

## PROVO RIVER DRAINAGE

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

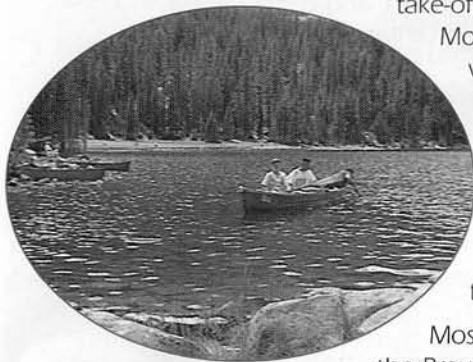
Most of the lakes in the Provo River Drainage are situated north and west of the Mirror Lake Highway (U-150) which begins near Kamas, Utah. There are 80 natural lakes (15 of which have been modified and enlarged by dams for water storage) and well over 150 ponds of less than 2 acres in size. Of these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

Access to the major portion of the drainage is excellent due to the presence of the Mirror Lake Highway (U-150) and associated Forest Service roads including the Spring Canyon Road, the Norway Flats Road, and the Upper Setting Road. Of the managed fish producing lakes, 19 are directly accessible to vehicles and a number of other lakes lie within a short walking distance of the road. Access to most of the back country lakes is provided by the Crystal Lake Trailhead in the vicinity of Trial Lake on the Lake Country Trail, the Watson-Clyde Trail, and the Notch Mountain Loop Trail. The Notch Mountain and Lake Country trails are well-marked and receive frequent maintenance. The Watson-Clyde Trail is unmarked, difficult to locate, and becomes indistinct at times. This trail begins at the northwestern end of Upper Lily Lake in the vicinity of the Crystal Lake Trailhead. Other established



Upper Lily Lake





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

Most of the fishing and camping activity in the Provo Drainage is concentrated along the highway corridor and adjacent to Forest Service roads and major trails. Full-service campgrounds are available at Trial, Lost and Lily lakes and fishing pressure at these waters is very heavy. Several lakes on the popular Lakes Country Trail receive high levels of angling pressure as well. However, the remote lake basins away from the major trails and roads have much to offer for those seeking solitude.

The most abundant fish species in Provo Drainage lakes is the brook trout which occurs in 88 percent of all fish producing waters. Cutthroat trout are commonly stocked in the drainage as well. The heavily fished waters adjacent to the highway receive frequent plants of catchable-sized rainbow and albino rainbow trout. Arctic grayling are present in Marjorie and Weir lakes.

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

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



## LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

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

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



CARE IS TAKEN NOT TO OVERSTOCK THESE LAKES BECAUSE IT USUALLY RESULTS IN SMALL, POORLY DEVELOPED FISH. BECAUSE THE OPTIMUM GROWING SEASON FOR TROUT AT THIS ELEVATION IS VERY SHORT (JUNE THROUGH AUGUST), GROWTH IS RELATIVELY SLOW AND TROUT WILL REACH ONLY 8 TO 12 INCHES BY THE THIRD YEAR OF LIFE.

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

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

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

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

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

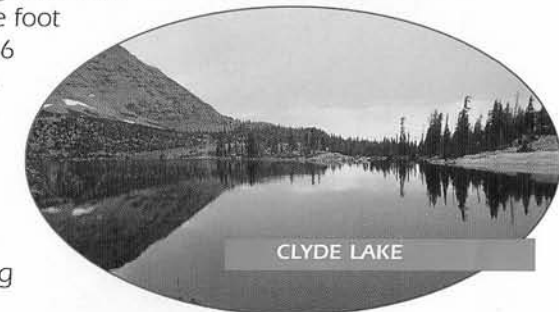
**BUCKEYE, A-3.** Buckeye is a shallow, productive lake with floating, grass covered banks and islands. It is 5 acres, 9,660 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. The lake is surrounded by a large wet meadow with conifers around the perimeter of the meadow. Buckeye receives intensive fishing pressure and brook trout are planted to supplement natural reproduction. Access is 4¾ miles north of Highway U-150 on the Spring Canyon Road to the Buckeye Lake turnoff, and then ¼ mile north on a rough road to the lake. Excellent campsites with pasture and spring water are available. Users are encouraged to keep vehicles off the fragile meadow areas surrounding Buckeye.

