

A STATE WATER TRAIL GUIDE TO THE LOWER ST. LOUIS RIVER

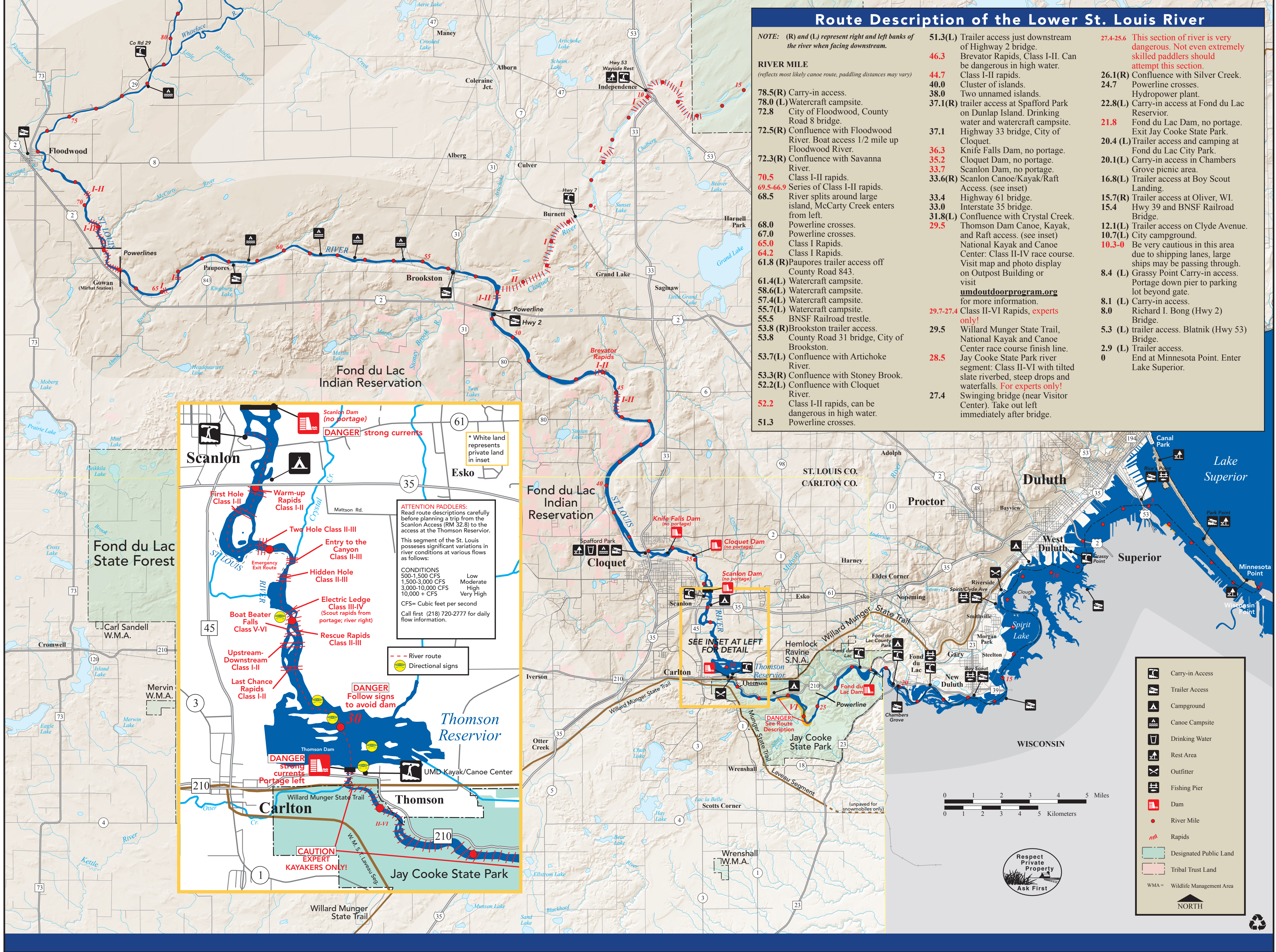
Route Description of the Lower St. Louis River

NOTE: (R) and (L) represent right and left banks of the river when facing downstream.

