

LAKES OF THE HIGH UINTAS

# PROVO AND WEBER RIVER DRAINAGES

Work assigned to:  
Paul Thompson, Field Project Leader  
Jerry Wiechman and Roger Wilson, Former Field Project Leaders  
Kent Sorenson, Regional Fishery Manager  
Thomas D. Pettengill, Sport Fisheries Coordinator  
John F. Kimball, Director  
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources



Revision 1999/10M



Provo and Weber River Drainages

Publication 99-2210M/1999

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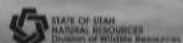
**Lakes of the High Uintas  
Provo and Weber River Drainages**

Publication No. 99-22 (First Printing 1983)  
Revised Edition, 1999  
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Booklet designed by Patti F. MaGann

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*Great Fisheries Depend on You!*

Here's some things you can do to help:

- ✓ Report unusual circumstances or water conditions to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.
- ✓ 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.

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Long Pond in the Provo drainage.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Uinta Mountains of northeastern Utah are unique. They are the most prominent range of mountains in the contiguous United States to lie in an east and west direction and the tallest mountains in Utah. 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. This is a country of snow capped mountains, steep rocky slopes, green meadows, blue lakes and tall trees. Four of Utah's major rivers, the Duchesne, Provo, Weber and Bear, originate in the snowfields of these mountains.



IT IS RECOMMENDED  
THAT TRIPS BE  
WELL PLANNED AND  
ADEQUATE PREPARA-  
TIONS MADE  
BEFOREHAND.

Between 1955 and 1990 a total of 1,036 lakes were surveyed by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Out of that number, 427 lakes are currently being stocked on a prescribed cycle, 149 have sufficient natural reproduction and do not require stocking, and 460 are fishless. Overall, only about 50% of the lakes larger than 2 acres are managed for fishing and only about 30% of the lakes 1 acre or larger are managed for sport fishing. Presently, 387 lakes are managed with brook trout, 158 have cutthroat trout as the primary species and approximately 38 are managed with rainbow trout. Thirty-four of

the 38 rainbow lakes are near roads and stocked with catchable sized (10") rainbow trout. Rainbow trout are no longer stocked in the remote lakes because of the potential for hybridization with cutthroat trout.

Cutthroat stocks are being converted to the appropriate native subspecies of cutthroat trout (i.e. Colorado River cutthroat trout in the Colorado River Drainage lakes). A recent survey revealed that a few golden trout still existed in the Uinta River Drainage. Two lakes have been stocked with splake and approximately 16 lakes are managed with Arctic grayling.



Brook Trout

Although a number of these lakes and basins have been investigated over the years, the first comprehensive lake study undertaken by the Utah Department of Fish and Game began in the summer of 1955. Much of the information gathered during that study is now outdated. Each lake's physical, chemical and biological features change over time; therefore, our management must also change. A second comprehensive lake study was undertaken by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in 1971 to evaluate past management efforts and recommend necessary changes. This booklet contains basic information from surveys which were completed for the Provo and Weber river drainages between 1986 and 1993. The latest surveys were completed on a few lakes in 1995.

No attempt was made to list all the lakes in the Provo and Weber river drainages in this publication. Generally, only those that were found to support populations of game fish were included. This project was reimbursed in part by funds obtained from the Sport Fish Restoration Program (F-42-R and F-44-R).

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, fixed-wing aircraft have been used for planting these remote lakes, greatly increasing the number

of lakes 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, Arctic grayling can also be found in several Uinta Mountain Lakes, adding beauty and variety to the angler's experience. The more inaccessible lakes are stocked on 3- to 6 year cycles and heavily fished lakes are planted on 1- or 2- year cycles.

Care is taken not to overstock the lakes because it usually results in small, slow-growing trout. Aerially stocked cutthroat are stocked as fry (1 inch) while brook trout are stocked as fingerling (<3 inches). Because the optimum growing season for trout is very short (June through August), growth is relatively slow. In the Uinta Lakes, trout typically reach 8 to 12 inches by their third year.

As most of our Uinta Mountain 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

FISHING IS UNPREDICTABLE, ESPECIALLY  
IN THE HIGH UINTAS. IF ONE LAKE FAILS  
TO PRODUCE FISH, TRY ANOTHER; THERE IS  
USUALLY ONE NEARBY.

and when you plan to return. Most of these lakes can be reached over well-marked U.S. Forest Service trails.

Other lakes can only be reached by going cross-country. While the trails have been updated in this booklet, it is a good idea to carry a topographical map. These can be purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey. A compass is another essential item. Ordinarily trips up to 5 miles can be made by 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 more remote lakes. Information concerning horse rentals may be obtained from Division offices, conservation

## HEALTH PRECAUTIONS

Warm clothing (layered wool and down) and good rain gear should be carried at all times. Remember that snow showers are common all seasons 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 elevations.

Users should be cautioned that drinking untreated water in back country areas 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 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 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.

officers or forest rangers. Reservations should be made well in advance. Because of the altitude and unpredictable weather, warm clothing and rain gear should always be carried. Snow showers are common all seasons at these higher elevations. Insect repellent for camper and horse is a necessity until mid-August. It is usually after the first week of July before many of the higher lakes become accessible. Fishing may last through September.

Everyone is concerned about maintaining the aesthetic beauty of the Uinta Mountains. In an effort to protect the beauty, the Forest Supervisors for the Ashley and Wasatch National forests have implemented group size restrictions. Boy Scout and other group leaders should remember to check with U.S. Forest officials for guidelines and helpful suggestions.

Excessive recreational use can quickly damage this fragile alpine habitat. Those entering the High Uinta country should remember to burn all flammable litter and pack out everything that is noncombustible. DO NOT bury any litter. Horse packers should move animals to various meadows every few days to prevent overgrazing. It is a good idea to utilize previously constructed fireplaces whenever possible. Avoid camping in one spot longer than 5 days. Drinking untreated water in back country areas may cause giardia, a parasitic infection which causes diarrhea. Recent studies have shown that water purifiers will not kill the parasite. As a safeguard against giardia, boil your mountain water before drinking.

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.

## PROVO RIVER DRAINAGE

The Provo River Basin is a diverse drainage system on the western flank of the Uinta Mountains. The terrain is composed of wide drainage basins with timbered ridges and scattered high dome-like mountains. The highest point in the drainage is Bald Mountain which stands at 11,943 feet in elevation. This area is one of the major water producing zones in the Uinta Mountains.

Most of the lakes in the Provo River Drainage are situated north and west of the Mirror Lake Highway (U-150) which begins near Kamas, Utah. There are 80 natural lakes (15 of which have been modified and enlarged by dams for water storage) and well over 150 ponds of less than 2 acres in size. Of these waters, 57 contain game fish populations or are under experimental fisheries management. Lakes vary in elevation from 9,360 to nearly 10,500 feet. Most of these Provo Drainage waters are situated well below timberline.

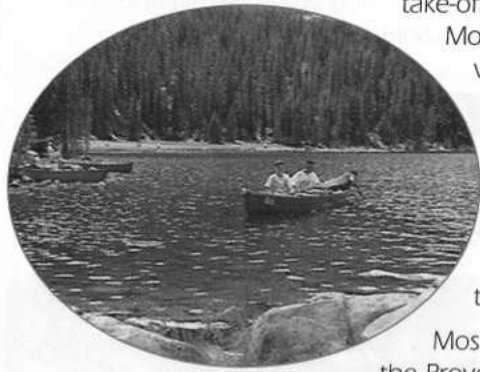
Access to the major portion of the drainage is excellent due to the presence of the Mirror Lake Highway (U-150) and associated Forest Service roads including the Spring Canyon Road, the Norway Flats Road, and the Upper Setting Road. Of the managed fish producing lakes, 19 are directly accessible to vehicles and a number of other lakes lie within a short walking distance of the road. Access to most of the back country lakes is provided by the Crystal Lake Trailhead in the vicinity of Trial Lake on the Lake Country Trail, the Watson-Clyde



Upper Lily Lake

Trail, and the Notch Mountain Loop Trail. The Notch Mountain and Lake Country trails are well-marked and receive frequent maintenance. The Watson-Clyde Trail is unmarked, difficult to locate, and becomes indistinct at times. This trail begins at the northwestern end of Upper Lily Lake in the vicinity of the Crystal Lake Trailhead. Other established





take-off points in the drainage include the Bald Mountain and Upper Setting trailheads which primarily provide access to Weber Basin lakes. Additional Forest Service trails in the Provo Drainage include the Norway Flats, Shingle Creek, North Fork, Weir Lake and Upper Setting Trails. Each of these trail systems are identified on the map by Forest Service trail numbers.

Most of the fishing and camping activity in the Provo Drainage is concentrated along the highway corridor and adjacent to Forest Service roads and major trails. Full-service campgrounds are available at Trial, Lost and Lily lakes and fishing pressure at these waters is very heavy. Several lakes on the popular Lakes Country Trail

OF 80 NATURAL LAKES AND OVER 150 PONDS, 57 WATERS CONTAIN GAME FISH POPULATIONS OR ARE UNDER EXPERIMENTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT.

receive high levels of angling pressure as well. However, the remote lake basins away from the major trails and roads have much to offer for those seeking solitude. The most abundant fish species in Provo Drainage lakes is the brook trout which occurs in 88 percent of all fish producing waters. Cutthroat trout are commonly stocked in the drainage as well. The heavily fished waters adjacent to the highway receive frequent plants of catchable-sized rainbow and albino rainbow trout. Arctic grayling are present in Marjorie and Weir lakes.

U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps applicable to the Provo River Drainage include the Mirror Lake, Erickson Basin, Iron Mine Mountain and Soapstone Basin quadrangles.



## LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

**ALEXANDER, A-1.** Alexander is an aesthetic natural lake located in heavily timbered country with very little open shoreline. It is 23 acres, 9,360 feet in elevation, with 28 feet maximum depth. Access is 3 miles north on the Spring Canyon Road from Highway U-150 and then ¼ mile southeast on a well-marked Forest Service trail. Several campsites are present along the northern lake margin, but spring water is unavailable. The fishery is sustained by aerial stocking of brook trout. Angling pressure is heavy, and litter is a problem around the lake.

**AZURE, A-11.** Azure is a natural lake located in a glacial basin formed by an end moraine of large boulders. It is 9 acres, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 23 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is rocky and talus slopes flank the western and northern margins of the lake. Campsites, horse feed and spring water are not available at Azure. Better opportunities are present at nearby Rock Lake. Azure is located ⅓ mile west of Haystack Lake and approximately 200 yards north and slightly west of Rock Lake. Access is limited to backpackers due to the presence of large rockslides. Recreational use is very light. Azure is not being managed for a fishery.

**BEAVER, A-17.** This remote natural lake is located ⅓ mile southwest of Duck, #6 Reservoir at the head of the inlet stream. It is 3.5 acres, 9,900 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Beaver is surrounded by thick timber. Several marginal campsites are present with no available spring water. Horse feed is limited to several acres of meadow grass along the outlet stream. Beaver is subject to winterkill. It is stocked every other year with brook trout. Fishing pressure is light.

**BETH, A-6.** Beth is a shallow, productive lake with an open shoreline and floating grassy banks. It is 5.4 acres, 9,780 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake is surrounded by wet meadows. Access is 6½ miles north on the Spring Canyon Road from U-150 and then west for ¼ mile on a marked spur road. There are several good campsites available with areas for mobile camping units. Spring water



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.

is unavailable. Horse pasture is present in surrounding meadows but is quite boggy. Beth contains a good population of brook trout. Fisherman use is heavy.

**BIG ELK, A-18.** Big Elk has a large dam across the outlet and is situated at the base of a steep ridge with talus slopes. It is 30 acres maximum, 10,020 feet in elevation, with 85 feet maximum depth. The two major routes of access are the Norway Flats Road and the Lake Country Trail. From U-150, proceed north on the Norway Flats Road for 7½ miles to the end and then ½ mile beyond on the Norway Flats Trail. The last mile of road is passable to 4-wheel drive only. Access is also available from the Crystal Lake Trailhead on 7 miles of the Lake Country Trail. The trail becomes indistinct and difficult to negotiate on horseback between Island and Big Elk lakes. There are several camping areas to the south and east of the lake. Spring water and horse feed are unavailable in the immediate vicinity. Big Elk contains populations of brook and cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is heavy.

**BLUE, A-5** Blue is a natural lake situated at the base of a steep cliff and associated talus. It is 8 acres, 9,680 feet in elevation, with 26 feet maximum depth. The lake is surrounded by conifers with scattered small meadows around the perimeter. Access is 1¼ miles beyond Buckeye Lake on a well-marked jeep trail. Campsites and spring water are available, but horse feed is limited. Blue Lake is stocked with brook trout. Fishing pressure is heavy.

**BOOKER, A-35.** Booker is one of 3 lakes situated on the Provo-Weber Drainage Divide at the foot of Mt. Watson. It is 4.1 acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of scattered conifers with large areas of exposed bedrock. Booker is located 200 yards northwest of Clyde Lake (see directions to Clyde). Campsites are present at the southeastern end. Spring water and horse feed are available at the nearby Divide #'s 1 and 2 lakes. Booker contains a small population of brook trout and sustains heavy fishing pressure.

**BROOK, A-20.** Brook is an aesthetic alpine lake situated in a small, wet meadow in timbered country. The lake is 1.1 acres, 9,720 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Access is 4 miles south and west of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Lake Country and the Weir Lake trails. The latter trail becomes indistinct beyond Weir Lake, and topographic maps may prove useful in attempts to locate Brook Lake. Campsites and spring water are available, but horse pasture is limited. Brook contains a moderate population of brook trout which may be subject to sporadic winterkill. Recreational use at Brook Lake is moderate.



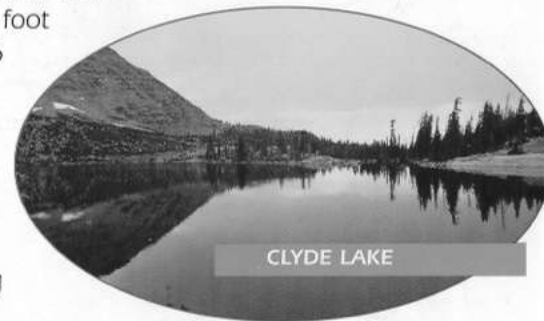
**BUCKEYE, A-3.** Buckeye is a shallow, productive lake with floating, grass covered banks and islands. It is 5 acres, 9,660 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The lake is surrounded by a large wet meadow with conifers around the perimeter of the meadow. Buckeye receives intensive fishing pressure and brook trout are planted to supplement natural reproduction. Access is ¾ miles north of Highway U-150 on the Spring Canyon Road to the Buckeye Lake turnoff, and then ¼ mile north on a rough road to the lake. Excellent campsites with pasture and spring water are available. Users are encouraged to keep vehicles off the fragile meadow areas surrounding Buckeye.

**CAROL, A-21.** This lake does not sustain fish life. Carol Lake is a small, natural lake surrounded by a wet meadow and rocky, conifer-covered hills. It is just west of Washington Lake. The surface area is 2.9 acres, maximum depth is 7 feet and the elevation is 10,180 feet.

**CLEGG, A-47.** Clegg is a productive lake located in partly timbered country with scattered meadows and rocky shelves. It is 5.1 acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The major portion of the lake is shallow and Clegg is subject to occasional winterkill. Fisherman pressure is primarily day use, but campsites are available with no spring water source. Scattered meadows in the vicinity provide horse feed. Access is 1½ miles northwest of the Bald Mountain Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail. Clegg receives frequent plants of brook trout.

**CLIFF, A-34.** This natural lake is located in a small glacial basin surrounded by scattered conifers and meadows. Cliff is 9 acres, 10,230 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. There are several good campsites to the north and east of the lake. Spring water is available throughout the season. Horse pasture is limited but can be located to the north in the vicinity of Petit Lake. Access is ½ mile north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Watson Clyde Trail. This trail is unmarked but can be located at the northwestern extremity of Upper Lily Lake. Cliff contains pan-sized cutthroat trout and sustains heavy angler use.

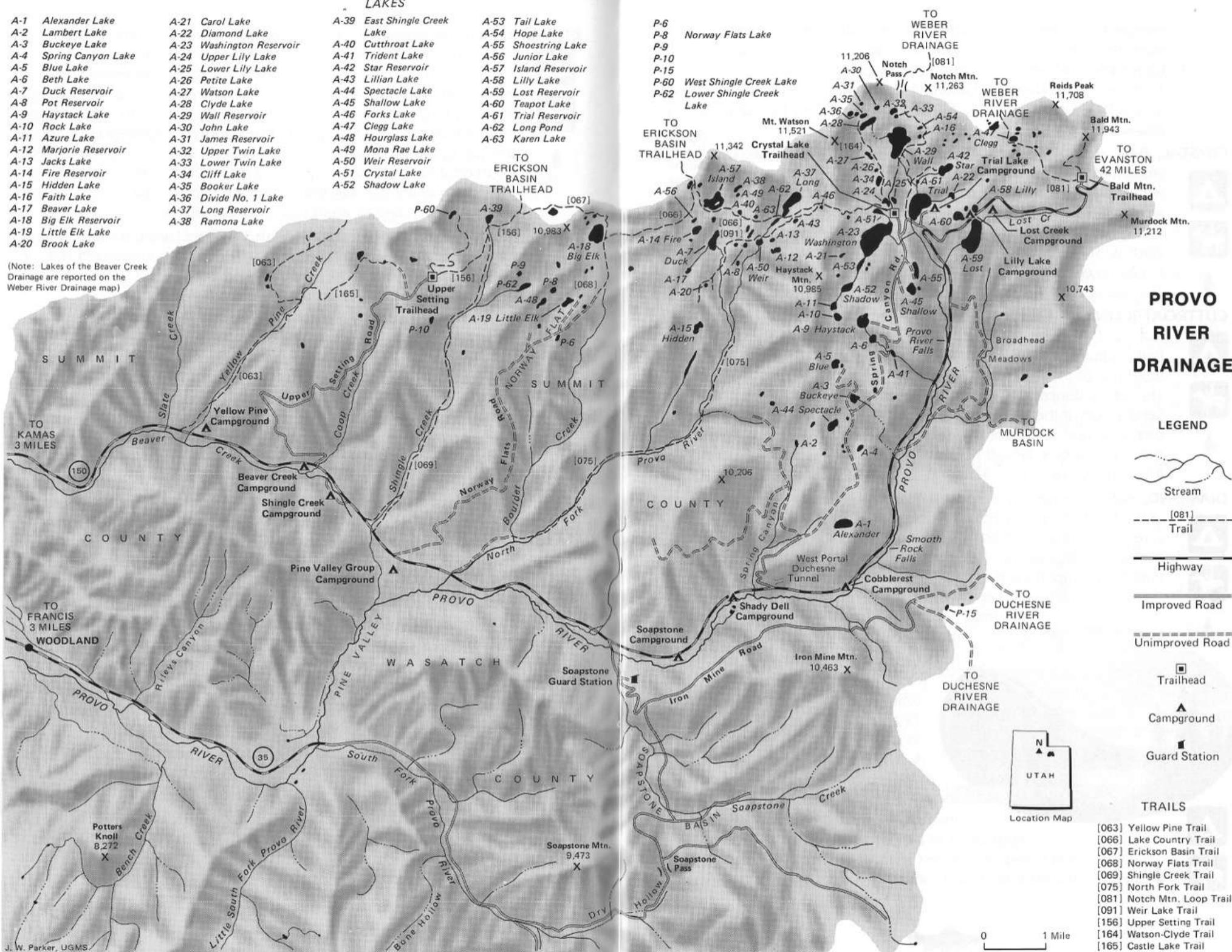
**CLYDE, A-28.** Clyde is an oblong lake located in a rocky basin at the foot of Mount Watson. It is 16 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation with 21 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is characterized by scattered conifers with large areas of exposed bedrock along the southeastern



