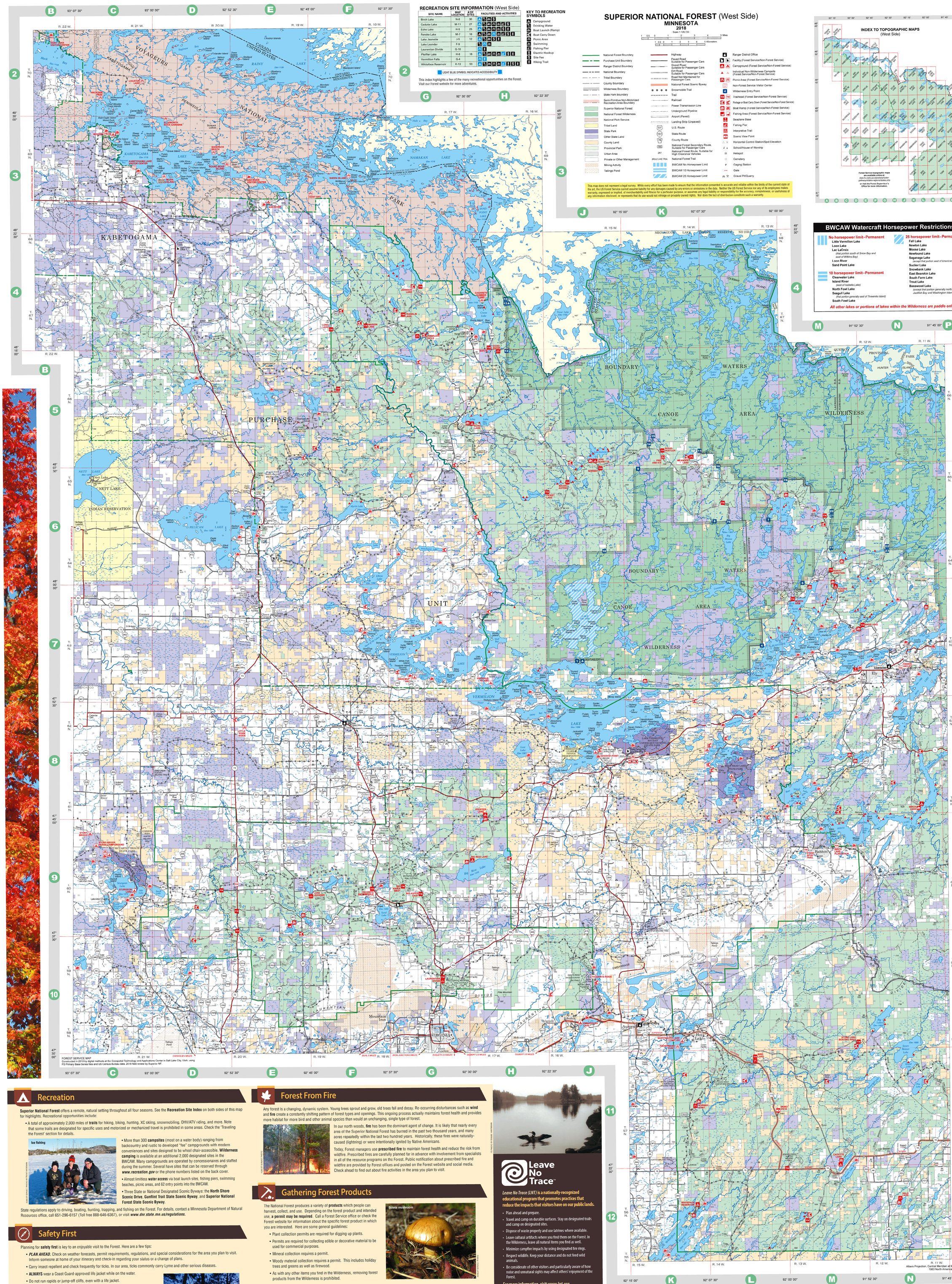
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST (West Side)

MINNESOTA

2018

Scale 1:126,720



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RECREATION SITE INFORMATION (West Side)

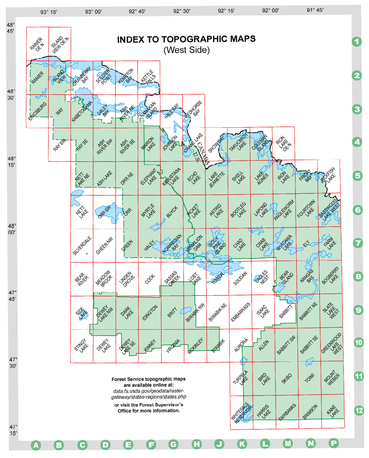
SITE NAME	MAP LOCATION	# OF SITES	FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES
Birch Lake	N-8	30	
Cadotte Lake	M-11	27	
Echo Lake	H-5	25	
Fenske Lake	M-7	16	
Lake Jeanette	J-5	12	
Lake Leander	F-9		
Laurentian Divide	G-10		
Pfeiffer Lake	H-8	16	
Vermilion Falls	G-4		
Whiteface Reservoir	K-12	53	

LIGHT BLUE SYMBOL INDICATES ACCESSIBILITY

This index highlights a few of the many recreational opportunities on the Forest. Visit our Forest website for more adventures.

