



Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Registration

Registration No. KYS3-NDYKZ

Submitted Jan 21, 2026 6:29pm by sam Mullen

Registration

Aug 25, 2025-
Jan 21, 2026

Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund

RKMF Expedition Grant (2026 Group Application)

Aug 25, 2025-Jan 21, 2026

This is the group application for a Ritt Kellogg Memorial Fund Expedition Grant. In this application you will be asked to provide important details concerning your expedition.

In addition to this Group Application, **each team member must submit an Individual Application**. All Group Applications and Individual Applications must be received by 1st Wednesday of Block 5 at noon.

For more information, example applications, proposal writing tips, and further guidance, please visit
<https://www.coloradocollege.edu/other/rittkelloggfund/grants/expedition-grants/overview.html>

If you have any questions please email Kate Nelson at
knelson@coloradocollege.edu

**Waiting
for
Approval**
Jan 21,
2026
6:29pm

Participant



Sam sam Mullen



Consent

USE THIS WAIVER



sam Mullen

USE THIS WAIVER

Recorded (Jan 21, 2026 6:29pm, SLM)

Expedition Summary

What is the name of your proposed expedition?

Fishing Grand Slam in the Wind River Range

Briefly describe the objectives of your expedition. (100 word max)

The objective of this expedition is to travel through the Wind River Range via backcountry

routes to access remote alpine lakes and streams, focusing on self-supported fly fishing while practicing Leave No Trace principles and maintaining safety in a wilderness environment. A grand slam for trout fishermen includes catching four different types of trout. Our goal is to head after even more types of fish including: rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, two types of cutthroat trout, and arctic grayling.

Briefly describe the location of the expedition. (100 word max)

The Wind River Range is located along the Continental Divide in Wyoming. It is known for its plethora of mountains, rivers, lakes, streams, and glaciers. In the Shoshone National Forest, which is named after the native Shoshoni people, more than a million acres of land lay protected. This protection makes it ideal for backcountry wilderness exploration of all sorts. The area offers access to the outdoors for hikers, climbers, fishers, and bikers. The Wind River Range will be perfect for fishing, with its countless clear alpine lakes and streams tucked amongst the mountains. It is said that anywhere there is water in the winds, there are fish. Still, given the amazing scenery, fishing in the Winds will feel as rewarding as the fish themselves.

Date that travel to the expedition will start.

Aug 9, 2026

Date that your team will enter the field.

Aug 10, 2026

Date that your team will exit the field.

Aug 21, 2026

Date that the last team member gets to their home location.

Aug 22, 2026

How many days will your team be in the backcountry?

12

How does your planned destination provide a "wilderness experience," and how will your expedition offer solitude and promote self-reliance and grit? (200 word max)

Our expedition is in one of the most remote parts of the Rockies. After we shuttle to Dickinson Creek Camp Ground, we will be away from roads and most people for 12 days. Our time near Silas Creek might have more people than the first half of our trip, but not many. Additionally, we will spend some time carefully navigating off-trail, or on older, less-maintained trails on the second half of our trip. There's nothing like carrying everything we will need for a week while navigating by map and compass to instill a sense of self-reliance. We are used to squeezing fishing and camping trips into a block break or short period of time. These types of fishing and camping trips often feel rushed. The best parts are over in a flash. The fishing days will force us to slow down and work meticulously through pristine waters. We look forward to the opportunity to go slightly slower and have more time to take in the scenery around us. We will make sure to follow all wilderness regulations and LNT ethics to uphold the quality of the Wind River wilderness experience for others.

Participant Qualifications

Expedition team member information

Emmit Gaul – Graduating May 2028 | WFR Expires January 14th, 2028

Samuel Mullen – Graduating May 2028 | WFR Expires January 14th, 2028

Does your team have adequate experience?

Yes

Describe your team's training plan to solidify or improve technical skills, physical conditioning, and team dynamics prior to the start of the expedition. (200 word max)

We will take two important steps in making sure that our skills are ready for this trip: hiking and working out. As it stands, Emmitt and Sam go to the gym around 5 days a week. To be ready for this trip specifically, we have agreed to incorporate more cardio exercises into our regimens. Sam has also agreed to participate in a half iron man with his friend this summer, which will ensure that he stays in shape not just during the school year, but during the summer as well.

To sharpen our navigation and hiking skills, Emmitt and Sam will load up proper backcountry packs to our expected weight and hike around Colorado through the spring. Given the difficulty of the terrain in the Wind River Range, we plan to spend lots of time in the Colorado alpine gaining practice with route finding, steep terrain, and loose rock. This experience will allow us to get used to hiking with higher amounts of weights, as well as sharpen our technical abilities to navigate by map and compass. Though we will not encounter any crazy terrain, we still want to be over prepared for potential challenges. We plan to hike close to the Springs a lot, including hikes such as Sentinel Point, but also want to take the break after block 7 to explore more of the San Juan Mountain range. This will give us a chance to practice our skills as well as test our gear.

Expedition Logistics, Equipment, and Food

Briefly describe how each expedition member will travel from home to the trailhead and back again. (100 word max)

Emmitt and Sam will drive together from Divide, CO to Christina Lake Campground to meet Mick Dicken for the shuttle service on 8/9/2026. This drive will be 8.5 hours, but because we both hold valid driver's licenses, we will be able to take breaks and switch drivers around every two hours so as not to get tired. We will leave around 7:00am and get there around 4:00 to account for breaks and lunch. The shuttle service will then take another 3 hours to arrive at Dickinson Creek Campground, Forest Road 329, Lander, WY 82520, but because we will be shuttled, we will be able to rest and likely be asleep.

When we finish our trip at Christina Lake Campground, we will have Emmitt's car waiting for us. We will then drive for 1 hour 45 minutes to a friend's house, who helped us plan this trip, in Lander WY. After a hot shower, we will drive home the next morning. The drive is 6 hours 45 minutes back to Emmitt's house in Divide, CO. We will switch drivers every two hours on this trip as well to ensure safety.

When leaving our car, we will make sure that there are no valuables or food in the car to attract animals to ensure the car does not get messed with by furry animals, both wild and human.

Upload a detailed day-by-day itinerary, beginning when the first team member leaves home.

[RKMF Day by day.pdf](#) (52M)

Uploaded 1/21/2026 2:16pm by sam Mullen

Please paste a URL to your complete digital expedition map.

<https://caltopo.com/m/1D1E015>

If you have plans to re-ration during the expedition, describe the plan below (100 word max)

We will meet Emmet's dad near Worthen Meadow Campground on day 8 with supplies pre-packed from Divide, CO. This resupply will include just under half of our provisions. We will meet him slightly in the woods around 12:30 PM so as to not interrupt our wilderness experience. It will include food, along with extra fishing gear in case ours breaks. We will also give him the trash that we have, so it does not pile up too much.

Describe how you will protect your food from wildlife. (150 word max)

We will place all food, garbage, cooking utensils, and personal hygiene items in a bear hang. This bear hang must be secured by a rope at least 10 ft off the ground and 4 feet from the nearest horizontal object. The rope must be secured in a way that discourages the bear from swiping at it to bring down the bag. The cooking and bear hang area must be at least 100 yards from the sleeping tent and downwind. Any time other than cooking and breaking camp, the bear hang will be up. This plan is in line with principle six of LNT from the Wyoming's Wind River County recommendations per their website <https://windriver.org/leave-no-trace-in-wind-river-country/>.

Upload a detailed food list with budget numbers and show how it meets the caloric needs of the expedition.

[Food for RKMF.pdf](#) (220K)

Uploaded 1/21/2026 2:18pm by sam Mullen

Upload a thorough equipment list.

[RKMF Gear and Equipment P...pdf](#) (44K)

Uploaded 1/21/2026 2:19pm by sam Mullen

Upload a first aid kit list.

[RKMF First aid Packing List.pdf](#) (31K)

Uploaded 1/21/2026 2:20pm by sam Mullen

How will you limit and leverage your impact on this trip? (150 word limit)

We will practice Leave No Trace ethics. Leave No Trace ethics are important because they help protect natural environments from damage caused by human activity. By minimizing our impact, we preserve ecosystems, wildlife habitats, and natural beauty for future generations. Practicing Leave No Trace also encourages respect and responsibility among outdoor users, ensuring that nature can be enjoyed sustainably by everyone.

