

Humboldt-Toiyabe NATIONAL FOREST VISITOR GUIDE



Islands in the Sky

Beaver Haven, Lamoille Canyon



Wild burro in Lee Canyon



Includes Spring Mountains National Recreation Area



Bristlecone Pine (© Susan Elliott)

Rising from the floor of the Great Basin—the vast expanse between the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada Mountains where creeks and rivers flow inward rather than to the ocean—the steep green mountains of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest provides critical water, wildlife habitat, relief from heat, and “accessible isolation” for

visitors and valley residents. Ghost towns and historic mining cabins dot these vast, remote, largely undiscovered sky islands that offer freedom, solitude, and a sense of discovery and adventure for self-reliant visitors. Although mostly remote, the forest also borders some of the busiest urban areas in the country—Las Vegas and Reno.

Fast Forest Facts

Acres: 6.3 million (the largest national forest in the contiguous United States)

Elevations: Nevada is the most mountainous state in the contiguous United States

Superlatives: The Forest encompasses 80,000-100,000 archeological sites

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Horse petroglyph

Come join us for a grand adventure!



This Visitor Guide provides the information you need to make the most of your Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest experience.

Get to Know Us

History

Several Native American tribes claim Humboldt-Toiyabe lands as part of their ancestral homelands, including Southern Paiute, Northern Paiute, Western Shoshone, and Washoe Indians. All are descendants of the prehistoric peoples that inhabited the vast



Shoshone braves, date unknown

landscape stretching east from the Sierra Nevada Mountains across the basin and range lands of Nevada. Evidence of both historic camps and prehistoric occupations are abundant throughout the forest. Dating as long as 13,000 years ago are Bald Mountain Wash on the Tonopah District, and Toquima Cave on the Austin District.

Europeans began to travel through the Great Basin as early as the 17th century. However, it was not until the American westward expansion of the 19th century, spurred on by the 1849 California Gold Rush, that full-scale settlement occurred. The Comstock Lode was the first major discovery of silver ore and is located under what is now Virginia City Historic District east of Reno. After the discovery was made in 1859, prospectors rushed to stake their claims. Mining camps thrived, becoming bustling centers of fabulous wealth. Much of the billions of board feet of wood used for the mining operations were cut from the mountains that now comprise the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.



Shafthouse of the Combined Consolidated Virginia and Consolidated California, which tapped ore from the lower portions of the Comstock lode, Virginia City, Nevada, circa 1870-1880

Following the Comstock strike, prospectors roamed farther eastward across Nevada in search of new ore deposits. From 1860 through the early 1900s, prospectors seemingly searched every hill and canyon, eventually supporting mining camps across the state. Nearly a hundred mining towns and camps now lie within the boundaries of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Historic roads and trails link these towns and districts together.



Historic mining equipment (© Ted Navratil)

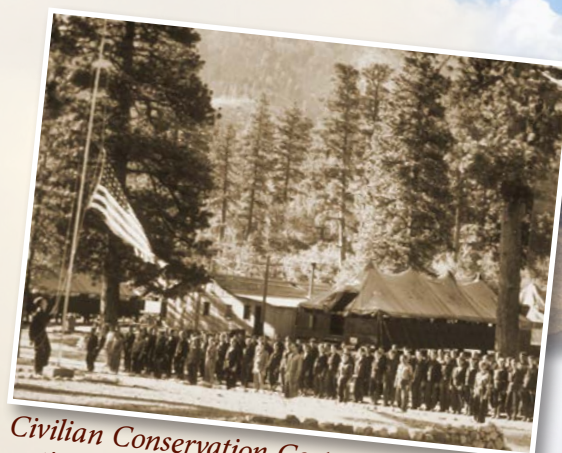
Where did the Forest get its name?

Humboldt—The explorer John C. Fremont named the East Humboldt Mountain Range and the Humboldt River after German naturalist Baron Alexander von Humboldt

Toiyabe—An ancient Shoshone word meaning "mountain"

As early as the 1890s, lands were set aside as forest reserves, in recognition of the need to protect watersheds (including those being grazed by cattle and sheep) and to conserve timber resources. Components of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest continued to be set aside for the next 30 years.

The Depression Era saw thousands of young men completing public works projects on the national forest, including the construction of roads, trails, campgrounds, and ranger stations. The Paradise Valley Ranger Station on the Santa Rosa District and the Gold Creek Ranger Station on the Mountain City Ranger District have been maintained to historic standards and are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Civilian Conservation Corps camp on the national forest, 1930s

Today, people value the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest for its vast open spaces, Wilderness, and conservation of flora and fauna. These resources belong to all Americans; however, they rely on our stewardship if they are to be sustained for future generations.

Protecting Our Past For Our Future

Prehistoric and historic sites and artifacts are irreplaceable resources that provide clues and understanding into our collective heritage. It is illegal to damage or remove artifacts. When visiting these sites:

Do ~

- ☞ Use designated trails or walk on slickrock
- ☞ Leave all artifacts in place
- ☞ Take photos or sketch rock art
- ☞ View structures from a distance
- ☞ Let others enjoy the thrill of discovery

Don't ~

- ☞ Create new trails or paths
- ☞ Gather artifacts into piles or take them home
- ☞ Touch or leave marks on rock art (the oil in your fingers may damage the fragile art)
- ☞ Sit or walk on walls, or enter structures
- ☞ Reveal site locations on websites or give out GPS coordinates

For more information on the heritage resources of the forest, visit the heritage page at: www.fs.usda.gov/htnf/.



Mining pan (© B. Holmes)



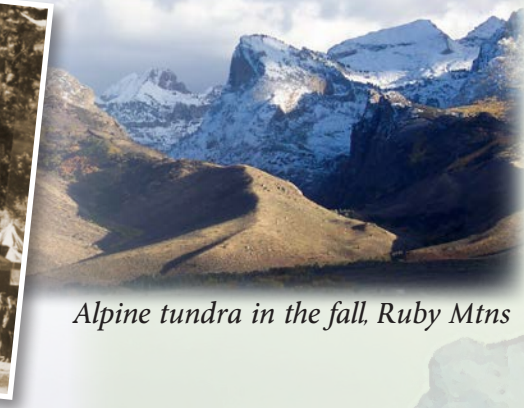
Flora and Fauna

The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest spans elevations from 4,100 feet to over 12,374 feet, creating a diversity of wildlife habitats. Some of the largest areas include the following:

Alpine

Alpine habitats are usually at an altitude of 10,000 feet or more, above the snow line where trees are unable to grow. The alpine habitat is very much like tundra—both are very cold and dry throughout the year.

Because of the severe climate, alpine plants and animals have developed adaptations to cope with those conditions. Species that make their home here include pika, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, rabbits, and raptors.



Alpine tundra in the fall, Ruby Mtns

Bristlecone Pine

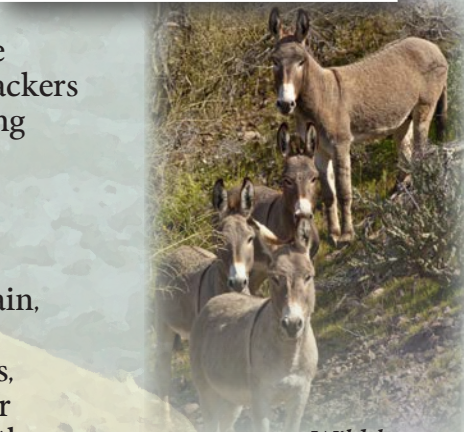
These extraordinary trees can reach an age far greater than that of any other single living organism known, living to nearly 5,000 years old. The wood is very dense and resinous, and thus resistant to invasion by insects, fungi, and other potential pests. As the tree ages, much of its bark may die, often leaving only a narrow strip of living tissue to connect the roots to the handful of live branches. Trees can remain standing for thousands of years after dying, and will finally fall over when the roots decay or are worn away by erosion. Clark's nutcrackers frequent bristlecone pine forests, along with elk.



Peregrine falcon (© C.M. Lorenz)

Sagebrush

Sagebrush is well adapted to little rain, heavy winds, hot summers, and cold winters. Sage sparrows, sage thrashers, and loggerhead shrikes all build their nests in the plant's branches, while other birds, including larks and burrowing owls, nest on the ground in stands of sagebrush. The sage grouse is dependent on sagebrush habitat for nesting and a food source, while the pygmy rabbit depends on sagebrush habitat for cover and forage. Antelope, wild horse, burro, and mule deer also frequent sagebrush areas.



Wild burros (© Chris Curtis)



Antelope

Aspen Woodlands

These areas are an important and easily recognizable forest type in the Interior West. Brilliant fall foliage and stark white bark make them a popular photographer's target. Aspen is a clonal species that produces individual but genetically identical stems from a single plant. One clone can cover over a hundred acres. Common wildlife found here include mule deer, elk, and cavity-nesting birds.



Pinyon-Juniper

The pinyon-juniper woodlands are an extensively distributed rangeland community type in the Great Basin, and support the largest nesting bird species list of any upland vegetation type in the West.



Pinyon pine cone (© Tom Grundy)

Pinyon pine and juniper provide fuelwood, posts, and poles. Pinyon nuts are a valued food item and are harvested for personal use and commercial sale. Juniper berries are used in the distillation of gin.

The single leaf pinyon, *Pinus monophylla*, is the only pine that bears a single needle per fascicle. Single-leaf pinyon is the state tree of Nevada, sharing the designation with the bristlecone pine.

Many animal species find refuge in pinyon-juniper woodlands, including mule deer, elk, desert cottontail, pinyon jays, and Clark's nutcrackers.

The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 declared that wild, free-roaming horses and burros are living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West—contributing to the diversity of life forms within the nation while enriching the lives of the American people. The Humboldt-Toiyabe provides a home to approximately 2,500 wild horses and 600 burros on 16 territories. These territories account for half of the populated territories managed by the Forest Service.

Wildlife Viewing Ethics

- Give wildlife their space. Use those binoculars!
- If you find what you believe to be an "orphaned" or sick animal, leave it alone. Often the parents are close by and are waiting for you to leave.
- Pets should be restrained at all times.
- Do not feed wildlife. Animals that become habituated to handouts can eventually become nuisances, losing their instinctive fears of people. Often the only solution is to euthanize the animal.
- Leave the area if an animal shows signs of alarm. Watch and listen for raised ears, skittish movements, or alarm calls.



Humboldt-Toiyabe NATIONAL FOREST



Austin & Tonopah Ranger Districts

Campgrounds

Name	# of Units	Season	Amenities	Reservable
Big Creek	6	May-Nov.		No
Bob Scott	10	May-Nov.		No
Columbine	5	May-Nov.		No
Kingston	12	May-Nov.		No
Peavine Creek	11	May-Nov.		No
Pine Creek	22	May-Oct.		No
Toquima Cave	5	May-Nov.		No

Fees range from \$10-\$35 depending on amenities, and are subject to change.



