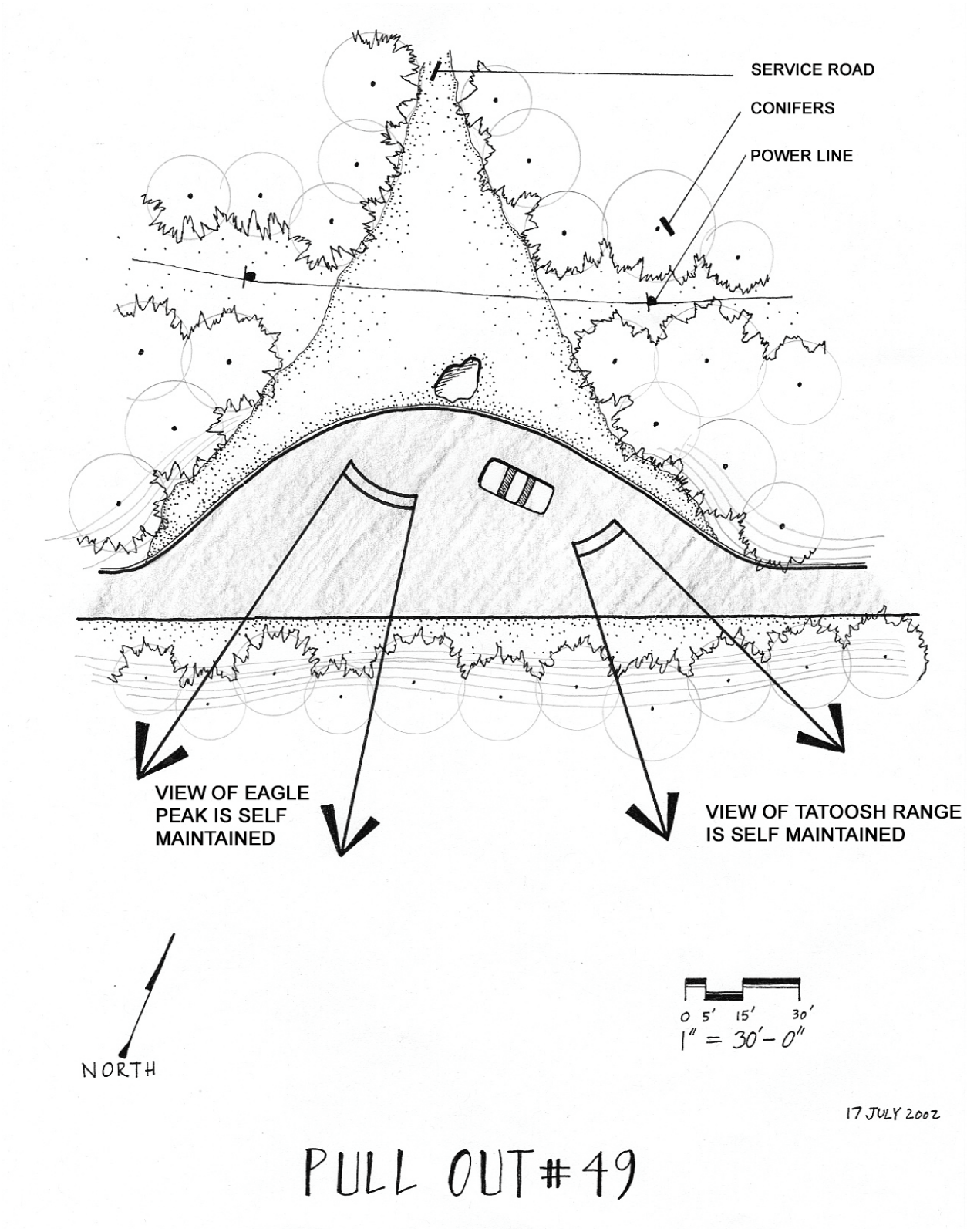




Overview of Pullout 49 located east of Ricksecker Point.

Pullout 49: On Ricksecker Point Road

Historic


SERVICE ROAD
CONIFERS
POWER LINE
VIEW OF EAGLE PEAK IS SELF MAINTAINED
VIEW OF TATOOSH RANGE IS SELF MAINTAINED
NORTH
0 5' 15' 30'
1" = 30'-0"
17 JULY 2002
PULL OUT #49

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 593590 m; N 5180079 m. 13.3 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on a ridge north of the Paradise River east of Ricksecker Point at approximately 4200'.

Montane Forest Zone: Pacific silver fir and Bear grass associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Noble fir (Abies procera), Salal (Gaultheria shallon), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Western white pine (pinus monticula), Bear berry (arctostaphylus uva-ursi).

Physical Description

Pullout 49 is in good condition and located on the north side of the road prism. It is the only pullout located on the cut side of the road on Ricksecker Point. The pullout is 42' x 170', surfaced with asphalt with a six inch asphalt curb. Adjacent open area on pullout's north side implies this pull out was previously larger in size. Pullout 49 intersects access road associated with the power line located on the ridge.



View east showing high angle views of Tatoosh Range and Lane Peak partially obsscured by conifers

Description and Condition of Vistas

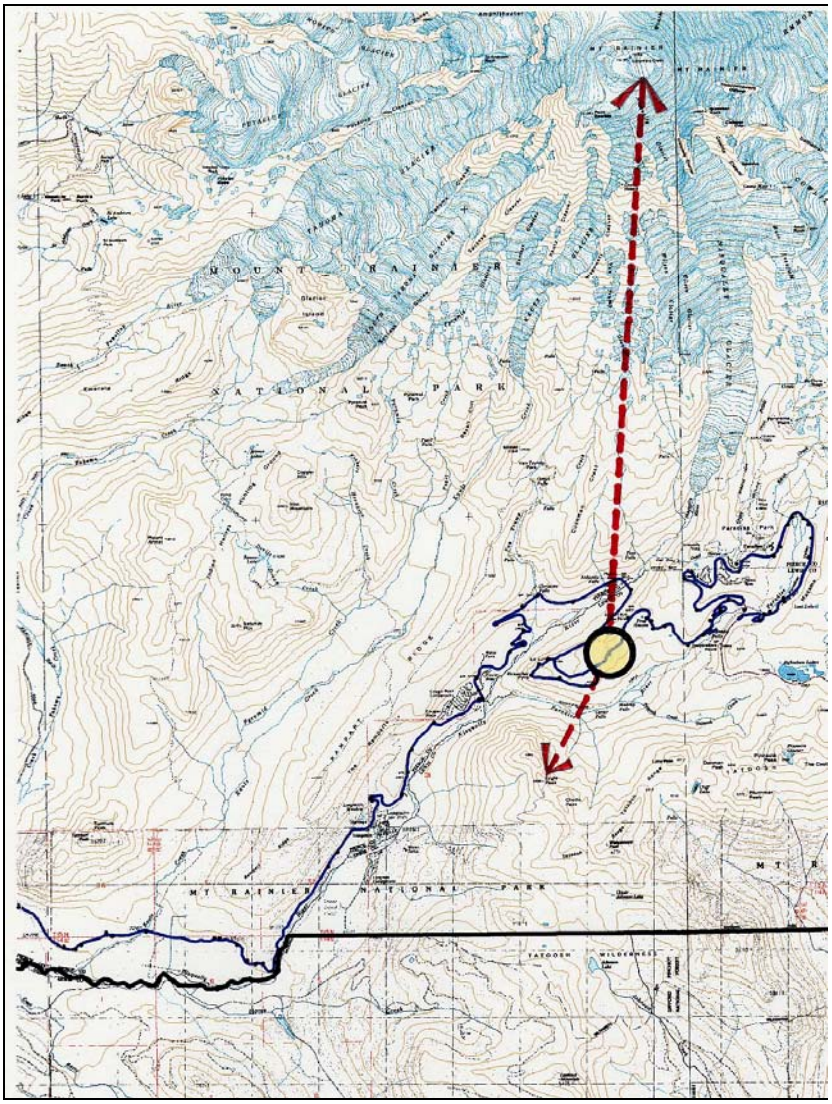
- High and mid angle views of Eagle peak may be obscured in approximately 3 years by young conifers.
- High angle views of Tatoosh range and Lane peak are partially obscured by conifers.
- Tree heights: Pacific silver fir 60-70'; Alaska yellow cedar 40-50'; Western white pine 12'; Douglas fir 10'; Red alder 20-25'



View south showing high angle views of Eagle Peak.

Management Actions

No vegetation management is recommended at this site. Vegetation management to retain views would require manipulation within the Wilderness Area. High Angle views are self-maintaining.

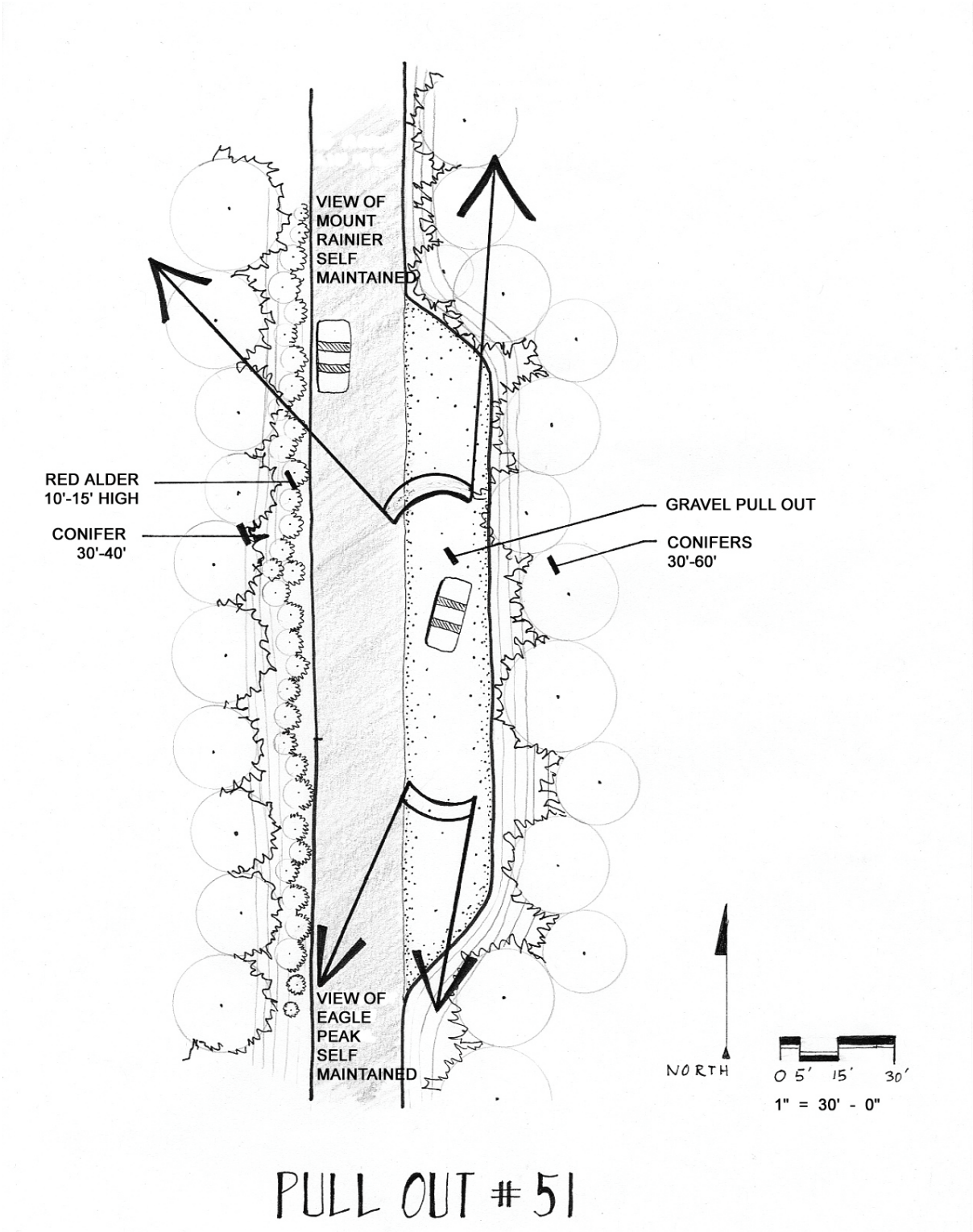




Overview of Pullout 51, below Canyon Rim

Pullout 51: Below Canyon Rim

Non-Historic


VIEW OF
MOUNT
RAINIER
SELF
MAINTAINED
RED ALDER
10'-15' HIGH
CONIFER
30'-40'
GRAVEL PULL OUT
CONIFERS
30'-60'
VIEW OF
EAGLE
PEAK
SELF
MAINTAINED
NORTH
0 5' 15' 30'
1" = 30' - 0"
PULL OUT #51

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 594326 m; N 5180427 m. 14.3 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located on a ridge northwest of Frog Heaven, below Canyon Rim at approximately 4300' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone: Pacific silver fir and Bear grass associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Noble fir (Abies procera), Salal (Gaultheria shallon), Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Western white pine (pinus monticula)



View north of Mt. Rainier.

