Rising as an oasis in central Utah, the mountains and plateaus of the Fishlake National Forest offer an accessible landscape for anyone with a sense of adventure. Fish Lake, from which the forest takes its name, is considered by many to be the gem of Utah. Many other scenic spots reveal secrets and stories of past settlements and civilizations.

This Visitor Guide provides the information you need to make the most of your Fishlake National Forest experience.
The resources of the Fishlake National Forest in central Utah are vital to surrounding communities, a point not lost on President McKinley who reserved the first unit of the forest in 1899. While watershed protection was the original purpose for designation, additional lands were added to the reserve by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 and 1907 in response to concern from local communities that forage was being overgrazed.

Today, the 1.5 million acre Fishlake National Forest is a “working forest,” providing water, recreation, wildlife, timber, grazing, geothermal energy, and mineral resources for local communities and visitors.

The Area

Much of the forest’s lower elevation land is covered with sagebrush, pinyon pine, and juniper, while red rock desert paints the southeast corner of the area. At higher elevations, the forest features regal stands of aspen encircling open mountain meadows, lush with forbs and grasses. Over 70 perennial streams and nearly 60 lakes and reservoirs sparkle through the trees. Fish Lake offers trophy fishing and fabulous bird watching.

Dominating the forest is the alpine zone of the Tushar Mountains, the remains of an ancient volcano. Here, peaks exceed 12,000 feet, and the stark terrain and wide vistas make for a visual feast.

Today, many areas of the Fishlake National Forest remain in a roadless and primitive state, offering opportunities for solitude in remote settings. But you may find yourself with four-legged company—the forest is home to some of the largest deer, goat, and elk herds in Utah.

The vast resources of the Fishlake National Forest belong to all Americans. These resources must rely on the stewardship of all of us if they are to be sustained for our future generations.
Tushar Mountains

Although there are a dozen peaks over 11,000 feet, the Tushar Mountains are one of the most defining features of the Fishlake National Forest. These mountains contain several loop roads with spots for camping, fishing, hiking, and mountain biking. Keep your eyes open for mountain goats, especially if driving from Big John Flat to Marysville or Fremont Indian State Park.

Although the Tushar Mountains are enjoyed by hundreds of motorists on summer weekends, the same area has some very rugged and remote backcountry trails for hiking and backpacking. Two of the more popular areas are the Bullion Canyon Trail System (west of Marysville) and the South Fork of the North Creek (east of Beaver).

Old Spanish Trail

Between 1829 and 1848, the Old Spanish Trail was the "longest, crookedest, most arduous pack trail in the history of America." For 1,200 miles, it wound from Santa Fe to the Ciudad de Los Angeles, or the City of Angels. The trail, although used for communication and slaving, was foremost a commercial trade route. In New Mexico, wool from the churro sheep was woven into goods that were packed to California. Ordinarily, a horse could be procured for 1-2 blankets while mules, considered more valuable than horses, would cost 3-5 blankets.

The Old Spanish Trail had three main routes and several cut-offs or shortcuts. The "Fish Lake Cut-off" was travelled in 1848 by Kit Carson, a famous army scout. The story is told through interpretive displays at Red Creek (Salina Canyon) near Zeed's Meadow, and at the Doctor Creek Trailhead at the south end of Fish Lake.

Wildcat Guard Station

Men of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built the Wildcat Guard Station in 1935, currently used as a visitor center. CCC members were usually unmarried and between 17–21 years old. Of the $30 per month that they earned, they got to keep $5 and the rest was sent home to their families. Through the work of the CCC, the Forest Service has many enduring improvements that could not have otherwise happened.

