

LAKES OF THE HIGH UINTAS

DUCHESNE RIVER DRAINAGE

*Compiled and edited by
Tom Pettengill, DWR Sport Fisheries Coordinator*



Duchesne River Drainage

Publication 96-15/10M/1996



Revision 1996/10M

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3. **Dry Gulch and Uinta River Drainages**, 1982, Publication No. 82-7, 26 pgs.
4. **Duchesne River Drainage**, Revised Edition, 1996, Publication No. 96-15, 16 pgs.
5. **Provo and Weber River Drainages**, 1983, Publication No. 83-6, 44 pgs.
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7. **Sheep Creek, Carter Creek and Burnt Fork Drainages**, Revised Edition, 1996, Publication No. 96-17, 20 pgs.
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9. **Whiterocks River Drainage**, 1987, Publication No. 87-6, 28 pgs.
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Lakes of the High Uintas Duchesne Drainage

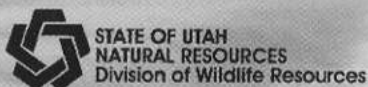
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INTRODUCTION

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. Kings' 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 500 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.



Great Fisheries Depend On You!

Here's some things you can do to help:

- ✓ Report unusual circumstances or water conditions to the DWR.
- ✓ Don't leave unused line on banks and shores.
- ✓ Join Utah's Stream Team! Adopt and care for your favorite fishing spot.
- ✓ Carry out trash, keep a garbage sack with you on fishing trips.
- ✓ Know fishing rules and obey them.
- ✓ Be able to explain to others how rules help fishing.

A trip to the High Uintas can be very enjoyable, but may also be uncomfortable or hazardous to unprepared travelers.

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 Duchesne River Drainage between 1979 and 1980. No attempt was made to list all the lakes in the respective drainages. 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 trout and arctic grayling can also be found in several Uinta Lakes, adding variety and beauty to the angler's experience.



Brook Trout

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 1- to 2-year cycles to maintain population levels.

A trip to 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 availability of horse feed in the area you plan to visit.

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 degrees 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

Fishing is unpredictable, especially in the High Uintas. If one lake fails to produce fish, try another; there is usually one nearby.

for camp and horse, at least until mid-August. You may also want to bring sun-tan lotion and lip balm to protect the skin from the intense sunshine of high elevation. Users should be cautioned that drinking untreated water in back country area 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 para-



HYPOTHERMIA PRECAUTIONS

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 degrees 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.

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 back country area may cause giardia, a parasitic infection which can make you very ill.

PLEASE LEAVE THESE BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAINS AND LAKES THE WAY YOU WOULD LIKE TO FIND THEM WHEN YOU RETURN.

KNOW AND OBEY STATE AND FISH AND GAME LAWS.

DUMP WASTE WATER A MINIMUM OF 150 FEET FROM SPRINGS, LAKES AND STREAMS.

BURN COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.

USE EXISTING FIRE RINGS WHEN POSSIBLE.

PACK OUT UNBURNABLE TRASH, INCLUDING PLASTICS AND METAL FOIL.

PACK OUT LITTER LEFT BY THOSE LESS COURTEOUS THAN YOURSELF.

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A DEAD FIRE.

A GOOD WILDERNESS TOILET IS MADE BY DIGGING A "CAT HOLE" NO DEEPER THAN 8 TO 10 INCHES AND AT LEAST 200 FEET FROM SPRINGS, LAKES AND STREAMS. COVER THE WASTE WITH 4 TO 6 INCHES OF TOPSOIL.

site. As a safeguard against giardia, boil all drinking water 3 to 5 minutes before using it.

Of major concern is maintaining the aesthetic beauty 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 fire rings 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. The Lake Descriptions section of this booklet includes symbols for horse trails and feed, fresh water and camping areas for the applicable lakes. 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.

DUCHESNE RIVER DRAINAGE



THE DUCHESNE RIVER DRAINAGE CONTAINS SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR LAKES IN THE UINTA MOUNTAINS. THE HEADWATER REGIONS OF THIS DRAINAGE ARE PICTURESQUE AND CHARACTERIZED BY WIDE BASINS AND GENTLY SLOPING FORESTED RIDGES WITH PROMINENT ROCKY PEAKS. Roughly half of the land area in the drainage and 40 percent of the lakes are contained within the boundaries of the Primitive Area. There are 62 natural lakes, 38 of which contain fish populations or are under experimen-



tal fisheries evaluation. These lakes range from 9,850 feet to nearly 11,000 feet in elevation. The highest point in the drainage is Spread Eagle Peak which stands at 12,540 feet above sea level.