Physical Description

Pullout is informal and in good condition. It is 180' x 22' and surfaced with gravel, appearing as an extension of the road shoulder. No curbing or signage are associated with pullout.

Description and Condition of Vistas

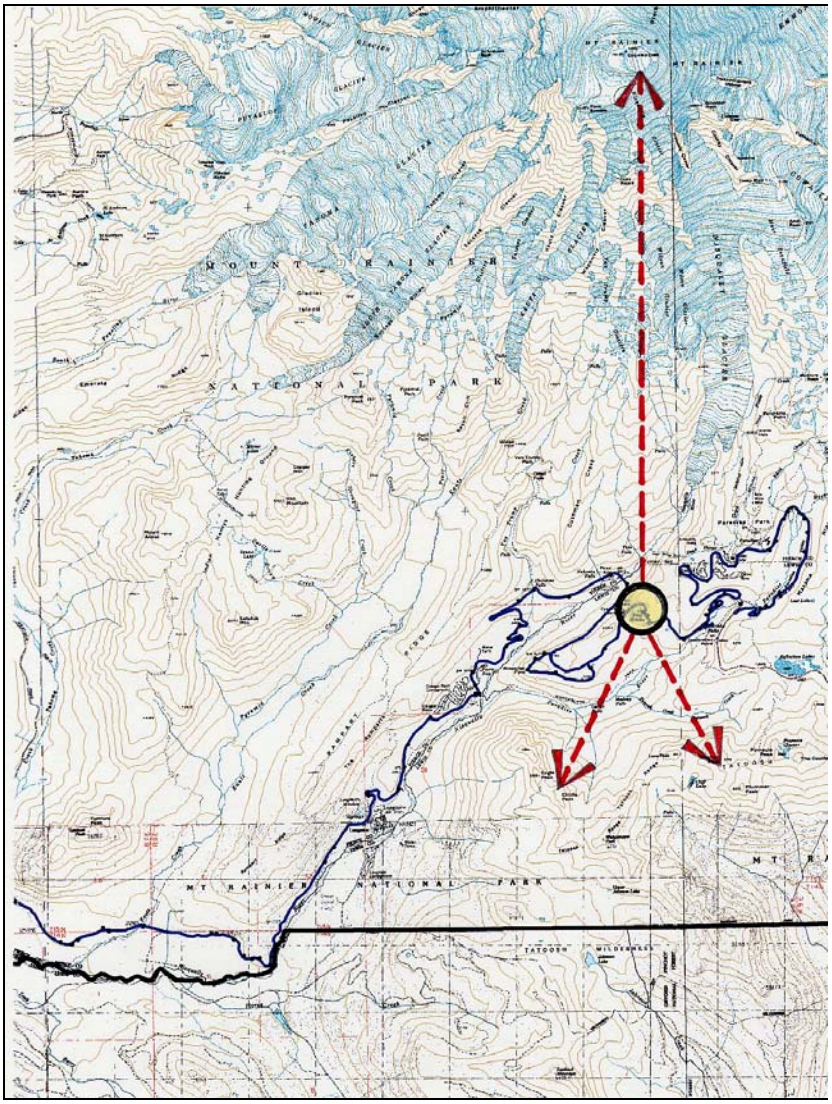
- High angle view, above mature conifer tree line, of Eagle peak to the southwest.
- High angle view, above mature conifer tree line, of Mount Rainier to north. The road alignment provides these direct view corridors.



View south of Eagle Peak.

Management Actions

No vegetation management is recommended, as the views are self maintained, created by the Nisqually Road's alignment.

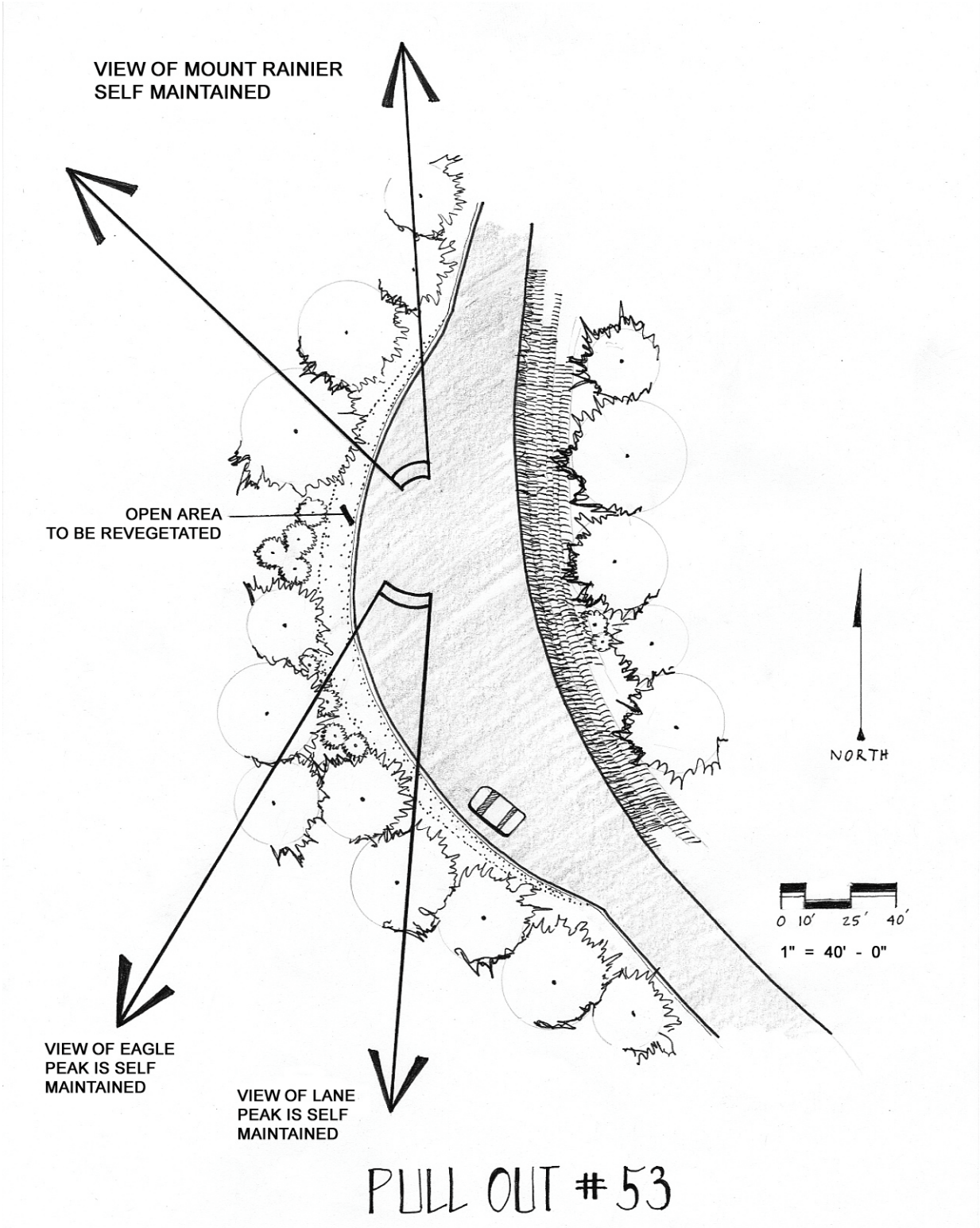




Overview of Pullout 53 at Frog Heaven

Pullout 53: Frog Heaven

Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER
SELF MAINTAINED
OPEN AREA
TO BE REVEGETATED
NORTH
0 10' 25' 40'
1" = 40' - 0"
VIEW OF EAGLE
PEAK IS SELF
MAINTAINED
VIEW OF LANE
PEAK IS SELF
MAINTAINED
PULL OUT #53

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 594884m; N 5180968m. 14.7 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

This pullout is located midslope with a southwest aspect at 4,440' elevation.



View southeast of Pinnacle Peak.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), and Rusty leaf associations.

20-60 year old overstory: Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Noble fir (Abies nobilis), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Western white pine (Pinus monticola); and Bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax).

Physical Description

This is a typical asphalt pullout, in good condition, with 6" asphalt curbs measuring 32' x 200'. Open meadow adjacent to the asphalt pullout appears to have been previous portion of the pullout.



View of Mt. Rainier to the northwest. View is self-maintaining.

