

LAKES OF THE HIGH UINTAS

YELLOWSTONE, LAKE FORK & SWIFT CREEK DRAINAGES

*Compiled and edited by
Tom Pettengill, DWR Sport Fisheries Coordinator*



Revision 1996/10M

Collect the Series!

LAKES OF THE HIGH UINTAS BOOKLETS

1. **Ashley Creek Drainage**, Reprinted 1988, Publication No. 81-6, 14 pages.
2. **Bear River and Blacks Fork Drainages**, 1985, Publication No. 85-7, 33 pgs.
3. **Dry Gulch and Uinta River Drainages**, 1982, Publication No. 82-7, 26 pgs.
4. **Duchesne River Drainage**, Revised Edition, 1996, Publication No. 96-15, 16 pgs.
5. **Provo and Weber River Drainages**, 1983, Publication No. 83-6, 44 pgs.
6. **Rock Creek Drainage**, 1985, Publication No. 85-8, 26 pgs.
7. **Sheep Creek, Carter Creek and Burnt Fork Drainages**, Revised Edition, 1996, Publication No. 96-17, 20 pgs.
8. **Smiths Fork, Henrys Fork and Beaver Creek Drainages**, 1986, Publication No. 86-10, 42 pgs.
9. **Whiterocks River Drainage**, 1987, Publication No. 87-6, 28 pgs.
10. **Yellowstone, Lake Fork and Swift Creek Drainages**, Revised Edition, 1996, Publication No. 96-16, 28 pgs.

Lakes of the High Uintas Yellowstone, Lake Fork & Swift Creek Drainages

Publication No. 96-16 / First printing 1984
Revised Edition, 1996
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Booklet designed by Patti F. MaGann

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many thanks to Roger Wilson, former Field Project Leader, John Leppink, former Regional Fishery Manager, and Glenn M. Davis, former Project Leader for their tireless work in early editing of this publication. Tom Pettengill, DWR Sports Fisheries Coordinator and Phil Douglass, DWR Aquatic Education Coordinator for their contributions and compilation of this most recent revised edition.

Photos by Eric Larson and Mike Radice.
Special thanks to Utah Geological Survey,
Jim Stringfellow, Editor, and Jim Parker,
Cartographer for their assistance with the maps.



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Wildlife Resources

This program receives Federal aid in fish restoration. Under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information regarding Title VI, please write to The Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C. 20240.



LAKES OF THE HIGH UINTAS

YELLOWSTONE, LAKE FORK & SWIFT CREEK DRAINAGES

Compiled and edited by
Tom Pettengill, Sport Fisheries Coordinator
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources



INTRODUCTION

THE UINTA MOUNTAINS OF NORTHEASTERN UTAH ARE UNIQUE IN THAT THEY ARE THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGE IN UTAH AND THE ONLY MAJOR RANGE OF MOUNTAINS IN THE CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES TO LIE IN AN EAST AND WEST DIRECTION. King's Peak, Utah's tallest point of land, standing at 13,528 feet, is hard to distinguish from its sister peaks, all of which stand over 13,000 feet in elevation. This is a country of snow-capped mountains, large alpine basins dotted with lakes, steep rocky slopes, green meadows and tall trees. Four of Utah's major rivers, the Duchesne, Provo, Weber and Bear, originate in the snowfields of these mountains. There are well over 1,000 natural lakes in the headwater regions of the Uinta Mountains, and more than 500 of these lakes support populations of game fish.

Between 1956 and 1990 a total of 1,036 lakes were surveyed. Of that number, 427 lakes are currently being stocked on a prescribed cycle, 149 have suffi-



Great Fisheries Depend On You!

Here's some things you can do to help:

- ✓ Report unusual circumstances or water conditions to the DWR.
- ✓ Don't leave unused line on banks and shores.
- ✓ Join Utah's Stream Team! Adopt and care for your favorite fishing spot.
- ✓ Carry out trash, keep a garbage sack with you on fishing trips.
- ✓ Know fishing rules and obey them.
- ✓ Be able to explain to others how rules help fishing.

A trip to the High Uintas can be very enjoyable, but may also be uncomfortable or hazardous to unprepared travelers.

cient natural reproduction and do not require stocking, and 460 are fishless. Presently 387 lakes are managed with brook trout, 158 have cutthroat trout as the primary species and 38 are managed with rainbow trout as the primary species. Thirty-four of the 38 rainbow lakes are near roads and stocked with catchable sized rainbow trout. Currently, no lakes are known to contain golden trout. Two lakes have been stocked with splake and 16 lakes have Arctic grayling.

