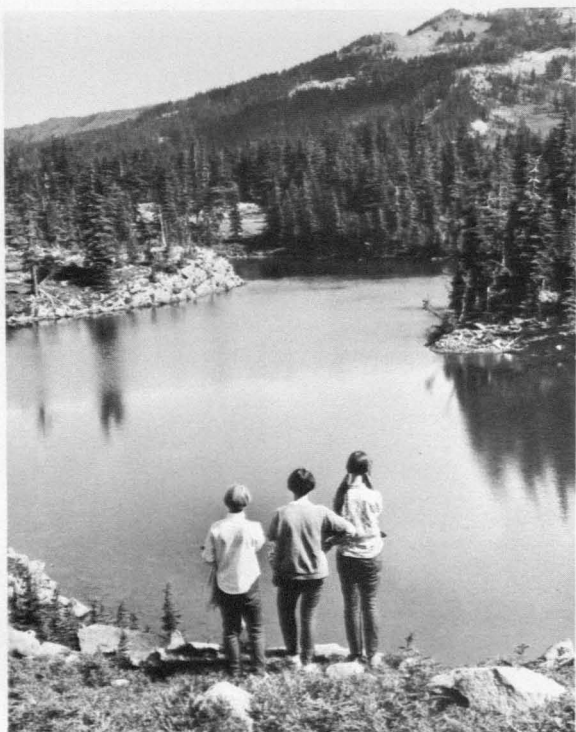


Lakes of the Willamette



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Willamette National Forest



Bays Lake, Mt. Jefferson Wilderness

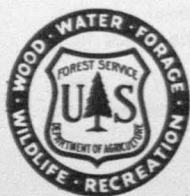
Cover: There are more than 500 lakes on the Willamette. Here are Harvey, Wahan-na, Torrey and several small lakes. Back Cover: With improved road access and boat ramps, Waldo Lake is ideal for sailing.

Lakes of the Willamette

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Willamette National Forest

1971



Willamette National Forest
210 East 11th Avenue
(P. O. Box 1272)
Eugene, Oregon 97401
Telephone: 342-5141

Ranger Stations	Telephone
Blue River Ranger District Blue River, Oregon 97413	822-3317
Sweet Home Ranger District 4431 Highway 20 Sweet Home, Oregon 97386	367-5168
Detroit Ranger District Star Route, Box 320 Mill City, Oregon 97360	854-3366
McKenzie Ranger District McKenzie Bridge, Oregon 97401	822-3381
Oakridge Ranger District Star Route, Box 130-B Westfir, Oregon 97492	782-1721
Rigdon Ranger District Star Route, Box 306-B Oakridge, Oregon 97463	782-3051
Lowell Ranger District P.O. Box 325 Lowell, Oregon 97452	937-2129

Lakes of the Willamette

Western Oregon is not usually thought of as lake country. Yet, the Willamette National Forest, covering 1,600,000 acres along the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains, has more lakes than anyone has ever counted. By conservative estimate, they number more than 500, ranging from huge Waldo Lake covering 6,420 acres to innumerable small ponds less than an acre in size.

There are several reasons why the Willamette is not thought of in terms of its lakes. First, most are within the forest, surrounded by dense timber and thus of low visibility. Secondly, most of the lakes are in the high country, remote and difficult to reach. Even today, only a few of the lakes are accessible by car—to visit the majority of lakes on the Forest requires hiking shoes or horses.

The geologic history of the Forest accounts for the plentitude of lakes in the high country, and the scarcity in lower areas. The Lowell Ranger District, the lowest in elevation among the Forest's seven districts, has no natural lakes, for example. The lower forest is extremely steep, and streams rush down unimpeded by lava flows or glacier-scoured valleys, through steep canyons deeply dissected through the ages.

Up above, however, lie the new Cascades, with hills less steep and more affected by vulcanism and glaciers that dammed rivers and streams, forming lakes. There has not been the time for water to wear away the soil and rock.

Thus the lakes of the Willamette are part of the geologic history of this land. Waldo Lake was scooped out by glaciers. Clear Lake was dammed by lava flows.

Many of the lakes are concentrated in groups. The most prominent blue-spotted sections on the maps are the area north of Waldo, the Mink Lake Basin of the Three Sisters Wilderness, the Scott-Melakwa-Benson-Tenas Lake group near the McKenzie Pass, and the Eight Lakes Basin area of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. But there are enough isolated lakes to keep a person busy for months if he attempted to visit them all.

Some of the lakes in this brochure can be reached by car. Most can be reached only by trail. A few do not even have a trail leading to them.

It was not possible, in a brochure of this nature, to give a listing of every lake in the Forest. (See page 40 for alphabetical listing of lakes featured here.) We have tried to list the most important, and in some cases such as the Honey Lakes, to show a representative type. There are many lakes, however, that were neglected and some may be your favorites, such as Indigo Lake, Blue Lake, or Blair Lake.

Why have we published this guide? To aid those who enjoy lake fishing is only part of the reason. We know that in terms of recreation enjoyment, water and solitude are the most powerful attractions.

There is a special quality about the high mountain lakes of the Willamette that really prompted this booklet. A cool sense of serenity overcomes a person on the shores of these lakes. Photographs only suggest the nature of these places.

If you are a person who likes his lakes in more active ways, some are suitable for water skiing and motor boats. But not many. This leaves 500 or so for those with quieter pursuits—the hiker, the fisherman, the canoeist, the sailor.

Fishing

Most of the lakes in the brochure are considered the high lakes. All are considered to be adequately stocked by the Oregon State Game Commission. Remote lakes are stocked from the air with fingerlings, usually in July.

The best times for fishing in these lakes are early and late in the day, and early and late in the year. The fish you are likely to catch in these lakes include brook trout, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden trout, coho salmon, and kokanee salmon.

You must have a valid Oregon fishing license to fish anywhere within National Forests. For a guide to the laws regarding fishing, it is recommended that you acquire a copy of the Game Commission's Synopsis of Oregon Angling Regulations.

Weather

Snow in the high country often remains around until July. Because conditions are so variable, however, access changes from year to year. Mosquitoes are a nuisance around the high lakes for several weeks after the snow melts. It is advisable to be prepared for this, wearing protective clothing and repellent. In most places mosquitoes are gone by August 1.

Wilderness

A great many lakes listed in this brochure lie within established Wilderness. These are set aside by Congress as areas "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man him-

self is a visitor who does not remain." Motors are not permitted in any form within a Wilderness.

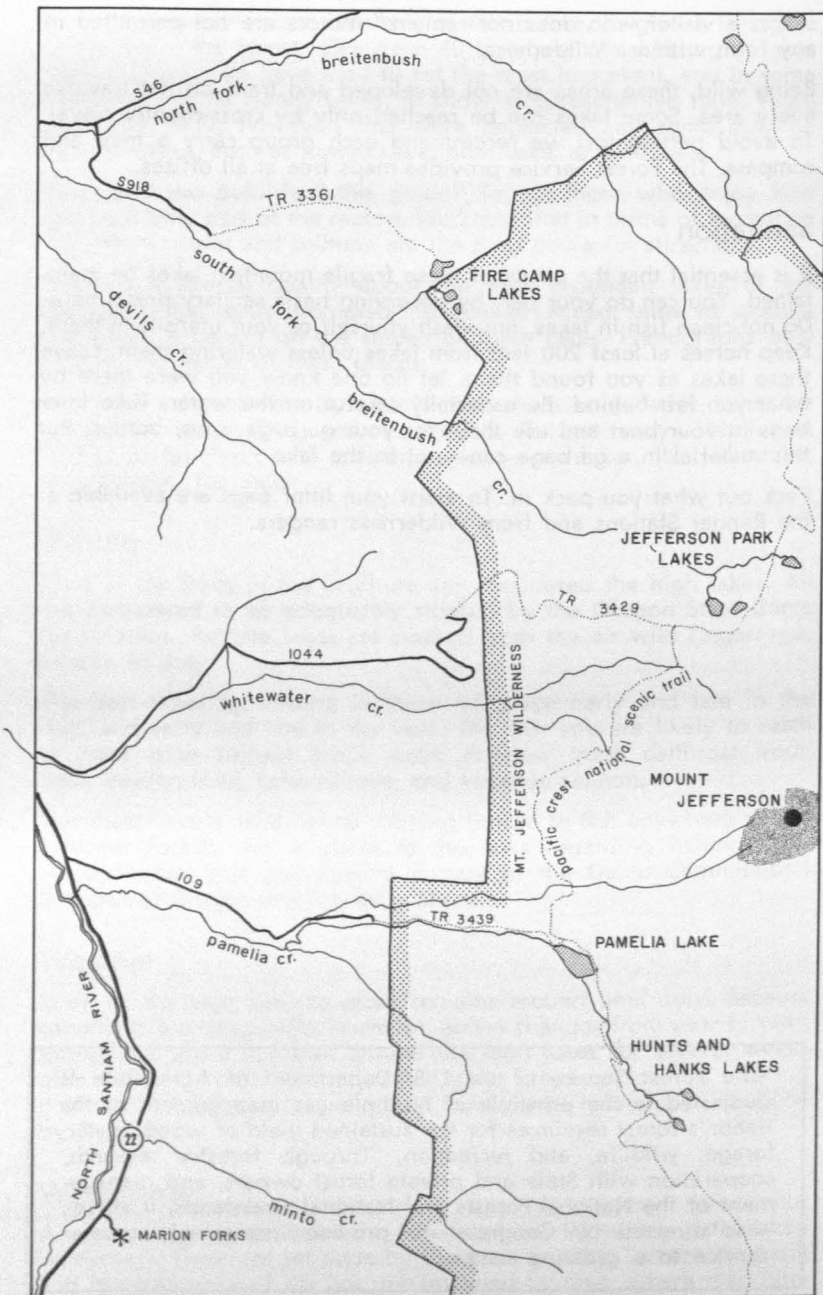
Being wild, these areas are not developed and trails do not traverse every area. Some lakes can be reached only by cross-country travel. To avoid getting lost we recommend each group carry a map and compass. The Forest Service provides maps free at all offices.

Sanitation

It is essential that the purity of these fragile mountain lakes be maintained. You can do your part by observing basic sanitary precautions. Do not clean fish in lakes, nor wash yourself or your utensils in them. Keep horses at least 200 feet from lakes unless watering them. Leave these lakes as you found them: let no one know you were there by what you left behind. Be especially careful on the water. Take litter bags in your boat and use them for your garbage, cans, bottles. Put this material in a garbage can—not in the lake.

Pack out what you pack in. To assist you, litter bags are available at the Ranger Stations and from Wilderness rangers.

"The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the nation's forest resources for the sustained yield of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with State and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing nation."



