

Mountaineers Web Site Climbing Documents & Information

The Climbing Committee maintains documents on the club website located at www.mountaineers.org/. Information useful to Basic Course students will be found in the community "Seattle: Climbing: Basic Course/Document Archive", including:

- Basic Course Student Handbook
- Approved techniques for Basic Course skills
- Basic Climbs Guide
- Other information, including diagrams, to help students learn climbing skills and otherwise succeed in the course

Climb schedules: On the web site, click "Activities" under the Mountaineers logo (upper left) and fill in a date range, then "Climb" for Type of activity (in box 2) and "Basic" for Class (in box 3). You don't have to fill in all fields! At box 4, click the button!

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Disclaimer

Users of this guide should be reminded that terrain changes rapidly, and weather changes even faster. Safety always depends on the preparation, skill and judgment of the climbers involved. The descriptions in this book are not representations that the routes described are "safe" and can not list every possible hazard that the climber may confront. Any guide, no matter how comprehensive, can only give you limited advice and information. It is one of climbing's basic axioms that when you climb, you assume these risks, and must take responsibility for your own safety.

Cover :

The Basic Experience Climbs Guide 2010

The Mountaineers

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Abbreviations used in this guide:

USGS: US Geological Survey

NP, NF: National Park, National Forest

FS, RS: Forest Service, Ranger Station

CG, SR, TH: Campground, State Route (highway), Trailhead

N, S, NW, etc: North, South, Northwest, etc

Overview of This Guide

Dear Climbers:

The Seattle Mountaineers Basic Climbs Guide is the latest product of the efforts of many people over many years to provide a guide to the Mountaineers Basic Climbs. The route descriptions in this guide reflect countless trip reports, discussions, updates, and the opinions and experience of hundreds of climbers. They are not and will never be perfect. Inaccuracies will inevitably appear—from trip reports, from changes in approach roads and trails, from the discovery of variations in established routes, from the inclusion of routes for which only several leaders provided route information, and from clerical errors. Comments and suggestions to eliminate inaccuracies and otherwise improve the guide are always welcome. With the electronic web posting being the official version of the guide, those reading this in hard copy form are advised to check the web posting for updates. The guide will be edited on an on-going basis, making the annual guide a thing of the past. An additional document will be posted to show recent revisions. E-mail update information and/or comments to me (Tom Nims, Basic Climbs chair) at Tom.Nims@gmail.com.

This guide serves two major purposes. First, it is a guide in the standard sense, helping climbers find their way to the trailhead, to the start of the climb, to the summit by the chosen route and back down again. Second, it enables Basic students who have made a realistic assessment of their abilities to select climbs that will be challenging and exciting but within the limits of their abilities and acceptable risk. Although the technical level of each Basic climb should be within the ability of every Basic Student, there is great variation in the strenuousness of the climbs, largely a function of length and elevation gain. The most physically demanding climbs should be attempted only by students in excellent physical condition with a willingness to face Monday morning feeling like they've been beaten to a pulp. The climbs also make varied psychological demands. Some climbs with high exposure for long sections will seem scarier than other climbs with less exposure but more objective hazards and risks. Though beginners are more likely to overestimate than to underestimate the risks involved in climbing, it is important to be realistic about how you will respond to high exposure on rock and steep snow and select climbs within your ability and comfort zone. Climb to enjoy climbing, not to be preoccupied with an intense desire to be somewhere else.

Have fun, be careful, and remember that you climb your own mountain.

The 2010 Basic Climbs Subcommittee: Tom Nims (chair), Paul Campbell.

Guidelines for Low Impact Climbing

While it is impossible to visit the wilderness and have no adverse impact on it, there is much we can do (and we must!) to keep our impact to a minimum. The climbing program's guidelines for low impact climbing are included in our text, the 7th edition of Freedom of the Hills (chapter 7, pp. 121-129). Please read these pages carefully in order to understand how to take care of this resource, our Pacific Northwest wilderness, which provides us with the opportunity to enjoy mountaineering. And remember that wilderness preservation is a major component of The Mountaineers' mission. Please consider making trail maintenance an annual event, not just for the reward of a trail pass, but to make up for the inevitable wear and tear we cause.

Introduction to Basic Climbs

There are more than 60 basic climbs described in this guide, mostly easy-to-moderate technically, but of greatly varying degrees of strenuousness. Some require a long day or more to reach base camp from the closest road, and much of this travel can be off maintained trails. Most are less extreme, with perhaps a few hours hiking on a trail, and a short portion cross-country.

To enable students to make good choices about their climbs, we have grouped the Basic Climbs into three categories, which broadly describe the nature of the technical challenges.

It is important to remember that these categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive; glacier climbs frequently have sections of rock scrambling, rock climbs (in early season particularly) may involve time spent on steep snow, and alpine climbs can include steep snow and short sections of roped technical rock climbing and.

Basic Alpine Climbs (BA)

The term "Alpine Climb" here is perhaps unfortunate if it suggests that Basic climbs in this category are 'alpine' in a way that Basic glacier and Basic rock climbs are not. Alpine climbs can include glacier or roped rock but not enough to qualify them as a glacier or rock climb.

Some climbs in this group have a reputation for being easier, safer climbs, suitable for less ambitious students who want an early season confidence builder. However, do not assume that alpine climbs are inherently "easier" or safer than Basic rock or glacier climbs. Many alpine climbs rival the longer glacier climbs in strenuousness, and those with

substantial unroped 3rd class scrambling often present risks (exposure, rock fall...) not found on many rock climbs.

Basic Rock Climbs (BR)

Basic Rock Climbs typically have two to four pitches of roped rock climbing at a relatively low technical level (4th and low 5th class). Some have as little as one roped pitch. None have more than six. Students surprised at how short the technical rock part of a climb is compared to the approach should remember that Basic Rock Climbs are climbs of mountains, part of a course in mountaineering, not a training ground for aspiring Yosemite rock jocks.

A common and generally overlooked serious hazard on Basic Rock Climbs is rock-fall. It should be taken seriously at all times. However, it is possible to get an exaggerated idea of the risks from rock-fall in reading the climb descriptions. When a climb description indicates that the rock-fall danger may be very high, that means that it is high relative to our other Basic Climbs. The highest rock-fall hazard on any Basic Rock Climb is considerably less than the worst that can be found in the Cascades or Olympics. Due diligence and caution by all party members should reduce any rock-fall danger to a reasonable level. Rock-fall hazard is one the reasons for wearing helmets, and may call for doing so when party members are not actually climbing.

Basic Glacier Climbs (BG)

Glacier climbs are typically long, strenuous climbs on the higher glaciated peaks in the Northwest. They often require a pre-dawn start from a high camp (the notorious 'alpine start') and several hours of glacier travel. A few, however, involve as little as two hours spent on the glacier. Almost all Basic glacier climbs are two or more days in length.

Management of physical requirements such as food, clothing, and water tends to be more problematic on glacier climbs. Climbs are aborted because a party member fails to carry or drink enough water and becomes dehydrated, or because someone is severely sunburned or snow-blinded on the approach to camp. Or because a climber is carrying 20 lbs of unnecessary gear and is overcome with exhaustion. Climbers with little high altitude experience should first attempt climbs of moderate altitudes (less than 10,000') to determine susceptibility to altitude induced illness. Every climber must know her/his altitude limitations; the success and safety of a party can be compromised if s/he is too busy retching to climb.

Rope management (keep rope extended, etc.) and mountain ax usage (climb in balance, self belay) are critical to safe glacier climbing. Students are trained in glacier climbing before going on a climb, but the

complacency that often sets in after hours of slogging up a low-angle glacier with no visible crevasses can create insidious dangers.

Combination Climbs

There are usually a few trips scheduled each season that have more than one destination. Typically, the party makes a single base camp and climbs two different peaks on successive days or on the same. These may be of a similar type (High Priest and Mt Temple), or different types (Sharkfin Tower and Sahale via Quien Sabe glacier).

Combination climbs require the party to move over technical ground several days in a row, and when the objectives are of different types, technical gear appropriate to both must be taken, making packs even heavier. For these reasons, combination climbs are more strenuous than single objectives. They do not make a good first climb of the season, but are rewarding for climbers sure of their own abilities with a willingness to endure a certain amount of hardship.

Permits and Fees

Permit requirements have changed substantially in recent years and continue to change. Continued visitation pressure on the backcountry and wilderness has required the NPS and USFS to impose more or less stringent requirements in certain areas, including in some cases, fees. This section contains an overview of the permit requirements as they affect Basic Climbs. Students are expected to share equally in the costs of any permits and fees and should bring adequate money with them.

Trailhead Passes

These are required for all vehicles parking in participating National Forest areas. At present the Mt Baker-Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, Gifford-Pinchot, and Olympic forests in Washington and the Mt Hood and Deschutes forests in Oregon are participants. The Okanogan NF has a slightly different program, but is for the moment honoring the passes issued by the other forests. If you have a car, and intend to drive to trailheads, purchasing an annual Trailhead Permit (available at the Clubhouse bookstore, Ranger Stations and other outdoors gear stores) is a good option, and will save you money over the daily fee. At this time, two days of trail maintenance will earn you an annual NW Forest Pass. Sadly, almost all backcountry trailheads should now be considered vulnerable, and no valuables (including climbing gear!) should be left in or around cars.

Restricted Permits

Certain wilderness areas that are especially popular have a quota system in effect. Permits for overnight visits to these areas must be obtained in person at the appropriate Ranger Station. These areas include the Eldorado basin, Boston Basin, the Camp Muir/Ingraham flats area, the Camp Schurman/Emmons flats area and the Meany Crest among others, but more are sure to be added in the future. Climbs affected are Eldorado, Sharkfin Tower, Sahale, Mt Rainier and Little Tahoma.

Backcountry Fees

Certain areas have a backcountry fee (not specifically directed at climbers); Olympic National Park charges a per-person, per-night fee, plus a reservation fee, in addition to the Park entrance fee and/or the Trailhead Parking Pass. This is applicable to the Basic Climbs of Mt Olympus, Mt Cruiser, Mt Constance and Mt Anderson.

Enchantments Permits

The Enchantments area has a special permit system for camping. Restricted permits are in effect from 15th of May to the 31st of October each year. Permits are available by written application from the Leavenworth RS, beginning (but not before) by 1 March each year. This permit is needed for the Basic Climbs of Dragontail, High Priest, Mt Temple and Witches Tower. There is a party limit of 8 on these permits.

Climbing Fees

There is a climbing fee of \$30 per party member for ascents of Mt Rainier. This fee also applies to ascents of Little Tahoma and is good for the balance of the calendar year. A climbing fee is being considered for Mt. Adams.

Self-Issue Permits

These are generally required for entry to all wilderness areas in NF areas. They are available at trailheads, and one should be filled out for each party. There are no special limits, and the permits are used mainly for planning and management purposes.

North Cascades National Park

Some of the Park has management use zones with a party size limit of 6. Basic Climbs with this party size limit include: Logan, Redoubt, Spickard, and Snowfield. Leaders should check with the Park Service for party size limits prior to the climb sign up date.

Basic Experience Climbs: Quick Reference Guide

The “T/S” column shows the “Technical difficulty” and “Strenuousness” ratings of each climb. These ratings are based on comparison of the particular climb to other basic climbs. The scale is from 1 to 5, with 1 being easiest and 5 hardest. “Technical difficulty” refers to difficulty of climbing moves and exposure. “Strenuousness” refers to the level of conditioning required, both aerobic and strength. The **Season Range** is suggested, and is subject to variation due to the uniqueness of weather that each year brings and the resulting variations in route conditions. The “T/S” ratings and **Season Ranges** are based on the input of climb leaders. Climb leaders are strongly encouraged to continue to provide information which may be used to improve the Basic Climbs Guide.

Destination/Route	Days	Type	T/S	Season Range	Ranger Station	Phone Number	Permit	Fee
Adams/Mazama Glacier	2	BG	3/3	---JA--	Trout Lake	360-395-3400	RS	\$
Anderson/Anderson Glacier	2	BA	1/4	-MJJA--	Hoodsport	360-877-5254	RS	\$
Baker/Boulder Glacier	2	BG	3/3	--JJ---	Sedro Woolley	360-873-4500	RS	
Baker/Coleman Glacier	2	BG	3/3	--JJA--	Glacier	360-599-2714	RS	
Baker/Easton Glacier	2	BG	3/3	--JJA--	Sedro Woolley	360-873-4500	RS	
Brothers/S Couloir	1	BA	1/2	-MJJASO	Hoodsport	360-877-5254	TH	
Cathedral Rock	1	BR	2/1	--JJASO	Cle Elum	509-674-4411	N	
Chair Peak/NE Buttress	1	BR	3/3	-MJJASO	North Bend	425-888-1421	TH	
Clark/Walrus Glacier	2	BG	2/4	--JJA--	Wenatchee	509-763-3103	RS	
Constance/S Chute	2-3	BA	3/4	--JJASO	Quilcene	360-765-2200	RS	
Corteo Peak/SW Ridge	2	BA	2/3	--JJASO	Marblemount	360-873-4500	RS	
Cruiser/SW Corner	2	BR	2/3	--JJASO	Hoodsport	360-877-5254	RS	\$
Curtis Gilbert/Conrad Glacier	2	BA	1/2	--JASO	Packwood	360-494-0600	N	
Cutthroat/W Ridge	1	BR	2/1	--JJASO	Marblemount	360-873-4500	N	
Daniel/Lynch Glacier	2	BG	2/2	--JJA--	Cle Elum	509-674-4411	N	
Dome Peak/Dome Glacier	3	BG	2/5	---JAS-	Darrington	360-436-1155	N	
Dragontail Colchuck Col	2	BA	2/2	-MJJA--	Leavenworth	509-548-6977	RS	\$
Eldorado Peak/Inspiration Glacier	2	BG	2/3	---JAS-	Marblemount	360-873-4500	RS	
Fin (N Cascades)/NE Ridge	1	BR	2/2	-MJJAS-	Marblemount	360-873-4500	N	
Foggy Peak/N Ridge	2	BR	2/2	---JAS-	Verlot	360-691-7791	TH	
Garibaldi /E Face	2	BG	3/3	AMJ----	Garibaldi	250-898-3678	RS	
Glacier Peak /Kennedy Glacier	3	BG	3/5	--JJA--	Darrington	360-436-1155	N	
Glacier Peak/Sitkum Glacier	2	BG	2/4	--JJAS-	Darrington	360-436-1155	N	
Glacier Peak/Vista Glacier	3	BG	3/5	--JJA--	Darrington	360-436-1155	N	
Guye Peak/W Face	1	BR	2/1	-MJJASO	North Bend	425-888-1421	N	
High Priest/N Face	2	BR	5/3	--JJASO	Leavenworth	509-548-6977	RS	\$
Hood/Cooper Spur	2	BG	5/2	-MJJ---	ZigZag	503-622-3191	RS	\$?
Hood/S Side	1	BG	2/1	-MJ----	ZigZag	503-622-3191	RS?	
Icy/W Route	2	BA	2/3	--JJAS-	Glacier	360-599-2714	RS	
Ingalls, E Peak, SW Face	1	BR	2/2	--JJASO	Cle Elum	509-674-4411	TH	
Ingalls/S Face	1	BR	2/2	--JJASO	Cle Elum	509-674-4411	TH	

Ingalls/SW Face	1	BR	1/2	--JJASO	Cle Elum	509-674-4411	TH	
Jefferson (E)/Whitewater Glacier	3	BG	3/3	--JJA--	Detroit	503-854-3366	RS	
Kangaroo Temple/N Face	1	BR	4/2	-MJJASO	Marblemount	360-873-4500	N	
Little Tahoma/E Shoulder	2	BG	3/3	--JJA--	White River	360-569-2211 x2356	RS	\$
Logan/Banded Glacier	3	BG	3/5	--JJA--	Marblemount	360-873-4500	RS	
Logan/Fremont Glacier	3	BA	2/4	--JJAS-	Marblemount	360-873-4500	RS	
Lundin/W Ridge	1	BR	2/1	-MJJASO	North Bend	425-888-1421	TH	
Mixup/E Face	2	BR	4/4	---JAS-	Marblemount	360-873-4500	TH	
Monte Cristo/N Col	2	BA	2/2	--JJA--	Verlot	360-691-7791	TH	
N Twin Sister/W Ridge	1	BA	1/2	-JJASO	Marblemount	360-873-4500	N	
Olympus/Blue Glacier	3-4	BG	3/4	-MJJA--	Hoh	360-374-6925	RS	\$
Rainier/Emmons Glacier	2	BG	5/5	--JJA--	White River	360-825-6585	RS	\$
Rainier/DC	2	BG	5/5	--JJA--	Paradise	360-569-2211 x2314	RS	\$
Redoubt/S Face	3	BA	4/4	--JJA	Sedro Woolley	360-856-5700	RS ?	
Ruth-Icy/Traverse	2	BG	2/3	---JASO	Glacier	360-599-2714	RS	
S Early Winter/S Arete	1	BR	2/1	-MJJASO	Marblemount	360-873-4500	N	
Sahale/Quien Sabe Glacier	2	BG	2/3	---JAS-	Marblemount	360-873-4500	RS	
Sahale/S Slope	1	BA	1/3	---JASO	Marblemount	360-873-4500	N	
Sharkfin Tower/E Face	2	BR	2/3	---JAS-	Marblemount	360-873-4500	RS	
Sherpa/S Route	2	BA	2/4	---JAS-	Cle Elum	509-674-4411	TH	
Shuksan/Fisher Chimneys	2	BG	4/4	---JA--	Glacier	360-599-2714	RS	
Shuksan/Sulphide Glacier	2	BG	2/3	--JJA--	Glacier	360-599-2714	RS	
Silverstar/Silverstar Glacier	1	BA	2/1	-MJJAS-	Marblemount	360-873-4500	TH	
Slippery Slab Tower/NE Face	1	BR	2/2	-MJJASO	Skykomish	360-677-2414	TH	
Sloan Peak/Corkscrew Route	2	BA	2/2	---JAS-	Darrington	360-436-1155	TH	
Snowfield Peak/Neve Glacier	2	BG	2/3	--JJA--	Marblemount	360-873-4500	RS	
Snowking/NE Shoulder	2	BA	1/4	-MJJASO	Marblemount	360-873-4500	RS	
Spickard/S Ridge	3	BA	2/4	--JJAS	Sedro Woolley	360-856-5700	RS ?	
Stuart/Cascadian Couloir	2	BA	2/4	--JJ---	Cle Elum	509-674-4411	TH	
Temple/W Side	2	BR	3/3	---JAS-	Leavenworth	509-548-6977	RS	\$
Three Fingers/W Route	2	BR	3/3	---JAS-	Verlot	360-691-7791	TH	
Tom/White Glacier	3	BG	3/5	-MJJA--	Hoh	360-374-6925	RS	\$
Tooth/S Face	1	BR	3/2	AMJJASO	North Bend	425-888-1421	TH	
Unicorn/S Side	1	BA	1/1	--JJASO	Longmire	360-569-2211 x3314	N	
Warrior/SE Summit	1	BA	2/2	-MJJAS-	Quilcene	360-765-2200	RS	
Wedge/W Ridge	3	BG	1/3	-MJJ---	Garibaldi	250-898-3678	RS	
Whitehorse/NW Shoulder	1	BA	2/3	AMJ----	Darrington	360-436-1155	N	
Witch's Tower/SW Corner	2	BR	1/3	--JJAS-	Leavenworth	509-548-6977	RS	\$
Yellowjacket Tower/E Flank	1	BR	3/1	AMJJASO	Leavenworth	509-548-6977	N	

Adams via Mazama GI **BG 12 307'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: Gifford Pinchot National Forest (509) 395-3400;
<http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/recreation/>
Ranger Station: 2455 Hwy 141, Trout Lake
Maps: USGS: Mt Adams E, Mt Adams W
Green Trails: Mt Adams W
Other Map: Mt Adams Wilderness
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol I, 3rd edition (2000), p. 69.
100 Hikes in the South Cascades and Olympics, Mt Adams Highline.
Selected Climbs in the Cascades, Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 34, 36-37.

Approach: Drive S on I-5 to Vancouver, then E via SR 1 to just past Underwood. Take SR 141 to Trout Lake. Driving time is about 5.5 hours. Alternative: Take US 12 to Randle, then FS 23 to Trout Lake. Driving time: approximately 4.5 hours to Trout Lake. Check with Forest Service regarding condition of FS 23 prior to use. In Trout Lake turn left at gas station. Proceed 0.25 mi. to Ranger Station to register climb. Consider carpool from here. Return to gas station. Turn left and continue on this road, FS 82 (then 8290) to Bird Creek Meadows, on the Yakima Indian Reservation. Permission plus \$10.00 per vehicle may be required at the Mirror Lake Gate. Gate may be locked, which will add to the hike in. After gate, continue to parking lot. Driving time: 1 hour from Trout Lake. From parking lot at Bird Creek Meadows (5,576') follow trail for 0.15 mi. to fork. Take the right fork—Trail #20: Though steeper, this climbers trail is also 0.75 mi. shorter than the other fork. Continue NW along the ridge, up the moraine, and down to a large relatively flat basin. Camp here (7,600'), or traverse across basin, angling up onto the snow slopes to the saddle just below the Mazama Glacier. This area, Sunrise Camp, is a good fair weather camp (approx 8,600'). A higher camp is possible at about 9,500'. Alternate approach: If Bird Creek Meadows Trail Head is not open, start from Cold Springs Trailhead. Follow South Spur Trail to Round The Mtn. Trail (1.75 mi.). Then follow Round The Mtn. Trail across lava flows and to border of Yakima Indian Reservation. Go .25 mi. to beginning of Bird Creek Meadows, turn left and work up to Sunrise Camp.

Climbing Route: Proceed up the glacier to the snowfield above, then onto a ridge. Ascend NW up the ridge to the false summit. Cross the false summit and climb NW about 900' to the summit. Use wands to mark the route for the descent.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		4-5h
	TH to Camp	+2 100	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	+4 300	5h
	Summit to Camp		2h
	Camp to TH		2h

Comments: To ascend the moraine, travel parallel to it at its base, into scrubby pines, where a climber's trail leads up to a low point on the moraine crest. Note that this is a long climb with considerable elevation gain. It can be done car to car in one day, but camping at the 7,600' or 8,600' level makes it more pleasant. The climb is often done in 2 days, but due to the long drive, many parties allow 3 days. Access may be limited before July 1. As of August 2000, Trout Lake RS is charging a controversial \$15 per climber (to climb on the Indian Reservation!) Call for current status of fees.

