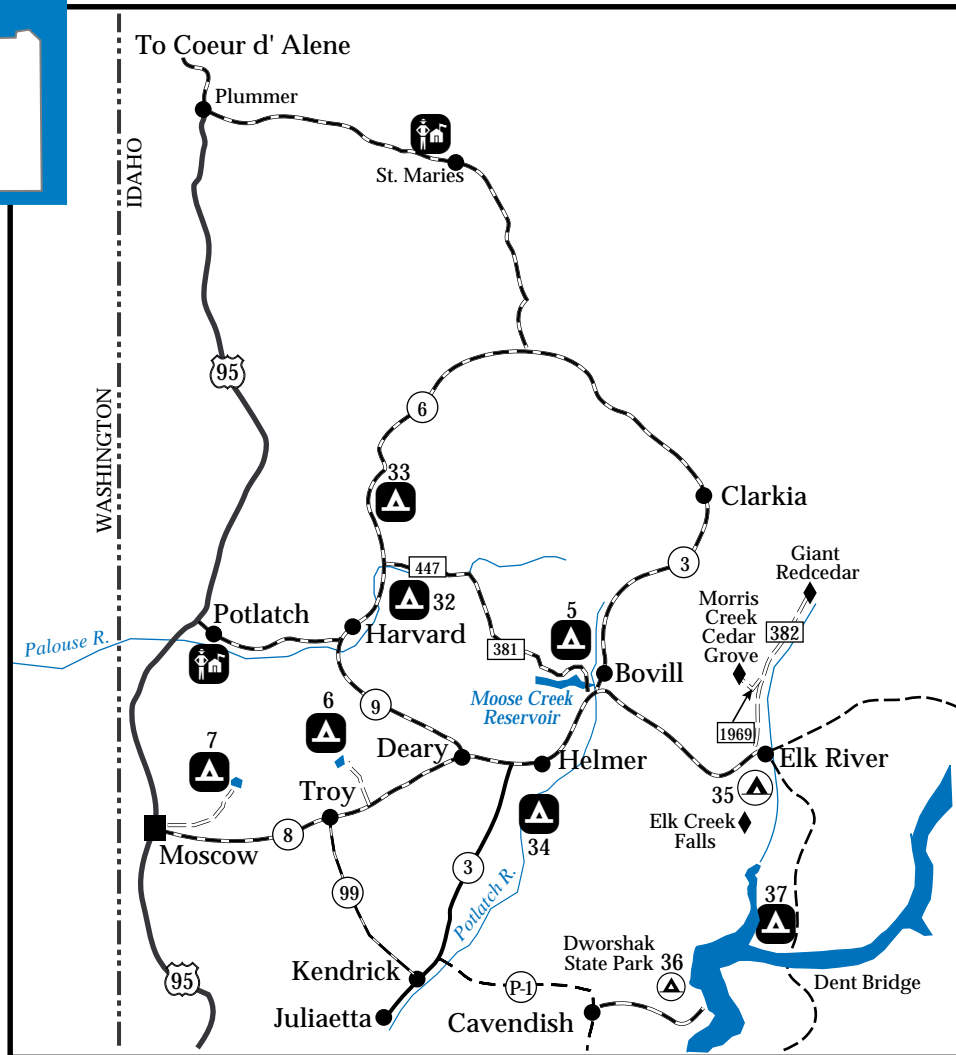


THE PALOUSE CORRIDOR



Map #	Campground or Site #	Owner	# of Units	Picnic	Toilet	Water	RV/Tr	Hokup	Fee	Ease of Access
5	Moose Creek	State/County	21	•	•	•	•			
6	Spring Valley	State/County	24	•	•	•	•			
7	Robinson Lake	County	10	•	•	•	•		•	
32	Laird Park CG	USFS	31	•	•	•	•		•	■
33	Giant White Pine CG	USFS	14	•	•	•	•		•	◆
34	Little Boulder Creek CG	USFS	17	•	•	•	•		•	■
35	Elk River CG	State/F&G	40	•	•	•	•		•	

WHAT'S IT LIKE?

