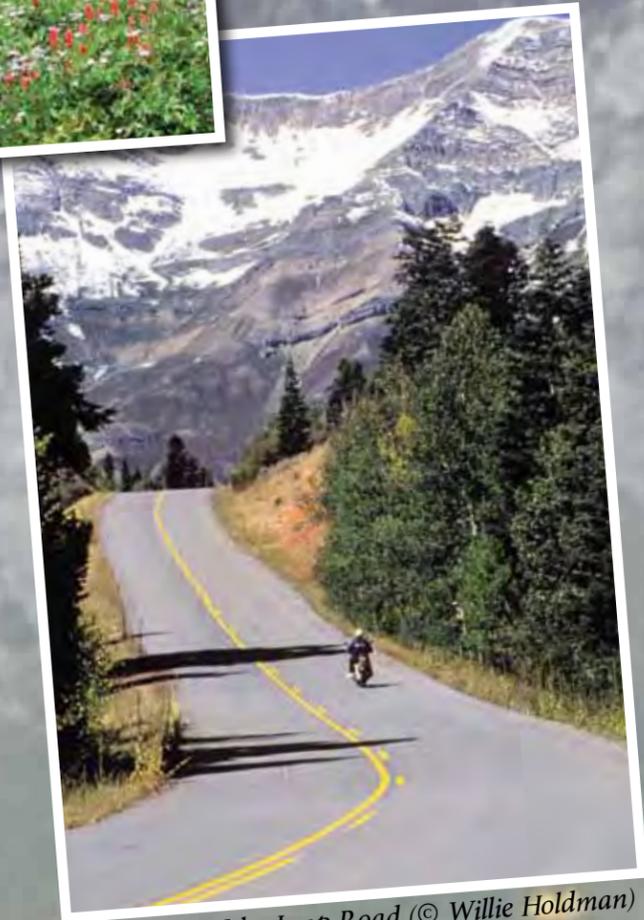


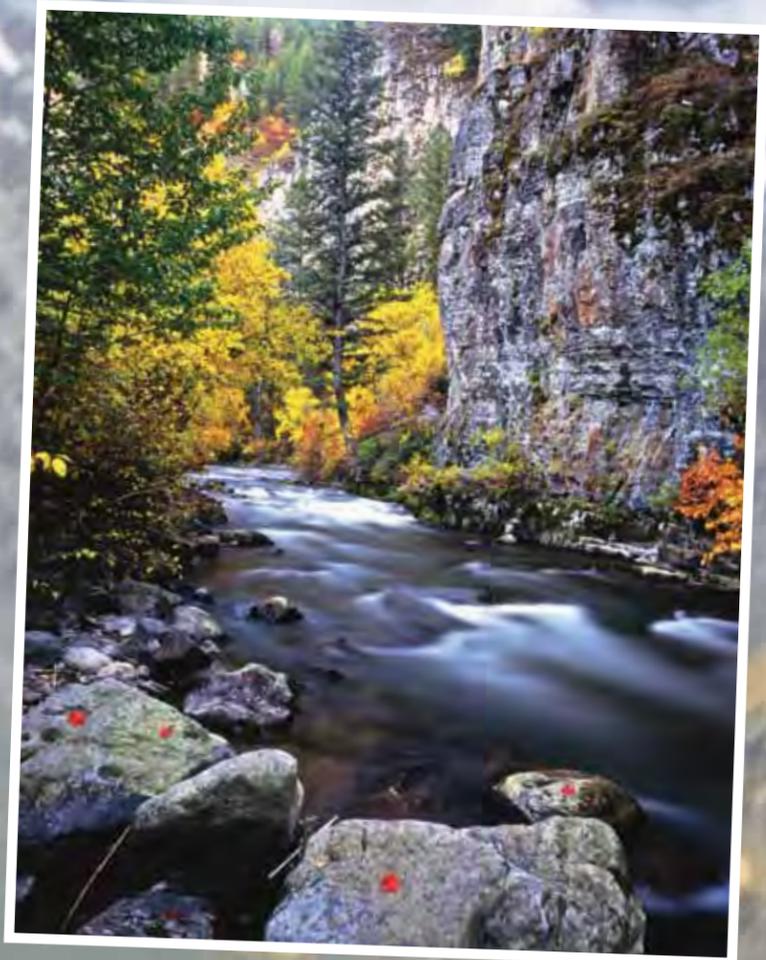
U *inta-Wasatch-Cache* NATIONAL FOREST VISITOR GUIDE



The Forest Next Door



Nebo Loop Road (© Willie Holdman)



Logan River (© Mike Norton)

The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is where civilization meets the “wild.” Metropolitan areas and communities bordering the forest make up some of the fastest growing areas in the Intermountain West. Quick, convenient access is available to forest visitors year-round, making the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache an intensely used destination spanning backyard to backcountry. Roads and trails lead visitors to natural settings and spectacular vistas with fresh water and clean air. In winter, the “*Greatest Snow on Earth*” draws people from around the world.

Fast Forest Facts

- » Size: 2.1 million acres, from desert to high mountain peaks.
- » The oldest exposed rocks in Utah can be seen in outcrops near the mouth of Farmington Canyon.
- » The Jardine Juniper tree is over 1,500 years old and is one of the oldest living trees in the Rocky Mountains.

Forest lands have sustained local communities for thousands of years. We recognize our role in finding balance and maintaining relevance, while providing sustainable recreation for a diverse and growing population.

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This Visitor Guide provides the information you need to make the most of your Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest experience.

Get to Know Us

History

As “The Forest Next Door,” the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has long been sought after for its bountiful resources. Prehistoric people, European explorers, Mountain Men, Mormon Pioneers, and many others recognized the value of the water, timber, and forage in the mountains and valleys of northern Utah.

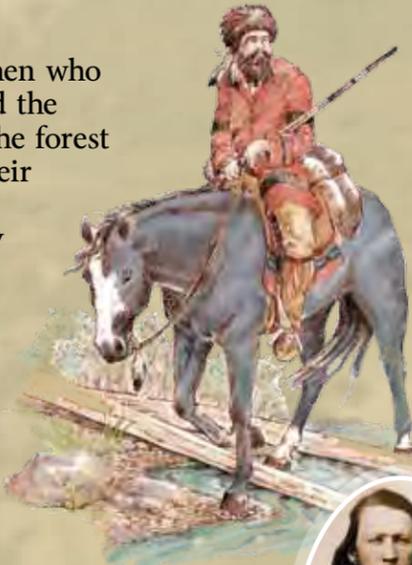


Rock art on the national forest

Countless generations of Native Americans have found physical and spiritual nourishment in the rugged landscape of what is now the national forest. Near the end of the last Ice Age, people discovered ways to survive in an often unforgiving environment.

The forest provided the plants and animals for hunter-gatherers; mountain streams irrigated their crops of maize. Contemporary groups such as the Northwest Shoshone, Goshute, Ute, and Eastern Shoshone maintain important cultural ties to the forest today.

By the 1820s, mountain men who trapped, traded, and explored the West had begun exploiting the forest resources and carving out their settlements. In 1846, the infamous Donner-Reed Party first cut a wagon trail down Emigration Canyon and traveled across Salt Lake Valley. One year later, the Mormon Pioneers traveled portions of the same trail where Brigham Young declared “This is the place” and founded Salt Lake City. In 1849, gold-rushers stopped in Salt Lake City to rest and resupply before continuing on to California. Later, the Pony Express (1860-1861) crossed the Salt Lake Valley and what are now national forest lands on its way to California.



Brigham Young

By the 1890s many of the range and timber resources of the Uinta and Wasatch Mountains were seriously depleted. Pollution and erosion were degrading the watersheds, promoting the spread of typhoid fever. Local communities campaigned for protection, and as a result, the Uintah Forest Reserve was established in 1897, the first in Utah.

During the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Public Administration (WPA) public relief programs had a profound effect in Utah, and on the national forest. During the nine years of its operation (1933-42), the CCC provided jobs and training to thousands of young men, while carrying out resource conservation programs on public lands. On the national forest, the CCC had camps across the Wasatch Front from Logan to Nephi. CCC/WPA men built recreation facilities, trails and roads, fought wildfires, planted trees, and contributed to numerous other conservation projects like the flood-preventing terraces above the communities of Bountiful, Willard, and Provo.

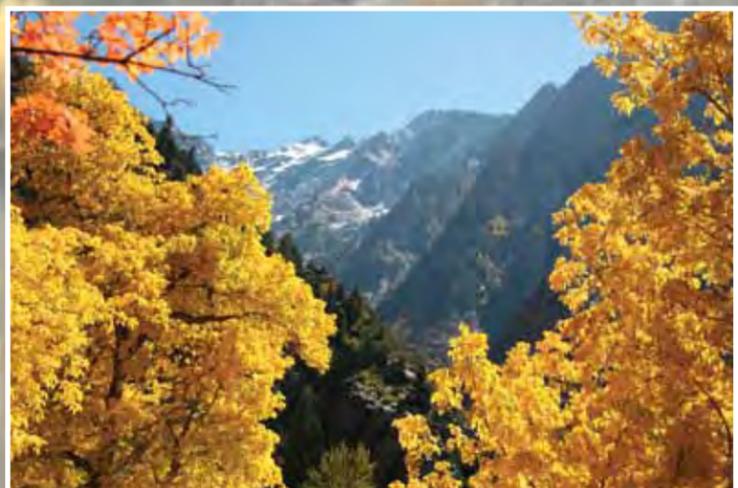
CCC building the Theatre in the Pines, Provo Canyon
(© Utah State Historical Society)



Today, the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is often referred to as the “Storage Tank of the West.” A large portion of the drinking water for the Wasatch Front comes from adjacent canyons such as City Creek and Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons.

These canyons are some of the most visited in the national forest system, with millions of visitors annually. Your activity in the canyons can have an immediate impact on water quality—it can take less than 24 hours for the water in a canyon to reach kitchen faucets in the Salt Lake Valley.

The Forest Service mission is to provide the greatest good for the greatest number of people for the longest period of time. Today, the most important “products” we provide are clean air and water, and recreational opportunities. **COME EXPLORE!**



Fall in the Wasatch Mountains is an explosion of color

Where did the Forest get its name?

Uinta—a Native American word meaning “pine tree” or “pine forest”

Wasatch—a Ute Indian word meaning “low place in high mountains”

Cache—a French word referring to the caves used by trappers to hide their furs



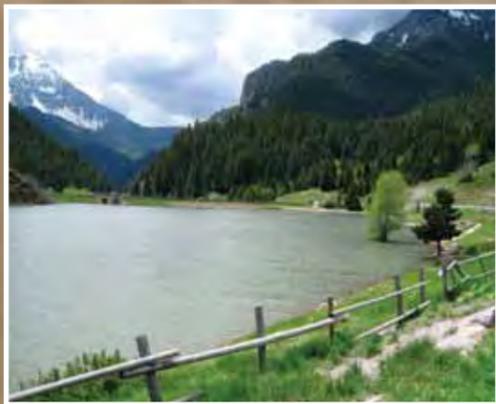
2 The vast resources of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest belong to all Americans. These resources must rely on the stewardship of all of us if they are to be sustained for our future generations.

Special Places

American Fork Recreation Area

American Fork Recreation Area is a 46,000-acre backyard escape for the 1.8 million people living in the Wasatch Front Metro Area. Attractions include Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Cascade Springs, Tibble Fork and Silver Lake Flat reservoirs, and Wasatch Mountain State Park. Trailheads lead adventure seekers into the Mt. Timpanogos and Lone Peak Wilderness areas.

American Fork Canyon is within the recreation fee area and can be accessed from the Alpine Loop Scenic Backway (SR-92). The spectacular canyon walls in lower American Fork Canyon are deeply incised. Higher up, the canyon forks into open basins with alpine peaks that top 11,000 feet. The road then crosses over a divide into the North Fork of the Provo Canyon, with views of Mt. Timpanogos and dazzling fall colors.



Tibble Fork Reservoir



Mirror Lake Scenic Corridor Recreation Area

The Mirror Lake Scenic Corridor connects the communities of Kamas, Utah and Evanston, Wyoming. It provides access to one of Utah's most valuable pieces of high-altitude terrain, the Uinta Mountains. Serving as Utah's primary watershed, the ancient mountains hold the headwaters for four major rivers. Though most mountain ranges run north to south, the Uintas were pushed up in an east-west direction, a trait shared by only a few other mountain ranges in the world.

The Mirror Lake Scenic Byway (Highway 150) extends from low-elevation sagebrush to high elevation sub-alpine communities. The diversity of terrain and elevation promote year-round recreation.

Beaver Creek Arboretum is an ecologically unique place within the Mirror Lake Scenic Corridor. Here, you can find the mixing of species not normally found in association with each other.