LAKES

- |                         |                           |                              |                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A-1 Alexander Lake      | A-21 Carol Lake           | A-39 East Shingle Creek Lake | A-53 Tail Lake        |
| A-2 Lambert Lake        | A-22 Diamond Lake         | A-40 Cutthroat Lake          | A-54 Hope Lake        |
| A-3 Buckeye Lake        | A-23 Washington Reservoir | A-41 Trident Lake            | A-55 Shoestring Lake  |
| A-4 Spring Canyon Lake  | A-24 Upper Lily Lake      | A-42 Star Reservoir          | A-56 Junior Lake      |
| A-5 Blue Lake           | A-25 Lower Lily Lake      | A-43 Lillian Lake            | A-57 Island Reservoir |
| A-6 Beth Lake           | A-26 Petite Lake          | A-44 Spectacle Lake          | A-58 Lilly Lake       |
| A-7 Duck Reservoir      | A-27 Watson Lake          | A-45 Shallow Lake            | A-59 Lost Reservoir   |
| A-8 Pot Reservoir       | A-28 Clyde Lake           | A-46 Forks Lake              | A-60 Teapot Lake      |
| A-9 Haystack Lake       | A-29 Wall Reservoir       | A-47 Clegg Lake              | A-61 Trial Reservoir  |
| A-10 Rock Lake          | A-30 John Lake            | A-48 Hourglass Lake          | A-62 Long Pond        |
| A-11 Azure Lake         | A-31 James Reservoir      | A-49 Mona Rae Lake           | A-63 Karen Lake       |
| A-12 Marjorie Reservoir | A-32 Upper Twin Lake      | A-50 Weir Reservoir          |                       |
| A-13 Jacks Lake         | A-33 Lower Twin Lake      | A-51 Crystal Lake            |                       |
| A-14 Fire Reservoir     | A-34 Cliff Lake           | A-52 Shadow Lake             |                       |
| A-15 Hidden Lake        | A-35 Booker Lake          |                              |                       |
| A-16 Faith Lake         | A-36 Divide No. 1 Lake    |                              |                       |
| A-17 Beaver Lake        | A-37 Long Reservoir       |                              |                       |
| A-18 Big Elk Reservoir  | A-38 Ramona Lake          |                              |                       |
| A-19 Little Elk Lake    |                           |                              |                       |
| A-20 Brook Lake         |                           |                              |                       |

(Note: Lakes of the Beaver Creek Drainage are reported on the Weber River Drainage map)



PROVO RIVER DRAINAGE

LEGEND

- Stream
- Trail
- Highway
- Improved Road
- Unimproved Road
- Trailhead
- Campground
- Guard Station

TRAILS

- [063] Yellow Pine Trail
- [066] Lake Country Trail
- [067] Erickson Basin Trail
- [068] Norway Flats Trail
- [069] Shingle Creek Trail
- [075] North Fork Trail
- [081] Notch Mtn. Loop Trail
- [091] Weir Lake Trail
- [156] Upper Setting Trail
- [164] Watson-Clyde Trail
- [165] Castle Lake Trail

margin. Camping opportunities are limited due to the ruggedness and slope of the terrain. Spring water and horse feed are available in the Divide Lakes vicinity. Trail access is 1½ miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the unmarked and indistinct Watson Clyde Trail. This trail begins near Upper Lily Lake. Fisherman use is heavy for pan-sized brook trout.

**CRYSTAL, A-51.** Crystal is a productive, reservoir lake surrounded by coniferous forests and small, wet meadows. The lake is 9.8 acres, 10,020 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. Several good campsites are available with a piped water source and abundant horse pasture in large, dry parks to the south and southwest. The lake lies 200 yards west of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the North Fork Trail.



Crystal receives heavy fishing pressure from day and overnight groups. The lake is stocked with brook trout on an annual basis.

**CUTTHROAT (CLINT), A-40.** Cutthroat is a meadow lake situated at the foot of a steep shale ridge in the North Fork Drainage. It is 3 acres, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. Cutthroat is located 1 mile west of the Long Lake Dam within sight of the Lake Country Trail. The total distance from the Crystal Lake Trailhead is 3 miles. The Forest Service sign at the lake indicates Clint rather than Cutthroat. Excellent campsites and abundant spring water are available. The surrounding meadow contains limited horse feed but cannot sustain intensive grazing. Angling pressure is light and fishing fast for small brook trout.



**DIAMOND, A-22.** Diamond is a productive lake which lies in a large meadow at the head of the eastern most tributary to Trial Lake. The lake is 3 acres, 9,900 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. Limited overnight camping is available with spring water and horse feed. Improved campsites with tap water and rest room facilities are also present at the nearby Trail Lake campground. The fishery is composed of a small population of wary brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is moderate.



The surrounding terrain is extremely rocky with large areas of exposed bedrock and scattered conifers and meadows. Access is ¾ mile northwest of Clyde Lake on an indistinct trail. Good campsites with excellent spring water



are available at the nearby Divide #2 Lake. Horse feed can be obtained from meadows adjacent to Divide #1 and from a large park north of the lake along the inlet stream. The lake contains brook trout, and fishing pressure is heavy.

**DUCK, A-7.** Duck is a reservoir lake located 1¼ miles beyond Long Lake on the Lake Country Trail. It is 12.7 acres, 9,780 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. The total distance from the Crystal Lake Trailhead is 3¼ miles. The shoreline is predominantly timbered with scattered meadows and a talus ridge to the west. Duck contains brook and cutthroat trout and receives heavy fishing pressure. Several good campsites are present and limited horse feed is available from the peat meadow.



**FAITH, A-16.** Faith has been experimentally stocked with brook trout. This lake frequently winterkills and is no longer managed to provide a fishery.

**FIRE, A-14.** Fire Lake has a rock masonry dam across the outlet and is located in a steep, rocky basin with scattered conifers. It is 9 acres maximum, 10,200 feet in elevation, with 59 feet maximum depth. Access is 150 yards south of Junior Lake in the North Fork Drainage. Camping opportunities are limited due to the steep, rocky nature of the watershed. Spring water and horse feed are not available. Angling pressure is moderate for cutthroat trout.



**FORKS, A-46.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**HAYSTACK, A-9.** Haystack is an aesthetic natural lake surrounded by thick coniferous forest and scattered meadows. It is 17 acres, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 29 feet maximum depth. The lake is nearly circular in outline. Access is ½ mile west of the Spring Canyon Road on a side road limited to four-wheel drive vehicles. Campsites are plentiful along the eastern margin of the lake, but spring water is unavailable. Haystack contains populations of brook and cutthroat trout, and fishing pressure is heavy.



**HIDDEN, A-15.** Hidden is located in rocky, timbered country in the North Fork Drainage. It is 8.2 acres, 9,760 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. Access is 2¼ miles south of Weir Lake on an indistinct segment of the Weir Lake Trail. The total distance from the Crystal Lake Trailhead is 5 miles. Hidden is situated in a small, remote basin and is difficult to locate. A topographic map may be helpful in locating this lake. Several marginal campsites are present with no available horse feed or spring water. Angling pressure is moderate for stocked brook trout.



**HOPE, A-54.** Hope is a shallow, productive, little lake located along the popular Notch Mountain Trail. It is located on a rock ledge overlooking Faith and Wall lakes. The surface area is 2.0 acres, maximum depth is 5 feet and the elevation is 10,340 feet. Camp sites are available with abundant horse feed but no spring water. Hope Lake is being experimentally stocked with brook trout.



**HOURGLASS, A-48.** Hourglass has an irregular shoreline and is situated at the base of a talus slope ¼ mile due west of Little Elk Lake in the Norway Flats vicinity. It is 5.7 acres, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Conifers flank the eastern lake margin and are scattered among talus rocks to the west. Access trails to the lake do not exist. Campsites are available but horse feed and spring water are not present. The lake contains populations of stocked brook and cutthroat trout, and angling pressure is heavy.



**ISLAND, A-57.** Island Lake has a small dam across the outlet and is located 3½ miles west of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Lake Country Trail. It is 28 acres maximum, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 40 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is characterized by rocky cliffs, open meadows and scattered conifers. Camping opportunities are available with some horse feed. There is no spring water. Island is a popular water and receives substantial fishing and camping activity. The lake contains populations of wary brook and cutthroat trout, and fishing is unpredictable.



**JACKS, A-13.** This small oblong lake is situated in timbered country with open shorelines. Jacks is 1.2 acres, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 23 feet maximum depth. The lake is located 200 yards east of Weir Lake in the North Fork Drainage (see directions to Weir Lake). There is one campsite present, but spring water is unavailable and horse feed restricted. Jacks Lake contains a small population of brook trout and is subject to occasional winterkill.



**JAMES, A-31.** James is a natural lake located in a small meadow surrounded by rocky shelves, bedrock and talus. It is 2.1 acres, 10,500 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. There are scattered conifers around the lake margin. The inlet provides excellent spring water. Marginal campsites are present with some horse feed. Access is ¼ mile north of Divide #1 Lake along the inlet stream to the foot of Notch Mountain. Total distance from the Crystal Lake Trailhead is 2½ miles. James is subject to occasional winterkill but is stocked with brook trout on a frequent basis.



