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Keeley Island

Lake Shetek

Respect Private

Because lands exist within the boundaries of this park that are not under the jurisdiction of the D.N.R., check with the park manager if you plan to use facilities such as trails and roads other than those shown.

LAKE SHETEK STATE PARK

70 drive-in campsites (Oak

64 electrical (32 have sewer, Campgrounds) Woods and Sunrise

- 7 cart-in sites
- Campground) 12 rustic campsites (Prairie
- Zuya Group Center; (Wilderness camp) l primitive group camp
- Rowboat, canoe and kayak
- 5 miles of snowmobile trails

VISITOR FAVORITES:

- Swimming beach

- Interpretive center Nature Store

Loon Island

Shetek Monument

Eastlick Marsh observation

deck and spotting scope

- Fish Rearing ponds
- Loon Island

- **Koch Cabin**

- 6 mikes of paved bike trail

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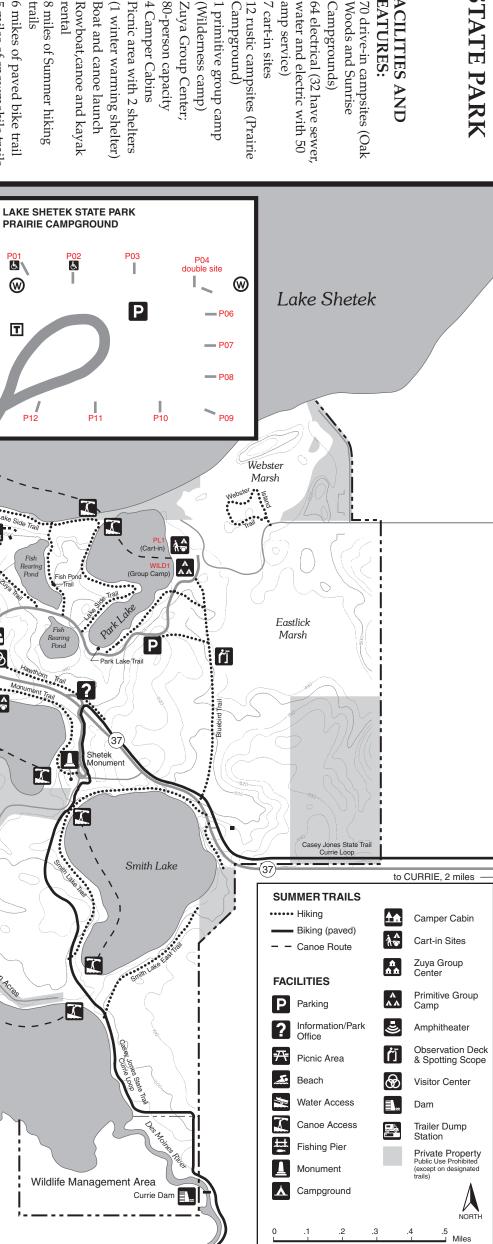
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Monument Trail

- 8 miles of Summer hiking

- - Boat and canoe launch (1 winter warming shelter)
- 4 Camper Cabins Picnic area with 2 shelters P



to CURRIE 1 mile

.5 Kilometers



LAKE SHETEK **STATE PARK**

FOR MORE INFORMATION 163 State Park Road, Currie, MN 56123-1018 (507) 763-3256

Department of Natural Resources Information Center 500 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155-4040 (651) 296-6157 (Metro Area) 1-888-646-6367 (MN Toll Free)

TDD (Telecommunications Device for Deaf) (651) 296-5484 (Metro Area) 1-800-657-3929 (MN Toll Free)

DNR Web Site: mndnr.gov

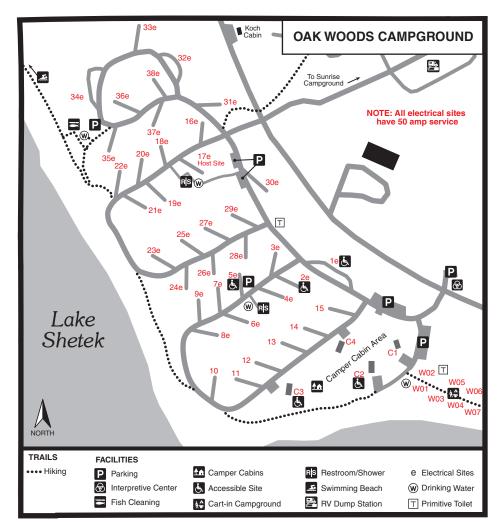
LAKE SHETEK STATE PARK is located 14 miles northeast of Slayton, 13 miles south of Tracy, and 33 miles southeast of Marshall, MN in Murray County. Access to the park is by County Road 38, north of Currie. Highway map index: D-19.

