

Brook Trout
Salvelinus fontinalis



Brown Bullhead
Ictalurus nebulosus



Brown Trout
Salmo trutta



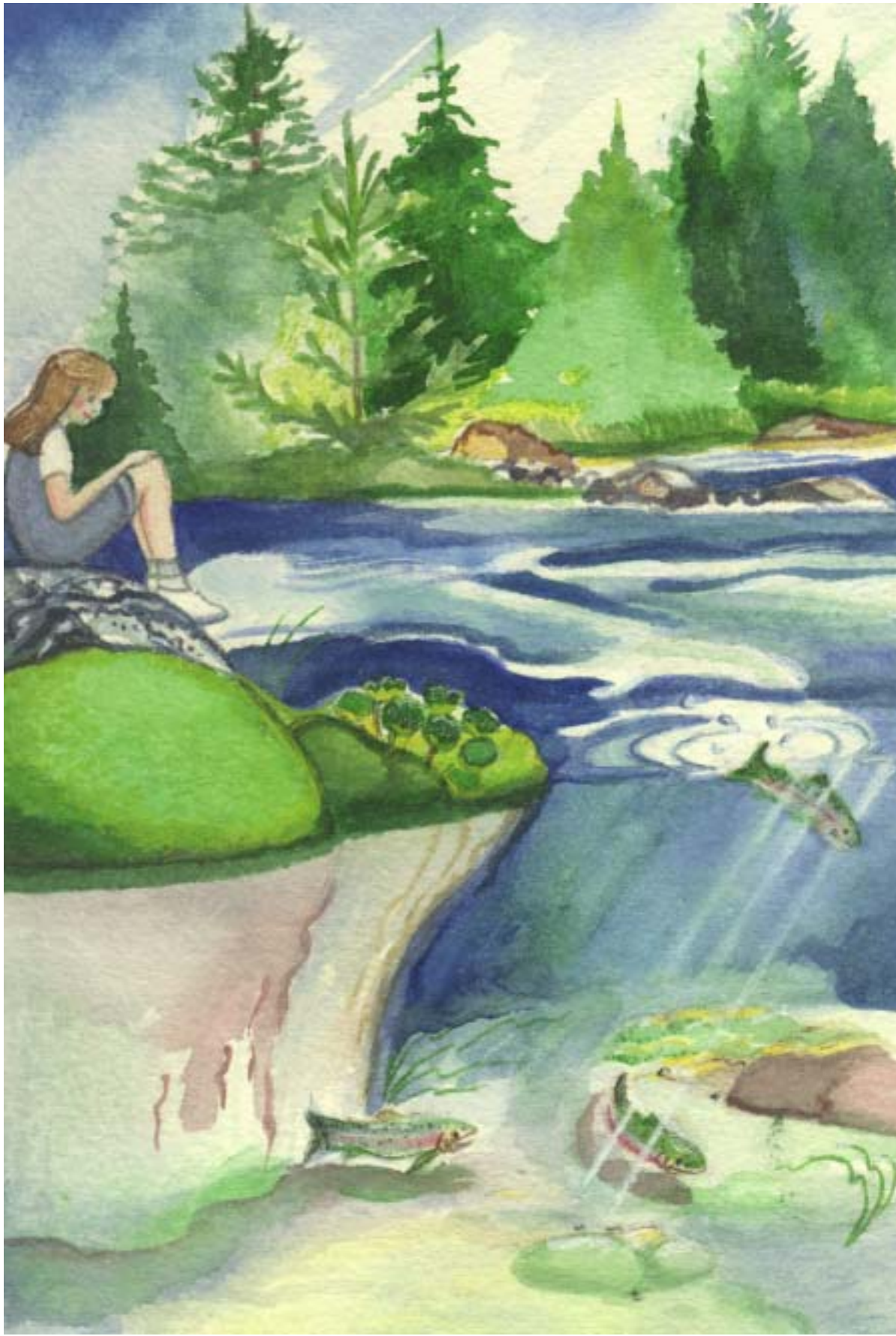
Bull Trout
Salvelinus confluentus



Westslope Cutthroat Trout
Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi



Kokanee
Oncorhynchus nerka kenerlyi



Lakes, fish and us

The lakes of the Colville National Forest are included in the physiographic province known as the Okanogan Highlands. These lakes, carved by the glaciers, are generally small, surrounded by forested mountains with eroded summits and rounded profiles. Most are shallow and warm enough to support emergent aquatic vegetation -- such as reeds and bulrushes -- along their shorelines.