Hayden Peak



Christmas Meadows

American Fork Recreation Area & Mirror Lake Scenic Corridor Recreation Area Standard Amenity Fees

3-day: \$6.00
7-day: \$12.00
Annual: \$45.00

Passes are interchangeable between the two recreation fee areas. Fees apply to recreational facilities only; there is no fee to drive the road. America the Beautiful Interagency Passes are honored for Standard Amenity Fees only.

Mill Creek Canyon

When the first settlers came into the Salt Lake Valley in the 1840s, they headed up this canyon to cut trees—hence the name “mill.” At the height of its use there were 20 sawmills in Mill Creek Canyon, along with a few gold mines, and there was hardly a tree left.

The trees have grown back and today Mill Creek Canyon is a refuge for Salt Lake urbanites. There are 23 hiking trails leading from the canyon; many are open to mountain bikes and/or horses and several access the Mt. Olympus Wilderness. In winter, the canyon is popular with people on snowshoes and cross country skis. In the spring, it's wildflower viewing; fall brings blazing foliage.

In partnership with Salt Lake County, the Mill Creek Canyon Protection and Management Program was established in 1991 to fund maintenance and improvements in the canyon, and to protect the ecosystem.



Tie hacker at work

Who were the Tie Hackers?

*From the beginnings of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1867 to the early 1930s, thousands of workers toiled in the timber-rich mountains of the American West to supply the wooden railroad ties that linked the country together. Each mile of railroad required 2,300-3,000 crossties. Those who logged the forests for these ties were known as “Tie Hackers.” Be sure to visit the **Historic Tie Hack Cabin** located in Mountain View, Wyoming at the Evanston-Mountain View Ranger District Office.*

Scenic Byways & Backways

Byways

The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has an abundance of beautiful travel routes including National Scenic Byways, State and National Forest Scenic Byways, and Scenic Backways.

Logan Canyon National Scenic Byway
Length: 41 miles/65.6 km
Time to Allow: 1 hour



Logan Canyon

From historic Cache Valley on the west, this byway winds northeast through the national forest to Bear Lake spanning the Utah/Idaho border. Along the way, 500 million years of geologic history unfold in the lower canyon's deeply incised walls and formations laden with fossils. In autumn, the colors are unparalleled.

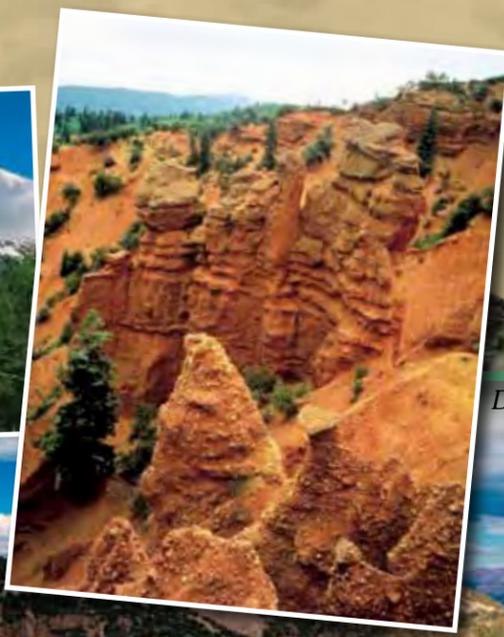
Nebo Loop National Scenic Byway
Length: 38 miles/60.8 km
Time to Allow: 1.5 hours



The Mt. Nebo National Scenic Byway is a photographer's dream with numerous overlooks and wildlife viewing opportunities.

The byway crosses the national forest between Nephi and Payson, climbing to over 9,000 ft. and offering views of the Utah Valley and the Wasatch Mountains. A unique scenic feature is the Devil's Kitchen Geologic Site where the eroding sandstone's startling red color contrasts sharply with the mountain greenery.

Mt. Nebo (© Willie Holdman)



Devil's Kitchen (© Willie Holdman)

Ogden River Scenic Byway
Length: 44 miles/70.4 km
Time to Allow: 1.25 hours



The Ogden River Scenic Byway begins in Ogden on SR-39 and continues east to Woodruff.

Visitors traveling up this narrow canyon can enjoy alpine beauty, excellent fishing, and recreational opportunities at Pineview Reservoir. Climbing higher, they arrive at some of northern Utah's loveliest vistas.

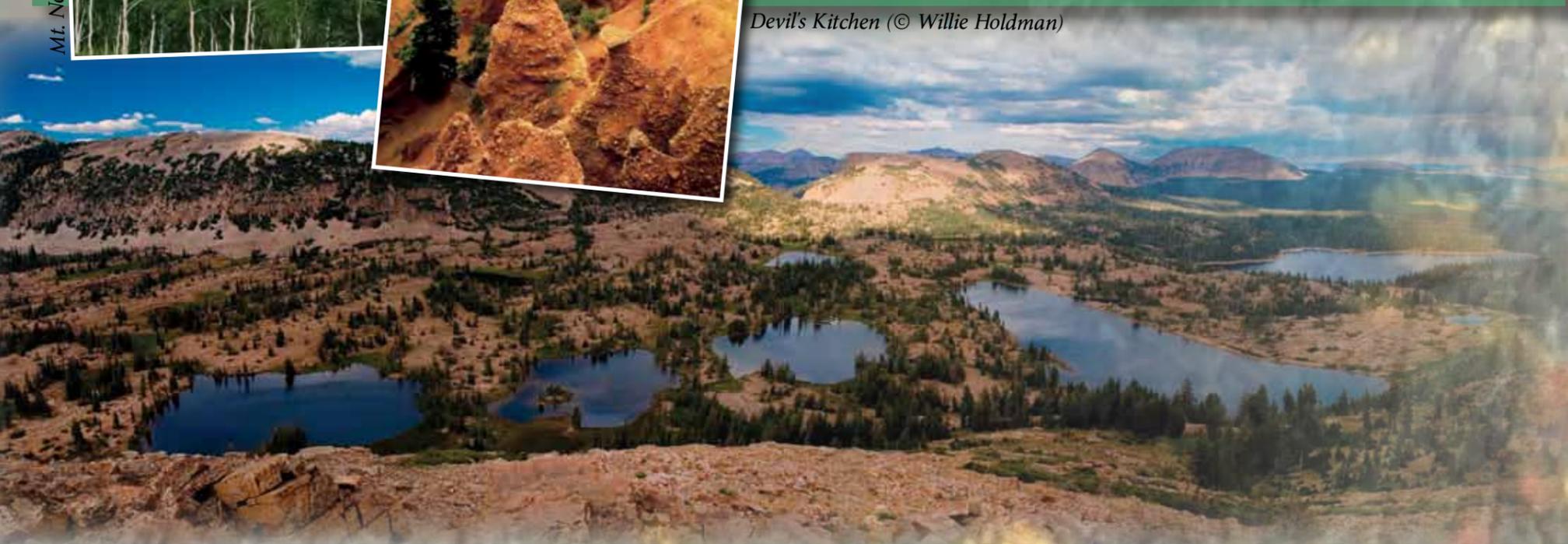
Big Cottonwood Canyon Scenic Byway
Length: 15 miles/70.4 km
Time to Allow: 1.25 hours

Big Cottonwood Canyon Scenic Byway begins at the mouth of the canyon and goes east on SR-190. The canyon narrows almost immediately to dramatic alpine scenery. Visitors can hike through the mining country of the Old West, or enjoy rock climbing, camping, or fishing. Near the top of the canyon, the major ski and summer resorts of Solitude and Brighton can be found.



Big Cottonwood Canyon

Big Cottonwood Canyon is a protected watershed area—dogs and horses are not allowed.



High Uintas Wilderness

Little Cottonwood Canyon Scenic Byway

Length: 7 miles/11.2 km
Time to Allow: 1 hour

Little Cottonwood Canyon Scenic Byway begins at the canyon mouth and goes east on SR-210. The canyon is home to Snowbird and Alta—two major ski and summer resorts. From the floor of the canyon, Mormon pioneers quarried massive granite boulders used to build the Salt Lake Temple. **Little Cottonwood Canyon is a protected watershed area—dogs and horses are not allowed.**



Mirror Lake Scenic Byway

Length: 65 miles/104 km
Time to Allow: 2 hours

Heading east from Kamas through the national forest, Mirror Lake Highway is one of the most popular mountain routes in the state. The road winds through farm and ranch lands and rises to heavily forested, mountain terrain, accented by meadows and rugged peaks. There are numerous access points into the High Uinta Wilderness along this byway.



Backways

Cascade Springs Scenic Backway

Length: 25 miles/40 km
Time to Allow: 1 hour

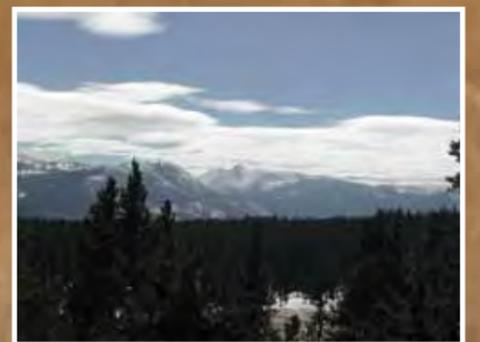
Cascade Springs Scenic Backway begins near the summit of the Alpine Scenic Loop and continues to Cascade Springs, then on a gravel road to Wasatch Mountain State Park.



North Slope Scenic Backway

Length: 38 miles/95 km
Time to Allow: 2.5 hours

This gravel road begins near the Utah/Wyoming border on SR-150, goes east to China Meadows, and then north to Stateline Reservoir. Visitors travel through stands of lodgepole pine mixed with aspen, spruce, and fir, and will find many opportunities to view the surrounding peaks of the Uinta Mountains.



Bountiful/Farmington Loop Scenic Backway

Length: 24 miles/38.4 km
Time to Allow: 2.5 hours

Joining Bountiful to Farmington, this backway is a steep gravel road that is often rough. The route is best known for its stunning views of the Great Salt Lake and the mountain ranges of the west desert.



South Willow Scenic Backway

Length: 8 miles/12.8 km
Time to Allow: 0.5 hour

South Willow Scenic Backway starts 6 miles south of Grantsville on a paved road which turns to rock surface after 4 miles. The road is rough and steep, but accessible to passenger cars. There are numerous access points into the Deseret Peak Wilderness.



Hardware Ranch Scenic Backway

Length: 25 miles/40 km
Time to Allow: 1-2 hours

This backway goes east on SR-101, through Blacksmith Fork Canyon to Hardware Ranch, then north to US-89. Highlights include elk wintering at Hardware Ranch, and sink holes resulting from eons of water seepage.



Alpine Scenic Loop Backway

Length: 24 miles/38.4 km
Time to Allow: 1 hour

The Alpine Scenic Loop Backway begins at the mouth of American Fork Canyon on US-92 and winds down through beautiful aspen groves past Sundance Resort to US-189 in Provo Canyon. **Although paved, trailers are not recommended because of the steep grade and narrow curves.**



Wilderness

Wilderness is an area of federal land that is free from modern human control or manipulation, is undeveloped, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has nine Wilderness areas that are a part of the 109 million-acre National Wilderness Preservation System.

High Uintas Wilderness

This 456,705-acre Wilderness is jointly managed by the Ashley and Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forests. The rugged expanse of peaks and flat-top mountains is the largest alpine area in the Intermountain West. The Uinta Mountains rise from 7,500 to 13,528 feet at the highest summit in Utah (Kings Peak). The High Uintas Wilderness boasts 545 miles of trails that can be accessed near the gateway communities of Kamas, Utah, and Evanston and Mt. View, Wyoming.



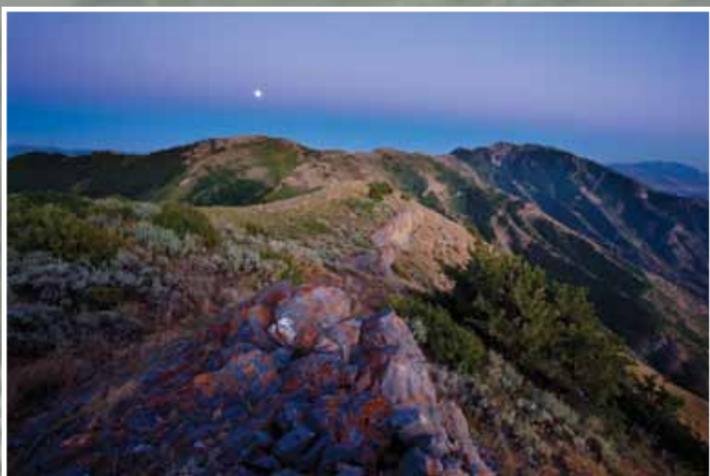
Mount Naomi Wilderness

Lying between the Logan River and the Utah/Idaho state line, the Mount Naomi Wilderness towers over the Cache Valley. Within its 44,523 acres of spectacular beauty and rugged landscape are 72

miles of trails, giving ready access from all sides. It is best suited for one- to three-day trips.

