Weston Bend State Park

BEAR CREEK TRAIL

Bear Creek Trail is located in the floodplain of the Missouri River and is a good example of fairly common second-growth bottomland forest. It connects to Bear Creek and Missouri River and there are drop-offs at points along the trail. Many kinds of wildlife, including migratory songbirds, are commonly seen. The trail is accessed by crossing the Weston Bluffs Trail and the Burlington Northern Railway tracks. Caution should always be exercised in accessing this trail. The trail surface is natural surface, with occasional stones and tree roots in the trail walkway. The area is subject to standing water in the roadway as well as occasional flood events from the Missouri River.

**Distance:** 0.1 Mile

**Uses:**
- Hiking

**Blazes:**
- Green

**Class:** Linear

**Surface Type:** Natural

**Trail Rating:** Easy

**Estimated Hiking Time:** 4 Minutes

**Trailhead & GPS Location:**
39.39596, -94.89011

**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
- 8) Bluffs or drop-offs next to trail
- 11) Occasional water over trail
POINTS OF INTEREST
Main Park Entrance / Park Entrance
Trailhead
Parking
Intersection
Backpack Campsite
Backpack Campsite
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

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.

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 brown. 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.