Twenty different species of fish live in the lakes of Okanogan Highlands. Many of them are the result of natural reproduction within these aquatic ecosystems. Others come to their lake homes each year a little less naturally: from fish hatcheries. Regardless of how they arrived, these fish are wonderful and valuable natural resources. Fish are a vital part of the lake ecosystems where they play a key role in the food chain as both predators and as prey.

Generally, each fish species adapts to specific lake conditions, finding suitable habitat for feeding, hiding, and spawning. They can be found thriving at inlets of cold mountain streams or along the warm shorelines of shallow lakes.

In order to "breathe," fish extract oxygen from the water of these lakes. But, along with oxygen, they may also take up other harmful substances such as heavy metals and pesticides. Any unnatural substance that is introduced to a lake can be harmful to the fish that live there.

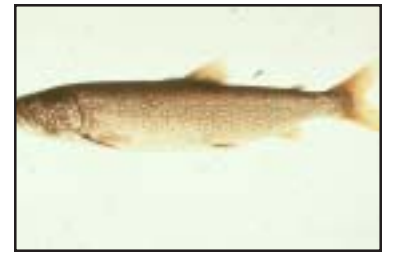
All of us are responsible for protecting the quality of water in our lakes -- for the fish that rely on the water for their very lives and for the wildlife and people that use the water resources.

During your visit to the Colville National Forest, please be mindful of your personal impacts upon the lakes. For instance, think twice before you empty your pop can into the lake. Consider choosing a less impacting means of travel ... such as canoe or row boat. Never dispose of oil, gas or septic tank contents in the forest because these materials may eventually leach into a lake. Clean off aquatic plants from boat motors and trailers when entering or leaving lakes to prevent the spread of noxious aquatic weeds.

Try to think what it must be like to be a fish. Think about the things in which you would not want to swim. If you wouldn't want to swim in it, neither will the fish!

You can make a difference in the lives of thousands of plants and animals that depend upon your good judgement and sense of conservation. Your actions -- in combination with those of others -- will define the quality and quantity of fisheries habitat in the Colville National Forest.

To learn more about the fish and about fishing opportunities in the Pacific Northwest Region, visit this important Web site:



Lake Trout
Salvelinus namaycush



Largemouth Bass
Micropterus salmoides



Northern Pikeminnow
Ptychocheilus oregonensis



Peamouth
Mylocheilus caurinus



Pumpkinseed Sunfish
Lepomis gibbosus



Rainbow Trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss



www.fs.fed.us/r6/fishing/forests/col

The Colville National Forest acknowledges the American Fisheries Society for the use of its slides.



Lakes, Salmon and Trout

The cold water lakes of the Colville National Forest are home to a variety of trout species. Depending upon the size and quality of their lake habitats, German brown, rainbow, westslope cutthroat, lake and eastern brook trout and kokanee (landlocked sockeye salmon) find suitable habitats within many of these lakes to live and reproduce at varying degrees of success.

By its nature, a salmon or trout's success is strongly limited by environmental conditions. Most species of trout must have a continual supply of cold water (12-20 degrees centigrade or 54-68 degrees Fahrenheit) to thrive.

Other factors influence the numbers and growth potential of trout and salmon. The amount of dissolved oxygen and other nutrients, aquatic vegetation, submerged tree roots and limbs, spawning gravel and food are factors which directly influence the trout's success in sustaining wild populations.

Salmon and trout are considered *cold water* fish and thrive at northern latitudes and higher altitudes throughout the United States where the lakes and streams are cold enough to provide the *thermal optimum* to maintain their metabolic equilibrium.

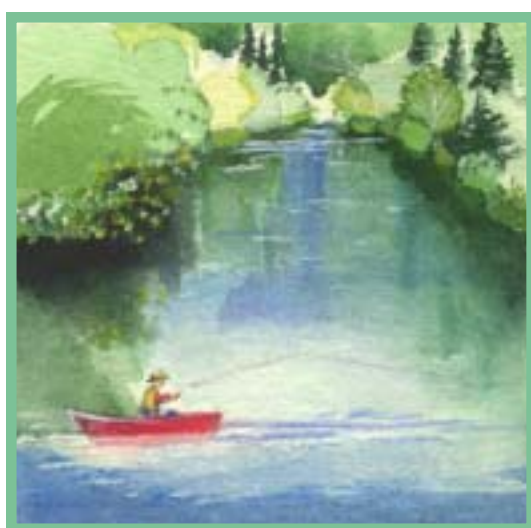
All lakes are different, generally having zones of temperatures ranging from coldest at the bottom to warmest at the surface. Lakes also undergo a mixing of these temperature zones periodically during the year. Most commonly in Northeast Washington, lakes will mix or *stratify* twice every year. These lakes are called *dimictic* lakes. During the winter, a dimictic lake becomes *isothermal* (all zones have equal temperatures). In the spring, winds begin to stir up the water, adding oxygen to the surface zone as well as to the lower zones. As the sun warms the surface layer (*epilimnion*), the water becomes less dense and "floats" over the colder, deeper water (*hypolimnion*). Wind maintains higher oxygen levels at the surface with oxygen levels decreasing with depth. Warm weather maintains this stratification until cooler, fall weather equalizes the lake and the whole process begins again. The process is called *fall and spring turnover*.