Restrooms



Drinking Water



Garbage Pickup



Hiking



Horseback



Fishing

Trails

Name	Elevation	Season	Miles (round-trip)	Uses
Ophir Summit	9,000'	Summer-Fall	.5	
Stewart Creek	8,600'	Summer-Fall	4.5	
Cow Canyon	7,500'	Summer-Fall	5	
Toms Canyon	6,900'	Summer-Fall	12	
South Twin River	7,400'	Summer-Fall	10	
North Twin River	6,400'	Summer-Fall	16	
Morgan Basin	8,200'	Summer	6	
Mosquito Creek	7,200'	Summer-Fall	14.5	
Barley Creek	7,500'	Summer-Fall	15	
Willow Creek	7,600'	Summer-Fall	6.5	
Clover Creek	6,700'	Summer-Fall	6	
Kingston	6,800'	Spring-Fall	0.5	
Columbine	8,500'	Summer-Fall	2	
Washington	6,200'	Spring-Fall	5	
North San Juan	6,000'	Spring-Fall	4	

Toquima Cave

Accessed via a short trail in the Toquima Cave Campground, this cave depicts paintings from people that were here thousands of years ago. The meanings behind the pictographs found on these walls are something we do not understand, but anthropologists believe that they provide us with information about prehistoric society. Today, the site is sacred to the Shoshone people and protected from entry. An interior camera view can be found here - <http://www.allaroundnevada.com/toquima-cave/>



Basque sheepherder aspen carving



Looking north to Toiyabe Peak from Park Canyon



Bighorn sheep in Peavine Canyon



The photos above and below are the remains of Three Level Mill in Park Canyon



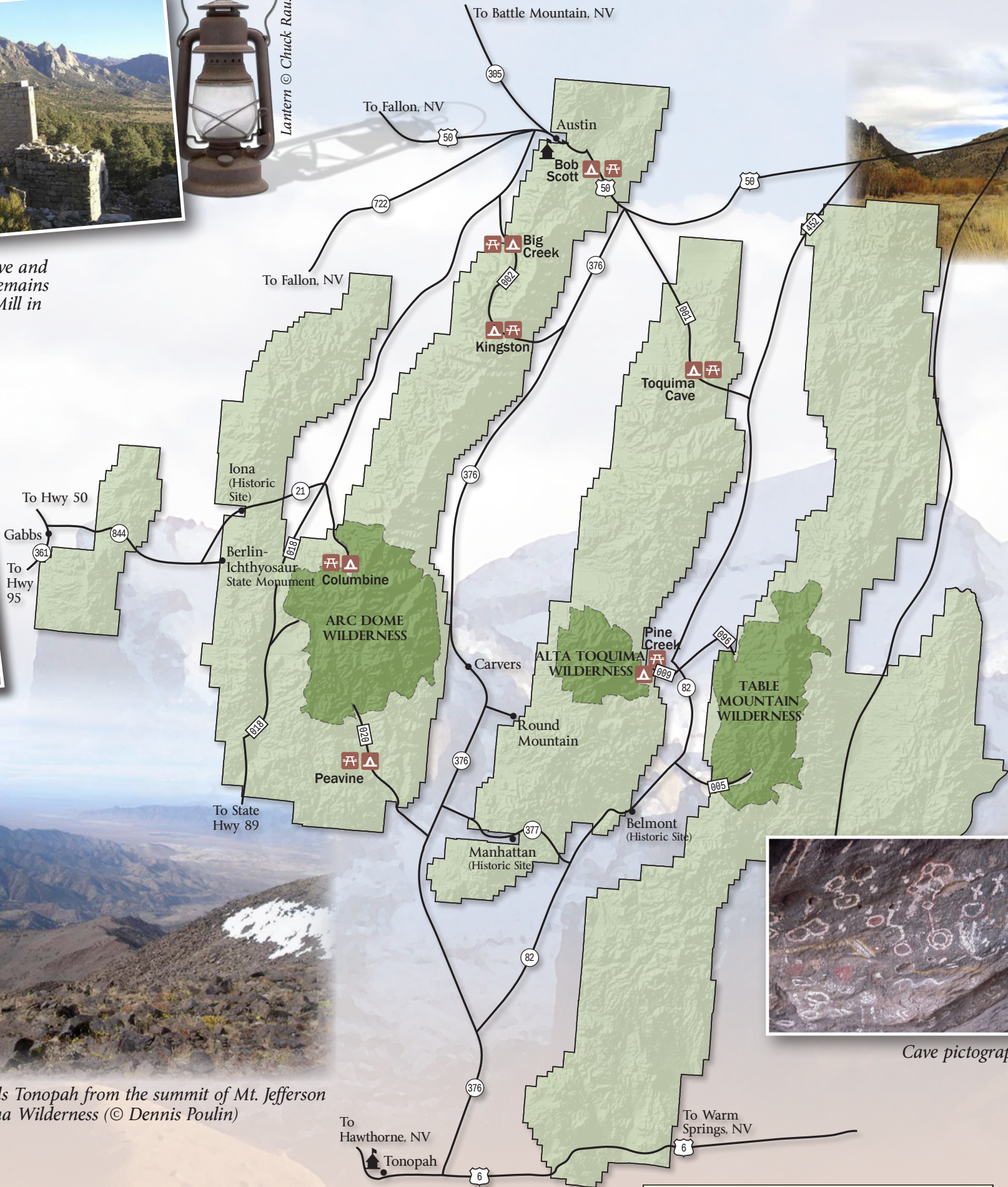
Lantern © Chuck Rausin



View south towards Tonopah from the summit of Mt. Jefferson in the Alta Toquima Wilderness (© Dennis Poulin)



To Eureka, NV



Cave pictographs

Wilderness			
Name	Size acres	Maximum Group Size people/stock	Permits Required?
Arc Dome	115,000	15/25	No
Alta Toquima	35,860	15/25	No
Table Mountain	92,600	15/25	No

Forest Supervisor's Office

District Ranger Office

Roads

Scenic Byway

Scenic Overlook

Picnic Area

Campground

Visitor Center

Interstate Highway

U.S. Highway

State Highway

Forest Route

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Wilderness Areas

N

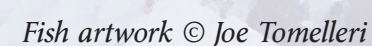
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National forest maps may be purchased at:
www.nationalforeststore.com

A scenic view of a large, rugged mountain peak with a rocky, snow-dusted summit, surrounded by dense evergreen forests and a calm body of water in the foreground. The mountain's face is steep and textured with rock and patches of snow. The forest is dense and green, covering the lower slopes and the surrounding area. The water in the foreground is still, reflecting the sky and the surrounding landscape.

	Forest Supervisor's Office		Interstate Highway
	District Ranger Office		U.S. Highway
	Roads		State Highway
	Scenic Byway		Forest Road
	Scenic Overlook		Humboldt-Toiyas National Forest
	Picnic Area		Wilderness Area
	Campground	 N Scale 1:450,000	
	Visitor Center		

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A wide-angle photograph of a mountain landscape. In the foreground, there is a rocky shoreline with some dry, yellowish grass. A body of water, possibly a lake or a wide river, stretches across the middle ground. The background features steep, rugged mountains with patches of snow and some evergreen trees. The sky is clear and blue.



Brook trout

Fishing

Rainbow trout

Brown trout

Common species in this area are non-native

Common species in this area are non-native rainbow, brown, and brook trout. Native Lahontan cutthroat trout are found in a few streams on the District, and golden trout may also be found in a few lakes. Many lakes historically were not inhabited with fish, but have been stocked over the last century with non-native rainbow, brook, and brown trout. Try out some of these popular spots:

- ♂ *Buckeye Creek*
- ♂ *Desert Creek*
- ♂ *East Fork & West Fork Walker River*
- ♂ *Green Creek*
- ♂ *Hoover Wilderness Lakes*
- ♂ *Leavitt Lake*
- ♂ *Robinson Creek, Twin Lakes, and Headwater Lakes*
- ♂ *Virginia Creek*



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



Sweetwater Range

Campgrounds

Name	# of Units	Season	Amenities	Reservable
Bootleg	63	May-Sept.		Yes
Buckeye	68	May-Oct.		No
Chris Flat	15	May-Oct.		No
Desert Creek	13	May-Oct.		No
Green Creek	11	May-Sept.		No
Honeymoon Flat	46	May-Oct.		Yes
Leavitt Meadow	16	May-Oct.		No
Lower Twin Lake	15	May-Sept.		Yes
Obsidian	14	May-Oct.		No
Paha	22	May-Sept.		Yes
Robinson Creek	54	May-Oct.		Yes
Sonora Bridge	23	May-Oct.		Yes
Trumbull Lake	45	May-Sept.		Yes
Virginia Creek Dispersed	25			No
Fees range from \$10-\$35 depending on amenities, and are subject to change.				
GROUP SITES				
Crags	26	May-Oct.		Yes
Green Creek Group Site	2	May-Sept.		Yes

DAY USE (open May-Oct.)

Name	Amenities
Leavitt Falls Vista	
Shingle Mill	
Sonora Bridge	

Bridgeport Winter Recreation Area

The Bridgeport Winter Recreation Area is a designated motorized winter recreation area. Much of the boundary of the area follows ridgelines and is posted in the area. Riders need to know where they are so that they don't inadvertently stray into the Emigrant Wilderness, Hoover Wilderness or onto the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail—both of which are closed to motorized use. Visit the Bridgeport Ranger Station for more information, or download a map of the riding area from www.fs.usda.gov/htnf/.



