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Numerous elk, many with young calves, may be seen on the benches above the Imnaha and Snake Rivers. In the steep cliff areas around Dry Diggins Lookout in Idaho, one might also see mountain goats.

If your summer visit takes you high into the timbered areas, you may see or hear the pileated woodpecker, the largest North American woodpecker. Watch out! You may get your hat knocked off by a swooping goshawk if you wander too close to its nest during the month of June. The diligent observer may find tracks or even see the pine marten, a small mammal similar to a mink. Sit quietly in your campground and you might lure the mantled ground squirrel, the yellow-pine chipmunk, or the gray jay with a few bread crumbs.

Golden Eagle

Fall – September, October, and November

During this season, the wildlife observer may compete or join forces with the hunter. Whichever activity you choose, this is a good time to see plenty of wildlife activity in the Hells Canyon NRA. Many of the birds are flocking up in preparation for their southward migration. Spend some time at Hat Point, Buckhorn Lookout, Granny View Point, or McGraw Lookout, and watch for raptors, such as sharpshinned and Cooper's hawks taking advantage of the favorable, terrain-commanded wind currents. Many of the shore birds follow the wind currents to Downey Lake, a unique shallow lake which is Oregon's only recorded nesting location for greater yellow legs. Clark's nutcracker is a common sight this time of the year in the upper coniferous areas, as is the blue grouse around timbered ridgetops.

Chukars will be bunched up on the lower grassland slopes, and, in rugged and brushy canyons, one might find a black bear harvesting berries.

Winter – December, January, and February

Winter is the best time to watch wandering bands of deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats along the rivers and lower trails. Flocks of snow buntings, tree sparrows, and common redpoles may also be seen in lower elevations. Cougar or cougar tracks are fairly common.

The Snake River, and to a lesser extent the Imnaha River, attract large numbers of wintering bald eagles. There is one pair of bald eagles thought to reside and nest in Hells Canyon. The few resident golden eagles and many visiting bald eagles are attracted to Hells Canyon by the abundance of fish and small game.

Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep

Persons of any race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, or with any handicapping condition are welcome to use and enjoy all facilities, programs, and services of the USDA. Discrimination in any form is strictly against agency policy, and should be reported to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

For Additional Information

- **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Headquarters**
  P.O. Box 907
  Baker, Oregon 97814
  (503) 523-6391
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Headquarters**
  P.O. Box 490
  Enterprise, Oregon 97828
  (503) 426-3151
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area**
  3620-B Snake River Avenue
  Lewiston, Idaho 83501
  (208) 743-3648
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area**
  P.O Box 832
  Riggins, Idaho 83549
  (208) 628-3916

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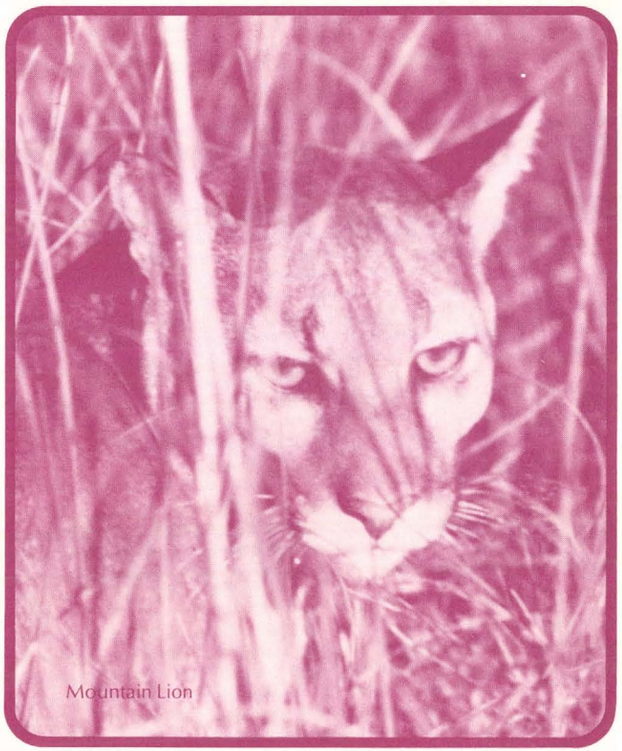
Wildlife

Hells Canyon

National Recreation Area



Mountain Lion

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

United States Department of Agriculture

Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region

Sapsucker

Hells Canyon Wildlife

During your visit to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA), we invite you to observe the wildlife which live in one of the most varied habitats in the Nation. The habitat is so varied because of the extreme differences in elevation within a remarkably short distance: from 7,000 feet at Hat Point in Oregon, down to 1,500 feet on the Snake River, and back up to 9,393 feet in the Seven Devils Mountains in Idaho – all within a 10-mile horizontal distance. These differences in elevation allow varied plant communities to grow close together. Each plant community, in turn, provides a living space or habitat for its own family of wildlife.

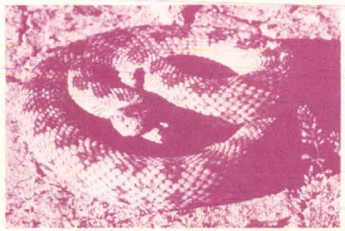
Mule Deer

Throughout the year, there are about 350 species of wildlife that are part or full-time residents of the recreation area's habitats. This brochure describes a few of the species of wildlife you may see at different seasons of the year. We hope the brochure helps you recognize and appreciate the habitats and the wildlife that live within them.

Spring – March, April, and May

If you are boating on the Snake River, watch for the mating, nesting or brood-raising activities of Canada geese. They will be out on some of the river bars such as Roland and Somers by June. Also, you might be fortunate enough to see the courtship antics of the brilliantly-colored male common merganser duck during March and April. The young of these birds are usually out of the nest by early July. They are comical to watch as they skitter along the water surface at the commands of the mother hen.

Some short hikes off the Snake or Imnaha Rivers may reveal a variety of song birds in courtship, or nesting in the brushy side canyons. The lazuli bunting, a particularly beautiful bird, is similar in size to the bluebird. Red-eyed virios, veery thrushes, gray catbirds, yellow breasted chats, and the orange-crowned Nashville and McGillivrays warblers may also be seen. Look also for deer, elk, and bighorn sheep on their way to higher summer ranges.



Pacific Rattlesnake

Hoary Marmot

Great Gray Owl

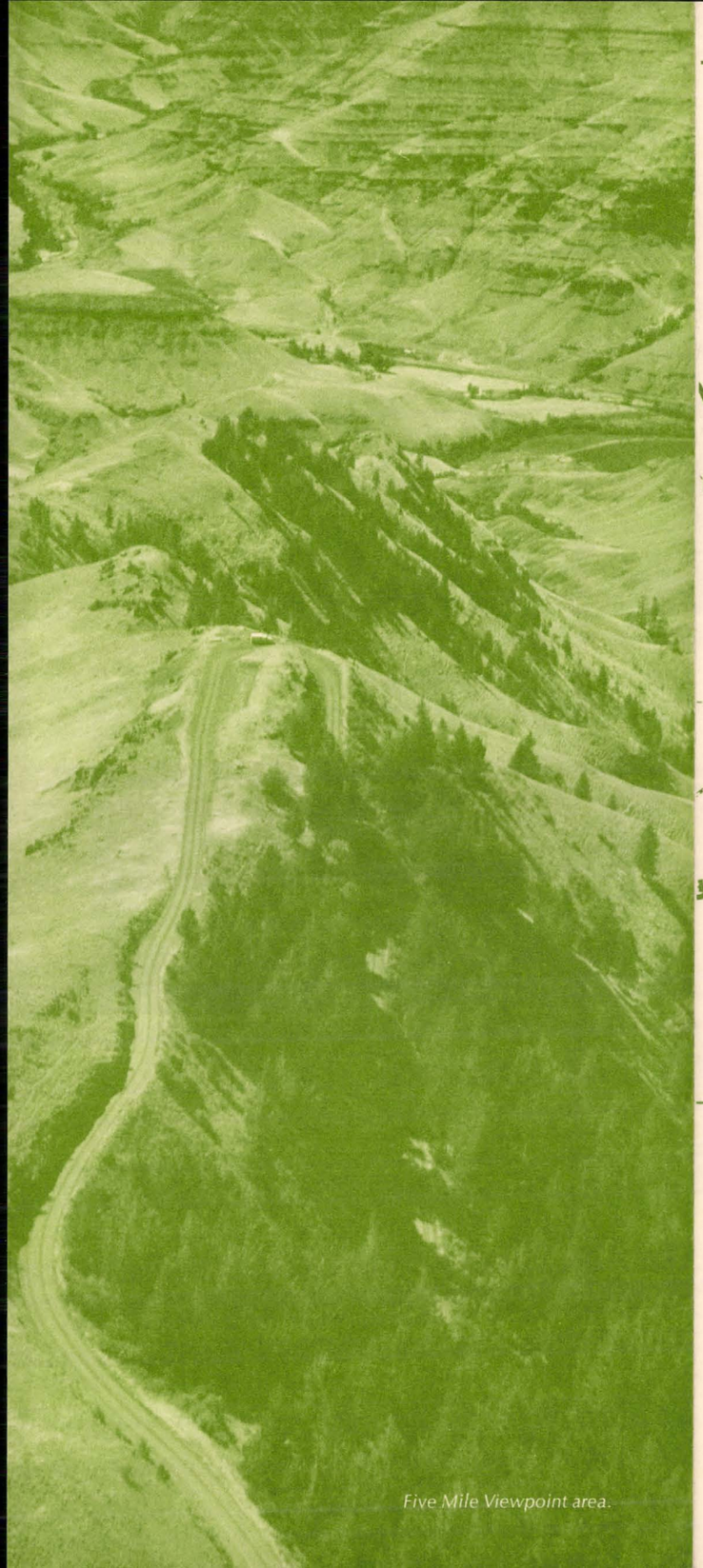
Spring evenings in the timbered uplands are filled with sounds of many wildlife species rarely observed. The common choruses of Pacific tree frogs, punctuated by the grunts and groans of the boreal toad, provide a background for booming nighthawks, whistling saw-whet owls, fluting flammulated owls, and hooting great gray owls. The great horned owl may he heard along with yapping coyotes; then everything else will be silent.

Summer – June, July, and August

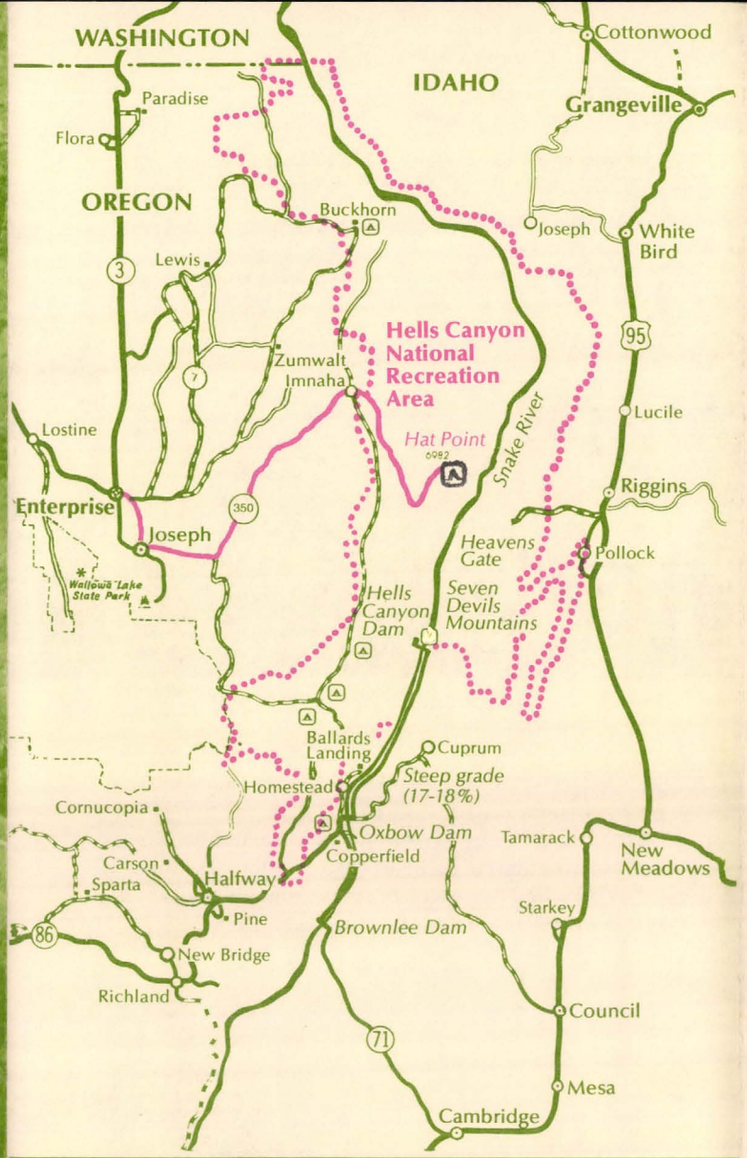
June is a particularly rewarding time to see wildlife from the lowest elevations to as high as receding snow will permit travel. The patient and lucky observer may see river otter in rivers or larger creeks. The small canyon wren flits between rocks in bunchgrass areas, and the powerful badger burrows for smaller rodents. In the early evening, find a comfortable sitting rock overlooking the rivers and listen for the winnowing of the common snipe and the whizzing boom of the common nighthawk. You may also see the butterfly-like flight of the tiny western pipistrelle bat in search of mosquitoes and no-see-um's.

