

Anglers' Guide
to the

FISH CREEK AREA

FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



Virginia Lake



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Waters of the
Fish Creek Area
Fresno County, California

This map was prepared by the Department of Fish and Game to guide anglers to the many fine trout waters of the Fish Creek Area, and to acquaint them with information leading to good management of the fishery.

Fish Creek is tributary to the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin River, joining it in Madera County some six stream miles below Devils Postpile National Monument. The entire drainage lies within the John Muir Wilderness Area. By far the greater part of the drainage originates in the rugged granitoid glacial cirques and jagged Sierran crests of northeastern Fresno County situated between Silver Divide and the Mammoth Crest.

Thus, the basin forms a rough montane triangle with lower Fish Valley and the Fresno County boundary along its northwestern base and the majestic and colorful spires and crests of Red Slate Mountain (13,163 feet), Red and White Mountain (12,850 feet), and Mt. Izaak Walton (12,099 feet) at its southeastern apex.

Owing to extensive glaciation with some vulcanism superimposed, the basin has a natural range of hue and color, a floral wealth and a variety of wildlife virtually second to none in the High Sierra.

Fish Creek Basin includes over 100 lakes varying widely in size and depth and, together with its magnificent valley streams, offers a wilderness area of boundless recreational value, well worth preserving in an undeveloped state for all time and for all to enjoy.

Since fishing is generally quite good in most waters of the basin, anglers may attempt to keep a few trout in camp. These may be the object of nightly raids by the Sierra Nevada pine marten, resulting in loss of a number of trout and mutilation of others. These lithe and agile fur-bearing members of the weasel family have frequently been seen moving about in late afternoon and occasionally at midday. They may be expected particularly in the heavier lodgepole timber stands of Minnow Creek, Long Canyon, and Cascade Valley.

ACCESSIBILITY

The Fish Creek area is accessible from both sides of the Sierra. From Bishop, an hour's drive north on U.S. 395 will take you to three access points. From the Mammoth Lakes recreation area, Duck Lake may be reached by pack train via Duck Pass (10,900 feet) in about two hours. From Duck Lake to Tully Hole, via Purple and Virginia lakes, requires about three hours additional traveling time. From Red's Meadow, the



Peter Pande Lake

John Muir Trail enters the basin above Pumice Butte and courses the full length of the northeastern side of the drainage southeasterly through some of the very best of its lake country, leaving the basin at Silver Pass (10,900 feet) above Chief Lake. The trip from Red's Meadow to Tully Hole requires about seven hours by pack train, although many portions of lower Fish Creek may be reached in a shorter time via another route. From McGee Creek, a superbly scenic route via several lakes of the McGee Creek basin and McGee Pass (11,880 feet) to Tully Hole requires about 5½ hours by pack train.

From Fresno the drainage is accessible by some 90 miles of good motor road via Huntington Lake and Kaiser Pass (9,150 feet) to Edison Lake. The drive to Edison Lake takes about 3½ hours. From there the basin is reached by pack train in from 6 to 6½ hours via Goodale Pass (10,960 feet).

CAMPING

In a wilderness area there are no established campgrounds, although most areas below and even to timberline have reasonably comfortable sites for overnight or a day or two. Several areas in the drainage are quite heavily used by campers. This is especially true along the John Muir Trail and at centrally located places like Jackson Lake. Where over-use occurs, there is usually environmental damage such as destruction of vegetation, soil compaction, exhausted firewood sources and other problems that reduce the wilderness values. Because of this campers are urged to explore more of the areas "off-the-beaten track". Visitors are also advised to travel in small groups (less than 10 people) to avoid over-use problems and to increase their awareness and appreciation of wilderness values.

Larger meadows provide feed for stock for several

days and a few of the smaller ones will support several head overnight. There is ample stock feed at Tully Hole, along Minnow Creek near Grassy Lake, and in Cascade Valley. Travelers with pack-stock are urged to refrain from picketing or tying stock in meadow areas since this damages the vegetation and soil.

A wilderness permit is a *must* and may be obtained from any Forest Service officer or ranger station. The area is yours to enjoy, so please help to preserve it in its natural state by maintaining and leaving a clean camp and taking every precaution against fire.

LAKE FISHING

All of the lakes in the Fish Creek drainage were originally barren of trout. Where the habitat is suitable, trout have become established as a result of plantings over a period of many years by the Department of Fish and Game. It is the policy of the department to plant regularly those lakes in which natural propagation is insufficient to maintain the fishery.