Courtesy of Vic Bradfield



Little Slide Canyon



Alpine lake in the Hoover Wilderness
(© Peter Druschke)

Wilderness

Name	Size acres	Maximum Group Size people/stock	Permits Required?
Hoover	128,421	15/25	Yes/Overnight
Sawtooth Ridge Zone (in Hoover)		8/0	Yes/Overnight

Quota season: Last Friday in June through September 15th, reservations required



Restrooms



Drinking
Water



Hiking



Picnic
Area



Scenic
Overlook



Fishing

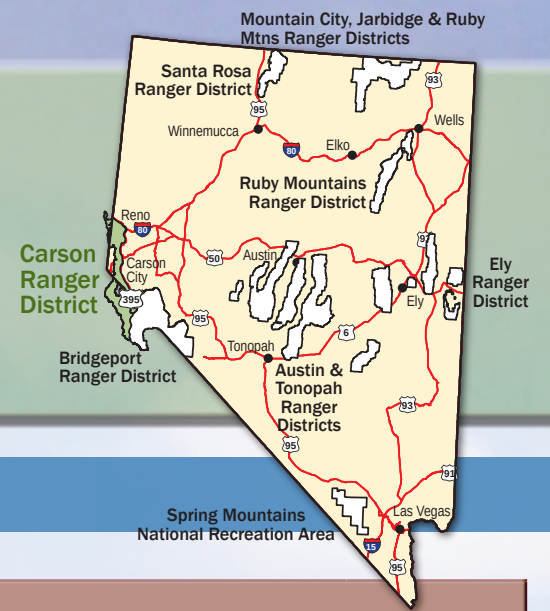


Garbage
Pickup



Campground

Humboldt-Toiyabe NATIONAL FOREST



Carson Ranger District

Legend

- Forest Supervisor's Office
- District Ranger Office
- Roads
- Scenic Byway
- Scenic Overlook
- Picnic Area
- Campground
- Visitor Center
- Interstate Highway
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Forest Route
- Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
- Wilderness Areas

Scale 1:450,000

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



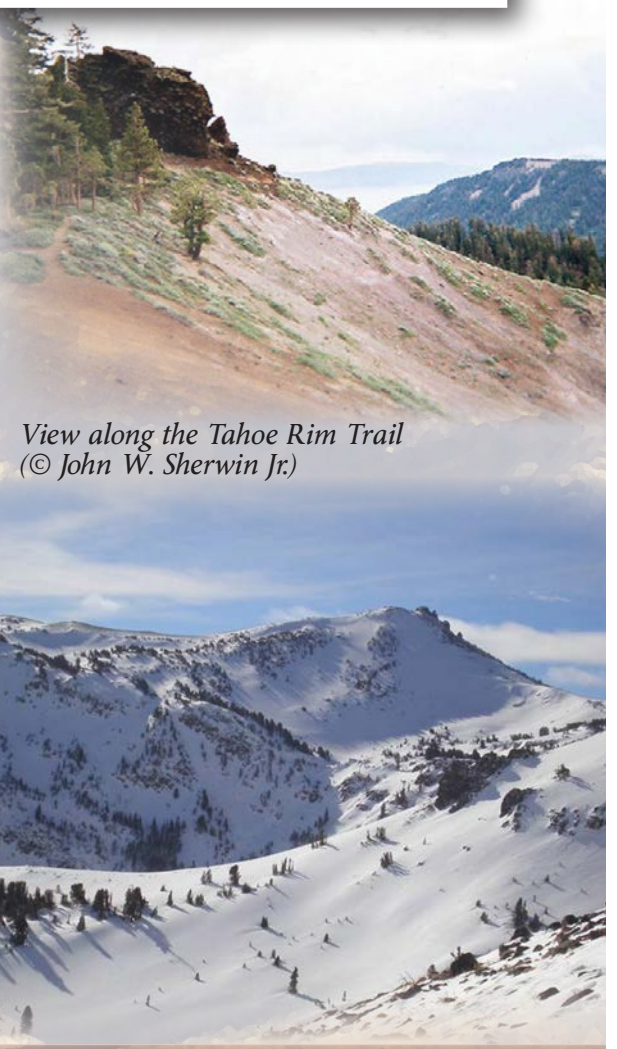
Wilderness

Name	Size acres	Maximum Group Size people/stock	Permits Required?
Carson-Iceberg	161,181	15/25	Yes 4/1-11/30
Mount Rose	31,310	12/8 overnight	No*
Mokelumne	99,161	8/15	No**

*Wilderness permits are not required, but campfire permits are required for all open fires (including camp stoves).
**No camping within 100 feet of streams. No fires allowed above 8,000 feet, including Winnemucca, Round Top, Fourth of July, and Emigrant Lakes.



Snow in the
High Sierra
(© Art Whitehead)



View along the Tahoe Rim Trail
(© John W. Sherwin Jr.)

Red Lake Peak winter scenery

Mountain lion



Reserve
Your Place
Under the
Stars
RECREATION.GOV

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

Campgrounds

Name	# of Units	Season	Amenities	Reservable
Crystal Springs	22	May-Sept.		No
Hope Valley	20	June-Sept.		Yes
Kit Carson	12	May-Sept.		No
Lookout	22	June-Sept.		No
Markleeville	10	May-Sept.		No
Mount Rose	24	June-Sept.		Yes
Silver Creek	22	June-Sept.		Yes

Fees range from \$10-\$35 depending on amenities, and are subject to change.



© Peter Druscke

Trails

Name	Elevation	Season	Miles (round-trip)	Uses
Horsethief	6,900'	Summer-Fall	4	
Charity Valley	5,800'	Summer-Fall	13	
Thornburg Canyon	5,900'	Summer-Fall	15	
Noble Canyon	7,400'	Summer-Fall	6.5	
Wolf Creek	6,600'	Summer-Fall	17.5	
Snodgrass	6,800'	Summer-Fall	6	
Corral Valley	8,100'	Summer-Fall	11.5	
Spooner Summit South-Tahoe Rim	7,200'	Summer-Fall	164	
Red Metal	4,600'	Spring-Fall	10	
Raleigh Heights	4,500'	Spring-Fall	10	
West Keystone	4,400'	Spring-Fall	9	
Ophir Creek	5,200'	Summer-Fall	15	
Tahoe Meadows	8,750'	Summer-Fall	2.3	
Fay Luther Canyon	4,800'	Summer-Fall	4.5	
Stead Motortrail	4,500'	Summer-Fall	3	
Horizon Hills	4,500'	Summer-Fall	4	
Sonora Pass (PCT)	7,600'	Summer-Fall	PCT trailhead	
Ebbetts Pass (PCT)	8,800'	Summer-Fall	PCT trailhead	
Wet Meadows (PCT)	8,600'	Summer-Fall	1.4	
Tamarack (PCT)	8,000'	Summer-Fall	5	

View along the Tahoe Rim Trail (© John W. Sherwin Jr.)



Tahoe Rim Trail Association

The Tahoe Rim Trail Association is a volunteer organization established to plan, construct, and maintain the Tahoe Rim Trail. This 165-mile single-track trail is open to hiking, equestrians, and mountain biking (in most areas). The trail encompasses the ridge tops of the Lake Tahoe Basin, crossing six counties and two states. Visit them on the web:

<http://www.tahoerimtrail.org/>



Hoary marmot, sometimes
called whistling pig
(© Fremme)



Restrooms



Drinking
Water



Hiking



Horseback



OHV



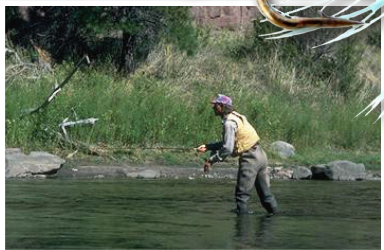
Fishing

Carson Ranger District (continued)

Fishing

Several streams on the Carson Ranger District in the Sierra Nevada provide a multitude of fishing opportunities. The most common fish are non-native rainbow, brown, and brook trout. Native Lahontan cutthroat trout are found in a few streams on the District, and golden trout may also be found. Many lakes historically were not inhabited with fish, but have been stocked over the last century with non-native trout. Popular areas include:

- ♣ Alpine County Lakes
- ♣ Blue Lakes
- ♣ East Fork Carson River
- ♣ Heenan Lake
- ♣ Hot Springs Creek
- ♣ Silver Creek
- ♣ Truckee River
- ♣ West Fork Carson River
- ♣ Wolf Creek



Brook trout
(© Joe Tomelleri)

Carson River

Traversing a variety of ecosystems, the Carson River descends the eastern slope of the Sierra. It runs through granite canyons with pine forests and alpine meadows to emerge into the sagebrush covered foothills and desert canyons of Nevada. The East Fork of the Carson offers whitewater, used extensively by commercial and private rafters, May through July (water levels permitting).



© Packshot

Slide Mountain

The Ophir Creek Trail accesses two small but scenic lakes, a beautiful two-mile long subalpine meadow, tumbling Ophir Creek, and the evidence of a major geological catastrophe. In the spring of 1983, the entire flank of appropriately named Slide Mountain, saturated with meltwater from the thawing winter snows, broke loose and plunged into the canyon of Ophir Creek and partially filled Upper Price Lake with rock debris.



Snowmobiling



© ALPO



The fabulous winter scenery of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest is accessible to people of all ages who enjoy the excitement of snowmobile travel. Snowmobile routes are open when there is sufficient snow to protect resources (approximately eight inches in most places). Snowy conditions can start as early as late October and can last until April or May. Snowmobiling is not allowed in Wilderness areas.

Highlights:

- * Hope Valley - 40 miles south of Carson City, off Hwy 88. All California state regulations and permits apply. For more information, visit www.ohv.parks.ca.gov
- * Tahoe Meadows - Off Mt. Rose Highway, Lake Tahoe, Nevada. Snowmobiling is allowed on the north side of Hwy 431. The south side is designated for non-motorized activities.



Skiing



Tahoe Meadows, along the Mt. Rose Scenic Byway, provides backcountry skiing opportunities. Parking is limited on weekends and holidays; try a weekday to avoid the congestion.

Mt. Rose Ski Resort is considered to be the "birthplace of alpine skiing." This beautiful resort is just 25 minutes from Reno, Nevada on the Mt. Rose Scenic Byway. For more information, visit: www.skirose.com



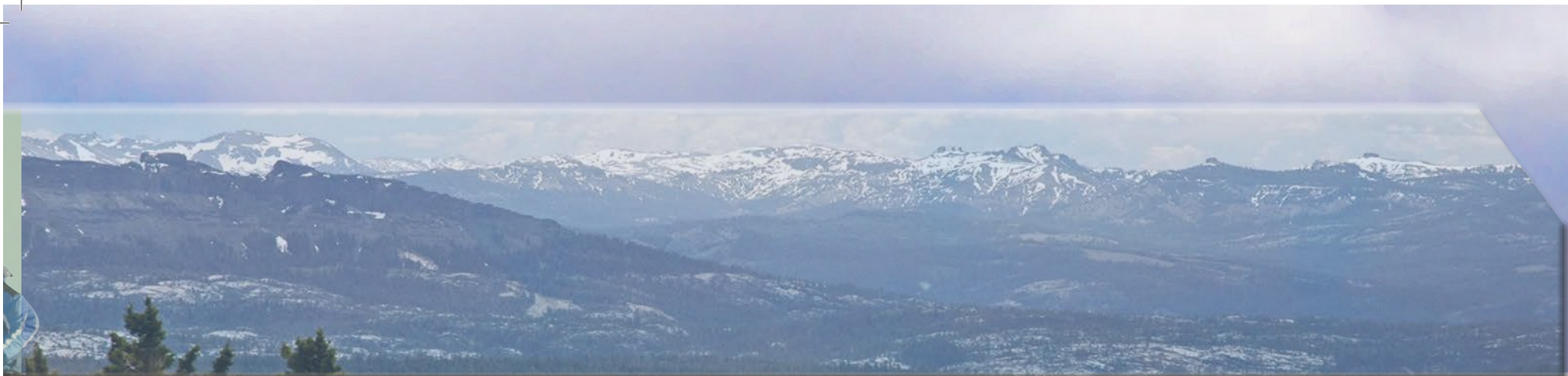
© Mountainpix



Check the Snow Before You Go

The Sierra Avalanche Center provides 24/7 forecasting of avalanche conditions and offers classes throughout the winter season. Visit them at www.sierraavalanchecenter.org/





Carson-Iceberg Wilderness (© John McCabe)

Spooner Summit

Located on the Tahoe Rim Trail and just off of State Hwy 431. Once occupying the mountains surrounding Lake Tahoe, the timber filled forests of this area were altered by the discovery of gold and silver in the West. The Comstock Lode found in nearby Virginia City was the largest silver find in world history and created an immense need for timber to shore up its walls and stoke the furnaces of stamp mills.