**JOHN, A-30.** John is a shallow, natural water located on a rocky ridge ¼ mile northeast of Clyde Lake (see directions to Clyde Lake). It is 4 acres, 10,500 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake appears as Booker on USGS topographic maps. John is situated in



a small meadow with scattered conifer patches and surrounded by rocky ledges. Campsites and horse feed are limited, and spring water is unavailable. Direct access for horses is difficult. John maintains a good population of pan-sized brook trout.

**JUNIOR, A-56.** This aesthetic meadow lake sits at the base of a steep, rocky ridge ¼ mile southwest of Island Lake (see directions to Island Lake). Direct access trails do not exist but horses can easily reach the lake. It is 2.8 acres, 10,200 feet in elevation, with 11 feet maximum depth. The outlet is a direct tributary to Fire Lake. Several campsites are present with up to 10 acres of horse feed. Available springs are too small to obtain water. Angling pressure is light. Junior Lake is subject to occasional winterkill, but has been known to produce some good cutthroat trout fishing.



**KAREN, A-63.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**LAMBERT, A-2.** Lambert is a shallow, natural lake with floating banks. It is 2 acres, 9,630 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The lake is situated in a large wet meadow with conifers flanking the southern lake margin. Thick patches of pond lily are common in the shoal areas. Access is 2 miles north of Highway U-150 on the Spring Canyon Road to the Lambert Meadow turnout. Proceed northwest on this road past the large meadow to a point where the road turns abruptly west; and then head northeast on foot for 300 yards to the lake. Camping opportunities are limited, and spring water is unavailable. Lambert Lake is stocked with brook trout.



The STREAM TEAM Program is designed to offer opportunities for anglers to become personally involved in cleaning, restoring and enhancing Utah's aquatic resources. There are several hundred miles of stream and lake shorelines 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 a two-year commitment to "adopt" and care for Utah's aquatic resources, please contact Joe Starinchak, DWR Aquatic Education Specialist at (801) 538-4769.



**LILLIAN, A43.** Lillian is a beautiful meadow lake located in timbered country immediately south of Long Reservoir. It is 2 acres, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. Excellent campsites with spring water are available. Horse pasture is present in adjacent and surrounding parks. Trail access is 2 miles west of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Lake Country and Weir Lake cutoff trails. Lillian sustains a small population of brook trout. Angling pressure is light.



**LILLY, A-58.** Lilly is located 300 yards east of Teapot Lake adjacent to the Mirror Lake Highway (U-150). It is 4.1 acres, 9,800 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The lake lies in a boggy meadow encompassed by conifers. The Forest Service maintains a full-service campground at Lilly with 14 units. Fishing pressure is heavy. Lilly is stocked frequently with catchable-sized rainbow trout. Anglers may also creel an occasional brook trout.



**LILY, LOWER, A-25.** Lower Lily is a productive meadow lake located 200 yards north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail. It is 3.2 acres, 10,030 feet in elevation with 16 feet maximum depth. Lower Lily is the eastern most of the two Lily lakes. The southern arm of the lake is very shallow and completely covered by pond lily. The northern arm is deep in spots. Fishing pressure is primarily day use with very little overnight camping activity. There are several potential areas for campsites, but drinking water must be carried in. Lower Lily contains brook trout and angling pressure is heavy.



LOWER LILY LAKE

**LILY, UPPER, A-24.** Upper Lily Lake is a natural meadow lake with a productive substrate and boggy banks. It is 3.2 acres, 10,020 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The lake meadow is surrounded on all sides by conifers. Access is 200 yards north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail which passes between Upper and Lower Lily lakes. Upper Lily lies west of the trail. There are several campsites situated along the western lake margin, but spring water is not present. Horse feed is available in limited supply. Upper Lily Lake is not stocked and has been set aside as a botanical station for Brigham Young University.



**LITTLE ELK, A-19.** Little Elk has an irregular shoreline and is located in a rocky basin in the Norway Flats vicinity. It is 13.2 acres, 9,780 feet in elevation, with 31 feet maximum depth. There are no inlets or outlets, and the water level drops about 10 feet annually. Access is 6¼ miles north



of Highway U-150 on the Norway Flats Road to the well-marked Little Elk turnoff and then north for ½ mile. There are several campsites along the lake margin, but spring water is unavailable. Recreational pressure is moderate. The lake is subject to winterkills. It is stocked with cutthroat trout.

**LONG POND, A-62.** Long is a small, narrow pond located on the outlet stream immediately below Long Reservoir. It is 2 acres, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Inlet and outlet flows are highly variable and controlled by the reservoir operation. During the winter, the outlet valve is shut down and flows are not sufficient to maintain fish populations. However during the summer, Long Pond contains small numbers of brook and cutthroat trout recruited each year from Long Reservoir. Good campsites are available with limited horse feed. Fishing pressure is moderate.



**LONG, A-37.** This reservoir lake is located in a rocky basin with scattered patches of conifers. Long is 35 acres maximum, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 26 feet maximum depth. Access is 2 miles west of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Lake Country Trail. Excellent campsites with horse feed are available. However, a spring water source is not present. Long contains brook and cutthroat trout and sustains heavy angling pressure.



**LOST, A-59.** Lost is a large reservoir located immediately across the highway from Teapot and Lilly lakes. The reservoir is 62 acres maximum, 9,400 feet in elevation, with 22 feet maximum depth. Fishing is sustained by stocking catchable-sized rainbow trout throughout the summer. Lost is a popular camping area and the Forest Service has established an improved campground at the lake.



**MARJORIE, A-12.** Marjorie is a reservoir lake located on the ridge southeast of Weir Lake. It is 13 acres maximum, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 16 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is gently sloping with scattered conifers and meadows. Access is 2½ miles west of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Lake Country and Weir Lake trails to Weir and then ¼ mile to the southeast. Campsites are present but spring water is unavailable. Marjorie contains Arctic grayling. Angling pressure is heavy.



**MONA RAE, A-49.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**NORWAY FLATS, P-8.** Norway Flats Lake is located at the base of a talus ridge ¼ mile northwest of Little Elk Lake and immediately northeast of Hourglass. Direct trail access is not available. It is 3 acres, 9,900 feet in elevation, with 16 feet maximum depth. Conifers flank the southern and eastern lake margins. Camping opportunities at Norway Lake are limited, but several good sites are present between the lake and Hourglass along the interconnecting stream. Spring water and horse



feed are unavailable. Experimental stocking of Norway Lake indicates that the lake winterkills and has no potential to sustain fish life.

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

**P-9.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

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

**P-15.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**PETIT (JUNIOR #5), A-26.** Petit is a productive meadow lake located on the ridge north of Cliff Lake. It is 2 acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 3 feet maximum depth. The lake is shallow throughout with no deep holes. Access is  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the unmarked Watson-Clyde Trail. Campsites and horse feed are available in the general lake vicinity, and spring water is present at Cliff Lake. Petit contains a small population of wary brook trout. Angling pressure is moderate.

**POT, A-8.** This reservoir lake is located  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile southwest of Weir on the Weir Lake Cutoff Trail. Pot is 4 acres maximum, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 28 feet maximum depth. The total distance from the Crystal Lake Trailhead is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The shoreline is rocky with scattered conifers. There are several campsites available, but spring water is not present. Horse pasture can be obtained from scattered meadows to the north and west. Angling pressure is heavy. Pot is stocked with brook trout.

**RAMONA, A-38.** Ramona is situated on the ridge  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile northeast of Island Lake in the North Fork Drainage. It is 4.7 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 21 feet maximum depth. Direct trail access is not available, but the terrain can be negotiated on horseback. The total distance from the Crystal Lake Trailhead is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The lake is surrounded by large areas of exposed bedrock and scattered conifers. Marginal campsites are available, but spring water is not present. Horse feed is scarce. Ramona sustains moderate fishing pressure and is stocked with brook trout.

**ROCK, A-10.** Rock is a natural lake situated in rough terrain at the base of Haystack Mountain,  $\frac{3}{8}$  mile west of Haystack Lake. It is 8 acres, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Rock has a history of winterkill. Several good campsites are available with limited spring water. There are no clearly defined trails, and access is limited to backpackers due to the rough nature of the terrain and large rockslides. Angling pressure is moderate. Rock Lake receives frequent plants of brook trout, but fishing is unpredictable.

**SHADOW, A-52.** Shadow is located  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Washington Reservoir along the major drainage system. It is 14 acres, 10,060 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Campsites are present with an excellent source of spring water located along the southern margin of the lake. Horse feed is available but limited. Shadow contains a population of brook trout. Camping and fishing pressure is heavy.

**SHALLOW (HAYSTACK #2), A-45.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**SHINGLE CREEK, EAST, A-39.** East Shingle Creek Lake is a deep, natural body of water situated at the head of Shingle Creek. It is 7 acres, 9,700 feet in elevation, with 44 feet maximum depth. The lake is surrounded by thick timber with scattered small meadows. Access is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of U-150 on the improved Upper Setting Road to the trailhead and then  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeast on the Upper Setting Pack Trail. Access is also provided by the Shingle Creek Pack Trail from U-150, but hiking distance is much greater. Several campsites with spring water are available. Horse pasture is limited in the lake vicinity. Angling pressure is heavy due to the accessibility of this lake. In addition to brook trout, splake (a brook trout - lake trout hybrid) were introduced to help control a population of reddsides.

**SHINGLE CREEK, LOWER, P-62.** Lower Shingle Creek is a shallow natural lake located in an isolated basin in the Shingle Creek Drainage. It is 4 acres, 9,620 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is timbered with a large, open meadow to the northeast. Trails do not exist and horse access is difficult. Proceed east of the Upper Setting Trailhead for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles over steep terrain to the lake. Lower Shingle is also accessible via the Shingle Creek Trail from U-150. Follow the trail north for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles to a large meadow and then head east for  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile. Campsites are available, but spring water is present only in the early season. Lower Shingle Creek contains brook trout, and angling pressure is moderate.

