

**2024 EDITION** Lakes of the High Uintas

# Whiterocks River Drainage

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# Acknowledgments

This booklet is the third revision of the *Lakes of the High Uintas* booklets. The original printing occurred in 1984, with a revised edition printed in 1996. Because 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. We have also updated lake acreage by tracing aerial photos of each lake in ArcMap. There are also tables for brook trout, cutthroat trout and Arctic grayling that provide the angler an average and maximum length and weight for fish sampled in each lake by the DWR with gillnets. This table also includes the present stocking cycle 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 revision 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 Colorado River cutthroat trout into lakes instead of non-native Yellowstone cutthroat trout. There are also active ongoing efforts to restore Colorado River 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, which is a cross between brown trout and brook trout that 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 wildlife 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 not to 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.

# Whiterocks River drainage

Due to the relative ease of vehicular access and its close proximity to Vernal — the largest town in the Uintah Basin — the drainage of the Whiterocks River is probably one of the most popular drainages along the south slope of the Uinta Mountains. It is the only drainage on the south slope where a passenger car can gain access to within two miles of the main Uinta Divide. The headwater regions of the Whiterocks River drainage are characterized by dense pine stands interspersed with numerous alpine meadows of various sizes. There are well over 70 natural lakes and ponds, 47 of which contain fish populations under active management. These lakes range in size from under 2 acres to nearly 140 acres and from 10,030 feet to over 11,200 feet in elevation. The highest point in the drainage is an unnamed peak at the very head of Reader Lakes Basin that stretches to 12,700 feet above sea level. Numerous other mountains, which ring the drainage, are also well above 12,000 feet in elevation.

State Route 121, which runs west from Vernal and north from Roosevelt, provides access to points of entry to the Whiterocks River drainage. A short distance east of Lapoint is Paradise Park Road that heads north from the highway to Paradise Park Campground. Trailheads at Paradise Park provide access to lakes on the east side of the Whiterocks River drainage and also those in the Dry Fork drainage to the northeast. The Farm Creek Road heads northwest from the town of Whiterocks to the base of Pole Mountain and the eastern side of the Elkhorn Loop road (FR 117). Forest Road 110 to Chepeta Lake splits off FR 117 just before Pole Creek campground. There are a number of both major and minor trailheads along this dirt road. The campground at Pole Creek Lake is a good place from which to hike to the Rock Lakes area. Along FR 110, the West Fork Trailhead provides access to the popular Cleveland/Queant Lakes area and also to the lakes of the Uinta River drainage across Fox-Queant Pass. Lakes of Reader Basin are accessible via a minor trailhead at Reader Creek. There is a trailhead approximately 0.5 mile before the end of the road at Chepeta Lake that provides access to Reader Basin and to lakes in the East Fork Whiterocks River drainage. There is also parking at the end of the road at Chepeta Lake to access lakes north of Chepeta. These main trails and other secondary trails are identified on the drainage map by trail number.

Lakes of the Whiterocks drainage receive a substantial amount of fishing pressure; but, as is common in other drainages, most of it is directed to only a handful of waters. Relatively few anglers bother to make a trek to Rock Lakes even though that area is fairly close to the Pole Creek Campground. The West Fork Trailhead receives considerable use, but most angling pressure in the West Fork area is localized in the Queant Lake vicinity. The cluster of waters

around Chepeta Lake are relatively popular but not nearly as much as Chepeta itself. With the exception of Ted's Lake, most waters on the eastern side of the drainage receive very little angling pressure.

Between 2010 and 2022, DWR personnel from the Northeastern Region office surveyed 34 of the 47 lakes in the drainage. Brook trout are the most abundant species in the Whiterocks drainage, although cutthroat trout are also found in quite a few waters. Arctic grayling are found in six lakes and tiger trout are stocked into two lakes. Colorado River cutthroat restoration projects have occurred on Reader and Lynn creeks recently. Colorado River cutthroat trout populations with relatively high genetic purity can also be found in the East Fork Whiterocks River and main stem Whiterocks River downstream from Chepeta.

USGS topographic maps applicable to the Whiterocks River drainage include the Chepeta Lake, Paradise Park, Rasmussen Lakes and Whiterocks Lake quadrangles. Small portions of the drainage are also found on the Bollie Lake and Fox Lake quadrangles. It is also a good idea to consult the Ashley National Forest website ([fs.usda.gov/r04/ashley](https://fs.usda.gov/r04/ashley)) for the latest **Motor Vehicle Use Map** published by the Ashley National Forest. The Whiterocks River drainage has been damaged in a number of areas by the irresponsible use of off-highway vehicles. The **Motor Vehicle Use Map** tells you where OHV use is permitted.

## Angel Lake, WR-19

Angel Lake sits at an elevation of 10,407 feet, has a maximum depth of 17 feet and is 11.4 surface acres. The lake is located at the bottom of a shallow cirque 0.7 mile south of the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead. Intermittent springs are located on the west side of the lake. The area surrounding the lake is quite rocky. There is no horse feed and campsites are very scarce. The closest access is from the Rasmussen Lakes OHV trail. This OHV trail begins 0.2 mile south of the road to the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead on the west side of the Chepeta Lake Road. Follow the OHV trail for about 0.5 mile to the second left fork in the road. Take the second fork from the main Rasmussen Lake road and follow for 0.1 mile to another fork. Take this for a couple hundred yards and park. From this point the lake lies approximately 0.3 mile in a southwesterly direction. Find the sparsely marked trail or scramble through timber and boulders to get to the lake. Angel Lake contains a naturally reproducing grayling population and is stocked periodically with cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is moderate on this regularly visited water.



## **Ann Lake, WR-74**

Ann Lake sits at an elevation of 10,910 feet, has a maximum depth of 14 feet and is 3.4 surface acres. The lake is located at the head of Rassmussen Lakes Basin four miles west of the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead. Ann Lake lies at the base of a talus slope 0.5 mile northwest of Eric Lake. A few springs enter the lake on its northeast corner. There are no maintained trails in the basin and horse access, although possible, is moderately difficult. There are two ways to access the lake. The closest access is the Rassmussen Lake OHV trail described above for Angel Lake access. Instead of taking the forks for Angel Lake access, continue on the main road 2.2 miles to the end. From the end of the road follow the retired logging road into the old timber harvest cutting to the north then follow the ridge and logging road west towards Eric and Nellie lakes. Eventually the old logging road ends, but continue through the timber to the first meadow (1 mile distance from the end of the road) with the outlet to Eric Lake. Follow this stream upstream to Eric Lake (1.2 miles) and to Nellie Lake for another 0.5 mile. Ann Lake is 0.1 mile north of Nellie Lake. An alternative route is to start from the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead and follow the trail north for 1.0 miles to the confluence with the Eric Lake outlet and the West Fork Whiterocks. From here leave the trail and follow the outlet upstream for approximately 3.0 miles through timber and meadow to Nellie Lake. Best campsites and horse feed can be found further east on the basin floor. A few springs enter the lake on its northeast corner. Ann Lake winterkills regularly but is stocked with cutthroat trout every three years. Fishing pressure is very light.