Scores of sawmills sprang up in the area with trains bringing loads of lumber to Spooner Summit - site of a large receiving yard. From here the logs were sent downhill by way of a V-flume to the lumberyard and rail station in Carson City. It only took 75 years to turn the hills around Lake Tahoe into stumps and sawdust.

Historic photo of Spooner Summit, courtesy NV Historical Society. Below, Spooner Summit interpretive site.

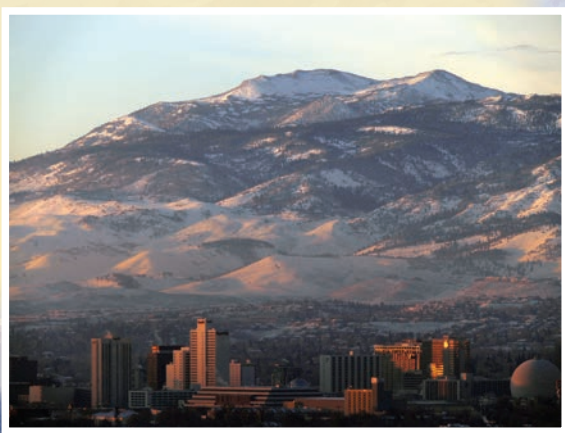


Mt. Rose State Scenic Highway

Length: 19 mi/31 km

Time to Allow: 30-45 minutes

The Mt. Rose Highway (SR431) rises in dramatic fashion from the sage-covered foothills of the Truckee Meadows, topping the Carson Range of the Sierra Nevada Mountains at 8,911 feet. It is the highest all-season pass in the Sierra. Near its summit, the highway passes through the beautiful, high alpine Tahoe Meadows, a favorite all-season recreation area for local residents. The highway then descends through pine forests, finally joining Highway 28 at Incline Village on the north shore of Lake Tahoe.



Galena Creek Visitor Center

The Galena Creek Visitor Center aims to increase public understanding, appreciation, and wise enjoyment of the many natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources of the Galena Canyon area and the Mount Rose Scenic Byway. Located on the Mt. Rose Scenic Byway (Nevada Highway 431), the center offers programs and information for those heading up the byway or looking for something to do for an afternoon. There are hiking trails, fishing, and summer camps to enjoy. For more information, call (775) 849-4948.

Lake Tahoe-Eastshore Drive National Scenic Byway

Length: 28 mi/45 km

Time to Allow: 1-2 hours



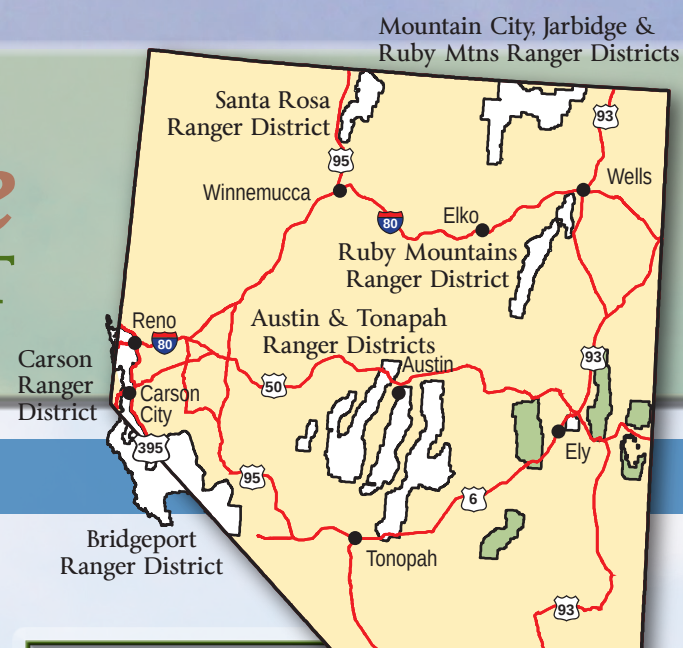
Lake Tahoe Byway offers breathtaking views of the crystal clear lake, towering pine trees, and snow-capped mountains, earning it the title, "The Most Beautiful Drive in America." Part of the Pony Express Trail and home to the historic sacred grounds of the Washoe Indians, Lake Tahoe offers something for everyone year-round.



Mokelumne Wilderness (© Steve Boucher)



Humboldt-Toiyabe NATIONAL FOREST



Ely Ranger District

Campgrounds

Name	# of Units	Season	Amenities	Reservable
Bird Creek (also available for picnicking)	8	June-Sept.		Yes
East Creek	5	May-Sept.		No
Timber Creek	10	June-Oct.		Yes
Ward Mountain	27	June-Sept.		Yes
Cherry Creek	4	April-Oct		No

Fees range from \$4-\$8 depending on amenities, and are subject to change.



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Your Place
Under the
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RECREATION.gov

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

Trails

Name	Elevation	Season	Miles (round-trip)	Uses
Big Canyon	8,500'-11,000'	Summer	4	
Hendry's Creek	6,000'-11,000'	Summer	20	
Hampton Creek	6,000'-11,000'	Summer	12	
Ice Plant Trails	6,600'-8,200'	Summer	4	
Cave Lake	7,000'-9,000'	Spring-Fall	12	
Ward Mountain	7,000'-8,000'	Spring-Fall	20	
Ranger	7,500'-8,500'	Summer-Fall	60	



Treasure City, 1869, Nevada Historical Society

White Pine Mining District

WHITE PINE
RANGE
WILDERNESS

CURRENT
MOUNTAIN
WILDERNESS

Cave Lake Trails

With 12.5 miles of trails, Cave Lake offers some of the finest single-track in the area, but is also open to hiking and horse use. These trails are set in a beautiful basin with a lake and limestone cliffs—easily one of the most scenic spots in White Pine County. If you have a high-clearance vehicle or don't mind punishing your car a little bit, be sure to check out Cave Mountain and the Success Loop, two gorgeous drives to fill the rest of the afternoon. The State Park also has two campgrounds (with hot showers) that fill up quickly in the summertime.



© Steve Boutcher

Located 40 miles East and South of Eureka, NV on US Highway 50, the White Pine Mining District is very popular with visitors to Eastern Nevada. The district contains multiple ghost towns, with names like Shermantown, Hamilton, Treasure City and Eberhardt. One of the shortest and most intensive 1860s mining booms in the West, White Pine Mining District once contained three-quarters of Nevada's population. Treasure City, at the top of Treasure Hill, was the heart of the mining operations. Lasting only a few years, the feverish excitement about the profits to be had at White Pine was short-lived. Visit the site virtually at <http://www.pbs.org/video/2052193251/>



Restrooms



Drinking Water



Hiking



Horseback



Bicycle



Motorcycle



ATV



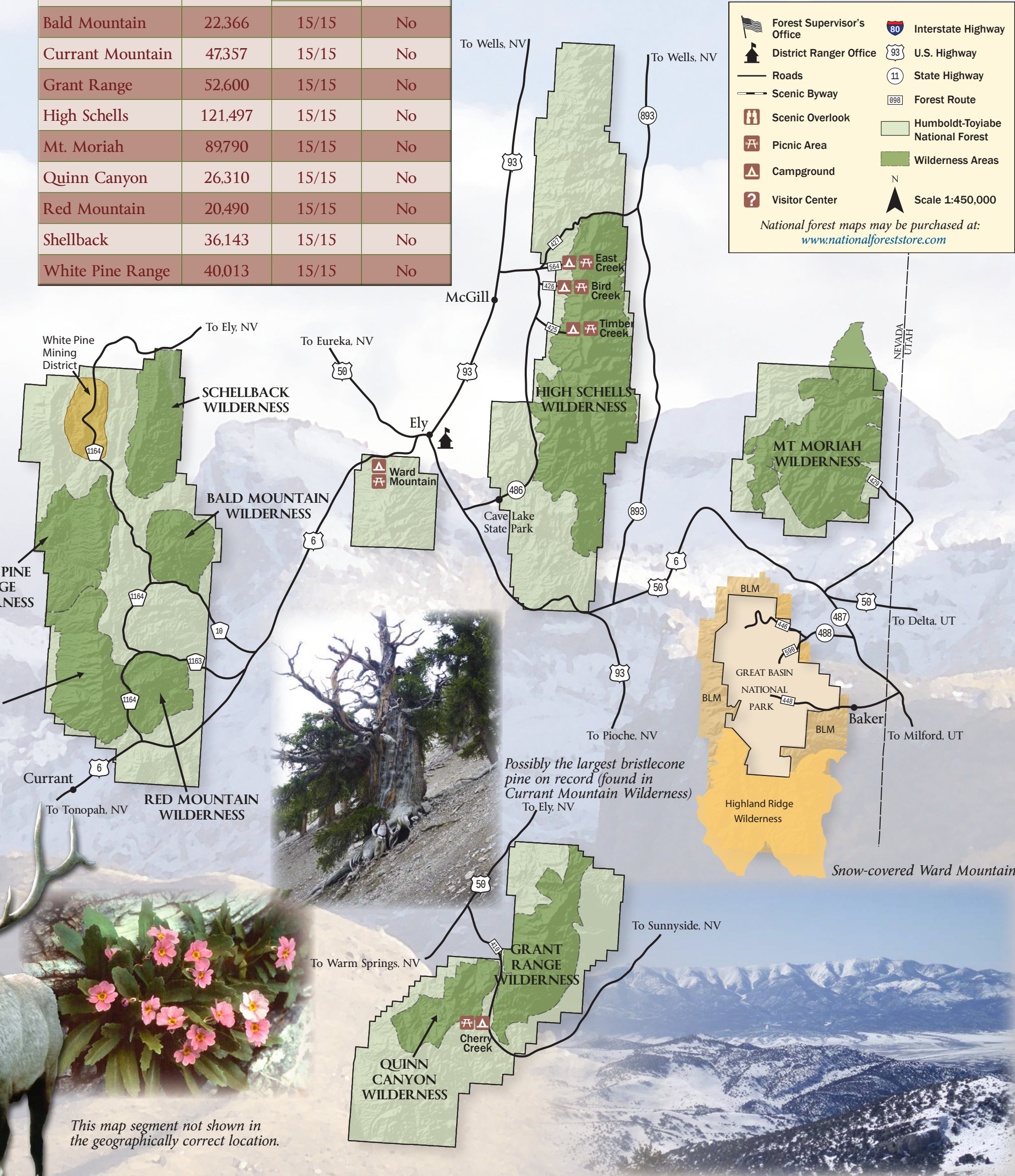
Cross-Country Ski



Desert view of the High Schells

Wilderness

Name	Size acres	Maximum Group Size people/stock	Permits Required?
Bald Mountain	22,366	15/15	No
Currant Mountain	47,357	15/15	No
Grant Range	52,600	15/15	No
High Schells	121,497	15/15	No
Mt. Moriah	89,790	15/15	No
Quinn Canyon	26,310	15/15	No
Red Mountain	20,490	15/15	No
Shellback	36,143	15/15	No
White Pine Range	40,013	15/15	No



