

Sunset Lodge on Red Lake

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Housekeeping Resort
 RV Sites, Outfitting

The North West Company established a trading post northwest of Red Lake in the 1790s. Known as the "Bad Lake Post" the location has yet to be discovered. Portages west of Red Lake were used by the native peoples of the region long before the first European trader first visited the area in the 1700s. Many of these portages are still in use today having changed little since the days of the Voyageur.

Soapstone found at the west end of Red Lake was used by the native peoples of the area to produce smoking pipes hence the name "POGAN ASIN WANANIKAMMAA" "Pipe-Stone Bay".

RED LAKE PICTOGRAPHS
 Found on the large island west of middle narrows, this example of native rock painting is said to depict the "Legend of Red Lake" in which two hunters attempted to kill a Machee Manitou (evil spirit).

A wagon road constructed in the 1930's between Pipestone Bay and Mt. Jamie still exists today and can be used to access the old mine sites in this area. A horse stable and abandoned mining equipment can be found on the trail at Pipestone Bay.

By the 1930s a large mining community had established itself at the west end of Red Lake. A post office was established and was given the designation of Cole, Ontario, with John Cole Jr. being the first postmaster.

The Miles Red Lake mine is still accessible by a trail from Trout Bay. A small headframe and old buildings still exist at this exploration site.

A Lime Kiln was constructed at Hall's Bay to produce lime used in the gold mills of the area. The kiln structure still exists and is a short distance from the shore of Hall Bay.

Boaters Guide

- Rock / Small Island Markers - A black cross on the map indicates a rock or small island. Due to water level fluctuations on Red Lake these rocks may be visible or submerged. Please use caution.
- Flashing Light Beacon - Large permanent or floating markers with flashing lights from a distance.
- Green Buoy - (Port Hand) are green in colour with a flat top, (shown in blue on this map).
- Red Buoy - (Starboard Hand) are red in colour with a pointed top, (shown in black on this map).
- Green Day Beacon - land based sign posts (painted boards), same meaning as green buoy. These markers are drawn in blue on the map.
- Red Day Beacon - land based sign post (painted boards), same meaning as red buoy. These markers are drawn in black on the map.
- Travel Routes - Dotted lines indicate main channel routes. These are the preferred routes and are marked with buoys. Please take notice of which side of the buoy to be on.
- When travelling in the same direction as the travel route arrows the red buoys should be on your right side. When travelling in the opposite direction of the arrows the green buoys should be on your right side.

General Travel Rules: When not travelling on the preferred travel routes you should ensure that you pass marker buoys on the proper side. As a general reference the red buoys should be on your right hand side when proceeding upstream (against direction of flow). Generally Red Lake flows from north to south with the outflow being at the Chukuni River (at junction of Hwy 125). You should also take note that as a general rule you are travelling upstream when entering a bay.

ATTENTION BOATERS: The navigational aids on the Red Lake - Gullrock Lake waters are maintained by the Red Lake Safe Waters Association in cooperation with the Canadian Coast Guard. As a nonprofit group, the Red Lake Safe Waters Association provides this service through membership. Join the Safe Waters Association and help to preserve the navigational aids on the Red Lake Watersway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
 Do not tie the boats to, or obstruct marker buoys in any way. Do not obstruct travel in narrow channels. Please ensure you have the required safety equipment in your vessel at all times while on the water.

CAUTION:
 This map should not be used as a guide in navigation because it does not show all the various shoals, hazards, and other perils which might be present in, on, or in the vicinity of the lakes.

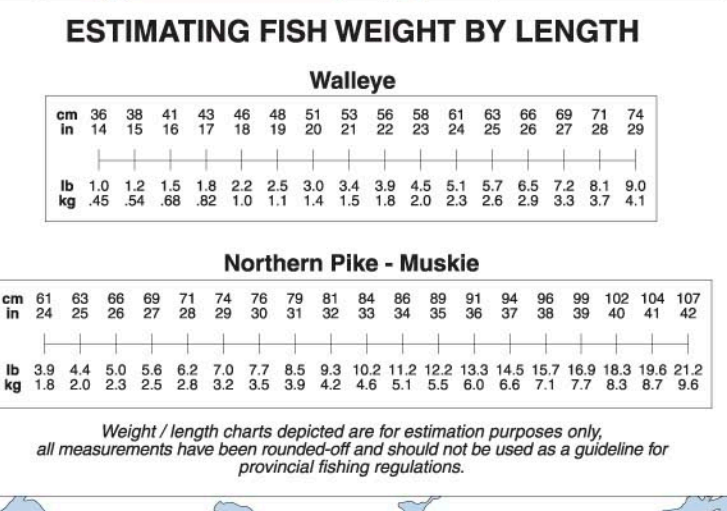
Proceed with caution!