Bobcat

Be on the lookout for the western rattlesnake, a reptile common to the NRA, particularly in lower elevations. The rattlesnake is beneficial to the wildlife eco-system; we encourage you to merely *watch* it and all other species of nongame wildlife. At lower elevations, the visitor may see the unusual rubber boa snake, which appears to have no head.



Five Mile Viewpoint area.



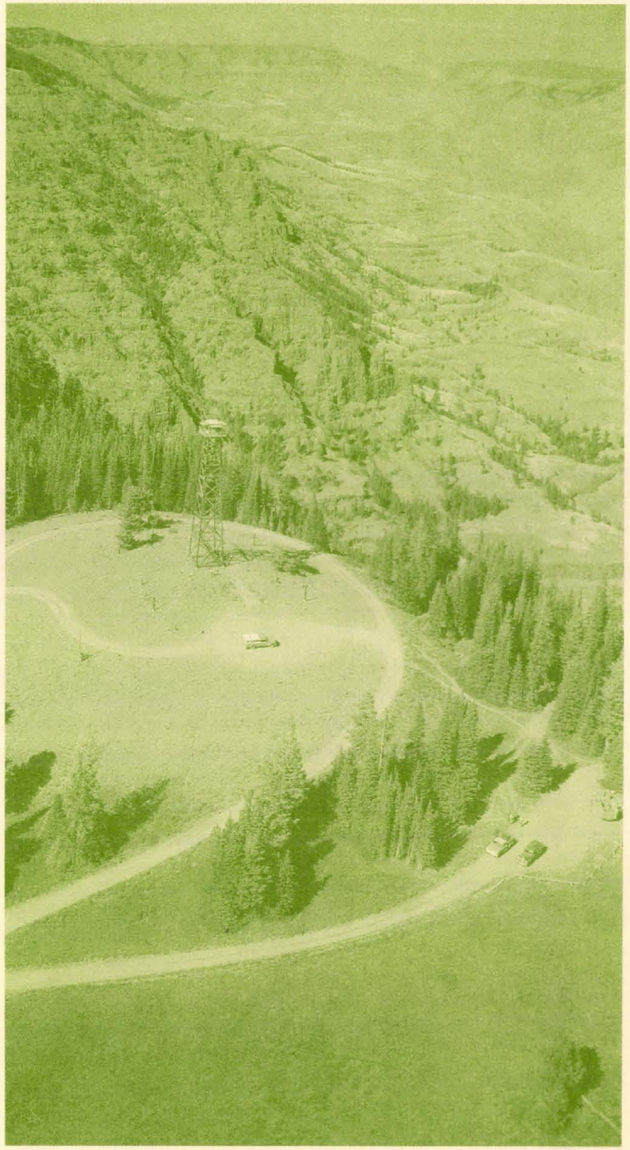
LEGEND:

- Hells Canyon NRA Boundary
- 2 Lane Paved
- Other All Weather
- Unimproved
- Campground

The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area was established by Congress in 1975. The recreation area was created to preserve the free-flowing character of the Snake River in Hells Canyon and to protect its archaeological, historical and ecological values. It was also established to enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment of the area.

Hat Point

Balanced on the edge of North America's Deepest Gorge in Oregon's Beautiful Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.



Hat Point lookout tower.

United States Department of Agriculture

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Pacific Northwest Region
Forest Service

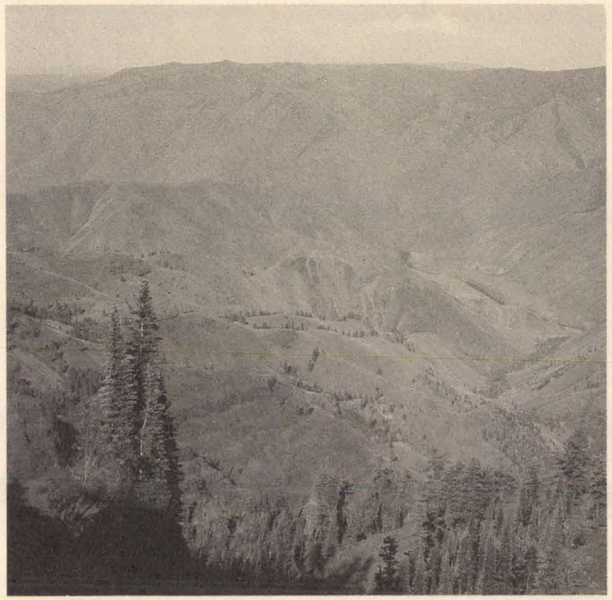
The Hat Point observation site offers a view of the deepest gorge in North America from an elevation of 6,982 feet. The Snake River, elevation 1,276 feet, and Idaho's Seven Devils Mountains, over 9,000 feet in elevation, are both visible from the vantage of Hat Point.

The view point is accessible by car on a dirt and gravel surface road and is 24 miles from the town of Imnaha. Some of the most rugged and spectacular back country in the State of Oregon can be seen on the trip from Imnaha to Hat Point, a journey of between two and one half to three hours. Because of the condition of the road surface and the steepness of grades, cars should have good tires and brakes. The road is not recommended for automobiles with low clearance and trailers are not advised. It is built for one way traffic with pull-outs for passing and becomes rough and dusty in the summer. In wet weather, tire chains or a four wheel drive vehicle is required. There are no commercial facilities beyond Imnaha.

In addition to the spectacular vista at Hat Point, excellent views of the Imnaha River Valley and the distant Wallowa Mountains can be had from Five Mile view point at the end of steep grades leading to Hat Point.

There are picnic facilities at Hat Point and nearby Horse Creek View Point. Water, which is not available at either picnic site, can be obtained at Sacajawea Spring, one fourth mile north of Hat Point along the rim trail. Sacajawea Campground is one half mile north of Hat Point.

Primitive overnight camping facilities are available. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest practices a "Pack it Out" litter program. Please pack out what you pack in. The next Forest visitor will appreciate your efforts. Lush grass which dries during the summer produces periods of extreme fire danger. Please be careful with fire at all times.



Canyon vista and Snake River.

Lupine.

A telephone call to the Forest Service office in Enterprise, Oregon, will provide the latest information available on road conditions. Drive with caution and use low gear on the steep portions of the road on your return. For those who enjoy back country travel, the view from the road and from Hat Point will make this trip a memorable one.

Saddle Creek Viewpoint.

PLEASE!

Only you can prevent forest fires

Five Mile Viewpoint.

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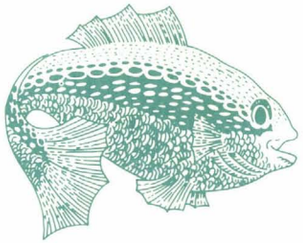
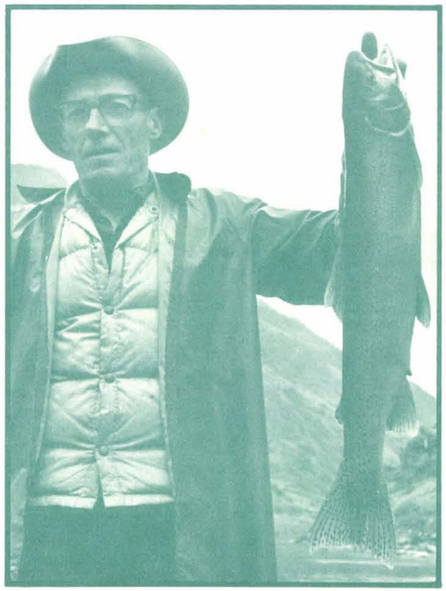
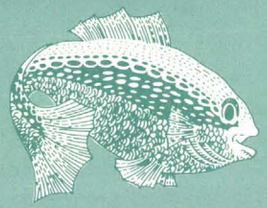
No-trace camping . . . **Many lakes show the impact of overuse. If you visit this area, please camp at least 300 feet from lake shores, pack out all litter, use the cat/hole method of human waste disposal and leave the area with no trace of your passing.**



Commercial Facilities . . . Stores and shops in surrounding towns sell groceries, camping and fishing supplies, gasoline, and fishing licenses. Numerous outfitters provide transportation and guide services.





Forest Service Offices

Additional information, maps, and brochures are available at these Hells Canyon Recreation Area offices:

- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Headquarters**
  Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
  P. O. Box 490
  Enterprise, Oregon 97828
  (503) 426-3151
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area**
  Snake River Unit Office
  3620-B Snake River Ave.
  Lewiston, Idaho 83501
  (208) 743-3648
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area**
  P. O. Box 832
  Riggins, Idaho 83549
  (208) 628-3916

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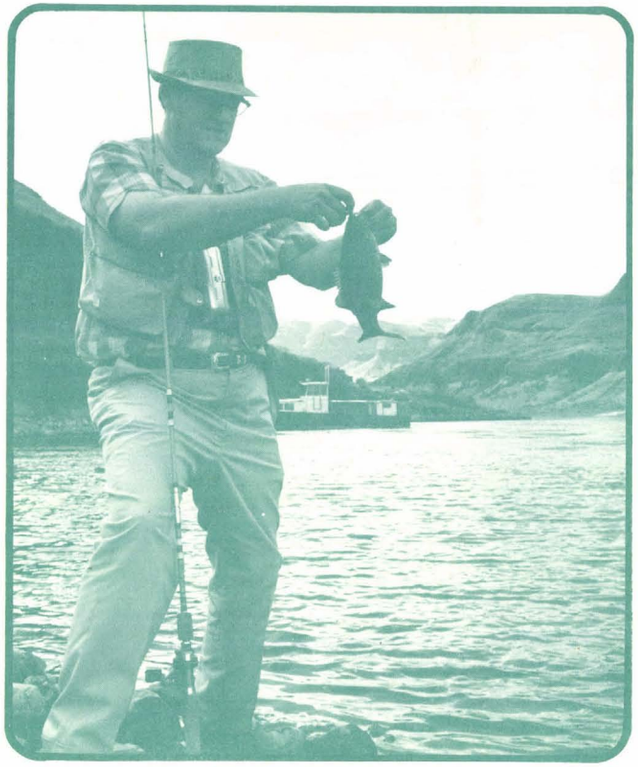
Fishing

Hells Canyon

National Recreation Area



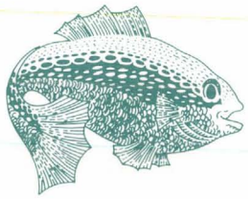
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

United States Department of Agriculture

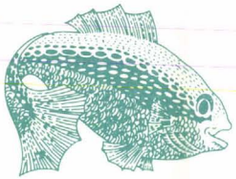
Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region

Where in the world

can you find catfish and steelhead trout sharing the same water in the company of an eleven foot long prehistoric fish with no bones? Where do you find a mighty river with cactus on its banks only six miles from alpine lakes? Hells Canyon National Recreation Area is the unique and only area.



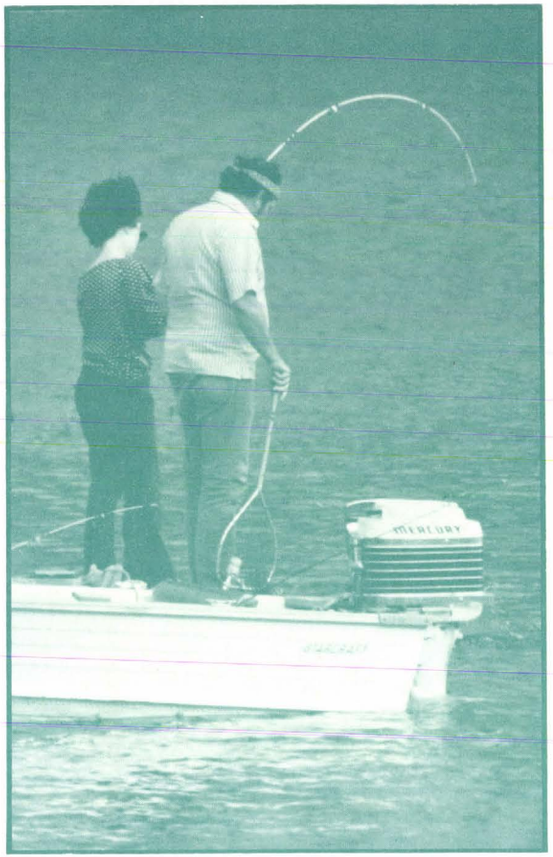
Long ago . . . Salmon and steelhead trout were a staple in the diet of the earliest human residents of Hells Canyon. The climate and the abundant supplies of game and fish attracted prehistoric people. Remnants of their homes, villages and art are still very much in evidence. These irreplaceable relics of the past are protected by law and should be enjoyed but left undisturbed.