The lakes of the Uinta Mountains have now undergone three study cycles. The physical, chemical and biological features of each lake may change from year to year:



Brook Trout

therefore, management schemes must also change. This booklet contains information from the last full survey. Information has been checked against the most recent stocking information to reflect current species management. No attempt was made to list all lakes in the respective drainage for this publication. Only those lakes which were found to support populations of game fish are included. In some cases fishless lakes are incorporated on maps to serve as landmarks or orientation points.

In early days, the use of pack animals for stocking mountain lakes meant that only a few lakes could be planted each year. Since 1955, aircraft have been used for planting these remote lakes, greatly increasing the number of waters stocked each year. Brook and cutthroat trout are the predominant species stocked as they have demonstrated an ability to grow and survive well in these alpine lakes. However, rainbow and Arctic grayling can also be found in several Uinta Lakes, adding variety and beauty to the angler's experience.

Aerial stocking is designed to replenish populations or introduce fish into lakes that Division surveys have found suitable to receive experimental stocking. Care is taken not to overstock these lakes because it usually results in small, poorly developed fish. Because the optimum growing season for trout at this elevation is very short (June through August), growth is relatively slow and trout will reach only 8 to 12 inches by the third year of life. The more inaccessible lakes are stocked on a 3- to 5-year cycle to encourage growth, and the heavily fished lakes are planted on 1- to 2-year cycles to maintain population levels.

A trip into the High Uintas can be very enjoyable, but may also be uncomfortable or hazardous to unprepared travelers. As most of the lakes lie in remote basins, it is recommended that trips be well planned and adequate prepara-



tions made beforehand. Always leave word with a friend or relative on your approximate destination and when you plan to return. Most of these lakes can be accessed on well-marked U.S. Forest Service trails. Other lakes can only be reached by going cross-country. However, cross-country travel should be avoided unless the user is familiar with this type of travel. While the trails have been updated in this booklet, it is a good idea to carry a topographical map for reference. These can be purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey. Ordinarily, trips up to 5 miles can be made on foot when the angler plans to spend only one day on the lake and return home that evening. However, backpackers who wish to stay overnight can easily reach the more remote lakes. Those wishing to use horses in the Uintas should study available pastures and plan their trip accordingly. Reservations should be made well in advance.

Because of the altitude and unpredictable weather of the Uintas, users should take steps to prevent possible hypothermia. Warm

Fishing is unpredictable, especially in the High Uintas. If one lake fails to produce fish, try another; there is usually one nearby.

clothing (layered wool and down) and good rain gear should be carried at all times.

Remember that snow showers are common all season at these high elevations, and the temperature can drop 20 to 30 degrees in a matter of minutes. Carry instant energy food, such as candy and fruit, and avoid exhaustion. If you get hot, ventilate to dispel body heat and moisture. Avoid drinking large quantities of cold water when chilled. Be sure to carry plenty of insect repellent for camp and horse, at least until mid-August. You may also wish to bring suntan lotion



HYPOTHERMIA PRECAUTIONS

Warm clothing (layered wool and down) and good rain gear should be carried at all times. Remember that snow showers are common all season at these high elevations, and the temperature can drop 20 to 30 degrees in a matter of minutes.

Carry instant energy food, such as candy and fruit, and avoid exhaustion. If you get hot, ventilate to dispel body heat and moisture.

Avoid drinking large quantities of cold water when chilled.

Be sure to carry plenty of insect repellent for camp and horse, at least until mid-August.

Bring suntan lotion and lip balm to protect the skin from the intense sunshine of high elevation.

Users should be cautioned that drinking untreated water in back country area may cause giardia, a parasitic infection which can make you very ill.

PLEASE LEAVE THESE BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAINS AND LAKES THE WAY YOU WOULD LIKE TO FIND THEM WHEN YOU RETURN.

KNOW AND OBEY STATE AND FISH AND GAME LAWS.

DUMP WASTE WATER A MINIMUM OF 150 FEET FROM SPRINGS, LAKES AND STREAMS.

BURN COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.

USE EXISTING FIRE RINGS WHEN POSSIBLE.