Anderson via Anderson GI **BG 7 321'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: Olympic National Park (360) 565-3100; <http://www.nps.gov/olymp/>
Ranger Station: 600 E. Park Av., Port Angeles
Maps: USGS: The Brothers, Mt. Steel
Green Trails: The Brothers, Mt. Steel
Other Map: The Brothers, Mt. Anderson Custom Correct
References: Olympic Mountains: A Climbing Guide, 4th Edition (2006), pp. 97-100.
100 Hikes in the South Cascades and Olympics, Anderson Glacier.

Approach: Take the ferry from Edmonds or Seattle, cross the Hood Canal and travel to US 101. Turn S and travel 20 mi. on US 101 to the Dosewallips River Road, which is just north of Brinnon. One can also reach the Dosewallips River Road by driving around Puget Sound and taking US 101 north. Turn onto Dosewallips River Road and drive 9+ miles to where the road is washed out. Park here. Hike a trail around the washout and continue hiking on the road to the Ranger Station, 5.6 miles. (Mountain bikes are a good time-saving option for this section of travel.) From the Ranger Station (1,600'), take the Dosewallips Trail 1.4 mi. to the junction with the West Fork Dosewallips Trail. Take the West Fork Trail to Honeymoon Meadows camp (3,527'), 8 miles from the Ranger Station. The Anderson Pass Shelter, located 0.7 mi. beyond Honeymoon Meadows (+700'), is an alternate campsite.

Continue on the West Fork Dosewallips Trail 1.2 miles to Anderson Pass (4,464'). Turn right on a trail and ascend to the Anderson Glacier moraine (5,200'). Cross the moraine and drop onto the glacier. Rope up here.

Climbing Route: Follow the right side of the glacier to the steep snow finger below Flypaper Pass. Ascend this snow finger to the pass (6,500'). From Flypaper Pass drop 200' onto the Eel Glacier and traverse around a rock buttress. Then climb E on the upper Eel Glacier to a saddle just N of the summit. Follow snow and rock S to the summit.

Descent: Descend via the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH			2.5h
	TH to Camp	+2 727'		7-9h
	Camp to Summit	+3 794'	14 miles	5-7h
	Summit to Camp			3-4h
	Camp to TH			5-6h

Comments:

The above route description is meant for a three day trip. To make this a two day trip, camp at the Anderson Glacier moraine; water is available from a nearby tarn. Remember that there is an additional 11 miles round trip on the approach due to the road washout.

This is a pleasant glacier trip with excellent views of the Olympic Range and Puget Sound area. It is best done in spring or early summer, before the snow finger leading to Flypaper Pass melts out.

Baker via Boulder GI**BG 10 778'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/mtn_climbing/index.shtml
Ranger Station: 810 SR-20, Sedro-Woolley (360) 856-5700 ext 515
Maps: USGS: Mt Baker
Green Trails: Mt Baker, Lake Shannon
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. III, 3rd edit (2008), p 37
Climbing the Cascade Volcanoes (1993), pp. 39-41, 45-46

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon and go east on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) and turn left on Baker Lake Road. Just past Boulder Creek, turn left onto Forest Service Road 1130. At 1.5 miles, turn left onto FS 1131 (sign says Boulder Ridge Trail). Drive 4.2 miles to road end or trailhead. The trail starts as an old cat track through an old clearcut for 1,000', then enters big timber. Continue 2.1 mi. to a small meadow (3,400'). Follow trail through gross mud and around the south side of the meadow, and pick up trail remnants and trail markers on the NW side and proceed through light brush, traversing to a draw. Head up the open draw until a buttress blocks the way. A short not-so-easy scramble puts you up on top of the buttress and on top of Boulder Ridge. (A hand line of questionable vintage has been in place recently — check this before use!) An open ridge leads to Boulder Glacier. Camp on the ridge at about 5,700'. Alternatively, it is possible to camp on a flat area sheltered by the cleaver at about 7,500' allowing for a shorter summit day.

Climbing Route: Ascend glacier 500-1,000' avoiding small crevasses. Turn N to avoid small buttress, then head W straight up glacier. At about 9,500' traverse SSW .25 mi. to skirt buttress. Be careful of rockfall and crevasses. Ascend steep snow slope for last 500' to summit (10,778').

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+2 900	4-5h
	Camp to Summit	+5 200	5-7h
	Summit to Camp		3h
	Camp to TH		3h

Comments: Although the approach can be arduous this is an exceptional glacier climb for Basic Course students. It is very beautiful, with a great view of Mt. Shuksan, and a more remote than the Coleman or the Easton. There are crevasses to negotiate and a Bergschrund to cross, yet overall route finding is straight forward and the incline is moderate. Submit voluntary permit at the Baker Lake ranger station in Sedro Wooley.

Baker via Coleman GI**BG 10 778'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment including wands.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/mtn_climbing/index.shtml
Ranger Station: SR-524 Glacier (360) 599-2714
Maps: USGS: Mt Baker
Green Trails: Mt Baker
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. III, 3rd edit (2008), p. 31.
Summit Routes (2004) pp 241-242
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Heliotrope Ridge.

Approach: Take I-5 N to Bellingham, then just N of Bellingham, drive E on SR 542 (Sunset Highway) to 1 mi. E of Glacier. Turn right (S) on Glacier Creek Road and continue 9 mi. to head of Mt. Baker Trail (3,700'). Hike up Heliotrope Ridge trail to the site of the old cabin and follow climbers' trail beyond (trail is covered with snow early in season) and up steep ridge to moraine at the edge of the glacier. Base camp may be made here at about 6,000'. You can also continue, proceeding S and ascending to about 7,000' where base camp can be made along the ridge or at the base of the Black Buttes.

Climbing Route: Ascend from the base camp at 6,000', proceed S and climb gradually SE toward the Black Buttes. Skirt along the Black Buttes, keeping far enough away to avoid avalanches or rockfall, then go easterly to the saddle between the base of the Roman Wall (on the main mountain) and the Black Buttes (about 9,200' at the saddle). From the saddle, ascend the rocky ridge NE keeping right of the Roman Wall. Ascend steep snow past the Roman Wall to the large summit plateau. The summit is at the far ENE side.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+2 300'	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	+4 800'	6-9h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		2-3h

Comments: There are many crevasses on this climb. In good weather views from camp on ridge near Buttes and from summit are spectacular.

Baker via Easton GI**BG 10 778'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment including wands.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/mtn_climbing/index.shtml
Ranger Station: 810 SR-20, Sedro-Woolley (360) 856-5700 ext 515
Maps: USGS: Mt Baker, Baker Pass
Green Trails: Mt Baker, Hamilton
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. III, 3rd edit (2008), pp 37-38
Selected Climbs in the Cascades, Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp 278-282.
Summit Routes (2004) pp 238-240

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon and go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) and turn left on Baker Lake Road. Continue 12.5 mi. to just past the Rocky Creek Bridge, turn left onto FS #12. Go 3.5 mi. to Sulfur Creek road (FS#13). Turn right and follow it 6 mi. to its end in a logging patch at 3,400'. Cross Sulfur Creek, through Schreiber's Meadows (no suspension bridge across the river), through timber, across melt water streams, and up forested slope (switch backs) to Morovitz Meadows (2 mi.). From Upper Meadow take right fork to Baker Pass. Head up on a trail to the crest of the Railroad Grade. Campsites are in trees behind eastern moraine around 5,500', and on ridge E of Railroad Grade at 5,800'. High camps are possible N of Baker Pass at 6,000', and as high as 6,800' in low snow conditions.

Climbing Route: From high camp get onto the Easton Glacier and ascend almost due N aiming at or a little W of Sherman Peak. Near the base of Sherman Peak, go W to the eastern base of the Roman Wall. Go up snow slopes or ascend to rocky ridge, keeping right of Roman Wall. Ascend steep snow past the Roman Wall to large summit plateau. The summit (10,778') is at the far ENE side.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH	2.5h
	TH to Camp	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	5-8h
	Summit to Camp	2-3h
	Camp to TH	2-3h

Comments: The route described stays E (right) of the major crevasses. (In low snow conditions, a route can be found that borders the Demming Glacier.) The upper snow slope is steep enough to pose problems, if icy. In early to mid season, a direct line up the Easton Glacier may be possible, crossing the bergschrund on snow bridges. Get permit at the Baker Lake ranger station in Sedro Woolley.

Brothers via S Couloir**BA 6 842'**

Equipment: Standard alpine equipment including crampons.
Jurisdiction: Olympic National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/olympic/recreation-nu/>
Ranger Station:
Maps: USGS: The Brothers
Green Trails: The Brothers
Other Map: Custom correct: The Brothers
References: Olympic Mountains: A Climbing Guide, 4th edit (2006), pp. 50-52.
100 Hikes in the South Cascades and Olympics, Upper Lena Lake.

Approach: After either ferrying across or driving around Puget Sound (Ferry to Bremerton, Tacoma Narrows Bridge, or I-5 to Olympia) get on US 101 N through Hoodspport on Hood Canal. At 13.5 mi. N of Hoodspport, go W on the Hamma-Hamma River Road for 9.5 mi. to the Lena Lake trailhead at 685'. Follow the Lena Lake trail 3 miles to Lower Lena Lake where the trail splits. Take the right fork around the west side of the lake and back east .25 mi. to the junction with The Brothers trail. Follow the E Fork Lena Creek into the Valley of the Silent Men, crossing and recrossing the stream. Continue along for 3 mi. to where a branch stream enters from the W. Cross to the W bank of E Fork Lena Creek just upstream from the branch stream. Camp here.

Climbing Route: From camp, follow a climber's trail NW until it disappears into a large gully (about .5 hour). Follow the gully to upper meadows and ascend a gully or avalanche fan as it bends around to the right (N). Continue N until reaching easy scrambling to the right (E) leading to the ridge line. Turn left (N) and head uphill, looking for a large gully to the left of the ridge. Work into this gully and continue N (steep snow) until under the summit (on the right). Look for cairns marking an easy path to the summit (actually, any gully will work).

Descent: Hike down and glissade the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+ 2 300'	4h
	Camp to Summit	+ 3 881	5-6h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		2-3h

Comments: This climb can be done enjoyably in early season, when the approach gully and slopes are snow covered. However, the route has significant avalanche exposure, so consider the snow conditions and the weather. The snow in the upper gully can be quite hard (crampons). Beware of rockfall (and other parties) near the summit, helmets recommended. This area sustains heavy use, and the favored camp sites could be taken. The climb can be done as a long day trip.

Cathedral Rock via SW Face

BR 6724

Equipment: Standard rock equipment and large runners for rappel
Jurisdiction: Alpine Lakes Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Mt. Daniel
Green Trails: Mt. Stuart
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, vol. I, 3rd edit (2000), p. 198-200
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes (1985), Hike #75 - Deep Lake

Approach: Take I-90 about 27 mi E of Snoqualmie Pass to the Roslyn exit (about 1 mi. W of Cle Elum). Follow the Cle Elum River Road (State #903) to Salmon La Sac. A few yards past the Ranger Station, keep right on a rough dirt road (USFS # 4330). Drive about 12 mi. to the end of the road and the Cathedral Rock TH (Trail #1345; elev. 3,350'). Hike the Cathedral Rock trail to Squaw Lake at 2.5 mi. and continue up trail to Cathedral Pass (5,550'). Turn left (W) onto the Pacific Crest Trail. In less than 0.5 mi., reach the junction of the PCT and Trail #1375, which leads to Peggy's Pond. At this point, you'll see two climbers paths heading towards Cathedral. The left path (which looks like the wrong approach from a distance) will avoid a scree slope and offers a bit of scrambling. However, either route will work.

Climbing Route: Ascend the rounded spur via a scramble gully on the right to where it meets the summit formation (6,400). Climb the obvious gully on its upper left side to the left of the S. Buttress, or look for detours to the left. Rockfall hazard in the gully can be serious. One to two pitches up the SW Face leads to the ridge crest. Scramble to the summit but watch for loose rocks. Alternate route: Continue from Cathedral Pass to Peggy's Pond. Ascend to summit gully from ledge above Peggy's Pond.

Descent: One double-rope rappel from the top of the last pitch and then down-climb the climbing route. Alternate descent: Rappel to the top of the last pitch. Cross to the main E. gully and scramble down to the meadows east of the peak. Traverse to Cathedral Pass.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5 h
	TH to Summit	+3,400'	5-6 h
	Summit to TH	-3,400'	4-5 h

Comments: This is generally an easy climb with excellent views. The rockfall hazard, however, is serious. In early season, when the gullies are filled with snow, the rockfall hazard should be lower. Unfortunately, vandalism occurs at the trailhead.

Chair Peak via NE Buttress

BR 6,238'

Equipment: Standard Rock Equipment
Jurisdiction: Alpine Lakes Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Snoqualmie Pass
Green Trails: Snoqualmie Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. I, 3rd edit (2000), pp. 161-162
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes (1993), Hike #85 - Snow Lake

Approach: Drive east on I-90, approximately 21 miles past North Bend. Take first Snoqualmie Pass exit, turn left on Alpentel Road and go about 2 mi. to parking lot at end of road, near Snow Lake Trailhead.(1.5hr.) Hike up the Snow Lake Trail approximately 15 minutes. Take the Source Lake Overlook trail to its end at a stream next to a talus slope. Cross the stream and head up the talus, following bits of path and staying left of brush, until catching a portion of the old trail. Follow the old trail across the first major stream until reaching a smaller stream several hundred yards further descending from Chair's E basin. Ascend to the E basin. Ascend NW to the upper basin under Chair Peak. Climb up (usually on snow) toward the E face, then up to where the Snow Lake divide joins the NE Buttress. Alternative Approach: Hike up Snow Lake trail approximately 2.5 miles. Leave the trail just before the Snow Lake divide and hike cross country, following a climber's trail or snow up the broad basin leading southwest, directly toward Chair's imposing east face. Go past the Thumb Tack and continue up the basin to the foot of the east face. Ascend the gully to the right and up to the ridge crest at the foot of the buttress. Alternatively, from the Thumb Tack, angle sharply right and scramble up rocky heather slopes and ledges to the top of the divide. Then, hike along the north side of the divide to the base of the buttress. This route is less obvious, but easier and less exposed than the gully.

Climbing Route: From the base of the buttress, climb a blocky gully that begins just down and right of the divide. The gully angles right then straightens up. From the top of the gully, continue up the blocky, low-angle face, angling left up exposed, slabby ledges toward a cluster of trees near the prow of the buttress. The initial gully/chimney requires 2 pitches. At the top of pitch 2, bear left to the buttress crest to a comfortable and generous flat area in trees. From the top of the slabby face, climb through the trees, up steep eroded and rocky heather slopes, and around the south side of the summit stack. The belay may be hard to see, but is protected by bolts on the face perhaps a half rope length left of the buttress crest proper. Find the easiest route up through steeper portion of the face to the knarly tree. Then go up easy loose rock to the summit. The route involves about 400 feet of rock climbing, most exposed 3 and 4th class. Beware of rockfall hazard caused by climbers and rope drag.

Descent: Scramble back down the rocky meadows to the cluster of trees at the top of the NE buttress face, then alternately rappel and scramble down the route. A double-rope rappel from the trees and a bit of downclimbing to the head of the gully, and another double-rope rappel will bring you to the base of the buttress. An alternate, or emergency, descent is to contour across the west slope of the "Tooth" (Becky, p. 151) and scramble around to the lower basin, coming out below the Thumb Tack. Cars to summit is 3,200' and 5-8 hrs. Summit to cars is 4-7 hrs. (see next page).

Clark via Walrus Gl

BG 8 602'

Data:	Seattle to TH	1 hr
	TH to Camp	3 hr
	Climb to Summit	5-6 hr
	Summit to TH	4-6 hr

Comments: Harder climbing is possible by ascending directly up buttress crest from the tree patch. Rockfall hazard is very serious on this climb. Take every precaution, during entire climb and descent.

Equipment:	Standard glacier equipment.		
Jurisdiction:	Wenatchee National Forest http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/		
Maps:	USGS:	Clark Mountain	
	Green Trails:	Holden	
References:	Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3 rd edit (2003), pp. 163-168.		
	100 Hikes in the North Cascades, - Napeequa Valley via Boulder Pass.		

Approach: Go E on US-2 (Stevens Pass) to the Lake Wenatchee turn-off (Coles Corner, 20.3 mi. E of Stevens Pass). Turn N on Lake Wenatchee River Rd. (SR 207); bear left after crossing the Wenatchee River, proceeding W along the N shore of the lake passing the Lake Wenatchee Ranger Station. About 1.5 mi. after the Ranger Station, take the right fork—White River Rd. FS 6400, to the end of the road (about 11 mi.). Travel the mainly level and easy White River trail 4 mi. to the junction with Boulder Creek Trail (.25 mi. past the bridge over Boulder Creek). Ascend Boulder Creek trail. At 4,000', the trail crosses Boulder Creek. Either wade the creek or use small tree. Continue up trail to campsite at edge of clearing in large open basin (4,900'). Alternate base camp at 6000', just below Boulder Pass.

Climbing Route: Find Boulder Pass trail N of campsite and ascend toward Boulder Pass. At 5,800', climb directly up fall line to left side of pass (1.5 hours). From left side of pass, climb 50' up ridge toward Peak 7242, then follow a rising traverse across the basin E of Peak 7242 crossing the NE ridge at 6,700'. Turn W and traverse toward glacier (30 minutes). Climb with rising traverse from bottom S (left) edge of glacier towards center of glacier. Ascend up and slightly left to miss large crevasse, then head right (W) to large basin at 7,600'. Head WNW toward false summit. Cross ridge S of false summit and traverse slope to major gully. Ascend gully to ridge and follow ridge W to summit.

Descent: Descend the climbing route if there is enough snow. Alternatively, from upper basin on glacier (7,600'), head SE to first notch E of Peak 8373. From notch (7,720') descend steep snow slope in gully. Once out of gully, make a descending traverse left to 6,500'. Traverse S across slope and find major gully system leading to basin. Descend S side of gully to top of cliffy area. Cross gully with stream and descend into basin.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+2 600'	4-6h
	Camp to Summit	+3 676	5-6h
	Summit to Camp		3h
	Camp to TH		3-4h

Comments: The glacier breaks up by late July. Be prepared to fight off black flies at base camp. Bring footwear (sandals?) and a pole for the creek crossing.

Constance via S Chute**BA 7,743**

Equipment: Ice axe and crampons
Jurisdiction: Olympic National Park <http://www.nps.gov/olymp/>
Maps: USGS: Tyler Peak
Green Trails:
Other Map: Gray Wolf - Dosewallips Custom Correct
References: Olympic Mountains: A Climbing Guide, 4th edit (2006), pp. 109-113

Approach: From Hwy 101 on the east side of Hood Canal, drive the Dosewallips River Rd for 14.2 miles to the Lake Constance Trailhead. Hike up trail 2 miles, gaining 3,350 feet, to Lake Constance. Best camping is near the lake (at 4,650 feet).

Climbing Route: Follow aptly named Avalanche Canyon north for 0.6 mile from the lake. Climb E up the broad S Chute, gaining 1,200 feet, to the notch of the low point in the S Ridge. Cross to the E side and traverse N for 200 yards. Ascend a broad scree gully system to obvious notch in a minor E-W ridge. Pass thru notch and descend a short distance to a scree or snow ledge. Contour N 0.25 mile, across heather or snow slopes, gullies, and finally a steep cirque. Then, climb an ascending ledge, past a rock outcropping to open slopes just SE of the summit. The 60 foot high summit block is climbed on the N side. Time: 7 hours up from lake, 4 hours down.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	4 200'	4h
	Camp to Summit	3 100'	7h
	Summit to Camp		4h
	Camp to TH		

Comments: Check with rangers for camping quotas and restrictions. Beware of serious early season avalanche exposure in Avalanche Canyon and on the S Chute. A strenuous, interesting, and beautiful alpine climb. A long summit day: Some may want a third day.

Corteo Peak via SW Ridge**BA 8 080'**

Equipment: Standard alpine equipment.
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt Arriva, Washington Pass
Green Trails: Mt Logan, Washington Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd edit (2003), pp. 346-347.
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Maple Pass.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Marblemount. Sign in at Ranger Station and get permit. Continue E for 52 miles on State 20 to Rainy Pass. Park at the rest area on the S side (4,855'). From the parking lot, follow trail past Lake Ann. Stay on trail 2 mi. to Heather Pass (6,080'). Continue W and across talus; pass to the S of Lewis Lake. Follow a trail or snow to the E moraine of the Lewis Glacier at approximately 6400'. Camp at either Lewis Lake or heather benches N of the moraine.

Climbing Route: Follow the top of the moraine to the Lewis Glacier. Ascend SE bearing left at top to a notch on ridge at 7500'. Follow ridgetop W to notch and down climb 400' (dirt or snow) to cirque under Corteo's W face. Reach Corteo's SW ridge at large notch (1/3rd up from ridge col) via an easy gully. Follow ridge to summit. Climbing is exposed class 3 with a few class 4 moves.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3.5h
	TH to Camp	+3 900'	2-4h
	Camp to Summit	+1 010'	3-5h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		2h

Comments: This climb can be done in one day with a car camp at Rainy Pass. Plan on 10-12 hours.

Cruiser via SW Corner**BR 6 104'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment plus crampons, ice ax, and a few small chocks.
Jurisdiction: Olympic National Park <http://www.nps.gov/olym/>
Maps: USGS: Mt. Skokomish, Mt. Steel
Green Trails: Mt. Steel
Other Map: Mt. Skokomish - Lake Cushman Custom Correct
References: Olympic Mountains: A Climbing Guide, 4th edit (2006), pp. 38-39, 65.
100 Hikes in the South Cascades and Olympics, Flapjack Lakes.

Approach: Drive US 101 along Hood Canal to Hoodsport. Take the Lake Cushman Road 15 mi. to the Staircase Ranger Station (770'). From the Staircase Ranger Station, hike up the old road 3.8 mi. to the road end. Take the Flapjack Lakes Trail 4.1 mi. to camp at Flapjack Lakes. Bivy sites are available just over the Divide.

Climbing Route: From Flapjack Lakes hike 1.5 mi. on trail to Gladys Divide. Just before the Divide, ascend SE up the steep snow couloir to a saddle. Gain the ridge crest and scramble a gully close to Mt. Cruiser. Ascend up and right on class 3-4 rock for about 200' to a short chimney with a "cannon" hole at the top. Ascend through the hole and then cross a large platform about 75' to a belay spot. From the belay spot, there is a bolt, up, right, around the corner, on the face. A short class 4-5 lead up the face ends at a belay spot on the ridge crest above fixed pins (used for rappel—caution!). Small chocks can be placed. A class 3 pitch up the crest (very exposed but bolted) gains the summit.

