

# Trail Highlights

# General Information

# Location Map



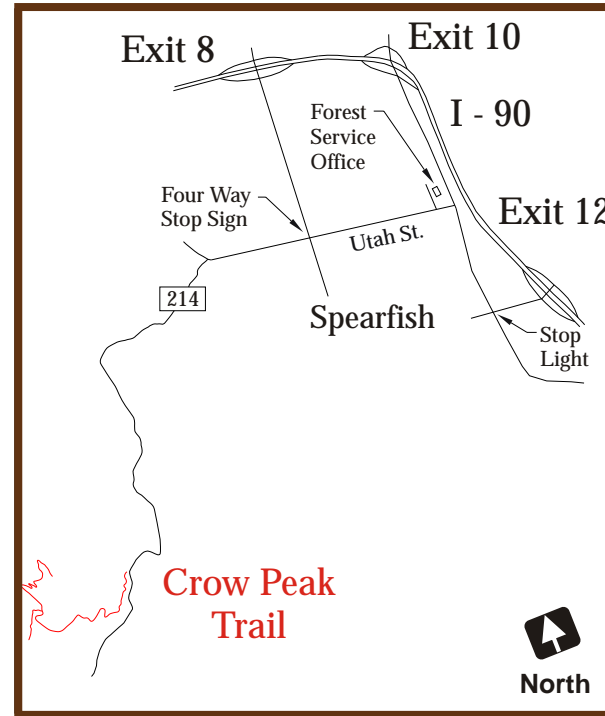
Crow Peak is a key landmark in the Northern Black Hills. The name "Crow Peak" is an English translation of the Sioux name for the peak, "Paha Karitukateyapi," which means "the hill where the Crows were killed." The name stems from a battle between Sioux and Crow Indians in which the Sioux were victorious.

-  **Trail Ethics**  
Please don't cut across switchbacks or pioneer new trails.
-  **Extreme Weather**  
Clear sunny days can quickly turn into afternoon thunderstorms. Start trips early in the day and carry raingear.
-  **Stream and Spring Water**  
Do not drink it! Each trail user should carry at least one quart of water.
-  **Fire Safety**  
In accordance with the Black Hills Fire Protection District regulations and South Dakota state law, open fires are prohibited throughout the forest.
-  **Motors and Machines**  
This trail is not maintained for the use of motorized vehicle traffic.



Expect and respect other users.

*Enjoy the National Forest, but please TREAD LIGHTLY and DON'T LITTER.*



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- Supervisor's Office  
1019 North 5th Street  
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# Crow Peak Trail

## Trail Number 64



# Black Hills National Forest



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# Crow Peak Trail

**Difficult**

Elevation: 4,200 to 5,760 feet

Length: 3.2 mile trail to Crow Peak Summit  
0.5 mile spur trail to Beaver Ridge

Difficulty: Difficult

Location: From Spearfish take FSR 214 for approximately 7 miles southwest of Spearfish to the trailhead.

Crow Peak is a dominant landmark because of its geological makeup. Billions of years ago, this area was covered by an ocean. Layers of sediment were deposited on the ocean floor, eventually hardening to form limestone and other sedimentary rock layers.

Underground molten rock called magma pushed the sedimentary layers upward forming hills. During the uplifting, crevasses within the limestone hills filled with magma. These flows of magma, called intrusions, cooled to form igneous rock.

The limestone and other sedimentary rock erodes at a faster rate than the harder igneous rock. As the oceans receded, the overlying sedimentary rock eroded, exposing the igneous intrusions. Crow Peak and other peaks you can see from the Crow Peak summit, such as Bear Butte, Spearfish Mtn., and Terry Peak, were formed in this manner. Erosion of this igneous rock and the sedimentary rock surrounding these peaks continues to shape the landscape of the Northern Black Hills.

