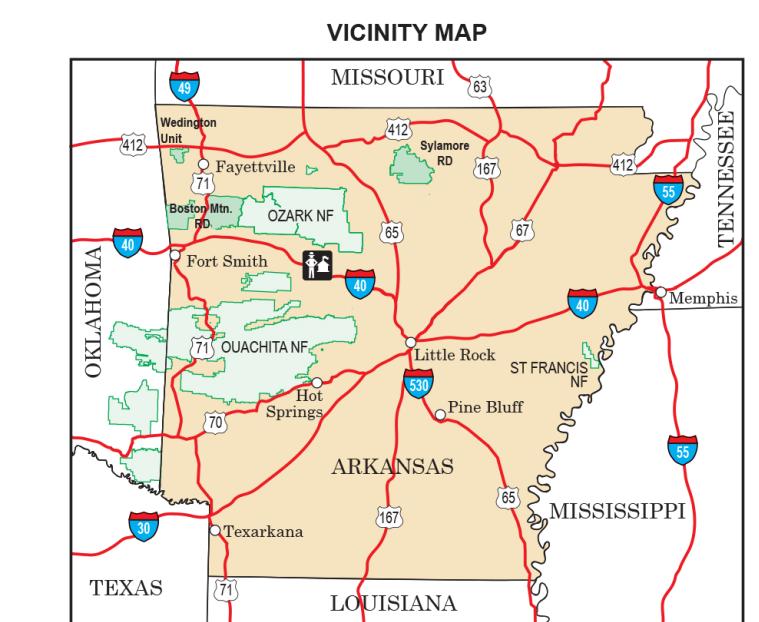


# Welcome to the Ozark National Forest



National forest roads are shown on this map for reference only. Roads actually open for public use are officially designated on the Missouri Vehicle Use Map that is available at all Forest Service offices. Road conditions are subject to change. Local legality strongly advised.  
Note: Many roads through private lands on this map have been omitted.  
All trails are open to foot traffic only to motorized or mechanized vehicles. Trail status subject to change. Local inquiry recommended for current condition.  
Public lands are subject to changes and leasing. Local inquiry should be made before entering.  
[Official Motor Vehicle Use Maps at https://www.fs.usda.gov/mofmmaps-pubs](http://www.fs.usda.gov/mofmmaps-pubs)



**Scenic Beauty**  
Located in a land of rolling hills and mountains in northwest Arkansas, the Ozark National Forest itself has a historical background. French explorer Claude Charles Du Tisne found a native tribe in the region and called them "aux arcs," meaning bows in the English, it became Ozark.

The first permanent settlement did not occur until the end of the 19th century, settlers found the Ozarks rich in resources—timber, game, and soil. The great timber wealth seemed inexhaustible until early conservationists recognized that extensive logging without forest management resulted in eroded soils, stripped watersheds, and large expanses of public domain land in Arkansas resulted in the establishment of the Ozark National Forest in 1908 by Presidential proclamation.

For over 100 years, from 1908 until the 19th century, settlers found the Ozarks rich in resources—timber, game, and soil. The great timber wealth seemed inexhaustible until early conservationists recognized that extensive logging without forest management resulted in eroded soils, stripped watersheds, and large expanses of public domain land in Arkansas resulted in the establishment of the Ozark National Forest in 1908 by Presidential proclamation.

**Hunting and Fishing**

Hunting is permitted anywhere on the Ozark National Forest except within developed recreation areas, or where posted otherwise. Outstanding sport fishing abounds with game fish including: largemouth, smallmouth, and spotted bass; bluegill, redear sunfish, crappie, channel catfish, and grapple. All state hunting and fishing regulations, fees, and seasons apply on National Forest land. Information about these regulations can be obtained by contacting the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, No. 2 Natural Resources Drive, Little Rock, AR 72205 (501) 223-6300, <http://www.agfc.com>.

**Special Places**

**Blanchard Springs Caverns**

Come experience a "living" cave where glistening stalactites, stalagmites, columns, and flowstones slowly form and change. The result of minerals deposited by water over time. Visitors can walk through largely beautifully lighted rooms with paved trails. For over 45 years, spectacular cave formations have drawn visitors to Blanchard Springs Caverns. Located on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, the caverns offer a close-up look at the formation of caves. Blanchard is a three-level system, but only two levels of the caverns are open for guided tours. Open year-round, the Dripline Trail Tour travels about a half-mile through huge rooms and sparkling formations. It is accessible to those with strollers, and individuals in wheelchairs with assistance.