RIVER MILE

(reflects most likely canoe route, paddling distances may vary)

- 78.5(R) Carry-in access.
- 78.0 (L) Watercraft campsite.
- 72.8 City of Floodwood, County Road 8 bridge.
- 72.5(R) Confluence with Floodwood River. Boat access 1/2 mile up Floodwood River.
- 72.3(R) Confluence with Savanna River.
- 70.5 Class I-II rapids.
- 69.5-66.9 Series of Class I-II rapids.
- 68.5 River splits around large island, McCarty Creek enters from left.
- 68.0 Powerline crosses.
- 67.0 Powerline crosses.
- 65.0 Class I Rapids.
- 64.2 Class I Rapids.
- 61.8 (R) Paupores trailer access off County Road 843.
- 61.4(L) Watercraft campsite.
- 58.6(L) Watercraft campsite.
- 57.4(L) Watercraft campsite.
- 55.7(L) Watercraft campsite.
- 55.5 BNSF Railroad trestle.
- 53.8 (R) Brookston trailer access.
- 53.8 County Road 31 bridge, City of Brookston.
- 53.7(L) Confluence with Artichoke River.
- 53.3(R) Confluence with Stoney Brook River.
- 52.2(L) Confluence with Cloquet River.
- 52.2 Class I-II rapids, can be dangerous in high water.
- 51.3 Powerline crosses.
- 51.3(L) Trailer access just downstream of Highway 2 bridge.
- 46.3 Brevator Rapids, Class I-II. Can be dangerous in high water.
- 44.7 Class I-II rapids.
- 40.0 Cluster of islands.
- 38.0 Two unnamed islands.
- 37.1(R) trailer access at Spafford Park on Dunlap Island. Drinking water and watercraft campsite.
- 37.1 Highway 33 bridge, City of Cloquet.
- 36.3 Knife Falls Dam, no portage.
- 35.2 Cloquet Dam, no portage.
- 33.7 Scanlon Dam, no portage.
- 33.6(R) Scanlon Canoe/Kayak/Raft Access. (see inset)
- 33.4 Highway 61 bridge.
- 33.0 Interstate 35 bridge.
- 31.8(L) Confluence with Crystal Creek.
- 29.5 Thomson Dam Canoe, Kayak, and Raft access. (see inset) National Kayak and Canoe Center: Class II-IV race course. Visit map and photo display on Outpost Building or visit umoutdoorprogram.org for more information.
- 29.7-27.4 Class II-VI Rapids, experts only!
- 29.5 Willard Munger State Trail, National Kayak and Canoe Center race course finish line.
- 28.5 Jay Cooke State Park river segment: Class II-VI with tilted slate riverbed, steep drops and waterfalls. For experts only! Swinging bridge (near Visitor Center). Take out left immediately after bridge.
- 27.4
- 27.4-25.6 This section of river is very dangerous. Not even extremely skilled paddlers should attempt this section.
- 26.1(R) Confluence with Silver Creek.
- 24.7 Powerline crosses. Hydropower plant.
- 22.8(L) Carry-in access at Fond du Lac Reservoir.
- 21.8 Fond du Lac Dam, no portage. Exit Jay Cooke State Park.
- 20.4 (L) Trailer access and camping at Fond du Lac City Park.
- 20.1(L) Carry-in access in Chambers Grove picnic area.
- 16.8(L) Trailer access at Boy Scout Landing.
- 15.7(R) Trailer access at Oliver, WI.
- 15.4 Hwy 39 and BNSF Railroad Bridge.
- 12.1(L) Trailer access on Clyde Avenue.
- 10.7(L) City campground.
- 10.3-0 Be very cautious in this area due to shipping lanes, large ships may be passing through.
- 8.4 (L) Grassy Point Carry-in access. Portage down pier to parking lot beyond gate.
- 8.1 (L) Carry-in access.
- 8.0 Richard I. Bong (Hwy 2) Bridge.
- 5.3 (L) trailer access. Blatnik (Hwy 53) Bridge.
- 2.9 (L) Trailer access.
- 0 End at Minnesota Point. Enter Lake Superior.