Descent: Downclimb the class 3 pitch, then rappel (some free) directly down to the platform. Down-climb the remainder of the route. A single rope, (50m) rappel will reach the belay ledge where the route begins if the lower anchor (two new bolts) is used.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+2 700'	5-7h
	Camp to Summit	+2 600'	4-5h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		3-4h

Comments: Obtain the required permit and pay the overnight fee at the Staircase Ranger Station. The snow in the couloir is steep and often icy. In late season, it may be best to crawl the moat. The rock on the climb is sound; the exposure on the final two pitches is high. One could make a shorter (steeper) approach via the Hamma River Road and Mildred Lakes trail. Bivy sites are available at about 6540'. The Climber's Guide to the Olympics says, after reaching notch above Gladys Divide, to traverse E 50', then ascend ridge and scramble N towards Cruiser. Easier terrain is found by ascending up cracks and ledges directly N from notch. In 1998, reservations and a \$2 per person fee were required. Reservations could only be made up to one month in advance.

Curtis Gilbert via Conrad Gl**BA 8,184**

Equipment: Standard Glacier Gear
Jurisdiction: Goat Rocks Wilderness / Gifford Pinchot National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Walupt Lake, White Pass, Jennies Butte
Green Trails: Walupt Lake, White Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, vol. I, 3rd edit (2000), p. 72
75 Scrambles in Washington, by Peggy Goldman, pp. 214-216

Approach: Driving: Drive from Seattle, via Elbe and Hwy 7, to White Pass on US Hwy 12 (3 hrs). Continue E on Hwy 12 for 16.8 mi, turn right on Tieton Rd. After 4.8 mi, turn left on South Fork Tieton River Rd #1000. Continue 13 mi to Conrad Meadows parking lot and trailhead, with toilet, at 3,900'. Roads in good shape, mostly paved. Total time: 4.5 hrs.

Approach: Hike on road briefly, to gate, then turn left onto Surprise Lake Loop Trail #1120. Hike easy, but horsey, trail about 4.5 mi. At junction, take right (N) fork of loop trail, continue another 2 mi. At about 5,100', turn right and go up excellent (but unmarked) pack trail. Follow trail easily for 3 mi: Up to ridge top, W along ridge crest, N through benchlands (across E slope of Point 7,527'), then W to a waterfall of Conrad Creek at 6,000'. Either ascend up talus left of waterfall (and brush), for a short approach to upper benchlands, or continue 0.25 mi past creek and ascend open hillside to upper benchlands. Good camps in lower and upper benchlands, either side of Conrad Creek. Approach: 5 hrs

Climbing Route: Hike around barren lake (6,416') to Conrad Glacier. Ascend glacier S to obvious low pass at 7,200' (Note: Alternatively, as shown in Beckey, one could ascend SSW and up snow finger between cliff bands, but snow finger is steep and may be broken up). From 7,200' pass, traverse WSW across Meade Glacier and gain the S ridge of Gilbert. Scramble up the W side of ridge to summit. 4-5 hrs.

Descent: Descend the climbing route. 3 hrs. Camp to TH: 4-5 hrs.

Data:	Seattle to TH
	TH to Camp
	Camp to Summit
	Summit to Camp
	Camp to TH

Comments: No basic credit is given for a shorter route using only the Meade Glacier (little more than snowfields) and not the Conrad Glacier. A technically easy climb; beautiful alpine benchlands with many elk and goat. A 2 or 3 day trip. Alternate, shorter but harder approach, for loop trip: From TH, hike almost 2 mi, turn right on old trail #1131 (signed as "Not Maintained"). At large swampy meadow, go around on right. Trail gets hard to follow, but forest is relatively open. At 5,400' or before, avoid cliff bands and box canyon by ascending NW through open timber to benches at 6,000'. Follow way-trail to waterfall at Conrad Creek or ascend to upper benches at 6,200' (5-6 hrs).

Cutthroat via W Ridge**BR 8 050'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Washington Pass
Green Trails: Washington Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd edit., (2008) pp. 369-371.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to just beyond Rainy Pass. Park at the Blue Lake trailhead parking lot (5,200')— 1.5 mi. W of Washington Pass. Driving time: 3.5 hours. From the North Cascades Highway, about 2 mi. W of Washington Pass, drop down and cross creek and ascend meadows into the bowl SW of the summit. Ascend to the saddle just W of the end of the W Ridge.

Climbing Route: Traverse E along the S Face of the West ridge about 100' to a shallow blocky gully. Scramble the first section of the gully and then belay up to the ridge crest past two solid pitons (about a 50' pitch). Easy scrambling along the ridge leads to the summit block. The last section of the ridge is exposed. A belay may be needed. At the summit block traverse an obvious ledge to the N. ridge. One belayed low 5th class pitch and easy scrambling leads to the summit.

Descent: Rappel and downclimb the route. Important Note: The current rappel anchors are very suspect; leaders should be prepared to devise new ones for 1999 (probably a bolt kit or pitons). Check with leaders of prior trips as to their conditions.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3.5h
	TH to Summit	+3 200'	6-7h
	Summit to TH		4h

Comments: This route is not to be confused with the SW gully route that was done as a Basic Climb many years ago and which should not be repeated. Small stoppers and any-size cams useful for running belays.

Daniel via Lynch GI**BG 7 986'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Daniel, The Cradle
Green Trails: Stevens Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, vol. I, 3rd edit (2000), pp. 193-197
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Hyas Lake.

Approach: Take I-90 about 27 mi. E of Snoqualmie Pass to the Roslyn exit (about 1 mi. W of Cle Elum exit). Follow the Cle Elum River Road (SR 903) to Salmon La Sac. A few yards past the Ranger Station, keep right on a rough dirt road (FS #4330). Drive about 12 mi. to the end of the road and the Cathedral Rock trailhead (Trail #1345; elev. 3,350'). Hike this Cathedral Rock trail to Squaw Lake at 2.5 mi. Continue up trail to Cathedral Pass (5,550'). Turn left (W) onto the Pacific Crest Trail. In less than 0.5 mi., turn right (NW) onto Trail 1375 (do not follow the PCT down to Deep Lake). Follow Trail #1375 past Cathedral Rock to Peggy's Pond at 5,560' and camp nearby. This is the shorter approach (longer summit day) and avoids the brush of the alternate approach. Alternate Approach: From Deception Pass trailhead, continue past the upper end of the Hyas Lakes about .25 mi. (3+ miles from the trailhead, 3,500'). Here, cross the stream and watch for ribbon markers going up Lynch Draw. There are two routes between Hyas Lake and PCT—the left one is the better choice. Continue up until you cross PCT at about 4,000'. Follow PCT NW about 150 yards and leave the trail at a stream bed. Follow stream bed until basin is reached. Stay to the left of the stream, working over to low ridge (way trail on crest of ridge) to Lynch Gap at 6,250' (about 2 mi. from PCT). The trails are faint and easily lost and regained. Camp near Pea Soup Lake at glacier's base (be prepared to camp on snow). If late in season, Lynch Draw may be flooded. Lynch Glacier can be reached by ascending the ridge between Lynch and Daniel Glaciers a couple hundred yards to first minor notch; then cross the ridge and descend snow slopes to Lynch Glacier.

Climbing Route: From Peggy's Pond, climb to 6,300' on the east ridge. Traverse below the Daniel Glacier at 6,100-6,300' to the vicinity of Lynch draw. Walk across frozen Pea Soup Lake and get on the ice above low rocks. Ascend glacier to the gap between the two highest summits (in late season, expect detour around the crevasses 2/3 of the way up). The W summit on the right of the notch is the highest.

Descent: Descend the scramble route to camp at Peggy's Pond or the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+3 000'	4-6h
	Camp to Summit	+1 800'	3-5h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		3-4h

Comments: No credit is given for ascending either the SE Ridge or Hyas Creek Glacier to the upper Daniel Glacier from Peggy's Pond (both are scrambles). In early season, walk across frozen Pea Soup Lake to get on the Lynch Glacier. Later on, when Pea Soup Lake melts out, one can NOT walk around the lake due to cliffs and the receding Lynch Glacier.

Dome Peak via Dome GI**BG 8 920'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: Glacier Peak Wilderness / Wenatchee National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Dome Peak, Downey Mtn
Green Trails: Cascade Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd edit (2003), pp. 248-249.
Selected Climbs in the Cascades, Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 156-159.
Summit Routes, pp. 162-164
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Bachelor Meadows

Approach: Take I-5 N to Arlington, then SR 530 to Darrington. Driving N from Darrington, turn right on the Suiattle River Rd. (FS 26). Go 19.5 mi. to Downey Creek Campground and the trailhead (1,450'). Take the Downey Creek trail to Bachelor Creek (6.5 mi.) staying on the E bank of Downey Creek. Just past the second crossing of Bachelor Creek at 4000' is an overgrown trail that traverses a slide alder patch. The correct trail is the one closest to Bachelor Creek. Follow trail past Cub Lake to camp in meadows SE of lake, or proceed up to camp on ridge another hour, elevation 6,200'.

Climbing Route: From base camp, follow a foot path to cross the S ridge leading toward Spire Point at 6,200'. Drop down approx 200' and traverse at a bearing of 80 deg. to below a prominent cliff. Continue on a 57-60 deg bearing to a shallow depression (glacier-polished rock in late season) on a heathered ridge. Then go dead east to below the lower cliff of another spur ridge. From here ascend a broad snow slope (boulder field in late season) at an 80 deg bearing to just below the top of the ridge. Traverse onto the Dome Glacier and follow a 115 deg bearing. On the upper glacier, climb through crevasses to the notch at 8,560', just N of the summit. On the other side of the notch climb along the snow slope for 300' to top, and then climb a rock arete for 500' to the summit (8,920').

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH			2.5h
	TH to Camp	+4 550'	-700'	9-11h
	Camp to Summit	+3 582'		6-8h
	Summit to Camp		-3 582'	4-6h
	Camp to TH	+700'	-4 550'	6-8h

Comments: This is a long and strenuous climb to a major and remote wilderness peak. It should be scheduled for 3 full days. The rock ridge is exposed. Some parties have taken rock gear to belay and/or set up fixed rope(s).

Dragontail via Colchuck Col**BA 8 840'**

Equipment: Standard alpine equipment including crampons.
Jurisdiction: Alpine Lakes Wilderness / Wenatchee National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Stuart, Enchantment Lakes
Green Trails: Mt Stuart, Chiwaukum Mtns
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 264-267.
Summit Routes, pp. 206-208
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Lake Stuart - Colchuck Lake.

Approach: Drive US 2 (Stevens Pass) E to Leavenworth. Just before entering town, turn right on Icicle Creek Road. Follow Road 8.5 mi. to Bridge Creek Campground. Turn left and drive through campground, cross the river to Eightmile Creek Road (FS 7601). Drive 4 mi. to start of Lake Stuart trailhead (3,600'). Driving time: 2.75 hours. Take Lake Stuart trail for 2.5 mi., then go left on the Colchuck Lake Trail. Reach Colchuck Lake (5,570') in another 1.8 mi. There are campsites on both the W side and the S end of the lake. Camp as near the S end as possible.

Climbing Route: Ascend snow (early season) or talus to glacier (no crevasses but can be icy by mid-season) and follow glacier to Colchuck Col. A couple of hundred ft. left (E) of the Col, ascend the couloir to a notch in the ridge (Pandora's Box). Drop down and left, then traverse left (NE) to the summit; some parties use ropes for this part. Alternatively, about 30' below Pandora's Box, exit left and scramble up 4th class rock about 20 feet, then follow the ridge line left.

Descent: Descend SE to the saddle, then E on a long snow slope to Aasgard Pass. From Aasgard Pass descend to Colchuck Lake. Route finding from Aasgard Pass can be tricky: stay to center left at top to avoid cliffs; below cliffs move to right side of gully. Alternatively, descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH			3h
	TH to Camp	+2 000'		2-4h
	Camp to Summit	+3 200'		3-6h
	Summit to Camp			2h
	Camp to TH			2-3h

Comments: In early season, almost the entire descent can be glissaded. But use caution; serious accidents have happened glissading from Aasgard Pass. The ascent and descent can be reversed but the route-finding to get to the Col can be tricky. No credit is given for ascending and descending via Aasgard Pass. Permits are required. Check with the Forest Service for access restrictions and trail conditions. Recall that Pandora's Box was filled with - among other things - deception!

Eldorado Peak via Inspiration Gl**BG 8 868'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Eldorado
 Green Trails: Cascade Pass, Diablo Dam
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp. 307-309
 Selected Climbs in the Cascades, Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 166-169.
 Summit Routes (2004) pp. 41-43

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Marblemount. At Marblemount, turn right onto Cascade River Rd. Follow it to a large parking area on the right at about mile marker 20 and elevation 2,100'. Driving time: 3 hours. From the parking area backtrack downstream about 90' down the road (look for possible flagging), looking for a clump of three trees crossing the river, or one large log. Cross river and walk about 100' perpendicular to the river until running into a climbers' trail. Go right, or E, upstream on trail. Proceed up and slightly right in open timber following climbers' trail. Stay to right (E) of large windfall and traverse up so that Eldorado Creek is within earshot. After about 1500' gain, talus slopes are reached. Ascend talus (cairns and flags) (do not cross Eldorado Creek) with large cliffs on the left. Go up in center of talus field to break in cliffs with climbers trail to upper boulder field. Ascend up and right(E), picking up segments of fair-to-good way trails into large basin at about 5,500-5,800'. Move up onto ridge on left to small, but level, camp spots (6,100'). Look for way to drop down into Roush Creek Basin (best spot found N along ridge). Campsites in Roush Creek Basin between 6,100' and 6,400'.

Climbing Route: From Roush Creek Basin, proceed up snowfields and Eldorado Glacier just left (W) of rocky ridge. Follow this to broad flat area of Inspiration Glacier at about 7,500'(good camps near rocks). Traverse Inspiration Glacier around to N and follow broad snow covered ridge to top (8,868'). Summit ridge is a spectacular knife-edge of snow.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+4 300'	5-6h
	Camp to Summit	+2 468'	3-5h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		3-4h

Comments: Finding the log crossing at the parking lot, and the climber's trail on the other side, is very important. This climb is considered fairly grueling and strenuous because of the elevation gain over uneven ground. An early start on the approach may help. The trail is strictly a climber's trail, but has improved in recent years. If the weather is good, the views are tremendous. Because this area sustains heavy use, do not camp in Eldorado Basin. Glacier may remain passable into very late season.

Fin (N Cascades) via NW Ridge**BR 7 360'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment.
Jurisdiction: Okanogan National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Washington Pass, Silverstar Mtn, Gilbert
 Green Trails: Washington Pass, Stehekin
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) p.327.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Washington Pass. Continue 1 mi. to hairpin bend in road, park in large turnout. Driving time: 3.5 - 4 hours. Hike SE, via open forest and open slopes on right side of valley, to Kangaroo Pass. Visually locate Tomahawk by appearance SE from Pass. The Fin is just beyond. Descend open slopes toward meadow (or follow route towards Kangaroo Temple), then ascend mostly open talus until convenient to veer left and scramble to Tomahawk-Fin Col.

Climbing Route: Start climbing at the col and ascend the NW Ridge in 5-6 pitches of class 4. First 60% of route has friable rock but almost all rockfall would go harmlessly down one side of the ridge or the other. Some large loose rocks have been reported. Last 40% is enjoyable—exposed but easy climbing on solid granite. Some parties have traversed right at the Col to make the 1st pitch more challenging. This is not recommended because of rockfall. Stay on the ridge!

Descent: Descend 150' of class 2-3 via SE Ridge to saddle, then down snow or talus. If a return to Tomahawk - Fin col is desired, downclimb the SE ridge to the saddle, drop another 100' - 200' and then traverse over to the col on a very good way trail.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3.5h
	TH to Col	+1 500'	3-4h
	Col to Summit	+600'	3-4h
	Summit to TH		3-5h

Comments: The details in Beckey for this route are sparse, possibly the "Southeast Route." It can be done in one day from Seattle with an early departure, or can car camp as for S. Early Winter Spire. Because of the fragile environment, do not camp anywhere along the approach to the climb. Use caution especially on the 2nd pitch where rockfall danger to climbers below is greatest. The key to climbing this route quickly is to pay attention to rope drag. Selecting the straightest line (where you have a choice) and utilizing double and triple runners can extend the first three pitches to a full rope length making this a 3 1/2 pitch climb. The approach is a cross-country route. The approach can take up to 2 hours longer in late season because of brush, although most brush can be avoided.

Foggy Peak via N Ridge**BR 6 810'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: MonteCristo, Blanca Lake
Green Trails: Monte Cristo, Sloan Peak
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp. 85-87.
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Glacier Basin.

Approach: Drive I-5 N and take exit to Granite Falls (State 92 from Marysville or State 9 from 1-405). Drive through Granite Falls on the Mountain Loop Highway to Barlow Pass (2,400') and park. Barlow pass is about 19.5 mi. from the Verlot Ranger Station. Driving time: 2 hours. The road is a 4 mi. hike in to Monte Cristo (2,800'). From Monte Cristo, take the trail to Glacier Basin, to above the first water falls where the trail curves into the basin.

Climbing Route: Leave the Glacier Basin Trail, then take the worn path leading to the creek. Ford the creek and go toward the obvious old growth timber strip that begins at 4200'. Keep left of lower cliffy section but right of slope with scrub cedar and watercourses. At or near top of timber, traverse sharply left across scrub cedar and talus slope to below the summit. Then ascend, keeping E, to Ida Pass (see Important Note below). From Ida Pass, descend and contour, then ascend snowfields and heather to the notch in the N Ridge at about 6400'. Climb mostly class 3 and 4 rock with occasional class 5 moves to reach summit. Important Note: A discrepancy exists between the USGS Blanca Lake and Greentrails Monte Cristo quads on the location of Ida Pass. The climbing route description uses the USGS quad—with Ida Pass SSE of Foggy on ridge between Foggy and Cadet Peak. Green Trails quad has Ida Pass W of Foggy—which appears to be Sentinel Gap per Beckey.

Descent: Descend the climbing route (single then double then single rappel). Alternatively, descend by S Route: From narrow summit crest, downclimb blocks (some loose) leftward to above a 50' steep section of solid rock on NW face. Downclimb this section using footholds on slab and good hand cracks to small notch W of summit. Class 3 and 4 (belay). From notch, descend an easy right-trending rock gully, then bear slightly left descending to join the ascent route below summit.

Data:	Seattle to TH			2
	TH to Ida Pass	+4 000'		6h
	Ida Pass to Summit	+500'	-400'	4h
	Summit to TH	+400'	-4 500'	6h

Comments: Do not leave valuables in car at Barlow Pass as cars are regularly broken into. There is a lot of steep cross-country travel on approach. Since the road and bridges to Monte Cristo have been washed out, the use of mountain bikes, or a two day trip makes this climb less of a death march.

Garibaldi via E Face**BG 2 704m**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment and helmet.
Jurisdiction: Garibaldi Provincial Park
<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/parkpgs/garibaldi/>
Maps: USGS: Squamish 92G/11, Cheakamus River 92G/14
Green Trails:
References: Alpine Select (2001) pp 182-183
Summit Guide to the Cascade Volcanoes, (1992), pp. 31-36.
A Guide to Hiking and Climbing in British Columbia, (1993), pp. 50-51.

Approach: Drive N on I-5 to the Canadian border. Go through the Blaine border crossing, to the Trans-Canadian Highway 1. Head W on the Trans-Canadian Highway. Take Highway 99 exit to Squamish. By-pass Squamish, cross the Mamquam River. In about .25 mi. after the bridge turn sharp right on Mamquam Rd. Follow this steep, rough road 9 mi. to parking lot at about 980m. Follow the rough road/trail 12km. to Diamond Head and Elfin Lakes. Camping is available in the meadows below the chalet at Diamond Head. Bunks (no mattresses) and propane stoves are available at the chalet for (CDN) \$10/night (can be mailed in).

Climbing Route: Climb NNW to saddle (1780m) between Columnar Peak and the Gargoyles. Descend 120m N to a saddle. Ascend a broad ridge N toward Diamond Head to about 1850m, then contour NNE to a ridge that drops steeply on the NE side to the Diamond Glacier (ridge may be corniced). Find a way down to the glacier and ascend N toward Atwell Peak. Cross over the E ridge of Atwell Peak at about 2215m. Continue N and then W on the Bishop Glacier to gain the broad saddle between Atwell Peak and Garibaldi. Then continue N between Dalton Dome and Garibaldi to the summit gully on Garibaldi. Start the ascent of the summit tower about 12m left of the gully and traverse up and right. Alternate Route #1: Approach from Alice Ridge Road (see map). Join the climbing route above the saddle at head of Mashiter creek. Alternate Route #2: From camp 1km beyond Diamond Head Chalet, take Opal Cone trail past the Gargoyles, Diamond Head and Opal Cone to Garibaldi Neve. Climb NW on the nevé. Go past Garibaldi on the right, between it and the Tent. Climb the Warren Glacier on the NE side.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		4.5h
	TH to Camp	+700m	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	+1 000m	7-11h
	Summit to Camp		4-7h
	Camp to TH		2-3h

Comments: The rock on Garibaldi is extremely rotten. Be aware of rockfall at all times, especially under Diamond Head and Atwell Peak. A handline may be required in the final gully, but may need hardware to put in; large blocks can't be trusted. Climbers should ascend in groups of 2 - 3. Plan this climb over a long weekend due to the driving time and length of climb. Trailhead theft is a severe problem in this area. Elevations are given in meters in this description, since Canadian maps show meter contours — configure altimeters appropriately. Be aware that changes in glaciation have occurred on this route: leaders should consult rangers and other parties who have done it, to ensure that this route is feasible.

Glacier Peak via Kennedy Gl**BG 10 541'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment
Jurisdiction: Glacier Peak Wilderness / Wenatchee National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Glacier Peak E, Glacier Peak W
Green Trails: Glacier Peak
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide II (1989), p.93.

