

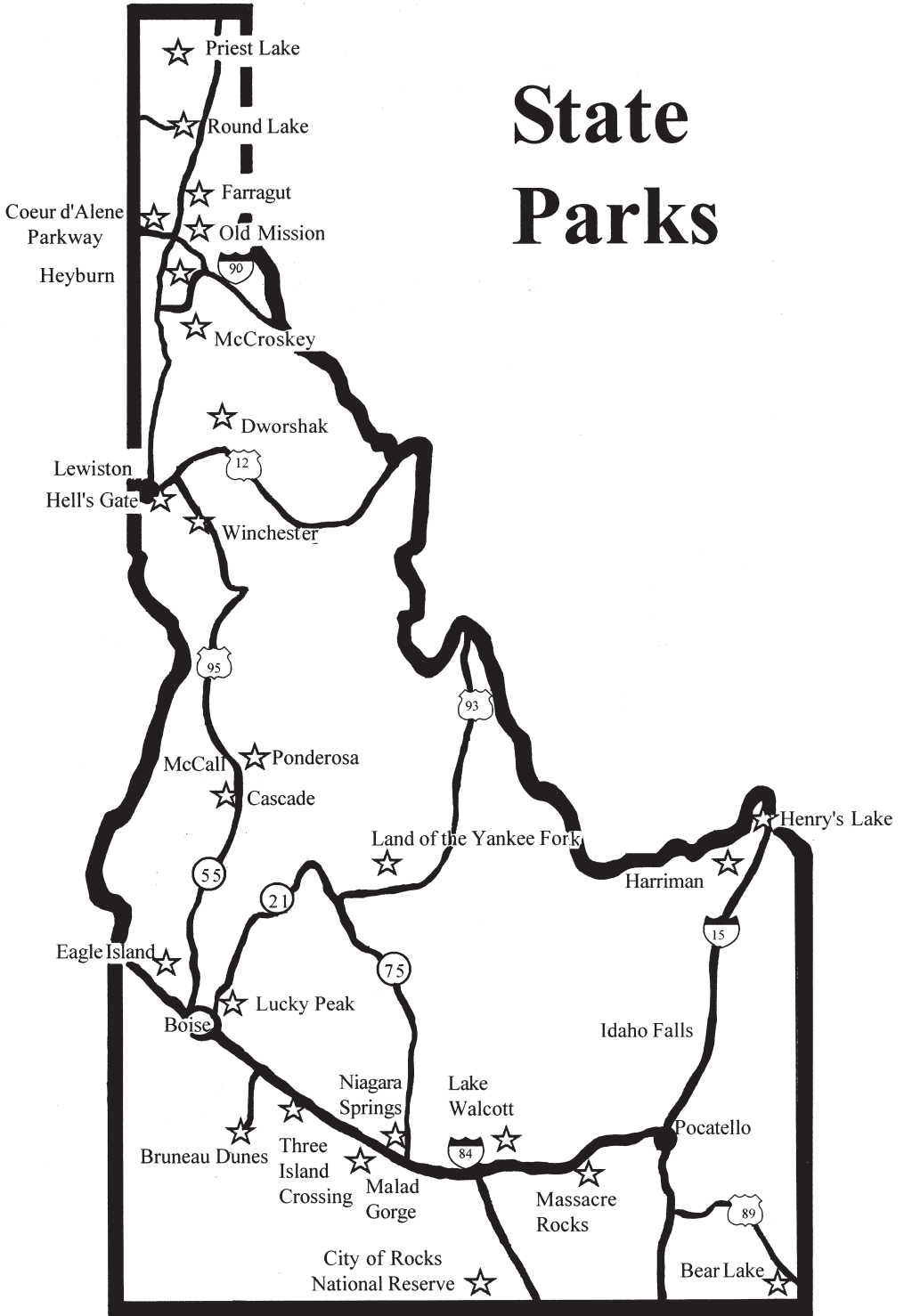
RECREATION



BLM land south of Boise is a popular destination for dirt bike riding.

Photo Courtesy: Roy V. Cuellar

State Parks



State Parks

Bear Lake

Bear Lake State Park is located in a high mountain valley in the extreme southeast corner of Idaho. At 5,900 feet elevation, the park offers a wide variety of both summer and winter recreation opportunities. The Bear Lake State Park campground is located on the east side of the lake and offers 47 individual, and three (3) group campsites. The North Beach unit of the park offers over two miles of sandy beach for day use. Bear Lake itself is 20 miles long and 8 miles wide with half of the lake in Idaho and half in Utah. Anglers can try for a native cutthroat or lake trout in the summer. In the winter, they can come back with buckets and nets when the Bonneville cisco run. The fish is found nowhere else on Earth.

Location: Hwy. 89 S. to St. Charles and follow signs. 2 hrs. S. of Pocatello, 3 hrs. N. of Salt Lake City.

Mailing Address: PO Box 297, Paris ID 83261

Phone: 208-847-1045; Toll Free: 866-634-3246; Fax: 208-847-1056

Earl M. Hardy Box Canyon Springs Natural Preserve

Box Canyon is the site of the 11th largest spring in North America, which pours 180,000 gallons of water per minute into the Snake River. The canyon is also the home to a rare fish species found only in Idaho, the Shoshone sculpin, as well as three endangered spring snails. The canyon walls are popular for nesting raptors.

Mailing Address: 1074 E 2350 S, Hagerman ID 83332

Phone: 208-837-4505

Bruneau Dunes

The tallest single-structured sand dune in North America rises to 470 feet high above small lakes in the high desert south of Mountain Home. The state park includes desert, dune, prairie, lake and marsh habitat with opportunities to observe nocturnal species. Activities include fishing, birdwatching, camping, hiking, swimming and viewing the stars at Idaho's only public observatory. Feel free to climb but no vehicles are allowed on the dunes. A visitor center offers information on all birds of prey, insects, fossils, wildlife and sand dunes and gift items for purchase. Two cabins are available for rent. Also 82 serviced with W/E and 16 standard sites.

Location: Bruneau ID (Highway 78, off State Highway 51, 18 miles SW of Mountain Home)

Mailing Address: 27608 Sand Dunes Road, Mountain Home ID 83647

Phone: 208-366-7919; Fax: 208-366-2844

Castle Rocks

Castle Rocks State Park, a former ranch, is Idaho's newest state park, located adjacent to the City of Rocks National Reserve. Its 1240 acres includes similar outstanding rock formations, early 20th century ranch structures and pastures. Facilities are still in development but recreational opportunities include rock climbing, picnicking, hiking, horseback riding and superb birdwatching.

Location: 2 mi. N. of Almo on Elba-Almo Rd., then W. 1.4 mi. on 2800 S. (Big Cove Ranch Rd.)

Mailing Address: PO Box 169, Almo ID 83312

Phone: 208-824-5519

City of Rocks National Reserve

Granite columns, some reaching 60 stories tall, loom high above Circle Creek Basin and are popular with climbers. Many of the granitic rock formations that are the outstanding features of the Reserve are over 2.5 billion years old, some of the oldest found in North America. Established in 1988 as a national reserve, City of Rocks encompasses 14,407 acres of land (about one quarter is privately owned) renowned for its scenic, geologic and historic significance. Take a walk to see inscriptions on the spires written in axle grease by pioneers traveling through on the California Trail.

Location: 50 miles S. of Burley via Hwy. 77 to Almo, 2 miles W. of Almo

Mailing Address: PO Box 169, Almo ID 83312

Phone: 208-824-5519; Fax: 208-824-5563

Coeur d'Alene Parkway

Walkers, hikers and bikers love this linear park that follows the north shore of beautiful Lake Coeur d'Alene. The Coeur d'Alene Parkway lies along the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene, following Centennial Trail east from Coeur d'Alene to Higgins Point. At Higgins Point there is a boat-launch facility, a picnic area overlooking the lake, and docks. Over 1,000 feet of public shoreline parallels the path. Also available are an exercise court, roadside picnic tables, toilet facilities and benches for those who wish to stop and enjoy the lake view.

Location: Interstate 90, Sherman Ave. exit, or from the city of Coeur d'Alene by going east on Sherman Ave. to Coeur d'Alene Drive.

Mailing Address: 2750 Kathleen Ave., Suite 1, Coeur d'Alene ID 83815

Phone: 208-699-2224

Dworshak

Dworshak State Park is located among trees and meadows on the western shore of Dworshak Reservoir. The park is comprised of three units - Freeman Creek, Three Meadows Group Camp, and Big Eddy Lodge and Marina. Camping, boating, fishing, swimming, hiking and water-skiing are just some of the many activities that await park visitors. A boat ramp and handling dock provide easy launching most of the year. A fish-cleaning station is nearby to help with the day's catch.

Location: Orofino ID (Off U.S. 12, Freeman Creek Campground Cavendish area)

Mailing Address: PO Box 2028, Orofino ID 83544

Phone: 208-476-5994; Fax: 208-476-7225

Eagle Island

Eagle Island is a 545-acre day-use park west of Boise that features a popular swimming beach, a grassy picnic area, a waterslide and more than five miles of equestrian trails for those looking for a place to ride horses. Waterslide is open weekends from 12pm - 8 pm during the summer. Horseshoe pits and a volleyball area complete the park.

Location: US Hwy. 20/26 to Linder Road and follow signs to park. Off Hatchery Road, west of Eagle.

Mailing Address: 4000 W Hatchery Road, Eagle ID 83616

Phone: 208-939-0696; Fax: 208-939-9708

Farragut

Farragut State Park is located 30 miles north of Coeur d'Alene on the shores of Lake Pend Oreille Idaho's largest lake. Once the world's second largest naval training station, today the 4,000-acre park provides a multitude of recreation opportunities. To the traditional activities of picnicking, swimming, boating, hiking and camping; visitors can add playing disc golf,

visiting the Farragut Naval Training Center Museum, taking advantage of the orienteering course, model airplane flyer's field, taking the kids to the playground, and using the horseshoe pits and sand volleyball courts.

Location: N. of Coeur d'Alene, 4 mi. E. of Athol on Hwy. 54

Mailing Address: 13400 East Highway 54, Athol ID 83801

Phone: 208-683-2425; Fax: 208-683-7416



Harriman Wildlife

Photo Courtesy: Idaho Parks & Recreation Department

Harriman

Harriman State Park lies within an 11,000-acre wildlife refuge in the greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Moose, Elk, and Sandhill Cranes are common, as is North America's largest waterfowl, the Trumpeter Swan. Known as one of the best fly-fishing streams in the nation, the Henrys Fork meanders for eight miles through Harriman. Over 20 miles of trails are available for hiking, biking, horseback riding, and cross county skiing. Guided horseback tours are offered by a park vendor, Dry Ridge Outfitters, 208-558-RIDE (7433).

Location: 18 mi. N. of Ashton Idaho on Hwy. 20 or 45 mi. S. of West Yellowstone on Hwy. 20. The park entrance is located on the west side of Hwy. 20.

Mailing Address: 3489 Green Canyon Road, Island Park ID 83429

Phone: 208-558-7368; Toll Free: 866-634-3246; Fax: 208-558-7045

Hells Gate

Hells Gate State Park is the gateway to both Idaho's Lewis and Clark country and to Hells Canyon, the deepest river gorge in North America. Shady campsites along the Snake River make comfortable base-camps for exploration of the surrounding area. Jet boat excursions into Hells Canyon leave on a regular basis from the park's docks. The Nez Perce National Historic Park is only 30 minutes away. A wide choice of restaurants and shopping are just minutes away, in nearby Lewiston Idaho.

Location: 4 miles S. of Lewiston on Snake River Ave

Mailing Address: 5100 Hells Gate Road, Lewiston ID 83501

Phone: 208-799-5015; Toll Free: 866-634-3246; Fax: 208-799-5187

Henry's Lake

Located just 15 miles west of Yellowstone National Park, this high mountain lake is the kind of place fishermen dream about. The state park, named after explorer Major Andrew Henry, opens the Thursday before Memorial Day and closes October 31st, weather permitting. The park offers campfire programs and a Junior Ranger program. Anglers fish for cutthroat, brook and rainbow-cutthroat hybrid trout. The park has a modern fish cleaning station near the boat ramp. Camping is at one of 44 sites and there are camping-cabins also available for rent. During winter, information on Henrys Lake can be obtained by calling Harriman State Park.

Location: 45 miles north of Ashton on Idaho on Highway 20 or 15 miles south of West Yellowstone, Montana on Highway 20. The park entrance is located on the west side of Highway 20.

Mailing Address: 3917 E 5100 N, Island Park ID 83429

Phone: 208-558-7532; Toll Free: 866-634-3246

Heyburn

Heyburn State Park is the oldest park in the Pacific Northwest. Created in 1908, it is comprised of approximately 5,500 acres of land and 2,300 acres of water. The park includes three lakes; Chatcolet, Benewah, and Hidden Lakes, with the shadowy St. Joe River meandering along the eastern boundary of the park. Natural and cultural history is plentiful at Heyburn. Before it was a park, the general area was a gathering place for the Coeur d'Alene Indian tribe. In the 1930's, the park was a Civilian Conservation Corps camp and those hardworking crews built many of the park's buildings. Heyburn is a natural park with a variety of different habitats. Large, tall Ponderosa pines tower over grassy hillsides covered in wildflowers. On shadier slopes, cedar trees mix with hemlocks and huge white pines. On the edges of the lakes, the wetland/marsh areas are home to many types of wildflowers and plants.

