

BEAVER CREEK DRAINAGE

The Beaver Creek Basin is a remote, medium sized drainage system located on the north slope of the Uinta Range some 10 miles south of Lonetree, Wyoming. This drainage is scenic and composed of steep walled alpine basins dotted with lakes near the crest of the range and broad timbered ridges to the north. There are three major drainage systems in this basin including the West Fork, Middle Fork and East Fork. The highest point of land is Gilbert Peak at the head of the West Fork Drainage which stands at 13,442 feet in elevation.

Due to the isolated nature of this basin, fishing pressure is limited and most of the lakes are seldom visited by anglers. None of the backcountry lakes are subject to heavy fishing pressure, and this basin is a good choice for anglers and other recreational users seeking solitude.

The Beaver Creek Basin contains some 40 natural lakes, one large reservoir and numerous small ponds and potholes. These waters are scattered and dissimilar and range in elevation from 9,230 feet at GR-160 to 11,295 feet at GR-152. Twelve of these waters currently contain fish populations, and nine more are scheduled for continued experimental fisheries evaluation. The more remote lakes commonly produce catches of brook and cutthroat trout, and rainbows are taken by anglers at the popular Hoop Lake in the East Fork Drainage. These populations are supplemented by occasional aerial stocking of fingerling as needed.

Major roads accessing the drainage are the Hole in the Rock Road from Lonetree and the North Slope Road from either the Henrys Fork Drainage to the west or the Burnt Fork Drainage to the east. Trail access to the Wilderness Area is provided by the West Fork Beaver Trail from the West Fork Road, the Middle Fork Beaver Trail from the Georges Park Trailhead and the Burnt Ridge and Thompson Peak Trails from the Hoop Lake Trailhead. The Hoop Lake Trailhead also provides access to the Burnt Fork Drainage via the Kabell Meadow Trail. In general, trails are marked and in good condition with the exception of the Middle Fork Beaver Trail. This trail is poorly routed and is difficult for horses in areas. All trails are identified on the drainage map by Forest Service trail numbers.

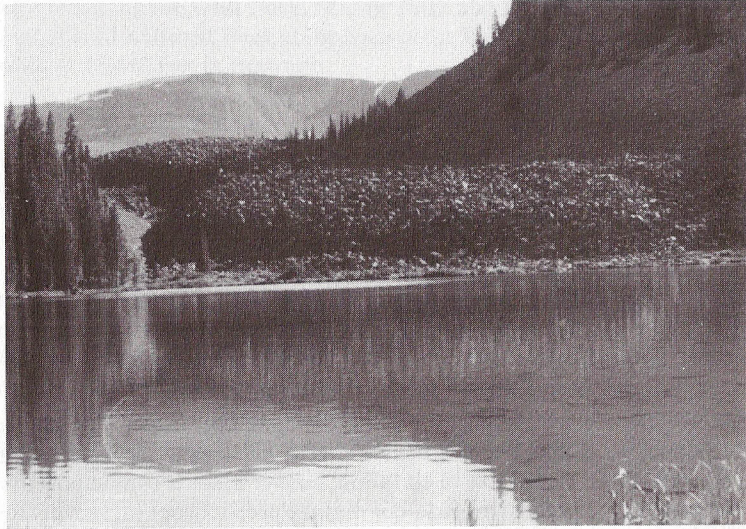
A full-service campground is available at Hoop Lake with tap water, restroom facilities and a boat ramp. Several picnic areas are provided in the Middle Fork Drainage below the Georges Park Trailhead. Road conditions are generally good with the exception of the North Slope Road in the vicinity of Fallon Creek and the West Fork Road which is extremely rough.

U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps applicable to the Beaver

Creek Drainage include the Kings Peak, Fox Lake, Hoop Lake, Hole in the Rock and Gilbert Peak NE quadrangles. These maps show topographic detail and are a useful supplement to the maps provided in this booklet.

BEAVER, GR-147. Beaver is a large moraine lake located in timbered terrain in the Middle Fork of Beaver Creek. The lake is 38.3 acres in size and situated at 10,505 feet in elevation. Beaver Lake is characterized by extensive shoal areas to the east, but the lake profile drops off sharply to a maximum depth of 30 feet at the southwestern end. Access is 5 miles southwest of the Georges Park Trailhead on the rough Middle Fork Beaver Trail to the footbridge at the lower end of Long Meadow, and then 1 3/4 miles south on the Beaver Lake Trail to the lake. Excellent campsites are available with good horse feed in adjacent meadows and in a large park to the west. Spring water is available from any one of several sources. Beaver is a popular lake and experiences moderate to heavy angling pressure. Beaver Lake contains a population of brook trout sustained by natural reproduction. A few cutthroat trout may still persist in this lake as well.

