



Campfire Restrictions

High Uintas Wilderness
Ashley National Forest
Wasatch-Cache National Forest



What are the restrictions?

Beginning September 2, 2005, campfires and wood stoves will be prohibited within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the following locations (see attached map):

SOUTH SLOPE		NORTH SLOPE
Lakes in Naturalist Basin	Lakes in Brown Duck Basin	McPheters/Ryder Lakes
Lakes/Spring in Pigeon Milk Area	Lakes in Swasey Hole	Amethyst/Emerald Lakes
Lakes in Granddaddy Basin	Lakes in Garfield Basin	Deadhorse Lake
Lakes in Four Lakes Basin	Lakes in Atwood Basin	Lower Red Castle Lake
Lakes in Squaw Basin	Lakes in Chain Lakes Basin	Dollar Lake
Lakes in Upper Rock Creek	Lakes in Upper Uinta Canyon	Henrys Fork Lake

This will affect less than 10% of the High Uintas Wilderness. All other areas will remain open to campfires, though all visitors are encouraged to practice "Leave No Trace" by minimizing campfire impacts or, better yet, choosing to go without one. The Wasatch-Cache National Forest has had campfire restrictions in place for many years in the High Uintas Wilderness. This is an extension of those restrictions.

Why is this necessary?

High elevation ecosystems produce dead and down woody debris (firewood) very slowly. Many years of heavy campfire use, combined with slow rates of natural recovery, have depleted firewood supplies in popular camping areas. But, firewood is much more than just fuel for a campfire, it is a vital part of the wilderness resource.

Firewood is important for:

- 🐾 Habitat for small mammals, birds, and insects
- 🐾 Soil productivity (nutrient cycling)
- 🐾 Recruitment of trees and native ground vegetation
- 🐾 Aesthetic quality and natural wilderness character



Firewood is no longer available near many popular campsites and vegetation and trees are often badly damaged. Brinkley Lake 2004

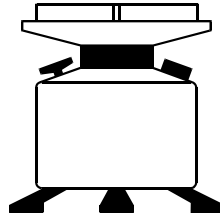


Firewood collection activities also damage soil and vegetation as new trails are created and campsites expand, and standing trees (live and dead) are damaged when firewood becomes scarce and careless visitors strip or fall them to fuel their campfires. Together, these impacts can affect long-term ecological integrity and the quality of the wilderness experience. There are further impacts from campfires themselves.



Standing trees (dead and live) are often cut when firewood becomes scarce.
Anderson Lake 2004

In the summers of 2003 and 2004, wilderness rangers contacted thousands of visitors to educate them on the effects of firewood depletion and encourage them to “Leave No Trace” by minimizing campfire impacts or, better yet, choosing to go without one. Though some visitors responded to this, most did not. Campfire restrictions are widely used as an effective way of addressing firewood depletion.



Leave No Trace!
Use A Camp Stove



Live trees are often scarred or killed by attempts to fall them.
Betsy Lake 2003

What will this accomplish?

Over time, campfire restrictions will help rejuvenate nutrient-poor soils, promote the recovery of trees and native ground vegetation, improve habitat for certain plants and wildlife, and enhance aesthetic quality. Together, these benefits will help restore natural conditions that may have been compromised and enhance the wilderness experience.



Many campsites look like this, due in part to firewood loss.
Granddaddy Lake 2003