We also understand that fishing inevitably impacts ecosystems. In order to minimize our impact on Wyoming's fisheries, we will follow the Keep Fish Wet movement. Keeping trout wet is essential because their delicate skin and protective slime layer helps them to breathe and fight disease. When trout are exposed to air, that slime layer can be damaged, increasing stress and the risk of infection. Handling trout with wet hands and minimizing time out of the water to no more than a second or two greatly improves their chances of survival after release. We also will keep a spare bag for all fishing trash that we either find or create, ensuring we leave the Wind River Range more beautiful than we found it.

We also do not want to "spot burn" and so we would love to redact the name of some of the lakes and creeks before publishing this trip proposal to the public. We also need to be conscientious of where we take landscape photos because of geotracking technology that can reveal hidden gems. Social media and the internet have helped the outdoors become more accessible, but it also can have drastic consequences on the best spots.

We also have done some research about fecal contamination impacting waterways in the area. Given our love for these waters, we want to be as gentle as possible, and so we plan to pack

out our poops in Wag Bags, consensually leaving our first half with Emmit's day on our re/desupply.

A 887.8 mile car trip from Divide, Colorado to Lander, Wyoming generates 0.66 metric tons of CO₂e. The cost to "offset" this trip is \$3.28.

Risk Management

What are the main objective hazards of the expedition? (500 word max)

Terrain

Since some of our route is off-trail, we will need to be especially cognizant of terrain hazards. We plan to mitigate the physical challenge of off-trail hiking by training for the hike on similar terrain and by hiking fewer miles than we normally do on trails. This will allow us adequate time to pick the safest routes, bypass dangerous sections and prevent injury. We plan to minimize the risk of falling by going slowly and practicing proper scrambling techniques (like maintaining three points of contact and checking holds) to stay safe on loose rock. We also plan to carry trekking poles which will improve stability on loose sections of the route. Terrain is affected by weather, which we can monitor using our InReach communication system.

Snow

Although we will be hiking in late summer, there is still a possibility of lingering snow on certain sections of the hike, particularly at higher elevations. We have specifically chosen our southern route because it avoids more technical snowfields and glaciers, but we will monitor snow levels closer to the season using climbing forum trip reports, staying in contact with Trent Foky, our local point man, and calling local rangers and land managers. Our research indicates that by August, snow that remains is usually easily avoidable. If it turns out to be a high snow year we can mitigate the risk of slipping by wearing micro-spikes. Given our avoidance of glacial travel and the lower angle slopes of our route, ice axes won't be necessary.

A large portion of our training plan focuses on gaining comfort and additional experience traveling in steep and exposed sections. We want to be ready for the hardest parts. We plan on training on class 3 routes that will be harder than passes we will hike on the high route.

Rockfall

Rockfall is another hazard we need to avoid. Taking our time will also help with this. When traveling on loose rock, we will plan to cautiously spread out, never travel below one another and give each other space, so we don't kick rocks onto someone directly below. If we do dislodge a rock, we will yell "Rock!" to alert others. We do not anticipate being exposed to large steep rock fields, and will avoid them when possible.

Driving

Driving is always a big concern. Although our drive is long, we will take measures to try and only drive during daylight hours and will split the drive among ourselves to reduce the risk of fatigue. We will also be driven from our take out to put in by our shuttle service, reducing our personal fatigue.

Cooking

Cooking is another potential risk. We plan to minimize the threat of kitchen injuries by designating a "Cooking Zone" at each campsite. This will allow our designated cook to operate the stove without someone tripping over the pot, spilling boiling water on another member of the

team. As this is the most common way people get burned in the wilderness, we must be especially careful!

Moreover, we will use caution when cutting any food and treat any small cuts if they occur. We will try to minimize the spread of infectious diseases among our own group by practicing proper hygiene, not sharing utensils, and cleaning all equipment after use. We will bring both adequate amounts of hand sanitizer and soap.

Forest Fires

Climate change is making forest fires an even larger concern in the West. We will need to be cognizant of fire locations and the possibility to evacuate if fires are close. We plan to monitor the situation using our inReach device to stay in touch with Trent and Emmitt's dad, who can provide updates. We will also plan to talk to other rangers and outfitters as our trip approaches to be aware of the specific conditions for the summer. We will minimize our own risk of starting a forest fire by following all fire bans and regulations designated by land managers. We also are bringing a jet boil, which means we will not have to start campfires every night, or at all.

Animals

Animals are always a concern when traveling in their habitat. We plan to respect animals and give them plenty of space. We will limit our interactions with animals by keeping a clean camp, reducing odors, and storing food in trees.

There is a small possibility of seeing some grizzly bears along the route. We are planning to carry bear spray as a last resort to deter bears. We will make plenty of noise when traveling to avoid scaring wildlife. If we encounter a bear, we will use the National Park Service's suggestions: Talk firmly and calmly; do not run; back away slowly, but stop if it seems to agitate the bear; try to assume a non-threatening posture; turn sideways, or bend at the knees to appear smaller; use peripheral vision because bears may interpret direct eye contact as threatening; and continue to move away as the situation allows.

As to snakes, black bears, moose, sheep or other wildlife, our approach is simple. We won't pet them! So long as we are respectful to the wildlife, the wildlife should be respectful to us.

Getting Lost

Although some of our route is off-trail, we never want to feel off-route. We plan to use our off-route navigation skills to monitor our location by using a map and compass. We will also carry a Garmin and a backup satellite phone.

We have experience navigating in alpine environments, know how to read topo maps, and triangulate our position using a compass. If during difficult sections we want to double check our route, we will have our route downloaded to our phones via OnX our phones will serve as our first backup navigation option. Although we never plan on separating, we will make sure to distribute navigation resources among group members just in case.

Weather

Similar to Colorado, the Wind River Range is known for hard to predict summer weather.

Thunderstorms or rain are possible in August. To mitigate the risk of thunderstorms, we will start early, get down from exposed terrain if we see storms moving in and monitor weather using our InReach. These thunderstorms are responsible for early starts, and we may need to make some starts earlier if we deem it necessary based on thunderstorm patterns.

Thunderstorms bring rain. We will be prepared for rain by bringing proper rain jackets and pack covers to keep our equipment dry. Given our low daily mileage, stopping to dry equipment during lunch will be easy to do. We will also need to think about sun exposure. Even though we will be in the trees for some of the trip, we plan to take adequate protections against the sun including wearing hats, using sunscreen, wearing sunglasses to protect our eyes, and wearing

longsleeve shirts and hiking pants.

Finally, we will be prepared for snow. Even in August, snow is possible. We will be carrying some layers, including long-johns, puffy's, and outerwear in preparation for the low temperatures. This equipment will also keep us safe and warm if it snows. If it does snow, we will evaluate the conditions and amount of snow to determine if it's safe to continue or if we need to leave the trail. Our tipi tent will help keep us and our equipment dry if storms get very bad.

Altitude Sickness

Altitude sickness is a small, but still real, concern for us. Emmet's house is around 9,300 feet so resting there will allow Sam in particular to acclimate since he will be coming from sea level. Once Sam has adjusted to the altitude, altitude sickness will be less of a concern, but we will still monitor each other for signs of altitude sickness and hike to lower elevations quickly if a problem arises and if it is possible to safely do so.

Dehydration

We will mitigate the risk of dehydration by drinking water often. If necessary, we will add electrolytes to water to improve hydration. Because of the frequent lakes and creeks along our route, finding water is not a major concern. However, we still plan to carry 2 liters per person and have a reliable method to safely treat water (Platypus QuickDraw Filter System - 1 Liter + Nalgene of treated water).

River/Creek Crossings

River crossings can be a potential risk when traveling in the Winds. Because of our late-summer timeline, we can count on water levels being much lower and safer than in early-summer. Throughout the spring we will monitor snowpack using to see how much snow melt we can expect. In the summer we will plan to read trip reports from hikers who have traveled before us and call park rangers and locals to learn more about trail conditions and potential hazards.

If we do encounter a swift moving river, we will scout the river and identify if there is a safe location to cross. If deemed safe, we will cross using the tripod method, bracing with trekking poles and unstrapping hip belts. We know that good footing is essential, and oftentimes, slow moving, deeper water makes for a better crossing option than faster, shallower water. We will make sure to look for downstream hazards and avoid spending too much time in cold water to lessen the risk of hypothermia. Sam is particularly comfortable with river/creek crossings given his background as a whitewater kayaker, and understands the real risks associated with foot entrapments and getting swept away.

Climate change is affecting how we recreate outside. Please list any expected hazards associated with climate change and how you might address rapidly changing conditions. (200 word max)

While the Wind River Range is wild and unpredictable, climate change has made it even more so. It is entirely possible for us to get snowed on in August. At the same time, climate change has shrunk glaciers. While this is horrible for the ecosystem, it does mean that the southern part of the winds is more accessible to us, and more possible to avoid glacial travel.