Fire Camp Lakes

Access: Trail

There are three main lakes in this group, with Clagget and Sheep Lakes lying within the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness and the larger Crown Lake immediately adjacent to and outside the Wilderness boundary.

Crown Lake is 12 acres in size and is very shallow with the deepest point six feet. To reach it, travel east on Highway 22 for 1.5 miles past the Detroit Ranger Station, turning left on Road S46 (Breitenbush Road) for 11.2 miles. Turn right on Road #S918 (South Breitenbush Road) and follow it for eight miles to the trail head of Roaring Creek Trail #3361. Crown Lake is 1.2 miles down this trail. Travel cross country to Clagget and Sheep Lakes.



Crown Lake

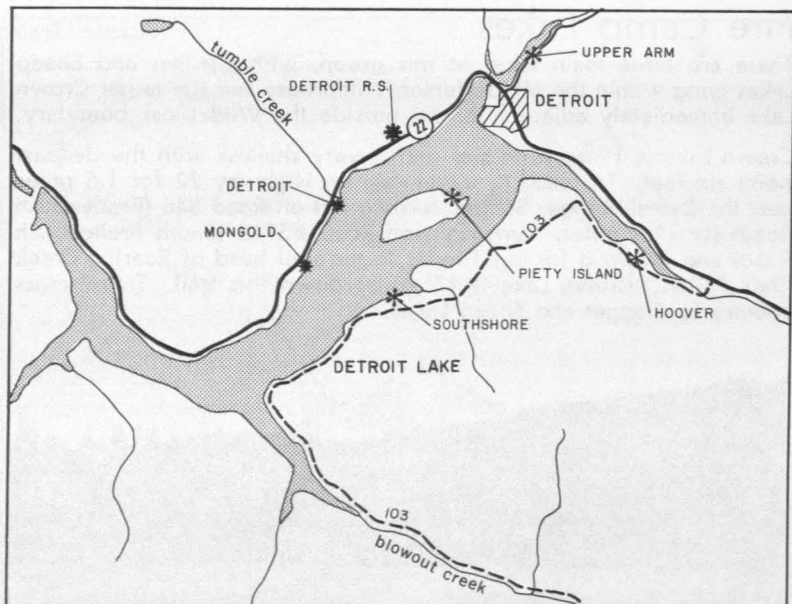
Detroit Lake

Access: Road

This dam, with its nine-mile lake that covers 3,580 acres at full pool, is located on the North Santiam River about 43 miles east of Salem on Highway 22.

It is an extremely popular lake for swimming, fishing and boating.

The Forest Service maintains four campgrounds on this reservoir. These include Hoover, with 11 tent units and 35 trailer units on the south side of the reservoir. It has a boat-launching ramp, flush toilets, and piped water. Southshore Campground, also on the south side of the lake, has 27 tent units and 5 trailer units, with boat-launching ramp and piped water. Upper Arm Campground, located on the Breitenbush arm of the lake, has 5 tent sites. Piety Island Campground, reached only by boat, is located on the east end of Piety Island. It has 12 tent units. No drinking water is available, so plan to bring your own.



Russell Lake

The State of Oregon maintains Detroit Lake State Park with 214 tent and 106 trailer sites, boat launching ramp, moorage docks, electricity, piped water and sanitary facilities. It is located on the north side of Detroit Reservoir on Highway 22. The State also maintains Mongold, a State park with boat-launching facilities, electricity, picnicking, piped water, and sanitary facilities.

Two resorts are located on Detroit Reservoir. These are Detroit Lake Resort and Slayden's Resort. Both have rental of boats and motors, as well as moorage facilities.

Detroit Lake is stocked annually with rainbow trout and kokanee salmon. Its pool level varies, depending on water flow into the lake, downstream requirements, and power demands. From May to September, the pool will be maintained at the highest possible level. After September 1, the remaining stored water will be used primarily for power production. From December 1 to February 1, the lake will be held at minimum flood control pool.

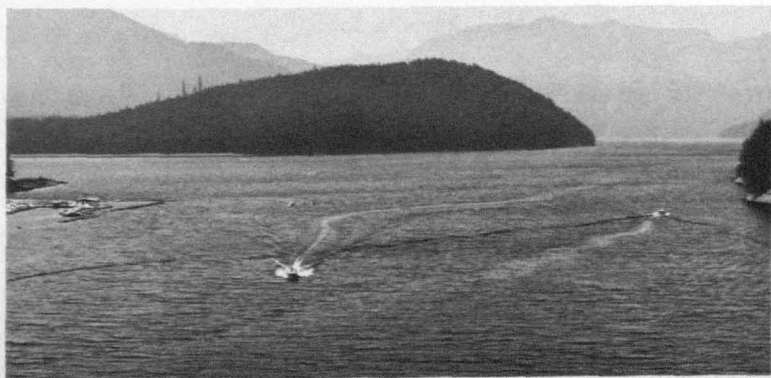
Jefferson Park Lakes

Access: Trail

There are three lakes in this popular area of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. These are Scout Lake, seven acres with a depth of 31 feet and lying at an elevation of 6,000 feet; Russell Lake, lying at 5,866 feet, 12.5 acres in size with a maximum depth of 27 feet; and Bays Lake, at 6,000 feet, 12 acres in size with a maximum depth of 20 feet.

To reach these lakes, travel on Highway 22 10.7 miles east of Detroit, turning right on Forest Road #1044 for 7.4 miles to the parking lot at the end of the road. Take trail #3429 for 4.6 miles to the junction of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Scout and Bays Lakes are one mile north of this trail.

These three lakes are stocked every three years with golden trout.



Detroit Lake

Pamelia Lake

Access Trail

This 45-acre lake in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness was named for Pamelia Ann Berry, a cook in the survey party attempting to locate a road across the Cascade Mountains. John Minto, leader of the party, named the lake in 1879 and said he did so because Miss Berry "always exhibited unfailing cheerfulness."

To reach this lake, travel east on Highway 22 for 13.7 miles from the Detroit Ranger Station. Turn left on Pamelia Road #109 and follow it for 3.6 miles to a parking lot. Follow Trail #3439 for 2.1 miles to the lake. It lies at an elevation of 4,000 feet.

This lake, with a maximum depth of 12 feet, has natural reproduction of cutthroat trout, most six to eight inches in size, but some running to 12 inches. It is not stocked but relies on natural reproduction. There is a 30-fish bag limit and no minimal size to reduce overpopulation of cutthroat. Lake is open entire season — ice fishing permitted.



Pamelia Lake

Hunts and Hanks Lakes

Access: Trail

These are two exceptionally beautiful little lakes in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. Hanks Lake, at an elevation of 5,144 feet, is seven acres in size, with a maximum depth of 12 feet. Hunts Lake, at an elevation of 5,230 feet, is five acres and reaches a depth of 13 feet.

To reach these lakes, travel 12 miles east from Detroit on Highway 22, turning left on Pamelia Road #109, following it for 3.6 miles to the parking lot. Take Pamelia Lake Trail 3439 for 2.3 miles to the junction with the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Take this trail south for 3.1 miles to junction with Hunts Cove Trail 3430. Hunts Cove is 0.9 miles down this trail.

Both lakes are stocked with rainbow every two years.



Hanks Lake

Marion Lake

Access: Trail

This large, 360-acre lake in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness has long drawn fishermen from times when it was reached only after a long overland hike from the end of the railroad in Detroit. There are several stories on how it received its name. Many believe it was named after Marion Berry, a cook on a crew that was building a trail over Minto Pass in 1879. Others say it was named after General Francis Marion of the Revolutionary War.

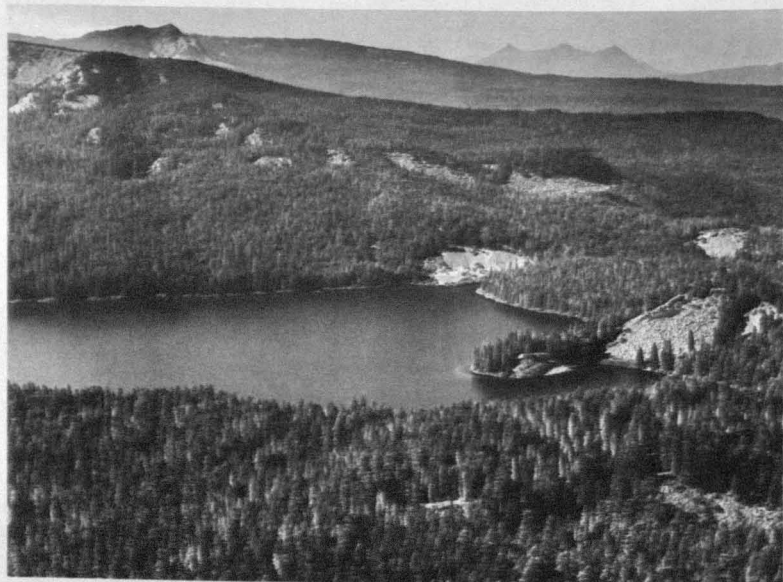
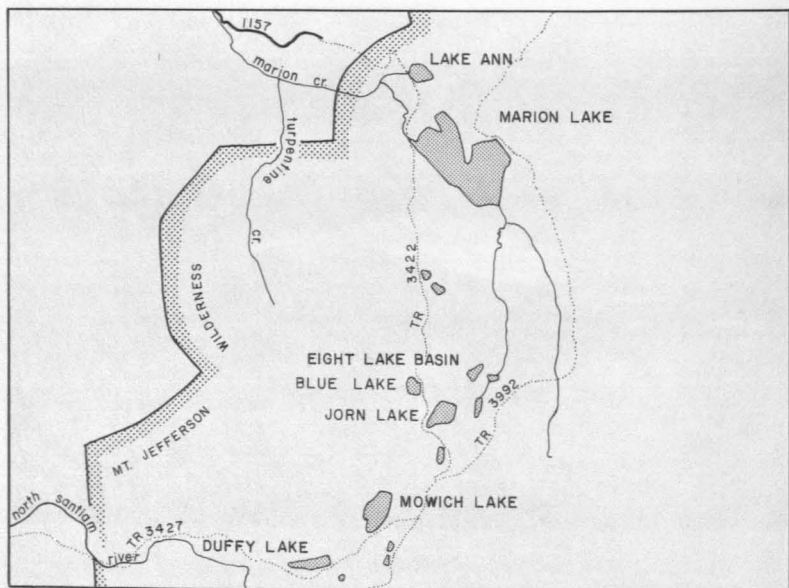
Marion lies at an elevation of 4,109 feet. It reaches depths of 180 feet. To reach it, travel east on Highway 22 for 16.4 miles from Detroit to junction with Marion Lake Road #1157. Turn left and follow the road for 4.4 miles to the parking lot. Marion Lake Trail #3436 takes you past Lake Ann to Marion Lake. Distance is two miles.

