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#### **QUALITY STATEMENT**

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## Multiple Use Management

Theodore Roosevelt established the Lolo Forest Reserve by Presidential proclamation September 20, 1906. The following year, on March 4, Congress changed all Forest Reserves to National Forests.

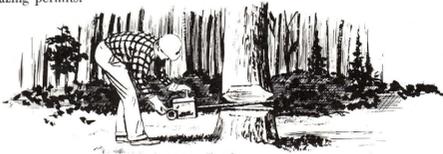
The wealth of resources on these public lands is administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes under the provisions of the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960: "... so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people... harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land..."

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 sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States 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.

This is one of 13 National Forests that form an important part of the Columbia River watershed. Water from the Lolo National Forest contributes to the Northwest's growing domestic, industrial, and agricultural water needs.

The first timber sale in this National Forest was near Seeley Lake in 1907. A total of 19,000,000 board feet was harvested in the Forest that year. From 1955 to 1965, a total of 1,308,872,000 board feet of timber was harvested in the Lolo National Forest. Today the Forest's estimated annual, sustained-yield capacity is about 153,800,000 board feet of sawtimber. This is enough timber to build more than 13,375 average-sized homes each year.

Approximately 6,580 cattle and sheep harvest the Lolo National Forest's rich forage annually under paid grazing permits.



## Colorful Western History

Lolo National Forest takes its name from a creek and a historic trail. Lolo Creek flows into the Bitterroot River from the west, about 12 miles south of Missoula. Lewis and Clark followed the northern Nez Perce Indian trail across the Bitterroot Mountains. In later years it came to be called the Lolo Trail.

This recreation map-folder contains a map of the western half of this 2,076,641-acre National Forest. Another recreation map-folder, of the eastern half of this National Forest, is available from the Supervisor's Office and Ranger Station offices.

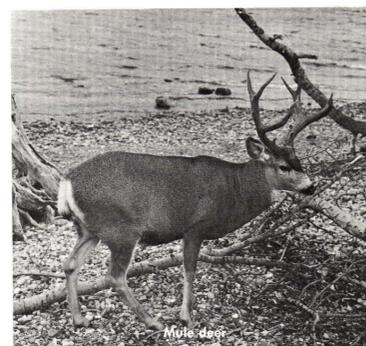
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Lewis and Clark established their "Traveller's Rest" camp on the Bitterroot River, near the mouth of Lolo Creek, in September of 1805 and again in June of 1806 on their return trek. The expedition split here in 1806. Clark proceeded south, down the Bitterroot Valley. Lewis and his party crossed the Missoula flats and entered Hell Gate Canyon in July and made their way up the Blackfoot River, along the Salish "going to buffalo trail" en route to the Great Falls of the Missouri River.

David Thompson, fur trader and land geographer, built "Salish House" in November of 1809 near the present town of Thompson Falls. It served as a Northwest Fur Company trading post. The Indians called Thompson Koo-Koo-Sint, "the man who looks at stars."

Western Montana's first lumbering was within what is now the Lolo National Forest. David Pattee, after working for Major Owen at Fort Owen, near Stevensville, came to Missoula in the 1860's to start logging operations in what is now called Pattee Canyon.

In 1862 Captain John Mullan completed the Mullan Trail military road through Missoula. The 624-mile road connected Fort Benton, Montana, and Walla Walla, Washington.



Mule deer



Mountain goat

## Outdoor Recreation

Lolo National Forest's lakes, mountains, trails, rivers, snow-capped peaks, and tree-lined roads offer opportunities for outdoor recreation in quiet, unhurried, natural settings. An extensive trail system provides for hiking and riding over windswept ridges, through narrow canyons, and across alpine meadows.

Rolling hills, high mountain lakes, and the view from a forest fire lookout offer special appeal for hikers and climbers. Lookout towers are marked on the recreation map.

Camping and picnicking opportunities are almost unlimited in the 2,076,641-acre National Forest. Water, toilets, tables, and fireplaces are provided at developed campgrounds you will find marked on the recreation map.

Skiing and big-game hunting make the Lolo a year-round playground. Excellent skiing is available at Lookout Pass on the Montana-Idaho line and at the Snow Bowl, a short drive northwest of Missoula.