Approach: Drive N on I-5 about 11 mi. N of Everett. Take SR 530 E to Darrington. From Darrington take the Mountain Loop Highway (SR 92) S, past the Sauk River bridge, to the White Chuck River Road (10.5 mi from Darrington). Turn E and drive 10.5 mi to the road end. (2,300'). Driving time: 3 hours. Hike up the White Chuck river trail to just 1/4 mi. before Kennedy Hot Springs. Shortly after the trail enters the river flood plain turn left onto trail 639 which connects with the PCT. Continue north on PCT into Glacier Creek. Camp here for access to the lower Kennedy Glacier. For the Ptarmigan Glacier, continue N until it is easy to leave the trail and gain the ridge separating Glacier and Pumice Creeks. Hike E up that broad ridge and camp above the edge of the Ptarmigan glacier between 7,000' and 7,500'. Following are two alternatives each for the lower and upper parts of the route.

Climbing Route: From the Glacier Creek camp, ascend the lower Kennedy Glacier to 8,100' where one may either stay left to gain Frostbite ridge or right to ascend upper Kennedy. Alternative: from the Ptarmigan camp, ascend the ridge till it is easy to gain the glacier. Make a left rising traverse to cross the shoulder NE of Kennedy Peak at 8,000'. Continue S in valley between Kennedy Pk and Frostbite ridge. Here you may either stay left to gain Frostbite ridge or right to ascend upper Kennedy. The upper Kennedy Glacier may be climbed directly to the crater rim. May be heavily crevassed in late season. Alternately, gain Frostbite ridge up snow slope then continue S through rabbit ears and down 100 ft' to minor saddle. (Loose rock and somewhat exposed. May have hard snow in early season.) Traverse L across steep snow into crater or ascend to crater rim, cross it, and drop into crater. Finally, ascend S 200' of steep snow to summit.

Descent: Descend the climbing route, or the Sitkum Glacier with a carryover rejoining the PCT (see Glacier Peak via Sitkum Glacier).

Data:	Seattle to TH	3h	
	TH to Camp	+3 300'	7-9h
	Camp to Summit	+4 500'	6-7h
	Summit to Camp		3-4h
	Camp to TH		4-6h

Comments: This is a less traveled alternative to the Sitkum Glacier route. Camps above Ptarmigan Glacier are spectacular and seldom visited. The route is beautiful and Frostbite ridge provides interesting variation in the climbing. A carry over and descent of the Sitkum Glacier is an interesting (but strenuous) variation and makes for a shorter descent.

Glacier Peak via Sitkum Gl**BG 10 541'**

Equipment: Standard Glacier equipment
Jurisdiction: Glacier Peak Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Glacier Peak E, Glacier Peak W
Green Trails: Glacier Peak
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide II (1989), p. 91.
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Kennedy Ridge and Hot Springs.
Selected Climbs in the Cascades (1993), pp. 113-115.

Approach: Drive N on I-5 about 11 mi. N of Everett and take SR 530 E to Darrington (32 mi. from I-5). From Darrington, take the Mountain Loop Highway (SR 92), past the Sauk River bridge, to the White Chuck River Road (FS 23), 10.5 mi. from Darrington. Turn left (E) and drive 10.5 mi. to the road end parking area (2,300'). Driving time: 2.5 h. Hike up the White Chuck River trail to Kennedy Hot Springs. Continue approx. 2 mi. SE to the junction with the Pacific Crest Trail. Go left (N) on the Crest Trail about .5 mi. to the Sitkum Path (4,100'), just before the trail crosses Sitkum Creek. Follow a climber's trail through moss covered boulder field and up the steep wooded ridge S of Sitkum Creek. Camps are available at Boulder Basin (5,600'). One may also set up base camp at the base of the lower Sitkum Glacier at 6,900' (good views; avoids climbing scree in morning darkness). Be prepared to camp on snow.

Climbing Route: From Boulder Basin ascend E up a small ridge N of gully to the base of the lower Sitkum Glacier. Climb up the lower glacier (from 6,900' to 8,200' at bearings of 120-170 degrees) onto a rock ridge. Ascend snow or ice E onto the upper Sitkum Glacier and continue N to the saddle at 9,200'. Climb E up the pumice and snow ridge on the S edge of the Scimitar Glacier and around either the N (snow-ice) or S (snow-scrree) side of the summit snow crest. Ascend the snow crest to the summit.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+3 300'	6-8h
	Camp to Summit	+4 900'	6-7h
	Summit to Camp		3-4h
	Camp to TH		4-5h

Comments: Water available along trail to Kennedy Hot Springs and at Boulder Basin, but not between Sitkum Creek and Boulder Basin. The trail from basecamp, on right side near water supply, is suggested for easier footing. Watch for rockfall on S side of summit. There is often ice on the snout of the upper Sitkum Glacier.

Glacier Peak via Vista GI**BG 10 541'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.

Jurisdiction: Glacier Peak Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>

Maps: USGS: Glacier Peak E, Glacier Peak W
Green Trails: Glacier Peak

References: Cascade Alpine Guide II (1989), p 93.
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Milk Creek-Dolly Creek

Approach: Drive N on I-5, then E on SR 530 to Darrington. Go N out of Darrington on the paved road towards Rockport approx. 6.5 mi. Turn E onto the Suiattle River Road (FS 26) to the road end. Park at the Milk Creek trailhead. Driving time: 2.5 h. From cars (1,651') cross footbridge over the Suiattle River and hike up trail approx 12 mi. to high camp at about 5,500' on a ridge N of Kennedy Glacier. Alternate approach: Start at Whitechuck TH, hike to Kennedy Hot Springs, then N on the PCT to Pumice Cr., about 10 mi. Excellent camp 100' above PCT at 5,700'

Climbing Route: From base camp traverse ridge towards summit. Climb Ptarmigan and Vista Glaciers to saddle near Kennedy Peak at 8,384'. From saddle climb along the edge of the Kennedy Glacier to E side of Frostbite Ridge. From here one can either: 1) go up steep snow to travel along left side of crest of ridge, through the Rabbit Ears, then down scramble around left and climb steep snow to crater edge; or 2) continue on up the Kennedy Glacier (depending on how badly crevassed the Kennedy Glacier is). Climb down into the crater and then straight (S) up the summit block (10,541').

Descent: Descent is via the climbing route. Downclimbing by way of the Kennedy Glacier would be preferable to descending via Frostbite Ridge (avoids downclimbing some steep snow).

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+3 800'	6-8h
	Camp to Summit	+5 000'	8-10h
	Summit to Camp		3-4h
	Camp to TH		4-6h

Comments: This is a long, varied and beautiful climb that is probably best done in 3 days. Requires good conditioning and stamina.

Guye Peak via W Face**BR 5 168'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment and an alpine rack with a few medium chocks.

Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>

Maps: USGS: Snoqualmie Pass
Green Trails: Snoqualmie Pass

References: Cascade Alpine Guide, vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 163-165.

Approach: Drive E on I-90 to Snoqualmie Pass. Take first exit, then L onto Alpentel Road. Drive to parking lot at end of Alpentel road. Leave one car there. Drive the other car(s) back toward I-90, turn left up Ober Strasse, and park at gravel pullout adjacent to talus slope under Guye's west face. Ober Strasse may be marked Private - No Access. If so, park at a pull-off on Alpentel Rd just north of Ober Strasse and walk back to the gravel pullout. Make a rising traverse up talus to the far left (N) side of Guye's W face. You will end in a rocky stream bed (may be dry depending upon time of year). Ascend it. Some may want a belay up the steepest section.

Climbing Route: Exit right onto a very large ramp with full grown trees. The ramp does a rising traverse all the way across the W face from N to S. It is quite visible from the road. Some may want a rope here, but most parties may be willing to scramble it. At the end of the ramp, belay up 40' or class 4/5.0 solid rock to another grassy ramp. This ramp rises to the left (N), and goes about halfway across the face, where it ends at a notch. Go through the notch, to your right, into the center of a wide gully. Here you will find the crux and final pitch. It starts up a steep crack/face and is low 5th class for approximately 30', then it becomes 4th class for about half a rope length, up rocks and through alpine trees. There's a good belay just before the notch at the top of this pitch. Unrope at the notch and scramble left (N) to the summit. There are three summits of nearly equal height, but the summit register is on the S summit. The route ends between the S and middle peaks.

Descent: From S summit, follow climber's path around right (E) side of middle peak. At notch between middle and N peaks (scout ahead for correct notch), descend gully and slabs to right to go around E side of N peak. Descent is about 100'; most groups will want at least an arm rappel. Then scramble up easy gully to notch on N side of N peak. Well-defined scrambler's trail then leads down beside small pond, then left (W) down to Alpentel parking lot.

Data:	Seattle to TH		1h
	TH to Summit	+1 700'	5-6h
	Summit to Camp		3-4h

Comments: There is some rotten rock on this route. Getting from the S to the N summit takes some time and requires caution. Credit is given for reaching any one of the summits. Traversing around E side of N peak on descent is much easier than W side traverse recommended in previous Basic Climbs Guides. Also, return to Alpentel parking lot is shorter than Commonwealth Basin route.

High Priest via N Face

BR 8 240'

Equipment: Standard rock equipment and chocks to 2 inches.
Jurisdiction: Alpine Lakes Wilderness / Wenatchee National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Stuart, Liberty
Green Trails: Mt Stuart, Liberty, Leavenworth
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 256-257 (251, 254)
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Enchantment Lakes.

Approach: Drive to just W of Leavenworth on US 2 over Stevens Pass. Go right on the Icicle Creek Road. Drive about 4 mi. to the Snow Lakes Trail parking lot. Driving time: 3 hours. Take Snow Lakes Trail, #1553 (1,400'), to Nada Lake (5.2 mi.). Go about .5 mi. on right side of the lake, cross Nada Creek and head up hill just left of the talus slope toward the notch leading to Temple Canyon. Where the talus slope narrows to about 75', work right on a class 3 ledge, then up slabs to a level area just left of the stream. Follow a steep dirt and rock trail into Temple Canyon. Follow a way trail, generally right of the stream, to near the end of Temple Canyon. Scramble up left onto the broad plateau of Tamarack Meadows where good camping is found. Temple is at the E end of the ridge, the sharp peak just left of a crag which appears higher. High Priest is further W, in the middle of the ridge. It has a steep but featured N face, a left-facing open book which splits the right one-third of the face, and a small, blocky summit. At the very highest point of Tamarack meadows, when Prusik Pass is visible to the W, High Priest is the dramatic pinnacle in your face to the S. Alternate Approach: Via Enchantment Basin thru Prusik Pass, then traverse about 0.4 mi. E to base of route. If descending back to Enchantment Basin: After the 60' rappel to the saddle, descend down a W trending gully on the S slope for a few hundred feet. As the gully curves left, scramble up to a rib and drop into the next gully to the W. Descend this broad gully, staying to the right to avoid cliffs, into Enchantment Basin.

Climbing Route: Ascend gully between High Priest and the crag just to its E for about 50'. Then work right (class 2) onto a wide bench with a few small trees, the highest trees on the face. Starting from the left side of the bench, climb 3 fairly long pitches (variations possible), staying mostly on the left side of the face, ending about 30' below the summit. Move left around the S side of a large block, then climb it, passing a small roof; then climb a short crack up and right to the final summit block.

Descent: Either downclimb or do a 20' rappel on the SE face; then climb over a rib and down to a rappel anchor (fixed pitons) about 30' below and E of the summit. Do a 60' rappel into the saddle between the High Priest and the crag to its E. Cross the saddle completely, until you see a descending traverse down obvious blocks onto the N slope of the crag to the E (class 3). Continue down and across the N slope (class 2), working generally to the E. Do not descend the gully below and N of the saddle - loose rock.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+5 600'	6-8h
	Camp to Summit	+1 240'	2-4h
	Summit to Camp		1-2h
	Camp to TH		4-5h

Comments: The rock is generally sound, with good protection, but beware of several large, loose blocks. An excellent rock climb - 4 good pitches of mixed 4th & 5th class. Rope leaders should have class 5 leading experience and reasonable competence in chock-craft. The

hike in is very long and strenuous. On a three-day weekend most parties climb The High Priest and Mt. Temple the same day, climbing High Priest first, then doing a low traverse to Mt. Temple. On a two-day weekend an average party will not do both climbs.

Hood via Cooper Spur**BG 11 235'**

Equipment: Standard glacier gear, pickets/flukes
Jurisdiction: Mt. Hood National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mthood/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Hood South
Green Trails: Mt Hood
Other Map:
References: Summit Guide to the Cascade Volcanoes, (1992). pp. 106-112
Climbing the Cascade Volcanoes (1993) pp 103-106, 110-112
Oregon High A Climbing Guide, (1991) pp. 27-28

Approach: Same as South Side Mt. Hood, leave a car at Timberline and shuttle to Cloud Cap campground by proceeding east on US-26 and north on SR 35, turn off to Cooper Spur road and the left at ski area entrance FS 3512. Approximate time from Timberline to Cloud Cap 40 minutes.

Climbing Route: Follow trail 600' from Cloud Cap campground until it connects to the Cooper Spur Trail (6,600'). Ascend trail to permanent snow field (8,860'). Parties can rope up here or proceed up to Tie-In Rock (9,400') and rope up there. Ascend steep snow up to 45 degrees, may require protection from 10,400' to 10,800' depending on parties' experience and conditions. A climbing line to the right minimizes rock fall risk in this area. From 10,800' to summit plateau bear to left up through snow between rock.

Descent: Descend the south side (see south side route information). DO NOT DESCEND THE COOPER SPUR. It is too steep and soft by mid-day to make this a safe alternative.

Data:	Seattle to TH		4.5h
	Camp to Summit	+5 335'	7-9h
	Summit to TH		2-4h

Comments: This is not a beginning glacier climb! Students should have experience climbing steep snow under exposed conditions. Leaders may want to make this a "Leaders Permission Only" climb because of steep snow & exposure. This climb is best done in one day with an early start from Cloud Cap. Cloud Cap campground is primitive but it has water and an outhouse. This climb is one of the most enjoyable routes on Mt. Hood. It is very exposed and has the potential for rock fall and avalanche. An early start (2400 or 0100) is recommended to avoid soft snow and rock fall danger on the ascent and descent. HELMETS ARE REQUIRED.

Hood via S Side**BG 11 235'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Hood National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mthood/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Hood South
Green Trails: Mt Hood
Other Map:
References: Selected Climbs in the Cascades, Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 21-27.
Climbing the Cascade Volcanoes (1993) pp 103-110
Summit Guide to the Cascade Volcanoes, (1992). pp. 106-109.

Approach: Take I-5 S to approximately 15 mi. N of the Oregon state line to I-205 bypass around Portland to US 26. Travel E on US 26 for about 50 mi. Just past Government Camp turn left at Timberline Lodge turnoff. Drive 8 mi. and park in lodge parking lot. Driving time: 5 hours.

Climbing Route: Follow Palmer Glacier, along E edge (right side) to avoid interfering with ski trails (as directed by sign at climbers' trailhead), to Triangular Moraine above cat track (5 degree bearing from Silcox hut). Climb above Triangular Moraine (8,500') on most gentle ground to E side of Crater Rock (slope opposite Steel Cliff). Follow round Crater Rock, above sulfur-fuming Devil's Kitchen (10,400'), to its N side to find wind carved snow formation called the Hogsback. "*Old Chute*" route, now preferred: From the low point on the crest of the Hogsback, descend the far side (to the N) then go straight up (E) a large steep open face into a narrowing and even steeper (~50°) chute on the R. It tops out onto a level spot about 50 yards from the summit. It is also possible to bear slightly L near the top of the steep face, before the chute, and gain the summit ridge by a very steep final slope. Pickets advised.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		4.5h
	TH to Camp	+3 000'	2h
	Camp to Summit	+2 235'	5-8h
	Summit to Camp		2h
	Camp to TH		1h

Comments: The "old chute" route is a change in the Climbs Guide from previous editions. Conditions above the bergschrund have deteriorated in recent years to the point that the "Hogsback/Pearly Gates" route is significantly less viable.

Approach: Most parties do this route as a one-day climb from Timberline Lodge. If done as a two-day climb, it is possible to camp in snow approx 500' above the top of the Palmer Chair lift at the 9,000' level. As a one-day climb, the lodge or a car camp is recommended. To car camp, either sleep in cars in parking lot or camp at Forest Service campground (both noisy). An early start (2400 or 0100) will avoid: (a) soft snow (b) rock/icefall approaching the summit, and (c) crowds at the Hogsback. Check with the ranger station after July for potential rock fall danger and possible closure of route. Mt. Hood Locator Units (MLU's) are available for rent (\$5.00 plus \$300.00 refundable deposit, by charge card) at Mt Hood Inn in Government Camp just off SR26 on Business Loop (open 24 hours). Their use is recommended, not required. The MLU and wands would indicate prudent measures. Recommended as a mid-week due to large crowds on weekends.

Icy via W Route**BA 7 060'**

Equipment: Standard glacier and rock equipment
Jurisdiction: North Cascades Nat'l Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt Shuksan
 Green Trails: Mt Shuksan
 Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) p 61 (West Route).
 100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Nooksack Cirque.

Approach: Drive via I-5 to Bellingham. Take SR 542 E towards the Mt. Baker ski area. About 13 mi. past the small town of Glacier turn left onto the Nooksack River Road—just before the Nooksack River Bridge. In 1.5 mi. turn right onto N Fork Nooksack Road No 34. Go 4 more miles and take the lower, most used fork for another mile to the road end at elevation 2,400'. Take the Nooksack Trail 1 mi. to the river and follow way trail 3 mi. along the river to the Nooksack Cirque. There is room for 10-20 people in the Great Trog located in the valley floor at about 3,400'.

Climbing Route: Rope up and gradually ascend SE. Look for a snow route up the rock band to the E. Gain the eastward extension of the East Nooksack Glacier and take a rising traverse to the NE, gaining the ridge at about 6,000'. Climb and traverse the S face over to the western most peak of Icy (NW Peak). Ascend obvious gully on S face (watch for loose rock) to summit (7,060').

Descent: Descend via climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+1 000'	4-6h
	Camp to Summit	+3 660'	6-8h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		3-5h

Comments: Nooksack River Rd is also called Hannegen Road. Last 2 - 3 mi. of hike to Nooksack Cirque can involve considerable bushwhacking. Recently, a folding saw has been found useful on the approach.

Ingalls via S Ridge**BR 7 662'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment and chocks to 1.5 inches.
Jurisdiction: Wenatchee National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Stuart
 Green Trails: Mt Stuart
 Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), Beckey, pp. 315.-317
 100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Ingalls Lake.
 Selected climbs in the Cascades, Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 76-79.

Approach: Drive E on I-90 to about 1 mile beyond Cle Elum, then go NE on Highway 970 about 5 mi. to 0.5 mi. past the Teanaway River Bridge. Turn left on the Teanaway River Road and continue 23 mi. to the road end parking area at 4,243', about 1 mi. beyond the DeRoux Campground (FS 9737). Car camping is available at the DeRoux Campground and other campgrounds on the Teanaway River Road. From the parking area, take the abandoned mine road/trail .25 mi. to fork in trail. Take the right trail (E). Stay left at the fork at 5,600' (toward Ingalls Pass) and reach Ingalls Pass (6,500') in 3 mi. From pass continue on high trail to Ingalls Lake (4 mi. from cars). Ascend to the notch between the main (N) and S peaks.

Climbing Route: From just below the notch, traverse along the right side of the Dogtooth Crags, climbing broken rock and slabs to a broad bench just below the large red slab. (Alternative: Follow a slab-ramp along the left side of the Dogtooth Crags, go around a corner, and climb a knife-edge ridge). Climb the obvious crack for a full rope length lead to a belay at a fixed piton on the slab. A short lead up and left leads to the belay cove under the dark horns. Another short pitch goes up and right from the right side of the cove to a notch in the left skyline. Scramble to the summit. (For SW face, see separate route description on next page.)

Descent: Scramble NW down a ridge to a minor saddle (somewhat exposed; some loose pebbles). Work down and traverse to a tree at the top of a class 3 gully (used on SW face ascent). Rappel first down the gully, then down a friction slab to the base of the SW face route. Scramble up to the notch between the N and S peaks. Alternate descent is to rappel down the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to notch	+ 3 000'	3-4h
	Notch to Summit	+400'	3-5h
	Summit to TH		4-5h

Comments: The hike in may be hot, but not especially strenuous. Climbing is on generally good rock with moderate exposure. Rope leaders should have class 5 leading experience, as the red slab requires protection and has several tricky moves in the 5.2 - 5.3 range with a 5.6 variation, if desired. This climb is typically done as a one-day climb with a 6 -7 a.m. start. It may not be possible to drive all the way to the trailhead until late June.

Ingalls via SW Face

BR 7,662

Equipment: Standard rock equipment
Jurisdiction: Wenatchee National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Mt. Stuart
Green Trails: Mt. Stuart
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 315-316
100 Hikes In The Alpine Lakes, Hike #57- Ingalls Lake.

Approach: Follow the same driving and approach notes given for the South Ridge route. From the notch at the base of the S. Ridge descend W. about 100' to the base of a friction slab where the climb begins.

Climbing Route: Ascend the friction slab to a belay spot where there are old pitons. From the belay move left and then up a class 3 gully for one fairly long pitch to a tree. Scramble right, then climb a gully to the belay cove under the dark horns on the S. Ridge. Another short pitch (now on the S. Ridge route) goes up and right to a notch in the left skyline. From there scramble to the summit. Elevation gain from the cars to the summit is 3,419 feet. The times required for the climb are similar to the times required for the S. Ridge route.

Descent: Scramble NW down a ridge to a minor saddle (somewhat exposed with some loose gravel). Work down and traverse to a tree at the top of a class 3 gully (used on the ascent). Rappel down the gully and then down a friction slab to the base of the SW Face route. Scramble back up to the notch and from there return to the trailhead.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5 h
	TH to Climb	+3,000'	3-4 h
	Climb to Summit	+400'	2-4 h
	Summit to TH		4-5 h

Comments: The climb is generally on good rock with moderate exposure. The climb is easier than the S. Ridge route with only a couple of low fifth class moves.

Ingalls, E Pk via SW Face

BR 7500

Equipment: Standard rock equipment
Jurisdiction: Wenatchee National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Mt. Stuart
Green Trails: Mt. Stuart
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 315-318
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Ingalls Lake.

Approach: Drive E on I-90 to about 1 mile beyond Cle Elum, then go NE on Highway 970 about 5 mi. to 0.5 mi. past the Teanaway River Bridge. Turn left on the Teanaway River Road and continue 23 mi. to the road end parking area at 4,243', about 1 mi. beyond the DeRoux Campground (FS 9737). Car camping is available at the DeRoux Campground and other campgrounds on the Teanaway River Road. From the parking area, take the abandoned mine road/trail .25 mi. to fork in trail. Take the right trail (E). Stay left at the fork at 5,600' (toward Ingalls Pass) and reach Ingalls Pass (6,500') in 3 mi. From pass continue on high trail to Ingalls Lake (4 mi. from cars). Ascend to the notch between the main (N) and E Peaks. Gully starts narrow, widens and narrows again. Look for ramp rising to left.

