Keep the back Country Beautiful

Over five million visitor days are spent exploring the forest each year, so it is important to minimize impacts while using the trails.

- Remember the motto: Pack-it in pack-it-out. It takes from four months to thirty years for trash to decompose. Littering has always been a problem in the Forest and currently the Forest Service has few personnel to manage our trails. There are no trash bins in the back country, so please carry out what you bring in.
- Stay on trails and don’t cut switchbacks.
- Pets must be kept under control.

Seasons of Use...Be Prepared

Summers in the Forest are hot and dry, and campgrounds are usually full. Spring and fall are ideal times to beat the heat and the crowds. However, the cooler temperatures also bring occasional snow or rain showers.

Plan properly, even for short day trips. Let someone know where you are going and when you will return. Always take the ten essentials. Extra food and water, clothing, map, dark glasses, compass, first aid kit, waterproof matches or lighter, flashlight, and knife. Since weather in the mountains is so changeable, you should have clothing that will keep you warm and dry. Bring along a waterproof poncho and warm outer clothing. Although the valley swelters in the summer, nights in the Sierra can be very cold.

Maps and more Maps

Recreation maps of the forest can be purchased at any Ranger Station. For backcountry travel, topographic maps are recommended. They can be purchased from most sporting good stores in the area.

If Lost

If you are lost: take it easy, keep calm, and don’t panic. Sit down and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs. As you hike try to be aware of prominent landmarks. These will help you find your way back. Carry a whistle for emergency use. Three of anything (shouts, whistles, etc.,) are a sign of distress.

Trail Wise

It is never wise to travel alone, but if you must - stick to frequently used trails in case you become sick or injured. An illness which is normally minor can become serious at higher elevations. If you get sick, try to get out of the mountains, or at least to a lower elevation, while you can still travel.

Poison oak grows most often in wooded canyons up to about 5000 feet in elevation. It is a beautiful green plant in summer, turns red in the fall, and loses its leaves in the winter. Learn to identify its changing appearance throughout the year.

Rattlesnakes, an important predator in the mountain ecosystem, may be found up to 9,000 feet in elevation.

Smokey Says

At certain times of the year the danger of wildfire is high. During these times building campfires and smoking may be restricted in some areas. Before you leave, check with the Forest Service Ranger Station for current fire danger conditions. Beginning around May 1 a campfire permit is required for all campfires and stoves outside of developed campgrounds. The permits are valid until the end of the year used.

If you wish to smoke, stop and clear an area three feet in diameter down to bare mineral soil before lighting up. Crush out your smoke completely in the bare soil. Be sure to pack the remains out.

The Water May not be Safe

For day trips, carry sufficient water from home. Water from Sierra Streams or lakes may be contaminated with an organism called “Giardia lamblia.” Drinking untreated water can make you quite ill. If you do drink water from streams or lakes, be sure to boil it for three to five minutes.

Private Land

Many parcels of private land will be found within the National Forest boundary. Please respect the rights of landowners.
HISTORY

Highway 20 between Bear Valley and Nevada City largely follows the trace of the 1850 cutoff of the Emigrant Trail. Although it later became a toll road, and later a public turnpike, it was still referred to as the Old Emigrant Road. You can see signs of this road on either side of Highway 20 as it winds along Washington Ridge. Pioneer Trail sections follow the trace of the old Emigrant road. There are many historic sites along the way.

Lone Grave is the burial site of two-year-old Julius Apperson who died in 1858. The Apperson's were some of the first settlers along the Old Emigrant Road. In 1859, the family left the area, leaving the grave unmarked. A Nevada City resident erected a permanent marker and fence in 1863. Since then, volunteers have cared for the grave as a memorial to the many pioneers who lie buried in solitary, unmarked graves.

Central House is an old white house on Missouri Bar Road near Highway 20. Now a private residence, it was once a stagecoach stop.

White Cloud was named for the clouds of dust kicked up by wagon teams during the dry season. In 1890 Deer Creek Sawmill was constructed here. In 1895 it was one of the largest mills on the west coast.