Fisherman access to the drainage is provided by U-150 east of Kamas and Highway 35 north of Hanna, as well as secondary Forest Service routes including the Murdock Basin and Iron Mine Mountain Timber roads. Fourteen of the managed fish-producing lakes are directly accessible to vehicles and most of the remainder

can be reached on a few miles of well-marked trails. The major developed take-off points include the Highline and Mirror Lake trailheads on U-150 and the Sawmill Flat and Grandview trailheads on Highway 35. The Highline Trail is the major access to the Primitive Area affording access to Naturalist Basin and the Packard Lake Trail, as well as the headwater region of the Rock Creek Drainage over the top of Rocky Sea Pass. The best access route to several waters along the eastern rim of the drainage including Farney, Sonny and Marsell is via the Granddaddy Trail from the Grandview Trailhead (see Rock Creek Drainage Map). Other minor access routes in the drainage include the Olga Lake Trail, the Duchesne River Trail, the East Fork Trail, the Skinner Cutoff Trail, the Pinto Lake Trail, the Mirror Lake Trail, the Blue Lake Trail and the Fehr Lake Trail. These and other trails are identified on the Duchesne map by trail number.

Improved campgrounds with table, water and restroom facilities are available at Moosehorn, Mirror and Butterfly lakes and the Great Salt Lake Council of the Boy Scouts operates Camp Steiner at Scout Lake.

Lakes of the Duchesne Drainage receive substantial fishing pressure, particularly along the Mirror Lake Highway Corridor. Improved campgrounds with picnic table, water and restroom facilities are available at Moosehorn, Mirror and Butterfly lakes and the Great Salt Lake Council of the Boy Scouts operates Camp Steiner at Scout Lake. Naturalist Basin receives heavy fishing and camping activity as well, but this activity is localized to the Jordan Lake vicinity. Fishermen planning trips to this area are encouraged to camp away from areas of concentrated use and out of sight of lakes, trails and streams. Also be prepared for sparse wood for fuel and limited horse feed.

Brook trout are the most abundant species in the Duchesne Drainage, although cutthroat trout are frequently taken by fishermen as well. Rainbow and albino rainbow catchables are periodically stocked



in Moosehorn, Mirror, Pass and Butterfly lakes. Arctic grayling are abundant in Carolyn Lake.

USGS topographic maps applicable to the Duchesne River Drainage include the Hayden Peak, Mirror Lake, Iron Mine Mountain, and the Granddaddy Lake quadrangles.

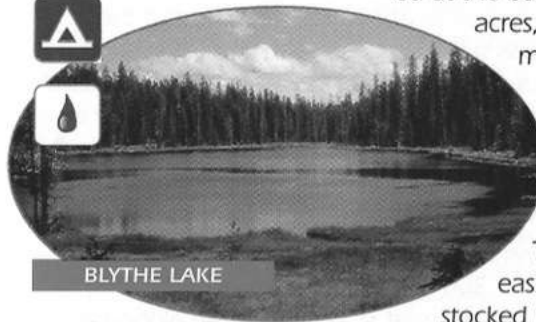
LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

BLIZZARD, D-25. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

BLUE, Z-32. Blue is an aesthetic alpine lake situated at the foot of Mt. Agassiz in Naturalist Basin. It is 19 acres, 10,940 feet in elevation, with 36 feet maximum depth. The lake basin is steep and rocky with scattered tundra-type vegetation. Camping areas are unavailable. Campsites are present in the Morat Lakes vicinity. Spring water is available early in the season. Access is 5 miles east of the Highline Trailhead on the Highline and Naturalist Basin Pack trails to the Blue Lake Trail Junction and then 3/4 mile north over steep terrain. Angling pressure is moderate, and fishing is fast for small brook trout.