Wellsville Mountain Wilderness

This Wilderness is located southwest of Logan in one of the narrowest and steepest ranges in the Rockies. There are only a few system trails (about 17 miles) within this 23,850-acre area. Water is scarce, making this area best suited for day trips.



Along the ridge of the Wellsville Mountains (Bruce Tremper)

Deseret Peak Wilderness

Rugged terrain and high peaks dominate this Wilderness (including 11,030' Deseret Peak) and it is highly prized by hikers and horseback riders. There are 14 miles of trails accessed from 4 trailheads.

The Deseret Peak Wilderness

(22,212 acres) is located in the Stansbury Mountains near the communities of Tooele and Grantsville, west of Salt Lake City.



Stansbury Range (Bruce Tremper)



View from Mt. Olympus (© Bruce Tremper)

Mount Olympus Wilderness

The 15,300-acre Mount Olympus Wilderness is located southeast of Salt Lake City, where it can be easily reached from Mill Creek Canyon on the north and Big Cottonwood Canyon on the south. There are 20 trails with 41 miles

to explore. Trails are easy to follow, but several are rigorous and difficult. Crowds from the Salt Lake Valley flood into the area, especially on weekends.

The Big Cottonwood Canyon side of the Wilderness is within the Salt Lake City watershed and has a restriction on dogs, horses, and swimming.



Sundial Peak at sunset (© Bruce Tremper)

Twin Peaks Wilderness

This relatively small Wilderness (11,396 acres) is located southeast of Salt Lake City, and has limited access due to the steep terrain. However, from Big Cottonwood Canyon on the north and Little Cottonwood Canyon on the south, visitors can access the 6 different trails (11 miles). Like the Mount Olympus Wilderness, crowds of people are common all year, especially on weekends.



Bobcat (© Tom Tietz)

Lone Peak Wilderness

Located southeast of Salt Lake City, there are 30,088 acres within the Lone Peak Wilderness. The area has very rugged terrain with narrow canyons and high peaks; it is accessed from Little Cottonwood Canyon on the north and American Fork Canyon on the south. There are 14 trails totaling approximately 46 miles. Several trails within the Wilderness are easy to follow, but many are very strenuous. People from the surrounding communities visit this special area all year long.



Maybird (© Bruce Tremper)

Mount Nebo Wilderness

The Mount Nebo Wilderness encompasses 28,170 acres and boasts the highest peak in the Wasatch Mountain Range (Mt. Nebo at 11,928 ft.). This Wilderness has a 23-mile trail system offering hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding opportunities.



Mt. Nebo

Mount Timpanogos Wilderness

Located along the Wasatch Front, Mount Timpanogos Wilderness is a small Wilderness of 10,750 acres. Photographers have many opportunities with the many

waterfalls, glacial cirques, rugged terrain, and wildflowers. Horse use is limited from the Timpooneke Trail to the Timpanogos Basin area.



Mt. Timpanogos (Bruce Tremper)

For more information on the National Wilderness Preservation System, visit www.wilderness.net



Know Before You Go

People visit Wilderness in search of a special experience defined by its wild character. If you go, expect to encounter the challenges and risks of changing weather, rugged terrain, and other natural hazards. Travel with a good map and know how to use it. Use extreme caution when crossing rivers and snowfields—this is where most accidents occur. Water sources are usually plentiful but unsafe to drink without treatment.

Help protect these special areas for future generations by following “Leave No Trace” principles:



- » **Plan ahead and prepare:** Know the regulations for the area you'll visit. The *Mount Olympus, Twin Peaks, and Lone Peak Wilderness areas* have restrictions on dogs, horses, swimming, and campfires. Check with your local Forest Service office for more information.
- » **Travel and camp on durable surfaces:** Where possible, stay on rock, gravel, dry grasses, or snow. In general, keep your campsite at least 200' away from water, trails, and other campsites.
- » **Dispose of waste properly:** Pack it in—pack it out, including used toilet paper. Deposit human waste in catholes dug 6" to 8" deep and at least 200' from water and trails. Wash your dishes at least 200' from water and scatter strained dishwater.
- » **Leave what you find:** This includes plants and other natural objects, as well as cultural/historical artifacts. Do not build structures or dig trenches.
- » **Minimize campfire impacts:** Check with your local Forest Service office to find out where campfires are allowed. Where they are, use established fire rings, fire pans, or mound fires. Keep fires small. Burn all wood to ash, extinguish completely, then scatter cool ashes. Better yet, use a campstove.
- » **Respect wildlife:** Do not approach or feed animals. Feeding wildlife is unhealthy and alters natural behaviors. Protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely. Control pets at all times.
- » **Be considerate of other visitors:** Avoid loud noises and let nature's sounds prevail. When encountering pack stock, step to the downhill side of the trail to let them pass.
- » **Motorized and mechanized equipment is prohibited in Wilderness:** This includes bicycles, hang gliders, wagons, and aircraft.



(© LianeM)

Additional regulations apply to specific Wildernesses. Check with your local Forest Service office for more information.

Activities

Fishing

Within the forest's streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, anglers can catch sport fish including Bonneville and Colorado River cutthroat trout, brown trout, brook trout, golden rainbow trout, and grayling. Warm water fish include largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, tiger muskie, catfish, bluegill, crappie and others.

The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is proud to be active in the conservation efforts of the cutthroat trout within the states of Utah and Wyoming.

You might want to try your luck at any of these waters:

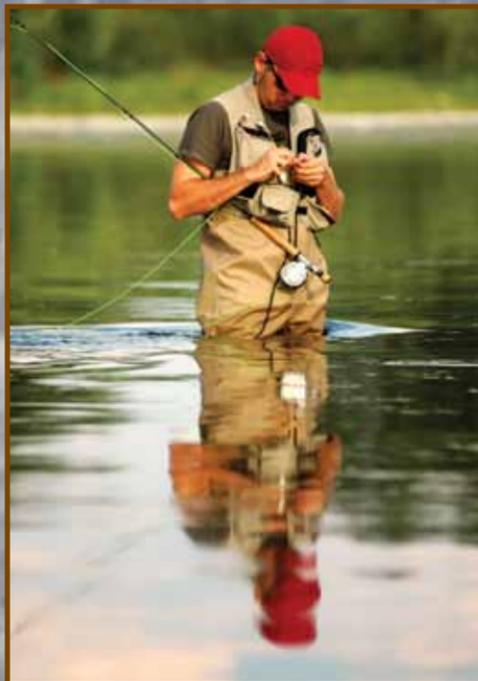
- » **Strawberry Valley** - Heber-Kamas Ranger District
- » **Pineview Reservoir** - Ogden Ranger District
- » **Whitney Reservoir** - Evanston-Mt. View Ranger District
- » **Logan River** - Logan Ranger District
- » **Blacksmith Fork** - Logan Ranger District
- » **Provo River** - Pleasant Grove Ranger District



Rainbow trout



Crappie



© Pavol Krmeto

For more fishing information:

A state fishing license is required when fishing on the national forest. Visit the appropriate website for details:

- * *Utah Division of Wildlife Resources:*
www.wildlife.utah.gov/fishing
- * *Wyoming Game and Fish Department:*
www.gf.state.wy.us/fish/fishing/index.asp



Largemouth bass



Brown trout



Bluegill

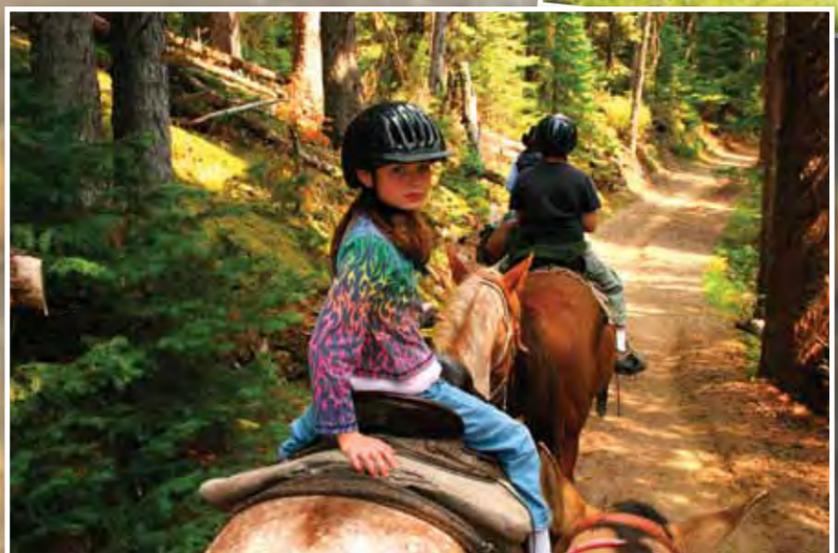
Fish art © Joe Tomelleri

Horse Use

The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest offers numerous areas for equestrians to explore. However, not all trails on the forest are designated for use by horses and pack/stock animals (mules, burro, lamas, goats). In Salt Lake County, Mill Creek Canyon is the only canyon to allow horseback riding due to Salt Lake City watershed restrictions (no domestic animals are allowed in Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons). There are many trails in Davis, Tooele, Morgan, Weber, Box Elder, Rich, Cache, Summit, Wasatch, and Duchesne counties in Utah; Uintah County in Wyoming is open to horses and pack/stock animals. Stock are only permitted in developed campgrounds with designated stock facilities.

A few of the many trails to explore with your stock include:

- » **Great Western** - Pleasant Grove Ranger District
- » **North Ogden Pass (Pioneer)/Skyline** - Ogden Ranger District
- » **Swan Flats** - Logan Ranger District
- » **Nebo Bench** - Spanish Fork Ranger District



Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Use

Obtain a *Motorized Vehicle Use Map* from any Forest Service office—or go to www.fs.usda.gov/uwcnf—before you travel with your ATVs, dirt bikes, or other motorized vehicles. These maps contain designated roads, trails, and areas, and show the types of vehicles allowed on each route along with any seasonal restrictions. Many designated roads and trails may be passable only by high-clearance or four-wheel drive vehicles.

Misuse of motorized vehicles can lead to the temporary or permanent closure of designated routes. *Operators are subject to state requirements for licensing, registration, and operation.* Visit the State of Utah OHV website at: www.stateparks.utah.gov/ohv/safety-rules-ethics for more information.

Places to explore include:

- » **Dead Horse ATV Trail** – Evanston-Mt. View Ranger District
- » **Millville Canyon Trail** – Logan Ranger District
- » **Shoshone Trail Complex** – Ogden and Logan Ranger Districts
- » **Strawberry Ridge/Currant Creek** – Heber-Kamas Ranger District



Near Mirror Lake (Bruce Tremper)

Following all posted signs helps prevent resource damage and ensures that off-highway enthusiasts continue to have access to national forest lands.

Don't forget your helmet!



Mountain Biking

There are hundreds of miles of trails beckoning both the novice and hard-core mountain biking enthusiast. Most hiking trails and roads are open to mountain bikes. However, please remember that bikes are NOT allowed in Wilderness areas.

Trails to ride include:

- » **Albion Basin:** The route follows the 2-mile, all-weather Albion Basin Summer Road from the base of Alta Ski Area (located at the top of Little Cottonwood Canyon) to the Albion Basin Campground.
- » **Mueller Park Trail:** 13 miles long (round-trip), the route begins at the Mueller Park Picnic Area and ends at Rudy's Flat. Most of the trail is hard packed dirt and rises at a moderate grade.



Monique Beeley



Along the Alpine Loop

- » **Wasatch Crest Trail:** This 20-mile section (round-trip) highlights the midsection of the Great Western Trail which runs 3,000 miles from Canada to Mexico. The trailhead is at the end of Mill Creek Canyon Road.