Elk (© Jim Hamilton)

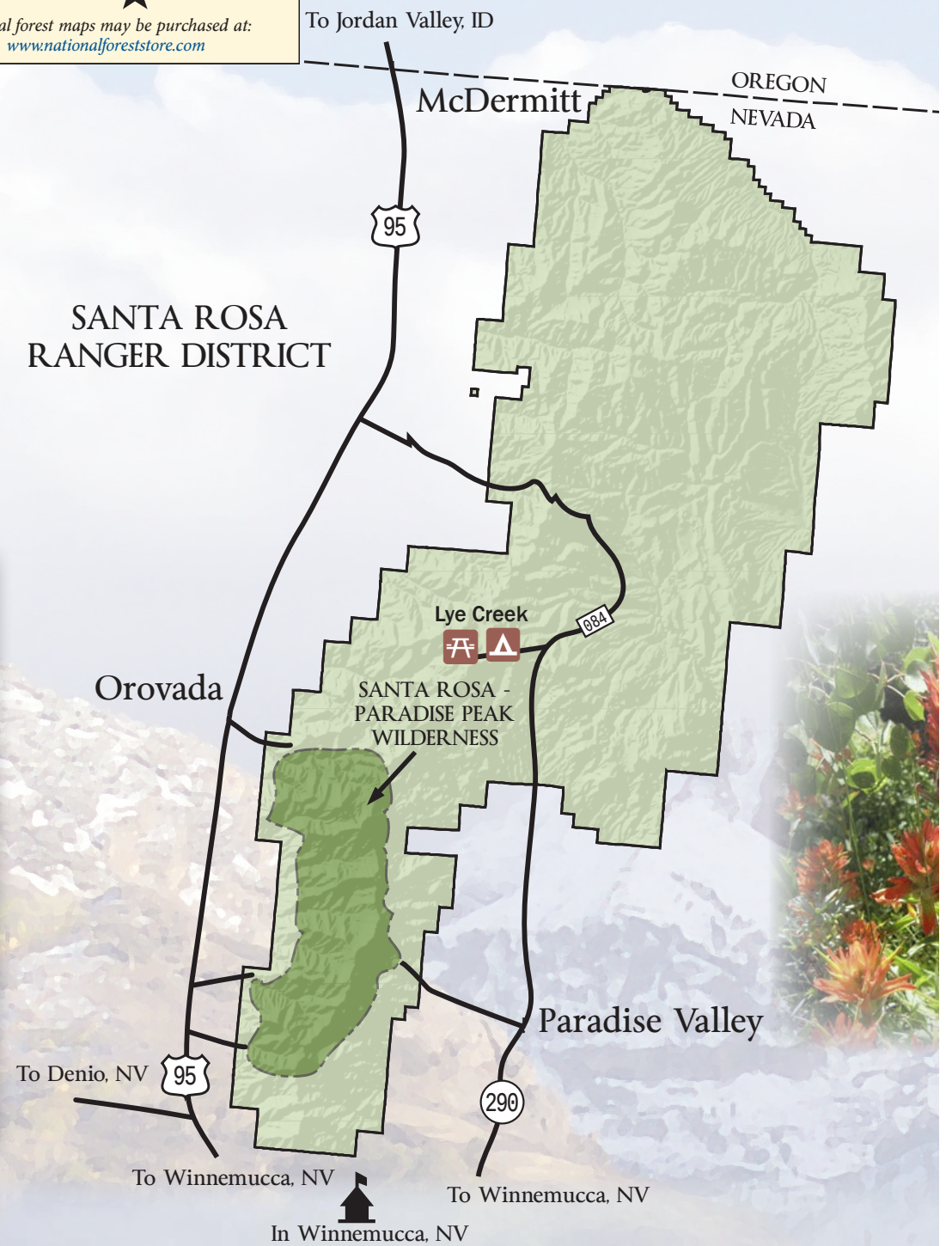
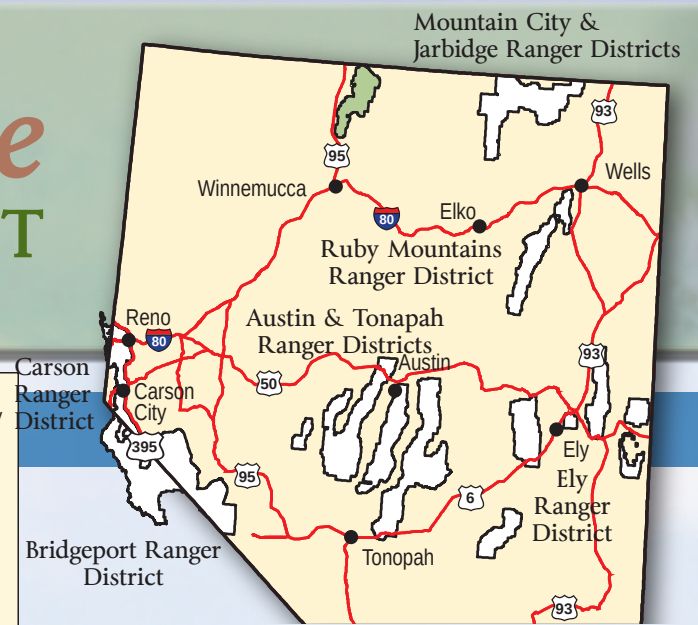
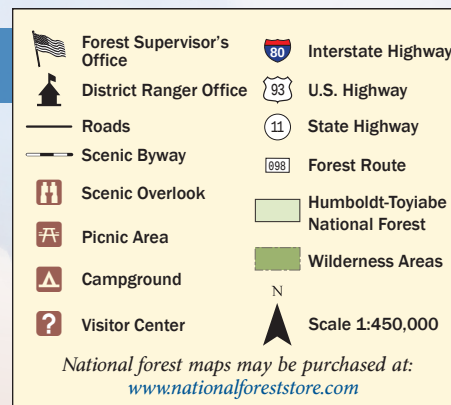
Humboldt-Toiyabe NATIONAL FOREST

Santa Rosa Ranger District

The Santa Rosa Ranger District offers the cool shade of aspen stands and streams running with crisp waters from winter snow melt. You may also find surprising and spontaneous glimpses of cascading waterfalls, and the occasional fleeting sightings of Nevada's majestic native wildlife. From June through mid-July, you can enjoy an explosion of wildflowers spraying up the mountainsides.

Lye Creek Campground is located 60 miles north of Winnemucca, nestled in the aspen along Lye Creek at 7,400 feet. It is typically open through the first week of October. Or if you're looking for more solitude, you may choose to visit the Santa Rosa-Paradise Peak Wilderness with its sweeping views over the rugged granite basins below.

In autumn, a drive over Hinkey Summit to the north will unveil a kaleidoscope of colors—the blazing aspen gold are dotted with the purple chokecherries and elderberries, and the crimson of the alders.



Hinkey Summit

The CCC in the Santa Rosa Mountains

Between 1934 and 1937, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed a steep, winding road from Indian Creek to Hinkey Summit in the Santa Rosa Mountain Range. Forest Service records indicate at least 24,000 CCC hours were involved in the project. The nearly seven mile route is known today as Hinkey Summit Road.

Forest Service archaeologists and Passport in Time volunteers have recorded approximately 80 stone-lined water diversion features carefully constructed by CCC crews under the expert guidance of local Italian stone mason, Virgil Pasquale. Similar masonry can be seen throughout the community of Paradise Valley, where the CCC also constructed the Paradise Valley Guard Station.



Granite Peak in the fall



Mountain horsemint

Petroglyphs

Campgrounds

Name	# of Units	Season	Amenities	Reservable
Lye Creek	13	June-Oct.		No

Trails (season of use June-Oct.)

Name	Elevation	Miles (round trip)	Uses
Big Cottonwood (part of Summit Trail)	5,000'-8,500'	5	
Lamance to Big Cottonwood (part of Summit Trail)	6,500'-7,500'	10	
Buffalo Canyon (part of Summit Trail)	4,400'-8,200'	9.6	
Falls Canyon	5,000'-6,000'	3.2	
Horse Canyon	5,000'-6,500'	3.8	
McConnell Creek	5,000'-6,800'	6.2	
Rebel Creek (part of Summit Trail)	5,000'-6,800'	10.4	
Buckskin Mountain (2-track road)	6,000'-8,793'	5.2	
Abel Creek-Steep & Rocky (meets up with Summit Trail)	6,500'-7,500'	2.5 to 3	
Abel Summit from Singas (part of Summit Trail)	6,500'-7,500'	12	
Lamance Creek-north from Singas Creek Access- Steep (part of Summit Trail)	6,500'-7,500'	2.75 to 3	
North Fork of Hanson South to Singas Trailhead (part of Summit Trail)	6,500'-7,500'	5.8	
Granite Peak (old road)	6,500'-9,700'	5.8	
Lye Creek Basin (old road)	6,500' - 7,400'	2.6	



Falls Canyon

Wilderness

Name	Size acres	Permits Required?
Santa Rosa-Paradise Peak	32,020	No

Santa Rosa Peak



Bighorn sheep ewes and offspring



Restrooms



Drinking Water



Hiking



Horseback



Bicycle



ATV



Humboldt-Toiyabe NATIONAL FOREST

Mountain City, Jarbidge, & Ruby Mountains Ranger District

Campgrounds

District and Campground Name	# Sites	Season	Amenities	Reservable
Jarbidge				
Pine Creek <i>(free)</i>	5	June-Oct.	🚻	No
Sawmill <i>(free)</i>	5	June-Oct.	🚻	No
Slide Creek <i>(free)</i>	5	June-Oct.	🚻	No
Upper and Lower Bluster Dispersed Area <i>(free)</i>	2	June-Oct.	🚻	No
Mountain City				
Wildhorse Crossing	20	May-Nov.	🚻	No
Big Bend	15	May-Nov.	🚻	No
Jack Creek <i>(free)</i>	6	May-Nov.	🚻	No
Ruby Mountains				
Thomas Canyon	41	May-Nov.	🚻 🚰 4 pull-through sites	Yes
South Ruby	35	June-Sept.	🚻 🚰	Yes
Terraces Picnic Area and Group Campground		June-Sept.	🚻 🚰	Yes
Powerhouse Picnic Area and Campground	26	May-Oct	🚻 🚰 🚲 TH	No
East Humboldt <i>(part of the Ruby Mountains District)</i>				
Angel Lake	26	June-Sept.	🚻 🚰	Yes
Angel Creek Has 1 Group Site	18	May-Nov.	🚻 🚰	Yes

Fees range from \$5-\$85 (group site) depending on amenities, and are subject to change.