Descriptive summaries of 63 waters, of which 60 are lakes, are included in this guide. These lakes vary in size from one-quarter acre to 258 acres, together totaling over 1,000 surface acres. The deepest lake in the drainage (also one of the largest natural lakes in the High Sierra) is Duck Lake, 300 feet deep.

Fifty-two lakes contain trout population, as follows:

Golden -----	13
Rainbow -----	18
Golden and rainbow -----	2
Eastern brook -----	11
Rainbow and eastern brook -----	4
Eastern brook and golden -----	2
All species (above) -----	2

Of the above, 20 lakes are self-sustaining and need no further planting, while 32 require replanting occasionally. The remaining lakes are barren and probably should not be planted at all because of unsuitable habitat.

Although rainbows are somewhat more widely distributed, the eastern brook trout is by far the most abundant species in terms of numbers present. It seems to be especially well adapted to High Sierra lakes and will thrive and propagate where habitat conditions have proved to be unsuitable for other trout.

Golden trout, the State Fish, formerly occurred in abundance throughout the Fish Creek drainage, but are now found alone in only eight lakes. Good golden trout fisheries occur in the lakes at the head of Purple Creek and in Tully and Izaak Walton lakes. At one time Virginia Lake was perhaps the most popular golden lake in the area and the department is now attempting to restore it to its former status.

Angling in the Fish Creek lakes is normally at its best in August, September and October. Early morning and particularly late evening fishing usually are most productive. Early in the season spinners and bait are dependable fishing methods, but during the peak months and especially late in the season, fly fishing yields much fine sport. The fisherman's hesitancy to try waters he has "never heard of" has cost him many a nice catch. Many of the smaller and less well-known lakes may be reached with a little more effort and will often provide fishing as good or better than the fabled "hot spots."

STREAM FISHING

As in other High Sierra drainages the stream fisheries augment the lake fisheries significantly. There are excellent trout populations in Fish Creek (Cascade Valley, Tully Hole, Horse Meadow), the branches of Minnow Creek and Long Canyon Creek, and the fullest use of these streams is recommended.

Both eastern brook and golden trout may be found in Fish Creek at Tully Hole and at the head of Cascade Valley. Rainbow occur in lower Fish Creek. Minnow Creek contains a mixed fishery of rainbow, eastern brook, golden and rainbow-golden hybrids, while Long Canyon Creek contains only eastern brook.

TOWARD BETTER FISHING

In cooperation with sportsmen the department is trying to manage the State's trout fisheries to provide the best possible angling for the greatest numbers. In order to carry out proper management, accurate information about individual waters is required. This is obtained through special surveys of the lakes and streams.

The principal objective of this work is to learn whether or not we should stock a water and if so in what way. The size of a lake and its richness in natural food are very important, for they determine to a large extent the number of fish which should be planted. Overstocking results in large numbers of stunted fish which are too small to provide good sport. Understocking results in a few large fish which are hard to catch. In between lies the happy medium we seek, wherein correct stocking allotments provide maximum numbers of nice-sized fish in good condition.

Some trial and error stocking, with close observation of the results obtained, is often necessary to determine just how heavily a given type of water of a certain size should be planted. This requires periodic followup surveys, after the initial exploratory one, to evaluate the results of various stocking rates.

Examination of the fish present in a lake yields important information to our trained observers. Stunted fish indicate overpopulation, resulting from a combination of light fishing pressure with overstocking, heavy natural spawning, or both. The remedy is lighter or less frequent stocking or heavier angler use. One of the purposes of anglers' guides is to call attention to underfished areas, in order to increase fishing pressure where that is desirable and to take full advantage of the available trout crop.

NATURAL SPAWNING

A knowledge of natural spawning in a lake is also important. Often when spawning is good, satisfactory angling can be maintained with a single initial stocking of trout, which will subsequently breed naturally and produce all the fish the lake can support. Many of our high mountain lakes, however, have no spawning areas at all and must be stocked regularly if there is to be any fishing. Others are intermediate, requiring occasional light stocking to augment inadequate natural reproduction.

Selection of the most suitable species of trout for stocking in each lake is also important. Eastern brook will spawn in springs and seepage areas around the shore of a lake, while rainbows and golden will spawn only in running water. It is often possible to develop self-maintaining populations of eastern brook in lakes which would have to be stocked regularly if rainbows or golden were used, thereby saving a great deal of money which can be spent to maintain fishing in lakes where no trout can spawn.