In the spring, salmon and trout generally spend most of their time near the shoreline where oxygen and temperature levels are optimum and where they can find the most abundant food and cover. As the water warms in mid-to-late summer, the trout move to the cooler, deeper zones of the lake environment to escape the less desirable temperatures.

Trout species that move to deeper water in search of colder temperatures during the summer may not be able to tolerate lower oxygen levels there. Depletion of dissolved oxygen at lower depths, especially in productive lakes is further aggravated by the breakdown of nutrients and wastes from fish and vegetation at the surface levels which can create *anaerobic* conditions (where certain bacteria have adapted to life without oxygen and their respiratory metabolism produces toxic substances, such as sulfur dioxide). In small lakes, the depletion of dissolved oxygen can cause summer kills or winter kills under ice.

Dissolved oxygen is a very important factor in the health and vigor of trout and salmon. Dissolved oxygen in water is affected by barometric pressure -- so, often times, the water in high-altitude lakes has less oxygen than lakes at lower elevations. When the dissolved oxygen concentration falls below six milligrams per liter (at optimum temperatures), a trout's behavior begins to change. This concentration is called the *incipient limiting level*. When in zones where oxygen is depleted, a trout will seek out higher oxygen levels -- even in zones where temperatures are uncomfortably warm. In the late summer and in some lakes, trout will seem lethargic and inactive.

**Fishing Line
Can Be Deadly!**
The fishing line that you leave behind just might kill one of the animals with whom you share your lake or stream. Every year, thousands of animals die painfully after becoming entangled in fishing line. Please remember to pack out all fishing line!