And now . . . Dams built in modern times have changed the river forever. The soft white sand bars have given way to black rock rubble. Flood waters no longer replace the beaches every year or renew driftwood burned in cozy campfires. The high water mark along lofty ledges has given way to the white-rock line of the daily water fluctuations. Once mighty runs of salmon and steelhead are feeble remnants of better days.

The ones that won't get away . . . But along with bad comes an abundance of good. Work is underway to restore the steelhead and salmon runs. Resident rainbow trout grow at a truly amazing rate. Along with the cold water fish you also find warm water species – crappie, catfish and bass. Sturgeon reach amazing sizes in one of the last strongholds of this giant species. In tributaries like the Imnaha and Salmon Rivers the fishing is excellent.

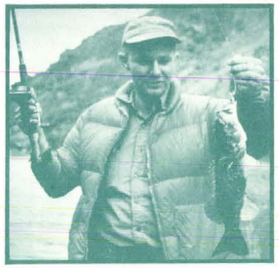
Stocking the lakes . . . Before white people arrived on the scene, most of the mountain lakes were barren of fish. Planting programs over the past 20 years have introduced fish into most of the suitable lakes. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game continues the stocking in cooperation with the Forest Service. Now most mountain lakes in the Hells Canyon NRA contain one species or another of trout. All of these lakes are in the Hells Canyon Wilderness; the only access is by foot or horseback.



You're on your own . . . The thrill of search and discovery is a part of your wilderness experience we don't want to deny with too much information. You're up to the challenge – find out for yourself where the big ones (and little ones) lie. As with most mountain lakes, the fishing is unpredictable. Feeding orgies give way to total abstinence in minutes.

Methods of fishing in the Hells Canyon NRA are as varied as the fish. Everything from flies to plugs to worms or pungent fish innards may work for any given species at any given time. Tackle runs from the ultra-light for trout, crappie or bass, to ultra-heavy saltwater rigs for sturgeon.

Fishing the tributaries – Regulations . . . The regulations regarding fishing seasons, bag limits and licenses are established by each state. Since the Snake River forms the boundary between Idaho and Oregon, both states are involved. Fishermen should obtain copies of the regulations in the state where they intend to fish.



Fishermen on the Snake River need to have a license from one of the states and can fish the entire river from a boat. They can only fish from the bank of the state where they have a license.

"The earth is the mother of all people, and all people should have equal rights upon it."

Chief Joseph
Jan. 14, 1879

Access

From the south, the trail can be reached by taking State Highway No. 350 from Joseph, Oregon to the town of Imnaha. From Imnaha, take the graveled County Road No. 735 north to Fence Creek. Beyond this point, the road (now designated Forest Road 4260) deteriorates into a steep, narrow dirt road unsuitable for vehicles pulling trailers. Passenger cars may be used during dry weather by carefully negotiating this last segment of approximately 10 miles.

The Trail may also be entered from the north at Dug Bar on the Snake River. Dug Bar is reached by jet boating up river from the mouth of the Grande Ronde River (about 28 miles) or by float trip downstream from Hells Canyon Dam (about 51 miles).

Philosophy of the trail

The Nee-Me-Poo Trail is a historical feature rather than a common destination trail. It can be used and experienced for its spiritual value. Hikers have an opportunity to walk in the footsteps of Chief Joseph and his people.

Protection of the Trail

The Nee-Me-Poo Trail represents a wealth of Indian and Pioneer history which must be preserved for future generations. Enjoy, but please don't destroy your American heritage.

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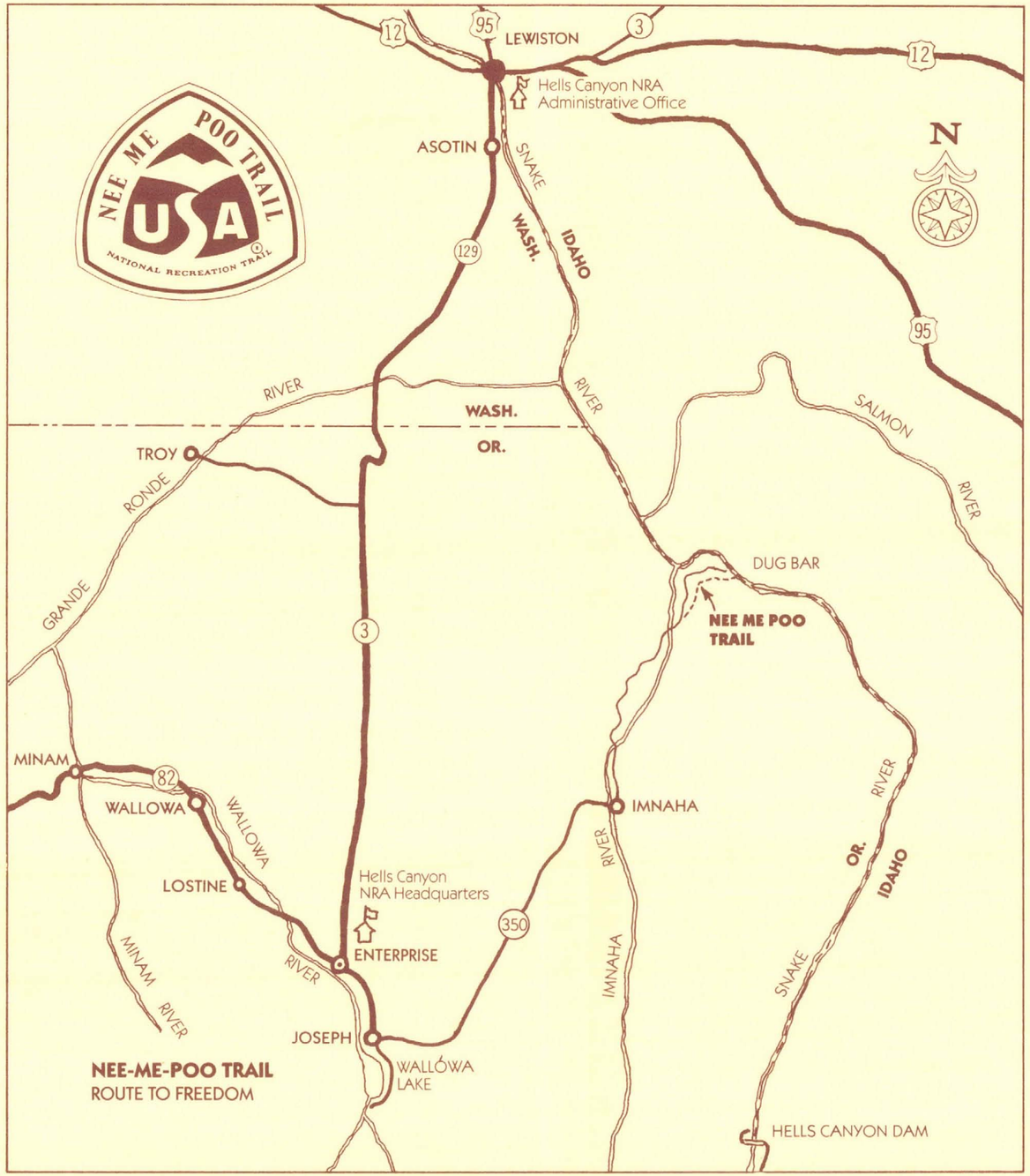


Nee-Me-Poo National Recreation Trail

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Pacific Northwest Region
USDA • Forest Service

Welcome to the Nee-Me-Poo National Recreation Trail

Many years have passed since a tribe of about 700 Nez Perce Indians embarked upon an historic flight to freedom in an attempt to remain a free and unfettered people. Their journey covered approximately 1800 miles. While marred with more than 20 skirmishes, 5 major battles and a bitter ending, it proved their strength of conviction, their remarkable endurance and the great leadership of the proud Indian tribe.

A 3.7 mile section of the trail they followed (Nee-Me-Poo) traverses the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The chief of the Forest Service has designated this trail a National Recreation Trail as a reminder of the Nation's history as provided for by the National Trails System Act of 1968.

"Let me be a free man — free to travel, free to stop, free to work, free to trade, where I choose, free to choose my own teachers, free to follow the religion of my fathers, free to think and talk and act for myself — and I will obey every law, or submit to the penalty."

Chief Joseph
Jan. 14, 1879

History

The Nez Perce Treaty of 1855 reserved vast areas of land for the Nez Perce Indian Tribe. The land stretched from what is now central Idaho to the eastern edges of both Washington and Oregon. Tucked remotely away in the Oregon allotment was the beautiful and fertile Wallowa Valley. Here, among the picturesque setting and the superior hunting grounds, Chief Tu-eka-kas (Chief Joseph's father) and his band of Nez Perce lived peacefully. For unnumbered generations the Wallowa Valley had been the home of their ancestors.

Hostilities began when settlers and cattlemen increasingly trespassed upon the Indian's land. In 1861, when gold was discovered in Orofino, Idaho, 10,000 miners invaded their home land in search of the precious mineral. The friendly Indians became restless.

In 1863, the U.S. Government offered a new treaty in an attempt to pacify the new settlers and give unobstructed access to the newly discovered mines. Chief Tu-eka-kas refused to sign the treaty because it totally excluded the Wallowa Valley and outlying areas from the Indian's land. However, a number of Chiefs whose interests were not affected, signed the new treaty and the Government contended that all the Nez Perce were bound. Tu-eka-kas and his tribe were to leave the Wallowa Valley and move to the newly designated Lapwai reservation in Idaho.

Tu-eka-kas ignored the treaty, and despite grievances against the Government, skillfully maintained peace with the settlers. He and his people remained in the Wallowa Valley until his death.

With Tu-eka-kas now in his grave, the mantle of authority fell upon Joseph. His young braves were held in check in spite of the growing resentment felt at losing more land and horses to an increasing white population. The Government continued to urge Joseph to give up the land peacefully and move his people to the reservation.

Finally, in the spring of 1877, General Howard of the United States Army became impatient and notified Chief Joseph that he must move within 30 days or be driven out by soldiers. Joseph, realizing the unfavorable odds of a fight with the U.S. Army, reluctantly agreed to move.

The disappointed tribe dismantled their Wallowa Valley camp for the last time in late May of 1877, moving off toward the Snake River. Chief Joseph's band consisted of approximately 400 indians, including about 64 braves, ages 16 and over. They took over 1,000 head of horses and cattle, leaving much of their stock behind. The Nee-Me-Poo National Recreation Trail was the route followed to the Snake River.

After crossing the Snake River, Joseph's people joined with other bands of Nez Perce and a small group of Palouses. Thereafter, the historical Nez Perce War began, turning the peaceful journey into a flight for freedom and sanctuary in Canada.

Every mile of the retreat brought danger. Aided by Chief Joseph's surpassing military genius, the Nez Perce confused and outwitted the 2,000 regular troops of the United States Army. Though the warriors were encumbered with women, children and the elderly throughout their flight, they were able to outdistance the fresh troops continually appearing in their path.

Joseph and his people came to the end of their bloody trail in the Bear Paw Mountains of Montana, only 30 miles from the Canadian refuge. Hemmed in by winter snow the Indians were besieged by the U.S. Army and forced to surrender. After three months of unquestionable grief, anxiety and hardship, Joseph, in a pathetic, yet dramatic surrender, said: "From where the sun now shines, I shall fight no more forever."

Climate

The Snake River Canyon climate is characterized by mild winters and hot, dry summers. The area's annual precipitation of approximately 8 inches falls mainly in the winter and spring months as rain and some light snow.

Summer thunderstorms may cause some erosion from intense rainfall, but these storms are infrequent. Mean annual temperature is approximately 60°F with highs ranging to over 100°F in the summer months and lows of 0°F in the winter.

The trail can be used at least 10 months of the year and sometimes year around, depending on the amount of snow.

Points of Interest

Lone Pine Saddle — The view from Lone Pine Saddle of the Snake River Canyon and the Imnaha River drainage is outstanding, adding a dimension of space and beauty for hikers.

Prickly Pear Cactus — prickly pear cactus are abundant along the Nee-Me-Poo Trail. The cactus is generally in full bloom during the spring.

Interpretive Sign — An interpretive sign, located at Dug Bar, tells the story of the Nez Perce journey and locates their epic crossing of the flooding Snake River.

Safety

The most notable hazard for public use of the trail is the presence of an occasional rattlesnake during the summer months. Snake bite kits are recommended.

Water

No water is available on the trail. Hikers should carry their own water.