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

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

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

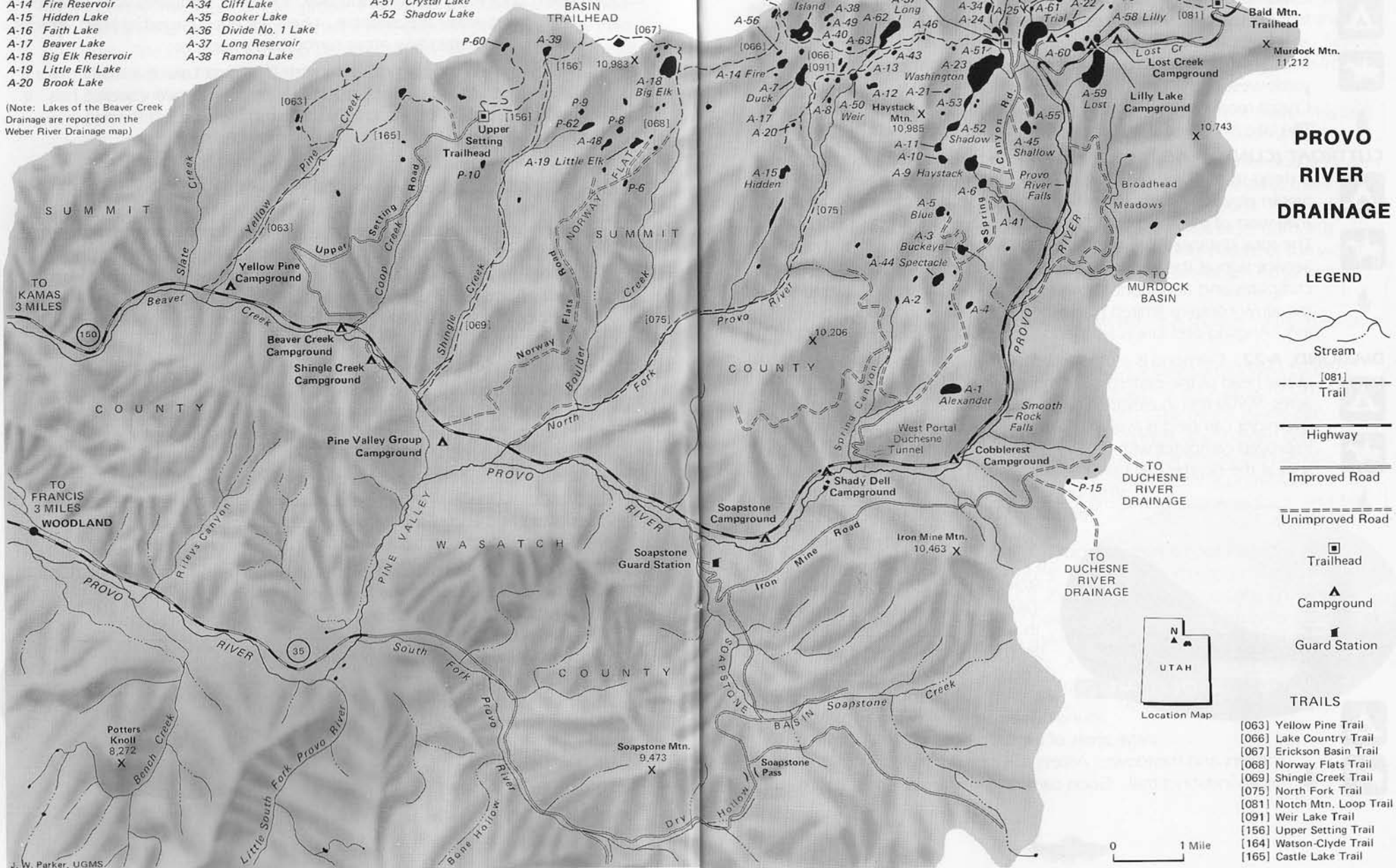
**CLYDE, A-28.** Clyde is an oblong lake located in a rocky basin at the foot of Mount Watson. It is 16 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation with 21 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is characterized by scattered conifers with large areas of exposed bedrock along the southeastern



LAKES

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

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



PROVO RIVER DRAINAGE

LEGEND

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

TRAILS

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

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

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

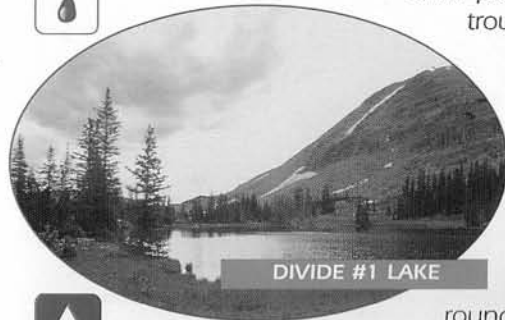


Crystal receives heavy fishing pressure from day and overnight groups. The lake is stocked with brook trout on an annual basis.

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



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



DIVIDE #1 LAKE

**DIVIDE, #1, A-36.** This shallow lake is located in a rugged basin between Watson and Notch mountains.

Divide #1 is 3.5 acres, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 5 feet maximum depth. It is one of three lakes located on the drainage divide between the Weber and Provo basins. The surrounding terrain is extremely rocky with large areas of exposed bedrock and scattered



conifers and meadows. Access is ¾ mile northwest of Clyde Lake on an indistinct trail. Good campsites with excellent spring water

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

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



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

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



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

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



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



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



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



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



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



**JAMES, A-31.** James is a natural lake located in a small meadow surrounded by rocky shelves, bedrock and talus. It is 2.1 acres, 10,500 feet in elevation, with 8 feet maximum depth. There are scattered conifers around the lake margin. The inlet provides excellent spring water. Marginal campsites are present with some horse feed. Access is ¼ mile north of Divide #1 Lake along the inlet stream to the foot of Notch Mountain. Total distance from the Crystal Lake Trailhead is 2¼ miles. James is subject to occasional winterkill but is stocked with brook trout on a frequent basis.