Climbing Route: Pitch 1 - Ascend the ramp on the mostly 3-4 class scrambling to the notch between the E & N peaks which contains a large chockstone. Pitch 2 - Squirm under the chockstone and ascend a crack system for about 25 m to a belay/rappel station. Pitch 3 - Climb 10 m face to ridge and then on to the summit. The farther (north) summit is higher. It is best to set up a handline for travel to it because the ridge between the two summits is very rotten.

Descent: Descend by rappelling the route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		
	TH to Climb		3.5 h
	Climb to Summit		2.5-3.5 h
	Summit to TH		5-6 h

Comments: Rockfall hazard exists in the gully before roping up. Wear helmets before you enter the gully. Cracks on this route take cams & tricams better than nuts and hexes.

Jefferson via Whitewater Gl**BG 10 497'**

Equipment: Standard glacier gear, pickets/flukes
Jurisdiction: Willamette National Forest
Maps: USGS: Mt Jefferson
Green Trails: Mt Jefferson
References: Climbing the Cascade Volcanoes (1993) pp117-123.
Oregon High: A Climbing Guide (1991), pp. 46-52.

Approach: Take I-5 south through Portland (possibly bypassing Portland via I-205) to Salem. Head east on Oregon SR 22, passing the Detroit ranger station (permits are self-issue at trailhead). Proceed 10 mi. east of Detroit (after milepost 60), and turn left on Whitewater Rd (FS 2243) and take this 7.5 mi. to its end. Time: 5.5h. Hike the Whitewater trail 1.5 mi. to the intersection with the Jefferson Park trail. Go east 2.5 mi. to the intersection with the PCT, and head 1 mi. NE to Jefferson Park and Scout Lake. From here contour East 0.5 mi. north of Point 6616, and pick up the northward outlet stream from the Whitewater Gl. Head up the boulder field towards a notch in the ridge and climb up the ridge to good bivy spots either around 7100' (late season) or 6900' (early season). Parties with large tents may find these unsuitable, however, in which case camp in Jefferson Park, and allow extra time.

Climbing Route: Rope up, and make a rising traverse generally southward, and then SE to the southern shoulder (around 9100') below the summit pinnacle (Red Saddle). Now, drop 150' and traverse the basin below and climb back up to the NW shoulder to the N ridge. Scramble up loose rock to the summit. Unroping at this point might be a good idea because of rope-induced rockfall.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		5.5h
	TH to Camp	+3 200'	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	+3 400'	8h
	Summit to Camp		4h
	Camp to TH		2-3h

Comments: This is a strenuous, fairly demanding basic climb — a three day trip is more enjoyable than a weekend. Due to the nature of the rock (bad), a very early start from base camp is recommended (0200-0300), since rockfall begins at sunrise. Jefferson is known for rime ice on its summit block.

Kangaroo Temple via N Face**BR 7 572'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment, chocks to 2 inches, ice axe in early season.
Jurisdiction: Okanogan National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Washington Pass, Silverstar Mtn
Green Trails: Washington Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) p 321-323

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Washington Pass. Park at sharp hairpin turn immediately below and beyond the pass. Ascend valley SE, staying in right edge of any timber, to its head at Kangaroo Pass (see sketch map in Beckey, p. 232). From here, look directly East. Kangaroo Temple is the first prominent peak, separated from the Wallaby mass above it by a sharp notch. Head to this notch by contouring down along the edge of slabs that descend from Wallaby. Drop about 20' below the pass to pickup a good climbers trail. Stay close (so close you can touch them) to the slabs between Kangaroo Pass and the Notch. From notch stay high as possible under boiler plate, foot path is not obvious but is much faster than going down into basin. Reach a moderately steep, loose, dirty gully at the base of Kangaroo Temple and ascend it to the N ridge notch. May need crampons in gully early season. Begin roped climbing from here.

Climbing Route: Climb up leftward over rib and ascend furrow, to a narrow belay ledge at a fixed pin on a steep nose. For the second pitch, traverse right along a ledge and go up and over a large detached slab boulder. Find hidden crack, shoulder high at base of steep wall for belay anchor. The 3rd pitch is short. Lead around corner to dramatic exposure. Hand traverse and step across to small belay tree of questionable merit due to its impending death. Lead crux crack at start of new pitch by finding small hand hold on left wall—5.4. Continue up sandy benches with good belay trees. Can unrope just below summit for scramble to top.

Descent: Return to unroping point. Walk out to the rappel bolts overlooking the N face. Rappel anchor is not obvious. Climb over/down to top of North Face (three bolts with hangers). Two double length (50m) rappels from this and either the next set of bolts, or a flake and tree 30' below these bolts, leads directly back to the beginning notch.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3.5h
	TH to Pass	+1 500'	2h
	Pass to Notch	+900'	1.5h
	Notch to summit		4h
	Summit to TH		4h

Comments: This is a pleasurable, exciting climb with gorgeous scenery—but, it is not a first climb for the timid. Rope leaders should be confident and competent. Either car camp the night before, or tent camp the previous afternoon S of Kangaroo Pass. The first pitch has some loose rock so the belayer should be careful to avoid the direct line below the climber. The remainder of climb is very sound, low 5th class rock. When traversing from Kangaroo Pass toward climb, be sure to pass beneath all major slabs. First pitch requires full rope. Parking at the switchback may not be possible very early in the season.

Little Tahoma via E Shoulder **BG 11 138'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment
Jurisdiction: Mt. Rainier National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/climbing.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt Rainier E
Green Trails: Mt Rainier E
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 125-126.
Washington's Highest Mountains (2004), pp. 23-25
50 Hikes in Mt. Rainier National Park - Summerland.

Approach: Drive SE from Enumclaw on SR 410 to White River Entrance of Mt. Rainier National Park, entrance fee required. Register for climb here at the ranger station. About 3 mi. from White River entrance, park just beyond the Fryingpan Creek Bridge at 3,900'. Hike up trail (snow covered early in season) along Fryingpan Creek. The large meadow below Meany Crest is an environmentally sensitive area and should NOT be crossed if it is free of snow. Skirt the meadow to the left - beyond Summerland campground to attain Meany Crest (7,000+'). On Meany Crest, just before the Fryingpan Glacier, there is a huge camp spot with leveled sites and some rock walled sites. Be prepared to melt snow for water. If there are more than 5 in the party, you will have to camp on the nearby glacier, i.e on snow.

Climbing Route: Proceed along Fryingpan Glacier. From Meany Crest follow a bearing of 260 degrees, aiming for notch between it and the Whitman Glacier. Go through the notch (9,000') and contour SW around the first rock outcrop. Ascend the glacier exiting at its upper left-hand corner into a gully. Ascent 2/3 of the way up the gully to a 6' step at a headwall. Go up the step and ascend a gully-chimney to the summit notch. A short(30'), loose and exposed scramble along ridge crest reaches the summit. You need only climb to the notch to receive credit.

Descent: Descend the climbing route. Follow a back bearing of 80 degrees. Again, do not cross the meadow below Meany Crest, but descend same route described above.

Data:	Seattle to TH	2.5h	
	TH to Camp	+3 100'	5-6h
	Camp to Summit	+4 100'	7-8h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		3-4h

Comments: There is potentially very serious rockfall from the upper Frying Pan Glacier onward, including the gully. The party size may be reduced to reduce some of the rockfall hazard; avoid using ropes in the gully. This is a long and strenuous climb, but provides a spectacular view. A climbing fee is required and a camping permit is required. It is highly desirable to get a permit for camping in the Meany Crest zone (at 7,000' plus) rather than the Summerland zone (5,900').

Logan via Banded GI **BG 9 087'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt Logan, Forbidden Peak
Green Trails: Mt Logan, Diablo Dam
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp 336-337.
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Thunder Creek.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N. Cascades Highway) to Marblemount. Sign in and get permit at Marblemount RS. Continue E on SR 20 to Colonial Creek Campground. Follow Thunder Creek Trail for 9 mi. to junction with Fisher Creek Trail. Hike about 3 mi. on Fisher Creek Trail to just past a good log bridge with a handrail over stream that drains lake at 5,160'. Hike up this drainage to camp at lake. After turning off Fisher Creek Trail, stay close to stream on ascent to basin.

Climbing Route: From camp, ascend SSE to low point on ridge (possibly Christmas Tree Col); may need to rope up for steep snow or short glacier segment. From col, drop down to Banded Glacier and ascend to the Banded-Douglas Col, then climb snow to the summit. 1.5 - 2 hours on glacier. A large bergschrund at the top of the glacier is traversed on the left. Follow snow and rock to summit block. Some class 4 climbing is required to reach a small summit area.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+3,100'	10h
	Camp to Summit		6-8h
	Summit to Camp	-3,100'	4-5h
	Camp to TH		7-9h

Comments: This climb is 42 miles round trip. It should only be attempted by very strong parties if planning to do it in 3 days. Most parties would prefer to do it in 4 days. Not recommended in late season. A large bergschrund develops at the top of the glacier. Also, in late season, there is more loose rock, ice, and exposure. An alternate route, via the Fremont Glacier, may be done for Basic Alpine credit. Its approach is from either Park Creek Pass or up the Thunder Creek trail to near Park Creek Pass. North Cascades National Park has a party limit of 6 in this area.

Logan via Fremont Gl**BA 9,087'**

Equipment: standard glacier equipment

Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>

Maps: USGS: Forbidden Peak, Mt. Logan, Goode
 Green Trails: Diablo Dam, Mt. Logan, McGregor Mtn
 Other Map:

References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp 336-337.
 Summit Routes (2004), pp. 58-60.
 Washington's Highest Mountains (2004), pp. 144-145 (p 143).
 100 Hikes in North Cascades (National Park Region), Thunder Creek and/or Park Creek Pass

Approach: Via Thunder Creek: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Hwy) to Marblemount. Sign in and get permit at Marblemount RS. Continue E on SR 20 to Colonial Creek Campground (1,200'). Follow Thunder Creek Trail for 18 mi to large, flat, sandy meadows (no camping) 0.3 mi north of Park Creek Pass. Go E and up into moraine of glacier remnant 500' to large, flat, sandy, protected camp at about 6,350'. Via Park Creek Trail: Drive to Lake Chelan. Take ferry to Stehekin. Sign in and get permit at Stehekin RS. Take shuttle bus and/or walk 18.5 mi to Park Creek TH (2,300'). Hike 8 mi to Park Creek Pass (6,100', no camping) and continue thru pass to off-trail camp at 6,350'.

Climbing Route: From camp, do gradual ascending traverse for 2 mi northward, around broad ridge, then up to the gentle Fremont Glacier at 8,000'. Terrain is open heather and high alpine meadow and rock fields. Ascend glacier NE toward the middle of the shallow cirque formed by Logan and its Middle Peak (at the S end of the cirque). Ascend snow finger up the middle, or left-middle, of the rock face of the cirque and scramble broken rock up and left to the obvious low pass in the summit ridge. Cross to E side of summit ridge and traverse N for 0.3 mi on generally solid rock and boulders, staying below ridge crest. Final short, steep rock leads to summit.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		
	TH to Camp	+6,100'	-1,000'
	Camp to Summit	+2,800'	
	Summit to Camp	-2,800'	
	Camp to TH	-6,100'	+1,000'

Comments: The snow finger may melt out in late season, leaving a bergschrund problem. Diagram on p. 311 of CAG is helpful. The traverse along the summit ridge varies between class 2, 3 and 4. Several sections are steep and exposed, and some may want a belay. A beautiful alpine climb, but the approach is very long for a 3 day trip. A point-to-point approach-return is very aesthetic but a logistical problem. North Cascades National Park has a party limit of 6 in this area.

Lundin via W Ridge**BR 6 057'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment.

Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>

Maps: USGS: Snoqualmie Pass
 Green Trails: Snoqualmie Pass
 Other Map:

References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. I 3rd ed (2000) pp. 168-170.
 100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Commonwealth Basin - Red Pass.

Approach: Drive I-90 E to Exit 52. Take the first left (Alpental Road) and the first right to the Pacific Crest Trail parking lot (3,040'). Follow the Commonwealth Creek Trail for 2.5 mi. (at a fork, take the lower trail) to the N end of the large basin. If the basin is under snow, the trail may be found at the left side of a clearing, ascending a stream bank to the right. A few minutes up the trail another valley appears on the left which leads to the S face of Lundin. Exit the trail a few hundred feet after the first right-turning switchback (appx. 4,340'), and make descending traverse (faint trail, some bushwacking) to the valley bottom. Ascend this valley to the right of the stream. Avoid the first rocky constriction by going over a hump on the left. Continue through heavier brush to an open area below the second constriction. At the top of the gully, traverse to W ridge just left of S face (5,769'). Rope up at this point. An excellent late season alternative approach: From Alpental parking lot locate the unmarked Cave Ridge Trail 50' E. of the Snow Lake trail head. A good climber's trail goes to, up, and over Cave Ridge. Continue on a gradual ascending traverse to Lundin.

Climbing Route: The route stays to the N side of the ridge (class 3-4). Climb a short step to a rocky point and descend 6' at a minor notch. Ascend a face on the N side of the steep step in the ridge, then follow the crest to the top. The summit (6,057') is on the E end. Alternative: Ascend a 60' face on the N. side (low 5th class)

Descent: Scramble down the E ridge for 100' to the top of a small cliff, from where a single rope rappel gains easy ledges at base. Continue down to notch in ridge from where an early season glissade can rejoin the ascent route. Later in season scramble up short gully from glissade notch, continue E along left side of ridge top, along easy heather benches or rock slabs until ledges end. Step across narrow saddle onto right side of crest. Traverse to rock gully and scramble up to ridge crest and easy terrain. Walk down to Red-Lundin saddle, and pick up trail down to Commonwealth Basin, and the PCT. Alternative descent: Downclimb and rappel (one short rappel) the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		1h
	TH to Summit	+3 000'	5-7h
	Summit to TH		4-5h

Comments: Good in early season (snow, 1,500' glissade on hike out). Be ready for bushwacking in late season, or take the Cave Ridge approach. The climb itself is short, generally on rock of good quality. Some variations are possible that can increase the difficulty of the climb. Commonwealth Basin approach has horrendous brush and steep scree/talus after snow gone.

Mixup via E Face **BR** **7 400'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment, crampons, and ice axe.
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Cascade Pass
Green Trails: Cascade Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), p 271.
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Cascade Pass - Sahale Arm.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Marblemount Sign in at Ranger Station and get permit. Continue E on the Cascade River Road and follow it 23.5 mi. to a parking area and trailhead at road's end. Follow the Cascade Pass Trail 3.5 mi. to Pass at 5,392'. Proceed S up Mixup Arm.

Climbing Route: From Mixup Arm follow a bench at approximately 6,000' SE to a small glacier and snow field. Rope up on the glacier. Ascend to the right-hand notch (Gunsight Notch) in the ridge SE of Mixup. Be cautious of moat. From the S side of the notch, go W about 100' down a side gully. Ascend NW up a wide and loose gully. First pitch ends just above chimney. Second pitch leaves short scramble to a flat shoulder. First team should be above chimney before next team enters NW gully because of rockfall hazard. Traverse shoulder to base of the large summit pyramid. Ascend the easy gray-colored 'staircase' on the right-hand side. The route steepens just below the summit ridge, requiring a short mid-5th class pitch to a notch in the exposed summit ridge. Follow the ridge S a short distance to the true summit (class 3-4, exposed in spots).

Descent: A 50m rappel can be made from an anchor on a small ledge on the E side slightly below the summit. (Rockfall can be serious on this rappel.) From the bottom of the 'shoulder' a single 60m rappel leads to a belay station at the top of the second climbing pitch. From here, you may either rappel the climbing route (not recommended - loose rock!) or make an overhanging double rappel directly down to just below (N side of) Gunsight Notch. Be sure to clear the end of the rappel by moving uphill to avoid potential rockfall initiated by the next rappeller.

Data:	Seattle to TH	3h	
	TH to Summit	+3 900'	7-9h
	Summit to TH	6-7h	

Comments: This is not a beginning rock climb for Basics or Intermediate leads. Rockfall can be serious on this climb. Camping is not allowed at Cascade Pass or on Mixup Arm. Limited permits are available for Pelton Basin camps. The climb is generally done as a very strenuous one day climb with a car camp. Many parties would prefer two days. The moat at Gunsight Notch can be problematic. An extra line for fixing (20m adequate) along with a picket may prove helpful. Bring at least one 60m rope for the single rapp leading to the top of the second climbing pitch.

Monte Cristo via N Col **BA** **7 136'**

Equipment: Standard alpine equipment, crampons, and helmet. One or two snow flukes or pickets are recommended. Light rock rack might be useful.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Monte Cristo, Blanca Lake
Green Trails: Monte Cristo, Silverton
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), p. 79 (p 80).
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Glacier Basin.

Approach: Drive I-5 N and take exit to Granite Falls (SR 92 from Marysville or SR 9 from I-405). Drive through Granite Falls on Mountain Loop Highway to Barlow Pass (2,400') and park. The road is a 4 mi. hike in to Monte Cristo (2,800'). From Monte Cristo, take the trail to Glacier Basin, about 2.5 mi.

Climbing Route: From Glacier Basin (4,500') ascend talus and steep snow to the N Col, walk 200-300' toward an obvious break in the E face. Crossing the moat can be a problem from early July on. Ascend gully for about 75' (may need to be belayed). Near top avoid slightly overhanging blockage by moving onto class 2-3 ledges. (Alternative: From bottom of gully move right a few feet and climb class 3-4 rock.) Traverse to summit (7,136').

Descent: Descent is via climbing route. One 75' rappel may be necessary. Alternate descent route: traverse on the E side of ridge NW from notch to the next notch over (also lower). Cross over from that notch to Glacier Basin.

Data:	Seattle to TH	2h	
	TH to Col	+3 600'	4-5h
	Col to Summit	+300'	2-3h
	Summit to TH	5h	

Comments: A very early morning start is appropriate if doing this climb in one day. If done as a 2-day climb, a later start is OK with camp at Glacier Basin. Helmets are a must. Steep snow on descent requires good snow technique. Since the road and bridges to Monte Cristo have been washed out, the use of mountain bikes, or a two day trip makes this climb less of a death march.

N Twin Sister via W Ridge**BA 6 570'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment, ice axe before July.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Twin Sisters Mtn, Cavanaugh Ck, Canyon Lake
 Green Trails: Twin Sisters Mtn
 Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) pp 42-44.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 to Sedro Wooley. Go N on SR 9 to Acme. Turn right 0.3 mi. from general store onto Mosquito Lake Road and go 9 mi. to steel bridge. Go another 0.75 mi. to FS Road 38. Go right (S) on FS 38 for ~5 mi. Stay right at the 'Y'. Park at the gated bridge across the Nooksack even if the gate is open (1200'). Cross bridge and hike up the main logging road. The four logging roads branching to the right are as follows: 1st - yellow gate across road (.25 mi. from cars). 2nd - recently cut road. 3rd - heavily overgrown, abandoned road. 4th - abandoned, but not very overgrown (2,600', 2.5 mi. from cars). At each of the first three junctions continue on the main road. At the fourth junction, take the right branching road. On this abandoned road, go over a tank trap (at about 0.5 mi.) and subsequently pass over several other impediments including a significant stream flowing NW from N Twin Sister. Continue until you reach a fork in the road (3000'), and take the left branch. (The right branch trends downhill toward Dailey Prarie.) Continue until you come to another abandoned road off to the left. A large dead tree lies near the entrance to this road and a gravel diversion blocks its entrance. Follow this road, which will switchback several times before arriving at a junction at 3730'. Take the left branch and continue to the trailhead around 4100'. The trail leaves from a left branching spur about 100 yards prior to the end of the road. Allow 2-3h. Consider purchasing the approach maps (Canyon Lake and Cavanaugh Creek) to make the road approach more manageable.

Climbing Route: Pass small scrub trees, keeping to right of ridge crest to top of prominent crag on crest (30' drop-off). False summit clearly visible from here, and obelisk tower just ahead. Move to about 100' right of crest and progress to about 800' from drop-off crag. Climb left on solid rock (class 3) to small headwall. Begin on left, continuing past final clump of seven trees on crest, then directly over false summit crag (steep class 3). Choose broken, exposed chimney or traverse right to ridge spur. Traverse around corner to rock and gully system. Climb steep rock with bucket holds (class 3), followed by scrambling summit (class 3 and 4). Many variations.

Descent: In early season (May-June) descent can be made by glissading a long, steep snow field on the N slope of N Twin. Later in the season, descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2h
	TH to Summit	+5 300'	5-6h
	Summit to TH		4-5h

Comments: The rock on N Twin makes for very pleasant climbing. Most parties do not rope up for this climb although some portions are exposed. This is a long day trip!

Olympus via Blue GI**BG 7 965'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment and helmet.
Jurisdiction: Olympic National Park <http://www.nps.gov/olymp/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Olympus
 Other Map: Custom Correct: Mt Olympus Climber's Map
References: Olympic Mountains: A Climbing Guide, 4th ed (2006), pp. 170-174
 100 Hikes in the South Cascades and Olympics, Hoh River

Approach: Drive US 101 through Port Angeles to 12.5 mi. S of the town of Forks. Turn E onto the Hoh River Road and drive 19 mi. to the end of the road at the Hoh Ranger Station and Campground in Olympic National Park. Register here for the climb. Hike from the Hoh Ranger Station (578') some 17.2 mi. to Glacier Meadows (4,200'). Happy Four Camp (800') is reached in 5.7 mi., the Olympus Guard Station (948') after 9 mi. The trail leaves the Hoh Valley after crossing the Hoh River Bridge (1,400') at 13.2 mi. Elk Lake (2,500') is reached in 15 mi. From here the grade increases to Glacier Meadows. Camp only in established sites.