Perhaps the biggest rising danger is the increase in forest fires. Beetles have killed trees and seasons are drier and hotter, making forests more vulnerable to fires. We need to be on the lookout for forest fires everyday, but we also need to monitor and evaluate the current forest fire situation in the weeks leading up to our trip. We can do this using the Frontline Wyoming fire map & tracker.

Describe your self-evacuation plan in the event of an emergency. (200 word max)

Below are the day by day self-evacuation routes. Every plan is mapped out above and will be both downloaded to our devices and drawn out on our physical map. The routes are also available on our CalTopo link.

Day 2-3: We will hike back the way we came on Smith Lake Trail to Dickinson Creek Campground.

Day 4: Depending on where we are on the trail, there are 2 different evacuation routes that both lead back to Dickinson Creek Campground. One is backtracking the High Meadow Connector, and taking the same evacuation route as the past 2 days, and the other is going around on the North Fork Trail.

Day 5: Depending on where we are on this hike we will either backtrack to Dickinson Creek Campground like the past 3 days, or continue down Ice Lakes Trail, turn east onto Tayo Lakes Trail which turns into Stough Creek Lakes Trail and ends up in Worthen Meadow Campground. Both are illustrated below.

Day 6: We will go east on Tayo Lakes Trail which turns into Stough Creek Lakes Trail and ends up in Worthen Meadow Campground.

Day 7: Depending on where we are we will backtrack Stough Creek Lakes Trail and take the eastern route to Worthen Meadows Campground.

Day 8: Depending on where we are, we will either backtrack and take Stough Creek Lakes trail east to Worthen Meadows Campground, or we will continue with our daily route which ends up at our resupply point that is also Worthen Meadows Campground.

Day 9: Depending on where we are on the trail we will backtrack to our previous campsite, and then take Stough Creek Lakes Trail east to Worthen Meadows Campground.

Day 10: We are along the Silas Creek Trail, so we will take that out of the canyon and meet with Christina Lake Trailhead.

Day 11: We will backtrack Silas Creek Trail to the Christina Lake Trailhead.

Day 12: We will follow Atlantic Creek until we meet up with Christina Lake Trail, which takes us to Christina Lake Trailhead.

Day 13: We will follow Atlantic Creek until we meet up with Christina Lake Trail, which takes us to Christina Lake Trailhead.

If these options are not viable, all roads lead to Rome, or in our case, all creeks flow to Lander. If we somehow find ourselves offroute, totally helpless, and needing to self-evacuate towards Lander, our plan is to follow creeks with little topographic change downstream back to Lander. We are capable of triangulating our position using compasses, navigating via satellite maps, and navigating using paper topo maps. These skills allow all of the above plans to be executed carefully and safely.

Discuss any measures taken for teammates with medical histories which warrant special preparedness. (150 word max)

Sam has allergies to peanuts, lentils, and green peas. No food containing these items will be brought on the trip. In case of a severe allergic reaction, Sam is able to self administer his prescribed Epi-Pen, which he will bring four doses of. In the case of a mild allergic reaction, Sam will take Benadryl. He has dealt with reactions many times in the past, and is comfortable being in the wilderness with Epi-Pens and Benadryl.

List the emergency and rescue resources available in the vicinity of your expedition.

Lander Search and Rescue

Fremont County, Wyoming

Accessible through SOS or 911

<https://www.landesar.org/contact-us>

SageWest Health Care - Lander Campus
1320 Bishop Randall Dr, Lander, WY 82520
(307) 332-4420

Lander Medical Clinic, P.C.
745 Buena Vista Dr, Lander, WY 82520
(307) 332-2941

Shoshone National Park Land Management
Lisa Cresswell
BLM_ID_ShoshoneOffice@blm.gov
208-732-7200

We plan on communicating with Lisa Cresswell before the trip to check on conditions. During our trip, if we need to communicate with her, we can do so using our Garmin if we do not have cell service. To communicate via SOS we can use Emmit's iPhone or either of our satellite communication devices.

List the emergency communication devices you will be carrying on your expedition. If none, explain why.

Emmit has a mini garmin device capable of sending out emergency communications. It is also capable of pointing us back onto a preuploaded trail.

In addition, Sam plans to carry a rental Garmin InReach from outdoor Ed so we both have independent means of communication in case of emergency.

Both of our iPhones are SOS capable, and Emmit's has Satellite SOS capability. Our phones will also have downloaded OnX routes, including Evac routes and hiking/fishing routes. They will be chargeable by our solar charging pack.

Budget

Upload a detailed and complete expedition budget.

[Budgets for RKMF.pdf](#) (266K)

Uploaded 1/21/2026 2:27pm by sam Mullen

What is the total funding request for your trip?

\$1,886

What is the funding request per person?

\$943

Describe what measures you have taken to minimize expenses for your expedition.(150 word max)

While we could have had Mike Dicken help with the resupply, that would have added a few hundred dollars. Instead, Emmit's dad is happy to drive up to Wyoming for a fishing trip of his own and meet us near Worthen Meadows Campground. This significantly reduces costs.

On our side, we are significantly reducing capital expenses by tying our own flies. We anticipate tying around 150 flies total of the most common patterns in addition to using our own. At over 3 dollars per fly, this saves an enormous amount of money. Emmit already has the equipment necessary to tie flies. This initiative significantly cuts down on how many flies we have to buy; we only need to buy specialty flies (streamers and fatter dry flies) which are resource heavy &

beyond what we know how to tie.

We are using every piece of disposable camping gear/first aid that we already own, it is only what we do not have yet that we have budgeted for.

Finally, our budget is significantly under the maximum amount. Our final budget is \$1,886, which is \$1,114 less than the \$3,000 limit.

We also are not requesting funding for our WFR certifications, which add up to over \$1,600.

We also are paying for our own fishing licenses which saves around \$200.

Expedition Agreement

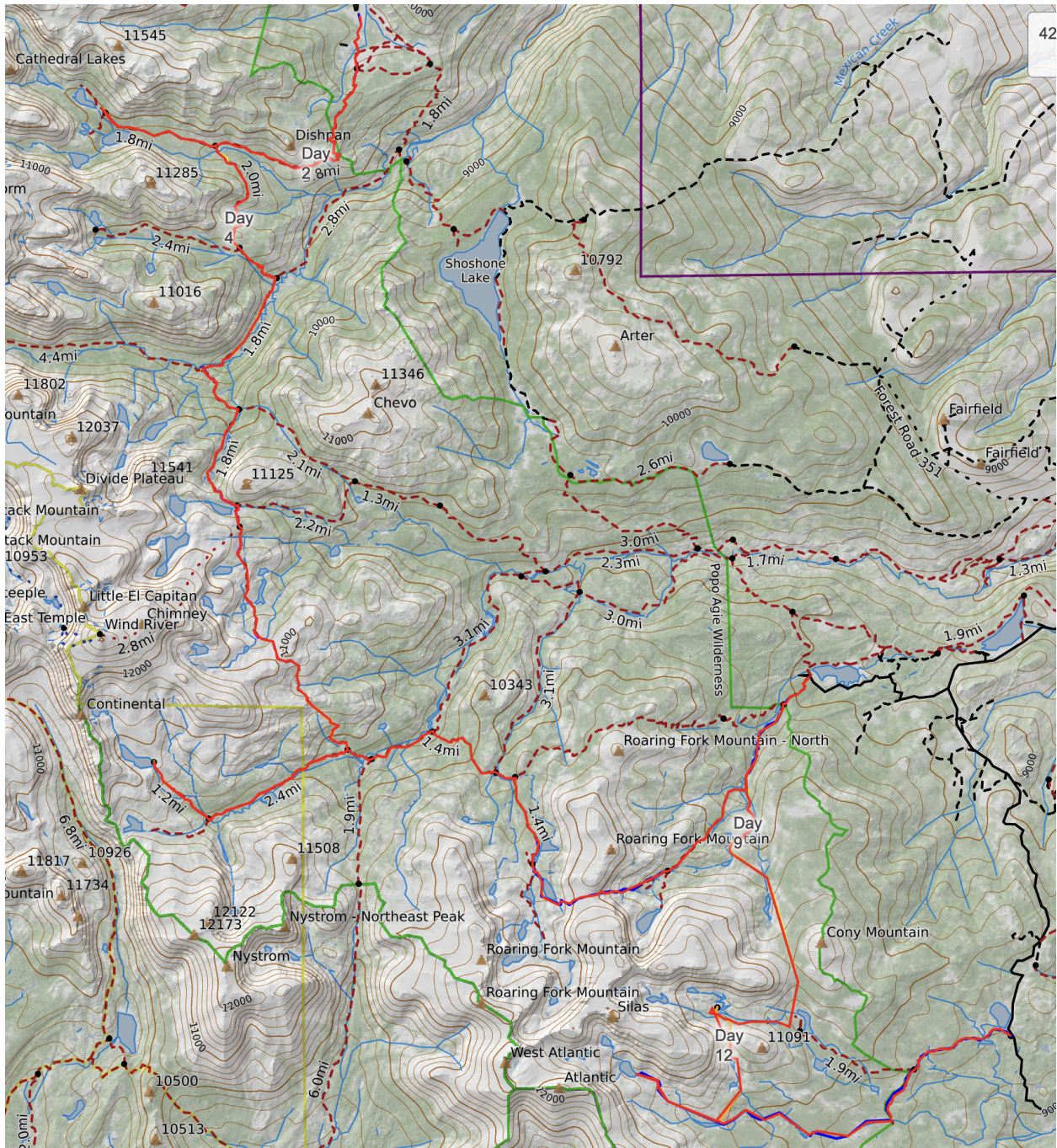
The Expedition Agreement must be printed, read, and signed in ink by each member of the expedition team. Once the Agreement is filled out, it should be scanned into PDF format and uploaded here. The group application will not be considered complete until this form is submitted