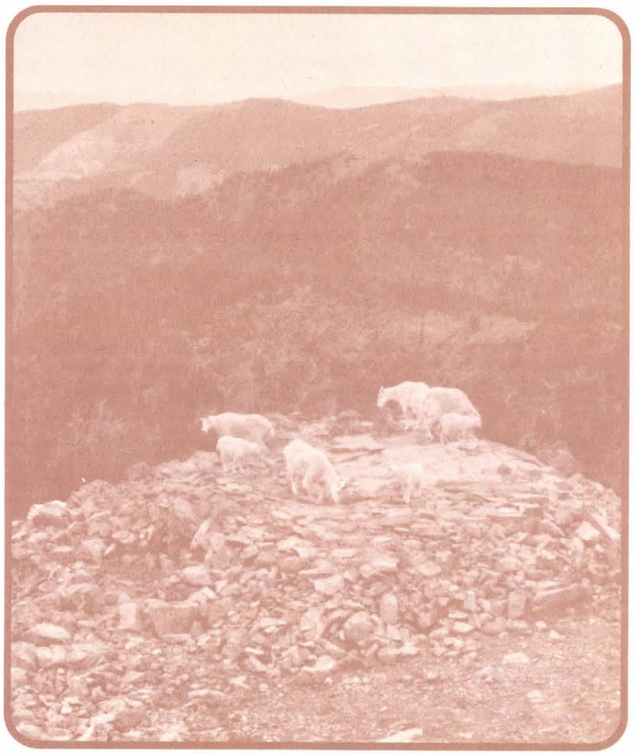
Wildlife

Due to the mild climate and plentiful plant life, a variety of wildlife, particularly deer, can be observed from the trail.

Nee-Me-Poo = the real people

WILDLIFE

The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area provides a home for over 375 species of animals including 29 species of fish. Of these animals, the Rocky Mountain elk is perhaps the best known. These elk, introduced in Hells Canyon in 1913, are now found through the entire area. Native Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep disappeared when domestic sheep diseases decimated the local population. They have since been reintroduced



successfully in both Idaho and Oregon. Rocky Mountain goats inhabit the Seven Devils Mountains in Idaho. The most prevalent game bird is the chukar partridge, also an introduced species, which is found at lower elevations. The white sturgeon, America's largest freshwater fish, inhabits the Snake River. Anadromous salmon and steelhead are increasing in numbers in both the Snake and Imnaha River drainages. Both bald and golden eagles are fairly common here, as well as a number of species of hawks and falcons.

MANAGING FOR THE FUTURE

The renewable natural resources with the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area are valuable assets managed to preserve natural beauty and the other attributes for which the Area was created by Congress. While visiting the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area with its monumental geologic features, take time to enjoy the diverse ages and sizes of forest trees, the shrubs and wildflowers, the grasslands. Enjoy the sights and sounds of cattle, sheep, elk, deer, cougar, bear, coyote, big-horn sheep, birds and other wildlife. These renewable resources are part of your national heritage.

For Additional Information

- **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Headquarters**
  P.O. Box 907
  Baker, Oregon 97814
  (503) 523-6391
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Headquarters**
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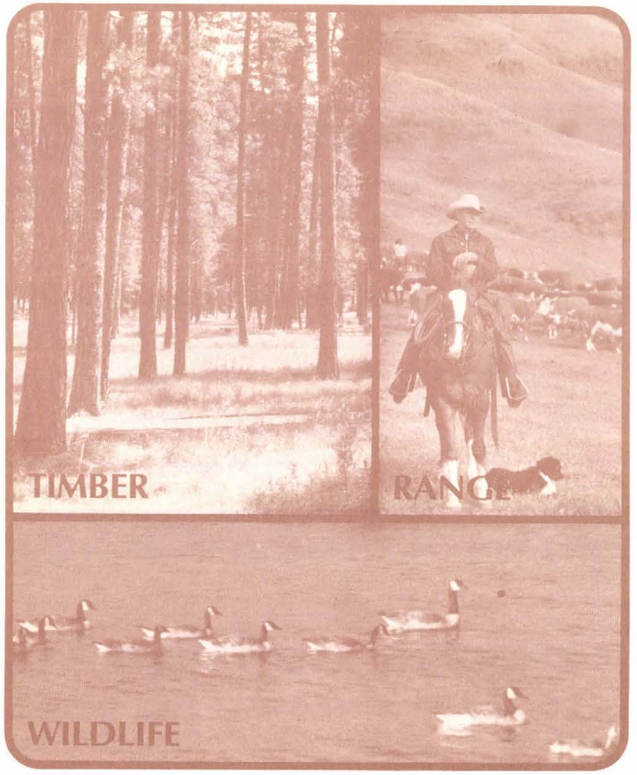
  Enterprise, Oregon 97828
  (503) 426-3151
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area**
  3620-B Snake River Avenue
  Lewiston, Idaho 83501
  (208) 743-3648
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area**
  P.O. Box 832
  Riggins, Idaho 83549
  (208) 628-3916

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984—593-027/1008 REGION NO. 8
R6-WW-032-1984

Renewable Resources

Hells Canyon

National Recreation Area



Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region

Welcome to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area.

Created by Congress in 1975, the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area encompasses more than one-half million acres over parts of three National Forests – the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in Oregon, and the Payette and Nezperce National Forests of Idaho. It straddles the Hells Canyon of the Snake River, from the peaks of Idaho's Seven Devils Mountains on the east to Oregon's rimrock and mountain slopes on the west.

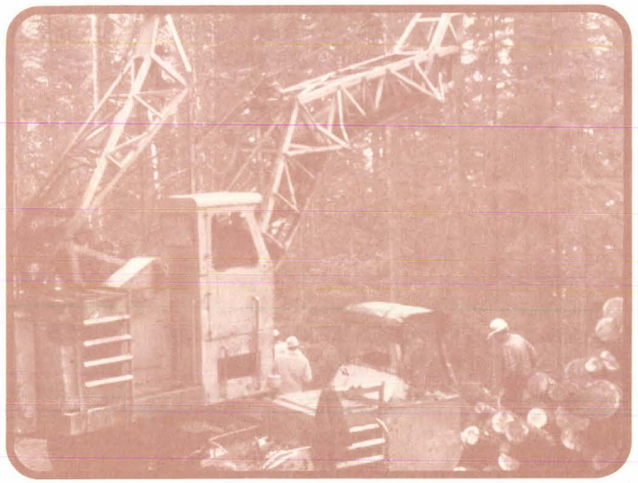
The Recreation Area was created to preserve the free-flowing character of the Snake River in Hells Canyon for future generations and to protect its archaeological, historical, ecological and recreational values. When Congress established the Area, it also recognized existing activities such as ranching, grazing, farming, and timber harvesting as traditional and valid uses of the Area.

This brochure takes a look at three important renewable resources, timber, range and wildlife, and examines their ties with the recreational, scenic and historical values of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area.

TIMBER

Early settlers along the Snake River in Hells Canyon used timber in developing their homesteads and ranches. Even though the land area that is now the Recreation Area has never been a large supplier of commercial timber, lumbering has been an important part of the economic life of neighboring communities. Timber harvest is permitted within the Area as long as it is consistent with the objectives of the Congressional Act establishing the Area. In all cases, selective harvest of trees must be used. This is done by cutting and removing individual trees, or small groups of trees covering not more than two acres at a time.

Within the Recreation Area, there are forested lands suitable for timber harvest in four locations: In Idaho, north of the Hells Canyon Wilderness; In Oregon,



northwest of the Buckhorn Lookout, on the plateau between Freezeout Saddle and Lord Flat, and along the upper Imnaha River. These lands available for timber harvest amount to about 80,000 acres or roughly 12 percent of the Recreation Area. Congress has directed that these lands be managed primarily for dispersed recreation rather than solely for maximum timber production. Priority is given to maintaining healthy and diverse groups of a variety of tree sizes and species to protect and enhance timber stand health, scenery and wildlife habitat. Additionally, at least 10 percent of the harvested lands will be maintained in old-growth timber.

RANGE

The major agricultural activity in and around Hells Canyon has been the grazing of domestic livestock. The Nez Perce Indians grazed horses throughout the grasslands and scattered forests 150 years before white

homesteaders introduced their livestock in the late 1800's. The entire Recreation Area, including the Hells Canyon Wilderness, is divided into grazing allotments. These allotments annually provide grazing for over 18,000 cattle, sheep and horses, under a permit system administered by the Forest Service.

Before the 1960's the area was grazed year-around, controlled mainly by weather, available water and sufficient forage. Now, range plants are given a greater chance to become established in the spring before domestic livestock grazing is permitted. Better management of the range has helped to restore rangeland vitality.

Wallowa Whitman National Forest

United States Department of Agriculture

Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region

Eagle Cap Wilderness

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established the 293,500-acre Eagle Cap Wilderness, defined as an area that "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable."

The area is characterized by high alpine lakes and meadows, bare granite peaks and ridges, U-shaped glaciated valleys, thick timber in the lower valleys, and scattered alpine timber on the upper slopes. Elevations range from 5,000 feet in lower valleys to near 10,000 feet on the highest of the majestic peaks.

Access is via several main routes; the most heavily used is State Highway 82 to Wallowa Lake, which is one mile from the Wilderness boundary. Other main trailheads are reached from Hurricane Creek Road, Lostine River Road, Indian Crossing on the Imnaha Road, and Boulder Park on the Main Eagle Road. Developed campsites for picnicking and overnight camping are located along each of these roads.

Usually by July 4 the majority of the Eagle Cap Wilderness trails are snow free. Trails that cross the passes often carry snow-drifts until August. The area is then normally open until late October.

ELEVATION OF TOWNS IN WALLOWA COUNTY

Enterprise	3750
Imnaha	1965
Joseph	4190
Lostine	3363
Wallowa	2941
Troy	1607

Summer temperatures vary with highs in the 90's and lows in the 40's. Higher temperatures cause insect problems: mosquitos around wet areas and horseflies in other areas. An effective repellent is a necessity. Visitors should also be prepared for sudden changes in the weather and late-afternoon thunderstorms.

The Lakes Basin is the most heavily used part of the Eagle Cap Wilderness. If you are looking for solitude, check with Forest Service offices or your wilderness map for less-frequented locations.

Opportunities for trout fishing are available to the angler in over 37 miles of streams and 53 lakes.

Mountain goats, bighorn sheep, elk and deer, provide hunters and recreationists with additional challenges, either with gun, camera, or the thrill of sighting these or the many other varieties of wildlife found here.

To help protect the wild character of the Eagle Cap Wilderness, visitors are asked to leave no trace of their stay. This means leaving no permanent structures; keeping campfires small and scattering the campfire ring; camping at least 200 feet from lakes; and packing out all unburnable materials.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Pine Ranger District
General Delivery
Halfway, Oregon 97834

1600
December 19, 1986

Mr. E. Grover Heinrichs
1301 E. Ft. Lowell Road
Tucson, AZ 85719

Dear Mr. Heinrichs:

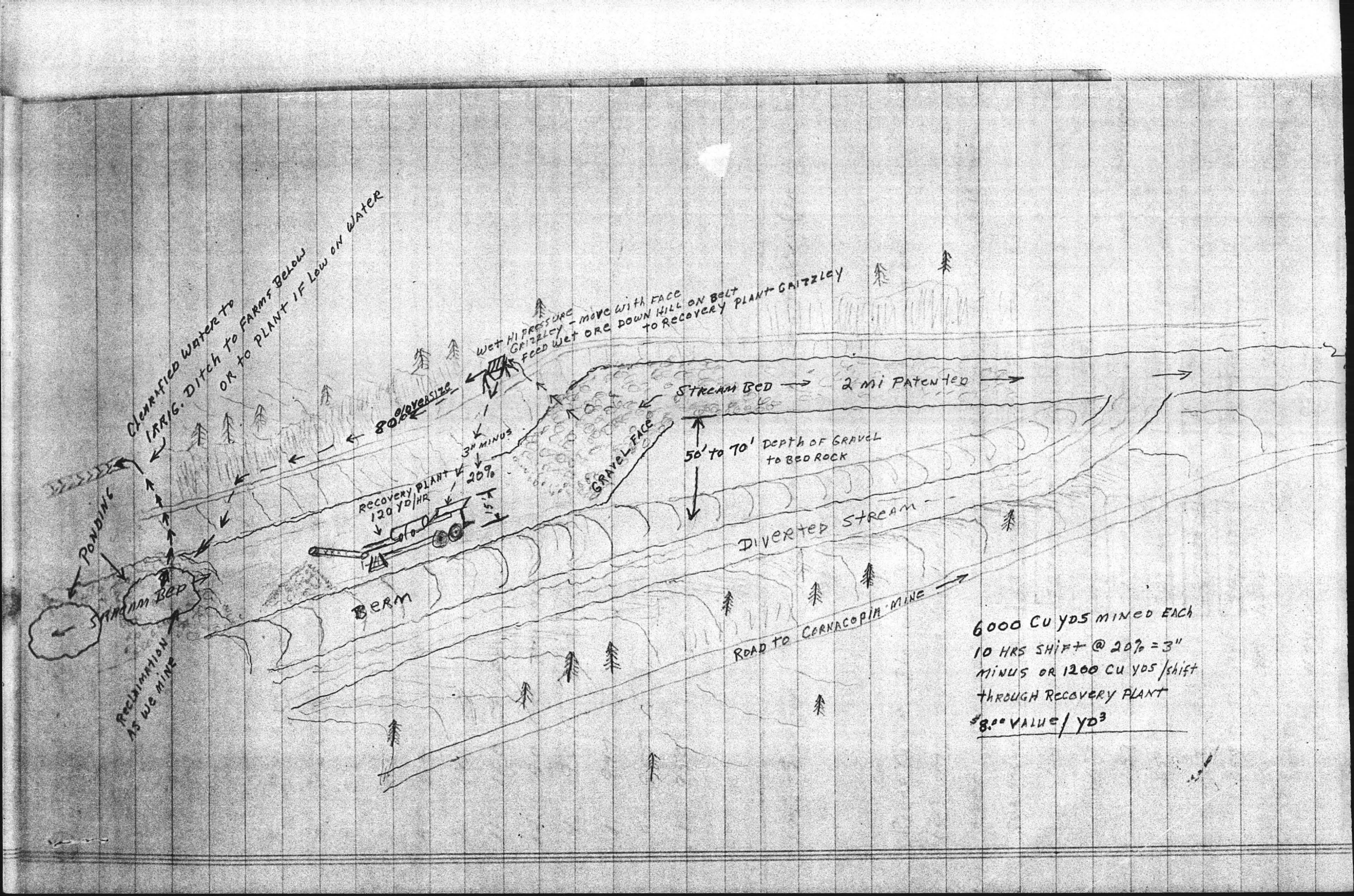
Enclosed are the maps you purchased and some brochures about the surrounding areas. The Hells Canyon Chamber of Commerce may be able to give you additional information on the local community. I suggest you get in touch with Mary Ann Carr, General Delivery, Halfway, OR 97834. If I can be of any more assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me again.

