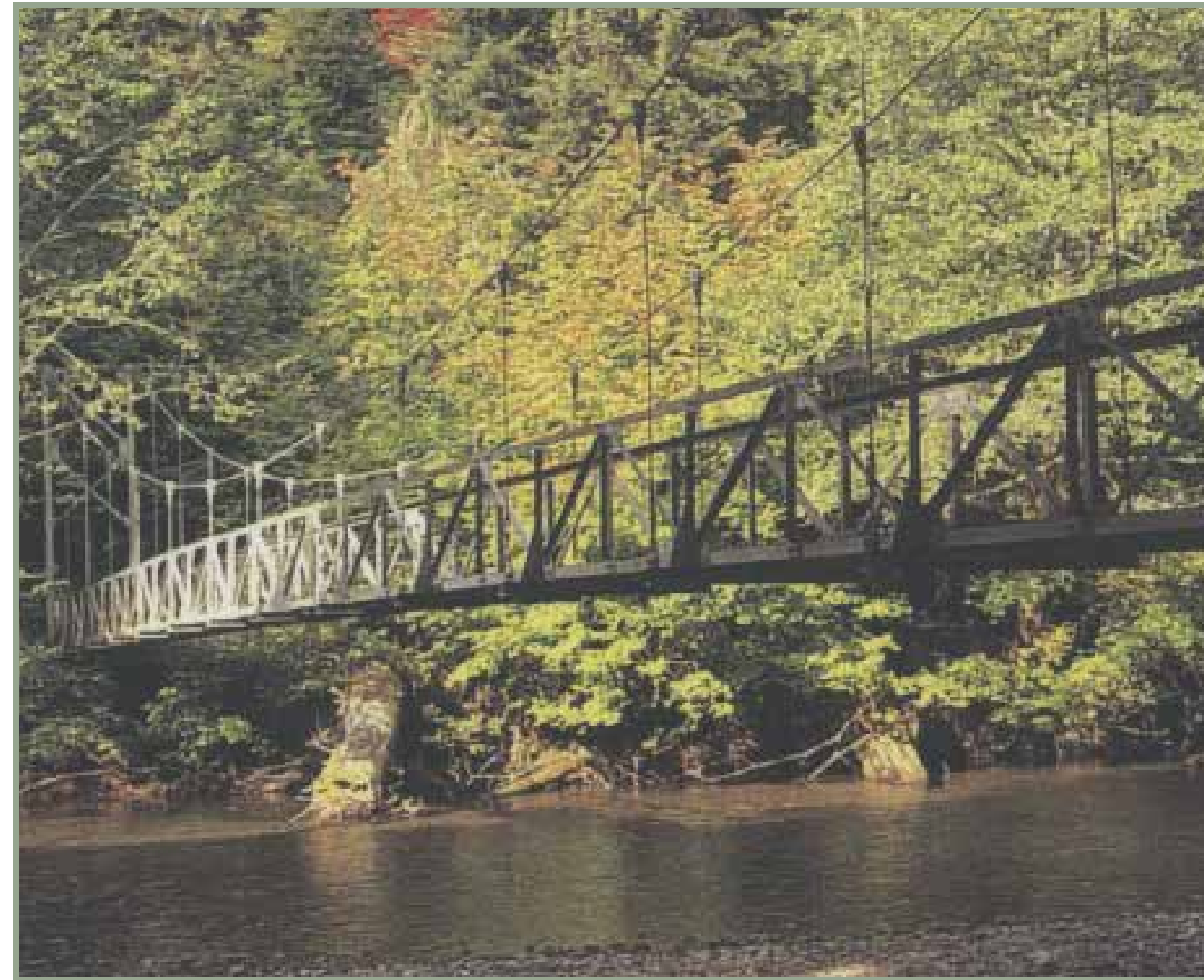


Bridge History



1961

Bridge Constructed -
Mission 66 Era

Nov. 2006

Bridge Damaged and Closed - High Water and Drift During Flood

2007