Location: From Hwy 95, Five miles east of Plummer

Mailing Address: 1291 Chatcolet, Plummer ID 83851

Phone: 208-686-1308; Toll Free: 866-634-3246; Fax: 208-686-3003

Lake Cascade

Lake Cascade State Park is nestled in the majestic mountains of central Idaho approximately 75 miles north of Boise on State Highway 55. This large park provides diverse and exciting recreational opportunities throughout all four seasons. Popular for all types of boating, prevailing winds on the water make it especially well suited for sailing and windsurfing. Rainbow trout, Coho salmon, and small mouth bass and perch can be caught from the shore or by boat in the summer or through the ice in the winter.

Location: 75 mi. N. of Boise on Hwy. 55

Mailing Address: PO Box 709, Cascade ID 83611

Phone: 208-382-6544; Toll Free: 866-634-3246; Fax: 208-382-4071

Lake Walcott

Located at the northwest end of the Bureau of Reclamation's Lake Walcott Project, Lake Walcott State Park is perfect for camping and fishing. Picnickers enjoy the acres of grass beneath groves of stately eastern hardwoods. The park serves as a convenient base from which to explore the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge, which offers some of the best birding in southern Idaho.

Mailing address: 959 East Minidoka Dam, Rupert ID 83350

Phone: 208-436-1258; Fax: 208-436-1268

Land of the Yankee Fork

The Land of the Yankee Fork State Park brings to life Idaho's frontier mining history. This state park is part of the larger Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area located in scenic central Idaho. Managed by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, the Salmon-Challis National Forest and Bureau of Land Management this historic area provides unique historical interpretation and numerous recreational opportunities. At the Interpretive Center in Challis there are museum exhibits, a gold panning station, audiovisual programs, and friendly personnel to provide information on local mining history and area attractions. Also of interest are the ghost towns of Bonanza and Custer, the Yankee Fork Gold Dredge, the Custer Motorway and the Challis Bison Jump.

Location: Interpretive center is at the junction of Hwy. 75 and 93, just south of Challis; other sites are at Custer.

Mailing Address: PO Box 1086, Challis ID 83226

Phone: 208-879-5244; Fax: 208-879-5243

Lucky Peak

Four distinct units can be found at this state park, three of which are located near Lucky Peak reservoir just 8 miles east of Boise. Discovery Park is a popular roadside park to picnic in, walk your pet or fish the Boise River. Sandy Point, below the foot of Lucky Peak Dam is most popular for its sandy beach and clear, cool water. The Spring Shores Unit offers lakeside access for water enthusiast by providing 2 boat ramps, ample parking, a full service marina, on site watercraft rentals and convenience store. The Idaho City Backcountry Yurts and trail system provides overnight camping opportunities with exciting winter/summer trail adventures.

Location: 10 miles E. of Boise on State Highway 21

Mailing Address: 9275 E Highway 21, Boise ID 83716

Phone: 208-334-2432

Malad Gorge

The Malad River crashes down stairstep falls and into the Devils Washbowl, then cuts through a beautiful 250-foot gorge on its way to the Snake River, 2-1/2 miles downstream. The cracks and folds of rock along the canyon cliffs record the movements of earth, lava and water. The historic Kelton Trail runs through the park, providing Western history buffs with excellent wagon ruts and traces of the Kelton Stage Stop.

Location: Tuttle ID (Off I-84)

Mailing Address: 1074 E 2350 S, Hagerman ID 83332

Phone: 208-837-4505

Massacre Rocks

Oregon Trail emigrants referred to the Massacre Rocks area as "Gate of Death" and "Devil's Gate", but modern day travelers use terms like beautiful, serene, and restful to describe the park. The park is rich in Oregon Trail, geological, and natural histories. Rich in history, pioneers used this area, specifically what is now referred to as 'Register Rock' as a rest stop for years. Today we invite horse owners to water and rest their animals in the corral at Register Rock. Many emigrant names are inscribed on the large rock, which is now protected by a weather shelter. A scenic picnic area surrounds the rock, creating a desert oasis for the modern traveler. The site also includes a horse rest area for highway travelers.

Location: Hwy. 86, at exit 28 near between American Falls and Raft River

Mailing Address: 3592 N. Park Lane, American Falls ID 83211

Phone: 208-548-2672; Toll Free: 866-634-3246

McCroskey

This 5300-acre ridgeline park is dedicated to pioneer women. McCroskey State Park's highlight is an 18-mile skyline drive through the park on unimproved roads provides spectacular views of the rolling Palouse country and access to 32 miles of multi-purpose trails. Facilities include a group day use shelter, primitive camping areas and picnic areas along the road. The road is not recommended for RVs and may be too rough for your family car.

Location: 26 miles N. of Moscow near the Latah-Benewah county line, turn west on Skyline Drive

Mailing Address: 2750 Kathleen Ave, Coeur d'Alene ID 83815

Phone: 208-666-6711

Old Mission

Old Mission State Park features the oldest standing building in Idaho, The Mission of the Sacred Heart, which became a state park in 1975. Also known as Cataldo Mission, it was built between 1848 and 1853 by members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and Catholic missionaries. This unique building has walls one-foot thick and was built entirely without nails. The park also has a restored parish house next door to the mission, and an historic cemetery. The visitor center includes an interpretive exhibit on the area and the Coeur d'Alene Indians. A walking audio tour tape is available.

Location: one mile E. of Cataldo ID (Exit 39 off I-90)

Mailing Address: PO Box 30, Cataldo ID 83810

Phone: 208-682-3814; Fax: 208-682-4032

Ponderosa

Ponderosa State Park covers most of a 1,000-acre peninsula that juts into beautiful Payette Lake near McCall. The scenic overlook at Osprey Point offers a spectacular view of the lake. The park offers hiking and biking trails, guided walks with park naturalists and evening campfire programs. The North Beach Unit has a beach and picnic area. The topography ranges from arid sagebrush flats to dense forests. Wildlife that can be viewed at the park include Canada geese, osprey, bald eagles, wood ducks, mallards, songbirds, deer, moose, beaver, muskrats and even bear. Winter activities include Nordic skiing on one of two USSA-certified cross-country courses.

Location: McCall ID 2 miles NE of McCall city center

Mailing Address: PO Box 89, McCall ID 83638

Phone: 208-634-2164; Fax: 208-634-5370

Priest Lake

Priest Lake State Park lies just 30 miles from the Canadian Border, nestled deep below the crest of the Selkirk Mountains. Surrounded by the natural beauty of Northern Idaho and mile-high mountains, Priest Lake State Park sits along the eastern shores of Priest Lake, a 19-mile long, over 300 foot deep lake. Visitors to the park will enjoy the dense forests of cedar, fir and tamarack and will be able to observe the park's year round inhabitants such as the whitetail deer, black bear, moose and bald eagles. Noted for its extremely clear water, fed by streams cascading from the high Selkirk peaks, the main body of Priest Lake extends north south for 19 miles. A two-mile thoroughfare connects the main lake to the remote Upper Priest Lake that is accessible only by foot, mountain bike, or boat.

Location: 33 miles N. of Priest River to Dickensheet Rd

Mailing Address: 314 Indian Creek Park Road, Coolin ID 83821

Phone: 208-443-2200; Toll Free: 866-634-3246; Fax: 208-443-3893

Round Lake

Round Lake State Park is situated in 142 acres of forest surrounding a 58-acre lake at an elevation of 2,122 feet. The lake is the product of glacial activity dating back to the Pleistocene Epoch. The park offers 51 single-family campsites with modern restrooms and showers, a dump station, picnic tables and barbecue grills. Round Lake campsites are shaded all day by towering western red cedar, western hemlock, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and western larch. Canoe rentals are available at the park. Picnicking, hiking, biking, fishing, and swimming are all popular activities

Location: Located 10 mi. S. of Sandpoint; 36 mi. N. of Coeur d'Alene, and two mi. W. of Hwy. 95 on Dufort Road.

Mailing Address: PO Box 170, Sagle ID 83860

Phone: 208-263-3489; Toll Free: 866-634-3246

Thousand Springs State Park

Thousand Springs State Park and the four beautiful units within are testaments to why the area is called the Magic Valley. Visitors can explore the magnificent Malad Gorge, access the riding arena at Billingsley Creek, view Niagara Springs and take in the scenery at Earl M. Hardy Box Canyon Springs Nature Preserve.

Location: Signage for the Thousand Springs State Park Units begins along I-84 at the Hagerman Exit 147 near Tuttle

Mailing Address: Box 149, Hagerman ID 83332

Phone: 208-837-4505

Three Island Crossing

Three Island Crossing State Park is located on the Snake River at Glens Ferry. It is home to The Oregon Trail History and Education Center where visitors can learn about pioneer emigrants and Native American history. Oregon Trail pioneers knew this spot well. It was one of the most famous river crossings on the historic trail. Pioneer travelers used the three-island crossing until 1869, when Gus Glenn constructed a ferry about two miles upstream. The Glens Ferry community sponsors a crossing commemoration the second Saturday of each August. Events often include living history presentations and historic skills fair.

Location: Glens Ferry ID (SE of Mountain Home, 4 miles off I-84)

Mailing Address: PO Box 609, Glens Ferry ID 83623

Phone: 208-366-2394; Fax: 208-366-7913

Winchester Lake State Park

Winchester Lake State Park surrounds a 103-acre lake, nestled in a forested area at the foot of the Craig Mountains, just off US 95 adjoining the town of Winchester. Winters at the park are long and cold with ample snowfall. Summers are short with warm days and cool, refreshing evenings. Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir are the predominant vegetation. Wildlife often seen in the park includes white-tailed deer, Canada geese, muskrats, Steller's jay, osprey, and Columbian ground squirrels. The Wolf Education and Research Center is located one mile from the entrance to the park.

Location: ¼ mile west of Winchester just off of Highway 95 approximately 35 miles south of Lewiston

Mailing Address: PO Box 186, Winchester ID 83555

Phone: 208-924-7563; Toll Free: 866-634-3246; Fax: 208-924-5941

Source: Idaho State Parks and Recreation; www.idahoparks.org; inquiry@idpr.state.id.us

Alpine Ski Areas

Bald Mountain Ski Resort

Managed by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, this small resort in north-central Idaho has been open since 1959 for skiing and snowboarding.

Location: 42 Miles E. of Orofino, 6 miles N. of Pierce

Contact info: PO Box 49, Pierce ID 83546

Phone: 208-464-2311; Email: mskiles@orofino-id.com



Aerial view of Bogus Basin Mountain Resort lit for night skiing.

Photo Courtesy: Boise Convention & Visitors Bureau

Bogus Basin Ski Resort

Every year, north of Boise, Mother Nature blankets the slopes of Bogus Basin Mountain Resort. The result is an enviable playground with 2600 acres of skiable, snowboardable terrain. And when the sun goes down, so can you, thanks to Bogus' lighted runs. Bogus has more night skiing terrain, 165 acres, than any other ski area in the northwestern U.S. The resort offers two downhill lodges plus one Nordic lodge, equipment rentals, cafeterias, lounges, ski school and day care.

Location: Southwestern Idaho, 16 miles N. of Boise

Contact Info: 2600 Bogus Basin Road, Boise ID 83702

Phone: (208) 332-5100; Toll Free: 800-367-4397 Web: www.bogusbasin.com Email: jenifer@BogusBasin.org

Brundage Mountain Ski Resort

Eight miles north of McCall in the mountains of central Idaho, Brundage Mountain Resort boasts 1340 acres of wide, elegantly-groomed runs and abundant powder glades. A big comfortable day lodge houses a restaurant, retail and rental shop and ski school. A spacious Kid's Center offers day-care for children as young as eight weeks and ski programs for children through age 12. With abundant snow, long wide runs, easy access from McCall and few crowds, Brundage offers some of the best skiing in Idaho. Guided backcountry skiing by snowcat is offered on over 18,000 acres.

Location: Southwestern Idaho, 8 miles N. of McCall

Contact info: 3890 Goose Lake Road, McCall ID 83638

Phone: (208) 634-4151; Toll Free: 800-888-7544 Web: www.brundage.com Email: info@brundage.com

Cottonwood Butte Ski Resort

North Central Idaho, 19 miles N. of Grangeville near Cottonwood

Cottonwood Butte is a small ski resort in North Central Idaho with a t-bar lift and night skiing.