Lake Fishing in your Colville

● Map Symbol

Lake Name	District	Acreage	Depth	Fish Species	Stocking
1 Big Meadow	THR	72	15	RB	RB
2 Bead Lake	POV	722	170	LT,L,K,PE,NS,PWLSS,B	
3 Boundary Lake	POV	9.5		No Fish	
4 Browns Lake	POV	83.7	23	CT	CT
5 Bunchgrass Lake	POV	18.3	Shallow	CT	
6 Carl's Lake (Brown's Lake)	POV	20.2		RB	RB
7 Conger PDS #1	POV	3.2	10	RB	RB
8 Conger PDS #2	POV	5.3	10	RB	
9 Cooks Lake	POV	11.1		RB	RB
10 Copper Lake	REP	4	4	No Fish	
11 Crater Lake	POV	1.3	70	EB	
12 Crescent Lake	POV	21.6	80	RB	RB
13 Davis Lake	THR	17		CT	CT
14 Deception, North	POV	3.2	Shallow	No Fish	
15 Deception, South	POV	3.8	Shallow	No Fish	
16 Donrae Lake	POV		Shallow	No Fish	
17 Emerald Lake	THR	1	Shallow	No Fish	
18 Elbow Lake	THR	13.5		EB	EB
19 Ellen Lake	THR	82.4	34	RB	RB
20 Empire, North	REP	4		EB	EB
21 Empire, Middle	REP	.6		EB	
22 Empire, South	REP	1.5		EB	
23 Fish Lake	REP	5.7	25	RB	RB
24 Ferry Lake	REP	19.3	61	RB	RB
25 Frater Lake	THR	16.8	15	CT	CT
26 Gillette Lake	THR	48	87	CT	CT
27 Gypsy Lake	POV	2.1		No Fish	
28 Half Moon Lake	POV	12.8	30	CT	CT
29 Hall Lake	REP	6		No Fish	
30 Heritage Lake	THR	71.1	18	CT	CT
31 High Lake	THR	1		No Fish	
32 Hooknose Lake	POV	1.9		No Fish	
33 Kings Lake	POV	56.1	51	CT (brood lake)	CT
34 Lake Leo	THR	42.5	37	CT	CT
35 Lake Lucerne	POV	8.6	20	EB	
36 Lilly Lake	THR	1	Shallow	No Fish	
37 Lamar Lake	THR	6.4		No Fish	
38 Little Twin Lakes (Spruce Lake)	THR	26.8	27	CT	CT
(Cedar Lake)	THR	6.2		CT	CT
39 Long Lake	REP	24.7		CT	CT
40 Marshall Lake	POV	194	92	CT	CT
41 Misery Lake	POV	6.3		No Fish	
42 Molybdenite Lake	THR	2	Shallow	No Fish	
43 Mystic Lake	POV	16.8	22	CT	CT
44 Nile Lake	POV	28		EB,RB,P	RB
45 No Name Lake	POV	17.6	30	CT	CT
46 Parker Lake	POV	22.1	18	EB,RB,BH	
47 Pepon Lake	THR	36.1	32	RB,B	RB
48 Pierre Lake	THR	105	75	CT,BH,B,K,C,EB,RB,GS	RB
49 Phillips Lake	THR	1.3		EB	EB
50 Renner Lake	THR	9.6		EB,GB	GB
51 Ridge Lake	POV	2.5		No Fish	
52 Sherman Lake	THR	3		No Fish	
53 Sherry Lake	THR	26.1	85	CT	CT
54 South Skookum	POV	32.6	15	RB	RB
55 Sullivan Lake	POV	1,291	312	RB,GB,K,CT,L	
56 Mill Pond	POV	62.8		RB, GB,K,EB	RB
57 Summit Lake	THR	6.9		EB,RB	EB,RB
58 Swan Lake	REP	56.1	95	EB	RB
59 Tacoma Sportsman Pond	POV	4.4		No Fish	
60 Thomas Lake	THR	163	55	CT	CT,
61 Trout Lake (Fish Lake)	THR	8		RB	RB
62 Ward Lake	REP	3		EB	EB
63 Watch Lake	POV	2.7		No Fish	
64 Wolf Lake	POV	5.1		No Fish	
65 Yokum Lake	POV	47.1		CT	CT

Ranger District Code:
POV - Pend Oreille Valley
REP - Republic
THR - Three Rivers

Game Fish Abbreviations
B - Largemouth Bass
GS - Green Sunfish
BT - Brown Trout
C - Crappie

CT - Cutthroat Trout
BH - Bullhead (Catfish)
GB - German Brown Trout
K - Kokanee

Opportunities National Forest



Public Access	Legal Description	Facilities
S,B,D	T37N,R42E S7	FS Campground, Ramp, Dock
S	T32N,R46E S3,4,9,10	Dock
	T40N,R43E S1	
S,B	T34N,R44E S24	FS Campground, Ramp, Fish Viewing
S	T37N,R44E S24	
B	T37N,R42E S36	
S,B	T33N,R43E S4	
	T33N,R43E S4	
S,B	T33N,R45E S19	
	T35N,R34E S16	
S	T39N,R44E S17	
S,B	T40N,R43E S12	
S,B	T37N,R36E S3	FS Campground, Ramp
	T37N,R43E S11	
	T37N,R43E S11	
	T37N,R44E S20	
	T36N,R36E S11	
S,B	T40N,R38E S21	
S,B	T35N,R36E S26	FS Campground(s), Ramp
S,B	T38N,R32E S12	
S,B	T38N,R32E S12	
S,B	T38N,R32E S12	
S,B	T35N,R32E S28	
S,B	T35N,R32E S21	FS Campground, Ramp
S	T36N,R42E S3	Accessible Toilets, Picnic Area, Trail
S,B	T36N,R42E S20	FS Campground, Ramp
	T40N,R45E S19	
S,B	T34N,R44E S35	
	T35N,R34E S16	
B	T36N,R42E S8	
	T33N,R40E S19	
	T40N, R42E S25	
No Access	T33N,R44E S2	Closed to Fishing
B	T36N,R42E S3	FS Campground, Ramp
S,B	T40N,R43E S12	
	T36N,R36E S3	
	T39N,R37E S10	
S,B	T36N,R41E S33	FS Campground, Ramp
S,B	T36N,R41E S33	
S,B	T35N,R32E S33	FS Campground, Ramp
S,B	T32N,R45E S23	Dispersed Camping, Ramp
	T35N,R43E S27	
	T37N,R44E S18	
S,B	T33N,R45E S29	
S,B	T37N,R42E S35	
S,B	T32N,R45E S8	Dispersed Camping
S,B	T34N,R43E S3	
S	T39N,R39E S6	
S,B	T39N,R37E S5	FS Campground, Ramp
S	T34N,R41E S36	
WLB	T38N,R36E S24	Walk-In
	T36N,R44E S7	
	T36N,R34E S24	
B	T36N,R42E S19	
S,B	T33N,R44E S1	FS Campground, Ramp
S,B	T39N,R44E S31	FS Campgrounds, Ramp
S,B,D	T39N,R43E S25	Dock
S,B	T40N,R37E S21	
S,B	T35N,R32E S20	FS Campground, Ramp
	T34N,R43E S22	
B	T36N,R42E S17	FS Campground, Ramp
S,B	T36N,R36E S11	FS Campground, Ramp
S	T38N,R32E S14	
	T40N,R45E S30	
	T38N,R43E S3	
S,B	T36NR43E S23	

