

CACHE VALLEY / BEAR LAKE

Guide to the
LOGAN CANYON

NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAY



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31 SITES AND STOPS

Whether you travel by car, bicycle or on foot, a journey on the Logan Canyon National Scenic Byway through the Wasatch-Cache National Forest offers an abundance of breathtaking natural beauty, diverse recreational opportunities, and fascinating history. This journey can calm your heart, lift your spirit, and create wonderful memories. Located approximately 90 miles north of Salt Lake City, this winding stretch of U.S. Hwy. 89 runs from the city of Logan in beautiful Cache Valley to Garden City on the shores of the brilliant azure-blue waters of Bear Lake. It passes through colorful fields of wildflowers, between vertical limestone cliffs, and along rolling streams brimming with trout.

Each of the 31 sites featured in this brochure provides an interesting glimpse into the canyon's rich natural resources and unique cultural heritage. Slow down, leave the road, and experience Logan Canyon's vibrant spirit. Feel the crisp mountain air filling your lungs. Hear the fall leaves crunch beneath your feet. Listen to the sounds of the river. Discover for yourself why Logan Canyon is one of the American West's last hidden treasures.

This guide follows the Logan Canyon National Scenic Byway from the west entrance of the canyon in the city of Logan to its eastern portal at Bear Lake. You can start your adventure from either direction. Each site description includes mileage from the Logan Ranger District Office at the mouth of Logan Canyon as well as highway milepost references and GPS coordinates. If you happen to start from Bear Lake, simply follow the numbered sites in reverse order. Relax and enjoy the journey.

CACHE VALLEY VISITORS BUREAU

1-800-882-4433 or 1-435-755-1890
199 North Main, Logan, UT 84321
www.explorelogan.com

BEAR LAKE VALLEY CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

1-800-448-BEAR (2327) or 1-435-946-2197
69 N. Paradise Pkwy. Bldg. A
PO Box 542, Garden City, UT 84028
www.bearlake.org

Logan Ranger District Visitor Center/Lady Bird Overlook

Mileage
0.0

Milepost
461.2

GPS

N41° 44.600

W111° 47.800



It took millions of years to create the breathtaking view seen from this overlook. Cache Valley's mountain setting is the result of constant shifting along fractures in the Earth known as "faults." Due to these faults, Cache Valley has been sinking for roughly 12 million years while other forces deep within the Earth have thrust the surrounding mountains upward.

Forming the Valley's western flank are the snowcapped peaks of the Wellsville Mountain Range. Climbing these steeply rising giants demands strong legs and lungs, but the spectacular views are well worth the effort. This is a well-known hawk watching area.

To the east of the overlook, the jagged ridges of the Bear River Range add an air of mystery to Cache Valley's marvelous landscape. At the base of these mountains are several broad, flat-topped terraces formed by the descending shoreline of an ancient lake. During the Earth's last ice age, snow formed glaciers in the mountains and rain filled the Valley with an expansive freshwater lake known as Lake Bonneville. This immense body of water was 348 miles long and 145 miles wide and at its



R. A. Justis

highest level reached from Cedar City on the south to Red Rock Pass on the north and extended approximately 11 miles into Logan Canyon. If you had been standing in Cache Valley 15,000 years ago, you would have been under 650 feet of water. Woolly mammoths, musk oxen, camels, and prehistoric bison frequented Lake Bonneville's shores.



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Most of Logan Canyon's fascinating landscape falls within the borders of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The Logan Ranger District Visitor Center is located at the mouth of Logan Canyon at 1500 East Hwy. 89, (435) 755-3620. The visitor center is open year-round, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and provides recreation and camping information, trail maps, souvenirs, and useful guides to the area's natural and cultural history. The Cache Valley Visitors Bureau provides tourist information covering Cache Valley, the City of Logan, Logan Canyon, the Bear Lake area, the entire state of Utah, and other regional attractions. The office is located at 199 Main Street in the historic Cache County Courthouse in downtown Logan, (800) 882-4433 or (435) 755-1890.

2

Canyon Entrance Park, First Dam, Bonneville Shoreline Trail, and Highline Trail

Mileage
0.5

Milepost
462.4

GPS

N41° 44.570

W111° 47.300



This grassy park includes the first of three dams constructed to harness the power of the Logan River for electricity. On a sunny day, the banks of First Dam come alive with picnics, volleyball, and college students. Eager geese and ducks are always looking for a tasty crumb. Local anglers also frequent the water's edge in hopes of landing one of the many trout stocked here each year.