Contact info: PO Box 162, Cottonwood ID 83522

Phone: (208) 962-3624

Grand Targhee Ski Resort

Grand Targhee Resort is nestled on the west side of Wyoming's majestic Teton Mountains and receives 500 inches of snow annually. Enjoy this full-service resort famous for spectacular snow and magnificent scenery. Targhee offers skiers two mountains totaling 3000 acres! Four chairlifts on Fred's Mountain gives access to 1500 acres and 2200 vertical feet. A high-speed quad on Peaked Mountain opens up 500 skiable acres with an additional 1,000 acres reserved for snowcat skiing. Tubing, dog sledding, snowshoeing, ice skating and spa services make for a complete winter vacation. Lodging is available slopeside, or with our vacation rentals between the Resort and Driggs, or in town of Driggs.

Location: Eastern Idaho, 12 miles east of Driggs on Ski Hill Road

Contact Info: 3300 Ski Hill Road, Driggs ID 83414

Phone: 208 307-353-2300; Toll Free: 800-827-4433 Web: www.grandtarghee.com Email: info@grandtarghee.com

Kelly Canyon Ski Resort

This eastern Idaho resort founded in 1957 features intermediate terrain, a ski school, equipment rentals and four lifts serving 640 skiable acres. It provides the only night skiing in eastern Idaho. Terrain is described as 35% beginner, 45% intermediate and 20% advanced. Events are held on the mountain throughout the year.

Location: Eastern Idaho, 25 mi. NE of Idaho Falls

Contact Info: Address: 5488 E Kelly Canyon Road, Ririe ID 83443

Phone: 208 538-7700 Web: www.skikelly.com

Lookout Pass Ski Area

Lookout Pass Idaho's original ski area, opened in 1935. Today, it is an affordable family ski area with easy access and great snow - more than 350-400 inches per year means there's always great powder skiing. Phase 3 of a 5-year expansion plan was completed with the addition of Timber Wolf chairlift and 5 new runs on the Montana side of the mountain. A new front side terrain park with rails, banks, mounds and launches has also been added. A world-class terrain park featuring nine notorious 20-foot hits along an 1,100-foot long, non-

conforming halfpipe, and acres of expert tree skiing await your enjoyment. Also, 5 new runs were cut on the Idaho side this past summer.

Location: Northern Idaho, 12 miles E. of Wallace on I-90

Contact info: I-90 Exit 0, Mullan ID 83846

Phone: 208-744-1301; Toll Free: 888-512-0764 Web: www.skilookout.com Email: phil@skilookout.com

Lost Trail Powder Mountain

Located north of Salmon on Hwy. 93 at the Montana border, Lost Trail Ski Area has excellent runs for all levels. This ski area is well known for its consistent good base and light snow. Cafeteria, rentals and ski lessons are available at the day lodge and overnight lodging is available in Salmon Idaho.

Location: Central Idaho, North of Salmon

Contact Info: Top of Lost Trail Pass, Sula MT 59871

Phone: 406-821-3211 Web: www.losttrail.com Email: ski@losttrail.com

Magic Mountain Ski and Summer Resort

South Central Idaho, 28 miles S. of Hansen

This small resort near the Twin Falls area features great snow, a day lodge with a cafeteria, equipment rentals and a lounge. Magic Mountain is also open every weekend in the summer and weekdays with advance reservations. The Wild Rockies Mountain Bike Race is held the 1st weekend of June, an archery shoot is held on July 4th weekend and there is an annual Buffalo Feed the 2nd weekend of September. The lodge is available for wedding receptions, reunions and other events. Camping is allowed in summer.

Contact Info: 3407-A N. 3300 E., Kimberly ID 83341

Phone: 208-423-6221

Payette Lakes Ski Club's Little Ski Hill

McCall's Little Ski Hill is one of the oldest ski areas developed in Idaho, preceded only by Sun Valley and Lookout Pass. The Payette Lakes Ski Club has maintained a non-profit organization status for the Little Ski Hill since 1937, when it was used for jumping. Night skiing is available on the weekends with Friday family nights and Saturday telemark nights. It is run by volunteers whose goal is the development of skiing and snowboarding as lifetime sports for all ages. This community-supported ski area offers something for everyone, with more than 50K of groomed skating lanes, touring trails, a biathlon range and 405 vertical feet of alpine terrain!

Location: Southwestern Idaho, 3 miles N of McCall

Contact Info: PO Box 442, McCall ID 83638

Phone: 208-634-5691 Web: www.littleskihill.org

Pebble Creek Ski Resort

Pebble Creek is a vertical playground that attracts skiers of all abilities. Located 20 minutes south of Pocatello in the Targhee National Forest, Pebble Creek boasts 2200 vertical feet, 1100 skiable acres, 54 runs, virtually non-existent lift lines and terrain for all levels from beginners to those demanding an honest challenge. Terrain is considered 12% beginner, 35% intermediate and 53% advanced.

Location: Southeastern Idaho, SE of Idaho Falls near Pocatello

Contact Info: 3340 E Green Canyon Road, Inkom ID 83245

Phone: 208-775-4452; Toll Free: 877-524-7669 Web: www.pebblecreekskiarea.com Email: info@pebblecreekskiarea.com

Pomerelle Ski Resort

Pomerelle Mountain Resort welcomes skiers with great snow, affordable rates, smiles and service. Located just 25 miles off I-84 (Declo/Albion exit #216) then via Idaho 77, Pomerelle is a relaxed, fun-filled, personalized day resort nestled in the Sawtooth National Forest. With an annual snowfall of 500", it is usually one of the first Idaho ski resorts to open with Mother Nature's natural snow and one of the last to close. Pomerelle offers groomed ski runs and caters to family-oriented ski/boarding enjoyment. The Ski School specializes in family groups. Kids 6 and under ski free with a parent. Nordic skiing is adjacent to the resort on Forest Service marked trails.

Location: South Central Idaho, near Burley, 25 miles off I-84, Hwy. 77 near Albion

Contact info: PO Box 158, Albion ID 83311

Phone: 208- 673-5599 Web: www.pomerelle-mtn.com Email: info@pomerelle-mtn.com

Schweitzer Mountain Resort

With a dazzling view of Lake Pend Oreille, Schweitzer Mountain Resort lies high in the Selkirk Mountains, where abundant snowfall buries the slopes in more than 300 inches of delightful white snow annually. With 2,900 ski-able acres, Schweitzer is Idaho's largest ski area. Facilities include day lodges, a gift shop, a general store, restaurants and cafes, a lounge, and a chapel. A ski school, day care, special children's programs and rental services are available. Snowboarding, cross-country ski trails, snowmobiling, tubing center and sleigh rides are also available. On-mountain lodging include the European-style Selkirk Lodge, the luxurious White Pine Lodge and numerous condo units - affordable studios to superior quality six-bedroom jacuzzi units.

Location: Northern Idaho, 11 miles N. of Sandpoint

Contact info: 10,000 Schweitzer Mountain Road, Sandpoint ID 83864

Phone: 208-263-9555; Toll Free: 800-831-8810 Web: www.schweitzer.com Email: ski@schweitzer.com

Silver Mountain Ski Resort

Silver Mountain, located in Kellogg Idaho receives over 300" of famously-light snow and a big-mountain experience on 2,200 vertical feet of varied terrain. The resort consists of two mountains, Kellogg Peak (6,300 ft.) and Wardner Peak (6,200 ft.), three bowls, 67 named runs plus extensive off-piste, parks & pipe, glades, and home to some of the finest powder stashes you'll find anywhere. The Swiss-engineered high-speed gondola ride to the mountain allows for easy access to the resort, with the Gondola Village base area located only ¼-mile off Interstate 90 which consists of shops, dining facilities, condominium lodging and day spa. Silver Rapids, a year-round indoor waterpark - the size of two footballs fields will be opening in Spring 2007, complete with a Flow Rider Surf Wave, Swirling Pools, Lazy River, Slides, Kid's Play Area and much more. Summer at Silver! Fast becoming Bike Country USA, Silver Mountain has epic downhill mountain biking with an extensive network of trails. The Gondola Village serves as a trail head to the famous Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes and just up the road from Silver is the "must ride" Route of the Hiawatha.

Location: Northern Idaho, E. of Coeur d'Alene near Kellogg

Contact info: 610 Bunker Avenue, Kellogg ID 83737

Phone: 208-783-1111; Toll Free: 800-204-6428 Web: www.silvermt.com Email: cathij@silvermt.com

Snowhaven Ski Resort

Snowhaven is a small ski resort near Grangeville with 7 runs served by a T-bar and rope tow. Ski and snowboard terrain includes 40 acres with a vertical drop of 440 ft. It offers a day lodge with a snack bar and sun deck, a ski shop and a ski school. New at Snowhaven, Snow Tubing, with two runs 780 ft. long with a vertical drop of 150 ft.

Location: North Central Idaho, SE of Lewiston near Grangeville

Contact info: 225 W. North, Grangeville ID 83530

Phone: 208-983-3866 Web: www.grangeville.us

Soldier Mountain Ski Resort

When you ski Soldier Mountain, you go back to simpler, less-crowded times. Backcountry skiing or catskiing is incredible. The mountain offers great low prices and awesome snow with 36+ runs and an enhanced snowboard terrain park. Soldier Mountain is one of Idaho's hidden gems, an easy-going resort located in the picturesque Sawtooth National Forest, halfway between Boise and Sun Valley. Come Thursday or Friday and enjoy two for one lift tickets!

Location: Central Idaho, 12 miles N. of Fairfield on Hwy. 20

Contact info: PO Box 510, Fairfield ID 83327

Phone: 208-764-2526 Web: www.soldiermountain.com

Sun Valley Ski Resort

Sun Valley is the very definition of the American winter vacation, being the nation's first destination ski resort. Discover for yourself why Sun Valley attracts such an interesting mix of Hollywood movie stars and Olympic champions. Sun Valley boasts a world-class mountain, with a quality ski school, experienced instructors and a rich variety of apres-ski activities. Casual elegance is the style at the resort's stately Sun Valley Lodge and Sun Valley Inn. Sun Valley continues to be ranked among the best in North America (Conde Nast 1997; Ski Magazine 1996).

Location: Central Idaho, at Ketchum

Contact info: 1 Sun Valley Road, Sun Valley ID 83353

Phone: 208-622-4111; Toll Free: 800-786-8259 Web: www.sunvalley.com Email: jsibbach@sunvalley.com

Tamarack Resort

The perfect mountain with 2800 continuous vertical feet, 300+ inches average annual snowfall and state-of-the-art grooming and snowmaking. Tamarack has diverse terrain with glades, steeps, cornices & cruisers. Fantastic skiing & no crowds! Limited number of snowriders per day. Boarders can play on Idaho's first SuperPipe & Terrain Park - a 500 foot SuperPipe with 18-foot walls, 16 degree pitch and two terrain parks. Tamarack offers winter fun for every age and ability - cat skiing, backcountry skiing, a designated beginners' area, daily lessons, 30K of rolling, scenic trails groomed daily for nordic skiing and snowshoeing and a great apres ski scene.

Location: Southwestern Idaho, Hwy. 55 to Donnelly, w. on Roseberry Rd., S. on Norwood, W. on Tamarack Falls Rd., S. on West Mountain Rd., 3.5 mi. to signs

Contact Info: 2099 West Mountain Road, Donnelly ID 83615

Phone: 208-325-1000 Web: www.tamarackidaho.com Email: info@tamarackidaho.com

Source: Idaho Department of Commerce

Snowmobiling

Idaho has over 7,200 miles of snowmobile trails in 29 grooming programs located throughout the state. Millions of acres of open riding exist on Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, State and private land. The Forest Service and BLM can provide information that identifies open and closed areas, closure dates and other details that may help you plan an enjoyable ride. Many county snowmobile programs also provide trail maps of the areas that are groomed. For more on where to ride in Idaho, contact the Department of Parks and Recreation at (208) 334-4199.

Nordic Skiing

Idaho's unique terrain of mountain valleys, broad sweeps of gently rolling hills and a rugged backcountry that includes the largest wilderness in the continental U.S., offers the Nordic ski enthusiast a very special experience.

Nordic ski instruction and rentals are available at most ski resorts throughout the state. There are also several tour operators who offer Nordic ski packages, including backcountry touring, hut to hut skiing, or groomed trails for easy touring. Numerous Forest Service and privately groomed trails from 5 to 60 kilometers are found throughout the state.

Park N' Ski Program

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation operates a unique program called Park N'Ski through four separate trail systems and four state park ski areas. Many trails are groomed on a regular basis and provide amenities such as restrooms, warming shelters and backcountry huts/yrurts. A season pass costs \$25 and a three-day temporary permit costs \$7.50. Permits may be purchased at a variety of places throughout the state, including sports shops, state parks offices, U.S. Forest Service ranger stations and chambers of commerce. In addition to the Park N'Ski areas, Farragut State Park, Priest Lake State Park, Round Lake State Park and Winchester State Park have cross-country ski trails available for use. For more information, contact the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, PO Box 83720, Boise ID 83720-0065, (208) 514-2419

Source: Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation; www.idahoparks.org

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM manages 11.9 million acres of public land in Idaho, most of which is concentrated in the southern part of the State. Every Idaho county contains some BLM-managed land, which accounts for 36 percent of the total Federal acreage within Idaho's borders. Idaho's public lands feature alpine forests, rolling rangeland, and spectacular canyonlands with premier desert white-water streams—the Owyhee, Bruneau, Jarbidge, and Lower Salmon.