Skillman Flat is the site of a lumber mill that burned down in 1858. The trail here follows the Ridge Ditch, constructed in 1857-58. It is one of many ditches built by the South Yuba Canal Company to carry water to Nevada County gold mines.

Omega Overlook. From the overlook one can see the Alpha and Omega Diggins, one of the largest hydraulic mine operations in the Sierra. Yuba River water was diverted to the Omega Ditch and into wood flumes hung from granite cliffs above the Yuba River.

Fifty yards beyond the historic marker you’ll find the trace of the Old Emigrant Road. The Pioneer Trail follows it to the Diamond Creek Road, one and one half miles east.

Bear Valley was a welcome site to emigrants in the 1850s. After crossing Donner Pass and the steep granite slopes, this flat, grass covered valley must have looked like heaven.

Lang Crossing has been used as a river crossing since the 1850s. The 1867 General Land Office plat shows the Culbertson's House immediately southeast of the crossing.

Spaulding Powerhouse #3 was completed in 1929. Lake Spaulding’s dams were under construction from 1907 to 1912. Powerhouse #1 was completed in 1917 and Powerhouse #2 in 1920.

SAFETY NOTE

Canals are designed to move large amounts of water quickly. Be aware of the following dangers: swift currents, unseen traps, deep and icy cold water. Stay away from flumes and penstocks. If you fall into a canal call for help, stay calm, try to float, get to the side and hold on to anything you can grab until help arrives.

For More Information

Tahoe National Forest
Yuba River Ranger District - South
631 Coyote Street
Nevada City, CA 95959
530-265-4531 (voice)
530-478-6118 (TDD)
www.fs.fed.us/r5/tahoe/

All Are Welcome

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The trail climbs, then descends toward the highway on the old Tahoe-Ukiah highway route, the predecessor of Highway 20. Now on the south side of the highway, the trail descends into Bear Valley, where it meets the Bowman Lake Road on the east side of the valley. The trail then follows the Bowman Lake road to the South Yuba River, crossing the bridge at Lang crossing. From the crossing, the trail climbs through nearly solid rock, then into live oak woodlands and finally into a mixed conifer forest until the trail joins the Spaulding Lake trail at a penstock that provides water for hydroelectric power at Spaulding Lake.

Turning left and traveling ¼ mile, the trail returns to the Bowman Lake Road; turning right on the Spaulding Lake Trail, you can access the Grouse Ridge Trail and the many trails within the Grouse Lakes area.

The Pioneer Trail is suitable for equestrians, hikers, joggers, and mountain bicyclists. It is closed to all motorized vehicles. Volunteers constructed most of the trail, a twenty-year project undertaken by the Gold Country Trails Council with supervision by the Forest Service. The Trails Council maintains the trail, with participation by other trail users.

In 2003, the Pioneer trail was designated as a National Recreation trail.
South Yuba Trails
Yuba River Ranger District - South
Tahoe National Forest

General Information
Mileage: South Yuba Trail: 9 miles (NF); 6 miles (BLM)
Missouri Bar Trail: 1.4 miles
Humbug Trail: 2.7 miles
Elevations: 2,200-3,000 feet
Difficulty: Most Difficult
Use Level: Medium
Topographic Map: North Bloomfield 7.5 Washington 7.5

Connecting Trails
Humbug Trail, Malakoff State Historic Park-Open for hiking only. A steep, difficult trail provides access from North Bloomfield Road 2.7 miles to the South Yuba River.
Missouri Bar Trail-This trail receives moderate mountain bike use. The trail descends through dense forest cover from a ridgetop to the South Yuba River at Missouri Bar.

Trailhead Access:
West Terminus-On the North Bloomfield Road, from Edwards Crossing, drive north one mile to the South Yuba Campground.
East Terminus-From the South Yuba River bridge at the east end of the town of Washington, travel north less than one mile, bear left, continuing on Washington Road. After a short distance, turn left on Relief Hill Road (Rd. #36).
The pavement ends 0.4 miles west. Continue on the gravel road crossing Poorman Creek.
The trailhead is 0.1 miles beyond the creek (2 miles west of the South Yuba River bridge).