## **Becky Lake, WR-14**

Becky Lake sits on a high, rocky bench overlooking Rasmussen Lakes Basin, 1 mile west of Rasmussen Lakes. The lake sits at the base of a talus slope at 10,960 feet in elevation and is 6.2 surface acres with a maximum depth of 24 feet. To access Becky Lake see description for Rasmussen Lakes and Ann Lake (to access from Eric Lake). From Rasmussen 1 Lake, head west for 1.3 miles to Becky Lake. Becky Lake is in the next bowl west southwest from Rasmussen 1 Lake. From Eric Lake head due south for 0.5 mile to the lake. There is no trail and both routes are cross country through downed timber and rocky terrain. Horse access is difficult and not recommended. There are no good campsites or spring water near the lake. Campsites, spring water and horse feed in this little valley are almost completely restricted to the valley bottoms. Becky Lake is stocked with brook trout and receives very little fishing pressure.

## **Chepeta Lake, WR-64**

Chepeta is a reservoir that is the largest water in the Whiterocks River drainage. The lake sits at an elevation of 10,560 feet, and at full pool has a maximum depth of 55 feet, and is 135 surface acres. The lake is regularly drawn down for irrigation, particularly in late summer. Access to the lake is by vehicle, making it a popular destination for day outings and extended camping. To access the lake take the Elkhorn Loop road from either the Farm Creek or Uinta Canyon side. From the Farm Creek side the road winds up the mountain and at 0.6 mile before you get to Pole Creek campground the road to Chepeta is on the right. From the Uinta side go 0.6 mile past the Pole Creek Campground to get to the Chepeta Lake road. From this point the road takes you to a parking area 200 yards south of Chepeta Lake. Campsites are plentiful in the area and abundant horse feed is located south of the lake. There are a few springs in the area; however, their quality is questionable due to the heavy recreational use. The Chepeta Lake trailhead, located 0.5 mile south of Chepeta Lake parking, provides access to lakes in the East Fork Whiterocks and the Reader Lakes area to the west. Chepeta Lake is stocked with cutthroat trout but also supports brook trout sustained through natural reproduction. Fishing pressure is quite heavy, particularly on weekends.

## **Cirque Lake, WR-33**

This shallow pond lies, as the name implies, in a cirque 0.4 mile southwest of Rasmussen Lakes. The lake sits 10,652 feet in elevation and is 5.7 surface acres with a maximum depth of 10 feet. To access Cirque Lake see description for Rasmussen Lakes. From Rasmussen 1 Lake, head southwest through downed timber for 0.3 mile to Cirque Lake. The lake is located at the toe of a massive rock glacier and can be turbid. It has also been winterkilled in the past. A few passable campsites are found in the immediate area but spring water is scarce. The lake is inaccessible by horseback. Grayling are stocked into the lake every three years and fishing pressure is very light.

## **Cleveland Lake, WR-7**

Cleveland Lake is located next to the West Fork Whiterocks Trail approximately 4 miles north from the trailhead. The lake sits at an elevation of 10,640 feet and is 23.1 surface acres with a maximum depth of only 6 feet. Good campsites and abundant horse feed are found in the area, but there are no springs in the immediate area. Cleveland Lake is stocked with brook trout every five years. Cutthroat trout occupied the lake in the past but none were caught during the most

recent survey in 2021. Cleveland Lake receives a fair amount of fishing pressure due to the close proximity of the lake to the trail and the popular Queant Lake area, 0.5 mile to the east.

## **Cliff Lake, WR-49**

Cliff Lake is a large, reservoired lake that lies at the base of a talus slope in the southeastern portion of the Whiterocks River drainage. Access to the lake is via vehicle, preferably an ATV, but still possible with a high-clearance four-wheel-drive vehicle. From Paradise Park Campground follow the road west past the guard station (FR 104). Initially the road will be fine, but will turn into an OHV trail requiring four-wheel drive. The road will eventually connect into an OHV trail that follows Johnson Creek and eventually terminates near Cliff Lake. From the end of the road follow the canal downstream 100 yards or so to Cliff Lake. The lake sits at an elevation of 10,348 feet and is 68 surface acres at full pool with a maximum depth of 55 feet. Campsites are scarce in the rocky, heavily timbered terrain. There are no springs or horse feed in the immediate area. Cliff Lake is stocked with brook and tiger trout. An occasional cutthroat trout may also be caught. Fishing pressure is moderate.

## **Dead Lake, WR-29**

Dead Lake is an irregularly-shaped shallow pond that sits in a narrow, timbered draw north of the Paradise Campground and 0.2 mile east of Paradise Reservoir. The lake sits at 10,075 feet in elevation with a maximum depth of 15 feet and surface area of 9.7 acres. To access the lake take the Paradise Park Road from state Route 121 (just east of Lapoint) to Paradise Campground. From the Campground hike along the east side of Paradise Reservoir for 0.2 mile then cut east through timber for another 0.2 mile to Dead Lake. Several campsites are found in the area but there is no spring water or horse feed. Grayling are stocked in the lake every three years and the lake receives moderate fishing pressure.

## **Deadfall Lake**

Deadfall Lake is a shallow pond that sits on a bench on the west ridge of the East Fork Whiterocks River drainage just off the Chepeta Lake Road. The lake sits at 9,809 feet in elevation and is 5.2 surface acres. Maximum depth is unknown. To access the lake, take the Elkhorn Loop Road from either the Farm Creek or Uinta Canyon side and turn onto the Chepeta Lake road near Pole Creek Campground (see Chepeta access description). Follow the Chepeta Lake road past the West Fork Whiterocks River crossing and just past the RC Lake road and park. Deadfall is east of the road 0.1 mile down a relatively steep slope covered with downed timber. Sometime in the 1990s a microburst wind swept across the canyon that felled most of the trees in a 0.5

mile swath from below Angel Lake on the west to the rim of the East Fork Whiterocks River in the east. Hence the name Deadfall for this lake. There are no campsites, spring water or horse feed at the lake. This lake was not surveyed during any of the phases of the original surveys. Grayling were stocked experimentally in 2020 and did survive at least two winters. Grayling will continue to be stocked every three years. At this point fishing pressure is very light.