Climbing Route: From Glacier Meadows, hike way trail 0.8 mi. to the top of the Blue Glacier moraine. Turn left and follow way trail along the top of the moraine for 0.2 mi. or so before descending onto the Blue Glacier (watch for rockfall while descending). Rope up here. Cross the flat glacier and ascend snow slopes, through and around rock islands, to the crest of the Snow Dome (6,600'), keeping left of the biggest rock buttress. Proceed SSE through one of two passes left, or far left, of the five-fingered false summit, which is E of the summit, and approach the unseen summit from the E or SE side. Drop into the sharp saddle between the false summit and the now-visible summit. Climb a steep snow slope (good runout!) to its flat top, at the base of the 80' summit rock on its NE side. There are 3 ways to finish the climb. 1) A class 4 route (series of ramps) winds across the E face, then up to the summit (with a class 5 step). Beware of loose rock on ramps and rockfall from above. A very exposed corner should probably be protected with a fixed rope or belays. 2) Drop a few feet W onto the little rocky ridge on the W edge of the summit block. Scramble up 50'(easy class 3) to a large, secure belay ledge. Climb directly up mostly solid rock for 50' to summit (several moves are class 5.3 - 5.4, used 3-4 small-medium cams for good pro). 3) Climb 80', or so, directly up the N face, on mostly solid rock, est. as class 5.4.

Descent: From the same anchor, one may either rappel off the summit block on the N side (double rope), or the NW edge (single rope, to belay ledge) and descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		4-5h
	TH to Camp	+3 622'	1d
	Camp to Summit	+3 765'	6-8h
	Summit to Camp		3-4h
	Camp to TH		1d

Comments: Climb can be done in either 3 or 4 days. Take food for 4 days. A camping permit and backpacking fee are required, obtainable at the ranger station (or at Wilderness Info Ctr, Port Angeles, 360-565-3100) In early season, the summit block may be icy and the E side ramps may be covered in snow or ice. In late season, a moat prevents safe access to the E side ledges. The glacier may break up, esp. in the passes, in late season. On popular weekends, the summit block can be very crowded; suggest an early start, like 4-5 AM. Good tent sites are found in the rocks of the lower Snow Dome, and on top of the Snow Dome, near the Panic Peak (point 6,809') weather station (these are blue bag sites).

Rainier via DC**BG 14 411'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment and helmet.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Rainier National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/climbing.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt Rainier East, Mt Rainier West
Green Trails: Mt Rainier East, Mt Rainier West
Other Map: Mount Rainier National Park.
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 94-96 (p 95).
Mt Rainier: a climbing guide (2005), pp 110-115.
Selected Climbs in the Cascades Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 41-47.
50 Hikes Mount Rainier National Park, Camp Muir.

Approach: Take I-5 S to SR 161 (just S of Federal Way). Take SR 161 and exit to SR 512 W. Travel 2-3 mi. and get off at Puyallup exit (Mt Rainier sign). Drive via Eatonville and SR 706 to the Nisqually entrance to Mt. Rainier National Park (approximately 80 mi. from Seattle). From Park entrance (be prepared to pay an entrance fee), drive 19 mi. to Paradise. Park in overnight parking area. No camping allowed in parking area. Nearest car camping available at Cougar Rock Camp Ground. Climbing permits are required, register at the ranger station. Approach: Hike from Paradise (5,420'), take Skyline Trail and follow obvious tread past Panorama Point (6,800') at 2.5 mi. Route continues over Pebble Creek (7,200') and up to Muir snowfield to Camp Muir (10,080'), 2.7 mi from Panorama Point. Compass bearing from Pebble Creek to Moon Rock is 350 deg true N, and 344 deg from Moon Rocks to Muir. Reverse readings are 170 deg and 164 deg respectively. The Muir Hut is usually packed. Plan on using tents.

Climbing Route: From Camp Muir follow obvious traverse of the upper Cowlitz and scramble the Cathedral Rocks Ridge to gain access to the Ingraham Glacier (10,500'). Traverse the glacier (Ingraham Flats) to the lower S base of Disappointment Cleaver. This traverse should be done as quickly as possible due to overhanging seracs. The route onto the Cleaver is approximately 300' above the Cleaver's nose. Continue to the top of the Cleaver (12,300'), and climb as directly to the E crater rim as crevasses will allow. To gain the true summit, scramble down into the crater and cross directly to the W crater rim. The summit register is just below and NE of the true summit (14,411') by a large boulder.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH	2.5h
	TH to Camp	+4,460' 6-8h
	Camp to Summit	+4,330' 5-8h
	Summit to Camp	2-3h
	Camp to TH	2-3h

Comments: Be aware of rockfall danger on the Cleaver after June. Alternate base camp sites can be located on the Muir snowfield (just below Camp Muir) and on the Ingraham Flats (just above Cathedral Rocks Ridge). Treat or boil water at all camps. Be prepared to pack out all solid human waste. Excellent physical conditioning is mandatory. A smaller party size is recommended to minimize impact. A climbing fee is required.

Rainier via Emmons GI**BG 14 411'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment—helmet and wands recommended.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Rainier National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/climbing.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt Rainier East, Mt Rainier West, Sunrise
Green Trails: Mt Rainier East, Mt Rainier West
Other Map: Mount Rainier National Park.
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 123-124 (p 125).
Mt Rainier: a climbing guide (2005), pp 218, 219, 223-225.
Selected climbs in the Cascades Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 41-44, 51-54.
Washington's Highest Mountains (2004) pp 17-21 (p 16).
50 hikes in Mt. Rainier National Park, Glacier Basin

Approach: Take SR 169 S from I-405 in Renton to Enumclaw. Turn left (S) on SR 410. Reach the entrance to MRNP in 34 mi. Drive 5 mi. and turn right on road to Sunrise. Sign in for climb at the White River Entrance Station. Drive 5 mi. to turnoff for White River Campground (gravel road left at the White River bridge). Park at White River Campground (2 mi). Approach: From White River Campground (4,400'), hike 3.5 mi. to Glacier Basin (5,935'). Continue on way trails for another mile to base of the InterGlacier (7,000'). Rope up here.

Climbing Route: Ascend 1,500' up the middle of the InterGlacier, bearing slightly SE to reach the glacier rim (9,000') at Camp Curtis. Do a traversing descent to the Emmons Glacier and ascend the Emmons to Camp Schurman (9,500') at the base of Steamboat Prow. Arrive early for good campsite (hut is for emergencies only). From Camp Schurman, follow a smooth snow slope called "the Corridor" slightly E, to about 12,000'. Here the glacier becomes heavily crevassed and offers many variations in routes to the crater rim. The usual routes go straight up and left, or bear right and across to the saddle between the true summit, Columbia Crest, and Liberty Cap. The actual summit (14,411') is on the far W side of the crater rim. The summit register is just below at a large boulder.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH	2h
	TH to Camp	+5,100' 6-8h
	Camp to Summit	+4,900' 5-8h
	Summit to Camp	3-4h
	Camp to TH	3-4h

Comments: This is a strenuous climb on a very large mountain. Excellent physical conditioning is mandatory. A climbing fee is required.

Redoubt via S Face

BA 8,956'

Equipment: Glacier gear, minimal rock gear
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park,
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt. Redoubt, Chilliwack Lake
Green Trails: Mt. Challenger
Other Map: North Cascades National Park Complex
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008), pp. 141-143.
A Guide to Climbing and Hiking in Southwestern BC, Fairley, p. 280.

Approach: Drive I-5 north to Bellingham exit 256, follow signs to Sumas, cross border into Canada, take Transcanada Hwy 1 east. Drive 17 miles and take the Chilliwack / Sardis exit (#119A) going south. Drive 3.4 miles thru town and turn left onto the Chilliwack River Rd (just before bridge over river). Drive 31.7 miles on Chilliwack River Rd, which gets bumpy and dusty. Turn left onto narrow, dirt Depot Creek Rd (no sign) about 200 yards before bridge over Depot Creek. (NOTE: May want to park here, in large turnout on right. Depot Creek Rd gets increasingly rough and overgrown. High clearance, 4 wheel drive may continue for 2.5 miles, but will get scratched up). Take Depot Creek Rd for 2.5 miles, staying left at intersection at 1.7 miles, and park in large, open intersection where short spur leads, right, to broken bridge over Depot Creek. (In the first 0.5 to 1.0 mile, there are a few small places to park, pass, or turn around). From intersection, hike straight ahead up road for 50-200 yards, turn left and hike up intersecting road for 0.3 mile, turn right at T intersection, and hike 2 miles on flat road to its end in old clearcut. Find way trail for 200 yards into old growth, which is in USA. Find border obelisk and trail register. Follow definite, old trail up Depot Creek valley. Near waterfall, route gets wet, noisy, and misty. Ascend very wet and slippery 8 foot rock step and scamper up to dry rock. Ascend way trail straight up into trees (worse) or diagonally up and right on less obvious way trail (better). Follow way trails up to very long, narrow boulder field. Either ascend boulder field (roughly 1,000') or cross it and look for continuing way trail. The routes converge into nicer trail near the top of the nearby cascading waterfall. The valley flattens and opens up at about 4,800' (fair camp site here). A good way trail hugs the left (north) edge of the valley. Decent camp, halfway up valley. Excellent camp, for both Spickard and Redoubt, on flat, sandy, treeless benches at the small lake at the head of the valley at about 5,700'.

Climbing Route: From lake at 5,700', scramble up the large, broken buttress SW of the lake (cairn route due to confusing descent). On the upper part of the buttress, work far right, then up, for easy access to Redoubt Glacier. Ascend glacier to the south, then west and over the low point, at about 7,800', in the large rock flying buttress (a scramble with high snow; 5th class with low snow). Contour west across the south slope. Ascend open, moderately steep slopes, up and left, into the high left side of the South Face basin. Just above the basin, get on a rocky ramp, which ascends gently from left to right. This ends near a vertical, shallow rock gully that is about 6-8 feet wide. Scramble up good rock and follow the gully system, tending left when there are choices. At the top of a steep gully section, exit left, then step left into a major gully and spot the cannon hole at the top of that gully (100 feet away). Slide through hole onto the North Face, and drop a few feet to a good ledge. Walk a few feet NW and climb directly up 50' to summit on mostly solid 4th class rock.

Descent: Descend climbing route, downclimbing and/or rappelling as desired (one large anchor rock on summit may be loose).

Data:	Seattle to TH		4.5 h
	TH to Camp	+3,000'	6-9 h
	Camp to Summit	+3,300'	6 h
	Summit to Camp	-3,300'	4 h
	Camp to TH	-3,000'	5-7 h

Comments: The approach is strenuous and athletic. The unmaintained road and trail was informally brushed-out as of Aug., 2000. If not brushed out, the approach can be grueling. Can climb Spickard and Redoubt from same camp. If camping halfway up the valley (4,800'), can readily scramble up and left onto large buttress for shortcut to Redoubt Glacier. North Cascades National Park has a party limit of 6 in this area.

Ruth-Icy via Traverse**BG 7 070'**

Equipment: Standard rock and glacier equipment

Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>

Maps: USGS: Mt Shuksan
 Green Trails: Mt Shuksan
 Other Map:

References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) p 61 (Icy/N Rt) (p 60).
 100 Hikes in the North Cascades (1985), Hannegan Pass and Peak.

Approach: Drive I-5 N to Bellingham. Just N of Bellingham, take SR 542 E to the town of Glacier. From Glacier drive 13 mi. Just before Nooksack River Bridge turn left on Nooksack River Road. In about 1.5 mi. take left fork, Ruth Creek Rd (FS 32), and continue 4.5 mi. to road end at Hannegan Campground (3,000'). Approach: Hike trail 4 mi. to Hannegan Pass (5,056'). From Hannegan Pass take climbers trail E and S to beyond a pond (the trail is on the S side of the pond and partially concealed by trees) and then upward bearing left around cliffs of a shoulder. A traverse S leads to a ridge ending at the base of Ruth Glacier on the N slope.

Climbing Route: Rope up and traverse glacier S to first notch right (NW) of Ruth summit. Camp on other side of notch on snow if possible, to minimize impact (6,600'): A shovel may be of some use. Traverse W-facing snow slope to S facing ridge leading down to the Ruth-Icy saddle. Rather than going down the normal steep gully of loose scree and rock leading directly to the saddle area, stay left of the gully and descend a leftwards slanting slope to saddle area (5,800'). Climb gradual glacier on Icy's NW slope in general SE direction, keeping rock ridge on left and crevasses on right. At about 6,500', head S and traverse top part of glacier at the W face of Icy. Skirt Icy's W notch and turn up the S side of Icy through talus and snow. Find first prominent gully and climb to top where rap slings are around a horn. (Fixed line recommended). Summit is a couple steps above and left. Watch for loose rock and wear helmets!

Descent: Descend climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+3 600'	5-6h
	Camp to Summit	+1 270'	3-5h
	Summit to Camp	+800'	-1 270'
	Camp to TH	-3 660'	3-4h

Comments: Many way trails run from Ruth Glacier along ridge. If visibility is poor, pay attention to trail selection at this point, especially on descent. The grayish gully on left seems to be the best for final summit approach. Students can go up with a handline protecting themselves with a prussik. Helmets required on the climbing route! May want to limit party size to 6 or 9, due to some single file travel at summit and in a gully or two, and some rockfall hazard.

S Early Winter Spire via S Arete**BR 7 807'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment.

Jurisdiction: Okanogan National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>

Maps: USGS: Washington Pass
 Green Trails: Washington Pass
 Other Map:

References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) p. 330-331, 340 (pp 341, 329, 330).
 Selected Climbs in the Cascades Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp 211-12, 215-16.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to just beyond Rainy Pass. Park at the Blue Lake trailhead parking lot (5,200') 1.5 mi. W of Washington Pass. Approach: From the parking area, hike the Blue Lake trail about 1.5 mi. to a clearing. Leave the trail at a minor stream (might be a cairn). Work your way up through slabs on a climber's trail, and then up across open country parallel to the stream. Reach the end of the ridge (on the right) at the SW corner of S Early Winter Spire. NOTE: From this ridge, one could drop to (or approach from) the hairpin turn immediately east of and below Washington Pass: this works fine when snow covered in early season but is not recommended in late season due to sandy talus.

Climbing Route: The first pitch starts up a short right-sloped crack. At this point, either go right and up (5.5, stretch across slab) to a small tree or go left across a short friction slab (5.5 finger traverse). Then easy climbing up to belay beneath the whitish S corner that splits the arete. The second pitch climbs a gully becoming a chockstone chimney for 100' with a 5.4 move in the chimney. Belay at tree above chimney. Scramble up blocky section (some may want belay) and exit left. Walk in coils part way up a long meandering sandy bench, then turn right and scramble up a large class 3 crack. Cross an exposed sharp ridgeline (belay or fixed-rope) and blocky terrain leading to top of SW couloir. Beware of rockfall from above. Traverse into the top of the SW couloir and ascend it to the top. Exit left and scramble to the summit.

Descent: Hike down and rappel the climbing route. It can be done as 2-3 single rope rappels depending on how much is downclimbed.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3.5h
	TH to Summit	+2 600'	5-7h
	Summit to TH		3-4h

Comments: Do not ascend or descend the SW couloir instead of the S Arete: This couloir goes just fine, but it has some loose rock in it, it is narrow, and very exposed to party-inflicted rockfall or to any rockfall from parties above, on the normal route. Basic students may lead some after the chockstone chimney if desired. Many parties car camp at the trailhead the night before the climb. There is also good camping in Ross Lake National Recreation Area, an hour or so from the trailhead, as well as beyond Washington Pass in Okanogan National Forest. Packs and items left at the base of the climb should be hung, away from the base, to keep them protected from goats and from rockfall. A popular climb. Start early to beat the rush.

Sahale via Quien Sabe Gl**BG 8 680'**

Equipment: Standard glacier gear-fluke or picket in early season, screws in late season
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Cascade Pass
 Green Trails: Cascade Pass
 Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp. 330-331.
 100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Boston Basin

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Marblemount. Sign in at Ranger Station and get permit. Continue E on Cascade River Road about 21.7 mi. to the old Diamond Mine road (fork in road about 1.5 mi. from the end of Cascade River Rd, 3,220'). Limited parking at fork. Approach: From fork, walk about 1 mi. on the old mine road to where the trail leaves the road sharply right and steeply up. Follow this steep, well worn, and obvious trail to Boston Basin. Camp in Boston Basin (6,200').

Climbing Route: There are two ascent routes. The easier route follows the left side of the Quien Sabe Glacier to the top of the left side then traverses right along the base of the rock face below Sharkfin Tower. Continue traversing until the Glacier begins to steepen toward the Col. The alternate ascent is significantly shorter and much more direct. Scramble from camp to the right side of the Glacier. Work through the crevasses of the lower section of the glacier (up to 45 deg. and very exposed). The two ascent routes merge about half way up the Glacier to the Col. From the Col traverse right to the summit. Take ice axe and crampons for short but exposed snow traverse on Col to summit block. Scramble loose rock to summit (class 3).

Descent: Descend via the easier climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+3 180'	2-3h
	Camp to Summit	+2 600'	4-6h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		2h

Comments: The direct route is a lot shorter on the ascent but for experienced climbers who do not mind some exposure. Can be done as one long day but best done as two days to avoid a late return. Excellent late season climb.

Sahale via S Slope**BA 8 680'**

Equipment: Standard rock and glacier equipment, including helmet and extra water bottle.
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Cascade Pass
 Green Trails: Cascade Pass
 Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp. 330-331.
 100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Cascade Pass - Sahale Arm.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on State 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Marblemount. Sign in at Ranger Station and get permit if not planning to car camp. Continue on the Cascade River Rd. (FS 15) and follow it 23.5 mi. to a parking area and trailhead at road's end. Approach: From the parking area at 3,600', follow the Cascade Pass Trail 3.5 mi. to the Pass at 5,392'. From Cascade Pass ascend Sahale Arm to about 7,000'.

Climbing Route: Ascend NNE across Sahale Glacier to the rock slabs on the S side of the summit. Climb SE corner of the summit block, mostly class 3 with a short class 4 section. Alternative: traverse high around E side (exposed), ascend broken rock on N side.

Descent: Descend the climbing route. One long runner needed for a 100' rappel. Watch for rock fall on descent. The rappel from summit should be made to the South side where the rock strata slopes away and is relatively free of loose rock.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+4 000'	4-5h
	Camp to Summit	+1 100'	2h
	Summit to Camp		2h
	Camp to TH		3-4h

Comments: Camping is allowed only above the second moraine on the Sahale Glacier, at 7,600'. Check with the Ranger 30 days in advance about reserving a camp site. If going early or in a heavy snow year, call the Ranger Station to see how far the road is open. Because this area sustains heavy use, this climb can be done in one long day from the parking lot, but by doing so you miss the spectacular view of sunset and sunrise from camp on the Sahale Glacier.

Sharkfin Tower via E Face**BR 8 120'**

Equipment: Standard rock and glacier gear-a fluke or picket may be needed in couloir.

Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>

Maps: USGS: Cascade Pass
 Green Trails: Cascade Pass
 Other Map:

References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp. 327, 329.
 Selected Climbs in the Cascades Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp 192-195
 100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Boston Basin.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Marblemount. Sign in at Ranger Station and get permit. Continue E on Cascade River Road about 21.7 mi. to the old Diamond Mine road (fork in road about 1.5 mi. from the end of Cascade River Rd, 3,220'). Limited parking at fork. Approach: From fork, walk about 1 mi. on the old mine road to where the trail leaves the road sharply right and steeply up. Follow this steep, well worn, and obvious trail to Boston Basin. Camp in Boston Basin (6,200'). Permit is required.

Climbing Route: From camp, ascend snowfields on left side of Quien Sabe Glacier to near upper left corner of glacier just below Sharkfin Col. Rope up and traverse E along top of glacier for several hundred feet to couloir below peak (35 degree snow early season, class 2-3 gully in late season). If schrund or serac problems at base of couloir, climb slabs (class 3-4) on left and intersect couloir 100' up. Ascend snow field to notch E of peak. First pitch (class 4 to low class 5) goes onto N face, then up to obvious notch at base of steep S-facing ridge. Second pitch (class 4) stays a few feet left of ridge; go 30' past obvious rappel anchor to where ridge turns W and lays back. Third pitch ascends class 3-4 rock to summit (8,120').

Descent: Descend by rappelling and downclimbing the route (about 5 rappels) Alternatively, descend the W face. Just below the summit, on the W side, should be a rappel anchor. One double rope rappel gains the W Col.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+3 180'	2-4h
	Camp to Summit	+1 900'	6-8h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		2-3h

Comments: Rock is generally sound. Can be done in one long day with car camp the night before.

Sherpa via S Route**BA 8 605'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment and crampons.

Jurisdiction: Wenatchee National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>

Maps: USGS: Mt Stuart
 Green Trails: Mt Stuart
 Other Map:

References: Cascade Alpine Guide vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 296-297.
 Washington's Highest Mountains (2004), pp 207-211.
 100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Longs Pass.
 Teanaway Country (1980), Sutliff, pp. 35-36.

Approach: Drive E on I-90 to about 1 mi. beyond Cle Elum. Go NE on highway 970 5 mi. to 0.5 mi. past the Teanaway River bridge. Turn left on the Teanaway Road and continue 23 mi. to the road end parking area at 4,243', about 1 mi. beyond the DeRoux Campground (FS 9737). Car camping is available at DeRoux Campground or other campgrounds on the Teanaway River Road. Approach: From the parking area, hike abandoned mine road/trail for about .25 mi. to fork in trail. Take the right trail (E) toward Longs Pass. Hike 4 mi. up trail over Longs Pass (6,200'), and descend to Ingalls Creek at about 4,800'. After crossing Ingalls Creek on a log bridge, hike E about 1 mi. to a campsite in a clearing. No water available on the trail until Ingalls Creek. Possible bivy at 6,400'.

Climbing Route: Hike E on the Ingalls Creek trail to the Beverly-Turnpike Trail junction, 4,700'. Leave the trail and ascend rightward across the meadow to where the slope begins to steepen at about 5,000'. Cross the stream and ascend the ridge, staying left of the crest. At about 5,800', traverse right and cross over the ridge at 5,800-5,900'. Coutour into the basin. Good bivy sites at 6,200-6,400' in lower basin or at 7,400' in upper basin, esp. on large flat rock. Ascend lightly wooded hillside, then talus into the right side of the basin just SE of the summit rocks. Ascend the broad gully that goes to a notch several hundred feet E of the balanced rock. Follow the ridge on the S side until near the balanced rock, then cross to N side. If party gets off route, more difficult climbing will be encountered. On the N side, cross W on an easy but exposed slab. Belays or a hand line should be used. Continue W past the balanced rock to a short chimney. Ascend the chimney to the summit.

Descent: Rappel down chimney and then descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH			3h
	TH to Camp	+2 000'	-1 400'	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	+3 800'		8h
	Summit to Camp		-3 800'	4h
	Camp to TH	+1 400'	-2 000'	3h

Comments: At Longs Pass, note the main gully S of the balanced rock. The gully will be ascended just left of a sharp ridge. This climb, though not technically difficult, is very strenuous and requires excellent physical condition. The traverse on the slab is exposed.