BLYTHE, Z-20. Blythe is a productive meadow lake with floating banks situated at the base of a steep timbered ridge. It is 5 acres, 9,000 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Blythe may be subject to occasional winterkill.



BLYTHE LAKE

Camping areas are available with spring water early in the season. Blythe is located 1/2 mile north-east of the Mirror Lake Trailhead.

There is no trail, but the lake can easily be located. Brook trout are stocked regularly.


BONNIE, Z-6. This natural meadow lake is located 150 yards south of U-150 near the Scout Lake Turnoff on an established trail. Bonnie is 3.6 acres, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. A large boggy meadow lies east of the lake. Campsites are established but spring water is unavailable. Access is also available on 1 mile of trail from the Mirror Lake Trailhead. Fishing pressure is heavy due to the accessibility of this water. Bonnie is stocked annually with brook trout. There are also a few wild cutthroat trout.



USGS topographic maps applicable to the Duchesne River Drainage include the Hayden Peak, Mirror Lake, Iron Mine Mountain, and Granddaddy Lake quadrangles.

 Campsites Available

 Horse Feed Available

 Spring Water Available



BROADHEAD, D-40. Broadhead Lake is situated on a ledge 3/4 mile south of the Little Deer Creek Damsite. Access to the damsite is provided by the Duchesne Tunnel road. Broadhead Lake is 8.8 acres, 9,960 feet in elevation, with 16 feet maximum depth. Potential campsites are available with spring water throughout the summer season. There are no trails present and horse access is difficult. Old timber sale roads in the vicinity have become overgrown and eroded and are no longer suitable for vehicles. Broadhead is stocked with brook trout.



BUD, Z-2. Bud is a stagnant meadow lake situated in thick conifers 75 yards south of U-150 near the Butterfly Lake Campground. It is 3.7 acres, 10,220 feet in elevation with 13 feet maximum depth. Bud is subject to occasional winterkill. Campsites are available but most of the angling pressure is day use. Bud is stocked annually with brook trout. Fishing is only fair for the small brook trout.



BUTTERFLY, Z-1. Butterfly is a pretty, natural lake situated in open timber immediately across U-150 from Highline Trailhead at Hayden Pass. It is 4.3 acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The Forest Service has developed a campground at Butterfly and angler-use is very heavy. Butterfly is stocked on a regular basis with rainbow and albino rainbow catchables, and brook trout fingerling.



CAROLYN, Z-42. Carolyn is a small natural lake located in timbered country with boggy shorelines. It is 5 acres, 10,430 feet in elevation, with 17 feet maximum depth. Access is 6 miles south and east of the Highline Trailhead on the Highline Pack Trail to about 1/2 mile short of the Olga Lake Trail Junction. At this point proceed south for 200 yards along a trail established by users to the Carolyn Lake vicinity. Horse feed and campsites are available and spring water is present early in the season. Carolyn contains a good population of arctic grayling sustained by natural reproduction. This lake also has a small population of brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is moderate.



CASTLE, D-14. Castle is a small natural lake located in timbered country with open shorelines. It is 1 acre, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. Access is 3/8 mile west of Butterfly Lake along the base of the talus ridge past several small ponds. Trails are not present. Campsites are available with spring water early in the season. Castle contains a small cutthroat trout population. Fishing pressure is moderate.



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

D-10. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.



D-19. D-19 is a small meadow lake located immediately south of Bonnie. It is 1.2 acres, 10,000 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Campsites are available adjacent to the lake and horse feed is present in nearby meadows. D-19 contains a large population of brook trout often overlooked by the angler. This lake may also contain a few cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is moderate.



D-26. D-26 is surrounded by boggy meadows and thick timber and has an irregular shoreline. It is 3 acres, 10,060 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake is located on a steep talus ridge 1/4 mile north of Echo Lake. There are no trails present and access is limited to backpackers. Annual recreational use is moderate. Campsites are available with spring water sources. This lake has been stocked with brook trout but the habitat is marginal.



D-30. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

D-31. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

D-32. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

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

ECHO, Z-16. Echo is a beautiful lake located in thick conifers at the base of a talus slope. This lake is 18 acres, 9,740 feet in elevation, with 44 feet maximum depth. Echo is a popular lake and receives heavy recreational use. Access is 5 1/4 miles east and north on the Murdock Basin Road to the Echo Lake turnoff, and then north for 1/2 mile along a rough road. Numerous campsites with spring water are available at the south-eastern end of the lake. Horse feed is limited. Echo contains a large population of brook trout.