Many champion fish stories have come from Marion Lake. It is stocked annually with rainbow trout. There is also natural reproduction of brook and cutthroat trout.

The Eight Lakes Basin

Access: Trail

There are more than 30 lakes in this basin. The principal lakes are Blue, Jorn, Teto, Bowerman, Red Butte, and Duffy and Mowich, which are described separately. Most of these lie above 5,000 feet in elevation and also are within the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness. To reach the lakes travel east from Detroit on Highway 22 for 28.2 miles, turning left on Upper Big Meadows Road 110.1 for 2.1 miles to Big Meadows.



Marion Lake



Jorn Lake

(Road 110.1 is 4.7 miles west of the junction of Highways 20, 22 and 126.) Take Duffy Lake Trail 3427. This trail passes near Cincha, Latigo and Alforja lakes. Duffy Lake is 5.9 miles from the trail head. Continue north on Blue Lake Trail #3422. Mowich Lake is 1.3, Jorn 2.8, and Blue 3.5 miles beyond Duffy Lake.

Blue Lake is 10 acres in size and has a depth of about 40 feet and lies at an elevation of 5,280 feet. Blue Lake is stocked every two to three years with brook trout that are six to ten inches in length.

The largest lake in the Eight Lakes Basin is Jorn Lake, which is 35 acres in size. It lies at an elevation of 5,040 feet. Jorn Lake is reached from Blue Lake on Trail #3422 for 0.7 mile. It is stocked annually with brook trout and rainbow trout.



Mowich Lake

Duffy and Mowich Lakes

Access: Trail

These two lakes lie in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, in an area that has long been popular with fishermen. Duffy Lake is 31 acres, and Mowich Lake is 63 acres. Duffy lies at 4,793 feet and Mowich at 5,077 feet. These two lakes are part of a larger group of lakes that include North Dixie, South Dixie, Little Duffy, Ralphs, Toms, Alforja, Little Cincha, Latigo, Cincha, and others.

They can be reached from Highway 20 at Santiam Pass by taking the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail north for 1.5 miles to the junction of Santiam Lake Trail #3491. Duffy lies five miles down this trail. See also directions in Eight Lakes Basin description.

Duffy Lake is stocked annually by the Oregon State Game Commission with brook and rainbow trout.

Lost Lake

Access: Road

Lost Lake is not lost any more. It is located immediately adjacent to Highway 22 near the summit of the Santiam Pass. It lies at an elevation of 3,980 feet. This shallow lake varies in size from 17 to 65 acres during the year.

This lake was first stocked with fish in 1909 with small trout and a few steelhead from Clear Lake and Fish Lake. It is one of the few lakes on the Forest having an early season for ice fishing. Lost Lake Campground is located on the shores of this lake. It has 10 tent units with piped water and a boat launch.

In order to protect fish that congregate in sump holes in this lake, the fishing season is held short, opening in April and closing at the end of July. The lake is stocked annually with rainbow and brook trout. Operating a motor boat at speed in excess of 10 mph is prohibited. Angling from a motor-propelled craft is also prohibited.

Big Lake

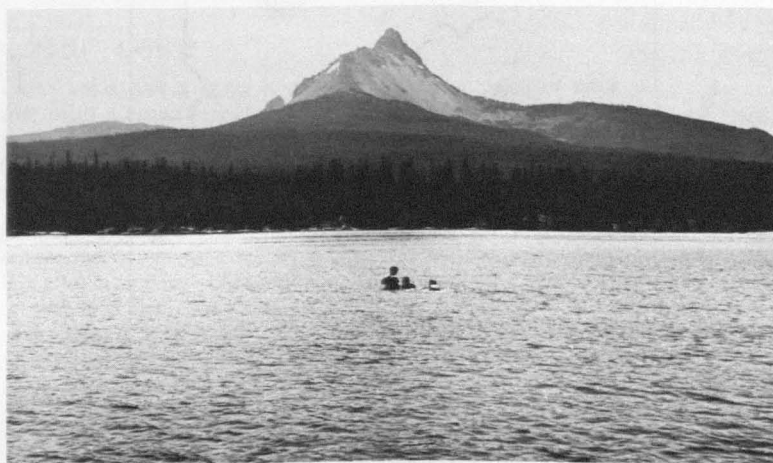
Access: Road

Big Lake lies at the summit of the Oregon Cascades directly below Mt. Washington. It is 225 acres and lies at an elevation of 4,639 feet. It is four miles south of Highway 20 at the Santiam Pass, reached on a paved Forest Road #131.

Big Lake Campground is located on the west side of the lake. There are 41 tent units and four picnic units, with flush toilets and piped water. There is a 10-day limit. Big Lake is very popular for boating, fishing and water sports and is a takeoff point for the Mt. Washington Wilderness where there are opportunities for hiking and mountain climbing.

Also located on the lake, on the east shore, is Big Lake Youth Camp operated by the Oregon Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists. It accommodates 160 people and may, from time to time, be available to groups for rental for conferences and meetings.

Big Lake is popular for fishing. It is stocked annually with fingerling brook trout and kokanee. The kokanee are from eight to nine inches and the brook trout are from six to 14 inches.



Big Lake

Patjens Lakes

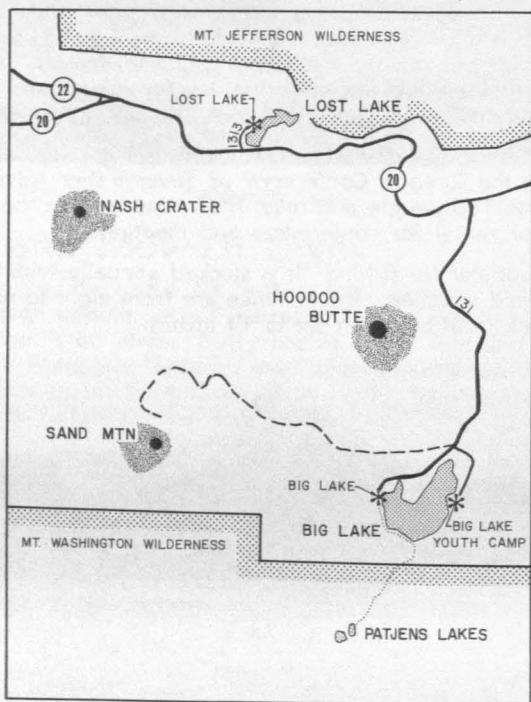
Access: Trail

These are three lakes that lie in a level plain in the northern part of the Mt. Washington Wilderness. They are accessible only by trail.

Only two of these lakes are of significant size, Middle Patjens is five acres and Upper Patjens is three acres. Lower Patjens is very small and shallow.

To reach these lakes, turn south on Big Lake Road #131 from where it joins Highway 20 near Santiam Pass. Continue three miles to Big Lake and then go past the campground for one mile to the trail head. Patjens Lakes are 2.2 miles south on Trail #3395.

The Patjens Lakes lie at an elevation of 4,500 feet. Middle Patjens Lake is stocked annually with rainbow. Upper Patjens is stocked with brook trout periodically as needed.



Fish Lake

Access: Road

This is an intermittent lake that reaches maximum size in early spring, covering 55 acres. It completely dries up in late summer. It is the site of a major wagon stop on the old Willamette Valley-Cascade Mountain Wagon Road. For many years Fish Lake enjoyed popularity as a resting place for travelers across the mountains.

Fish Lake is located on Highway 126, 1.8 miles south of its junction with Santiam Pass Highway 20. There is a small campground with five tent units with piped water.

The lake normally has a very short fishing season for about one month from late April to late May only. This lake contains a small population of native cutthroat trout.



Middle Patjens Lake

Clear Lake

Access: Road

Clear Lake has a long history of being a popular recreation spot in the high Cascades. It was discovered in 1859 by a party of men who were searching for a route over the Cascade Mountains. They had followed an Indian trail down Hackleman Creek and after considerable scouting found Fish Lake and then Clear Lake.

It was formed when ancient lava flows dammed the outlet of the creek, submerging a forest which can still be seen when gliding over the silent, crystal-clear water in a boat. Clear Lake is about 142 acres in size and lies at an elevation of 3,012 feet, with a maximum depth of 175 feet. It is one of the clearest and coldest lakes in the Cascades. It lies just off Highway 126 about 21 miles east of McKenzie Bridge and has access on a paved road which leads into Clear Lake Campground and Clear Lake Resort. Clear Lake is excellent for canoeing and no motors are permitted on boats.

The campground has 27 tent units and 24 picnic units available and has a community kitchen, flush toilet, piped water, and a boat launching ramp. While boating is permitted, no motors are allowed. Adjacent to the campground is the Clear Lake Resort at which cabins are rented and there is a grocery and tackle shop with a restaurant that sells meals during the recreation season, from about late May through the fall.

Fishing is good at Clear Lake. Brook trout and cutthroat trout reproduce naturally in the lake. Rainbow trout are stocked annually in legal and fingerling size.



Clear Lake

Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project

Access: Road

There are three dams and lakes within this hydroelectric project. They are Trailbridge Reservoir, which is 60 acres in size; Smith Reservoir, which is 170 acres; and Carmen Reservoir, which is 29 acres in size.

The project is operated by the Eugene Water and Electric Board.

