

LAKES OF THE HIGH UINTAS

# YELLOWSTONE, LAKE FORK & SWIFT CREEK DRAINAGES

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



Yellowstone, Lake Fork, & Swift  
Creek Drainages

Publication 96-16/10M/1996



Revision 1996/10M

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1. **Ashley Creek Drainage**, Reprinted 1988, Publication No. 81-6, 14 pages.
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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.
6. **Rock Creek Drainage**, 1985, Publication No. 85-8, 26 pgs.
7. **Sheep Creek, Carter Creek and Burnt Fork Drainages**, Revised Edition, 1996, Publication No. 96-17, 20 pgs.
8. **Smiths Fork, Henrys Fork and Beaver Creek Drainages**, 1986, Publication No. 86-10, 42 pgs.
9. **Whiterocks River Drainage**, 1987, Publication No. 87-6, 28 pgs.
10. **Yellowstone, Lake Fork and Swift Creek Drainages**, Revised Edition, 1996, Publication No. 96-16, 28 pgs.

Lakes of the High Uintas  
Yellowstone, Lake Fork & Swift Creek  
Drainages

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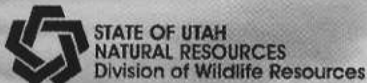
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## INTRODUCTION

**T**HE 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 500 of these lakes support populations of game fish.

Between 1956 and 1990 a total of 1,036 lakes were surveyed. Of that number, 427 lakes are currently being stocked on a prescribed cycle, 149 have suffi-



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

cient natural reproduction and do not require stocking, and 460 are fishless. Presently 387 lakes are managed with brook trout, 158 have cutthroat trout as the primary species and 38 are managed with rainbow trout as the primary species. Thirty-four of the 38 rainbow lakes are near roads and stocked with catchable sized rainbow trout. Currently, no lakes are known to contain golden trout. Two lakes have been stocked with splake and 16 lakes have Arctic grayling.

The lakes of the Uinta Mountains have now undergone three study cycles. The physical, chemical and biological features of each lake may change from year to year:

therefore, management schemes must also change. This booklet contains information from the last full survey. Information has been checked against the most recent stocking information to reflect current species management. No attempt was made to list all lakes in the respective drainage for this publication. Only those lakes 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 Arctic grayling can also be found in several Uinta Lakes, adding variety and beauty to the angler'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 1- to 2-year cycles 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 prepara-



Brook Trout

tions 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 angler 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. 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

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

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. You may also wish to bring suntan lotion

## HYPOTHERMIA PRECAUTIONS

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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.



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

**K**NOW AND OBEY STATE AND FISH AND GAME LAWS.

**D**UMP WASTE WATER A MINIMUM OF 150 FEET FROM SPRINGS, LAKES AND STREAMS.

**B**URN COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.

**U**SE EXISTING FIRE RINGS WHEN POSSIBLE.

**P**ACK OUT UNBURNABLE TRASH, INCLUDING PLASTICS AND METAL FOIL.

**P**ACK OUT LITTER LEFT BY THOSE LESS COURTEOUS THAN YOURSELF.

**L**EAVE A CLEAN CAMP LAND 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.

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 areas may cause giardia, a parasite 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.

**O**f major concern is maintaining the aesthetic beauty and wilderness appeal of the Uinta Mountains. Since the second phase 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.



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.

**L**arge 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.

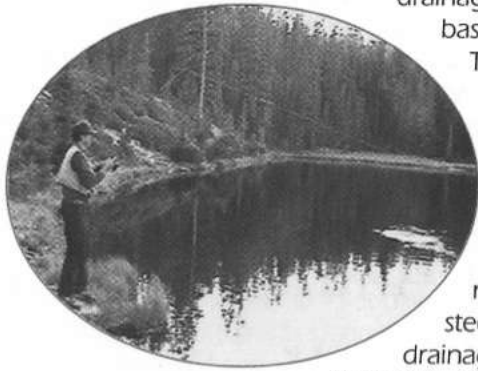
**F**ishing is unpredictable, especially in the High Uintas. If one lake fails to produce fish, try another; there is usually one nearby. If the lakes are slow, try fly-fishing the numerous streams. If you like elbow room to camp and fish, and enjoy discovering new scenic wonders, let us recommend the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

#### YELLOWSTONE RIVER DRAINAGE



**Y**ELLOWSTONE RIVER DRAINAGE IS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE UINTA MOUNTAIN RANGE, AND DRAINS DOWN THE SOUTH SLOPE. Most of the 50 lakes and ponds are found on the west side of the





drainage and these areas are divided into three basins: Swasey Hole, Garfield Basin, and the Tungsten Lake group. A few small scattered lakes are found on the east side but only Milk Reservoir is a managed fishery. All lakes in this drainage are glacial in origin. The Yellowstone River flows through a steep valley while the lakes are located above on the high mountain plateaus. The terrain is quite steep and rocky, which is typical of most drainages in the Uinta Mountains. Kings Peak (13,528 feet) borders the far northeast corner of the drainage. There are a few large meadows in this drainage.

Access into Yellowstone Drainage is via two routes. The first begins at the Swift Creek Campground and trailhead on Yellowstone River, and is located about 4 miles north of the Yellowstone Guard Station (U.S. Forest Service) on the Yellowstone River Road. The second is at the bottom of Long Park and is located about 7 miles up the Hell's Canyon Road from its junction with the Yellowstone River Road. Hell's Canyon trailhead (10,100 feet) is about 2,000 feet higher than the Swift Creek trailhead (8,100 feet). Both trails are well marked and provide easy horse access.

Horse feed is generally limited to the Five Point Reservoir, Gem Lake, Swasey Lake, X-59 Lake, and Spider Lake areas. These lakes also receive the most angling and camping pressure. The remaining lakes have little recreational pressure because of rough terrain, poor access, location above timberline, or lack of horse feed. Cattle grazing in Swasey Hole and sheep grazing northeast of Garfield Basin decrease the aesthetic value of these areas during late summer.

Only 25 lakes are actively managed for trout populations. Brook, cutthroat and occasionally rainbow trout inhabit these lakes. Natural reproduction produces abundant brook trout populations in Bluebell, Doll, Gem, and Y-31 lakes. The streams in the drainage provide excellent fishing for natural brook and cutthroat trout.

Only 25 lakes are actively managed for trout populations. Brook, cutthroat and occasionally rainbow trout inhabit these lakes.

#### LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

**BLUEBELL, X-110.** This lake sits next to a steep bald mountain and has an earthen dam which allows water levels to fluctuate 7 feet. It is 38.3



acres, 10,894 feet in elevation, with 32 feet maximum depth. Access is gained by following the east inlet stream from Spider Lake southwest 1/4 mile to Bluebell. The last 1/4 mile is thick willows, pines and large boulders, so it is best to leave horses at Spider and walk into Bluebell. Campsites near the lake are sparse and very little horse feed is available. Brook trout are very abundant and a few cutthroat are also present; both species reproduce naturally. Fishing pressure is moderate.

**DOLL, Y-16.** This natural lake sits in a shallow depression next to a talus ridge above timberline. It is 42.5 acres, 11,352 feet in elevation, with 47 feet maximum depth. Access is 3/4 mile west-northwest of Five Point Reservoir up a trailless ridge for a total distance of 13 miles from Swift Creek Campground. Horse access is very difficult the last 1/2 mile. There are few campsites and very limited horse pasture. This lake contains an abundant population of pan-size brook trout, and receives light fishing pressure.