Idaho's public lands are rich in environmental, historical, recreational, and economic values. These lands, with historical features that include some of the best remaining original ruts of the Oregon Trail, will attract millions of recreational visits. Many of these visits will be made by the outdoor sportsmen of Idaho, where about one of every three persons owns a fishing or hunting license. BLM-managed lands also support the traditional commodity activities of grazing, mining, and timber production, which are vital to Idaho's rural economies.

BOISE DISTRICT

3948 Development Avenue
Boise Idaho 83705
Information: 208-384-3300

BRUNEAU FIELD OFFICE

3948 Development Avenue
Boise Idaho 83705
Information: 208-384-3300

FOUR RIVERS FIELD OFFICE

Snake Rivers Birds of Prey National
Conservation Area
3948 Development Avenue
Boise Idaho 83705
Information: 208-384-3300

OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE

20 First Avenue West
Marsing Idaho 83639
Information: 208-896-5912

COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT

3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene Idaho 83815
Information: 208-769-5000

COEUR D'ALENE FIELD OFFICE

3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene Idaho 83815
Information: 208-769-5000

COTTONWOOD FIELD OFFICE

1 Butte Drive
Cottonwood Idaho 83522
Information: 208-962-3245

IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT

1405 Hollipark Drive
Idaho Falls Idaho 83401
Information: 208-524-7500

IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT (cont'd)

CHALLIS FIELD OFFICE
801 Blue Mountain Road
Challis Idaho 83226
Information: 208-879-6200

POCATELLO FIELD OFFICE

4350 Cliffs Drive
Pocatello Idaho 83204
Information: 208-478-6340

SALMON FIELD OFFICE

1206 South Challis Street
Salmon ID 83467
Information: 208-756-5400

UPPER SNAKE FIELD OFFICE

1405 Hollipark Drive
Idaho Falls Idaho 83401
Information: 208-524-7500

TWIN FALLS DISTRICT

2536 Kimberly Road
Twin Falls Idaho 83301
Information: 208-735-2060

BURLEY FIELD OFFICE

15 East 200 South
Burley Idaho 83318
Information: 208-677-6600

JARBIDGE FIELD OFFICE

2536 Kimberly Road
Twin Falls Idaho 83301
Information: 208-736-2350

SHOSHONE FIELD OFFICE

Craters of the Moon National Monument
400 W F Street
Shoshone Idaho 83352
Information: 208-732-7200

Source: Idaho Bureau of Land Management

National Forests and Grasslands in Idaho

The National Forest system is responsible for administration of over 21 million acres of Idaho's forested land. This land serves a multiplicity of uses. The Forest Service must juggle several competing uses including mining, recreation, logging, camping, wilderness, watershed protection, and scientific research, to name a few.

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST*

1801 N. 1st Street
Hamilton, MT 59840
406-363-7100
www.fs.fed.us/r1/bitterroot/

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

1005 Highway 13
Grangeville Idaho 83530
(208) 983-1950
www.fs.fed.us/r1/nezperce/

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

1249 Vinnell Way, Suite 200
Boise ID 83709
208-373-4100
www.fs.fed.us/r4/boise/

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

800 West Lakeside Ave, PO Box 1026
McCall Idaho 83638
208-634-0700
www.fs.fed.us/r4/payette/

CARIBOU-TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST*

1405 Hollipark Drive
Idaho Falls ID 83401
208-524-7500
www.fs.fed.us/r4/caribou-targhee

SALMON - CHALLIS NATIONAL FORESTS

1206 S Challis Street
Salmon Idaho 83467
208-756-5100
www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

12730 Highway 12
Orofino Idaho 83544
208-476-4541
www.fs.fed.us/r1/clearwater/

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST*

2647 Kimberly Road East
Twin Falls Idaho 83301
208-737-3200
www.fs.fed.us/r4/sawtooth/

CURLEW NATIONAL GRASSLANDS

1405 Hollipark Drive
Idaho Falls ID 83401
208-524-7500
www.fs.fed.us/r4/caribou-targhee/about/curlew/

WALLOWA-WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST*

PO Box 907, 1550 Dewey Avenue
Baker City, Oregon 97814
514-523-6391
www.fs.fed.us/r6/w-w/

IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS - COEUR D'ALENE, KANIKSU, and ST. JOE NATIONAL FORESTS*

3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene ID 83815
208-765-7223
www.fs.fed.us/ipnf/

WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST*

3285 E 3300 S
Salt Lake City, UT 84109
801-236-3400
www.fs.fed.us/r4/wcnf/

* *Unit is in two or more states*

Source: US Forest Service, www.fs.fed.us/

Major Land Areas, Sites and Rivers Designated by the U.S. Government

National Parks and Monuments

The first National Park (Yellowstone) was designated in 1872. The National Park Service was created in 1916 to advance a new concept of land use to conserve the scenery, natural, historic, and wildlife in perpetuity for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The U.S. Congress establishes these Parks and Sites.

National Conservation Areas

National Conservation Areas (NCAs) are designated by Congress to conserve, protect, enhance, and manage public land areas for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. NCAs feature exceptional natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational or scientific resources.

National Recreation Areas

Congress in 1962 passed the National Recreation Area Act to help preserve and expand outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the nation.

Wilderness Areas

In 1964, Congress passed the Wilderness Act to set aside certain lands from development and to preserve their natural character. The Wilderness Act defines wilderness as an area of undeveloped Federal land, usually 5,000 acres or more, in a substantially natural condition. It is without permanent improvements or human habitation, and has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Such an area may contain ecological, geological, or other features or scientific, educational, scenic, or historical values.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

In 1968, Congress authorized the Wild and Scenic Rivers System Act which permits State Legislatures and the U.S. Congress to designate certain rivers as wild and scenic to preserve outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values in a natural and free-flowing condition for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

National Natural Areas & Landmarks

In 1972 Congress directed the Secretary of Interior to investigate and inventory areas which could be designated National Natural Landmarks and for possible inclusion into the National Parks System.

National Parks, Monuments and Reserves

City of Rocks National Reserve

Established: 1988. “We encamped at the city of the rocks, a noted place from the granite rocks rising abruptly out of the ground,” wrote James Wilkins in 1849. “They are in a romantic valley clustered together, which gives them the appearance of a city.” Wilkins was among the first wagon travelers to fix the name City of Rocks to what looked like “a dismantled, rock-built city of the Stone Age.” California Trail pioneers were leaving civilization as they knew it in the East for new lives in the West. Some wrote their names in axle grease on rock faces, and their signatures can be seen today. No doubt thirsty on this northern edge of the Great Basin Desert, one emigrant saw the distant rocks in August like “water thrown up into the air from numerous artificial hydrants.” Beginning in 1843, City of Rocks was a landmark for emigrants on the California Trail and Salt Lake Alternate Trail and later on freight routes and the Kelton, Utah to Boise Idaho stage route.

Contact Info: PO Box 169, Almo ID 83312

Phone: 208-824-5519; Web: www.nps.gov/ciro/



Silent City of Rocks

Photo Courtesy: Steve Lee

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Established: 1924. A sea of lava flows with scattered islands of cinder cones and sagebrush describes this “weird and scenic landscape” known as Craters of the Moon. Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve contains three major lava fields covering almost half a million acres. These remarkably well preserved volcanic features resulted from geologic events that appear to have happened yesterday and will likely continue tomorrow. 18 miles W of Arco on Hwy 20

Contact Info: PO Box 29, Arco ID 83213

Phone: 208-527-3257; Web: www.nps.gov/crmo/

Hagerman Fossil Bed National Monument

Established: 1988. Hagerman Fossil Beds NM contains the largest concentration of Hagerman Horse fossils in North America. The Monument is internationally significant because it protects the world’s richest known fossil deposits from a time period called the late Pliocene epoch, 3.5 million years ago. These plants and animals represent the last glimpse of time that existed before the Ice Age, and the earliest appearances of modern flora and fauna.

Contact Info: PO Box 570, 221 North State Street, Hagerman ID 83332

Phone: 208-837-4793; Web: www.nps.gov/hafo/

Nez Perce National Historical Park - Spalding Visitor Center

Established: 1965. For thousands of years the valleys, prairies, mountains, and plateaus of the inland northwest have been home to the Nimiipuu or Nez Perce people. Explore these places. Learn their stories. Treat them with care. The 38 sites of Nez Perce National Historical Park are scattered across the states of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana and have been designated to commemorate the stories and history of the Nimiipuu and their interaction with explorers, fur traders, missionaries, soldiers, settlers, gold miners, and farmers who moved through or into the area.

Contact Info: 39063 U.S. Hwy 95, Spalding ID 83551

Phone: 208-843-7001; Web: www.nps.gov/nepe

Yellowstone National Park

Established: 1872. Idaho can also boast of having a portion of the nation's oldest and most famous national park. A thin strip totaling 31,488 acres (of the park's 2 million plus acres) make up part of its western border. Long before any recorded human history in Yellowstone, a massive volcanic eruption spewed an immense volume of ash that covered all of the western U.S., much of the Midwest, northern Mexico and some areas of the eastern Pacific. The eruption dwarfed that of Mt. St. Helens in 1980 and left a caldera 30 miles wide by 45 miles long. That climactic event occurred about 640,000 years ago, and was one of many processes that shaped Yellowstone National Park—a region once rumored to be “the place where hell bubbles up.” Geothermal wonders, such as Old Faithful, are evidence of one of the world's largest active volcanoes. These spectacular features bemused and befuddled the park's earliest visitors, and helped lead to the creation of the world's first national park.

Contact Info: PO Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190

Phone: 307-344-7381; Web: www.nps.gov/yell/

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

Established: 1975. Hells Canyon, North America's deepest river gorge, encompasses a vast and remote region with dramatic changes in elevation, terrain, climate and vegetation. Carved by the great Snake River, Hells Canyon plunges more than a mile below Oregon's west rim, and 8,000 feet below snowcapped He Devil Peak of Idaho's Seven Devils Mountains. There are no roads across Hells Canyon's 10-mile wide expanse, and only three roads that lead to the Snake River between Hells Canyon Dam and the Oregon-Washington boundary.

Contact Info: 88401 Hwy 82 Box A, Enterprise, OR 97828

Phone: (541) 426-5546; Web: www.fs.fed.us/hellscanyon/

Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Established: 1972. The SNRA, a part of the Sawtooth National Forest, is one of the most breathtakingly beautiful spots in Western America. Three classic mountain ranges with 40 peaks of 10,000 feet or higher provide scenic landscapes in every direction. More than 300 high mountain lakes are within the SNRA and hundreds of sparkling streams with the clarity of crystal. Headwater creeks of the Salmon River converge in the Sawtooth Valley to form this legendary “River of No Return.” Although the heartland of the SNRA is a 217,000-acre wilderness, it is only part of the total 756,000-acre SNRA.

Contact Info: 2647 Kimberly Rd. East, Twin Falls ID 83301

Phone: 208-737-3200; Web: www.fs.fed.us/r4/sawtooth/

Wild and Scenic Rivers

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created in 1968 by Congress. Designation as a wild and scenic river is not designation as a national park. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act does not generally lock up a river like a wilderness designation, the goal is to preserve the character of a river. Uses compatible with the management goals of a particular river are allowed; change is expected to happen. Development not damaging to the outstanding resources of a designated river, or curtailing its free flow, are usually allowed. The term “living landscape” has been frequently applied to wild and scenic rivers. Of course, each river designation is different, and each management plan is unique.

Middle Fork of the Clearwater

Designated Reach: October 2, 1968. The Middle Fork from the town of Kooskia upstream to the town of Lowell. The Lochsa River from its confluence with the Selway River at Lowell (forming the Middle Fork) upstream to the Powell Ranger Station. The Selway River from Lowell upstream to its origin.

Classification/Mileage: Wild — 54.0 miles; Recreational — 131.0 miles; Total — 185.0 miles.

The Middle Fork Clearwater includes the Lochsa and Selway Rivers, premier whitewater rivers. Part of the exploration route of Lewis and Clark follows the Lochsa River. Most of the Selway lies in Idaho’s Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. These rivers offer clear, clean water, beautiful scenery with great plant diversity, and abundant wildlife.

Contact Info: Clearwater National Forest,
12730 Highway 12
Orofino Idaho 83544

Nez Perce National Forest
Route 2, Box 475
Grangeville Idaho 83530

Bitterroot National Forest
1801 North 1st Street
Hamilton, Montana 59840
www.rivers.gov/wsr-clearwater.html

Rapid

Designated Reach: December 31, 1975. The segment from the headwaters of the main stem to the national forest boundary. The segment of the West Fork from the wilderness boundary downstream to the confluence with the main stem.

Classification/Mileage: Wild — 26.8 miles; Total — 26.8 miles.