[FINAL RKMF Agreement .pdf](#) (389K)

Uploaded 1/21/2026 3:22pm by sam Mullen

Route Overview

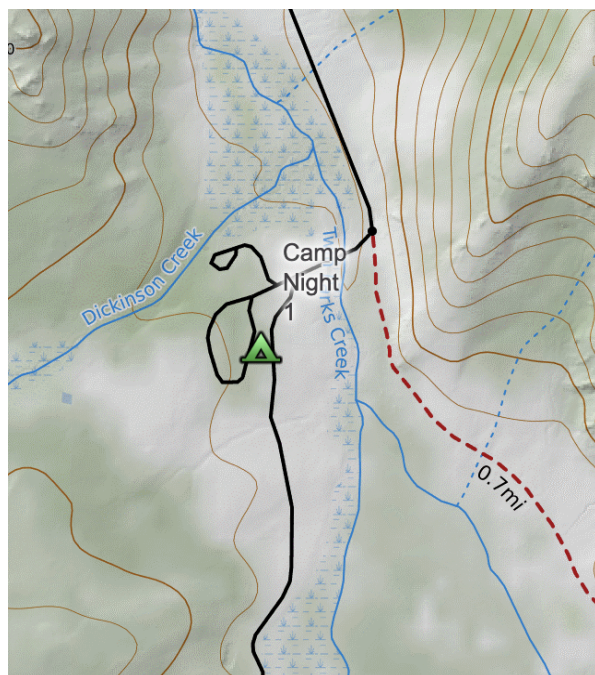
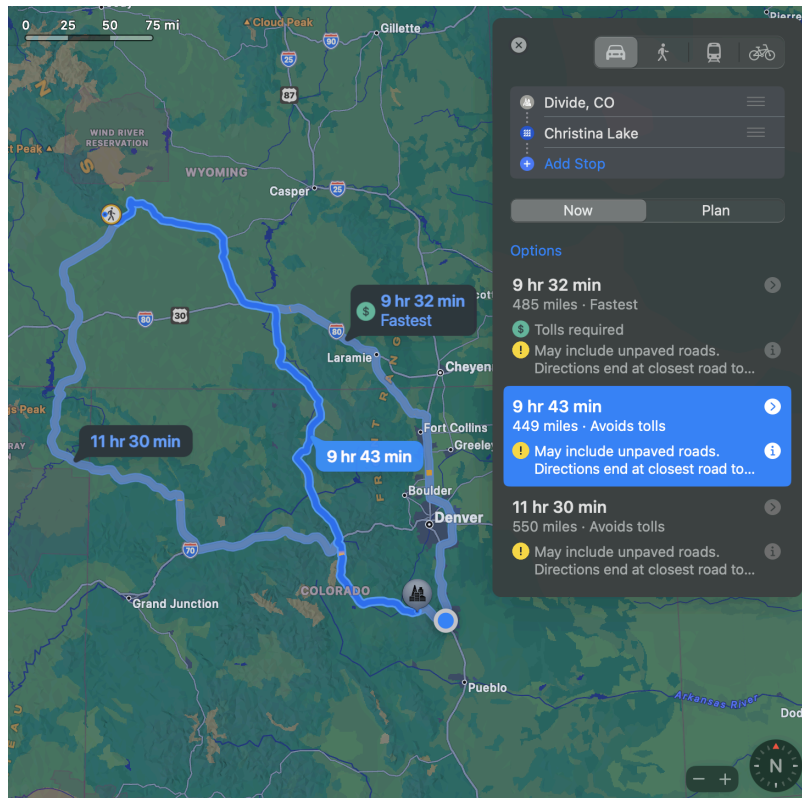
Caltopo Interactive Map: <https://caltopo.com/m/1D1E015>



Day 1:

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.83560, -109.05687, Elevation: 9351

Plan: Drive from Divide, Colorado to Lander, Wyoming, leaving at 6:00AM and arriving at 3:43PM. Park car at the Christina Lake trailhead, and shuttle to Dickinson Creek campground. Set up camp, cook, sleep.



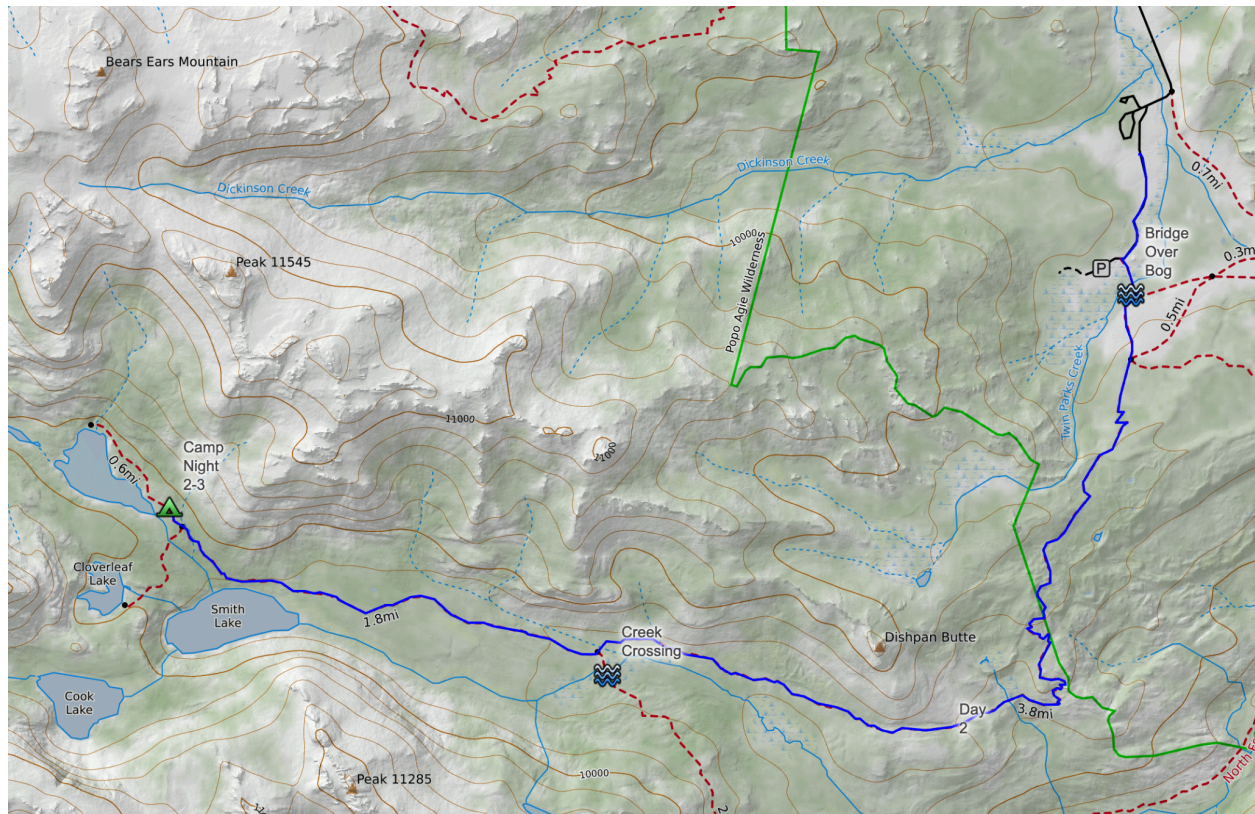
Day 2:
Distance: 7.3 miles

Elevation: +1,205, -602

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.81519, -109.12792, Elevation: 9953

Evacuation Route: Back the way we came on Smith Lake Trail to Dickinson Creek Campground.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Start hiking at 6 am. Hike 3.1 miles south along Smith Lake Trail. Hike west for 4.2 miles along the same trail. With smooth trails/easy off-trail walking, we expect this hike to take around 6 hours. There will be a couple of creek crossings, but they seem to have marked spots for crossing, including bridges. We will then set up camp near Middle Lake. Then we will spend the rest of the day fishing. Lakes of interest around this campground include Cook Lake, Smith Lake, Cloverleaf Lake, Middle Lake, and Mendarrin Lake. These lakes are all in the same general area, with safe terrain around them, so we will be fine as long as we are careful when standing and walking in water. Return to camp to cook.