"Private lands are scattered along these rivers and throughout the national forest. Please be particularly aware of these lands and respect the rights of the landowners. Permission for access to streams, camping, or other activities should be obtained from the landowner."

**Wilderness**

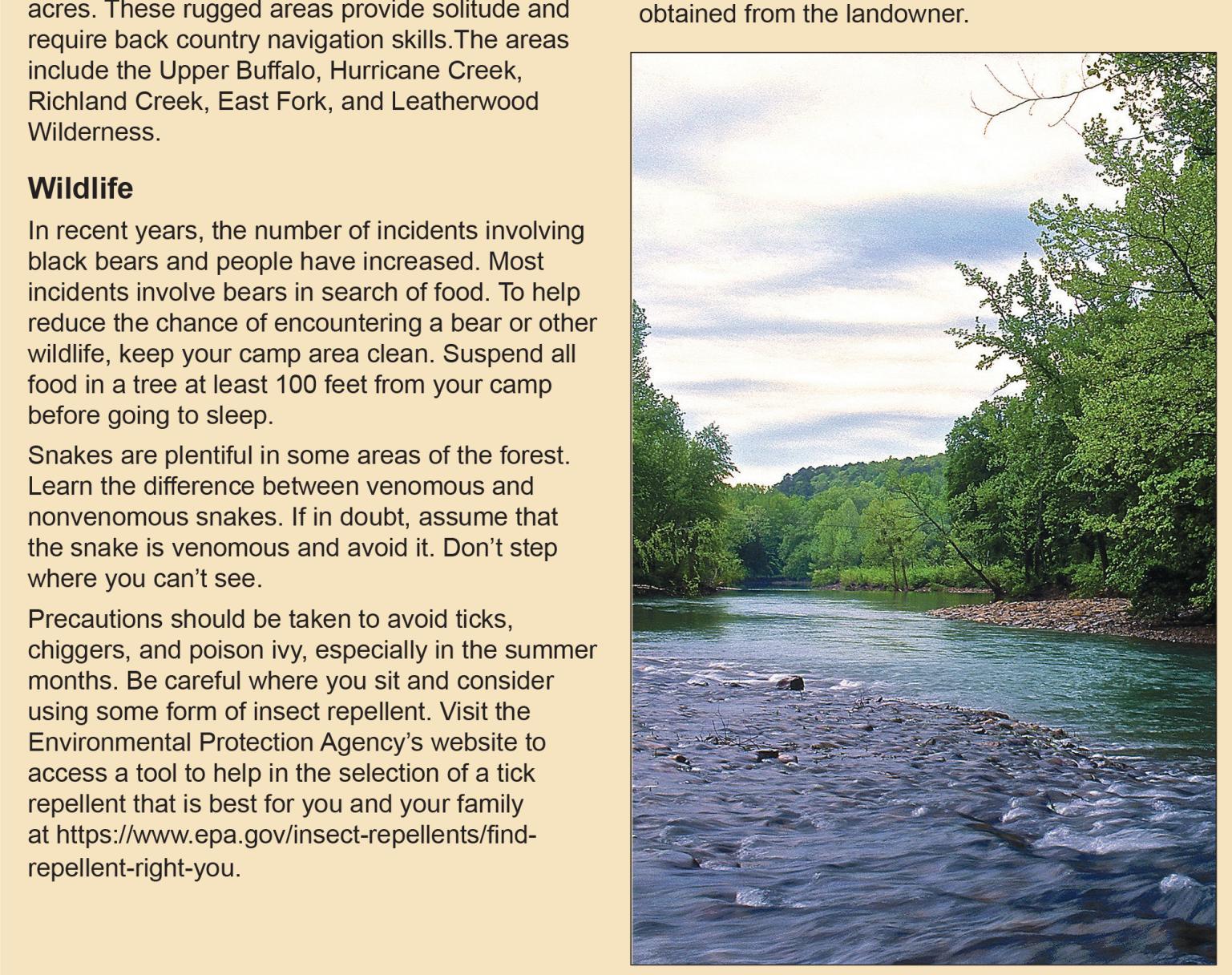
Wilderness experiences are available in five areas ranging from about 11,000 acres to nearly 17,000 acres. These rugged areas provide solitude and respite back country navigation skills. The areas include the Upper Buffalo, Hurricane Creek, Richland Creek, East Fork, and Leatherwood Wilderness.