Sincerely,

Annie Hanson

ANNIE HANSON
Information Receptionist

Enclosures


Clarified water to
Irrig. Ditch to Farms Below
or to plant if low on water
Wet Hi Pressure
Grizzley - move with face
Feed wet ore down hill on belt
to Recovery Plant Grizzley
80% oversize
3" minus
20%
Recovery Plant
120 yd/hr
Stream Bed
2 mi Patented
Gravel Face
50' to 70' Depth of Gravel
to Bed Rock
Diverted Stream
Berm
Road to Cornucopia Mine
Ponding
Stream Bed
Reclamation
As we mine
6000 cu yds mined each
10 hrs shift @ 20% = 3"
minus or 1200 cu yds/shift
through Recovery Plant
$8.00 value/yd³

11/28/86

CORNUCOPIA PLACER

Oregon

Jay Landis, Milt Hood
EGH, DEL, JEF

5,000,000 yd^3
Water - perennial
Season May to Oct.

Milt Hood
505-895-5291 O
" 5343 H

Permits

STATE, County

Equip: D-9
D-8
2-35 T Trucks
988 Loader

WASH PLANT
3 bowls

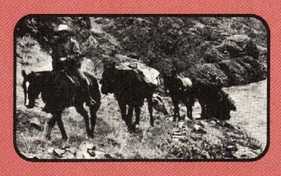
Contractors:
<$2.00/yd.^{3}

Claim Owner: 10% of gross royalty
Steinmetz

Gordon CARAVILL Lessee Accountant Denver, Colo.
Bill Palmer, geologist Seattle, WA
Fred Smith Caretaker has sand, gravel operation.
503-742-2680 Lives @ Halfway, OR.

KEY TO RECREATION SYMBOLS

- Camping
- Picnicking
- View Area
- Hiking
- Fishing
- Point of Interest
- Lookout
- Trailer Sites
- Developed Water
- Boat Ramp



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Headquarters**
  P.O. Box 907
  Baker, Oregon 97814
  (503) 523-6391
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Headquarters**
  P.O. Box 490
  Enterprise, Oregon 97828
  (503) 426-3151
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area**
  3620-B Snake River Ave.
  Lewiston, Idaho 83501
  (208) 743-3648
  (208) 743-2297 River Reservation & Information
- **Hells Canyon National Recreation Area**
  P.O. Box 832
  Riggins, Idaho 83549
  (208) 628-3916

MAP KEY • CAMPGROUNDS & POINTS OF INTEREST

		LOCATION	UNITS	ACTIVITIES	REMARKS
1	Dougherty Springs	C1	10		45 mi NE of Enterprise, Oregon, on Forest Rd 46. Open June - Nov.
2	Dug Bar	D1			Dispersed camping and picnicking (no facilities). Primitive access road slippery when wet or frozen. Not recommended for trailers.
2	Nee-Me-Poo National Recreation Trail	D1			3.7 mile trail. Walk in the footsteps of Chief Joseph.
3	Buckhorn	D2	6		43 mi NE of Enterprise, Oregon, on Zumwalt Rd & Forest Rd 46-788. Horse ramp. Open June - Nov.
4	Saddle Creek Observation Point	D4	7		50 mi NE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 4240. Road not recommended for trailers. Open July - Nov.
5	Hat Point Viewpoint	E4	6		56 mi NE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rds 4240 & 315. Road not recommended for trailers. Horse ramp. Open July - Nov.
5	Sacajawea	E4	7		57 mi NE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rds 4240 & 315. Road not recommended for trailers. Open July - Nov.
6	Wallowa Mountain Loop Road	C5			Scenic drive through Nat'l Forest connects towns of Joseph and Halfway, Oregon. Open June - Nov.
7	Blackhorse	D5	16		36 mi SE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 39. Open June - Nov.
8	Lick Creek	C5	12		23 mi SE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 39. Open July - Nov.
9	Indian Crossing	C5	15		45 mi SE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 3960. Horse ramp. Open June - Nov.
9	Evergreen	C5	15		44 mi SE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 3960. Open June - Nov.
10	Duck Lake	C6	3		30 mi N of Halfway, Oregon, on Forest Rd 3980. Open July - Sept. High clearance vehicles recommended.
11	Hidden	C5	10		43 mi SE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 3960. Open June - Nov.
12	Coverdale	C5	10		41 mi SE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 3960. Open June - Nov.
13	Ollokot	D5	12		37 mi SE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 39. Open June - Nov.
14	Twin Lakes	C6	6		35 mi N of Halfway, Oregon, on Forest Rd 66. Open July - Nov.
15	Lake Fork	C6	10		18 mi NE of Halfway, Oregon, on Forest Rd 39. Open May - Nov.
16	North Pine Rest Stop	C6	2		16 mi NE of Halfway, Oregon, on Forest Rd 39. Open May - Nov.
17	Black Lake	E5	4		40 mi N of Council, Idaho, on Forest Rds 002, 105, 112. Access by rough, primitive road. Open late July thru Sept. High clearance vehicles recommended. Trailers not recommended.
18	Hells Canyon Dam	D5			22 mi N of Oxbow, Oregon. Access via OR St. Hwy. 86 or ID St. Hwy 71. No overnight camping below dam. Primary launch site for float trips on "Wild" Snake. Jet boat tours. Open year-long.
19	Snake River National Recreation Trail	E2, 3, 4			A 31 mi trail paralleling the Snake River in Idaho. Begins at Granite Creek (access by boat from Dam) and ends at Pittsburg Landing. Sections may be flooded in high water. Open year-long.
20	Seven Devils	E4	7		17 mi SW of Riggins, Idaho, off U.S. 95, on Forest Rd 517. No potable water nearby. Trailhead for wilderness trails. Opens early July.
20	Windy Saddle	E4	4		17 mi SW of Riggins, Idaho, off U.S. 95 on Forest Rd 517. Tent camping only. Trailhead for wilderness trails. Horse ramp. No potable water nearby. Opens early July.
21	Rapid River Fish Hatchery	F4			6 mi SW of Riggins, Idaho, off U.S. 95. Operated by Idaho Power Company. Guided tours; open daily.
22	Heavens Gate Overlook	E4			19 mi W of Riggins, Idaho. Elevation 8400 ft. Open July - Sept.
22	Heavens Gate Scenic Trail	E4			1/2 mi trail accesses overlook. Medium slope but strenuous due to elevation. Open July - Sept.
23	Sawpit Saddle Viewpoint	E3			Access via primitive dirt and gravel Forest Rd 241 off U.S. 95. Open June - Nov.
24	Kirkwood Bar	E3			Historic Snake River ranch. Museum exhibits early canyon life. Access by foot, boat, or off road vehicle. Visitors welcome. Open June - Sept.
25	Pittsburg Landing	E2			17 mi off U.S. Hwy. 95. No facilities. Boat launch. Trailhead for Snake River Nat'l Rec Trail. Access road rough and slippery when wet. High clearance vehicles recommended. Open year-long.
26	Warnock Corrals	E3			60 mi NE of Joseph, Oregon, on Forest Rd 4240. Road not recommended for trailers. Last 5 miles is rough, primitive road. Horse Ramp. Open July - Nov.
27	Low Saddle Viewpoint	E3			Access via primitive dirt and gravel Forest Rd 241 off U.S. 95. Open June - Nov.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984—796-860/B4002 REGION NO. 8

A Guide to Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region

INTRODUCTION

On December 31, 1975, Congress established the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in west central Idaho and northeastern Oregon. Its 652,488 acres straddle Hells Canyon of the Snake River, from the peaks of Idaho's Seven Devils Mountains on the east, to Oregon's rimrock and mountain slopes on the west.

The recreation area was created to preserve the free-flowing character of the Snake River in Hells Canyon for future generations and to protect its archaeological, historical and ecological values. t was also established to enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment of the area.

The area is generally undeveloped and remote. There are only a few campgrounds and good roads. Use this guide to help plan your trip.

Welcome to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. We hope you enjoy your visit.

WILDERNESS

The 190,000 acre Hells Canyon Wilderness is divided by the Wild and Scenic Snake River Corridor into two distinct units. Canyon slopes ascend to the Seven Devils' peaks on the Idaho side. In Oregon, the river rimrock gives way to grassy benches and timbered ridges.

Congress designated the Hells Canyon Wilderness to protect its wild character. To help safeguard the naturalness of the Wilderness, some activities such as the use of motorized equipment and mechanized transportation, and the building of structures, are not allowed. Exceptions allow quick response to emergencies and administration of the area.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDORS

Snake River

To assure the protection and continuation of free-flowing waterways, Congress created the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. A 31.5 mile section of the Snake River, from Hells Canyon Dam to Pittsburg Landing, was designated "Wild" under the Act. From Pittsburg Landing, north 36 miles to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary, the river received a "Scenic" designation. The balance of the river within the recreation area, to Asotin, Washington, is in "Study" status.

The Wild and Scenic Snake and Rapid River Corridors extend approximately one-quarter mile from the highwater mark on each shore. Although in places the river corridor neighbors designated wilderness, it is not wilderness and wilderness regulations do not apply. Developed campsites, man-made structures and some motorized equipment may be found in the river corridor.

Permits are required for all boating on the Wild and Scenic Snake River from the Friday preceding Memorial Day weekend through September 15, annually. For information on reservations and permits, call (208) 743-2297, Lewiston, Idaho.

Permits are not required for noncommercial boating outside of the Friday preceding Memorial Day through September 15 season.

Rapid River

Rapid River is a small clear stream originating in the Seven Devils Mountains, tumbling past the Rapid River Fish Hatchery, to join the Little Salmon River. The forks of Rapid River above the hatchery are designated "Wild" under the Wild and Scenic River Act and provide quality water for raising Chinook salmon. Idaho Power Company built the hatchery in 1964 to compensate for salmon runs lost to Snake River dams.

ROADS

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area can be accessed via a number of roads. However, many are rough and slippery and some do not open until mid-summer because of snow. Please check on current road conditions before entering the area.

TRAILS

Nearly 1,000 miles of trails traverse the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Some are maintained yearly and are easy to travel; others are rarely maintained, difficult to find, and challenging to use. Check on trail conditions prior to your trip.

FIRE REGULATIONS

Vegetation becomes extremely dry in Hells Canyon during summer months. To reduce fire danger, a closure on open fires is in effect annually between July 1 and September 15 in the Snake River Corridor. Use of enclosed wood stoves, portable brazier/grills and gas stoves is recommended. Campfires are permitted in other areas of the recreation area year-round unless otherwise posted. Please be careful with fire.

WATER

Only water from developed systems at recreation sites is maintained safe to drink. Open water sources are easily contaminated by human or animal waste. Water from springs, lakes, ponds and streams should not be consumed without proper treatment. A recommended method of treatment is to bring clear water to a rolling boil for five minutes.

Water can be scarce during dry months in parts of the National Recreation Area. Plan to carry extra water.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Historical and archaeological sites are fragile and irreplaceable. Enjoy, but please don't destroy your American heritage. Arrowheads, old bottles and all other artifacts are protected by law.

CARING FOR THE COUNTRY

Please help protect the uniqueness of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area by:

- Limiting vehicle travel to established roadways.
- Packing out litter.
- Burying human waste 6 to 8 inches deep in areas without toilet facilities.
- Camping at least 200 feet from lakes and streams.
- Keeping campfires small or using a self-contained stove.
- Dismantling structures and naturalizing campsites.
- Not tying horses to live trees.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Grocery stores, restaurants, gas stations, motels, etc., are not available in the recreation area. Small bordering towns provide services.

