

# Estimated Hiking Use on Colorado's 14ers

## Total Hiker Use Days: 288,000 (2019 Data)

Front Range	Best Est: 98,000
Longs Peak	10,000-15,000^
Pikes Peak	10,000-15,000*
Torreys Peak	20,000-25,000*
Grays Peak	
Mount Evans	10,000-15,000
Mount Bierstadt	30,000-35,000#

Tenmile Range	Best Est: 35,000
Quandary Peak	35,000-40,000*

Sawatch Range	Best Est: 78,000
Mount Elbert	15,000-20,000*
Mount Massive	5,000-7,000
Mount Harvard	3,000-5,000
La Plata Peak	3,000-5,000*
Mount Antero	1,000-3,000
Mount Shavano	5,000-7,000*
Tabogauche Peak	
Mount Belford	5,000-7,000
Mount Oxford	
Mount Princeton	3,000-5,000
Mount Yale	5,000-7,000
Mount Columbia	1,000-3,000
Missouri Mountain	3,000-5,000
Mt. of the Holy Cross	3,000-5,000
Huron Peak	5,000-7,000*

San Juan Mountains	Best Est: 30,000
Uncompahgre Peak	3,000-5,000
Mount Wilson	1,000-3,000
El Diente Peak	<1,000
Mount Eolus	<1,000
Windom Peak	1,000-3,000
Sunlight Peak	
Handies Peak	3,000-5,000*
Mount Sneffels	5,000-7,000*
Redcloud Peak	3,000-5,000*
Sunshine Peak	
Wilson Peak	1,000-3,000*
Wetterhorn Peak	3,000-5,000
San Luis Peak	3,000-5,000

Mosquito Range	Best Est: 31,500
Mount Lincoln	20,000-25,000*
Mount Bross	
Mount Democrat	
Mount Sherman	7,000-10,000*

Elk Mountains	Best Est: 5,000
Castle Peak	1,000-3,000*
Maroon Peak	<1,000
Capitol Peak	<1,000
Snowmass Mountain	<1,000
Pyramid Peak	<1,000

Sangre de Cristo Range	Best Est: 10,500
Blanca Peak	1,000-3,000*
Ellingwood Point	
Crestone Peak	1,000-3,000
Crestone Needle	1,000-3,000
Kit Carson Peak	1,000-3,000
Challenger Point	
Humboldt Peak	1,000-3,000
Culebra Peak	<1,000
Mount Lindsey	1,000-3,000*
Little Bear Peak	<1,000