Mike Bulluck

Accessible viewing decks, fishing piers, restrooms, and ample parking make this park an enjoyable spot for everyone. The park also provides convenient access to the Bonneville Shoreline and Highline Trails for hikers and mountain bikers. Once you climb from the level of the park to the area of the shoreline on the Bonneville Shoreline Trail, the trail is relatively flat. The trail currently extends 1.5 miles from Green Canyon to First Dam. The Highline Trail extends up Logan Canyon and provides a new and unique perspective of Cache Valley. It connects with the River Trail and the extensive trail system that exists in the Canyon area.

3

Stokes Nature Center and River Trail

Mileage
1.1

Milepost
463

GPS

N41° 44.510

W111° 46.125



The Stokes Nature Center is located in Logan Canyon on the River Trail. From the canyon entrance, the trailhead is .65 miles on the right (south) side of the road. Parking is available in a marked area .1 miles before the trailhead on the other (north) side of the highway. Please use care in crossing the highway to the trailhead. The Nature Center is about 300 yards up the trail.

Discover the wonders of nature firsthand—hear the song of the black-capped chickadee, delve into the world of river researchers, discover the fascinating critters that share our Valley and canyons, and see the world through a new perspective. Stokes Nature Center programs offer information, discovery, and exploration of the natural world.

The River Trail follows the Logan City water line, which is buried beneath the surface and passes Stokes Nature Center. The trail parallels the river for 4.2 miles. Thick vegetation screens out the noise of the highway and allows visitors to enjoy the rushing, bubbling sounds and beauty of the Logan River. Observant travelers will also enjoy the company of many songbirds and small wildlife as they explore the trail.



Stokes Nature Center

4

Logan City Power Plant and Second Dam

Mileage
2.5

Milepost
463.7

GPS

N41° 44.777

W111° 44.817



Logan City began producing its own electrical power from this site shortly after the turn of the twentieth century. Monthly rates at that time ranged from 20¢ to 50¢ per light. Bills were determined by a “checker” who visited each house and counted the number of light bulbs in use. Up to 15 percent of the city’s electricity is produced by the Morgan Smith Turbine housed here. Tours of the massive turbine can be arranged on a limited basis through the Logan City Light and Power Department. Call ahead for an appointment: (435) 716-9700.

There are six wooded picnic sites at Second Dam. The area is fully accessible and includes two parking areas, a restroom, and a boardwalk fishing pier. The fishing pier is wheelchair accessible and offers many sites to fish right from the shore. Trout are stocked in Second Dam each year. This is a popular family fishing spot and also provides convenient access to the River Trail.

5

Bridger Campground

Mileage
3.3

Milepost 464.5

GPS

N41° 44.900

W111° 44.014



This pleasant lower canyon campground contains 10 campsites and offers excellent access for fishing on the Logan River. It is generally open from May to September.

6

Spring Hollow Campground and Third Dam

Mileage
4.3

Milepost
465.5

GPS

N41° 45.200

W111° 43.010



A marshy wetland teeming with cattails, willows, and the chattering of birds marks the entrance to this popular campground. With easy access, limited parking, and a plentiful supply of fish, Third Dam is a great spot for young and young-at-heart anglers and fly fishermen. Spring Hollow Campground contains 12 sites for camping and provides access to several enjoyable hiking trails, including a hike to see the spring.

The Riverside Nature Trail has interpretive signs along its 1.5-mile route. Learn interesting facts about the plant and animal communities that make their home in this lively river habitat. Access to the trail is found on the east side of the campground. The first portion of the trail is wheelchair accessible. The remaining portion of the trail is easy.

At the top of Spring Hollow is the beginning of the Crimson Trail, a 3-mile hike upriver from Spring Hollow to the Guinavah-Malibu Campground. The name of the trail originates from the crimson and gold colors carried by seniors from Brigham Young College, once located in Logan, as they made their “Senior Walk” along this trail. It could also be attributed to the incredible reds of the maple trees in the fall. To make this a loop trail back to Spring Hollow, use the Riverside Nature Trail to make a 4-mile loop.

The Crimson Trail is steep and skirts the upper edge of an immense band of limestone rock known as the China Wall. Over millions of years, the sediment that was once the bed of an ancient tropical

sea eventually formed the rock wall. The wall has preserved the fossilized remains of several marine animals. Search and find fossils of creatures such as crinoids, brachiopods, and corals. Please leave the fossils in place for others to enjoy.

7

Dewitt Picnic Area

This secluded, riverside picnic area takes its name from Aaron Dewitt, one of Logan's first pioneers. The city of Logan acquired the area water rights, built a reservoir, and began running culinary water to the city's residents.

While exploring this peaceful site, try dipping your toes in the inviting water or taking a relaxing stroll through the adjacent corridor of willows. Before leaving the Dewitt area, look to the mountain top across the highway. You will find a great view of one of Logan Canyon's most interesting geologic formations – the Wind Caves.