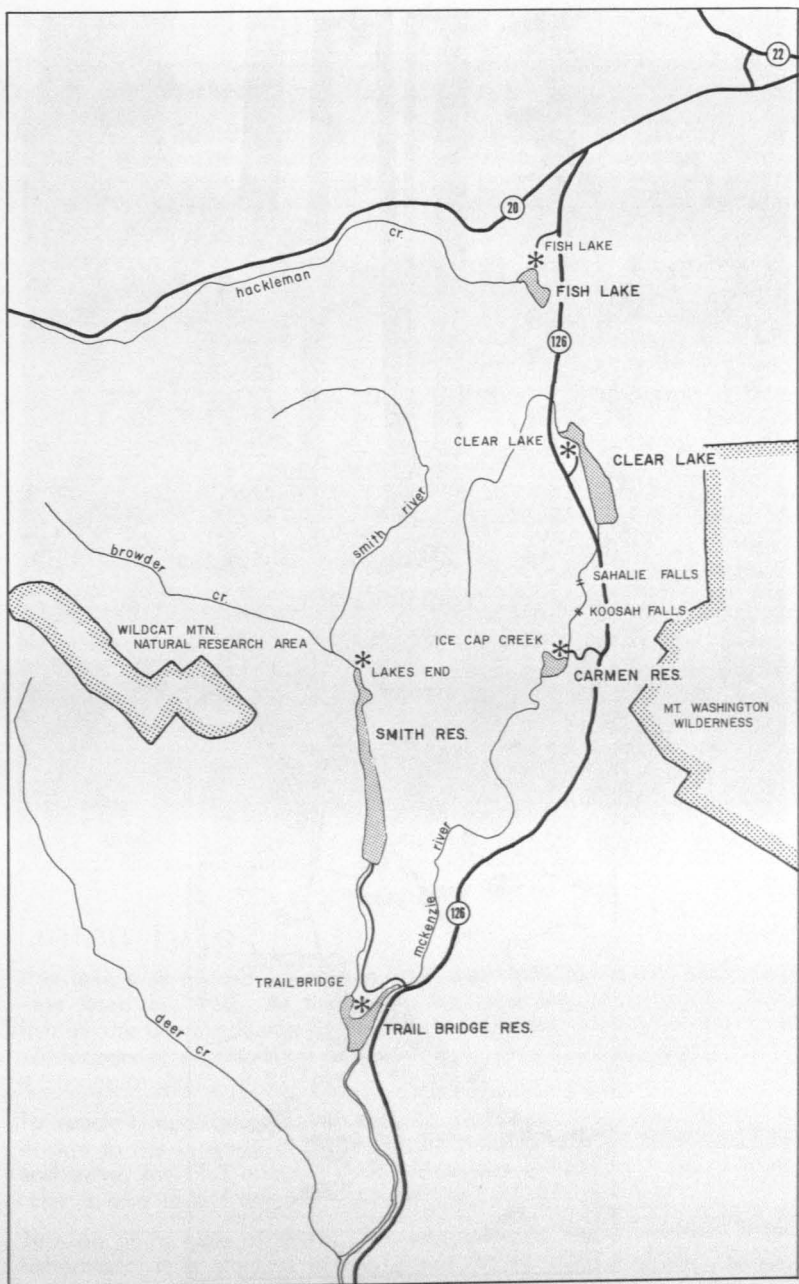
Trailbridge Campground, operated by the Forest Service, has 33 tent units and 10 picnic units, with boat-launching ramp, flush toilets, piped water and a group picnic area. Ice Cap Creek Campground, operated by the Forest Service near Carmen Reservoir, has 22 tent units, 11 trailer units and five picnic units, with a boat-launching ramp, flush toilets and piped water.

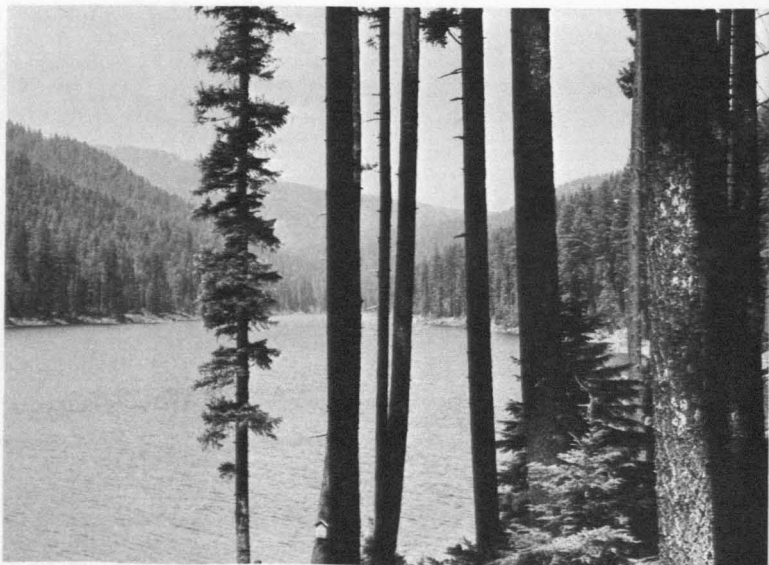
The only campground on Smith Reservoir is operated by the Forest Service, with boat access only. Lakes End Campground has 17 units.

Trailbridge is stocked annually with fingerlings and legal-sized rainbow trout. Carmen is stocked annually with legal-sized rainbow trout and has natural reproduction of brook trout. Smith Reservoir has natural reproduction of brook trout and of cutthroat trout and is stocked annually with fingerlings and legal-sized rainbow trout.

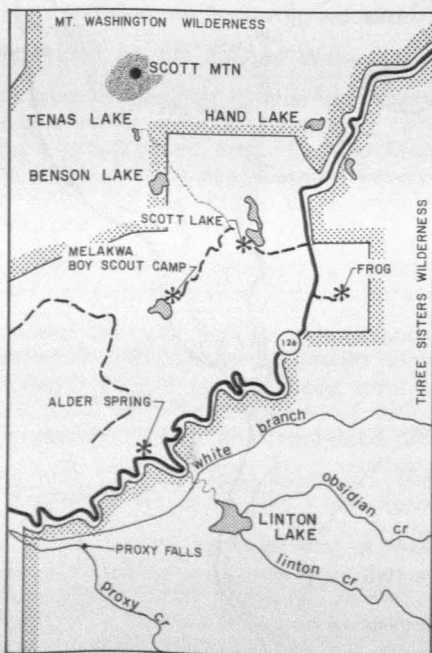
Motors are not permitted on Carmen Reservoir. There is a 10 mph speed limit on Trailbridge Reservoir and Smith Reservoir.

Trailbridge Reservoir is located 14 miles east of McKenzie Bridge on Highway 126. Smith Reservoir is located two miles above Trailbridge Reservoir on a road that turns off Highway 126 and proceeds through Trailbridge Campground. Carmen Diversion Reservoir is 19 miles east of McKenzie Bridge, just off Highway 126.





Smith Reservoir



Benson and Tenas Lakes

Access: Trail

These lakes lie in the southern portion of the Mt. Washington Wilderness and are reached by trail from Scott Lake.

Benson Lake, 26 acres in size, lies at an elevation of 5,250 feet. It has a maximum depth of 55 feet. It receives heavy pressure from anglers and reproduction is natural with rainbow and brook trout.

The Tenas Lakes are a series of three beautiful rock-lined lakes that are small in size, tightly grouped together. Two are 2 acres in size and the third is 4.5 acres, with a maximum depth of 19 feet. They lie at an elevation of 5,550 feet.

These three lakes lie about two miles from Scott Lake on Trail 3052. They are stocked with brook trout on a triennial pattern so that one lake has a peak production every year. These lakes receive moderate pressure from anglers.



Tenas Lake

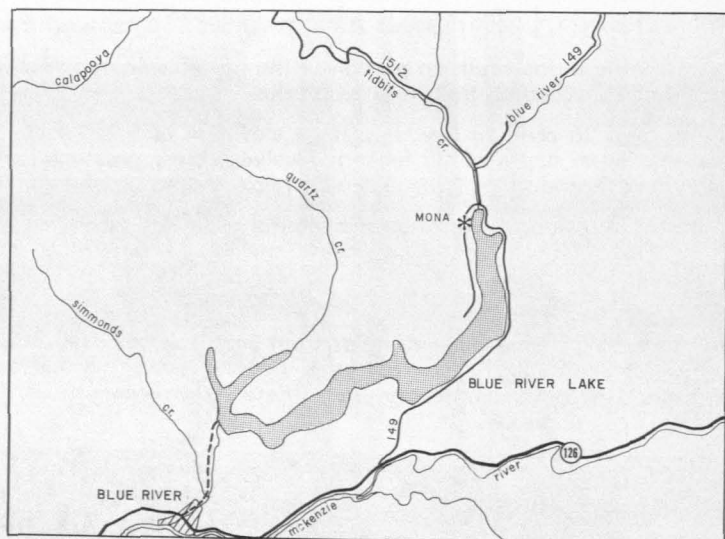
Linton Lake

Access: Trail

This lake was named for a man who was working on the McKenzie Pass Road in 1912. At that time, the lake was first stocked with fish by the Oregon Game Commission. It lies within the Three Sisters Wilderness at an elevation of 3,550 feet. It is 75 acres in size, with a maximum depth of 82 feet.

To reach Linton Lake, travel east on Highway 126 from McKenzie Bridge to the junction of Highway 242. Turn right on Highway 242 and travel for 11.3 miles to Alder Springs and the trail head. Linton Lake is one mile from the road on Trail #3519.

Because of its ease of access, this lake receives heavy pressure from fishermen. It is stocked annually with brook trout and has natural reproduction of brown trout.



Blue River Dam

Access: Road

The surface area of the lake behind this dam is 975 acres when full. This dam was completed in 1969 and is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Lowering of the pool starts in early summer and by September 1 the pool is lowered about 114 feet. By November 15, the pool is at minimum level and refilling begins about February 1, the maximum level reached in May. The reservoir is 6.4 miles long when filled. The lake is stocked annually with rainbow trout and also has native cutthroat. Coho salmon also are in the lake.

The Forest Service's Mona Campground is located at the northern end of the lake and has 14 tent units and nine trailer units, with piped water, flush toilets and boat-launching ramp. To reach it, go two miles east of Blue River on Highway 126, turning left on Road #149 to the end of the lake.

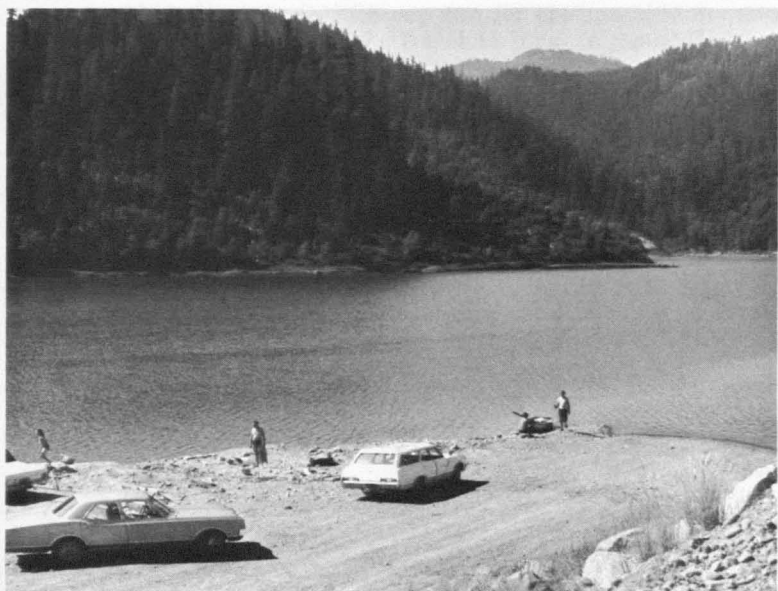
Cougar Dam

Access: Road

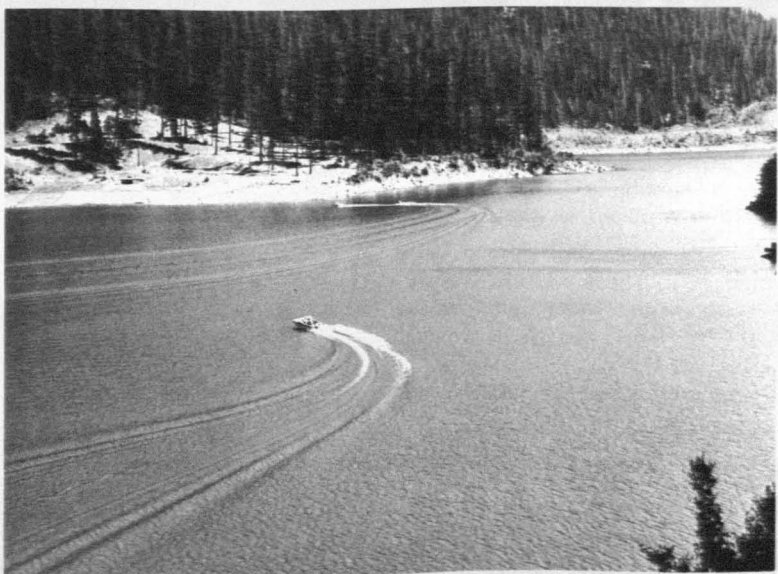
This dam and its six-mile long lake, which covers 1,280 acres at full pool, is located on the south fork of the McKenzie River.