South Yuba Trail Description:
The South Yuba Trail provides a varying and enjoyable hike along the South Yuba River. From the South Yuba Campground, the trail descends into the South Yuba River Canyon, reaching the river's edge several miles in. Due to the spectacular cliffs and topography of the canyon, the trail is primarily above the river's edge. In some areas, the route is high above the cliffs, providing spectacular views of the canyon below. River access is provided at four locations along the trail.
West of the National Forest boundary, the trail continues on BLM lands for approximately five more miles, ending at the South Yuba Primitive Campground.

Missouri Bar Trail Description
The Missouri Bar Trailhead is one mile east of North Bloomfield and eight miles west of Washington on Relief Hill Road. The trail descends through a forest of Douglas-fir and hardwoods to the river. The trail is narrow and descends rapidly, making it essential that mountain bikers take care to control their speed. At the bottom, the trail joins the South Yuba trail, 7.7 miles west of Poorman Creek. Turning right (downstream), it is 7.5 miles to the South Yuba Campground.

Humbug Trail Description
The Humbug trail begins in Malakoff Diggins State Park, generally following Humbug Creek. This trail is steep and difficult, and closed to Mountain Bikes. It joins the South Yuba Trail just west of Humbug Creek, about ten miles west of Poorman Creek and 4.5 miles east of the South Yuba Campground.

Trail Profile

For More Information
Tahoe National Forest
Yuba River Ranger District - South
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Nevada City, CA 95959
530-265-4531 (voice)
530-478-6118 (TDD)
www.fs.fed.us/r5/tahoe/
Round Lake Trail
Grouse Lakes Area
Yuba River Ranger District - South

General Information
Mileage: ........................................... 2 1/4 miles one-way
Elevation: ........................................... 6720 to 7200 feet
Difficulty: ........................................... Most Difficult
Use Level: .......................................... Heavy
Topographic Map: ................................ English Mtn., Graniteville

Access:
This trail can be accessed at its west end by taking Bowman Road north from Highway 20. Then turn east at the Lindsey Lake, Feeley Lake, Carr Lake sign. Follow the signs to Carr Lake and park. Continue on by foot to Feeley Lake where the trail begins.

At its eastern edge the Round Lake Trail comes off the Grouse Ridge Trail.

Trail Description:
Round Lake Trail extend east from Feeley Lake to the Grouse Ridge Trail, passing Island, Long, Round, and Milk Lakes. There are several excellent campsites near Island Lake, a picturesque lake surrounded by rock knolls and scattered patches of timber. Several rocky islands give the name to this, the largest of the lakes in the group. Summer visitors often swim to these islands to enjoy the sun and the scenery.

Milk Lake, a deep, blue lake, has campsites near the east and west ends. The south shore is steep, rising sharply to the ridge where Grouse Ridge Campground is located.

Pack all your trash home with you when you leave. Keep a clean camp—do not attract animals to your site.

Note:
Only water from developed systems at recreation sites is maintained safe to drink. Open water sources are easily contaminated by human or animal waste. Water from springs, lakes, ponds and streams should be properly treated before drinking. One recommended method of treatment is to bring clear water to a rolling boil for five minutes.

For More Information
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530-265-4531 (voice)
530-478-6118 (TDD)
www.fs.fed.us/r5/tahoe/
Lindsey Lakes Trail
Grouse Lakes Area
Yuba River Ranger District - South

General Information

Mileage: ........................................... 3 1/4 miles on way
Elevation: ......................................... 6160 to 6400 feet
Difficulty: ......................................... More Difficult
Use Level: ......................................... Medium
Topographic Map: ................................. English Mtn., Graniteville

From Culbertson lake, follow the trail to the Rock Lakes. Bullpen Lake, to the west, is one of the few lakes in California which is stocked with arctic greyling. Heavy stands of timber surround the Rock Lakes. The trail continues east to a point where it joins the Grouse Ridge Trail.