Let experience be your guide ...

... to the lake fishing opportunities in the Colville National Forest. All you have to do is compare your desired fishing experience to those offered by more than forty five fish-bearing lakes within the Forest. You will be surprised at the number of opportunities!

Walk In

If you love mixed forests of pine and fir, and lakes with beautiful, cliff-lined shores, choose a short half-mile hike along a new trail to Renner Lake in the Three Rivers Ranger District.

Fly Fishing

If hiking isn't for you, all of the other lowland lakes can be accessed by road. Some only offer experiences for fly fishing -- such as Brown's Lake and Long Lake -- but in very different environments. Located just six miles west of the Idaho border, Brown's Lake is surrounded by moist forests of cedar and hemlock. Long Lake, which is south of Republic, is located in a watershed of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir that drains into the San Poil River.

Ice Fish

Sullivan and Bead Lakes are popular for ice fishing, both holding State records for the largest brown trout and burbot, respectively.

Camp & Fish

If you are in the mood to camp and fish, Sullivan and many other lakes have developed campgrounds. Big Meadow Lake offers a fishing dock with access for the disabled, hiking and interpretive trails, a wildlife viewing platform and as well as campsites.

Enjoy the View

Or, maybe you don't want to go fishing at all. In that case, you may wish to hike along a high elevation ridge to Hooknose Lake in the Abercrombie-Hooknose Roadless Area or experience the breath-taking views from Watch or Gypsy Lakes in the Salmo Priest Wilderness Area. In the spring, you can watch from a fish-viewing platform as cutthroat trout swim and spawn upstream from Brown's Lake.

The Fish

Generally, you can find most species of fish in all of the lakes of the Colville National Forest. The most common game fish are eastern brook, German brown, rainbow and cutthroat trout. Many lakes are also home to warm-water fish such as largemouth bass, black crappie and bluegills.

Fishing Season

Fishing season opens in late spring for most lakes although some lakes, such as Sullivan and Bead Lake, offer fishing year-around. Fishing regulations and season dates change, so before choosing a fishing destination, please consult the current copy of the Washington state fishing regulations.

During your experience, please be careful with matches, leave a dead fire and a clean camp ... and we hope that your experience includes catching the big one!

The Ethical Angler:

- 1 Supports conservation efforts.
- 2 Practices catch and release, using barbless hooks.
- 3 Does not pollute; properly disposes of trash and line.
- 4 Practices safe angling and boating.
- 5 Obeys fishing and boating regulations.
- 6 Respects other anglers' rights.
- 7 Respects property owners' rights.
- 8 Shares fishing knowledge and skills.
- 9 Does not release live bait into waters.
- 10 Promotes ethical sport fishing.



Public Access Abbreviations

LT - Lake Trout	PE - Peamouth	S - Shoreline Fishing
EB - Eastern Brook Trout	LSS - Largescale Sucker	B - Boat Fishing
L - Ling Cod	P - Pumpkinseed	D - Dock Fishing
NS - Northern Pikeminnow	RB - Rainbow Trout	WI - Walk-in