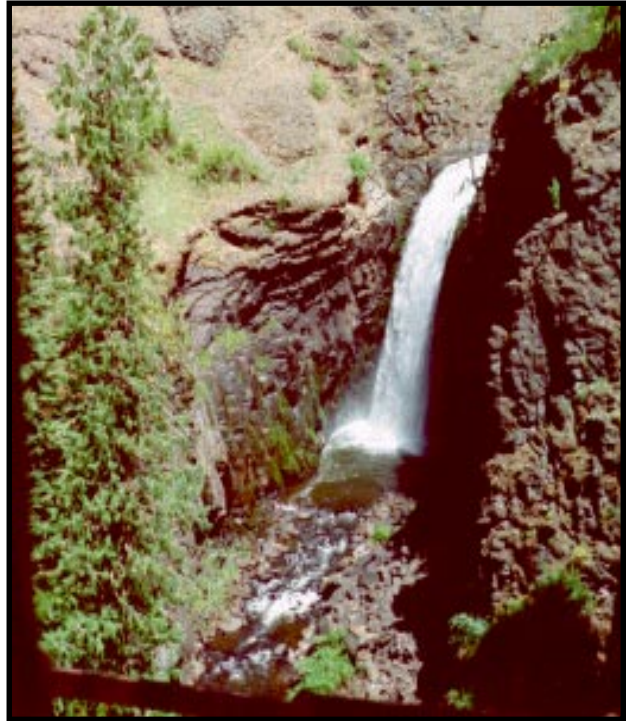
The Palouse corridor is made up of two main travel routes: State Highway 6 from Potlatch east and north to the St. Joe Divide, and State Highway 8 from Deary to Elk River. While forested, the area borders the rolling hills of the rich farmland known as the Palouse prairie. In the Palouse corridor itself are stands of old-growth cedar, grand fir and western white pine. Standing under a giant white pine or ancient cedar, feeling their timelessness, is one of the joys of the Palouse corridor, an area well-suited for people of all ages.

WHAT ARE THE ROADS LIKE?

The main access roads to the Palouse corridor are paved, two-lane roads open year-round. They wind through the rolling hills of the Palouse landscape and afford views of steeper, heavily forested mountains in the background.

WHAT'S THERE TO DO?

Sightseeing is a natural in the Palouse corridor. White Pine Drive is an Idaho scenic byway winding along Highway 6 through a tunnel of tall trees. The Giant White Pine campground is located along this route. For those who like to hike, bike or ride horseback, several trail heads begin here. A few miles south and a short distance east of White Pine Drive is Laird Park campground with a swimming beach, two group picnic areas and fishing in the Palouse River for rainbow and brown trout. Along the Highway 8 route the Potlatch River is the place to fish, with camping at Little Boulder campground south of the town of Helmer just off Highway 8. West of the town of Elk River is a road which leads to Elk Creek Falls Recreation Area. Three waterfalls and a deeply dissected basalt gorge attract hikers and sightseers. Parking and restroom facilities are available. North of Elk River on gravel roads are several recreation sites, undeveloped but accessible. They include the giant western redcedar tree, believed to be over 3,000 years old; and the Morris Creek old-growth cedar grove, 90 acres of trees 400-500 years old.



Elk Creek Falls is the highest waterfall in northern Idaho with a total drop of 300 feet.

There is a county campground at Elk River, or many visitors enjoy camping at the dispersed sites established over the years in the Elk Creek basin. In Elk Creek, fishing for brook trout is good.

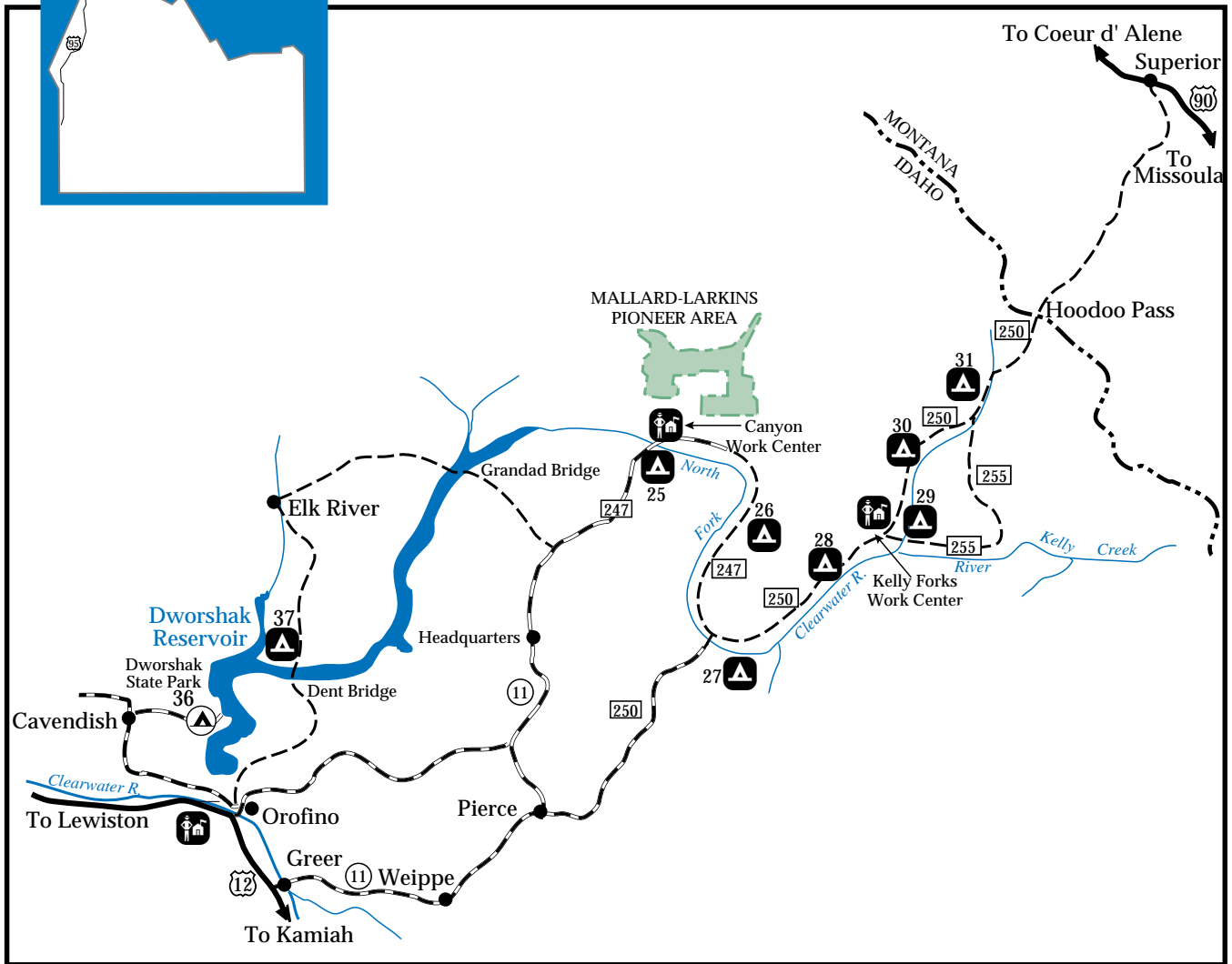
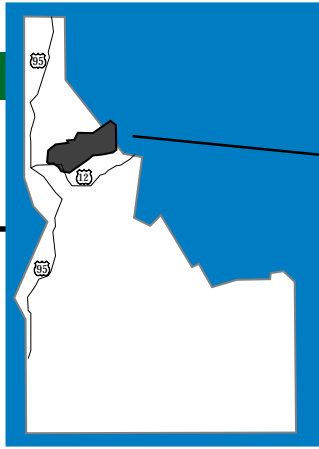
ANY QUESTIONS?