Access:

This trail can be accessed at it’s west end by taking Bowman Road north from Highway 20. Then turn east at the Lindsey lake, Feeley Lake, Carr Lake sign. Follow the signs to Lindsey Lake and park.

At its eastern end the Lindsey Lakes Trail bisects the Grouse Ridge Trail.

Note:

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Rev 03/08
Crooked Lakes Trail
Grouse Lakes Area
Yuba River Ranger District - South

General Information
Mileage: 2 1/4 miles one-way
Elevation: 6880 to 6880 feet
Difficulty: More Difficult
Use Level: Medium
Topographic Map: English Mtn., Graniteville

Access:
Crooked Lakes Trail is accessed at its northern end by Lindsey Lakes Trail and at its southern end by Round Lake Trail.

Trail Description:
This trail extends from Island Lake to Upper Rock Lake. The trail is maintained from Island Lake to Penner Lake, of the most scenic of the Grouse Lakes, with good fishing and a number of good campsites.

Keep a clean camp do not attract animals to your site. Pack all your trash home with you when you leave.

Note:
Only water from developed systems at recreation sites is maintained safe to drink. Open water sources are easily contaminated by human or animal waste. Water from springs, lakes, ponds and streams should be properly treated before drinking. One recommended method of treatment is to bring clear water to a rolling boil for five minutes.

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Rev 3/08
Beyers Lakes Trail
Grouse Lakes Area
Yuba River Ranger District - South
Tahoe National Forest

General Information

Mileage: ........................................... 6 1/4 miles on way
Elevation: ......................................... 5500 to 7140 feet
Difficulty: .......................................... More Difficult
Use Level: ........................................ Medium
Topographic Map: ............................. Cisco Grove, English Mtn

Access:

From Highway 89 North take Jackson Meadow Road (Forest Road 07) west to Forest Road 86. Turn south on Road 86 to Meadow Lake.

From Interstate 80 take Eagle Lakes turn off. Parking is at the Indian Springs OHV Trailhead. With a 4WD vehicle, it is a 1 1/2 mile drive to Eagle Lakes where Grouse Ridge Trail begins. Take Grouse Ridge Trail 1 1/2 miles to Beyers Lakes Trail.

Trail Description:

From Meadow Lake, a four-wheel-drive trail proceeds west towards Baltimore Lake. At a point one and one-half mile west of Meadow Lake the four-wheel-drive trail ends, with a good view of French Lake to the north. A foot trail descends across a rocky hillside toward Baltimore Lake, which lies in a heavily timbered basin. There a number of good campsites and fishing is generally good.

The trail leaves Baltimore Lake and climbs over a saddle for a gentle descent into the Beyers lakes area, a group of four lakes in a rocky landscape with a boarder of fir trees. From this point the trail continues west to its junction with the Grouse Ridge Trail.

Keep a clean camp-do not attract animals to your site. Pack all your trash home with you when you leave.

Note:

Only water from developed systems at recreation sites is maintained safe to drink. Open water sources are easily contaminated by human or animal waste. Water from springs, lakes, ponds and streams should be properly treated before drinking. One recommended method of treatment is to bring clear water to a rolling boil for five minutes.

For More Information

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Yuba River Ranger District - South
631 Coyote Street
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530-265-4531 (voice)
Grouse Ridge Trail
Grouse Lakes Area
Yuba River Ranger District - South

General Information
Mileage: 8 1/8 miles one-way
Elevation: 6160 to 6400 feet
Difficulty: More Difficult
Use Level: Medium
Topographic Map: Cisco Grove, English Mtn.

Trailhead Access:
There are several points of access to the Grouse Lakes trails. The Eagle Lakes trailhead is reached from Interstate 80 at the Eagle Lakes exit. Proceed north past the Indian Springs Campground. If you have a four-wheel-drive vehicle, you may drive to Eagle Lakes, but two-wheel-drive vehicles should be parked at the point where the rough road begins.