PACK OUT UNBURNABLE TRASH, INCLUDING PLASTICS AND METAL FOIL.

PACK OUT LITTER LEFT BY THOSE LESS COURTEOUS THAN YOURSELF.

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A DEAD FIRE.

A GOOD WILDERNESS TOILET IS MADE BY DIGGING A "CAT HOLE" NO DEEPER THAN 8 TO 10 INCHES AND AT LEAST 200 FEET FROM SPRINGS, LAKES AND STREAMS. COVER THE WASTE WITH 4 TO 6 INCHES OF TOPSOIL.

and lip balm to protect the skin from the intense sunshine of high elevation. Users should be cautioned that drinking untreated water in back-country areas may cause giardia, a parasite infection which can make you very ill. Symptoms which include chronic diarrhea, abdominal cramps, bloating, fatigue, and weight loss may not appear until 2 to 3 weeks after contact. Recent studies have shown that water purifiers will not kill the parasite. As a safeguard against giardia, boil all drinking water 3 to 5 minutes before using it.

Of major concern is maintaining the aesthetic beauty and wilderness appeal of the Uinta Mountains. Since the second phase study began, camping, hiking and fishing use appears to be increasing. Excessive recreational pressure can quickly damage this alpine habitat if conscious efforts are not made to preserve its beauty.

Those entering the High Uinta country should minimize their impact and leave these mountains the way they would like to find them when they return. Remember to burn all combustible material and pack out everything that is nonburnable. **DO NOT bury any litter.** Pack out refuse left by those less courteous than yourself. Dump waste water a minimum of 150 feet from springs, lakes and streams and use biodegradable soap. Select a campsite carefully and avoid clearing the vegetation or ditching around a tent. It is a good idea to utilize previously constructed fire rings whenever possible. Avoid camping in one spot longer than 5 days. Horse packers should carefully select suitable pasture away from lakes and streams, avoiding wet and boggy areas. It is recommended that horses be hobbled or picketed during the evening to allow grazing over a large area.



be moved frequently to prevent trampling and beat out circles in meadows. A good wilderness toilet is made by digging a "CAT HOLE" no deeper than 8 to 10 inches and at least 200 feet from water sources. Cover human waste with 4 to 6 inches of lightly compacted topsoil.

Large groups encroach upon the solitude of others and have a greater impact upon the wilderness environment than the same number

of users scattered among several parties. In an effort to control this problem, the forest supervisors for the Ashley and Wasatch National forests have implemented group-size restrictions. Parties using the Primitive Area are not to exceed 15 people and 20 horses, and smaller group restrictions are being considered. Boy Scout and other leaders should remember to check with U.S. Forest officials for guidelines and helpful suggestions. Scout groups may wish to take part in the "Leave No Trace" wilderness training programs offered by their local Boy Scout councils.

Fishing is unpredictable, especially in the High Uintas. If one lake fails to produce fish, try another; there is usually one nearby. If the lakes are slow, try fly-fishing the numerous streams. If you like elbow room to camp and fish, and enjoy discovering new scenic wonders, let us recommend the High Uintas.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER DRAINAGE



YELLOWSTONE RIVER DRAINAGE IS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE UINTA MOUNTAIN RANGE, AND DRAINS DOWN THE SOUTH SLOPE. Most of the 50 lakes and ponds are found on the west side of the





drainage and these areas are divided into three basins: Swasey Hole, Garfield Basin, and the Tungsten Lake group. A few small scattered lakes are found on the east side but only Milk Reservoir is a managed fishery. All lakes in this drainage are glacial in origin. The Yellowstone River flows through a steep valley while the lakes are located above on the high mountain plateaus. The terrain is quite steep and rocky, which is typical of most drainages in the Uinta Mountains. Kings Peak (13,528 feet) borders the far northeast corner of the drainage. There are a few large meadows in this drainage.

Access into Yellowstone Drainage is via two routes. The first begins at the Swift Creek Campground and trailhead on Yellowstone River, and is located about 4 miles north of the Yellowstone Guard Station (U.S. Forest Service) on the Yellowstone River Road. The second is at the bottom of Long Park and is located about 7 miles up the Hell's Canyon Road from its junction with the Yellowstone River Road. Hell's Canyon trailhead (10,100 feet) is about 2,000 feet higher than the Swift Creek trailhead (8,100 feet). Both trails are well marked and provide easy horse access.