ECHO LAKE

EMERALD, D-20. This lake has been stocked experimentally with brook trout but it is marginal fish habitat.

EVERMAN, Z-36. Everman has an irregular shoreline and is located in a small meadow within Naturalist Basin. It is 7.8 acres, 10,520 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. Access is 5 1/4 miles east of the Highline Trailhead on the Highline and Naturalist Basin Pack Trails. Leave the trail at the head of the large meadow below Jordan Lake and proceed east for 200 yards to the lake. Campsites are established and spring water is available. Horse feed is present in a large park east



of the lake. The lake is subject to sporadic winterkill. Everman is stocked with brook trout, and receives moderate fishing pressure.

FARNEY, X-14. Farney is located in rocky, timbered country at the head of Marsell Canyon. It is 12.6 acres, 10,320 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. The northern lake margin abuts a large boulder field. Access is 5 miles north of the Grand View Trailhead on the Granddaddy Trail to Fish Hatchery Lake and then 1/2 mile west through downed timber with no trail (see Rock Creek Drainage Map). Farney can also be reached by following Marsell Canyon Creek southeast for 3 miles from the Duchesne River Trail above the East Portal of the Duchesne Tunnel. Camping areas are available, but horse feed is scarce. Spring water can be obtained at the lake. Farney is stocked with Arctic grayling and may winterkill on occasion. Fishing use is light.

FAXON, D-1. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

FEHR, Z-7. Fehr is a natural meadow lake situated in thick timber at the foot of Murdock Mountain. It is 5.7 acres, 10,260 feet in elevation, with 27 feet maximum depth.

Access is 1/4 mile east of U-150 on the well-marked Fehr Lake Trail which begins across the highway from Moosehorn Lake. Fehr is popular lake and experiences heavy pressure from day-use groups. Spring water is present early in the season. Fehr contains a large population of small brook trout.



GATMAN, D-12. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

GEM, Z-18. Gem is an aesthetic meadow lake situated in thick conifers north-east of Joan Lake. It is 3.8 acres, 10,070 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Access is 1/2 mile northwest from the Echo Lake vicinity. Follow the major inlet stream. Gem Lake does not appear on USGS topographic maps. Campsites and spring water are available below the lake along the outlet stream. Horse feed is abundant but it is difficult to access Gem on horseback. Gem Lake contains brook trout and experiences light angling pressure.

HADES, D-11. Hades Lake is located 3/4 mile northwest of the Grandview Trailhead in Hades Canyon above the Defas' Dude Ranch. It is 6.3 acres, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 32 feet maximum depth. Trail access is not available, but the lake can be located at the foot of the steep talus ridge. Few campsites are present, and horse feed is limited. Spring water is unavailable. Hades is stocked with rainbow trout and may contain a few brook trout.



HOOVER, Z-10. Hoover is a natural lake surrounded by conifers with several areas of open shoreline. It is 18.6 acres, 9,900 feet in elevation, with 28 feet maximum depth. The major inlets originate from Shepard and Maba lakes. Several campsites are available, and there is a piped spring water source. Horse feed is limited.

Access is 8 miles north and east of U-150 on the well-traveled Murdock Basin Road to the Hoover Lake turnoff. The lake is located 100 yards northwest of this point. Hoover Lake is managed for brook trout but it may also contain a few cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is excessive.



HOOVER LAKE

HYATT, Z-37. Hyatt is a scenic lake situated on a rocky shelf 1/2 mile east of Everman Lake. It is 2.4 acres, 10,740 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake contains marginal fish habitat due to restricted inlet flows and limited depth. Direct access trails do not exist and the terrain is steep and rocky. Campsites are available with several acres of horse feed. Spring water is unavailable and water supplies must be packed in. This lake is not being managed to provide a fishery. Recreational pressure is light.

IRON MINE, D-33. This natural lake is located in a logged-over area in the vicinity of Iron Mine Mountain. It is 6.1 acres, 9,580 feet in elevation, with 21 feet maximum depth. Access is 7 1/2 miles south and east of U-150 on the Soapstone Basin and Iron Mine Roads to the main Iron Mine Fork and then 2 1/2 miles south. Campsites are available. Iron Mine Lake is subject to frequent winterkill and is no longer stocked.