Getting the information needed for management of all of our back country trout lakes is no small task, for there are about 5,000 of them, and each one presents its own separate problem. Anglers who fish the Fish Creek area can help the department greatly with the trout management problems by reporting on the fishing they encountered. Send reports to the Fisheries Management Supervisor, Department of Fish and Game, Fresno, California. Information you provide will help to keep the department abreast of changing conditions, and will lead to improved fishing.

ANGLING REGULATIONS

Angling and hunting are permitted in the area in accordance with state fish and game laws. The latest angling regulations are obtainable at offices of the Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Forest Service, or from most sporting goods dealers.

A good sportsman takes only as many trout as he can use and uses what he takes. Trout he can't use he carefully releases and returns to the water. He may even remove the barbs from his hooks to do less damage to the fish he does not intend to keep.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since 1942 the Fresno County Sportsmen's Club and California Department of Fish and Game have conducted annual cooperative lake and stream surveys in the High Sierra, in eastern Fresno County. Much of the information in this guide is based on this work and the surveys from 1945 through 1977 by department biologists. The field survey map was based on aerial photographs and field observations and was redrawn by Cliffa Corson for this anglers' guide.

DESCRIPTIONS OF WATERS AND THEIR FISHERIES

Amy Lake. Elevation 10,820; 2 acres; about 20 feet deep; high montane, glacial, granitoid, and rockbound; low productivity and limited spawning. Planted occasionally with golden trout.

Anne Lake. Elevation 10,184; 60 acres; over 75 feet deep; also known as Ann Lake; high montane near timberline; tributary to Peter Pande Lake; glacial and granitoid with mostly rocky, abrupt shoreline; low productivity and poor spawning. Reserved for rainbow only with occasional air plants of fingerlings.



Beetlebug Lake

Beetlebug Lake. Elevation 9,650; 23 acres; possibly 70 feet deep; high montane, glacial, granitoid, with abrupt, talus or rocky shore; partly timbered at outlet; fair productivity with good spawning in short outlet for present plentiful eastern brook fishery. No planting required.

Brave Lake. Elevation 9,910; 10 acres; about 15 feet deep; subalpine, on timbered glacial and granitoid bench directly tributary to Fish Creek at head of Cascade Valley; good food but poor spawning areas. Occasional airplane planting of eastern brook trout produces large fish.

Cecil Lake. Elevation 10,960; 25 acres; over 45 feet deep; high montane, glacial, at timberline, nearly rockbound; fair food and sparse spawning. Rainbow present. Receives occasional air plants of fingerling rainbow to sustain.

Chief Lake. Elevation 10,446; 18.3 acres; 40 feet deep; also known as Warrior Lake; high montane, granitoid, glacial, near timberline; excellent productivity and natural propagation, eastern brook fishery entirely self-sustaining with moderate to heavy angler use at times from John Muir Trail. No planting required.

Compleat Lake. Small, deep rockbound lake draining into Tully Lake. Little or no spawning. Planted initially with golden

trout in 1963. Will require occasional air plant of fingerlings to sustain fishery.

Cotton Lake. Elevation 10,450; 3 acres; 12 feet deep; alpine, near timberline, glacial, granitoid, rockbound, with fair productivity and poor spawning. Golden trout present. Not planted.

Deer Lakes (Lower, Middle and Upper). Located in a separate tributary of the drainage northwest of Duck Lake. Planted occasionally with rainbow trout to support fishery. All lakes contain rainbow trout to 18 inches, with stream below furnishing rainbow trout to 8 inches.



Duck Lake

Duck Lake. Elevation 10,427; 258 acres; 300 feet deep; high montane near timberline with mostly abrupt shoals and rock shoreline; good productivity. Reserved now for rainbow and Kamloops rainbow. (Lake on John Muir Trail.)

Ewe Lake. Elevation 10,360; 3 acres; about 20 feet deep; high montane, glacial, granitoid, and rockbound; moderately productive; limited spawning. Planted occasionally with golden trout.

Fish Creek, Main Branch Through Cascade Valley. One of the finest trout streams left in the High Sierra; meandering and scenic with splendid campsites and forest cover; fine self-maintaining fishery of rainbow, golden, and eastern brook trout; considerable hybridization of rainbow and golden evident. Some catches seen were half eastern brook; trout average about 8 inches. Stream becomes more rapid with impassable cascades just below Tully Hole and above crossing of John Muir Trail; more golden trout seen here though crosses with rainbow still common. Excellent trout stream through Tully Hole and Horse Meadow. No planting necessary for any portion of the stream from Cascade Valley up.

