

2024 EDITION Lakes of the High Uintas

Blacks Fork Drainage

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Revised in 2024 • Publication number 24-16

Prepared by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources



Acknowledgments

This booklet is a revision of the *Lakes of the High Uintas* booklet series. 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 (in 1996) 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. Scout 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.

Blacks Fork River drainage

The Blacks Fork Basin is an isolated drainage on the north slope of the Uinta Mountains located between the Bear River drainage to the west and the Smiths Fork drainage to the east. This large drainage is composed of four major tributaries, including the West Fork, Middle Fork, East Fork and Little East Fork, each of which contain alpine lake concentrations in headwater regions. The terrain is rugged and composed of narrow river valleys and steep rocky ridges with extensive areas of alpine tundra. The highest point of land is Mount Lovenia at the head of the East Fork drainage, which reaches 13,219 feet in elevation.

In general, lakes of the Blacks Fork Basin are small in size, widely scattered between the four major subdrainages, and high in elevation with nearly half situated at or above timberline. These lakes range in elevation from 9,161 feet at Duck Lake to more than 11,500 feet at G-71 situated near the foot of Squaw Pass. There are 33 natural lakes, 3 reservoirs, and over 100 ponds of less than 2 acres in size. Of these waters, 18 currently contain populations of sport fish, or are proposed for experimental fisheries management. Two large reservoirs in this drainage, Fish and Meeks Cabin, are not currently managed by the state of Utah to provide fish populations. Fish Reservoir is partially privately owned and open to public access. Meeks Cabin Reservoir is situated in and managed by the state of Wyoming.

The Blacks Fork drainage is located approximately 15 miles east of state Route 150 on the North Slope Road over Elizabeth Ridge, or 18 miles southwest of Robertson, Wyoming, on the Blacks Fork Road. Both of these routes are improved gravel roads maintained by the U.S. Forest Service. Trailhead development in the drainage includes the Cache, East Fork Blacks Fork and West Fork Blacks Fork trailheads. Major trails providing access to the backcountry include the Bear River-Smiths Fork Trail, the West Fork Blacks Fork Trail, the East Fork Blacks Fork Trail, the Little East Fork Blacks Fork Trail and the Middle Fork Blacks Fork Trail. The Middle Fork Trail is the poorest in this trail system due to limited use and poor definition. All trails which receive maintenance are identified on the Blacks Fork drainage map by USFS trail number.

In general, recreational use and fishing activity in the Blacks Fork drainage are limited, due to the remote and scattered nature of lake basins, limited trail maintenance and difficult access. Of the managed fish producing waters, three can be reached on roads or off-highway vehicle trails and only two are directly accessible on USFS trails. The remainder of these lakes are situated some distance from roads and major access trails, making cross-country travel necessary. As a result,

nearly all of the lakes in this drainage are subject to light fishing and camping activity providing excellent opportunities for anglers seeking solitude.

Brook and cutthroat trout are found in nearly equal abundance in back country lakes of the Blacks Fork Basin. These populations are supplemented by occasional aerial stocking, as needed. Duck Lake has been proposed for experimental Arctic grayling stocking. Due to the accessibility and heavy levels of fishing pressure directed to the Lyman Lakes, these waters receive annual plants of both brook trout and rainbow trout.

Most of the waters in the headwater region of the Blacks Fork Basin are situated within the High Uintas Wilderness Area and the usual restrictions apply. Due to the rugged nature of the terrain and distance between individual fishing waters, trips should be carefully planned beforehand. U.S. Geological Survey maps useful in this drainage include the Explorer Peak, Mount Lovenia, Red Knob, Elizabeth Mountain and Lyman Lake quadrangles.

Bobs Lake, G-73

Bobs is a scenic natural lake located in a glacial cirque at the base of Tokewanna Peak in the Middle Fork of the Blacks Fork drainage. It is 6.1 surface acres, 11,150 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access is 10.25 miles southwest of the East Fork Blacks Fork Road on the hit-and-miss Middle Fork Trail which begins as an OHV road just south of the Blacks Fork bridge. This trail is blazed but receives limited use and can be indistinct and extremely difficult to locate in areas. The trail disappears in large headwater meadows, but Bobs can be located by following the tributary system towards the west. Bobs is situated well above timberline. Campsites are not available. However, an excellent spring water source is present at the lake. Better camping opportunities are situated lower in the basin. Bobs is stocked with cutthroat trout and fishing can be unpredictable.