National Forest lands are open to hunting and fishing. Montana Fish and Game Commission licenses are required. Fishermen take rainbow, brook, German brown, and cutthroat trout and whitefish in the Forest's lakes and streams. Big-game animals include elk, white-tailed and mule deer, black bear, moose, mountain lion, mountain sheep, and mountain goat. Bird hunters take Franklin, blue, and ruffed grouse.

In addition to game animals, you will see rabbit, raccoon, muskrat, mink, beaver, and otter as well as songbirds, hawks, eagles, and owls.

Cedar, western white pine, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, hemlock, Engelmann spruce, western larch, quaking aspen, birch, and cottonwood trees form the mighty pillars of the forest cathedral. Under this canopy, woods walkers will see Rocky Mountain rhododendrons, elderberry, dogwood, syringa, ocean spray, ceanothus, snowberry, thimbleberry, and a wide variety of ferns and mosses.

Forest Rangers at Plains, St. Regis, Lolo, Ninemile, Missoula, Superior, and Thompson Falls can help you plan your recreation visit into the western half of the Lolo National Forest.



## Of Special Interest

**LEWIS & CLARK HIGHWAY (U.S. 12)** West from the town of Lolo this tree-lined highway parallels the route Lewis and Clark took in approaching 5,187-foot Lolo Pass over the Bitterroot Mountains.

**VISITOR CENTER (J11)** Home of Forest Service smokejumpers, Aerial Fire Depot, and Northern Forest Fire Laboratory. Conducted tours for visitors. Exhibits and displays in Center tell story of man against wildfire.

**SAVENAC TREE NURSERY (F4)** Visitors are welcome. On Interstate 90, about 90 miles west of Missoula. Established in 1909. One-hundred-acre nursery is capable of producing 12 million trees each year: ponderosa pine, western white pine, Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, western red cedar, and lodgepole pine.

**LOOKOUT PASS (F2)** This scenic 4,726-foot pass on the Montana-Idaho line provides excellent skiing from November to April.

**HELL GATE (J11)** Site of earliest settlement in Missoula Valley.

**MARTINA (H8)** Early day gold dredging area.

**SNOW BOWL** Winter Sports area northwest of Missoula.

**KOO KOO SINT RIDGE (E5)** This ridge perpetuates Indian name of David Thompson, fur trader who came to this country in 1809. Ridge separates Clark Fork and Thompson River.

**FORT FIZZLE (L11)** As the Nez Perce Indians fled across the Bitterroot Mountains in 1877, army troops and civilian volunteers hastily built a log and trench fortification along the Lolo Trail to stop Chief Joseph, his braves, women, and children. After the Indians, in a brilliant, unexpected move, by-passed the fortification and escaped down the Bitterroot Valley, the breastworks came to be known as "Fort Fizzle."

**POINT SIX A** U. S. Weather Bureau radar station atop a 7,926-foot peak northwest of Missoula provides vital weather information from primitive, roadless country within a 200-mile radius. Information from this radar station is used by the Forest Service in anticipating lightning fires and in forest fire research.

**FIRE LOOKOUT TOWERS** are marked on the map on the other side of this folder. Visitors are welcome.

**RANGER STATIONS** at Lolo, Missoula, Ninemile, Plains, St. Regis, Superior and Thompson Falls.

**LOLO HOT SPRINGS (L9)** Lewis and Clark and their men bathed in these hot springs in 1805 and again on their return trip of 1806.

## Safety in the Forest

**CAMPFIRES** should be built in a safe place. Never build a campfire during a strong wind. When extinguishing your fire with water, stir the coals clear to the bottom with a stick or shovel. A fire is never out until it is cold: feel it.

**SMOKING** can be dangerous in the forest. Do not smoke while traveling. Make a rest stop to smoke at a safe place: a creek shore, on a barren rock, or at designated spots. Hold your match until it is cold; then break it in two.

