

2024 EDITION Lakes of the High Uintas

Bear River Drainage

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Prepared by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources



Acknowledgments

This booklet is a revision of the *Lakes of the High Uintas* booklets. The original printing occurred in 1985. Since this is a revision, much of the work presented in this edition was completed by previous biologists and managers who have since retired. We acknowledge their original work and effort in providing this valuable resource to the public.

New in this edition

In this edition fish species for each lake have been updated to the best of our knowledge based on recent surveys and angler reports. We have also updated lake acreage by tracing aerial photos of each lake in Google Earth. There is also a table that summarizes lake attributes and current fishery management for each lake.

Great fisheries depend on you!

Here's some things you can do to help:

- Report unusual circumstances or water conditions to the DWR.
- Don't leave fishing line on the banks.
- Carry out trash, keep a garbage sack with you on fishing trips.
- Don't move live fish.
- Know fishing rules and obey them.
- Be able to explain to others how rules help fishing.

Introduction

The Uinta Mountains of northeastern Utah are unique in that they are the highest mountain range in Utah and the only major range of mountains in the contiguous United States to lie in an east and west direction. King's Peak — Utah's tallest point of land, standing at 13,528 feet — is hard to distinguish from its sister peaks, all of which are 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 sportfish.

The lakes of the Uinta Mountains underwent three study cycles to determine which lakes were suitable for fish and to develop management recommendations for each lake. During the original three-phase study, which occurred between 1956 and 1990, biologists surveyed 1,036 lakes. Of this original number of surveyed lakes, 446 lakes are presently being stocked on a prescribed cycle, 129 have sufficient natural reproduction and do not require stocking, and 461 are fishless. Presently 327 lakes are primarily managed for brook trout, 153 with cutthroat trout, 46 with grayling, 35 with tiger trout, 16 with rainbow trout and three lakes with golden trout. Even though a lake has a primary species designated for management, many lakes do harbor more than one species. Tiger muskellunge have also been stocked into several lakes on an experimental basis in an effort to control natural reproducing brook trout.

Since the last printing of these booklets, several changes to fish stocking in the Uinta Mountains have occurred. Most notably, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources now stocks genetically pure native cutthroat trout into lakes instead of non-native Yellowstone cutthroat trout. There are also active ongoing efforts to restore native cutthroat trout into portions of their native range in Uinta Mountain streams. Another change that has occurred is triploid brook trout and rainbow trout are now stocked. These fish are sterile and cannot reproduce. Lastly, the DWR also started stocking tiger trout, a cross between brown trout and brook trout, which are also sterile.

Aircraft are still used to stock these remote lakes. Aerial stocking is designed to replenish populations or introduce fish into lakes that the DWR surveys have found suitable for experimental stocking. Care is taken not to overstock lakes because it usually results in small, poorly developed fish. Because the optimum growing season for trout at these elevations is very short (June through September), 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 stocked on 1-to-2-year cycles to maintain population levels. Brook trout and cutthroat trout are the predominant species stocked, as they have demonstrated an ability to grow and survive well in these alpine lakes. Rainbow trout, Arctic grayling and tiger trout can also be found in many Uinta Mountain lakes, adding variety and beauty to the angler's experience.

Be prepared

A trip into the High Uintas can be very enjoyable, but may also be uncomfortable or hazardous to unprepared travelers. As most of the lakes lie in remote basins, it is recommended that trips be well planned and adequate preparations made beforehand. Always leave word with a friend or relative on your approximate destination and when you plan to return. Most of these lakes can be accessed on well-marked U.S. Forest Service trails. Other lakes can only be reached by going cross-country. However, cross-country travel should be avoided unless the user is familiar with this type of travel. It is a good idea to carry a GPS unit with topographical maps uploaded for reference. Alternatively, you can purchase topographical maps from the U.S. Geographical Survey or U.S. Forest Service. 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 springs and plan their trip accordingly.

Hypothermia and other safety precautions

- Warm clothing (made from fabrics that dry quickly) and good rain gear should be carried at all times.
- Remember that snow showers are common all seasons at these high elevations, and temperatures 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 sunscreen and lip balm to protect the skin from the intense sunshine of high elevation.
- Filter or boil all drinking water since drinking untreated water in the back country may cause giardia, a parasitic infection which can make you very ill.

High Uintas ethics

Of major concern is maintaining the aesthetic beauty and wilderness appeal of the Uinta Mountains. Camping, hiking and fishing in the Uinta Mountains continue to increase with population growth and desire to be outdoors. Excessive recreational pressure can quickly damage this alpine habitat if conscious efforts are not made to preserve its beauty. Remember to burn all combustible material and pack out everything that is not burnable. **Do not bury any litter.** Pack out refuse left by those less courteous than yourself. Dump wastewater 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.