Dead Horse Lake, G-77

Dead Horse is a natural emerald green lake situated at the foot of Dead Horse Pass in rocky timberline terrain. It is 14.8 surface acres, 10,878 feet in elevation, with 41 feet maximum depth. Access is 7.5 miles south of the West Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the West Fork Trail to the head of the basin. Campsites are available in the lake vicinity. Horse feed is present in large meadows to the northeast. Spring water is unavailable. The recreational appeal of the Dead Horse Basin is somewhat diminished by sheep grazing in the area. Dead Horse Lake is stocked with cutthroat trout and experiences moderate levels of angling pressure. Remember to pack out your refuse.

Duck Lake, G-37

Duck is an irregular natural lake situated in thick timber at the lower end of the East Fork Basin. It is 6.2 surface acres, 9,161 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake is a simple pothole located in a glacial catch basin and there is no outlet. Access is 0.5 mile northeast of the East Fork Blacks Fork Road on an unmarked logging road through a small meadow to the river. Cross the river at this point and proceed east for 200 yards to the lake. Marginal camping areas are available with some horse feed. Spring water sources are unavailable. Duck is shallow with very little inflow, and the lake provides marginal fish habitat. However, experimental stocking of Arctic grayling was scheduled in 2024 to evaluate the potential of this lake.

Ejod Lake, G-76

This rounded glacial lake is located in open country above timberline in the West Fork drainage. It is 5.7 surface acres, 10,900 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of alpine tundra and rocky shelves. Ejod is characterized by extensive shoal areas, with several deep-water channels running through the lake. Ejod can be located by proceeding 0.25 mile northwest of Dead Horse Lake to the top of the small ridge. Campsites are not available but suitable areas for camping activity can be located at Dead Horse. Horse feed is limited and spring water is unavailable at Ejod. The lake contains a population of cutthroat trout sustained by natural recruitment. Open shorelines at Ejod are ideal for fly casting. This lake is often overlooked by anglers.

Fish Reservoir

This reservoir is partially privately owned but open to public access, with the southern half owned by the U.S. Forest Service. Fish Reservoir is 42.6 surface acres, 9,800 feet in elevation, depth information is not available. The reservoir is situated very close to the North Slope Road a short distance northwest of the Lyman lakes. A meadow 2.2 miles west of the Lyman lakes turnoff provides a parking area from which the Fish Reservoir dam lies 0.4 mile due west. Thick timber can be avoided by following the small drainage from the meadow to the dam outlet. The reservoir contains a population of brook trout.

G-26

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

G-65

G-65 is a shallow natural water with open shorelines located in partly timbered terrain in the Little East Fork drainage. It is 4.4 surface acres, 10,900 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake abuts a steep talus slope to the west and a boggy meadow to the south. Access is 6 miles south of the East Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the East Fork and Little East Fork trails to the large meadow (last meadow heading up country). From the lower end of this meadow, follow a minor tributary stream west for 0.75 mile to the small basin containing G-65. The lake can also be located by heading south and slightly west of G-66 for 0.5 mile up the steep timbered ridge. Marginal camping areas are available at G-65 with limited horse feed and no spring water sources. However, better camping opportunities are present in the vicinity of the large meadow to the east. G-65 contains a good brook trout population sustained by natural reproduction.

G-66

G-66 is a small natural lake located in dense conifers at the foot of a talus slope in the Little East Fork drainage. It is 3.8 surface acres, 10,561 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The lake is characterized by a long, narrow arm to the north which is quite shallow. Access is 5 miles south of the East Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the East Fork and Little East Fork trails to a large dry park (second major meadow heading up country in the Little East Fork drainage). At the lower end of the park is a small stream coming from the west. An indistinct side trail follows this stream west and south for 0.75 mile to the lake. Camping areas are available in the lake vicinity with several good sources of spring water. Horse feed is not present at the lake. G-66 contains a brook trout population sustained by natural reproduction. Angling pressure is moderate.

G-67

This deep natural water is located above timberline in a rugged cirque basin within the Little East Fork drainage. G-67 is 7.1 surface acres, 11,158 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of rocky alpine meadows, stunted low-growth conifers and willow, as well as talus slopes. G-67 is located 1 mile northwest of G-69 around the rocky point. Campsites and horse feed are not available in the lake vicinity due to the open timberline terrain. Spring water may be available early in the season. G-67 is occasionally stocked with brook trout.

G-68

G-68 is a small alpine lake situated in open windswept country 0.75 mile northwest of G-69 in the Little East Fork Drainage. The lake is 4.2 surface acres, 11,421 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Campsites are not available due to the open nature of the surrounding terrain and absence of fuelwood. Horse feed is sparse and spring water unavailable. G-68 is shallow in overall depth and subject to occasional winterkill but is stocked regularly with brook trout.