Bridge Repaired and Reopened - Deck Reconstructed without Steel Support Frame

One User at a Time

Dec. 2015

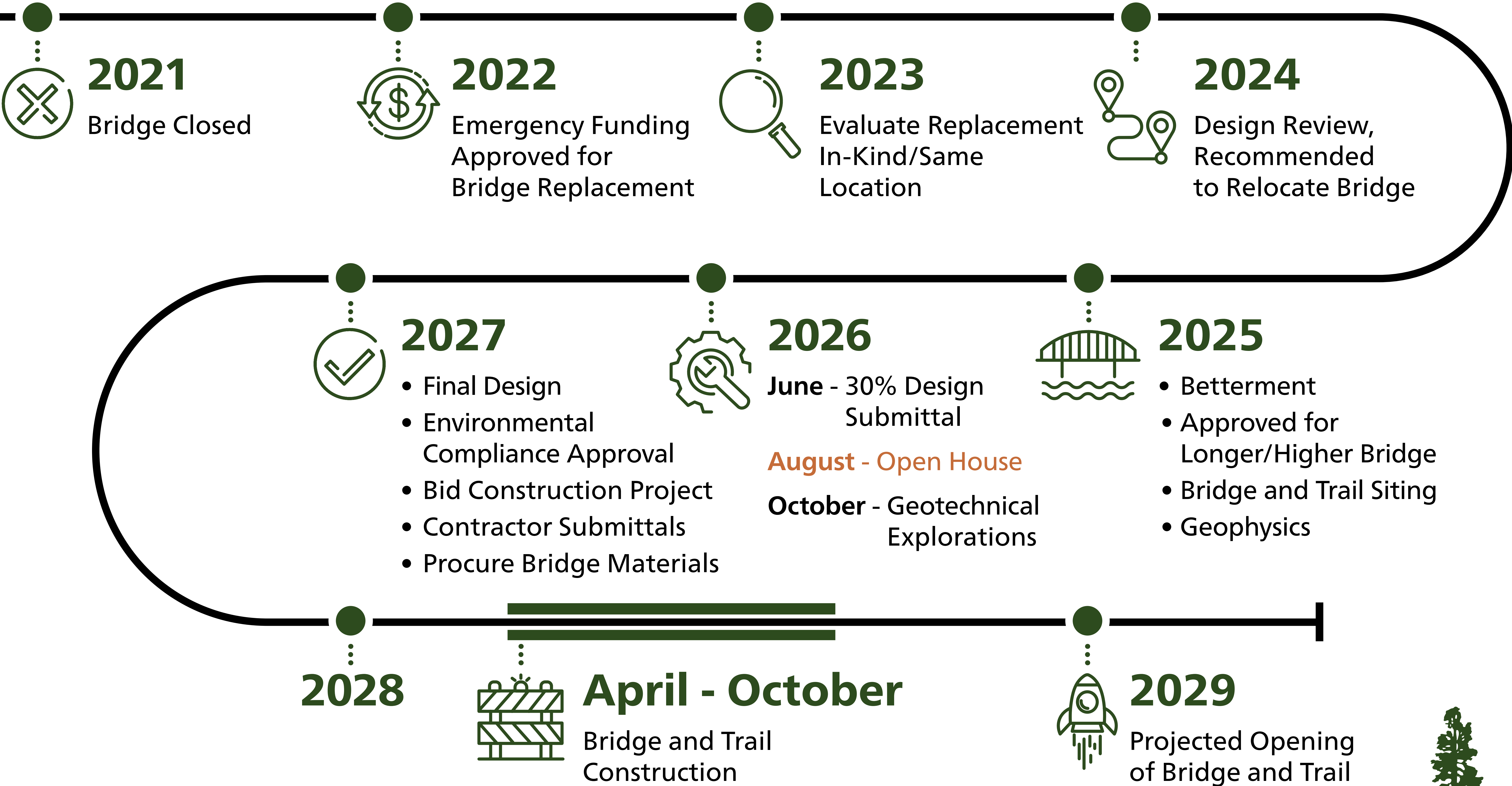
Minor Flood Damage - High Water and Drift During Flood