The water quality of Rapid River is exceptional; the river contains three listed fish species, chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout, and associated critical habitat. The river’s scenery is also outstanding; the steep gradient and narrow canyon focus the viewer’s perspective on the fast-moving water and diverse riparian vegetation.

Contact Info: Nez Perce National Forest
Salmon River Ranger District
HC 01, Box 70
White Bird Idaho 83554
www.rivers.gov/wsr-rapid.html

Saint Joe

Designated Reach: November 10, 1978. The segment above the confluence of the North Fork of the St. Joe River to St. Joe Lake.

Classification/Mileage: Wild — 26.6 miles; Recreational — 39.7 miles; Total — 66.3 miles.

This northern Idaho river offers outstanding scenery, good fishing, and plenty of wildlife. The river was originally named the “St. Joseph” by Father Pierre-Jean DeSmet, a Catholic priest who established a mission there.

Contact Info: Idaho Panhandle National Forest
3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d’Alene Idaho 83815
www.rivers.gov/wsr-saint-joe.html

Salmon

Designated Reach: July 23, 1980. The segment of the main stem from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River downstream to Long Tom Bar.

Classification/Mileage: Wild — 79.0 miles; Recreational — 46.0 miles; Total — 125.0 miles.

Known as “The River of No Return,” the Salmon River is the longest free flowing river (425 miles) within one state in the lower 48. It originates in the Sawtooth and Lemhi Valleys of central and eastern Idaho, and snows from the Sawtooth and Salmon River Mountains in the south, and the Clearwater and Bitterroot Mountains in the north, feed this wild river. The upper section passes through the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, while the lower section forms the southern boundary of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. The Salmon flows through a vast wilderness in the second deepest gorge on the continent. Only the Snake River (Hells) Canyon is deeper. The Salmon’s granite-walled canyon is one-fifth of a mile deeper than the Grand Canyon. For approximately 180 miles, the Salmon Canyon is more than one mile deep. Largely due to this incredible wilderness, Congress designated 46 miles of the river, from North Fork to Corn Creek, as a recreational river and 79 miles, from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar, as a wild river. From North Fork to Corn Creek, the spectacular canyon of the Salmon River has exposed some of the oldest known rocks in the state of Idaho. In the vicinity of Shoup, these rocks, called gneiss, have been dated as 1.5 billion years old. From Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar, the majority of the rocks exposed in the canyon walls are part of the Idaho Batholith. These rocks are generally called quartz monzonite and are approximately 65 million years old. The canyon itself was formed 35 to 45 million years ago. This rugged canyon provides habitat for an abundant and varied wildlife resource. Big game species commonly observed along the river include bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, mountain goats, black bear, cougar, and moose. Small mammal populations also are well represented by species such as bobcat, coyote, red fox, porcupine, badger, beaver, mink, marten, river otter, muskrat, weasel, marmots and skunks. Waterfowl, shorebirds, and songbirds are particularly abundant during seasonal migrations. Chukar, partridge, blue grouse, ruffed grouse, and spruce grouse are also common residents. The main stem of the Salmon River provides habitat for a variety of fish species. These include: cutthroat trout, bull trout, rainbow trout, mountain white fish, sockeye salmon, chinook salmon (spring/summer/fall run), steelhead, smallmouth bass, squawfish, sucker and sturgeon. The river offers high quality sportfishing for resident populations of cutthroat and rainbow trout, steelhead and whitefish. Evidence suggests that man first inhabited the Salmon River country 8,000 years ago. White man came to the Salmon river in the very early 1800’s following Lewis and Clark’s 1805 expedition. There are several Native American and pioneer historical sites to visit along the river corridor. Many, such as the Jim Moore place, an early mining claim, are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Contact Info: Salmon-Challis National Forest
North Fork Ranger District
Box 180
North Fork Idaho 83466
www.rivers.gov/wsr-salmon-main.html

Middle Fork of the Salmon

Designated Reach: October 2, 1968. From its origin to its confluence with the Main Salmon River.

Classification/Mileage: Wild — 103.0 miles; Recreational — 1.0 mile; Total — 104.0 miles.

One of the original eight rivers in the nation designated as Wild and Scenic on October 2, 1968, the Middle Fork of the Salmon River originates 20 miles northwest of Stanley Idaho, with the merging of Bear Valley and Marsh Creeks. The designated segment extends 100 miles from Dagger Falls to the confluence of the Middle Fork and the Main Salmon. The river traverses northeast through the heart of Idaho and the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, flowing through a canyon that is the third deepest in North America. The Middle Fork is one of the last free flowing tributaries of the Salmon River system. Because of its remote location, man's presence in the area was somewhat limited, leaving it in the condition we see today. Only a few trails, landing strips, private ranches, and Forest Service stations are evidence of man's intrusion. While man's impact on the area has been relatively light, it has been diverse. The Native Americans who occupied the Middle Fork drainage were known as The Sheepeaters. They gained their name from the bighorn sheep that were prevalent in the area and constituted much of their diet. White trappers, miners and settlers began coming into the area in the 1850's. No road access was ever built, and all supplies came in by horseback. Floating the river began in the 20's with a few adventurous souls who wanted to see beyond the rock wall canyon at Big Creek where the trail ended. Wildlife along the Middle Fork river is abundant due to the designation and isolation of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness. The river moves through a variety of climates and land types, from alpine forest to high mountain desert to sheer rock walled canyon, creating a wide variety of habitats. Deer, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, bear and cougar are just a few of the animals to make the area their home. The Middle Fork drainage was one of the sites for the wolf reintroduction program. The fishery is one of the best catch and release fly fisheries in the nation. The Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness occupies part of an extensive geological formation known as the Idaho Batholith. This formation, mainly granite, has been severely eroded, exposing underlying rock formations laid down during the Precambrian, Permian, Triassic, and Cretaceous periods.

Contact Info: Salmon-Challis National Forest
Middle Fork Ranger District
Post Office Box 750
Challis Idaho 83226
www.rivers.gov/wsr-salmon-middle.html

Snake

Designated Reach: December 1, 1975. The segment from Hells Canyon Dam downstream to an eastward extension of the north boundary of section 1, T5N, R47E, Willamette meridian.

Classification/Mileage: Wild — 32.5 miles; Scenic — 34.4 miles; Total — 66.9 miles.

The Snake River likely got its name from the first white explorers who misinterpreted the sign made by the Shoshone people—who identified themselves in sign language by moving the hand in a swimming motion—which appeared to these explorers to be a “snake”; it actually signified that they lived near the river with many fish. In the 1950's the name “Hells Canyon” was borrowed from Hells Canyon Creek, which enters the river near what is now Hells Canyon

Dam. In the old days, Hells Canyon was known as Snake River Canyon or Box Canyon, though a few locals called it the “Grand Canyon of the Snake.” The Hells Canyon area was once home to Shoshone and Nez Perce tribes. According to the Nez Perce tribe, Coyote dug the Snake River Canyon in a day to protect the people on the west side of the river from the Seven Devils, a band of evil spirits living in the mountain range to the east. In the late nineteenth century, the military drove the Native Americans out and settlers began ranching and mining in the canyon. Today, boaters can explore archaeological sites and old homesteads, all part of the canyon’s rich, colorful history. Hells Canyon is one of the most imposing river gorges in the West. Until a million years ago, the Owyhee Mountains acted as a dam between the Snake River and its current confluence with the Columbia River, creating a vast lake in what is now southwestern Idaho. When the mountains were finally breached, the Snake roared northward, cutting a giant chasm through the volcanic rock. The resulting canyon, roughly ten miles across, is not as dramatic as the Grand Canyon. However, when the surrounding peaks are visible from the river, the sense of depth is tremendous. The adjacent ridges average 5,500’ above the river. He Devil Mountain, tallest of the Seven Devils (9,393’) towers almost 8,000’ above the river, creating the deepest gorge in the United States. The river is as big as the landscape. Below Hells Canyon Dam, the Snake usually carries more water than the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. Below the confluence with the Salmon River, flows average 35,000 cfs and often peak over 100,000 when the Salmon is high. Further downstream, the Clearwater and other rivers dump their flows into the Snake River, creating the Columbia River’s largest tributary. (The total drainage area is approximately the size of Oregon.)

Contact Info: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Post Office Box 907
Baker City, Oregon 97814
www.rivers.gov/wsr-snake.html

Source: National Wild & Scenic Rivers System
www.rivers.gov/wildriverslist.html

National Conservation Areas

Birds of Prey Natural Area

Created: 1993

Along the Snake River, 20 miles south of Boise Idaho, the NCA contains 485,000 acres. This includes 81 miles of the Snake River, 65,000 acres of critical nesting habitat, and 420,000 acres of prey habitat. A unique combination of climate, geology, soils, and vegetation has created a complete and stable ecosystem where predators and prey occur in extraordinary numbers. Canyon walls along the Snake River, ranging up to 600 feet high, provide abundant nest sites for birds of prey. Deep, wind blown soils cover expansive plateaus above the canyon. An unusual variety and high number of small mammals burrow in the fine textured soils, and find food and cover in the dense grasses and shrubs that grow on the plateau. Paiute ground squirrels are the most abundant burrowing species. Portions of the area support the densest ground squirrel populations ever recorded, they are the main prey of Prairie falcons. Blacktailed jackrabbits are an important prey species, especially for Golden eagles. Pocket gophers, kangaroo rats, and deer mice are also common prey species. The NCA contains the densest concentration of nesting birds of prey in North America, and one of the densest in the world, more than 700 pairs of raptors nest here, representing 15 species. The NCA’s prairie falcon population represents a significant portion of the species population. In all, 259 wildlife species inhabit the area; 45 mammal, 165 bird, 8 amphibian, 16 reptile, and 25 fish species. The Snake River Canyon within the NCA contains some of the oldest and most remarkable Native American

archaeological sites in Idaho. Over 200 sites are recorded, including numerous outstanding petroglyphs. Human occupation has been dated to 10,000 B.C. In 1979 the Black Butte-Guffey Butte Archaeological District, located entirely within the NCA, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Portions of the Oregon National Historic Trail traverse the length of the NCA. Certain trail remnants are among the best preserved in the nation. The 1860's discovery of gold in the nearby Owyhee Mountains brought settlement to the area. Three sites from this period are on the National Register of Historic Places, including Swan Falls Dam (1901), the first hydroelectric dam on the Snake River.

Contact Info: Bureau of Land Management
Lower Snake River District
3948 Development Avenue
Boise Idaho 83705
208- 384-3300
www.birdsofprey.blm.gov/

National Natural Landmarks

The National Natural Landmarks Program recognizes and encourages the conservation of outstanding examples of our country's natural history. It is the only natural areas program of national scope that identifies and recognizes the best examples of biological and geological features in both public and private ownership. National Natural Landmarks (NNLs) are designated by the Secretary of the Interior, with the owner's concurrence. To date, fewer than 600 sites have been designated. The National Park Service administers the NNL Program, and if requested, assists NNL owners and managers with the conservation of these important sites. **NNLs are not National Parks. NNL status does not indicate public ownership, and many sites are not open for visitation.*

Big Springs

Fremont County - 54 miles northeast of Rexburg. Designated 1980. Owner: Federal
The springs emanate from rhyolite lava flows of the Madison Plateau, which comprise one of the largest rhyolite lava fields in the United States. Big Springs is the only first magnitude spring in the United States that issues forth from rhyolitic lava flows. It is the source of the South Fork of the Henry's Fork River.

Big Southern Butte

Butte County - 37 miles northwest of Blackfoot. Designated 1976. Owner: Federal
The butte is composed of light-colored silicic volcanic rocks and stands nearly 760 meters above the low relief surface of the Eastern Snake River Plain. The site is an ecological "island" supporting vegetation such as lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), aspen (*Populus sp.*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos sp.*) not common to this region. The largest area of volcanic rocks of young age in the United States.

Cassia Silent City of Rocks

Cassia County. Designated 1974 Owner: Federal, State and Private.
Contains monolithic landforms created by exfoliation processes on exposed massive granite plutons, and the best example of bornhardts in the country.

Crater Rings

Elmore County. Designated 1980. Owner: Federal

Two adjacent and symmetrical pit craters that are among the few examples of this type of crater in the continental United States. The pit craters, which are volcanic conduits in which the lava column rises and falls, were formed by explosions followed by collapse.

Great Rift System

Blaine County and extends into Minidoka and Power Counties - 43 miles northwest of Pocatello. Designated 1968. Owner: Federal

As a tensional fracture in the Earth's crust that may extend to the crust-mantle interface, the Great Rift System is unique in North America and has few counterparts in the world. It also illustrates primary vegetation succession on very young lava flows.

Hagerman Fauna Sites

Twin Falls County - West and southwest of Hagerman. Designated 1975. Owner: Federal and State.

Contains the world's richest deposits of Upper Pliocene Age terrestrial fossils, therefore considered to be of international significance.

Hell's Half Acre Lava Field

Bingham County and extends into Bonneville County - The center of the site is 20 miles west of Idaho Falls. Designated 1976. Owner: Federal and State

A complete, young, unweathered, fully exposed pahoehoe lava flow and an outstanding example of pioneer vegetation establishing itself on a lava flow.