## **Denise Lake, WR-9**

Denise Lake is located on a high bench in the West Fork Whiterocks River drainage 1.3 miles northeast of Queant Lake. The lake sits at 11,160 feet in elevation and is 3.1 surface acres with a maximum depth of nine feet. It can be accessed from the West Fork, RC Lake Road, Reader Creek or Chepeta Lake trailheads. Total distance for each of these access points is approximately 5.9, 3.9, 4.1 and 4.5 miles. For access from the West Fork Trailhead or RC Lake Road see description for Queant Lake. From Queant Lake follow the large meadow on the east side of Queant in a northeast direction for 1.3 miles to Denise Lake. From the Reader Creek Trailhead follow the trail north to the Highline trail junction then follow the Highline Trail up the ridge west of Reader Lakes Basin. From the Chepeta Lake Trailhead take the highline trail west and up the same ridge after crossing Reader Creek. During dry years good campsites are available in the edges of a small, grassy meadow on the lake's north shore. These areas are often too wet for comfortable camping any other time. The meadow provides a little horse feed and there is a small spring on the northeast shore. Fishing pressure is fairly light for stocked brook trout.

## **Dollar Lake, WR-43**

Dollar Lake is a natural lake that sits against a talus slope in the East Fork Whiterocks River drainage 0.5 mile south of Whiterocks Lake. The lake sits at 10,500 feet in elevation and is 7.3 surface acres with a maximum depth of 15 feet. To access the lake from Chepeta Lake follow the trail east along the south flank of Rose Peak. The trail passes alternately through meadow and pines. Eventually you break out of the trees to the grassy meadows of the East Fork Whiterocks River. Dollar Lake lies cross-country at the base of the ridge to the south. Campsites and horse feed are scarce in the rocky terrain surrounding the lake. There is no spring water at the lake. The best areas for camping and pasture are in the valley of the East Fork. Dollar Lake supports a naturally reproducing population of brook trout. Cutthroat trout have also been present in the past but the lake has not been surveyed since 1991. Fishing pressure is light to moderate.

## **Elbow Lake, WR-58**

This fairly large, picturesque lake is located at the base of a steep cliff approximately one mile west of Chepeta Lake. Elbow Lake sits at 10,910 feet in elevation and is 27.4 surface acres with a maximum depth of 27 feet. There is no trail to Elbow Lake so access is cross country up the slope west of Chepeta through downed timber and rocks. A more certain route is to follow the west shoreline of Chepeta Lake to the lake's northwest corner where the Elbow Lake outlet enters Chepeta. Following the outlet up to Elbow Lake is still rough going but the odds of becoming disoriented are lessened. Alternatively, you can also take the old Highline Trail across the Chepeta Lake Dam west 1.3 miles to Sharlee Lake. Elbow Lake sits 0.5 mile north of Sharlee Lake. Good campsites are found primarily along the west side of the lake. Springs are located along the lake's southwestern tip and horse feed is fairly scarce. Elbow Lake is stocked with brook trout and fishing pressure is moderate.

## **Eric Lake, WR-76**

Eric Lake is two small, on-stream ponds located on the main drainage stream of Rasmussen Lakes Basin. The lake sits at 10,610 feet in elevation and is 4.2 surface acres with a maximum depth of only six feet. For access see the Ann Lake description. Eric Lake is approximately 2.1 miles from the end of Rasmussen Lakes Road or 3.5 miles west of the West Fork Trailhead. Both ponds are nearly completely surrounded by wet meadow, which makes for great fly casting and soggy feet. Campsites and horse feed are fairly common and there is a spring on the lake's south side. The lake supports populations of both brook and cutthroat trout sustained through natural reproduction. Fishing pressure is light.

## **Figure Eight Lake, WR-56**

Figure Eight Lake is a shallow, hourglass shaped lake that sits on a rocky bench 0.1 mile northwest of Chepeta Lake. The lake sits at 10,660 feet in elevation and is 3.6 surface acres with a maximum depth of only five feet. For access, hike across the dam and around the west shoreline of Chepeta Lake to the Figure Eight Lake outlet in the northwest corner of the lake. Follow the outlet upstream to Figure Eight Lake. Total distance is approximately 1.3 miles from the Chepeta Lake parking area depending on how full Chepeta Lake is. A few campsites can be found in the rough terrain surrounding the lake, but horse access is difficult. Spring water is also available. A naturally reproducing population of Colorado River cutthroat trout inhabit the lake. Fishing pressure is light.

## **Hell Hole Lake, WR-65**

Hell Hole Lake is a shallow, natural lake located on a high bench on the northwest side of Reader Lakes Basin. The lake sits at 10,760 feet in elevation and is 5.4 surface acres with a maximum depth of only 3 feet. To access the lake use the Reader Creek Trailhead and take the trail north to the top of the second large meadow approximately 1.5 miles from the trailhead. At the head of this meadow the tributary from Hell Hole Lake enters Reader Creek in the northwest corner. Follow the tributary for another 0.5 mile to Hell Hole Lake. There are a few campsites at the lake and spring water on the west side of the lake. Plenty of horse feed is found in the meadows surrounding the lake. Hell Hole Lake is prone to winterkill. Fishing pressure is light for stocked cutthroat trout. Additional fish do migrate into the lake from the outlet.

## **Hidden Lake, WR-63**

Hidden Lake is located at the base of a rocky knob 0.25 mile west of the Chepeta Lake Road where Lynn Creek crosses the road. The lake sits at an elevation of 10,350 feet, and is 13.2 surface acres with a maximum depth of 45 feet. The lake is surrounded by timber and is difficult to fly fish without waders or a willingness to get wet. A trail to the lake begins approximately 100 yards south of where Lynn Creek crosses the road. Although the trail bypasses the lake itself a sign points to its general direction. There are a few campsites, but horse feed is scarce in the immediate vicinity. Springs are located along the shoreline. Fishing pressure is moderate for stocked cutthroat trout.

## **Horseshoe Lake, WR-67**

Horseshoe Lake is located at the toe of a rocky bluff in Reader Lakes Basin, 3 miles from the Chepeta Lake Trailhead and 2.6 miles from the trailhead at Reader Creek. The lake sits at 10,860 feet in elevation and is 11.3 surface acres with a maximum depth of 14 feet. To access the lake take the Highline Trail from the Chepeta Lake Trailhead or from the trailhead at Reader Creek to the large meadow at the head of the drainage. From the trailhead at Reader Creek this will be the third large meadow along the trail. At the bottom of this meadow the Highline Trail and Reader Creek Trail join. From this intersection continue cross country up the wet and rocky meadow north 0.5 mile to Horseshoe Lake. Spring water and campsites are available at the lake. There is ample horse feed in the large meadow west of the lake. The lake is stocked with cutthroat trout and fishing pressure is light to moderate.