G-69

G-69 is a small natural lake situated in open alpine meadows above timberline in the Little East Fork drainage. It is 4.8 surface acres, 11,109 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Camping areas are not available in the immediate lake vicinity. Fuelwood is extremely sparse, as is horse feed. Spring water is unavailable. Access is 7.5 miles south of the East Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the East Fork and Little East Fork trails to the head of the large meadow, and then 1 mile west up the steep partially timbered slope to the lake. Although there is no direct trail access, G-69 is accessible on horseback. The lake contains a population of cutthroat trout sustained by natural reproduction.

G-70

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

G-71

G-71 is a small natural lake located above timberline in a cirque basin at the head of the Little East Fork drainage. It is 2.7 surface acres maximum, 11,527 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. The lake is milky in appearance due to a glacial turbidity. G-71 fluctuates 1–2 feet annually, and at the minimum water level the lake separates into 3 distinct pools. Access is 9 miles south of the East Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the East Fork and Little East Fork trails to the foot of Squaw Pass. Leave the trail at this point and proceed west for 1.25 miles over rough terrain to the lake. G-71 is not directly accessible on horseback. Campsites are not available, but spring water can be located 0.12 mile below the lake on the outlet stream. G-71 is stocked with brook trout.

G-72

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

G-74

G-74 is a small moraine lake situated on a glacial shelf against a steep talus ridge. It is 2.9 surface acres, 10,934 feet in elevation, with 3 feet maximum depth. Access is 9.5 miles southwest of the East Fork Road on the Middle Fork Blacks Fork OHV road and trail to the head of the Middle Fork Basin. The trail is indistinct and extremely difficult to locate at times, and disappears in the headwater region about 1 mile short of the lake. However, G-74 can be located by following the easternmost drainage system in the upper basin. Good campsites are available with ample horse feed and good supplies of spring water. G-74 experiences very light angler use and limited camping activity. The lake is shallow and contains a population of wary brook trout. G-74 may be subject to at least partial winterkill.

G-75

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

G-78

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

G-79

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

G-80

This remote glacial lake is located in rocky, timbered terrain high on the ridge overlooking the West Fork Drainage. It is 1.6 surface acres, 10,580 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The lake abuts a steep talus slope to the west which is prone to snowslides. Access is 2.5 miles south of the West Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead on the West Fork Trail to the upper end of Buck Pasture and then 0.75 mile west up the steep timbered slope to the small basin containing G-80. Access is difficult and should not be attempted on horseback. Marginal campsites are available with a good source of spring water. G-80 is stocked occasionally with brook trout and receives light fishing pressure.

G-81

G-81 is a small spring-fed lake located in partly timbered terrain in the West Fork drainage. It is 1.7 surface acres, 10,665 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. The lake is semicircular in outline. It is turquoise in color due to a suspension of fine glacial material. G-81 is located 0.75 mile southwest of G-82 at the southern end of the large cirque basin against a talus slope.

The terrain is steep, there are no trails, and horse access may be difficult. Campsites are available with a good source of spring water. Horse feed is extremely limited. G-81 sustains a population of naturally reproducing cutthroat trout.

G-82

G-82 is a shallow natural lake located in a boggy meadow on the ridge overlooking the West Fork drainage. The lake is 3.7 surface acres, 10,140 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. The lake is irregular in outline and composed of two arms connected by a narrow channel. G-82 is brown in color due to a fine suspended glacial material. Access is 0.5 mile southwest of the old scaler's cabin at the West Fork-Blacks Fork Trailhead up the steep timbered ridge. The lake is situated in thick timber, but it can be located by following the drainage system. Direct access on horseback is difficult. Camping areas are available. Spring water is not present. G-82 contains a small population of wary brook trout. The lake is subject to some water level fluctuation and may winterkill on occasion.

G-83

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

G-84

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

G-85

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

G-86

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

G-105 (Wagonwheel Lake)

This lake, also known as Wagonwheel Lake, is a shallow, irregularly-shaped lake located in a meadow near the head of the East Fork drainage at the foot of Wasatch Peak. The lake is 2.2 surface acres, 10,820 feet in elevation, with 3 feet maximum depth. Access is 1.5 miles southwest of the mainstem East Fork from a point roughly 7 miles up from the East Fork Trailhead. The lake can be located by following the tributary drainage system to the west and south. Access by horse is possible. There are several campsites, and good horse feed and

spring water are available. G-105 contains a population of cutthroat trout sustained by natural reproduction.

