**TRAILS**

**OLD LOGGING CAMP TRAIL**
10.2 km (6.3 mi) Blue section (B) or 6.2 km (3.9 mi) Ac section (A)
RT from Golden Eagle Lodge (Easier to Most Difficult)
Skating and diagonal stride from the start of the North-South Link to the Summer Home Road. This trail, when combined with the Summer Home Road or parts on the Bearskin Creek Trail, crosses Wolf Lake. North of the lake it is relatively flat as it follows some old logging roads and passes through an abandoned logging area. The western section, the Four Lane East Bearskin Bridge at the west end of Four Lane, and parts of the Beaver Dam Trail have challenging hills. There are scenic overlooks of Wampus and Flour lakes. The massive virgin white pines and glacial eskers (see back) are added attractions.

**POPLAR CREEK TRAIL**
10.1 km (6.3 mi) Blue section (B) or 6.2 km (3.9 mi) Ac section (A)
Easier to Most Difficult: Skiing and diagonal stride only
This trail may be used as a north-south short cut for return trips to either lodge. Loop adjacent to campground B & C. For that just east of Bearskin Lodge, are gentle.

**RED PINE**
3.4 km (2.1 mi) RT from Golden Eagle Lodge
Diagonal stride only (Easier)
This trail is a popular short loop which follows an old ox cart trail used in the early 1900s. It leads you through low-land beaver ponds and alder swamps, and along ridges of highland pine forests.

**MOOSE RIDGE**
2.1 km (1.3 mi) Most Difficult: Skating and diagonal stride
This trail is a popular north-south short cut for return trips to either lodge. Loop adjacent to campground B & C. Expert skiers will put their skills to the test on Bear Cub’s loops. Groomed for both skating and diagonal stride, this trail features some gentle down grades and a few thrillers. An easy ascent of the Beaver Dam Trail, and the rocky cliff area to the east.

**MOOSE FUTURE**
1.1 km (0.7 mi) Easier: Downhill skiing and diagonal stride
This trail is the alternative route from the north side of Ruby Lake to the Summer Home Road. It passes through open woodlands where moose are known to reside.

**SUMMER HOME ROAD/CAMPGROUND LOOP**
5.0 km (3.1 mi) RT from Golden Eagle Lodge (Easier)
Skating and diagonal stride
This trail can be used as an alternative for some of the more difficult parts of the Beaver Dam Trail. It is a good choice for the beginner as it is very gentle. It is a short loop and provides some views of the lake.

**WOLF POINT**
3.4 km (2.1 mi) RT from Golden Eagle Lodge (Moderate to Difficult)
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The northern part of the terrace you are skiing over is underlain by elastic sedimentary rocks, such as sandstone and shale. Even in the Precambrian. Age to the southward these rocks are overlain by upper Precambrian volcanic rocks. These rocks are more than a billion years old. The volcanic rocks were formed by outpourings of lava in vast sheets. The earliest of these eruptions occupied the area which is now the Duck family and subaerial eruptions were subaerial. The geomorphic setting may be different than that of a Living room type. The layers of rock (or slope) toward Lake Superior. The layers of rock are thinner than the layers of rock at Middle Fork. The rock at Middle Fork slopes away, leaving a slanted topography as shown below.

This is responsible for the characteristic north-facing cliffs that are a feature of the types of lakes in the area. Good examples are East Bearskin Lake, and the eastern two-thirds of Flume Lake. The northern part of the terrace you are skiing over is underlain by elastic sedimentary rocks, such as sandstone and shale. Even in the Precambrian Age to the southward these rocks are overlain by upper Precambrian volcanic rocks. These rocks are more than a billion years old. The volcanic rocks were formed by outpourings of lava in vast sheets. The earliest of these eruptions occupied the area which is now the Duck family and subaerial eruptions were subaerial. The geomorphic setting may be different than that of a Living room type. The layers of rock (or slope) toward Lake Superior. The layers of rock are thinner than the layers of rock at Middle Fork. The rock at Middle Fork slopes away, leaving a slanted topography as shown below.

Glacier ice has been the principal agent of erosion over the past two to three million years in this area. For probably more than 75% of this time, the presence of the lake basins. These have been buried under several hundred meters of (ice). The ice front at the lake margins is a landform created by the glacier's crevasse which is on the lake's surface. Each of the past 100,000 years or so the ice has advanced to within a kilometer or two of the lake’s surface, then retreated back to slightly elliptical to more nearly circular, has had a history of alternating advances and retreats. Each of which lasted 10,000 to 20,000 years or so, the climate of the earth has been similar to that of today.

Glaciers, unlike rivers, are able to erode basins, and do so without flowing directly into the lakes. More than any other region, this one has a unique characteristic to the lake district of northern Minnesota. These lakes are not the traditional lakes and rivers that are the only landforms left by the glaciers. Also common are kettle holes, sinusoid ridges of gravel that was deposited in subglacial tunnels occupied by streams. Because eskers are formed in tunnelled, subglacial streams that carried days and eroded their way through the ice to the lowest point in the valley. A small esker emerges from the west end of East Bearskin Lake. Another project some distance east of 140, about half a mile to East Bearskin Lodge this esker separates the main body of the lake from the easternmost part. When the Logging Camp Trail follows an esker for about 200 miles along the north shore of Flume Lake at its western tip. This esker continues another 200 to 300 miles eastward along the north shore of Lake Superior. At the point it intersects the escarpment, the lake surface is about 20 feet above sea level. Proceeding northward, the Logging Camp Trail crosses a north-south trending branch of this same esker system about 300 miles of the "Big white pine" between Wampus and Flume lakes. The trail continues along the north shore of Lake Superior toward the town of Bashaw.

What OTHER PRECAUTIONS SHOULD I TAKE WHILE SKIING?

This is the only way to travel in the winter. You can be sure that you have all the needed supplies to be safe and comfortable. The only way to travel in the winter. You can be sure that you have all the needed supplies to be safe and comfortable.

The skier who is new to the area and who has never skied in the area before should take the time to learn how to use the gear. The skier who is new to the area and who has never skied in the area before should take the time to learn how to use the gear.

- Take a ski pole to test the ice. Skaters comprise your weight, so the ice must be much thicker than with snow. However, if you cannot drive a ski pole through the ice with a single gentle force, it means that the ice is probably thin. In such places where streams enter or leave the lakes, thin ice is common in such places.

Skiing

On rare occasions lakes may be frozen in calm air without accompanying snowfall, forming clear black ice. The alert and prepared skier can then have an experience never to be forgotten. Pull on your skates, take some food to facilitate crossing between lakes, and set off for distant boats. But first some precautions:

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