**DRIFT RESERVOIR, Y-41.** This lake has an 8-foot high dam in the southeast corner. It sits next to a talus slope and has extreme water level fluctuation. It is 14.8 acres and 11,064 feet in elevation. Access is 1 1/4 miles southwest of Five Point Reservoir; or 1/2 mile west from Spider Lake. The last 1/2 mile is trailless, but horse access is still possible. Horse pasture and campsites are poor. A small population of brook trout inhabit the lake. Fishing pressure is light to moderate.



**FIVE POINT RESERVOIR, X-106.** This reservoir is centrally located in Garfield Basin. It is 82.0 acres, 11,009 feet in elevation, with 21 feet maximum depth. The annual fluctuation is 10 feet during the irrigation season. Access is 12 miles via good forest trails from either the Swift Creek Campground or the Hell's Canyon trailhead at the bottom of Long Park. Horse access is very good. There are many campsites and limited horse feed in the open country surrounding the reservoir. Numerous pan-sized brook and cutthroat trout inhabit the lake. Angling pressure is moderate, but camping pressure is heavy. Special care should be taken not to litter or overgraze this fragile area.



**GEM, Y-34.** This natural lake is mostly surrounded by timber except for a wet meadow on the north shore. It is 11.1 acres, 10,830 feet in elevation,



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.



Campsites Available



Horse Feed Available



Spring Water Available



GEM LAKE, Y-34

with 15 feet maximum depth. Horse and hiking access follows the outlet stream of Five Point Reservoir 1/2 mile southeast. Camping and horse pasture are available at Gem Lake or Five Point Reservoir, Gem contains a large, overabundant population of pan-sized brook trout sustained through natural reproduction. A few cutthroat trout also inhabit the lake. Angling

pressure is moderate.

**KINGS, Y-22.** This cirque lake is located at the southwest base of South Kings Peak. It is 10.0 acres and 11,416 feet in elevation. Follow the trail northeast for 3 miles from Tungsten Pass for access; turn south cross-country for 2 miles, around the talus ridge extending southwest from South Kings Peak. There is no camping and horse pasture, and horse access is difficult. The lake may contain cutthroat trout. It is marginal for fish. Angling pressure is very light.

**LITTLE SUPERIOR, X-104.** This natural lake sits in rocky tundra. It is 13.9 acres, 11,208 feet in elevation, with 24 feet maximum depth, access is north 1 mile from Five Point Reservoir to Superior Lake; follow this lake's main inlet stream northwest 1/4 mile. There is no camping and little horse feed. The fishery is an abundant self-sustaining population of rather slow-growing brook trout. Angling and camping pressure are very light.

**MILK, Y-25.** This fluctuating reservoir has a rock dam on the west end and is located on the east side of the drainage. It is 17.5 acres, 10,983 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is 14 miles via the marked Forest Service trail which follows Yellowstone River from Swift Creek Campground, or approximately 11 miles via the Swift Creek drainage trail. Milk Reservoir sits about 1 mile due north of Bluebell Pass. Horse access is possible. Campsites and horse pasture can be found west and south of the reservoir. Brook trout are the managed species and angling pressure is light.

**NORTH STAR, X-108.** This glacial lake sits in open, windswept tundra. It is 14 acres, 11,395 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Access is north 16 1/2 miles via a well-marked Forest Service trail from either Swift Creek Campground or Hell's Canyon trailhead. Horses can be easily ridden to the lake. There are very few camping areas and horse feed is sparse; however, North Star receives moderate camping and fishing pressure. The lake contains a few pan-sized brook trout which are sustained through natural reproduction.

**SPIDER, X-109.** This pretty lake has several long, fingerlike bays extending

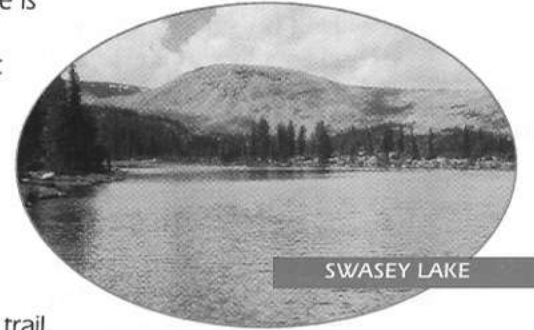


eastward from the main body of water. It is 20 acres, 10,876 feet in elevation, with 31 feet maximum depth. Access is 11 miles north from the Hell's Canyon Trailhead at Long Park along a good Forest Service trail. Horse access is good. Camping sites are available around the lake, but horse feed is limited. The lake contains only a few brook and cutthroat trout. Heavy angling and camping pressure seem to intensify the litter problem found at the lake. Please keep this lake beautiful by packing out excess litter.

**SUPERIOR, X-103.** this fluctuating reservoir has an earthen dam on the south end and sits in open, rocky terrain, It is 36 acres, 11,163 feet in elevation, with 26 feet maximum depth. Access is 1 mile north of Five Point Reservoir along a good Forest Service trail. Total distance from the Swift Creek Trailhead is 13 miles. Horse access is easy, but there is little horse feed and few campsites. Brook trout are abundant in the lake and are sustained through natural reproduction. Angling pressure is moderate.



**SWASEY, X-58.** This popular lake is surrounded by rock and timber, and is the largest lake in Swasey Hole Basin. It is 36.0 acres, 10,715 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access from Hell's Canyon Trailhead is 6 miles into Swasey Hole via a good trail.



SWASEY LAKE

Follow the main stream 1 mile northwest to the lake. Horse access is easy despite the lack of a well-marked trail over the last mile. Some camping areas and horse feed are available near the lake. Swasey Lake sustains natural reproduction of brook and cutthroat trout and also receives supplemental plants of brook trout. Camping and angling pressure is heavy.

**TUNGSTEN, X-107.** This natural lake is constricted in the middle by a narrow channel, and sits in rocky, open tundra. It is 13 acres, 11,344 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Access is about 16 miles north from either the Swift Creek Campground or Hell's Canyon trailheads. Horse access is quite good via these well-marked Forest Service trails. Camping sites and pastures are very limited. This lake contains brook and cutthroat trout. It receives moderate angling pressure.



**X-57.** This cirque lake is located in the western portion of Swasey Hole Basin. It is 8.8 acres, 10,976 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access from Swasey Lake is 1 mile due west up a



rocky, timbered slope. There are no trails, horse feed, or camping sites near the lake, and horse access is difficult. Small brook trout inhabit the lake and these are sustained through natural reproduction and stocking. Angling pressure is light.

**X-59.** This cirque lake is located 50 yards southeast of Swasey Lake and has a somewhat marshy shoreline on the west. It is 4.5 acres, 10,706 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Access is 6 miles north along the Hell's Canyon Trail into Swasey Hole, then northwest following the stream for 1 mile to Swasey Lake. There are few campsites and little horse feed around the lake. Brook trout are the primary species in this lake but a few cutthroat trout inhabit the lake. Fishing and camping pressure is moderate.

**X-60.** This cirque lake is surrounded by scattered timber and boulders. It is 8 acres, 10,810 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access is via the Hell's Canyon Road to Long Park then 6 miles north along the Swasey Hole Trail to the Swasey Hole Stream; turn northwest following the stream 1 mile to Swasey Lake. X-60 sits 1/3 mile northwest of Swasey Lake up a trailless slope. There are no campsites, little horse feed, and light fishing pressure. The lake is stocked with cutthroat trout and an occasional brook trout is taken.

**X-105.** This natural lake is located in open, rocky tundra. It is 8.1 acres, 11,456 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Follow the trail from Five Point Reservoir 1 mile north to Superior Lake; head north-northwest along this lake's inlet stream past Little Superior Lake for 1 mile to X-105. The last mile is somewhat rugged and horsemen may find the trail difficult. Horse feed is limited and there are no campsites. The fishery is composed of cutthroat trout. Angling and camping pressure are light.

