

LAKES OF THE HIGH UINTAS

Bear River and Blacks Fork Drainages

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Work Assigned To:

Roger Wilson, Field Project Leader
Tom Pettengill, Fishery Manager
George McLaughlin, Project Leader
William H. Geer, Director

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INTRODUCTION

The Uinta Mountains of northeastern Utah are unique in that they are the highest mountain range in Utah and the only major range of mountains in the contiguous United States to lie in an east and west direction. King's Peak, Utah's tallest point of land, standing at 13,528 feet, is hard to distinguish from its sister peaks, all of which stand over 13,000 feet in elevation. This is a country of snow-capped mountains, large alpine basins dotted with lakes, steep rocky slopes, green meadows and tall trees. Four of Utah's major rivers, the Duchesne, Provo, Weber and Bear, originate in the snowfields of these mountains. There are well over 1,000 natural lakes in the headwater regions of the Uinta Mountains, and more than 650 of these lakes support populations of game fish.

Although a number of these lakes and basins have been investigated from time to time over the years, the first comprehensive lake study undertaken by the Utah Department of Fish and Game began in the summer of 1955. Much of the information gathered during that study is now outdated. The physical, chemical and biological features of each lake may change from year to year; therefore, management schemes must also change. A second comprehensive lake study was initiated by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in 1971 to evaluate past management efforts and stocking programs to recommend appropriate changes. This booklet contains information from studies completed on the Bear River and Blacks Fork Drainages between 1981 and 1983. No attempt was made to list all the lakes in the respective drainages for this publication. Only those which were found to support populations of game fish are included. In some cases fishless lakes are incorporated on maps to serve as landmarks or orientation points.

In early days, the use of pack animals for stocking mountain lakes meant that only a few lakes could be planted each year. Since 1955, aircraft have been used for planting these remote lakes, greatly increasing the number of waters stocked each year. Brook and cutthroat trout are the predominant species stocked as they have demonstrated an ability to grow and survive well in these alpine lakes. However, rainbow and golden trout, as well as arctic grayling, can also be found in several Uinta

Lakes, adding variety and beauty to the fisherman's experience.

Aerial stocking is designed to replenish populations or introduce fish into lakes that Division surveys have found suitable to receive experimental stocking. Care is taken not to overstock these lakes because it usually results in small, poorly developed fish. Because the optimum growing season for trout at this elevation is very short (June through August), growth is relatively slow and trout will reach only 8 to 12 inches by the third year of life. The more inaccessible lakes are stocked on a 3- to 5-year cycle to encourage growth, and the heavily fished lakes are planted on a 1- to 2-year cycle to maintain population levels.

A trip into the High Uintas can be very enjoyable, but may also be uncomfortable or hazardous to unprepared travelers. As most of the lakes lie in remote basins, it is recommended that trips be well planned and adequate preparations made beforehand. Always leave word with a friend or relative on your approximate destination and when you plan to return. Most of these lakes can be accessed on well-marked U.S. Forest Service trails. Other lakes can only be reached by going cross-country. However, cross-country travel should be avoided unless the user is familiar with this type of travel. While the trails have been updated in this booklet, it is a good idea to carry a topographical map for reference. These can be purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey. Ordinarily trips up to 5 miles can be made on foot when the fisherman plans to spend only one day on the lake and return home that evening. However, backpackers who wish to stay overnight can easily reach the more remote lakes. Those wishing to use horses in the Uintas should study available pastures and plan their trip accordingly. Information concerning the availability of horse rentals may be obtained from Division offices, conservation officers or forest rangers. Reservations should be made well in advance.

Because of the altitude and unpredictable weather of the Uintas, users should take steps to prevent possible hypothermia. Warm clothing (layered wool and down) and good rain gear should be carried at all times. Remember that snow showers are common all season at these high elevations, and the temperature can drop 20 to 30° in a matter of minutes. Carry instant energy food, such as candy and fruit, and avoid exhaustion. If you get hot, ventilate to dispel body heat and moisture. Avoid drinking large quantities of cold water when chilled. Be sure to carry plenty of insect repellent for camp and horse, at least until mid-August. You may also wish to bring suntan lotion and lip balm to protect the skin from the intense sunshine of high elevation. Users should be cautioned that drinking untreated water in backcountry areas may cause

giardia, a parasitic infection which can make you very ill. Symptoms which include chronic diarrhea, abdominal cramps, bloating, fatigue and weight loss may not appear until 2 to 3 weeks after contact. Recent studies have shown that water purifiers will not kill the parasite. As a safeguard against giardia, boil all drinking water 3 to 5 minutes before using it.

Of major concern is maintaining the aesthetic beauties and wilderness appeal of the Uinta Mountains. Since the second study began, camping, hiking and fishing use appears to be increasing. Excessive recreational pressure can quickly damage this alpine habitat if conscious efforts are not made to preserve its beauty. Those entering the High Uinta country should minimize their impact and leave these mountains the way they would like to find them when they return. Remember to burn all combustible material and pack out everything that is nonburnable. DO NOT bury any litter. Pack out refuse left by those less courteous than yourself. Dump waste water a minimum of 150 feet from springs, lakes and streams and use biodegradable soap. Select a campsite carefully and avoid clearing the vegetation or ditching around a tent. It is a good idea to utilize previously constructed firerings whenever possible. Avoid camping in one spot longer than 5 days. Horse packers should carefully select suitable pasture away from lakes and streams, avoiding wet and boggy areas. It is recommended that horses be hobbled or picketed during the evening to allow grazing over a large area. Picketed animals should be moved frequently to prevent trampling and beat-out circles in meadows. A good wilderness toilet is made by digging a "CAT HOLE" no deeper than 8 to 10 inches and at least 200 feet from water sources. Cover human waste with 4 to 6 inches of lightly compacted topsoil.

Large groups encroach upon the solitude of others and have a greater impact upon the wilderness environment than the same number of users scattered among several parties. In an effort to control this problem, the forest supervisors for the Ashley and Wasatch National forests have implemented group-size restrictions. Parties using the Primitive Area are not to exceed 15 people and 20 horses, and smaller group restrictions are being considered. Boy Scout and other leaders should remember to check with U.S. Forest officials for guidelines and helpful suggestions. Scout groups may wish to take part in the "Leave No Trace" wilderness training programs offered by their local Boy Scout councils.

