



Mount Rainier

National Park
Washington

ALERTS IN EFFECT

DISMISS

PARK CLOSURES

Nisqually Entrance is CLOSED due to hazardous winter road conditions, 1/10/24.

The gate at Nisqually Entrance is closed until further notice due to road conditions. Travel is discouraged. We will update as conditions evolve.

[More \(https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/road-status.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/road-status.htm)

Paradise Sledding Area is closed for the 2024 season.

The sledding area will not open this year due to limited staffing. The official Paradise Sledding Area is the safest and only location that sledding is permitted in Mount Rainier National Park.

[More \(https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/winter-recreation.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/winter-recreation.htm)

All park roads except the road to Longmire/Paradise are closed for the winter season.

Except for the Longmire/Paradise road in the southwest side of the park, all park roads are closed for the winter season, including SR410/Chinook Pass, SR123/Cayuse Pass, White River, Sunrise, Mowich Lake, Stevens Canyon, and Westside Roads.

[More \(https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/road-status.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/road-status.htm)

Paradise Road Status for 01/10/24: Closed

The gate to Paradise at Longmire is closed on Tuesdays & Wednesdays. Check back on Wed afternoon for expected status for the following Thursday. All vehicles, including 4WD and AWD, are required to carry tire chains Nov 1 - May 1.

[+ 4 more non-emergency alert notifications... \(https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/conditions.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/conditions.htm)

Dismiss [View all alerts \(https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/conditions.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/mora/planyourvisit/conditions.htm)

Air Quality

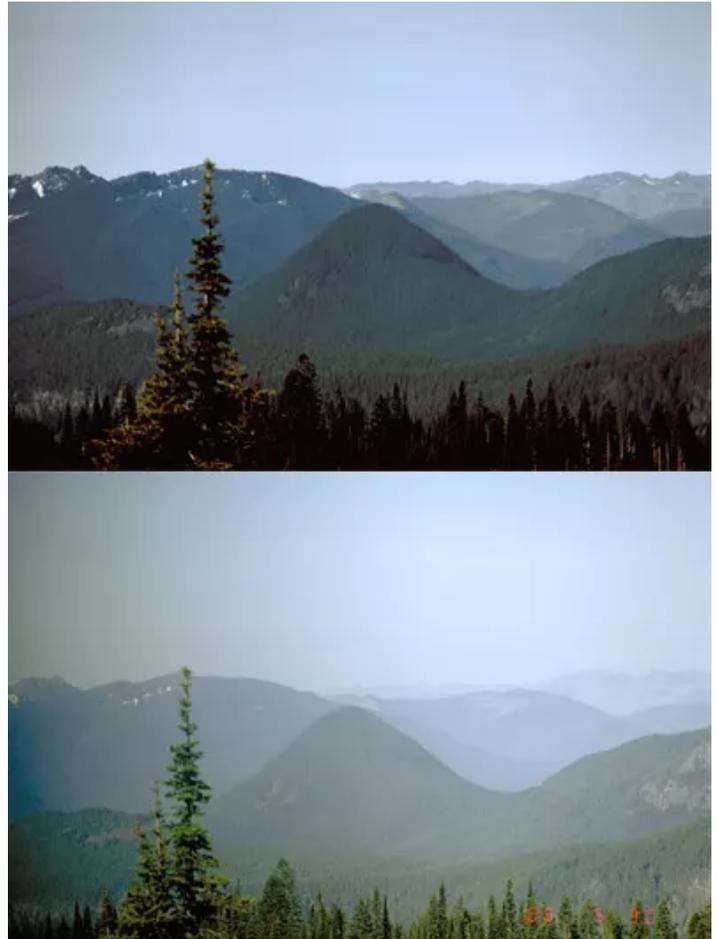
Mount Rainier National Park is designated as a Class I air protection area. National parks over 6,000 acres, like Mount Rainier, and national wilderness areas over 5,000 acres that were in existence before August 1977 are designated as Class I areas, as defined by an amendment to the Clean Air Act. In addition to Mount Rainier, some of the surrounding U.S. Forest Service wilderness areas are also designated as Class I areas. **Areas designated as Class I receive the highest level of air-quality protection.**

Consequently, Mount Rainier National Park staff are very involved in the National Park Service's comprehensive air resources management program, designed to assess air pollution impacts and protect air quality related values. Air quality related values include scenic vistas; sensitive natural ecosystem processes, functions, and components; and cultural resources.