Wind Caves Trailhead

Millennia of wind and water erosion have created a delicate triple arch and natural cave in the limestone outcropping at the end of this 1.9-mile trail. Also known as Witch's Castle, the location of this interesting formation provides a clear view of the China Wall, a limestone rock formation, as it winds through most of the canyon's midsection. In the summer months it's best to hike this trail in the early morning hours since the southern exposure becomes quite hot in the afternoon. This is a steep trail.

9

Guinavah-Malibu Campground

Mileage
5.3

Milepost
466.5

GPS
N41° 45.740
W111° 42.150



During the 1920s and 30s, many Logan families loaded up their Model-T Fords and escaped the daily grind by heading for Guinavah-Malibu's soothing landscape of willows, big-tooth maples, and grassy meadows. The canyon was so popular during these years that one local resident remarked, "A stranger...would think that Cache Valley had moved to the mountains!" With three large group areas and 40 individual campsites, this is still the best loved campground in the Canyon.

The upper east end of the campground is the location of a limestone and timber amphitheater that was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s.

Guinavah-Malibu also provides access to the Crimson Trail and the Riverside Nature Trail. Both of these trails are described previously in Site 6, Spring Hollow Campground and Third Dam.

10

Card Picnic Area

Mileage
7.3

Milepost
468.5

GPS
N41° 45.873
W111° 40.120



This picnic area contains four delightful riverside picnic sites and is located at 5,400 feet above sea level. You can see the line of willow trees planted by early pioneers along the original Logan Canyon road. The picnic sites are wheelchair accessible.

This picnic area is named for Charles O. Card, an early Cache Valley pioneer who supervised the construction of the Logan Tabernacle and the Logan Temple in the 1870s and 1880s. He later led a group

Mileage 4.8
Milepost 466

GPS
N41° 45.440
W111° 42.600



Mileage
5.2

Milepost
466.4

GPS
N41° 45.750
W111° 42.210



of settlers to Alberta, Canada, where the city of Cardston bears his name.

Just up canyon from this picnic area is the Card Canyon Bridge where special fishing restrictions begin.

11

Chokecherry Picnic Area

Mileage
7.9

Milepost
469.1

GPS

N41° 46.214

W111° 39.520



Five inviting sites are available at this riverside location where the sounds of the river provide a pleasant background to an enjoyable, relaxing picnic.

The chokecherry is a small tree or shrub that is a member of the plum family. Clusters of white flowers from April to July are followed by a dark red to black cherry-like fruit. The chokecherry was an integral part of the Native American diet. The fruit was harvested, mixed with fat and pounded into the meat of buffalo in a mixture known as pemmican. Today, locals gather the bitter chokecherries and make them into jams and syrups.

12

Preston Valley Campground

Mileage
8.3

Milepost
469.5

GPS

N41° 46.410

W111° 39.290



Eight grassy family camping sites are available at this mid-canyon location. The sites are secluded in the trees along the river.



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13

Right Hand Fork and Lodge Campground

Mileage
9.4

Milepost
470.6

GPS

N41° 7.028

W111° 38.440



Many prominent features in this area were named for early settlers such as the Cowley brothers. These ranchers introduced cattle grazing to Logan Canyon in the 1870s when they built a road from the right fork of the Logan River to the area that now bears their family name.

All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) and four-wheel drive enthusiasts will find hours of adventure as they explore the network of back-country roads that link this road to Cowley and Blacksmith Fork Canyons. Please pick up a copy of the Motor Vehicle Use Map for the Logan Ranger District that designates open roads and trails. The map is available at the Logan Ranger District.

The Lomia youth camp and Lodge Campground are 1 mile up the road. The campground has 10 campsites. Sneak up to the small stream that runs through the campground and watch brook trout dash into the shadows.

14

Wood Camp Hollow and Old Juniper Trailhead

Mileage
10.4

Milepost
471.6

GPS

N41° 7.800'

W111° 38.700'



During the 1870s and 1880s, timber from this area provided railroad ties, telegraph poles, and hundreds of cords of firewood. The firewood was used in lime kilns that processed limestone and provided mortar for the construction of the Mormon Temple in Logan. Wood Camp also served as a halfway station for weary loggers in need of food and shelter as they made their way up and down the canyon.

The powerful force of avalanches helped shape the expansive basin that opens to the left and up the road just beyond the Wood Camp turnoff. As you explore this area, look for misplaced sections of soil and scattered rock that avalanches carried down-slope. The Wood Camp Campground includes six campsites and is located to the right of the turnoff.