Shuksan via Fisher Chimneys

BG 9 127'

Equipment:	Standard glacier equipment.			
Jurisdiction:	North	Cascades	National	Park
	http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm			
Maps:	USGS:	Mt Shuksan, Shuksan Arm		
	Green Trails:	Mt Shuksan		
	Other Map:			
References:	Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) pp. 65-66 (p 63).			
	100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Lake Ann.			

Approach: Drive I-5 to Bellingham. Take SR 542 to the Mt. Baker Ski Area and beyond as far toward Austin Pass as road conditions permit. Approach: Hike S on Lake Ann trail over Austin Pass (4,700'). Trail may be snow covered in early season. At about 2 mi., cross small creek and hike up small stream and over ridge SE (4,800') to camp at Lake Ann.

Climbing Route: Follow a trail toward the lower Curtis Glacier. It switchbacks, crosses two gullies, and becomes obscure just before the entrance of the first chimney. Find a clear trail through the chimneys, ~1,000' of class 3-4 scrambling. Ascend the first chimney for about 200'. Below a difficult step exit right and continue up ridge. Traverse right across a heather slope, and out onto a small ridge (dry bivy site). Traverse across a large talus field, gaining about 100', to a gully on the far side. Climb the gully past two class 3-4 steps and short traverses and up a longer, straight section. Traverse for about 70', then turn left up a side gully 100' to where the route tops out on the ridge. Climb easy snow and rock, then climb 150' up a slope of steep snow or ice (Winnie's Slide, incorrectly labeled on the map), and cross through the ridge onto the Upper Curtis Glacier. Ascend/traverse the glacier, working left around crevasses. Turn right (S) and make a descending traverse toward Hell's Highway (incorrectly labeled "The Hourglass" on the map). Ascend Hell's Highway then the Sulphide to the base of the summit pyramid, which can be climbed by the right skyline or by a gully up the center (exposed class 4, 600').

Descent: Descend along the NW edge of the Upper Curtis Glacier until you can cross to the White Salmon at about 7050'. Descend a short steep slope at the top of the White Salmon then keep left, following below the crest of Shuksan Arm on easy rock and snow for a short distance until you come to place where you can cross to the south side of the ridge. Pick up a clear trail and descend 150', turn right, traverse, descend another several hundred feet, finally coming out at the edge of a talus slope. Cross the slope, losing no more than 100', and pick up the clear trail as it crosses heather slopes. The trail descends onto a ridge then turns right and enters a gully. At the bottom of the gully pick up the trail to Lake Ann.

Data:	Seattle to TH			2.5h
	TH to Camp	+1 500'	-800'	2-3h
	Camp to Summit	+4 450'		7-8h
	Summit to Camp		-4 450'	5-6h
	Camp to TH	+800'	-1 500'	2h

Comments: Watch for rockfall in Chimneys. Requires good physical condition and endurance. Popularity of this climb can create problems, especially in final chimney. Consider a smaller party size - 6 is recommended - and a midweek attempt to avoid bottlenecks and

rockfall. A higher camp is feasible below the chimneys at approximately 5600'. Variations possible, even likely, in chimneys.

Shuksan via Sulphide Gl **BG 9 127'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment and helmet.
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt Shuksan, Shuksan Arm
Green Trails: Mt Shuksan, Lake Shannon
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) p 74 (p 63).
Selected Climbs in the Cascades Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 286-289

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Sedro Wooley. Stop at the Sedro Wooley Ranger Station and register the climb. Continue E on SR 20 to about 4.5 mi. E of Hamilton but W of Concrete. Here, turn left (N) onto Grandy Creek Road (Baker Lake Road) and go 23 mi. along W and N side of Baker Lake to Shannon Creek Campground. Go left on FS 1152 and continue to just beyond 4 mi. marker ignoring all spur roads. Take sharp right onto FS 014 (marker may be obscured by tree branches) to trailhead. Driving time: 3h. Approach: Take the trail (an old road) NE for 2 mi. to the end at about 3800', then proceed left through open brush. Switchback up to forested N-S ridge. Go N on ridge for .75 mi. to timberline where ridge flattens out (about 4,600'). Go 2 mi. up along a flat crest through broken timber and meadows to intersect a major N-S ridge at a pass where the flat crest yields to sloping mountainside (about 5,400'). Make camp here or 1,000' higher. Be prepared to camp on snow and to melt snow for water. Do not camp on heather benches even if available, except for prepared campsites. Blue bags or use of solar toilets required at camps on ridge (~6400') or rock island (~6100') near glacier water melt.

Climbing Route: Cross the ridge and traverse 900-1200' NE to intersect S snout of Sulphide Glacier on E side of N ridge. If visibility is good, party can take a long right hand curved route up and across Sulphide Glacier to the left side (N) of the summit rock pyramid. Continue NE along and up this route to the summit pyramid. Continue up class 3 rock gully (snow in early season) to summit (9,127'). The gully route starts up face shortly above the rock step at base of pyramid and trends slightly left. If rock is covered with ice, do not attempt summit.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH	3h	
	TH to Camp	+3 800'	5-6h
	Camp to Summit	+2 600'	5-6h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		3h

Comments: The end of the road and start of trail is very obvious. The trail through the overgrown clearcut has been extensively renovated and is a wonderful improvement. It is possible to ascend from snow covered moraine onto crevassed glacier without realizing it, so care should be taken to rope up.

Silver Star via Silver Star Gl **BA 8 876'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: Okanogan National Forest <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Silver Star Mtn
Green Trails: Washington Pass
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008) pp. 300-301 (298).
Summit Routes (2004), pp. 119-121
Washington's Highest Mountains (2004) pp. 107-109 (p 106)
Selected Climbs in the Cascades Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp 256-259.

Approach: Take I-5 to just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Washington Pass. Continue to mile marker 166 near the sign pointing to Silver Star. Park here at pull-off. Driving time: 3.5 to 4 hours. Head down embankment and cross Early Winters Creek on logs. Ascend climber's trail on timbered rib left of Burgundy Creek, which drains the basin. Easy bushwhacking if trail cannot be found. Camp in bench around 6,400' near the creek or at Burgundy Col. Water is available at both sites until late summer.

Climbing Route: Do not ascend the obvious gulley leading directly to Burgundy Col, instead take trail leading up gulley directly above camp to below the cliffs to the left of the col. Almost at the head of this gulley, make an ascending traverse to the right, under the cliffs, over heather covered slabs into the col. Descend 200' steep snow on other side. Make a rising traverse S to subsidiary ridge, then continue rising on Silver Star Glacier to summit col. Careful route finding allows a scramble E to summit, otherwise a short pitch of low class 5 may be encountered.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3.5h
	TH to Camp	+2 600'	2-4h
	Camp to Summit	+2 600'	5-6h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		2h

Comments: Although this can be done as a long one-day climb, the long drive and beautiful view of the Liberty Bell massif makes a two-day climb more enjoyable. Pickets may be useful to protect steep exposed snow.

Slippery Slab Tower via NE Face**BR 6 400'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment, small to medium alpine rack.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Scenic, Stevens Pass
Green Trails: Stevens Pass
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), p. 322.
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Surprise Lake

Approach: Drive US-2 (Stevens Pass) 13.2 mi. E of Skykomish. Turn right off Hwy 2 onto FS #6095 at the big sweeping left-hand turn just before the Hwy changes to 4 lanes and starts the final climb to Stevens Pass. Drive FS #6095 for 1.5 miles to the Tunnel Creek Trailhead #1061 at 3100', staying left at all road junctions before the trailhead. Hike trail 1061 1.6 miles to the PCT junction at Hope Lake (4400'). Take the PCT south for 3.8 mi. to Trap Pass at 5,800'. Follow the obvious climbers trail heading S along the E side of the ridge for 0.5 mi., then scramble uphill to the E base of the steep, rocky pinnacle of Slippery Slab Tower.

Climbing Route: Ascend an obvious gully 100' up and right to a spacious belay area in a clump of trees. Rope up here. Climb a rock face directly upwards. After 40' of mixed 4th & 5th class, move to the left to easier climbing and continue for another 20' to a belay tree. Then climb a 10' face and scramble to the summit.

Descent: Descend the climbing route and rappel from belay trees. Or do one double rope rappel straight down from upper belay tree.

Data:	Seattle to TH		1.5h
	TH to Pass	+3 500'	4h
	Pass to Summit	+700'	2-3h
	Summit to TH		4h

Comments: Be careful of small loose rocks near the summit and in the gully.

This climb can be done via the Surprise Creek Trail #1060 as one long day or as a relaxed two day trip with camping available at Surprise Lake. For this approach, drive US-2 10 mi. E of Skykomish to the Big Bridge. Turn S (right) on unmarked road spur at milepost 58.7 and cross the railroad tracks. Turn right on a spur road and go another .2 mi. to a small parking lot. Walk the road about .25 mi. to Surprise Creek Trailhead at 2200'. The lake is reached in approximately 4.7 mi. From near the outlet of the lake, the trail switchbacks .75 mi. to join the PCT. Turn left on the PCT and proceed to Trap Pass. This approach involves approximately 900 additional feet of gain in about the same distance.

Sloan via Corkscrew Route**BA 7 835'**

Equipment: Standard glacier and rock equipment, including helmet.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Sloan Peak
Green Trails: Sloan Peak
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), p. 90 (p 91).
Selected Climbs in the Cascades, Vol. II (2000), pp. 109-113.

Approach: Drive N on I-5 and take exit to Granite Falls (SR 92 from Marysville or SR 9 from I-405). Drive through Granite Falls on Mountain Loop Highway towards Barlow Pass. Take road #4096 4 miles to Bedal Creek Trail #705, 2800'. Hike the trail to 3560' (1.2 miles), just before a major side stream. Head up slope in the trees. At around 4500' a minor flat area is reached. Follow it toward the 5300' saddle between Bedal Pk and Sloan Pk. Just before reaching the open area (drainage), ascend in the trees to 4800'. Then up to ~5000' in brushy areas. At around 5000' traverse the open/bushy slope to the timber to the saddle (pass by the small lake). Head up to the base of the Glacier. Camp on the saddle at 5330' or on ridge overlooking the glacier at 5800'. Be prepared to camp on snow through June.

Climbing Route: Descend to glacier. Head SW for the obvious corner where the left skyline of the summit massif joins the E ridge. Keep high (right) on the glacier, then ascend left to within 100' of the E rock face. Watch for evidence of rock fall from the face and move to the left if necessary. Later in the season, it may be necessary to drop down lower on the glacier to avoid major crevasses. From the corner, follow a rock and heather covered shelf on an obvious goat/climber trail, high across the entire S face, around the corner and partway to the W face, to a prominent gully. Ascend straight up gully to its top at the ridge crest. Move E (left) just below the ridge, go up a short steep step (class 4), and scramble 200-300' to summit.

Descent: Descent is via climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+3 000'	4-5h
	Camp to Summit	+2 900'	5-6h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		2h

Comments: The Bedal Creek trail approach is different from the Sauk River/Cougar Creek approach recommended in previous Climb Guides. The Cougar Creek trail is not recommended because of brush, a difficult stream crossing and avalanche debris. Getting from the glacier to the rock can be difficult in late season. The rock/heather shelf can be a problem if wet or snow-covered. The route description in Beckey for the upper rock portion is of questionable accuracy.

Snowfield Peak via N v  GI

BG 8 347'

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Diablo Dam, Ross Dam
Green Trails: Diablo Dam
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp 300-301.
Washington's Highest Mountains (2004), pp 53-55 (p 52).
Summit Routes (2004), pp. 66-68.

Approach: Take I-5 to-just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR-20 (N Cascades Highway) to Marblemount. Sign in at Ranger Station. Drive about 7m past Newhalem to the Pyramid Lake TH (1150'). Approach: Follow the trail to Pyramid Lake. Find a climbers' trail bordering the W side of the lake. The trail trends S to gain the ridge (make a note of where the lake trail intersects with the ridge trail as this intersection is easily missed on the return). Follow the ridge SW to reach the treeline and good campsites at around 5400'. There are also good campsites at 5900' (on snow) if the party has sufficient energy, or spectacular ones in Colonial Basin (one hour further than the 5400' camp). Unless one is willing to camp on the glacier, tent sites are harder to find than bivy spots in early season; later, the rim of the basin is beach sand and polished rock.

Climbing Route: From 5400' camp, follow climbers trail up slabs to 5800' col and drop 150' into basin to reach the Colonial glacier. Proceed S to the pass at 6800+. Cross the N v  glacier to the ridge just W of the summit of Snowfield and scramble easily up W ridge. Around 8200', traverse left about 100' into obvious, NW facing gully. Scramble up gully about 50-100' (about half way). Traverse left, onto arete, go up about 75' (to where it steepens below pinnacle). Traverse left, then up on N side about 150' to notch between pinnacle and summit. Go up ridge 20', then traverse right on ledges to gully on S side of summit. Follow easy gully about 150' to summit. Alternatively: at notch, make a couple 4th class moves to the S (above deep gully). Scramble to the summit.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+4 300'	4-6h
	Camp to Summit	+3 000'	4-6h
	Summit to Camp		3-4h
	Camp to TH		3h

Comments: This is a pleasant outing in a beautiful area with a strenuous and steep approach. The climber's trail up from Pyramid Lake is fairly brushy. Many parties choose to spend a third day in the vicinity and climb other peaks such as Colonial and Pinnacle. The glacier may be quite broken up in late season. Look for (and beware of) the large sinkholes in the glacier of Colonial Basin, which drain melt-off. North Cascades National Park has a party limit of 6 in this area.

Snowking via NE Shoulder

BA 7 433'

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park,
<http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Snowking Mtn, Sonny Boy Lakes
Green Trails: Snowking Mtn, Cascade Pass
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, Vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), p 288-290.

Approach: Take I-5 to-just N of Mt. Vernon, then go E on SR 20 (N Cascades Highway) to Marblemount. Sign in at Ranger Station. From Marblemount, turn onto the Cascade River Road (FS 15) and follow for about 14.2 mi. to Road 1570 (right turn). In 0.1 mi. is a road fork, take left fork. In another 1.9 mi. is a fork with Road 1571, take right fork (partially blocked by trees). Go 1.3 mi. further and park where road is blocked by 2 piles of rock and dirt after a bridge. Walk or drive (4WD, high clearance vehicle) remaining road about 1.4 mi. to a creek at 2300'. Approach: Go up the steep way trail at end of clearcut to a knoll at 5,116'. Trail stays to E (left) of knoll and drops to saddle before continuing to climb SSW on Kindly Found Ridge Crest to knoll at 5,791'. Trail continues over third knoll at 5695' to lake at 5442'. If lucky, you will start to pick up tape markers. Best to pass the knoll on the W (right) although you can go up over the top if there is no snow. Otherwise, suggest staying to the W and look for periodic tape markers. Camp at lake (5442').

Climbing Route: Route 1: Follow Kindly Found Ridge Crest SSW passing above Cyclone Lake. The Ridge Crest then tends to the SW. Stay S of cornice overhanging the ridge above Cyclone Lake. After passing the cornice, the route tends due W up a moderately steep snow slope to the summit rocks. A very short rock scramble finishes the climb (center of summit pyramid, fracture line diagonal up to left). Route 2: Going CCW around Cyclone Lake, descend to the head of the outlet stream from Cyclone Lake at 5,350'. A vertical rock wall lining the E side of the outlet stream is bypassed by dropping towards the lake 50' E of the outlet. A class 3 move around the end of the rock wall leads to the head of the outlet. Or descend 100-150' vertical down stream to bypass the rock wall. Ascend gentle rock buttress heading SW, bypassing several small cliffs in the rock by scrambling either up or downhill. Upon reaching the small glacier, continue SW directly towards the summit. Scramble the summit block from the left (SE) ridge or S slope.

Descent: Descent is via either climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH			2.5h
	TH to Camp	+4 000'	-800'	4-5h
	Camp to Summit	+2 000'	-2000'	3-4h
	Summit to Camp	+800'	-4 000'	2h
	Camp to TH			2h

Comments: Route 1 is often just a scramble route; for basic climb credit, Route 2 should be done in at least one direction, unless the outlet stream is running high. This is a very good early season climb (May-June). The view from base camp is spectacular at sunset. Approach can also be made through Enjar Lake or from Illabot Creek Rd. After snow is gone, camping is also available at 4,700' NE of knoll (5,116').

Spickard via S Ridge**BA 8,879**

Equipment: Ice axe and crampons
Jurisdiction: North Cascades National Park, <http://www.nps.gov/noca/planyourvisit/index.htm>
Maps: USGS: Mt Spickard, Mt Redoubt
Other Map: North Cascades National Park Complex
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, Vol. III, 3rd ed., (2008), pp 134-136 (p 138).
A Guide to Climbing & Hiking in Southwestern British Columbia, Fairley, p. 284

Approach: Drive I-5 north to Bellingham exit 256, follow signs to Sumas, cross border into Canada, take Transcanada Hwy 1 east. Drive 17 miles and take the Chilliwack / Sardis exit (#119A) going south. Drive 3.4 miles thru town and turn left onto the Chilliwack River Rd (just before bridge over river). Drive 31.7 miles on Chilliwack River Rd, which gets rather bumpy and dusty. Turn left onto narrow, dirt Depot Creek Rd (no sign) about 200 yards before bridge over Depot Creek. (NOTE: May want to park here, in large turnout on right. Depot Creek Rd gets increasingly rough and overgrown. High clearance, 4 wheel drive may continue for 2.5 miles, but will get scratched up). Take Depot Creek Rd for 2.5 miles, staying left at intersection at 1.7 miles, and park in large, open intersection where short spur leads, right, to broken bridge over Depot Creek. (In the first 0.5 to 1.0 mile, there are a few small places to park, pass, or turn around). From intersection, hike straight ahead up road for 50-200 yards, turn left and hike up intersecting road for 0.3 mile, turn right at T intersection, and hike 2 miles on flat road to its end in old clearcut. Find way trail for 200 yards into old growth, which is in USA. Find border obelisk and trail register. Follow definite, old trail up Depot Creek valley. Near waterfall, route gets wet and misty. Ascend very wet and slippery 8 foot rock step and scamper up to dry rock. Ascend way trail straight up into trees (worse) or diagonally up and right, on less obvious way trail (better). Follow way trail up to very high, narrow boulder field. Either ascend boulder field (roughly 1,000') or cross it and look for continuing way trail. The routes converge into nicer trail near the top of the nearby cascading waterfall. The valley flattens and opens up at about 4,800' (fair camp site here). A good way trail hugs the left (north) edge of the valley. Decent camp, halfway up valley. Excellent camp, for both Spickard and Redoubt, on flat, sandy, treeless benches at the small lake at the head of the valley at about 5,700'.

Climbing Route: From the lake at 5,700' at the head of Depot Creek, hike directly up NE toward the pass (at 7,200') that leads to Silver Lake. Well before the pass, turn right and ascend around the right side of the steep, rocky buttress into open slopes and basins. Continue up on moderately steep snow slopes (could find ice) toward a low point in the south ridge of Spickard. Find and cross this easy pass at about 8,000'. Drop about 50' and easily contour east. Find short, easy rock step and pop up on the wide open SE slope. Ascend easy, then moderate open slopes (could find ice), then scramble gullies. The summit is on the right, or north, end of the summit ridge.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		4.5 h
	TH to Camp	+3,000'	6-9 h
	Camp to Summit	+3,200'	5 h
	Summit to Camp	-3,200'	2-3 h
	Camp to TH	-3,000'	5-7 h

Comments: The approach is strenuous and athletic. The first 2.5 miles of Depot Creek Rd get more overgrown each year, and harder to drive. The hiking part of the roads and the trail were informally brushed out as of August 2000. If not brushed out, the approach can be grueling. The cascading Depot Creek waterfall is magnificent, easily one of the best in Washington, but only small parts of it are visible. Spickard and Redoubt are usually combined in one trip. North Cascades National Park has a party limit of 6 in this area.

Stuart via Cascadian Couloir **BA 9 470'**

Equipment: Standard alpine equipment and crampons
Jurisdiction: Wenatchee National Forest, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Stuart
Green Trails: Mt Stuart
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 298-302.
Summit Routes (2004), 218-220.
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lake, Long's Pass.
Teaway Country (1980), M. Sutliff, pp. 35-37

Approach: Drive E on I-90 to about 1 mi. beyond Cle Elum, then go NE on Highway 970 about 5 mi. to 0.5 mi. past the Teaway River Bridge. Turn left on the Teaway River Road and continue 23 mi. to the road end parking area at 4,243', about 1 mi. beyond the DeRoux Campground (FS 9737). Car camping is available at the DeRoux Campground and other campgrounds on the Teaway River Road. Approach: From the parking area, hike abandoned mine road/trail for about 0.25 to fork in trail. Take the right fork (E) toward Longs Pass. Hike 4 mi. up trail over Longs Pass (6,200'). Descend to base camp (4,800') near Ingalls Creek. No water available on the trail until Ingalls Creek.

Climbing Route: Cross log bridge at Ingalls Creek. Go E on trail about 0.25 mi. to meadow. Can also camp here. Follow climbers trail up meadow and the Cascadian Couloir. Work up the couloir toward upper snow fields of the false summit. (Note: taking a good look at the route when at Longs Pass will help in route finding; also a good picture in Beckey.) Crampons may be needed here. From false summit (9,200') scramble E along left side of ridge through broken rock (class 2-3) directly to summit (9,470').

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH			3h
	TH to Camp	+2 000'	-1 400'	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	+4 600'		5-8h
	Summit to Camp		-4 600'	2-3h
	Camp to TH	+1 400'	-2 000'	3-5h

Comments: Be in very good physical condition as this is a long climb. Take care on slopes below false summit steep snow early in the year; loose rock later in the year.

Season Range: The season for this climb has been changed to June-July (see Reference Guide at beginning of booklet). The presence of steep snow on the upper slopes makes this trip worthy of Basic Alpine Climb designation. Later, the trip is a scramble with substantial rockfall hazard. (Note that Teaway River Rd. may be snowed in into June.)

Temple via W Side **BR 8 292'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment and crampons.
Jurisdiction: Wenatchee National Forest, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Stuart, Liberty
Green Trails: Enchantments
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, Vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), p. 256 (p. 254).
100 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, Enchantment Lakes.