The air resources management program at Mount Rainier includes monitoring, research, and regulatory interaction with local, state and federal agencies. Long-term monitoring programs include monitoring for gaseous pollutants such as ozone, visibility impairment, and atmospheric depositions. More information is available on the [IMPROVE \(Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments\) \(http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/Datawarehouse/IMPROVE/Data/Photos/MORA/start.htm\)](http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/Datawarehouse/IMPROVE/Data/Photos/MORA/start.htm) web site. In addition, there is an ongoing effort to determine the ecological effects of air pollutants on park resources.

The National Park Service (NPS) [Air Quality Research Program \(https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/air-monitoring.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/air-monitoring.htm) involves an extensive network of monitoring for pollution, visibility conditions, and biological effects in NPS units. At Mount Rainier the monitoring program has included:

- Use of cameras for measuring visibility.
- Fine particulate monitors for identifying the causes and sources of visibility impairment.
- Ozone monitors for establishing baseline conditions, assisting ozone effects research, measuring precipitation chemistry, and evaluating new pollution sources.



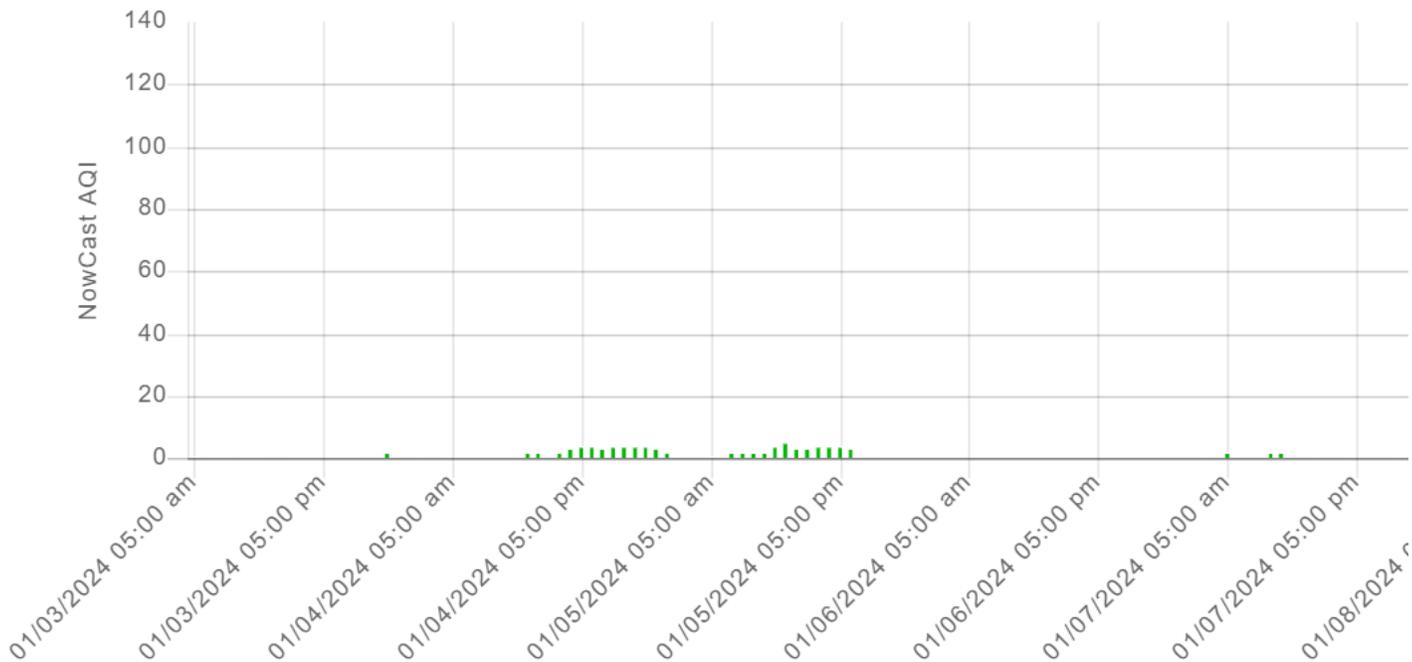
Two photos from an air quality camera in Paradise show different degrees of air clarity. The upper photo is from a clear day; the lower photo shows a day with higher levels of haze and air pollution.