## **Johnson Lake, WR-30**

Johnson Lake is a shallow pond located approximately 2.5 northwest of Paradise Campground. From Paradise Park Campground follow the road west past the guard station (FR 104) for about 4.5 miles. There will be an old logging road on the right. Either park and walk from here or continue on the logging road for another 0.4 mile until you are near the meadow where Lily Lake is. From Lily Lake follow the inlet channel for 1 mile upstream to Johnson Lake. The lake sits at 10,780 feet in elevation and is 6.2 surface acres with a maximum depth of 8 feet. There is no spring water, but both campsites and horse feed are available near the lake. We began stocking Johnson Lake experimentally with grayling in 2021 and survival of these fish has not been evaluated. Check with the DWR office in Vernal for the status of this lake.

## **Katy Lake, WR-34**

Katy Lake is a natural, glacial lake located in a high, rocky cirque 1 mile northwest of Point Lake in the West Fork Whiterocks River drainage. The lake sits at 11,200 feet in elevation and is 9.0 surface acres with a maximum depth of 45 feet. To access, take the trail north from the West Fork Trailhead until you are east of the ridge where Lake lies (approximately 2.7 miles). Cut over to Point Lake then hike around the base of the ridge north and west to Katy Lake. The lake is surrounded by talus, rocky meadow and low, scraggly willows. Campsites and horse feed are scarce in open, wind-swept, rough terrain. There are no springs in this well-drained area. This cold, remote lake is stocked with cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is very light. Katy Lake is a good lake to visit and be by yourself.

## **Larvae Lake, WR-12**

Larvae Lake is an elongated pond surrounded by dense conifers one mile due east of the Pole Creek Campground. The Lake sits at an elevation of 10,030 feet and is 5.4 surface acres with a maximum depth of 29 feet. To access the lake park along the Chepeta Lake Road approximately 0.3 mile east of the intersection with the Elkhorn Loop road. The lake is just over 0.10 mile to the southeast from this point. There is no spring water, but both campsites and horse feed are available near the lake. Larvae Lake is stocked every other year with brook trout and may winterkill from time to time. Fishing pressure is moderate.

## **Lower Rock Lake, WR-17**

Lower Rock Lake located approximately 1 mile northwest of Pole Creek Lake. The easiest way to access the lake is to follow the inlet of Pole Creek Lake upstream to a large, wet meadow 0.5

mile north of the road. Skirt off the south side of the meadow and follow the outlet of Lower Rock Lake through heavy timber to the lake. The lake sits at an elevation of 10,550 feet and is 19.2 surface acres with a maximum depth of 39 feet. The lake is surrounded by rocks and heavy stands of pine with little open shoreline. There are only a few campsites at the lake. The best bets for campsites and horse feed are in the meadows east of the lake. Spring water can be found on the lake's southwest shore. The lake is stocked with tiger trout and contains brook trout sustained through natural reproduction. Fishing pressure is relatively light considering the close proximity to the popular Pole Creek area.

## **Middle Rock Lake, WR-16**

Middle Rock Lake is the smallest of the chain of lakes northwest of Pole Creek Lake and Campground. It is located a scant 200 yards north of Lower Rock Lake. Access is described above for Lower Rock Lake. The lake sits at an elevation of 10,580 feet and is 7.1 surface acres with a maximum depth of 10 feet. Middle Rock Lake is encircled by timber and large rocks, with little open shoreline. Campsites are difficult to find and the terrain is hard to negotiate on horseback. As with Lower Rock Lake, the best overnight amenities are found in the meadow to the east. There are no springs feeding the lake. Fishing pressure is moderately light for stocked cutthroat trout.

## **Moccasin Lake, WR-53**

Moccasin is an irregularly shaped, reservoir lake that lies at the bottom of a talus slope 0.3 mile east of Chepeta Reservoir. The outlet to Moccasin Lake is the first stream on the east side of Chepeta, north of the dam. To access the lake park at the Chepeta Lake dam and follow the trail that parallels the Moccasin Lake outlet for 0.25 mile to the lake. Moccasin sits at an elevation of 10,620 feet and is 18.9 surface acres with a maximum depth of 27 feet. Campsites can be found in the area but spring water is unavailable. The best horse feed and camping area is located south of Chepeta Lake. Moccasin Lake supports a naturally reproducing population of brook trout. The lake also supports some cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is moderate to heavy.

## **Nellie Lake, WR-75**

Nellie is a small on-stream pond that sits near the head of Rasmussen Lakes Basin 0.4 mile west of Eric Lake. There are no maintained trails in this basin. Total distance from the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead is approximately 3.7 miles. For access description see access description for Ann Lake. The lake sits at 10,691 feet in elevation and is 2.7 surface acres with a maximum depth of eight feet. Campsites are very scarce. What little horse feed that is present is confined

to the lakes margins. A small spring is located on the lake's northwest shore. Fishing pressure is light for stocked cutthroat trout and for brook trout invading from downstream.

## **Ogden Lake, WR-5**

Ogden is an oval-shaped natural lake, sitting at the bottom of a steep cliff, 0.6 mile northwest of Queant Lake. The lake sits at 10,900 feet in elevation and is 13.9 surface acres with a maximum depth of 21 feet. There are a few ways to access the lake. First from the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead follow the trail to Queant Lake. The trail to Queant forks from the main trail approximately 0.3 mile before Cleveland Lake. There is also a trail to Queant that begins on the east side of Cleveland Lake. From Queant Lake travel northwesterly upslope through rocky terrain and downed timber to Ogden Lake. Alternatively, you can continue up the West Fork Trail past Cleveland Lake until the trail crosses the south bank of the West Fork Whiterocks. After this point continue on the north side of the stream and trend through a series of small meadows. You'll eventually find the outlet to Ogden Lake and follow it to the lake. Both of these routes are approximately 5 miles from the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead. Lastly is the old RC Lake road that begins 0.8 mile east of where the West Fork Whiterocks River crosses the Chepeta Lake road. From the end of this road follow the trail past RC Lake to Queant Lake then upslope from the lake as described above. Total distance from this route is 3.8 miles. Campsites are plentiful and there is excellent horse feed in the meadow below the lake. There is a spring that enters the lake on the north shore. Ogden Lake is stocked with cutthroat trout, but has been known to winterkill in the past. Fishing pressure is light to moderate.