Lower Lyman, G-25

Lower Lyman is a productive natural lake located in partly timbered terrain in the lower Blacks Fork Basin. It is 4.5 surface acres, 9,276 feet in elevation, with 25 feet maximum depth. Access is 16 miles east of state Route 150 on the North Slope Road, or 24 miles southwest of Robertson, Wyoming on the Blacks Fork Road to a well-marked turnoff, and then 0.5 mile north on the Lyman Lake Road to the lake. The U.S. Forest Service maintains a small full-service campground at Little Lyman with 10 units. Lower Lyman Lake is stocked on an annual basis with rainbow trout catchables and brook trout fingerling. Angling pressure is heavy due to the accessibility of this water.

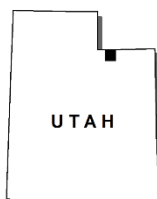
Moslander, G-102

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

Upper Lyman, G-27

This large scenic lake is situated immediately north and east of Lower Lyman Lake in the West Fork drainage (see directions to Lower Lyman Lake). Upper Lyman is 35.3 surface acres, 9,311 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. A small dam has been placed across the outlet stream at Upper Lyman to enlarge the original lake dimensions. This lake is easily accessible and sustains heavy levels of fishing pressure. A summer youth camp has been established at the northeastern end of the lake. Good sites are available for primitive camping activity in the lake vicinity. However, a full service campground is maintained by the USFS at the nearby Lower Lyman Lake with tap water and restroom facilities. The Upper Lyman fishery is sustained by stockings of catchable-sized rainbow trout and fingerling brook trout.