- Are there other areas for recreation?
Yes, the North Fork of the Palouse River is an area used by dispersed campers and off-highway vehicle riders.

BROCHURES?

- ✓ Recreation on the Palouse (Free)
- ✓ Oviatt Creek Fossil Beds (Free)
- ✓ Palouse Divide Adventure Road (Free)
- ✓ Winter Recreation (Free)
- ✓ Clearwater National Forest Visitor Map (\$)
- ✓ Elk Creek Recreation Guide (Free)
- ✓ Clearwater Forest Trail Descriptions (Free)

THE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER RIVER CORRIDOR



Map #	Campground or Site #	Owner	# of Units	Picnic	Toilet	Water	RV/Tr	Hookup	Fee	Ease of Access
25	Aquarius Campground	USFS	9	•	•	•	•		•	●
26	Washington Creek Campground	USFS	23	•	•	•	•		•	●
27	Weitas Campground	USFS	6	•		•				◆
28	Noe Creek Campground	USFS	6	•	•	•	•		•	◆
29	Kelly Forks Campground	USFS	14	•	•	•	•		•	◆
30	Hidden Creek Campground	USFS	13	•	•	•	•		•	◆
31	Cedars Campground	USFS	5	•		•	•			◆
36	Dworshak Campground	State	105	•	•	•	•	•	•	■
37	Dent Acres	Federal	50	•	•	•	•	•	•	■

N. FORK CLEARWATER RIVER CORRIDOR

WHAT'S IT LIKE?

Entering the North Fork corridor is a journey mostly alongside the North Fork of the Clearwater River, a free-flowing river where trees or brush grow on the steep hillsides rising from the water's edge. The area ranges in elevation from 1,700 to 6,000 feet at Hoodoo Pass on the Idaho-Montana border. Streams with native trout flow into the North Fork River and lure fishing enthusiasts, including osprey. The sound of water rushing over rocks combines with the coolness of dense forests and the majesty of mountain peaks to create a scene both rugged and beautiful. Visitors wanting to camp can choose from campgrounds with some services to unimproved dispersed campsites with no services.

WHAT'S THE ROAD LIKE?

Two main routes into the North Fork corridor make it possible to tour the area in a loop, with little backtracking. Road 247 from the small community of Headquarters is a paved, mostly winding road. Pavement ends a few miles east of Aquarius campground, and gravel begins. In dry weather, the road can be dusty. It can also become like a washboard. It's always wise to drive slowly on the right side of the road—not down the middle. Road 250 is paved for several miles from its junction with State Highway 11 just south of the town of Pierce over French Mountain Pass. It, too, eventually becomes gravel, with dust and washboard conditions possible. Road 250 north of Kelly Forks work center is not recommended for recreational vehicles (RVs) or vehicles towing trailers.