If you continue up the hollow, an old road found at the end of the trail, will lead you to the Old Juniper Trailhead. This gnarled, old juniper tree has maintained its precarious hold on life for over 1,500 years. Imagine how many years of geographical and cultural history this local landmark has seen. The exhilarating hike is 5.8 miles each way and offers spectacular scenery and wildlife viewing in every season. The main ridge of the Bear River Mountains is clearly visible from many points along the trail. During the fall, brilliant reds, deep oranges, and glowing yellows light the hollow with a blaze of color. Please respect this venerable grandfather of trees and do not climb or break branches.

15

Logan Cave

Mileage
12.2

Milepost
473.4

GPS

N41° 48.835'
W111° 37.446'

As you travel up the canyon, you can't help but notice the craggy mouth of Logan Cave on the north cliffs above the road. This well-known cave extends about 4,000 feet into the mountain, and is as high as 70 feet in some places. Logan Cave was carved by water seeping along faults and joints in the limestone, which slowly dissolved the rock. The cave is 4,290 feet long and relatively narrow with no large rooms or caverns. Much of the floor of the cave is also a streambed as water collects and makes its way to the mouth of the cave and then into the Logan River.

The cave is gated to protect Townsend's big-eared bats that live here. The bats are being protected as a sensitive species because of their susceptibility to disturbance. Simply walking past a colony can cause them to permanently abandon their roost. Please do not approach the mouth of the cave. This population of the big-eared bat is one of only a few found in Northern Utah. Logan Cave is the only cave of its size that provides a place for the bats to bear and raise their young and to hibernate in the winter. The bats raise their babies during spring and early summer. Contact the Logan Ranger District for more information at (435) 755-3620.

16

The Dugway

Mileage
13.8

Milepost
475

GPS

N41° 49.414'
W111° 36.276'

The original road through Logan Canyon can be seen hugging the curves of the Logan River more than 100 feet below this highway turnoff. Exasperated early travelers often complained of washed-out bridges and wagon-size potholes while traveling on this "road." With the coming of automobiles, flat tires and boiling radiators were added to the travelers' list of complaints. Work on the canyon's current road began in 1930 with a lone horse trailing a single-blade plow. The Wheeler and England Construction Company battled eroding soft shoulders, spring washouts, and cattle trampling to complete a paved surface from Logan to Bear Lake in 1939. The steeply cut "dugway" lying ahead of you serves as a vivid reminder of the many workers who toiled so hard to complete this highway.

17

Blind Hollow Trailhead

Mileage
14.9

Milepost
476.1

GPS

N41° 49.951'
W111° 35.680'



This popular trail is 4 miles each way and leads to the main ridge of the Bear River Mountains. In winter, it offers excellent backcountry skiing and snowshoeing. In summer, it provides access to great scenic hiking and mountain biking.

18

Temple Fork Road and Old Ephraim's Grave

Mileage
15.2

Milepost
476.4

GPS

N41° 50.079'
W111° 35.526'



The road through Temple Fork buzzed with activity in the 1870s and 1880s when a logging camp and sawmill operated from within this hollow. Crews of 20-30 sawyers, mill hands, and teamsters produced more than 2.5 million board feet of lumber at this site, with much of the logging done during the winter. Timber milled in Temple Fork was used to construct the Mormon Temple and Tabernacle, as well as the Cache County Courthouse, all in downtown Logan. Construction on the Temple began in 1877 and was completed in 1884. This finely engineered Gothic style building is a tribute to the sacrifice of Utah's early pioneers.

The 6-mile Temple Fork Sawmill Trail leads to the original mill site where remnants of this historic era can still be found. Temple Fork road also leads to the final resting place of "Old Ephraim," the last and said-to-be largest grizzly bear killed in this region. In 1966, local Boy Scouts erected a 10-foot stone monument to mark the bear's gravesite

and height. Elaborate tales of the grizzly's final battle with sheep rancher Frank Clark are regular fare around blazing summer campfires. If you would like to know more about Old Ephraim, the Logan Ranger District or Cache Valley Visitors Bureau can supply a written copy of the legend. Small, high clearance four-wheel drive vehicles are recommended for use on this road.

The Temple Fork watershed offers a tremendous variety of recreational possibilities from fishing and hunting to hiking, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. Mixed stands of aspen and fir provide habitat for warblers, hummingbirds, and woodpeckers. Larger animals such as elk, mule deer, and moose graze throughout the grassy areas surrounding Spawn and Temple Fork Creeks. A series of challenging semi-private back roads will take you from Logan Canyon to Meadowville near Bear Lake or Blacksmith Fork Canyon in southern Cache Valley. Four-wheel drive, high clearance vehicles are recommended to attempt these routes.