Horse feed is generally limited to the Five Point Reservoir, Gem Lake, Swasey Lake, X-59 Lake, and Spider Lake areas. These lakes also receive the most angling and camping pressure. The remaining lakes have little recreational pressure because of rough terrain, poor access, location above timberline, or lack of horse feed. Cattle grazing in Swasey Hole and sheep grazing northeast of Garfield Basin decrease the aesthetic value of these areas during late summer.

Only 25 lakes are actively managed for trout populations. Brook, cutthroat and occasionally rainbow trout inhabit these lakes. Natural reproduction produces abundant brook trout populations in Bluebell, Doll, Gem, and Y-31 lakes. The streams in the drainage provide excellent fishing for natural brook and cutthroat trout.

Only 25 lakes are actively managed for trout populations. Brook, cutthroat and occasionally rainbow trout inhabit these lakes.

LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

BLUEBELL, X-110. This lake sits next to a steep bald mountain and has an earthen dam which allows water levels to fluctuate 7 feet. It is 38.3



acres, 10,894 feet in elevation, with 32 feet maximum depth. Access is gained by following the east inlet stream from Spider Lake southwest 1/4 mile to Bluebell. The last 1/4 mile is thick willows, pines and large boulders, so it is best to leave horses at Spider and walk into Bluebell. Campsites near the lake are sparse and very little horse feed is available. Brook trout are very abundant and a few cutthroat are also present; both species reproduce naturally. Fishing pressure is moderate.

DOLL, Y-16. This natural lake sits in a shallow depression next to a talus ridge above timberline. It is 42.5 acres, 11,352 feet in elevation, with 47 feet maximum depth. Access is 3/4 mile west-northwest of Five Point Reservoir up a trailless ridge for a total distance of 13 miles from Swift Creek Campground. Horse access is very difficult the last 1/2 mile. There are few campsites and very limited horse pasture. This lake contains an abundant population of pan-size brook trout, and receives light fishing pressure.

DRIFT RESERVOIR, Y-41. This lake has an 8-foot high dam in the southeast corner. It sits next to a talus slope and has extreme water level fluctuation. It is 14.8 acres and 11,064 feet in elevation. Access is 1 1/4 miles southwest of Five Point Reservoir; or 1/2 mile west from Spider Lake. The last 1/2 mile is trailless, but horse access is still possible. Horse pasture and campsites are poor. A small population of brook trout inhabit the lake. Fishing pressure is light to moderate.

FIVE POINT RESERVOIR, X-106. This reservoir is centrally located in Garfield Basin. It is 82.0 acres, 11,009 feet in elevation, with 21 feet maximum depth. The annual fluctuation is 10 feet during the irrigation season. Access is 12 miles via good forest trails from either the Swift Creek Campground or the Hell's Canyon trailhead at the bottom of Long Park. Horse access is very good. There are many campsites and limited horse feed in the open country surrounding the reservoir. Numerous pan-sized brook and cutthroat trout inhabit the lake. Angling pressure is moderate, but camping pressure is heavy. Special care should be taken not to litter or overgraze this fragile area.

GEM, Y-34. This natural lake is mostly surrounded by timber except for a wet meadow on the north shore. It is 11.1 acres, 10,830 feet in elevation,



Care is taken not to overstock these lakes because it usually results in small, poorly developed fish. Because the optimum growing season for trout at this elevation is very short (June through August), growth is relatively slow and trout will reach only 8 to 12 inches by the third year of life.



Campsites Available



Horse Feed Available



Spring Water Available



GEM LAKE, Y-34

with 15 feet maximum depth. Horse and hiking access follows the outlet stream of Five Point Reservoir 1/2 mile southeast. Camping and horse pasture are available at Gem Lake or Five Point Reservoir; Gem contains a large, overabundant population of pan-sized brook trout sustained through natural reproduction. A few cutthroat trout also inhabit the lake. Angling pressure is moderate.

KINGS, Y-22. This cirque lake is located at the southwest base of South Kings Peak. It is 10.0 acres and 11,416 feet in elevation. Follow the trail northeast for 3 miles from Tungsten Pass for access; turn south cross-country for 2 miles, around the talus ridge extending southwest from South Kings Peak. There is no camping and horse pasture, and horse access is difficult. The lake may contain cutthroat trout. It is marginal for fish. Angling pressure is very light.