Trails (season of use July-Oct.)

District/Area	Name	Elevation	Miles (round-trip)	Uses
Jarbidge	Slide Creek to East Fork Jarbidge River	7,400'-8,500'	12.6	🚶 🐎
	Hummingbird Springs	9,075'-8,250'	6	🚶 🐎
	Jarbidge and Emerald Lakes	7,000'-9,700'	16	🚶 🐎
	Camp Draw	7,400'-9,000'	6	🚶 🐎
	Mary's River	6,600'-10,565'	20	🚶 🐎
East Humboldt	John Day	6,460'-7,400'	4.2	🚶 🐎
	Soldier Basin (to Soldier/Hidden/Robinson Lakes)	6,790'-9,500'	10	🚶 🐎
	Secret-Starr (to 1 st & 2 nd Boulder)	6,200'-8,000'	13.4	🚶 🐎
	Smith Lake	8,300'-9,100'	2	🚶
	Winchell Lake	7,700'-8,600'	8	🚶 🐎
Ruby Mountains	Lamoille Canyon Interpretive Trail	8,210'-8,195'	0.8	🚶
	Island Lake	8,780'-9,700'	4	🚶 🐎
	Ruby Crest	8,020'-10,800'	35 (1-way)	🚶 🐎
	Overland Lake	6,655'-9,500'	10.6	🚶 🐎
Mountain City	Merritt Mountain ATV Trail	5,718'-7,900'	45	🚶 🐎 🚲 🏍️ 🚲 🏍️

Lamoille Canyon Scenic Byway

Length: 12 mi/19 km
Time to Allow: 2 hours

The Ruby Mountains are Nevada's wettest, and therefore most verdant mountain range. Follow this winding road up glacially-formed Lamoille Canyon.

Just thirty minutes from the town of Elko, Lamoille Canyon Road is an area with green vegetation, constant water flowing in the creeks, high cliffs and alpine peaks, providing a change from the surrounding area's sparser desert ecosystem. The many aspen groves you see as you climb up the canyon offer lovely fall colors. Driving the byway's 12 miles you'll pass granite cliffs, ice-cold waterfalls, and a well-preserved and wild ecosystem. Take a long hike, spend the night camping, or just enjoy an afternoon drive and spectacular scenery.

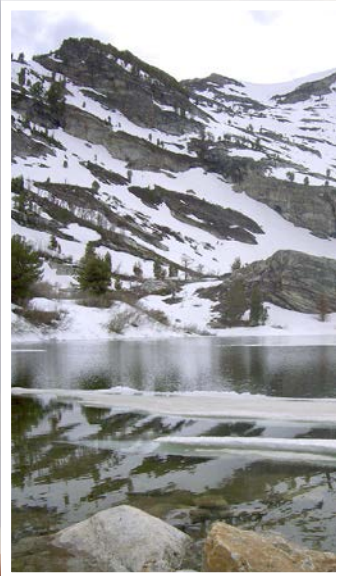


Fall colors in Lamoille Canyon

Angel Lake Scenic Byway

Length: 13 mi/19 km
Time to Allow: 2 hours

As you drive the Angel Lake Highway, you may feel as though you are travelling up into the sky. The road winds upward through sagebrush, juniper, and pinyon pine, then mountain mahogany and quaking aspen. Angel Lake is in a glacial cirque in the East Humboldt Mountains, a visually spectacular range. Fall colors are spectacular among the aspen groves. Its scarps and spires have a character that changes with the season and the light. The lake is popular for fishing, canoeing, kayaking, and has several trailheads including Smith Lake and Winchell Lake.



Winter at Angel Lake



Restrooms



Drinking Water



Hiking



Horseback



Bicycle



Motorcycle



ATV



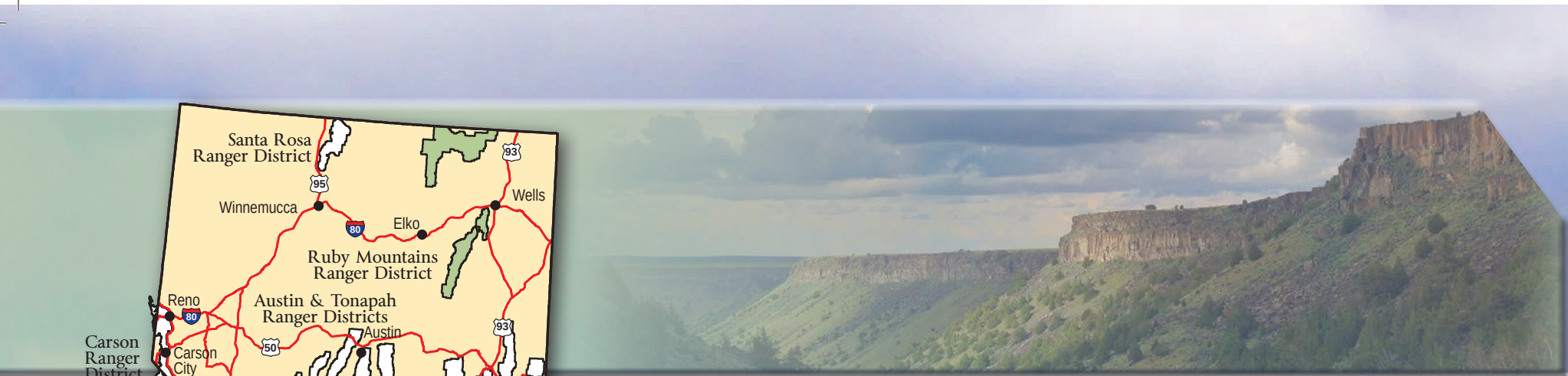
OHV



Trailhead



Fishing



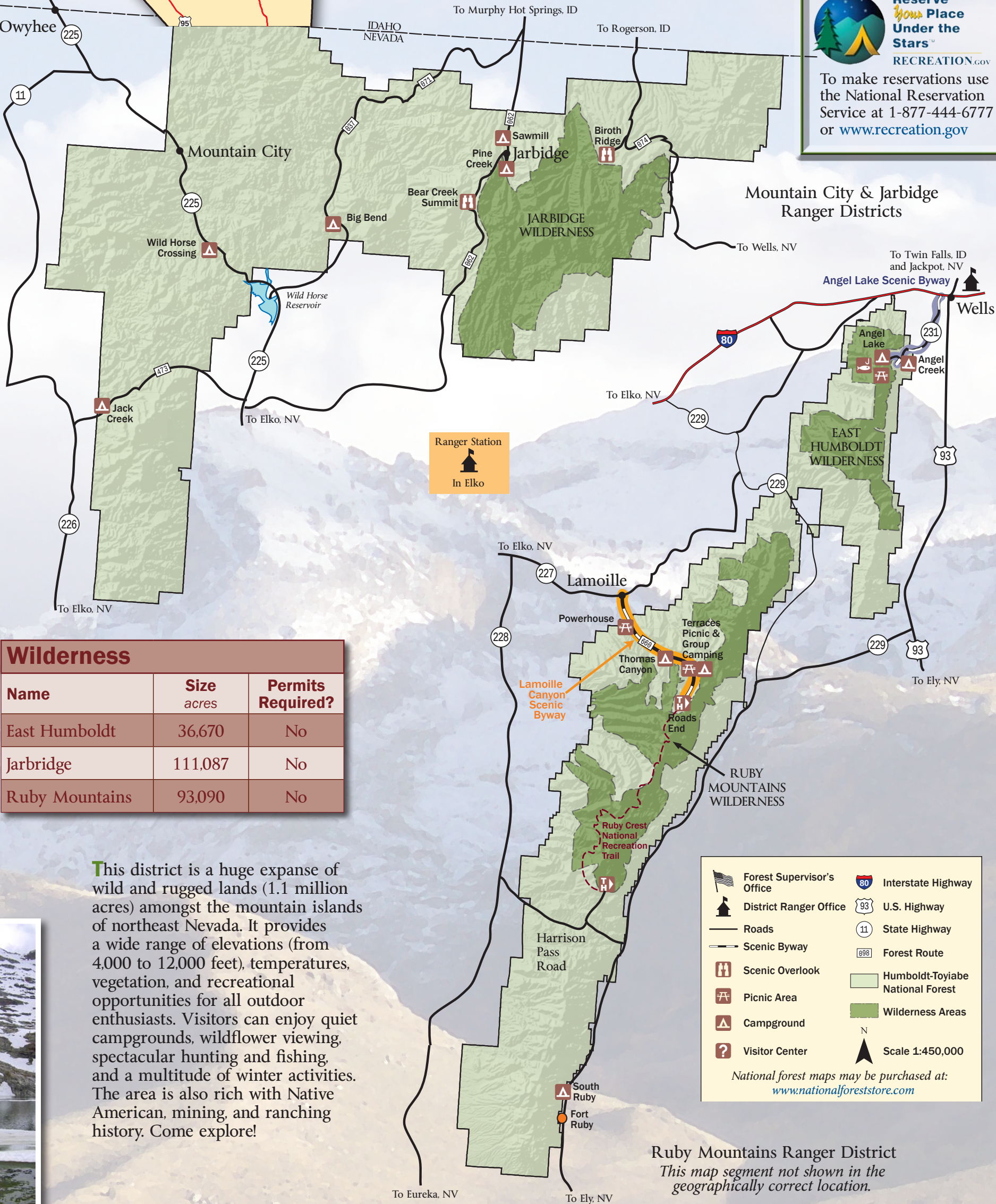
Buck Creek Canyon in the Jarbidge Wilderness (courtesy of Mike Balen)



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



Wilderness		
Name	Size acres	Permits Required?
East Humboldt	36,670	No
Jarbidge	111,087	No
Ruby Mountains	93,090	No

This district is a huge expanse of wild and rugged lands (1.1 million acres) amongst the mountain islands of northeast Nevada. It provides a wide range of elevations (from 4,000 to 12,000 feet), temperatures, vegetation, and recreational opportunities for all outdoor enthusiasts. Visitors can enjoy quiet campgrounds, wildflower viewing, spectacular hunting and fishing, and a multitude of winter activities. The area is also rich with Native American, mining, and ranching history. Come explore!



