

# WISCONSIN'S Lake Superior Water Trail

## MAP KEY

- Developed access
- Carry-in access
- Alternate access (not ideal for carry-in access)
- Rest stop/picnic area
- Campground
- Water accessible campsite
- Emergency landing only
- Interstate highway
- U.S. highway
- State highway
- County highway
- Street or road
- National park or forest
- State Park, Forest, or Natural Area
- County land
- Indian reservation
- Private land
- Lighthouse
- State Natural Area
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Contour interval (50 ft.)

## LAKE SUPERIOR AND ITS WATERSHED

The Lake Superior watershed is rich in natural, scenic beauty; the lake it forms is recognized for its clear, cold water and agate beaches. The watershed is sparsely populated and economically dependent on its natural resources which include recreation, tourism and timber, metals, and minerals.

Lake Superior is unique among the Great Lakes: it is the largest and cleanest and is flanked by large stretches of wilderness shoreline. This vast resource of fresh water has not experienced the same levels of development, urbanization, and pollution as have the other Great Lakes. However, the pristine nature of Lake Superior is now threatened by some of the same change agents that have degraded the other Great Lakes: incremental development and urban expansion, as well as remote sources of air pollution. Individual and collective measures are needed to conserve this priceless, unique resource.

Paddling Distance (in statute miles)	
Barker's Island	2 19 29 43 54 65 68 78 83 88
Wisconsin Point	17 27 41 52 63 66 76 81 86
Brule River	10 24 35 46 49 59 64 69
Port Wing	11 22 25 35 40 46
Cornucopia	11 14 24 29 35
Little Sand Bay	3 13 18 24
Red Cliff	10 15 22
Bayfield	5 23
Washburn	28
Ashland	
Saxon Harbor	

NOTE: Distances shown are the shortest, generalized route between locations. Paddlers can expect to travel at an average of 2 mph under normal conditions.

RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY. LAND ONLY AT PUBLIC LANDING AREAS; LANDING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY IS TRESPASSING. LAND OWNERSHIP EXTENDS ALL THE WAY TO WATER'S EDGE.

THIS MAP IS NOT INTENDED AS A SOLE SOURCE OF NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION.

For maps of the Lake Superior Water Trail - Minnesota coast, visit the Minnesota DNR website: [www.dnr.state.mn.us/breaking/foia/maps.html](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/breaking/foia/maps.html)

For online maps and more information regarding Wisconsin's Lake Superior Water Trail, visit the Northwest Regional Planning Commission website: <http://maps.wrpc.com/ksauste>

Many Public Lands are shown on this map. However, camping is permitted ONLY at designated campsites.

CAUTION: Commercial shipping vessels regularly transit Superior Bay, Ashland Bay, and St. Louis Bay. Also, vessels occasionally enter the waters within the Apostle Islands and Chequamegon Bay.

## WATERSHED FACTS

- Lake Superior is the world's largest freshwater lake as measured by surface area.
- Lake Superior contains 10% of the fresh surface water in the world.
- Volume: 2,900 cubic meters/12,100 cubic km - enough to cover North, South, and Central America with one foot of water.
- Number of tributary rivers: approximately 300.
- It takes nearly 200 years for the volume of water in Lake Superior to be completely replaced through normal water exchange.
- Shoreline length: 2,726 miles (including islands) / 4,385 km.
- Lake length: 350 miles/563 km.
- Lake depth: 483 feet/147 meters average; 1,276 feet/ 389 meters maximum.
- Lake Superior is the only Great Lake with a self sustaining Lake Trout population.
- Stockton Island contains one of the highest concentrations of black bear in North America.
- The name Lake Superior is derived from the French explorers' name, *le lac superieur*. Properly translated, the expression means "Upper Lake," referring to its position upstream "above" Lake Huron. *Kitchi-gummi*, the native Anishnabe name translates as "Great-water" or "Great-lake."

Sources: Great Lakes Information Network (GLIN) and Large Lakes Observatory (University of Minnesota - Duluth)