**Y-2.** This small natural lake is rather deep for its size. It is 1.8 acres, 11,670 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access from North Star Lake is 1 mile northeast on the Forest Service trail toward Porcupine Pass; head northeast, cross-country 1/4 mile. Another route follows the inlet of North Star Lake 1 mile north. Horse access is easy except for the last trailless section. There is little horse feed and no campsites. Brook trout are present and reproduce naturally.

There should be some good fishing at this seldom-visited lake. Fishing pressure is light.

**Y-4.** This high tundra lake is long and narrow, and lies in an east-west direction. It is 5.8 acres, 11,679 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. Access follows the forest Service trail from North Star Lake north

1 mile toward Porcupine Pass, then northeast cross-country 1/4 mile. Another route follows the inlet of North Star Lake north 1 1/4 miles. There is very little horse feed and no sheltered campsites. Fishing pressure is light. This lake has plenty of pan-sized brook trout produced through natural reproduction.



**Y-5.** This high natural pond is surrounded by rocky tundra and small, wet meadows. It is 1.8 acres, 11,685 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Follow the Forest Service trail 1 mile from North Star Lake toward Porcupine Pass; turn north and head cross-country 1/4 mile. (Y-5 sits 100 yards northeast of Y-4.) There are no campsites and very little horse feed. Angling pressure is light. Pan-sized brook trout are plentiful and are sustained through natural reproduction.

**Y-6, Y-7, Y-8 and Y-9.** These lakes do not sustain fish life. They are shown on the map as landmarks.

**Y-19.** This natural lake sits in a grassy, rock-covered basin in the tundra. It is 6.2 acres, 11,268 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Y-19 is located next to the Forest Service trail 1/2 miles due east of Tungsten Lake. Total distance for hikers and horses from Swift Creek Campground is 16 1/2 miles. There are no camping areas and only scattered grass patches for horse feed. Pan-sized brook trout inhabit the lake. Angling pressure is light from people passing by to other waters.

**Y-20.** This natural lake sits next to a talus ridge in open, rocky terrain. It is 5 acres, 11,176 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Y-20 is located 1/4 mile southeast of Tungsten Pass. Camping areas and horse feed are poor. This lake contains a few, stocked grayling. Angling pressure is light.

**Y-24.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**Y-31.** This shallow lake is surrounded by meadows and fed by springs. It is 4.6 acres, 11,082 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. Access is to follow the western inlet stream of Five Point Reservoir 1/2 miles west. Though trailless, horse access is easy. Camping areas and some horse pasture are available nearby. Pan-sized brook trout are abundant and sustained completely through natural reproduction. Angling and camping pressure is moderate.

**Y-32 and Y-33.** These lakes do not sustain fish life. They are shown on the map as landmarks.



**Y-36.** This natural lake is surrounded by conifers. It is 14 acres, 10,820 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Y-36 sits about 1/3 mile south of Spider Lake. There is no trail and users must travel approximately 250 yards through the timber. There are some fair campsites around the lake, but no horse pasture. Horse access is good. This lake has a few brook trout and receives little angling pressure.

**Y-37.** This natural lake is surrounded by conifers and sits next to a talus ridge. It is 13 acres, 10,823 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. From Hell's Canyon Trailhead follow the Forest Service trail 11 miles to Spider Lake. Head southwest 1 mile over rugged, trailless terrain (horses not recommended) to the lake. Y-37 sits 1/3 mile south of Bluebell Lake. There are nice campsites and limited horse pasture on the west end. This lake contains brook trout. Angling and camping pressure are light.

### LAKE FORK DRAINAGE

**L**AKE FORK IS MAJOR DRAINAGE ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF THE UINTA MOUNTAINS. IT HAS 3 MAIN TRIBUTARIES (LAKE FORK, BROWN DUCK, AND FISH) WHICH FLOW INTO MOON LAKE, A LARGE STORAGE IMPOUNDMENT ON THE LOWER EDGE OF THE PRIMITIVE AREA. Most of the 90 plus lakes and ponds lie between 10,000 and 11,300 feet in elevation and are located on the west side of the drainage on thickly timbered plateaus. The upper section is mostly gentle, rolling tundra. This drainage is known for its scenic beauty, particularly around Mt. Lovenia, Squaw and Explorer peaks, and East Basin. It also contains the deepest natural lake in the Uinta Mountains - Crater Lake, 147 feet deep.

Major access begins at Moon Lake located 15 miles north of Mountain Home, Utah. Horse loading facilities are available along the main road 1/4 mile below the campground. There are two main routes. The Brown Duck Trail goes due west 7 miles into Brown Duck Basin; it splits and continues west into the Rock Creek Drainage or north to the Clements Reservoir area and East Basin. The Lake Fork Trail follows the main creek north providing access into Ottoson Basin, Lambert Meadows, and the Oweep Creek area. These two trails are well maintained and are not steep or excessively rocky. Some of the lakes are over 25 miles from the Moon Lake Trailhead.

Brown Duck Basin, Clements Reservoir and Atwine Lake areas receive some of the heaviest camping and angling pressure on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains. Trail access to these areas is excellent and they are 7, 11, and 9 miles, respectively, from the popular Moon Lake Resort. Recreational use is especially heavy for these areas during holiday weekends. (July 4, July 24,

and Labor Day) and should be avoided by individuals who are seeking solitude.

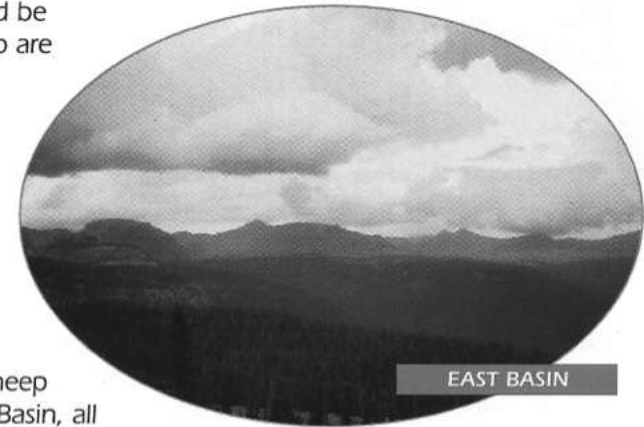
The remaining basins and lakes receive only moderate to light recreational use. Horse feed is fairly abundant in East Basin (near X-80 Lake), Ottoson Basin, and Lambert Meadows during early summer. Rotational sheep grazing occurs in Ottoson Basin, all upper Lake Fork (i.e., Crater Lake and Lambert Meadows areas) and the Oweep Creek area during late summer. This activity seriously detracts from the aesthetic and scenic beauty found in upper Lake Fork Drainage.

Lake Fork Drainage has 40 lakes that are managed for fisheries. These contain mainly brook and cutthroat trout, and occasionally rainbow trout and grayling. Trout in Atwine, Crater and Porcupine lakes are quite abundant because of excellent natural reproduction. All of the larger streams in this drainage support natural populations of brook and cutthroat trout; fly-fishing is generally good.

### LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

**AMEBA, X-90.** This meadow lake is located on Ottoson Creek near timberline in the center of Ottoson Basin. It is 4.6 acres, 10,850 feet in elevation, with 4 feet maximum depth. Access from the Moon Lake Campground is by following the well-marked Lake Fork Trail 13 miles into Ottoson Basin to the base of Cleveland Peak, then north cross-country for 1 mile. Good horse feed and camping sites are available in the area. Cutthroat trout are stocked. Angling pressure is light.