Approach: Drive to just W of Leavenworth on US 2 over Stevens Pass. Go right on the Icicle Creek Road. Drive about 4 mi. to the Snow Lakes Trail parking lot. Approach: Take the Snow Lakes Trail, #1553 (1,400') to Nada Lake (5.2 mi.). At about 0.5 mi. around the right side of the lake, cross Nada Creek and head up hill just left of the talus slope toward the notch leading to Temple Canyon. Where the talus slope narrows to about 75', work right on a class 2 ledge, then up slabs to a level area just left of the stream. Follow a steep dirt and rock trail into Temple Canyon. Follow a way trail, generally right of the stream, to near the end of Temple Canyon. Scramble up left onto the broad plateau of Tamarack Meadows. Good campsites are available in a benchy area due N of Mt. Temple. (Temple is the sharp peak just left of a crag which appears higher).

Climbing Route: Ascend into high basin W of Lighthouse Tower. Climb the prominent left-slanting snow finger to the notch just W of the summit. Crampons may be necessary. (In late season there may be a break in the snow finger at a low-angle, left-facing chimney). Some climbers may need to rope up for a short pitch leading to the notch. Ascend directly toward the summit for 70'. There is a bolt to protect a steep friction face (5.6). Then follow a class 2-3 ledge left and up to a belay on a wide level block just below and N of the summit. Climb crack to summit.

Descent: Rappel and downclimb the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH			3h
	TH to Camp	+5 600'		6-8h
	Camp to Summit	+1 292'		2-4h
	Summit to Camp			1-2h
	Camp to TH			4-5h

Comments: The rock climb is short, on sound rock, with fairly low exposure. The hike is very long and strenuous. On a three-day weekend most parties climb The High Priest and Mt. Temple the same day, climbing High Priest first, then doing a low traverse to Mt. Temple. On a two-day weekend an average party will not do both climbs; a strong party can car camp, do Temple the first day, High Priest the second.

Three Fingers via W Route**BR 6 854'**

Equipment: Standard rock and glacier equipment.
Jurisdiction: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Whitehorse Mtn, Meadow Mtn
Green Trails: Silverton
References: Cascade Alpine Guide, Vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp. 124-127.
100 Hikes in the North Cascades, Goat Flats.

Approach: Take I-5 N to Everett, take Hwy 2(exit 194) E 2 mi. (follow signs to Granite Falls), then follow SR 202 to SR 9, north on SR 9 to SR 92, then 8 mi. on SR 92 to Granite Falls. Turn left at the second 4-way stop (Mtn Loop Hwy) and continue 7.5 mi. to FS 41. Follow FS 41 17.5 mi. to Tupso Pass (3020') (this FS road takes about 45 minutes to drive). Approach: Hike on trail about 5 mi. to Goat Flats (5,300'). Either camp at the Goat Flats or continue on to Tin Can Gap (limited bivy sites). From Goat Flats follow trail E along ridge. Contour across S slope and round a corner about 1 mi. into a basin. This basin can be used as an alternate campsite. From basin, ascend trail in a long clockwise route upward to below Tin Can Gap, then up to Tin Can Gap (5720'+).

Climbing Route: From Tin Can Gap, drop down (about 350') onto the glacier. Rope-up and ascend to the col between the Middle and N summits. At the ledges just below the col, traverse and gain the ridge crest. Follow the ridge crest to the beginning of the first pitch. Note: the first pitch starting point may vary depending how comfortable the group is at scrambling. The route follows the ridge and angles up a ledge to the base of a chimney with a chockstone near the bottom. Good belay anchor at the base of the chimney. Ascend to the top of the chimney (half pitch) for the next belay point. Follow the ridge (don't descend and ascend "dirty gully") to the top of the dirty gully. Scramble to the summit from the top of the dirty gully.

Descent: Descend the climbing route. From the top of the "dirty gully" handline the ridge to the top of the Chockstone Chimney. Single rappel to the base of the chimney. Not recommended to rappel straight down the face; loose rock, anchors limited and no room for the party to stand.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+3 300'	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	+1 600'	4-6h
	Summit to Camp		3-4h
	Camp to TH		3h

Comments: Before signing on for this climb, it is recommended that Basics have at least one previous rock climb. Bring glacier gear. Crampons will probably be necessary. Very light alpine rack is all that is needed for rock lead. The protection points and belay anchors limited. The first 2 mi. of the trail is in very poor condition (1998).

Tom via White Gl (Rte 1)**BG 7 048'**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment, helmets required.
Jurisdiction: Olympic National Park, <http://www.nps.gov/olymp/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Olympus, Mt Tom
Green Trails:
Other Map: Custom Correct
References: Olympic Mountains: A Climbing Guide, 4th ed (2006), p. 180 (p. 172)
100 Hikes in the South Cascades and Olympics, Hoh River.

Approach: Drive US 101 through Port Angeles to 12.5 mi. S of Forks. Turn E onto the Hoh River Road and drive 19 mi. to the end of the road at Hoh Ranger Station and campground in Olympic NP. Register and pay here for the climb (or at Wilderness Info Ctr, Port Angeles, 360-452-0300). Approach: Hike from the Hoh RS (578') some 17.25 mi. to Glacier Meadows. Happy Four Camp (800') is reached in 5.75 mi.; the Olympus Guard Station (948') is reached after 9 mi.; the trail leaves the Hoh Valley after crossing the Hoh River Bridge (1400') at 13.25 mi.; Elk Lake (2500') is reached in 15 mi.; from here the grade increases to Glacier Meadows (4200'), with established camps in wooded areas.

Climbing Route: From Glacier Meadows, hike up a way trail 0.5 mi. to the Blue Glacier moraine. Hike along the top of the moraine for 0.25 mi. or so before descending climber's trail onto the Blue Glacier (watch for rockfall while descending the moraine). Rope up here. Cross the glacier and ascend snow slopes, through the rocks, to the crest of the Snow Dome (6600'), keeping left of the biggest rock buttress. Traverse SW, then W, passing just N of the W Peak of Mt. Olympus, and passing point 7522'. Take a shallow saddle left across the crest of the rock ridge running W from the summit of Olympus, just before the ridge drops sharply to the valley. Proceed easily down and S, staying left of the crest of the adjoining right angle ridge for several hundred yards and about 250 vertical feet. Just before this ridge drops sharply, turn right and step over ridge (large cairn), into a shallow gully/ledge system. Descend the ledges and gully W, down a steep rock face for 300'. At the bottom of the gully, descend a steep snow slope another 200' to reach the White Glacier. Traverse the glacier westerly to the summit of Mt. Tom, or bear left to gain the rock ridge leading to the summit. The highest point is the left hand peak as seen from the White Glacier.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		4-5h
	TH to Camp	+3 600'	1d
	Camp to Summit	+3 000'	7-9h
	Summit to Camp		4h
	Camp to TH		1d

Comments: Climb can be done in either 3 or 4 days. Take food for 4 days. This climb can be combined with a climb of Mt. Olympus (allow an extra day for this). Tent sites exist on the rocks of the lower Snow Dome and at its top, near the Panic Peak research station. Or, in good weather, a snow camp can be made at the shallow saddle at the W end of the ridge running W from Mt. Olympus. Recommend party of no more than 6 due to rockfall hazard in the gully/ledges down to the White Glacier.

The Tooth via S Face

BR 5 604'**Equipment:** Standard rock equipment and a few small to medium chocks.**Jurisdiction:** Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>**Maps:** USGS: Snoqualmie Pass
Green Trails: Snoqualmie Pass
Other Map:**References:** Cascade Alpine Guide, Vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 155-159.
Selected climbs in the Cascades Vol. I, 2nd ed., (2003) pp. 66-69.

Approach: Drive I-90 about 21 mi. E of North Bend to Snoqualmie Pass. Take the first Snoqualmie Pass exit, turn left (NW) onto Alpentel Road and follow to the Alpentel parking area, and the start of the Snow Lake Trail. Approach: Hike up the Snow Lake Trail about 2 mi. to a talus slope above Source Lake. Traverse above Source Lake on talus or snow, staying beneath a cliff band. Just beyond the cliff band, head up a steep slope, getting as high as possible before crossing a stream. Scramble into the basin under the E face of the Tooth. Ascend this basin to the second notch S of the S face of the Tooth. Climb through the notch, then work down and N and back up to Pineapple Pass, the notch between the S face and the pinnacle to its S. (Alternative approach in early season is to hike from the parking lot up the valley on the left side of the creek, near Source Lake ascend snow finger into basin.)

Climbing Route: At Pineapple Pass rope up and ascend directly up the face to a broad ledge about 50' below the summit. From here, either ascend broken rock somewhat to the right of the center face, or climb directly to the notch below the summit by a thin left-facing flake, or go left on a narrow ledge (the Catwalk) and then scramble to the summit.

Descent: Scramble about 30' N on the summit ridge, then descend a short gully chimney. Follow easy slabs down and N to a major gully. Work 50' up to the head of the gully at a narrow notch in the summit ridge. Cross the notch (probably should be belayed), then work N a short distance to an obvious descent gully leading to the N end of the W face. Alternative descent is to rappel down the climbing route. (This is often impractical and inconsiderate of other climbers.)

Data:	Seattle to TH		1h
	TH to Pineapple	+2 100'	2-3h
	Pass to Summit	+500'	3h
	Summit to TH		3h

Comments: If descending via the N ridge, take ice axes to the summit (snow on the N side), this is the recommended descent in view of the traffic volume on the mountain, even in midweek. If rappelling, be careful for ascending climbers.

Unicorn via S Side

BA 6 917'**Equipment:** Standard alpine equipment**Jurisdiction:** Mt. Rainier National Park,
<http://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/climbing.htm>**Maps:** USGS: Mt Rainier E, Tatoosh Lakes
Green Trails: Mt Rainier E**References:** Cascade Alpine Guide, Vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 129.
50 Hikes in Mt. Rainier National Park, Bench and Snow Lakes.

Approach: Take I-5 to SR 161 and then to SR 512 W and exit at Puyallup (Mt. Rainier sign). Drive via Eatonville and SR 706 to the Nisqually entrance to Mt. Rainier National Park. Continue into park, past Longmire towards Paradise, take the turnoff to Ohanapecosh and follow about 3 mi. to the Bench Lake TH (about 1 mi. past Reflection Lake). Hike the Bench Lake Trail 0.5 mi. to Bench Lake, and then 0.75 mi. to Snow Lake (4,678'). Pass Snow Lake on the W.

Climbing Route: Climb up steep slopes into a basin narrowing into a steep snowfield. Continue up snow field to saddle at about 6,500'. Cross saddle to S side of ridge summit tower. Tower is 80 - 90' (to summit at 6917'); mostly class 3-4 with some 5th class moves, OR all 5th class depending on the route taken. Variation: From the ridge on the E side of the castle, follow the crest SE to the base of Unicorn's S peak. Continue around the lower peak on its N side and follow the snow slope as in the normal approach.

Descent: Descend the climbing route. One long runner is needed for a 50m rappel from the summit.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2h
	TH to summit	+2 600'	4-6h
	Summit to TH		2-4h

Comments: Road may not be open before late May - check with Rangers. If not open, park at Narada Falls, and allow time for the extra 6 mi. approach.

Warrior via SE Summit**BA 7 300'**

Equipment: One rope for the party; ice axe and crampons in cold weather.
Jurisdiction: Olympic National Park, <http://www.nps.gov/olymp/>
Maps: USGS: Mt Townsend, Mt Deception
Green Trails: Tyler Peak
References: Olympic Mountains: A Climbing Guide, 4th ed (2006), pp. 126-127.
Olympic Mountains Trail Guide (2nd Ed, 1991, R. Wood), p.106 or p. 124

Approach: From Hood Canal Bridge, drive W toward Port Angeles on SR 104, then US 101. Just before Sequim Bay State Park, exit left onto Louella Rd. In about 1 mi, go left at T intersection. 7.5 mi from US 101, go right onto FS 2880, which descends to and crosses the Dungeness R. In about 2 mi, this road joins FS 2870. Take the left fork, following FS 2870 uphill for about 2 more mi. to its intersection with FS 2860. Take right fork onto FS 2860 and follow it about 4 or 5 mi. to large parking area at Dungeness R. trailhead, just before Upper Dungeness R. Bridge. Approach: From 2500' trailhead, trail goes SW 1 mi. to junction with Royal Basin Trail. Take left fork across log bridge, passing Camp Handy (3100') at 3.2 mi., and arriving at Boulder Shelter (yes, it has both) at 6.3 mi. (4950').

Climbing Route: From Boulder Shelter, go S 2+ mi. on Dungeness Trail. Leave trail before crossing major stream flowing from Warrior/Inner Constance cirque. Climb E up steep forest, then steep open meadow, then talus, staying N of stream bed (approx 4750'). At about 6200', reach flat saddle area just under the twin peaks of Warrior. Follow prominent couloir NNE to saddle (about 7000'). Couloir can be snow filled until late in season and can be icy in cold weather. The higher peak (the SE) is to the right. Climb steep snow, then rock, on its NW side. The first 20' to 50' (depending on snow level) of rock is difficult, and the rock is not of highest quality. Short scramble leads to the summit and glorious views of the seldom visited N face of Mt. Constance.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Camp	+2 450'	4-5h
	Camp to Summit	+2 350'	5-6h
	Summit to Camp		2.5h
	Camp to TH		3-4h

Comments: NOTE: Dungeness River Rd closed in 1999. Check with rangers. Alternate approach (scenic but longer) is via Upper Big Quilcene Trail to Marmot Pass, then down to Boulder Shelter (6.7 mi). A first rate alpine experience in a lovely area. Climber's Guide to the Olympic Mtns. calls it class 3, but the rock above the 7000' saddle is more like class 4. Plan to rope here for one short pitch. A single light rope should be enough. Rockfall is a problem in the gulley between the S and N peaks of Warrior. Keep the party together.

Wedge via W Ridge**BG 2 930m**

Equipment: Standard glacier equipment including helmet.
Jurisdiction: Garibaldi Provincial Park, <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/parkpgs/garibaldi/>
Maps: USGS: Whistler 92 J/2
Green Trails:
References: A Guide to Hiking and Climbing in British Columbia, (1993), pp. 65-66.
103 Hikes in SW British Columbia, Wedgemount Lake.

Approach: Drive N on I-5 to the Canadian border. Go through the Blaine border crossing to Trans-Canadian Highway 1. Head W and take exit to 99. Drive about 8 mi. past Whistler, turn right onto road to Wedgemount Lake trail; (may be unsigned). Just after crossing railroad tracks, turn left (this is not the first fork in Fairley), then follow road to new, well marked trailhead at 750m). Approach: Follow the relentlessly steep trail to camp at Wedgemount Lake (1950m). There is a hut with room for 6 and many tent sites.

Climbing Route: Traverse around the lake to the start of the glacier and rope up point. Follow the glacier for 1.5km. and 300m gain. Cross the saddle between Wedge and Parkhurst and descend 100m while traversing around past the major West Ridge couloir. Take the Snow Ridge to the Sky to gain the SW slope at 2350m. To midseason, traverse right several hundred feet to find a snowfield. Ascend this and/or talus ENE to the long summit ridge and follow to the summit (if in a whiteout, the cairn is not the summit).

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		5h
	TH to Camp	+1 200m	3-4h
	Camp to Summit	+1 000m	4-7h
	Summit to Camp		2-3h
	Camp to TH		2h

Comments: The climb can be done in two days as a world-class quad burner, but is best done on a long weekend. Elevations are given in meters in this description, since Canadian maps show meter contours — configure altimeters appropriately.

Whitehorse via NW Shoulder **BA 6 852'**

Equipment: Standard alpine equipment and crampons.
Jurisdiction: Boulder River Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Whitehorse Mtn
Green Trails: Silverton
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. II, 3rd ed (2003), pp. 129-130 (p. 131).

Approach: Drive N on I-5 through Everett. About 11 mi. N of Everett turn right (E) onto SR 530 to Arlington. Continue on SR 530 about 23 mi. E of Arlington (5 mi. W of Darrington) to Shell Station at Swede Heaven Road/387 Av. Turn right (S) and then turn left at each of the next two forks. Shortly after crossing Moonshine Creek, the trailhead is marked "Niederprum Camp" (on the right, about 2 mi. from the store).

Approach: Hike up the Niederprum trail about 2 mi. to 3,000'. Leave trail here and make gently rising traverse to the left (S) through forest for about 0.5 mi. to a wide couloir which should be snow filled until early July. In late season, it is best to take the trail to its end, then traverse below cliffs and above brush to near head of the couloir. Ascend couloir to Lone Tree Pass at 5,000', then turn left and traverse E and down about 500' to near a small lake. Make a long rising traverse E eventually reaching a broad open slope. Ascend slope/gully to High Pass at 6,100'. Cross the pass to Whitehorse Glacier.

Climbing Route: Ascend the glacier to the snow ridge, then up the ridge to the moat near the summit rock. Moat is crossable in early season. May need snow anchors to belay across to rock. Final rock is a short scramble. Somewhat exposed. Rope leaders may want 2-4 stoppers.

Descent: Descend the climbing route.

Data:	Seattle to TH		1.5h
	TH to High Pass	+5 600'	6h
	HighPass - Summit	+800'	2h
	Summit to TH		3h

Comments: Car camp (minimal parking room at trailhead) is recommended as this is a very long climb and requires an early start in the morning. The other climbing route via the Whitehorse Glacier should be avoided as it is dangerous (avalanches, rockfall). This climb is an excellent conditioner in early season. Consider stopping at the Texaco station (where Whitehorse Merchantile used to be) and looking at route before climb (Lone Tree Pass is not obvious from directly below). The approach road was repaired in 1999; the trail was worked on in June, 2000.

Witches Tower via SW corner **BR 8 520'**

Equipment: Standard rock equipment and crampons
Jurisdiction: Alpine Lakes Wilderness / Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/recreation/>
Maps: USGS: Enchantment Lakes
Green Trails: Enchantments
Other Map:
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), p 276 (p. 275).

Approach: Drive US-2 (Stevens Pass) E to Leavenworth. Just before entering town, turn right on Icicle Creek Rd. Follow road 8.6 mi. to Bridge Creek Campground. Turn left and drive through campground, cross the river to Eight mile Creek Rd. FS 7601. Drive 4 mi. to start of Lake Stuart trailhead(3,500').

Approach: Follow the Lake Stuart Trail for 2.5 mi., then go left on the Colchuck Lake Trail. Reach Colchuck Lake (5,570') in another 1.8 mi. Follow trail around S end of lake, then ascend to Aasgard Pass (7,750'). Hike S toward Witches Tower, then ascend snow or class 2 rock to inside col just SW of peak. Can camp here or near Aasgard Pass (be prepared to camp on snow).

Climbing Route: From the col, ascend obvious sharp ridge for 100', then traverse a few feet right on the S face (class 4). Make a step up (5.5), then belay a little higher. Climb a short face, then scramble to summit, jumping a 4' slot.

Descent: Descend the obvious S face (class 2-3); see Beckey, p. 252.

Data:	Seattle to TH		3h
	TH to Camp	+4 200'	6-8h
	Camp to Summit	+800'	2-3h
	Summit to Camp		1h
	Camp to TH		4-5h

Comments: Do not climb Witches Tower by the S Face; this does not carry Basic Climbs credit. Can be done as a one-day climb, but is best done as a two-day climb and combined with Dragontail. Dragontail can be done by the E route from camp. It is helpful for rope leaders on the first pitch of this climb to have had some experience placing protection in order to locate placements which may be hard to find.

Yellowjacket Tower via E Flank

BR 4 500'

- Equipment:** Standard rock equipment.
Jurisdiction: Wenatchee National Forest, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/>
Maps: USGS: Leavenworth (not useful)
Green Trails: Leavenworth (not useful)
Other Map: CAG I Map, p243
References: Cascade Alpine Guide Vol. I, 3rd ed (2000), pp. 242-244.

Approach: Drive US-2 (Stevens Pass) E to Leavenworth. Just before entering town, turn right on Icicle Creek Rd. Follow road 6.1 mi. to a turnout on the left near a bridge. A trail leaves the road near the E end of the turnout down to a bridge. After crossing the bridge (1670') go left on the gravel road a few hundred feet to where an obvious well worn trail leaves the gravel road on its right. Take this trail to Rat Creek Boulder then slightly right and up. The trail is obvious, well worn and steep. Follow this trail mainly up (S) until it puts you at the base of the main gully (hard hats). The base of the main gully is littered with white granite scree that leads up to a very large chock stone obstruction on its left. Proceed a few hundred feet up to beneath the obstruction. From here, scramble right out of the gully, then up and left back into the gully to get above the obstruction. Here the main gully becomes very broad and dirty. Proceed up the main gully past several large fallen trees. Right and up toward the skyline look for a yellowish vertical wall with bubbly granite - large knobs, chicken heads, etc. This is easier to see looking W from the top of the minor pass. Begin working your way up, right, and towards this structure. Just below its base, is a large tree where a steep hidden gully starts between the tree and the main wall. Kiss this wall and look left to find the hidden gully. Space at the belay spot ahead is limited so it may be best to rope-up here.

Climbing Route: Scramble the hidden gully (class 2 - 3 except for a short section of class 4) to an obvious belay spot at a tree on the left and below a right facing dihedral on the right (4,000'). Climb the 70' right facing dihedral and exit right past a tree and large chockstone. Then go left onto the broad base on which the summit tower sits. There are ample belay spots here. The climb finishes on the W side of the tower by climbing a sloping ramp, a small shelf, and the a short slightly exposed 15' section to the top (4,140'). Protect this exposed section with a cam in the 1"- 2" horizontal crack at its base. At the top, an old iron ring of unknown quality can be found. Since there is really no room at the top it works well to rig the old piton (replaced with bolts) as a top anchor so that you can belay your partner from below.

Descent: You may find that down climbing the slightly exposed section is actually easier than climbing it. Descend using one double rope rappel or two single rope rappels. The first, from the tree next to the chockstone above the right facing dihedral to the belay spot below and the second from the belay tree at the base of the right facing dihedral back down into the main gully.

Data:	Seattle to TH		2.5h
	TH to Summit	+2 500'	5h
	Summit to TH		3h

Comments: Take a selection of eight to ten stoppers, hexes, and cams for cracks from 3/8' to 2-1/2 with most between 0.5" and 1.5" The summit block is difficult to protect. Some leaders

have used a #0.5 (pink) Camp tricam in a small pocket near eye level to protect the summit block. Others (wannabe cowboys!) have lassoed the summit with a large cordelette. The bolts on the summit were replaced in Sept. 2002. Beware of Mountain Goats in area. They can cause rockfall on approach or climb. Wear helmets!