**SHINGLE CREEK, WEST, P-60.** West Shingle Creek is a productive, spring-fed meadow lake with floating banks and islands. It is 5 acres, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The lake is shallow and experiences water level fluctuation of 4 to 5 feet annually. Access is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles north of the Upper Setting Trail head along a logging road



LOWER SHINGLE LAKE



which has been blocked to vehicular access by the Forest Service. Campsites with spring water are available. West Shingle provides marginal fish habitat and receives little annual recreational use. The lake is stocked with brook trout.

**SHOESTRING, A-55.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**SPECTACLE (HOURGLASS), A-44.** This irregularly shaped, natural lake is situated in thick conifers with some floating banks and islands. Spectacle is 9.3 acres, 9,740 feet in elevation, with 17 feet maximum depth. The lake appears as Hourglass on USGS topographic maps. Large expanses of yellow pond lily cover the surface of this lake. Access is 4½ miles north of Highway U-150 on the Spring Canyon Road to a small roadside pond and then west for ¼ mile to Spectacle. There is no trail to the lake. Camping areas are limited, and spring water is not available. Angling pressure is moderate. Spectacle is stocked with brook trout.

**SPRING CANYON, A4.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**STAR, A-42.** Star is a reservoir lake located 1 mile northeast of Trial Lake. It is 16 acres maximum, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 35 feet maximum depth. Star is located in coniferous forest with scattered meadows to the north and northwest. There are few potential camping areas and no spring water. Horse feed is limited. From Trial Lake, follow the major inlet stream north to a small pond on a tributary. The reservoir is located at the top of this tributary stream. Star contains a limited population of cutthroat and brook trout and sustains heavy angling pressure. Star Lake contains a population of mountain suckers. It isn't known how these suckers got into the lake. One possibility is that they were brought in by anglers and used illegally as bait.

**TAIL, A-53.** Tail is a natural lake located south of Washington Reservoir in dense conifers. It is 9.8 acres, 9,980 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. When Washington Reservoir is filled to capacity, there is a direct connection between the reservoir and Tail Lake. Access is ½ mile southwest of the dam at Washington along the shoreline of the reservoir. There are several campsites but spring water is unavailable. Tail contains a good population of brook, cutthroat and rainbow trout. This lake isn't stocked. The fish either migrate from Washington Reservoir during high water or they are naturally produced. Angling pressure is heavy.



**TEAPOT, A-60.** Teapot is a natural lake which has been modified by the placement of a dam and a retaining dike at the eastern end. It is 13 acres, 9,950 feet in elevation, with 46 feet maximum depth. Teapot is located one mile east of the Trial Lake Turnoff on U-150 approximately 27 miles east of Kamas. The lake receives heavy fishing and camping activity due to its proximity to the Mirror Lake Highway. Teapot is stocked with rainbow and albino rainbow catchables, as well as brook trout.

**TRIAL, A-61.** Trial Reservoir is a popular fishing water located ½ mile west of the Mirror Lake Highway on an improved Forest Service Road. It is 98 acres maximum, 9,800 feet in elevation, with 68 feet maximum depth. There is a large, developed campground at Trial providing full service. Fishing pressure is very heavy. Trial is stocked with rainbow and albino rainbow catchables, as well as brook trout fingerling.

**TRIDENT, A-41.** This shallow, productive lake is located immediately adjacent to the Spring Canyon Road 6¾ miles north of U-150. Trident is 4 acres, 9,400 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake lies in a meadow surrounded by conifers. Camping areas are available with turn-offs for mobile camping units. Spring water is not present. Trident contains brook trout and receives heavy fishing pressure.

**TWIN, LOWER, A-33.** Lower Twin is a small lake situated in rocky terrain immediately south of Upper Twin Lake. It is 3 acres, 10,410 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is characterized by low, rocky shelves and boulders with scattered conifers. Camping areas are present, but better sites are available at Upper Twin Lake. Spring water may be available at Upper Twin during the early summer months. Access is 2¼ miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail. Leave the trail at the point where it begins the last incline to Notch Pass and head directly west for ¼ mile to the Twin Lakes Basin. Lower Twin contains brook trout. Angling pressure is predominantly day use, but heavy.

**TWIN, UPPER, A-32.** Upper Twin is a natural lake located in rocky terrain at the base of Notch Mountain. It is 9 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The lake is surrounded by small meadow areas and sparse conifers. Campsites are available with limited horse feed.

Spring water is present only during the early summer months. Access is 2¼ miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail. Leave the trail where it begins



the last incline to Notch Pass and head directly west for ¼ mile to the Twin Lakes Basin. Direct access on horseback is difficult. The lake contains brook trout and angling pressure is heavy.

**WALL, A-29.** Wall is a sizeable reservoir located in a steep, rocky basin. It is 80 acres maximum, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 97 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is characterized by talus rocks and scattered conifers. Access is one mile north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail. There are several areas for camping along the eastern lake margin. However, horse feed is limited and spring water unavailable. Wall Reservoir has brook and cutthroat trout and angling pressure is heavy.

**WASHINGTON, A-23.** Washington is a large reservoir lake located in thick timber at the northern arm of Haystack Mountain. It is 106 acres maximum, 9,900 feet in elevation, with 70 feet maximum depth. Access is ¾ mile west of U-150 at the Trial Lake Turnoff to the Crystal Lake Road. Take an immediate left turn from the Crystal Lake Road and proceed west for ¼ mile over a rough road to Washington. Campsites are available but spring water is not present. Washington Lake contains populations of catchable-sized rainbow trout sustained by stocking, as well as brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is heavy.

**WATSON, A-27.** This shallow, productive lake is located in thick coniferous forest at the base of Watson Mountain. Watson is 6 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake is irregular in outline with a large shallow bay to the southeast. Access is one mile north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Watson Clyde Trail. Campsites are present with available spring water. Horse feed can be obtained to the south in the vicinity of Petit Lake. Angling pressure is moderate. The lake contains brook trout.

**WEIR, A-50.** Weir is a reservoir lake located in the North Fork Drainage directly downstream from Long Reservoir. It is 7 acres maximum, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is rocky and characterized by steep, timbered slopes. The dam is a rock masonry structure. Inlet flows sustain fish populations through the winter. Access is 2½ miles west of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Lake Country and Weir Lake trails. Campsites are available, but horse feed is scarce. Spring water is present early in the season. Weir contains populations of cutthroat trout and Arctic grayling. Angling pressure is moderate.

## WEBER RIVER DRAINAGE

The Weber River is a large drainage system located on the western extremity of the Uinta Mountains. The upper slopes are timbered with extensive areas of exposed bedrock and talus ridges. Some 59 natural lakes and between 80 and 100 ponds of less than 2 acres in size dot the headwater region of the Weber River. These lakes vary in elevation from 9,620 feet to over 10,820 feet. Eleven of these natural lakes have been enlarged by dam construction for water storage purposes.

Access to the drainage is provided by Highway 213 east of Oakley and Highway U-150 east of Kamas, Utah. Starting points along Highway 213 include the Erickson Basin Trailhead in the vicinity of the Ledgefork Campground, and Holiday Park near the forest boundary. Trails originating at Holiday Park extend south into the major forks of the Weber River. However, Holiday Park is private property and the Forest Service right-of-way road has no trailhead development or parking areas for vehicles and horse trailers.

The major access points to the Weber Drainage are scattered along U-150 and include the Upper Setting Trailhead, the Crystal Lake Trailhead, the Bald Mountain Trailhead and the Weber River Trail near Pass Lake (see Provo Drainage Map). Trails originating at these points drop over the top into the major headwater regions of the Weber Basin.

Some of the more inaccessible lakes in the Uinta Mountains lie within this drainage. Forest Service trails are not well developed or maintained with the exception of the Notch Mountain Loop Trail, the Lofty Lake Loop Trail, the Smith-Morehouse Trail, and the Yellowpine Trail. Several trail systems, particularly in the Middle Fork are no longer in existence due to light foot and horse traffic. All Weber Drainage trails which receive maintenance are identified on the booklet map by Forest Service trail numbers.

Although the Weber River Drainage lies in close proximity to areas of concentrated use, the majority of lakes experience moderate or light angling pressure. The heaviest fishing and camping activity occurs at Abes, Cuberant #4, Dean, Erickson, Fish, Lovenia, North, Notch, Round, Sand and Yellowpine (Lower and Upper). These areas should be avoided if users are seeking solitude.

There are 42 lakes in this drainage that contain game fish populations or are under experimental fisheries management. Brook trout are the most common



species in the drainage and anglers are also likely to catch cutthroat trout which occur quite frequently. Self-sustaining populations of Arctic grayling are present in Sand, Round and Fish lakes in the Dry Fork Drainage. Stream fishing is very good in some of the more remote areas of the Weber River Drainage.

USGS topographic maps useful in the Weber River Drainage include Whitney Reservoir, Slader Basin, Hidden Lake, Mirror Lake, Erickson Basin, and the Hoyt Peak quadrangles.

## LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

**ABES, W-30.** Abes is a remote natural lake which has been modified by the placement of a small earthen dam across the outlet. It is 21.6 acres maximum, 9,820 feet in elevation, with 62 feet maximum depth. The water level fluctuates 7 feet annually. The immediate watershed contains thick conifers and scattered rock slides. Access is to follow the Middle Fork Trail south from Holiday Park for 2½ miles to the junction with the Abes Lake Trail and then one steep mile to the southeast. Abes is also accessible from Lovenia Lake over the pass into the Middle Fork across steep and rocky terrain with no trail. Campsites are present with some spring water. There is no horse feed. Fishing for cutthroat trout is unpredictable and recreational use is heavy.