**ASPEN, X-63.** This glacial lake has no surface inlet or outlet but is fed by underground flows. The water is exceptionally clear. It is 8 acres, 10,255 feet in elevation, with 26 feet maximum depth. Aspen is 9 miles from Moon Lake. It sits 1/2 mile in either direction between Atwine and X-62 lakes. There is no trail the last 1/2 mile. No horse feed, spring water, or campsites exist around the lake. Aspen is stocked with brook trout. Angling pressure is moderate.





**ATWINE, X-64.** This large natural lake is surrounded by timber and sits next to the trail. It is 32 acres, 10,150 feet in elevation, with 35 feet maximum depth. Good access is along the Brown Duck- Clements Lake Trail, approximately 9 miles from Moon Lake. Horse pasture is limited, but spring water and camping areas are available. Both stocking and natural reproduction contributes to an abundant brook trout population. Angling and

camping pressure is moderate. Please help pack out extra litter to keep this area beautiful.

**BIG DOG, X-32.** This lake sits next to a talus ridge in the far south end of Brown Duck Basin. It is 6 acres, 10,117 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. Access is excellent for 7 miles to Brown Duck Lake; the access is south 1 mile cross-country to the talus ridge. Big Dog has limited horse feed, no spring water and marginal camping. The lake is experimentally stocked with grayling, but is known to winterkill. Angling pressure is light.

**BROWN DUCK, X-31.** Brown Duck has a dam across the outlet and fluctuates approximately 12 feet. It is the first lake on the Brown Duck Trail and is located 7 miles from the Moon Lake Campground. Maximum surface area is 30.7 acres, 10,186 feet in elevation, with 38 feet maximum depth. There is little horse feed or spring water, and the available camping area around the lake are overused. Both natural and stocked cutthroat trout inhabit the lake and angling pressure is heavy.

**CLEVELAND, LF-18.** This lake is nothing more than a pothole. It does not drain to the Lake Fork or the Rock Creek drainage, and does not sustain fish life. On the map as a landmark.

**CLEMENTS, X-74.** This large reservoir lake is surrounded by timber and located in the northern part of Brown Duck Basin. It is 79.2 acres (maximum), 10,444 feet in elevation, with 50 feet maximum depth. Access is via the East Basin Trail which crosses the Clements Lake Dam approximately 11 miles from Moon Lake. Good horse feed, spring water and camping sites are located in the vicinity. Cutthroat trout are maintained by natural reproduction and supplemental stocking. Both angling and camping pressure are moderate.

**CRATER, X-94.** Crater is the deepest and one of the most picturesque lakes in the High Uinta Mountains. It is 28 acres, 11,268 feet in elevation, with 147 feet maximum depth. Crater is located at the northeast base of Explorer Peak, 17 miles from Moon Lake. Access is via the Lake Fork



River Trail which passes within two miles of the lake. Good horse pasture, spring water, and camping sites are available about a mile below the lake. Fishing is considered good for brook trout. Angling pressure is light.



CRATER LAKE



**EAST SLIDE, LF-44.** This natural lake is located on the east side of the drainage about 1 1/2 miles east-northeast from the confluence of Lake Fork and Oweep creeks. It is about 5 acres, at an elevation of 10,314 feet. East Slide lies in rugged terrain and is the most inaccessible lake in the Lake Fork Drainage; a USGS map is recommended when hiking cross-country to reach this water. There is no horse feed and camping areas are sparse. Brook trout are stocked periodically, and angling pressure is very light. East Slide is a true wilderness lake.

**GATES, LF-34.** This lake is located at the east end of the north talus ridge bordering Ottoson Basin. It is 5.4 acres, 10,450 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. An old, vague trail takes off from the first meadow where the main Ottoson Basin Trail crosses the creek; it meanders 1 1/2 miles through thick timber to Gates. Horses can be taken to the lake; though there is no horse feed or spring water and only marginal camping areas. Nice brook trout inhabit the lake and angling pressure is light.

**HOOK, X-81.** This pretty hook-shaped lake sits in the far southwest corner of East Basin next to a talus ridge. It is 21 acres, 10,722 feet in elevation, with 19 feet maximum depth. The lake is located 1 mile south of Picture Lake over rugged terrain; horse access is difficult. Total distance is about 18 miles from Moon Lake over the Brown Duck-Clements Trail. Good camping areas and spring water are available around the lake, but horse feed is limited. Brook trout are maintained through periodic stocking and occasional natural reproduction. Angling pressure is light.

**ISLAND, X-34.** Island is a reservoir lake. It is located between Brown Duck and Kidney lakes on the main trail 8 miles from Moon Lake. Surface area is 66 acres (maximum), 10,250 feet in elevation, with 48 feet maximum depth. Cutthroat trout are the primary species in this lake. Horse feed and spring water are limited, but numerous camp-sites exist near the north shore. Angling and camping pressure is quite heavy. This lake is popular with large groups and should be avoided by those seeking more solitude.





KIDNEY LAKE

**KIDNEY, X-35.** With the exception of Moon Lake, Kidney Lake is the largest reservoired lake in the Lake Fork Drainage. Vertical fluctuation is 20 feet. It is 190 acres(maximum), 10,267 feet in elevation, with 112 feet maximum depth. Kidney is located 9 miles from Moon Lake along the Brown Duck Basin Trail. Horse pas-

ture, spring water and camping areas are

found along the east shore. Cutthroat and a few brook trout are found in this lake. Fishing pressure is moderate.

**LAMBERT, LF-21.** This alpine lake is located in the upper end of the Lake Fork Drainage, 1 mile southeast of Lambert Meadows. Total distance from Moon



Lake is 17 miles along the well-marked Lake Fork Trail. Lambert is 6.6 acres, 10,990 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Good horse pasture and camping areas exist around the lake, but spring water is limited. Brook trout are stocked. Angling pressure is light to moderate. Please help pack out extra litter left around this lake.



**LF-8.** This lake has a little island and is surrounded by rocky, timbered terrain. It is 7 acres, 10,498 feet in elevation, with 17 feet maximum depth. Access is cross-country 1 1/2 miles southwest of the Clements Reservoir dam. Horse access is somewhat rough. Camping areas are limited and there is no horse pasture or spring water. This lake is probably fishless. It has marginal habitat and occasionally winterkills. Angling pressure is light.

**LF-16.** This shallow productive lake is located along the north side of a talus ridge extending east from Brown Duck Mountain. It is 3 acres, 10,550 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. The lake is 1/2 mile due east of Hook Lake in the southern park of East Basin. No trail exist but horse access is possible by following a series of meadows 1/2 mile from the main trail in a south-westerly direction. Horse pasture, camping areas and spring water are abundant. Brook trout are stocked and angling pressure is light.



**LF-35.** This small spring-fed pond has a outlet that flows 150 yards east into



into Linda Lake. It is 1 acre, at an elevation of 10,098 feet. The maximum depth is 6 feet. Marginal camping and spring water exist near the lake. Excellent horse feed is available in limited quantities near Linda Lake. Access is gained by following the trail east 1/2 mile from Lambert Lake, then turning south 1/4 mile cross-country to Linda Lake. LF-35 has a few natural brook trout and angling pressure is very light.

**LF-37.** This lake sits at the south end of a wet meadow. It is 1.9 acres, 10,700 feet in elevation, with 3 feet maximum depth. LF-37 is located about 1 mile south of Linda Lake; access is via the outlet stream of Linda Lake to the lake. Horse access is good. Camping areas and horse feed are abundant, but there is no spring water. The lake is stocked with brook trout. Recreational use is light.