BLACKS FORK DRAINAGE

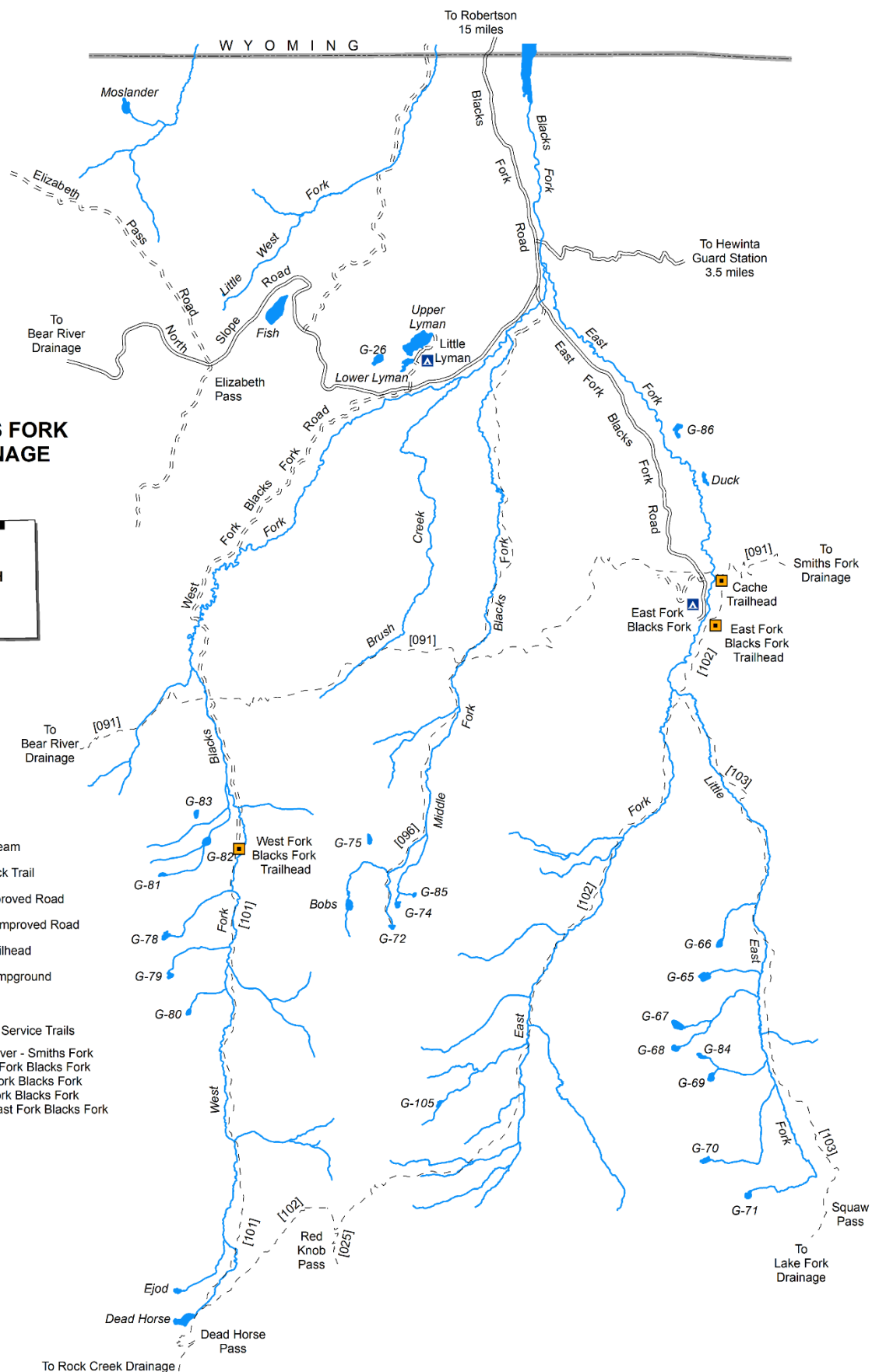


LEGEND

- Stream
- - - Pack Trail
- Improved Road
- - - Unimproved Road
- Trailhead
- ▲ Campground

Key to Forest Service Trails

- [091] Bear River - Smiths Fork
- [096] Middle Fork Blacks Fork
- [101] West Fork Blacks Fork
- [102] East Fork Blacks Fork
- [103] Little East Fork Blacks Fork



Lake	Sub-drainage	Access	Trail distance (mi)	Elevation (ft)	Size (acres)	Depth (ft)	Camp sites	Spring water	Horse feed	Fish species	Stocking cycle
Bobs (G-73)	Middle Fork	Middle Fork Trail	10.25	11,150	6.1	30	N	Y	N	Cutthroat	2
Dead Horse (G-77)	West Fork	West Fork Trail	7.5	10,878	14.8	41	Y	N	Y	Cutthroat	2
Duck (G-37)	East Fork	East Fork Road north of trailhead, east across EF on bench	0.5	9,161	6.2	5	Y	N	Y	Grayling	1
Ejod (G-76)	West Fork	West Fork Trail, 0.25 mi northwest of Dead Horse	7.75	10,900	5.7	12	N	N	limited	Cutthroat	NR
Fish	West Fork	South half USFS, north half private; access from southeast	0.5	9,800	42.6	unk	Y	N	Y	Brook	NR
G-26	West Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-65	Little East Fork	East Fork Trail to Little East Fork, west from large meadow	6.75	10,900	4.4	5	Y	N	limited	Brook	NR
G-66	Little East Fork	East Fork Trail to Little East Fork, west from large dry park	5.75	10,561	3.8	12	Y	Y	N	Brook	NR
G-67	Little East Fork	East Fork Trail to Little East Fork, 1 mi north G-69	9.5	11,158	7.1	25	N	Y	N	Brook	4
G-68	Little East Fork	East Fork Trail to Little East Fork, 0.75 mi north of G-69	9.25	11,421	4.2	6	N	Y	limited	Brook	2
G-69	Little East Fork	East Fork Trail to Little East Fork, 1 mi west from head of large meadow	8.5	11,109	4.8	13	N	N	limited	Cutthroat	NR
G-70	Little East Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-71	Little East Fork	East Fork Trail to Little East Fork, 1.25 mi west from foot of Squaw Pass	10.25	11,527	2.7	14	N	Y	N	Brook	3
G-72	Middle Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-74	Middle Fork	Middle Fork Trail	9.5	10,934	2.9	3	Y	Y	Y	Brook	3
G-75	Middle 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
G-78	West Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-79	West Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-80	West Fork	West Fork Trail to head of Buck Pasture, 0.75 mi west up steep ridge	3.25	10,580	1.6	8	Y	Y	limited	Brook	4
G-81	West Fork	0.75 mi southwest of G-82	3.0	10,665	1.7	5	Y	Y	limited	Cutthroat	NR
G-82	West Fork	0.5 mi southwest of lower end of meadow below Buck Pasture	2.25	10,140	3.7	6	Y	N	Y	Brook	4
G-83	West Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-84	East Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-85	Middle Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-86	East Fork	Unable to support a fishery									
G-105	East Fork	East Fork Trail 7 mi to tributary from west, then 1.5 mi southwest to lake	8.5	10,820	2.2	3	Y	Y	Y	Cutthroat	NR
Lower Lyman (G-25)	West Fork	North Slope Road (FR 58) to Lyman Lakes	0	9,276	4.5	25	Y	Y	–	Brook/Rainbow	1
Moslander (G-102)	Muddy Creek	Unable to support a fishery									
Upper Lyman (G-27)	West Fork	North Slope Road (FR 58) to Lyman Lakes	0	9,311	35.3	30	Y	Y	–	Brook/Rainbow	1

NR = Sustained by natural reproduction