ATTENTION PADDLERS:
Read route descriptions carefully before planning a trip from the Scanlon Access (RM 32.8) to the access at the Thomson Reservoir. This segment of the St. Louis River possesses significant variations in river conditions at various flows as follows:

CONDITIONS	Low
500-1,500 CFS	Moderate
1,500-3,000 CFS	High
3,000-10,000 CFS	Very High
10,000+ CFS	

CFS = Cubic feet per second
Call first: (218) 720-2777 for daily flow information.

Scanlon

Scanlon Dam (no portage)
DANGER strong currents

White land represents private land in inset

Thomson Reservoir

Thomson Dam
DANGER strong currents
Portage left

Jay Cooke State Park

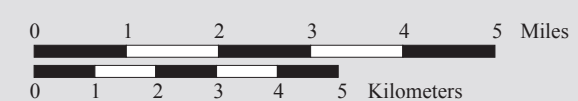
CAUTION EXPERT KAYAKERS ONLY!

ATTENTION PADDLERS:
Read route descriptions carefully before planning a trip from the Scanlon Access (RM 32.8) to the access at the Thomson Reservoir. This segment of the St. Louis River possesses significant variations in river conditions at various flows as follows:

CONDITIONS	Low
500-1,500 CFS	Moderate
1,500-3,000 CFS	High
3,000-10,000 CFS	Very High
10,000+ CFS	

CFS = Cubic feet per second
Call first: (218) 720-2777 for daily flow information.

Legend:
- - - River route
- - - Directional signs



- Carry-in Access
 - Trailer Access
 - Campground
 - Canoe Campsite
 - Drinking Water
 - Rest Area
 - Outfitter
 - Fishing Pier
 - Dam
 - River Mile
 - Rapids
 - Designated Public Land
 - Tribal Trust Land
 - WMA = Wildlife Management Area
- NORTH**



Lower St. Louis River

MINNESOTA
**STATE PARKS
AND TRAILS**
ESTABLISHED 1891



The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

This information is available in alternative format upon request.

Minnesota State Parks and Trails Regional Unit:

1201 East Highway 2 Grand Rapids, MN 55744 (218) 999-7923

Online water trail information and maps can be found at mndnr.gov/watertrails

DNR Information Center

The DNR's Information Center is available to provide free publications of facilities and services as well as answers questions pertaining to DNR recreational opportunities in Minnesota.



500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4040
651-296-6157 Metro Area
1-888-646-6367 MN Toll-Free

mndnr.gov

This publication was produced by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with: Arrowhead Regional Development Commission, St. Louis River Board Special thanks to: Len Anderson, Katharine Johnson, Lynelle Hanson

Organizations working to protect the river system:
- St. Louis River Citizens Action Committee (218) 733-9520
- St. Louis Riverwatch (218) 879-0789

All photos: Holly Sandbo Cover Photo: Jay Cooke State Park
© 2016 Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

A STATE WATER TRAIL GUIDE TO THE LOWER ST. LOUIS RIVER



"...in that moment when you ease the canoe from the bank into the current, you sense that you are a part of something very old and precious. It is a moment that should be guarded jealously and handed down with care." - John C. Sawhill, Forward from The River Reader

The Lower St. Louis River (Floodwood to Duluth)



HIGHWAY 61 BRIDGE, SCANLON

The lower St. Louis River has a varied character. While usually surrounded by woods, bogs, and rocks, the river also passes by major cities and industries. The current in this section varies from a leisurely paddling speed to a raging torrent.

Between Floodwood and Cloquet, the river has a steady current with occasional rapids. There are several campsites and many spots to explore, swim, pick berries, and look for wild leeks. You might find ancient Indian food caches or other artifacts. Please do not disturb these sites.

Below the city of Cloquet, the river becomes wild, as rocky rapids increase in frequency and intensity. There are also several dams in this stretch. At County Highway 61 in Scanlon, there is access to the river for whitewater rafting and decked canoeing and kayaking.