Those entering the High Uinta backcountry should minimize their impact:

- Please leave these beautiful mountains and lakes the way you would like to find them when you return.
- Know and obey state fish and game laws.
- Know U.S. Forest Service wilderness restrictions and guidelines.
- Dump wastewater a minimum of 150 feet from springs, lakes and streams.
- Burn combustible materials
- Use existing fire rings when possible
- Pack out unburnable trash, including plastics and metal foil.
- Pack out litter left by those less courteous than yourself.
- Leave a clean camp and a dead fire.
- Be familiar with leave no trace principles.

It is a good idea to utilize previously constructed fire rings whenever possible. Avoid camping in one spot longer than five 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 to allow grazing over a large area. Picketed animals should be moved frequently to prevent trampling and beat out circles in meadows. A good wilderness toilet is made by digging a “cat hole” no deeper than 8 to 10 inches and at least 200 feet from water sources. Cover human waste with 4 to 6 inches of lightly compacted soil.

Large groups encroach upon the solitude of others and have a greater impact upon the wilderness environment than the same number of users scattered among several parties. In an effort to control this problem, the USFS has implemented group size restrictions. Parties using the Primitive Area are not to exceed 14 people and 15 horses. Additionally, remember to not camp within 200 feet of an occupied campsite, designated trail or water source. Scout groups

and other organizations should remember to check with USFS officials for guidelines and helpful suggestions. Groups may wish to take part in the “Leave No Trace” wilderness training programs offered by their organization.

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

Bear River drainage

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

The Bear River drainage contains over 40 natural lakes, one large reservoir, and numerous small lakes and ponds less than 2 surface acres in size. Of these waters, 37 currently contain fish populations or are scheduled for future experimental fisheries management. Lakes vary in elevation from 8,890 at Lily Lake to about 11,120 feet at BR-43. Brook, cutthroat and tiger trout are found in the backcountry lakes, and Arctic grayling have been stocked at Whiskey Island. Lily Lake and Beaver Lake are subject to frequent winterkill and as a result, these lakes receive annual stocking of catchable-sized rainbow trout. In addition, the cutthroat and brook trout fishery at Whitney Reservoir in the West Fork drainage is supplemented with rainbow and tiger trout.

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

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

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

Allsop, BR-42

Allsop is a beautiful natural lake situated in a small cirque basin at the head of the Left Hand Fork of the East Fork drainage. It is 12.5 surface acres, 10,580 feet in elevation, with 22 feet maximum depth. The lake is in an alpine meadow with open shorelines and timbered slopes to the east and west. Access is 8.5 miles southeast of the East Fork-Bear River Trailhead on the East Fork and Left Hand Fork pack trails. Campsites are available with several excellent sources of spring water. Pasture is present in the lake vicinity and adjacent to the outlet stream for some distance below the lake. Allsop contains a population of cutthroat trout sustained by natural reproduction. Allsop is subject to moderate levels of angling pressure.

Amethyst, BR-28

Amethyst is a striking natural lake situated within the timberline transition zone in a rugged cirque basin at the head of the Ostler Fork drainage. It is 43.7 surface acres, 10,750 feet in elevation, with 59 feet maximum depth. The lake is emerald green in appearance due to a glacial turbidity. Access is 6.25 miles southeast of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater and Amethyst Lake pack trails. The lake is situated at the head of the basin, 1 mile beyond the lower meadows. Campsites adjacent to the lake are poor and horse feed is restricted due to the windswept and rocky nature of the surrounding timberline terrain. Better sites are available in the vicinity of the lower meadows. Amethyst provides some fast fishing for pan-sized brook trout. Angling pressure has established at moderate levels.

Baker, BR-45

This meadow lake is situated at the base of gently sloping timbered terrain in the Boundary Creek drainage. It is 3.4 surface acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The

meadow surrounding Baker is large and quite boggy. Access is 4.25 miles southeast of the Bear River Boy Scout Camp on the unmarked Boundary Creek Trail past the old burn to the head of the drainage. The last 0.75 mile of trail immediately below the lake is indistinct and difficult to locate. Good campsites are available with plentiful horse feed. A good spring water source is located 0.25 mile downstream from the lake. Baker is stocked with tiger trout. Shorelines are open enough to permit fly casting.

Beaver, BR-10

Beaver is a scenic meadow lake located in open terrain characterized by grassy slopes and scattered groves of conifers in the West Fork drainage. The lake is 13.2 surface acres, 9,420 feet in elevation, with 32 feet maximum depth. Beaver is easily accessible on the Moffit Pass Road 1.75 miles southwest of the Whitney Reservoir dam. The total distance from state Route 150 in the Hayden Fork drainage is about 9 miles. Excellent sites are available for camping activity, but spring water and fuelwood are scarce. Large shallow shelves and dense growths of aquatic vegetation around the lake perimeter make shore fishing very difficult. Anglers are encouraged to bring boats or rubber rafts. Beaver Lake is productive in nature and subject to frequent winterkill. As a result, the USFS has installed a water circulator on the surface of this lake in an attempt to improve winter survival. Beaver is currently stocked on an annual basis with catchable-sized rainbow trout and may contain brook trout.