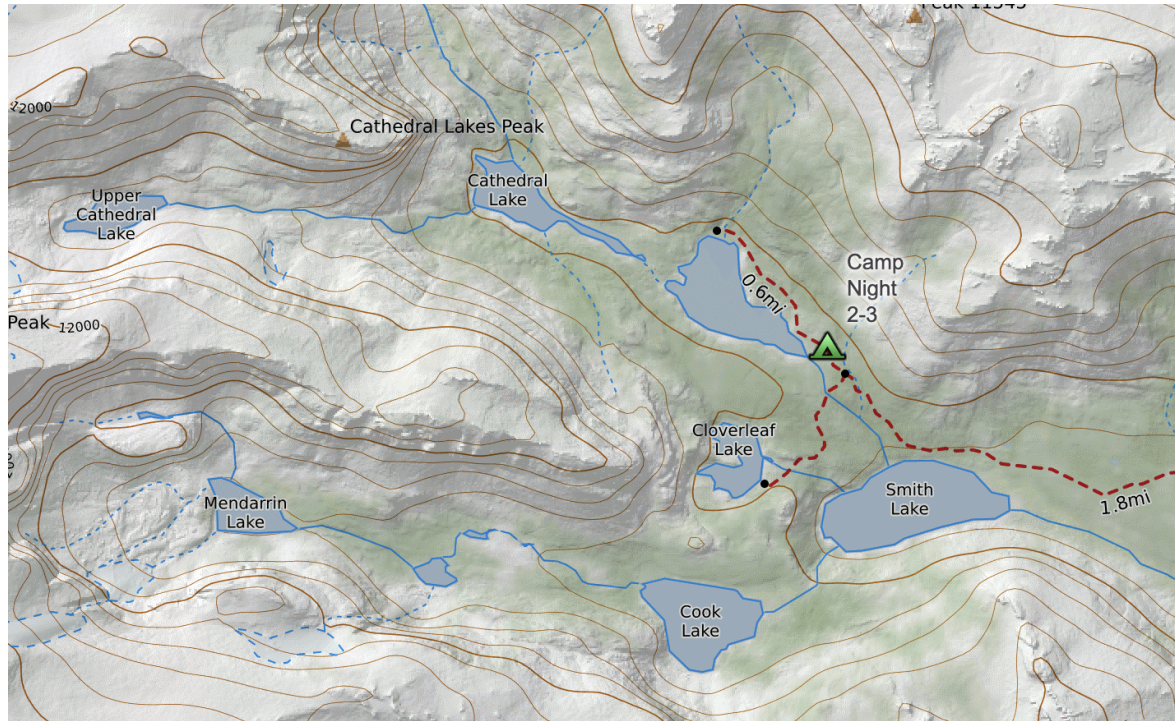


Day 3:

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.81519, -109.12792, Elevation: 9953

Evacuation Route: Same as yesterday. Back the way we came on Smith Lake Trail to Dickinson Creek Campground.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Fishing day. Extra lakes of interest include Cathedral Lakes. We will most likely spend a lot of the day at Mendarrin Lake and the Cathedral Lakes. Mendarrin Lake is accessible by walking 0.6 miles south between Cloverleaf Lake and Smith Lake and then turning west for 1 mile. There is a defined valley going into Mendarrin Lake, so walking with fishing gear should be tame. We need to watch our footing when walking off-trail and near creeks/lakes.



Day 4:

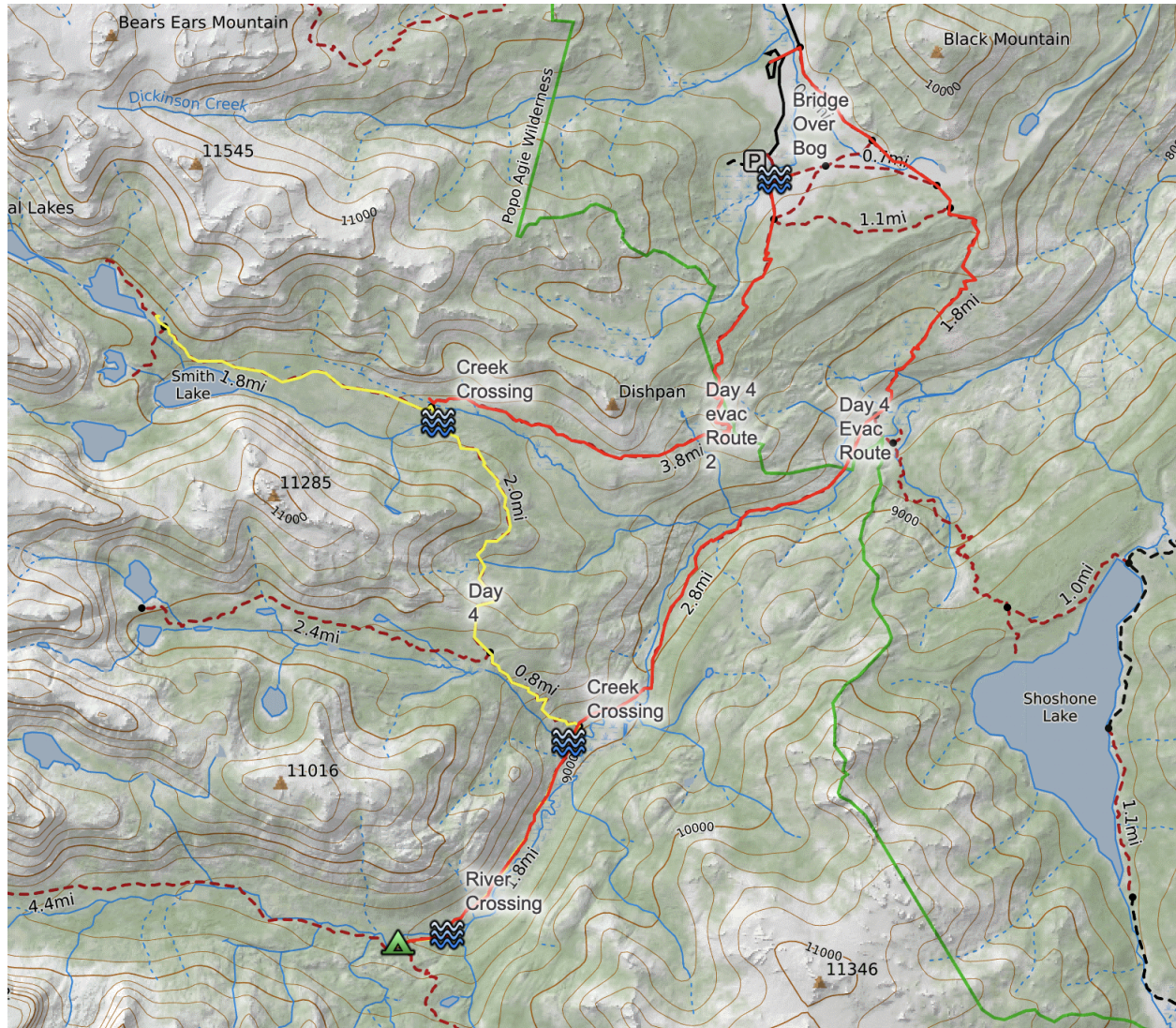
Distance: 6.4 miles

Elevation: +794 -1,520

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.76240, -109.10020, Elevation: 9224

Evacuation Route: Depending on where we are on the trail, there are 2 different evacuation routes that both lead back to Dickinson Creek Campground. One is backtracking the High Meadow Connector, and taking the same evacuation route as the past 2 days, and the other is going around on the North Fork Trail.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up at 6:00 am. Break down camp and start hiking by 7 am. Backtrack to Smith Lake trail, then backtrack on Smith Lake trail east for 1.8 miles. Turn south on the High Meadow connector. Walk southeast 2.8 miles to the North Fork of the Popo Agie trail. Then walk southwest on the North Fork trail for 1.8 miles. Set up camp along the North Fork of the Popo Agie River. We expect our hiking time to be 5 hours, given the well-maintained trails. We will be travelling mainly through easy terrain within a couple of valleys, so the hiking will be safe. There are a couple creek crossings, but all of them are small with points we can cross easily. Then we will safely fish the river westwards in the evening and return to camp to cook.