Fishing is unpredictable, especially in the High Uintas. If one lake fails to produce fish, try another; there is usually one nearby. If the lakes are slow, try fly-fishing the numerous streams. If you like elbow room to camp and fish, and enjoy discovering new scenic wonders, let us recommend the High Uintas.

BEAR RIVER DRAINAGE

The Bear River is a large and scenic basin situated on the northwest extremity of the Uinta Mountain Range. It is characterized by rugged, precipitous mountains cut by narrow drainage basins to the east and gently sloping timbered ridges to the west. By total land area, this drainage is the largest in the Uinta Mountains. There are 6 major tributary systems in this basin including the West Fork, Hayden Fork, Main Fork, Stillwater Fork, East Fork and the Mill Creek Drainage. The highest point of land is Lomotte Peak which stands at 12,720 feet in elevation. A large portion of the lower country in this drainage, particularly in the West Fork and Mill Creek Areas, is privately owned and not open to public access.

The Bear River Drainage is composed of some 38 natural lakes, 1 large reservoir, and numerous small lakes and beaver ponds of less than 2 acres in size. Of these waters, 38 currently contain fish populations or are scheduled for future experimental fisheries management. Lakes vary in elevation from 9,984 at Mt. Elizabeth Lake to over 10,900 feet at BR-44. Brook and cutthroat trout commonly occur in the back country lakes, and arctic grayling have been experimentally stocked at Whiskey Island. Lily Lake and Beaver Lake are subject to frequent winterkill. As a result, these lakes receive annual stocking of rainbow trout catchables. In addition, the cutthroat and brook trout fishery at Whitney Reservoir in the West Fork Drainage is supplemented with rainbow trout catchables.

Access to the Bear River Drainage is provided by the Mirror Lake Highway (U-150) east and north of Kamas, Utah or south of Evanston, Wyoming, and associated Forest Service routes such as the Whitney, Gold Hill, Stillwater, North Slope, East Fork and Mill Creek Roads. Major access points to the back country areas of this drainage include the Christmas Meadows and East Fork-Bear River Trailheads as well as the Ruth Lake and Whiskey Creek Trail turnouts on U-150. The Christmas Meadows Trailhead is fully developed with unloading facilities and a full service campground. A few lakes are directly accessible to vehicles, but the vast majority of these waters are remote and accessible only by trail or cross-country travel. Lakes at the head of the Stillwater and East Fork Drainages are situated within the wilderness area, and motorized or mechanized equipment and vehicles are not allowed. The major access trails in the drainage include the Bear River-Smiths Fork Trail, the Ruth Lake Trail, the Main Fork Stillwater Trail, the Stillwater Trail, the Boundary Creek Trail, the East Fork Bear River Trail, the Kermisuh Lake Trail, the Amethyst Lake Trail, the Whiskey Creek Trail and the Left Hand Fork Trail. Each of these trail systems is identified on the drainage map by Forest Service trail numbers.

Despite the close proximity of the Bear River Drainage to U-150 and other high use drainages on the western flank of the Uinta Mountains, the majority of lakes in this drainage receive moderate or light recreational use. The heaviest fishing and camping activity occur at Ruth, Bourbon, Teal, Lym, Beaver and Whitney Reservoir. These areas should be avoided if users are seeking solitude in the basin.

U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps applicable to the Bear River Drainage include the Mirror Lake, Hayden Peak, Red Knob, Christmas Meadows, Whitney Reservoir, Seven Tree Flat, Deadman Mountain and Elizabeth Mountain quadrangles. The High Uintas Primitive Area Map available at ranger stations of the Wasatch and Ashely National forests may also prove useful.

ALLSOP, BR-42. Allsop is a beautiful natural lake situated in a small cirque basin at the head of the Left Hand Fork of the East Fork Drainage. It is 12.3 acres, 10,580 feet in elevation, with 22 feet maximum depth. The lake is in an alpine meadow with open shorelines and timbered slopes to the east and west. Access is 8½ miles southeast of the East Fork-Bear River Trailhead on the East Fork and Left Hand Fork pack trails. Campsites are available with several excellent sources of spring water. Pasture is present in the lake vicinity and adjacent to the outlet

stream for some distance below the lake. Allsop contains a population of cutthroat trout sustained by natural reproduction. Allsop is subject to moderate levels of angling pressure.

AMETHYST, BR-28. Amethyst is a striking natural lake situated within the timberline transition zone in a rugged cirque basin at the head of the Ostler Fork Drainage. It is 42.5 acres, 10,750 feet in elevation, with 59 feet maximum depth. The lake is emerald green in appearance due to a glacial turbidity. Access is 6¼ miles southeast of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater and Amethyst Lake pack trails. The lake is situated at the head of the basin, 1 mile beyond the lower meadows. Campsites adjacent to the lake are poor and horse feed is restricted due to the windswept and rocky nature of the surrounding timberline terrain. Better sites are available in the vicinity of the lower meadows. Amethyst provides some fast fishing for pan-sized brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure has established at moderate levels.



Amethyst, BR-28

BAKER, BR-45. This meadow lake is situated at the base of gently sloping timbered terrain in the Boundary Creek Drainage. It is 3.6 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The meadow surrounding Baker is large and quite boggy. Access is 4¼ miles southeast of the Bear River Boy Scout Camp on the unmarked Boundary Creek

Trail past the old burn to the head of the drainage. The last ¼ mile of trail immediately below the lake is indistinct and difficult to locate. Good campsites are available with plentiful horse feed. A good spring water source is located ¼ mile downstream from the lake. Baker contains a population of wary brook trout. Shorelines are open enough to permit fly casting.