Towns closest to the recreation area which offer services are: Halfway, Richland, Oxbow, Joseph, Enterprise, and Imnaha, Oregon; Riggins, Cambridge, Council, Whitebird, New Meadows, Grangeville, and Lewiston, Idaho; and Clarkston and Asotin, Washington.

OUTFITTER GUIDES

Outfitters provide many services including jet boat, float boat, auto tour, air tour, and pack trips into the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Please contact one of the listed offices for outfitter names and addresses.

RATTLESNAKES

Rattlesnakes are common in the canyon. The rattlers are most active from May through September. They usually seek cover in the heat of the day, becoming more active in the cooler temperatures of morning and late afternoon. Snake bite kits are recommended.

POISON IVY

Poison ivy is abundant along the banks of rivers and side streams at lower elevations of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Beware of this shiny three-leaved plant and its white berries.

HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Administered by
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
1984

WASH
OREGON
IDAHO

WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO

TO LEWISTON
TO GRANGEVILLE
TO LAGRANDE
TO HALFWAY
TO HALFWAY
TO CAMBRIDGE
TO COUNCIL
TO CAMBRIDGE
TO BOISE

WALLOWA-WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST

HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

HELLS CANYON NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

IMNAHA RIVER

SALMON RIVER

SNAKE RIVER

Wallowa
Lostine
Enterprise
Joseph
Wallowa Lake
State Park
Imnaha
Buckhorn Lookout
Dug Bar
Lord Flat
PITTSBURG LANDING
Grave Point Lookout
Kirkwood Bar
White Bird
Slate Creek
Lucile
Riggins
Hat Point Lookout
Heavens Gate Lookout
Seven Devils Mtns
Hells Canyon Dam
McGraw Lookout
Big Bar
Smith Mtn Lookout
Hells Canyon Park
Bear
New Meadows
Dam
OXBOW CROSSING
PORTION OF EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS
Fish Lake

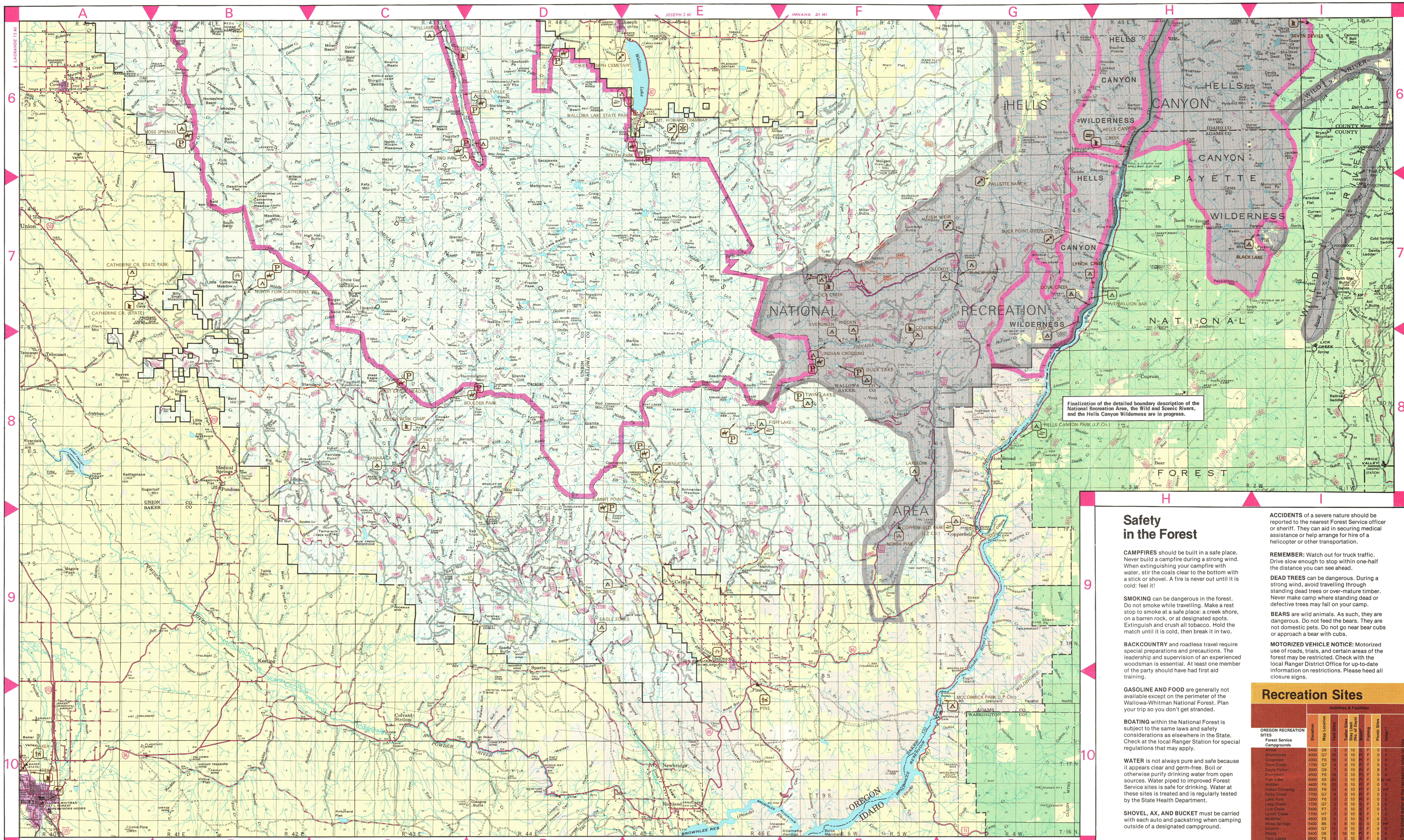
CROW CREEK RD.
ZUMWALT RD.

LEGEND

- Hells Canyon NRA
- National Forest
- Wilderness
- Wild/Scenic River
- Highway
- All Season Road
- Seasonal Road
- Trail
- U.S. Highway
- Oregon State Route
- Idaho State Route
- County Road
- National Forest Primary Route
- National Forest Secondary Route
- Campground
- District Ranger Office
- Airstrip

1 inch equals approximately 4.5 miles

Compiled at the USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1983.

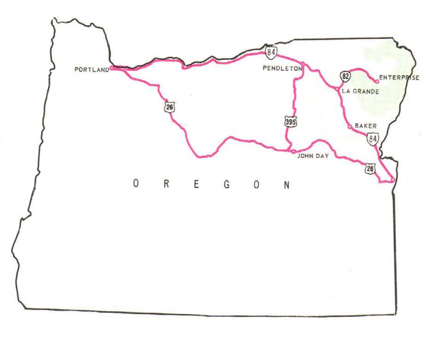


WALLOWA-WHITMAN
NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON

SCALE IN MILES 1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
SCALE IN KILOMETERS 1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

LEGEND

- Wallowa—Whitman Nat'l Forest Bdry
- Adjacent Forest Bdry
- Paved Road
- All Weather Road
- Dirt Road
- Primitive Road
- Trail
- Restricted Use Area (Wildernesses)
- National Recreation Area Bndry.
- 30 U.S. Route
- 5 Interstate Route
- 82 Oregon State Route
- 71 Idaho State Route
- 43 County Route
- 25 National Forest Primary Route
- 2635 National Forest Secondary Route
- Wallowa—Whitman Nat'l Forest
- Adjacent Nat'l Forest
- Bureau Of Land Management
- State Land
- Other Land
- National Recreation Area
- Wallowa—Whitman N.F. Supervisor Hdqrs.
- Ranger Station
- Forest Service Station
- Campground
- Picnic Site
- Marina
- Boat Launching Ramp
- Pack and Saddle Stock
- Point Of Interest
- Winter Recreation Area
- Trailhead



FEATURES IN ORANGE DO NOT MEET MAP A ACCURACY STANDARDS.

Compiled in the U.S.F.S. Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1975. Supplemental recreation data has been added 1985.

No-Trace Camping

Camping with minimum impact on the land or "no trace camping" involves selecting a campsite, choosing where to build a campfire and how to rehabilitate the site before you leave. Using the Forest without seriously changing or damaging it will help others to enjoy the Forest as much as you have.

1. Select campsites so that they are located on mineral soil or unvegetated forest floor—not in meadows or other soft vegetative spots. Avoid trenching around sleeping areas to improve water drainage. Select a campsite with proper drainage.
2. Choose a spot to build a fire away from overhanging branches, tree roots and reflector rocks. Remove the upper layers of organic soil and save the soil for covering up the fire scar. Make sure you reach mineral soil. Replace the organic soil and sod after the fire is dead out and you are ready to leave. Scatter any fuel you have collected but not used so the area does not attract others to the same spot.
3. Use good toilet habits. Select a location 100 feet or more from lakes, streams, trails and camp areas. Dig a hole six to 10 inches into the decomposing soil layer. Keep the sod intact if possible. After use, fill the hole with loose soil and then tramp in the sod.
4. Burn all camp wastes, leftover food, pot scrapings, etc. Carry home any cans, foil packages and other items which will not burn up completely in the fire.
5. Leave your camp cleaner than you found it.

Other users of the Forest will appreciate your efforts.

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
North Half

Pacific Northwest Region
USDA · Forest Service

Safety in the Forest

CAMPFIRES should be built in a safe place. Never build a campfire during a strong wind. When extinguishing your campfire 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 travelling. Make a rest stop to smoke at a safe place: a creek shore, on a barren rock, or at designated spots. Extinguish and crush all tobacco. Hold the match until it is cold, then break it in two.

BACKCOUNTRY and roadless travel require special preparations and precautions. The leadership and supervision of an experienced woodsman is essential. At least one member of the party should have had first aid training.

GASOLINE AND FOOD are generally not available except on the perimeter of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Plan your trip so you don't get stranded.

BOATING within the National Forest is subject to the same laws and safety considerations as elsewhere in the State. Check at the local Ranger Station for special regulations that may apply.

WATER is not always pure and safe because it appears clear and germ-free. Boil or otherwise purify drinking water from open sources. Water piped to improved Forest Service sites is safe for drinking. Water at these sites is treated and is regularly tested by the State Health Department.

SHOVEL, AX, AND BUCKET must be carried with each auto and packstring when camping outside of a designated campground.

ACCIDENTS of a severe nature should be reported to the nearest Forest Service officer or sheriff. They can aid in securing medical assistance or help arrange for hire of a helicopter or other transportation.

REMEMBER: Watch out for truck traffic. Drive slow enough to stop within one-half the distance you can see ahead.

DEAD TREES can be dangerous. During a strong wind, avoid travelling through standing dead trees or over-mature timber. Never make camp where standing dead or defective trees may fall on your camp.

BEARS are wild animals. As such, they are dangerous. Do not feed the bears. They are not domestic pets. Do not go near bear cubs or approach a bear with cubs.

MOTORIZED VEHICLE NOTICE: Motorized use of roads, trials, and certain areas of the forest may be restricted. Check with the local Ranger District Office for up-to-date information on restrictions. Please heed all closure signs.

Recreation Sites

	Activities & Facilities								
	Elevation	Map Location	Tent Sites	Trailer Sites	Stay Limit (No. of Days)	Water*	Fishing	Picnic Sites	Other**
OREGON RECREATION SITES									
Forest Service Campgrounds									
Arrow	5400	D6	3	0	10	0	F	0	0
Blackhorse	4000	G7	16	0	10	Pi	F	0	0
Coverdale	4300	F8	10	0	10	Pi	F	0	0
Dove Creek	1700	G7	4	0	10	Pi	F	0	0
Eagle Forks	3000	D9	7	0	10	Pi	F	8	0
Evergreen	4500	F8	18	2	10	Pi	F	0	0
Fish Lake	6000	E8	20	3	10	Pi	F	0	BL SW
Hidden	4400	F8	10	0	10	Pi	F	0	0
Indian Crossing	4500	F8	13	4	10	Pi	F	3	HF
Kirby Creek	1700	G7	4	0	10	Pi	F	0	0
Lake Fork	3200	F8	5	3	10	Pi	F	0	0
Leep Creek	1700	G7	3	0	10	0	F	3	0
Lick Creek	5400	F7	7	5	10	0	F	0	0
Lynch Creek	1700	H7	3	0	10	0	F	1	0
McBride	4800	E9	5	3	10	0	F	0	0
Moss Springs	5400	B6	0	6	10	0	0	3	HF
Ollokot	4000	G7	11	0	10	0	F	0	0
Shady	5400	D6	0	16	10	Pi	F	0	0
Twin Lakes	6600	F8	5	0	10	0	F	0	0
Tamarack	4600	C8	0	10	10	Pi	F	0	0
Two Color	4800	C8	14	0	10	Pi	F	0	0
Two Pan	5600	D6	9	0	10	Pi	F	0	HF
Vermillian Bar	1700	H7	2	0	10	0	F	1	0
No. Fk. Catherine Cr.	4400	B7	0	0	0	Pi	0	8	HF
Points of Interest									
French	5400	D6	3	0	0	Pi	F	8	CK
Hells Canyon Creek	1400	H6	0	0	0	0	F	0	BL
Horse Facilities at Trailhead									
Boulder Rest Resort	1720	G8	0	0	0	0	F	0	HF
Lilyville	5200	C6	0	0	0	0	F	0	HF
Summit Point	6400	D9	0	0	0	0	0	0	HF
West Eagle Meadows	5440	C8	0	0	0	0	F	0	HF
Meads Flat	2600	B4	0	0	0	0	F	0	HF
Rest Stop									
North Pine	2500	F9	0	0	0	Pi	F	2	0
State Park									
No. Fk. Catherine Cr.	4400	B7	0	0	0	0	F	8	0
Catherine Creek	3200	A7	10	0	10	Pi	F	59	FT
Minam	2600	B3	12	0	10	Pi	F	0	0
Wallowa Lake	4640	E6	89	121	10	Pi	F	166	CK BL HO HF
Idaho Power Company									
Copperfield Park	1720	G9	0	100	7	Pi	F	0	FT HO
IDAHO RECREATION SITES									
Forest Service Campground									
Black Lake	7800	I7	4	0	16	0	F	0	0
Idaho Power Company									
Hells Canyon Park	1660	G8	8	36	7	Pi	F	4	BL FT HO
McCormick Park	2000	G10	0	38	7	Pi	F	3	BL FT HO

*Water Pi—Piped
**Other—BL—Boat Launch; FT—Flush Toilets; SW—Swimming; HF—Horse Facility; CK—Community Kitchen; BD—Boat Dock; HO—Hookups

NOTICE: Only piped water at the recreation sites on this list is maintained safe to drink.