**ACCIDENTS** of a severe nature should be reported to the nearest Forest Service officer or sheriff.

**DRIVE SLOWLY** enough to stop within one-half the distance you can see ahead.

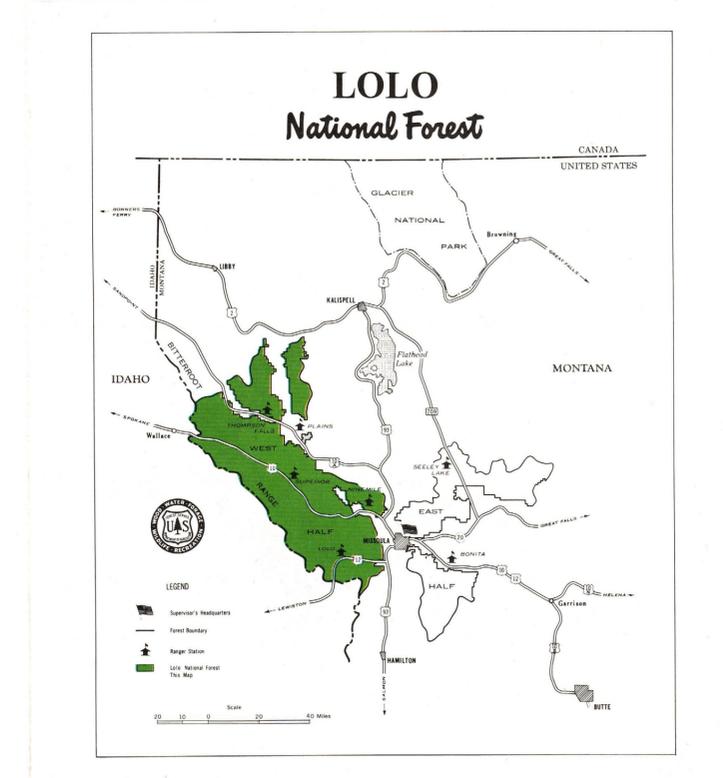
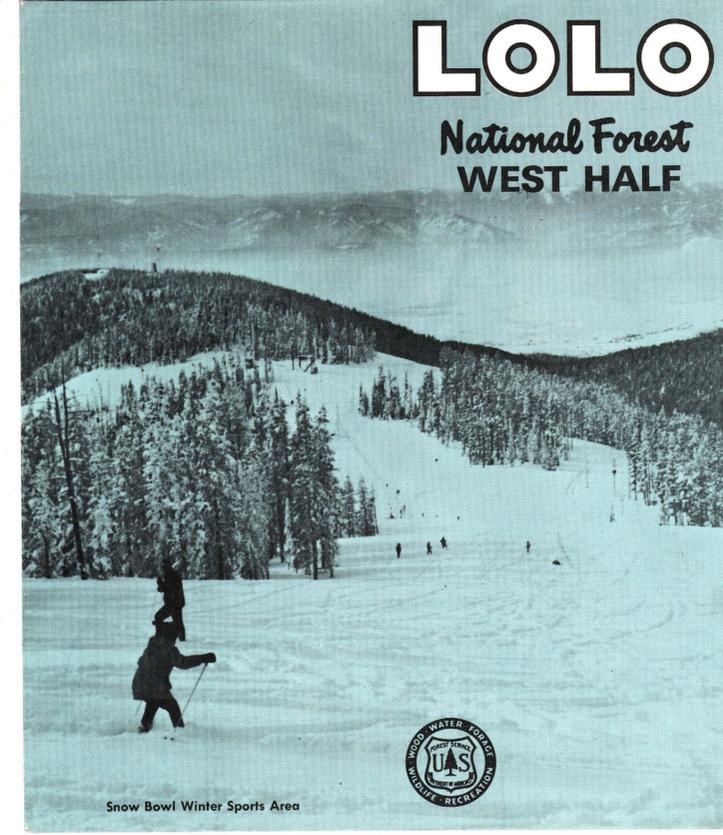
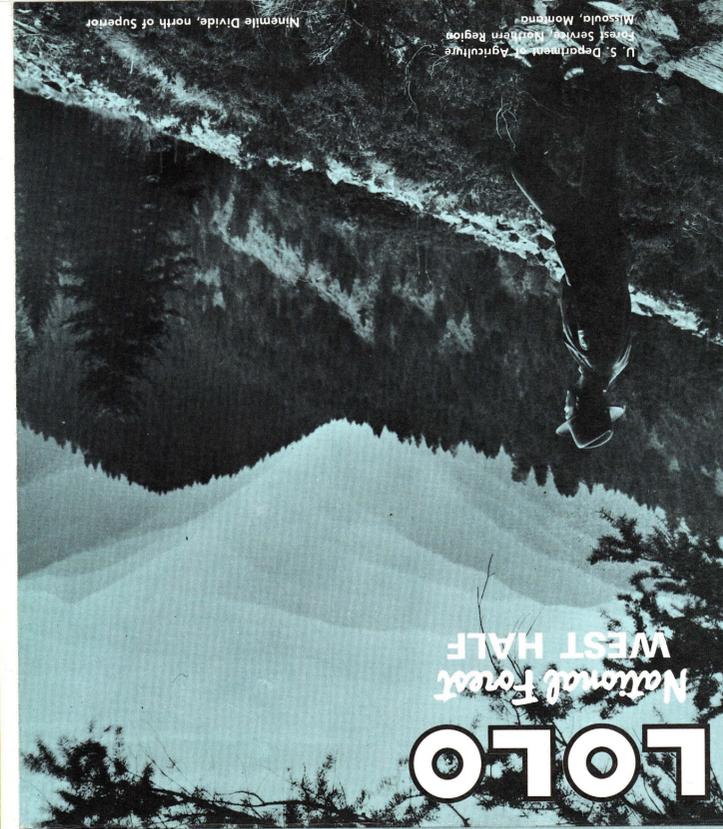
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**DEAD TREES** can be dangerous. During a strong wind avoid traveling through standing dead trees or overmature timber. Never camp where standing dead or defective trees may fall on your camp.