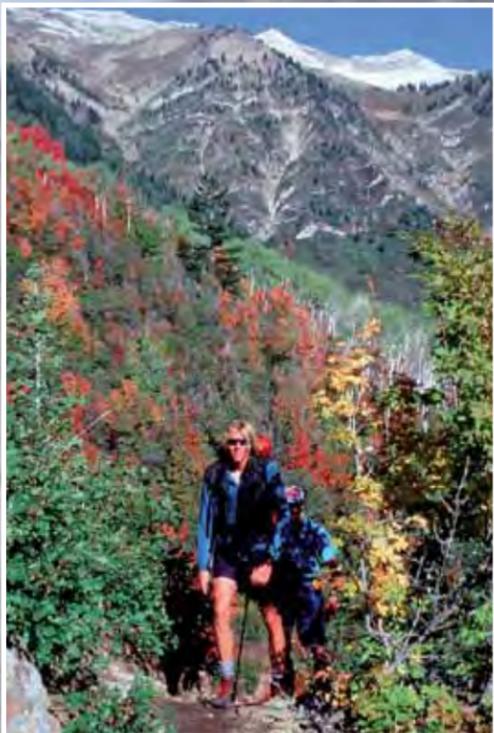
- » **Old Ephraim's Grave Trail:** This 20-mile loop rolls through the northern Wasatch Range, following dirt roads, jeep roads, and some single track. Begin at the trailhead in the Right Fork of Logan Canyon.

- » **Ridge Trail 157:** Suited for advanced bikers, this 14-mile ride begins at Summit Trailhead, which separates American Fork Canyon from Utah Valley and Heber Valley.
- » **Beaver Creek Trail:** The western trailhead is 6 miles east of Kamas on the Mirror Lake Highway/UT 150. If you start here, the ride is about 9 miles round trip, and rambles through fragrant forests and alongside a beaver stream.
- » Other trail possibilities include: **Wheeler Creek and Snowbasin Resort Trails; Bonneville Shoreline Trail; East Ogden Bench; and Skyline Trail.**



White Pine Lake (Monique Beeley)

Hiking



Monument Trail (© Willie Holdman)

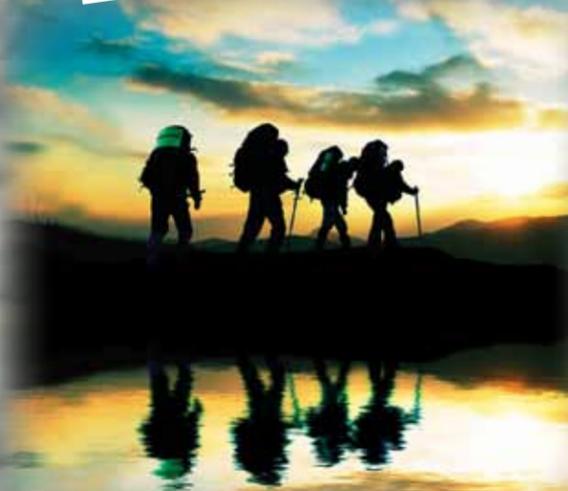
The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has a plethora of options for hikers of all abilities and interests. Numerous trail guides are available at local outfitter stores, and Forest Service offices have detailed information on the trails in their area.

The following is a small sampling of the nearly endless possibilities. Visit www.fs.usda.gov/uwcnf for more information.



	Trail Name	Trail No.	Miles (one way)	Notes
Evanston-Mountain View Ranger District	Henry's Fork	4117	10	Wilderness trail between Henry's Fork Trailhead and Gunsight Pass; a popular route to Kings Peak
	Stillwater	4098	8.5	Wilderness trail between Christmas Meadows Trailhead and Ryder Lake
	East Fork Smiths Fork	4110	11.4	Wilderness trail between China Meadows Trailhead and Red Castle Lake
	Kabell Meadows	4122	6	Wilderness trail between Hoop Lake Trailhead and intersection with Highline Trail
	Amethyst Lake	4149	3.4	Wilderness trail between intersection of Stillwater Trail and Amethyst Lake
Heber-Kamas Ranger District	Lofty Lake Loop	3217	2.7	Trail between Pass Lake Trailhead and Main Fork Weber River Trail
	Bald Mountain	3202	1.2	Trail between Bald Mountain Trailhead and summit of Bald Mountain
	Mirror Lake Shoreline	3225	1.5	Loop trail from Mirror Lake angler parking area
	Nobletts Creek	3063	1.	Trail between Nobletts parking area and Noblett Falls
	Foreman	3090	2.9	Trail begins and ends at the Lodgepole Campground Loop A
Logan Ranger District	Wind Cave	7032	1.8	In Logan Canyon
	Riverside Nature	7052	1.3	Trail along Logan River between mouth of canyon and Spring Hollow Campground
	White Pine Lake	7025	4.5	Trail accesses a high elevation lake surrounded by two mountain peaks
	Limber Pine Nature	7004	1.4	Interpretive loop trail
	Crimson	7015	3	Steep incline at some sections and high-elevation view of lower Logan Canyon
Ogden Ranger District	Beus Canyon	6045	4.9	Trail between Beus Canyon Trailhead and the saddle of Mt. Ogden
	Indian	6112	4.1	Trail between 22nd St. Trailhead and Ogden Canyon
	Bonneville Shoreline	6339B	1.5	Trail along the front between Beus Canyon and Ogden Canyon trails
	Skyline	6001	19.3	Trail between Pineview Reservoir and Ben Lomand Peak
	Skull Crack	6095	2.3	Trail between Skull Crack Trailhead and Forest Service boundary
Pleasant Grove Ranger District	Mill Canyon	2040	3.5	Trail between Tibble Fork Reservoir and Ridge Trail
	Timpooneke	2053	6.1	Wilderness trail between Mt. Timpooneke Trailhead and Aspen/Summit Trail
	Silver Lake	2036	2.3	Trail between Silver Lake Trailhead and Silver Gance Lake
	Stewarts Cascades	2056	2	Trail between Aspen Grove Trailhead and Stewarts Cascade
	Rock Canyon-Dry Fork	2060	6.5	Trail between Rock Canyon Trailhead and Lighting Ridge/Big Springs Hollow Trail

Mt. Timpanogas Trail (Mel Lewis)



	Trail Name	Trail No.	Miles (one way)	Notes
Salt Lake Ranger District	White Pine	1002	5.0	Trail to White Pine lake, located in Little Cottonwood Canyon
	Brighton Lakes	1164	1.3	Trail to numerous lakes, located at the top of Big Cottonwood Canyon
	Big Water	1042	3.0	Trail to Dog Lake, located in upper Mill Creek Canyon
	Mueller Park	1602	4.0	Trail connects with North Canyon Trail to make a loop
	Temple Quarry Nature Trail	1000	0.3	Loop trail located at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon
Spanish Fork Ranger District	5th Water	8015	8.51	Trail between Strawberry Ridge Road and Three Forks
	Nebo Bench	8117	11.24	Wilderness trail between Mount Nebo National Scenic Byway and Salt Creek
	Willow Creek	8118	3.15	Wilderness trail between Willow Creek Road and Nebo Peak Trail
	Loafer	8098	6.25	Trail between Loafer Trailhead and Santaquin Peak
	North Peak	8089	4.5	Wilderness trail between North Peak Trailhead and Mount Nebo Peak



Bruce Tremper



Neffs Canyon (Bruce Tremper)

National Historic Trails

Before railroads or cars, people made their way across America by foot, horse, boat, or wagon. Some of these routes from our nation's early history still remain today as reminders of our heritage. The National Historic Trails (NHT) System is the network of scenic, historic, and recreation trails created by the National Historic Trails System Act of 1968. These trails promote appreciation and enjoyment of historic resources and encourage public access and citizen involvement.

California National Historic Trail

The California National Historic Trail (NHT) commemorates the route used by settlers and gold seekers heading to the bountiful lands of California. Blazed by early explorers such as the Donner-Reed party, the Hastings Cutoff route of the California NHT extends through Big and Little Mountain passes, and then descends to Salt Lake Valley and heads west to California.



Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail

Led by Brigham Young, roughly 70,000 members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints traveled along the Mormon Trail from 1846 to 1869 to escape religious persecution. The Pioneer Company of 1846-1847 established the route from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, a distance of 1,300 miles. Some travelers used wagons but several groups used wooden carts pulled by hand across the entire distance.



Pony Express National Historic Trail

The Pony Express NHT was used by young men on fast horses to carry mail from Missouri to California in the unprecedented time of only 10 days. Operating only 18 months between 1860 and 1861 before losing their business to telegraph lines, the Pony Express story is still a significant part of American history.



All three national historic trails follow the same path from Big Mountain Pass into the valley below.

For more information on these and other national trails, visit: www.nps.gov/nts/index.htm

For information on where these trails cross the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, visit: www.fs.usda.gov/uwcnf

Wagon wheel © Wallenrock

Bonneville Shoreline Trail

The Bonneville Shoreline Trail (BST) will one day stretch from the Idaho border to Nephi, more than 280 miles. Currently just over 100 miles of the route is officially designated as part of the BST. The route attempts to follow the Bonneville bench that was formed by the ancient lake. Visit www.bonnevilleshorelinetrail.org for more information.



At the intersection of the Bonneville and Adams Canyon Trails (courtesy of Dave Roth)

Winter Recreation



It's no secret that the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is a great place to ski and snowshoe. The world-famous powder draws millions of visitors to the forest each winter. Nearly 700,000 acres are open to non-motorized winter activities, including 309,000 acres of designated Wilderness.

Many trails are open to both motorized and non-motorized users. A healthy dose of common courtesy will go a long way to ensure everyone has an enjoyable experience.

Nordic Skiing and Snowshoeing

Nordic or cross-country skiing and snowshoeing are truly timeless sports, requiring a minimum of equipment in an undeveloped landscape.

The following is a small sampling of popular areas:

- » Nebo Loop - Spanish Fork Ranger District
- » Soapstone Trail - Heber-Kamas Ranger District
- » Lily Lake Trail - Evanston-Mt. View Ranger District
- » Mill Creek Canyon - Salt Lake Ranger District
- » Maples Area - Ogden Ranger District
- » Daniels Summit Trail Complex - Heber-Kamas Ranger District
- » Little South Fork - Heber-Kamas Ranger District



Snowmobiling

With its deep powder snow, mountainous terrain and scenic open space, the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has fast become a destination for the growing sport of snowmobiling. Around 1.2 million acres are designated for snowmobile use across the national forest. Over 220 miles of trails are groomed throughout the winter, in cooperation with Utah Division of Parks and Recreation.

Before venturing out, make sure you have the *Winter Recreation Map*, available at all Forest Service offices. Additional information is available through the Utah Snowmobile Association at: www.snowut.com/.



Snowshoe hare (© Nialat)

Snowmobile areas to explore include:

- » Wasatch Mountain Complex
- » Strawberry Valley Complex
- » Mirror Lake/Mill Hollow Complex
- » Hardware Ranch/Monte Cristo/Logan Canyon Complex



Hogum Pass
(Bruce Tremper)



Dark eyed junco
(© RL Hambley)



Bruce Tremper

Avalanche Safety Tips

- » In nearly all avalanche accidents, the avalanche is triggered by the victim or someone in the victim's party. It is vital that all skiers be proficient in avalanche safety skills and have up-to-date weather information.
- » Snowfall of 1 inch/hour or winds of 15 mph or higher greatly increases avalanche danger.
- » Carry rescue gear such as a beacon, shovel, and probe. In avalanche terrain, spread out and always leave someone in a safe spot to initiate a rescue.
- » Tell someone where you're going and when you'll return.



Aspen Grove avalanche (© Bruce Tremper)

Check the Snow Before You Go



The Utah Avalanche Center provides current avalanche advisories, workshops, online tutorials, and other courses (www.UtahAvalancheCenter.org).



Wildlife and Winter

Winter is a tough time for animals, but there are some simple things we can do to help them through this harsh season.

- ☞ Don't let your dog chase wildlife.
- ☞ Give wildlife plenty of room—don't force them to run off.
- ☞ Observe winter range closures.
- ☞ While driving, be especially alert during dawn and dusk.



Mule deer (© Alucard)

Alpine Ski Areas

The Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest hosts five outstanding alpine ski resorts.



(© Ipatov)

Alta Ski Area
www.alta.com
801-359-1078

- 25 miles southeast of Salt Lake City at the top of Little Cottonwood Canyon, State Highway 210, approximately 45 minutes from the Salt Lake City International Airport
- A local's favorite - lots of powder and inexpensive lift tickets
- No snowboarding allowed
- Alta has teamed up with Snowbird Ski and Summer Resort to allow skiers to ski both areas

Snowbird Ski and Summer Resort
www.snowbird.com
1-800-232-9542

- Located in Little Cottonwood Canyon, 30 miles from Salt Lake International Airport
- 125-passenger Aerial Tram that zooms from an elevation of 8,100 feet to 11,000 feet in about 8 minutes
- Site of the famous 2.5 mile Chip's Run

Brighton Resort
www.brightonresort.com
1-800-873-5512

- Located in Big Cottonwood Canyon
- Via an open boundary policy, lifts provide virtually unlimited access to backcountry skiing
- Kid and family-friendly atmosphere



(Travis Seeholzer)

Snowbasin Ski Resort
www.snowbasin.com
1-888-437-5488

- An easy 40-minute drive North from Salt Lake City via I-15
- One venue of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games
- 3 of the 4 lifts with the greatest vertical rise in Utah
- In summer, 25 miles of hiking and mountain biking

Solitude Mountain Resort
www.skisolitude.com
1-801-534-1400

- 12 miles up Big Cottonwood Canyon
- Average of 500 inches of snow per year over 1,200 acres
- Far from the crowds of bigger resorts

In addition to these resorts, there are other ski areas in the region located on private land. Visit www.SkiUtah.com for more information.