The dam and its lake are reached from Highway 126. Proceed five miles east of Blue River and turn right on Road 163 for 2.5 miles to the dam.

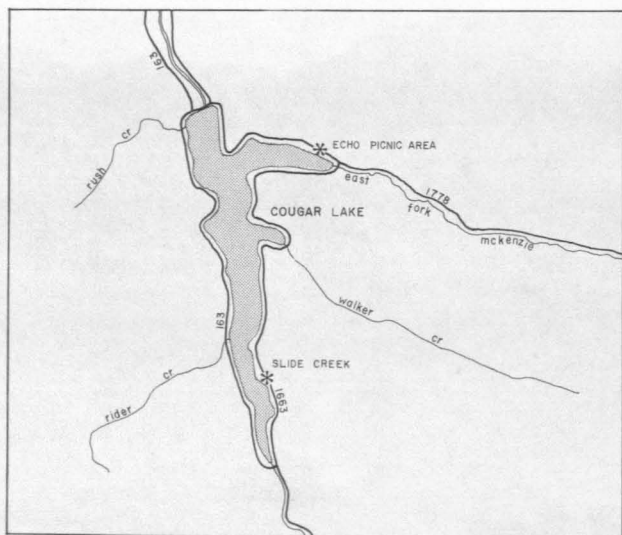
Cougar Lake receives heavy pressure from anglers and contains Coho Salmon, rainbow trout and cutthroat trout. A scarce fish there is the



Blue River Lake



Cougar Lake



Dolly Varden trout. The lake is stocked annually with legal and fingerling sized rainbow trout.

From May through August, pool elevation of Cougar Lake will be maintained at a high level. Water will be drawn down in fall to provide storage through the flood season. Early in the spring, the reservoir will be gradually filled and will normally be full by early May.

Located on the reservoir is the Forest Service's Slide Creek Campground. It has eight tent units and three picnic units, with a boat launch, piped water and toilets. Also, the Echo picnic area is on the east fork of the lake with seven picnic units, piped water, toilets and a boat-launching ramp. Cougar is popular for water-skiing. There is a paved swimming area at Slide Creek.

Other Forest Service campgrounds are located south of the lake on Road 163. These include French Pete, Homestead and Dutch Oven Campgrounds. Delta Campground is located north of the lake near Highway 126.

Honey Lake

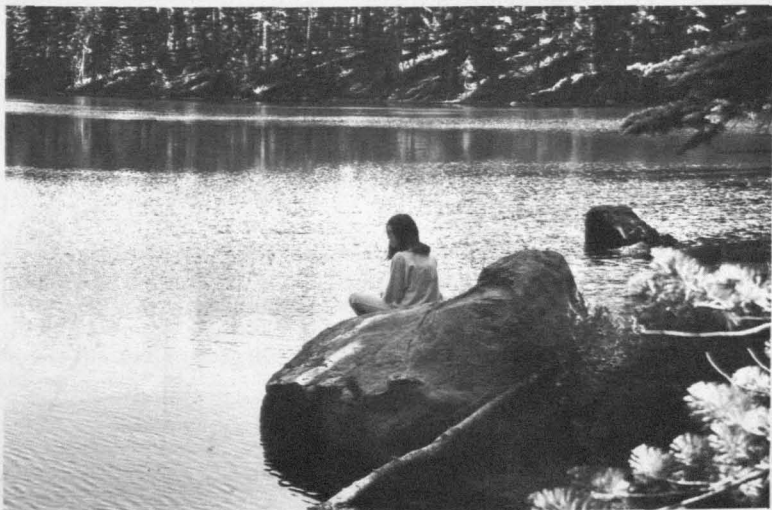
Access: Trail

This small lake was selected as representative of the high mountain lakes that are scattered throughout the Three Sisters Wilderness. It is reached by a long hike, yet receives medium angling pressure. In addition to Honey Lake itself, the Honey Lakes group includes Kidney and Square Lakes.

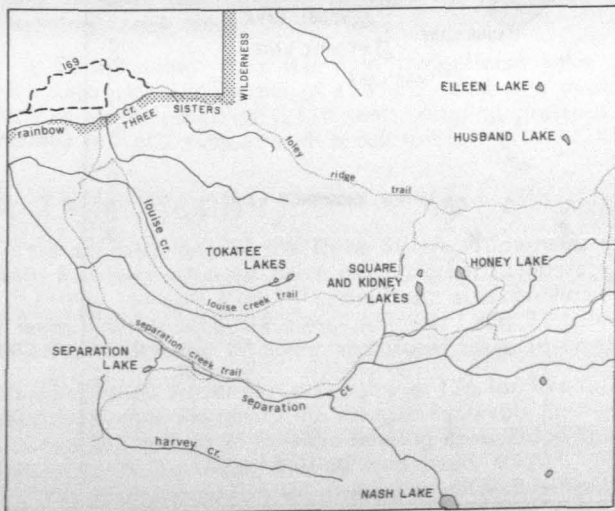
Honey Lake, which lies at an elevation of 5,550 feet, is 13 acres in size and is 37 feet at its deepest point. To reach it, travel east from

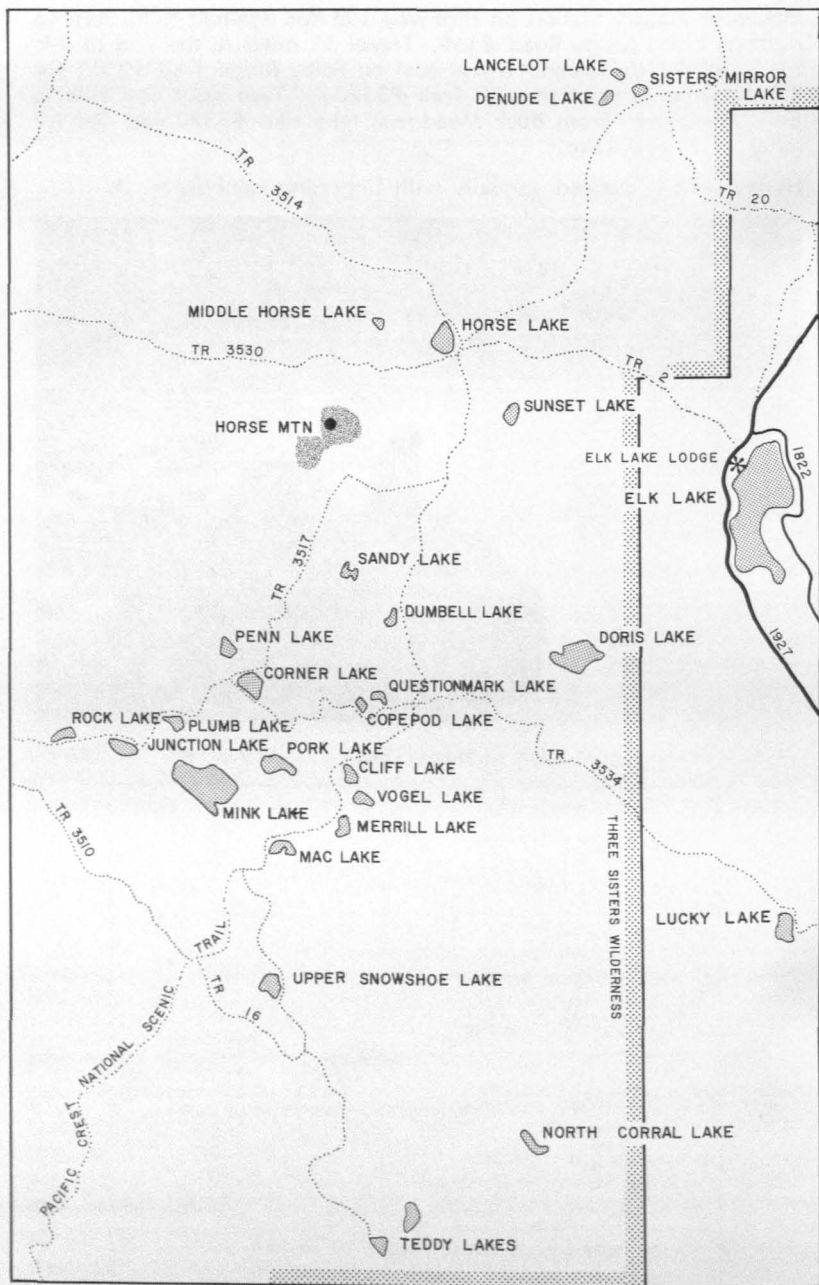
McKenzie Ranger Station on Highway 126 for one-half mile, turning right on Foley Ridge Road #169. Travel 11 miles to the end of this road and the trail head. Travel east on Foley Ridge Trail #3511 for 4.5 miles to its junction with Trail #3520-A. Turn right one mile to Buck Meadows. From Buck Meadows, take trail #3520 east for 1.2 miles to Honey Lake.

Honey Lake is stocked annually with fingerling rainbow trout.



Honey Lake







Horse Lake

Horse Lake

Access: Trail

This high Cascades lake is familiar to anyone who has traveled the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail through the Three Sisters Wilderness. According to legend, the lake got its name because its outlet stream was the scene of an early pioneer attempt to take wagons across the mountains, but the horses were lost and the wagons abandoned.