NPS Air Resources Photos

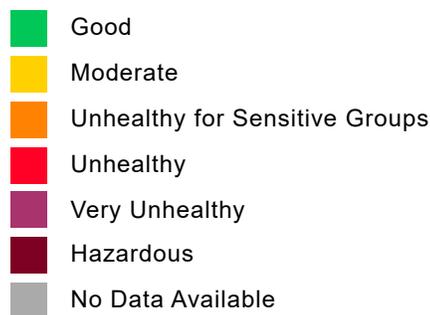
Current Air Quality in Paradise

This graph shows levels of particulate matter affecting air quality in Paradise on the south side of the park at 5,400 feet elevation.

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM_{2.5}) AT MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK JACKSON VISITOR'S CENTER



Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Nowcast Air Quality Index

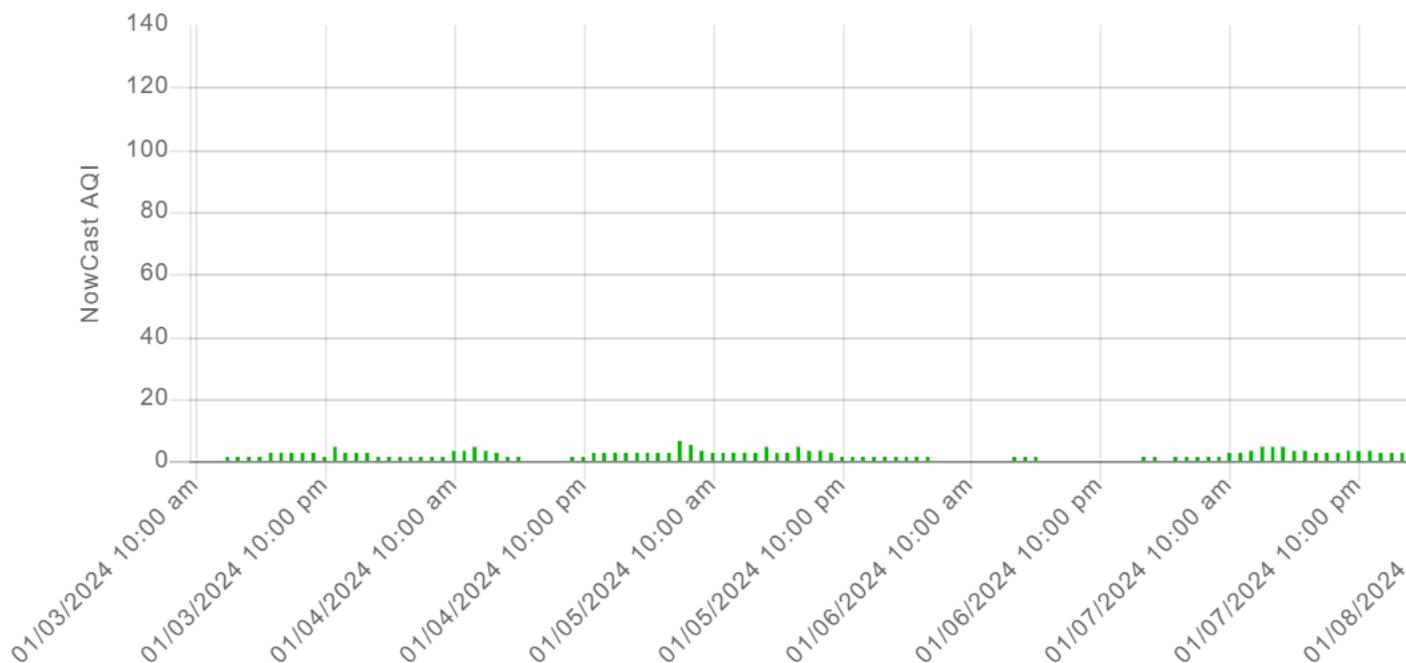


[View More Data \(https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/current-data.htm?site=mora&location=jackson-visitor's-center\)](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/current-data.htm?site=mora&location=jackson-visitor's-center)

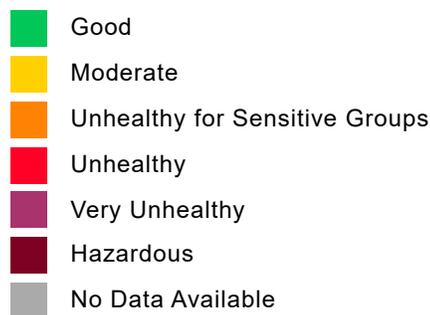
Current Air Quality in Longmire

This graph shows levels of particulate matter affecting air quality in Longmire in the southwest corner of the park at 2,700 feet elevation.

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM_{2.5}) AT MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK LONGMIRE



Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Nowcast Air Quality Index



[View More Data \(https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/current-data.htm?site=mora&location=longmire\)](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/current-data.htm?site=mora&location=longmire)

Ohanapecosh Air Quality - Down for the winter. Check back summer 2024!

The **Ohanapecosh air quality sensor** is located near the Ohanapecosh Campground and it is not uncommon to see poor air quality spikes on the graph above, especially in the evening when many visitors are having campfires. The valley that Ohanapecosh sits in is susceptible to inversion events that can trap the campfire smoke, keeping it nearer the ground and preventing dispersion. When that happens even campfires can effect the local air quality. Learn more about air quality monitoring at [How We Measure Smoke \(https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/howwemeasure-smoke.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/howwemeasure-smoke.htm).