Flora and Fauna

Watchable Wildlife



Red-tailed hawk



Ferruginous hawk (© Stephen Mcsweeney);
Pocket gopher (© Nelson Sirlin)

Your national forest is a great place to watch wildlife. As you hike the trails, picnic, or sit around your campfire at night, listen for wildlife that are just out of sight. Remember to look up to see golden and **bald eagles, or red-tailed hawks** soaring high above you.

Ferruginous hawks avoid high elevations, forests, and narrow canyons, preferring grasslands, shrublands, and the edges of pinyon-juniper forests. Look for their nests up in creek banks or in cliffs. Their primary food includes rabbits, hares, pocket gophers, and prairie dogs.

Elk (© Wesley Aston)



Elk or wapiti is one of the largest species of deer in the world and one of the largest mammals in North America. Elk range in forest and forest-edge habitat, feeding on grasses, leaves, and bark. Dominant males gather and protect harems of females



Mountain goat (Bruce Tremper)

Mountain Goats are sure-footed climbers that reside at high elevation, although they typically migrate to lower habitats in the winter. They often rest on steep and rugged cliffs just out of reach of predators. Females even give birth here, and the young are able to follow their mothers through the cliffs shortly after birth. The mountain goat was likely native to Utah in the past, but was gone from the state until the late 1960s when the species was reintroduced onto the national forest.

during the breeding season which occurs in the fall. During this time, males "bugle" loudly to keep the females in a group and warn other males to stay away.

Pikas prefer areas above the treeline on rocky slopes. They are active throughout the year, but may remain under cover during hot days. The pika is an herbivore and gathers food during the summer and fall to store for the winter.



Pika (© Adrian Baras)

The **yellow-bellied marmot** is a large rodent that prefers meadows near forested areas. They dig burrows under rocks and logs, and retreat to those burrows to hibernate during the cold winter months. The yellow-bellied marmot is an herbivore that eats a wide variety of plants, especially grasses and forbs.



Yellow-bellied marmot (© Utah Dept. of Natural Resources)

Chukars are a pale-colored but boldly patterned bird. They can be found on steep, dry, rocky slopes with shrub-steppe vegetation. Because cheatgrass is a major food source, chukars are often spotted near this introduced grass. Rabbitbrush, sagebrush, and saltbush are also preferred, as are talus slopes with boulders large enough to conceal the birds. They survive at elevations ranging from 500 to 4,000 feet.



Chukar (© Robert Crow)

Kit fox is native to much of the western US and northern Mexico. The species is primarily nocturnal, but individuals may be found outside of their dens during the day. The species most often occurs in open prairie, plains, and desert habitats.



Kit fox (Utah Dept. of Natural Resources)

Bighorn sheep graze on grasses and browse shrubs, particularly in fall and winter, and seek minerals at natural salt licks. Bighorns are well adapted to climbing steep terrain where they seek cover from predators such as coyotes, eagles, and cougars. Adult males have large spiraling horns that are often used for butting other males in displays of dominance, whereas females have shorter horns that do not spiral.



Bighorn sheep (Utah Dept. of Natural Resources)

The Colors of the Seasons

Rattlesnakes are usually found on the ground, but will occasionally climb into trees and shrubs. Small mammals, birds, lizards, and the occasional amphibian make up their diet. During cold weather, they occupy mammal burrows, crevices, and caves where they become inactive.



Western rattlesnake
(Utah Dept. of Natural Resources)

Merriam's turkey habitat is open stands of ponderosa pine interspersed with aspen, grass meadows, and pinyon-juniper woodlands. The gobbling of the tom signals the beginning of spring courtship—an invitation to females and a challenge to other males. Grasses and sedges are important year-round food items for turkeys, along with pine nuts, acorns, and seeds. Large quantities of insects—particularly grasshoppers—are eaten in the summer.



Merriam's turkey
(Utah Dept. of Natural Resources)

Moose prefer forest habitats, especially those locations with a mixture of wooded areas and open areas near lakes or wetlands where they feed on aquatic vegetation and new woody growth. During the winter, moose switch to a diet of bark and twigs from evergreen and deciduous trees. Moose are active both day and night, but peak activity occurs near dawn and dusk.



Moose (© Wesley Aston)

Wildlife Viewing Ethics

- ☞ Give the wildlife their space. Use those binoculars!
- ☞ Avoid disturbing nesting and denning areas, rookeries, and calving grounds. If the parent is forced to flee, the young become vulnerable to predators and the elements.
- ☞ If you find what you believe to be an orphaned or sick animal, leave it alone. Often the parents are hidden close by and waiting quietly for you to leave.
- ☞ Restrain your pet at all times.
- ☞ Do not feed wildlife. Animals that become habituated to handouts can eventually become nuisances, losing their instinctive fears. Often the only way to take care of the "nuisance" animal is extermination.
- ☞ Learn to recognize signs of alarm and leave if an animal shows them. Watch for raised ears, skittish movements, or alarm calls.

Wildflowers

In summer, wildflowers turn the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest into a kaleidoscope of color! Here are just few of the more popular viewing areas:

☞ **Albion Basin:** Above the town of Alta around 9,500', over 120 species have been documented in this unique wetland and geologic area, including paintbrush, columbine, lupine, Jacob's ladder, and penstemons.

☞ **Cascade Springs:** Located within the American Fork Recreation Fee Area, over seven million gallons of water flow through this artesian spring each day. Boardwalks and trails make viewing easy within this riparian oasis.

☞ **Silver Meadow:** A wet meadow, this area contains one of the largest and most dependable populations of a tiny fern called the dainty moonwort. The meadow is also known for displays of pink elephant's head, white spikes of orchids and blue camas. This viewing area is just off of the Wolf Creek Highway (Highway 35) on the Heber-Kamas Ranger District.

☞ **Tony Grove Lake:** Venture off the Logan Canyon National Scenic Byway on the Logan Ranger District to see an explosion of summer wildflowers during July and August. A boardwalk, picnic area, and nature trail around the lake provide excellent viewing possibilities.

☞ **Whitney Area:** This area is located off the Mirror Lake Scenic Byway on the Evanston-Mt. View Ranger District. Whitney Reservoir, Mill City Creek, Road Hollow, Meadow Creek, and Moffitt Pass/Moffitt Basin contain some of the most intact subalpine forb communities in the Uinta Mountains. In late summer, orange sneezeweed dominates the meadows, along with sticky geranium, polemonium, monk's hood, and arnica.



Cascade Mountain

Columbine (© Chris2766)

Split leaf balsam root and sticky geranium
(Bruce Tremper)



Lupine (© Taikura)

Autumn Leaves

The Nebo Loop is famous for its beautiful trees and mountain vistas, especially in late September to early October when the red maples and golden aspens draw Sunday-afternoon gawkers from around the state. Other great spots to enjoy the autumn fireworks include Alpine Loop, Logan Canyon, Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons, Snowbasin, Monte Cristo, and Provo Canyon.



Aspen (© Dean Pennala)



Logan Canyon maples

Visit our website at www.fs.usda.gov/uwcnf for fall updates on the changing colors.

Know Before You Go



tread lightly![®]
LEAVING A GOOD IMPRESSION



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

- T** ravel only where motorized vehicles are permitted.
- R** espect the rights of others to enjoy their activities undisturbed.
- E** ducate yourself by getting maps and information; ask owners’ permission to cross private property.
- A** void streams, lakeshores, meadows, muddy roads, steep hillsides, wildlife, and livestock.
- D** rive responsibly to protect the environment and preserve opportunities to enjoy your vehicle on wild lands.

Dispersed Camping

Camping is free in hundreds of undeveloped areas across the forest and is an extremely popular way of “getting away from it all.” These dispersed areas are identified on your Motor Vehicle Use Map (all are along designated routes), or you can find out their locations from Forest Service offices.

Dispersed camping sites do not have developed amenities such as water, toilets, picnic tables, or grills. Please use “Leave No Trace” principles when camping in these primitive areas.

Wash Away from Water

Soap degrades water quality and harms fish and other aquatic life. Wash at least 200 feet from the water.

© Lee O'Dell

Use Established Fire Rings Wisely

- ✓ Check at the local Ranger Station for current fire restrictions. Remember, they can change on a daily basis.
- ✓ Use existing fire rings if possible.
- ✓ 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 simply bury your fire. The coals can smolder and re-ignite.
- ✓ **NEVER** leave a fire unattended, even if there are no flames. Many wildfires have been caused by abandoned campfires.



© Noam Armonn

Safety

Weather

Weather changes rapidly and sometimes unexpectedly. Be prepared for anything.

Water

The water in high country is not suitable for drinking, but can be purified with filters, iodine tablets, or boiling.

Hypothermia

This is a condition caused by a lowering of the internal body temperature.

- ✓ **Causes:** wind, wetness, cold, exhaustion
- ✓ **Symptoms:** uncontrollable shivering, clumsiness, incoherent, lack of coordination
- ✓ **Treatment:** Provide shelter and warmth (build a fire, put on dry clothes, drink warm liquids and/or get the victim in a sleeping bag).
- ✓ **Prevention:** Wear proper clothing (use layers), stop before you are exhausted, stay dry, and know your limitations.

Mountain Sickness

This condition is caused by a lack of oxygen at high altitude, resulting in a general “sick-all-over” feeling.

- ✓ **Causes:** dehydration, lack of oxygen, exertion
- ✓ **Symptoms:** nausea, dizziness, headache, loss of appetite
- ✓ **Treatment:** Stop and rest, drink plenty of water, replenish lost sodium (food or salt tablets), and eat high energy foods. If this does not help, immediately return to a lower elevation.

Heat Exhaustion

This condition is brought on by excessive exercise and loss of body fluids in hot weather.

- ✓ **Causes:** dehydration, excessive heat, exertion
- ✓ **Symptoms:** headache, dizziness, “flushed” feeling, nausea
- ✓ **Treatment:** Get out of the sun, rest, drink fluids, replenish lost sodium (food or salt tablets). Lower body temperature.



America The Beautiful - National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Interagency Pass Program



The America the Beautiful Interagency Pass Program is a suite of annual and lifetime passes that provides US citizens and visitors an affordable and convenient way to recreate on federal recreation lands. On the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 95% of the program's proceeds are used to improve visitor services on the forest.

NOTE: Passes are honored nationwide at all Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and US Fish & Wildlife Service sites charging entrance or standard amenity fees. In some areas, passes are good for discounts on other fees such as camping.

Annual Pass - \$80.00

Not accepted for camping discounts.

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.

Visit www.store.usgs.gov/pass/index.html for more information.



Be Bear Aware!

Seeing a black bear is a memorable experience. If you want the 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 and garbage from a tree limb at least 10 feet from the ground and 5 feet from the tree trunk. The 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.

For more information, visit www.BeBearAware.org



Warning—Noxious Weeds Hitch Rides!

Many people are unaware that they can spread noxious weeds from their clothes, equipment, and animals. These weeds can rapidly replace native plant species and destroy ecosystems. What can you do?

- ✓ Avoid weed infested areas.
- ✓ Learn to recognize noxious weed species and report their location to local Forest Service office.
- ✓ Make sure your vehicle, ATV, mountain bike, and animals are cleaned before you come onto the forest.
- ✓ 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.



Houndstongue
(Richard Old, XID Services)



Burdock (© Fred Leonero)

Scotch thistle
(© Picturepartners)



Canada thistle
(© Anotherlook)

"OK, I found a hitchhiker noxious weed and I am on the forest. What do I do?"

This is a common occurrence—don't panic! Calmly remove the noxious weed hitchhiker, put in a plastic bag, and burn it in your campfire. Don't leave it on the ground where it can hitchhike again or take root.