Ruby Mountains Ranger District
This map segment not shown in the geographically correct location.

Humboldt-Toiyabe NATIONAL FOREST



Spring Mountains National Recreation Area

The Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (SMNRA) is a popular part of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Better known to locals as Mt. Charleston, it is located just 45 minutes from downtown Las Vegas and encompasses more than 316,000 acres of remarkable beauty and surprising diversity. Enjoy snow-capped mountain peaks that are surrounded by desert and are home to over 50 sensitive plants and animals, some of which are found only in this special area and nowhere else in the world. Home to three congressionally designated wildernesses, the panoramic mountain range provides a quick getaway and a haven for solitude.

The Spring Mountains Range is sacred to the Southern Paiute Tribes, as it is considered the creation site of their people. Evidence of their rich culture can still be seen throughout the area.

You can download a copy of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Visitor Guide at: www.fs.usda.gov/htnf/ For additional information about SMNRA go to: www.GoMtCharleston.com

PICNIC AREAS (all are reservable)

Name	# of Units	Season	Amenities
Cathedral Rock Group	2	May-Sept	
Cathedral Rock	75	May-Sept	
Kyle Canyon	25	May-Sept	
Old Mill	75	Summer/Winter	
Foxtail Group	7	Summer/Winter	
Spring Mountains Visitor Gateway Group	2	Year-round	

Fees range from \$21-\$144 depending on amenities and site size, and are subject to change

Campgrounds

Name	# of Units	Season	Amenities	Reservable
Fletcher View	11	Year-round		Yes
Hilltop	35	May-Oct.		Yes
McWilliams	75	Year-round		Yes
Mahogany Grove Group	2	May-Oct.		Yes

Fees range from \$14-\$41 depending on amenities, and are subject to change.

Trails (For more trail information: www.fs.usda.gov/htnf/)

Name	Elevation	Miles (round-trip, unless otherwise specified)	Uses
Bonanza	7,500'- 10,280'	Bonanza Peak - 4 miles one-way Lee Canyon - 13.6 miles one-way	
Bristlecone	8,470'- 9,380'	6.2	
Cathedral Rock	7,650' - 8,520'	2.8	
Fletcher Canyon	6,940'- 7,790'	3.6	
Griffith Peak (CLOSED until further notice)	8,400'- 10,500'	10	
Mary Jane Falls	7,870'- 9,270'	3	
Mummy Springs	9,790'- 9,890'	0.3 miles one-way from junction with North Loop Trail	
North Loop	8,400'- 11,880'	20	
South Loop	7,640'- 11,880'	16	
Robber's Roost	8,370'- 8,560'	1.3	
Sawmill Loop	7,410'- 7,490'	1.3	
Trail Canyon	7,820'-9,330'	4	



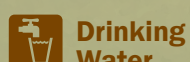
Bristlecone pine



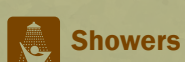
View to the north end of the Spring Mountains



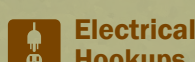
Restrooms



Drinking
Water



Showers



Electrical
Hookups



Hiking



Horseback



Bicycle



Motorcycle

Skiing and Snowplay

Located adjacent to large metro areas, the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area is the winter destination for locals seeking forest-based winter recreation. Foxtail Picnic Area is the designated snowplay area with heated restrooms. Lee Meadows nearby is free but has no facilities.

At the end of Lee Canyon is Lee Canyon Ski Area—a short 45-minute shuttlebus ride from town. For more information, visit: www.leecanyonlv.com



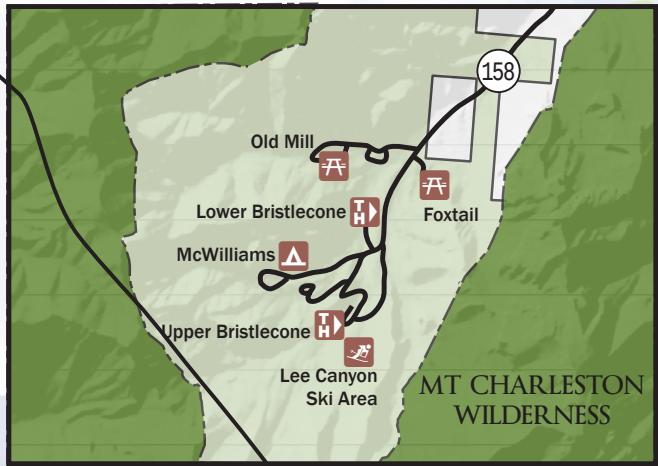
Joshua tree

© Benis Arapovic

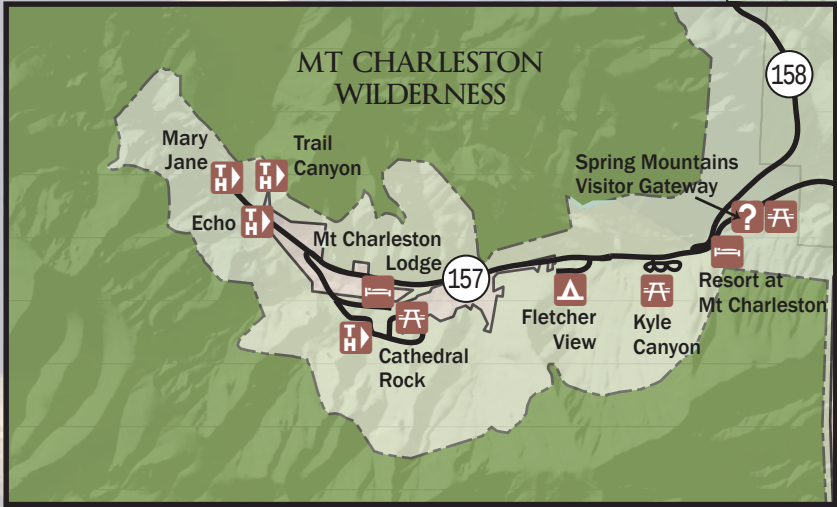
Indian paintbrush

Wilderness		
Name	Size acres	Permits Required?
La Madre	47,279	No
Mt. Charleston	57,442	No
Rainbow Mountain	25,111	No

NOTE: Campfires of any kind are prohibited in the above wilderness areas.



Lee Canyon Inset



Kyle Canyon Inset



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Forest Supervisor's Office



District Ranger Office



Roads



Scenic Byway



Scenic Overlook



Picnic Area



Campground



Visitor Center



Interstate Highway



U.S. Highway



State Highway



Forest Route



Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest



Wilderness Areas



N



Scale 1:450,000

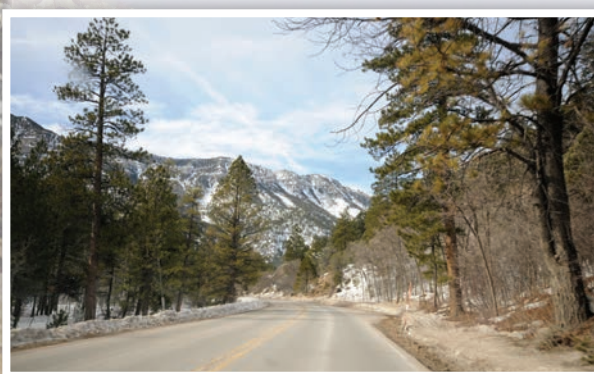
National forest maps may be purchased at:
www.nationalforeststore.com

Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (continued)

The CCC

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) created under President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal Program in 1933 was designed to provide jobs for young men, and to relieve families who had difficulty finding jobs during the Great Depression.

A camp was established on Spring Mountains where the young men constructed many of the first recreation facilities. They built trails, campgrounds, water systems, a kiddie pool, and the ranger station—many of which can still be seen today! Many of the sites have been interpreted with signage telling the story of “the boys” that once lived here.



Mt. Charleston Scenic Byway

Length: 36 mi/58 km
Time to Allow: 40 minutes

Mt. Charleston Scenic Byway offers a refreshing escape from its neon-laden neighbor—Las Vegas. The

byway begins at the desert floor, with its familiar thick sagebrush. It then climbs into the rugged mountains, painted by blotches of Joshua trees, juniper, ponderosa pine, and white fir. The byway also draws the traveler very near to the bristlecone pine, one of the world's oldest plants. Nature provides not only beauty to the area surrounding the byway, but wonderful recreational opportunities. Hiking, camping, and skiing are among the most popular recreational activities.



Callippe fritillaria butterfly

Spring Mountain Visitor Gateway

The Spring Mountain Visitor Gateway, serves as both a gateway to and an orientation for the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (SMNRA), while also functioning as a destination for families in the Las Vegas community. 45 minutes from downtown Las Vegas, this new visitor center is a must see for people wanting to explore the cool forest area of the Spring Mountains. From here, find out where to camp, hike, picnic and explore on the mountain. For more information, call (702) 872-5486 or go to <https://www.facebook.com/smvgw/>.



Off Highway Vehicles

Cathedral Gorge



Public lands on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest offer off-highway vehicle (OHV) enthusiasts a wealth of opportunities for 4-wheel driving, ATV, and motorcycle use. Please stay on the trail and remember to keep the following in mind:

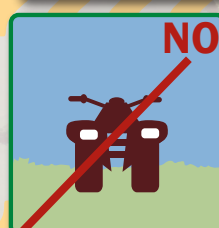
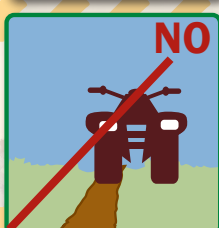
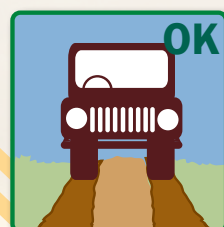
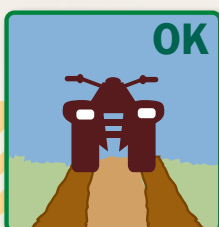
Mind the Signs

Area signs will indicate what activities are allowed along the route. Check with the Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) if a route is unsigned. **NOTE:** Signs are secondary to MVUMs or travel maps.



Mind the Width

Your vehicle should not be wider than the route. If there's no route and you're breaking trail—**TURN AROUND!**

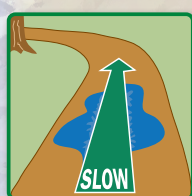


Know Where to Go

Get the free Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) from any local Ranger District office to know exactly where you may go on your motorized vehicle. **NOTE:** Any road or trail not on the MVUM is officially closed to motorized use.