Bourbon (Gold Hill), BR-1

Bourbon is a small crescent-shaped lake in timbered country at the foot of a steep, jagged peak and associated talus rock. It is 2 surface acres, 9,820 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. Campsites are poor in the lake vicinity, but a spring water source is available. Bourbon is located 1 steep mile west of state Route 150 on the Whiskey Creek Trail which begins across the highway from the Sulphur Campground. Access is also afforded by the Whiskey Creek Road which begins across the highway from and slightly north of the Kletting Peak information turnoff. Follow this road north and west for 2.5 miles to the end, and then continue northwest on foot 0.25 mile to the lake. Bourbon, containing a population of brook trout, is a popular fishing spot.

BR-2

This productive meadow pond is located some 100 yards downstream from Bourbon Lake in the Hayden Fork of the Bear River drainage. It is 0.7 acre, 9,780 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Small and quite shallow, BR-2 would not appear to provide suitable fish habitat. However, the lake contains a population of brook trout sustained by natural reproduction and

downstream migration from Bourbon Lake. Camping opportunities are available with a limited supply of horse feed. Spring water is available at Bourbon. Fishing pressure is light despite the easy access afforded by the Whiskey Creek timber road.

BR-16

BR-16 is a small, narrow pond situated at the foot of a rocky ridge on the stream immediately below Ryder Lake in the Stillwater Fork drainage. It is 1.3 surface acres, 10,610 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. Suitable camping areas are available in the lake vicinity with horse pasture in large parks to the east. Spring water can be obtained at nearby Ryder Lake. BR-16 contains a population of brook trout maintained by natural reproduction and recruitment from Ryder Lake. Fishing pressure is regarded as moderate to light.

BR-17

BR-17 is a small spring-fed lake located in sparsely timbered terrain in the Middle Basin of the Stillwater Fork drainage. It is 2.8 surface acres, 10,630 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. BR-17 is situated immediately south of Ryder Lake. Several good potential campsites are available with very little horse feed. Spring water can be obtained from any one of several sources feeding the lake. BR-17 contains a population of pan-sized brook trout sustained by natural reproduction. A major portion of the shoreline at this timberline lake is open enough to permit fly casting. Angling pressure is moderate to light.

BR-18

This spring-fed glacial lake is located in timberline terrain 200 yards southeast of Ryder Lake or immediately downstream from BR-17 in the Stillwater Fork drainage. The lake is 5.5 surface acres, 10,610 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. Good campsites are available with abundant spring water in the lake vicinity. Limited horse feed can be located in the general area. BR-18 contains a good population of brook trout and provides some fair fishing on occasion. Recreational use is generally light.

BR-21

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

BR-22

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

BR-23

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

BR-24

This small cirque lake abuts a rocky ledge and talus slope in Amethyst Basin. BR-24 is 2.3 surface acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake is emerald green in color due to a glacial turbidity, and is quite shallow in overall depth. BR-24 is located within sight of the Amethyst Lake Trail 5.12 miles southeast of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead just beyond the lower meadows. Excellent campsites are available in the lake vicinity with ample horse feed in the lower meadows. Spring water is available from several inlet sources. BR-24 is stocked with tiger trout.

BR-30

BR-30 is a natural meadow lake abutting a talus slope at the head of the Hell Hole Basin. It is 1.2 surface acres, 10,580 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. The lake is brown in color with a glacial turbidity of pulverized rock. Access is 0.75 mile southwest of Hell Hole Lake overland through wet meadows and timber following the major drainage system. Potential campsites are available with spring water early in the season. Horse feed is present to the east in a large, wet meadow. Stocking has been discontinued at BR-30 due to winterkill problems.

BR-34

This small lake is long and narrow, located in thick timber near the base of a north facing rocky slope in the Hayden Fork drainage. The lake is 2.1 surface acres, 10,390 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. Access is from state Route 150 on the Whiskey Creek Road (FR 110) to FR 636, then continue southwest for 0.75 mile. Potential campsites are available in the vicinity, but spring water is not available and horse feed is scarce. Tiger trout are stocked but are generally wary.