Nov. 2021

Bridge Significantly Damaged - High Water and Drift During Flood

Bridge Closed and Removed

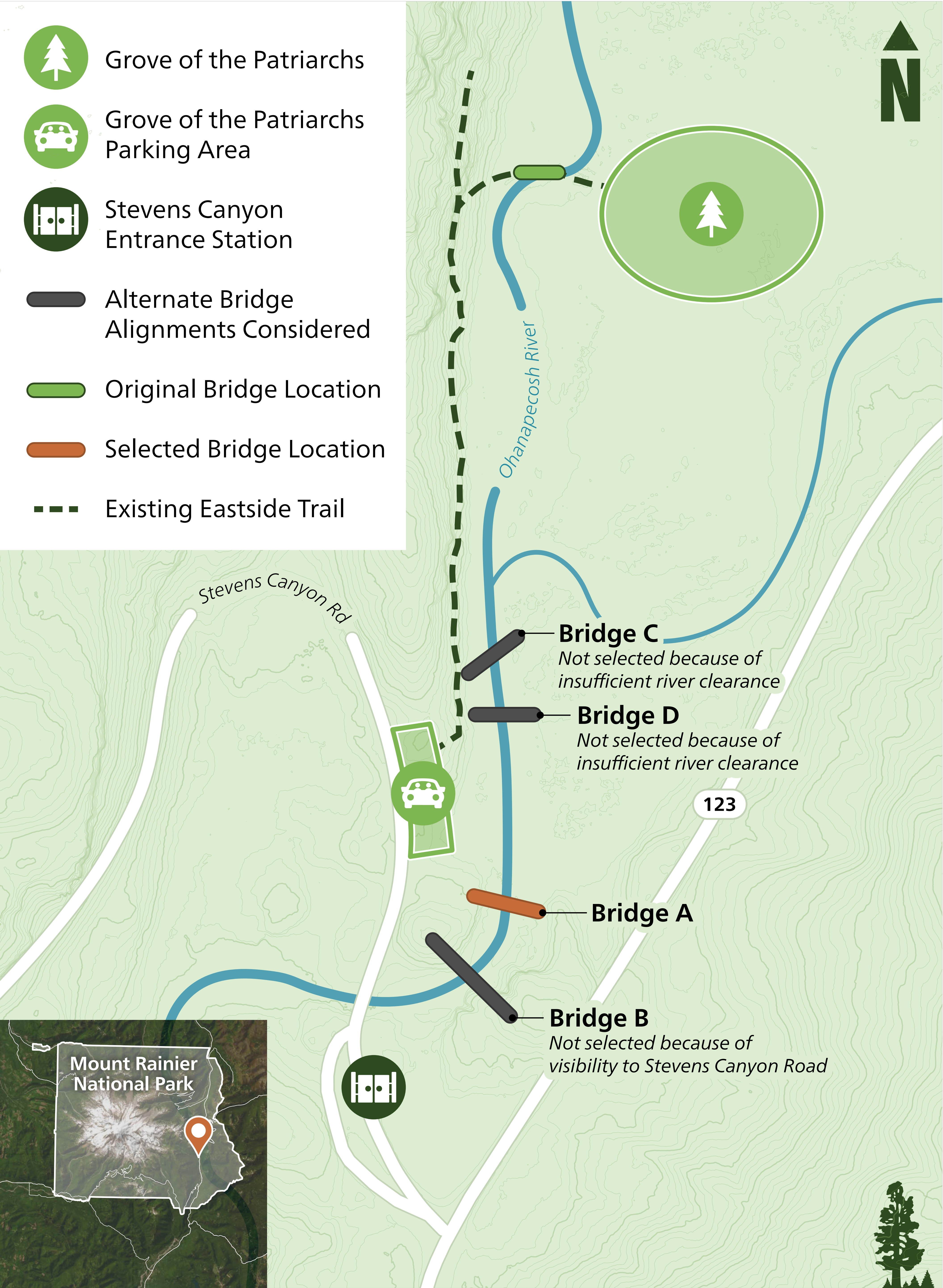
Project Timeline