Horse Lake lies at an elevation of 4,970 feet. It is 46 acres in size, with a maximum depth of 24 feet. To reach it, proceed west from Bend on Cascade Lake Highway 46 for 35 miles to Trail #2. Travel on this trail for 3.5 miles to Horse Lake. The trail number will change to #3516 after 1.6 miles.

Horse Lake receives high angling pressure. It is stocked annually with fingerling brook trout.

Nearby is Sunset Lake. It is 0.6 mile from Horse Lake on Trail #3517-A. This lake is 40 acres in size and reaches a depth of 11 feet. It is at an elevation of 5,110 feet. Angling pressure here is light and it is annually stocked with brook trout.

Mink Lake Basin

Access: Trail

Lying in the southern part of the Three Sisters Wilderness, the Mink Lake Basin has long attracted fishermen in great numbers. In addition to the large 184-acre Mink Lake, the basin also contains these important lakes: Corner Lake, 34 acres; Junction Lake, 21 acres; Porky Lake, 39 acres; Cliff Lake, 27 acres; and Vogel Lake, 16 acres.

To reach these lakes, travel east on Highway 126 for five miles from the McKenzie Ranger Station to the Cougar Reservoir junction. Turn right on Road 163 and go 25 miles to Roaring River Ridge Road 1922. Take the left fork to Crossing Way trail head #3307. Following Crossing Way Trail for 1.27 miles to junction of McBee Trail #3523.



Mink Lake

Take a sharp left on this trail and proceed for 4.5 miles to the junction of Elk Creek Trail #3510. Continue north on #3523 for 2.5 miles to Junction Lake (you will pass Rock Lake on the way). Mink Lake is one-half mile east of Junction Lake on Trail #3525.

The Mink Lake Basin may also be reached from the east. From the Cascade Lakes Highway one-half mile south of Elk Lake, take Trail 14 past Blow Lake and Doris Lake for 6.4 miles to the junction with the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, take this trail south for 1.4 miles to Cliff Lake. Take Trail #3525 west, past Porky Lake, for 1.6 miles to Mink Lake.

Mink Lake receives medium angling pressure and is stocked annually with brook trout and rainbow trout. Corner Lake is stocked every two years with rainbow trout and brook trout. Junction Lake is stocked annually with brook trout. Porky Lake is also stocked annually with brook trout and rainbow trout. Cliff Lake is stocked every two years with brook trout. Vogel Lake is stocked annually with brook trout.

Erma Bell Lakes

Access: Trail

These mountain lakes were named for Miss Erma Bell, who was employed by the Portland Office of the U.S. Forest Service for a number of years until her death on April 27, 1918 in an automobile accident. There are three lakes in this group.

Lower Erma Bell Lake is 49 acres in size with a maximum depth of 60 feet. It lies at an elevation of 4,500 feet. Middle Erma Bell Lake is 49 acres with the deepest place 46 feet. It lies at an elevation of 4,700

feet. Upper Erma Bell Lake is 17 acres, lies at an elevation of 4,800 feet, with the deepest point 30 feet.

To reach these lakes, take Forest Road #163 from McKenzie Highway 126 four miles east of Blue River. At Box Canyon, Road #163 bears left. Continue east on this to Skookum Creek campground and the head of Trail #3563. Lower Erma Bell is two miles south on this trail. Middle Erma Bell is a half-mile farther on and Upper Erma Bell is another half mile farther south.

These lakes receive extremely heavy use by fishermen. They are all stocked annually. Middle and Lower Erma Bell are stocked with rainbow trout and Upper Erma Bell is stocked with rainbow trout and brook trout. No motors are permitted on boats on these lakes.



Middle Erma Bell Lake

Six Lakes

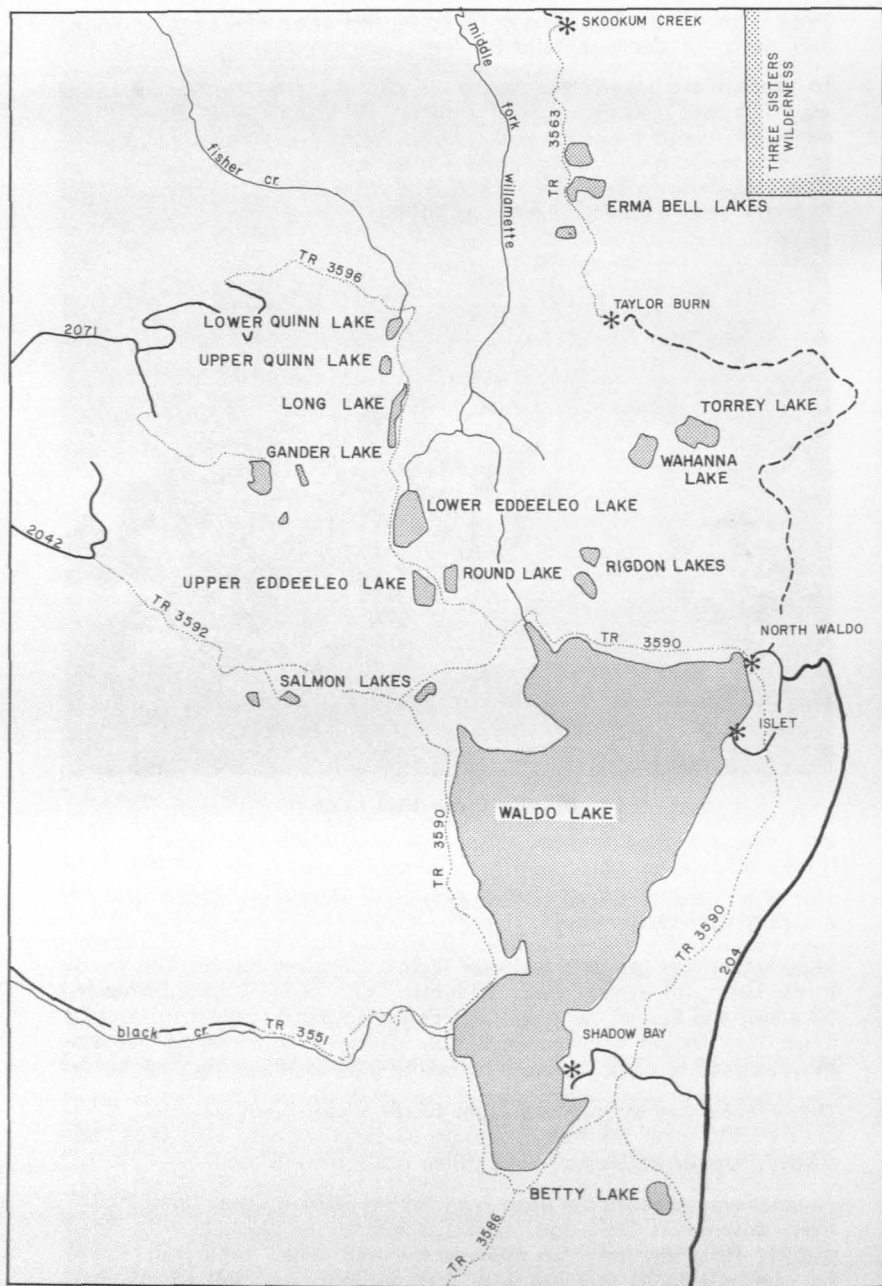
Access: Trail

This is a chain of six lakes that extend northwest of Waldo Lake, in a string four miles long.

Included in this group are Upper Quinn, 17 acres; Lower Quinn, 13 acres; Long, 33 acres; Lower Eddeeleeo, 122 acres; Upper Eddeeleeo, 53 acres; and Round, 28 acres. The Eddeeleeo name was taken from Ed Clark, Dee Wright, and Leo McMahon. These three Forest Service employees used to stock the lakes by taking in cans of fish by pack horse.

These lakes may be reached from North Waldo Campground, taking Trail #3590 west for three miles to its junction with Six Lakes Trail #3597. Upper Eddeeleeo is 2.5 miles north on this trail.

Another way to reach the lakes is by taking Salmon Creek Road #2042 from downtown Oakridge for 20 miles to its junction with Road #2071. Hold left for three miles to the trail head. Take Trail #3594 for one mile to its junction with Trail #3596. Turn left for one-half



mile to the junction of Trail #3553 to Lower Quinn Lake; then turn right, or south, on Trail #3597.

The Quinn Lakes are stocked annually with brook trout. Long Lake may be occasionally stocked but principally relies on natural reproduction for its brook trout. Lower Eddeeleo is stocked annually with rainbow trout and brook trout, while Upper Eddeeleo has natural reproduction of brook trout. Round Lake is stocked annually with rainbow trout. All these lakes receive medium to high pressure from fishermen.



Upper Eddeeleo Lake

Gander Lake

Access: Trail

Gander Lake lies at an elevation of 5,000 feet. Near it are the smaller Gosling and Swan Lakes. They lie about five miles northwest of Waldo Lake.

Gander Lake is about 58.5 acres in size with a maximum depth of 32 feet. To reach it, proceed east from Oakridge on Salmon Creek Road #2042 for about 20 miles to a junction with Road #2071. Keep left for about two miles to a junction with road #2071J. Turn right on this for about 1.5 miles to the end of the road and trail head. Travel south for one-half mile on the trail to an intersection with Trail #3568 and turn west for one-half mile. You will pass Swan Lake on the way to Gander Lake.

Gander Lake has heavy pressure from fishermen. It is stocked annually with brook trout and rainbow trout.

