Rock Bridge Memorial State Park

DEVILS ICEBOX TRAIL

Devil's Icebox Trail is primarily a boardwalk with several short spurs, viewing platforms and numerous stairs. The trail takes visitors to the most impressive geological features in the park, including the 63-foot high natural tunnel known as the rock bridge and the double sinkhole entrance known as Devil's Icebox. The underground river seen below Devil's Icebox overlook flows through Connor's Cave, emerges as Devil's Icebox Spring and flows through a valley formed by the collapse of the cave roof between the spring and the rock bridge. Displays inform visitors of the area's karst geology and special cave animals.

It is refreshingly cool in the summer months to enter the 125-foot long rock bridge and to descend the stairs at Devil's Icebox. It's a favorite pastime of many to enter Devil's Icebox and explore the 166-foot long Connor's Cave, downstream to the left. It is open year-round. Flashlights, helmets and good shoes are recommended. Devil's Icebox Cave, which is upstream (to the right) is closed to the public.

The trail shares a short section with Spring Brook Trail and links to Sinkhole Trail.

Distance: 0.5 Mile
Uses: Hiking
Blazes: Yellow
Class: Loop
Surface Type: Boardwalk, Natural
Trail Rating: Rugged
Estimated Hiking Time: 32 Minutes
Trailhead & GPS Location: 38.87302, -92.32590

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
7) Steep grades and inclines more than 10%
8) Bluffs or drop-offs next to trail
9) Bridges and/or structural crossings

Elevation profile is not available
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 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.