## Ha Ha Tonka State Park

## SPRING TRAIL

The first .40 mile of Spring Trail is paved and accessible to visitors with physical limitations. This section takes hikers along the shoreline of Lake of the Ozarks and Ha Ha Tonka Spring.

This is a great trail to hike for spring wildflowers. Pawpaw trees can be seen along the first section of trail and grow alongside the boardwalk just before the spring. One of the first stopping points is at the site of the old gristmill. A spillway, raceway and grinding stone remain at the mill site. A small shelter with tables and an interpretive display are located near the mill site.

Spring Trail continues toward Ha Ha Tonka Spring along the shore of the old millpond, which is a great place to watch for wildlife, including turtles, frogs and toads, green herons and others. At the end of the millpond is another raceway that acts as a dam to the spring water during normal water levels. During periods of high water levels, the spring water runs over the raceway and flushes out the millpond into the lake.

Shortly after the second raceway, the trail surface changes to wooden boardwalk. Here, an overlook over the spring offers a nice view of the spring channel and is a great place to look for muskrats, otters, ducks and other aquatic wildlife. An interpretive panel describes the spring's recharge area, temperature and aquatic plant life.

The boardwalk has several short sections of steps leading back to the site where the spring water surfaces and four more interpretive panels. As hikers near the spring, they are challenged to squeeze between large rocks that were once part of the ceiling over this collapsed chasm. After exiting the rocks, there is an old pump south of the trail. This pump was used in the 1940s to pump spring water to a small log cabin at the top of the hill.

The spring emerges from the water-filled cave at the base of the small bluff ahead. The average flow of the spring is 58 million gallons of water a day. It is a half-mile from the trailhead to the mouth of the spring.

The next section of the trail ascends 316 wooden steps climbing 200 vertical feet and can be very strenuous. At the top of the steps, hikers can choose to follow Dell Rim Trail to the left to go to the castle ruins, or turn right to continue on the upper section of Spring Trail. Very shortly, hikers will have a spectacular view over the spring waters and spy the 250 foot bluff with castle ruins atop.

Continuing on the trail, catch a glimpse of the century old post office building along Highway D. Shortly after this, hikers can choose to take white connector 2 back to the mill site to end the hike or continue on another loop of Spring Trail by taking the trail to the left. This stretch parallels Highway D and eventually crosses a dolomite glade, heads back into woodlands and then winds back to the trailhead at the lake parking lot. Spring Trail shares trail with Boulder Ridge, Colosseum and Devil's Kitchen trails.

Distance from Trailhead 1: 1.4 Miles

Uses:

Hiking 1

Accessible &

Blazes:

Blue =

Elevation profile is not available

You may experience:

- 2) Natural Surface-dirt/mud/gravel, shifting rock, slippery surface, etc.
- 3) Rocks, roots and/or downed vegetation on trail
- 6) Wood or stone steps



White 2 Class: Loop

**Surface Type:** Boardwalk, Natural, Paved/Concrete

Trail Rating: Moderate

Estimated Hiking Time: 1 Hour, 2 Minutes

**Trailhead & GPS Location:** 

1) 37.97316, -92.76852 2) 37.97382, -92.77432

- 7) Steep grades and inclines more than 10%
- 8) Bluffs or drop-offs next to trail
- 10) Water/stream crossings without bridges

This trail or a portion of this trail travels through: Ha Ha Tonka Karst Natural Area



# TRAILS OF MISSOURI STATE PARKS



BLUE BROWN

☐ WHITE CONNECTOR SHARED TREAD

NATURAL = GRAVEL

IIIIII BOARDWALK

#### TRAIL BLAZE COLORS & SURFACE TYPES

The maps on this website indicate the blaze colors for each trail. If more than one trail shares tread, that portion of the trail is identified by more than one color. The surface type of a trail is indicated on the maps generated by this website by a pattern overlapping the blaze color of the

**TRAIL TYPE** – Loop, Multi-loop, One Way, System or Multi-section A loop trail is one that will return you to the trailhead. Multi-loop trails offer two or more separate loops, ex. a trail having a north and south loop. A **one-way** trail takes you from the trailhead to the farthest point on the trail and you will have to retrace your steps to return to the trailhead. If you plan to return to your starting point on a one-way trail, you will have to double the distance to calculate your estimated mileage and/or hiking

A **trail system** is a series of interconnected trails that allow you to chose your own route.