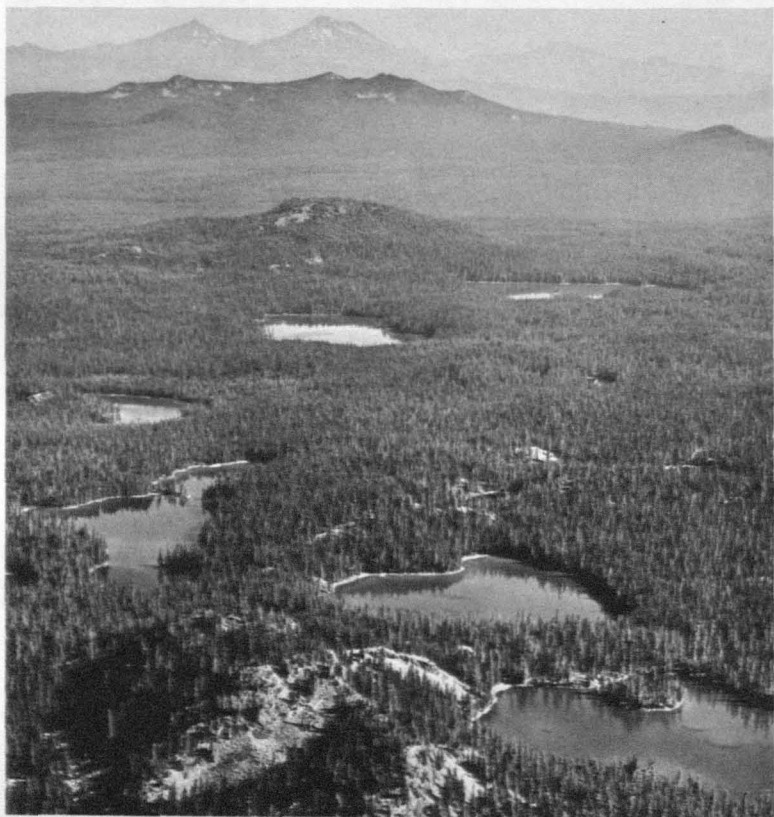
Rigdon Lakes

Access: Trail

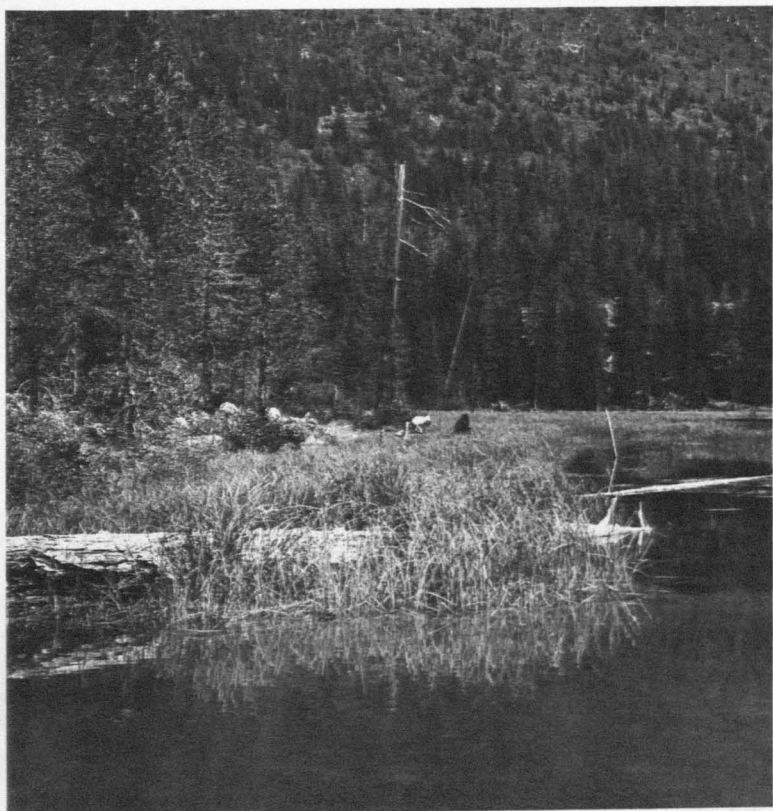
These two lakes lie in an area north of Waldo Lake that contains numerous lakes popular with fishermen. They lie at an elevation of 5,500 feet.

Upper Rigdon Lake is 31 acres and Lower Rigdon is 22 acres. Both lakes are stocked annually, with the lower lake receiving rainbow trout and the upper lake brook trout. No motors are permitted on boats on these lakes.

To reach these lakes, travel east on Highway 58 for 20 miles from the town of Oakridge, turning left on Waldo Lake Road #204 for 13 miles to the end of the road at North Waldo Campground. Take Trail #3590 west for 2.5 miles. The lakes are one mile northeast of the outlet of Waldo Lake, going cross-country.



Rigdon Lakes, Lower Right



Upper Salmon Lake

Salmon Lakes

Access: Trail

These two lakes lie immediately west of Waldo Lake at an elevation of 4,800 feet. Both are accessible only by trail.

Upper Salmon Lake, with a maximum depth of 32 feet, is 14 acres in size. Lower Salmon, with a six foot maximum depth, is 12 acres.

To reach these lakes, take Salmon Creek Road #2042 from downtown Oakridge and travel east for 24.3 miles to trail head of Salmon Creek Trail #3585. Travel on this for 2.6 miles to junction with Trail #3559, turn right for one-half mile.

Upper Salmon Lake receives heavy pressure from anglers. It has both rainbow trout and brook trout and stocking is by natural reproduction. Lower Salmon Lake has medium pressure from anglers and is stocked biennially with brook trout and rainbow trout.



Waldo Lake

Waldo Lake

Access: Road and Trail

This is the second largest natural lake in the State of Oregon, lying at an elevation of 5,414 feet near the crest of the Cascades. Covering 6,420 acres, Waldo is six miles long and has a maximum depth of 420 feet.

The lake was named for Judge John B. Waldo, a noted Oregon jurist who came to the Cascades for his recreation. Judge Waldo died in 1907.

There are three major campgrounds on the east side of the lake. These are Islet Campground, with 60 units; North Waldo Campground, with 63 units; and Shadow Bay Campground, with 103 units. All have piped water, flush toilets and boat launching ramps.

There is a 10-mile an hour speed limit on Waldo Lake.

Waldo Lake lies within a 32,000-acre recreation area and it has numerous small lakes in its immediate vicinity. Waldo Lake is stocked annually with fingerling rainbow trout and brook trout. Anglers fishing close to shoreline during early morning and late evening are most successful. Most fish are caught during June and October and not during the middle of summer.

To reach the lake, take Highway 58 for 20 miles east of Oakridge, turning left on Road #204 and proceeding north for 13 miles.

Gold Lake

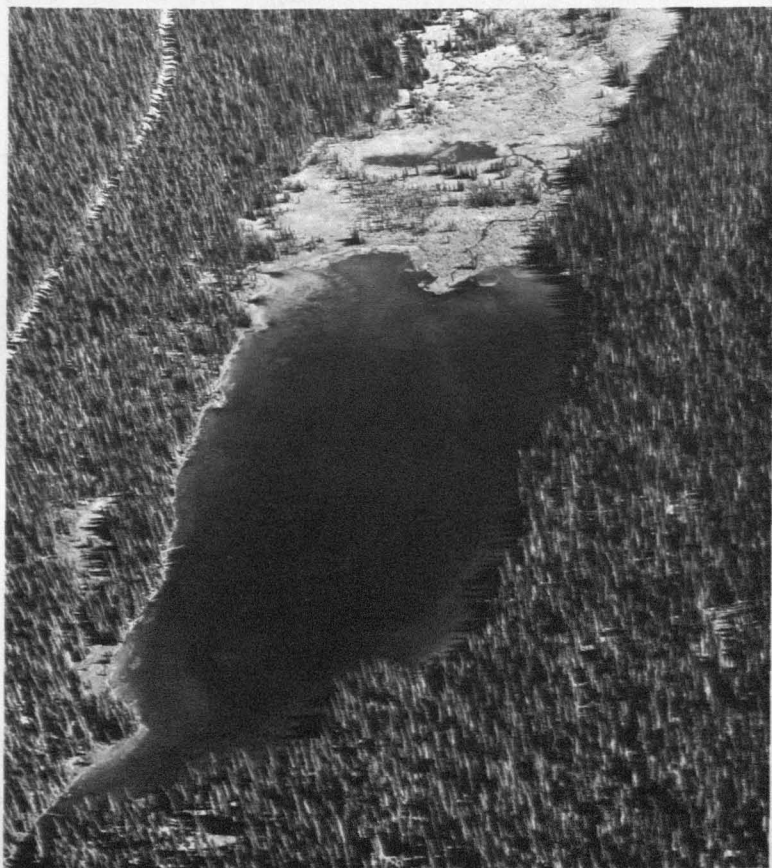
Access: Road

This popular, quiet lake was named for a man who was a foreman for the Waldo Lake Irrigation and Power Company, which in the early days of this century was attempting to develop Waldo Lake for power and irrigation purposes.

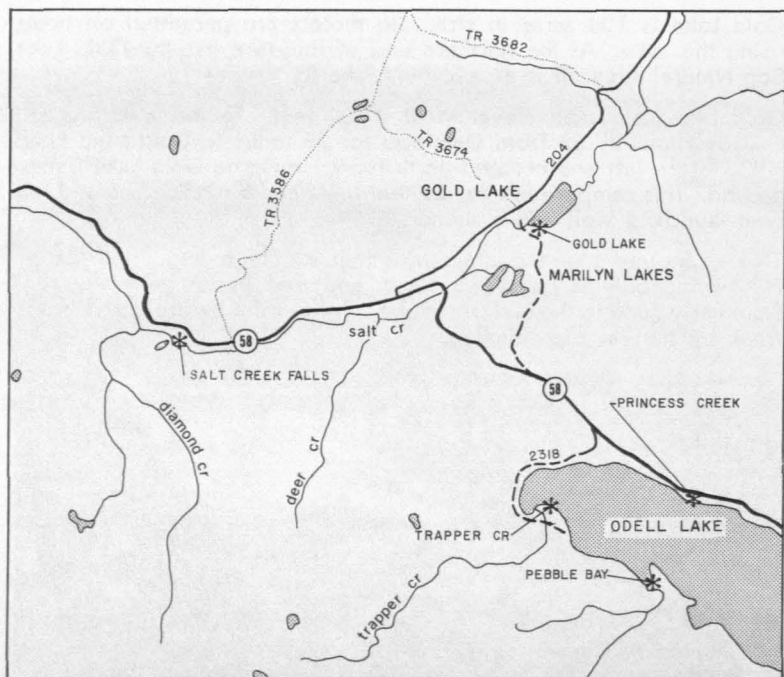
Gold Lake is 104 acres in size. No motors are permitted on boats using this lake. At the northern end of this lake lies the Gold Lake Bog Natural Area. It is an excellent lake for canoes.

Gold Lake lies at an elevation of 4,800 feet. To reach it, proceed east on Highway 58 from Oakridge for 28 miles to Gold Lake Road #223. Turn left and proceed north for 2.1 miles to Gold Lake Campground. This campground has 20 tent units and 5 picnic units and has boat launch, a well and a shelter.

This is another high-mountain lake that has high angling pressure. Fly fishing only is permitted on it, and the season generally runs from early June to the end of October. It has rainbow trout and brook trout by natural reproduction.



Gold Lake



Lower Marilyn Lake

Marilyn Lakes

Access: Trail

These two lakes lie just within the southern boundary of the Waldo Lake Recreation Area, off the entrance road to Gold Lake. Upper Marilyn Lake, 29 acres; and Lower Marilyn Lake, 29 acres, lie at an elevation of 4,950 feet.