JOAN, Z-19. Joan has an irregular shoreline and is located in rocky terrain 1/4 mile west of Echo Lake. It is 15.2 acres, 10,050 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. The major inlet originates at Gem Lake and provides some fair stream fishing. Several good campsites are present and spring water and horse feed are available in the general vicinity. However, direct access on horseback is difficult due to the rough terrain and absence of trails. Joan receives a moderate level of angler use and contains a good population of brook trout.

JORDAN, Z-35. Jordan is a scenic lake situated in timbered country with scattered meadows in Naturalist Basin. It is 23.2 acres, 10,660 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access is 5 3/4 miles east of the Highline Trailhead on the Highline and Naturalist Basin Pack trails. This popular lake receives heavy fishing pressure and excessive camping activity. Wood for fuel has become scarce and horse feed is often limited late in the season. Fisherman are encouraged to camp in outlying



areas out of sight of the lakes, trails and streams in the vicinity. The lake is stocked on a regular basis with brook trout. Jordan's outlet stream contains a large population of brook trout and provides some good fly-fishing opportunities.

LECONTE, Z-33. LeConte is a high lake situated above timberline in Naturalist Basin. It is 9.5 acres, 10,920 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is alpine tundra with scattered patches of low conifers. Campsites are not available, and horse feed is limited. Access is 1/2 mile northwest of Jordan Lake over steep and rocky terrain. Horsemen should take the Shaler Lake Trail to the top of the ridge and then head west to LeConte. LeConte Lake contains cutthroat trout but is subject to occasional winterkill. Angling pressure is moderate.



MABA, Z-8. This small natural lake is located in scattered timber at the head of Murdock Basin. It is 4.2 acres, 9,900 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Maba is situated 50 yards north of Hoover Lake and approximately 75 yards west of the Murdock Basin Road. Campsites and spring water are available at Hoover. Maba contains a small population of brook trout. Fishing pressure is heavy.



MARSELL, X-11. This natural lake is situated at the base of West Granddaddy Mountain in the Marsell Canyon Drainage. Marsell is 16.4 acres, 10,470 feet in elevation, with 50 feet maximum depth. The lake is accessible on the Granddaddy Trail north from the Grandview Trailhead (see Rock Creek Drainage Map). Leave the trail at a point 1/2 mile north of Betsy Lake and proceed west along the base of a talus ridge to Marsell. The total distance from the trailhead is 5 miles. Camping opportunities are available, but horse feed is limited in the immediate vicinity. Spring water sources are present. Marsell is stocked with cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is moderate.



MARSHALL, Z-11. Marshall is a deep natural lake located in dense conifers in Murdock Basin. It is 18 acres, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 36 feet maximum depth. The western lake margin abuts a talus slope. Access 1/2 miles north and east on the Murdock Basin Road from U-150 to an unmarked turnoff and then 1/2 mile west on a system of logging roads. Access is also available on the Fehr Lake Trail from U-150. Campsites are present with no spring water sources.

Marshall is stocked with brook and may still contain cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is heavy.



Rainbow Trout



MIRROR, Z-3. Mirror is a picturesque natural lake located 32 miles northeast of Kamas on U-150 approximately 2 miles beyond Bald Mountain Pass. It is 42.0 acres, 10,200 feet in elevation with 37 feet maximum depth.



Mirror Lake is one of the most widely know and popular

lakes in the Uinta Mountains. Fishing and camping activity at Mirror is extremely heavy. The U.S. Forest Service maintains a full service campground, a picnic area for day use, and a surfaced boat ramp for launching small craft. Boats with any type of motor are prohibited. There is also a trailhead providing access to the Primitive Area on the Mirror and Duchesne River trails. Mirror Lake receives periodic stockings of catchable-sized rainbow and albino rainbow trout, as well as an annual stocking of brook trout fingerling.