**ADAX, W-34.** Adax is a scenic lake located in a dense conifer belt at the foot of steep ledges. It is 5 acres, 9,700 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. Access is 2½ miles south of Holiday Park on the Middle Fork Trail and then one steep mile west on an indistinct trail. Another route is 1½ miles east of Olsen Lake over the pass (no trail). Adax is difficult to locate in either case, and the terrain is steep and rocky. Campsites and horse feed are available, but there is no spring water. Fishing pressure is light. Adax contains a population of small brook trout sustained by natural reproduction.

**ANCHOR, W-29.** Anchor is a natural lake with the water level enlarged by placement of a dam. It is 13 acres maximum, 10,380 feet in elevation, with 50 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is steep and rocky with scattered conifers. Annual water level fluctuation is about 8 feet. The lake is located 3 miles southeast from the end of the Gardner's Fork jeep road on the obscure Anchor Lake Trail over the pass into the Middle Fork. Marginal camping areas are available without horse feed or spring water. Angling pressure is moderate. Fishing is fast for small brook trout to 10 inches in length.

**ARROWHEAD, W-68.** This natural lake is situated on a ledge at the foot of Flat Iron Mountain in the Beaver Creek Drainage. It is 2.1 acres, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 26 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is rocky and steep with scattered conifers. Access is one mile northeast of Upper Yellowpine on a well-traveled section of the Yellowpine Trail or one mile west of Castle Reservoir over rough terrain. Campsites are available but horse feed is sparse. Spring water is available early in the season. Arrowhead receives moderate fishing pressure from day anglers. A good population of small brook trout is sustained by natural reproduction.

**BENCH, W-37.** Bench is an oblong lake situated in dense conifers at the base of a talus slope in the Notch Mountain vicinity. It is 7 acres, 10,260 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. Access is 2¾ miles northwest of the Bald Mountain Trailhead (see Provo Drainage Map) or 2¾ miles around the ridge from Ibantik on the Notch Mountain Loop Trail. Campsites are available without spring water. Horse feed is limited. Bench does not have suitable fish habitat and is no longer managed for fishing. It receives light recreational use.

**CAROL, W-51.** Carol is a small natural lake with a productive substrate and boggy floating banks. It is 3 acres, 9,860 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. Spring water is unavailable and horse feed limited in the lake vicinity. Potential campsites are present. Carol is located ½ mile northeast of Round Lake in dense conifers. There are no trails but access on foot or horseback is not difficult. Carol is stocked with brook trout. Recreational use is light.

**CASTLE, W-67.** Castle is a fluctuating reservoir situated at the base of Castle Peak in the Beaver Creek Drainage. It is 10 acres maximum, 9,860 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access is 6 miles north of U-150 on the Upper Setting Road to an unmarked turnoff, and then north for one mile on an old logging road to the end. From this point follow the Castle Lake Trail northwest for ¼ mile to the lake. Access is also possible from the Yellowpine Drainage on the Castle Lake Trail. Campsites are present with no available spring water. Horse feed can be located north of the lake in a large dry meadow. Angling pressure is moderate. The lake contains cutthroat trout.

**CUBERANT #1, W42.** Cuberant #1 is a small natural lake located 2½ miles northwest of U-150 on the Lofty Lake and Cuberant Basin trails. It is 3.5 acres, 10,360 feet in elevation, with



CUBERANT #1 LAKE



18 feet maximum depth. Cuberant #1 is the first lake arrived at in the basin. Access trails are steep and rocky in places, but can be negotiated on horseback. The surrounding terrain is rocky with scattered conifers. Campsites are poor, and spring water and horse feed are unavailable. This lake contains populations of brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is moderate, and fishing is generally fast.

**CUBERANT #2, W-43.** Cuberant #2 is a shallow natural water with an irregular shoreline and surrounded on all sides by dense conifers. It is 3.2 acres, 10,220 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. The lake lies 2 miles northwest of Pass Lake on the Lofty Lake and Cuberant Basin Pack trails. Travel to the first meadow in Cuberant Basin and then proceed ¼ mile west on an indistinct side trail. Excellent sites are available for camping, but spring water is not present. Horse feed can be located to the east in the small wet meadow. Fishing pressure at the lake is moderate for brook and cutthroat trout.

**CUBERANT #3, W-44.** This beautiful lake is located in thick conifers 150 yards northwest of Cuberant #2 along the connecting stream. It is 3.5 acres, 10,180 feet in elevation, with 24 feet maximum depth. The total distance from Pass Lake (U-150) on the Cuberant Basin and Lofty Lake trails is 2½ miles. Campsites are situated along the southern margin of the lake, and spring water may be available to the northeast. Horse feed is not present. Cuberant #3 sustains a good population of pan-sized brook trout. Fishing pressure is moderate.



CUBERANT #3 LAKE

**CUBERANT #4, W-45.** Cuberant #4 is a picturesque lake situated at the base of talus slopes and rocky ledges at the head of Cuberant Basin. It is 22 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. The lake is long and irregular in outline. Access is ¼ mile north of Cuberant #1 (first lake in the basin), on a rocky trail. The total distance from U-150 near Pass Lake is 2½ miles. Angling pressure is moderate. Campsites are present, and spring water is available only in the early season. Several acres of wet meadow horse feed are available on the north end. Cuberant #4 contains a population of cutthroat trout sustained by aerial stocking.

**CUBERANT #5, W-46.** Cuberant #5 is a shallow, spring-fed lake characterized by a productive substrate and boggy grass-covered banks. It is 5 acres, 10,060 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Recreational use is very light. No campsites have been established.



Horse feed is limited. Cuberant #5 is located ¾ mile northwest of Cuberant #3 over the saddle. Trails do not exist and direct horse access is difficult. The lake is subject to frequent winterkills, and is no longer being managed to provide fishing.

**DEAN, W-35.** Dean is a natural lake situated in scenic meadows and open timber at the head of the Main Fork Drainage. It is 12 acres, 10,060 feet in elevation, with 16 feet maximum depth. Dean is subject to sporadic winterkill. Campsites are numerous, and fishing pressure heavy. Several acres of horse feed are scattered in the lake's vicinity, but spring water is unavailable. Access is 2 miles southwest of the Bald Mountain Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail (see Provo Drainage Map). Brook and cutthroat trout are present in the lake.

**DIVIDE #2, W-20.** Divide #2 is a natural spring-fed lake situated on the drainage divide between the Weber and Provo River basins. It is 3.5 acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. Access is 2 miles northeast of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the indistinct Watson-Clyde Trail which begins near Upper Lily Lake. Divide #2 is located immediately west of Divide #1 (see Provo Drainage Map). Excellent camping opportunities are present with spring water available. Horse feed is limited and scattered in the lake's vicinity. Winterkill has been documented in the past for Divide #2 and stocking has been discontinued.

**ELKHORN, W-64.** This small natural lake is located in dense conifers at the head of the South Fork of the Weber Drainage. It is 1.5 acres, 9,680 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. Camping opportunities are available with limited spring water. Horse feed is present to the south in the vicinity of 2 small ponds. Access is 4¾ miles south of Highway 213 on the South Fork Road and jeep trail past the rock slide area. Then proceed south for 2½ miles on a hit-and-miss trail to the headwater region containing Elkhorn Lake. Elkhorn is stocked with brook trout and receives light angling pressure.

**ERICKSON, SOUTH, W-25.** South Erickson is a natural lake abutting a talus slope at the head of Erickson Basin. It is 10 acres, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The lake contains a fine suspended glacial material giving it a milky green appearance. Access is 2½ miles northeast of the Upper Setting Trailhead on the Upper Setting and Erickson Basin trails (see Provo Drainage Map). Access is also provided by the Smith Morehouse and Erickson Basin trails from the Erickson Basin Trailhead in the Ledgefork Campground vicinity. Campsites are present but running water is unavailable. Horse feed is present to the east at the base of the talus slope. South Erickson is stocked with brook trout. Recreational use is moderate.



**TRAILS**


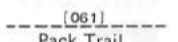
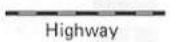
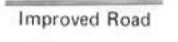
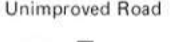
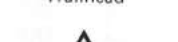


- [058] Anchor Lake Trail
- [061] Smith-Morehouse Trail
- [063] Yellowpine Trail
- [066] Lake Country Trail
- [067] Erickson Basin Trail
- [076] Middle Fork Trail
- [077] Abes Lake Trail
- [079] Weber River Trail
- [080] Cuberant Basin Trail
- [081] Notch Mtn. Loop Trail
- [156] Upper Setting Trail
- [158] Lofty Lake Loop Trail
- [159] Fish Lake Trail
- [162] Dry Fork Trail
- [165] Castle Lake Trail