**JOHN, A-30.** John is a shallow, natural water located on a rocky ridge ½ mile northeast of Clyde Lake (see directions to Clyde Lake). It is 4 acres, 10,500 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake appears as Booker on USGS topographic maps. John is situated in



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

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



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

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



## JOIN UTAH'S STREAM TEAM!

The STREAM TEAM Program is designed to offer opportunities for anglers to become personally involved in cleaning, restoring and enhancing Utah's aquatic resources. There are several hundred miles of stream and lake shorelines that need help. STREAM TEAMS are given opportunities to monitor and improve habitat conditions by studying aquatic insect numbers, kinds, and varieties. The presence of "pollution tolerant" insects may indicate the presence of stream pollution. Riparian areas surrounding streams are surveyed to determine the presence of certain song birds that serve as "indicator" species of healthy riparian areas. Herbicides, fertilizers and other commercial and lawncare chemicals can destroy fisheries when dumped into rivers or through storm drains. The number of fish kills on Utah's waterways has steadily increased over the past ten years.

If you would like to do your share in tackling the problem by making a two-year commitment to "adopt" and care for Utah's aquatic resources, please contact Joe Starinchak, DWR Aquatic Education Specialist at (801) 538-4769.

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



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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



Petit contains a small population of wary brook trout. Angling pressure is moderate.

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



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



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



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



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

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



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



LOWER SHINGLE LAKE

**SHINGLE CREEK, WEST, P-60.** West Shingle Creek is a productive, spring-fed meadow lake with floating banks and islands. It is 5 acres, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. The lake is shallow and experiences water level fluctuation of 4 to 5 feet annually. Access is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the Upper Setting Trail head along a logging road





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TWIN, LOWER, A-33.** Lower Twin is a small lake situated in rocky terrain immediately south of Upper Twin Lake. It is 3 acres, 10,410 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is characterized by low, rocky shelves and boulders with scattered conifers. Camping areas are present, but better sites are available at Upper Twin Lake. Spring water may be available at Upper Twin during the early summer months. Access is 2¼ miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail. Leave the trail at the point where it begins the last incline to Notch Pass and head directly west for ½ mile to the Twin Lakes Basin. Lower Twin contains brook trout. Angling pressure is predominantly day use, but heavy.

**TWIN, UPPER, A-32.** Upper Twin is a natural lake located in rocky terrain at the base of Notch Mountain. It is 9 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The lake is surrounded by small meadow areas and sparse conifers. Campsites are available with limited horse feed. Spring water is present only during the early summer months. Access is 2¼ miles north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Notch Mountain Trail. Leave the trail where it begins



UPPER TWIN LAKE



the last incline to Notch Pass and head directly west for  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile to the Twin Lakes Basin. Direct access on horseback is difficult. The lake contains brook trout and angling pressure is heavy.

**WALL, A-29.**



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



**WASHINGTON, A-23.**



Washington is a large reservoir lake located in thick timber at the northern arm of Haystack Mountain. It is 106 acres maximum, 9,900 feet in elevation, with 70 feet maximum depth. Access is  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile west of U-150 at the Trial Lake Turnoff to the Crystal Lake Road. Take an immediate left turn from the Crystal Lake Road and proceed west for  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile over a rough road to Washington. Campsites are available but spring water is not present. Washington Lake contains populations of catchable-sized rainbow trout sustained by stocking, as well as brook and cutthroat trout. Angling pressure is heavy.

**WATSON, A-27.**



This shallow, productive lake is located in thick coniferous forest at the base of Watson Mountain. Watson is 6 acres, 10,420 feet in elevation, with 10 feet maximum depth. The lake is irregular in outline with a large shallow bay to the southeast. Access is one mile north of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Watson Clyde Trail.



Campsites are present with available spring water. Horse feed can be obtained to the south in the vicinity of Petit Lake. Angling pressure is moderate. The lake contains brook trout.



**WEIR, A-50.**



Weir is a reservoir lake located in the North Fork Drainage directly downstream from Long Reservoir. It is 7 acres maximum, 9,940 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. The shoreline is rocky and characterized by steep, timbered slopes. The dam is a rock masonry structure. Inlet flows sustain fish populations through the winter. Access is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the Crystal Lake Trailhead on the Lake Country and Weir Lake trails. Campsites are available, but horse feed is scarce. Spring water is present early in the season. Weir contains populations of cutthroat trout and Arctic grayling. Angling pressure is moderate.