19

Ricks Spring

Mileage
15.7

Milepost
476.9

GPS

N41° 50.383'
W111° 35.338'



Ricks Spring Cavern has been a wayside stop for generations of Logan Canyon visitors. Early travelers welcomed the opportunity to fill their jugs with the cold spring water that gushes forth from the rock. Today, like all open water in the West, Ricks Spring contains Giardia, a microorganism that causes severe intestinal problems. Please do not be tempted to take a drink.

Hydrologists have determined that Ricks Spring is both a spring and a

diversion of the Logan River. In 1972, scientists discovered the diversion when they placed green dye in the river and it appeared downstream at Ricks Spring. However, dye tracing has also shown that water from the spring also originates from disappearing streams more than 5 miles to the northwest and 2,600 feet higher in elevation. Water that flows out of Tony Grove Lake (Site 22) disappears into the ground after a short distance and comes back up at Ricks Spring.

Well-known Utah pioneer Thomas E. Ricks discovered the spring and is its namesake. While in Cache Valley, Ricks served as sheriff and county assessor and devoted much effort to building railroads.

Above this area, the Byway crosses through Open Range. Watch out for livestock on the road.

20

Utah State University Forestry Field Station and West Hodges Trailhead

Mileage
19.0

Milepost
480.2

GPS

N41° 52.568'

W111° 33.900'



During the 1930s, the rectangular buildings at this field station served as a home away from home for the boys of Camp F-1 of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Working under the direction of the U.S. Army, this youthful brigade established campgrounds, fought forest fires, and built roads and fences; all for only \$1 per day in wages plus room and board. Many of the facilities built by the CCC still serve visitors to Logan Canyon.

This area also provides convenient access to Forest Service Road 174 to West Hodges Canyon and beyond, connecting with an extensive variety of roads and

trails through the Bear River Mountains. Detailed maps of this network of ATV routes are available at the Logan Ranger District, (435) 755-3620.



Mike Bulluck

21

Mileage
19.6

Milepost
480.8

GPS

N41° 53.070'

W111° 33.860'



Tony Grove Recreation Area, Guard Station, and Lewis Turner Campground

As you approach the Tony Grove turnoff, the canyon landscape opens into a broad meadow. Willow and dogwood outline the path of the Logan River as it gently makes its way along the valley floor and provides excellent flyfishing. With the coming of the fall season, colors turn from brilliant green to blazes of burnt orange, red, and translucent yellow in one of the most spectacular displays of fall foliage anywhere. During the winter, the turnoff provides convenient parking for snowmobilers.

During the 1880s and 1890s, wealthy Cache Valley families braved the dusty, bumpy road in order to spend six glorious weeks in a lush grove of trees that once existed near this site. Early Logan residents dubbed the area Tony Grove because of its popularity with the “tonies” or high-toned, uptown set.

Just inside the turnoff lies a one-story, hewn-log cabin built in 1907 to house the canyon's first forest ranger. During

its history, the Tony Grove guard station has also served as a tree nursery, CCC work site, center for the collection of snow data, and headquarters for summer recreation rangers. The guard station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you continue straight on the Tony Grove turnoff, you will come to the Lewis M. Turner Campground where 10 well-shaded family campsites provide a convenient starting place for exploring the surrounding area.

22

Tony Grove Lake and Trailhead

Mileage
26.6

Milepost
480.8

GPS
N41° 3.686'
W111° 33.535'



A 7-mile paved road climbs to an elevation of 8,050 feet to reach Tony Grove Lake. It is often called the crown jewel of the Bear River Range. The lake was formed by powerful and slow-moving glaciers. Huge boulders deposited around the lake are lasting evidence of the glacial activity. In more recent history, the lake was enlarged by the construction of an earthen dam by the CCC in the 1930s, which was recently reinforced. An explosion of summer wildflowers and lush green plants greets visitors to this area during July and August. Long-legged moose are often seen taking advantage of the water's cool summer temperatures in secluded areas near the lake. The Tony Grove self-guided nature trail around



the lake allows visitors to explore the area's unique geology and abundant plant and animal life. A modest fee is charged for parking in the area.

The Tony Grove Campground provides 37 campsites for those who enjoy high mountain camping. A fully accessible boardwalk and picnic area are located near the water. Recreation in the lake includes fishing, canoeing, and swimming (although these mountain snow runoff waters are quite cold!).

The White Pine Lake, Coldwater Spring, and Naomi Peak Trails originate adjacent to the Tony Grove parking areas.