Visit www.UtahWeed.org for more information



Campgrounds & Picnic Areas

Logan District (see map on page 24)

CAMPGROUNDS

NAME	STD. AMENITY FEE	SITE FEE	# OF UNITS (single/double/triple)	SEASON	AMENITIES	RESERV-ABLE
Box Elder	No	Yes	25/0/0 & 4 group sites	May-Oct.		Yes
Bridger	No	Yes	9/3/0	May-Sept.		No
Friendship	No	Yes	5/0/1	May-Oct.		Yes
Guinavah-Malibu	No	Yes	37/2/0 & 3 group sites	May-Oct.		Yes
High Creek	No	No	2/0/0	May-Oct.		No
L. M. Turner	No	Yes	9/0/0	June-Sept.		No
Lodge	No	Yes	10/0/0	May-Sept.		No
Pioneer	No	Yes	17/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Preston Valley	No	Yes	7/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Red Banks	No	Yes	12/0/0	June-Oct.		No
Smithfield	No	Yes	6/0/1	May-Sept.		No
Spring	No	Yes	3/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Spring Hollow	No	Yes	11/1/0	May-Oct.		Yes
Sunrise	No	Yes	26/0/0	June-Oct.		Yes
Tony Grove Lake	No	Yes	35/1/0	July-Sept.		Yes
Wood Camp	No	Yes	6/0/0	May-Oct.		No

PICNIC AREAS

Card	No	No	4	May-Oct.		No
Chokecherry	No	No	4	May-Oct.		No
Dewitt	No	No	6	May-Oct.		No
Green Canyon	No	No	6	May-Oct.		No
Second Dam	No	No	4	April-Nov.		No
Sheneoh	No	No	3 & 2 group sites	May-Oct.		No
Tony Grove Lake	No	Y	6	July-Sept.		No

- Restroom
- Drinking Water
- Dump Station
- Trailhead
- Fishing
- Horse Trail
- Boat Ramp
- Nature Trail
- Playground
- Swim Beach
- Amphitheatre
- Baseball Field
- Marina
- Restaurant
- Store

Camping fees range from \$6 (site use fee) to \$40 (double unit campsite) depending on amenities, and are subject to change.

Unit fees: Single - up to 8 people and 1 vehicle; Double - More than 8 people and up to 2 vehicles; extra vehicles will be charged a fee per day.

Recreation Fee Areas - American Fork Recreation Area and the Mirror Lake Scenic Corridor Recreation Area have the following **Standard Amenity Fees** in addition to any camping fees: 3 Day Pass: \$6; 7 Day Pass: \$12; Annual Pass: \$45. Passes are interchangeable between the two areas.

The **America the Beautiful-National Parks and Federal Recreation Lands Interagency Pass** is honored for Standard Amenity Fees.

© Terrance Emerson

Ogden District (see map on page 24)

CAMPGROUNDS

NAME	STD. AMENITY FEE	SITE FEE	# OF UNITS (single/double/triple)	SEASON	AMENITIES	RESERVABLE
Anderson Cove	No	Yes	68/9/0 (& 4 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
Botts	No	Yes	6/1/0	May-Oct.		No
Jefferson Hunt	No	Yes	29/0/0	May-Sept.		No
Lower Meadows	No	Yes	19/6/0	May-Sept.		No
Magpie	No	Yes	7/2/0	May-Oct.		No
Monte Cristo	No	Yes	44/0/0 (& 2 group sites)	July-Oct.		Yes (for groups)
Perception Park	No	Yes	9/5/1 (& 3 group sites)	May-Sept.		Yes (for groups)
South Fork	No	Yes	35/8/0	May-Sept.		Yes
Upper Meadows	No	Yes	9/0/0	May-Sept.		No
Willows	No	Yes	12/3/0	May-Sept.		No

PICNIC AREAS

Anderson Cove	No	Yes	8/0/0	May-Sept.		No
Cemetery Point	No	Yes	34/0/0	May-Sept.		No
Middle Inlet	No	Yes	5/0/0 (& 1 group site)	May-Sept.		No

Pleasant Grove District (see map on page 26)

CAMPGROUNDS

NAME	STD. AMENITY FEE	SITE FEE	# OF UNITS (single/double/triple)	SEASON	AMENITIES	RESERVABLE
Granite Flat	Yes	Yes	44/7/9 (& 3 group sites)	June-Sept.		Yes
Hope	No	Yes	22/2/0	May-Oct.		Yes
Mt Timpanogos	Yes	Yes	27/0/0	June-Oct.		Yes
Timpooneke	Yes	Yes	20/9/1	June-Oct.		Yes
Altamont	Yes	Yes	1 group site	June-Sept.		Yes
Theater-In-The-Pines	Yes	Yes	1 group site	June-Oct.		Yes
Little Mill	Yes	Yes	34/2/0	June-Oct.		Yes
Rock Canyon	Yes	Yes	4 group sites	May-Oct.		Yes
PICNIC AREAS						
Theater-In-The-Pines	Yes	No	1/1/0	June-Oct.		Yes
Echo	Yes	No	3/1/0	May-Nov.		No
Grey Cliffs	Yes	No	12	May-Nov.		No
Martin	Yes	No	5/1/0	May-Nov.		No
Mile Rock	Yes	No	4/1/0	May-Nov.		No
Roadhouse	Yes	No	4/1/0	May-Nov.		No
Sawmill	Yes	No	5/1/0	May-Nov.		No



Campgrounds & Picnic Areas

Evanston-Mountain View District (see map on page 25)

CAMPGROUNDS

NAME	STD. AMENITY FEE	SITE FEE	# OF UNITS (single/double/triple)	SEASON	AMENITIES	RESERV-ABLE?
Bear River	Yes	Yes	3/1/0	June-Oct.		No
Beaver View	Yes	Yes	16/1/1	July-Oct.		No
Bridger Lake	No	Yes	28/2/0	June-Oct.		Yes
China Meadows	No	Yes	7/2/0	June-Oct.		No
Christmas Meadows	Yes	Yes	8/2/0	June-Oct.		Yes
East Fork Bear River	Yes	Yes	6/2/0	June-Oct.		No
Hayden Fork	Yes	Yes	9/0/0	June-Oct.		No
Hoop Lake	No	Yes	44/0/0	June-Oct.		No
Little Lyman Lake	No	Yes	9/1/0	June-Oct.		No
Marsh Lake	No	Yes	39/7/1	June-Oct.		Yes
Meeks Cabin	No	Yes	18/5/0	June-Oct.		No
Stateline	No	Yes	41/0/0	June-Oct.		Yes
Stillwater	Yes	Yes	17/3/7	June-Oct.		Yes
Henry's Fork	No	No	8/0/0	June-Oct.		No
Dead Horse	No	Yes	4/0/0	June-Oct.		No
Quarter Corner	No	No	4/0/0	June-Oct.		No
Sulphur	Yes	Yes	19/2/1	June-Oct.		No

- Restroom
- Drinking Water
- Dump Station
- Trailhead
- Fishing
- Horse Trail
- Boat Ramp
- Nature Trail
- Playground
- Swim Beach
- Amphitheatre
- Baseball Field
- Marina
- Restaurant
- Store

Heber-Kamas District (see map on page 27)

CAMPGROUNDS

NAME	STD. AMENITY FEE	SITE FEE	# OF UNITS (single/double/triple)	SEASON	AMENITIES	RESERV-ABLE
Aspen Grove	No	Yes	41/10/0	May-Oct.		Yes
Butterfly Lake	Yes	Yes	20/0/0	July-Sept.		No
Cobblerest	Yes	Yes	18/0/0	June-Sept.		Yes
Currant Creek	No	Yes	99/0/0 (& 4 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
Ledgefork	No	Yes	69/2/0	May-Oct.		Yes
Lilly Lake	Yes	Yes	13/0/0	June-Sept.		No
Lodgepole	No	Yes	49/0/1 (& 2 group sites)	May-Sept.		Yes
Lost Creek	Yes	Yes	34/0/0	June-Sept.		Yes
Lower Provo River	Yes	Yes	9/0/0	May-Oct.		Yes
Mill Hollow	No	Yes	27/0/0	June-Oct.		Yes

To make reservations use the National Reservation Service at 1-877-444-6777 or www.recreation.gov



Reserve Your Place Under the Stars[™]
RECREATION.gov

Heber-Kamas District, continued

NAME	STD. AMENITY FEE	SITE FEE	# OF UNITS (single/double/triple)	SEASON	AMENITIES	RESERV-ABLE
Mirror Lake	Yes	Yes	68/8/1	July-Sept.		Yes
Moosehorn	Yes	Yes	32/0/0	July-Sept.		Yes
Renegade	No	Yes	52/11/0	May-Nov.		Yes
Shady Dell	Yes	Yes	19/0/0	June-Oct.		No
Shingle Creek ATV	Yes	Yes	20/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Smith-Morehouse	No	Yes	33/0/0	May-Sept.		Yes
Soapstone	Yes	Yes	28/4/1	June-Oct.		Yes
Soldier Creek	No	Yes	161/7/0 (& 1 group site)	June-Oct.		Yes
Strawberry Bay	No	Yes	343/25/0 (& 7 group sites)	May-Nov.		Yes
Taylor Fork ATV	Yes	Yes	6/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Trial Lake	Yes	Yes	59/0/0	July-Sept.		Yes
Washington Lake	Yes	Yes	35/4/0 (& 5 group sites)	July-Sept.		Yes
Wolf Creek	No	Yes	3/0/0 (& 2 group sites)	July-Oct.		Yes (for groups)
Yellow Pine	Yes	Yes	33/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Pine Valley Group	Yes	Yes	3	June-Sept.		Yes
Ponderosa Group	Yes	Yes	1 (group site)	May-Oct.		Yes
PICNIC AREAS						
Beaver Creek	Yes	No	5	May-Oct.		No
Mirror Lake	Yes	No	14	July-Oct.		No
Shingle Creek Group Site	Yes	No	2	May-Oct.		No
Soldier Creek Pavillion	No	Yes	1	June-Oct.		No
Strawberry Amphitheatre	No	No	15	May-Nov.		No
Strawberry Pavillion Group	No	Yes	1	May-Sept.		No
Upper Provo Bridge	Yes	Yes	5	June-Sept.		No
Whiskey Springs	No	No	5	April-Nov.		No



Bald eagle

Camping fees range from \$6 (site use fee) to \$40 (double unit campsite) depending on amenities, and are subject to change.

Unit fees: Single - up to 8 people and 1 vehicle; Double - More than 8 people and up to 2 vehicles; extra vehicles will be charged a fee per day.

Recreation Fee Areas - American Fork Recreation Area and the Mirror Lake Scenic Corridor Recreation Area have the following **Standard Amenity Fees** in addition to any camping fees: 3 Day Pass: \$6; 7 Day Pass: \$12; Annual Pass: \$45. Passes are interchangeable between the two areas.

The **America the Beautiful-National Parks and Federal Recreation Lands Interagency Pass** is honored for Standard Amenity Fees.



Campgrounds & Picnic Areas

Salt Lake District (see map on pages 24 & 26)

CAMPGROUNDS

NAME	STD. AMENITY FEE	SITE FEE	# OF UNITS (single/double/triple)	SEASON	AMENITIES	RESERV-ABLE
Albion Basin	No	Yes	21/1/1	July-Sept.		Yes
Bountiful Peak	No	Yes	30/4/0	July-Sept.		No
Boy Scout	No	Yes	6/1/1	May-Oct.		Yes
Cottonwood	No	Yes	1/1/0	May-Oct.		No
Intake	No	Yes	4/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Loop	No	Yes	8/1/0	May-Oct.		No
Lower Narrows	No	Yes	3/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Redman	No	Yes	32/9/3	June-Sept.		Yes
Spruces	No	Yes	81/10/0 (& 9 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
Sunset	No	Yes	12/3/0	July-Sept.		No
Tanners Flat	No	Yes	33/3/0 (& 4 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
Upper Narrows	No	Yes	5/1/1	May-Oct.		Yes
Jordan Pines Group	No	Yes	5 group sites	May-Oct.		Yes

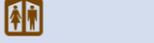
PICNIC AREAS

Bountiful Peak	No	Yes	5/2/0 (& 1 group site)	July-Sept.		Yes (for groups)
Storm Mountain	No	Yes	13 (& 5 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
Birches	No	Yes	6	May-Oct.		No
Church Fork	Yes	Yes	13/1/0 (& 2 group sites)	April-Oct.		Yes
Clover Springs	Yes	Yes	4/2/0	June-Oct.		No
Dogwood	No	Yes	0/3/2 (& 2 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
Evergreen	Yes	Yes	4/1/0	June-Oct.		No
Fernwood	No	No	4/0/0 (& 1 group site)	May-Oct.		No
Fir Crest	Yes	Yes	3/2/0	June-Oct.		No
Ledgemere	No	Yes	11/2/0	May-Oct.		No
Main Box Elder	Yes	Yes	27/6/1	April-Oct.		No
Maple Cove	Yes	Yes	5/1/0	June-Oct.		No
Maple Grove	Yes	Yes	7/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Mueller Park	No	Yes	12/1/2 (& 4 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
South Box Elder	Yes	Yes	4/0/1 (& 1 group site)	April-Oct.		Yes
Terraces	Yes	Yes	7/1/0 (& 4 group sites)	May-Oct.		No
Upper Box Elder	Yes	Yes	3 (all group sites)	April-Oct.		Yes
White Bridge	Yes	Yes	5	June-Oct.		No