## **Papoose Lake, WR-52**

Papoose Lake is a long, narrow impounded water that sits at the bottom of a talus slope 150 yards north of Moccasin Lake northeast of Chepeta Lake. The lake sits at 10,607 feet in elevation and is 16.8 surface acres with a maximum depth of 11 feet near the dam. Much of the lake is not over five feet deep. Access is from Chepeta Lake parking area at the dam. Take the trail north to Moccasin Lake then continue on to Papoose Lake. A number of passable campsites can be found on the west side of the lake while springs are located along the rock slides on the northeastern shore. There is very little horse feed due to the rocky terrain. A self-sustaining population of brook trout inhabit the lake. Cutthroat trout have also been present in the past but no recent survey has occurred to verify they are still present. Fishing pressure is moderate.

## **Paradise Park Reservoir, WR-18**

Paradise Park Reservoir is a large impounded lake 26 miles north of the town of Lapoint. A Forest Service campground and guard station are located near the lake. Paradise Park Reservoir is not considered a high lake for management purposes. The lake is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout and also harbors a naturally reproducing population of brook trout. Recreational use is very heavy.

## **Pearl Lake, WR-45**

Pearl Lake lies at the head of the East Fork Whiterocks River in a small basin at the base of the Uinta divide, east of Chepeta Lake. The lake sits at 10,700 feet in elevation and is 7.9 surface acres with a maximum depth of 15 feet. To access the lake, park at the Chepeta Lake Dam parking area or at the Chepeta Lake Trailhead and take the highline trail east. At approximately 2.6 miles the trail crosses a long, narrow meadow with a small tributary of the East Fork Whiterocks. Follow this meadow and tributary in a northeast direction for another 0.9 mile to Pearl Lake. Campsites and spring water can be found near the lake and there is horse feed in the meadow to the north and west of the lake. Pearl Lake supports a brook trout population sustained through natural reproduction. There have also been cutthroat trout present in the past, but none were caught during the most recent survey. Cutthroat trout will be stocked periodically and may regain a small presence in the lake. Fishing pressure is very light.

## **Point Lake, WR-6**

Point Lake is an elongated lake that lies on a high, rocky bench below the tip of the mountain ridge that separates Rasmussen Lakes Basin from the Cleveland Lake area. The lake sits at 10,720 feet in elevation and is 16.1 surface acres with a maximum depth of 21 feet. There is no trail to the lake, however access is straightforward. Just follow the trail north from the West Fork Trailhead to the confluence of the West Fork Whiterocks River and Point Lake outlet at approximately the 2.8 mile mark. Follow the outlet upstream to Point Lake. There are few good campsites, due to the rough, rocky terrain. For the same reason horse access is also difficult. Better campsites and horse feed are located to the east along the West Fork Whiterocks River. Springs are located northwest of the lake along the bottom of the talus slope. Point Lake is stocked with brook trout and a few cutthroat trout also inhabit the lake. Fishing pressure is light to moderate.

## **Pole Creek Lake, WR-13**

This water is not technically considered to be a high lake for management purposes. A U.S. Forest Service campground is located at the lake. Pole Creek Lake is accessed via the Elkhorn Loop Road from either the Farm Creek or Uinta Canyon side. It is approximately 15 miles from the Farm Creek side and 11 miles from the Uinta Canyon side. The lake is stocked annually with tiger trout and harbors brook trout sustained through natural reproduction. Recreational use is moderate.

## **Queant Lake, WR-4**

Queant Lake is a large, natural lake, located in the West Fork Whiterocks River drainage that is probably the most popular lake not accessible by vehicle in the entire Whiterocks River drainage. The lake sits at an elevation of 10,652 feet and is 55.4 surface acres with a maximum depth of 44 feet. For access to the lake see the description for Ogden Lake access above. Total distance from the West Fork trailhead is 4 miles. Campsites and horse feed are abundant near the lake. A few springs are present, primarily along the lake's northern shore. Fishing pressure is heavy for stocked brook trout.

## **Rasmussen 1, WR-35**

Rasmussen 1, the slightly larger of the two Rasmussen Lakes, is located in a rocky, timbered basin, 2 miles west of the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead. The lake sits at elevation 10,473 feet and is 14.6 surface acres with a maximum depth of only 5 feet. To access the lake, take the Rasmussen Lake OHV trail as described for Angel and Ann Lakes. From the end of the road walk 0.4 mile west through downed timber and rocky terrain to Rasmussen 2 Lake, then skirt around the north shore of the lake to the west inlet and follow this inlet up the slope to Rasmussen 1 Lake. Campsites are fairly numerous, primarily on the eastern side of the lake. However, there is no spring water and little horse feed. Fishing pressure is moderate for stocked brook trout.

## **Rasmussen 2, WR-36**

Rasmussen 2 Lake is an irregularly shaped, natural lake that sits a short distance southeast of Rasmussen 1 in Rasmussen Lakes Basin. The lake sits at elevation 10,620 feet and is 16.3 surface acres with a maximum depth of 8 feet. Access to the lake is described above for Rasmussen 1 Lake. A few campsites can be found around the lake, but there is no horse feed or spring water. Fishing pressure is moderate for stocked brook trout.

## **R.C. No. 1, WR-2**

This lake is located below a steep talus slope along the east side of the West Fork Whiterocks River drainage. The lake sits at elevation 10,630 feet and is 9.3 surface acres with a maximum depth of 16 feet. An old logging road formerly would take you almost all the way to the lake, however, in the early 1990s the USFS closed the last 1.3 miles of the road to the lake. The R.C. Lakes Road is located 0.8 mile from where the West Fork Whiterocks River crosses the Chepeta Lake Road on the north side. Initially this road appears quite rough, but once you make the initial small climb it really isn't too bad. Follow the road for 2.3 miles to a small parking area then walk the remaining 1.3 miles to the lake. Campsites and old fire pits are numerous, but there is no spring water or horse feed. The lake occasionally does winterkill. Fishing pressure is light for stocked cutthroat trout.

## **R.C. No. 2, WR-3**

A small shallow pond located west of its much larger brother, R.C. No. 2 provides only marginal fish habitat. Access and camping amenities are as described for R.C. No. 1. The lake is 1.7 surface acres, 10,620 feet in elevation, with a maximum depth of 7 feet. The lake is not stocked and relies on migration from R.C. No. 1 for fish.