**SHOVEL, AX, AND BUCKET** must be carried by each auto or pack string for camp use and potential fire control.





# LOLO National Forest WEST HALF

1966  
Scale  
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

### LEGEND

- Interstate Highway
- US Routes
- State Routes
- Improved Motor Roads
- Secondary Motor Roads
- Mileage Between Red Stars
- Trails
- Special Area Boundary
- Ski Area
- Lewis & Clark Expedition 1805-1806
- Improved Recreation Site
- Supervisors Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- Forest Service Station
- Forest Service Lookout
- Point of Interest
- Lolo National Forest Boundary
- Land Ownership
- Boat Access

### VISIT YOUR FOREST RANGER AT

- Lolo K9
- Missoula K12
- Ninemile I9
- Plains F7
- St Regis G5
- Superior H7
- Thompson Falls E4

HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU



IMPROVED RECREATION SITES					
Index No	Name	Location	Camp Units	Trailer Units	Picnic Units
1	Lee Creek	L9	X	X	
2	Lewis & Clark	K9	X	X	X
3	Menard	I9	X	X	X
4	Trout Creek	I7	X	X	X
5	Cascade	G7	X	X	X
6	Bend	B6	X	X	X
7	Fishtrap Lake*	B5	X	X	X
8	Fishtrap Creek	C5	X	X	X
9	Clark Memorial	D5	X	X	X
10	Copper King	D5	X	X	X
11	Gold Rush	E4	X	X	X
12	Sloway	F4	X	X	X
13	Cabin City	F6	X	X	X
14	Denna Mora	F2	X	X	X

POINTS OF INTEREST		
Index No	Name	Location
12	Corona Lake	D7
13	Bear Creek Lodge Boys Camp	J7
14	Visitor Center	J11
15	Savenac Tree Nursery	F4
16	Lookout Pass	F2
17	Hellgate	J11
18	Martina	H8
19	Koo Koo Sint Ridge	E5
20	Fort Fizzle	L11
21	Lolo Hot Springs	L9