BEAVER, BR-10. Beaver is a scenic meadow lake located in open terrain characterized by grassy slopes and scattered groves of conifers in the West Fork Drainage. The lake is 13.2 acres, 9,420 feet in elevation, with 32 feet maximum depth. Beaver is easily accessible on the Moffit Pass Road 1¼ miles southwest of the Whitney Reservoir dam. The total distance from U-150 in the Hayden Fork Drainage is about 9 miles. Excellent sites are available for camping activity, but spring water and fuelwood are scarce. Large shallow shelves and dense growths of aquatic vegetation around the lake perimeter make shore fishing very difficult. Anglers are encouraged to bring boats or rubber rafts. Beaver Lake is productive in nature and subject to frequent winterkill. As a result, the Forest Service has installed a water circulator on the surface of this lake in an attempt to improve winter survival. Beaver is currently stocked on an annual basis with catchable-sized rainbow trout and may contain brook and cutthroat trout.



Beaver, BR-10

BOURBON (GOLD HILL), BR-1. Bourbon is a small crescent-shaped lake in timbered country at the foot of a steep, jagged peak and associated talus rock. It is 1.9 acres, 9,820 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. Campsites are poor in the lake vicinity, but a spring water source is available. Bourbon is located 1 steep mile west of Highway U-150 on the Whiskey Creek Trail which begins across the highway from the Sulphur Campground. Access is also afforded by the Whiskey Creek Road which begins across the highway from and slightly north of the Kletting Peak Information Turnoff. Follow this road north and west for 2½ miles to the end and then continue northwest on foot for ¼ mile to the lake. Bourbon, containing a population of brook trout, is a popular fishing spot.

BR-2. This productive meadow pond is located some 100 yards downstream from Bourbon Lake in the Hayden Fork of the Bear River Drainage. It is 0.7 acres, 9,780 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Small and quite shallow, BR-2 would not appear to provide suitable fish habitat. However, the lake contains a population of brook trout sustained by natural reproduction and downstream migration from Bourbon Lake. Camping opportunities are available with a limited supply of horse feed. Spring water is available at Bourbon. Fishing pressure is light despite the easy access afforded by the Whiskey Creek timber road.

BR-4. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-5. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-6. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-16. BR-16 is a small, narrow pond situated at the foot of a rocky ridge on the stream immediately below Ryder in the Stillwater Fork Drainage. It is 1.0 acre, 10,610 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Suitable camping areas are available in the lake vicinity with horse pasture in large parks to the east. Spring water can be obtained at the nearby Ryder Lake. BR-16 contains a population of brook and cutthroat trout maintained by natural reproduction and recruitment from Ryder. Fishing pressure is regarded as moderate to light.

BR-17. BR-17 is a small spring-fed lake located in sparsely timbered terrain in the Middle Basin of the Stillwater Fork Drainage. It is 2.8 acres,

10,630 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. BR-17 is situated immediately south of Ryder Lake. Several good potential campsites are available with very little horse feed. Spring water can be obtained from any one of several sources feeding the lake. BR-17 contains a population of pan-sized brook trout sustained by natural reproduction. A major portion of the shoreline at this timberline lake is open enough to permit fly casting. Angling pressure is moderate to light.

BR-18. This spring-fed glacial lake is located in timberline terrain 200 yards southeast of Ryder Lake or immediately downstream from BR-17 in the Stillwater Fork Drainage. The lake is 4.8 acres, 10,610 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. Good campsites are available with abundant spring water in the lake vicinity. Limited horse feed can be located in the general area. BR-18 contains a good population of brook trout and provides some fair fishing on occasion. Recreational use is generally light.

BR-21. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-22. BR-22 is not capable of sustaining a fishery. It is included on the map as a landmark.

BR-23. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-24. This small cirque lake abuts a rocky ledge and talus slope in Amethyst Basin. BR-24 is 2.4 acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake is emerald green in color due to a glacial turbidity, and is quite shallow in overall depth. BR-24 is located within sight of the Amethyst Lake Trail 5½ miles southeast of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead just beyond the lower meadows. Excellent campsites are available in the lake vicinity with ample horse feed in the lower meadows. Spring water is available from several inlet sources. BR-24 provides spotty fishing for cutthroat trout.

BR-30. BR-30 is natural meadow lake abutting a talus slope at the head of the Hell Hole Basin. It is 1.2 acres, 10,580 feet in elevation with 6 feet maximum depth. The lake is brown in color with a glacial turbidity of pulverized rock. Access is ¾ mile southwest of Hell Hole Lake overland through wet meadows and timber following the major drainage system. Potential campsites are available with spring water early in the season. Horse feed is present to the east in a large, wet meadow. Stocking has been discontinued at BR-30 due to winterkill problems.

BR-33. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-34. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-35. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-41. BR-41 is an unproductive natural lake situated at the base of a steep talus ridge at the head of the Mill Creek Drainage. The lake is 3.4 acres maximum, 10,412 feet in elevation, with 19 feet maximum depth. Snowslides are common in the lake vicinity as indicated by the presence of stunted conifers and avalanche litter along the southern lake margin. Marginal campsites are present. Better opportunities are available lower in the drainage. Spring water sources are not available in the immediate lake vicinity. BR-41 is located 6 miles south of the Mill Creek Guard Station on the unimproved Mill Creek Road which degrades to a jeep trail for the last several miles. The lake is also accessible from the East Fork of the Bear River Trailhead east on the Bear River-Smiths Fork Trail over the top of Deadman Pass. BR-41 experiences extreme water level fluctuation and does not contain suitable habitat to sustain a fishery. The lake is not presently stocked.



BR-41

BR-43. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-44. BR-44 is a natural glacial lake located in rugged timberline terrain in the Right Hand Fork of the East Fork Drainage. It is 3.6 acres, 10,900 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. The lake abuts a steep talus ridge to the west and the remainder of the shoreline is composed of rocky slopes and sparse timber. BR-44 lies in an isolated basin and access is difficult. From the East Fork Trailhead, follow the East Fork Bear River Pack Trail southeast for 5¼ miles to a large trailside spring in the Right Hand Fork. Then proceed directly west for 1¼ miles up the steep hillside following the drainage system to the head of the basin. Potential campsites are available without horse feed or spring water sources. BR-44 is not easily accessible on horseback. This lake has been scheduled for experimental cutthroat trout stocking during 1983.