WHAT'S THERE TO DO?

There's plenty of beautiful country in the North Fork corridor, mostly of the rugged variety. There are several campgrounds spread throughout the corridor. Some can accommodate larger RVs, but most are limited to smaller vehicles. Several dispersed sites offer camping opportunities although water and restrooms are generally not available. What is available is wildlife. Elk, white-tailed and mule deer, black bear, cougar, mountain goat and moose call the North Fork corridor home. They mostly roam at night but can occasionally be seen in the daytime. For the



Fishing for west slope cutthroat and rainbow trout lures many to the North Fork Clearwater River.

anglers, the North Fork holds west slope cutthroat trout, rainbow trout and whitefish. Kelly Creek, which flows into the North Fork, is a “blue-ribbon” trout stream. It and its tributaries are catch-and-release streams. The North Fork also offers whitewater floating opportunities generally in May and June during spring runoff. For the nature walker, there are unique “coastal disjunct” plant communities common to the West coast maritime climate. They grow in a few select places below 2,800 feet.

ANY QUESTIONS?

- Are there garbage dumpsters any place other than the campgrounds?

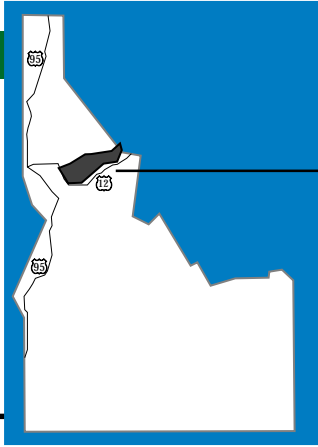
Actually, there aren't dumpsters anywhere in the North Fork corridor. This is “pack-it-in/pack-it-out” country.

- What about swimming?

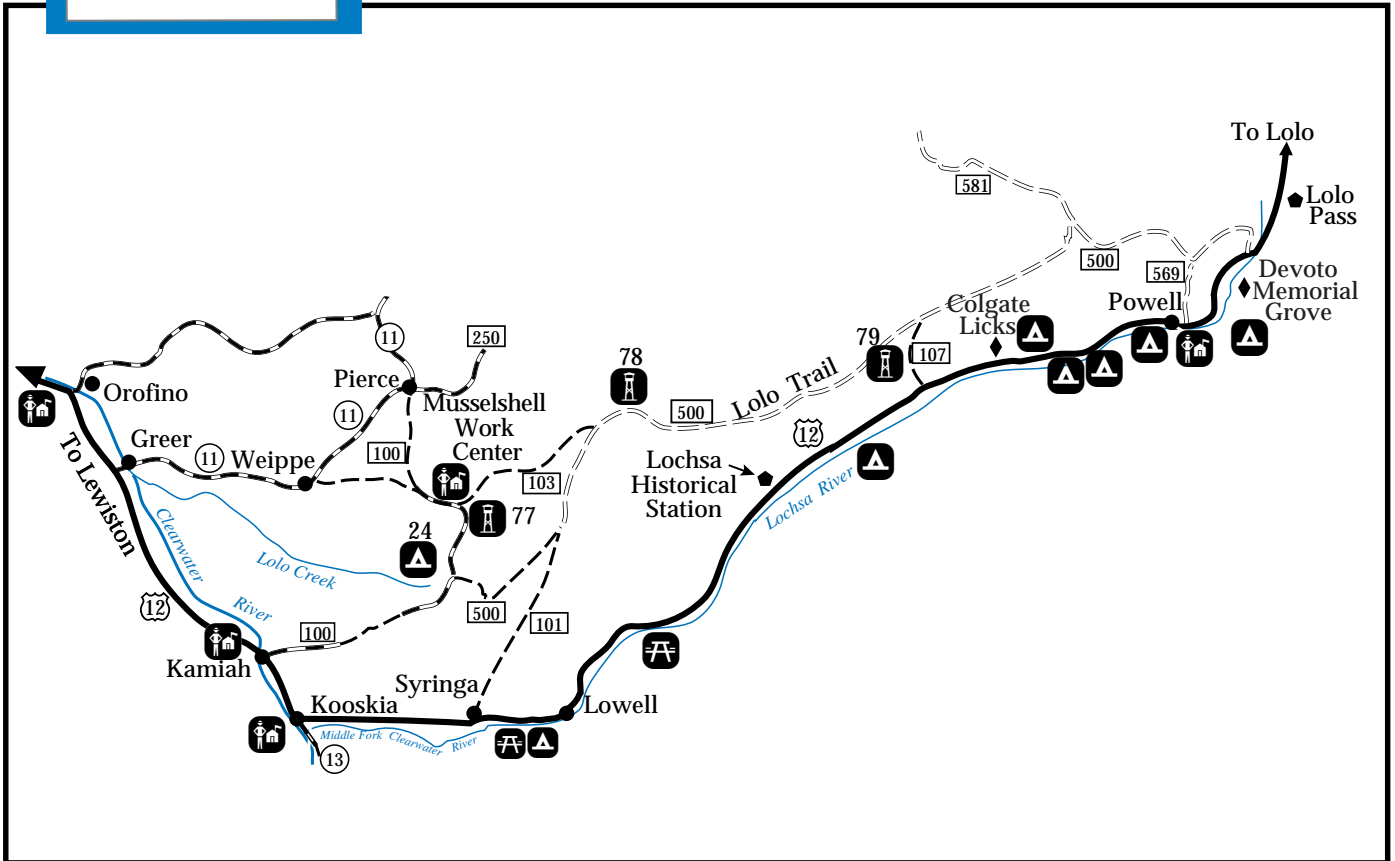
The North Fork Clearwater River warms up enough for swimming in August, and it is a popular activity in the summer. There are many sandy beaches, but this is a wild river; there are no managed swimming places and no lifeguards.

