



After the Ice Age, the continental ice sheet left the Kettle Range as rounded buttes, up to 7,000' high.



The glacial ice also gouged out deep valleys into the granite bedrock, as at Hoodoo Canyon.



Massive wildfires have also shaped the landscape, creating vast forests of impenetrable doghair pine...



...though the burns opened up the landscape to superb vistas in places, as on the White Mountain Trail.



Even better views of the fire ecology of the Kettle Range can be found on the Midnight Mountain Hike.



In unburned and unlogged areas, old-growth cedars occur in spots, as on the Hoodoo Canyon Trail.



Groves of old-growth firs are also common along the lower reaches of the Packrat Ridge Hike...



...which, after a cross-country climb to the ridge top, leads to wonderful overviews of the Kettle Range.