KEY TO RECREATION SYMBOLS

- Campground
- Drinking Water
- Boat Launch (Ramp)
- Boat Carry Down
- Picnic Area
- Swimming
- Fishing Pier
- Electric Hookup
- Site Fee
- Hiking Trail



BWCAW Watercraft Horsepower Restrictions

No horsepower limit–Permanent

- Little Vermilion Lake
- Loon Lake
- Lac LaCroix *(that portion south of Snow Bay and east of Wilkins Bay)*
- Loon River
- Sand Point Lake

10 horsepower limit–Permanent

- Clearwater Lake
- Island River *(east of Isabella Lake)*
- North Fowl Lake
- Seagull Lake *(that portion generally east of Threemile Island)*
- South Fowl Lake

25 horsepower limit–Permanent

- Fall Lake
- Newton Lake
- Moose Lake
- Newfound Lake
- Saganaga Lake *(except that portion west of American Point)*
- Sucker Lake
- Snowbank Lake
- East Bearskin Lake
- South Farm Lake
- Trout Lake
- Basswood Lake *(except that portion generally north of Jackfish Bay and Washington Island)*

All other lakes or portions of lakes within the Wilderness are paddle only.

FOREST SERVICE MAP
Constructed in 2018 by digital methods at the Geospatial Technology and Applications Center in Salt Lake City, Utah, using FS Primary Base Series files and US Census Bureau data. 2018 field review by Superior NF.

Albers Projection, Central Meridian at 92°27'21"
1983 North American Datum

Recreation

Superior National Forest offers a remote, natural setting throughout all four seasons. See the **Recreation Site Index** on both sides of this map for highlights. Recreational opportunities include:

- A total of approximately 2,000 miles of **trails** for hiking, biking, hunting, XC skiing, snowmobiling, OHV/ATV riding, and more. Note that some trails are designated for specific uses and motorized or mechanized travel is prohibited in some areas. Check the 'Traveling the Forest' section for details.

Ice fishing

FOREST SERVICE PHOTO BY TRUDY WICKMAN

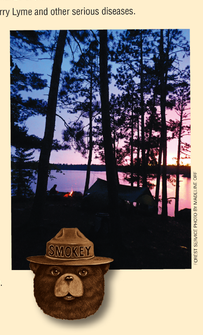
- More than 300 **campsites** (most on a water body) ranging from backcountry and rustic to developed "fee" campgrounds with modern conveniences and sites designed to be wheel chair-accessible. **Wilderness camping** is available at an additional 2,000 designated sites in the BWCAW. Many campgrounds are operated by concessionaires and staffed during the summer. Several have sites that can be reserved through ***www.recreation.gov*** or the phone numbers listed on the back cover.
- Almost limitless **water access** via boat launch sites, fishing piers, swimming beaches, picnic areas, and 62 entry points into the BWCAW.
- Three State or National Designated Scenic Byways: the **North Shore Scenic Drive**, **Gunflint Trail State Scenic Byway**, and **Superior National Forest State Scenic Byway**.

State regulations apply to driving, boating, hunting, trapping, and fishing on the Forest. For details, contact a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources office, call 651-296-6157 (Toll free 888-646-6367), or visit ***www.dnr.state.mn.us/regulations.***

Safety First

Planning for **safety first** is key to an enjoyable visit to the Forest. Here are a few tips:

- ***PLAN AHEAD.*** Check on weather forecasts, permit requirements, regulations, and special considerations for the area you plan to visit. Inform someone at home of your itinerary and check-in regarding your status or a change of plans.
- Carry insect repellent and check frequently for ticks. In our area, ticks commonly carry Lyme and other serious diseases.
- **ALWAYS** wear a Coast Guard-approved life jacket while on the water.
- Do not run rapids or jump-off cliffs, even with a life jacket.
- Carry a well-stocked first aid kit and know how to use it.
- Treat or filter water from lakes and streams before consuming. Clear does not equal clean.
- Keep a clean and trash-free camp and store food out of smell and reach of bears or other wildlife.
- Prepare for potential temperature shifts and changing weather. Hypothermia and dehydration are a concern all times of the year. Know how to avoid these serious threats but also know the symptoms and first aid treatment.
- Stay off the water during lightning storms and know how to minimize your risk of being struck.
- Only gather berries and other wild foods that you can positively identify as edible.
- Be careful with campfires. ***Never leave your campfire unattended*** and put it out completely before leaving. Observe all fire restrictions, including the prohibition of fireworks.
- Know your limits. Whether hiking, riding, skiing, boating, or driving; don't continue onward when conditions deteriorate or you are uncertain of where you are.
- Know where you are going. Carry a map and compass and know how to use them. Cell phones, GPS, and other technology may fail.