23

Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area

GPS
N41° 54.676'
W111° 40.515'



This area provides some of the best high-mountain hiking and horseback riding in Northern Utah. Access and parking for the Naomi Peak National Recreation Trail, the White Pine Lake Trail and the Coldwater Spring Trail are located at the Tony Grove Lake and backcountry parking lots. Overnight parking and a horse trailhead are located just before the Tony Grove Campground. The trail to Naomi Peak gains 1,950 feet in elevation as it passes through unrivaled fields of wildflowers such as Indian paintbrush, elephant's head, wild geranium, and blue larkspur. The distance is 4 miles each way. The Mt. Naomi summit reaches 9,979 feet and is the highest peak in the northern part of the Wasatch Range.

In 1984, Congress designated 45,000 acres as the Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area. This region embraces some of the most rugged and spectacular country in the Bear River Range. Many of the trails through this

area offer tremendous wildlife viewing, from chipmunks and songbirds to moose, elk, deer, and golden eagles.

24

Red Banks Campground

Mileage
20

Milepost
481.8

GPS

N41° 53.911'

W111° 33.858'



This has been a favorite camping destination for generations of Cache Valley residents and visitors. The Logan River laps gently along the borders of this peaceful 12-site campground. Directly across the water lies a steep red bank of sandstone and conglomerate that gives the area its colorful name. Trout rise in the pools and lie in the riffles ready to hit the precise presentation of an artificial fly. There are additional restrictions on fishing above this point.

25

Franklin Basin Area

Mileage
22.8

Milepost
484.2

GPS

N41° 55.888'

W111° 33.715'



The main road through Franklin Basin offers a worthwhile diversion from Logan Canyon's main corridor. Groomed snowmobile trails, inviting trout streams, and pleasant horseback riding make this area one of the Canyon's most popular year-round recreation areas.

Flourishing beaver communities also favor Franklin Basin for its many wandering waterways. Trapping by mountain men in the 1820s and 1830s nearly wiped out the entire beaver population. Fortunately, the beaver population has recovered. Look for their stick dams and unique cone-shaped stumps throughout the area.

While exploring Franklin Basin, hike the Steam Mill Hollow Trail. This scenic area is named for the steam-driven logging mill that processed timber during the 1890s. Frequent canyon hikers claim this trail is one of the best ways to access

26

Beaver Junction and Beaver Mountain Ski Resort

Mileage
25.6

Milepost
486.8

GPS

N41° 57.811'

W111° 31.891'



The Beaver Creek Basin provides a snowy playground for many winter sports enthusiasts. Skiers, snowboarders, and snowmobilers flock to the groomed trails and inviting slopes. Parking and picnic areas are located just past the Beaver Junction turnoff.



Beaver Creek Lodge

One mile up this road (SR 243), you will arrive at the cozy lodge of Beaver Mountain Ski Area. The Seeholzer family has operated this charming resort since the days when skiing meant sliding around on narrow wooden boards attached to your foot with a 2-inch piece of inner-tube. The resort first opened in 1939. Harold Seeholzer dreamed of a lift running all the way to the top of Beaver Mountain. The "Harry's Dream" lift was built in his honor. Beaver Mountain currently runs four chairlifts and is a winter tradition among thousands of devoted skiers. It is one of Utah's best kept winter secrets. During the summer,

the ski area operates a full-service RV park and campground.

Overnight accommodations are located a half-mile up the main highway at Beaver Creek Lodge. During the summer, guided horseback rides through spectacular mountain scenery are available. In the winter, visitors can snowmobile right from the lodge. Snowmobiles and all the necessary equipment and clothing can be rented at the lodge, which is located in the heart of a large snowmobiling complex. More than 300 miles of groomed trails and challenging terrain await in what has been recognized as one of the top 10 snowmobiling areas in the country.

In the spring and summer, this area is popular for hiking and biking. Access to Logan Canyon's section of the Great Western Trail is found in this area. This expansive trail system stretches from the Canadian border all the way to Mexico.

27

Sinks Winter Sports Trailhead

Mileage
29.8

Milepost
491

GPS
N41° 6.059'
W111° 28.975'



The "Sinks" area got its name from the many sinkholes found here. Sinkholes are created when the Earth's crust collapses into caverns created by the slow, seeping and dissolving action of water on limestone bedrock. This area is very popular with snowmobilers and skiers, who are asked to use caution when approaching sinks. Flat light conditions often make the low areas difficult to see. Snowmobilers and other winter recreationists will find parking, restrooms, and convenient trail access at this off-highway site. Up canyon about one-half mile is the Sinks Road (FR055) which is open to ATVs.