**Wildlife**

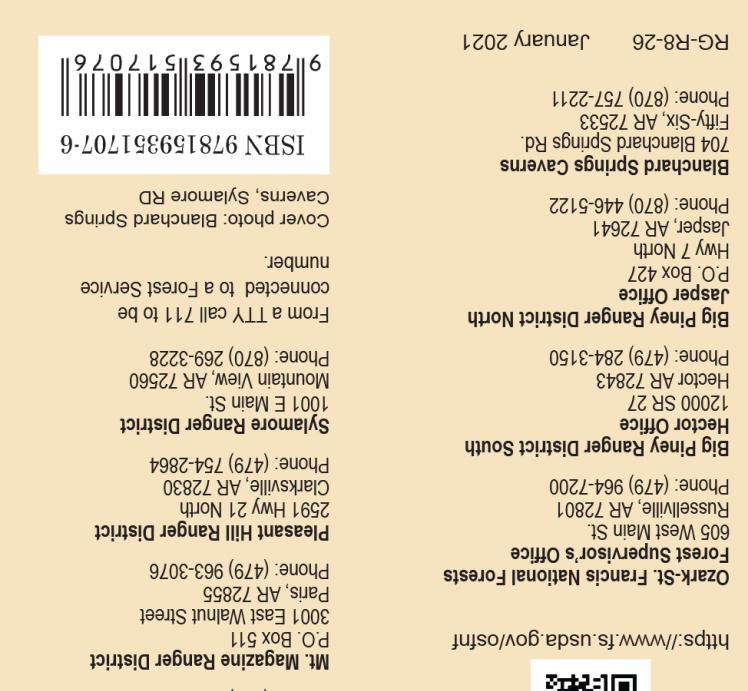
In recent years, the number of incidents involving black bears and people have increased. Most incidents occur in urban areas. To help reduce the chance of encountering a bear or other wildlife, keep your camp area clean. Suspend all food in a tree at least 100 feet from your camp before going to sleep.

Snakes are plentiful in some areas of the forest. Learn the difference between venomous and non-venomous snakes. If in doubt, assume that the snake is venomous and avoid it. Don't step where you can't see.

Precautions should be taken to avoid ticks, chiggers, and poison ivy, especially in the summer months. Be careful where you sit and consider using some form of insect repellent. Visit the Environmental Protection Agency's website to access a tool to help in the selection of a tick repellent that is best for you and your family at <https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-repellent-right-you>.



The Wild and Scenic Mulberry River above Yale. Forest Service photo by Tim Palmer.



Ozark

National Forest

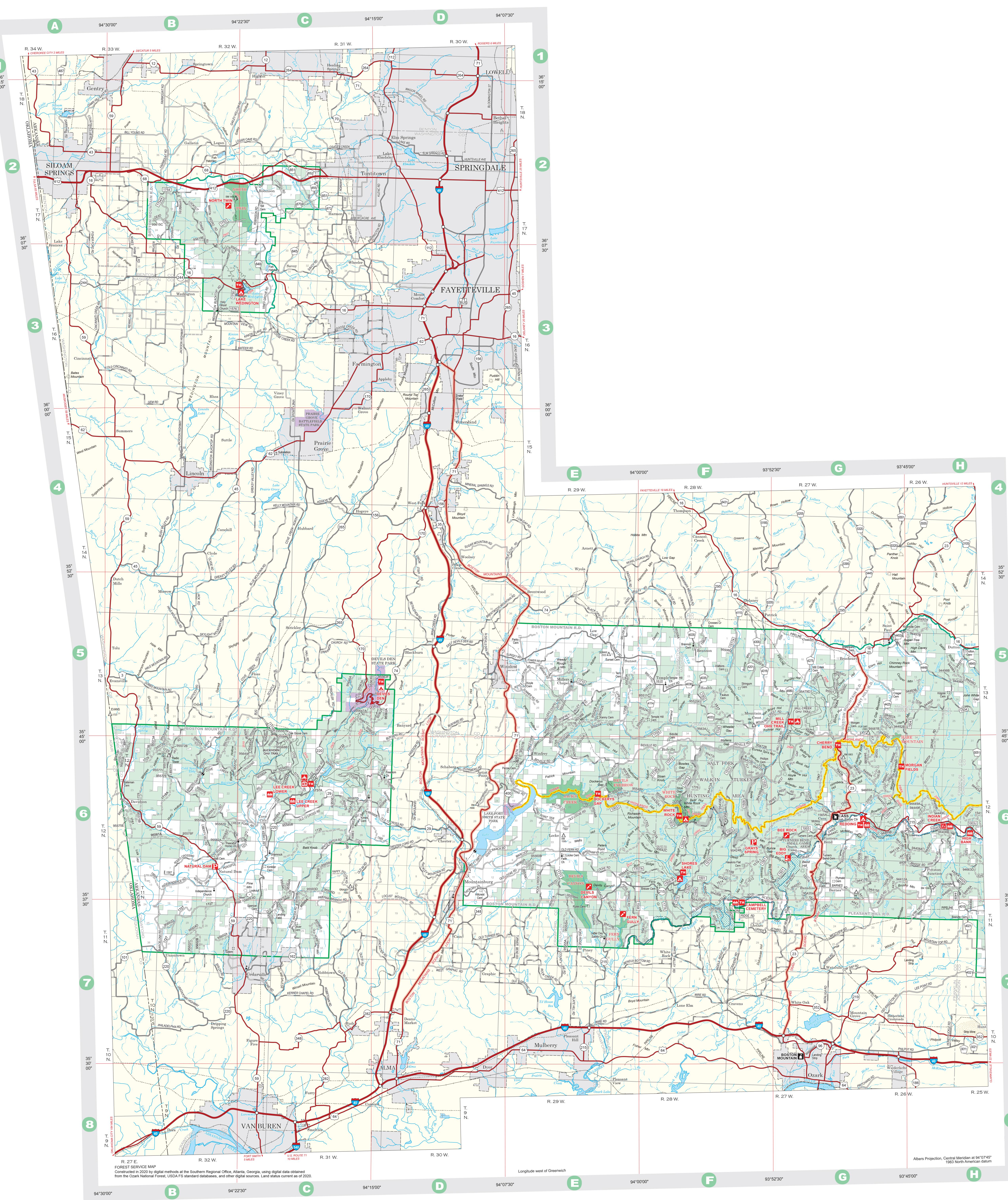
Leave  
No  
Trace  
Center for Outdoor Ethics | LNT.org