Description and Condition of Vistas

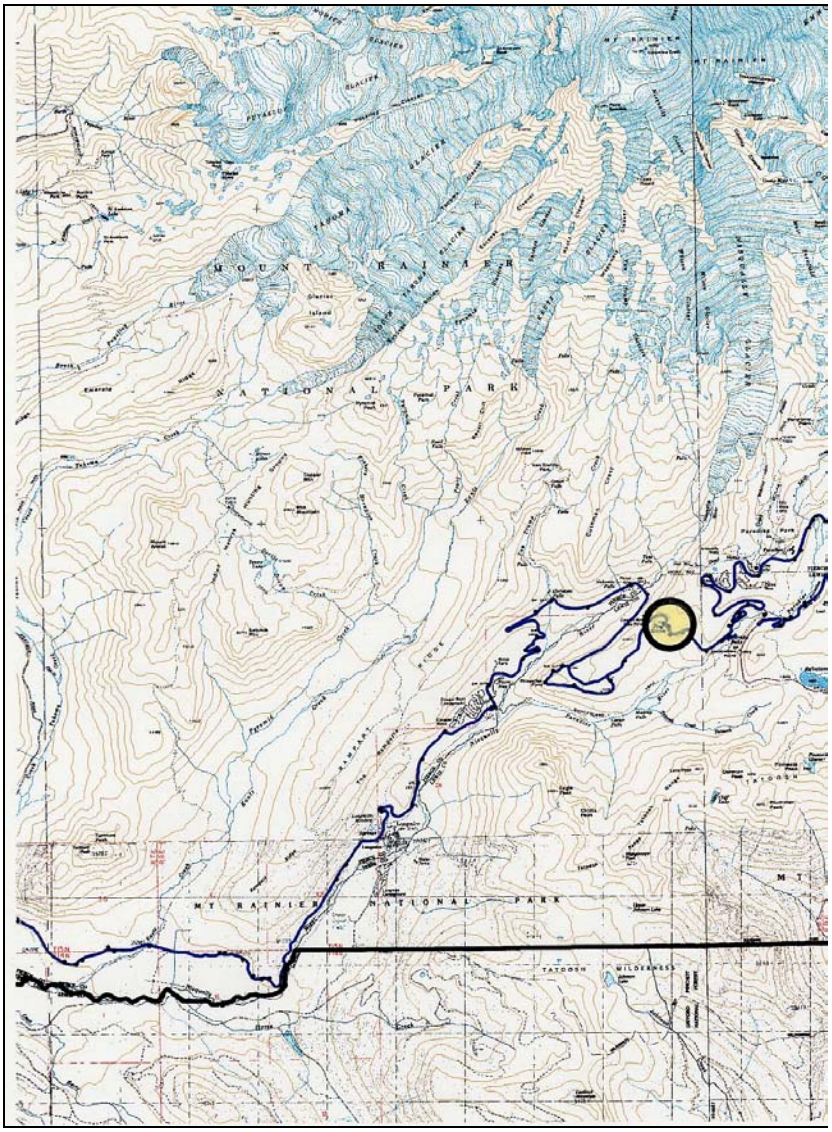
- Pinnacle Peak to the southeast—partially obscured by conifers.
- Denman, Lane, Wahpenayo, Chutla, and Eagle Peaks to the S-SSW—completely obscured by conifers.
- Mt Rainier to the northwest—direct, clear view.



View of road shoulder to be revegetated.

Management Actions

1. No vegetation management for views is recommended because high angle views are self-maintaining.
2. Historic road shoulder should be revegetated.

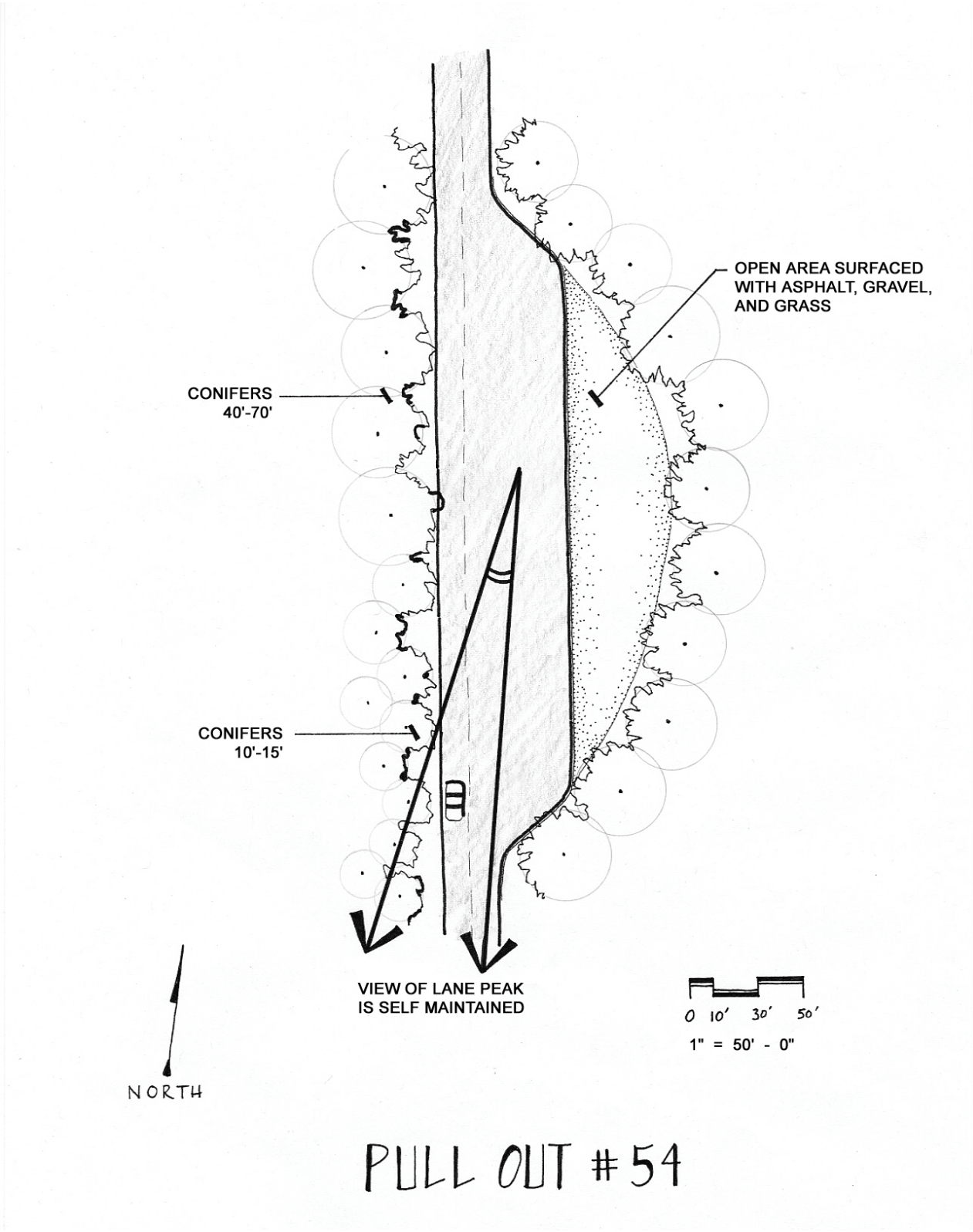




Overview of Pullout 54: Frog Heaven II.

Pullout 54: Frog Heaven II

Historic


OPEN AREA SURFACED WITH ASPHALT, GRAVEL, AND GRASS
CONIFERS 40'-70'
CONIFERS 10'-15'
VIEW OF LANE PEAK IS SELF MAINTAINED
0 10' 30' 50'
1" = 50' - 0"
NORTH
PULL OUT #54

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 594959m; N 5180923m. 14.8 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

This pullout is located on the cut side of the road with a southwest aspect, at 4,440' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), and rusty leaf associations.

20-60 year old overstory: Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), noble fir (Abies nobilis), bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), red alder (Alnus rubra), alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Western white pine (Pinus monticola); and bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax).

Physical Description

Typical asphalt pullout with 6" asphalt curb in good condition. Trapezoidal in shape, its maximum length and width are 32' x 290'. Open area adjacent to paved area is 45' x 100'. There is a Historic culvert at Northwest end of the pullout in the grassy area.



Tatoosh Range is obstructed by conifers.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- Tatoosh Range to the south: Lane Peak to Eagle Peak—obstructed by conifers.

Management Actions

1. No vegetation management for views is recommended because view is self maintained by Nisqually Road's alignment.
2. Remove asphalt on the unused portion of the pullout and revegetate approximately 4,400 ft^2.



Image showing area on the left to be revegetated.

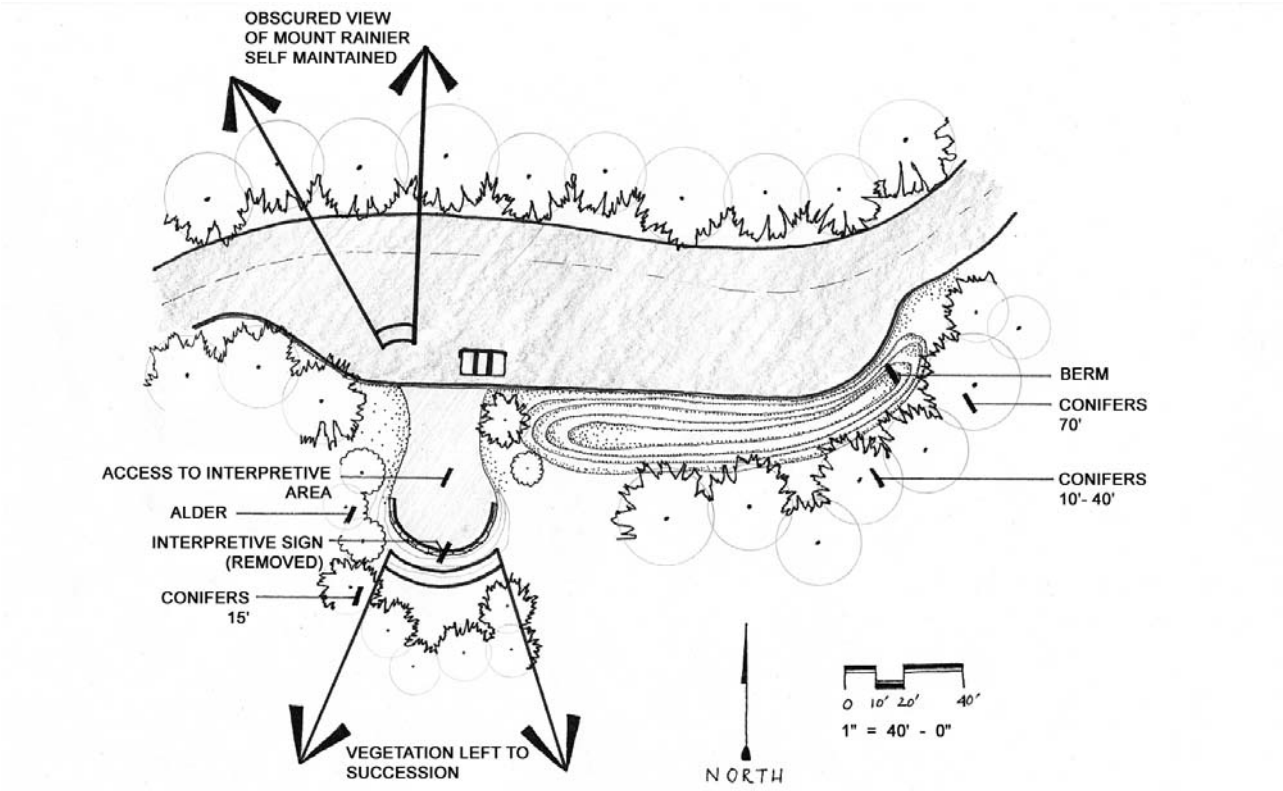




Overview of Pullout 55: Frog Heaven III

Pullout 55: Frog Heaven III

Non-Historic


OBSCURED VIEW
OF MOUNT RAINIER
SELF MAINTAINED
BERM
CONIFERS
70'
CONIFERS
10'- 40'
ACCESS TO INTERPRETIVE
AREA
ALDER
INTERPRETIVE SIGN
(REMOVED)
CONIFERS
15'
VEGETATION LEFT TO
SUCCESSION
NORTH
0 10' 20' 40'
1" = 40' - 0"

PULL OUT # 55

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 594983m; N 5180803m. 14.9 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

This pullout is located on the fill-side of the road at 4480' elevation. It has a southern aspect overlooking the Tatoosh Range and the Paradise River Canyon.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), and Rusty leaf associations.

20-60 year old overstory: Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Noble fir (Abies nobilis), Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Western white pine (Pinus monticola); and Bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax).

Physical Description

This pullout is an atypical asphalt pullout, in good conditon, with a 6" asphalt curb. The paved section measures 25' x 90'. The pullout may be historic but an interpretive area has been haphazardly added after the historic period. The interpretive area is defined by a poorly-built stone guardwall and provides views of Eagle and Chutla Peaks. There is no well-defined trail leading to the interpretive area.