In the early 1870s, this area was a hotbed of mining activity, flaunting big-time names such as the Lucky Bill Lode,



Beaver Creek Lodge

the Utah Queen, and the inevitable Last Chance. Even local women tried their hand at seeking buried treasure. The mines usually produced galena, which contains lead, gold, silver, and copper. Most of the mining excitement died down by 1893, but the Amazon Mine continued to operate until 1970.

28

Mileage
30.7

Milepost
491.9

GPS
N41° 55.509'
W111° 28.300'



Logan Canyon Summit and Limber Pine Nature Trail

The Limber Pine Nature Trail crowns the canyon's 7,800-foot summit and is named for what was once believed to be the oldest and largest living limber pine tree. Scientists have since discovered that this giant is actually five separate trees that have grown together for a relatively young 560 years. A refreshing hike along this loop trail will introduce



R. A. Justis

you to several unique aspects of Logan Canyon's varied terrain. Trailside interpretive signs are ideal for teaching children about the many ways plants and animals adapt to their surroundings. As you rise to the trail's higher elevations, watch for the landscape to open, allowing you to glimpse Bear Lake's spectacular turquoise waters in the distance. Limited parking is available at the highway turnoff.

29

Sunrise Campground

Mileage
30.7

Milepost
491.9

GPS

N41° 55.509'
W111° 28.300'



This beautiful upper-elevation campground (7,600 feet) contains 28 campsites, some of which offer splendid views of Bear Lake in the valley below. Sunrise campground is generally open from mid-June to October and is very popular with canyon visitors.



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30

Mileage
31.6

Milepost
492.8

GPS

N41° 55.290'
W111° 27.506'



Bear Lake Overlook and Rest Area

The Bear Lake Overlook and Rest Area is one of the most popular roadside attractions in the state of Utah. The parking area has ample room for cars, RVs, and tour buses. The Overlook presents a remarkable scenic vista.

The incredible turquoise blue color of Bear Lake is a marvel to all. This striking color is caused by a natural phenomenon that occurs as a result of limestone particles being suspended in the water. The particles absorb light and reflect a color ranging from azure or turquoise to sky blue. Bear Lake is over 20 miles long and 8 miles wide, and has a reported depth of 208 feet.

The shores of Bear Lake once provided fishing, hunting, and gathering grounds for the Ute, Shoshone, and Bannock Native American tribes. From 1824-1828 Bear Lake also served as a camp and meeting place for the mountain men who trapped and traded in the Rocky Mountains. Of the 16 great rendezvous, or trading fairs for the mountain men, at least two occurred along Bear Lake's southern shore. To these solitary wanderers, the rendezvous was a county fair, fiesta, and carnival all rolled into one. Mountain men such as Jim Bridger,



R. A. Jarris

Jedediah Smith, and James Beckwourth, and Native Americans traded beaver pelts for a year's supply of food and equipment. A historical marker, located at the rest stop on the way to Rendezvous Beach State Park, commemorates these raucous annual events.

31

Garden City

Mileage
40

Milepost
499

GPS
N41° 56.800'
W111° 23.600'



Mormon pioneers began establishing permanent settlements around Bear Lake in 1863, beginning with the historic town of Paris, located north of Garden City. Shortly after settlement, an eerie tale began to circulate regarding a large, serpent-like creature lurking beneath Bear Lake's icy waters. Several explanations have been offered for continued sightings of the Bear Lake Monster. So far, no one has proven its existence or nonexistence.

