The Discover Pass is required for day visits to state parks and access to other state-managed recreation lands. The pass provides access to millions of acres of parks, wildlife areas, trails, natural areas and water-access sites. The annual pass is transferable between two vehicles.

- Annual pass: $30  • One-day pass: $10  (transaction and dealer fees may apply)
- Camping is not permitted at Spring Creek Hatchery State Park.
- Wildlife, plants and all park buildings, signs, tables and other structures are protected; removal or damage of any kind is prohibited. Hunting, feeding of wildlife and gathering firewood on state park property is prohibited.
- Pets must be on leash and under physical control at all times. Pet owners must clean up after pets on all state park lands.
- Metal detecting is not permitted at Spring Creek Hatchery State Park. For a list of parks allowing this activity, please visit www.parks.state.wa.us or call the information center at (360) 902-8844.
- There is no potable water or garbage service at the park. Visitors must pack out what they pack in.

Thank you for supporting Washington state recreation lands.

The Discover Pass can be purchased online, by phone or in person. For details, visit www.discoverpass.wa.gov or call (866) 320-9933.
Welcome to Spring Creek Hatchery

Spring Creek Hatchery State Park is a day-use park located in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, in southeast Skamania County, along the Columbia River. Spring Creek Hatchery is a premier windsurfing and kiteboarding site in the Columbia Gorge with views of Mount Hood from the shore. The park sits at the entrance to the Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery which offers tours of the facility and other interpretive opportunities for visitors.

The park also offers other traditional outdoor activities, including picnicking and fishing. The park has played host to national level professional windsurfing competitions in the summer.

Park history

The Spring Creek site was historically used by Native Americans for fishing. Although explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark may not have stopped at the particular park site, they did pass through the area while traveling along the river. At one point, a homestead existed on part of the park property. The site and most of the surrounding area were later owned by the former Broughton Lumber Company. The Broughton mill was established by 1901, primarily as a planing mill which planed rough cut boards. The rough cut boards were cut from raw timber at another mill in Willard, Washington and then transported by flume to the Broughton mill.

Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery (N.F.H.) was established in 1901 by the U. S. Fish Commission, which would later become the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as a series of tents and wooden troughs located on the north side of Highway 14. The hatchery you see today was constructed in the mid-1930s at its current location. The facility has undergone changes over the years with the most recent renovation being in the early 1970s by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The hatchery mitigates for lost habitat due to hydro-electric projects on the Columbia River and fulfills tribal trust fishing responsibilities. The mile long corridor is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and administered by Washington State Parks and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington State Parks assumed management of the park following the surge in popularity of windsurfing and kiteboarding.

Park amenities and interpretive opportunities

The park offers approximately 150 parking spaces in its unmarked gravel lots, primitive picnicking and six unsheltered picnic tables.

Interpretive programs and self-guided tours are available at the adjacent Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery (N.F.H.) from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays and on select weekends during spawning seasons in September.

In addition to touring the hatchery, visitors may enjoy wildlife viewing at the park. Wildlife that frequent the site include bald eagles, osprey, peregrine falcons, flickers, beavers, and many other small mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Three species of endangered salmon are known to be present in this area of the Columbia River, an area designated as critical habitat. These include the Snake River sockeye salmon, Snake River spring/summer Chinook salmon and the Snake River fall Chinook salmon. Spring Creek N.F.H. raises the threatened Lower Columbia River Tule Fall Chinook salmon. Two species of steelhead that are proposed for listing as endangered also are present, including the upper Columbia River steelhead and Snake River steelhead.