BR-35

This small, irregularly shaped lake is tucked in a small bowl at the foot of a talus slope in the Hayden Fork drainage. The lake is 1.3 surface acres, 10,470 feet in elevation, with 4 feet maximum depth. Access is from state Route 150 on the Whiskey Creek Road (FR 110) to FR 636, then continue southwest for 0.66 mile. BR-35 can also be accessed from BR-34, about 0.33

mile to the northwest. Potential campsites are available in the vicinity, but spring water is not available and horse feed is likely available but not abundant. Tiger trout were stocked in 2023 and are scheduled to be stocked on a regular cycle.

BR-41

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

BR-43

This small lake sits at the base of a rocky slide in open terrain in the Right Hand Fork of the East Fork drainage. It is 1.7 surface acres, 11,120 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. BR-43 is isolated in a glacial cirque just north of Lamotte Peak, the rugged country making it difficult to reach. Access is a long 2 mile hike through thick timber west of the Right Hand Fork Trail from a point approximately 6 miles up the from the East Fork Trailhead. Due to the openness of the surrounding terrain, campsites are not available in the immediate vicinity, nor is horse feed. However, spring water is available. Tiger trout are stocked on a regular cycle.

BR-44

BR-44 is a natural glacial lake located in rugged timberline terrain in the Right Hand Fork of the East Fork drainage. It is 3.5 surface acres, 10,900 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. The lake abuts a steep talus ridge to the west and the remainder of the shoreline is composed of rocky slopes and sparse timber. BR-44 lies in an isolated basin and access is difficult. From the East Fork Trailhead, follow the East Fork Bear River Pack Trail southeast for 5.25 miles to a large trailside spring in the Right Hand Fork. Then proceed directly west for 1.75 miles up the steep hillside following the drainage system to the head of the basin. Potential campsites are

available without horse feed or spring water sources. BR-44 is not easily accessible on horseback. This lake is stocked with tiger trout.

BR-49

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

BR-51

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BR-52

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BR-53

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BR-55

This lake is a small glacial lake located in partly timbered terrain, among many boulders and bedrock shelves. The lake is 1.5 surface acres, 10,860 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. BR-55 lies 1.1 miles northwest of Kermis Lake and 200 yards northeast of BR-22 in the West Basin of the Stillwater Fork. Recreational use is very light, camping conditions are marginal, there is no spring water, and horse feed is limited. BR-55 is stocked with brook trout.

Cutthroat, BR-37

Cutthroat is a natural lake located near timberline in a rugged cirque basin at the head of the Hayden Fork drainage. It is 3.4 surface acres, 10,390 feet in elevation, with 16 feet maximum depth. There is no direct trail to Cutthroat Lake. Access is 1 rough mile west of Ruth Lake through thick timber and boulder fields. Horse access is possible but difficult. Campsites in the immediate lake vicinity are limited and poor due to the open and windswept nature of the surrounding terrain, but good sites are available to the east in the vicinity of a wet meadow. Spring water can be obtained at the lake through at least mid-August. Cutthroat Lake contains a wary population of brook trout. Angler use is moderate.

Hayden, BR-36

Hayden is an irregular natural water located in rocky terrain 0.25 mile due west of Ruth Lake in the Hayden Fork drainage. There is no direct access trail, but the lake is readily accessible. It is

4.4 surface acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake abuts a talus slope to the west and scattered conifers encompass the remainder of the shoreline. Campsites are available at Hayden Lake with a good source of spring water. The lake contains a population of tiger trout and sustains moderate levels of angling pressure.

Hell Hole, BR-29

Hell Hole is a shallow lake with partly open shorelines situated centrally in the Hell Hole basin near the head of the Main Fork drainage. The lake is 9.1 surface acres, 10,340 feet in elevation with 9 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is scenic and composed of large, boggy meadows and thick patches of timber. Access is 5 miles southeast of state Route 150 on the Main Fork Stillwater Trail which begins as an unmarked OHV road across the highway from the Gold Hill turnoff. This trail is not well maintained, and is difficult to follow at times. Campsites are excellent at Hell Hole with plenty of horse feed and running water. Several small springs are present as well. Hell Hole contains a good population of pan-sized cutthroat trout often overlooked by anglers. Anglers are encouraged to bring plenty of mosquito repellent on trips to this basin.

Jewel, BR-38

This natural glacial lake is situated in partially open, timbered country at the foot of a talus rockslide. Jewel is 2.4 surface acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The lake is located 0.5 mile northwest of Ruth Lake over rough terrain with no direct access trail. Several camping areas are available in the lake vicinity, and horse feed can be located to the southwest in a large, wet meadow. Spring water is not present. Jewel Lake contains a small population of cutthroat trout and sustains moderate levels of fishing pressure. Jewel is a popular water for single-day angler use.