- Restroom
- Drinking Water
- Dump Station
- Trailhead
- Fishing
- Horse Trail
- Boat Ramp
- Nature Trail
- Playground
- Swim Beach
- Amphitheatre
- Baseball Field
- Marina
- Restaurant
- Store



Spanish Fork District (see map on pages 26-27)

CAMPGROUNDS						
NAME	STD. AMENITY FEE	SITE FEE	# OF UNITS (single/double/triple)	SEASON	AMENITIES	RESERVABLE
Balsam	No	Y	24/0/1 (& 1 group site)	May-Oct.		Yes
Bear Canyon	No	Y	6/0/1 (& 2 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
Blackhawk	No	Y	12/3/20	June-Oct.		Yes
Cherry	No	Y	10/4/1 (& 3 group sites)	May-Oct.		Yes
Cottonwood	No	N	16	April-Oct.		No
Diamond	No	Y	38/22/0	May-Oct.		Yes
Dry Canyon (Diamond Fork)	No	N	6/0/0	April-Oct.		No
Maple Bench	No	Y	10/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Maple Lake	No	Y	9/0/0	May-Oct.		No
Payson Lakes	No	Y	70/10/0 (& 3 group sites)	May-Oct.		XYes
Ponderosa	No	Y	25/0/0	May-Sept.		Yes
Sawmill Hollow	No	N	4/0/0	May-Nov.		No
Sheep Creek	No	N	0/0/0	May-Nov.		No
Tinney Flat	No	Y	12/1/3	May-Sept.		Yes
Unicorn Ridge	No	N	5/0/0	May-Nov.		No
Vernon Reservoir	No	N	10/0/0	April-Dec.		No
Whiting	No	Y	17/9/0	April-Sept.		Yes
Diamond Fork Group Sites	No	Y	0/0/2 (& 5 group sites)	April-Oct.		Yes
PICNIC AREAS						
Red Ledges	No	N	5	April-Nov.		No
Trumbolt	No	N	7	April-Nov.		No
Devil's Kitchen	No	N	3	June-Nov.		No

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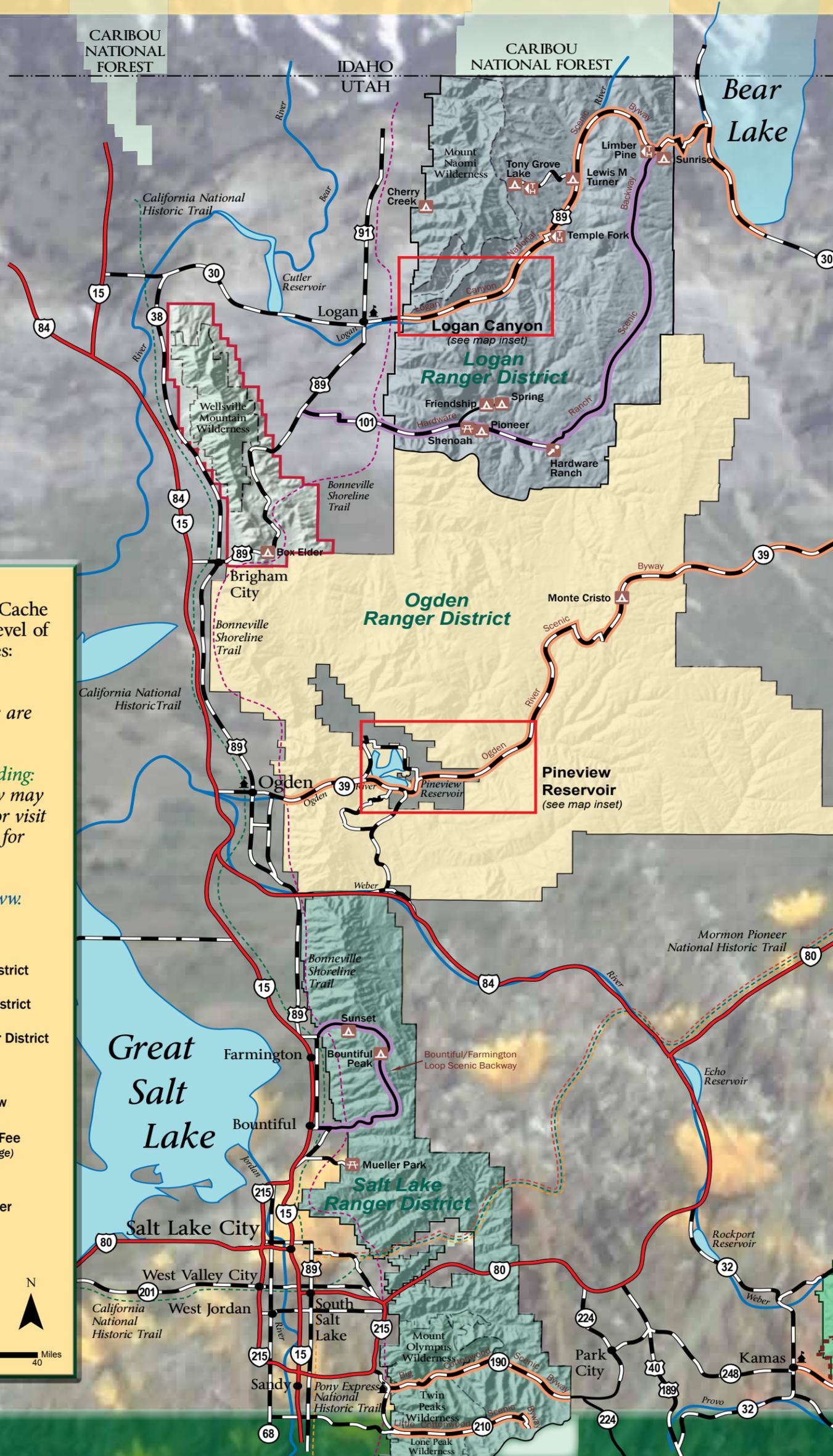
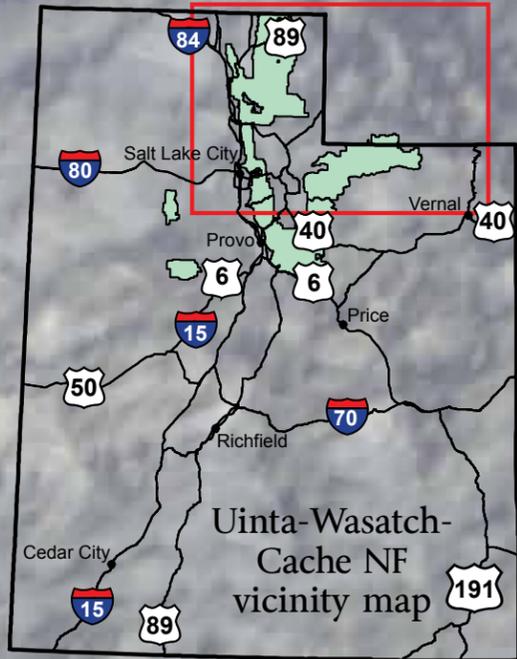
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Mule deer in velvet

Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NATIONAL FOREST



Before venturing onto the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, please get a map with the level of detail appropriate for your planned activities:

For motorized travel:
Forest Visitor and Motor Vehicle Use Maps are available at all Forest Service offices.

For hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding:
Topographic maps are recommended. They may be purchased locally at outdoor retailers, or visit the US Geological Survey at www.usgs.com for online purchases.

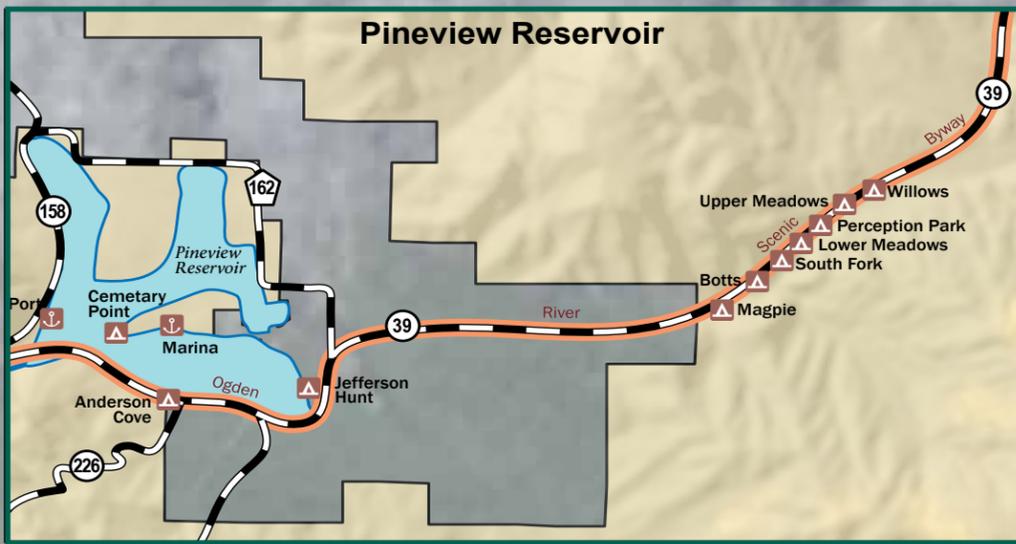
National forest maps may be purchased at: www.nationalforeststore.com

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Forest Supervisor's Office | Logan Ranger District |
| District Ranger Office | Ogden Ranger District |
| Interstates | Salt Lake Ranger District |
| Paved Roads | Heber-Kamas Ranger District |
| Unpaved Roads | Evanston-Mt. View Ranger District |
| Scenic Byways | Recreation Area Fee (area subject to change) |
| Scenic Backways | Campground |
| Trail | Information Center |
| Interstate Highway | Boat Launch |
| U.S. Highway | Picnic Area |
| State Highway | Ski Area |
| County Road | Trailhead |
| Forest Route | |



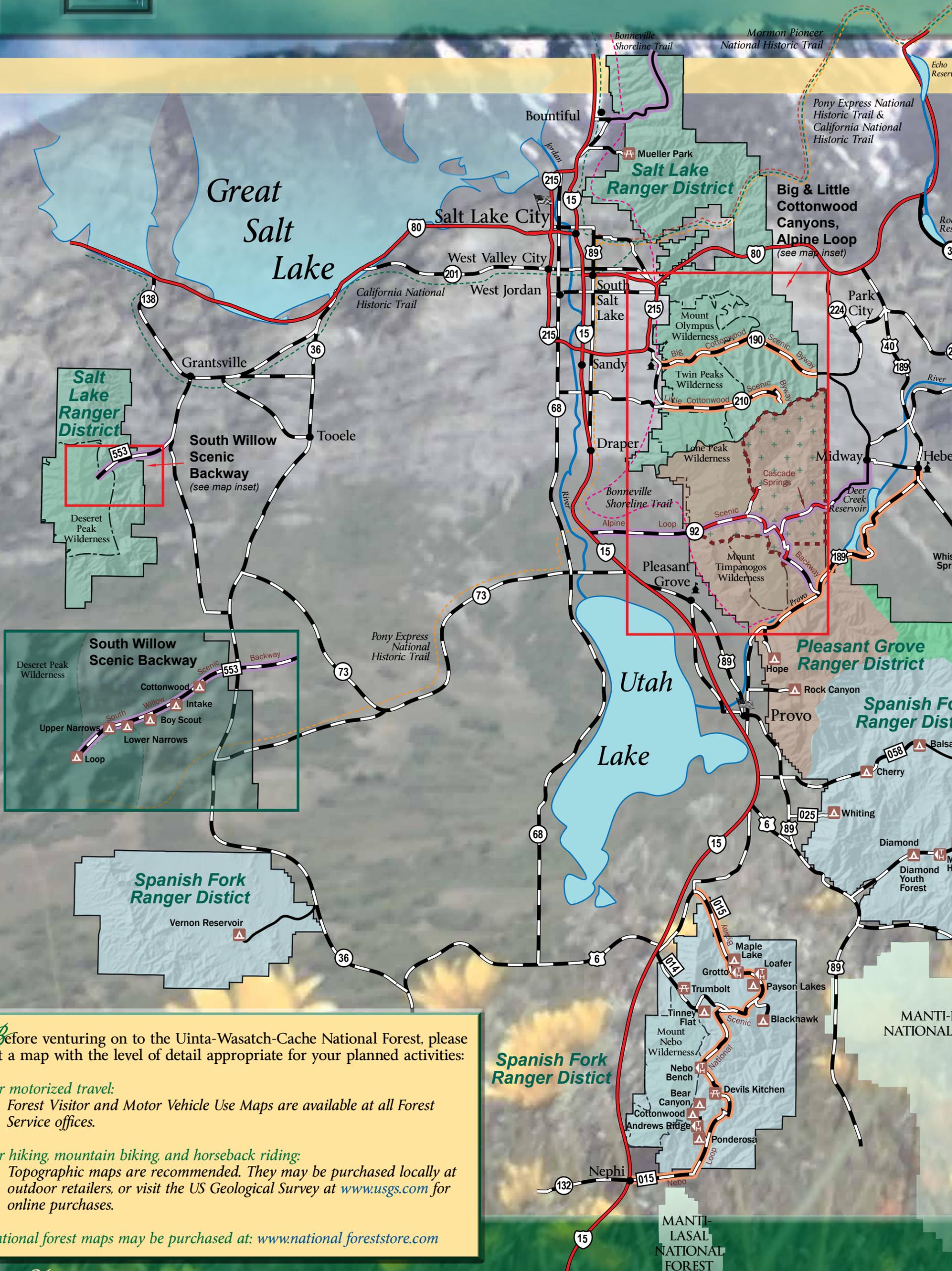


Osprey fishing
(© Richard Fitzer)