Air Quality Camera

A webcam has been installed at Paradise to show the effects of air pollution such as visibility impairment. The air quality webcam is part of the NPS air quality web camera network. Images are updated every 15 minutes. Visit the [NPS Air Resources](#)

(<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/index.htm>) site for more air quality data- including ozone, particulate matter, visual range, and weather conditions- that are updated hourly.



WEBCAM

Air Quality

Monitors the air quality over the Nisqually Valley from Paradise. Note that ozone and weather measurements are from the weather station at Paradise; visibility readings are from the weather station at Tahoma Woods, near Ashford, WA.

[View Webcam](#)

(<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/webcams.htm?site=mora>)

Air Pollution at Mount Rainier

Mount Rainier National Park is located downwind of a number of urban and industrial areas to the northwest and southwest and is not isolated from the by-products of industrialization. Man-made air pollutants are transported long distances and have been detected through air quality monitoring programs. A number of stationary and mobile sources of pollutants affecting the park include a variety of sources in the Puget Sound region as far north as Vancouver, and as far south as Portland, Oregon. Pollutants traveling across the Pacific Ocean from Asia, and including pollutants from Europe and eastern North America that circumnavigate the globe, are deposited in lakes, streams and on land within the Cascade mountain range at high elevations.

Visibility Impairment

Nearly two million visitors come to Mount Rainier each year to enjoy the scenery, but the view is often obscured by regional haze, especially in the summer. Haze is caused when sunlight encounters fine pollution particles in the air. Some light is absorbed by particles. Other light is scattered away before it reaches an observer. More pollutants result in more absorption and scattering of light, which reduce the clarity and color of what we see.