A 25' x 90' berm is located adjacent to the asphalt pullout. Large boulders, mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Western white pine (Pinus monticola), mountain heather (Cassiope mertensiana), red alder (Alnus rubra) and fescue cover the berm. The berm is a later addition to the road, and is out of character with the other historic pullouts.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- High angle view of Eagle, Chutla, and Lane Peaks—obscured by young trees obviously cleared in the past (perhaps when the interpretive area was built.
- High angle view of Pinnacle and Castle Peaks—obscured by young trees.
- High angle view of Mt. Rainier to the northwest.



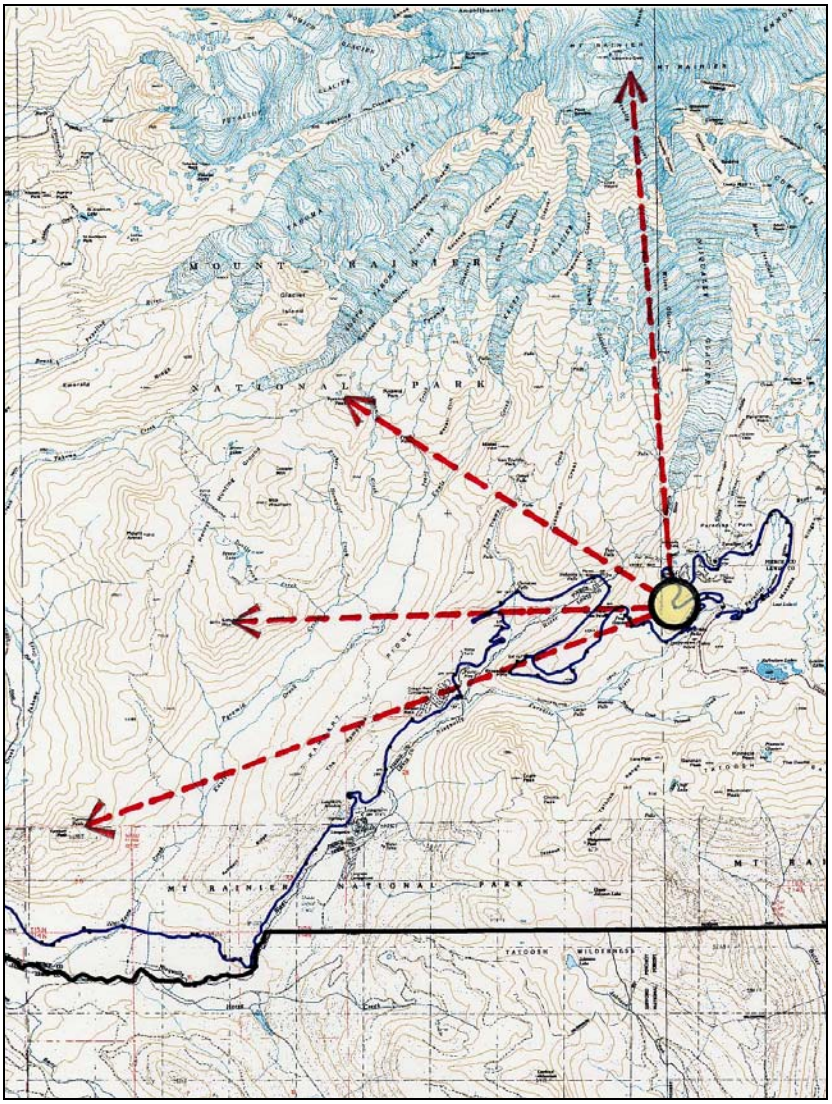
View to west of interpretive area to be revegetated.

Management Actions

1. No vegetation management for views is recommended.
2. Remove and revegetate interpretive area. Approximately 500 ft^2 to be revegetated.



View to north showing high angle view of Mt. Rainier. This view is self-maintained.

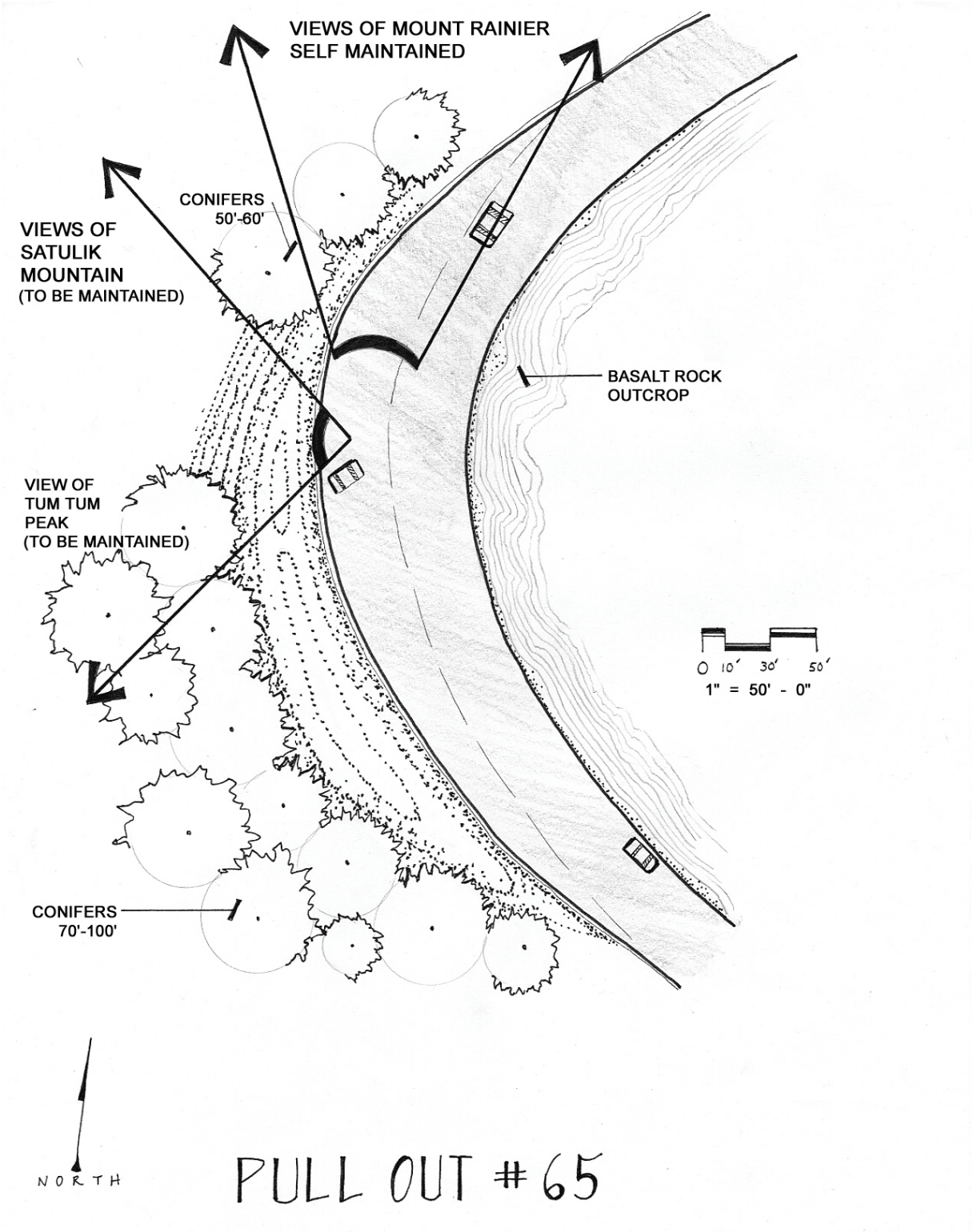




Overview of Pullout 65 Squaw Path

Pullout 65: Squaw Path

Non-Historic


VIEWS OF MOUNT RAINIER
SELF MAINTAINED
CONIFERS
50'-60'
VIEWS OF
SATULIK
MOUNTAIN
(TO BE MAINTAINED)
BASALT ROCK
OUTCROP
VIEW OF
TUM TUM
PEAK
(TO BE MAINTAINED)
0 10' 30' 50'
1" = 50' - 0"
CONIFERS
70'-100'
NORTH
PULL OUT #65

SITE LOCATION

UTM Zone 10; E 595633 m; N 5181088 m. 16.8 mi East of Nisqually Entrance

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Located southeast of Paradise Park at 4960' elevation. Western exposure.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Rusty leaf associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Noble fir (Abies procera), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Typical contemporary pullout is in good condition. It is long, narrow and sited on a curve. The pullout measures 450' x 28' and is surfaced with asphalt and has no curb. Pullout is located on the fill side of roadbed with a low earthen berm adjacent to pullout on fill side near the embankment. A drainage ditch separates asphalt surfacing from the berm. Lupine and young conifers are growing on berm—will affect views in future.



View north of Mt. Rainier is self-maintaining.

DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION OF VISTAS

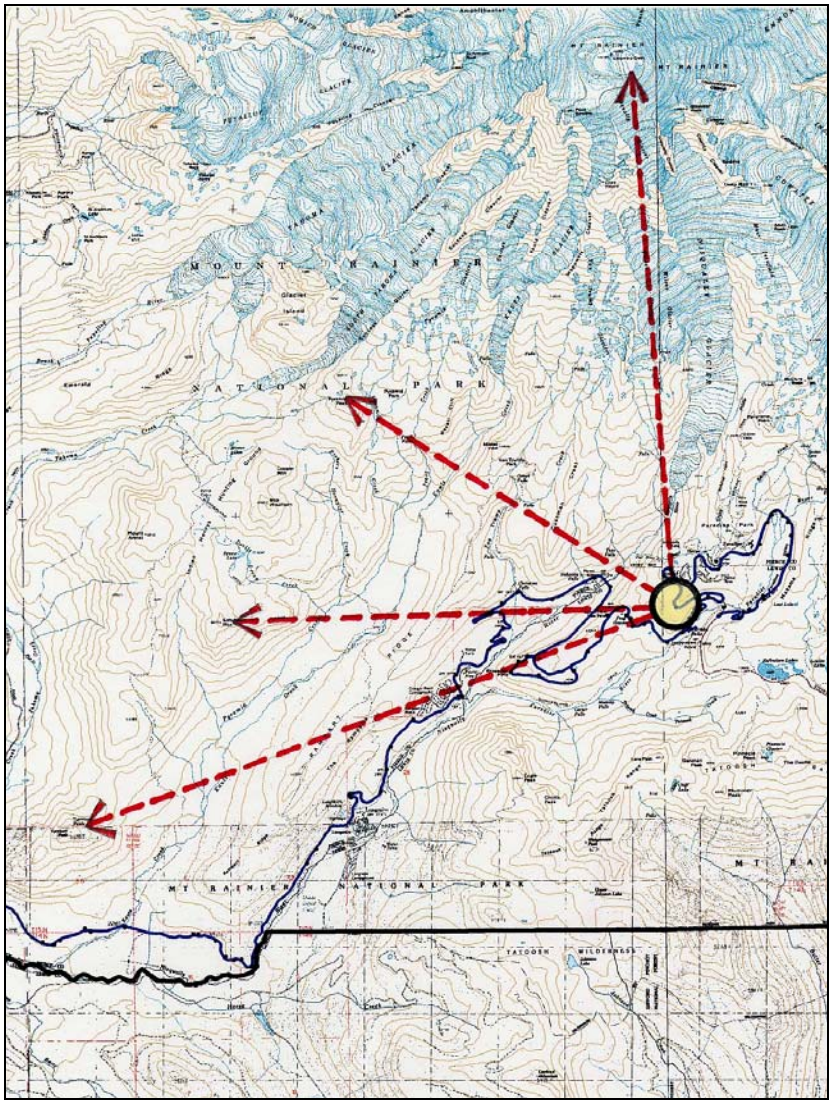
- High angle view to the north of Mount Rainier.
- High angle views to the west of Tum Tum Peak, Satulick Peak, and Pyramid Peak. Mature conifers, 60-70' high frame views to the west.