**LF-43.** This crescent-shaped, remote lake is located 1 1/4 miles east-southeast of Crater Lake and sits just north of the saddle by the long talus ridge that separates Ottoson Basin. It is 1.4 acres, 10,820 feet in elevation, with a 4 foot depth. Access is best by horse from Crater Lake, Camping sites, spring water, and horse pasture are abundant. Brook trout are experimentally stocked. This lake is marginal for fish. Fishing pressure is light.



**LILLY PAD, X-37.** This small meadow pond is located on the main stream connecting Tworoose and Kidney lakes. It is 1.4 acres, 10,275 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. Horse access is possible, but the nearest horse pasture, campsite and spring water are located at Kidney Lake. The lake contains a small population of natural brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is moderate early in the season, but decreases by late summer.

**LINDA, LF-36.** This lake lies in a boggy meadow



## 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.



near timberline. It is 3.8 acres, 10,940 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Access is via the Highline Trail east 1/2 mile from Lambert Lake, then due south 1/4 mile cross-country to the boggy meadow. Camping areas and spring water are limited, but excellent horse feed is abundant. Linda contains a nice brook trout population. Angling pressure is light.

**LITTLE DOG, X-33.** This lake is located next to a wet meadow about 1/2 mile southwest of Brown Duck Reservoir off the main trail. It is 4.5 acres, 10,230 feet in elevation, with 17 feet maximum depth. Horse pasture and camping areas are available, but there is no spring water. Brook trout are stocked and angling pressure is light.



**MUD, X-66.** This small meadow lake is surrounded by springs and ponds. It is 2.5 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Follow the inlet stream of Atwine Lake west 1/2 mile where it leaves the trail; Mud Lake is the first small lake on the stream. Horse pasture in the form of wet meadow is available. There are no campsites. Mud is stocked with brook trout. This lake has marginal habitat for fish. Angling pressure is light.



**OWEEP, LF-30.** This lake is located next to the southern talus ridge bordering Oweep Basin in Upper Lake Fork Drainage (east portion). It is 6.4 acres, 10,865 feet in elevation, with 16 feet maximum depth. Access by horse is the Highland Trail west from Lambert Meadow for 4 miles, then meander south 1 mile to the long talus ridge. Camping sites and horse pasture are limited but spring water is abundant. Brook trout inhabit the lake and angling pressure is light.



OWEEP

**OTTOSON, LOWER, X-88.** This lake lies in open tundra at the upper end of Ottoson Basin. It lies 1/4 miles south of Upper Ottoson Lake. It is 9.1 acres, 11,075 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. Good camping and horse pasture are located 1.2 mile southeast of the lake. The lake contains a natural cutthroat trout population. Angling pressure is light.



**OTTOSON, UPPER, X-87.** This tundra lake is located in Upper Ottoson Basin at the base of the talus ridge connecting Explorer and Squaw peaks. It is 12.4 acres, 11,099 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. The lake is 15 miles via the Lake Fork Trail from Moon Lake into Ottoson Basin; the last 2 miles are trailless over open tundra. Good



camping and horse pasture are located 3/4 mile to the southeast. The lake has cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is light.

**PICTURE, X-82.** This scenic lake is partially surrounded by timber and sits next to a steep talus slope in East Basin. It is 20 acres, 10,731 feet in elevation, with 13 feet in maximum depth. Access is via the Brown Duck-Clements Lake Trail over East Basin Pass. Total distance from Moon Lake is 17 miles, the last mile is over a vague trail. Camping and spring water are available around the lake, and horse pasture is located 1/2 mile below the lake in wet meadows. Rainbow trout are being experimentally stocked. Angling pressure is light.



**PORCUPINE, LF-22.** This high tundra lake is located at the southern base of Squaw Pass and provides the headwaters to Oweep Creek in Upper Lake Fork Drainage. It is 12.8 acres, 11,301 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Access is 16 miles via the Lake Fork Trail to Lambert Meadows from Moon Lake; follow the trail east over tundra toward Squaw Pass for about 8 miles to the lake. There is no camping, spring water, or horse pasture. The lake contains a natural brook trout population and fishing pressure is light.

**STEWART, X-79.** This round lake is surrounded by coniferous forest. It is 9.2 acres, 10,530 feet in elevation, with 22 feet maximum depth. Access is trailless through timber approximately 1/2 mile northwest of the Clements Lake dam. Several camping areas and spring water are available, but there is no horse pasture. Brook trout are stocked and angling pressure is light.



**TOQUER, LF-25.** This lake is the headwater of Fish Creek, which flows directly into Moon Lake. It is 11.1 acres, 10,470 feet in elevation, with 32 feet maximum depth. Access is about 7 miles via the Fish Creek National Recreation Trail from Moon Lake, or 3 miles via the Hell's Canyon Trail from the west end of the Center Park. Good camping, spring water and horse pasture exist near the lake. The lake contains both brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is light.



**TWIN, X-77.** The lake is constricted in the center and appears as two lakes on most maps. It is 12.9 acres, 10,594 feet in elevation, with an estimated depth of 15 feet. Horse access is quite rough over boulder terrain and no trail goes to the lake. Follow the inlet stream of Clements Lake due west for 1 mile. Camping is limited, and no horse pasture or spring water is available. Twin Lake is stocked with brook trout and angling pressure is light. This lake was fishless during the 1981 survey and may occasionally winterkill.

**TWOROOSE, X-36.** This lake sits at the base of Tworoose Pass 11 miles up the Brown Duck Trail from Moon Lake. It is 21.9 acres, 10,310 feet in elevation with 37 feet maximum depth. Campsites, limited spring



water and a sparse horse pasture are near the lake. This lake has a natural cutthroat trout population. Angling pressure is light to moderate.

**X-45.** X-45 Lake is located west of the main trail to Clements Lake and is approximately 1/2 miles east of Island Lake. It is a shallow (4 feet maximum depth) 2.8 acre pond which is considered too small and shallow to develop into a fishery.

**X-61.** This lake is the second in a series of 3 meadow ponds located about 1/4 mile northeast of Island Reservoir dam in Brown Duck Basin. It is 5.2 acres, 10,265 feet in elevation. Maximum depth is 10 feet. To access follow the Clements Reservoir Trail north 1/2 mile from the trail junction below Brown Duck Reservoir. Follow the stream past X-45 Lake to X-61. Both horse pasture and camping sites are available near the lake, but there is no spring water. A small cutthroat population may still exist. Angling pressure is light.

**X-62.** This lake is the third in a series of 3 meadow ponds located about 1/2 mile north of the Island Reservoir dam in Brown Duck Basin. It is 6.0 acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. Follow the stream which connects lakes X-45, X-61 and X-62; this stream crosses the Clements Reservoir Trail 1/2 mile north of the trail junction below Brown Duck Reservoir. Good horse pasture and limited camping exist near the lake, but there is no spring water. This lake may still have a few cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is light.

**X-67.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark. It is situated at 10,150 feet in elevation. This small pond is 1.0 acres in size with a maximum depth of 5 feet.

**X-75.** This small meadow lake is located about 250 yards west of Clements Reservoir. It is 4.4 acres, 10,450 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Camping areas, horse pasture and spring water are available near the lake. The lake contains only a few cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is light.

**X-78.** This lake is situated south of a talus ridge extending east from Brown Duck Mountain. It is 17.0 acres, 10,636 feet in elevation, with 18 feet maximum depth. Access is northwest from Clements Reservoir dam 1 mile through trailless timber (past Stewart Lake) to X-78. No horse pasture or spring water exist and only limited camping is available. Angling pressure is light. and a few cutthroat trout may be present.