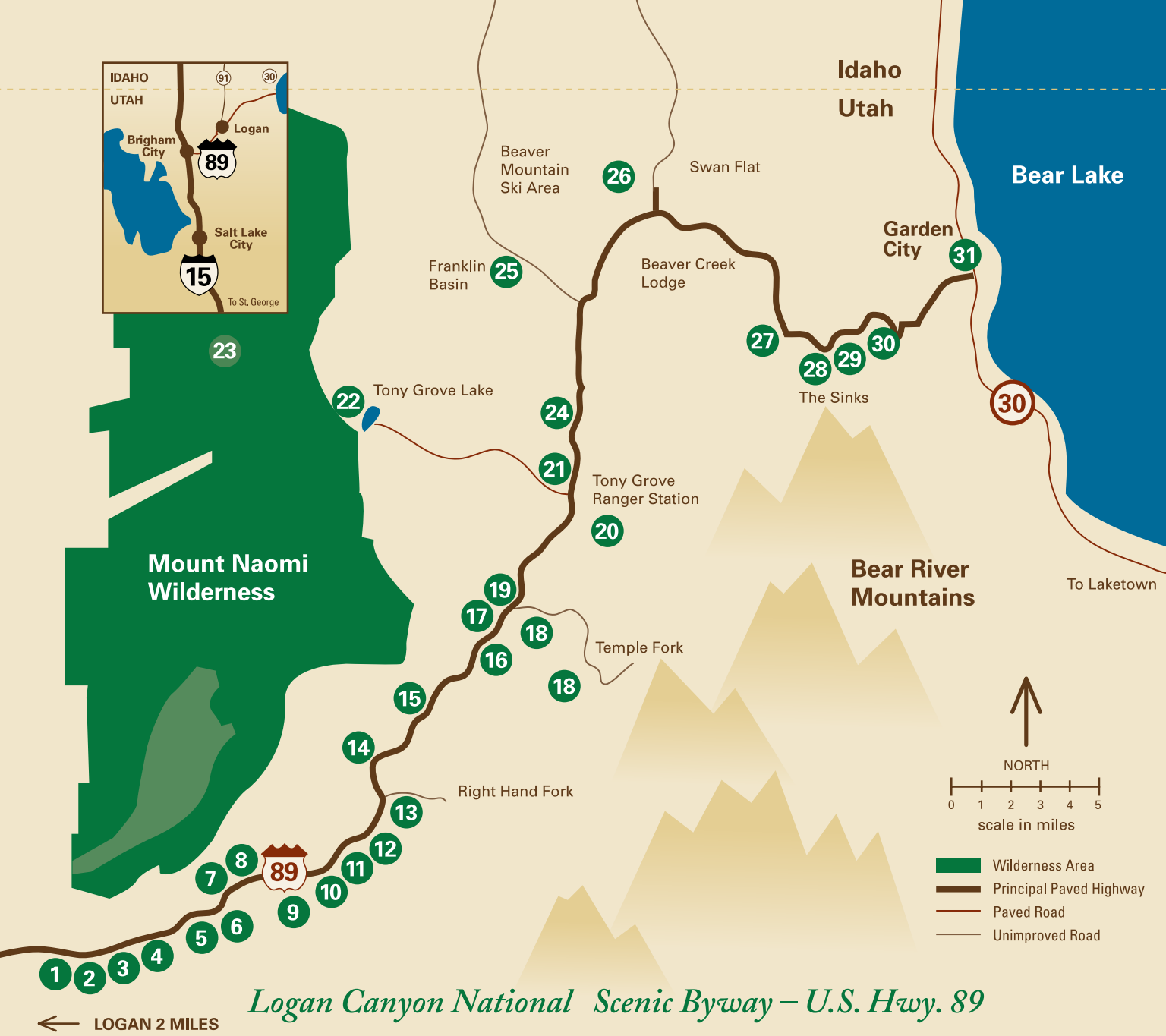
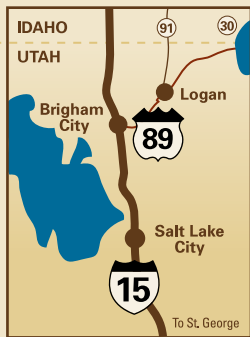
The Bear Lake Valley has gained a reputation for much more than its mysterious sea creature. Hundreds of thousands of summer recreationists travel to the lake's sandy beaches and inviting water eager to swim, water ski, sail, and sunbathe. Utah and Idaho offer state parks and marinas to facilitate this fun in the sun. The Bear Trail is a paved 4.3-mile trail that runs from the Bear Lake Marina near Garden City to Ideal Beach. The path is excellent for walkers, runners, and cyclists. Interpretive signs and benches are located along the trail. Visit the City Park in Garden City and walk toward the lake on the boardwalk to see the interpretive signs.

In January, the annual run of the small Bonneville Cisco attracts loyal and diligent fishermen to the lake's ice-

covered surface. According to wildlife specialists, the cisco have been moving from the depths of the lake to the shore for spawning for over 13,000 years. Five species of fish found in Bear Lake cannot be found anywhere else in the world: the Bonneville Cisco, Bear Lake Cutthroat, Bear Lake Sculpin, and Bear Lake and Bonneville Whitefish.



And finally—there are the wonderful, juicy, Bear Lake raspberries. Started by Theodore Hildt in 1910, Bear Lake's raspberry crop is well-known for quality, size, and delicious flavor. No summer visit is complete without sampling a cool, creamy, fresh raspberry shake!



LEGEND OF BROCHURE ICONS



Interpretive Sign



Hiking



Fishing



Camping



Picnic Area



Horseback Riding



Biking



Cross-Country Skiing



Down-Hill Skiing



Snowmobiling



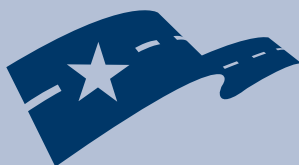
Water Sports



Water Skiing



ATV Access



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