Day 5:

Distance: 4.9 miles

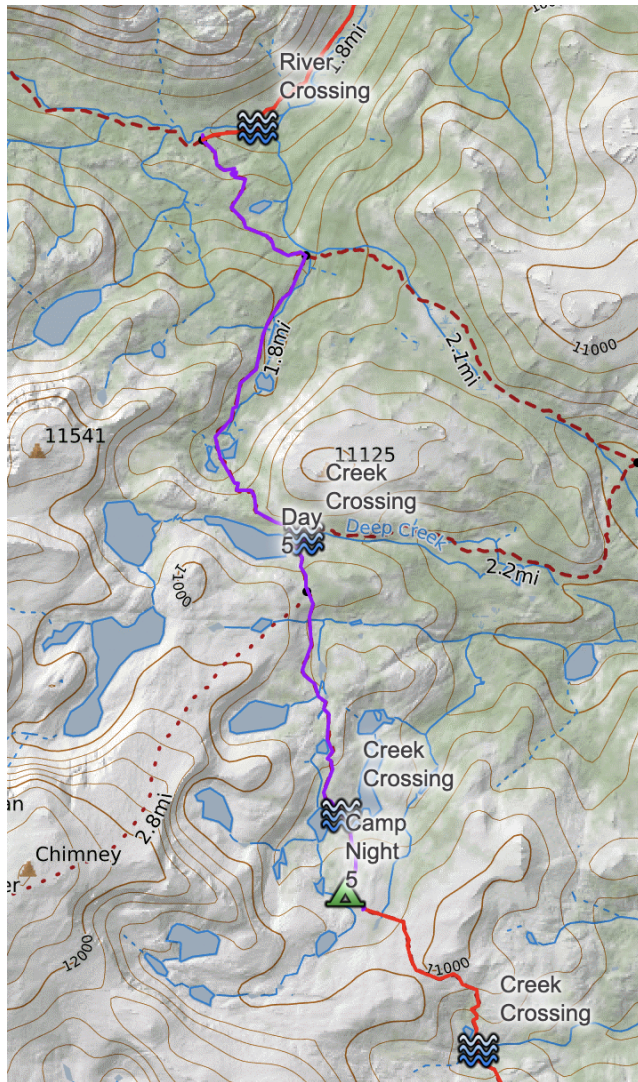
Elevation: +2,019 -477

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.70879, -109.08617, Elevation: 10718

Evacuation Route: Depending on where we are on this hike we will either backtrack to Dickinson Creek Campground like the past 3 days, or continue down Ice Lakes Trail, turn east onto Tayo Lakes Trail which turns into Stough Creek Lakes Trail and ends up in Worthen Meadow Campground. Both are illustrated below.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up around 6:00 am. Break down camp and start hiking by 7. Walk southeast on the Pinto Fork trail for 1.1 miles until the Ice Lakes trail. Walk south (bending a little) for around 3.8 miles. This route goes along rockier sections of trail, so we will have to watch our footing and take frequent breaks to recover. There are also a couple creek crossings which won't pose much of a problem. Then we will set up camp, fish, and cook. All of the lakes are pretty visible from our campsite, so we won't have to walk far in order to fish them. Lakes of interest near this campsite include Ice Lakes (1-6), Jug Lake, Boot Lake, and Deep Creek Lakes. Creeks in the area include

Deep Creek. The maximum expected hiking time, given smooth trails and 2000 feet of elevation gain, is around 4 hours.





Day 6:

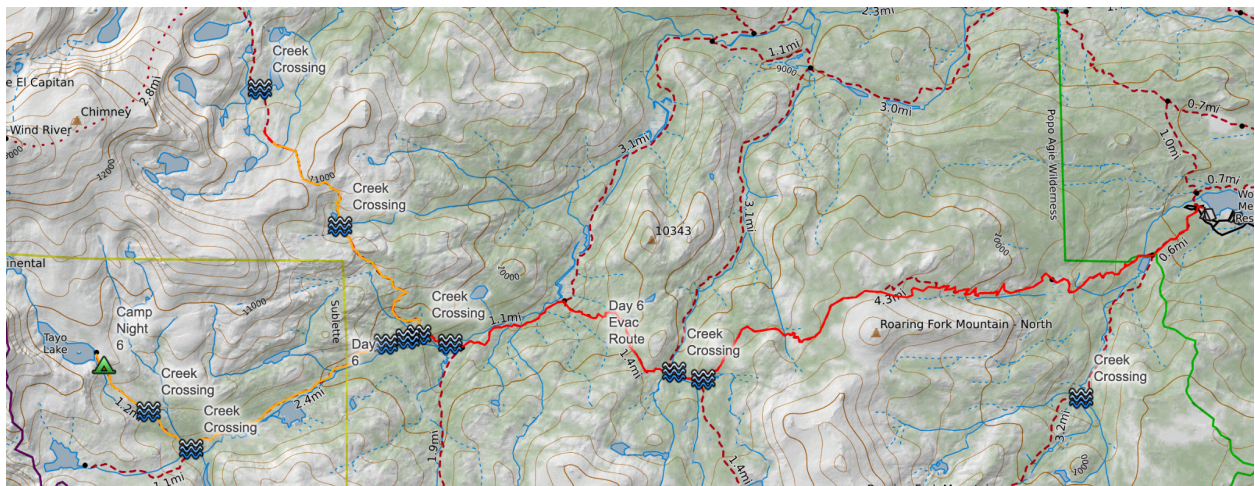
Distance: 6.2 miles

Elevation: +1,452, - 1,416

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.68076, -109.11234, Elevation: 10776

Evacuation Route: We will go east on Tayo Lakes Trail which turns into Stough Creek Lakes Trail and ends up in Worthen Meadow Campground.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up around 6:00 am. Break down camp and start hiking by 7. Continue down the Ice Lakes trail for 2.8 miles. Turn West on the Tayo Lakes Trail for 3.6 miles until reaching Tayo Lake. Maximum expected hiking given 6.2 miles and 1,400 feet of elevation gain and 1,400 feet of elevation loss with relatively easy trails is 5-6 hours. Hazards today include a large amount of creek crossings. None of the creeks are very large, but we will still need to exercise caution, unclipping our bags and using the tripod method. There are some large ups and downs, but none of the trail is incredibly difficult. We will then set up camp and fish. Lakes of interest include Tayo Lake and Coon Lake.



Day 7:

Distance: 8.4 miles

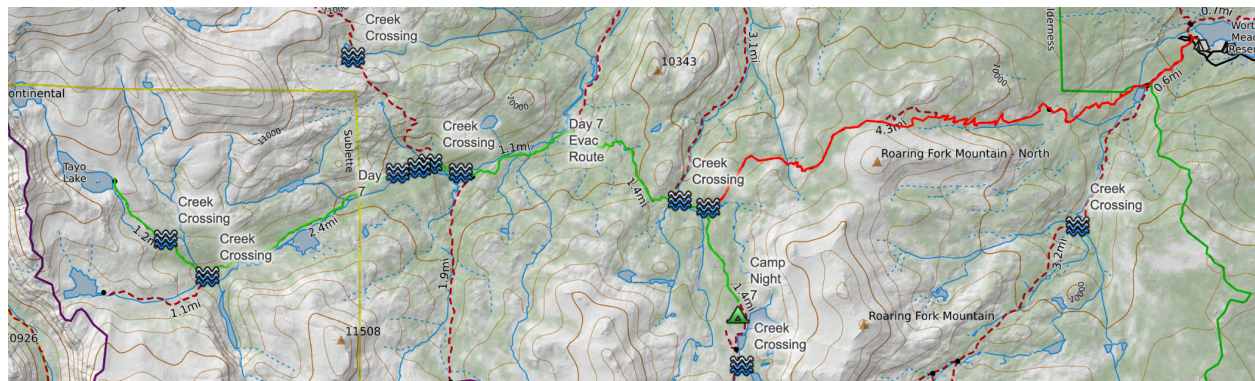
Elevation: +1,267 - 1,545

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.66586, -109.00846, Elevation: 10555

Evacuation Route: Depending on where we are we will backtrack Stough Creek Lakes Trail and take the eastern route to Worthen Meadows Campground.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up around 5:30 am. Break down camp and start hiking by 6:30.