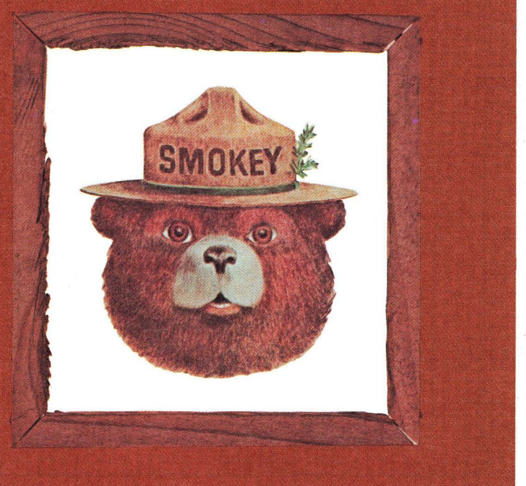
For Additional Information

For additional information about the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest telephone or write to:

Forest Supervisor
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
P.O. Box 907
Baker, Oregon 97814
Phone 503-523-6391

or any of the District Rangers of the USDA Forest Service in the towns of:

Baker, Oregon 97814	(503) 523-6391
Enterprise, Oregon 97828	(503) 426-3151
Halfway, Oregon 97834	(503) 742-7511
Joseph, Oregon 97846	(503) 432-2171
La Grande, Oregon 97850	(503) 963-7186
Unity, Oregon 97884	(503) 446-3351
Council, Idaho 83612	(208) 253-4215
New Meadows, Idaho 83654	(208) 347-2141
Slate Creek, Idaho 83554	(208) 839-2211
Lewiston, Idaho 83501	(208) 743-3648
Riggins, Idaho 83549	(208) 628-3916

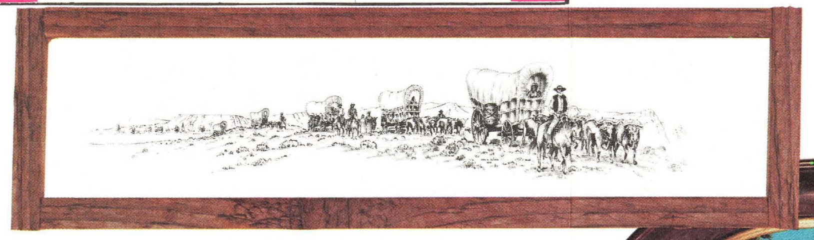


Forest History

The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest of northeastern Oregon ranges from the gentle Blue Mountains and the rugged Wallowa Mountains down to the spectacular canyon country of the Snake River on the border with Idaho.

"Wallowa" is a Nez Perce Indian word referring to the tripods placed in rivers to hold a pole lattice structure for catching fish. The Wallowa River Valley was the home of the elder Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce and his son of the same name, famous for his brilliant leadership in the Nez Perce war of 1877.

Early trappers and explorers such as Donald MacKenzie and the William Price Hunt expedition of 1811 and Captain B.L.E. Bonneville in February of 1834 found the Indian tribes separated by natural barriers.



Hells Canyon, the Wallowa Mountains and the Seven Devils in Idaho separated the Skahoplian (Nez Perce) and the Shoshones which included the Sheep Eaters and Piutes (Snakes). Stockmen came into the Snake River Canyon to winter stock in the late 1860's. Most of the mineral discoveries were made during the 1870's and 1880's. Seven Forest Reserves were combined in July 1908 to form the Wallowa portion of the Forest.

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

On December 31, 1975, Congress established the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. Public Law 94-199 preserves for future generations the free flowing character of the Snake River in Hells Canyon, and provides protection for archaeological, historical, and ecological values. The National Recreation Area was also established to enhance recreational values and public enjoyment of the area.

Recreation Sites

	Elevation	Activities and Facilities[1]							
		Hiking Opportunity	Food Stores	Trailer Sites	Water	Toilets	Fishing	Pack Stock	Other[2]
OREGON RECREATION SITES									
Forest Service Campgrounds									
Boggs	3600	C1	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buckhorn	5200	C1	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coyote	3600	C1	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dougherty	5000	C1	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hidaway	4200	C1	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring	4000	C1	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallowa	5000	C2	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallowa Lake	3000	C2	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Service Points of Interest									
Battle Creek Point	4000	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OB
Five Mile View Point	5300	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OB
Hat Point	7000	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OB
Joseph Can. View Pt.	4600	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OB
Pole Bridge	4000	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OB
Saddle Cr. View Point	6900	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OB
Summit Springs	5200	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OB
IDAHO RECREATION SITES									
Forest Service Campgrounds									
Windy Saddle	5000	C1	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Service Point of Interest									
Heavens Gate	8400	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OB

[1] Water
Pw=Piped

[2] Other
OB = Observation
HF = Horse Facility

(Horse facilities, trailheads and State Parks are listed on the reverse.

NOTICE: Only piped water at the recreation sites on this list is maintained safe to drink.

Please note: NRA boundaries shown on this map have not been finalized and may be subject to change.

Finalization of the detailed boundary description of the National Recreation Area, the Wild and Scenic Rivers, and the Hells Canyon Wildemess are in progress.

UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST
HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
HELLS CANYON WILDERNESS
EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS
WALLOWA LAKE STATE PARK
WALLOWA VALLEY
Enterprise
Wallowa
Joseph
Imnaha
Halfway
Oregon
Idaho
Snake River
Wallowa Lake

PINE RANGER DISTRICT
COOPERATIVE TRAVEL MGT. AREA
1986

WALLOWA-WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Within Travel Management Area boundaries, motorized vehicle travel on roads (except where indicated open), trails and cross-country is not allowed during periods of restrictions except by permit from Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

AREA	PERIOD OF RESTRICTIONS
Melhorn	year-round
L. Eagle Mdws	year-round
Lake Fork	Aug. 20–Nov. 16, May 1–June 15
Dutchman, Okanogan-Fish	Sept.19-Nov. 16
Rds. 6623, 6620, 6620-110	Sept.19-Nov. 16
Boulder Cr.	Sept. 19–Nov. 28
Holcomb Cr.	Sept. 19–Mar. 31, 1987
Eagle Cr.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31, 1987

OBJECTIVES

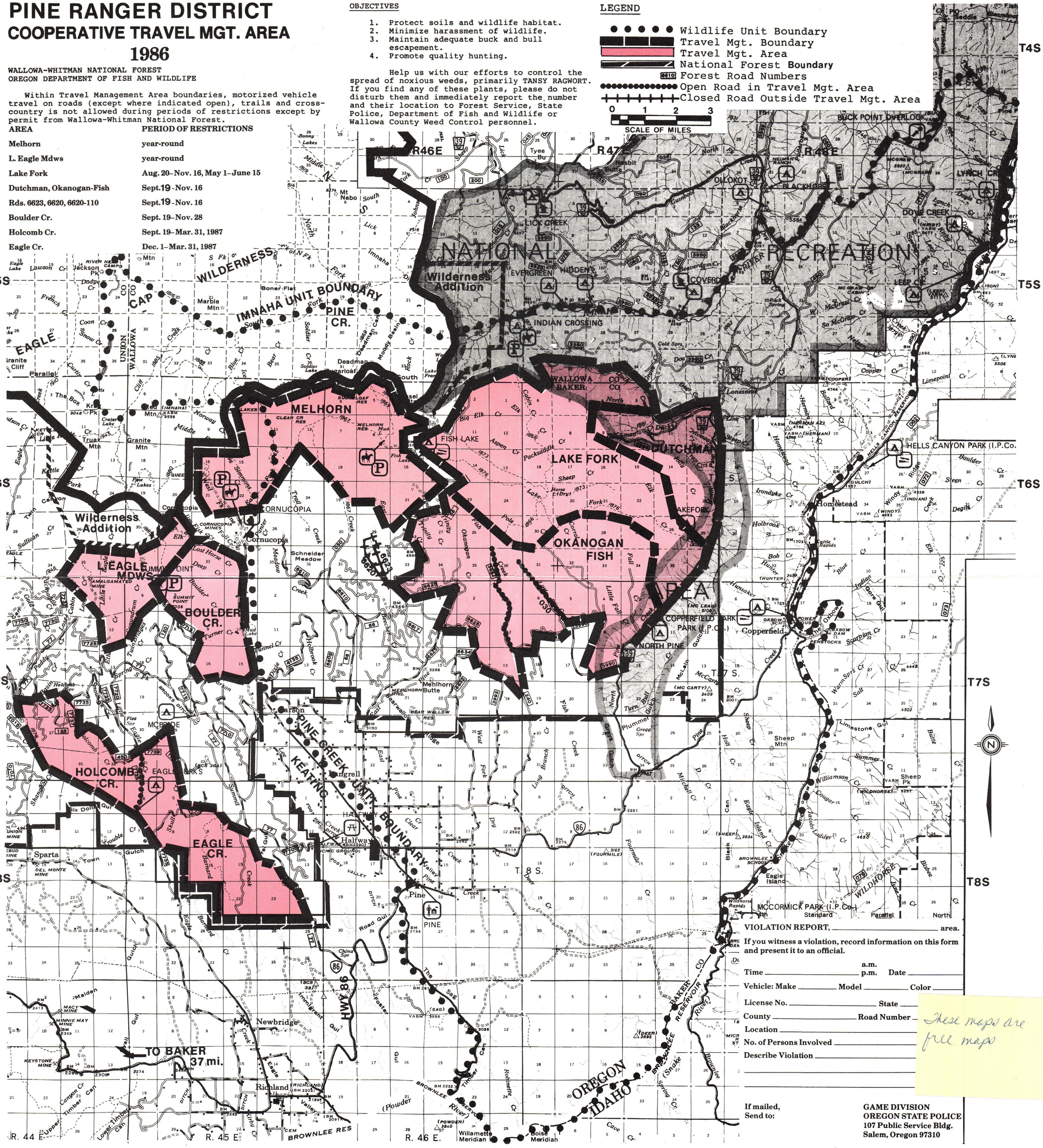
1. Protect soils and wildlife habitat.
2. Minimize harassment of wildlife.
3. Maintain adequate buck and bull escapement.
4. Promote quality hunting.

Help us with our efforts to control the spread of noxious weeds, primarily TANSY RAGWORT. If you find any of these plants, please do not disturb them and immediately report the number and their location to Forest Service, State Police, Department of Fish and Wildlife or Wallowa County Weed Control personnel.

LEGEND

- Wildlife Unit Boundary
- Travel Mgt. Boundary
- Travel Mgt. Area
- National Forest Boundary
- Forest Road Numbers
- Open Road in Travel Mgt. Area
- Closed Road Outside Travel Mgt. Area

0 1 2 3
SCALE OF MILES



VIOLATION REPORT, _____ area.

If you witness a violation, record information on this form and present it to an official.

