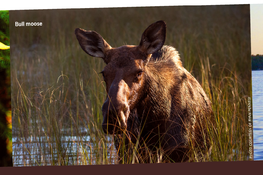
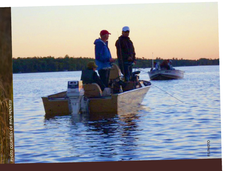
View from Honeymoon Bluff (Z-4)

Superior National Forest lies primarily within the southernmost edge of the boreal forest ecosystem and the Border Lakes region shared with Canada. Geologic and climatic conditions have created a mixed landscape of bogs and other water features as well as upland conifers with inclusions of northern hardwood trees that support a diverse community of plants and animals. The Forest is listed as one of 100 globally-important bird areas by the American Bird Conservancy. Freshwater features cover approximately one fifth of the Forest surface, including more than 2,000 lakes along with more than 2,000 miles of cold and warm water streams. This landscape of closely-spaced lakes and mild terrain present an opportunity for travel along extensive water trails, particularly in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BCWAW), that is unique in the Continental United States.

Lady's slipper


Bull moose



WELCOME TO SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST MINNESOTA

RECREATION SITE INFORMATION (East Side)

SITE NAME	MAP LOCATION	PAGE #	FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES
Baker Lake	W-6	9	A 🚤 🚣
Birch Lake	N-5	30	A 🏊 🚤
Cascade River	Y-4	4	A
Clara Lake	X-5	7	A 🚤
Crescent Lake	W-5	34	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Devil Track Lake	Z-5	19	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Divide Lake	V-10	3	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
East Bearskin Lake	Z-5	32	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Eighteen Lake	X-9	3	A 🚤
Fall Lake	P-7	66	A 🚤 🚣 🏊 🚻 🚲
Finon Lake	Z-5	37	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Fourmile Lake	V-9	4	A 🚤
Hamlet Lake	U-9	6	A 🚤
Hughush Lake	T-9	3	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Iron Lake	Y-5	7	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Kawishiwi Lake	I-8	5	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Kimball Lake	BB-6	10	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Little Isabella River	R-5	11	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
McDougal Lake	O-5	21	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Nimonim Lake	U-10	26	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Ottawa	W-8	3	A 🚤
Poplar River	W-9	4	A 🚤
Sand Lake	P-10	2	A 🚤
Sawbill Lake	V-9	5	A 🚤 🚣 🏊 🚻 🚲
Section 29	T-9	4	A 🚤
Silver Island	T-9	8	A 🚤
South Kawishiwi River	P-9	31	A 🚤 🚣 🏊 🚻 🚲
Temperance River	V-9	3	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Tuohey Lake	V-9	7	A 🚤
Trails End	V-5	32	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Trestle Pine	Z-7	3	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
Two Island Lake	Z-7	38	A 🚤 🚣 🏊
White Pine Lake	W-8	3	A 🚤 🚣
White Pine Rhyodo	P-11	1	A 🚤 🚲
Whitefish Lake	U-9	2	A 🚤 🚣
Wilson Lake	U-9	8	A 🚤 🚣

KEY TO RECREATION SYMBOLS

A	Campground	🏊	Swimming
🚻	Drinking Water	🎣	Fishing Pier
🚤	Boat Launch (Ramp)	⚡	Electric Hookup
🚣	Boat Carry Down	🚻	Site Fee
🚲	Picnic Area	🥾	Hiking Trail

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.

Snowy Owl

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(877) 833-6777 TDD
(518) 885-3639 International
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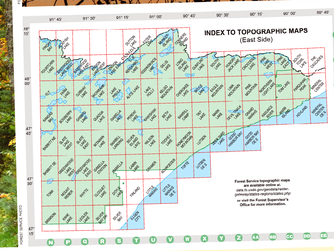
USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

Superior National Forest

Minnesota

Forest Service
Eastern Region



Explore your world (Superior)

Aurora

Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness

Hoverfly

Maple trees in autumn

Traveling the Forest

A network of state, county, and **Forest Service Roads (Forest Roads)** provides access to the portions of the Superior National Forest outside of the Wilderness. Within the Wilderness, motor boat and snowmobile use is limited to specific locations and motorized/mechanized uses are otherwise prohibited. As indicated in the map legend, road conditions vary from one-lane dirt roads to two-lane, paved roads with shoulders. Encounters with logging trucks are common, even on weekends. Moose, deer, and other wildlife frequent all roads on the Forest and surrounding area.