Backtrack the Tayo Lake trail for 4 miles east to the Middle Fork trail. Continue on the Middle Fork trail for 1.1 miles east until the Stough Creek trail. Then turn south on Stough Creek Lakes Trail for around 3 miles. Given a total hiking distance of 8.4 miles, 1,200 feet of elevation gain, and 1,400 feet of elevation loss, we expect this hike to take us a maximum of 7-8 hours. There are quite a few creek crossings today as well, so we will exercise caution while crossing them, unclipping our bags and using the tripod method. Most of it is through a valley, so the hiking should be tame. We will then set up camp, along Stough Creek, fish, and then cook. Lakes of interest include Stough Creek Lakes, though we will likely spend our time fishing on just the creek.



Day 8:

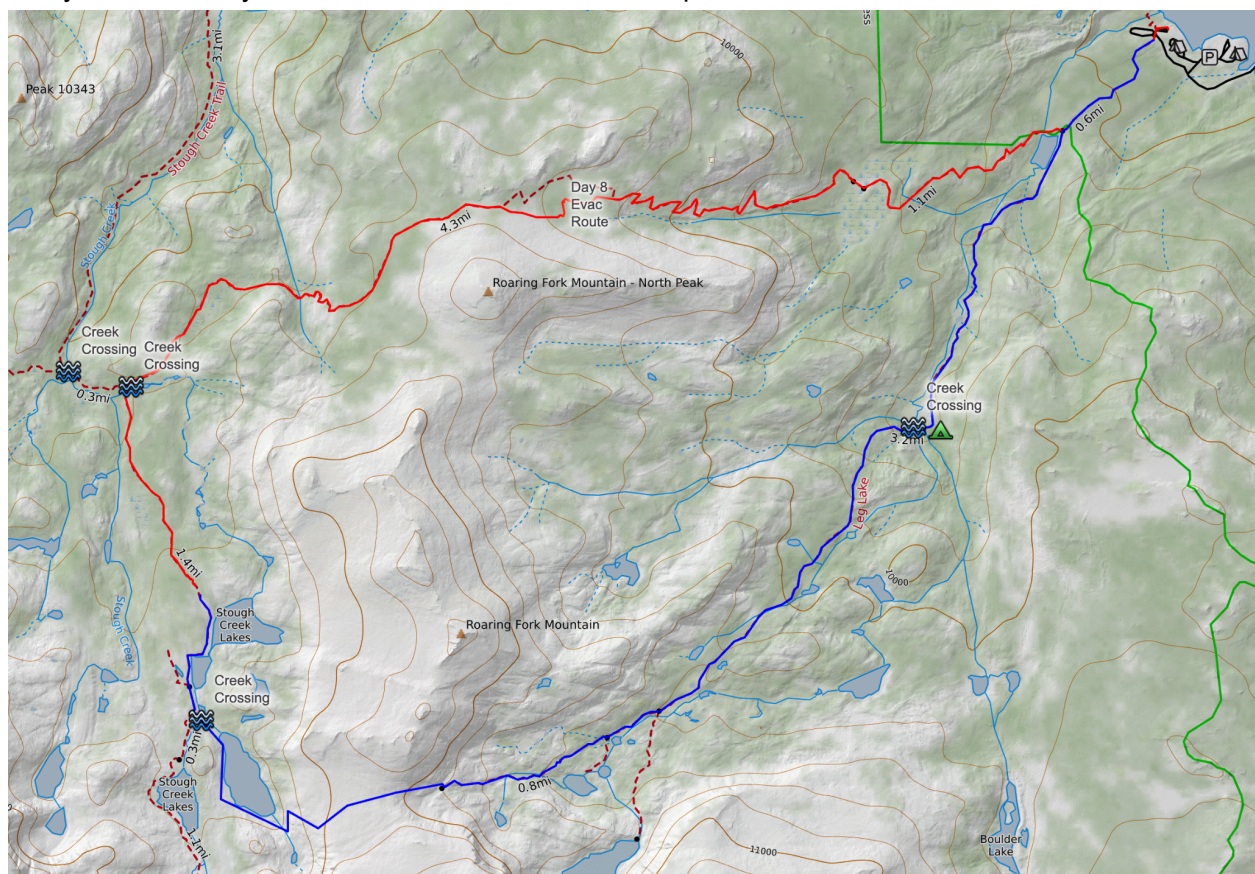
Distance: 7.9 miles

Elevation: +1,217 -2,385

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.67670, -108.94900, Elevation: 9379

Evacuation Route: Depending on where we are, we will either backtrack and take Stough Creek Lakes trail east to Worthen Meadows Campground, or we will continue with our daily route which ends up at our resupply point that is also Worthen Meadows Campground.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up around 5:30 am. Break down camp and start hiking by 6:30. Break away from the Stough Creek Trail, staying alongside the lake from the start of the day, and walk south for $\frac{1}{3}$ mile. Then turn east for 1.8 miles, aiming for Leg Lake trail. From camp to Leg lake trail is all off-trail, but with only 557 feet of elevation gain. Then follow Leg Lake trail northeast for 3.4 miles until we meet with another section of Stough Creek Lakes Trail. Then walk east for 0.5 miles along Stough Creek Lakes Trail to Worthen Meadow Campground for our resupply. Then, we'll backtrack west along Stough Creek for 0.5 miles, then southwest on Leg Lake Trail for 2.5 miles to Roaring Fork Creek. Set up camp, rest, and cook. Given a total hiking distance of 7.9 miles, elevation gain of 900 feet, and some off-trailing, we expect this hike to take around 8-9 hours. We will be going over one small mountain pass this day, so we will take it slowly and carefully making sure we stick together. There are a few creek crossings, but they are all along well marked trails, so we shouldn't run into any issues. This day will focus on hiking instead of fishing, aiming to resupply safely and efficiently, and then rest once we reach camp.



Day 9:

Distance: 3.7 miles

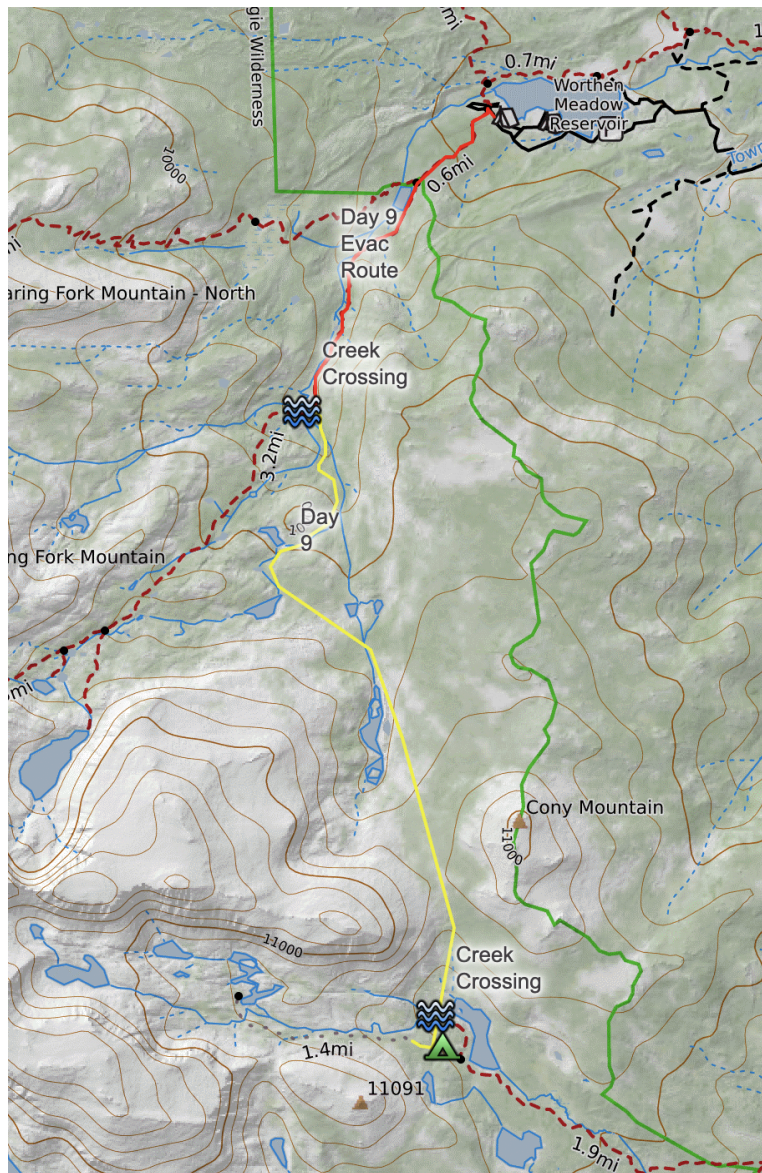
Elevation: +1,463 -523

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.62862, -108.93673, Elevation: 10191

Evacuation Route: Depending on where we are on the trail we will backtrack to our previous campsite, and then take Stough Creek Lakes Trail east to Worthen Meadows Campground.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up around 6:30. Break down camp and start hiking by 7:30. Walk south along the Roaring Fork Creek for 1.2 miles, then walk south for 0.7 miles to Boulder Lake.