Gooseberry Administrative Site

The historic Gooseberry Administrative Site was a Forest Service summer headquarters from 1907 to 1960. Today, the landmark Gooseberry 3rd Grade Environmental Education Program is based at Gooseberry. Here, students learn about forest management, wildlife, archeology, stream ecology, wildfire suppression, and more. The Gooseberry Admin cabins are available for rental.
Scenic Byways

Fishlake Scenic Byway

The Fishlake Scenic Byway winds through the Fish Lake Basin at about 8,850 feet in elevation. The basin’s namesake is the largest natural mountain lake in Utah. Fish Lake is surrounded by lightly wooded hills and is a beautiful destination in itself.

Fish Lake contains many alluring trails including the Lakeshore National Recreation Trail. Extending around the eastern side of the lake, it rises over 900 feet in elevation, rewarding you with stunning views of Fish Lake. If you prefer to ride a horse or mountain bike, try the Pelican Canyon Trail. This moderately strenuous five-mile trail climbs to an elevation of 11,000 feet.

Fish Lake boasts excellent fishing, particularly large Mackinaw trout, splake, and rainbow trout. Scuba divers enjoy the lake’s waters, and in the winter, ice fishing is popular.

Length: 13.0 miles/20.9 km
Time to Allow: 45 minutes

Activities

Hiking

Bullion Canyon Trail System
The Bullion Canyon Trails System is made up of five rugged trails, providing the hiker or mountain biker a 10–12 mile round-trip loop. The trails are located on the east side of the Tushars, and can be accessed from three newly constructed trailheads: 1) west of the Miner’s Park on the way to Bullion Falls, 2) Alunite Ridge on the south fork of Bullion Canyon, and 3) Bullion Pasture, near Marysvale.

South Fork of North Creek
This trail follows its namesake from Blue Lake, located at the base of Mt. Baldy, to the trailhead near North Creek. about 5 miles northeast of Beaver. It has over 60 stream crossings along its 10 miles as it wanders to the bottom of the drainage. Scars from two wildfires in the 1970s are visible, but are disappearing as aspen regenerates. Hikers may see deer, elk, and possibly mountain goats. Black bear sightings are also becoming more common.

Second Crossing of Salina Creek
The Second Crossing is one of the most popular places for people who enjoy hiking and horseback riding under the White Mountains. The large camping area south of the trailhead provides space for a camper and horse trailer.

Length: 13.0 miles/20.9 km
Time to Allow: 45 minutes

Beaver Canyon Scenic Byway

The Beaver Canyon Scenic Byway offers everything from trout fishing to rock hounding. Besides recreational activities, it offers you a unique view of the desert West in the late-1800 and early-1900s.

The byway leads to camping and fishing adventures in beautiful pine surroundings. Hiking and horseback riding opportunities are plentiful as well, and range from easy to intense. The Tushar Mountain Range provides year-round recreation: Beaver Canyon is a fall color favorite.

Length: 17.0 miles/27.4 km
Time to Allow: 45 minutes

For more information on other Fishlake National Forest Trails, visit www.fs.usda.gov/fishlake. 
Activities

Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Use

Off highway vehicles (including ATVs) are permitted only on designated trails and roads on the forest. These routes are designed to minimize impacts on fragile ecosystems. Many trails are maintained by OHV organizations and are great examples of public land stewardship.

Please pick up a Travel Map at any local Forest Service Office to see which roads, trails, and areas are open to motor vehicles. In general, motorized travel off of designated roads and trails is prohibited, but the Travel Map will show any exceptions.

Gooseberry ATV Trails

The Gooseberry ATV Trails offer an extensive range of terrain for all riders. From the I-70 Trailhead, you can ride north into the Salina Creek, Willow Creek, and Water Hollow drainages through pinyon-juniper, aspen, and mountain meadows. If you head south, you can ride higher into subalpine fir. In both directions, you can fish, enjoy the wildflowers, and spot wildlife.

Paiute ATV Trail

The Paiute ATV Trail is a 238-mile loop that crosses three mountain ranges and runs through four central Utah counties. It joins with the Great Western Trail and many popular motorized trails on the Dixie and Manti-La Sal National Forests, making the network the largest interconnected, motorized trail system in the country.