Kermseh, BR-20

Kermseh is a long, narrow lake situated in rocky timbered country in the isolated West Basin of the Stillwater Fork drainage. It is 11.8 surface acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Campsites are poor due to the rocky nature of the surrounding terrain, but running water is abundant. Horse feed can be located in a small meadow to the south. Access is 4.25 miles south of Christmas Meadows on the Stillwater Pack Trail to the junction with the Kermseh Lake Trail and then 2.25 miles southwest up the steep grade into West Basin. The cutthroat trout population is sustained by natural reproduction. This lake provides a good opportunity for users seeking solitude.

Lily, BR-11

Lily is an extremely large beaver pond situated in partly open, timbered terrain east of state Route 150 in the East Fork drainage. It is 10.5 surface acres, 8,890 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is 1 mile north of the Bear River Ranger Station on Route 150 to a well-marked turnoff and then some 2 miles southeast on the unimproved Lily Lake Boundary Creek Road to the lake. Primitive camping areas are available with no source of spring water. A forest fire occurred in the vicinity of Lily Lake during 1980, burning much of the timber to the east of the lake. Lily is stocked on an annual basis with catchable rainbow trout. However, this productive water may stagnate late in the summer and the best fishing usually occurs prior to July 20. Lily sustains moderate levels of angler utilization.

Lorena, BR-46

Lorena is an irregular waterbody situated in a small glacial cirque at the head of an isolated basin in the East Fork drainage. The lake is 12.8 surface acres, 10,580 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is 2 miles southeast of the East Fork-Bear River trailhead on the East Fork Trail to the old tie-hack cabin sites. From this point proceed south for 1.5 miles up the steep and rocky ridge to the head of basin. Access can be difficult and should not be attempted on horseback. Campsites are poor due to the rocky nature of the surrounding terrain. Horse feed is unavailable in the basin. A spring water source can be located about 0.25 mile downstream from the lake. Lorena is stocked with brook trout. This remote lake provides a good opportunity for anglers seeking solitude in the Bear River basin.

Lym, BR-7

Lym is a natural moraine lake located in thick conifers at the base of Table Top Mountain in the Mill Creek drainage. The lake is 8.1 surface acres, 10,115 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Lym is long and narrow in outline. Access is 4 miles south of the Mill Creek Guard Station on the unimproved Mill Creek Road and then 2 miles northeast on the rough Lym Lake OHV trail to the lake. Be sure to take the left hand turn at the old tie-hack cabin sites in the large meadow. Numerous campsites are available along the lake perimeter with several sources of spring water. Limited horse feed is present to the north in a small, wet meadow. The population of brook trout present in Lym Lake is maintained by natural reproduction. Remember to carry out all refuse.

McPheters, BR-14

This picturesque natural lake is situated near timberline at the head of the Middle Basin of the Stillwater Fork drainage. McPheters is 28.3 surface acres, 10,860 feet in elevation, with 45 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of extensive bedrock shelves, windswept alpine meadows and talus slopes. The lake is irregular in outline with a narrow, shallow arm to the east. Access is 0.5 mile northwest of Ryder Lake to the top of the rocky ridge. The total distance from the Christmas Meadows Trailhead is 9 miles. Campsites and horse feed are not immediately available due to the open nature of the terrain and absence of fuelwood. However, good sites are present nearby. Spring water is plentiful. McPheters Lake sustains a small population of cutthroat trout through natural reproduction and is also stocked regularly with tiger trout.

Meadow, BR-19

Meadow Lake is a shallow natural lake located in rocky, timbered country directly east of and downstream from BR-18 in the Stillwater Fork drainage. It is 2.8 surface acres, 10,470 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. There are several deep water channels running through the middle of the lake. Good camping opportunities are available with excellent sources of spring water. Horse feed is located to the north. The best route of access is to head 0.25 mile southeast of the Stillwater Pack Trail from the vicinity of the large meadows due east of Ryder Lake. Meadow contains a population of brook trout sustained by natural reproduction. The lake experiences light angling pressure and provides a good opportunity for anglers who wish to get away from the crowds.

Mt. Elizabeth, BR-8

This lake is situated on private property with no public access. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

Naomi, BR-39

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

Norice, BR-47

This shallow meadow lake is situated near the head of the Right Hand Fork some 8.25 miles southeast of the East Fork Trailhead on the East Fork Bear River Pack Trail. Norice is 3.2 surface acres, 10,470 feet in elevation, with only 3 feet maximum depth. The pack trail is excellent to the forks but deteriorates beyond this point due to bogs and deadfall timber. Camping areas are

available at Norice with ample feed in surrounding meadows, although this area is quite boggy. Spring water is not immediately available. Norice contains a good cutthroat trout population sustained by natural reproduction. This lake provides some good fly fishing on occasion.