Hobo Cedar Grove Botanical Area

Shoshone County - 12 miles northeast of Clarkia. Designated 1980. Owner: Federal.

An outstanding example of pristine western red cedar forest. Two communities are represented: cedar/Oregon boxwood on the uplands and cedar/fern on the lowlands.

Menan Buttes

Jefferson County and extends into Madison County. Designated 1980. Owner: Federal and Private.

Contains outstanding examples of glass tuff cones, which are found in only a few places in the world. Their large size and unusual composition make them particularly illustrative of an unusual aspect of basaltic volcanism.

Niagara Springs

Gooding County. Designated 1980. Owner: Private.

The least developed of the large springs discharging into the Snake River from the Snake River Plain aquifer system. It is outstandingly illustrative of the enormous volume of water transmitted through this aquifer.

Sheep Rock

Adams County - In Payette National Forest, 35 miles northwest of Council and two miles east of the Snake River. Designated 1976. Owner: Federal

Provides the best view of the horizontally layered lavas that represent successive flows on the Columbia River Basalt Plateau, and an unobstructed view of two contrasting series of volcanic rocks separated by a major unconformity—an important geologic phenomenon.

Source: National Park Service; www.nature.nps.gov/nnl/

National Historic and Recreation Trails

California National Historic Trail

The California Trail carried over 250,000 gold-seekers and farmers to the gold fields and rich farmlands of California during the 1840's and 1850's, the greatest mass migration in American history. Today, more than 1,000 miles of trail ruts and traces can still be seen in the vast undeveloped lands between Casper, Wyoming and the West Coast, reminders of the sacrifices, struggles, and triumphs of early American travelers and settlers. More than 240 historic sites along the trail will eventually be available for public use and interpretation. The California Trail system (more than 5,500 miles) was developed over a period of years, and numerous cutoffs and alternate routes were tried to see which was the "best" in terms of terrain, length and sufficient water and grass for livestock. The general route began at various jumping off points along the Missouri River and stretched to various points in California, Oregon, and the Sierra Nevada. The specific route that emigrants and forty-niners used depended on their starting point in Missouri, their final destination in California, the condition of their wagons and livestock, and yearly changes in water and forage along the different routes. The trail passes through the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and California.

Address: Oregon-California Trails Association, PO Box 1019, Independence MO 64051-0519; Toll Free: 888-811-6282, Phone: 816-252-2276; Email: info@octa-trails.org

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail

Elevations range from 7,000 to 11,000 feet. From Summit Lake Trail in Yellowstone National Park, the trail meanders along the Idaho-Montana border for 80 miles through the Beaverhead National Forest. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail does not actually go through Idaho, but rather runs along the border of Idaho and Montana. It runs through the rugged and beautiful Beaverhead Range, then east through the Centennial Mountains.

Address: Continental Divide Trail Alliance, PO Box 628 Pine CO 80470; Phone: 303-838-3760 or 888-909-CDTA; Fax: 303-838-3960; Email: info@cdtrail.org

Idaho Centennial Trail

The Idaho Centennial Trail travels 1200 miles from the Canadian border to the border with Nevada. It passes through all the ecological zones of the state: old growth cedar groves, clear glacial lakes, precipitous and rugged peaks, deep forests carpeted with ferns, granite spires, rushing rivers, and sagebrush steppes. The wildlife varies with the landscape, and adventurers may encounter just about any species in Idaho. The rivers and lakes are uniformly filled with game fish; raptors and waterfowl nest along the waterways. The forests are home to big game, from bighorn sheep and mountain goats to deer, elk, and moose. The expansive sage grasslands offer habitat to antelope, pheasant, grouse, and other upland game birds. The trail includes single track trails, jeep trails, and dirt roads, so any kind of user can appreciate the best that Idaho has to offer. The trail branches in the center of the state, so those on mountain bikes, snowmobiles, ATVs or trail bikes have a non-wilderness alternative. From Murphy Hot Springs at the Nevada state line to Upper Priest Falls, near the Canadian border. Enroute it passes through the Owyhee Uplands, the Sawtooth National Forest and National Recreation Area, the Challis, Boise, Payette and Nez Perce National Forests, the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, the Clearwater National Forest, and the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

Address: Idaho Trails Council, PO Box 1629, Sun Valley ID 83353; Phone: 208-622-3046

Lewis and Clark National Trail

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, which occurred from 1804 to 1806, was one of the most dramatic and significant episodes in the history of the United States. It stands, incomparably,

as our nation's epic in documented exploration of the American West. On the journey to the Pacific Ocean, the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed through north central Idaho. There are several historic sites and trails.: **Traveller's Rest:** Campsites of September 9-10, 1805, and June 30, 1806, near present-day Lolo, Montana. **Campsites of September 11 and 12, 1805:** Along present-day Lolo Creek in Montana. **Lolo Hot Springs:** A resort today. **Packer Meadows:** The site where the Expedition rested on the return trip. Find it just east of the visitor center at Lolo Pass. **Glade Creek Camp:** The site where the Expedition camped on September 13, 1805, a mile from the Lolo Pass Visitor Center and a few hundred yards off Forest Service Road 5670. **Colt Killed Camp:** The site where the Expedition camped on September 14, 1805. It's at the Powell Ranger Station. Here the Expedition, unable to find game in the mountain, killed a young horse for food. **Whitehouse Pond:** The small pond named by Private Whitehouse and noted in his journal. From here the Expedition left the river bottom and climbed up a steep ridge to the mountains to the north. A visitor seeking the true Lewis and Clark experience can hike a five-mile trail up that ridge line. **Sites accessible from Kamiah or Weippe:** Along well-maintained gravel roads near Weippe. **Salmon Trout Camp:** The site where the Corps camped June 18, 1806, waiting for the snows to melt in the high country. Short of food as they had been unsuccessful at hunting, they shot at several salmon a number of times without success. **Small Prairie Camp:** The site where the Corps camped June 15, 1806, in a hard rain. **Lewis and Clark Grove:** The site where Captain Clark, with five hunters, camped September 19, 1805, after coming 22 miles "...over a mountain, ...through much falling timber (which caused our road of to day to be double the direct distance on the course)...." **Pheasant Camp:** The site where the main party under Captain Lewis camped September 21, 1805. Lewis wrote, "...we killed a few pheasants...." **Weippe:** The site where Clark came across a few Nez Perce Indians near present-day Weippe on September 20, 1805. Today the site of the meeting is commemorated with a highway sign. The route along the ridge line followed by the Expedition is visible to the east.

Address: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, 4201 Giant Springs Road, Great Falls MT 59405; Toll Free: 888-701-3434; Phone: 406-454-1234; Email: discovery@lewisandclark.org

Nee-Me-Poo (Nez Perce) National Historical Trail

In the summer of 1877, the Nez Perce were forced to move to a reservation, and a small band, some led by Chief Joseph, resisted. After repeated treaties had been broken, a small group of Nez Perce warriors lost patience and killed some particularly unfriendly settlers. Fearing retribution, the band fled through Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, seeking refuge in Canada. They were pursued doggedly by the US Army and several volunteers, and eventually caught after fleeing over 1500 miles in three and a half months. Location: In its 1,170-mile route toward Canada, the trail runs from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paws Mountains in northern Montana, and passes through the states of Oregon Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, crossing tribal, private, county, state, and Federal lands. Address: The Nez Perce Trail Foundation, 194 Hwy 28, Salmon ID 83467; Phone: 208-940-0053

Oregon Trail National Historic Trail

In the mid-1800s, thousands of pioneers followed the Oregon Trail 2,000 miles from Missouri to Oregon in search of a better life. However, the Oregon Trail was never just one route. The Idaho portion of the Oregon Trail crossed deserts, mountains, and dangerously turbulent or deep rivers. Some emigrants deviated from the main trail in search of water and livestock forage, while others found shortcuts and better routes to avoid difficult terrain. Two segments of the primary route, North Trail and Sinker Creek, are located in

southwestern Idaho, and visitors today can still see original wagon ruts. Interpretive sites at Bonneville Point, 16 miles southeast of Boise, and at the Milner Site, 4 miles west of Burley, explain the challenges faced by courageous pioneers. Natural landmarks on the Oregon Trail include: **Smith's Fort**: Trading post owned by mountain man Peg Leg Smith who supplied travelers 1848-1849. **Sheep Rock**: Named for mountain sheep seen by early travelers. Now called Soda Point, it is not far from the modern town of Soda Springs. Hudspeth's Cutoff branches from the main trail here. **Soda Springs**: Steamboat Spring and Beer Spring were dubbed the Soda Springs because they bubbled out of the ground. Now covered by the Soda Point Reservoir. The modern town of Soda Springs gets its name from these springs. **American Falls**: These falls were mentioned in the diaries of immigrants traveling the trails. **Massacre Rocks**: 25 families from Iowa were attacked here August, 1862. **Fort Hall**: Founded in 1834 by Nathaniel Wyeth. Later purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company. Abandoned in 1856. **Twin Springs**: A welcome end to a stretch of desert along Hudspeth's Cutoff. **City of Rocks**: Formations of soft granite. **Salmon Falls**: Famous Indian fishing spot where travelers traded for fresh food. Not the same location as the modern town of Salmon. **Twin Falls**: Side by side waterfalls are as good as their name. **Shoshone Falls**: An impressive waterfall dropping into the Snake River Canyon. Worth a side trip by wagon or car. **Thousand Springs**: A series of waterfalls coming from the wall of the Snake River Canyon. **Three Island Crossing**: Three small islands in the Snake River give this river ford its name. **Hot Springs**: East of the modern town of Mountain Home. Not the same hot spring as Lava Hot Springs. **Givens Hot Springs**: On the southern alternate route. **Fort Boise**: Established in 1834 by the Hudson's Bay Company. The trail in Idaho leads from the southeastern corner of the state, through the central part of the state along the Snake River, near Boise and into Oregon.

Address: Oregon-California Trails Association, PO Box 1019, Independence MO 64051-0519; Toll Free: 888-811-6282, Phone: 816-252-2276; Email: info@octa-trails.org

Pacific Northwest Trail

The 1200 mile Pacific Northwest Trail (PNT), running from the Continental Divide to the Pacific Ocean, ranks among the most scenic trails in the world. This carefully chosen path is high for the views and long on adventure. It includes the Rocky Mountains, Selkirk Mountains, Pasayten Wilderness, North Cascades, Olympic Mountains, and Wilderness Coast. The trail crosses 3 National Parks and 7 National Forests.

Address: Pacific Northwest Trail Association, 24854 Charles Jones Memorial Circle, Unit #4, North Cascades Gateway Center, Sedro-Woolley WA 98284; Phone: 877-854-9415; Email: pnt@pnt.org

Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes

The Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes is one of the most spectacular trails in the western United States. The trail nearly spans the Panhandle of Idaho as it runs along rivers, beside lakes and through Idaho's historic Silver Valley. Dispersed along the trail are 36 unique bridges and trestles that cross mountain creeks, whitewater rivers and tranquil lakes. The east end of the trail passes through a narrow mountain valley once heavily mined for silver. The valley is dotted with numerous small historic mining communities each offering their own unique features. The middle section of the trail follows the tranquil Coeur d'Alene River, passing fifteen small lakes and marshes loaded with waterfowl. The west end of the trail lies along the shoreline of scenic Coeur d'Alene Lake for six miles. It crosses a 3100-foot bridge/trestle to Heyburn State Park, the Northwest's oldest state park. The trail then follows the remote forested Plummer Creek Canyon for six miles, ending in the community of Plummer.

Address: PO Box 30, Cataldo ID 83810; Phone: 208-682-3814

William Pogue National Recreation Trail

3400-foot elevation. Trail splits at trailhead. One branch heads east along Sheep Creek to connect with the Roaring River Trail (11 miles). The other branch goes due south, following Corral Creek and meeting Forest Road 221 (8.5 miles). Both sections are open to bikes, motorcycles, horses, and hikers. Spurs off the William Pogue trail are Lava Mountain, Lower Lava Mountain, and Devils Creek, which all branch off to the south from the Sheeps Creek section. Information at trailhead kiosk. From Boise, go 17 miles north on ID 21, then 26 miles east on Forest Road 268, around the Arrowrock Reservoir.

Address: Mountain Home Ranger District, Boise National Forest, 2180 American Legion Blvd., Mountain Home ID 83647

Wright Creek National Recreation Trail

This trail runs 12 miles through the Elkhorn Mountain Range from Summit Campground to Reed Canyon. Follow Indian Mill Trail from Summit Campground to enjoy fantastic views from the summit of Elkhorn Peak, at 9095 feet. This trail is a scenic route open to year round recreational use. This trail can be done as a loop by returning other area trails. Hunting for mule deer in the fall. There is a stock loading ramp in the parking lot for equestrians. The Elkhorn Mountain region features high peaks, and is the largest roadless area in the Bannock Range. The steep slopes of the canyon are thickly forested with pine and fir, maple, and aspen. The trail passes through the saddle north of the summit. Area wildlife includes mule deer, and some elk, cougar, and bear.