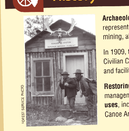
Forest Roads are marked with a **vertical stake** bearing a Forest Road number that corresponds with this map. Most Forest Roads are gravel-surfaced; many are one-lane roads with turnouts. Many Forest Roads are not maintained or snowplowed in winter.

3220
190

State driving regulations apply to all roads within the Forest. For safety or natural resource reasons, Forest Roads or trails may be posted "closed to public use". Visitors are advised not to attempt to travel closed roads or trails or to park in front of a gate. Motorized travel is restricted to designated roads, trails, and areas throughout the Forest. Cross-country travel with motorized vehicles is prohibited.

The **Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM)** is the legal document that identifies designated motorized roads and trails on National Forest System lands. Copies of the MVUM covering specific areas of the Forest are available FREE at Superior National Forest offices and on the Forest website listed on the back cover of this map.

History


Courtesy of the Forest Service

Archeological sites on the Superior National Forest date back to the Paleo-Indian culture of 10,000-12,000 years ago. **Historic sites** represent early Ojibwe communities, voyageurs of the fur trade era in the late 1800's, the boom years of logging, railroad building, and mining, along with settlements of the late 1800's, and the first resorts in the early 1900's.

In 1909, the **Superior National Forest** was established by proclamation of Teddy Roosevelt. At one time, during the 1930's, fifteen Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps were in operation on the Forest planting trees and making improvements to roads and facilities.

Restoring and maintaining the forest landscape and **providing for sustainable use of Forest resources** continue to be management priorities today. National Forest System lands within the Superior National Forest are managed for **multiple uses**, including a little more than one million acres of federally-designated Wilderness known as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.

Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW)

The **Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness** (BWCAW) provides an opportunity to follow in the footsteps of historic travelers via more than 1,200 miles of canoe routes and 12 hiking trails. In addition to providing a wilderness experience for Forest visitors, the BWCAW serves as a refuge for sensitive plant and animal species and a living laboratory for researchers. The BWCAW is a Class I Air shed protected by the Federal Clean Air Act and is the only Wilderness Area in the United States with an air space protected by an Executive Order. The National Geographic Society has rated the BWCAW as one of the 50 greatest international places to visit in a lifetime.

BWCAW Watercraft Horsepower Restrictions

No horsepower limit–Permanent
- Little Vermilion Lake
- Loon Lake
- Lac LaCroix (*that portion south of Snow Bay and east of Hilton Bay*)
- Loon River
- Sand Point Lake

10 horsepower limit–Permanent
- Clearwater Lake
- Island River (*west of Isabella Lake*)
- North Fowl Lake
- Seagull Lake (*that portion generally east of Trousdale 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
- Sounders Lake
- East Bearskin Lake
- South Farm Lake
- Trout Lake
- Basswood Lake (*except that portion generally north of Jacobin Bay and Washington Island*)

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

Wilderness travel requires special preparation and skills. Wilderness regulations guide management and use of the area. Permits are required to enter the BWCAW any time of year. Each permit group is limited to 9 people and 4 watercraft. From May to September, quotas limit entry and a user fee is collected for permits. Motor boats are restricted in motor size and to certain lakes in the Wilderness. Other mechanized/motorized equipment such as drones, bikes, chainsaws, off-highway vehicles, or trailers is prohibited. The **BWCAW Trip Planning Guide** contains detailed information and is a valuable reference for Wilderness visitors. The Guide is available on the Forest website and at any Superior National Forest office. Detailed maps showing portages, entry points, and campsites in the BWCAW are available online and at retail outlets. See our Forest website for more information.