Ostler, BR-27

Ostler is an irregularly shaped natural lake located in a small glacial pocket in rocky timberline terrain at the western end of Amethyst Basin. The lake is 13.2 surface acres, 10,540 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Access is 5.25 miles southeast of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater and Amethyst Lake pack trails to the lower meadows and then 0.25 mile west up the steep hillside to Ostler. Some campsites with limited horse feed are available at the southwestern end of the lake. However, better sites are available in the vicinity of the lower meadows. Spring water is present at the lake through July. Ostler is stocked with tiger trout on a regular cycle.

Priord, BR-48

Priord is an emerald green lake situated in a rugged cirque basin at the head of the East Fork drainage. It is 10.5 surface acres, 10,860 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is 9 miles east and south of the East Fork-Bear River Trailhead on the East Fork Trail, 1 short mile beyond Norice Lake. This trail is well-traveled in the lower reaches of the drainage, but becomes difficult to locate in the vicinity of Norice. The aforementioned East Fork Trailhead is located 0.5 mile beyond the turnoff to the Boy Scout Camp on an improved U.S. Forest Service road. Campsites are available at Priord with good spring water sources and limited horse feed. The lake is situated in timberline terrain. Fuel wood is scarce. Priord is stocked with tiger trout and sustains moderate to light angling pressure.

Ruth, BR-40

Ruth is a popular alpine lake located 0.75 mile west of state Route 150 on the Ruth Lake Trail from a well-marked highway turnoff and parking area. It is 9.5 surface acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of large areas of bedrock with sparse conifers and small meadows. There are several campsites available to the angler with some spring water. Horse feed is limited. Ruth Lake experiences substantial fishing pressure from primarily day anglers. The lake is frequently stocked with brook trout.

Ryder, BR-15

This deep natural lake is situated in open timber with beautiful meadows and steep, rocky ledges. Ryder is 24.4 surface acres, 10,620 feet in elevation, with 55 feet maximum depth. Inlets

cascade off cliffs to the west adding to the aesthetic qualities of this water. Access is 8.5 miles south of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater Pack Trail. This trail becomes indistinct and difficult to locate in meadow areas immediately east of the lake, but the route is clearly marked with rock cairns. Campsites are present with spring water sources. Horse feed is available in limited supply, but is more abundant to the east adjacent to the access trail. Ryder contains a large population of brook trout and provides good fly fishing on occasion.

Salamander, BR-26

Salamander is a productive natural lake with boggy banks situated atop a timbered ridge in the Ostler Fork drainage. It is 3.7 surface acres, 10,020 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Access is 3.5 miles south and east of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater and Amethyst Lake pack trails to the first meadow in Amethyst Basin. From this point, proceed southwest up the ridge to the lake. Salamander Lake is surrounded by heavy timber and can be difficult to locate. Campsites are poor. Running water and horse feed are not available in the lake vicinity. Salamander Lake is occasionally stocked with brook trout.

Scow, BR-12

Scow is a spring-fed meadow lake located in heavy timber on the ridge between the Stillwater and Boundary Creek drainages. It is 21.4 surface acres, 10,100 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Access is 2.5 miles south of the East Fork of the Bear River Boy Scout Camp on the Boundary Creek Trail past the old burn to a small off-stream meadow. From this point, continue south for 0.75 mile through thick timber to the lake. Campsites are present with some horse feed in surrounding wet meadows. Spring water is readily available during the early summer months. Scow Lake is stocked with brook trout, but fishing is unpredictable due to occasional winterkill.

Seidner, BR-31

Seidner is a small spring-fed lake which abuts a talus slope at the head of an isolated basin in the Stillwater Fork drainage. It is 3 surface acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. Access is 2.25 miles south of the Christmas Meadows Trailhead on the Stillwater Pack Trail to a minor side drainage, and then some 2 steep miles west following this drainage to the head of the basin. Direct access trails are not available. Access on horseback can be difficult. The lake is immediately west of a large meadow where campsites and horse feed can be found. Spring water is available from any one of several inlet sources. Seidner presently contains a large population of brook trout sustained by natural reproduction.

Teal, BR-32

Teal is a natural moraine lake situated at the base of a talus ridge in the Hayden Fork drainage. It is 6.8 surface acres, 10,260 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Access is 1.25 miles northwest of Ruth Lake over rough and rocky terrain. Trails are not present and access on horseback can be difficult. Marginal campsites are available for small groups in the lake vicinity, but spring water and horse feed are not present. Teal is best suited for single day fishing trips. The lake is stocked on a regular basis with tiger trout but also contains naturally reproducing brook trout.

Toomset, BR-25

This natural oval-shaped lake is located in a small glacial basin against sliderock 0.25 mile north of Ostler Lake in Amethyst Basin. Toomset Lake is 2.3 surface acres, 10,300 feet in elevation, with 11 feet maximum depth. Camping areas are poor in the vicinity of the lake with no available horse feed or spring water. Better sites for camping activity are located in the lower meadows due east of Ostler Lake. Toomset contains a brook trout population maintained by natural reproduction. The lake is often overlooked by anglers. Toomset provides a good opportunity to get away from the crowds in Amethyst Basin.