tread lightly!  
ON LAND AND WATER

Leave No Trace Principles

Many people use and enjoy this forest. Visitors are asked to follow these simple tips to leave no trace of their visit.

- Plan ahead and prepare. Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you'll visit.
- Travel and camp on durable surfaces. Durable surfaces include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses and sand.
- Dispose of waste properly. Pack it in, pack it out. Inspect your campsite and rest areas for trash or spilled foods. Pack out all trash, leftover food and litter.
- Leave what you find. Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects as you find them.
- Minimize campfire impacts. Campfires can cause lasting impacts to the backcountry. Use a lightweight stove for cooking and enjoy a candle lantern for light.
- Respect wildlife. Observe wildlife from a distance. Do not follow or approach them. Never feed animals.
- Be considerate of other visitors. Respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience.



MAP	MAP	SITE NAME	FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
I-2	F-8	GRAYS SPRING PICNIC AREA	Open all year	
H-5	H-5	INDIAN CREEK CANOE AND TRAILHEAD	Open all year	
B-3	H-5	LAKE WEDINGTON RECREATION AREA	Open all year	
C-6	C-6	LEE CREEK LOWER CANOE ACCESS	Open all year	
H-4	H-4	LEE CREEK UPPER CANOE ACCESS	Open all year	
B-5	H-4	MILLEBERRY LAKE INTERPRETIVE TRAIL	Open all year	
B-5	B-5	NATURAL DAM	Open all year	
G-6	G-6	REEDING	Open all year; boat ramp	
F-6	F-6	SHORES LAKE RECREATION AREA	Open all year; boat ramp	
F-6	F-6	WHITE ROCK	Open all year; boat ramp	

KEY TO FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

- Picnic Area
- Group Camping
- RV Camping
- Trailer Camping
- Electrical Hookup
- Rental Cabin
- Motorized Boating
- Swimming
- Shower
- Waterfall
- Restroom (adult unless noted)
- Interpretive Trail
- Gauge
- Lookout
- School, House of Worship
- Cemetery

**BOSTON MOUNTAIN TRAILS**

TRAIL NAME	TRAIL NUMBER	MAP	LOCATION	LENGTH (MILES)	USE
Buckhorn Trail	2505, 2510	C-8	61.14		
Butterfield Hiking Trail	2505	D-5-C-5-C-6	15.00		
Gorey-King Devil's Den SP	2504	C-5	7.0		
Long Branch	2511	E-6-F-6	7.99		
Mill Creek Trail System	2508	G-5-G-6	36.35		
Old Road Loop Devil's Den SP	2503	C-5	4.0		
Ozark Highlands Trail	2000	E-6-H-6	53.32		
Redding Trails	2006	G-6	7.30		
Wedington Trails	2506, 2507	B-2-B-2-C-3	9.75		
White Rock Trails	20008, 2501	F-6	1.80		
White Rock-Shores Lake Trails	2000C-D	F-6	9.70		