Franklin Lakes (Lower, Middle, and Upper). Elevation 10,960 to 11,040; areas approximately 4, 6 and 20 acres; high, rockbound lakes drain into Hoof Lake; upper lake planted initially with golden trout in 1957 and contains fish to 14 inches in good condition; lower and middle lakes planted experimentally with golden trout in 1962; poor spawning in all lakes; will be planted occasionally with golden trout to sustain fishery. Small lakelet above upper lake apparently too shallow to sustain fish life.

Glen Lake. Elevation 10,500; 8 acres; over 30 feet deep; high montane, glacial and granitoid, nearly rockbound, near timberline with fair food, good spawning; golden and rainbow present 8-16 inches in good condition; lake stocked from lake above. No planting required under present light angler use.

Glenette Lake. Elevation 10,700; 7 acres; over 35 feet deep; high montane, near timberline, glacial, nearly rockbound; good food but only fair spawning; golden present (may also be some rainbow and golden and rainbow hybrids). Requires occasional light air plant of golden fingerlings.



Hoof, Horn and Ram Lakes

Hoof Lake. Elevation 10,780; 25 acres; over 60 feet deep; tributary to Horn Lake; high montane, glacial, and granitoid; near timberline; nearly rockbound, with fair food and good spawning areas; golden present up to 17 inches in good condition. The shallow lakelet below the inlet stream may aid in natural propagation. Contains good, self-sustaining fishery and no planting necessary.

Horn Lake. Elevation 10,650; 5 acres; possibly 40 feet deep; tributary to Ram Lake; high montane, granitoid, near timberline, with fair foods, poor spawning; golden present; lake connected with, and gets stocked from, lake above. No planting required under present light angler use.

Hortense Lakes. Elevation 10,295; 34 acres; over 50 feet deep; high montane, glacial and granitoid, near timberline; lake divided by low granite reef into upper, large, deep section and a lower, smaller, relatively shallow section; sections connected by short, rubble channel. Good productivity and fair spawning. Contains fish up to 14 inches. Requires occasional plants of eastern brook fingerlings to sustain fishery under increasing use.

Izaak Walton Lake. Elevation 10,200; 8 acres; 40 feet deep; high montane, glacial and granitoid, near timberline; good productivity and good spawning; nice golden fishery entirely self-sustaining and no further planting required.

Jackson Lake. Elevation 9,480; 13.1 acres; 20 feet deep; also known as Grassy Lake; alpine, partly timbered, semi-rocky shoreline, with extensive meadow astride the inlets; highly productive with extensive spawning areas; self-sustaining fishery of rainbow, golden, rainbow and golden hybrids, and eastern brook. Heavy angling pressure reduces the fish population early in the season.

Lagoon Lake. Elevation 9,290; ½ acre; 10 feet deep; subalpine timbered "oxbow" of Minnow Creek; good food; fishery consists of eastern brook, golden and rainbow-golden hybrids amply recruited from Minnow Creek. Will not be planted.

Lee Lake. Elevation 10,985; 18 acres; over 50 feet deep; alpine, glacial, at timberline, with good productivity; rainbow present up to 18 inches; good spawning and fishery entirely self-sustaining under present light use. No planting required.

Lone Indian, Lake of the. Elevation 10,230; 19.6 acres; 50 feet deep; high montane, glacial, granitoid near timberline; good productivity with good spawning; plentiful eastern brook fishery entirely self-sustaining; some rainbow present; adjacent to John Muir Trail, lake is popular and gets heavy fishing use at times. No further planting required.

Long Canyon Creek. Principal elevations 9,000 to 9,500 feet; tributary in separate branch to Fish Creek in Cascade Valley; a splendid, small, rapid alpine trout stream; granitoid and glacial; well timbered in lower section; meadow above; excellent productivity

and spawning nearly throughout its course. Good self-sustaining fishery of eastern brook averaging about 7 inches. No planting required.

Lost Keys Lake, Upper. Elevation 9,510; 8 acres; 15 feet deep; also known as Upper East Bench Lake; alpine; partly timbered, on granitoid, glacial bench; good productivity with good spawning; nice self-sustaining rainbow fishery present. No further planting required under present light angler use.

Lost Keys Lake, Middle. Elevation 9,400; 3 acres; possibly 25 feet deep; also known as Lower East Bench Lake; tributary to East Bench Creek; alpine, granitoid and glacial with timbered margin; good productivity and good spawning. Nice, self-sustaining rainbow fishery. No further planting.