Bridge Location



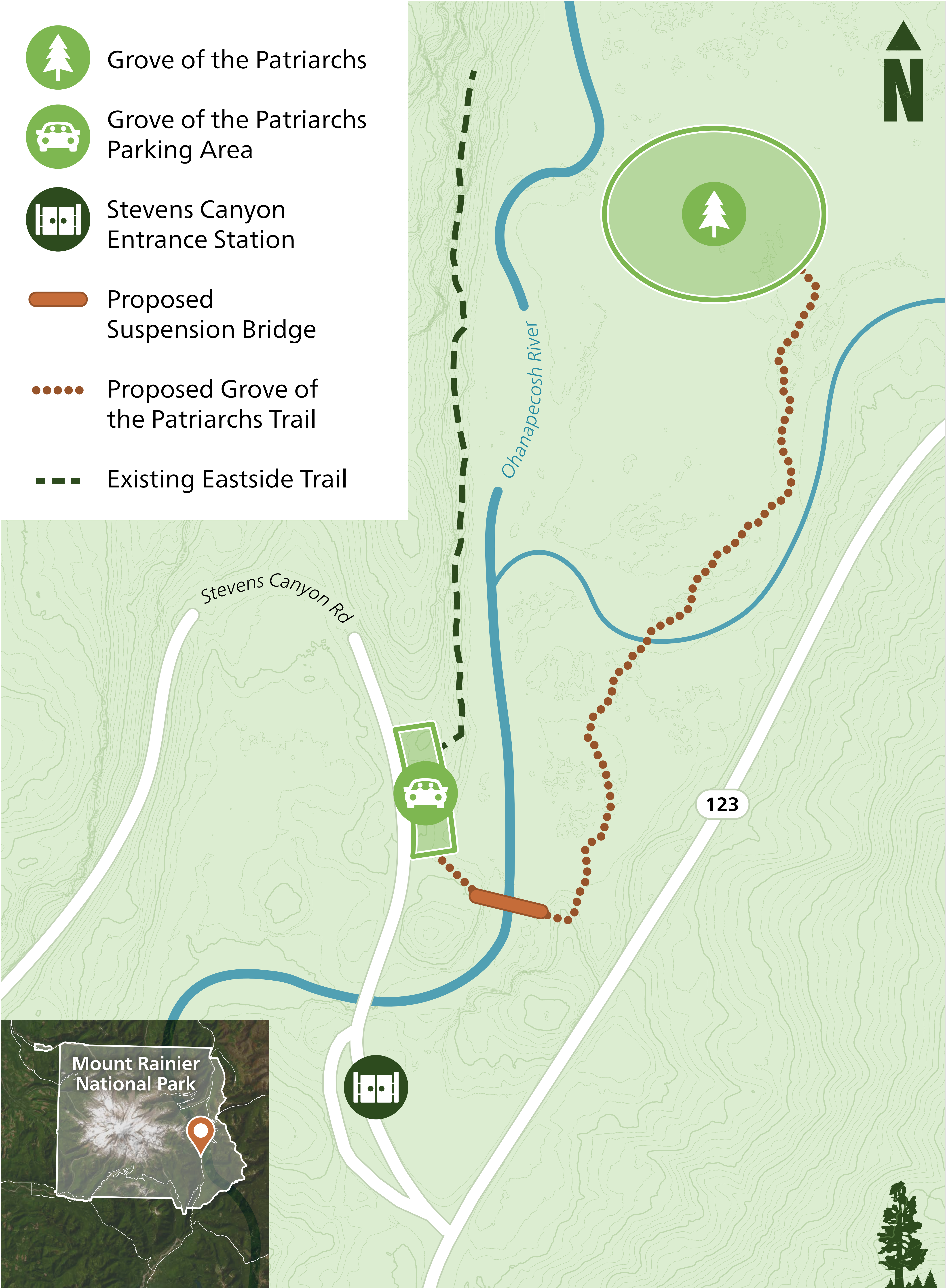
Map Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community | Inset Aerial Source: Earthstar Geographics