Great Western Trail

The Great Western Trail is actually a corridor of trails designed for a variety of trail users. Hikers, horseback riders, mountain bikers, off-road vehicle and snowmobile riders can traverse this scenic and culturally rich area. When complete, it will extend from Canada to Mexico.

Fishing

In addition to Fish Lake, other favorite spots include Anderson Meadow Reservoir and LeBaron Lake. Neither allow motorized boats and both are near campgrounds. The reservoir and the lake are state conservation pools with little change in their water level throughout the year. The many lakes of Boulder Mountain offer some of the best brook trout fishing in the state.

For more fishing information: Visit the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources: www.wildlife.utah.gov/fishing/
Before venturing on to the Fishlake National Forest, please pick up a map with the level of detail appropriate for your planned activities:

For backcountry and off-road travel:
Motor Vehicle Use Maps (MVUM) are available at all Forest Service offices, and may be downloaded from www.fs.usda.gov/fishlake.

For hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding:
Topographic maps are recommended. Visit the US Geological Survey for online purchases: www.usgs.com
Map not shown in geographically correct location. For detailed information on roads and trails, pick up a Travel Map at any local Forest Service Office.
### Campgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Fee (single/double/group)</th>
<th>Sites (single/double/group)</th>
<th>Extra Vehicle Fee</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Amenities</th>
<th>Reservable?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide</td>
<td>$12/30/$50 (up to 70 people)</td>
<td>9/0/1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No (except for group site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Meadow</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowery Creek</td>
<td>$14/328/$42 for group picnic area (up to 100 people)</td>
<td>31/7/1 (plus 3 triple sites)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Rock (operated by Utah State Parks, <a href="http://www.reserveamerica.com">www.reserveamerica.com</a>)</td>
<td>$13/26</td>
<td>28/3</td>
<td>April-Oct.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalk Creek (Copleys, Shingle Mill, and Pistol Rock)</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>17/2</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor Creek</td>
<td>$14/885 for group sites (up to 150 people)</td>
<td>27/2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>No (except for group site)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkhorn</td>
<td>$8/$35 for group site (up to 35 people)</td>
<td>6/1</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No (except for group site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frying Pan</td>
<td>$12/$60 for group site (up to 100 people)</td>
<td>8/1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooseberry</td>
<td>$10/320 for group site (up to 30 people)</td>
<td>13/1</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kents Lake</td>
<td>$12/$24</td>
<td>29/3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeBaron</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Cottonwood</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Reservoir</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Bowns</td>
<td>$10/40 for group site (up to 35 people)</td>
<td>4/1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Pleasant Creek</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackinaw</td>
<td>$14/328</td>
<td>59/7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany Cove</td>
<td>$10/30/50 (up to 75 people)</td>
<td>7/1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>No (except for group site)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Grove</td>
<td>$15/350/90 (36-96 people based on site)</td>
<td>20/0/3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>No (except for group sites)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Hollow</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>8/3</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Creek-Hwy. 50</td>
<td>$12/330-60 (32-96 people based on site)</td>
<td>19/0/4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>No (except for group sites)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Creek-Hwy. 12</td>
<td>$10/$20</td>
<td>8/1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>No (except for group site)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piute</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosebud ATV</td>
<td>$20 for double</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletree</td>
<td>$10/324/$40 for group site (up to 50 people)</td>
<td>25/5/2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SunGlow</td>
<td>$10/325 for group site (up to 20 people)</td>
<td>7/2</td>
<td>April-Oct.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasha Equestrian</td>
<td>$10/335 for group site (up to 30 people)</td>
<td>10/1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Pleasant Creek</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Creeks Picnic Area (day use only)</td>
<td>$50 for groups (up to 100 people)</td>
<td></td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SINGLE:** 8 people in 2 vehicles  **DOUBLE:** 16 people in 4 vehicles. Fees are subject to change.