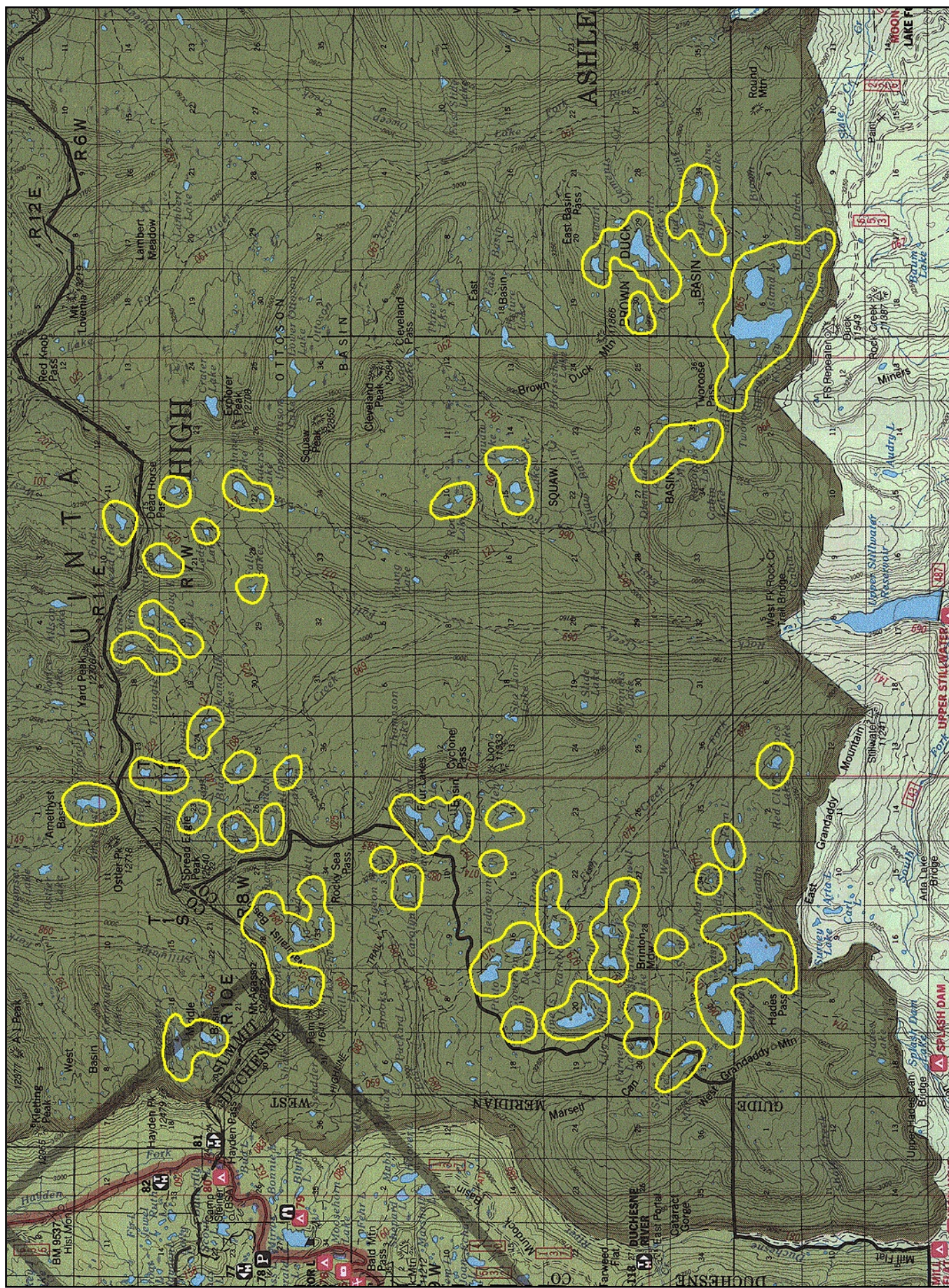
For more information, contact:

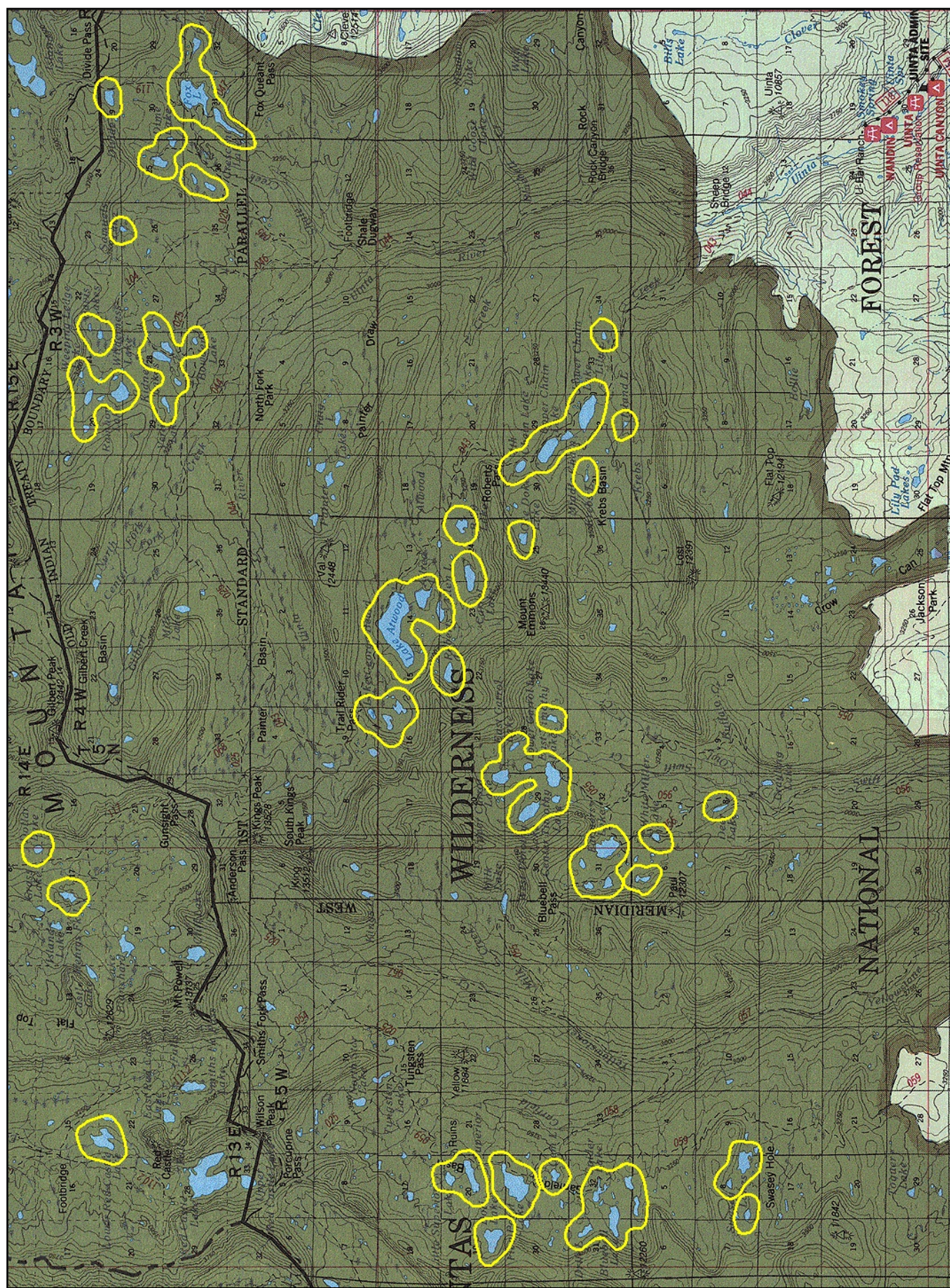
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Vernal, UT 84078 (435) 789-1181