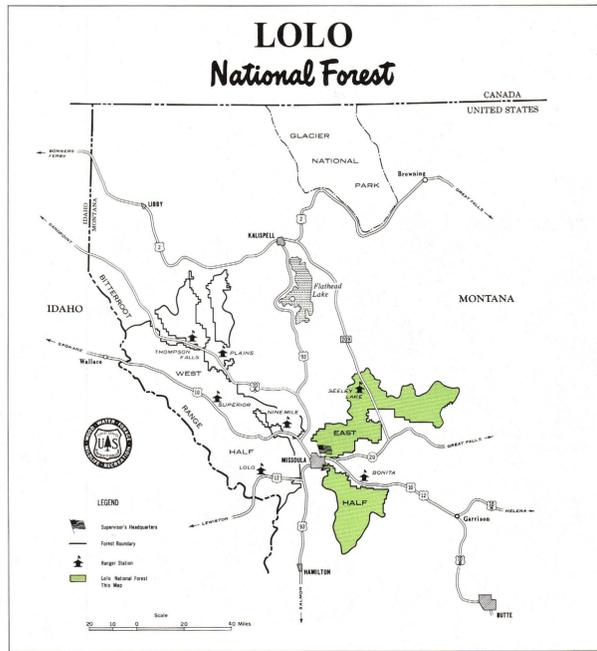
\* Boat Access



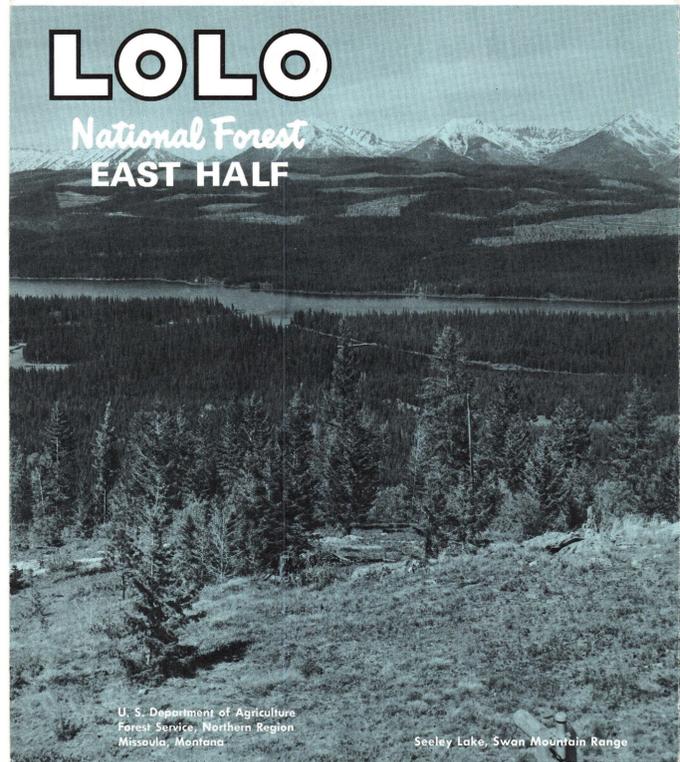
### PROTECT AMERICAN EAGLES



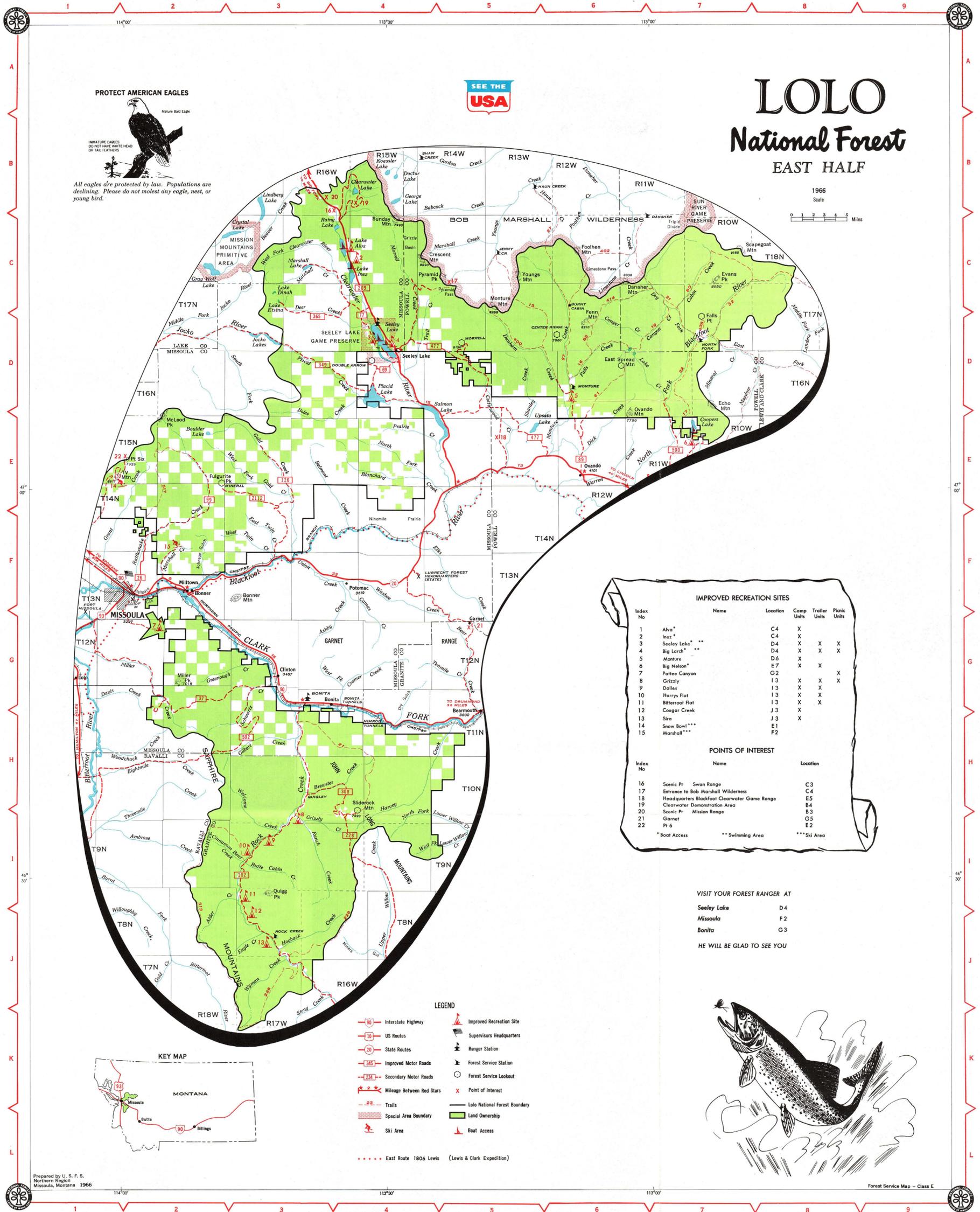
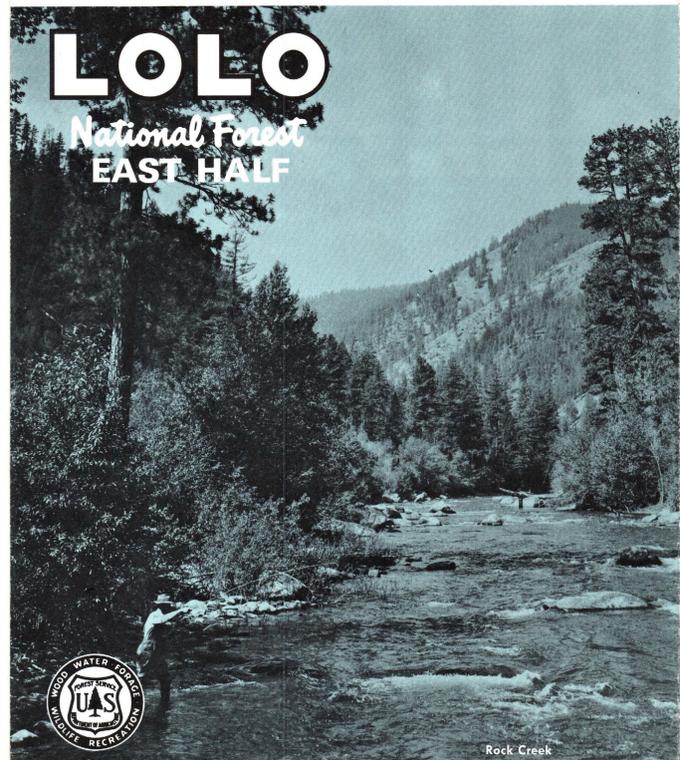
All eagles are protected by law. Populations are declining. Please do not molest any eagle, nest, or young bird.



# LOLO National Forest EAST HALF



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## Of Special Interest

LUBRECHT FOREST (F4) University of Montana experimental forest.

MISSION MOUNTAINS PRIMITIVE AREA (C3) spectacular 75,000-acre roadless range of mountains in Flathead National Forest; managed for its wilderness and natural scenic values.

BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS (C4) 950,000-acre wilderness in Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (F2).

FOREST FIRE LOOKOUT TOWERS shown on recreation map; visitors welcome.

PYRAMID PASS (C4) popular entrance to Bob Marshall Wilderness.

POINT SIX (E2) a U.S. Weather Bureau radar station atop this 7,926-foot peak provides vital weather information from primitive, roadless country within a 200-mile radius. Information from this radar station is used by the Forest Service in anticipating lightning fires and in forest fire research.

FORT MISSOULA (F1) established in 1877.

SWAN RANGE (C3), to the east, can be seen from this point on the Swan River Road, near Rainy Lake.

QUIGLEY (H3) in 1865 British interests invested more than \$1,000,000 in developing a "salted" gold mine at the head of Brewster Creek. The wildcat gold mining town's population grew to 2,000 before the ruse was discovered. Only a few buildings remain in the ghost town.