Fine particulates are measured at the [IMPROVE](#)

(<http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/Datawarehouse/IMPROVE/Data/Photos/MORA/start.htm>) (Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments) site at Tahoma Woods as well as in the park at Paradise. Photographic documentation of visibility has also been conducted at Paradise and Camp Muir, as well as at the Fremont and Tolmie Peak Fire Lookouts. Visibility impairment at Mount Rainier National Park is among the highest of all sites monitored in the west. The [NPS Visibility Monitoring Program](#) (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/visibility.htm>) provides access to the most current data on visibility monitoring in the park.

Wildfire Smoke

Increased [wildfire activity](https://www.nps.gov/mora/learn/news/fire.htm) (<https://www.nps.gov/mora/learn/news/fire.htm>), whether local or regional, is leading to increased smoke events. Smoke and PM2.5 concentrations (small particles of ash and other material) in the air deteriorate air quality and have negative health effects. It's easy to see how smoke haze affects visibility, such as in the photos below from the air quality webcam at

Paradise from July 18, 2021, compared to August 2, 2021. However, it's also important to monitor air quality at the surface. Mount Rainier National Park is installing low-cost particle sensors to monitor PM2.5 levels at various locations in the park. Better air quality monitoring information will be used in the future to create a tiered list of management responses to poor air quality conditions.

Air Quality & Wildfire Smoke Resources:

[Mount Rainier Webcams \(https://www.nps.gov/mora/learn/photosmultimedia/webcams.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/mora/learn/photosmultimedia/webcams.htm)

[WA Smoke Information \(https://wasmoke.blogspot.com/\)](https://wasmoke.blogspot.com/)

[WA Air Monitoring Network Map \(https://enviwa.ecology.wa.gov/home/map\)](https://enviwa.ecology.wa.gov/home/map)

[AirNow Interactive Map \(https://gispub.epa.gov/airnow/\)](https://gispub.epa.gov/airnow/)

◀▶ Wildfire Smoke & Air Quality



Left image

View from the Mount Rainier air quality webcam on July 18, 2021 with good air quality.

Credit: NPS Webcam Still



Right image

View from the Mount Rainier air quality webcam on August 2, 2021 with poor air quality due to haze from wildfire smoke.

Credit: NPS Webcam Still

View from the Mount Rainier air quality webcam on July 18, 2021, with good air quality compared to webcam view on August 2, 2021, with poor air quality due to haze from wildfire smoke.

Acid Deposition

As precipitation water passes through the air it reacts with carbon dioxide, sulfur oxides, and nitrogen oxides to form acids. These compounds then fall to the Earth in either dry form (such as gas and particles) or wet form (such as rain, snow, and fog). The park's lakes and streams are very sensitive to acidic deposition because the soils and bedrock cannot neutralize acids well. Acid deposition impacts aquatic organisms and ecosystems as well as terrestrial life through direct contact and by changing the chemical balance in the soil and increasing the acidity of lakes and streams.

Water quality for approximately 20 of the major streams in the park have been inventoried along with approximately 48% of the park lakes. Of these, 10 stream sites have been documented as extremely sensitive, while lakes on the west and south sides of the park tend to be more sensitive. Spring snowmelt or late summer storms can cause highly acidic deposition events which can affect the aquatic ecology of these surface waters.



Mowich Lake
NPS Photo

Studies conducted at Eunice Lake in the northwest corner of the park documented increased levels of sulfate during the spring, early summer snowmelt period. The chemistry of bulk precipitation collected at Paradise has been measured since 1986. Precipitation samples taken at Paradise have shown higher than background levels of sulfates. The chemistry of cloudwater samples taken at Paradise have shown some of the lowest levels of pH and highest levels of acidity of any taken in the state.

Mount Rainier National Park established a National Atmospheric Deposition Site within the park in 1999 to collect precipitation samples and analyze their chemistry. Data is available on the [National Atmospheric Deposition Program](http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu/data/sites/siteDetails.aspx?net=AMON&id=WA99) (<http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu/data/sites/siteDetails.aspx?net=AMON&id=WA99>) web site.