Below Thomson Dam and through much of Jay Cooke State Park, the intensity of the river increases even more, as the river plunges through a series of rocky gorges. Canoeists should not to attempt this stretch.

Downstream of Jay Cooke State Park the river becomes wider and more easily canoeable. The St. Louis Bay becomes a major transportation route for huge freighters traveling the Great Lakes. On this section of the St. Louis River you will find many different land types, from the remote to the agricultural to the urban areas of Duluth and Superior.



THOMSON DAM

History

The history of the lower St. Louis River is similar to the other rivers of northern Minnesota. However, the lower St. Louis had a unique role as a transportation connection between Lake Superior and the Mississippi River. It was used by Native Americans, early European explorers, and trappers. The connection was completed by the Savannah Portage, a six-mile overland carry that connected the West Savannah River, which flows into the Mississippi, to the East Savannah River, which flows into the St. Louis River near Floodwood.

The Dakota Indians inhabited the St. Louis River area, including its rich estuary along the shores of Lake Superior, but were driven out by the Ojibwe in the early part of the 17th century. An important Ojibwe settlement called Fond du Lac (French for "head of the lake") was developed on the estuary.

The Ojibwe were in the area when the first European fur trappers and traders began using the river for the transportation of furs and supplies. Eventually, the Ojibwe abandoned Fond du Lac and established their settlement on the river's banks near what is now Cloquet. The site of this former village can be located by a large rock on the west bank about 500 yards upstream from Spafford Park.

Loggers were next to make use of the river. The first crews blasted rock formations, logjams, and curves to prepare the river for the big spring log drives. The logging era began in 1878 when the first sawmill was built at Cloquet. It ended in 1924, the year of the last log drive on the St. Louis River.

Above Cloquet, the remains of an old logging camp can still be found on the east shore (about River Mile 48.5). Also at this point, a series of small rocky islands were used by sorters from various mills who stood on the islands and sorted the logs according to the brand stamped on the ends. Today the islands provide good smallmouth bass fishing, or a good spot to find an old white pine log recently freed from the river bottom.

St. Louis Estuary

The St. Louis River estuary is a large body of water extending from Lake Superior to extreme western Duluth. The western end of the estuary is popular for motorboating, and the eastern end is utilized by ocean-going ships. The shoreline is a mixture of forest, wetlands, and major industries. When paddling on the estuary, remember to avoid the shipping channels and to respect private property. Also note that wind can come up very quickly and change paddling conditions.

Fishing

The St. Louis River has a diverse and excellent fish population. Walleye, smallmouth bass, and northern pike are popular catches. The river holds a good population of channel catfish, providing a unique fishery for anglers in northern Minnesota. The St. Louis River estuary is also home to the mighty muskellunge. The DNR is working to re-establish the once-thriving sturgeon population in the St. Louis River watershed. If you catch one of these ancient fishes, you are required to return it to the water immediately.

Mercury contamination is a problem for the entire watershed. Because this river system has an excellent fish population, it is necessary to know the health hazards of eating the fish. Keep smaller fish for eating, release the older, larger fish which have a higher concentration of contamination. People, especially women of childbearing age and children, should strictly adhere to guidelines set by the Minnesota Department of Health. Complete information is available by calling 1-800-627-3529.

Exotic Species

The waters of the St. Louis River below Fond du Lac Dam are infested by invasive plants and animals. These invaders degrade habitat and water quality. Minnesota law prohibits transportation of these species. Brochures are available through fishing centers and the DNR.

Some of the exotic invaders include zebra mussels, round goby, Eurasian ruffe, spiny waterflea, purple loosestrife, threespine stickleback, rusty crayfish, and white perch. Purple loosestrife seeds should be brushed from clothing and footwear. The seeds, about the size of ground pepper, are invisible in mud. The spiny waterflea forms gelatinous-like blobs that stick to fishing line, swivels, and lures. Eggs remain viable out of the water for weeks, even months. Careful cleaning of all equipment will prevent their spread.

To prevent the spread of these species:

- Remove aquatic plants and animals from your watercraft and equipment before leaving the lake.
- Drain lake or river water.
- Dispose of leftover live bait on land.
- Rinse watercraft with high pressure and hot water.
- Allow watercraft to dry for at least five days.