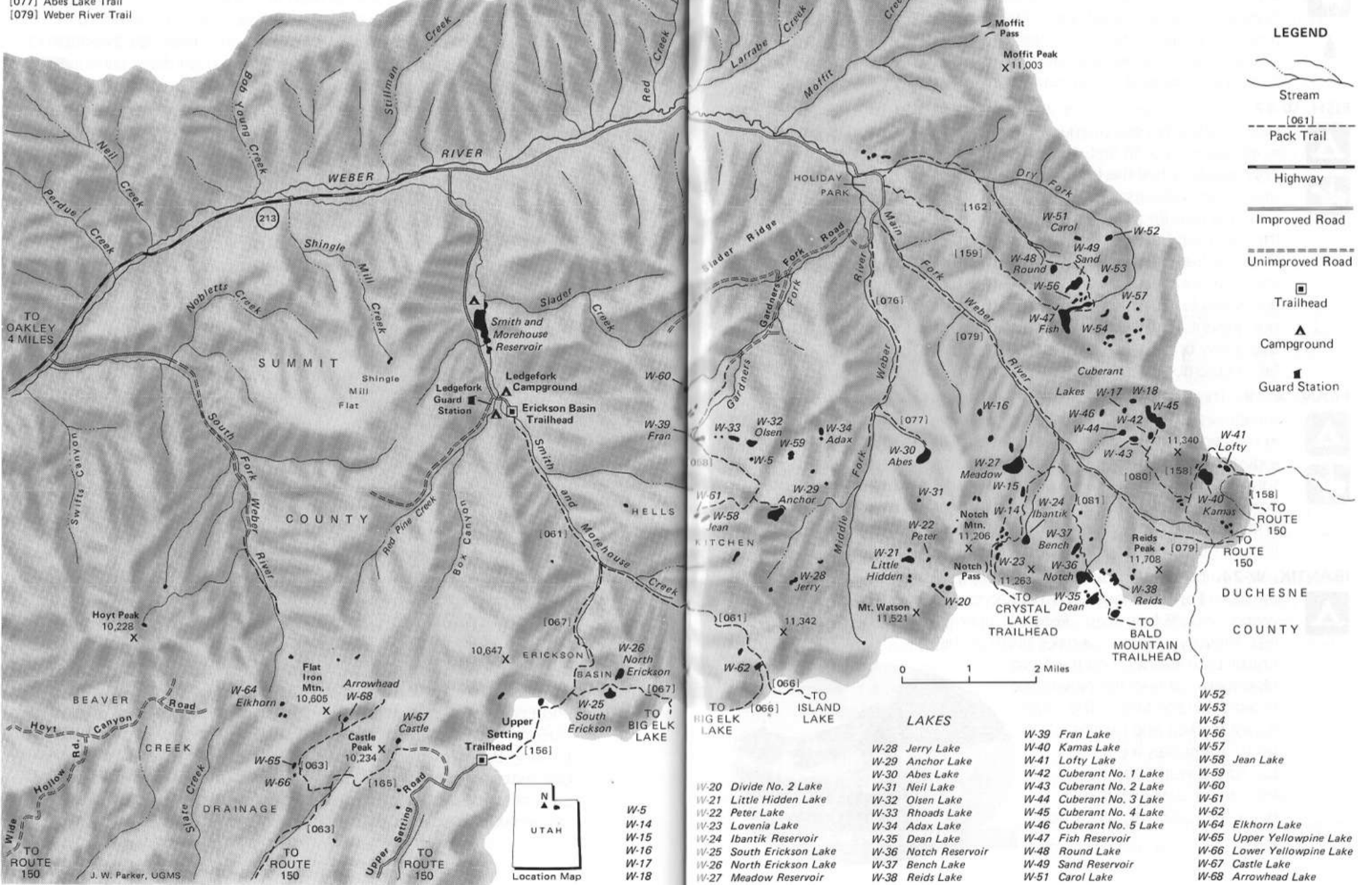
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(Note: Majority of Beaver Creek Drainage shown on Provo River Drainage map.)

**WEBER RIVER DRAINAGE**

**LEGEND**

-  Stream
-  Pack Trail
-  Highway
-  Improved Road
-  Unimproved Road
-  Trailhead
-  Campground
-  Guard Station



0 1 2 Miles

**LAKES**

- W-28 Jerry Lake
- W-29 Anchor Lake
- W-30 Abes Lake
- W-31 Neil Lake
- W-32 Olsen Lake
- W-33 Rhoads Lake
- W-34 Adax Lake
- W-35 Dean Lake
- W-36 Notch Reservoir
- W-37 Bench Lake
- W-38 Reids Lake
- W-39 Fran Lake
- W-40 Kamas Lake
- W-41 Lofty Lake
- W-42 Cuberant No. 1 Lake
- W-43 Cuberant No. 2 Lake
- W-44 Cuberant No. 3 Lake
- W-45 Cuberant No. 4 Lake
- W-46 Cuberant No. 5 Lake
- W-47 Fish Reservoir
- W-48 Round Lake
- W-49 Sand Reservoir
- W-51 Carol Lake
- W-52 Carol Lake
- W-53 Kamas Lake
- W-54 Kamas Lake
- W-55 Jean Lake
- W-56 Jean Lake
- W-57 Jean Lake
- W-58 Jean Lake
- W-59 Jean Lake
- W-60 Kamas Lake
- W-61 Kamas Lake
- W-62 Kamas Lake
- W-63 Kamas Lake
- W-64 Elkhorn Lake
- W-65 Upper Yellowpine Lake
- W-66 Lower Yellowpine Lake
- W-67 Castle Lake
- W-68 Arrowhead Lake

- W-5
- W-14
- W-15
- W-16
- W-17
- W-18



**ERICKSON, NORTH, W-26.** North Erickson is a spring-fed lake located in a meadow within Erickson Basin. It is 9 acres, 10,020 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. Several camping areas are present with good supplies of spring water. Limited horse feed is available from the surrounding meadow. Access begins at the end of the Upper Setting Road on the Upper Setting and Erickson Basin trails to South Erickson and then proceed north for ¼ mile to North Erickson. The lake is shallow and has a history of winterkill. However, North Erickson receives frequent stocking of brook trout and sustains heavy fishing pressure.



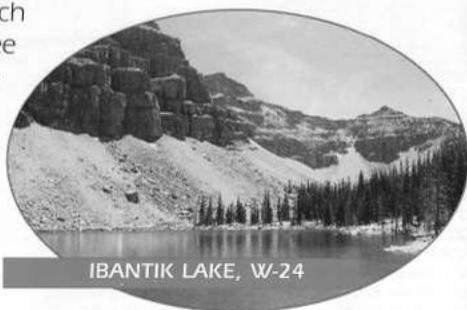
**FISH, W-47.** Fish is a large reservoir with an irregular shoreline situated at the head of the Dry Fork Drainage. It is 46 acres at low pool, 10,180 feet in elevation, and 38 feet deep. The water level fluctuates 19 feet, and approximately half the lake's surface area is removed at maximum drawdown. Access is 4½ miles southeast of Holiday Park on the Dry Fork Trail past Round and Sand lakes. The lake is also accessible on the Fish Lake Trail which begins as a jeep road 200 yards south of the Dry Fork Trail on the Holiday Park Road. This trail is steep and follows the ridge southeast for 4 miles to Fish Lake. Heavily used campsites are available with some horse feed below the dam. Spring water is not present. Fish Lake contains a large population of Arctic grayling and a few brook trout. Angling pressure is heavy and fishing success fair. Remember to pack out all your trash.



**FRAN, W-39.** This lake has an irregular shoreline and is situated in a boggy meadow at the head of Gardner's Fork. Fran is 3 acres, 10,060 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The lake is characterized by a glacial turbidity and has a milky green appearance. Access is ¾ mile south from the end of the Gardner's Fork Jeep Road on a good section of the Anchor Lake Trail. Campsites, early season spring water and horse feed are present. Fran contains a wild brook trout population. It gets moderate recreational use.



**IBANTI, W-24.** Ibantik is a reservoir situated at the base of a talus slope in the Main Fork Drainage. It is 10.2 acres maximum, 10,100 feet in elevation, and 28 feet deep. Reservoir operation fluctuates the lake 16 feet annually. Access is 3 miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail over the Notch (see Provo Drainage Map). The route is well marked and heavily used. Campsites are present but spring water and horse feed are unavailable. Ibantik has a self sustaining brook trout population.



IBANTI, W-24



**JEAN, W-58.** Jean is a small meadow lake situated in sparse conifers in the Smith-Morehouse Drainage. It is 3 acres, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. Access is 3½ miles south from the end of the Gardner's Fork Jeep Road on an obscure trail over the steep pass into Hell's Kitchen. Another route is 3¾ miles southeast of the Erickson Basin Trailhead on the Smith-Morehouse and Hell's Kitchen trails. The latter trail is not maintained and is difficult to follow. Topographic maps are useful to locate the lake. Campsites and early season spring water are available. Horse feed is limited. Jean Lake is stocked with cutthroat trout.



**JERRY, W-28.** This remote natural lake is situated at the base of a steep, timbered ridge in the Middle Fork Drainage. It is 3.2 acres, 10,220 feet in elevation, and 16 feet deep. It is subject to occasional winterkill. Access is 1¾ miles south of Anchor Lake. There are no clearly defined trails, and access on horses is difficult due to the steep, rocky terrain. Angling pressure is light and campsites are not established. Spring water sources are not present, and horse feed is limited. Jerry is stocked frequently with brook trout.



**KAMAS, W-40.** Kamas is a scenic natural lake which has been modified by the placement of a small dam across the outlet. It is 17.1 acres maximum, 10,500 feet in elevation, with 42 feet maximum depth. The lake fluctuates 3 feet annually. The immediate watershed is steep and rocky with precipitous cliffs and talus slopes. Kamas Lake contains a good population of cutthroat trout and sustains moderate fishing pressure. Access is 1½ miles northwest of U-150 at Pass Lake on the Weber River and Lofty Lake trails. Campsites are numerous but horse feed and spring water are unavailable.



**LITTLE HIDDEN, W-21.** Little Hidden is a natural, spring-fed lake located in a small boggy meadow encircled by conifers. It is 8 acres, 10,280 feet in elevation, with 28 feet maximum depth. Access is ½ mile over the pass from Divide #2 into the Middle Fork Drainage. The total distance from the Crystal Lake Trailhead in the Provo Drainage is 2½ miles (see Provo Drainage map). Direct access trails do not exist. Campsites are numerous and spring water is available to the northeast. Horse feed is present in scattered meadows to the south and west. Little Hidden contains a good population of brook trout and sustains moderate fishing pressure.



**LOFTY, W-41.** Lofty is a picturesque alpine lake located in a small basin near timberline on the ridge above Kamas Lake. It is 4 acres, 10,820 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is rocky with alpine meadows and scattered conifers. Access is 2¼ miles west and north of U-150 from the Pass Lake vicinity or one mile northwest of Camp Steiner on the Lofty Lake Loop Trail (see Duchesne



Drainage map). Lofty experiences moderate fishing pressure. Campsites are available with some horse feed. Lofty is stocked with cutthroat trout.