View west of Tum Tum Peak, Satulick Peak, and Pyramid Peak.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

1. No vegetation management is recommended as high angle views are self maintaining.

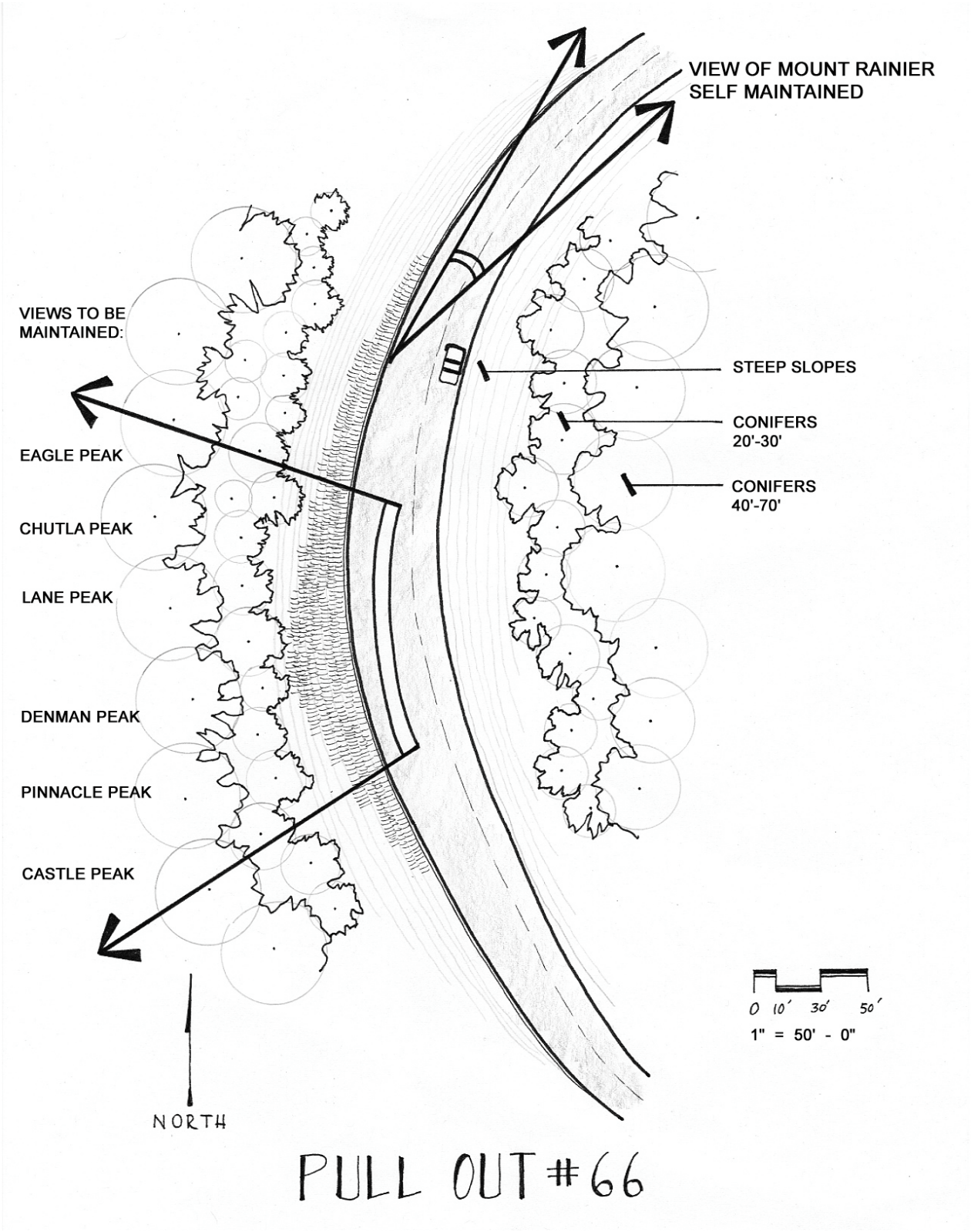




Overview of Pullout 66 Indian Rock.

Pullout 66: Indian Rock

Non-Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER
SELF MAINTAINED
VIEWS TO BE
MAINTAINED:
EAGLE PEAK
CHUTLA PEAK
LANE PEAK
DENMAN PEAK
PINNACLE PEAK
CASTLE PEAK
STEEP SLOPES
CONIFERS
20'-30'
CONIFERS
40'-70'
0 10' 30' 50'
1" = 50' - 0"
NORTH
PULL OUT #66

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 595447 m; N 5181560 m. 17.2 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.



View south of Tatoosh Range.

Environmental Description

Located southwest of Paradise Park on a ridge above Nisqually Valley, at approximately 5100' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Rusty leaf associations.

The site vegetation is comprised mainly of Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Red alder (Alnus rubra), Lupine (Lupinus sp), Common bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax), Noble fir (Abies procera), Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Alaska yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis).



View west of Eagle Peak and Nisqually Valley.

Physical Description

Typical contemporary pullout is in good condition. It is crescent shaped with long and narrow (14' x 420'), surfaced with asphalt and sited on a curve. This pull out is on the fill side of the road. The fill side is steep and rocky.

Description and Condition of Vistas

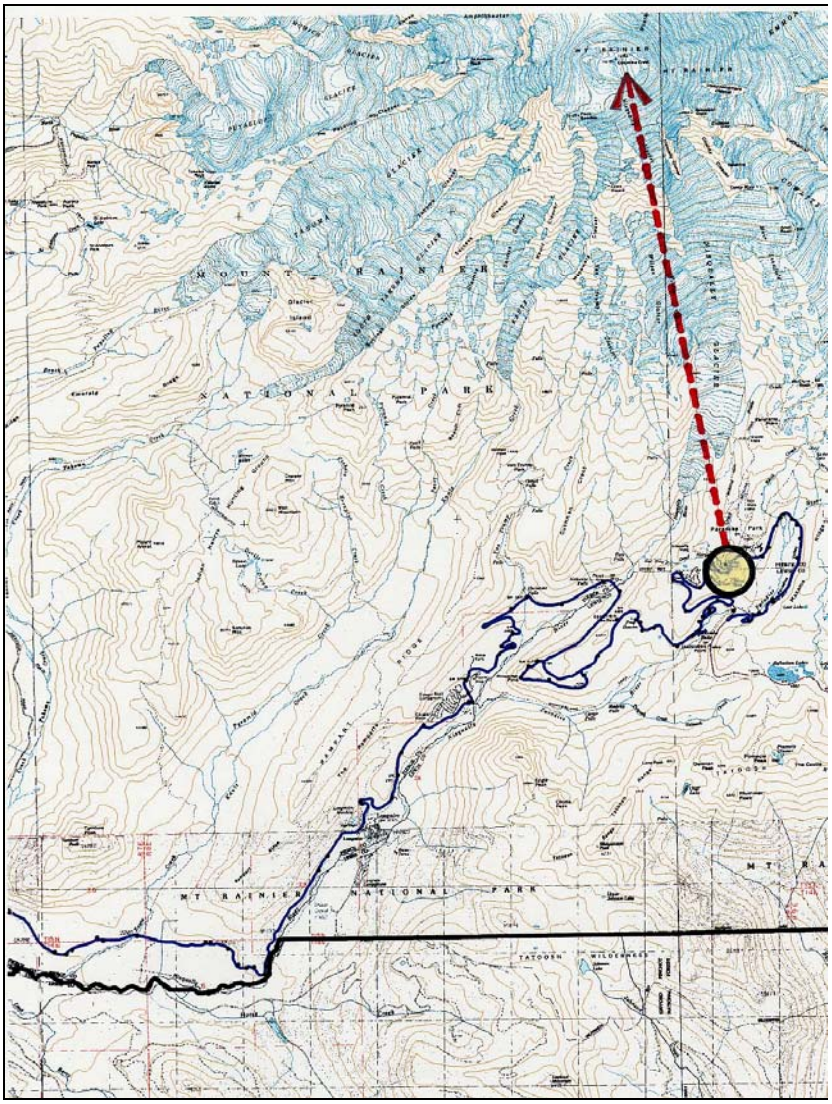
- Direct views of Eagle Peak, Chutla Peak, Lane Peak, Denman Peak, Pinnacle Peak, and The Castle to the south and west.
- Obscured view of Mount Rainier to the north.

Management Actions

1. No vegetation management is recommended because high angle views are self-maintaining.



View of Mt. Rainier is self-maintaining because of Nisqually Road's alignment.

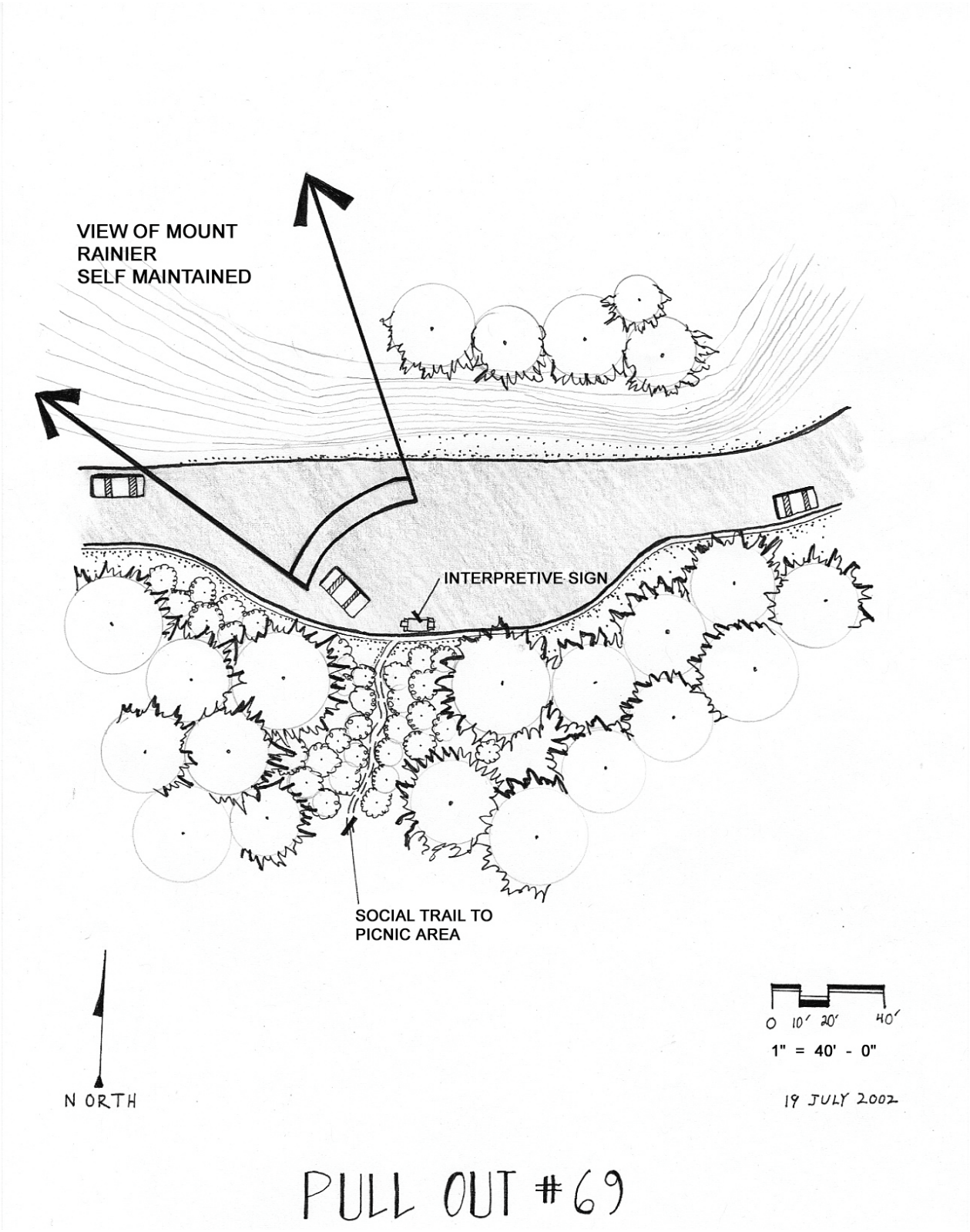




Overview of Pullout 69, below Jackson Visitor Center.