**X-80.** This shallow lake is connected to East Basin Creek and is part of a group of small lakes and springs located in a large meadow. It is 4.6 acres, 10,580 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Access is 16 miles into East Basin via the Brown Duck-Clements Lake Trail from Moon Lake. Horse pasture, camping and spring water are abundant. Natural populations of brook trout and cutthroat are present. Angling pressure is light.



**X-83.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark. This small lake is 7.9 acres with a maximum depth of 9 feet. Use by the public is light.

**X-84.** This narrow lake is located next to talus slope and is part of the three lakes group in the northern part of East Basin. It is 4.6 acres, 10,815 feet in elevation, with 18 feet maximum depth. Access is cross-country 1/4 mile northwest from X-86. Camping and horse pasture are limited and there is no spring water. Brook trout are stocked and angling pressure is very light.

**X-85.** X-85 is the most northerly of the three lakes group located in the north part of East Basin. It is 4.7 acres, 10,860 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Access is along the trail from X-80 Lake in East Basin 1/2 mile northwest, then northeast 1/2 mile cross-country to X-86 Lake. Horse access is difficult. Horse pasture, camping and spring water are available. Brook trout inhabit the lake and angling pressure is light.



**X-86.** This is the largest lake of the three lakes group located in the north part of East Basin. It is 6.9 acres, 10,819 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. Access is the trail from X-80 1/2 mile northwest; then northeast cross-country for 1/2 mile to the lake. Horse access is somewhat difficult. Camping sites and horse feed are limited, and there is no spring water. Brook trout are stocked and angling pressure is light.



**X-89.** This small tundra lake is located along a talus ridge about 1/2 mile southeast of Upper Ottoson Lake. There is no camping, horse pasture or spring water. There is no trail to the lake. It is 3.4 acres and 11,110 feet in elevation. This lake may be fishless. Angling pressure is very light.



## SWIFT CREEK DRAINAGE

**SWIFT CREEK IS SMALL, STEEP-SIDED DRAINAGE AS COMPARED TO OTHERS IN THE HIGH Uinta Mountains.** This stream flows rapidly through the middle of the drainage while the lakes sit above on high plateaus. The terrain is very rocky, with thick timber stands down low, and scattered timber and alpine meadows up high. This drainage has 17 large lakes and numerous small potholes with elevations ranging between 9,376 and 11,230 feet. Five lakes are reservoirs. Deer, Farmers and East Timothy are subject to severe fluctuation, while Center Timothy and West Timothy have modest drawdown. Most of the lakes are in two general locations. These are the Farmers Lake area and the Timothy Lakes Basin.

The main trailhead for this drainage starts at the Swift Creek Campground, located about 15 miles north of Mountain Home, Utah, in Yellowstone Canyon. The trail, though steep and generally rocky, is well marked and maintained by the U.S. Forest Service. Horse feed is generally limited in this drainage. Lakes with good horse feed are White Miller, X-24, X-25 and East Timothy. Good campsites are found at Lily, White Miller, X-30, East Timothy and Center Timothy. Excessive camping and angling pressure is especially noticeable at Deer, White Miller, and East Timothy.

## LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

**CARROL, EAST, X-21.** This lake is located in open, rocky terrain. It is 10 acres, 11,230 feet in elevation, with 19 feet maximum depth. Access is 9.5 miles via the Swift Creek Trail to East Timothy Reservoir, then across the dam and northeast 1/2 mile over an open ridge. No campsites or spring water are near the lake, and only limited horse feed is available to the northwest. The lake may contain cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is light to moderate.

**CARROL, LOWER, X-17.** This natural lake is located in a grassy, shallow depression with a marshy shoreline. It is 9 acres, 11,060 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. Access is 9 miles via the Swift Creek Trail to East Timothy Reservoir, then 1/2 mile north along the inlet stream. A few campsites, limited spring water, and good horse feed are available near the lake. The fishery is dominated by a large brook trout population. Angling pressure is moderate.

**CARROL, UPPER, X-18.** This deep lake is located in open, rocky terrain at the head of the basin. It is 35 acres, 11,140 feet in elevation, with 48 feet



maximum depth. A large wetland area is located southeast of the lake. Access is 3/4 mile due north of East Timothy Reservoir. Spring water and horse feed are in limited supply south and east of the lake. There are no campsites. The fishery has a good population of healthy pan-sized brook trout. Natural reproduction provides considerable recruitment to the population. Angling pressure is moderate.



**DEER, X-55.** Deer Lake is located in a long, narrow valley and has a 20-foot high dam across the outlet. It is 12 acres, 10,240 feet in elevation, with 47 feet maximum depth. Many deadfall trees are present along the north shore. Marginal campsites near the dam are over-used. Spring water and limited horse feed are available near the inlet. Access is 6 miles via the Swift Creek Trail. The fishery is composed of pan-sized brook and cutthroat trout supported through natural reproduction and stocking. Mud flats after drawdown detract from the natural beauty of this area. Angler use is heavy.



**FARMERS, X-23.** Farmers Lake is surrounded by a shoreline of large boulders, and has been modified by a channel 12 feet deep and an outlet control structure. It is 63 acres, 10,990 feet in elevation, with 24 feet maximum depth. There are cold seeps on the east side, and excellent horse pasture is available 1/3 mile west. The campsites are marginal and few in number. Access is just over 8 miles via the well-marked Swift Creek Trail. Healthy brook trout inhabit the lake and the population is dependent upon stocking. Angling pressure is moderate.



**GRAYLING, X-56.** This lake is located just west of a steep, talus slope, and one outlet leaves from the northwest corner dropping 1/4 mile down the steep mountain side into Swift Creek. It is 8.5 acres, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 33 feet maximum depth. Access is 5 miles via the Swift Creek Trail to Swift Creek, proceed 1 mile north along Swift Creek to where the outlet stream converges. Follow the outlet stream up to the lake. Campsites are marginal and horse feed is very sparse. The lake has a small population of brook. Angling pressure is heavy.

**LILY, S-15.** This lake is located in a small basin surrounded by pines and quaking aspens. It is 20 acres, 9,346 feet in elevation, with 39 feet maximum depth. Water lilies and other emergent vegetation are abundant on the shallow south end. Campsites and drinking water are available at Swift Creek Campground, 1 mile to the west, but there is no horse feed. Access is via a steep, but well-defined trail head northeast for 1 mile from Grant Springs in Yellowstone Canyon. The fishery is composed of stocked brook trout. Angling pressure is heavy through most of the season; however, it may be higher during the early part of the season.



**S-2 and S-3.** These lakes do not sustain fish life. they are shown on the map as landmarks.



**TIMOTHY, CENTER, X-20.** Center Timothy is a modified lake with a 3-foot dam on the east end. Water levels fluctuate 2 feet. It is 10 acres, 11,030 feet in elevation, with 18 feet maximum depth. Access is 9 1/2 miles to East Timothy Reservoir via the Swift Creek Trail, then due west along the inlet stream 250 yards to the lake. Campsites, spring water and horse feed are available within 1/4 mile of the lake. The fishery contains natural brook trout. Angling pressure is heavy.



**TIMOTHY, EAST, X-16.** East Timothy is a modified lake located among grass meadows and scattered timber. It is 40 acres, 11,000 feet in elevation, with 35 feet maximum depth. An earthen dam crosses the outlet, and the water level fluctuates 30 feet. Access is 9 1/2 miles from the trail-head on Swift Creek Trail. There are several good campsites in the area and plenty of horse feed below the dam. The lake has a large population of healthy brook trout, and cutthroat are present in limited numbers. Swift Creek below the dam provides plenty of small trout for fly fishermen. Angler use in the reservoir is heavy.