Uinta-Wasatch-Cache

NATIONAL FOREST



Before venturing on to the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, please get a map with the level of detail appropriate for your planned activities:

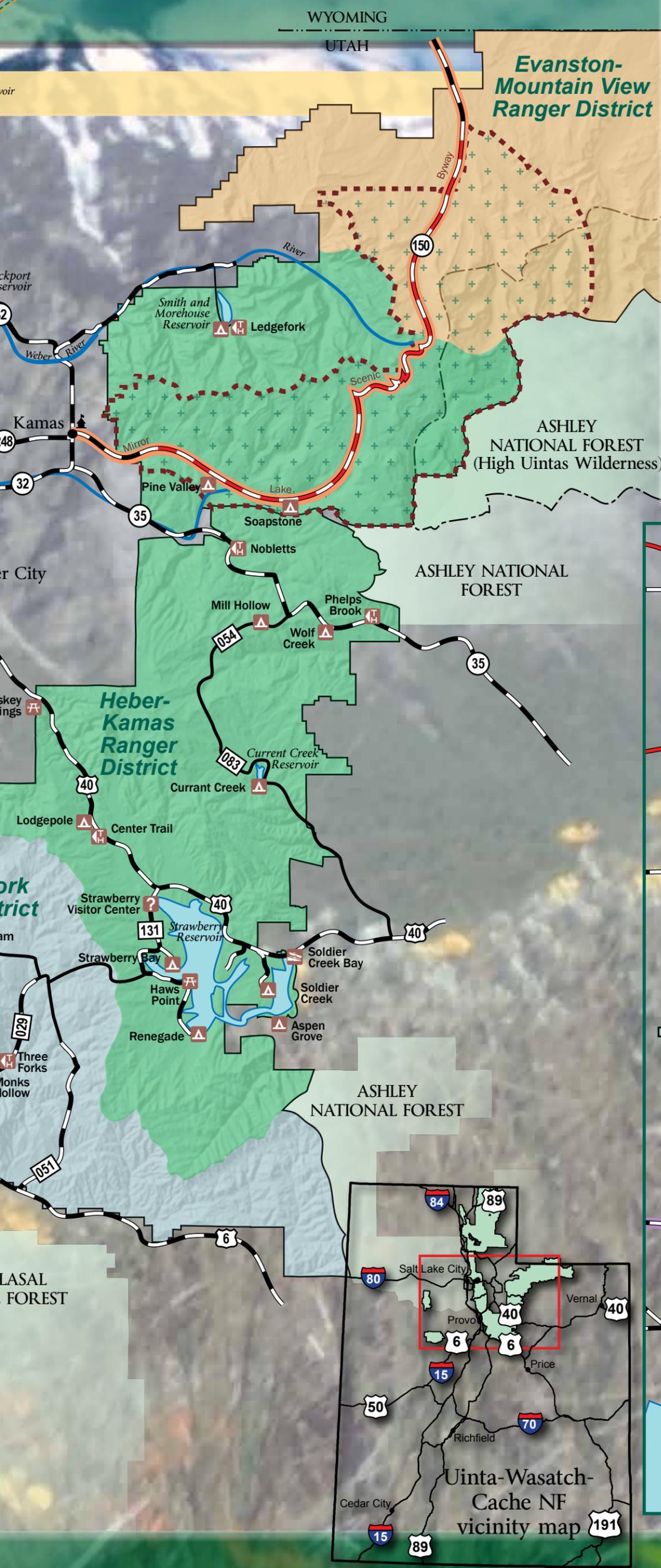
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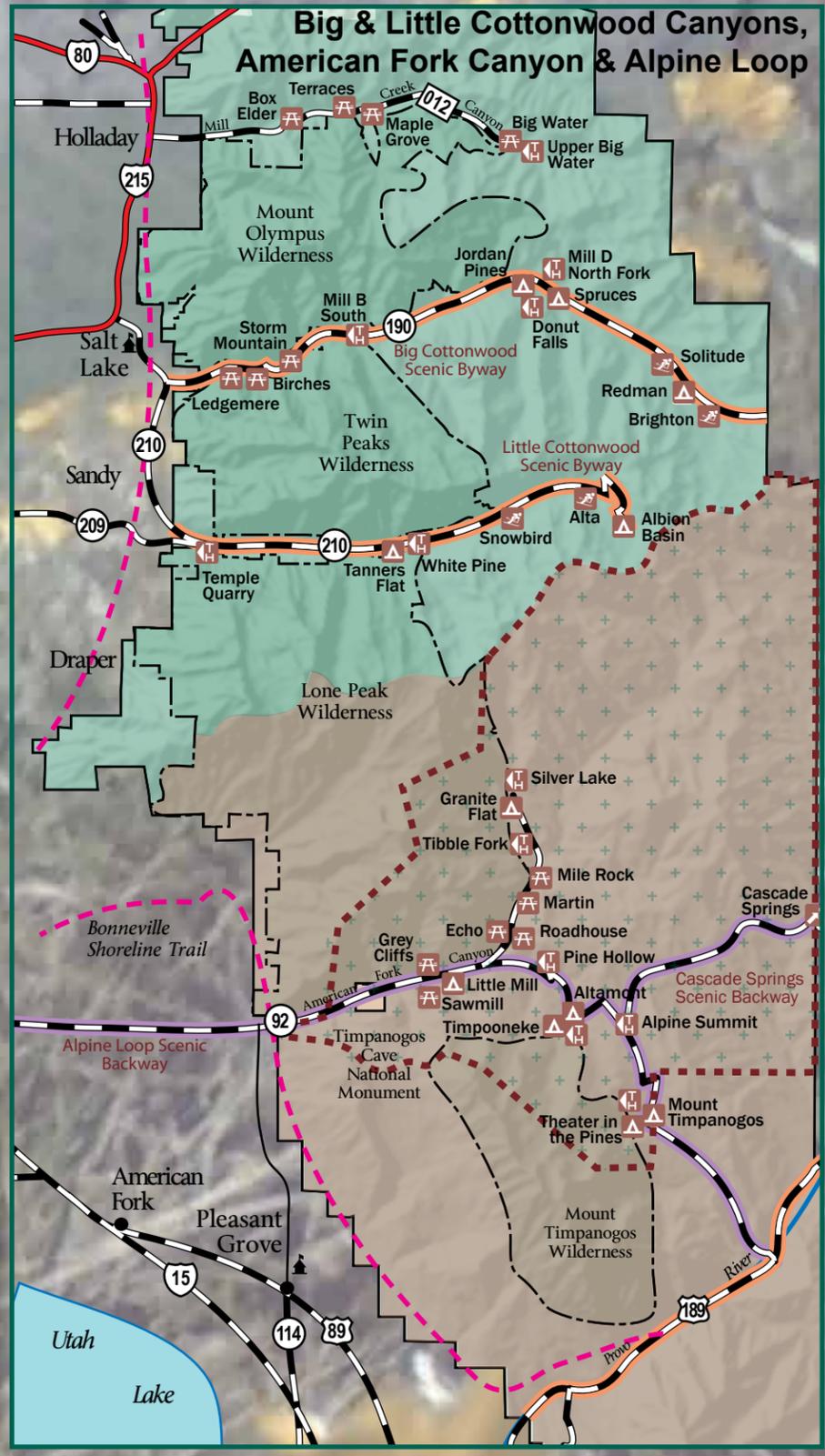
National forest maps may be purchased at: www.nationalforeststore.com



Forest Supervisor's Office	Salt Lake Ranger District
District Ranger Office	Evanston-Mt. View Ranger District
Interstates	Heber-Kamas Ranger District
Paved Roads	Pleasant Grove Ranger District
Unpaved Roads	Spanish Fork Ranger District
Scenic Byways	Recreation Area Fee (area subject to change)
Scenic Backways	Campground
Trail	Information Center
Interstate Highway	Boat Launch
U.S. Highway	Picnic Area
State Highway	Ski Area
County Road	Trailhead
Forest Route	

Scale: 0 to 40 Miles

North Arrow



Uinta-Wasatch-Cache

NATIONAL FOREST



Peregrine falcon
(© C.M. Lorenz)

Your Recreation Standard Amenity Fee Dollars at Work

Recreation standard amenity fees have made a real difference in our ability to serve our Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest visitors because these dollars can be reinvested into services (such as this Visitor Guide) and infrastructure. Recent accomplishments were focused in two of the highest-use areas: American Fork Recreation Area and Mirror Lake Scenic Corridor Recreation Area. Thanks for helping us improve your national forest facilities and services!



Grooming
Highway 150



A Youth
Conservation
Corps team works
on trails



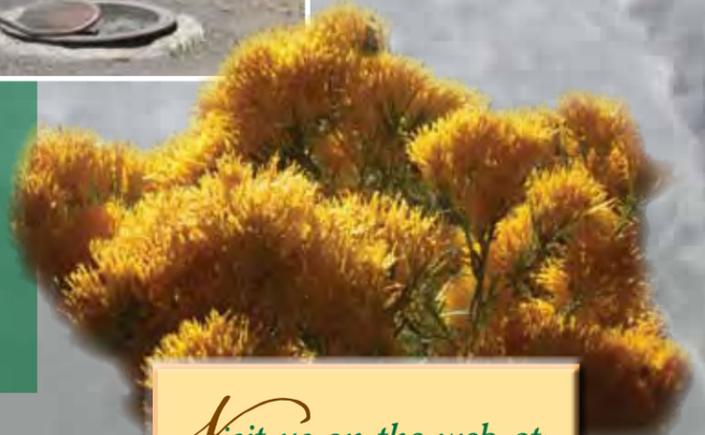
Picnic area
maintenance



Volunteers help restore the
Ledgefork Guard Station

Volunteering on the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

The Forest Service Volunteer Program on the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is very active. The jobs are exciting and diverse, scenery is exceptional, and co-workers are friendly. Contact any Forest Service Office, or visit www.volunteer.gov/gov for more information.



Visit us on the web at:
www.fs.usda.gov/uwcnf

Contact Information

Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NF Supervisors Office

Provo Office

88 West 100 North
Provo, UT 84601
(801) 342-5100

Salt Lake City Office

125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 236-3400

Pleasant Grove Ranger District

390 North 100 East
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062
(801) 785-3563

Spanish Fork Ranger District

44 West 400 North
Spanish Fork, UT 84660
(801) 798-3571

Salt Lake Ranger District

6944 South 3000 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84121
(801) 733-2660

Heber-Kamas Ranger District

Heber Office
2460 South Highway 40
Heber City, UT 84032
(435) 654-0470

Kamas Office

50 East Center Street
Kamas, UT 84036
(435) 783-4338

Evanston-Mt. View Ranger District

Evanston Office

1565 Highway 150 South,
Suite-A
Evanston, WY 82931-1880
(307) 789-3194

Mt. View Office

321 Highway 414
Mountain View, WY 82939
(307) 782-6555

Ogden Ranger District

507 25th Street,
Suite 103
Ogden, UT 84401
(801) 625-5112

Logan Ranger District

1500 East, Highway 89
Logan, UT 84321-4373
(435) 755-3620

Public Lands Information Center

3285 East 3300 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84109
(801) 466-6411

Union Station Information Center

2501 Wall Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
(801) 625-5306



Mt. Timpanogas Wilderness (Bruce Tremper)

Visitor Guides for other national forests in the Intermountain Region may be found at www.fs.usda.gov/goto/r4/rec_publications



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