BR-49. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-51. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-52. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BR-53. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

CUTTHROAT, BR-37. Cutthroat is a natural lake located near timberline in a rugged cirque basin at the head of the Hayden Fork Drainage. It is 3.8 acres, 10,390 feet in elevation, with 16 feet maximum depth. There is no direct trail to Cutthroat Lake. Access is 1 rough mile west of Ruth Lake through thick timber and boulder fields. Horse access is possible but difficult. Campsites in the immediate lake vicinity are limited and poor due to the open and windswept nature of the surrounding terrain, but good sites are available to the east in the vicinity of a wet meadow. Spring water can be obtained at the lake through at least mid-August. Cutthroat contains a wary population of brook trout and a few remaining cutthroat trout. Fisherman use is moderate.

HAYDEN, BR-36. Hayden is an irregular natural water located in rocky terrain ¼ mile due west of Ruth Lake in the Hayden Fork Drainage. There is no direct access trail, but the lake is readily accessible. It is 4.4 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake



Cutthroat, BR-37

abuts a talus slope to the west and scattered conifers encompass the remainder of the shoreline. Campsites are available at Hayden with a good source of spring water. The lake contains a small population of cutthroat trout and sustains moderate levels of angling pressure.

HELL HOLE, BR-29. Hell Hole is a shallow lake with partly open shorelines situated centrally in the Hell Hole Basin near the head of the Main Fork Drainage. The lake is 8.5 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation with 9 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is scenic and composed of large, boggy meadows and thick patches of timber. Access is 5 miles southeast of Highway U-150 on the Main Fork Stillwater Trail which begins as an unmarked jeep road across the highway from the Gold Hill turnoff. This trail, not well maintained, is difficult to follow at times. Campsites are excellent at Hell Hole with plenty of horse feed and running water. Several small springs are present as well. Hell Hole contains a good population of pan-sized cutthroat trout often overlooked by anglers. Fishermen are encouraged to bring plenty of mosquito repellent on trips to this basin.

JEWELL, BR-38. This natural glacial lake is situated in partially open, timbered country at the foot of a talus rockslide. Jewell is 2.4 acres,



Hell Hole, BR-29

10,300 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The lake is located ½ mile northwest of Ruth Lake over rough terrain with no direct access trail. Several camping areas are available in the lake vicinity, and horse feed can be located to the southwest in a large, wet meadow. Spring water is not present. Jewell Lake is stocked with cutthroat trout and sustains moderate levels of fishing pressure. Jewell is a popular water for single day fisherman use.

KERMSUH, BR-20. Kermseh is a long, narrow lake situated in rocky timbered country in the isolated West Basin of the Stillwater Fork Drainage. It is 12.4 acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Campsites are poor due to the rocky nature of the surrounding terrain, but running water is abundant. Horse feed can be located in a small meadow to the south. Access is 4½ miles south of Christmas Meadows on the Stillwater Pack Trail to the junction with the Kermseh Lake Trail and then 2¼ miles southwest up the steep grade into West Basin. The cutthroat trout population is sustained by natural reproduction. This lake provides a good opportunity for users seeking solitude.

LILY, BR-11. Lily is an extremely large beaver pond situated in partly open, timbered terrain east of U-150 in the East Fork Drainage. It is 12.6

acres, 8,890 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is 1 mile north of the Bear River Ranger Station on U-150 to a well marked turnoff and then some 2 miles southeast on the unimproved Lily Lake-Boundary Creek Road to the lake. Primitive camping areas are available with no source of spring water. A forest fire occurred in the vicinity of Lily Lake during 1980 burning much of the timber to the east of the lake. Lily is stocked on an annual basis with catchable rainbow trout. However, this productive water may stagnate late in the summer and the best fishing usually occurs prior to July 20. Lily sustains moderate levels of fisherman utilization.

LORENA, BR-46. Lorena is an irregular water situated in a small glacial cirque at the head of an isolated basin in the East Fork Drainage. The lake is 12.0 acres, 10,580 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is 2 miles southeast of the East Fork-Bear River Trailhead on the East Fork Trail to the old tie-hack cabin sites. From this point proceed south for 1½ miles up the steep and rocky ridge to the head of basin. Access can be difficult and should not be attempted on horseback. Campsites are poor due to the rocky nature of the surrounding terrain. Horse feed is unavailable in the basin. A spring water source can be located about ¼ mile downstream from the lake. Lorena is stocked with brook trout. This remote lake provides a good opportunity for anglers seeking solitude in the Bear River Basin.

LYM, BR-7. Lym is a natural moraine lake located in thick conifers at the base of Table Top Mountain in the Mill Creek Drainage. The lake is 6.4 acres, 10,115 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Lym is long and narrow in outline. Access is 4 miles south of the Mill Creek Guard Station on the unimproved Mill Creek Road and then 2 miles northeast on the rough Lym Lake jeep trail to the lake. Be sure to take the left hand turn at the old tie-hack cabin sites in the large meadow. Numerous campsites are available along the lake perimeter with several sources of spring water. Limited horse feed is present to the north in a small, wet meadow. The population of brook trout present in Lym Lake is maintained by natural reproduction. Remember to carry out all refuse.

MCPHETERS, BR-14. This picturesque natural lake is situated near timberline at the head of the Middle Basin of the Stillwater Fork Drainage. McPheters is 28.8 acres, 10,860 feet in elevation, with 45 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of extensive bedrock shelves, windswept alpine meadows, and talus slopes. The lake is irregular in outline with a narrow, shallow arm to the east. Access is ½ mile northwest of Ryder Lake to the top of the rocky ridge. The total distance from the Christmas Meadows Trailhead is 9 miles. Campsites

and horse feed are not immediately available due to the open nature of the terrain and absence of fuelwood. However, good sites are present nearby. Spring water is plentiful. McPheters Lake is stocked with cut-throat trout.