**TIMOTHY, WEST, X-19.** This lake has a 4-foot rubble dam across the outlet; there is no water control structure so water level doesn't fluctuate. It is 45 acres, 11,100 feet in elevation, with 45 feet maximum depth. Access is northwest 1/2 mile along the west inlet stream from East Timothy Reservoir past Center Timothy Lake. There are no campsites and horse feed around the lake is sparse. The fishery is composed of brook trout. Fishing pressure is moderate.

**TWIN, X-49.** This lake is shaped like an hourglass and is located in open, rocky terrain. It is 14 acres, 10,816 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Campsites and horse feed are available approximately 1/2 mile to the east and northeast of the lake. Access is 3/4 mile northwest of White Miller over a rocky, timbered ridge. The lake is fairly productive and sustains a good population of pan-sized cutthroat. Angling pressure is light to moderate.



**WHITE MILLER, X-54.** This popular lake is surrounded by meadows and pine trees. It is 11 acres, 10,670 feet in elevation, with 18 feet maximum depth. There are several campsites, spring water, and excellent horse feed nearby. The lake contains a nice population of brook trout. These fish are sustained to a large extent through stocking. Angling pressure is heavy. Mosquitos and horseflies are very abundant during mid-summer.



**X-22.** This shallow lake is located in a grassy basin. It is 9 acres, 11,060 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. Seeps, wet meadows and aquatic vegetation are abundant around the shoreline. Access is 3/4



mile due east of East Timothy Reservoir. Good horse feed and spring water are nearby, but campsites are marginal and windswept. The fishery contains both brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is light to moderate.



**X-24.** This lake is situated near the base of a steep, talus slope. It is 21.4 acres, 10,919 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. A rock-studded meadow near the east shore provides good horse pasture and limited camping. Access is 3/4 mile west of Farmers Lake via the Swift Creek Trail toward Bluebell Pass. It is stocked with cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is light.



**X-25.** This cirque lake is located at the head of the basin just south of Bluebell Pass. It is 15.9 acres, 10,966 feet in elevation, with 27 feet maximum depth. Access is 1 mile northwest of Farmers Lake on the well-marked Swift Creek Trail. Marginal campsites and spring water are available near the lake, and horse feed is found 1/2 mile to the south. The lake contains cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is light to moderate.



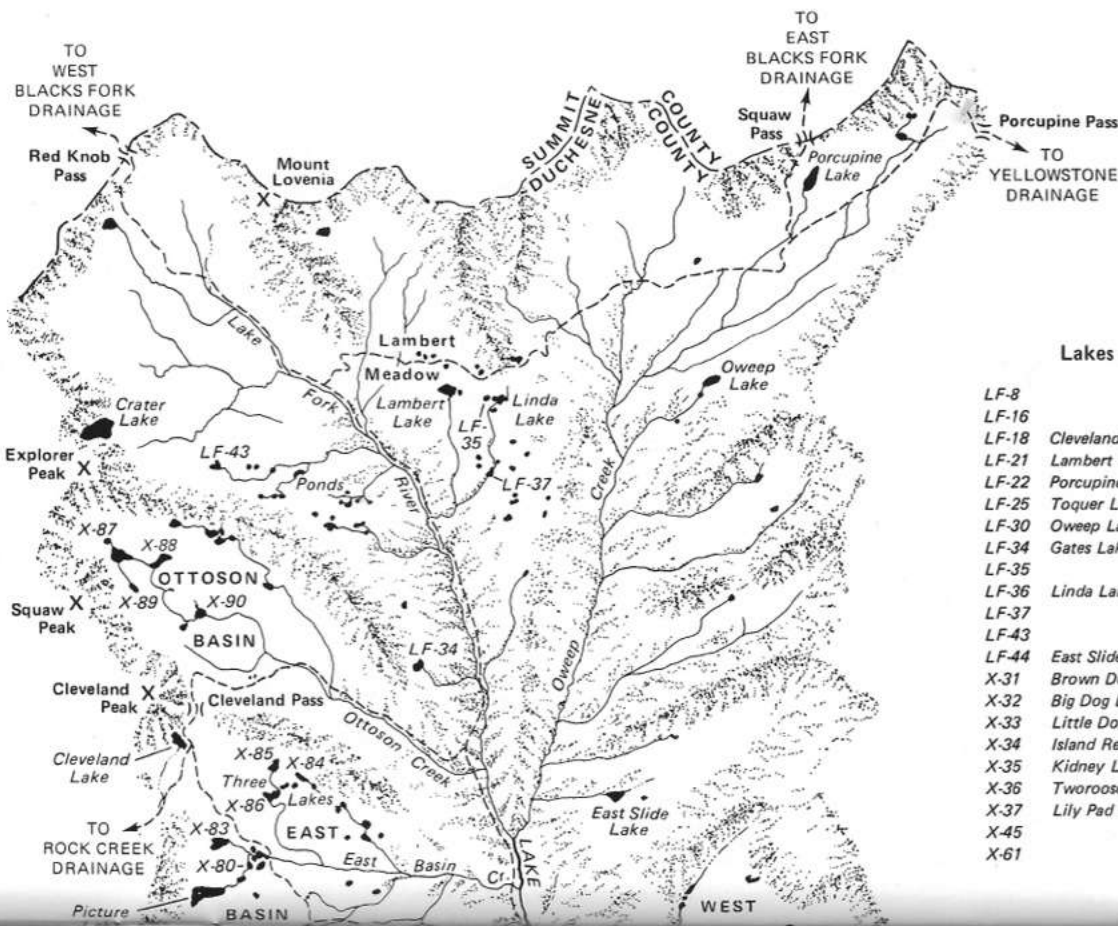
**X-26.** This lake sits in open, rocky terrain without any outlets. It is 7.7 acres, 11,008 feet in elevation, with 23 feet maximum depth. Water levels are maintained by snowmelt and seepage. The nearest campsites, spring water, and horse feed are at least 1/4 mile northwest over a grassy ridge from the northeast shore of Farmers Lake. The current fish population is dominated by brook trout. Fishing pressure is light.