FOREST SERVICE PHOTO BY MARIE LAY, OR

Forest From Fire

Any forest is a changing, dynamic system. Young trees sprout and grow, old trees fall and decay. Re-occurring disturbances such as **wind** and **fire** create a constantly shifting pattern of forest types and openings. This ongoing process actually maintains forest health and provides more habitat for more bird and other animal species than would an unchanging, single type of forest.

FOREST SERVICE PHOTO

In our north woods, **fire** has been the dominant agent of change. It is likely that nearly every area of the Superior National Forest has burned in the past two thousand years, and many acres repeatedly within the last two hundred years. Historically, these fires were naturally-caused (lightning) or were intentionally ignited by Native Americans.

Today, Forest managers use **prescribed fire** to maintain forest health and reduce the risk from wildfire. Prescribed fires are carefully planned far in advance with involvement from specialists in all of the resource programs on the Forest. Public notification about prescribed fire and wildfire are provided by Forest offices and posted on the Forest website and social media. Check ahead to find out about fire activities in the area you plan to visit.

Gathering Forest Products

The National Forest produces a variety of **products** which people can harvest, collect, and use. Depending on the forest product and intended use, **a permit may be required**. Call a Forest Service office or check the Forest website for information about the specific forest product in which you are interested. Here are some general guidelines:

- Plant collection permits are required for digging up plants.
- Permits are required for collecting edible or decorative material to be used for commercial purposes.
- Mineral collection requires a permit.
- Woody material collection requires a permit. This includes holiday trees and greens as well as firewood.
- As with any other items you find in the Wilderness, removing forest products from the Wilderness is prohibited.

FOREST SERVICE PHOTO

Respect Land Ownership

Land ownership within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest is mixed. State, county, tribal, and private land is interspersed with blocks of national forest system lands. Before you go, be sure to ask permission from the appropriate landowner.

Help Stop the Spread of Invasive Species

Cars, boats, and boots all have the potential to bring unwanted weeds, seeds, and living creatures onto public lands. Here are some ways to reduce the spread of invasive species:

- Clean mud and seeds from your outdoor gear and clothing before traveling to a new location.
- Clean and drain your boat as you leave and never launch a dirty boat as you arrive.
- Dispose of unused live bait in the garbage, never in the water.
- Use firewood from the area you are visiting or from a State-certified source.

US PHOTO BY DWAIN HARTMANN

Leave No Trace™

Leave No Trace (LNT) **is a nationally-recognized educational program that promotes practices that reduce the impacts that visitors have on our public lands.**

- Plan ahead and prepare.
- Travel and camp on durable surfaces. Stay on designated trails and camp on designated sites.
- Dispose of waste properly and use latrines where available.
- Leave cultural artifacts where you find them on the Forest. In the Wilderness, leave all natural items you find as well.
- Minimize campfire impacts by using designated fire rings.
- Respect wildlife. Keep your distance and do not feed wild animals.
- Be considerate of other visitors and particularly aware of how noise and unnatural sights may affect others' enjoyment of the Forest.

For more information, visit *www.lnt.org*

tread lightly!® ON LAND AND WATER

The *Tread Lightly!* program encourages recreationists to be responsible as they enjoy their off-highway vehicle or other forms of backcountry travel. Key points:

- **T**ravel **R**esponsibly by staying on designated routes.
- **R**espect the **R**ights of **O**thers including private property owners and other visitors.
- **E**ducate **Y**ourself by planning ahead.
- **A**void **S**ensitive **A**reas to minimize your impact.
- **D**o **Y**our **P**art by leaving the area better than you found it.

For more information, visit *www.treadlightly.org*

MOTOR VEHICLE USE MAP (MVUM)

The **Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM)** is a companion map to the one you are holding. The **MVUM** is a legal enforceable document that identifies the roads, trails, and areas on National Forests and Grasslands where motor vehicles are allowed. Please inquire with the appropriate agency or individual regarding roads and trails off National Forest lands.

Motorized travel is restricted to designated roads, trails, and areas throughout a Forest Service administrative unit or ranger district. Cross-country travel with motorized vehicles off designated roads or trails is prohibited. See your **MVUM**.

It is the responsibility of motor vehicle users to acquire the current **MVUM**.

Motor Vehicle Use Maps are reissued every year and are available ***FREE*** at the Forest Service offices listed on the back cover of this map and at ***www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/ohv/ohv_maps.shtml***

National Forest System

The **Superior National Forest** is part of a system of 154 national forests and 20 grasslands in 43 states and Puerto Rico. These public lands are managed for multiple-use purposes by the USDA Forest Service whose mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

FOREST SERVICE PHOTOS