Lost Keys Lake, Lower. Elevation 9,295; 8 acres; 30 feet or more in depth; also known as West Bench Lake; tributary to West Bench Creek; alpine; timbered; granitoid and glacial; good productivity. Large rainbow trout present in limited numbers maintained by occasional air plants of fingerlings.

Mace Lake. Elevation 10,410; 3 acres; 5 feet deep; alpine, granitoid; barren and probably too shallow and unproductive for any fishery at all. Will not be planted.

Marsh Lake. Elevation 9,100; 7 acres; 5 feet deep; isolated alpine, timbered lake with marshy coves and bays; probably seepage tributary to Long Canyon Creek; spring fed and no suitable spawning areas; good productivity; barren. No planting recommended as lake subject to winter-kill.

Midge Lake. Elevation 10,450; 4 acres; 35 feet deep; tributary to outlet stream from Scarab Lake; high montane, glacial and granitoid; near timberline, with partly rocky open shoreline; good productivity but fair though ample spawning under very light angler use; excellent self-sustaining fishery for eastern brook. No further planting necessary.

Minnie Lake. Elevation 10,184; 4.3 acres; 25 feet deep; tributary to outlet of Anne Lake; high montane; glacial; near timberline; rocky, abrupt shoreline, fair productivity; poor spawning (outlet in most years goes dry); rainbow present. Receives occasional air plants of rainbow fingerlings.

Minnow Creek. Principal elevations from 9,100 to 9,400 feet; heads in granite cirques and talus of Silver Divide; descends rapidly through lodgepole timbered granite slicks and cascades to Grassy Lake and Minnow Creek Meadow; main branches are: East Fork, via Wilbur May and Jackson lakes, South Fork, from Anne and Peter Pande lakes, and West Fork, from cirque above Olive Lake; lower section drops abruptly a half-mile of steep cascades to Fish

Creek; main stem and all branches have lengthy sections of splendid trout stream, with excellent pools, riffles, and much fine spawning area; excellent productivity with mixed self-sustaining fishery of rainbow, golden, eastern brook and rainbow-golden hybrids averaging about 7 inches. No need to plant.

Olive Lake. Elevation 9,700; 35 acres; over 70 feet deep; tributary to West Fork of Minnow Creek; alpine; granitoid and glacial, with mostly rocky, partly timbered shoreline; good productivity and ample spawning; good rainbow fishery entirely self-sustaining under heavy angling pressure. No planting required.

Papoose Lake. Elevation 10,400; 5 acres; over 20 feet deep; alpine; glacial and granitoid near timberline; tributary to Lake of the Lone Indian; good productivity with good spawning; abundant eastern brook fishery, entirely self-sustaining; near John Muir Trail; lake gets moderate to heavy fishing at times. No planting necessary.

Peter Pande Lake. Elevation 9,990; 80 acres; 115 feet deep; also known as Marilyn Lake; alpine, glacial and granitoid, mostly rocky, abrupt shoreline, partly timbered; good productivity and good spawning; plentiful self-sustaining eastern brook and rainbow fishery with fish averaging about 12 inches. Does not require planting.

Pika Lake. Elevation 10,500 feet; 25 acres; ample depth; granitoid, alpine near timberline; predominantly rocky shoreline; low productivity with poor spawning. Rainbow and eastern brook present to 14 inches. Reserved now for regular air plants of rainbow and Kamloops rainbow fingerlings.



Pocket Lake

Pocket Lake. Elevation 10,800; 3 acres; 35 feet deep; high montane, glacial granitoid pocket, near timberline; rocky, mostly abrupt shoreline with fair productivity and poor spawning; barren. Not planted because of remote location and limited potential use.

Purple Lake. Elevation 9,862; 50 acres; 62 feet deep; high montane with mostly abrupt, partly timbered, rocky shoreline; good productivity; rainbow, golden and hybrids present, also some eastern brook; trout average about 12 inches; good natural propagation. Requires annual plant of rainbow to sustain under present use.

Ram Lake. Elevation 10,600; 10 acres; depth over 40 feet, glacial, granitoid and nearly rockbound; first lake on northeast branch of Purple Creek; high montane near timberline with fair food and poor spawning areas; nice golden present; gets stocked from lakes above. Planted occasionally to sustain golden fishery.