To make reservations use the National Reservation Service at 1-877-444-6777 or www.recreation.gov
The Fishlake National Forest has many outstanding trails that can be enjoyed by foot, horse, or mountain bike. The following are just a few highlights—more information is available at your local Ranger District Office. Unless otherwise noted, the following trails are CLOSED to motorized vehicles.

### Table of Trails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Trail</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Trailhead Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Richfield District</strong></td>
<td>Wind Walker Loop &amp; Doford Cr.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>West of the Koosharem Guard Station on Monroe Mountain</td>
<td>Monroe Mountain is regarded as one of the premium elk units in the state of Utah and it is not uncommon to see these majestic animals along the trail. (Wind Walker-10 miles; Doford Cr.-8 miles.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nioche Beaver Dams Trail</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Off the Gooseberry Road between Brown's Hole and Twin Ponds turn-offs</td>
<td>Mountain meadows open up to wide vistas along this trail. Some sections allow ATVs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Mountain Area Trails</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Lizonbee Spring is the most popular access point</td>
<td>This is a popular area in the White Mountains for non-motorized trail use. Elk and deer are frequently seen along this trail, and moose will sometimes make a rare appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Fork of North Creek Trail</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mud Lake-Blue Lake Trailhead and the Bosman Trailhead at Big John Flat</td>
<td>This remote trail has over 60 stream crossings as it wanders along its namesake. The scars of two 1970s wildfires are still visible, showing examples of aspen regeneration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skyline National Recreation Trail</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Big Flat Trailhead, 22 miles east of Beaver; Lake Stream Trailhead, northeast of Puffer Lake; Big John Flat Trailhead; 16 miles east of Beaver</td>
<td>Recognized for its outstanding qualities, this trail received national designation in 1979. It follows the craggy peaks of the Tushar Mountains, meandering through stands of spruce, fir, and aspen. In July, meadows seem to glisten with waves of larkspur and lupine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bullion Canyon Trail System and Miner's Park</td>
<td>10-12 (loop)</td>
<td>3 trailheads on the east side of the Tushar Mountains near Marysville</td>
<td>The Bullion Canyon Trails System is made up of five trails. Highlights include an abandoned miner's cabin, breathtaking cliffs, a glacial moraine, and the Bullion waterfalls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beaver District</strong></td>
<td>Rock Canyon Trail</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Maple Grove Campground</td>
<td>Follow Rock Canyon to Road #96 to the top of the Pahvant Range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Levitt’s Trail</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>0.5 mile west of Adelaide Campground</td>
<td>This trail follows the North Fork of Corn Creek through oak, maple, and fir to the top of the Pahvant Range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maple Hollow-Robins Valley</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Maple Hollow Campground</td>
<td>Follow Road #010 about 1 mile on an ATV-accessible trail to where the hiking trail forks off. Farther up the trail, views of the Pahvant Valley treat hikers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bear Canyon Trail</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6 miles above Pistol Rock Campground in Chalk Cr. Canyon</td>
<td>Climbing from 7500' to 10000' on the ridge above Paradise Canyon, the Bear Canyon Trail offers mossy falls, verdant meadows, and plentiful wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fillmore District</strong></td>
<td>Lakeshore-Sec. 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>West of Doctor Creek Campground</td>
<td>The trail follows the western shores of Fish Lake from Lakeside Resort to Bowery Haven Resort. Historical interpretive signs along trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lakeshore-Sec. 2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Lake Creek, east of Bowery Haven Resort.</td>
<td>After rising sharply to Pelican Point, the trail then descends to Lake Creek. Historical interpretive signs along trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lakeshore-Sec. 3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3rd overlook on Mytoge Mt.</td>
<td>This trail descends 1000' to Fish Lake. ending at Doctor Creek Trailhead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lakeshore-Sec. 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3rd overlook on Mytoge Mt at 10.100’</td>
<td>From the Mytoge Mountain overlook, this trail descends 1100' to the eastern shore of Fish Lake and ends at the Doctor Creek Trailhead. This segment is not recommended for mountain bikes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor Creek</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>South of Doctor Creek Campground</td>
<td>Doctor Creek reaches 10,000' on the Fish Lake High Top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pelican Canyon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pelican Canyon Overlook</td>
<td>The trail meanders through meadows with steep climbs to 10,000' on the Fish Lake High Top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tasha Creek</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tasha Canyon Equestrian Trailhead or Sevenmile Cr. Rd.</td>
<td>Tasha Creek ends at Tasha Springs on the Fish Lake High Top at 11,500’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crater Loop</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lake Creek</td>
<td>Hikers ascend to North Crater Lake at 9500' on Mytoge Mountain, then return to the Lake Creek Trailhead passing near the Johnson Valley Reservoir.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**
- Restroom
- Drinking Water
- Trailer Sanitary Station
- Boat Launch
- Picnic Area
- Garbage Collection