Address: Malad Ranger District, Caribou National Forest, 75 South 140 East Malad ID 83252; Phone: 208-766-4743

Source: Public Lands Information Center

National Wildlife Areas

Managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Wildlife Refuge System preserves a network of lands and waters set aside for the conservation and management of the nation's fish, wildlife, and plant resources for the benefit of present and future generations. Information can be obtained from the following sources:

Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge

PO Box 9, Montpelier ID 83254

208-847-1757

Office in Montpelier. The refuge is located 7 miles southwest of Montpelier. Drive 3 miles west of Montpelier on U.S. Highway 89. Turn south on the graveled Bear Lake County Airport Road. Drive 5 miles to the north entrance of the refuge.

Primary Wildlife: Especially important as a nesting area for white-faced ibis, Canada geese and redhead ducks. Also a nesting, resting and feeding area for ducks, greater sandhill cranes, and a variety of water and shorebirds. **Habitat:** 19,000 acres of marsh, open water, and grasslands at an elevation of 5,900 feet in the mountain-ringed Bear Lake Valley. The marsh is drawn down severely for agriculture in late summer and is covered with ice in winter. **Recreation and Education:** Wildlife observation, study and photography, Waterfowl hunting.

Web: www.fws.gov/pacific/refuges/field/ID_Bearlk.htm

Camas National Wildlife Refuge

2150 East 2350 North

Hamer Idaho 83425

208-662-5423

Turn east off Interstate 15 at Hamer. Go north on frontage road 3 miles and cross freeway to west at sign directing to Camas NWR headquarters.

Primary Wildlife: Nesting, resting, and feeding areas for ducks, geese, trumpeter swans, and song birds. Also, moose, mule deer, and white-tailed deer. **Habitat:** 10,578 acres of marshes, meadows, and uplands. **Recreation and Education:** Wildlife observation, study, and photography, Waterfowl hunting, Upland game bird hunting.

Web: www.fws.gov/pacific/refuges/field/ID_Camas.htm

Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge

13751 Upper Embankment Road

Nampa 83686

208-467-9278

Nestled in the rolling sagebrush hills of southwest Idaho, the watery oasis at Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge provides an important breeding area for birds and mammals, as well as other wildlife. The refuge is also a significant resting and wintering area for birds migrating along the Pacific Flyway, including spectacular concentrations of mallards and Canada geese. Because of its value to birds, Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge has been declared a Globally Important Bird Area by the American Bird Conservancy. Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge has two sectors—Lake Lowell and the Snake River Islands. The Lake Lowell sector encompasses 10,588 acres, including the almost 9,000-acre Lake Lowell and surrounding lands. The Snake River Islands sector contains about 800 acres on 101 islands. These islands are distributed along 113 river miles from the Canyon-Ada County Line in Idaho, to Farewell Bend in Oregon. The refuge protects a wide range of wildlife habitats: from the open waters and wetland edges of Lake Lowell, to the sagebrush uplands around the lake, to the grasslands and riparian forests on the Snake River islands. Refuge staff use a variety of wildlife management techniques to create and maintain wildlife habitat. With assistance from local growers, the refuge also cooperatively farms 240 acres to provide food for wildlife. Deer Flat, founded by President Teddy Roosevelt on February 25, 1909, is one of the oldest refuges in the National Wildlife Refuge System, which now includes 540 refuges. The NWRS celebrated its centennial in March of 2003. Managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the System preserves a network of lands and waters set aside for the conservation and management of the nation's fish, wildlife, and plant resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Web: www.fws.gov/deerflat/

Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge

74 Grays Lake Road

Wayan Idaho 83285

208-574-2755

From Soda Springs, go north on Highway 34 for about 27 miles. Turn at refuge sign. From the intersection it is about 3 miles north to the refuge office, visitor center and overlook.

Primary Wildlife: The largest nesting population of greater sandhill cranes in the world. Nesting area for Canada geese and a variety of diving and dabbling ducks. Franklin's gulls nest in large colonies and may reach nearly 40,000 in some years. These colonies also attract large numbers of nesting white-faced ibis. **Habitat:** 18,330 acres of high mountain marsh at the foot of Caribou Mountain. **Recreation and Education:** Wildlife observation, study, and photography, Visitor center, Waterfowl hunting, Wildflower bloom peaks around mid-June, Foot traffic (including cross country skiing and snow shoeing) is allowed on the northern half of the refuge from October 10 - March 31.

Web: www.fws.gov/pacific/refuges/field/ID_grayslk.htm

Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge

HCR 60 Box 283
Bonners Ferry Idaho 83805
208-267-3888

Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge is located in Idaho's Panhandle approximately 20 miles south of the Canadian border and 5 miles west of Bonners Ferry Idaho. This 2,774 acre refuge was established in 1965, primarily to provide important habitat and a resting area for migrating waterfowl. The Refuge is comprised of a wide variety of habitat types. Wetlands, meadows, riparian forests and cultivated agricultural fields (for producing valuable wildlife food crops) are interspersed in the valley bottom adjacent to the west banks of the Kootenai River. Wetlands include open-water ponds, seasonal cattail-bulrush marshes, tree-lined ponds and rushing creeks. The western portion of the refuge ascends the foothills of the scenic Selkirk Mountains which consists of dense stands of coniferous trees and tranquil riparian forests. Over 300 different species of wildlife can be found on Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge, indicating the richness and diversity this area holds. The refuge not only serves as valuable habitat for resident and migratory wildlife, but provides a nice stopping point for visitors to get out and enjoy some of the vast natural beauty Boundary County has to offer.

Web: www.fws.gov/kootenai/

Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge

961 E. Minidoka Dam
Rupert Idaho 83350
208-436-3589

From Rupert, drive about 5.5 miles northeast on Highway 24, turn right on the Minidoka Dam road and follow it to the refuge.

Primary Wildlife: Up to 100,000 ducks and geese are present during spring and fall migrations. Migrating tundra swans can be seen in spring in shallow bays and shores of the lake. Bald eagles, golden eagles, hawks, and owls are frequently seen. Mule deer are year-round residents and pronghorn antelope are occasionally seen. **Habitat:** 20,721 acres, including 11,000 surface acres of Lake Walcott, which is created by the Bureau of Reclamation's Minidoka Dam. An abundance of aquatic vegetation is found in small bays and inlets of the lake. Surrounding uplands are typical sagebrush and grassland. **Recreation and Education:** wildlife observation, study, and photography; waterfowl and resident game bird hunting; trout fishing

Web: www.fws.gov/pacific/refuges/field/ID_minidoka.htm

Oxford Slough National Wildlife Refuge

Southeast Idaho Refuge Complex
4425 Burley Drive, Suite A
Chubbuck Idaho 83202
208-237-6615

Located 10 miles northwest of Preston. From Pocatello go south on Interstate 15, then south on Highway 91. Go 3 miles south of Swan Lake, then turn west (right) onto road toward Oxford. Go 1 mile to waterfowl production area.

Primary Wildlife: Especially important as nesting area for redhead ducks. Nesting ducks and a variety of waterbirds including a colony of white-faced ibises. **Habitat:** 1,878 acres of marshes, meadows, and uplands. **Recreation and Education:** wildlife observation, study, and photography; waterfowl hunting; limited upland game bird hunting; no developed public use facilities

Web: www.fws.gov/pacific/refuges/field/ID_oxford.htm

National Historic Landmarks

National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, fewer than 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction. Working with citizens throughout the nation, the National Historic Landmarks Program draws upon the expertise of National Park Service staff who work to nominate new landmarks and provide assistance to existing landmarks.

U.S. Assay Office

210 Main Street, Boise ID 83702

Designation: May 30, 1961

National Register Number: 66000305

Built by the Federal Government in 1870-71, the Boise Assay Office illustrates the importance of mining in the political, social, economic, and legal development of Idaho and the Far West. In operation from 1872 to 1933, it is one of the most significant public buildings remaining from Idaho's territorial days.

Bear River Massacre Site

Preston, Franklin County ID

Designation: June 21, 1990

National Register Number: 73000685

On January 29, 1863, California Volunteers under the command of Col. Patrick Edward Conner attacked a band of Northwestern Shoshone. The bloodiest encounter between Native American and white men to take place in the West in the years between 1848 and 1891, Bear River Massacre resulted in the deaths of almost 300 Shoshone and 14 soldiers.

Camas Meadows Battle Site

Kilgore, Clark County ID

Designation: April 11, 1989

National Register Number: 89001081

On August 19, 1877, the military force led by Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard which had been pursuing the Nez Perce since their departure from Clearwater was in a position to intercept them in their flight to Canada. Here, on August 20, a pre-dawn raid by Nez Perce warriors succeeded in capturing most of Howard's pack mules, forcing the army to halt until more mules and supplies could be secured, which resulted in a time-consuming detour. The army's delay made it possible for the Nez Perce to escape into Yellowstone Park and Montana. Their remarkable journey toward Canada continued six weeks longer as a result of this raid.

Cataldo Mission

Cataldo, Kootenai County ID

Designation: July 4, 1961

National Register Number: 66000312

Built around 1850 by Jesuit missionaries and Coeur d'Alene Indians, this log and adobe church with Baroque and Greek Revival details is the oldest surviving church in the Pacific Northwest and also the oldest structure in Idaho. The mission restoration project was completed in 1975 and is now a museum administered by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

Experimental Breeder Reactor #1

Near Arco, Butte County

Designation: December 21, 1965

National Register Number: 66000307

On December 20, 1951, the EBR-I produced the first usable amounts of electricity created by nuclear means; in July 1963, it was the first reactor to achieve a self-sustaining chain reaction using plutonium instead of uranium as the major component in the fuel. In addition, the EBR-I was the first reactor to demonstrate the feasibility of using liquid metal at high temperatures as a reactor coolant.

Fort Hall

Bannock County

Designation: January 20, 1961

National Register Number: 66000306

Fort Hall is the most important trading post in the Snake River Valley and is known for its important association with overland migration on the Oregon-California Trails. In the 1860s and 1870s it was a key road junction for the overland stage, mail and freight lines to the towns and camps of the mining frontier in the Pacific Northwest.

Lemhi Pass

Tendoy, Lemhi County ID

Designation: October 9, 1960

National Register Number: 66000313

On August 12, 1805, when he reached the summit of this pass, Meriwether Lewis stood on the boundary of newly-acquired Louisiana, looking west to the snow-capped peaks of the Bitterroot and Salmon River Ranges, into what was then Spanish territory. Situated on a remote section of the Beaverhead Range, at an elevation of 7373' above sea level, Lemhi Pass was the point where the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the Continental Divide.

Lolo Trail

Lolo Hot Springs, Clearwater County ID

Designation: October 9, 1960

National Register Number: 66000309

When, after reaching Lemhi Pass and crossing the Continental Divide, navigation of the Salmon River proved impossible, Lewis and Clark determined to use one of the several trails over the mountains used by the Nez Perce in their annual journeys to the buffalo plains in the east. The Lolo Trail, used by the explorers to cross the Bitterroot Mountains in September 1805, represents probably the most arduous single stretch of the entire route traveled by the expedition.

Weippe Prairie

Weippe, Clearwater County ID

Designation: May 23, 1966

National Register Number: 66000311

On the morning of September 20, 1805, an advance party of the Lewis and Clark Expedition came out of the Bitterroot Mountains onto the southeastern corner of Weippe Prairie, the western terminus of the Lolo Trail and long a favored source of camas root for the Nez Perce Indians. Here, the expedition first encountered the Nez Perce, who had never before seen white men. The Nez Perce gave the explorers food as well as much-needed help and directions during the 2-1/2 week period spent in their territory.

Source: National Historic Landmarks Programs

www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/INDEX.htm

Idaho Historic Sites

The Idaho State Historical Society oversees historic sites at four locations in the state which are operated in conjunction with local support groups.

Old Idaho Penitentiary

2445 Old Penitentiary Road

Boise ID 83712

208-334-2844

Directions: From the intersection of Broadway and Warm Springs Avenue, travel east on Warm Springs for about 1.5 miles then turn left onto Old Penitentiary Road.