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8236 Federal Building
125 S. State Street
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Natural forested appearance of the High Uintas Wilderness.
Upper Rock Creek 2004





HIGH UINTAS WILDERNESS

Campfire Restricted Sites

West Half

Granddaddy Basin

Margo Lake
Pinto Lake
Governor Dern Lake
Rainbow Lake
Range Lake
Jeff Lake
Pine Island Lake
Lily Pad Lake
Palisade Lake
Lost Lake
Powell Lake
Shadow Lake
Fish Hatchery Lake
Farney Lake
Sonny Lake
Marsell Lake
Mohawk Lake
Betsy Lake
Granddaddy Lake
Lodgepole Lake
LaMarla Lake
Fern Lake
Docs Lake
Red Cliff Lake

Four Lakes Basin

Dean Lake
Jean Lake
Dale Lake
Daynes Lake
Amy Lake
Allen Lake
Bedground Lake

Naturalist Basin

Morat Lakes
Blue Lake
Walcott Lake
LeConte Lake
Faxon Lake
Shaler Lake
Jordan Lake
Hyatt Lake
Evermann Lake

Pigeon Milk Area

Carolyn Lake
Olga Lake
Pigeon Milk Spring

Brown Duck Basin

Milk Lake
Twooose Lake
Lily Pad Lake
Kidney Lake
Island Lake
Brown Duck Lake
Little Dog Lake
Big Dog Lake
Aspen Lake
Mud Lake
Atwine Lake
Twin Lakes
Clements Lake
SW of Clements Lake*
Stewart Lake
NW of Stewart Lake*

Squaw Basin

Rock Lakes
Squaw Lake
Shamrock Lake
Diamond Lake
Mid Lake
Rudolph Lake

Upper Rock Creek

Helen Lake
Lightning Lake
Gladys Lake
Margie Lake
Rosalie Lake
Uintah Lake
Brinkley Lake
Black Lake
Ouray Lake
Jack & Jill Lakes
Reconnaissance Lake
Triangle Lake
Bench Lake
Jodie Lake
Boot Lake
Doug Lake
Fall Lakes
Continent Lake
Ledge Lake
NE of Ledge Lake*
Phinney Lake
Anderson Lake

Middle Basin

McPheter's Lake
Ryder Lake

Amethyst Basin

Emerald Lake
Amethyst Lake

W Fork Black's Fork

Deadhorse Lake

* Lake(s) or area(s) with no name on the visitor map of the High Uintas Wilderness.

HIGH UINTAS WILDERNESS

Campfire Restricted Sites

East Half

Upper Uinta Canyon

Divide Lake
Samuels Lake
Dime Lake
NW of Dime Lake
SW of Dime Lake (2)*
Brook Lake
Fox Lake
Crescent Lake
Davis Lakes
Kidney Lakes
SW of Kidney Lakes*
Bowden Lake
Verlie Lake
Rainbow Lake
Wilderness Lake
Weeping Ledge Lake
N of Rainbow Lake (2)*

Atwood Basin

B-29 Lake
Carrot Lake
Allen Lake
Allred Lake
Roberts Lake
Atwood Lake
George Beard Lake
S of George Beard Lake (2)*

Chain Lakes Basin

Oke Doke Lake
Krebs Lake
Island Lake
Lily Lake
4th Chain Lake
Upper Chain Lake
Middle Chain Lake
Lower Chain Lake

Swift Creek Basin

East Carrol Lake
West Carrol Lake
Lower Carrol Lake
West Timothy Lake
Center Timothy Lake
East Timothy Lake
Deer Lake
White Miller Lake
Farmers Lake
SW of Farmers Lake*
NW of Farmers Lake (3)*

Swasey Hole

Swasey Lakes

Garfield Basin

Little Superior Lake
Superior Lake
Doll Lake
Five Point Lake
Gem Lake
Spider Lake
Drift Lake
Bluebell Lake
SE of Bluebell Lake (2)*

Henry's Fork

Dollar Lake
Henry's Fork Lake

E Fork Smith's Fork

Lower Red Castle Lake

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