MOOSEHORN, Z-4. Moosehorn is a popular natural lake which has been enlarged by the placement of a small dyke across the outlet. It is 8.0 acres, 10,400 feet in elevation, with 11 feet maximum depth. The lake sits in open conifers at the base of a steep shale ridge. Moosehorn is located at the foot of Bald Mountain 1/2 miles south of Mirror Lake on Highway U-150. The U.S. Forest Service maintains an overnight campground at Moosehorn with full service. Moosehorn receives a substantial amount of fishing pressure due to its proximity to the highway. The lake receives frequent plants of rainbow and albino catchables.



MORAT #1, Z-31. Morat #1 is a rocky shore lake located at the foot of the Blue Lake Ridge in Naturalist Basin. It is 5.4 acres, 10,740 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The watershed is composed of talus slopes with scattered conifers. Access is 5 miles east of U-150 on the Highline and Naturalist Basin Pack trails to the Blue-Jordan junction and then 1/2 mile north on the Blue Lake Trail. Morat #1 is the western most of the two Morat Lakes. There are several campsites present with limited horse feed. A spring water sources is available at Morat #2. Morat #1 is stocked with cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is moderate.





MORAT #2, Z-27. This shallow natural lake is located immediately east of Morat #1 in rocky timbered country. Morat #2 is 3.6 acres, 10,740 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Access is 5 miles east of the trailhead on the Highline and Naturalist Basin trails to the Blue-Jordan junction and then north for 1/2 mile on the steep Blue Lake Trail. Campsites with spring water and limited horse feed are available.

Morat #2 occasionally produces some fair cutthroat trout fishing.

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

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

PACKARD, Z-15. Packard is a scenic lake perched on a steep ledge overlooking the East Fork of the Duchesne River. It is 4.5 acres, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. Conifers flank the eastern and western lake margins. Good campsites are available with limited horse feed and spring water early in the year. Access is 2 1/2 miles southeast on the Highline Trail from the trailhead to the well-marked Packard Lake cutoff and then 1 mile south to the trail's end. Packard contains a moderate population of brook trout and receives heavy fishing pressure.

PASS, Z-5. This shallow, natural lake sits immediately adjacent to Highway U-150, 1/2 mile north of the turnoff to the Mirror Lake Campground. It is 3.3 acres, 10,250 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The lake is a popular fishing spot for day fishermen and is heavily fished on weekends and holidays. There are no campground facilities, but sites are available for primitive camping and off-road parking. Pass provides some good fishing for rainbow, albino rainbow catchables and an occasional brook trout.

PYRAMID, Z-17. Pyramid is an aesthetic natural lake situated at the base of a talus slope in the Murdock Basin Area. The lake is 15 acres, 9,700 feet in elevation, with 36 feet maximum depth. There are several campsites along the northeastern margin, but spring water is unavailable. Access is 5 1/4 miles north and east of U-150 on the Murdock Basin Road to the Echo Lake turnoff. Proceed north on this road to the first left-hand turn and then west for 3/8 mile. The accessibility of this water promotes heavy fishing pressure. Pyramid contains a population of brook trout.



SCOUT, Z-12. Scout is a natural, glacial lake located in rocky, timbered country northwest of the Mirror Lake Highway. It is 30 acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 17 feet maximum depth. Camp Steiner, a Boy Scout summer camp, is located in the vicinity of Scout Lake. Access to the lake is 1/2 mile west of U-150 on a foot trail beginning at the Camp Steiner turn-off and parking area. The access road to Steiner is administrative and not open to public use. There are no camping areas at the lake. Scout is stocked with rainbow trout and sustains heavy fishing pressure.

SCUDDER, Z-21. Scudder is a productive lake located in thick conifers 2 miles southeast of the trailhead on the Highline Trail. It is 4.5 acres, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake receives heavy overnight camping activity from stopover groups on this popular trail. However, drinking water and horse feed are unavailable. Scudder is subject to winterkill and does not sustain fish life.

SHALER, Z-34. Shaler is a high alpine lake located 3/4 mile northeast of Jordan Lake on the Naturalist Basin Trail. It is 13 acres, 10,920 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. The total distance from the Highline Trailhead is 6 1/2 miles. The surrounding terrain is windswept tundra with scattered patches of grasses, willow and low conifers. Campsites are not available due to the open nature of the terrain and absence of wood for fuel. Spring water sources are present. The cutthroat trout population present in Shaler provides some excellent late season fly-fishing.