McPheters, BR-14

MEADOW, BR-19. Meadow Lake is a shallow natural lake located in rocky, timbered country directly east of and downstream from BR-18 in the Stillwater Fork Drainage. It is 2.9 acres, 10,470 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. There are several deep water channels running through the middle of the lake. Good camping opportunities are available with excellent sources of spring water. Horse feed is located to the north. The best route of access is to head ¼ mile southeast of the Stillwater Pack Trail from the vicinity of the large meadows due east of Ryder. Meadow contains a population of brook trout sustained by natural reproduction. The lake experiences light angling pressure and provides a good opportunity for anglers who wish to get away from the crowds.

MT. ELIZABETH, BR-8. Mt. Elizabeth Lake is a productive natural water located at the foot of Elizabeth Mountain in the Mill Creek Drainage. It is 3.1 acres, 9,984 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of scattered patches of conifers and

open meadows. Campsites are available with early season spring water. Access is 11 1/2 miles east of U-150 on the North Slope Road to Elizabeth Pass and then 4 1/4 miles north and west on the Elizabeth Mountain Road to the point overlooking Elizabeth Lake. Secondary logging routes provide direct vehicular access to the lake for 4-wheel drive vehicles. (see Blacks Fork Drainage map). Elizabeth Lake is stocked with cutthroat trout and received moderate levels of fishing pressure.

NAOMI, BR-39. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

NORICE, BR-47. This shallow meadow lake is situated near the head of the Right Hand Fork some 8 1/4 miles southeast of the East Fork Trailhead on the East Fork Bear River Pack Trail. Norice is 4.8 acres, 10,470 feet in elevation, with only 3 feet maximum depth. The pack trail is excellent to the forks but deteriorates beyond this point due to bogs and dead fall timber. Camping areas are available at Norice with ample feed in surrounding meadows, although this area is quite boggy. Spring water is not immediately available. Norice contains a good cutthroat trout population sustained by natural reproduction. This lake provides some good fly fishing on occasion.



Norice, BR-47

OSTLER, BR-27. Ostler is an irregularly shaped natural lake located in a small glacial pocket in rocky timberline terrain at the western end of Amethyst Basin. The lake is 14.0 acres, 10,540 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Access is 5 1/4 miles southeast of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater and Amethyst Lake pack trails to the lower meadows and then 1/4 mile west up the steep hillside to Ostler. Some campsites with limited horse feed are available at the southwestern end of the lake. However, better sites are available in the vicinity of the lower meadows. Spring water is present at the lake through July. Ostler contains a population of brook and cutthroat trout and is a popular Boy Scout lake.

PRIORD, BR-48. Priord is an emerald green lake situated in a rugged cirque basin at the head of the East Fork Drainage. It is 12.0 acres, 10,860 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is 9 miles east and south of the East Fork-Bear River Trailhead on the East Fork Trail, 1 short mile beyond Norice Lake. This trail is well-traveled in the lower reaches of the drainage, but becomes difficult to locate in the vicinity of Norice. The aforementioned East Fork Trailhead is located 1/2 mile beyond the turnoff to the Boy Scout Camp on an improved Forest Service road. Campsites are available at Priord with good spring water sources and limited horse feed. The lake is situated in timberline terrain. Fuelwood is scarce. Priord is stocked with cutthroat trout and sustains moderate to light angling pressure.

RUTH, BR-40. Ruth is a popular alpine lake located 3/4 mile west of U-150 on the Ruth Lake Trail from a well-marked highway turnoff and parking area. It is 9.7 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of large areas of bedrock with sparse conifers and small meadows. There are several campsites available to the angler with some spring water. Horse feed is limited. Ruth experiences substantial fishing pressure from primarily day anglers. The lake is frequently stocked with brook trout.

RYDER, BR-15. This deep natural lake is situated in open timber with beautiful meadows and steep, rocky ledges. Ryder is 23.7 acres, 10,620 feet in elevation, with 55 feet maximum depth. Inlets cascade off cliffs to the west adding to the aesthetic qualities of this water. Access is 8 1/2 miles south of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater Pack Trail. This trail becomes indistinct and difficult to locate in meadow areas immediately east of the lake, but the route is clearly marked with rock cairns. Campsites are present with spring water sources. Horse feed is available in limited supply, but is more abundant to the east adjacent to

the access trail. Ryder contains a large population of brook trout and produces some fair fly fishing on occasion.



Ryder, BR-15

SALAMANDER, BR-26. Salamander is a productive natural lake with boggy banks situated atop a timbered ridge in the Ostler Fork Drainage. It is 4.1 acres, 10,020 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Access is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and east of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater and Amethyst Lake pack trails to the first meadow in Amethyst Basin. From this point, proceed southwest up the ridge to the lake. Salamander is surrounded by heavy timber and can be difficult to locate. Campsites are poor. Running water and horse feed are not available in the lake vicinity. Salamander is occasionally stocked with brook trout.

SCOW, BR-12. Scow is a spring-fed meadow lake located in heavy timber on the ridge between the Stillwater and Boundary Creek Drainages. It is 22.9 acres, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Access is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the East Fork of the Bear River Boy Scout Camp on the Boundary Creek Trail past the old burn to a small off-stream meadow. From this point, continue south for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile through thick timber to the lake. Campsites are present with some horse feed in surrounding wet meadows. Spring water is readily available during the

early summer months. Scow is stocked with brook trout, but fishing is unpredictable due to the occasional occurrence of winterkill.



Scow, BR-12

SEIDNER, BR-31. Seidner is a small spring-fed lake which abuts a talus slope at the head of an isolated basin in the Stillwater Fork Drainage. It is 3.2 acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. Access is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater Pack Trail to a minor side drainage, and then some 2 steep miles west following this drainage to the head of the basin. Direct access trails are not available. Access on horseback can be difficult. The lake is immediately west of a large meadow where campsites and horse feed can be found. Spring water is available from any one of several inlet sources. Seidner presently contains a large population of brook trout sustained by natural reproduction.

TEAL, BR-32. Teal is a natural moraine lake situated at the base of a talus ridge in the Hayden Fork Drainage. It is 6.9 acres, 10,260 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Access is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of Ruth Lake over rough and rocky terrain. Trails are not present and access on horseback can be difficult. Marginal campsites are available for small groups in the lake vicinity, but spring water and horse feed are not present. Teal is best suited for single day fishing trips. The lake is stocked on a regular basis with cutthroat trout.