BROCHURES

- ✓ North Fork Clearwater River Corridor (Free)
- ✓ Traveling National Forest Roads (Free)
- ✓ Clearwater National Forest Visitor Map (\$)
- ✓ For Rent: Wallow Mountain Lookout (Free)
- ✓ For Rent: Cold Springs Peak Cabin (Free)
- ✓ Clearwater Forest Trail Descriptions (Free)



THE LOLO TRAIL CORRIDOR



Map #	Campground or Site #	Owner	# of Units	Picnic	Toilet	Water	RV/Tr	Hookup	Fee	Ease of Access
24	Lolo Creek Campground	USFS	5	•	•		•			■
77	Austin Ridge Lookout	USFS	1		•				•	
78	Weitas Butte Lookout	USFS	1		•				•	
79	Castle Butte Lookout	USFS	1		•				•	

LOLO TRAIL CORRIDOR

WHAT'S IT LIKE?

Winding through forest then reaching ridge tops, the Lolo Trail corridor affords visitors panoramic views of the Bitterroot Range to the east, the Crags in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness to the south, a sea of timbered slopes beyond which lies the Camas Prairie and the Seven Devils Mountains to the west and the St. Joe Divide to the north. A narrow road built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s provides access to the Lolo Trail corridor. For generations the corridor across the east-west ridge in the Bitterroot Mountains was a travel and trade route between people in the Columbia River Basin and people of the Northern Plains. Used first by Indians thousands of years ago, the trail was later followed by Lewis and Clark in 1805 and 1806. Traders traveling between Lewiston, Idaho, and Missoula, Montana, used the route in the late 1800s. During the War of 1877, the Nez Perce used it as an escape route to Montana. Special sites along the route stop visitors with a pull from the past. History is in the land. A visitor can feel it as the wind stirs ancient memories and thunderstorms sweep in.

WHAT'S THE ROAD LIKE?

It is a narrow, winding primitive road requiring slow and careful travel as it dips into saddles and ascends again to ridge tops. The road is generally free of snow by mid-July and accessible into October. A vehicle with high clearance is best. Towing trailers or taking RVs on the road is not recommended. The total route is about 100 miles if starting out of the towns of Weippe and Kamiah on the west and leaving the corridor by way of Parachute Hill Road 569 a short distance east of Powell. Another major access route to the corridor is Saddle Camp Road 107 along Highway 12.

WHAT'S THERE TO DO?

Entering the Lolo Trail corridor is an adventure. Lolo Creek campground is located at the western terminus of the route. There are plenty of dispersed sites scattered throughout the corridor. Two lookout towers and a lookout cabin stand ready for overnight guests (rental arrangements are made through the ranger districts in advance; hauling water and walking to the outhouse are

part of the deal). Many trails for hikers or stock users wind for miles through back country, including the Nez Perce and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trails. A few small lakes sit among the mountains and forest, prizes for those making the effort to reach them. They offer peace and quiet plus fishing for the enthusiast. When it's a good year, huckleberries are the size of blueberries on shrubs scattered throughout the corridor. The Lolo Trail corridor is a special place for anyone with a love for history. There is evidence of many activities from the past, traces left by Indian residents, early trappers, travelers and explorers.



Rock outcroppings are part of the rugged character of the Lolo Trail Corridor.

ANY QUESTIONS?