## **Robb Lake, WR-1**

This shallow, cirque lake is located at the head of the West Fork Whiterocks drainage along the trail just below Fox-Queant Pass. Robb Lake sits at elevation 11,060 feet and is 3.9 surface acres with a maximum depth of only 5 feet. To access the lake, park at the West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead and follow the trail north 5.7 miles to the lake. Robb Lake is surrounded by talus slopes and boulder fields, and the shoreline is open in most spots. There are no decent campsites or spring water. Horse feed is found along the West Fork Whiterocks. Robb Lake is stocked with brook trout, but due to the lack of deeper water and poor water exchange may winterkill from time to time. Fishing pressure is light.

## **Sand Lake, WR-42**

Sand Lake is a shallow pond lying at the bottom of a talus slope 0.6 mile northeast of Ted's Lake. The lake sits at 10,435 feet in elevation and is 6.2 surface acres with a maximum depth of only 4.5 feet. To access, park at the Chepeta Lake Trailhead and follow the Highline Trail east to Ted's Lake a distance of approximately 3.2 miles. From Ted's Lake follow the long winding



meadow that begins on the northeast end of the lake for 0.6 mile to Sand Lake. An alternate route would be to take the OHV road to Cliff Lake (see description for Cliff Lake access) and take the trail to Ted's Lake from there. Total hiking distance from this access point to Sand Lake is 3.2 miles. The area around Sand Lake is relatively flat and good campsites are abundant. Horse feed is excellent and a small spring is located near the outlet of the lake. Sand Lake supports a population of pan-size brook trout sustained by natural reproduction. Cutthroat trout also inhabit the lake though numbers have dwindled. Fishing should be fast and pressure is lightly moderate.

## **Saucer Lake, WR-41**

This lake is a small, shallow pond located on a heavily timbered bench 0.4 mile east of Ted's Lake on the East Fork drainage (see Ted's Lake access). Saucer is 4.5 acres, 10,500 feet in elevation, with a maximum depth of 4.5 feet. A number of springs are located around the lake, but the best campsites are found at Ted's Lake or Sand Lake, 0.3 mile to the north. Saucer may exhibit at least partial winterkill due to its shallow depth. The lake is stocked with brook trout and sustains very light fishing pressure.

## **Sharlee Lake, WR-57**

Sharlee Lake is a pretty lake located on a high bench on the northwest side of Reader Lakes Basin. The lake is surrounded by open meadows making it an ideal fly casting lake. Sharlee Lake sits at 10,740 feet in elevation and is 9.4 surface acres with a maximum depth of only 4 feet. To access the lake, take the Highline Trail west from the Chepeta Lake Trailhead or from the trailhead at Reader Creek head north. Sharlee Lake is approximately 1.5 miles along the Highline Trail from the Chepeta Lake Trailhead and 1.8 miles from the Reader Creek Trailhead. If you take the Reader Creek Trailhead follow the trail to the second large meadow for 1.5 miles to the Sharlee Lake outlet just before the trail crosses Reader Creek the second time. From here follow the outlet upstream to Sharlee Lake for the remaining 0.3 mile. Campsites and horse feed are abundant, but springs are uncommon. Sharlee Lake supports a population of cutthroat trout. Fishing pressure is moderate.

## **Tamara Lake, WR-73**

Tamara is a picturesque, remote lake which sits at the very head of the Rasmussen Lakes Basin in the West Fork of the Whiterocks drainage. From Eric Lake (see Eric Lake access), continue up the bottom of the basin, past Nellie Lake and up a steep, rocky slope through downed timber. Total distance from the West Fork Trailhead is 4.2 miles, all of it is cross-country. Horseback

access is, at best, very difficult and not recommended. Tamara Lake is triangular in shape with talus slopes forming two of the sides. Large boulders make up the entire perimeter of the lake, and the footing is treacherous. The lake is 7.1 acres, 10,960 feet in elevation, with a maximum depth of 18 feet. Campsites are absent due to the rough terrain, and there is no spring water. All camping amenities and horse feed are found in the bottom of Rasmussen Lakes Basin. Fishing pressure is light for stocked cutthroat trout.

## **Taylor Lake, WR-8**

Taylor Lake is a fairly large, deep lake located above timberline in an open, rocky cirque 2.2 miles north of Queant Lake in the West Fork of the Whiterocks drainage. The trail comes within a few hundred yards of the lake. Taylor can also be reached via the Chepeta Lake Trailhead across a high, shallow saddle west of Reader Lakes Basin. Total distance from Chepeta Lake and the West Fork Trailhead is 4.0 and 6.3 miles, respectively. Taylor Lake is 22.4 acres, 11,220 feet in elevation, with a maximum depth of 53 feet. Campsites are scarce in the rough terrain surrounding the lake, and there is no horse feed. A cluster of springs are located along the northwest shore. Fly fishing is relatively easy, given the lack of large trees, which tend to inhibit back-casting. The large rocks and low scraggly bushes along the shore, however, make for difficult walking. Watch your step. Taylor Lake sustains moderate fishing pressure for stocked brook trout.

## **Ted's Lake, WR-44**

This popular lake lies in the middle of a series of meadows in the East Fork Whiterocks River drainage. Ted's Lake sits at an elevation of 10,336 feet and is 14.1 surface acres with a maximum depth of 20 feet. The lake can be accessed from either the Chepeta Lake Trailhead or from the Paradise Lake side. From the Chepeta Lake Trailhead take the highline trail east for just over 0.5 mile to where an old OHV trail hits the trail from the south. Take the OHV trail south to where it crosses the East Fork Whiterocks River. Continue up the slope until you reach a trail junction at the base of a wet meadow. Ted's Lake sits 0.3 mile to the northeast. From the Paradise Lake side take the old road to Cliff Lake (see Cliff Lake access). Just before the end of the road an old OHV trail cuts north. Park and hike to the trail junction alluded to above then continue to Ted's Lake. Campsites and horse feed are plentiful, but good spring water can be hard to find. Most of the shoreline is open and fly casting is nearly hassle-free. The relatively wide expanses of shallow water close to shore tend to make trout a bit wary. Most people agree

that late evening is the most productive time for angling. Ted's Lake is stocked with brook trout and fishing pressure is moderate to heavy.