COFFIN, GR-144. Coffin is a scenic alpine lake situated in a rugged rocky basin at the head of the Middle Fork Drainage. It is 25.8 acres, 10,853 feet in elevation, with 28-foot maximum depth. The lake abuts talus slopes to the west and south and conifers flank the eastern and northern shorelines. Coffin is oblong in outline and characterized by a shallow shelf which extends out into the lake on all sides. There is no trail to the lake and the terrain is rough. From Beaver Lake follow the drainage system south and west for 3/4 mile to the lake. Campsites are marginal due to the rugged nature of the basin and slope of the terrain. Horse feed is not readily available and horse access is difficult. Spring water can be located, however. Angling pressure is light for stocked cutthroat trout.



Dine, GR-148

DINE, GR-148. Dine is a spring-fed natural lake located in rugged timbered terrain at the western end of the Middle Fork Beaver Drainage. A talus slope comes down to the lake from the southwest. The lake is 5.1 acres in size, 10,460 feet in elevation, with 15-foot maximum depth. Dine is remote and situated some distance from Forest Service trails. The lake can be located 1/2 mile west of Long Meadow up the steep timbered ridge or 1 mile south and west of Hidden Lake following the drainage system. Dine is subject to light fishing pressure and is a good choice for anglers seeking solitude. Marginal campsites are available for small groups with good spring water sources. Horse feed is not present in the vicinity of Dine but can be located at Long Meadow. Dine is stocked with brook trout but has been known to winterkill on occasion.

GILBERT, GR-150. Gilbert is a shallow natural lake in a picturesque setting at the foot of Gilbert Peak in the West Fork Basin. The surrounding terrain is composed of open alpine meadows and scattered patches of conifers with abundant flowing water. Gilbert is 15.2 acres in size, 10,905 feet in elevation, with a limited maximum depth of only 2 feet. Despite shallow water conditions, Gilbert contains an excellent population of brook and cutthroat trout sustained by natural reproduction. Access is 2

3/4 miles southwest of the North Slope Road on the rough West Fork Beaver Road, and then 6 1/2 miles further south and west on the West Fork Beaver Trail to the headwater region. The departure of this trail from the road occurs before the road ends, and is marked by a Forest Service sign. Several good campsites are available with abundant horse feed and excellent sources of spring water. Open shorelines at Gilbert are ideally suited to fly casting and fishing is extremely fast for pansized brook and cutthroat trout. Gilbert Lake is presently subject to moderate angler use.

GR-145. This narrow natural water is located in a remote and rugged basin at the head of the Middle Fork Drainage. GR-145 is 5.6 acres, 11,020 feet in elevation, with 11-foot maximum depth. The surrounding terrain is composed of steep talus slopes and scattered timber. GR-145 is located 1/8 mile south of Coffin Lake up the talus ridge. Direct access on horseback is difficult and not recommended. Marginal campsites are available with early season spring water sources. GR-145 has been scheduled for experimental cutthroat trout stocking during 1986 to further evaluate the potential of this water to sustain a fishery. This lake and basin currently experience light recreational use.