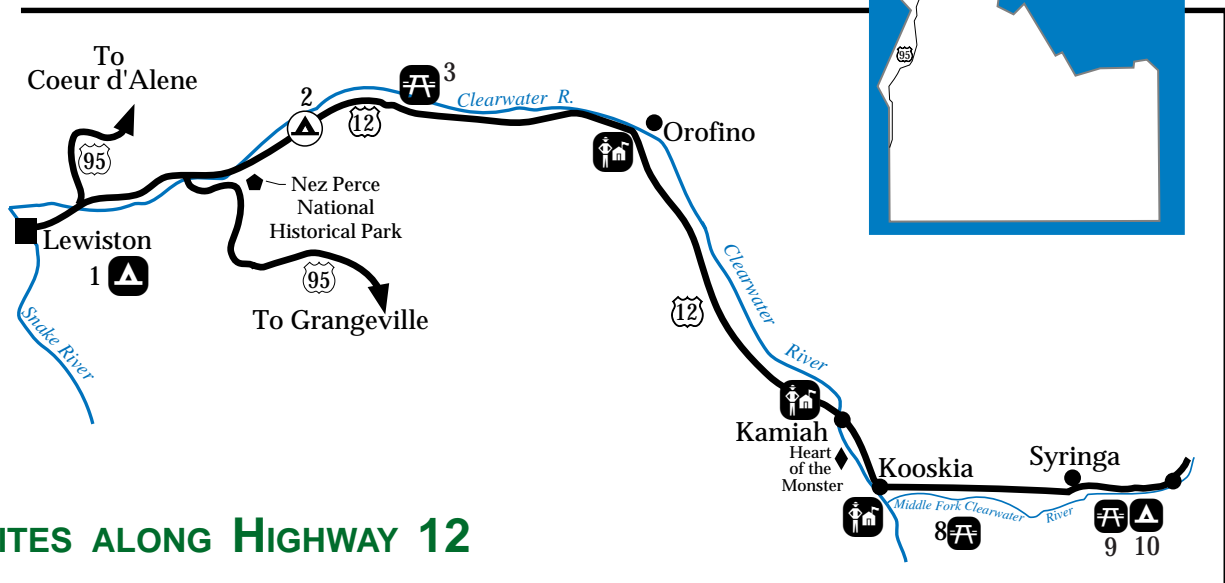
- What about water?

There are a few places to find water for those wise in the ways of the land and knowing what to look for (water should be purified before drinking). For everyone else, it's a good idea to bring water.

BROCHURES

- ✓ Lewis and Clark Across the Lolo Trail (Free)
- ✓ For Rent: Austin Ridge Lookout (Free)
- ✓ For Rent: Weitas Butte Lookout (Free)
- ✓ For Rent: Castle Butte Lookout (Free)
- ✓ Clearwater National Forest Visitor Map (\$)
- ✓ Recreational Cabin & Lookout Directory (Free)
- ✓ Traveling the Lolo Motorway (Free)
- ✓ Clearwater Forest Trail Descriptions (Free)