CAMP BOAT POLICY
 This map does not show all hazards. Common sense and caution must prevail. If unsure of markers or reefs, - SLOW DOWN - Due to the high cost of equipment, guests using our boats and motors are responsible for all physical damage.

LAKE CHARACTERISTICS

LAKE NAME	FISH	AREA (ac.)	DEPTH (ft)*
Red Lake	Walleye, Pike, L. Trout, Sauger, Perch, Whitefish	43,680	48/142
Gullrock Lake	Walleye, Pike, Sauger, Perch, Whitefish	16,709	26/58
Keg Lake	Walleye, Pike, Sauger, Perch, Whitefish	2,499	23/55
Parker Lake	Walleye, Pike, Sauger, Perch, Whitefish	1,444	13/41
Ranger Lake	Walleye, Pike, Sauger, Perch, Whitefish	2,628	7/11
Flat	Walleye, Pike, Muskies, Perch, Sm. Bass	713	14/32
Russett Lake	Walleye, Pike, Muskies, Perch, Sm. Bass	294	16/37
Two Island Lake	Walleye, Pike, Sauger, Perch, Whitefish	1,958	14/38

* Lake depths in feet represent mean/max values



THE LEGEND OF RED LAKE

Legend has it that two native hunters saw a large moose on the shore of the lake and attempted to kill it. After several attempts the hunters fell to their knees and sang their war songs to the "Master of Life". Regaining their strength the hunters attacked the moose again. Wounded, the creature sought escape by diving into the lake. Blood coloured the lake red, from the name of the lake became "MISKWA SAKA IKAN", or Blood Red Lake.

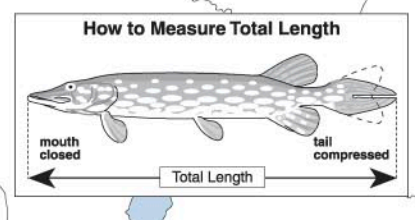
The lake has also been called by some "ONIMINI SAKA IKAN", or Red Ochre Lake. Red Ochre was a traditional pigment used by the local Ojibway and Cree peoples in their artwork. Found in the rusting iron formations around the lake, the rock was crushed and then mixed with oil or grease. Pictographs (rock art) found in the area were created using this pigment, having survived the elements for hundreds of years.

Legend for symbols:

- 17 - Main Highway (hard surface)
- 67 - Secondary Highway (hard surface)
- Loose Surface (two lanes)
- Loose Surface (single lane)
- Unclassified Road or Street
- Portage Trail - Winter Trail
- Survey Line, Township Boundary
- Swamp
- Fishing Information
- Fish Sanctuary
- Marina
- Access Point (Public Access)
- Point of Interest
- Historical Site
- Tower (communications)
- Important Notice

Please note that loose surface roads may not provide normal vehicle access during all seasons. Services offered at Marina and Resorts may vary depending on the season. Some location markers on this map have been approximated for display purposes.

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HOW TO PROPERLY RELEASE FISH

1. Hold the fish firmly, but don't squeeze the belly or stick fingers in eyes or gills.
2. Grab the hook with a good pair of pliers, push down away from the barb side and out. Use side cutters to cut off deeply embedded hooks.
3. Release the fish quickly and gently in the water. Take care not to remove the protective body slime (wet your hands before handling the fish).
4. When releasing, hold the fish under the belly and by the tail. If the fish does not swim freely from your hands, move the fish slowly back and forth.
5. If the fish shows signs of bleeding from the gills or fails to swim away freely after a few minutes it may be unable to recover... Let your conscience be your guide on when to keep the fish.

**DON'T EAT TROPHY SIZE FISH
 PRACTICE CPR: CATCH-PHOTO-RELEASE**

Attention Anglers:
 Consult the latest Recreational Fishing Regulations Summary for full details regarding the areas shown on this map. If in doubt contact your local Ministry of Natural Resources Office at 727-2253.

Ranger Bay, Ranger Creek, Ranger Lake Seasonal Fish Sanctuary (See Regulations)

CAUTION! Wash for Atrazine
 Minimum Clearance Under Boat: 4.26 m (14 ft.)
 Scale (metres): 0 100 200

McKenzie Island
 McKenzie Island was named for the North West Company trader (Donald McKenzie) who ran the Red Lake post on the island in 1804. It was in that year that McKenzie upon hearing of a Sioux raiding party approaching Red Lake from the west decided to flee the area. Before leaving, it is said that McKenzie sank everything he could not carry in a small lake on the island, including 80 kegs of rum. Donald McKenzie and his Ojibway companions fled southeast via the Chukuni River and Lac Seul but were finally overtaken and were held at Red Lake near present-day Sioux Lookout. In recent years searches have been conducted to find McKenzie's cache of rum kegs on the island. To date none have been found.