**X-30, X-47, X-48 and X-50.** These lakes do not sustain fish life. They are shown on the map a landmarks.

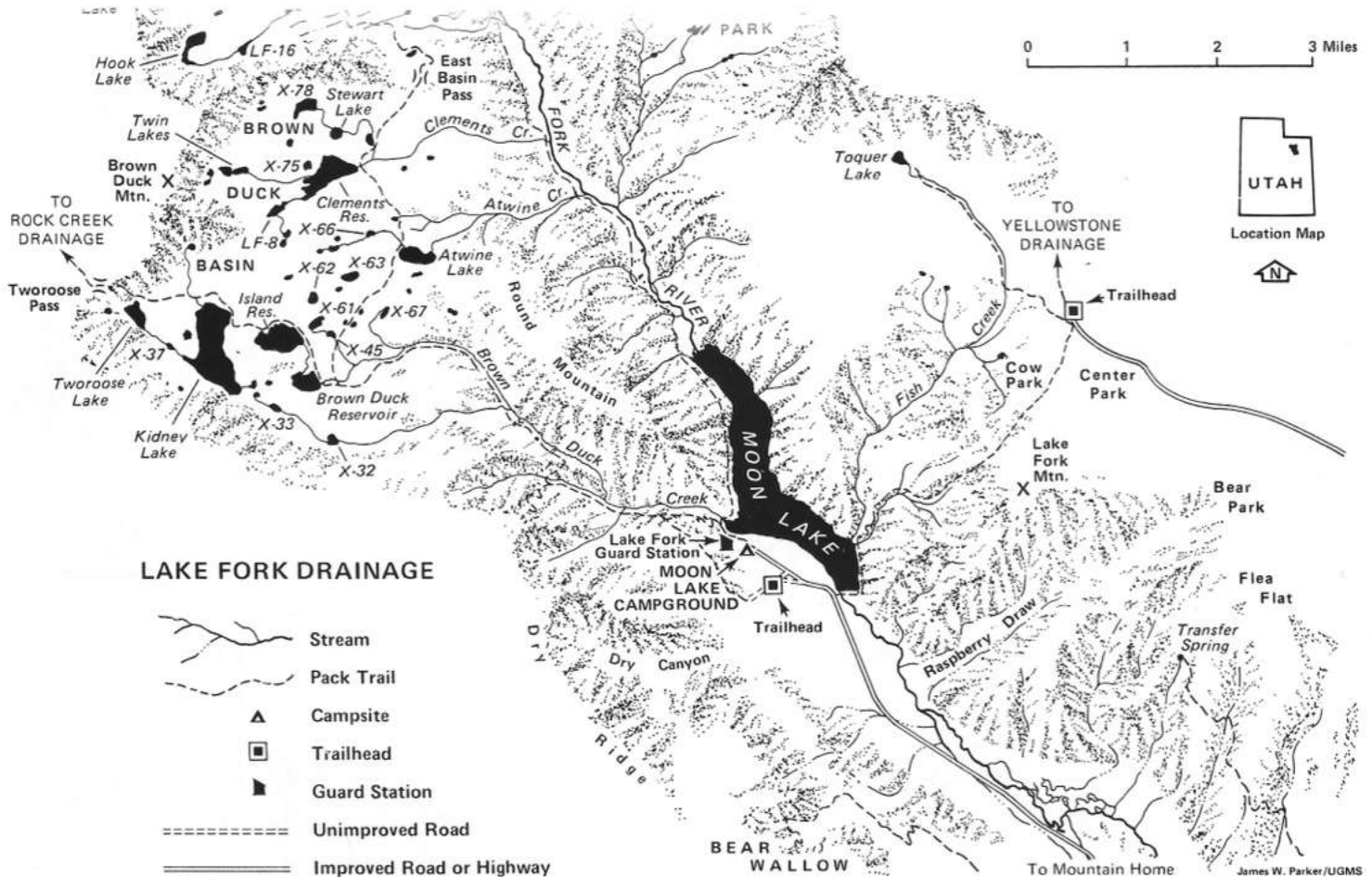
**X51.** Is a 5.0 acre lake with a maximum depth of 8 feet. It is approximately 11,000 feet in elevation. This lake is about midway between Deer Lake and White Miller Lake and approximately 0.5 miles west of the stream connecting those two waters. There isn't any trail. Use a topo map to find this lake. The lake has a small population of cutthroat trout and receives light use.





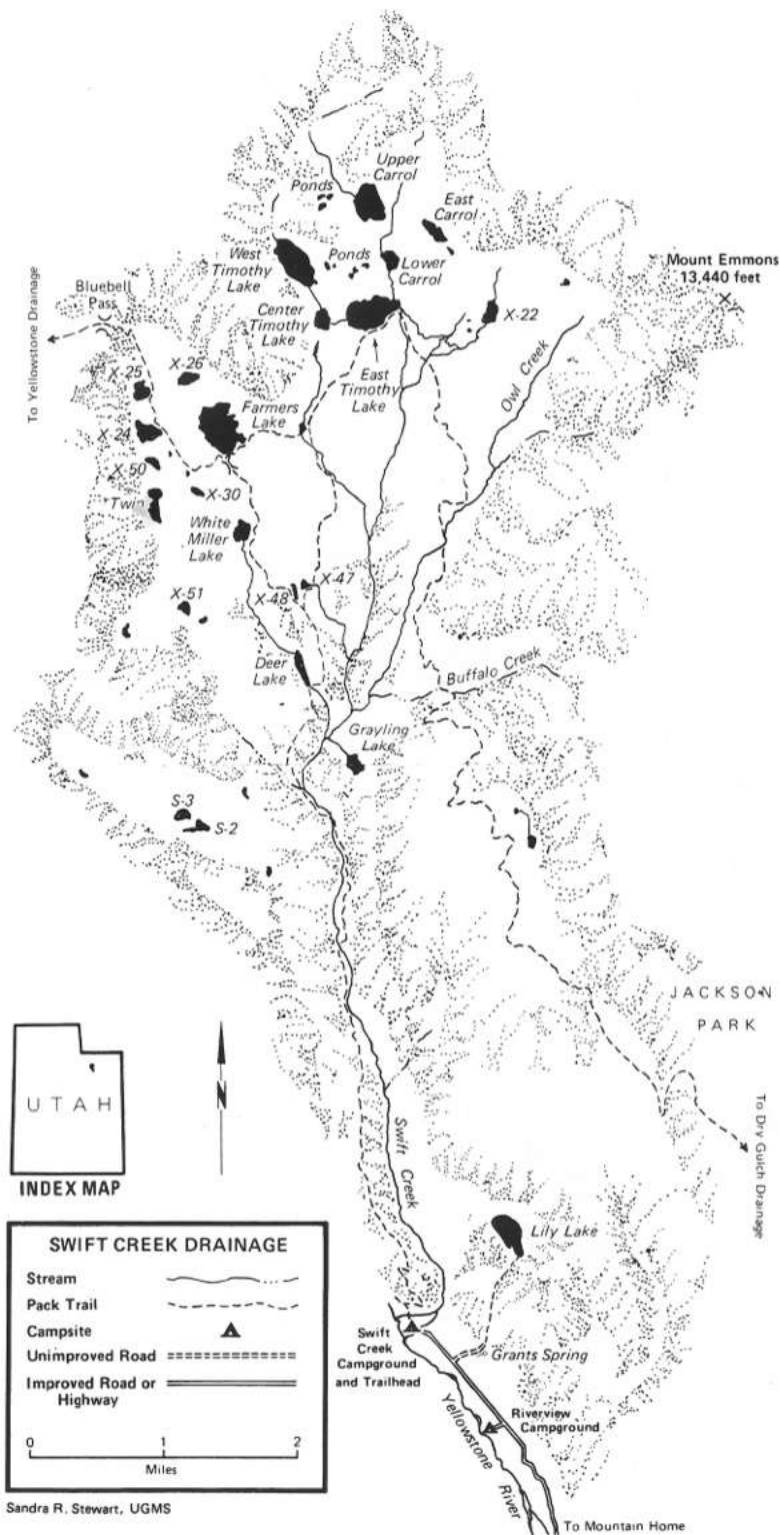
**Lakes of the Lake Fork Drainage**

LF-8	X-62
LF-16	X-63 Aspen Lake
LF-18	X-64 Atwine Lake
LF-21	X-66 Mud Lake
LF-22	X-67
LF-25	X-74 Clements Reservoir
LF-30	X-75
LF-34	X-77 Twin Lakes
LF-35	X-78
LF-36	X-79 Stewart Lake
LF-37	X-80
LF-43	X-81 Hook Lake
LF-44	X-82 Picture Lake
X-31	X-83
X-32	X-84
X-33	X-85
X-34	X-86
X-35	X-87 Upper Ottoson Lake
X-36	X-88 Lower Ottoson Lake
X-37	X-89
X-45	X-90 Amoeba Lake
X-61	X-94 Crater Lake



**LAKE FORK DRAINAGE**

- Stream
- Pack Trail
- Campsite
- Trailhead
- Guard Station
- Unimproved Road
- Improved Road or Highway



## 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.





**YELLOWSTONE DRAINAGE**

Stream	
Pack Trail	
Campsite	
Guard Station	
Unimproved Road	
Improved Road or Highway	

0 1 2  
Miles

Sandra R. Stewart, UGMS

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