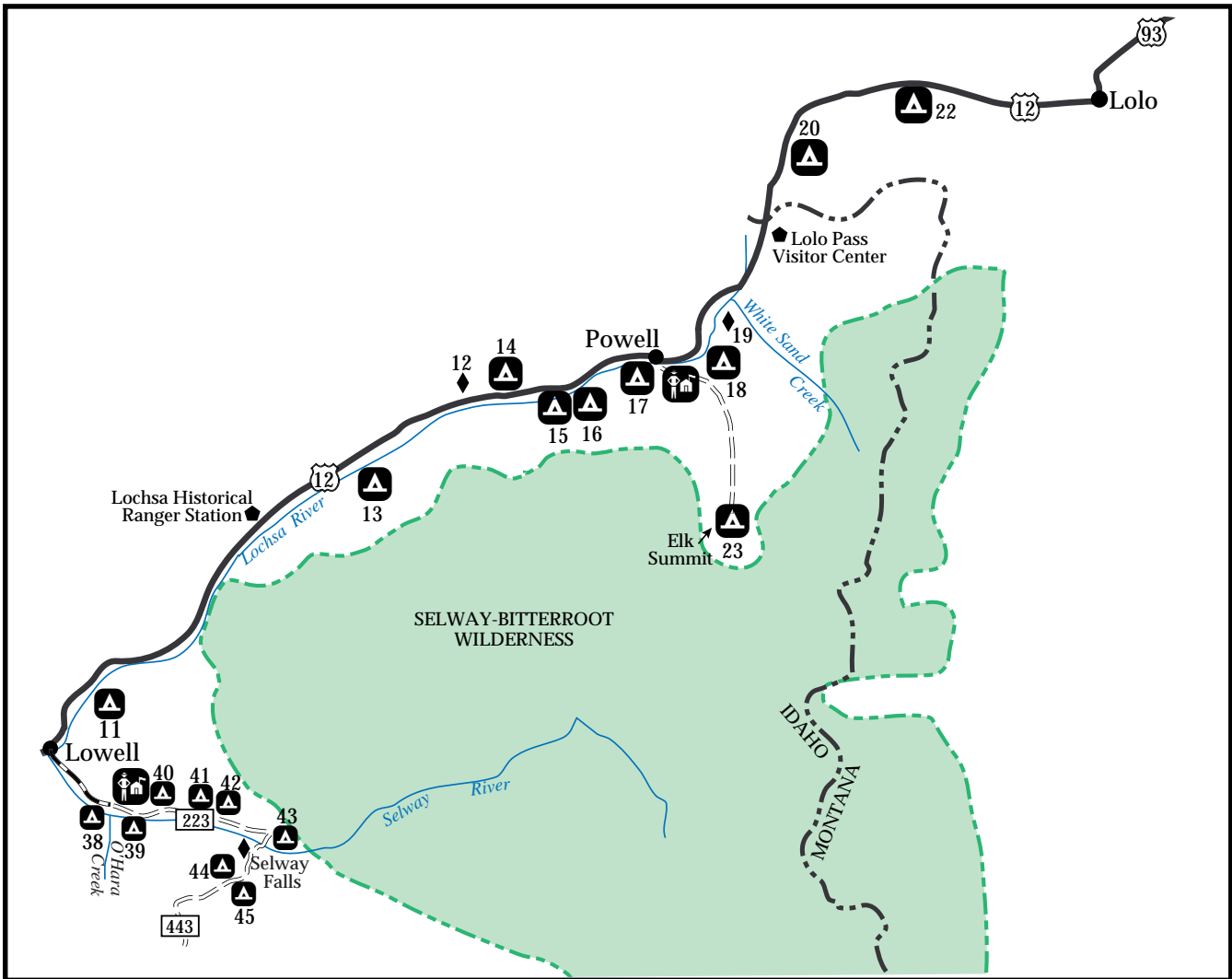
HIGHWAY 12/SELWAY RIVER CORRIDOR



SITES ALONG HIGHWAY 12

Map #	Campground or Site #	Owner	# of Units	Picnic	Toilet	Water	RV/Tr	Hookup	Fee	Ease of Access
1	Hells Gate State Park	State	93	•	•	•	•	•	•	●
2	Myrtle Beach	Idaho F&G	16		•		•			
3	Lenore Rest Area	State	0	•	•	•				■
8	Tukaytespe	USFS	0	•	•					■
9	Three Devils Picnic Area	USFS	0	•	•	•				◆
10	Wild Goose Campground	USFS	6	•	•	•	•		•	■
11	Apgar Creek Campground	USFS	7	•	•	•	•		•	■
12	Colgate Licks	USFS	0		•					●
13	Wilderness Gateway Campground	USFS	91	•	•	•	•		•	●
14	Jerry Johnson Campground	USFS	15	•	•	•	•		•	◆
15	Wendover Campground	USFS	27	•	•	•	•		•	●
16	Whitehouse Campground	USFS	13	•	•	•	•		•	●
17	Powell Campground (23 electric hookup units)	USFS	39	•	•	•	•	•	•	●
18	White Sand Campground	USFS	6	•	•	•	•		•	■
19	DeVoto Grove Picnic Area	USFS	0	•	•					●
20	Lee Creek Campground	USFS	22	•	•	•	•		•	
22	Lewis & Clark Campground	USFS	17	•	•	•	•		•	
23	Elk Summit Campground	USFS	15	•	•		•			■

SELWAY RIVER / HIGHWAY 12 CORRIDOR



SITES ALONG THE SELWAY RIVER

Map #	Campground or Site #	Owner	# of Units	Picnic	Toilet	Water	RV/Tr	Hokap	Fee	Ease of Access
38	Johnson Bar Campground	USFS	7	•			•			
39	O'Hara Bar Campground	USFS	34	•	•	•	•		•	●
40	Rackliff Campground	USFS	6	•	•	•			•	
41	Boyd Creek Campground	USFS	5	•	•	•	•		•	
42	Glover Campground	USFS	7	•	•	•			•	
43	Race Creek Campground	USFS	3	•	•					◆
44	Selway Falls Campground	USFS	7	•	•	•			•	◆
45	Slims Camp	USFS	2	•		•	•			◆

SELWAY RIVER

WHAT'S IT LIKE?

The Selway River corridor begins in Lowell where the Selway and Lochsa rivers join. Idaho County Road and Forest Road 223 follows the wild and scenic Selway River through rugged country known for its extraordinary scenery, exceptional water quality and excellent wildlife viewing opportunities. A stop at historic Fenn Ranger Station, which is on the National Historic Register, is an easy five-mile drive from Lowell. The east end of the Selway River corridor provides access to three trailheads entering the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

WHAT'S THE ROAD LIKE?

Forest Road 223, also called the Selway River Road, is paved to O'Hara Creek Bridge. From there, the road narrows and has a gravel or dirt surface. During the summer months especially, the road is heavily traveled. Washboard conditions are often present on gravel or dirt roads in the Selway River corridor.

WHAT'S THERE TO DO?