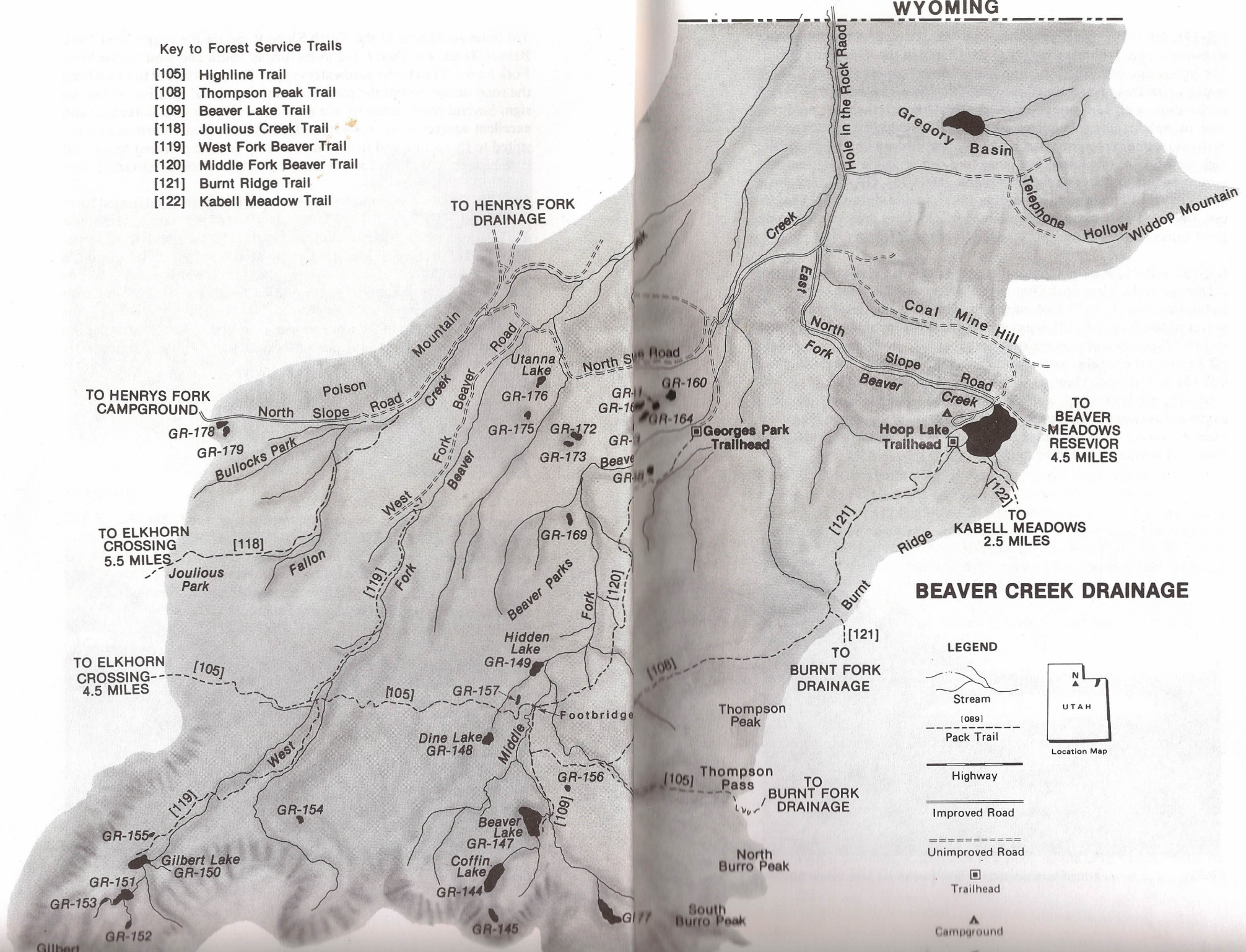
Gilbert, GR-150

Key to Forest Service Trails

- [105] Highline Trail
- [108] Thompson Peak Trail
- [109] Beaver Lake Trail
- [118] Joulious Creek Trail
- [119] West Fork Beaver Trail
- [120] Middle Fork Beaver Trail
- [121] Burnt Ridge Trail
- [122] Kabell Meadow Trail

TO LONE TREE WYOMING
6 MILES

WYOMING



TO HENRYS FORK
CAMPGROUND

TO HENRYS FORK
DRAINAGE

TO BEAVER
MEADOWS
RESEVIOR
4.5 MILES


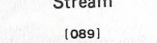
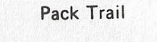
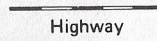
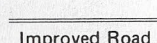

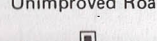
TO KABELL MEADOWS
2.5 MILES

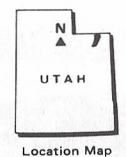
TO ELKHORN
CROSSING
4.5 MILES

TO BURNT FORK
DRAINAGE

BEAVER CREEK DRAINAGE

LEGEND

-  Stream
-  Pack Trail
-  Highway
-  Improved Road
-  Unimproved Road
-  Trailhead
-  Campground



Location Map

GR-151. GR-151 is an irregular natural lake located in the timberline transition zone, 3/8 mile south of Gilbert Lake in the West Fork Basin. The immediate watershed is composed of boggy alpine meadows, thick patches of willow and scattered conifers. GR-151 is 12.6 acres, 11,033 feet in elevation, with 11-foot maximum depth. Although there are no direct trails to the lake, access on horseback is not difficult due to the open nature of the surrounding terrain. Camping opportunities are limited due to the high elevation of this water, but horse feed can be found in adjacent wet meadows. Spring water is readily available at GR-151. GR-151 contains a naturally reproducing population of brook trout and sustains light angler use. Inlet and outlet streams contain excellent flows and provide some good fishing should this scenic lake fail to produce fish.