Bridge & Trail Alignment



Map Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community | Inset Aerial Source: Earthstar Geographics



Grove of the Patriarchs Bridge and Trail Project

Bridge Illustrations



2000 Historical Photo of Original Bridge



2006 Historical Photo of Original Bridge

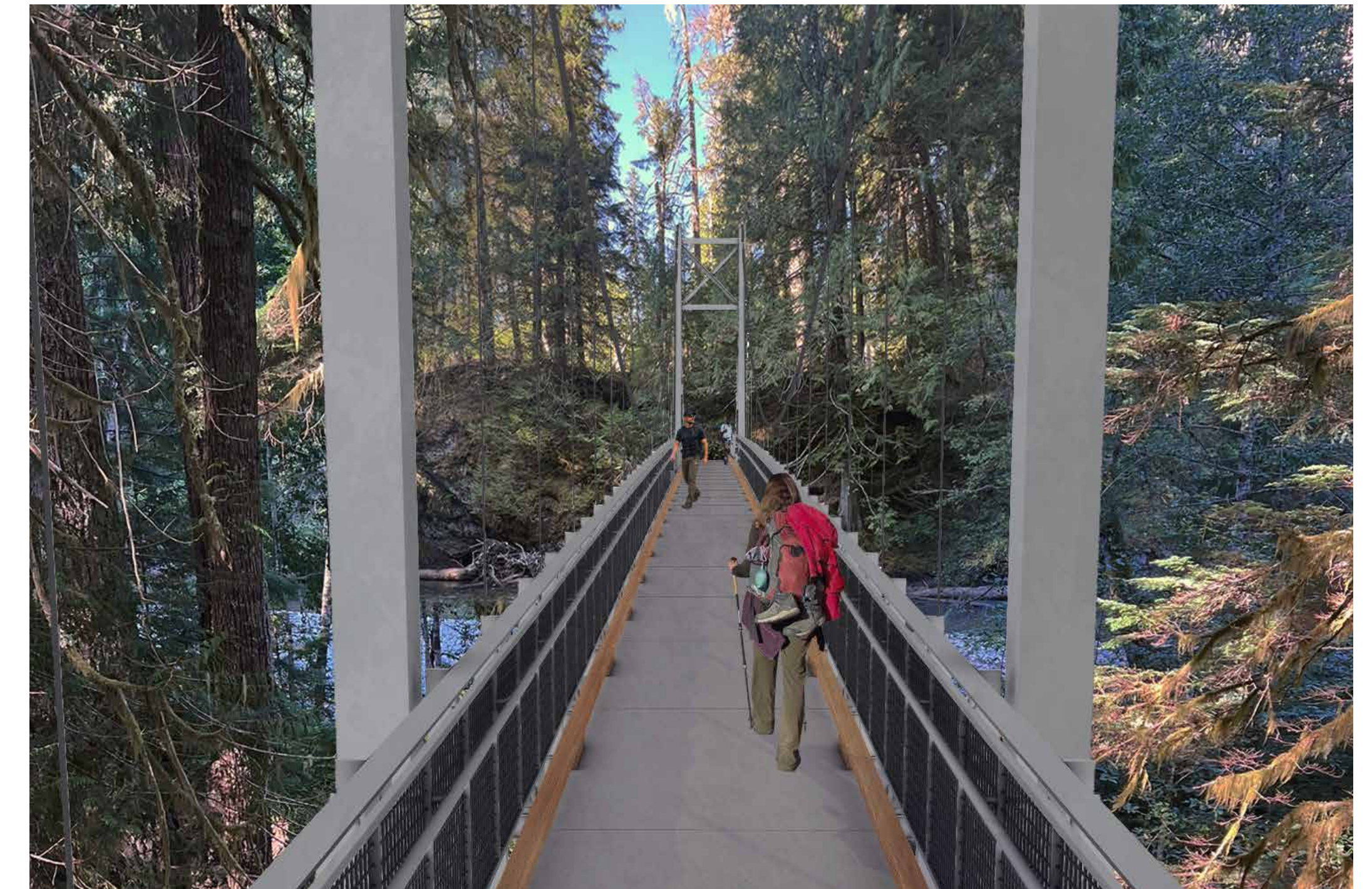
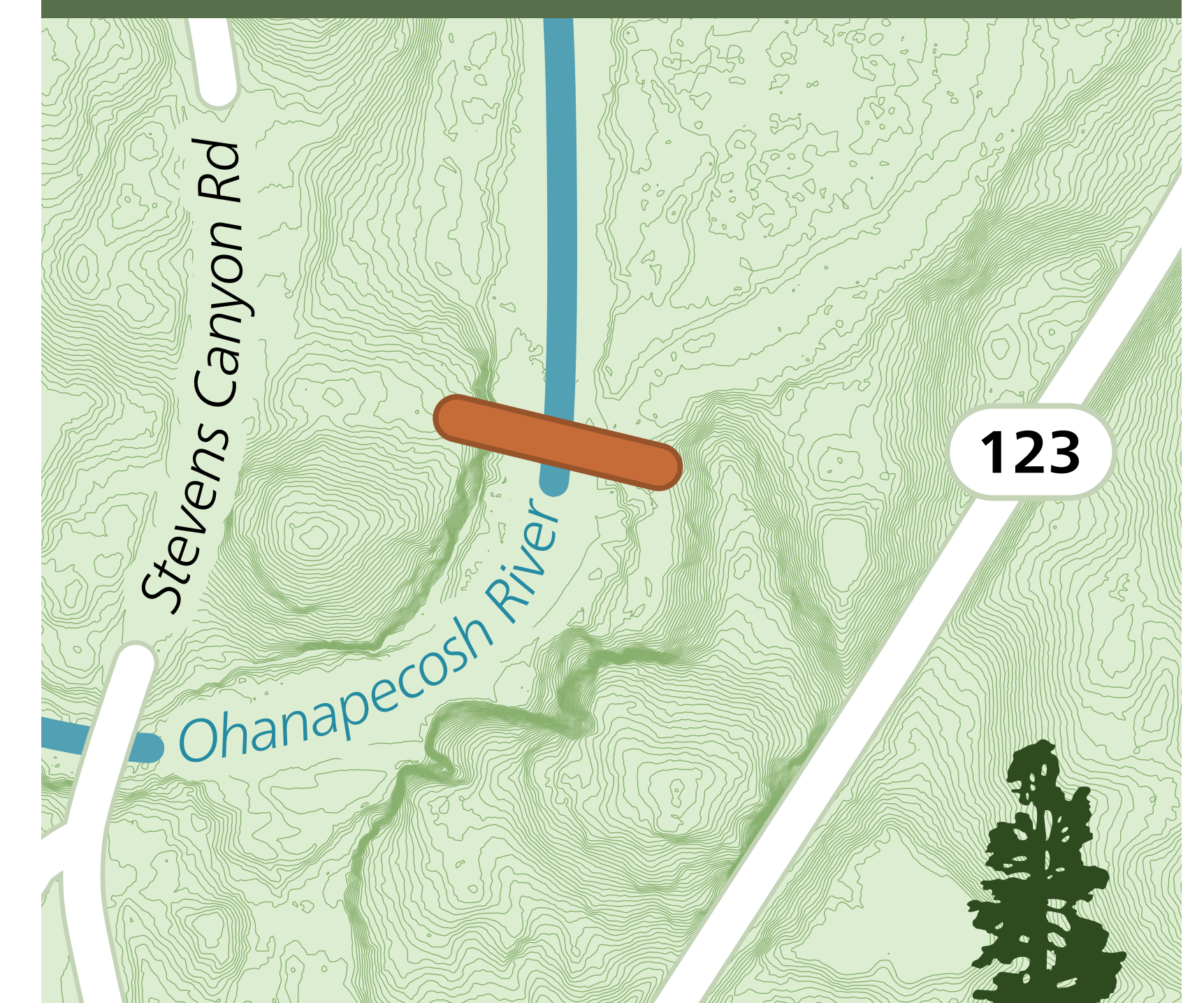