A 42-mile sightseeing drive from Lowell to Selway Falls and back offers the traveler an opportunity to appreciate the pristine beauty of the Selway River as well as picturesque Selway Falls. There are several sand bars with undeveloped beaches for picnicking and swimming. At O'Hara Creek, there is a one-mile, one-way self-guided interpretive tour. Walk or drive the tour and enjoy six sites that show how O'Hara Creek has been rehabilitated. For the camper, the Selway corridor offers 13 campgrounds with restrooms. Drinking water is available at most developed campgrounds. Several campgrounds are located near hiking and horse trails which wind through spectacular backcountry and into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Backcountry rentals include Lookout Butte Lookout and Meadow Creek Cabin. These are available by reservation only. For the angler, the Selway River is home to trout species including rainbow,



Sandy beaches along the Selway provide comfortable camping for visitors.

cutthroat, bull and eastern brook. Fishing is catch-and-release only above Selway Falls. However, Fenn Pond, located across from Fenn Ranger Station, has an accessible trail and boardwalk and is stocked with catchable fish. Whitewater enthusiasts can experience a thrilling 20-mile float from Selway Falls to Lowell during spring runoff May through June. July through August, the water level drops and provides a slower floating opportunity.

ANY QUESTIONS?

- What are Selway Falls like?

The falls are most spectacular during the spring melt from April through June.

- What trails are there to hike or ride?

There are two National Recreation Trails in the Selway River corridor—the East Boyd-Glover-Roundtop trail and the Meadow Creek trail, both are open to motorized vehicles.

- How do I obtain a river reservation permit to raft or kayak the upper Selway?

A brochure is available (see below) that will tell you how to get a permit from the West Fork Ranger District on the Bitterroot National Forest.

BROCHURES?

- ✓ Floating Four Western Rivers (Free)
- ✓ Moose Creek District Recreation Guide (Free)
- ✓ O'Hara Creek (Free)
- ✓ Nez Perce Forest Travel Plan Map (\$)
- ✓ Recreational Cabin & Lookout Directory (Free)

HIGHWAY 12 CORRIDOR

WHAT'S IT LIKE?

The Highway 12 corridor winds along two wild and scenic rivers. Beginning at Kooskia, the highway follows the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River past the small town of Syringa to Lowell, a slightly larger community situated where the Selway and Lochsa Rivers meet. Most of the property along the Middle Fork is privately owned. There is little development along the Lochsa River east of Lowell, and most of the land along the river is national forest. No paved roads leave the river corridor east of Lowell. The highway continues its route alongside the Lochsa River to Powell Ranger Station. A few miles east of the ranger station is Lolo Pass, atop the Bitterroot Divide between Idaho and Montana. Scenery is beautiful through the Highway 12 corridor, ranging from dense forests to shrubfields created by wildfires in the early 1900s. Canyon walls are steep, and rock outcroppings are impressive.

WHAT'S THE ROAD LIKE?

US Highway 12 is a paved two-lane highway. It is a winding road, with limited opportunities to pass and speed limits 50 miles per hour or less. There are a few turnouts to allow faster traffic to pass. These, too, are limited. Access to the Highway 12 corridor is from Lewiston, Kooskia or Missoula.

WHAT'S THERE TO DO?

For the traveler passing through, there are a few good spots to stop, stretch, take a walk, picnic and perhaps take in a little history: Lochsa Historical Ranger Station, Colgate Licks Trail, DeVoto Memorial Cedar Grove, Powell Ranger Station and Lolo Pass Visitor Center. There are several other turnouts and whitewater access points, campgrounds and plenty of hiking opportunities, from 1/2-mile hikes to routes requiring several days. Several access routes lead to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, including a few pack bridges for those traveling with stock. It's always possible to view wildlife: deer, elk, moose, mountain goats, bear...and more! Springtime is especially prime viewing time on the open, brushy hillsides. Of course, there's fishing. Regulations published by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game spell out

the particulars (the Lochsa River from Boulder Creek upstream is catch-and-release). For the whitewater thrill-seeker, the Lochsa River and some of its tributaries offer floating and kayaking opportunities generally from April to June. No permit is required. A few guides licensed with the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association are ready to help the amateur enjoy the excitement whitewater offers.



In late spring, colorful kayakers dot Lochsa River whitewater.

ANY QUESTIONS?

- Where can I get gas, food, lodging?

Visitor services can be found at the towns of Syringa and Lowell, and at Lochsa Lodge near Powell Ranger Station. There are no services between Lowell and Powell (64 miles).

- What about stock?

Special stock-handling facilities are provided at Wilderness Gateway Campground. Tethering stock in other developed campgrounds is not allowed. There are some dispersed camping sites along the river corridor with room enough for stock users.

BROCHURES?

- ✓ Lochsa Historical Ranger Station (Free)
- ✓ Welcome to Lolo Pass (Free)
- ✓ Welcome to Elk Summit: Moose Country (Free)
- ✓ Clearwater National Forest Visitor Map (\$)
- ✓ Northwest Byway Cassette Tape (\$7.00 + tax, rental fee)
- ✓ Camping Reservations for Wilderness Gateway Campground (Free)
- ✓ Clearwater Forest Trail Descriptions (Free)