Seidner, BR-31

TOOMSET, BR-25. This natural oval-shaped lake is located in a small glacial basin against sliderock $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Ostler Lake in Amethyst Basin. Toomset is 2.1 acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 11 feet maximum depth. Camping areas are poor in the vicinity of the lake with no available horse feed or spring water. Better sites for camping activity are located in the lower meadows due east of Ostler Lake. Toomset contains a brook trout population maintained by natural reproduction. The lake is often overlooked by anglers. Toomset provides a good opportunity to get away from the crowds in Amethyst Basin.

WHISKEY ISLAND (GUY'S), BR-3. Whiskey Island is a natural alpine lake situated in a rugged cirque basin at the foot of a steep talus ridge. It is 5 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 19 feet maximum depth. The lake, characterized by a glacial turbidity, is green in color. Due to the frequent snowslides in the area, Whiskey Island is not usually free of ice and snow until mid-July. Access is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of the Whiskey Creek timber road from a point approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of U-150. The terrain is rough and composed of boulder fields and deadfall timber. There is no direct access trail. Whiskey Island is not accessible on horseback. Campsites, horse feed and spring water are not available in the lake vicinity. Whiskey Island is subject to winterkill, but experimental stocking of arctic grayling has been scheduled for 1985.



Whiskey Island (Guy's), BR-3

BLACKS FORK DRAINAGE

The Blacks Fork Basin is an isolated drainage on the north slope of the Uinta Mountains located between the Bear River Drainage to the west and the Smiths Fork Drainage to the east. This large drainage is composed of 4 major tributaries, including the West Fork, Middle Fork, East Fork and Little East Fork, each of which contain alpine lake concentrations in headwater regions. The terrain is rugged and composed of narrow river valleys and steep rocky ridges with extensive areas of alpine tundra. The highest point of land is Mount Lovenia at the head of the East Fork Drainage which reaches 13,219 feet in elevation.

In general, lakes of the Blacks Fork Basin are small in size, widely scattered between the 4 major subdrainages, and high in elevation with nearly half situated at or above timberline. These lakes range in elevation from 9,070 feet at G-90 to more than 11,500 feet at G-71 situated at the foot of Squaw Pass. There are 33 natural lakes, 3 reservoirs, and over 100 ponds of less than 2 acres in size. Of these waters, 22 currently contain populations of game fish, or are proposed for experimental fisheries management. Two large reservoirs in this drainage, Fish and Meeks Cabin, are not currently managed by the state of Utah to provide fish populations. Fish Reservoir is privately owned and not open to public access. Meeks Cabin Reservoir is situated in and managed by the state of Wyoming.

The Blacks Fork Drainage is located approximately 15 miles south of U-150 on the North Slope Road over Elizabeth Ridge, or 18 miles southwest of Robertson, Wyoming, on the Blacks Fork Road. Both of these routes are improved gravel roads maintained by the U.S. Forest Service. Trailhead development in the drainage includes the Cache, East Fork-Blacks Fork, and West Fork-Blacks Fork trailheads. Major trails providing access to the back country include the Bear River-Smith Fork Trail, the West Fork Blacks Fork Trail, the East Fork Blacks Fork Trail, the Little East Fork Blacks Fork Trail and the Middle Fork Blacks Fork Trail. The Middle Fork Trail is the poorest in this trail system due to limited use and poor definition. All trails which receive maintenance are identified on the Blacks Fork Drainage map by Forest Service Trail number.

In general, recreational use and fishing activity in the Blacks Fork Drainage are limited, due to the remote and scattered nature of lake basins, limited trail maintenance, and difficult access. Of the managed fish producing waters, 3 can be reached on roads or jeep trails and only 2 are directly accessible on Forest Service trails. The remainder of these lakes are situated some distance from roads and major access trails, making cross-country travel necessary. As a result, nearly all of the lakes in this drainage are subject to light fishing and camping activity providing excellent opportunities for anglers seeking solitude.

Brook and cutthroat trout are found in equal abundance in back country lakes of the Blacks Fork Basin. These populations are supplemented by occasional aerial stocking, as needed. Due to the accessibility and heavy levels of fishing pressure directed to the Lyman Lakes, these waters receive annual plants of brook trout and periodic stocking of rainbow and or albino rainbow catchables.

Most of the waters in the headwater region of the Blacks Fork Basin are situated within the High Uintas Wilderness Area and the usual restrictions apply. Due to the rugged nature of the terrain and distance between individual fishing waters, trips should be carefully planned beforehand. U.S. Geological Survey maps useful in this drainage include the Explorer Peak, Mount Lovenia, Red Knob, Elizabeth Mountain and Lyman Lake quadrangles.

BOBS, G-73. Bobs is a scenic natural lake located in a glacial cirque at the base of Tokewanna Peak in the Middle Fork of the Blacks Fork Drainage. It is 6.6 acres, 11,150 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access is 10¼ miles southwest of the East Fork Blacks Fork Road

on the hit-and-miss Middle Fork Trail which begins as a jeep road just south of the Blacks Fork bridge. This trail is blazed but receives limited use and can be indistinct and extremely difficult to locate in areas. The trail disappears in large headwater meadows, but Bobs can be located by following the tributary system towards the west. Bobs is situated well above timberline. Campsites are not available. However, an excellent spring water source is present at the lake. Better camping opportunities are situated lower in the basin. Bobs is stocked with cutthroat trout and fishing can be unpredictable.

DEAD HORSE, G-77. Dead Horse is a natural emerald green lake situated at the foot of Dead Horse Pass in rocky timberline terrain. It is 16.0 acres, 10,878 feet in elevation, with 41 feet maximum depth. Access is 7½ miles south of the West Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the West Fork Trail to the head of the basin. Campsites are available in the lake vicinity. Horse feed is present in large meadows to the northeast. Spring water is unavailable. The recreational appeal of the Dead Horse Basin is somewhat diminished by sheep grazing in the area. Dead Horse Lake is stocked with cutthroat trout and experiences moderate levels of angling pressure. Remember to pack out your refuse.