Idaho Territory was less than ten years old when the territorial prison was built east of Boise in 1870. The penitentiary grew from a single cellhouse into a complex of several distinctive buildings surrounded by a high sandstone wall. Convicts quarried the stone from the nearby ridges and completed all the later construction. Over its century of operation, the penitentiary received more than 13,000 convicts, of whom 215 were women. Spurred in part by conditions that sparked a general riot in 1971 and an even more severe riot in 1973, the inmate population was moved to a modern penitentiary south of Boise and the Old Idaho Penitentiary was closed on December 3, 1973. After the Penitentiary closed in 1973, the site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Rock Creek Station and Stricker Homesite

Willow-lined Rock Creek has formed a welcome refuge for Native Americans, explorers, and pioneers traveling through south central Idaho for centuries. Because it is located in a high desert area where average yearly rainfall is less than 10 inches, the availability of water and plant life was a natural draw to voyagers and those in search of a permanent settlement. Beginning around 1810, explorers and mountain men followed Indian trails as they trapped in all the drainages of the Snake River in the area, including Rock Creek. By 1840, dwindling beaver populations forced fur traders to a new occupation—guiding emigrants through the area. In the 1840s, a rush of settlers followed the Oregon Trail to the Oregon country. Rock Creek was a popular camping spot along the Trail from the outset, and wagon ruts can still be seen at the site. When gold miners who rushed to southern Idaho in the early 1860s needed delivery of freight and mail, Rock Creek became a stop on what became the Kelton Wagon Road. In 1864, Ben Holladay was awarded a contract to deliver mail from Salt Lake City to Walla Walla, Washington. When his agents built Rock Creek, it became a “home station,” where stage drivers and attendants lived while they were off duty and where passengers could buy a meal or a night’s lodging. The original station consisted of a lava-rock building that served as a hotel and barn. In 1865 a store was built at the site. A small community grew up around the business, which also became a social center. Railroad construction boosted the prosperity of Rock Creek for a period of time when the transcontinental railroad provided a faster and less expensive means of bringing freight and mail into Utah. Those goods were then transported to their destinations in Idaho along the Kelton Wagon Road from the nearest railroad stop, at Kelton, Utah. In 1884 the Oregon Short Line Railroad was constructed on the north side of the Snake River — across the river from Rock Creek — and ultimately contributed to a decline in the community’s importance. While the Rock Creek Station was near a railroad, the great crack in the earth that formed the Snake River Canyon isolated the settlement and its use as a stage stop dwindled. The many large ranches that were developed in the area depended on the store, however, and the cattle industry helped to expand the community. The 1880 census reported that 44 people lived in the Rock Creek Valley. The 1900 census listed 146 people living at Rock Creek.

Rock Creek Store: James Bascom and John Corder built the store at Rock Creek in 1865,

a year after the area had been designated a “home station” on the new Overland Stage Line route. The store was also the first trading post between Boise and Fort Hall, and a stopping point on the Oregon Trail and the Kelton Wagon Road. In 1871 a post office was established in the store, and it also served as a polling place during elections. In the fall of 1876, two German emigrants, Herman Stricker and John Botzet, bought the store and contents, a stable and contents, and a dwelling house for approximately \$5,300. Stricker became the Rock Creek postmaster in 1877 and served in that position for the next 22 years. An addition on the north end of the building housed a saloon and card room for use by settlers, cowboys, and travelers. The store was closed in 1897 and later served several times as a home for families. The small log store building remains intact at the west end of the site. Its sod roof was replaced with shingles after a wet winter in 1879-80 and is now covered by a preservation roof constructed in 1985.

Dry Cellar: Located north of the Rock Creek Store, the cellar was used for storage of food and supplies, as a jail, and reportedly for protection from Indians. A semi-subterranean structure, it was created by utilizing a natural depression in the basalt and enlarging it by removing additional rock. Poles and a dirt roof were added to complete the structure. It is entered through a door on the south side of the structure.

Wet Cellar: Also located north of the Rock Creek Store, the cellar was used to store saloon supplies. It too is a semi-subterranean structure created by utilizing the natural depression in the basalt, enlarged by removing additional rock. Poles and a dirt roof were added to complete the structure. It is entered through a door on the south side.

Stage Station Site: Built by Ben Holladay to accommodate 40 horses and overnight stops by stage passengers and to serve meals on his Overland Stage Line route, the foundation of the building is still visible east of the dry and wet cellars.

China House Site: A gathering place for Chinese attracted to the area by mining, this small building was located east of the Rock Creek Store and may have been used as an opium parlor or a store that sold Chinese merchandise. Beyond mining, Chinese settlers tended gardens and sold vegetables at the site. Eventually, open hostility from other residents and restrictive emigration laws, such as the Exclusion Act of 1882, forced the Chinese to leave the area. Positioning of China House on the site is identified by lava-rock markers outlining the approximate location of its foundation. Recent archaeological investigations by ISHS archaeologists at the China House have identified possible structural remains and Chinese domestic refuse (rice bowl fragments, a celadon teacup sherd, soy sauce and/or ginger jar fragments). Future excavations are planned to help augment the historical record by attempting to determine the full extent and intensity of the Chinese presence at Stricker Ranch during the late nineteenth century.

Stricker House: Herman Stricker, who moved to Rock Creek in 1876, filed for and was granted a water claim for 300 inches of Rock Creek water. He completed a ditch for irrigation and mining in 1884 and appropriated an additional 200 inches of Rock Creek water at that time. Stricker homesteaded additional land until his family holdings totaled 960 acres. An original six-room log cabin constructed by Stricker near the store burned down in March of 1900. Later that year, the Stricker family built a new home, which exists today on the southeast corner of the Rock Creek site. The house was constructed with walls of hand-hewn lumber hauled from Albion. In 1916 the original 11-room structure was expanded with an extension on the formal dining room, present kitchen, bath, service entrance, sun porch, and storage area. The upper floor of the house served as a hotel for travelers, cowboys, and engineers and surveyors during construction of Milner Dam and the Twin Falls Canal.

Summer House: Located south of the Stricker Ranch House, this building served as the kitchen during 1916 construction on the original home and was used during hot weather to help keep the house cool.

Pioneer Cemetery: Located on a five-acre piece of private land west of the Rock Creek site for which the Society has responsibility, the cemetery contains graves dating from 1874 to 1897. Fencing and markers were added to the location in 1990 and 1991, but livestock grazing in the field around the cemetery have continually damaged the protective fencing and threatened preservation of the remaining grave markers.

Franklin Historic Properties

The town of Franklin was founded in the spring of 1860 by Mormon pioneers moving north through the Cache Valley of Utah. Sixty-one families built small cabins along the Cub River (at that time called the Muddy River) and commenced farming. Settlers fanned out to establish new communities in northern Cache Valley. These early pioneers believed they were still in Utah, and not until 1872 did an official boundary survey fix the Idaho-Utah border a mile south of where Franklin was established. In a typical Utah pattern, the first settlers laid out wide streets and held a drawing to distribute town and farm lots. Town lots were large enough to accommodate a garden, barn, and outbuildings. Space was reserved for a central square — which today is the Franklin City Park, located south of the State of Idaho properties for which the Idaho State Historical Society is responsible. The Relic Hall is open to the public from Memorial Day through Labor Day and at other times by appointment. The Franklin Cooperative Mercantile Building, which primarily houses Mormon history of a local and denominational nature, is open periodically, mostly by appointment. The Hatch House is closed.

The Hatch House: In 1872, Lorenzo Hill Hatch built his elegant stone house on one of Franklin's largest lots on Main Street, across from the city square. Hatch was the town's temporal and spiritual leader from 1863 to 1875. He was the second Mormon bishop and the first mayor of Franklin. He was also the first Mormon legislator in Idaho. The stone Greek Revival style of the house was popular in Utah in the 1870s and the structure was occupied by descendants of Bishop Hatch until the 1940s. It was acquired by the Historical Society in 1979. When ownership of the house was assumed by the State of Idaho, the ground floor had been completely gutted by the previous owner. Extensive modifications had been made to the ground floor, which was raised approximately seven inches, and all interior walls were removed. The house is still in that condition. The second story survives with little modification and could be restored to an 1870-80s appearance in the future. A 1910 addition, made of a hard yellow brick, housed a new kitchen and pantry, later altered to a bathroom. This section of the house has been altered by the previous owner.

Relic Hall: In 1923 the Franklin Pioneer Association bought the old Franklin Cooperative Mercantile Building, located on Main Street one block east of US Highway 91, to use as a museum. After running out of room in that facility, the Association deeded a building lot to the State of Idaho located adjacent to and west of the Mercantile Building, hoping that a new building would be constructed on the site. The legislature appropriated funds for construction of a rustic log hall, which was built in 1936-37 from timber provided by the Forest Service and labor by Civilian Conservation Corps crews. The Idaho State Historical Society has been responsible for maintaining the Relic Hall building since its construction.

Franklin Cooperative Mercantile Building: Believed to have been constructed in 1870, this building stands on the east side of the Relic Hall and is probably the best preserved early commercial building in Idaho. It is still used as an adjunct display area to the Relic Hall.

Pierce Courthouse

For many years, the town of Pierce enjoyed the distinction of being Idaho's oldest town. However, later research determined that Franklin, in southeastern Idaho, was actually settled several months earlier by Mormon pioneers. The first gold rush on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation started at the site in September of 1860 when W. F. Bassett, one of a company of prospectors, began successfully panning for gold in Oro Fino Creek at the mouth of Canal Gulch. Although prospecting on the reservation was illegal, the discovery stirred up a mining fever among residents of Walla Walla, Washington, and several expeditions ventured into the Clearwater River area. The original prospectors and many of the subsequent expeditions were led by Elias D. Pierce, an individual more interested in opening new areas to mining than in actually seeking the mineral himself. Instead, he visited the Washington territorial capital in Olympia and lobbied for permission to build a toll road to the new mining region. During his absence, other miners named the new town in his honor. Pierce himself returned briefly in the spring of 1861 to run a sawmill, but he soon left to search for a new mining region. On January 8, 1861, the Washington Legislature established Shoshone County and made Pierce the county seat. By that summer, thousands of gold seekers poured into the Nez Perce country, which had been set aside as a reservation in 1855, and the town became a boisterous mining town in what was then Washington Territory. At first, the county commissioners met and court proceedings were held in rented rooms. Private citizens were paid to provide room and board for prisoners and. In 1862, Shoshone County built a courthouse at Pierce. The county remained a part of Washington Territory until Idaho Territory was established in 1863. By then roads, towns, farms, and dwellings were scattered across the landscape, and that year a new treaty reduced the Nez Perce reservation to less than one tenth its original size. The Pierce Courthouse served governmental needs until 1885, when the county seat was moved to Murray.

Source: Idaho Historic Sites Office 208-334-2844: www.idahohistory.net



Eagle above Snake River

FISHING IN IDAHO

Idaho is famous for its fishing. More than 10 world-class blue-ribbon wild trout streams, including the Henrys Fork, Silver Creek and the St. Joe River, are scattered throughout the state. Many other high-quality trout streams exist that don't get the headlines and the crowds. Idaho's rugged mountains contain more than 1,500 high mountain lakes with good trout fishing. Numerous large natural lakes and reservoirs provide a wide variety of fishing opportunities for warm and cold-water species. In contrast to some states, most Idaho fishing waters are located in the public domain, and are open to the public. Access is free.

Family Fishing Waters: In response to anglers' requests for more family-oriented fishing opportunities and simplified rules, Fish and Game has developed Family Fishing Water regulations. In these areas there are year-around seasons, a general six-fish limit for trout, bass, walleye and pike and no bag limit on other species. There are no length limits or tackle requirements.

Salmon and Steelhead: Idaho is the only inland western state with ocean-run salmon and steelhead, and when conditions are right, the hatchery part of these runs provide an exciting fishing experience. State records are 54 pounds for salmon and 30 pounds, 2 ounces for steelhead.

HUNTING IN IDAHO

Idaho has some of the best and most varied hunting in the west! From the trophy species of moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat to the more often hunted deer (mule deer AND whitetails), elk and antelope Idaho covers it all. We hunt black bear and mountain lions too, and a variety of upland game, turkeys and waterfowl. Licenses and tags are available over the counter for almost every species. There are outfitters if you need them. The state is two-thirds public land and a new Fish and Game program called Access Yes! is opening up more private land every year. Idaho has it all!

Fish and Game License and Tag Sales Number Sold

Description	FY 2001	FY 2006	Change 01 to 06	Percent Change
Resident Combination	131,485	118,031	(13,454)	(10.2%)
Resident Sportsman's Package	16,040	19,923	3,883	24.2%
Resident Fishing	127,772	119,295	(8,477)	(6.6%)
Resident Hunting	55,166	56,499	1,333	2.4%
Resident Miscellaneous Licenses	7,483	21,191	13,708	183.2%
Non-resident Combination	1,126	2,124	998	88.6%
Non-resident Fishing	18,281	21,676	3,395	18.6%
Non-resident Hunting	23,543	27,236	3,693	15.7%
Non-resident Misc. Licenses	13,965	15,529	1,564	11.2%
1-Day Fishing Licenses	144,320	117,457	(26,863)	(18.6%)
Resident Tags	189,919	190,238	319	0.2%
Non-Resident Tags	28,281	37,563	9,282	32.8%
*Miscellaneous Permits	140,611	136,610	(4,001)	(2.8%)
Controlled Hunt Applications	105,575	134,184	28,609	27.1%
Total	1,003,567	1,017,556	13,989	1.4%

* Examples of miscellaneous permits include archery permit, steelhead permit, muzzleloader permit, 2-pole stamp, and commercial licenses.

Source: *Idaho Fiscal Facts*, 2006



Round Lake Fishing Dock Photo Courtesy: Idaho Parks & Recreation Department