Pullout 69: Below JVC

Non-Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT
RAINIER
SELF MAINTAINED
INTERPRETIVE SIGN
SOCIAL TRAIL TO
PICNIC AREA
N ORTH
0 10' 20' 40'
1" = 40' - 0"
19 JULY 2002

PULL OUT #69

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 596261 m; N 5181659 m. 18 mi East of Nisqually Entrance Station.



View north of Mt. Rainier.

Environmental Description

Located at Paradise Park at approximately 5,020 elevation.

High Altitude Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Cascades azalea associations.

Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Silver fir (abies amabilis), Alpine fir (abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (abies nobilis), Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum).

Physical Description

Typical contemporary pull out is in good condition. It is 174' x 30', surfaced with asphalt and includes a six inch curb on fill side of road. A small wayside interpretive sign regarding sub alpine plant community is located near pullout's edge. A social trail is evident, connecting a picnic area to the Jackson Visitor Center.



View south towards Tatoosh Range.

Description and Condition of Vistas

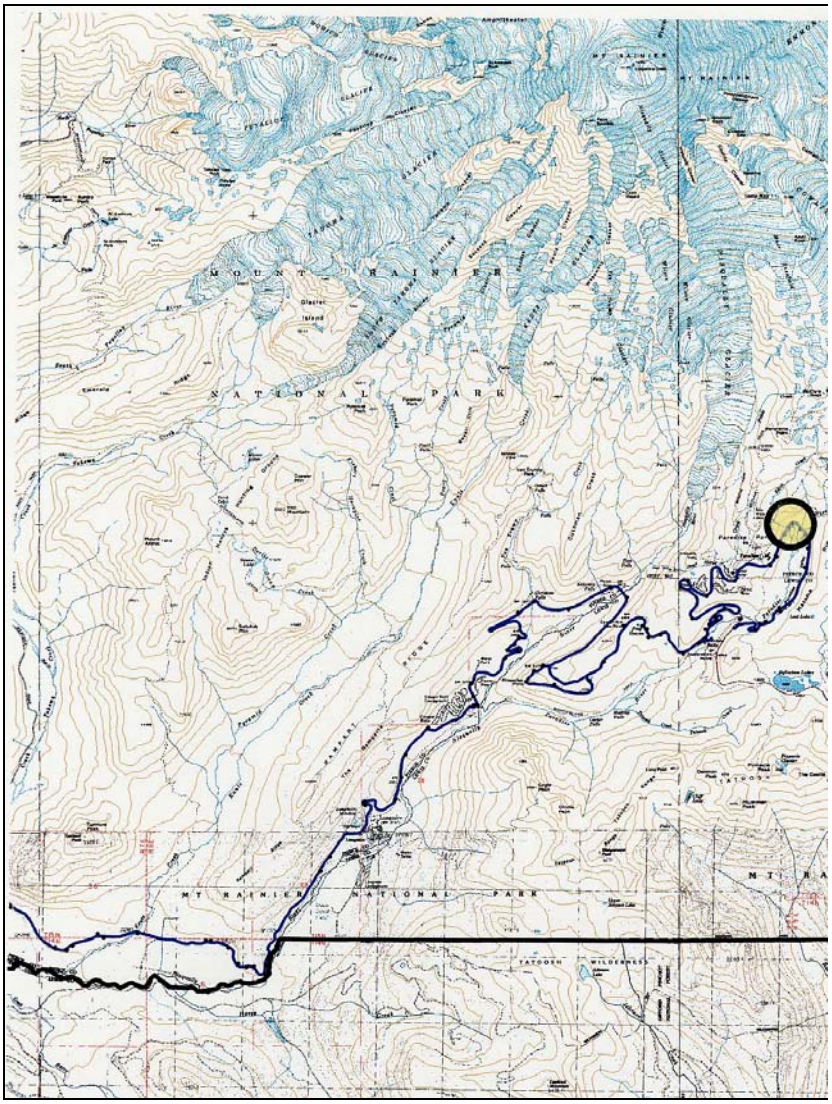
- Views of sub alpine forest and associated plant communities to the south.
- View of Mount Rainier to the north.



View of social trail located near interpretive sign.

Management Actions

1. No vegetation management is recommended as the views are self-maintained.

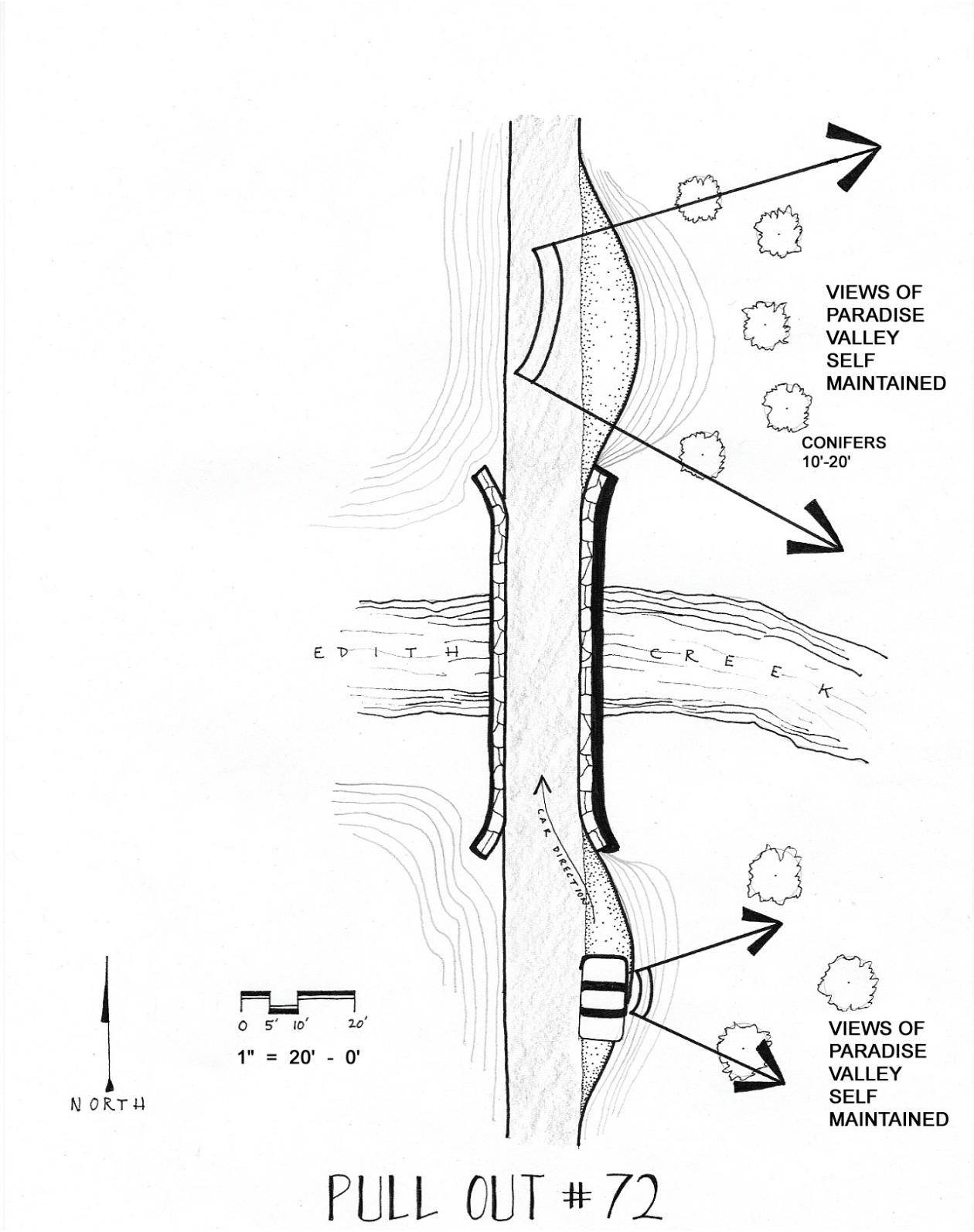




Overview of Pullout 72 Edith Creek.

Pullout 72: Edith Creek

Historic


VIEWS OF
PARADISE
VALLEY
SELF
MAINTAINED
CONIFERS
10'-20'
EDITH
CREEK
CAR DIRECTION
VIEWS OF
PARADISE
VALLEY
SELF
MAINTAINED
NORTH
0 5' 10' 20'
1" = 20' - 0'
PULL OUT #72

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 596993 m; N 5182362 m. 19 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located within the Paradise valley, 5250 elevation

High Altitude Forest Zone with Silver fir and Cascades azalea associations

Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Silver fir (abies amabilis), Alpine fir (abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (abies nobilis), Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum),

Physical Description

Pull out 72 is in good condition. This pullout has two parts. First pull out is located on south side of Edith Creek Bridge and the second is located on north side of the bridge. Both parts are located on the fill side of the road with similar 10' x 70' dimensions. Both portions are informal in character, surfaced with gravel, and resemble a shoulder.



View to the south of Tatoosh Range.