Dead Horse, G-77

DUCK, G-37. Duck is an irregular natural lake situated in thick timber at the lower end of the East Fork Basin. It is 5.9 acres, 9,161 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake is a simple pothole located in a glacial catch-basin and there is no outlet. Access is ½ mile northeast of the East Fork Blacks Fork Road on an unmarked logging road through a small meadow to the river. Cross the river at this point and proceed east for 200 yards to the lake. Marginal camping areas are available with some horse feed. Spring water sources are unavailable. Duck is shallow with very little inflow, and the lake provides marginal fish habitat. However, experimental stocking has been scheduled for 1985 to fully evaluate the potential of this lake.

EJOD, G-76. This rounded glacial lake is located in open country above timberline in the West Fork Drainage. It is 6.7 acres, 10,900 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of alpine tundra and rocky shelves. Ejod is characterized by extensive shoal areas, with several deep water channels running through the lake. Ejod can be located by proceeding ¼ mile northwest of Dead Horse Lake to the top of the small ridge. Campsites are not available but suitable areas for camping activity can be located at Dead Horse. Horse feed is limited. Spring water is unavailable at Ejod. The lake contains a population of cutthroat trout sustained by natural recruitment and infrequent aerial stocking. Open shorelines at Ejod are ideal for fly casting. This lake is often overlooked by anglers.



Ejod, G-76

G-26. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

G-65. G-65 is a shallow natural water with open shorelines located in partly timbered terrain in the Little East Fork Drainage. It is 5.0 acres, 10,900 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake abuts a steep talus slope to the west and a boggy meadow to the south. Access is 6 miles south of the East Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the East Fork and Little East Fork trails to the large meadow (last meadow heading up country). From the lower end of this meadow, follow a minor tributary stream west for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the small basin containing G-65. The lake can also be located by heading south and slightly west of G-66 for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up the steep timbered ridge. Marginal camping areas are available at G-65 with limited horse feed and no spring water sources. However, better camping opportunities are present in the vicinity of the large meadow to the east. G-65 contains a good brook trout population sustained by natural reproduction.



G-65

G-66. G-66 is a small natural lake located in dense conifers at the foot of a talus slope in the Little East Fork Drainage. It is 4.0 acres, 10,561 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The lake is characterized by a

long, narrow arm to the north which is quite shallow. Access is 5 miles south of the East Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the East Fork and Little East Fork trails to a large dry park (second major meadow heading up country in the Little East Fork Drainage). At the lower end of the park is a small stream coming from the west. An indistinct side trail follows this stream west and south for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the lake. Camping areas are available in the lake vicinity with several good sources of spring water. Horse feed is not present at the lake. G-66 contains a brook trout population sustained by natural reproduction. Angling pressure is moderate.

G-67. This deep natural water is located above timberline in a rugged cirque basin within the Little East Fork Drainage. G-67 is 7.7 acres, 11,158 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of rocky alpine meadows, stunted low-growth conifers and willow, as well as talus slopes. G-67 is located 1 mile northwest of G-69 around the rocky point. Campsites and horse feed are not available in the lake vicinity due to the open timberline terrain. Spring water may be available early in the season. G-67 is occasionally stocked with brook trout.



G-68

G-68. G-68 is a small alpine lake situated in open windswept country $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of G-69 in the Little East Fork Drainage. The lake is 4.1 acres, 11,421 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Campsites

are not available due to the open nature of the surrounding terrain and absence of fuelwood. Horse feed is sparse and spring water unavailable. G-68 is shallow in overall depth and subject to frequent winterkill. As a result, stocking has been presently discontinued.

G-69. G-69 is a small natural lake situated in open alpine meadows above timberline in the Little East Fork Drainage. It is 4.8 acres, 11,109 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Camping areas are not available in the immediate lake vicinity. Fuelwood is extremely sparse, as is horse feed. Spring water is unavailable. Access is 7½ miles south of the East Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the East Fork and Little East Fork trails to the head of the large meadow, and then 1 mile west up the steep partially timbered slope to the lake. Although there is no direct trail access, G-69 is accessible on horseback. The lake contains a population of cutthroat trout sustained by natural reproduction.



G-69

G-70. This windswept alpine lake is situated well above timberline in the Little East Fork Drainage. G-70 is 3.8 acres, 11,450 feet in elevation, with 4 feet maximum depth. The lake is irregular in outline and very shallow in overall depth. Access is 1¼ miles south of G-69 along a rough and rocky ridge. Campsites are unavailable due to the open nature of the surrounding terrain and absence of fuelwood. Spring water is present in the lake vicinity. The recreational appeal of this basin is diminished

somewhat by sheep grazing. G-70 has contained fish populations in the past. It is scheduled to receive experimental stocking of cutthroat trout during 1985.

G-71. G-71 is a small natural lake located above timberline in a cirque basin at the head of the Little East Fork Drainage. It is 4.8 acres maximum, 11,527 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. The lake is milky in appearance due to a glacial turbidity. G-71 fluctuates 1-2 feet annually and at the minimum water level the lake separates into 3 distinct pools. Access is 9 miles south of the East Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the East Fork and Little East Fork trails to the foot of Squaw Pass. Leave the trail at this point and proceed west for 1¼ miles over rough terrain to the lake. G-71 is not directly accessible on horseback. Campsites are not available, but spring water can be located ½ mile below the lake on the outlet stream. G-71 is scheduled for continued experimental stocking of brook trout during 1984.

G-72. G-72 is a small natural lake situated in a rugged, glacial cirque above timberline at the head of the Middle Fork Drainage. It is 1.3 acres, 11,198 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. The immediate watershed is composed of dense patches of willow and steep talus slopes to the south, and low stunted conifers in the moraine to the north. Access is ¼ mile south of G-74 up the steep grassy slope to the small basin containing G-72. Campsites and horse feed are not available. Spring water is present early in the season. G-72 has been scheduled for experimental stocking during 1984.