Ozone

Plants can be sensitive to ozone at levels well under the national health standards for people. Lichens, mosses, and liverworts are often the most sensitive components of the vegetation within an ecosystem and can serve as early indicators of air pollution effects. Plants such as trees, shrubs, and herbaceous species are also injured by ozone which can damage leaves and needles and weaken the plants' ability to withstand disease and insect infestations.

Clean air is defined as ozone concentrations ranging from 15 to 30 ppb (parts per billion). Elevated ozone levels (above 80 ppb) were measured at Longmire in the southwest section of Mount Rainier National Park during the summers of 1987 and 1988. Values above 80 ppb were not uncommon at an ozone monitor at Carbon River in the northwest corner of the park during 1989 to 1992 and there were a few readings above 100 ppb. Similar values have been measured at Tahoma Woods, while ozone levels at Paradise have, on some days, been the highest recorded in the state.



Two leaves, one without injury (left) and the other showing damage from ozone exposure (right).

Images from the NPS/USFS report "Guide to Ozone Injury in Vascular Plants in the Pacific Northwest"

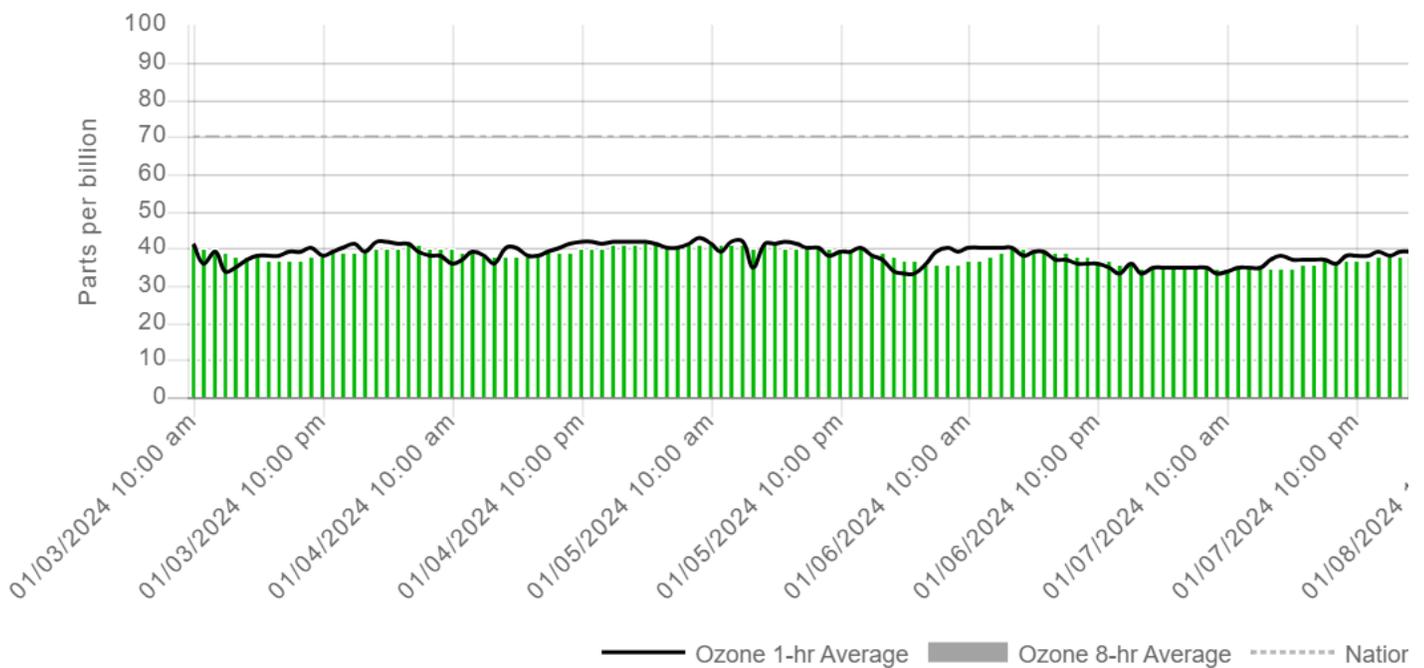
High levels of ozone have also been measured in rural areas surrounding the park in Enumclaw (10 miles north of the park), Cedar River (30 miles north of the park), and Pack Forest (15 miles west of the park). Chlorotic foliar spotting on the foliage of ponderosa pine at Pack Forest has been reported and scientists hypothesized that ozone-sulfur dioxide synergism was responsible for the damage.

