

Waterfalls of St. Lawrence County

St. Lawrence County, rich with heritage, and blessed with natural beauty and an abundance of waterfalls, sits in the Northwest corner of New York State where it borders the St. Lawrence River and the Adirondacks.

As the Grasse, St. Regis, and Raquette Rivers flow through St Lawrence County, a number of waterfalls form along the way. Most notably, The Grasse River, as it flows alongside Tooley Pond Road, has eight distinct waterfalls. Because of this, Tooley Pond Road has become a popular destination for waterfall-lovers and is synonymous with waterfalls.

Aside from the many waterfalls, for which the St. Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce has created their very own waterfall guide, there are plenty of things to do when visiting. Visit some of the great shops and businesses, take in a show, or visit an art gallery in one of the communities that make St. Lawrence County an exciting place to visit! For more information on things to do while there, visit The St. Lawrence County Chamber of Commerce website.

Tooley Pond Road Waterfalls -

Copper Rock Falls - Rainbow Falls - Flat Rock Falls - Bulkhead Falls - Stewart Rapids - Twin Falls - Sinclair Falls - Basford Falls

Waterfalls in surrounding areas -

Bog River Falls - Lampsons Falls - Harper Falls - Moody Falls - High Falls - Flat Rock Falls - Allen Falls - Jamestown Falls - Plumb Brook Falls - Little River Falls - Greenwood Falls - Stone Valley Trail

Use the map below to plan your perfect St. Lawrence County waterfall roadtrip! Waterfalls are marked in blue, and we have included a few places to stop for a rest and bite to eat, in red, while out and about!

Robideau's Mahogany Ridge Bar & Grill

Twin Lakes Hotel

Coffee Fever



ST.LAWRENCECOUNTY

Waterfall Safety

Some waterfalls have a reputation for being dangerous. While terrain and trail conditions can make any waterfall hazardous, ALMOST every accident at waterfalls can be avoided.

By following a few pointers and exercising diligence, caution, and most importantly... common sense, a trip to a waterfall can be a lasting memory rather than a tragedy.

FIRST AND FOREMOST - Do not get too close to the edge of a waterfall. Too many people have fallen to their deaths by trying to get a better look or by getting that photo or selfie.

NO PHOTOGRAPH OR "SELFIE" IS WORTH YOUR LIFE. If signs are posted, pay close attention and do not go where they tell you not to. They are there for a reason. Just because you may see others doing things that they shouldn't be doing doesn't mean it's allowed.

Instagram stardom doesn't count if you're dead.

Waterfalls, by their very nature, are a draw for people to climb on, swim near, or jump from.

If you decide to jump (please—never dive!) into an inviting pool at a waterfall, it is imperative that you first check out the water for unseen objects. Trees, branches, and other debris can wash downstream and become lodged under the water's surface, creating an unseen and deadly hazard. Large trees, boulders, and even debris like rope or netting can ensnare someone, with disastrous consequences.

When water levels are high and waterfalls really get going, there will be not only be an increase in the power of the current, but an increase in foam and aeration (air bubbles in the water) as the water shoots down into the pool from above. This aerated water does not afford the same resistance that swimmers are used to when they try to pull themselves up or out. Increased water circulation and the force of the onrushing current can also push swimmers into or under underwater ledges, giving no chance for escape. Many swimmers

have perished because they underestimated the power of moving water. Do not swim when conditions even look dangerous. Chances are, they are.

Be mindful of your surroundings. If you are in a gorge or area with high walls, look around for potentially hazardous objects that might fall. Nothing should be discounted here.

Boulders, trees, and blocks of ice can break loose from above and come crashing down.

When in doubt, make the safe call.

Crossing high and/or turbulent water should only be done if you are properly equipped to do so and have an exit plan if you should get swept off your feet.

Wear proper footwear; something with good traction and support that will help prevent slipping. If visiting a waterfall in the winter, wear micro-spikes or other traction devices to keep you from slipping on ice.

Wear proper clothing at all times. When wet, cotton and denim will remain damp for prolonged periods, potentially leading to hypothermia (a dangerous cooling down of the body), even in moderate weather.

Always carry a flashlight, headlamp, or other form of lighting in case your hike goes on longer than you had planned and it gets dark. Don't rely on a cell phone flashlight.

Always respect posted and private property, and practice "carry in, carry out" with any trash you may have made from wrappers or bottles.

Take note that many of these hikes would be considered "difficult" or "moderate" to the average hiker. Participants should be aware of their own abilities, and of the risks associated with outdoor activities. Preparation is vital.

Those who plan on hiking to any of these waterfalls should make the necessary preparations and consult the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) website at www.dec.ny.gov for bulletins, weather alerts, and other important information.

Using drugs and/or alcohol is not recommended when visiting waterfalls, as impaired abilities can lead to accidents.

For more information on New York waterfalls, please visit our New York State waterfall map.

Click [here](#) to for more information on our Paul Smiths College Scholarship fund and how you can help a student realize their dream.

#NYsecondsunday NYSwaterfallchallenge #adkfiftyfalls #NYstateofadventure

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