GR-152. GR-152 is a small natural lake perched on a glacial ridge above timberline in the West Fork Drainage. The lake is 4.8 acres in size, 11,295 feet in elevation, with 13-foot maximum depth. Due to the elevation and aspect of this lake, GR-152 is not generally free of ice until mid-July and snowfields persist well into the summer months. The major inlet cascades off a broken rocky ridge to the south. GR-152 is located 3/8 mile south of GR-151 following the high gradient stream to the top of the ridge. The total distance from the North Slope Road is 10 miles. Horse feed and campsites are not present due to the high elevation of this water. However, excellent spring water sources are available. GR-152 is stocked with brook trout and is seldom visited by anglers.



GR-153

GR-153. This small, elongated beaver pond is situated on the drainage system 150 yards west of GR-151 in the West Fork Drainage. GR-153 is located in open brushy terrain at the foot of Gilbert Peak. A breach has occurred in the beaver dam reducing the size and depth of this water. GR-153 is presently 3.6 acres in size, 11,060 feet in elevation, with 2-foot maximum depth. The lake experiences annual fluctuations of about 1 foot. Despite shallow and fluctuating water conditions, GR-153 contains populations of brook and cutthroat trout sustained by natural reproduction. Potential campsites are located in a small stand of timber to the southeast and spring water is available. Horse feed is plentiful in the surrounding area. Anglers seldom visit this water, and fly fishing is generally good for pansized brook and cutthroat trout.

GR-154. GR-154 is a wedge-shaped lake situated at the foot of a talus ridge 2 1/2 miles east of Gilbert Lake in a small side drainage tributary to the West Fork Basin. The lake is 2.1 acres, 10,930 feet in elevation, with 6-foot maximum depth. There are no direct access trails and cross-country travel is rough due to thick timber and steep slopes. GR-154 is not readily accessible on horseback. Some camping areas are available in timbered areas to the west, and a small spring water source is present. GR-154 was scheduled for experimental stocking of brook trout in 1986 to evaluate the fishery potential of this marginal lake. The lake is presently subject to light recreational use.

GR-155. This small rounded lake is situated in a boggy meadow 1/4 mile northeast of Gilbert Lake out of sight of the West Fork Beaver Trail. GR-155 is 1.6 acres in size and 10,860 feet in elevation. The lake is shallow with a maximum depth of only 6 feet, and is characterized by a glacial turbidity. Good spring water sources are available at the lake with abundant wet meadow horse feed. Camping areas can be found in timber to the west. Fishing pressure is light for stocked brook trout.

GR-156. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

GR-157. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

GR-160. GR-160 is a deep, natural, pothole lake located 1/4 mile east and a little north of GR-162 in the lower Middle Fork Basin. It is 4.8 acres, 9,230 feet in elevation, with 50-foot maximum depth. GR-160 is one of many pothole lakes situated in a broad, heavily timbered basin, and this lake can be extremely difficult to locate. Good topographic maps are essential to pinpoint and identify any of the numerous lakes in this basin. GR-160 has no surface inlet source and may fluctuate according to yearly precipitation patterns. Campsites are poor in the lake vicinity with no running water and no horse feed. Experimental brook trout stocking was

accomplished during 1985 as part of a continued program to evaluate the habitat potential of this water. GR-160 presently sustains very light recreational pressure, and angling is difficult due to the numerous snags and deadfall around the perimeter of the lake.

GR-161. This deep pothole lake is located in a steep walled glacial depression some 250 yards east of GR-162 over the timbered ridge. The lake is rounded in outline and should not be confused with the nearby GR-164 with is elongated. GR-161 is 4.3 acres maximum, 9,250 feet in elevation, with 41-foot maximum depth. Because there are no inlets or outlets, GR-161 fluctuates according to precipitation patterns and is characterized by numerous snags and deadfall around the lake perimeter. Campsites are not available due to the steep nature of the surrounding terrain. Horse feed and spring water are not present. GR-161 experiences light recreational pressure and received experimental stocking of brook trout during 1985.