Shetek is an Ojibwe word. The most widely accepted translation is "pelican". Lake Shetek, the largest lake in southwestern Minnesota, forms the headwaters of the Des Moines River.

Visitors enjoy fishing for walleye, northern, perch, bullhead, crappie, channel catfish and other

The 1,109-acre park consists of numerous old fields which are remnants of pioneer farms and woodlots, of oak, hackberry, basswood, elm, and ash. These woodlots became buffers against the winds of the great plains.

WILDLIFE: Visitors can expect to encounter raccoon, white-tail deer, fox, mink, beaver, muskrat,



woodchuck, and coyote. The park also provides cover for many birds including boblinks, cuckoos, bunting, warblers, and hawks.

Several wetland areas in the park offer visitors an opportunity to view waterfowl, including coot, grebes, ducks, herons, and pelicans. Many species of waterfowl can be seen nesting in and around the park in spring and early summer.

HISTORY: Long before Euro-American settlement appeared in the area, Ancient Peoples were settled in the Lake Shetek area. Undoubtedly, the first visitors were wandering hunters in pursuit of bison. Because of its supply of water, bison and those who preyed upon them were attracted to the Shetek area. The first peoples to settle and farm the area were the people of the Great Oasis culture on the northeastern slope of the Coteau Des Prairies around 900-1100 A.D.

In the mid-1840s, European and American explorers such as Catlin, Nicollet, Prescott and Fremont

explored the area associated with Lake Shetek and what would later be called Murray County.

The first pioneer settlement at Lake Shetek occurred in 1856. By 1862, there were approximately 9 families numbering around 50 people living along the eastern side of the lake. The promise of this first settlement came to an end during the US Dakota War of 1862. On August 20, 1862, a group of Dakota people descended on the Shetek settlement. Fourteen settlers and an unknown number of Dakota were killed in the fighting that followed. The surviving settlers fled the area.

After the US Dakota war ended on September 26, 1862 with the Battle of Wood Lake, the Shetek settlement lay abandoned. It would be another ten years before permanent settlers would return to the

GEOLOGY: Lake Shetek lies in the Coteau "highlands of the prairies" region of Minnesota, a geological area which separates the Minnesota River

T Primitive Toilet To Oak Woods NOTE: All sites have water and sewer hookups and all electrical sites have 50 amp service. (swe) from the Missouri River watershed. This Coteau region was inundated by glaciers that moved across Minnesota two million to 11,000 years ago. During the last period of glaciation (Wisconsin), the Des Moine lobe covered this area with deep deposits of glacial till (rock debris). Sediment carried in glacial runoff deposited into meltwater channels backed up water and created Lake Shetek.

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ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION: Schools and other groups are encouraged to use state parks for environmental education activities. Interpretive signs at points of natural and historical interest introduce visitors to items sometimes missed by the casual observer. The park's interpretive center, open May through October, has on display interpretive exhibits and activities relating to the natural, cultural and historic resources of the park. Visitors should inquire at the park office or check park bulletin boards for information about occasional scheduled programs.

SUNRISE CAMPGROUND

TRAILS

•••• Hiking

FACILITIES

Shelter (for

Accessible Site

W Drinking Water

campers only)

P Parking

RV Dump

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is an Equal Opportunity Employer

SO EVERYONE CAN ENJOY THE PARK . . .

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- Park permits are required on every motorized vehicle entering the park.
- Pet waste deposited in mowed or maintained areas must be immediately cleaned up by the owner and deposited in an appropriate waste
- · Edible berries, fungi and legally taken wild animals are the only things not protected by law in state parks.
- It is unlawful for any person in a state park to consume intoxicating liquors, or to display in public any intoxicating liquor containers.
- The park is closed from 10:00 P.M. to 8:00 A.M. except in camping areas.
- Minnesota State Park rules are available at park office.

This information is available in alternative format upon request.

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