G-74. G-74 is a small moraine lake situated on a glacial shelf against a steep talus ridge. It is 3.4 acres, 10,934 feet in elevation, with 3 feet maximum depth. Access is 9½ miles southwest of the East Fork Road on the Middle Fork Blacks Fork jeep road and trail to the head of the Middle Fork Basin. The trail is indistinct and extremely difficult to locate at times, and disappears in the headwater region about 1 mile short of the lake. However, G-74 can be located by following the easternmost drainage system in the upper basin. Good campsites are available with ample horse feed and good supplies of spring water. G-74 experiences very light angler use and limited camping activity. The lake is shallow and contains a population of wary brook trout. G-74 may be subject to at least partial winterkill.

G-75. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.



G-78

G-78. G-78 is a small meadow lake characterized by partly open shorelines and an earth-colored glacial turbidity. It is 3.2 acres, 10,660 feet in elevation, with 9 feet maximum depth. The lake is subject to natural water level fluctuation of about 3 feet. Some marginal campsites are available in the lake vicinity, but spring water is not present. Access is 1 mile south of the West Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the West Fork Trail to the first major tributary stream coming from the west. Follow this side drainage west and south for 1 ¼ miles to the lake. The terrain is steep and heavily timbered, and access on horseback can be difficult. Horse feed is available at the lake. G-78 was experimentally stocked with brook trout during 1984, but it may be subject to winterkill.

G-79. G-79 is a small glacial lake located in a narrow cirque at the base of a precipitous rock face which rises to 1,000 feet above the lake. It is 2.5 acres, 10,820 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. G-79 is shallow and may be subject to some degree of natural water level fluctuation. Access is ½ mile south of G-78 around the rocky ridge. The terrain is steep and rugged and should not be attempted on horseback. Suitable camping areas are available with a good source of spring water. G-79 was scheduled to receive experimental stocking of brook trout during 1983.

G-80. This remote glacial lake is located in rocky, timbered terrain high on the ridge overlooking the West Fork Drainage. It is 1.8 acres, 10,580 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The lake abuts a steep talus slope to the west which is prone to snowslides. Access is 2 ½ miles south of the West Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the West Fork Trail to the upper end of Buck Pasture and then ¾ mile west up the steep timbered slope to the small basin containing G-80. Access is difficult and should not be attempted on horseback. Marginal campsites are available with a good source of spring water. G-80 is stocked occasionally with brook trout and receives light fishing pressure.

G-81. G-81 is a small spring-fed lake located in partly timbered terrain in the West Fork Drainage. It is 1.6 acres, 10,665 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake is semi-circular in outline. It is turquoise in color due to a suspension of fine glacial material. G-81 is located ¼ mile southwest of G-82 at the southern end of the large cirque basin against a talus slope. The terrain is steep, there are no trails, and horse access may be difficult. Campsites are available with a good source of spring water. Horse feed is extremely limited. G-81 is stocked infrequently with cut-throat trout.

G-82. G-82 is a shallow natural lake located in a boggy meadow on the ridge overlooking the West Fork Drainage. The lake is 3.8 acres, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. The lake is irregular in outline and composed of 2 arms connected by a narrow channel. G-82 is brown in color due to a fine suspended glacial material. Access is ½ mile southwest of the old scaler's cabin at the West Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead up the steep timbered ridge. The lake is situated in thick timber, but it can be located by following the drainage system. Direct access on horseback is difficult. Camping areas are available. Spring water is not present. G-82 contains a small population of wary brook trout. The lake is subject to some water level fluctuation and may winterkill on occasion.

G-83. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

G-84. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

G-85. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

G-86. G-86 is a productive natural lake situated in dense timber $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northwest of Duck Lake in the East Fork of the Blacks Fork Drainage. It is 6.4 acres, 9,142 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. The lake is irregular in outline and composed of 2 major arms connected by a narrow channel. Yellow pondlily completely encircles the lake. Potential campsites are available without horse feed or spring water. G-86 is scheduled for experimental stocking of brook trout during 1985 to evaluate the potential of this water to sustain a fishery.

G-87. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

G-90. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

LITTLE LYMAN, G-25. Little Lyman is a productive natural lake located in partly timbered terrain in the lower Blacks Fork Basin. It is 5.0 acres, 9,276 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. Access is 16 miles east of U-150 on the North Slope Road or 24 miles southwest of Robertson, Wyoming on the Blacks Fork Road to a well marked turnoff, and then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north on the Lyman Lake Road to the lake. The Forest Service maintains a small full service campground at Little Lyman with 10 units. Little Lyman Lake is stocked on an annual basis with rainbow trout catchables and brook trout fingerling. Angling pressure is heavy due to the accessibility of this water.

LYMAN, G-27. This large scenic lake is situated immediately north and east of Little Lyman Lake in the West Fork Drainage (see directions to Little Lyman Lake). Lyman is 36.6 acres, 9,311 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. A small dam has been placed across the outlet stream at Lyman to enlarge the original lake dimensions. Lyman is easily accessible and sustains heavy levels of fishing pressure. A summer youth camp has been established at the northeastern end of the lake. Good sites are available for primitive camping activity in the lake vicinity. However, a full service campground is maintained by the Forest Service at the nearby Little Lyman Lake with tap water and restroom facilities. Lyman has a history of winterkill and the fishery is sustained by periodic stockings of catchable-sized rainbow and albino rainbow trout. However, experimental stocking of brook trout was accomplished during 1983 and 1984 to evaluate the winterkill situation at this water.

MOSLANDER, G-102. Moslander is a productive reservoir lake located in the West Muddy Creek Drainage of the Blacks Fork Basin. It is 11.4 acres maximum, 9,691 feet in elevation, with 29 feet maximum

depth. The immediate watershed is composed of gently sloping timbered ridges with scattered meadows. Reservoir operation at Moslander is capable of drawdown of up to 12 feet and surface area reduction of 50% annually. Moslander is directly accessible to 4-wheel drive vehicles. From the North Slope Road at Elizabeth Pass proceed northwest for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Elizabeth Mountain Road. From this point turn right on a jeep trail and proceed north and east for an additional $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the lake. Camping areas are available without spring water sources. Moslander Reservoir contains marginal habitat, but experimental stocking of brook trout is scheduled for 1985.



Moslander, G-102