STAYING ON THE TRAIL



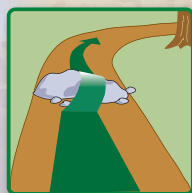
GET DIRTY

Go straight through mud puddles while maintaining a steady speed. Don't get stuck.



STAY IN LINE

Riding single file on tight, narrow trails will avoid braiding and trail widening.



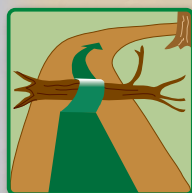
ROCK N ROLL

Rocks are natural obstacles and part of the off-road experience. Go over them, not around.



NO SHORTCUTS

Switchbacks are designed to maintain the stability of a trail. Cutting them destroys their stability.



GET OVER IT

The challenge is going over the tree. If the tree is too big go back and contact the land manager.



STAY ON COURSE

Stream crossings should be made by crossing them directly at 90 degrees and staying on the trail.



WHOOPIE

Go over the whoops (bumps created by constant use). If you want a smooth ride, stay on the highway.



BE SENSITIVE

Wetlands are important and sensitive areas for wildlife and people. Please avoid them.

Mechanized vehicles are not allowed in Wilderness Areas. This includes mountain bikes and OHVs.

Get a Forest Service approved muffler with a spark arrestor—you cannot ride on the forest without one!

If riding in California, be aware of the following state regulations:

- * Vehicle registration is required for all OHVs.
- * Helmets must be worn on ATVs at all times.
- * ATVs and unlicensed motorcycles are not allowed on county maintained roads.
- * No double riders are allowed on single rider ATVs.



www.nevada-ohv.org



Staying on the Trail text courtesy of www.staythetrail.org

Know Before You Go



Be Bear and Mountain Lion Aware!

Black bear are found on the Carson and Bridgeport Ranger Districts of the Humboldt-Toiyabe, while mountain lion may roam throughout the national forest. Make seeing either one a positive memory by following these tips:

- ✧ Keep a clean campsite. Store food and garbage in closed vehicles and out of sight or in bear-resistant canisters. NEVER burn or bury your food scraps.
- ✧ Don't keep food, shampoo—or anything that smells—in tents or sleeping areas.
- ✧ Do not sleep in the clothes you cook in.
- ✧ 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. This tree should be at least 100 yards from your sleeping area.
- ✧ Stay on trails for your safety and to protect the habitat.
- ✧ Taking pets on hiking trails may attract bears and other mountain lions. If you take your pet, keep it on a short leash to avoid conflicts.

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.



Generally both bears and mountain lions will avoid you if given the chance. If you encounter either:

- ✧ **DON'T RUN.** Stay calm, group together, pick up small children.
- ✧ Make eye contact, continue to face the bear or mountain lion and slowly back away. Avoid bending over or turning your back.
- ✧ If they approach make yourself appear larger by opening your coat, raising your arms, acting aggressively, or throwing rocks or sticks.
- ✧ If attacked, try to remain standing and fight back with whatever is at hand.

For more information, visit:
www.BeBearAware.org or
www.mountainlion.org.

What's that Smoke?

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

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

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

To report a wildland fire, call the nearest Interagency Dispatch Center:



- * Sierra Front (Carson and Bridgeport Ranger Districts), 775-883-5995
- * Central Nevada (Austin, Tonopah and Santa Rosa Ranger Districts), 775-623-3444
- * Northeastern Nevada (Ruby Mountains, Mountain City and Jarbidge Ranger Districts), 775-748-4000
- * Eastern Nevada (Ely Ranger District), 775-289-1925
- * Southern Nevada (Spring Mountains National Recreation Area), 702-631-2350

Staying Safe!

- * Abandoned mines dot the landscape on the national forest, with numerous "glory holes," adits, and other hazards. Stay out and stay alive!
- * Have a full tank of gas—it is not readily available in the mountains.
- * Water is scarce in the mountains except at developed picnic areas and campgrounds.
- * Cell phones have sporadic or no reception in many places on the national forest.
- * Be prepared for sudden changes in weather.
- * When recreating in winter, educate yourself about avalanche safety. Visit www.avalanche.org



Mine shaft opening



Historic mining equipment

Chinese mining camp, date unknown



Before venturing on to the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, please pick up a map with the appropriate level of detail for your planned activities:

- **For motorized travel:** Motor Vehicle Use Maps (MVUM) are available at all Forest Service offices, and may be downloaded from www.fs.usda.gov/htnf/
- **For hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding:** Topographic maps are recommended. Visit the US Geological Survey for online purchases: <https://store.usgs.gov/>
- **Forest visitor maps and wilderness maps:** Are available at district ranger offices. Visitor maps are also available online at: www.nationalforeststore.com



For more information, visit
www.wilderness.net

Friends of Nevada Wilderness at:
www.nevadawilderness.org

Dispersed Camping

Many people enjoy the solitude and primitive experience of camping away from developed campgrounds. Dispersed camping means there are no toilets, tables, or treated water. Follow these guidelines to ensure that these areas can be enjoyed by our future generations.

- * Choose sites that are already established and use existing fire rings; better yet, bring a camp stove.
- * Camp at least 100 feet away from water sources.
- * Purify water before drinking.
- * Dispose of human waste properly (away from water and in a hole at least 6" deep).
- * Pack out all garbage.
- * Do not carve or chop into tree trunks—this can eventually kill the tree.
- * Be courteous of other visitors and their activities, and respect area closures. Some trails prohibit OHVs.

Rainbow trout

Fish artwork © Joe Tomelleri

For more fishing information and regulations, visit:

Nevada Department of Wildlife
www.ndow.org/fish/

California Department of Fish and Game
www.dfg.ca.gov/

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest-Fishing
www.fs.usda.gov/htnf/



Brown trout

Wilderness

The idea of wilderness—and its place in our society—has evolved over centuries. We've come to associate attributes such as clean air and water, solitude, a primitive recreation area, a vital habitat for plants and animals, and a spiritual oasis from our increasingly hectic lives.

Today, Wilderness is an area of federal land that is free from modern human control, is undeveloped, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive type of recreation. The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest has 24 congressionally designated Wilderness Areas.

Help protect Wilderness for our future generations by following the "Leave No Trace" principles:

- » Plan ahead and prepare
- » Travel and camp on durable surfaces
- » Dispose of waste properly
- » Leave what you find
- » Minimize campfire impacts
- » Respect wildlife
- » Be considerate of other visitors



Outfitters and guides

Professional guides have the experience, skills, and equipment to help you explore the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

For more information visit:

Nevada: www.nevadaoutfitters.org/

California: www.outfittersandguides.com/

Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds can rapidly displace native plant species that provide habitat for wildlife and food for people and livestock. Here's how you can help reduce their spread:

- * Learn to recognize common weed species.
- * Don't camp or drive in weed infested areas.
- * Don't pick the flowers of noxious weeds and take them home—you'll spread seeds.
- * When using pack animals, carry only feed that is certified weed-free. Within 96 hours before entering backcountry areas, feed them only weed-free food.
- * Wash your vehicle, including the undercarriage, to remove any weed seed before driving to the forest.



Spotted knapweed (© John Cardina)



Dalmatian Toadflax (© Bob Nowinski)

Humboldt-Toiyabe NATIONAL FOREST



Your Fees at Work

Other forests' visitor guides available at:
www.fs.usda.gov/goto/r4/rec_publications

Recreation fees have made a positive difference in our ability to serve our visitors because these dollars can be reinvested into services and infrastructure on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Highlights of our recent accomplishments include the following:

- * Replaced picnic tables at Lye Creek Campground
- * Funded agency staff, campground hosts, and volunteer stipends for field presence, visitor service, safety and security, and fee compliance
- * Funded the Hoover Wilderness permit system and staffing
- * Funded the Christmas tree sales, service, and field staffing program
- * This Visitor Guide



Lye Creek Campground

Erlefigs

Volunteering on Your National Forest

Volunteer opportunities on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest are interesting and diverse; the scenery is exceptional; and coworkers are friendly. For more information, contact our contact our Volunteer Coordinator at (775) 331-6444, or visit www.volunteer.gov/gov

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



Many federal lands and activities can be enjoyed for free. However, for those who recreate on multiple federal lands that require a fee, the America the Beautiful Interagency Pass Program is the most convenient way to pay.

NOTE: The passes listed below are honored 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. Entrance and standard amenity fees are not charged to persons 15 and under. Passes do not cover expanded amenity fees (such as guard stations and yurt rentals), and may not be accepted at sites operated by concessionaires.

Annual Pass—\$80.00

Not accepted for a camping discount.

Senior Pass—\$10.00 for lifetime

Available to U.S. citizens 62 years and older. In some areas, good for discounts on other fees such as camping. Must be purchased in person, with proof of age such as a driver's license.

Military Pass—Free

For active military personnel and their dependents. Must verify active military status. Valid for 12 months from the month of issue.

Volunteer Pass—Free

Available through agency volunteer program coordinators. Issued to volunteers who individually accrue 250 volunteer hours.

4th Grade—Free

Available to U.S. 4th graders (including home-schooled and free-choice learners 10 years of age) who present a valid Every Kid in the Park paper pass.

Access Pass—Free for lifetime

Available to U.S. citizens that have been medically determined to have a permanent disability that severely limits one or more major life activities. In some areas, is good for discounts on other fees such as camping. Must be obtained in person with written proof of disability. Passes are available at most Forest Service offices and *when purchased locally*, allow 95 per cent of the funds to stay on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. For more information, visit <http://store.usgs.gov/pass/>.



Contact Information

For maps and books, visit the Eastern Sierra Interpretive Association or the Red Rock Interpretive Association at:
www.esiaonline.com
www.redrockcanyonlv.org



Fall colors in the Ruby Mountains
© Susan Elliott

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Supervisor's Office
1200 Franklin Way
Sparks, NV 89431
(775) 331-6444

Austin Ranger District
100 Midas Canyon Road
P.O. Box 130
Austin, NV 89310
(775) 964-2671

Bridgeport Ranger District
HC 62 Box 1000
Bridgeport, CA 93517
(760) 932-7070

Carson Ranger District
1536 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701
(775) 882-2766

Ely Ranger District
825 Avenue E
Ely, NV 89301
(775) 289-3031

Mountain City, Ruby Mountains, Jarbidge Ranger District
660 South 12th Street
Elko, NV 89801
(775) 738-5171

Santa Rosa Ranger District
3275 Fountain Way
Winnemucca, NV 89445
(775) 623-5025

Tonopah Ranger District
1400 S. Erie Main Street
P.O. Box 3940
Tonopah, NV 89049-3940
(775) 482-6286

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

Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (SMNRA)
4701 North Torrey Pines Dr.
Las Vegas, NV 89130-2301
(702) 515-5400

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