**Some Reference & Resources on Mt. Rainier**

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| If you come across an outcrop (exposure) of coarse-grained igneous rock, chances are you are standing on a pluton or batholith that crystallized several km below the Earth's surface. It may represent the magma chamber of an extinct volcano or a magma body that never produced any eruptions.  A pluton is a relatively small intrusive body (a few to tens of km across) that seems to represent one fossilized magma chamber. A batholith is much larger (up to hundreds of km long and 100 km across) and consists of many plutons that are similar in composition and appearance. Batholiths indicate a long period of repeated igneous intrusions over a large area, such as might be expected along a subduction zone. |

<http://www.burkemuseum.org/geo_history_wa/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x8idw5e9twM>

<http://www.centralia.edu/academics/earthscience/pringle/rainier_geology_guide_pat_pringle.htm>

<https://www.nps.gov/mora/learn/nature/wildflowers.htm>

<http://www.flowersofrainier.com>

<https://www.eh-resources.org/little-ice-age/>

<https://www.onthesnow.com/news/a/15157/does-elevation-affect-temperature>

Tucker, Dave 2015. Geology Underfoot in Western Washington. Mountain Press, Missoula. Montana.

Alpine flowers of Mt. Rainier by Donavan Tracy & David Goblin - Pamphlet Check Seattle Audubon, Burke Museum Gift Shop, or local Book Store. Might be at Visitor Center at Rainier too.