## **Upper Reader Lake, WR-66**

Upper Reader Lake is a shallow, picturesque lake located approximately 0.7 mile northwest of Horseshoe Lake at the head of Reader Basin. The lake sits at 10,960 feet in elevation and is 10.2 surface acres with a maximum depth of 9 feet. To access the lake take the Highline Trail from the Chepeta Lake Trailhead or from the trailhead at Reader Creek to the large meadow at the head of the drainage. From the trailhead at Reader Creek this will be the third large meadow along the trail. At the bottom of this meadow the Highline Trail and Reader Creek Trail join. From this intersection follow Reader Creek cross-country up the wet and rocky meadow north 1.4 miles to Upper Reader Lake. There are a few campsites near the lake and water can be found in the inlet on the west side. There is limited horse feed at the lake itself but excellent feed in the large meadow below the lake along Reader Creek. Reader Lake has winterkilled in the past and was not actively managed as a fishery. However, we are presently stocking grayling on an experimental basis and will assess the survival of this species in the lake. Cutthroat trout also occasionally migrate into the lake from Reader Creek. Fishing pressure is light.

## **Upper Rock Lake, WR-14**

Upper Rock Lake is the largest of the three Rock Lakes that lie northwest of Pole Creek Lake. The lake sits in a shallow depression on a high flat bench at the base of the mountain 1.7 miles northwest of Pole Creek Lake. Upper Rock Lake sits at 10,562 feet in elevation and is 33.4 surface acres with a maximum depth of 33 feet. Like many cirque lakes in the head of drainages it can be Caribbean blue or milky red in color depending on snowpack, time of year and precipitation. To access the lake see description for accessing Lower and Middle Rock lakes. Continue from Middle Rock Lake north for 0.3 mile across boulder fields and a steep slope. Campsites and horse feed are nonexistent at the lake and there are no obvious sources of spring water. The water level of Upper Rock Lake fluctuates rather dramatically during some years, and the lake winter kills regularly. The lake is stocked with cutthroat trout and fishing pressure is light.

## **Walk-up Lake, WR-55**

Walk-up Lake is a classic example of a glacially formed cirque lake. Located 2.7 miles northwest of Chepeta Lake, Walk-up Lake sits in a deep bowl with surrounding cliffs towering a thousand feet above the surface of the lake. The lake sits at 11,114 feet in elevation and is 18.4 surface

acres with a maximum depth of 55 feet. To access the lake follow the trail from Chepeta Lake that takes you to Mocassin and Papoose lakes. From Papoose cut over to Wigwam Lake then hike up northwest through steep, rocky meadows to Walk-up Lake. A rocky cleft also leads due north to Walk-up Lake from Figure Eight Lake. Follow the base of the mountain around to the northwest to the lake. Expect this route to be steep initially before the hike gets a little easier. Despite the abundance of rocks in the area, a few decent campsites can be located in small, grassy swales. Horse feed is very scarce, but there is spring water away from the lake. The shoreline is open, but footing is extremely treacherous on large, unstable boulders. Fishing pressure is light for stocked brook trout.

## **Watkins Lake, WR-48**

Watkins Lake is an irregularly shaped lake located in the East Fork Whiterocks River drainage just over 100 yards east of Cliff Lake. The lake sits at 10,390 feet in elevation and is 18.4 surface acres with a maximum depth of 36 feet. To access the lake see access description for Cliff Lake. The southwest shore of the lake is composed of talus. Campsites are few in rough terrain and there is little horse feed. A few springs are located on the lake's northeastern shore. Fishing pressure is light for stocked brook trout.

## **Whiterocks Lake, WR-46**

Whiterocks Lake lies at the head of the East Fork of the Whiterocks drainage, 3.5 miles east of Chepeta Lake. The lake is used primarily for irrigation storage and experiences severe drawdown during the course of the summer. Stocking has been discontinued due to the inability of the lake to overwinter fish; however, a few trout may migrate into the reservoir from the inlet stream. The size of Whiterocks Lake varies between 30 to 67 acres, depending on season and water demand. Campsites, horse feed and spring water are located in the vicinity. Fishing pressure is light.

## **Wigwam Lake, WR-54**

Wigwam Lake is an impounded lake situated on a bench about 500 yards north of Chepeta Lake. The lake sits at 10,625 feet in elevation and is 16.7 surface acres with a maximum depth of 21 feet. There is no trail to the lake, but access is quite easy if you follow the lake's outlet up from where it flows into the northeastern arm of Chepeta. Campsites, horse feed and spring water are all found in the immediate vicinity. The open shoreline makes for relaxed fly casting. Fishing pressure is moderate for brook trout sustained through natural reproduction. Cutthroat trout

were also present in the lake in the past but no recent surveys have occurred to verify their continued presence.

## **Wooley Lake, WR-40**

This pretty lake lies at the head of a rough, heavily timbered basin in the East Fork Whiterocks River drainage 0.9 mile east of Workman Lake. The lake sits at 10,680 feet in elevation and is 20.5 surface acres with a maximum depth of 42 feet. For access see descriptions for Ted's Lake and Workman Lake. Wooley Lake is surrounded by talus slides, boulder fields and rock strewn pines. Campsites and horse feed are located in the meadows between Workman and Wooley lakes. A number of springs are found against the toe of the mountain. A self-sustaining population of brook trout inhabit the lake and fishing pressure is light.

## **Workman Lake, WR-50**

Workman Lake is a relatively shallow, natural lake located 0.7 mile south of Ted's Lake in the East Fork Whiterocks River drainage. The lake sits at an elevation of 10,460 feet and is 20 surface acres with a maximum depth of only 12 feet. Workman Lake can be accessed from the Paradise Park Reservoir side or the Chepeta Lake side. For access description from the Chepeta Lake side see Ted's Lake and for the Paradise side see Cliff Lake access. From the Chepeta Lake side when you hit the trail junction for Ted's Lake turn south instead of north and follow the trail for 0.2 mile to another trail that heads west to Workman Lake. From Cliff Lake follow the old OHV trail north for 1.5 miles to the Workman Lake outlet then follow the outlet upstream to the lake. Despite heavy timber there are a few campsites around the lake. A marginal spring is located between the lake's two inlets along the southeast shore. Horse feed is located in small meadows that are close to the north, east and south shores of the lake.

Workman Lake supports populations of both brook and cutthroat trout sustained through natural reproduction. Fishing pressure is light to moderate.