To reach them, proceed east on Highway 58 from Oakridge for 28 miles to Gold Lake Road #223. Turn left and proceed north for 2.1 miles to Gold Lake Campground and trail head of Trail #3689. The lakes are one mile by trail; or, you may stop at a parking area 1.5 miles from the highway and take a loop trail that goes into the lakes.

These lakes receive high angling pressure and are annually stocked with brook trout.

Lookout Point Dam

Access: Road

This long lake lies 16 miles southeast of Eugene on Highway 58. At full pool the 14.2 mile lake covers 4,360 acres.

Lookout Point Lake will normally be maintained at high pool during May through August. Starting about July, the pool will be lowered, reaching minimum flood control level by November 15. On February 1, the pool will gradually start filling again, reaching maximum level about May 10.

Lane County maintains two recreation facilities on the lake. These are Ivan Oakes Park, with 14 picnic units, water, toilets and a boat-launching ramp. The County also maintains Landax boat ramp, on the north side of the reservoir, with boat-launching ramp and sanitary facilities. The Forest Service's Black Canyon Campground is located just above high pool level on the Willamette River. It has 46 tent units and 15 trailer units, 25 picnic units, a boat-launching ramp, group picnic area and piped water.

Lookout Point Dam is stocked annually with fingerlings of rainbow trout and it also has landlocked spring chinook salmon.

Hills Creek Dam

Access: Road

The lake behind this dam covers 2,735 acres and is eight miles long at full pool. Hills Creek is named after John Hills who settled near its mouth about 1870. The main stream, however, is the Middle Fork of the Willamette River.

Packard Creek Campground is located on the west bank of the lake six miles in from Highway 58 on Rigdon Road 211. It contains 30 tent units and four trailer units and 16 picnic units and has a group picnic area, a boat launching ramp, a paved swimming area, piped water, and toilets. There is also C.T. Beach Picnic Ground located

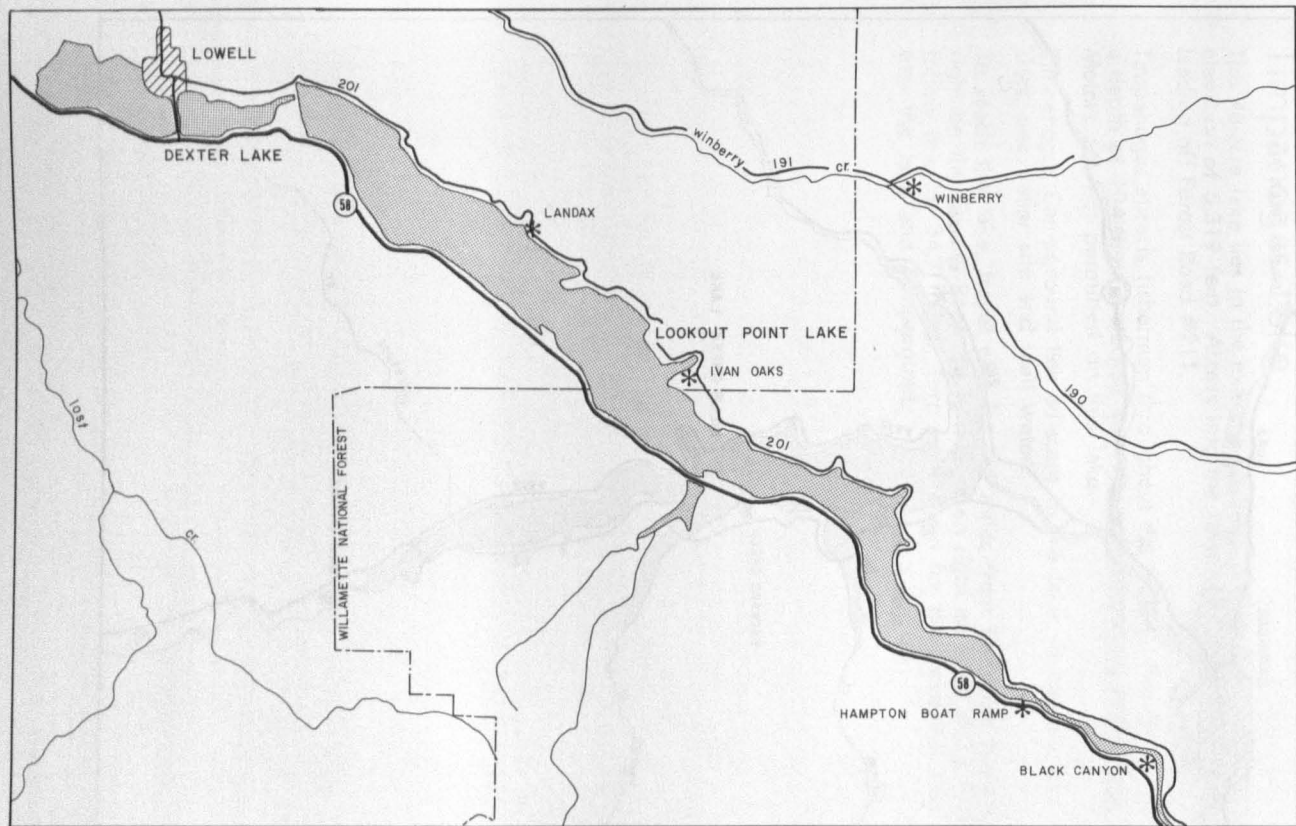
four miles from Highway 58 on Hemlock Butte Road 210, which has eight picnic units, a boat-launching ramp, toilets and piped water. A small picnic area called Cline-Clark has three units with toilets.

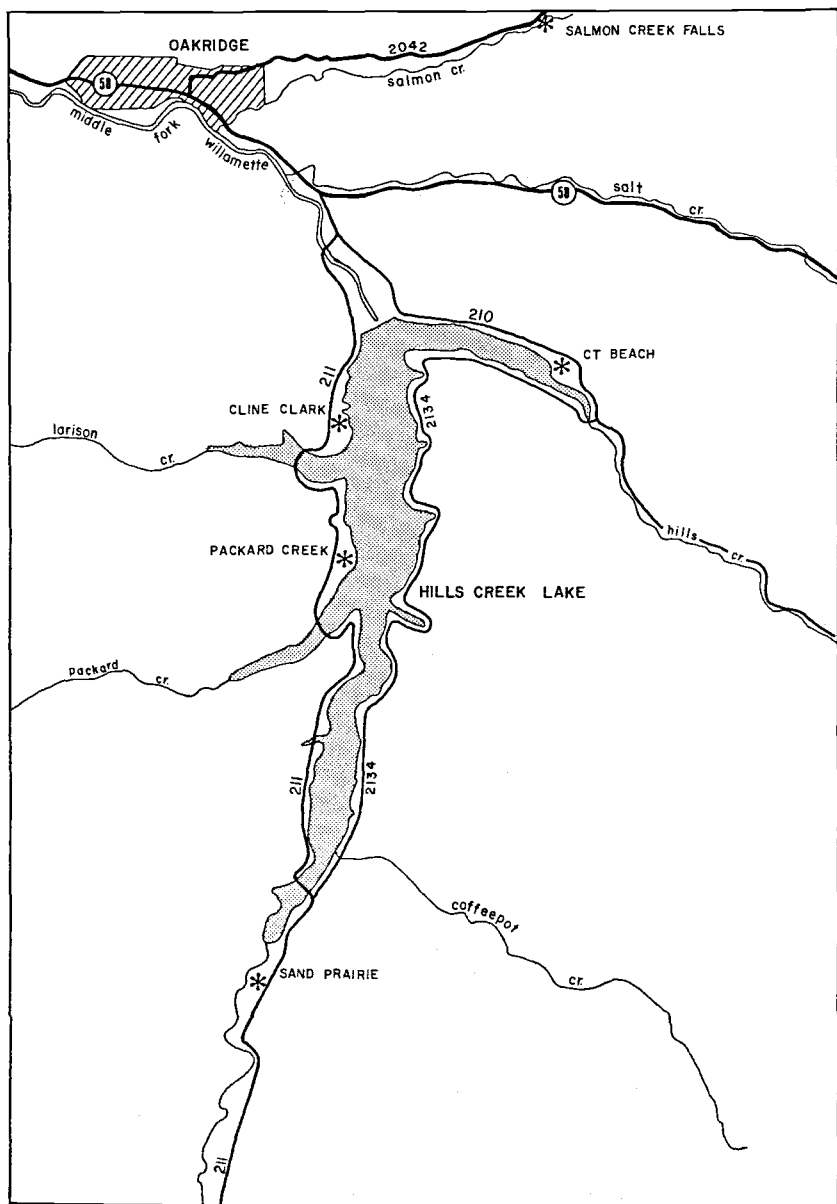
The reservoir is stocked annually with rainbow trout fingerlings. A few Dolly Varden trout are spawned in the lake. There are native brown bullhead.

Sand Prairie Campground is located on the south end of the lake, 12 miles from Highway 58. It has 20 units, water and a comfort station. Bingham Boat Ramp, one mile north, provides access to the lake. Hills Creek Lake is normally held at a high level from about June 15 through August 15. Some stored water may be withdrawn, however, to meet downstream needs for irrigation and other uses. Starting about August 15, stored water is released to provide maximum power generation.



Hills Creek Lake





Timpanogas Lake

Access: Road

This 48-acre lake lies in the extreme southern end of the Forest at an elevation of 5,319 feet. Access into the lake is by a primitive road leading off Forest Road #211.

Timpanogas attracts fishermen throughout the season. The lake, with a depth of 104 feet, is stocked annually with fingerling brook trout. Motors are not permitted on this lake.

Timpanogas Campground lies adjacent to the lake. It has nine tent sites, one trailer site and well water.

To reach the lake, travel east for 1.5 miles from Oakridge turning right on the County Road for ½ mile, then right on Road #211 and follow this for 34.7 miles. Turn right again for the three-mile road into the lake and campground.

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Notes



The North and Middle Sister across Scott Lake

Scott Lake

Access: Road

The view of the Three Sisters from this lake is one of the most famous scenic attractions in Oregon. The lake lies at an elevation of 4,800 feet near the crest of the Cascades.

Scott Lake, and nearby Scott Mountain, were named for Felix Scott, one of the promoters of the old wagon road that crossed the mountains.

Scott Lake is not considered a good fishing lake. Most visitors come here for the view and to hike on trails that take off from near this lake. It is also a fine lake for canoes. Motors are not permitted on the lake.

Scott Lake varies from 40 to 80 acres, depending on the season. It has a maximum depth of 21 feet. To reach it, take Highway #242 for 18 miles east from the McKenzie Ranger Station. Turn left on Scott Lake Road #1532 for one-half mile.