Ozone impacts on sensitive vegetation in the Pacific Northwest have received little attention until recent years because of the relatively low levels of ozone in the area. Ozone sensitive species in Mount Rainier have recently been identified and are being monitored in selected areas. Passive ozone monitors are also used to document ozone levels at sites where vegetation plots have been established. In addition, continuous ozone monitors are in operation at Tahoma Woods and Paradise. The [Guide to Ozone Injury in Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest \(https://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/pnw_gtr446.pdf\)](https://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/pnw_gtr446.pdf) describes some of the effects of ozone on vegetation. This document is the result of NPS and U.S. Forest Service studies of ozone sensitive plant species.

This graph shows how ozone is affecting air quality at Paradise.

OZONE AT MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Site ID: (AQS) **PARADISE**



Ozone Air Quality Index i

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
- Unhealthy
- Very Unhealthy
- No Data Available

[View More Data \(https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/current-data.htm?site=mora&location=paradise\)](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/current-data.htm?site=mora&location=paradise)

Air Toxics

Air Toxics is a term that includes persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals. Studies indicate that air pollutants from Europe and Asia remain airborne for thousands of miles across the Pacific Ocean and deposit in snow at relatively high elevations in North America. Air toxics also originate from local and regional sources. These contaminants such as DDT, dioxin and mercury, may accumulate in annual snowpack, particularly in higher elevation ecosystems. Once deposited, many pollutants, particularly persistent organic pollutants, accumulate and concentrate in foodwebs, threatening the viability of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. These air toxics are of particular concern because they remain in the environment a long time, can accumulate in the biological tissue of organisms, and are toxic to humans and wildlife.

There is very little information on the accumulation of any of these toxic materials in the natural environments of the U.S. or elsewhere in the world. The National Park Service is initiating an air-toxic focused assessment program based in the National Parks of the western United States to provide spatially extensive, site specific, and temporally resolved information regarding the exposure, accumulation and impacts of airborne contaminants in these ecosystems for the purpose of instituting long-term monitoring.

Mount Rainier Air Quality Articles

Showing results 1-3 of 3

Sort By: ▼

Historic Visibility Studies in National Parks

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/visibilitystudies.htm>

Sites: Air Resources Division, Big Bend National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, North Cascades National Park, **more »**



<https://www.nps.gov/articles/visibilitystudies.htm>

Haze can negatively impact how well people can see and appreciate our national parks across the country. This article summarizes the visibility studies from the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s aimed at identifying the sources of haze causing pollution at specific parks and improving visibility monitoring methods.

Series: Park Air Profiles

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/series.htm?id=98574651-1DD8-B71B-0BA56A8502905AB4>

Type: Series

Sites: Acadia National Park, Arches National Park, Badlands National Park, Bandelier National Monument, Big Bend National Park, **more »**

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/series.htm?id=98574651-1DD8-B71B-0BA56A8502905AB4>

Clean air matters for national parks around the country.



Park Air Profiles - Mount Rainier National Park

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/airprofiles-mora.htm>

Sites: Air Resources Division, Mount Rainier National Park



<https://www.nps.gov/articles/airprofiles-mora.htm>

Air quality profile for Mount Rainier National Park. Gives park-specific information about air quality and air pollution impacts for Mount Rainier NP as well as the studies and monitoring conducted for Mount Rainier NP.

Tags: air (<https://www.nps.gov/media/article-search.htm?q=Air>)

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