Illustration of Proposed Bridge from Bridge Deck



Illustration of Proposed Bridge from River

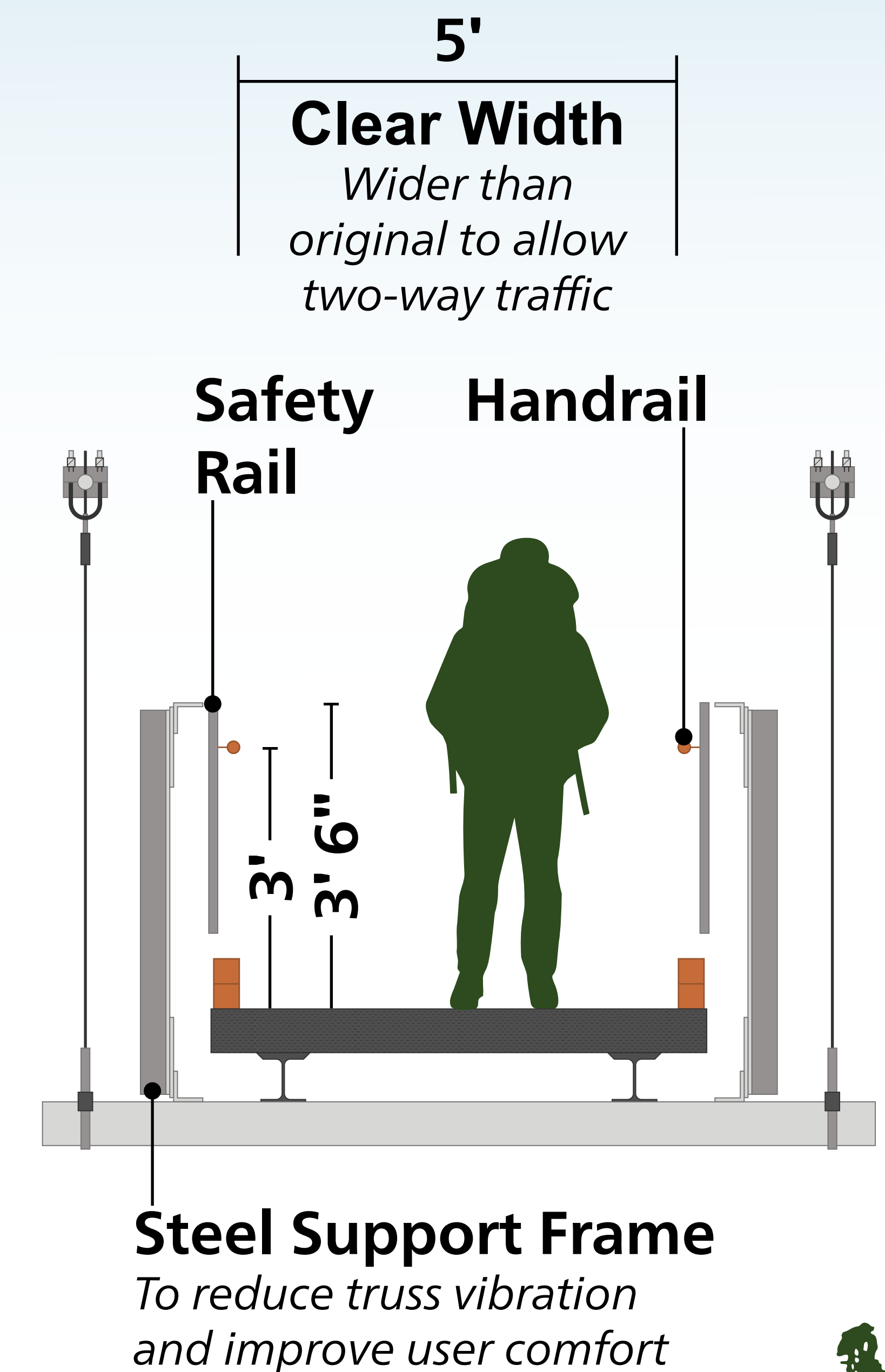
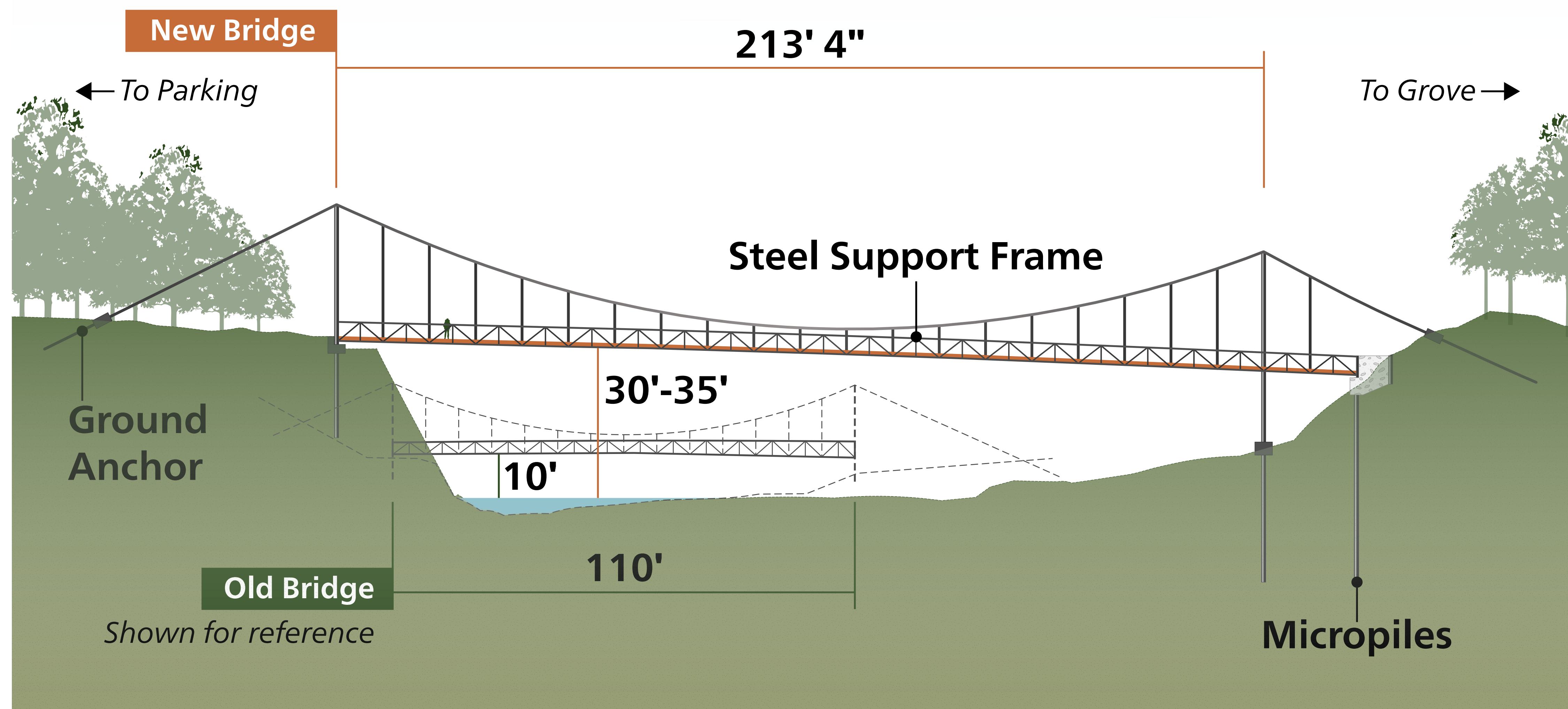
Topography at Proposed Bridge Location