Enjoy!

Use all of your senses to enjoy the diversity of plants and animals. Listen for the slow, heavy beating of the great blue heron's wings, or the whirr of a hummingbird as it hovers over bell-shaped flowers. In the evening, some people can hear the echolocation of the many bats. Enjoy the subtle beauty of cedar waxwings and the ever-changing colors of the waters as day turns into evening.



KAYAKER NEAR THOMSON DAM

Rating Whitewater

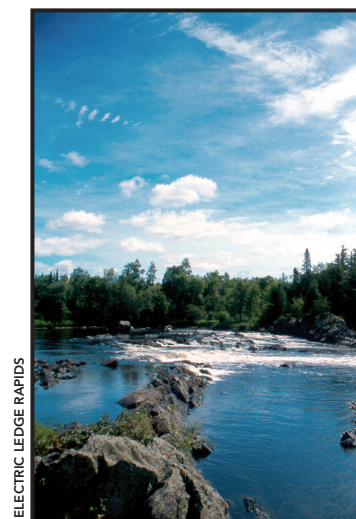
Rivers and rapids are rated according to the International Scale of River Difficulty. Ratings are estimates based on observations at low or moderate water levels or on secondhand reports.

- CLASS I. Easy rapids with small waves and few obstructions.
- CLASS II. Rapids with waves up to three feet high. Some maneuvering is required.
- CLASS III. Difficult rapids with high, irregular waves capable of swamping an open canoe. Narrow chutes may require extensive maneuvering. Usually considered the limit for an experienced paddler in an open canoe.
- CLASS IV. Long, turbulent rapids with high, irregular waves, constricted passages, and blind drops. Decked canoes and kayaks only; open canoes should be portaged.
- CLASS V. Long, violent rapids with complex routes and steep drops or waterfalls. Hazard to life in the event of a mishap. Runnable only by experts in decked boats.
- CLASS VI. Cannot be attempted without great risk to life.

Planning a Safe River Trip

A successful river trip is safe. To enjoy a safe journey, you should be prepared by acquainting yourself with your route. Choose a distance that is comfortable for you. Water levels can speed up or slow down your trip: get information about water levels from the regional DNR office, DNR website, or DNR Information Center.

Protect the water and shorelands and leave nothing behind you except footprints. Remember that much of the shorelands are privately owned. For daily water level reports below Scanlon and Thomson Dams, contact Minnesota Power at (218) 720-2777.



ELECTRIC LEDGE RAPIDS

Trip Planning

- Travel with a companion or group. Plan your trip with a map before you depart and advise someone of your plans, including planned departure and arrival times.
- Most people paddle two to three river miles per hour.

- Bring a first-aid kit that includes waterproof matches.
- Be cautious of river obstructions, such as overhanging and dead trees in the water.
- You must pack out all trash.
- Leave only footprints; take only photographs!

Boating Information

- Wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device that state law requires to be on board the craft.
- Bring an extra paddle.
- Not all portions of this water trail are suitable for motor use.
- Register your watercraft. All watercraft more than 9 feet in length, including nonmotorized canoes and kayaks, must be registered in Minnesota or your state of residence.

Rest Areas and Camping Sites

- Public rest areas are available along the route to rest, picnic and explore.
- Camp only in designated campsites, which are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Bring drinking water. It is only available at a limited number of rest areas. Drinking river water is not recommended, but if you do it must be treated.
- Respect private property. Stop only at designated sites; much of the shoreland is private property.
- Be sanitary! Use designated toilet facilities or bury human waste away from the river.

Sustainable Ecosystems

Outdoor recreation is dependent on a healthy and attractive natural environment. Sustainable outdoor recreation enables people to enjoy the outdoors without negative impacts on the environment.

Communities working together can improve water resources by promoting environmentally sensitive land-use practices along rivers and throughout watersheds. Natural shoreline buffers improve water quality by filtering out pollutants and sediments.

Healthy and diverse native shoreline plant communities are attractive and provide important habitat for birds and wildlife.