*Colors in the above table correspond to district colors on the map on pages 6-7*
Tread Lightly!

Unpaved and primitive roads present special challenges, even in good weather. Before you head out, think about another challenge—your responsibility to “Tread Lightly.” Here’s how:

- Travel only where motorized vehicles are permitted.
- Respect the rights of others to enjoy their activities undisturbed.
- Educate yourself by obtaining travel information and regulations from public agencies, comply with signs, and ask owners’ permission to cross private property.
- Avoid streams, lakeshores, meadows, muddy roads, steep hillsides, wildlife, and livestock.
- Drive responsibly to protect the environment and preserve opportunities to enjoy your vehicle on wild lands.

Be Bear Aware!

Seeing a black bear is a memorable experience. If you want that experience to be positive rather than negative, follow these tips:

- Keep a clean campsite. Store food and garbage in closed vehicles and out of sight.
- Never put food scraps in the campfire—it attracts bears and skunks.
- Don’t keep food, shampoo—or anything that smells—in tents or sleeping areas.
- Store stoves and Dutch ovens in a vehicle or secure place when not using.
- When camping in the backcountry, hang food from a tree limb at least 10 feet from the ground and 5 feet from the tree trunk. This tree should be at least 100 yards from your sleeping area.
- Some bears also target motor oil, insect repellent, liquor, and other things that look like food. Put these items away.

If bears become accustomed to human food, they may become aggressive towards humans or cause property damage. To protect people, these bears may have to be destroyed.

What’s that Smoke?

Throughout time, fires have burned in our forests. The elimination of natural fire from the ecosystem has created an imbalance, resulting in forests that are more prone to disease and insect infestation, as well as large wildfires, especially during periods of drought.

Managing fire for resource benefits is a program which provides for naturally ignited wildland fires to burn in a natural state under specific, pre-established guidelines. Fires managed in this way are most often located in remote areas where they can burn naturally without endangering human life and property.

You can check on current fire conditions by calling one of our forest offices, or by going to www.utahfireinfo.gov.

To report a wildland fire, call the Central Utah Interagency Dispatch Center at (435) 896-8404.

For more information, visit www.BeBearAware.org

Avalanche Information

Winter fun on the Fishlake National Forest can be as dangerous as it is exhilarating. Before you venture out, visit the Utah Avalanche Center at: http://utahavalanchecenter.org/
Responsible Recreation
To sustain the beauty and health of our national forests, please follow these tips:

Choose an Existing Site
Creating new campsites kills vegetation and leads to soil erosion. If possible, use an existing site. If you’re in an undisturbed area, protect water quality and aquatic habitat by keeping campsites at least 200 feet away from rivers, lakes, or other wetlands.

Park Away from Water
Parking near water eventually kills vegetation, leading to erosion and water pollution that make it hard for fish and other aquatic wildlife to breathe. In addition, vehicles driven onto tree roots seriously jeopardize the health of the tree. Please park at least 200 feet (or 12 vehicle lengths) back from water.

