Things to Remember

- Please use trash cans and dumpsters to help keep your park free from litter and debris. Recycling is encouraged in all state parks.
- Wildlife, plants and all park buildings, signs, tables and other structures are protected; removal or damage of any kind is prohibited. Feeding of wildlife is prohibited, and no firewood gathering is allowed in the park.
- One camping party is allowed per site. All vehicles in the park overnight must be registered. There is a $10 fee for each extra vehicle (towed vehicles are not considered extra).
- Maximum of eight people per campsite.
- Campsites may not be held for other parties except for sites designated as multiple campsites.
- Pets must be on leash and under physical control at all times. This includes trail areas and your campsite. Please clean up after your pet.
- Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 6:30 a.m.

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

The Discover Pass can be purchased online, by phone or in person. For details, visit www.discoverpass.wa.gov or call (509) 562-8844 or 1-800-457-7682.

Thank you for supporting Washington state recreation lands.
Rasar State Park is situated along the north shore of the pristine Skagit River, off the North Cascade Highway (Highway 20). The 168-acre park offers camping, picnicking, hiking, bird watching and fishing. The upper portion of the park includes campsites, buildings and roads, while the lower portion near the river is woodlands and meadows left largely undisturbed. The 3.5 miles of trails take visitors through second-growth forests, open fields and along the scenic Skagit River. Opened in 1997, Rasar State Park offers camping, hiking and restrooms that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. Fishing along the river offers opportunities for salmon, steelhead and trout. From November through February, visitors can camp to see the annual migration of bald eagles along the upper portions of the Skagit River.

A park store is available for souvenirs, books, maps, firewood and park area information. The park has 18 standard tent sites, 20 utility sites with water and electricity, 13 walk-in campsites for which three are designated exclusively for hikers and bikers, and two with an Adirondack shelter each. The three group camps – named Elk, Eagle and Salmon – offer plenty of space and privacy for families, scouting troops and other group gatherings. A picnic shelter also is available for those special occasions such as family reunions, weddings or a reprieve from the weather.

Cabin

The three cabins at Rasar State Park are tucked in a cozy forest setting, near the group camp areas, and an easy half-mile walk to the Skagit River. Each cabin is 16-by-25-feet in size, accommodates up to five guests and is equipped with log furnishings and iron work produced by a local blacksmith. Each has bunk beds that sleep three, a queen size futon, three small end tables, a four-person dining room table with chairs, counter space with cupboards and bathroom with shower. Cabins have propane heat, on-demand hot water and a ceiling fan with lights. Outside are two Adirondack chairs, fire pit, picnic table, BBQ brazier and a 6-foot covered porch.

Reservations for all facilities can be made by calling 1-888-CAMPOUT (1-888-226-7688) or online at www.parks.state.wa.us. For questions about Rasar State Park, please call park staff at (360) 826-3942.

Rockport State Park is 670 acres of ancient old-growth forest, the park’s most recognizable feature. The property once was owned by Sound Timber Company. In 1935 Sound Timber sold the property to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for $1. Washington State Parks acquired the property from DNR in 1961. The park was a popular destination for tent and RV campers. But in May 2007, the park was closed to camping because the old-growth Douglas-fir forest was showing signs of structural instability that could pose an unacceptable level of risk to campers. The old-growth forest is estimated to be 100 to 600 years old. Many of these trees were around prior to Euro-American contact in this country. Today, visitors can hike the five miles of trails that wind through the ancient forest that once carpeted the Skagit River Valley all the way to Puget Sound.

Visitors also may want to take in the views from atop Sauk Mountain. To get to the Sauk Mountain Trail, follow the gravel road (Forest Service Road 1030) on the west boundary of the park for eight miles to the trailhead parking lot. Please remember mountain roads and trails may present hazards to inexperienced drivers and hikers. Travel on Sauk Mountain Road may not be appropriate for trailers and large motor homes.

Visitors traveling across the North Cascades Highway may want to stop at Newhalem and visit North Cascades National Park Visitor Center and Seattle City Lights Hydroelectric complex. Other things to enjoy nearby include the Marblemount salmon rearing ponds and hatchery, where visitors can learn about salmon, and Howard Miller Steelhead County Park in Rockport, where the last Skagit River ferry is on display.

Area history

The Skagit tribes were the first settlers of the area, living in a village of longhouses at the confluence of the Sauk and Skagit rivers. There, they prospered on the abundant salmon and bountiful evergreen forests.

In 1885, Leonard Graves homesteaded the land around the present town of Rockport. Graves sold the land to Albert von Pressentin in the 1890s, and within a few years, the town grew to include a hotel, post office, store, school and mills. Ferry services crossed the Skagit River, and daily trains ran between Rockport and Burlington. Today, Rockport State Park protects a stand of Douglas-fir trees that are more than 300 years old. For questions about Rockport State Park, please call park staff at (360) 853-8461.

Discover what the ancient forests were like in the Skagit River Valley.

Skagit River Valley.

were like in the ancient forests

in 1997, Rasar State Park offers camping, picnicking, hiking, bird watching and fishing. The upper portion of the park includes campsites, buildings and roads, while the lower portion near the river is woodlands and meadows left largely undisturbed. The 3.5 miles of trails take visitors through second-growth forests, open fields and along the scenic Skagit River. Opened in 1997, Rasar State Park offers camping, hiking and restrooms that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. Fishing along the river offers opportunities for salmon, steelhead and trout. From November through February, visitors can camp to see the annual migration of bald eagles along the upper portions of the Skagit River.

