

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

HONEY RUN TRAIL

Honey Run Trail is actually three diverse trails in one. Starting at the trailhead along McCubbins Drive, this linear portion of the trail immediately goes through a natural community known as the Upland Flatwoods Section. Due to a soil feature known as fragipan, which restricts water movement below the surface, this rare community type has pools of water on the surface half the year and soil that cracks due to lack of water the remainder of the year. This creates a community requiring some unique adaptations. As the trail leaves the upland flatwoods and drops off the ridge, dry-mesic and dry chert woodlands are common before reaching a dry mesic bottomland community and ending at the stream that runs through Honey Run Hollow. From this point, the trail branches off into two separate loops.

The South Loop runs through a dry-mesic bottomland woodland. This natural community forms a transition between the upland woodlands and wetter mesic bottomland woodlands found in the park. This loop winds around Honey Run Creek. Ozark sculpins and bleeding shiners, which are found only in the Ozarks, can be found in this creek. Depending on the time of the year, tall bellflowers, spring beauty or river oats can be found growing near the stream bank.

The North Loop offers a variety of different community structures. Dry chert and dry-mesic chert woodlands, with their predominately post oak and white oak communities, dominate the uplands while dry-mesic bottomland woodlands dominate the bottomlands. Interspaced between these communities are numerous dolomite glades and views of the lake before the foliage comes out in the spring.

The Uplands Flatwood Section starts at the trailhead on McCubbins Drive and ends at Anderson Hollow Road (a gravel road) where both the North Loop and the South Loop begin. Trail users wanting to use only the North or South loops should park along Anderson Hollow Road near the beginning of the South Loop. The round-trip distance is 12.75 miles when starting at the trailhead off McCubbins Drive and traveling all three sections.



Distance from Trailhead 1: 12.8 Miles

Elevation profile is not available

Uses:

Hiking 

Mountain Biking 

Blazes:

Yellow 

Class: Multi-loop

Surface Type: Gravel, Natural

Trail Rating: Moderate

Estimated Hiking Time: 9 Hours, 36 Minutes

Trailhead & GPS Location:

- 1) 38.06678, -92.59570
- 2) 38.06549, -92.61502

You may experience:

- 2) Natural Surface-dirt/mud/gravel, shifting rock, slippery surface, etc.
- 3) Rocks, roots and/or downed vegetation on trail
- 7) Steep grades and inclines more than 10%
- 10) Water/stream crossings without bridges
- 12) Road/highway crossing

- RED
- ORANGE
- YELLOW
- GREEN
- BLUE
- BROWN
- WHITE CONNECTOR
- SHARED TREAD

- NATURAL
- GRAVEL
- PAVED
- WATER
- 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.

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 time.

A **trail system** is a series of interconnected trails that allow you to choose 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.

- 1 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
- 5 Physically challenging obstacles
- 6 Wood or stone steps
- 7 Steep grades and inclines over 10%
- 8 Bluffs or drop-offs next to trail
- 9 Bridges and/or structural crossings
- 10 Water/stream crossings without bridges
- 11 Occasional water over trail
- 12 Road/Highway crossing
- 13 Emergency response signs
- 14 Narrow passages
- 15 Raised or protruding obstacles
- 16 Electric fence crossings
- 17 Bison/elk
- 18 Rapidly changing weather conditions
- 19 Motorized boat traffic
- 20 Unexpected waves
- 21 Changing water levels
- 22 Surface or submerged objects

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
-  Mountain Biking Trail
-  Equestrian Trail
-  Accessible
-  Hardened-Surface Bicycling Trail
-  Paddling Trail
-  Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Trail
-  Motorized Boating Trail
-  Wagon Suitable Trail
-  Interpretive Trail
-  Fitness Trail
-  Interpretive Water Trail
-  Wildlife Viewing Trail

POINTS OF INTEREST

-  Main Park Entrance / Park Entrance
-  Trailhead
-  Parking
-  Trail Access
-  Overlook
-  Restroom
-  Camping
-  Special-Use Camping Area
-  Check Station / Park Office / Ranger Office
-  Visitor Center / Orientation Center
-  Emergency Response / First Aid
-  Picnicking
-  Playground
-  Technical Feature
-  Natural Feature
-  Cultural Feature
-  Amphitheater
-  Backpack Camping Shelter
-  Backpack Campsite
-  Boat Ramp
-  Dining
-  Equestrian Parking
-  Interpretive Panel
-  Interpretive Shelter
-  Intersection
-  Lodging / Cabin / Camper Cabin
-  Marina / Boat Dock
-  Nature Center
-  Organized Group Camp
-  Picnic Shelter
-  Recreation Feature
-  Skills Course
-  Stables
-  Store
-  Swimming
-  Telephone
-  Water Fountain
-  Water Access