Description and Condition of Vistas

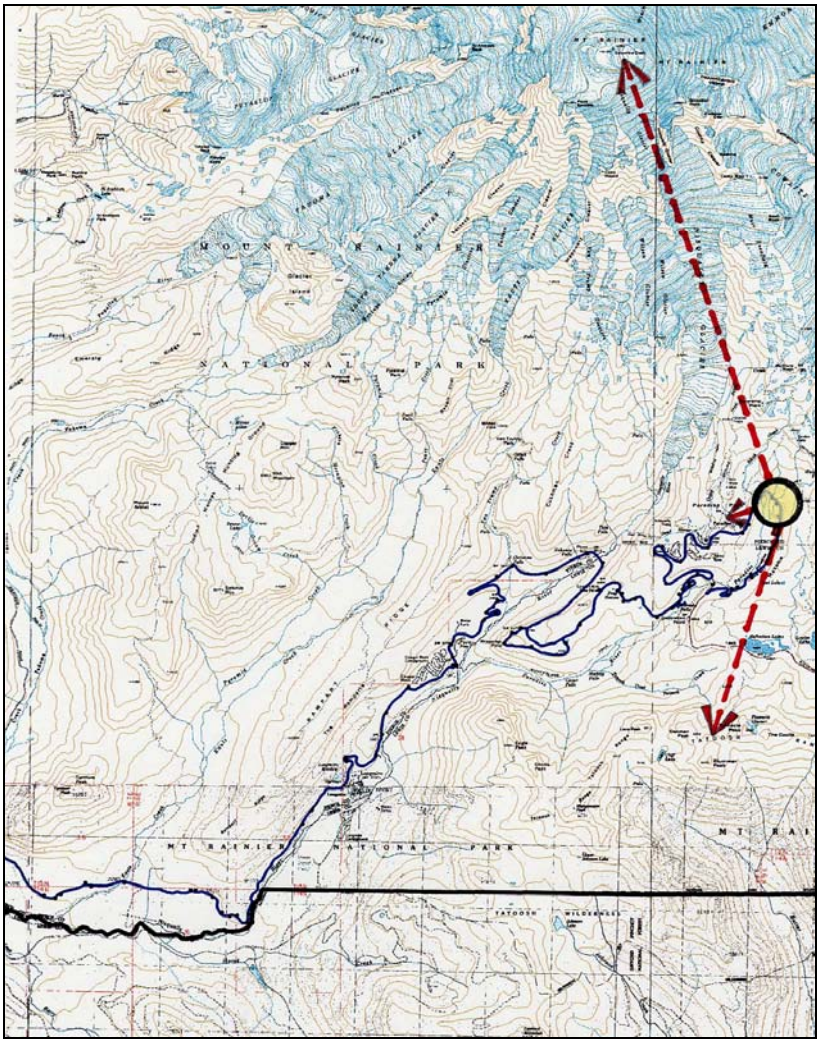
- View of Edith Creek as it flows into Paradise Valley



View southeast of Edith Creek and Paradise Valley.

Management Actions

1. No vegetation management is recommended because this pullout's views of the landscape are above tree line and self-maintaining.

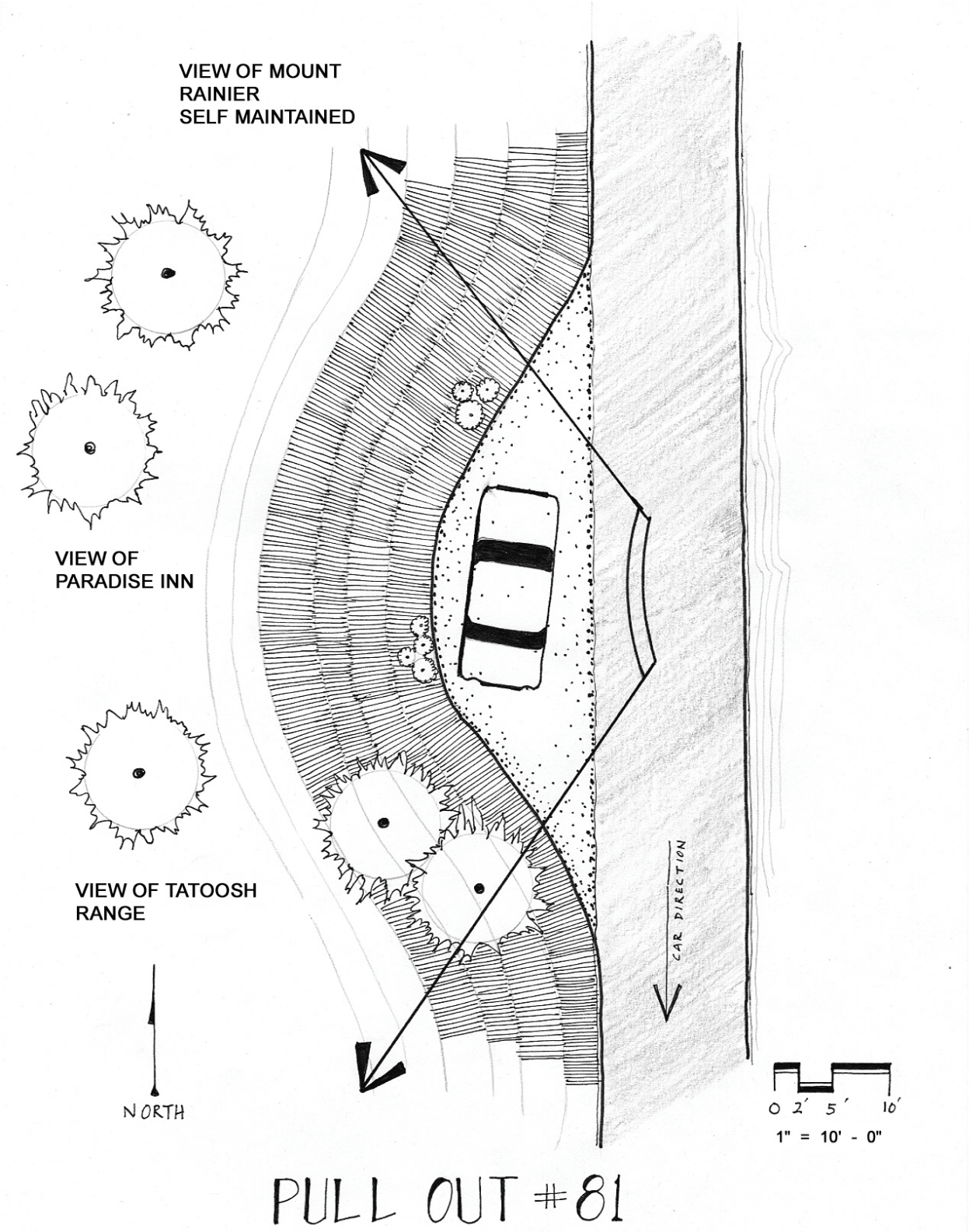




Overview of Pullout 81.

Pullout 81

Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT
RAINIER
SELF MAINTAINED
VIEW OF
PARADISE INN
VIEW OF TATOOSH
RANGE
NORTH
CAR DIRECTION
0 2' 5' 10'
1" = 10' - 0"
PULL OUT #81

Site Location

UTM Zone 10; E 597303m; N 5182365m. 19.4 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Western aspect, open exposure overlooking the Paradise Valley at 5200' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Cascades azalea associations.

The vegetation is comprised primarily of Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (Abies nobilis), Willow (Salix sp.), Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum).



View north of Mount Rainier.

Physical Description

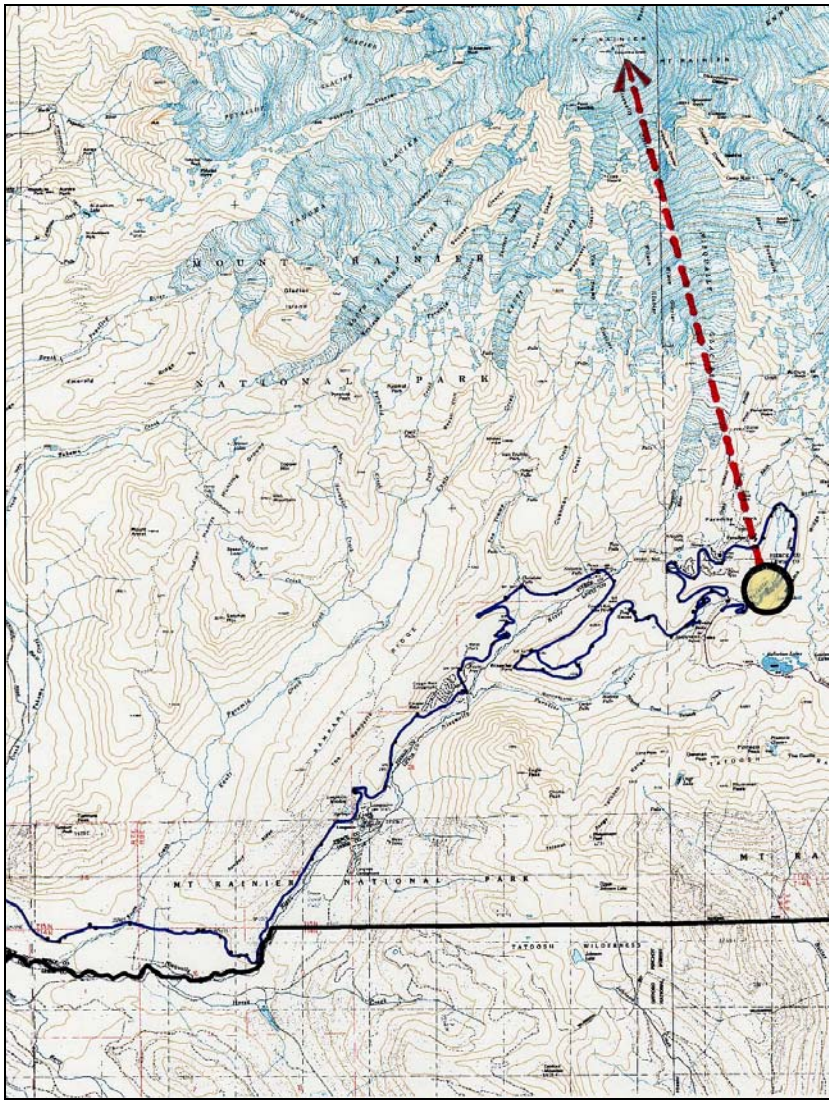
This gravel pullout, in good condition, measures 14' x 60' and is located on the fill side of the road. There are no social trails leading from this pullout.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- Mt. Rainier—excellent, unobstructed view.
- Paradise Inn—unobstructed view.
- Tatoosh Range—partially obstructed view by old growth conifers.