LITTLE SUPERIOR, X-104. This natural lake sits in rocky tundra. It is 13.9 acres, 11,208 feet in elevation, with 24 feet maximum depth, access is north 1 mile from Five Point Reservoir to Superior Lake; follow this lake's main inlet stream northwest 1/4 mile. There is no camping and little horse feed. The fishery is an abundant self-sustaining population of rather slow-growing brook trout. Angling and camping pressure are very light.

MILK, Y-25. This fluctuating reservoir has a rock dam on the west end and is located on the east side of the drainage. It is 17.5 acres, 10,983 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access is 14 miles via the marked Forest Service trail which follows Yellowstone River from Swift Creek Campground, or approximately 11 miles via the Swift Creek drainage trail. Milk Reservoir sits about 1 mile due north of Bluebell Pass. Horse access is possible. Campsites and horse pasture can be found west and south of the reservoir. Brook trout are the managed species and angling pressure is light.

NORTH STAR, X-108. This glacial lake sits in open, windswept tundra. It is 14 acres, 11,395 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Access is north 16 1/2 miles via a well-marked Forest Service trail from either Swift Creek Campground or Hell's Canyon trailhead. Horses can be easily ridden to the lake. There are very few camping areas and horse feed is sparse; however, North Star receives moderate camping and fishing pressure. The lake contains a few pan-sized brook trout which are sustained through natural reproduction.

SPIDER, X-109. This pretty lake has several long, fingerlike bays extending

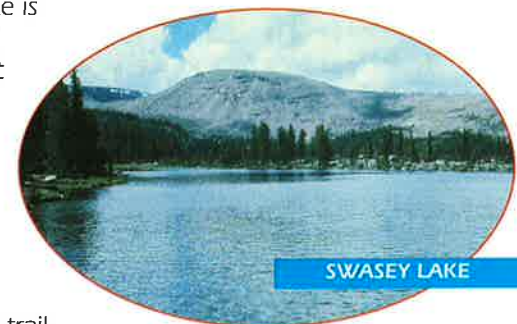


eastward from the main body of water. It is 20 acres, 10,876 feet in elevation, with 31 feet maximum depth. Access is 11 miles north from the Hell's Canyon Trailhead at Long Park along a good Forest Service trail. Horse access is good. Camping sites are available around the lake, but horse feed is limited. The lake contains only a few brook and cutthroat trout. Heavy angling and camping pressure seem to intensify the litter problem found at the lake. Please keep this lake beautiful by packing out excess litter.

SUPERIOR, X-103. this fluctuating reservoir has an earthen dam on the south end and sits in open, rocky terrain, It is 36 acres, 11,163 feet in elevation, with 26 feet maximum depth. Access is 1 mile north of Five Point Reservoir along a good Forest Service trail. Total distance from the Swift Creek Trailhead is 13 miles. Horse access is easy, but there is little horse feed and few campsites. Brook trout are abundant in the lake and are sustained through natural reproduction. Angling pressure is moderate.



SWASEY, X-58. This popular lake is surrounded by rock and timber, and is the largest lake in Swasey Hole Basin. It is 36.0 acres, 10,715 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access from Hell's Canyon Trailhead is 6 miles into Swasey Hole via a good trail.



SWASEY LAKE

Follow the main stream 1 mile northwest to the lake. Horse access is easy despite the lack of a well-marked trail over the last mile. Some camping areas and horse feed are available near the lake. Swasey Lake sustains natural reproduction of brook and cutthroat trout and also receives supplemental plants of brook trout. Camping and angling pressure is heavy.

TUNGSTEN, X-107. This natural lake is constricted in the middle by a narrow channel, and sits in rocky, open tundra. It is 13 acres, 11,344 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Access is about 16 miles north from either the Swift Creek Campground or Hell's Canyon trailheads. Horse access is quite good via these well-marked Forest Service trails. Camping sites and pastures are very limited. This lake contains brook and cutthroat trout. It receives moderate angling pressure.



X-57. This cirque lake is located in the western portion of Swasey Hole Basin. It is 8.8 acres, 10,976 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access from Swasey Lake is 1 mile due west up a



rocky, timbered slope. There are no trails, horse feed, or camping sites near the lake, and horse access is difficult. Small brook trout inhabit the lake and these are sustained through natural reproduction and stocking. Angling pressure is light.