Trailheads at Carr Lake, Lindsey Lake and the Grouse Ridge Lookout may be reached by driving north on the Bowman Lake Road, which is four miles west of Interstate 80 off State Highway 20. To reach Grouse Ridge Lookout, drive six miles on the Bowman Lake Road and turn east on the Grouse Ridge Road. The trailhead is five and three-tenth miles east near the Grouse Ridge Campground. To reach Carr or Lindsey Lakes, travel eight and four-tenth miles on the Bowman Lake Road and turn east. After traveling two miles, the road forks. The right fork leads to Carr Lake (seven-tenth mile) and the left fork leads to Lindsey Lake (two miles).

The Sawmill Lake Trailhead, on the north end of Grouse Ridge Trail, is best reached by taking Bowman Lake Road from Highway 20 to the Graniteville Road, County Road 843, and bearing right. You will be following the road along Bowman Lake. After traveling three and three-tenth miles, turn right on Faucher Lake Road and go one and three-tenth mile to the trailhead. The road is not recommended for low clearance vehicles.

Trail Description:
This trail extends north from Eagle Lakes to Sawmill Lake, providing a north-south route through the Grouse Lakes area. At the north end the trail crosses the spillway of the dam at Sawmill Lake, which may be impassable due to high water in Canyon Creek (spring and early summer).

Traveling north from Eagle Lakes, a footbridge takes you across Fordycreek, a rather large stream. Fishing is often good when flows are not too high. From Fordycreek, you climb through scattered timber, bush and rocky knolls to the junctions with the Spaulding Lake and Beyers Lakes Trails. About four and eight-tenths miles from Eagle Lakes, you come to the Grouse Ridge Road just south of the campground, a gain of 2000 feet from the trailhead. From the campground the trail continues north. Views of the entire area are excellent. Descending from the campground, you can see Downey and Sanford Lakes to the east. Milk Lake lies just off the trail to the west. Fishing is good in all three of these lakes. A little over 2 miles of hiking through timber brings you to shallow Middle Lake (sometimes so shallow it's a meadow). Continuing north, you emerge from the timber at Shotgun Lake-no longer a lake, but now a grassy pond or wet meadow. The trail descends along a timbered slope to Sawmill Lake and the South Fork of Canyon Creek.

Keep a clean camp-do not attract animals to your site. Pack all your trash home with you when you leave.

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Rev 3/08
Glacier Lake Trail
Grouse Lakes Area
Yuba River Ranger District - South
Tahoe National Forest

General Information

Mileage: ........................................2 1/4 miles on way
Elevation: ....................................6900 to 7600 feet
Difficulty: ....................................More Difficult
Use Level: ....................................Medium
Topographic Map: ..........................English Mtn

Trailhead Access:
At it's western end Glacier Lake Trail bisects the
Grouse Ridge Trail. The trailhead near Grouse
Ridge Campground is the closest Grouse Ridge Trail
access point to the junction with Glacier Lake Trail.

Trail Description:
From the Grouse Ridge Trail, the trail proceeds east
between Sand Ridge and the Black Buttes to Glacier
Lake. The deep lake is surrounded by granite, with
patches of red fir where there is enough soil to
support trees.

A short walk to the north puts you in view of the
Five Lakes Basin. Although there is no maintained
trail to these lakes, cross-country hiking is not
difficult. One may also make his way cross-country
southeast up to a saddle in the Black Buttes and then
climb to the top of Black Buttes for a spectacular
view from the highest point (8030 feet) in the area.

Keep a clean camp-do not attract animals to your
site. Pack all your trash home with you when you
leave.

Note:
Only water from developed systems at recreation
sites is maintained safe to drink. Open water
sources are easily contaminated by human or animal
waste. Water from springs, lakes, ponds and
streams should be properly treated before drinking.
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clear water to a rolling boil for five minutes.

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