Red and White Lake. Elevation 11,050; 30 acres; 50 feet or more in depth; high montane at timberline, glacial, granitoid and entirely bounded by loose boulders; low productivity and no spawning. Rainbow present to 18 inches. Reserved for rainbow only with occasional air plants of fingerlings.

Reef Lake. Elevation 10,750; 3 acres; 15 feet deep; tributary to Tub Lake; high montane, glacial and granitoid near timberline; mostly open, rocky margin, with good productivity and fair spawning; barren. Not planted because of remote location and limited potential use.

Sand Lake. Elevation 10,650; 1.3 acres; 20 feet deep; probably seepage tributary to Scarab Lake; fair productivity but poor spawning. Barren and not recommended for planting at this time.

Scarab Lake. Elevation 10,550; 5 acres; 35 feet deep; tributary to Long Canyon Creek; high montane, glacial and granitoid, near timberline; mostly open, gradual, meadow shoreline; good productivity and good spawning (outlet stream); very light angler use; excellent self-sustaining eastern brook fishery. No further planting required.

Scoop Lake. Elevation 9,300; 2½ acres; 15 feet deep; isolated alpine lake on wooded granitoid, glacial bench; good productivity but poor spawning areas. Heavy plant growth about margin. Contains eastern brook trout. Maintained by occasional air plants of fingerlings.

Sharktooth Lake. Elevation 9,840; 3 acres; 20 feet deep; small isolated lake situated in a pocket at the head of Sharktooth Canyon. Surrounded by sparsely timbered rocky terrain, some meadows on south and west sides. Barren at present.



Shiner Lake

Shiner Lake. Elevation 10,225; 3 acres; 20 feet deep; high montane, glacial and granitoid near timberline; tributary to Peter Pande Lake; nearly rockbound; poor spawning areas in outlet and poor productivity. Experimentally planted with golden trout fingerlings.

Squaw Lake. Elevation 10,260; 4 acres; 25 or more feet deep; also known as Helen Lake; high montane near timberline, glacial and granitoid; good productivity with good spawning. Eastern brook averaging about 8 inches present, also planted with rainbow trout. Located on John Muir Trail and gets heavy fishing pressure.

Tub Lake. Elevation 10,740; ½ acre; 15 feet deep; tributary to Sand Lake; good productivity but poor spawning; barren. Not recommended for planting.



Tully Lake. Elevation 10,394; 10 acres; 40 feet or more in depth; high montane, granitoid, glacial, near timberline; fair productivity and fair spawning. Eastern brook and golden both present, but golden predominate. Reserved primarily for golden. Receives occasional golden plant.

Virginia Lake. Elevation 10,314; 98 acres; 75 feet deep; high montane, glacial, near timberline, with rock and tuff shoreline. Located on John Muir Trail and gets moderate angling pressure. Known and popularized for many years as golden lake but now contains some rainbow. Good productivity but sparse spawning. Reserved for golden only, with occasional air plants of fingerlings.

Warrior Lake. Elevation 10,650; 25 acres; 60 feet deep; known to some as Bob's Lake; high montane, near timberline; granitoid, glacial, nearly rockbound; good productivity and good spawning; eastern brook present and fishery entirely self-sustaining; no further planting needed.

Wilbur May Lake. Elevation 9,730; 21 acres; over 40 feet deep, alpine, glacial and granitoid, partly timbered, with good productivity; rainbow present, but spawning areas only fair. Some large trout present. Angler pressure high. Not planted.

Unnamed Lakes (3) South of Lost Keys Lakes. Elevation 9,850 to 10,400; ¼ to 3 acres; 8 or more feet deep; also known as Bench Lakes; high montane, glacial and granitoid with fair productivity. Planted with rainbow trout experimentally.

Unnamed Lake East of Peter Pande Lake. Elevation 10,280; 4.3 acres; 15 feet deep; high montane, granitoid, rocky near timberline; fair productivity and poor spawning. Rainbow planted biennially to support fishery.

Unnamed Lake West of Wilbur May Lake. Elevation 10,280; 1 acre; 15 feet deep; high montane, glacial and granitoid, partly rocky shoreline, near timberline; good productivity but only fair spawning areas; barren.

Unnamed Lake Northeast of Double Peak. Elevation 9,520; 2 acres; 15 feet deep, also known as Lost Keys Lake. Lies in an isolated granite pocket with timbered slopes. Timber and meadows around shoreline. Excellent eastern brook trout fishery maintained by occasional aerial plants.

DFG photos of Fish Creek Area Lakes by Phil Hansen and Phil Piste