Time _____ a.m. p.m. Date _____

Vehicle: Make _____ Model _____ Color _____

License No. _____ State _____

County _____ Road Number _____

Location _____

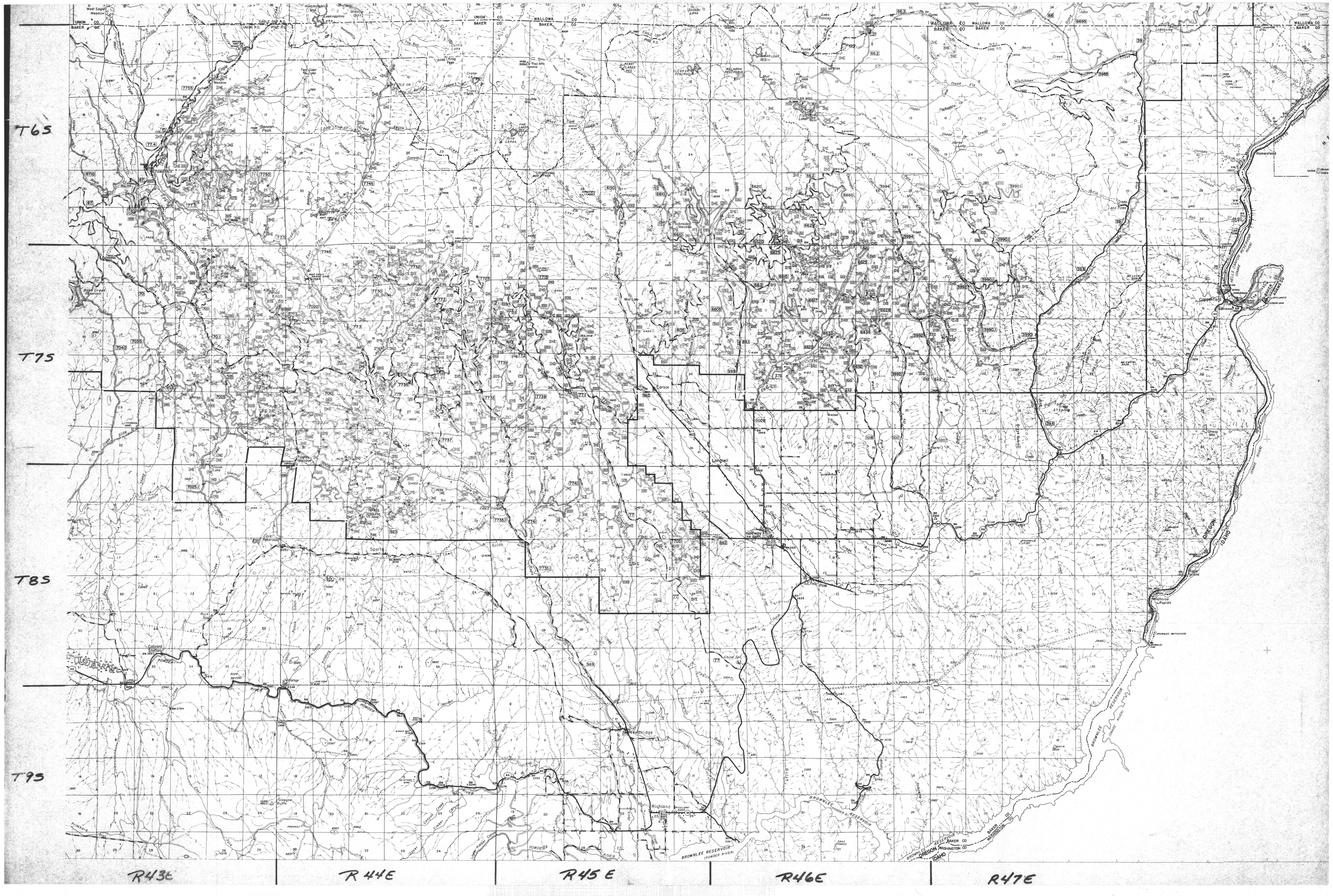
No. of Persons Involved _____

Describe Violation _____

If mailed, Send to:

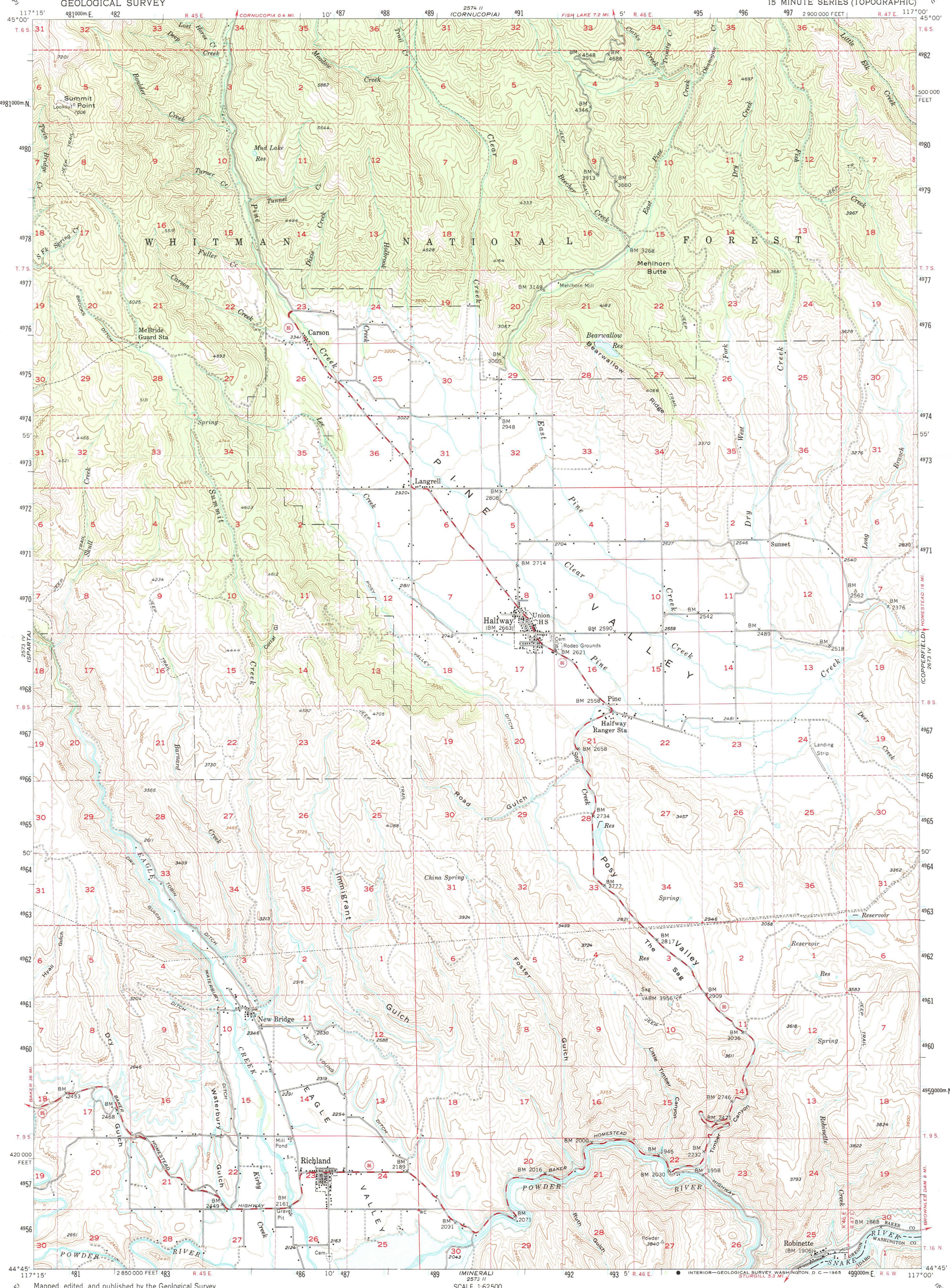
GAME DIVISION
OREGON STATE POLICE
107 Public Service Bldg.
Salem, Oregon 97310

These maps are free maps


T6S
T7S
T8S
T9S
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
UNION CO
BAKER CO
WALLOWA CO
West Eagle Meadow
Hummingbird Mtn
Lookingglass
Bennett Peak
Two Color Lake
Red Mtn
Croter Lake
Cottonwood
Schroeder Meadow
Carsos
Longrell
Halfway
Sparta
Pine
Cornucopia
Copperfield
Homestead
Helldorse Rapids
Colyard Station
Richland
Sanger Butte
Sheep Mtn
BROWNLEE RESERVOIR
(POWDER RIVER)
BROWNLEE RESERVOIR
(SNAKE RIVER)
OREGON
IDAHO
WASHINGTON CO

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

HALFWAY QUADRANGLE
OREGON—IDAHO
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



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Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1953. Field check 1957

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Blue hatching indicates area to be submerged by Brownlee Dam at spillway elevation of 2077 feet

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

UTM GRID AND 1957 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
GN MN 0°05' 1 MIL 20° 356 MILS

SCALE 1:62500

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

OREGON
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty — Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
State Route

HALFWAY, OREG.—IDAHO
N4445—W11700/15

1957

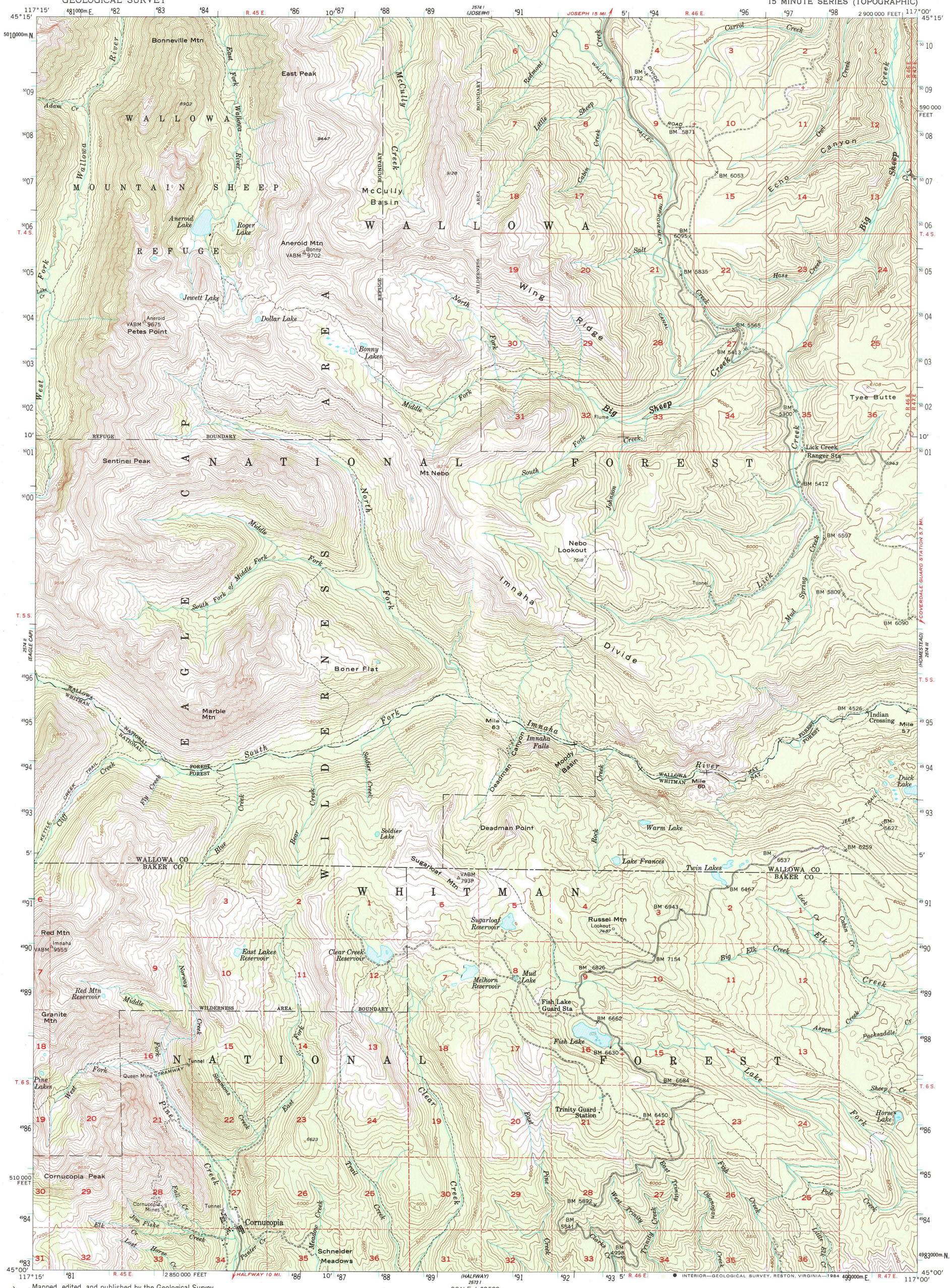
AMS 2573 I—SERIES V792

BETTY'S BOOKS
(503) 523-7551
1813 MAIN STREET
BAKER, OR 97814

Pine Creek Placer

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CORNUCOPIA QUADRANGLE
OREGON
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



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Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1953. Advance field check 1954

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 17 meters north and 78 meters east

Where omitted, land lines have not been established or are not shown because of insufficient data

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1954 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:62 500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Light-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -

CORNUCOPIA, OREG
N4500—W11700/15

1954

DMA 2574 II—SERIES V792

BETTY'S BOOKS
(503) 523-7551
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BAKER, OR 97814