## Brook trout gillnetting samples

Lake	Stocking cycle	Other species present	Number sampled	Mean length (inches)	Max length (inches)	Mean wt (lbs)	Max wt (lbs)
Denise (WR-8)	3	None	7	13.3	15.5	1.15	1.81
Watkins (WR-48)	2/3	None	62	13.2	17.7	0.90	2.02
Elbow (WR-58)	3	None	56	12.8	16.7	0.86	1.85
Eric (WR-76)	NR	CT	16	12.5	14.8	0.84	1.46
Ted's (WR-44)	2/3	None	75	12.5	18.7	0.94	2.96
Workman (WR-50)	NR	CT	17	12.5	18.9	1.07	4.13
Taylor (WR-8)	5	None	33	12.2	16.1	0.81	1.98
Lower Rock (WR-17)	<sup>a</sup> NR	TG	40	12.2	15.2	0.66	1.46
Point (WR-6)	5	CT	54	11.7	14.8	0.64	1.20
Robb (WR-1)	2/3	None	31	11.7	15.9	0.49	2.12
Nellie (WR-25)	NR	CT	9	11.5	14.7	0.64	1.19
Becky (WR-77)	2/3	CT	39	11.3	13.1	0.44	0.89
Queant (WR-4)	5	None	149	11.0	15.9	0.51	2.13
Chepeta (WR-64)	NR	CT	99	10.7	16.0	0.48	1.64
Cliff (WR-49)	<sup>b</sup> 5	TG,CT	85	10.6	13.7	0.46	1.05
Sand (WR-42)	NR	CT	81	10.5	14.6	0.45	1.23
Dollar (WR-43)	NR	CT	36	10.4	19.7	0.50	2.21
Pearl (WR-45)	NR	CT	76	10.4	13.6	0.40	0.78
Rasmussen 2 (WR-36)	5	None	75	10.3	13.4	0.39	0.88
Walk-up (WR-55)	5	None	10	9.9	11.2	0.30	0.46
Cleveland	5	CT	132	9.8	14.0	0.37	1.25
Wooley (WR-40)	5	CT	93	9.8	11.7	0.31	0.50
Wigwam (WR-54)	NR	CT	57	9.7	16.0	0.42	2.18
Rasmussen 1 (WR-35)	5	None	117	9.6	13.0	0.33	0.76
Larvae (WR-12)	2	None	17	9.6	14.0	0.31	1.01
Papoose (WR-52)	5	CT	22	8.5	11.6	0.26	0.64
Moccasin (WR-53)	NR	CT	100	8.5	14.3	0.25	1.04
Saucer (WR-41)	2/3	None	1	6.8	6.8	0.09	0.09

*a* Tiger trout are stocked every 5 years into Lower Rock.

*b* Tiger trout are stocked in addition to Brook Trout in Cliff Lake

NR = Sustained by natural reproduction

2/3 = For lakes with no natural reproduction and known to winterkill, lakes are stocked every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> year instead of once every 5 years to prevent long fishless stretches.

**Table 1.** Mean and maximum length and weight for brook trout sampled with gillnets 1960s to the present for lakes in the Whiterocks River Drainage, Utah. (Note: data is sorted by mean length with color codes green = average length > 12", gold = average length 10" – 11" and blue average length < 10".)

## Cutthroat trout gillnetting samples

Lake	Stocking cycle	Other species present	Number sampled	Mean length (inches)	Max length (inches)	Mean wt (lbs)	Max wt (lbs)
Lower Rock (WR-17)	NR	TG,BK	9	13.4	16.5	1.24	1.83
Katy (WR-34)	2/3	None	36	13.0	14.8	0.75	1.17
Cliff (WR-49)	NR	BK,TG	11	12.5	15.0	0.65	1.11
Cleveland (WR-7)	NR	BK	8	12.1	15.1	0.64	1.08
Becky (WR-77)	NR	BK	6	12.1	13.4	0.63	0.90
Ogden (WR-5)	2/3	None	66	11.9	15.4	0.65	1.27
Upper Rock (WR-14)	2/3	None	62	11.7	20.5	0.82	3.20
Chepeta (WR-64)	4	BK	35	11.5	16.5	0.56	1.54
Nellie (WR-75)	5	BK	19	11.1	14.6	0.57	1.21
Tamara (WR-73)	5	None	66	10.5	16.9	0.49	1.90
Eric (WR-76)	NR	BK	18	10.3	13.5	0.37	0.71
Horseshoe (WR-67)	2/3	None	64	10.2	15.0	0.49	1.49
Angel (WR-19)	3	GRY, TGMK	20	10.2	17.3	0.39	2.04
Moccasin (WR-53)	5	BK	43	10.0	15.5	0.38	1.39
Ann (WR-74)	3	None	7	9.8	11.5	0.44	0.70
Hidden (WR-63)	2	None	13	9.6	12.7	0.32	0.59
Middle Rock (WR-67)	2/3	None	39	9.4	17.5	0.65	1.71
Pearl (WR-45)	2/3	BK	40	9.3	12.7	0.31	0.68
Wigwam (WR-54)	NR	BK	18	9.3	13.0	0.29	0.73
Sand (WR-42)	5	BK	40	9.3	12.1	0.29	0.57
Workman (WR-50)	NR	BK	105	9.2	14.2	0.35	1.08
Reader (WR-66)	MIG	GRY	30	9.2	11.8	0.34	0.78
Dollar (WR-43)	NR	BK	52	9.1	10.8	0.26	0.44
Sharlee (WR-57)	NR	None	148	8.4	13.4	0.22	0.64
Hell Hole (WR-65)	3	None	15	8.1	10.2	0.24	0.36
Figure Eight (WR-56)	NR	None	56	7.7	11.7	0.20	0.57

NR = Sustained by natural reproduction

MIG = Fish known to migrate from stream into lake.

2/3 = For lakes with no natural reproduction and known to winterkill, lakes are stocked every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> year instead of once every 5 years to prevent long fishless stretches.

**Table 2.** Mean and maximum length and weight for cutthroat trout sampled with gillnets 1960s to the present for lakes in the Whiterocks River Drainage, Utah. (Note: data is sorted by mean length with color codes green = average length > 12", gold = average length 10" – 11" and blue average length < 10".)

Grayling gillnetting samples							
Lake	Stocking cycle	Other species present	Number sampled	Mean length (inches)	Max length (inches)	Mean wt (lbs)	Max wt (lbs)
Dead (WR-29)	3	None	16	12.4	13.0	0.67	0.79
Cirque (WR-33)	3	None	15	12.0	13.7	0.59	0.87
Angel (WR-19)	NR	CT, TGMK	46	10.7	14.5	0.38	1.00
Deadfall	3	None	54	9.2	10.3	0.23	0.38
Upper Reader (WR-66)	3	CT	0	None sampled			
Johnson (WR-30)	3	None	0	None sampled			
NR = Sustained by natural reproduction.							

**Table 3.** Mean and maximum length and weight for grayling sampled with gillnets 1960s to the present for lakes in the Whiterocks River Drainage, Utah. (Note: data is sorted by mean length with color codes green = average length > 12", gold = average length 10" – 11" and blue average length < 10".)