Whiskey Island (Guy's), BR-3

Whiskey Island is a natural alpine lake situated in a rugged cirque basin at the foot of a steep talus ridge. It is 5 surface acres, 10,340 feet in elevation, with 19 feet maximum depth. The lake, characterized by a glacial turbidity, is green in color. Due to frequent snowstorms in the area, Whiskey Island is not usually free of ice and snow until mid-July. Access is 1.25 miles southwest of the Whiskey Creek timber road from a point approximately 1.5 miles northwest of state Route 150. The terrain is rough and composed of boulder fields and deadfall timber. There is no direct access trail. Whiskey Island is not accessible on horseback. Campsites, horse feed, and spring water are not available in the lake vicinity. Whiskey Island is subject to winterkill but has been shown to maintain Arctic grayling through multiple years.

| Lake | Sub-drainage | Access | Trail distance (mi) | Elevation (ft) | Size (acres) | Depth (ft) | Camp sites | Spring water | Horse feed | Fish species | Stocking cycle |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Allsop (BR-42) | East Fork - Left Hand Fork | East Fork TH to Left Hand Fork Trail | 8.5 | 10,580 | 12.5 | 22 | Y | Y | Y | Cutthroat | NR |
| Amethyst (BR-28) | Stillwater Fork – Ostler Fork | Christmas Meadows TH to Ostler Fork Trail | 6.25 | 10,750 | 43.7 | 59 | Y | Y | N | Brook | NR |
| Baker (BR-45) | East Fork - Boundary Creek | East Fork TH – Boundary Cr Trail | 4.25 | 10,420 | 3.4 | 8 | Y | Y | Y | Tiger | 2 |
| Beaver (BR-10) | West Fork | Road southwest of Whitney Dam, 9 mi from Hwy 150 | – | 9,420 | 13.2 | 32 | Y | N | – | Rainbow | 1 |
| Bourbon (BR-1) | Hayden Fork | Whiskey Cr Trail near Sulphur CG | 1 | 9,820 | 2.0 | 8 | N | Y | N | Brook | 1 |
| BR-2 | Hayden Fork | 100 yds downstream of Bourbon Lake | 1.1 | 9,780 | 0.7 | 5 | Y | N | limited | Brook | 3 ^a |
| BR-16 | Stillwater Fork – Middle Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Middle Basin | 8.3 | 10,610 | 1.3 | 5 | Y | N | Y | Brook | NR |
| BR-17 | Stillwater Fork – Middle Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Middle Basin | 8.7 | 10,630 | 2.8 | 7 | Y | Y | limited | Brook | NR |
| BR-18 | Stillwater Fork – Middle Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Middle Basin | 8.7 | 10,610 | 5.5 | 12 | Y | Y | limited | Brook | NR |
| BR-21 | Stillwater Fork – West Basin | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-22 | Stillwater Fork – West Basin | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-23 | Stillwater Fork – Middle Basin | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-24 | Stillwater Fork – Ostler Fork | Christmas Meadows TH to Ostler Fork Trail | 5.1 | 10,460 | 2.3 | 10 | Y | Y | Y | Tiger | 4 |
| BR-30 | Stillwater Fork – Main Basin | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-34 | Hayden Fork | Hwy 150 to FR636 | 0.7 | 10,390 | 2.1 | 7 | Y | N | limited | Tiger | 3 |
| BR-35 | Hayden Fork | 0.4 mi west of BR-34 | 1.1 | 10,470 | 1.3 | 4 | Y | N | limited | Tiger | 2 |
| BR-41 | Mill Creek | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-43 | East Fork – Right Hand Fork | East Fork TH to Right Hand Fork Trail, then 2 mi west | 7.7 | 11,120 | 1.7 | 10 | N | Y | N | Tiger | 2 |
| BR-44 | East Fork – Right Hand Fork | East Fork TH to Right Hand Fork Trail, then 2 mi west | 7 | 10,900 | 3.5 | 15 | Y | N | N | Tiger | 3 |
| BR-49 | East Fork – Right Hand Fork | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |

| Lake | Sub-drainage | Access | Trail distance (mi) | Elevation (ft) | Size (acres) | Depth (ft) | Camp sites | Spring water | Horse feed | Fish species | Stocking cycle |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| BR-51 | West Fork | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-52 | East Fork – Right Hand Fork | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-53 | East Fork – Right Hand Fork | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-54 | Hayden Fork | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| BR-55 | Stillwater Fork – West Basin | 1.25 mi northwest of Kermis Lake | 7.3 | 10,860 | 1.5 | 12 | Y | N | limited | Brook | 4 |
| Cutthroat (BR-37) | Hayden Fork | 1 mi west of Ruth Lake | 1.7 | 10,390 | 3.4 | 16 | Y | Y | N | Brook | 3 ^a |
| Hayden (BR-36) | Hayden Fork | 0.25 mi west of Ruth Lake | 1.1 | 10,420 | 3.6 | 5 | Y | Y | limited | Tiger | 2 |
| Hell Hole (BR-29) | Stillwater Fork – Main Fork | Trail begins on Hwy 150 across from Gold Hill turnoff | 5 | 10,340 | 9.1 | 9 | Y | Y | Y | Cutthroat | NR |
| Jewel (BR-38) | Hayden Fork | 0.7 mi northwest of Ruth Lake | 1.4 | 10,300 | 2.4 | 13 | Y | N | Y | Cutthroat | NR |
| Kermis (BR-20) | Stillwater Fork – West Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Kermis Lake Trail | 6.75 | 10,300 | 11.8 | 14 | N | Y | Y | Cutthroat | NR |
| Lily (BR-11) | East Fork | 2 mi on unimproved road from Hwy 150 | – | 8,890 | 10.5 | 20 | Y | N | – | Rainbow | 1 |
| Lorena (BR-46) | East Fork | 2 mi up East Fork trail to cabin sites then southwest | 3.5 | 10,580 | 12.8 | 20 | N | Y | N | Brook | 5 |
| Lym (BR-7) | Mill Creek | 6 mi up Mill Creek by unimproved road | – | 10,115 | 8.1 | 20 | Y | Y | limited | Brook | NR |
| McPheters (BR-14) | Stillwater Fork – Middle Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Middle Basin | 9 | 10,860 | 28.3 | 45 | N | Y | N | Tiger | 1 ^b |
| Meadow (BR-19) | Stillwater Fork – Middle Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Middle Basin | 8.7 | 10,470 | 2.8 | 5 | Y | Y | Y | Brook | NR |
| Mt. Elizabeth (BR-8) | Mill Creek | Private property, no public access | | | | | | | | | |
| Naomi (BR-39) | Hayden Fork | Unable to support a fishery | | | | | | | | | |
| Norice (BR-47) | East Fork – Right Hand Fork | East Fork TH to Right Hand Fork Trail | 8.25 | 10,470 | 3.2 | 3 | Y | N | Y | Cutthroat | NR |
| Ostler (BR-27) | Stillwater Fork – Ostler Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Ostler Fork Trail | 5.5 | 10,540 | 13.2 | 14 | Y | Y | limited | Tiger | 3 |
| Priord (BR-48) | East Fork – Right Hand Fork | East Fork TH to Right Hand Fork Trail | 9 | 10,860 | 10.5 | 20 | Y | Y | limited | Tiger | 3 |

| Lake | Sub-drainage | Access | Trail distance (mi) | Elevation (ft) | Size (acres) | Depth (ft) | Camp sites | Spring water | Horse feed | Fish species | Stocking cycle |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Ruth (BR-40) | Hayden Fork | Ruth Lake Trail | 0.7 | 10,340 | 9.5 | 30 | Y | Y | limited | Brook | 1 ^a |
| Ryder (BR-15) | Stillwater Fork – Middle Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Middle Basin | 8.5 | 10,620 | 24.4 | 55 | Y | Y | limited | Brook | NR |
| Salamander (BR-26) | Stillwater Fork – Ostler Basin | Christmas Meadows TH to Ostler Fork Trail | 3.5 | 10,020 | 3.7 | 13 | N | N | N | Brook | 3 |
| Scow (BR-12) | Stillwater Fork | East Fork Trailhead – Boundary Cr Trail | 3.25 | 10,100 | 21.4 | 6 | Y | Y | Y | Brook | 2 |
| Seidner (BR-31) | Stillwater Fork | Christmas Meadows TH to minor west side drainage | 4.25 | 10,460 | 3.0 | 8 | Y | Y | Y | Brook | NR |
| Teal (BR-32) | Hayden Fork | 1.25 mi northwest of Ruth Lake | 2 | 10,260 | 6.8 | 14 | Y | N | N | Tiger | 3 ^a |
| Toomset (BR-25) | Stillwater Fork – Ostler Fork | Christmas Meadows TH to Ostler Fork Trail | 5.25 | 10,300 | 2.3 | 11 | N | N | N | Brook | NR |
| Whiskey Island (BR-3) | Hayden Fork | Hwy 150 to FR110 to FR636 to FR711, hike west/nw | 0.6 | 10,340 | 5.0 | 19 | N | N | N | Grayling | 1 |

NR = Sustained by natural reproduction