GR-162. GR-162 is an oblong pothole lake located in a broad, heavily timbered basin in the lower Middle Fork Drainage. The lake is 6.5 acres maximum, 9,344 feet in elevation, with 18-foot maximum depth. Access is 1/2 mile southeast of the North Slope Road near Willow Park over the timbered ridge. GR-162 can be difficult to locate due to an abundance of lakes and ponds in the basin. Marginal campsites are available for small groups without suitable spring water sources or horse feed. GR-162 contains a small population of wary brook trout produced by stocking. Fishing is extremely difficult due to an abundance of snags and deadfall around the entire lake perimeter. Fishing pressure is very light and GR-162 may be subject to occasional winterkill.

GR-163. GR-163 is an irregular natural lake situated in thick timber 1/4 mile south and slightly west of GR-162. The natural dimensions of this lake have been enlarged by a beaver dam placed across the outlet. It is 6.5 acres maximum, 9,322 feet in elevation, with 16-foot maximum depth. GR-163 is stained a deep brown color due to an accumulation of suspended organic matter. Recreational use of this area is very limited. Campsites are marginal due to the steep terrain, and horse feed and spring water are unavailable. GR-163 received experimental stocking of brook trout during 1985.

GR-164. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark only.

GR-168. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark only.

GR-169. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark only.



GR-163

GR-172. GR-172 is one of numerous pothole lakes and ponds located in a large timbered basin 3/4 mile south of Willow Park in the lower Beaver Creek Drainage. The lake is 3.6 acres maximum, 9,490 feet in elevation, with 15-foot maximum depth. Surface inlets are not present at GR-172, and the lake fluctuates widely depending upon precipitation patterns. Marginal campsites are available with no nearby sources of spring water or horse feed. Experimental stocking of brook trout was scheduled in 1986 to further evaluate the habitat potential of this water. GR-172 may be subject to winterkill.

GR-173. GR-173 is a natural pothole lake located in a glacial catch basin with no inlets or outlets. The lake is 3.9 acres maximum, 9,490 feet in elevation, with 27-foot maximum depth. GR-173 is located 100 yards southwest of GR-172 and is surrounded by numerous other potholes and ponds. An abundance of snags and deadfall in the water indicates that this lake is subject to cyclic fluctuations in water level. Marginal group camping areas are available in the vicinity. However, running water and horse feed are not present. GR-173 was scheduled for experimental stocking in 1986 to further evaluate the fishery potential of this water. At present, the lake receives very light recreational use.

GR-175. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.

GR-177. GR-177 is an oblong natural lake situated in timberline terrain at the foot of a steep talus ridge near the head of the Middle Fork Basin. The lake is 18.3 acres in size and 10,860 feet in elevation. GR-177 is characterized by a glacial turbidity and is very shallow overall with a maximum depth of only 11 feet. Access is 1 1/2 miles southeast of Beaver Lake over rough terrain. There is an obscure sheep trail into this basin, but the trail is very difficult to locate and follow. Marginal campsites are available at the lake with spring water sources. Horse feed is abundant in large parks to the east. GR-177 contains a small population of wary cutthroat trout, and fishing is often slow. GR-177 sustains light fishing pressure. The recreational appeal of this basin is diminished somewhat by sheep grazing in the area.

GR-178. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark.



Hidden, GR-149

GR-179. This shallow natural lake is situated in dense conifers 150 yards south of the North Slope Road in the vicinity of Bullocks Park. GR-179 is located immediately east of GR-178 which is visible from the road. GR-179 is 5.5 acres, 9,770 feet in elevation, with 11-foot maximum depth. Potential camping areas are available with no running water or horse feed. GR-179 is subject to light annual recreational use at present. Experimental stocking of brook trout was undertaken during 1985 to evaluate the habitat potential of this lake. GR-179 may be subject to winterkill.

HIDDEN, GR-149. Hidden is a small natural lake located in timbered terrain 1/2 mile north of Long Meadow in the Middle Fork Drainage. There is no direct trail to the lake, but access is not difficult. The lake is 6.5 acres, 10,148 feet in elevation, with 18-foot maximum depth. Hidden lies off the traveled path and is not frequently visited by anglers. The lake contains a population of brook trout sustained by aerial stocking, and a population of rough fish as well. Several good areas are available for camping activity with some horse feed in meadows adjacent to the inlet stream. There are no good spring water sources at the lake. Hidden provides a good opportunity for anglers seeking solitude in this basin.

UTANNA, GR-176. This lake does not sustain fish life. It is shown on the map as a landmark only.