A park store is available for souvenirs, books, maps, firewood and park area information. The park has 18 standard tent sites, 20 utility sites with water and electricity, 13 walk-in campsites for which three are designated exclusively for hikers and bikers, and two with an Adirondack shelter each. The three group camps – named Elk, Eagle and Salmon – offer plenty of space and privacy for families, scouting troops and other group gatherings. A picnic shelter also is available for those special occasions such as family reunions, weddings or a reprieve from the weather.

Rockport State Park is 670 acres of ancient old-growth forest, the park’s most recognizable feature. The property once was owned by Sound Timber Company. In 1935 Sound Timber sold the property to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for $1. Washington State Parks acquired the property from DNR in 1961. The park was a popular destination for tent and RV campers. But in May 2007, the park was closed to camping because the old-growth Douglas-fir forest was showing signs of structural instability that could pose an unacceptable level of risk to campers. The old-growth forest is estimated to be 100 to 600 years old. Many of these trees were around prior to Euro-American contact in this country. Today, visitors can hike the five miles of trails that wind through the ancient forest that once carpeted the Skagit River Valley all the way to Puget Sound.

Visitors also may want to take in the views from atop Sauk Mountain. To get to the Sauk Mountain Trail, follow the gravel road (Forest Service Road 1030) on the west boundary of the park for eight miles to the trailhead parking lot. Please remember mountain roads and trails may present hazards to inexperienced drivers and hikers. Travel on Sauk Mountain Road may not be appropriate for trailers and large motor homes.

Visitors traveling across the North Cascades Highway may want to stop at Newhalem and visit North Cascades National Park Visitor Center and Seattle City Lights Hydroelectric complex. Other things to enjoy nearby include the Marblemount salmon rearing ponds and hatchery, where visitors can learn about salmon, and Howard Miller Steelhead County Park in Rockport, where the last Skagit River ferry is on display.

Area history

The Skagit tribes were the first settlers of the area, living in a village of longhouses at the confluence of the Sauk and Skagit rivers. There, they prospered on the abundant salmon and bountiful evergreen forests.

In 1885, Leonard Graves homesteaded the land around the present town of Rockport. Graves sold the land to Albert von Pressentin in the 1890s, and within a few years, the town grew to include a hotel, post office, store, school and mills. Ferry services crossed the Skagit River, and daily trains ran between Rockport and Burlington. Today, Rockport State Park protects a stand of Douglas-fir trees that are more than 300 years old. For questions about Rockport State Park, please call park staff at (360) 853-8461.

Discover what the ancient forests were like in the Skagit River Valley.

Skagit River Valley.

were like in the ancient forests

in 1997, Rasar State Park offers camping, picnicking, hiking, bird watching and fishing. The upper portion of the park includes campsites, buildings and roads, while the lower portion near the river is woodlands and meadows left largely undisturbed. The 3.5 miles of trails take visitors through second-growth forests, open fields and along the scenic Skagit River. Opened in 1997, Rasar State Park offers camping, hiking and restrooms that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. Fishing along the river offers opportunities for salmon, steelhead and trout. From November through February, visitors can camp to see the annual migration of bald eagles along the upper portions of the Skagit River.

A park store is available for souvenirs, books, maps, firewood and park area information. The park has 18 standard tent sites, 20 utility sites with water and electricity, 13 walk-in campsites for which three are designated exclusively for hikers and bikers, and two with an Adirondack shelter each. The three group camps – named Elk, Eagle and Salmon – offer plenty of space and privacy for families, scouting troops and other group gatherings. A picnic shelter also is available for those special occasions such as family reunions, weddings or a reprieve from the weather.

Rockport State Park is 670 acres of ancient old-growth forest, the park’s most recognizable feature. The property once was owned by Sound Timber Company. In 1935 Sound Timber sold the property to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for $1. Washington State Parks acquired the property from DNR in 1961. The park was a popular destination for tent and RV campers. But in May 2007, the park was closed to camping because the old-growth Douglas-fir forest was showing signs of structural instability that could pose an unacceptable level of risk to campers. The old-growth forest is estimated to be 100 to 600 years old. Many of these trees were around prior to Euro-American contact in this country. Today, visitors can hike the five miles of trails that wind through the ancient forest that once carpeted the Skagit River Valley all the way to Puget Sound.

Visitors also may want to take in the views from atop Sauk Mountain. To get to the Sauk Mountain Trail, follow the gravel road (Forest Service Road 1030) on the west boundary of the park for eight miles to the trailhead parking lot. Please remember mountain roads and trails may present hazards to inexperienced drivers and hikers. Travel on Sauk Mountain Road may not be appropriate for trailers and large motor homes.

Visitors traveling across the North Cascades Highway may want to stop at Newhalem and visit North Cascades National Park Visitor Center and Seattle City Lights Hydroelectric complex. Other things to enjoy nearby include the Marblemount salmon rearing ponds and hatchery, where visitors can learn about salmon, and Howard Miller Steelhead County Park in Rockport, where the last Skagit River ferry is on display.

Area history

The Skagit tribes were the first settlers of the area, living in a village of longhouses at the confluence of the Sauk and Skagit rivers. There, they prospered on the abundant salmon and bountiful evergreen forests.

In 1885, Leonard Graves homesteaded the land around the present town of Rockport. Graves sold the land to Albert von Pressentin in the 1890s, and within a few years, the town grew to include a hotel, post office, store, school and mills. Ferry services crossed the Skagit River, and daily trains ran between Rockport and Burlington. Today, Rockport State Park protects a stand of Douglas-fir trees that are more than 300 years old. For questions about Rockport State Park, please call park staff at (360) 853-8461.

Discover what the ancient forests were like in the Skagit River Valley.