A Multi-section trail offers two or more separate sections, ex. Katy Trail State Park, and distances are shown both for the entire trail and the sections.

### YOU MAY EXPERIENCE

These conditions are all things you may encounter while on a Missouri state parks trail. Trailhead signs at the start of each trail also indicate which conditions exist on that trail.

#### ESTIMATED HIKING TIME

The estimated hiking time was determined by considering the average user's speed and the conditions that might be experienced on a specific trail. Your speed may be slower or faster than the time listed.

#### **GPS COORDINATES**

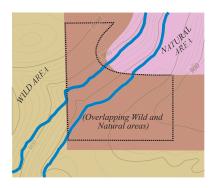
There are several methods of communicating GPS coordinates. Most GPS units will convert from one coordinate system to another. If you require a different coordinate system for your unit, visit dnr.mo.gov/gisutils/ to convert the coordinates shown on this map to another version.

### NATURAL AREAS / WILD AREAS

**Natural areas** are identified in pink. Natural areas are recognized as the best remaining examples known of Missouri's original natural environments. These natural areas are managed and protected for their

scientific, educational and historical values. Missouri state parks have 38 designated natural areas, encompassing almost 22,000 acres.

Wild areas are identified in brown. The Missouri Wild Area System is made up of large tracts of land set aside as wilderness, which make the perfect setting for hiking and



backpacking. A wild area must be 1,000 or more acres in size, show little impact from humans, and possess outstanding opportunities for solitude. They are strictly protected for their wilderness benefits as well as for their use for environmental education and scientific study.

## TRAIL USE

- Hiking Trail
- **'** Backpacking Trail
- 50 Mountain Biking Trail
- rite ( Equestrian Trail
- الح Accessible
- Ś Hardened-Surface Bicycling Trail
- Paddling Trail
- **~**o Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Trail
- Motorized Boating Trail
- W Wagon Suitable Trail
- $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ Interpretive Trail
- φľ Fitness Trail
- Interpretive Water Trail
- Wildlife Viewing Trail Ä

#### POINTS OF INTEREST

- Main Park Entrance / Park Entrance
- TH Trailhead
- P Parking
- --Trail Access
- Overlook Ī'n

Restroom

**†|†** 

- Λ Camping
- Special-Use Camping Area
- Α̈́ Check Station / Park Office / Ranger Office
- 4 Visitor Center / Orientation Center
- Emergency Response / First Aid
- 7 Picnicking
- ·&-Playground
- Technical Feature **₩**
- 奉 Natural Feature
- **\*** Cultural Feature
- <u>£</u> Amphitheater
- Backpack Camping Shelter
- Λ Backpack Campsite
- \* Boat Ramp
- **TI** Dining
- Ρ, Equestrian Parking
- Ŕτ Interpretive Panel
- Interpretive Shelter
- $\blacksquare$ Intersection
- Lodging / Cabin / Camper Cabin
- Ů Marina / Boat Dock
- ê<u>u</u> Nature Center
- Organized Group Camp
- Æ Picnic Shelter
- **₽** Recreation Feature
- **A** Skills Course
- 1 Stables
- Aź Store
- Į. Swimming
- Telephone
- Water Fountain
  - Water Access



GREEN

OOO PAVED

~~~ WATER

Slippery conditions and/or downed vegetation

2 Natural surface: dirt, mud, gravel, shifting rocks, slippery surface, etc.

3 Rocks, roots and/or downed vegetation on trail

4 Low-hanging vegetation

**6** Physically challenging obstacles

**6** Wood or stone steps

• Steep grades and inclines over 10%

Bluffs or drop-offs next to

Bridges and/or structural crossings

Water/stream crossings without bridges

Occasional water over trail

Road/Highway crossing Emergency response signs

Narrow passages

Raised or protruding obstacles

• Electric fence crossings

T Bison/elk

Rapidly changing weather conditions

Motorized boat traffic

Unexpected waves Changing water levels

Surface or submerged objects