VISITOR CENTER, seven miles west of Missoula, is home of Forest Service smokejumpers, Aerial Fire Depot, and Northern Forest Fire Laboratory. Exhibits and displays in Center tell story of men against wildfire; daily tours.

BEARMOUTH (G5) was trading post for the placer gold mining towns of Beartown, Garnet, and Coloma in the 1860's.

CLARK FORK-BLACKFOOT RIVER JUNCTION (F2) Here the Indian trail through Hell Gate Canyon turned north up the Blackfoot to the plains country. Indians called the Blackfoot "Cokalahshkit," meaning "the river of the road to the buffalo." Captain Meriwether Lewis and his party passed here July 4, 1806. Captain John Mullan maintained a construction camp here the winter of 1861-62, during the building of the 624-mile Mullan Road from Fort Benton, Montana, to Walla Walla, Wash.



Snowshoes in Clearwater Lake area, Swan Mountain Range in background

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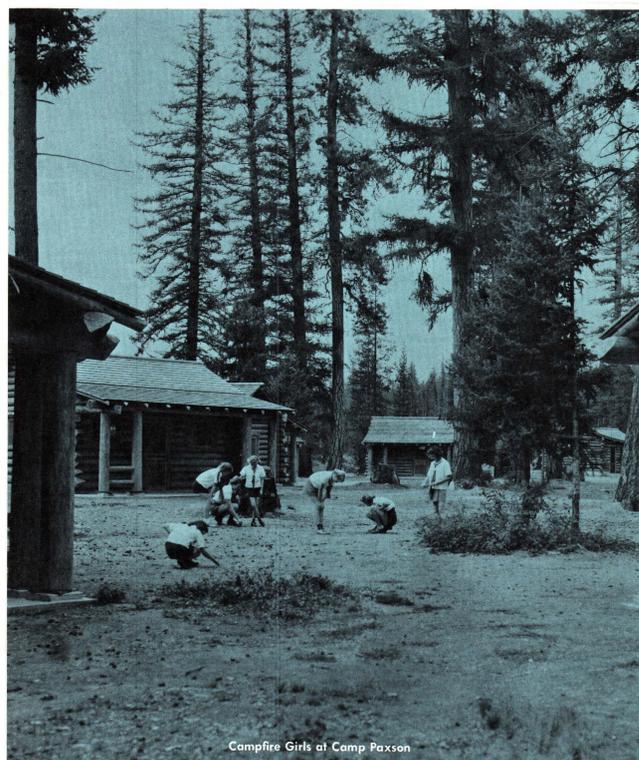
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Campfire Girls at Camp Paxson

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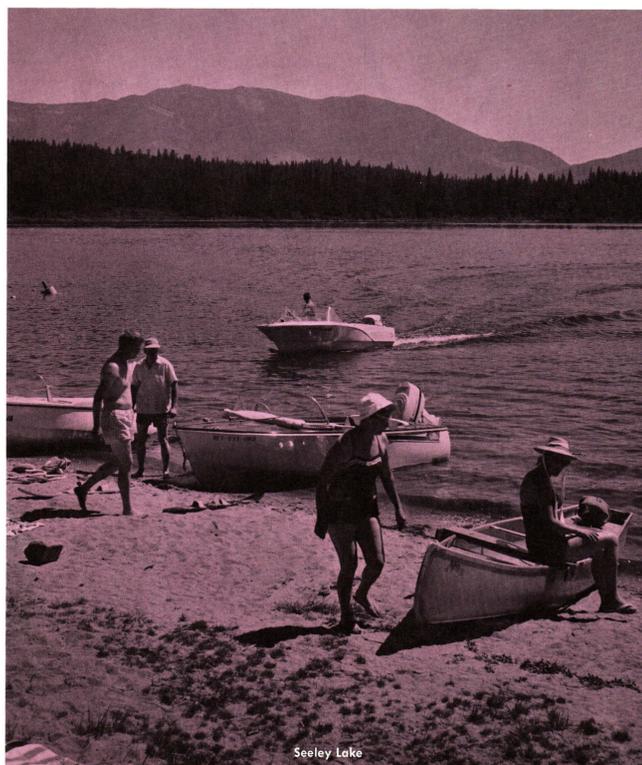
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Seeley Lake

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