**LOVENIA, W-23.** Lovenia is located 2¼ miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail. It is 2.5 acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 11 feet maximum depth. Lovenia is the first lake over the top of Notch Pass (see Provo Drainage Map). The eastern and southern lake margins abut talus slopes and the remainder of the shoreline is composed of scattered conifers and ledge rock. Campsites are present in the lake vicinity as is spring water. Horse feed is available from scattered meadows. Lovenia contains a brook trout population and receives heavy angling pressure.

**MEADOW, W-27.** Meadow is a natural lake which has been modified by dam placement at the northern end. It is 29 acres maximum, 9,820 feet in elevation, with 46 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is gently sloping and heavily timbered. Annual water level fluctuation is 14 feet. Access is 4 miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead or 4½ miles northwest of the Bald Mountain Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Loop Trail to the Meadow Lake Junction and then ½ mile northwest (see Provo Drainage Map). The trail is well used and junctions clearly marked. Good campsites are sparse, and horse feed and spring water unavailable. Meadow contains a large, self-sustaining cutthroat trout population.

**NEIL, W-31.** This small natural lake sits at the base of a talus slope in the Middle Fork Drainage. It is 1.1 acres, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is ½ mile directly south of Abes up the ridge or 1½ miles northwest of the Notch Mountain Trail near Lovenia Lake over very rough terrain. There are no existing trails and Neil Lake is not readily accessible on horseback. Campsites, horse feed and spring water are not available. Neil contains a small, slow-growing brook trout population.

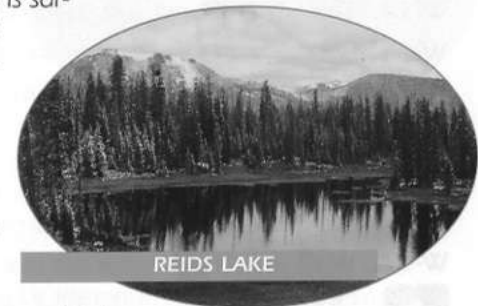
**NOTCH, W-36.** Notch Reservoir is located in scenic country at the base of Notch Mountain 2¼ miles northwest of the Bald Mountain Trailhead (see Provo Drainage Map). It is 20.2 acres maximum, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 57 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is characterized by vertical cliffs and thick conifers. Notch experiences annual fluctuation of 21 feet, and loses approximately half its surface area at drawdown. It is a popular lake and experiences very heavy recreational pressure from day and overnight groups. Campsites are numerous and spring water is available to the west. Notch contains populations of both brook and cutthroat trout and is subject to partial winterkill. Most of the fish in the reservoir are brook trout.



**OLSEN, W-32.** Olsen is a natural lake situated in a small meadow between bedrock ledges ½ mile due east of Fran Lake in the Gardner's Fork. It is 7 acres, 10,220 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. There is no trail to the lake, and the route passes through several boulder fields making access difficult on horseback. Campsites are readily available, but horse feed is limited and spring water absent in the lake vicinity. Olsen may be subject to occasional winterkill. It is stocked periodically with brook trout.

**PETER, W-22.** This glacial lake is located at the base of a talus slope with conifers flanking the eastern and western lake margins. It is 3 acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Access is 2 miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Watson-Clyde Trail to the Divide lakes vicinity and then northwest for ½ mile over rough terrain. Campsites are poor, and spring water unavailable. Horse feed is present to the east in several wet meadows. Stocking has been discontinued at Peter Lake due to recurring winterkill problems. Peter Lake contains lots of invertebrates and tiger salamanders.

**REIDS, W-38.** Reids Lake is an irregularly shaped water with 2 major arms connected by a narrow channel. It is 3 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The lake is surrounded on all sides by meadow grass and the shoreline is characterized by floating banks and islands. Access is ¼ mile east of the Notch Mountain Trail from the vicinity of Dean Lake which is about 2 miles northwest of the Bald Mountain Trailhead (see Provo Drainage Map). Spring water is available early in the season. Reids provides marginal fish habitat and is being experimentally stocked with brook trout to see if a fishery can be established.



**RHOADS, W-33.** Rhoads is situated ¼ mile due east of Fran Lake in the Gardner's Fork Drainage. It is 7.5 acres, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 32 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is rocky with scattered conifers and direct access trails do not exist. Campsites are present with early season spring water. Horse feed is not available. Rhoads contains a large population of naturally sustained brook trout. The lake often provides some good late season fishing.

**ROUND, W-48.** Round is a scenic natural lake located in a boggy meadow surrounded by thick timber. It is 5 acres, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 36 feet maximum depth. Access is 3½ miles east and south of Holiday Park on the Dry Fork Trail which cross-



es the river after 1½ miles and follows a small tributary stream to Round Lake at the top of the ridge. The trail is marked by a small sign at Holiday Park indicating Fish Lake. There are several heavily used campsites with horse feed and spring water available. Users are encouraged to pack out all nonburnable trash. Round Lake contains a good population of Arctic grayling and some cutthroat trout. Both populations are maintained by natural reproduction.

**SAND, W-49.** Sand Reservoir is located in rocky timbered country on the ridge ½ mile east of Round Lake on the Dry Fork Trail. It is 19.3 acres maximum, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 41 feet maximum depth. The total distance from Holiday Park is about 4 miles. The shoreline is steep, but several good campsites are available away from the water level. Spring water is found to the southwest and horse feed to the north. Sand Lake contains a large population of Arctic grayling. This lake is a must for anglers seeking this unique species.

**SHINGLE MILL LAKE, W-69.** Shingle Mill is no longer being managed to provide a sport fishery. It was experimentally stocked with brook trout but the lake does not have suitable habitat for sustaining a fishery.

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

**W-14.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**W-15.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**W-16.** This is a scenic, natural lake located in a small glacial depression in the Main Fork of the Weber River Drainage. Most of the lake is surrounded by dense timber with a steep unstable talus slope to the west. Suitable camping areas are located north and east of the lake. Horse feed is limited and springs are absent. The lake is stocked with brook trout.

**W-17.** W-17 is a small productive lake located ¼ mile due west of the large Cuberant Lake (Cuberant #1). It is 1.7 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. The immediate watershed is composed of gentle slopes and sparse conifers. Potential camping areas are available for those seeking solitude in the basin. Horse feed and spring water are not present. W-17 is not suitable for fish.

**W-18.** This lake does not sustain fish life but does have a population of tiger salamanders.

**W-52.** W-52 is a productive natural water with floating banks. It is 3.6 acres, 9,780 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. Campsites are poor and running water is not present in the lake vicinity. Horse feed is scattered and sparse. Access is ½ mile east of Carol or ¾ mile north-east of the Dry Fork Trail in the vicinity of Sand Lake. There are no trails and the lake is difficult to locate due to the rough and heavily timbered terrain. W-52 contains a moderate population of brook trout and receives moderate angling pressure.

**W-53.** W-53 is a productive meadow lake with boggy banks situated at the base of a shale ledge in the Dry Fork Drainage. It is 2.2 acres, 10,060 feet in elevation, with 9 feet maximum depth. Several potential camping areas are present and horse feed is limited to the surrounding meadow. Spring water may be available early in the season. Access is ¼ mile east of the Dry Fork Trail from the Sand Reservoir vicinity over rocky timbered terrain with no direct access trail. This lake may occasionally winterkill but it is being stocked with brook trout.



**W-54.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**W-56.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**W-57.** W-57 is a shallow natural lake located ½ mile east of Fish Reservoir over ledge rock and scattered meadows. It is 3 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. W-57 may be subject to occasional winterkill. Campsites are not established, but horse feed is present in several pockets of meadow grass. W-57 receives moderate day use from anglers camped at Fish and Sand. The lake is stocked with brook trout.



**W-59.** W-59 is an irregularly shaped natural lake located ½ mile southwest of Adax Lake in the Middle Fork Drainage. It is 4 acres, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. Access is also possible over the top from Gardner's Fork. The surrounding terrain is composed of bedrock shelves and scattered conifers and is extremely rough. Obvious trails do not exist, and access on horseback is difficult. Marginal campsites are available with no spring water sources. The small population of brook trout is maintained by natural reproduction and infrequent stocking.



**W-60.** This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**W-61.** This lake does not sustain, fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

**W-62.** W-62 is a small glacial lake located in a pocket of meadow grass between bedrock shelves. It is 2.1 acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 18 feet maximum depth. Access is 3¼ miles west of Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Lake Country Trail to the summit above Island Lake in the Provo Drainage, or 5¼ miles southeast of the Erickson Basin Trailhead on the Smith-Morehouse Trail. W-62 is seldom visited but provides good camping possibilities with horse feed and spring water. Brook trout are being stocked.



**YELLOWPINE, LOWER, W-66.** Lower Yellowpine is a small glacial lake situated at the base of Flat Iron Mountain in the Beaver Creek Drainage. It is 2 acres, 9,620 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. The lake abuts a talus slope and a steep ledge. Access is  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles northeast of U-150 on the Yellowpine Trail which originates near the Yellowpine Campground. The trail is heavily used and well marked by signs. Campsites are present with no source of spring water. Horse feed is very limited. Lower Yellowpine is stocked with brook trout.



**YELLOWPINE, UPPER, W-65.** Upper Yellowpine is a small natural water located on the ridge directly north of Lower Yellowpine. It is 3 acres, 9,700 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The lake lies at the base of a steep talus slope. Several overused campsites are available along the eastern margin of the lake. Drinking water should be carried in. Horse pasture can be located to the north. The lake receives intensive fishing pressure and annual stocks of brook trout.



LOWER YELLOWPINE LAKE



## *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 of fishing with aquatic ecology, and provides information about local fishing opportunities. It's 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 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 equipment and assistance. **To learn more about the next Pathways Program in your area, contact Aquatic Education, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84114, (801) 538-4717.**