Human Waste
Bacteria and viruses found in human feces are known to cause hepatitis, salmonella, giardia, and other gastro-intestinal diseases. Remember, the water in the rivers and lakes you visit may flow into your own drinking water supply. Please follow these simple steps when nature calls:
* Find a spot at least 200 steps from any water source
* Dig a hole 6-8 inches deep and bury human waste
* Pack out used toilet paper

Wash Away From the Water
Soap degrades water quality and harms fish and other aquatic life. Protect them by washing at least 200 feet from the river, stream, or wetland, using plain water or biodegradable soap.

Respect Living Trees
By carving or chopping into the trunks of trees, people unknowingly slit veins right below the bark. These veins transport nutrients and water throughout the tree. If the damage becomes severe, it will deprive the tree of nutrients and food, and the tree slowly starves to death.

Don’t Erase the Traces of America’s Past
Archaeological and historic sites hold clues to America’s past. If disturbed, a part of our heritage may be lost forever. Sites and artifacts on federal lands are protected by federal law. If you discover such remains, please leave them undisturbed.

Use Established Fire Rings Wisely
Please follow these simple steps:
* Keep your fires small and bring your own firewood. If you have to collect firewood at your campsite, collect dead and down wood only.
* Check at the local Ranger Station for current fire restrictions. Remember, they can change on a daily basis.
* Use existing fire rings. Scrape away litter and any other burnable material within a 10-foot-diameter circle surrounding the fire ring.
* Have a shovel, axe, and bucket of water available before lighting your campfire.
* Make sure all wood fits inside the fire ring. Don’t ‘feed’ a large log into the fire ring.
* To put out a campfire, slowly pour water onto the fire and stir with a shovel. Continue adding and stirring until all material is cool to touch.
* Do not bury your fire. The coals can smolder and re-ignite.
* NEVER leave a fire unattended, even if there are no flames present. Make sure it is out cold. Many wildfires have been caused by abandoned campfires.

Forest Creatures
Help keep wildlife ‘wild’ by not approaching or feeding them. Keep your dog leashed to protect both him and wildlife.

Noxious Weeds
Noxious weeds can rapidly displace native plant species that provide habitat for wildlife and food for people and livestock. Here’s how you can help reduce their spread:
* Learn to recognize common weed species.
* Don’t camp or drive in weed infested areas.
* Don’t pick the flowers of noxious weeds and take them home—you’ll spread seeds.
* When using pack animals, carry only feed that is certified weed-free. Within 96 hours before entering backcountry areas, feed them only weed-free food.
* Wash your vehicle, including the undercarriage, to remove any weed seed before driving to the forest.

For more information, visit the Utah Weed Control Association at www.utahweed.org/
Recreation fees have made a significant difference in our ability to serve our national forest visitors because these dollars can be reinvested into services and infrastructure. Some of our recent accomplishments on the Fishlake National Forest include:

* Gooseberry Cabin Rental and Campground (new mattresses, repaired roofs, upgraded water system, refinished floors, gravel roads)
* Helped administer outfitter guide permits
* Refurbished Aquarius Guard Station Cabin Rental
* Upgraded campground facilities and infrastructure
* Printed Visitor Guide

The America the Beautiful interagency pass program is a suite of annual and lifetime passes that provides U.S. citizens and visitors an affordable and convenient way to recreate on Federal recreation lands. Between 80% and 100% of the program’s proceeds are used to improve visitor services. ‘Senior’ and ‘Access’ passes are available on the Fishlake National Forest.

**Senior Pass - $10.00**
Available to US citizens 62 years and older. Must be purchased in person, with proof of age such as a driver’s license.

**Access Pass - Free**
Available to US citizens that have been medically determined to have a permanent disability that severely limits one or more major life activities. Must be obtained in person with written proof of disability.

For more information, visit [http://store.usgs.gov/pass/index.html](http://store.usgs.gov/pass/index.html)

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**Visiting Information**
Visit us on the web at: [www.fs.usda.gov/fishlake](http://www.fs.usda.gov/fishlake)

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