SHEPARD, Z-9. Shepard is a natural lake located in thick conifers 1/8 mile west of Hoover Lake in Murdock Basin. (See directions to Hoover.) The lake is 14.2 acres, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 32 feet maximum depth.

JOIN UTAH'S STREAM TEAM!

The STREAM TEAM Program is designed to offer opportunities to anglers in becoming personally involved in cleaning, restoring and enhancing Utah's aquatic resources. There are several hundred miles of streams and lake shoreline that need help. STREAM TEAMS are given opportunities to monitor and improve habitat conditions by studying aquatic insect numbers, kinds, and varieties. The presence of "pollution tolerant" insects may indicate the presence of stream pollution. Riparian areas surrounding streams are surveyed to determine the presence of certain song birds that serve as "indicator" species of healthy riparian areas. Herbicides, fertilizers and other commercial and lawncare chemicals can destroy fisheries when dumped into rivers or through storm drains. The number of fish kills on Utah's waterways has steadily increased over the past ten years.

If you would like to do your share in tackling the problem by making the two year commitment to "adopt" and care for Utah's aquatic resources, please contact Phil Douglass, DWR Aquatic Education Coordinator, at (801) 538-4717.



Access is also possible on the Fehr Lake Trail from U-150. There are numerous small springs to the west and northeast. The outlet is a direct tributary to Hoover. Camping areas are available but horse feed is restricted. Shepherd contains a small population of brook, cutthroat, and rainbow trout. Fishing pressure is heavy.

SONNY, X-12. Sonny is a small natural lake located 150 yards northwest of Marsell Lake in Marsell Canyon. It is 5 acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Some horse feed is available to the north, and several excellent campsites are present. However, spring water is not readily available. Sonny Lake is stocked with brook trout and receives light fishing pressure. This lake may winterkill occasionally.



TADPOLE, D-15. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

TWIN #1, D-3. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

TWIN #2, D-4. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

WILDER, Z-13. Wilder is a meadow lake situated in thick timber south of the Highline Trail. It is 3.7 acres, 9,900 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Access is 2 1/2 miles southeast of the Highline Trailhead to the well-marked Packard Lake Trail and then 1/4 mile south. Wilder is the first lake encountered on the trail. There are several good camping areas for small groups. Horse feed is available. Spring water is unavailable. Wilder contains a good population of brook trout. Angler use is heavy.



WYMAN, Z-14. Wyman Lake is located in thick conifers 1/2 mile south of Wilder on the Packard Lake Trail. It is 6.5 acres, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 17 feet maximum depth. The total distance from the Highline Trailhead is 3 1/4 miles. There are numerous campsites with several acres of horse feed to the northeast in a large dry park. Spring water is unavailable. Wyman is subject to occasional winterkill but is stocked frequently with brook trout. Fishing use is moderate.



Pathways to Fishing Program

ENTER NOW THE WORLD OF FISHING WITH ALL ITS ANTICIPATION, EXCITEMENT AND LIFETIME BONDS WITH WILD THINGS AND NATURE, FAMILY AND FRIENDS – A PATHWAY OF ADVENTURE – A PATHWAY TO FISHING!

The new Pathways to Fishing Program is a trail taking the curious youngster and beginning angler through a simple discovery process in the concepts, ethics and functions of fishing implementing simple basics of aquatic life and fishing through a system of gentle instruction and hands-on experiences. The Utah Division of Wildlife's Pathway to Fishing is a multi-station, one-hour walk-through program that combines the basics, aquatic ecology, and provides information about local fishing opportunities. It is beneficial to people of all ages. Parents and guardians are encouraged to accompany the youngsters through the program and learn with them.

The Pathways program is conducted by a team of several trained instructors from the area of the clinic. These instructors are from various disciplines – some are experienced anglers often from local outdoor clubs, others are business people from fishing tackle stores, and some are fisheries biologists from agencies with natural resources responsibilities. The Utah Division of Wildlife provides the equipment and assistance. To learn more about the next Pathways Program in your area, contact Aquatic Education, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, 1594 N. West Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84114, (801) 538-4717.



DUCHESNE RIVER DRAINAGE

LEGEND



0 1 Mile



Location Map