Camping Opportunities in your Colville National Forest

▲ Map Symbol

Campground	District	Public Access	Legal Desc	Public Facilities	Fee?
1 Lake Leo	THR	Hwy 20 East	T37N,R42E S3	Tent/Trailer Sites, Water, Boat Launch	Yes
2 Lake Thomas	THR	Hwy 20 East	T36N,R42E S17	Tent Sites	Yes
3 Gillette	THR	Hwy 20 East	T36N,R42E S20	Tent/Trailer Sites, Trail System	Yes
4 Lake Gillette	THR	Hwy 20 East	T36N,R42E S20	Tent/Trailer Sites, Dbl. Sites, Trails, Launch, Dock, Swim Area	Yes
5 Little Twin Lakes	THR	Hwy 20 East	T36N,R41E S33	Tent/Trailer Sites, Fishing Dock, Boat Launch	Donation
6 Big Meadow Lake	THR	Co Road 2695	T37N,R42E S7	Tent/Trailer Sites, Interpretive Trails, Launch, Fishing Dock	Donation
7 Pierre Lake	THR	Co Road 4013	T33N,R43E S4	Picnic Area, Tent/Trailer Sites, No Water, Dock, Boat Launch, Trail	Yes
8 Davis Lake	THR	Co Road 2695	T37N,R36E S3	Tent Sites, Ramp, No Water	Donation
9 Trout Lake	THR	FS Road 020	T36N,R36E S11	Tent Sites, Ramp, No Water, Trail	Donation
10 Sherman Pass	THR	Hwy 20 West	T36N,R35E S19	Picnic Area, Tent/Trailer Sites, No Water	Yes
11 Canyon Creek	THR	Hwy 20 West	T35N,R36E S36	Tent/Trailer Sites, No Water, Trail	Yes
12 Lake Ellen	THR	Inchelium Road	T35N,R36E S26	Tent/Trailer Sites, Ramp, No Water, Dock	Yes
13 Panhandle	POV	Co Road 9325	T35N,R44E S29	Tent/Trailer Sites, Water, Boat Launch	Yes
14 Browns Lake	POV	FS Road 5030	T34N,R44E S23	Tent/Trailer Sites, Trail, Small Ramp, No Water	Yes
15 South Skookum	POV	Co Road 3389	T33N,R44E S1	Tent/Trailer Sites, Small Ramp, Water, Dock, Trail, Mt. Bike Rt	Yes
16 Pioneer Park	POV	Co Road 9305	T31N,R45E S1	Tent/Trailer Sites, Picnic Area, Water, Boat Launch, Picnic Shelter	Yes
17 Ferry Lake	REP	Highway 21	T35N,R32E S21	Tent/Trailer Sites, Ramp	Yes
18 Swan Lake	REP	Highway 21	T35N,R32E S20	Tent/Trailer Sites, Ramp, Water, Trails, Swim Area, GS	Yes
19 Long Lake	REP	Highway 21	T35N,R32E S33	Tent/Trailer Sites, Ramp, Water	Yes
20 Ten-Mile	REP	Highway 21	T34N,R32E S19	Tent/Trailer Sites, No Water	Yes
21 Deer Creek	REP	Co Road 602	T38N,R34E, S20	Tent/Trailer Sites, No Water	Yes
22 Thirteen-Mile	REP	Highway 21	T34N,R32E S31	Tent/Trailer Sites, No Water	Yes
23 Millpond	POV	Co Road 9345	T39N,R44E S30	Tent/Trailer Sites, Interpretive Trail*, Water	Yes
24 Noisy Creek*	POV	Co Road 9345	T38N,R44E S17	Tent/Trailer Sites, Water, Beach, Boat Launch, Picnic Area, GSR	Yes
25 Edgewater	POV	Co Road 3669	T38N,R43E S32	Tent/Trailer Sites, Picnic Area, Water, Boat Launch	Yes
26 East Sullivan Lake	POV	Co Road 9345	T39N,R44E S31	GSR, Swim Area, Water, RV Dump, Picnic Area, Dock Boat Launch	Yes
27 West Sullivan Lake	POV	Co Road 9345	T39N,R44E S31	Tent/Trailer Sites, Beach, Water, Picnic Area, Dock, RV Dump	Yes
28 Sull. Lake Grp Site	POV	Co Road 9345	T39N,R44E S31	30-person capacity, Tent/Trailers Parking, Water, Boat Launch	Yes

*Mill Pond Historic Site Interpretive Trail is separate from the campground; no charge

About Your Campgrounds ...

For more information about camping opportunities,
check out the Colville National Forest Web site at

www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville

or visit or call the Colville National Forest at 765 South Main Street,
Colville, Washington 99114 (509) 684-7000 Fax: (509) 684-7280.

Most non-fee campgrounds do not have garbage pick-up.
The 'pack in and pack out' policy is in effect at such sites.

Be sure to take your own water to campsites
where water is not available.

*Reservation Campground --Call 1-877-444-6777 or E-mail at <http://reserveusa.com> to reserve a campsite. All other campgrounds are first come-first served.



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