X-59. This cirque lake is located 50 yards southeast of Swasey Lake and has a somewhat marshy shoreline on the west. It is 4.5 acres, 10,706 feet in elevation, with 13 feet maximum depth. Access is 6 miles north along the Hell's Canyon Trail into Swasey Hole, then northwest following the stream for 1 mile to Swasey Lake. There are few campsites and little horse feed around the lake. Brook trout are the primary species in this lake but a few cutthroat trout inhabit the lake. Fishing and camping pressure is moderate.

X-60. This cirque lake is surrounded by scattered timber and boulders. It is 8 acres, 10,810 feet in elevation, with 30 feet maximum depth. Access is via the Hell's Canyon Road to Long Park then 6 miles north along the Swasey Hole Trail to the Swasey Hole Stream; turn northwest following the stream 1 mile to Swasey Lake. X-60 sits 1/3 mile northwest of Swasey Lake up a trailless slope. There are no campsites, little horse feed, and light fishing pressure. The lake is stocked with cutthroat trout and an occasional brook trout is taken.

X-105. This natural lake is located in open, rocky tundra. It is 8.1 acres, 11,456 feet in elevation, with 14 feet maximum depth. Follow the trail from Five Point Reservoir 1 mile north to Superior Lake; head north-northwest along this lake's inlet stream past Little Superior Lake for 1 mile to X-105. The last mile is somewhat rugged and horsemen may find the trail difficult. Horse feed is limited and there are no campsites. The fishery is composed of cutthroat trout. Angling and camping pressure are light.

Y-2. This small natural lake is rather deep for its size. It is 1.8 acres, 11,670 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Access from North Star Lake is 1 mile northeast on the Forest Service trail toward Porcupine Pass; head northeast, cross-country 1/4 mile. Another route follows the inlet of North Star Lake 1 mile north. Horse access is easy except for the last trailless section. There is little horse feed and no campsites. Brook trout are present and reproduce naturally. There should be some good fishing at this seldom-visited lake. Fishing pressure is light.

Y-4. This high tundra lake is long and narrow, and lies in an east-west direction. It is 5.8 acres, 11,679 feet in elevation, with 12 feet maximum depth. Access follows the forest Service trail from North Star Lake north

1 mile toward Porcupine Pass, then northeast cross-country 1/4 mile. Another route follows the inlet of North Star Lake north 1 1/4 miles. There is very little horse feed and no sheltered campsites. Fishing pressure is light. This lake has plenty of pan-sized brook trout produced through natural reproduction.



Y-5. This high natural pond is surrounded by rocky tundra and small, wet meadows. It is 1.8 acres, 11,685 feet in elevation, with 6 feet maximum depth. Follow the Forest Service trail 1 mile from North Star Lake toward Porcupine Pass; turn north and head cross-country 1/4 mile. (Y-5 sits 100 yards northeast of Y-4.) There are no campsites and very little horse feed. Angling pressure is light. Pan-sized brook trout are plentiful and are sustained through natural reproduction.

Y-6, Y-7, Y-8 and Y-9. These lakes do not sustain fish life. They are shown on the map as landmarks.

Y-19. This natural lake sits in a grassy, rock-covered basin in the tundra. It is 6.2 acres, 11,268 feet in elevation, with 15 feet maximum depth. Y-19 is located next to the Forest Service trail 1/2 miles due east of Tungsten Lake. Total distance for hikers and horses from Swift Creek Campground is 16 1/2 miles. There are no camping areas and only scattered grass patches for horse feed. Pan-sized brook trout inhabit the lake. Angling pressure is light from people passing by to other waters.

Y-20. This natural lake sits next to a talus ridge in open, rocky terrain. It is 5 acres, 11,176 feet in elevation, with 20 feet maximum depth. Y-20 is located 1/4 mile southeast of Tungsten Pass. Camping areas and horse feed are poor. This lake contains a few, stocked grayling. Angling pressure is light.

Y-24. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

Y-31. This shallow lake is surrounded by meadows and fed by springs. It is 4.6 acres, 11,082 feet in elevation, with 7 feet maximum depth. Access is to follow the western inlet stream of Five Point Reservoir 1/2 miles west. Though trailless, horse access is easy. Camping areas and some horse pasture are available nearby. Pan-sized brook trout are abundant and sustained completely through natural reproduction. Angling and camping pressure is moderate.

Y-32 and Y-33. These lakes do not sustain fish life. They are shown on the map as landmarks.