Management Actions

1. No vegetation management for views is recommended because views are above tree line and are self-maintaining.

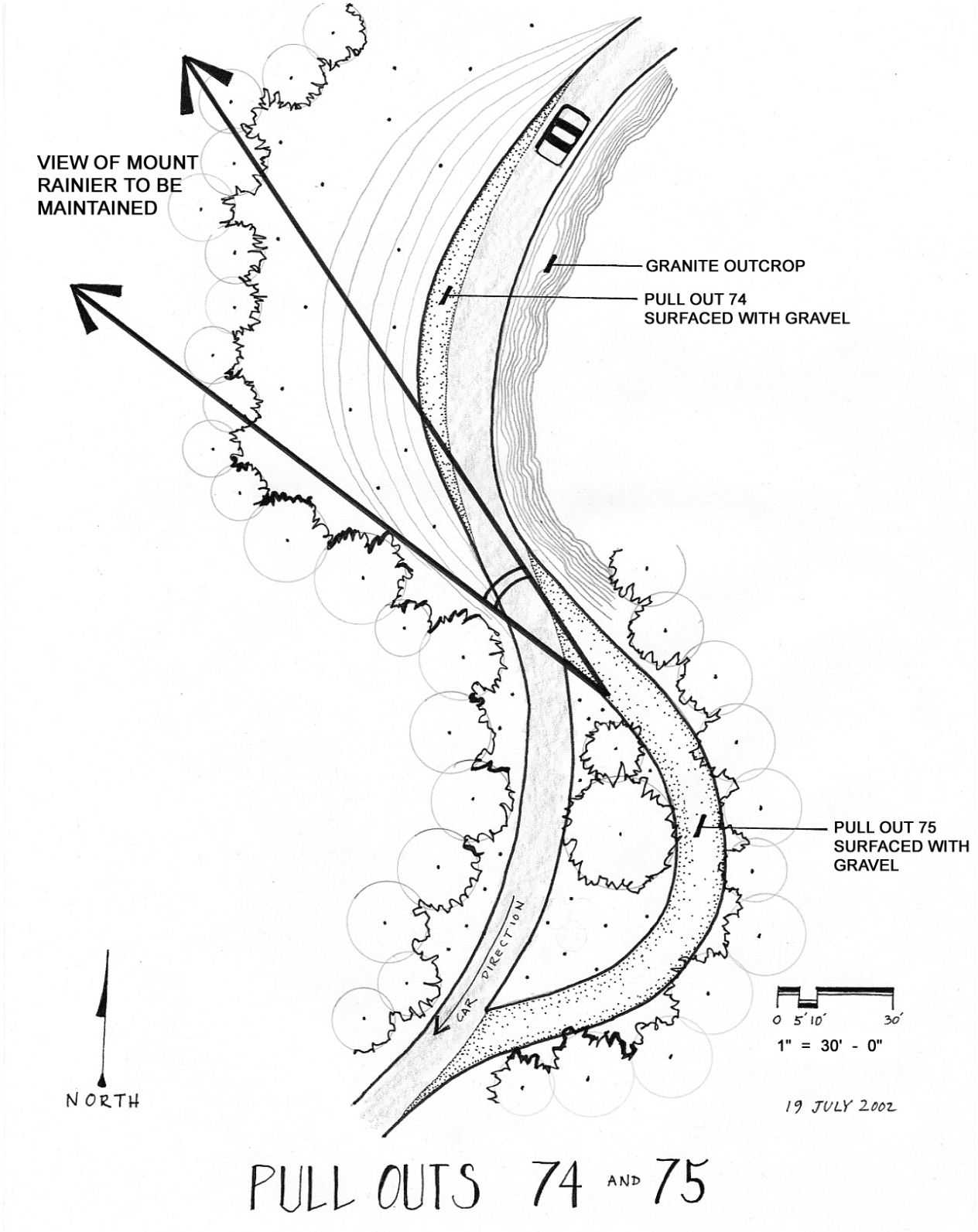




Overview of Pullout 74 and 75,

Pullouts 74 and 75

Historic


VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER TO BE MAINTAINED
GRANITE OUTCROP
PULL OUT 74 SURFACED WITH GRAVEL
PULL OUT 75 SURFACED WITH GRAVEL
CAR DIRECTION
NORTH
0 5' 10' 30'
1" = 30' - 0"
19 JULY 2002
PULL OUTS 74 AND 75

Site Location

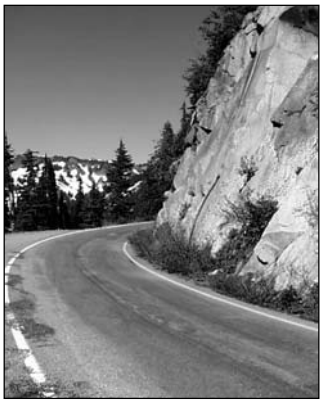
UTM Zone 10; E 597105 m; N 5182535 m. 20.1 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

Environmental Description

Located in the Paradise valley at approximately 5200' elevation.

High Altitude Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Cascades azalea associations.

Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Pacific silver fir (abies amabilis), Alpine fir (abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (abies nobilis), Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum).



View north of rock outcrop adjacent to pullout 74.

Physical Description

Pullout 74, 110' x 20', resembles a road shoulder and is surfaced gravel. Pullout 75, 120' x 30', has a vegetated island with a mature conifer and is surfaced with gravel. Both pullouts are in good condition.

Description and Condition of Vistas

- Obscured view of Mount Rainier. Mature conifers to 50' high.

Management Actions

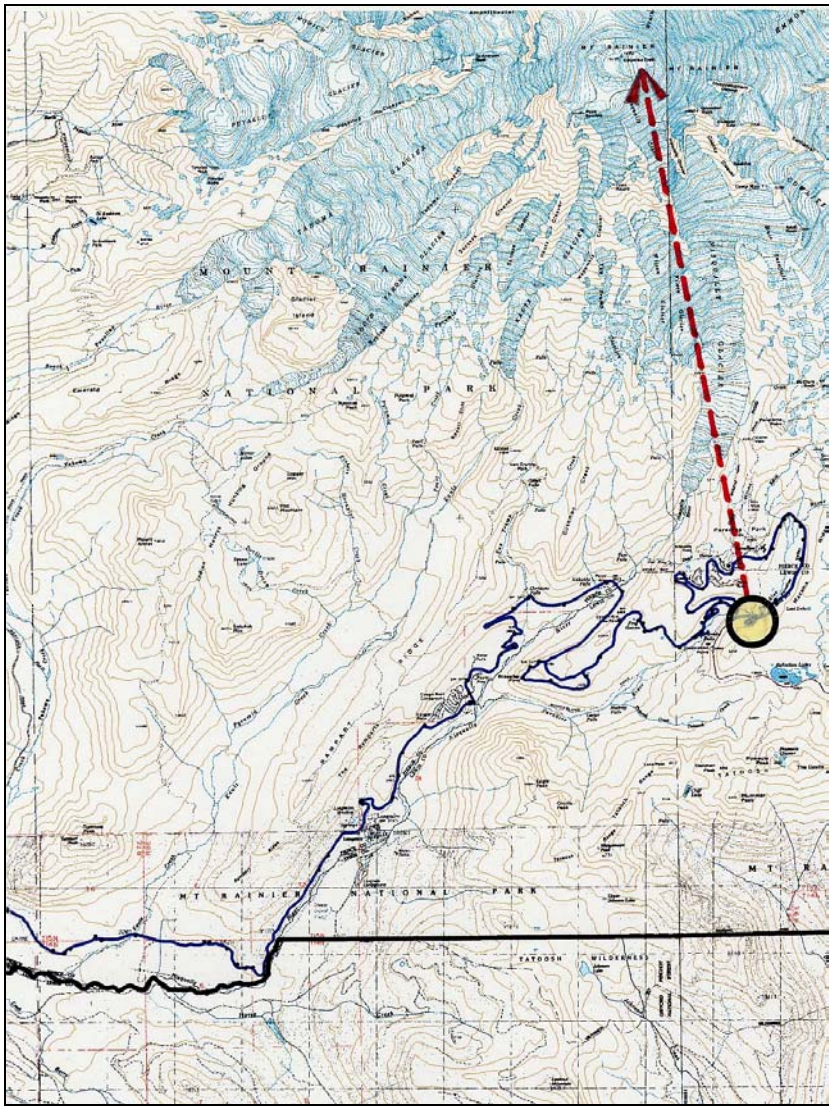
1. No vegetation management recommended because high angle views are above tree line and self-maintaining.



View north of pullout 74 and Mt. Rainier.



View southeast of pullout 75. Note the vegetated island.

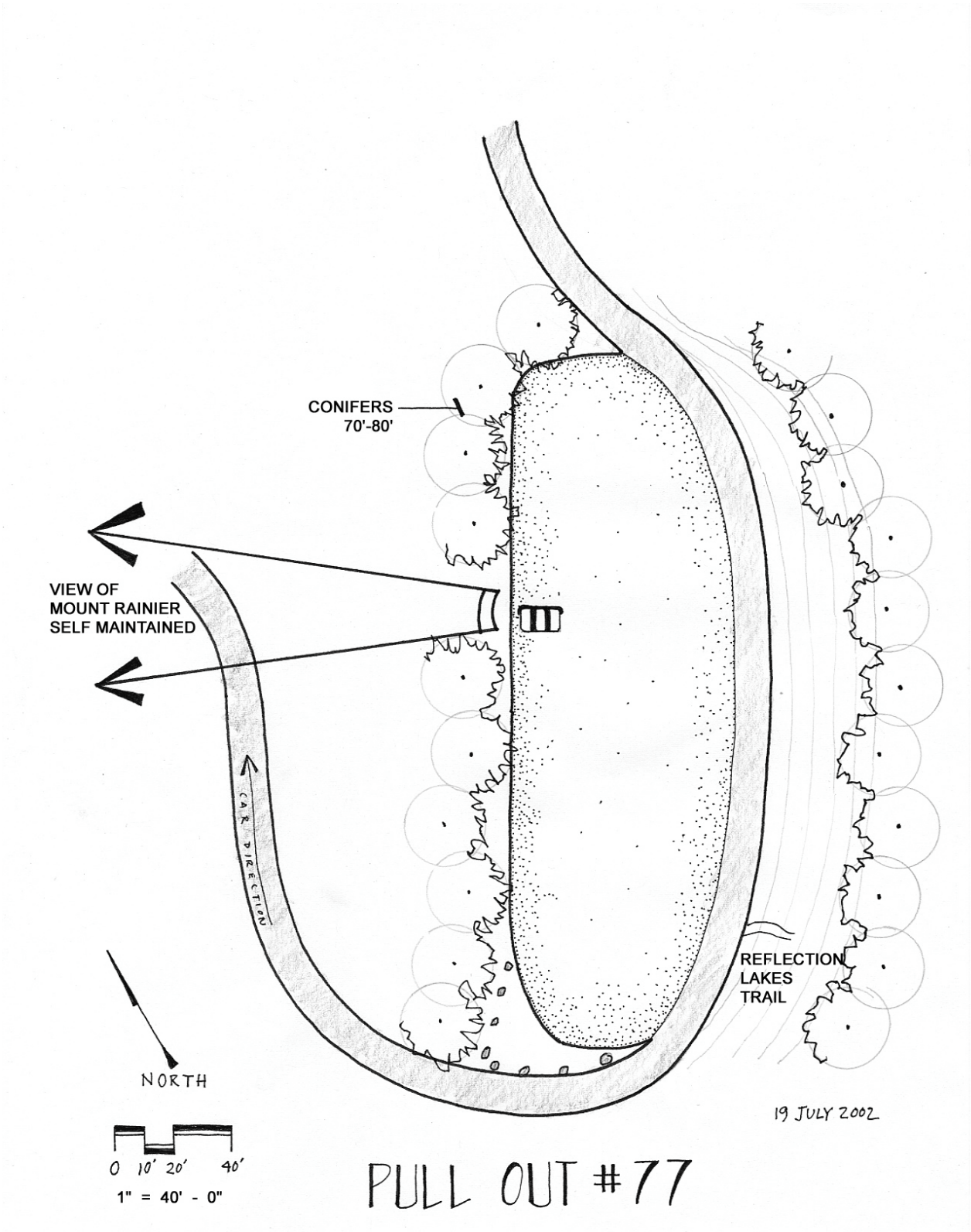




Overview of Pullout 77.

Pullout 77

Non-Historic


CONIFERS
70'-80'
VIEW OF
MOUNT RAINIER
SELF MAINTAINED
CAR DIRECTION
REFLECTION
LAKES
TRAIL
NORTH
0 10' 20' 40'
1" = 40' - 0"
19 JULY 2002
PULL OUT #77

SITE LOCATION

UTM Zone 10; E 596575m; N 5181026m. 20.4 mi east of Nisqually Entrance Station.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Western aspect, partially open exposure at 4960' elevation.

Montane Forest Zone with Pacific silver fir and Cascades azalea associations.

The vegetation is comprised primarily of Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Noble fir (Abies nobilis), Willow (Salix sp.), Cascades azalea (Rhododendron albiflorum).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This gravel pullout, in good condition, measures 75' x 220' and is located on the fill side of the road. It primarily provides trailhead parking.

DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION OF VISTAS

- Old growth vegetation framing partial view of Mt. Rainier.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

1. No vegetation management is recommended, as the view of Mt. Rainier is self-maintaining.



View to north of old growth conifers framing the view of Mt. Rainier.