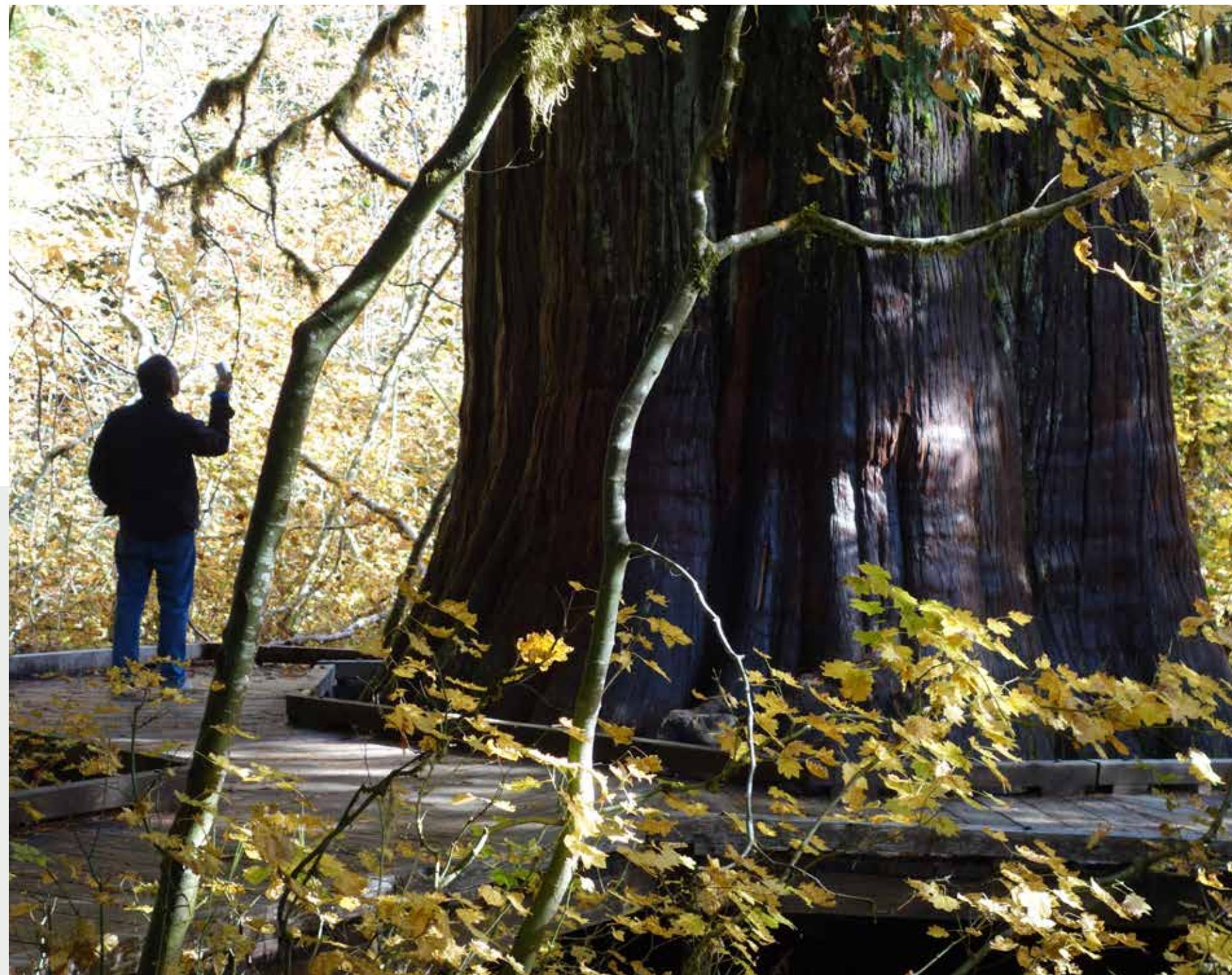
Bridge Dimensions



- The proposed bridge is longer, wider, and higher above the river than the original bridge.
- The increased bridge width will allow for two-way traffic.
- Proposed bridge grade is less than 4.5% to accommodate a variety of users.



Unique Natural Resources



Old Growth Trees

The Ohanapecosh area of the Park is known for **old growth forest** and its large, structurally unique trees. The Grove of the Patriarchs exemplifies this rare forest ecosystem. Typically 250 to 1000+ years old, these trees, dead snags, and diverse undergrowth plants (called understory) provide critical habitat for many species including rare wildlife. This forest ecosystem beneficially creates topsoil, and improves water and air quality.



Northern Spotted Owl

Mount Rainier National Park is home to **Northern spotted owls** (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). These birds are a threatened species that live and breed in old growth forests. These owls are nocturnal and form long pair bonds with their mates. Old growth forest habitat loss and competition with barred owls are the greatest threats to the species. The Northern Spotted Owl population within the Park is surveyed annually by field biologists.



Marbled Murrelet

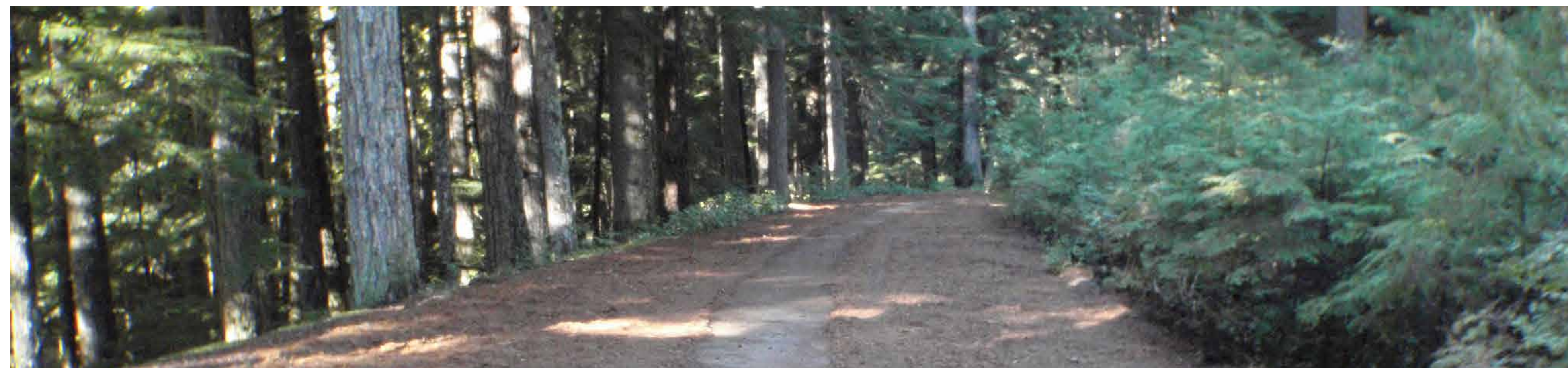
Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) is an unusual seabird species in that it leaves the coast to nest inland, including inside Mount Rainier National Park. These birds fly up to 55 miles inland to their nesting sites each day to feed their chicks. This threatened species is an old growth forest specialist, requiring very tall, mossy old growth trees to nest. The marbled murrelet breeding population within the Park is surveyed annually by field biologists.



What Will I See During Construction?



Cables hung, deck system being installed using the highline (In Progress)



Temporary access route being restored/revegetated

Anticipated Construction Activities