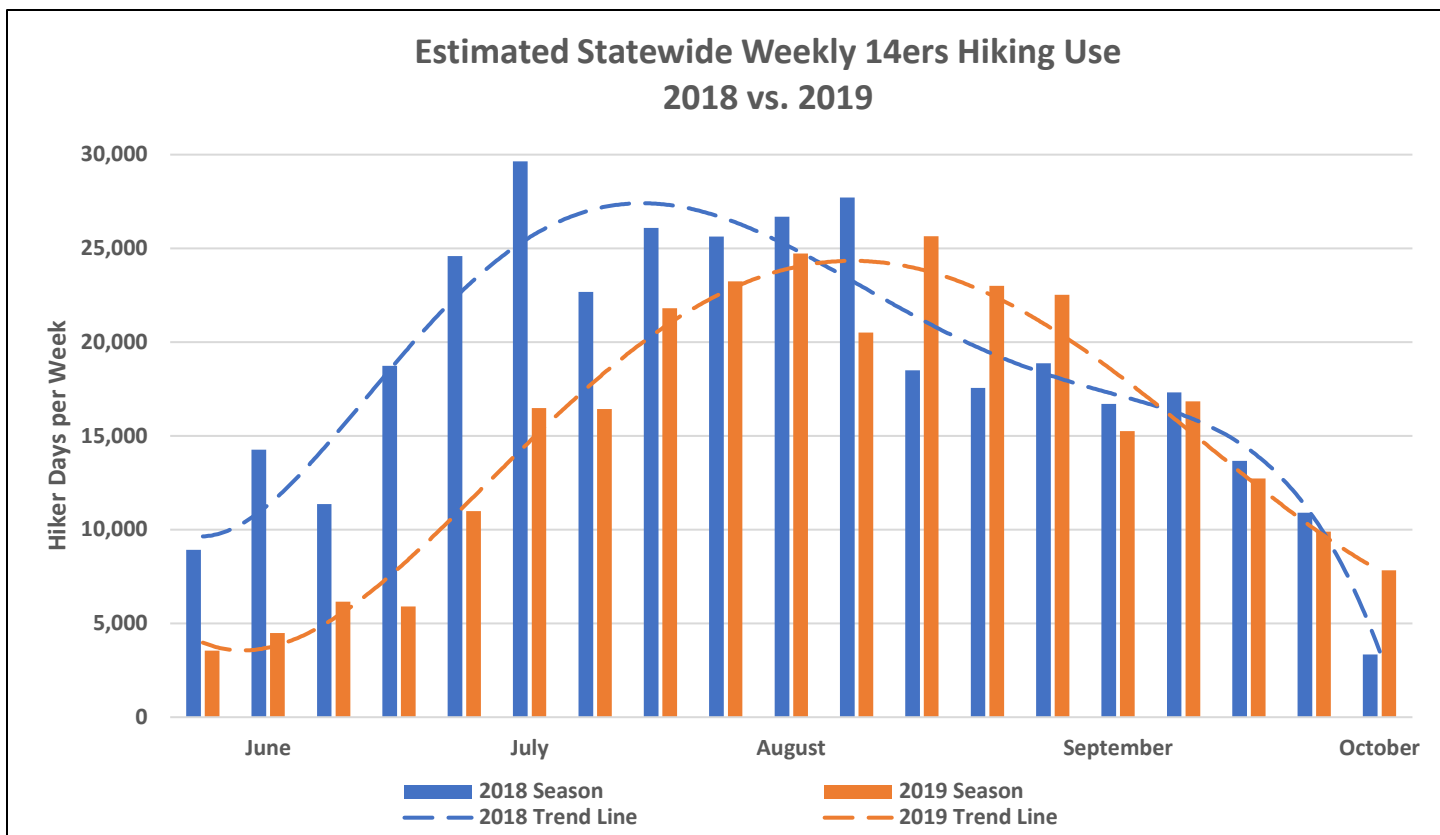
### Approximation Notes

\*Indicates data drawn from CFI TRAFx recorders, with data gap and early/late season infills from either previous years or nearby peak data. All other estimates are interpolated from a correlation between TRAFx data and reported 14ers.com peak use statistics.

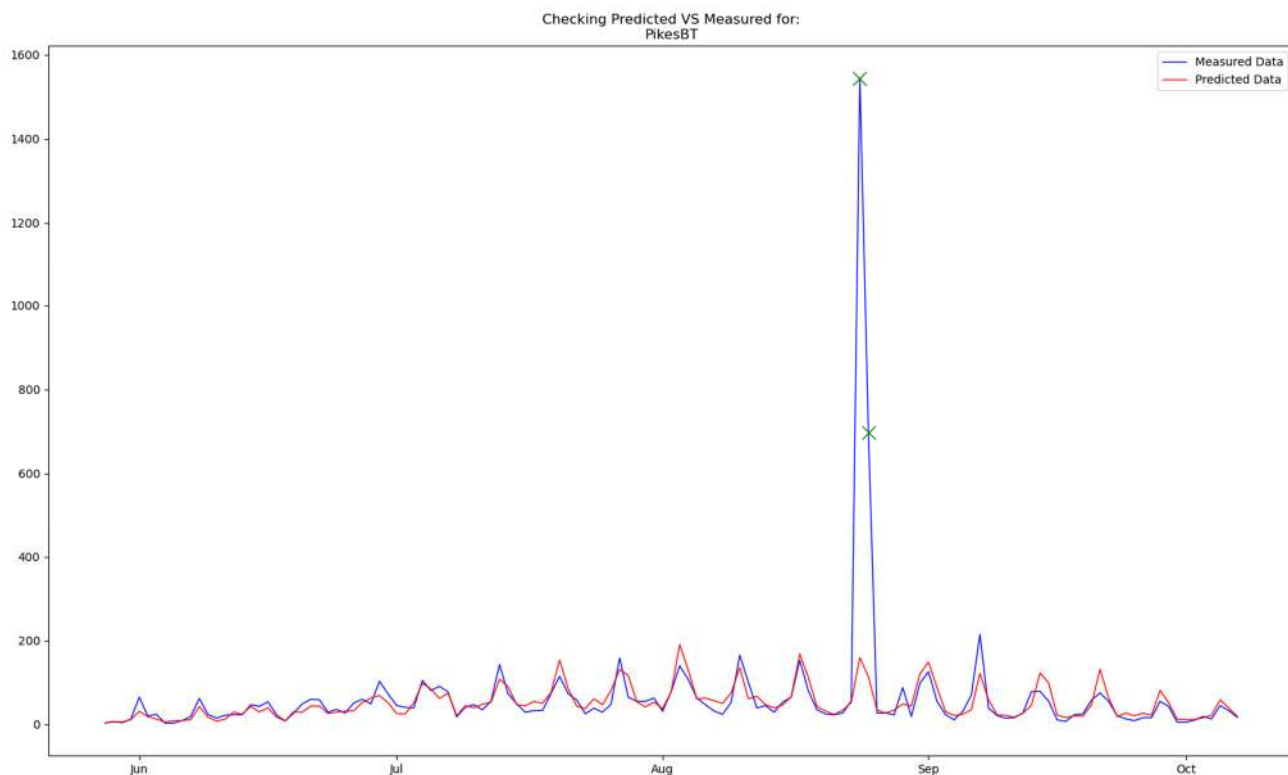
^Indicates National Park Service trailhead counter data adjusted for summit success rate based on prior studies.

#Indicates US Forest Service counter with data gap and early/late season infills from either prior years or nearby peak data.

Range and overall totals are adjusted to account for the frequent practice of summiting multiple peaks in one day.



Snow-free trails in 2018 due to drought contrasted with lingering snowpack and avalanche debris in 2019. These factors contributed to a large swing in 14er use over the past two seasons. June hiking use last year was 55% below 2018 levels.



CFI uses a multi-factor modeling program to predict hiking use levels when we do not have a counter on a given peak or when there are data gaps. The predicted 2019 use levels on Pikes Peak's Barr Trail (red line) largely mirror what was observed by our counter (blue line). The primary exception was the Pikes Peak Ascent and Marathon held in August. These events would not have been anticipated by use on other Front Range trail counters that fed into the prediction.