Walk south from Boulder Lake to Upper Silas Lake, 1.8 miles. Set up camp, rest, cook, fish. Most of this day is off-trail, but with only 4 miles of walking and around 1,200 elevation gain, we expect this hike to take us a maximum of 5 hours, with a possible additional hour stop at Boulder Lake. While it is off-trail, we have confirmed with a local that the cutthrough is very safe with easy terrain. If we happen to get lost we will have access to offline maps and a Garmin in-reach. Given the previous two days being relatively strenuous, this will be considered a nice “rest” day.



Day 10:

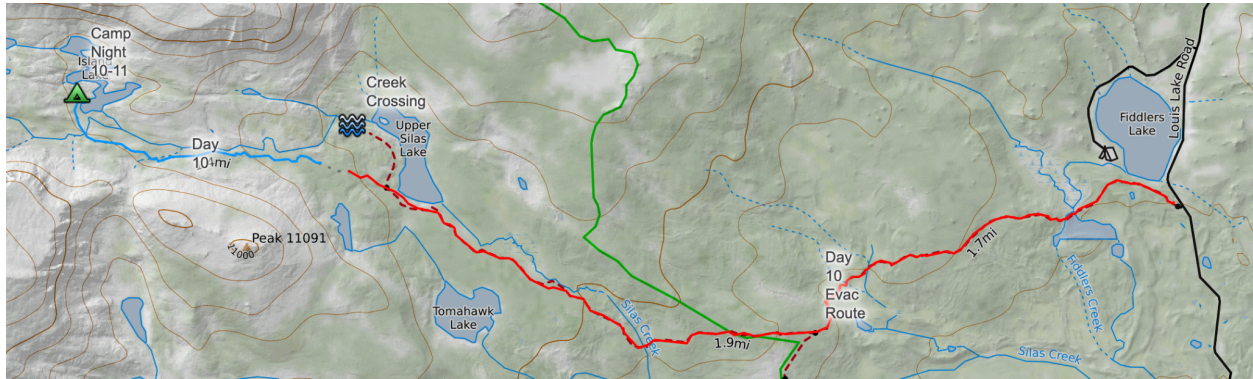
Distance: 1.5 miles

Elevation: +331 -54

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.63289, -108.95768, Elevation: 10581

Evacuation Route: We are along the Silas Creek Trail, so we will take that out of the canyon and meet with Christina Lake Trailhead.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up around 8:00. Break down camp and start walking by 9:00. Walk west 1.5 miles along Island Lake trail. Set up camp, then fish! This hike is tame, and doesn't include any extra notable hazards. Waters of interest include Island Lake, Thumb Lake, the two unnamed lakes between Thumb and Island, and the Silas Creek Trail.

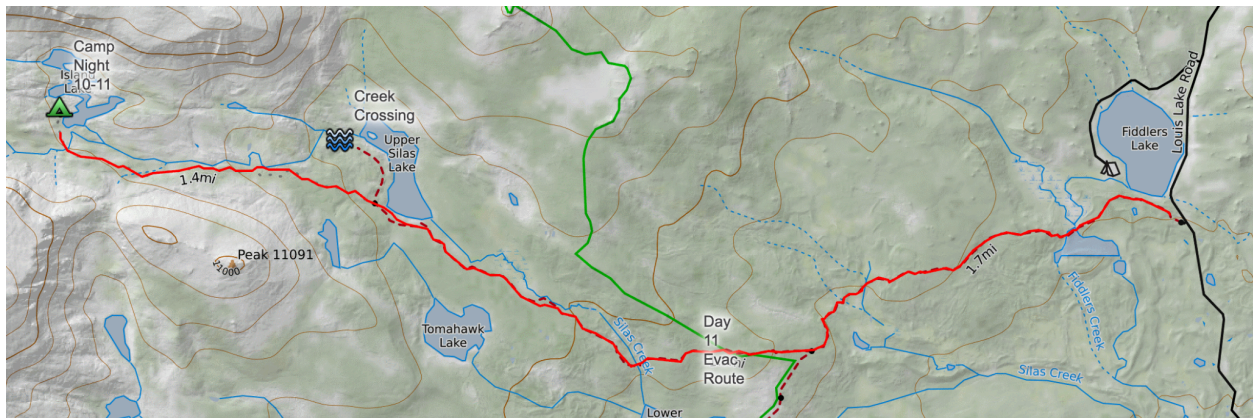


Day 11:

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.63289, -108.95768, Elevation: 10581

Evacuation Route: We will backtrack Silas Creek Trail to the Christina Lake Trailhead.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Fishing day at the above waters of interest. This is a fairly popular trail and all the lakes are relatively close together, so we will exercise caution while fishing them, but there are no notable hazards.



Day 12:

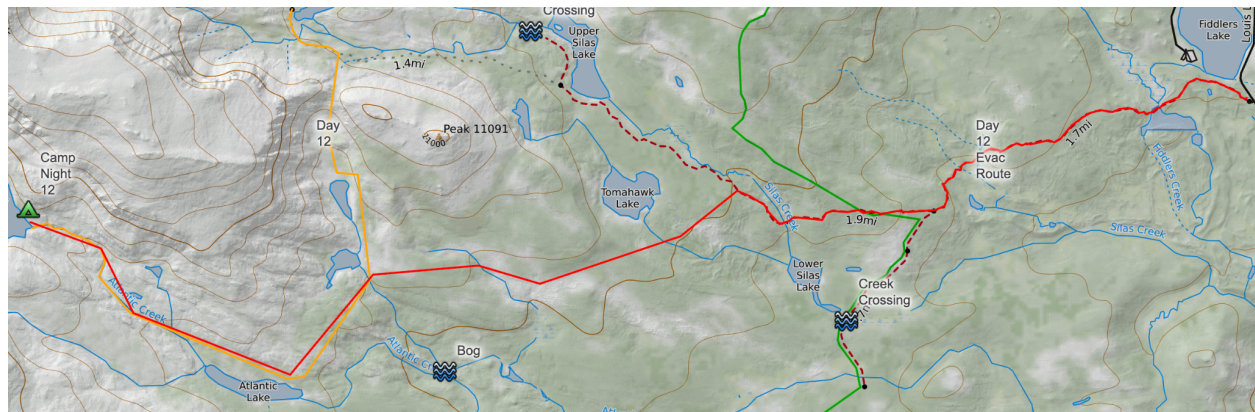
Distance: 3 miles

Elevation: +980 -823

Camp Coordinates & Elevation: 42.61998, -108.97999, Elevation: 10808

Evacuation Route: We will follow Atlantic Creek until we meet up with Christina Lake Trail, which takes us to Christina Lake Trailhead.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up around 7:00. Break down camp and start walking by 8. Walk southeast to Calvert Lakes, then southwest to Atlantic Creek Trail. Turn northwest, walking along Atlantic Creek up to Windy Lake. Set up camp, fish, and cook. Waters of interest include Windy Lake, Calvert Lakes, and Atlantic Lake. While this day is mostly off-trail, it is only 3 miles with 1000 feet of elevation gain. Going off-trail comes with inherent risks, but we have meticulously planned out where we can hike safely. There is the possibility of getting lost, but we have previously mentioned failsafes to prevent this. It will be a rocky day of hiking, so we will be especially careful with our footing. We may also run into creeks, but will exercise the previous cautionary skills such as unclipping our bags and using the tripod method. We have planned out the navigation using topo maps to avoid unnecessary elevation gain.



Day 13:

Distance: 6.9 miles

Elevation: +322 -1,653

Car Coordinates & Elevation: 42.62683, -108.87676, Elevation: 9403

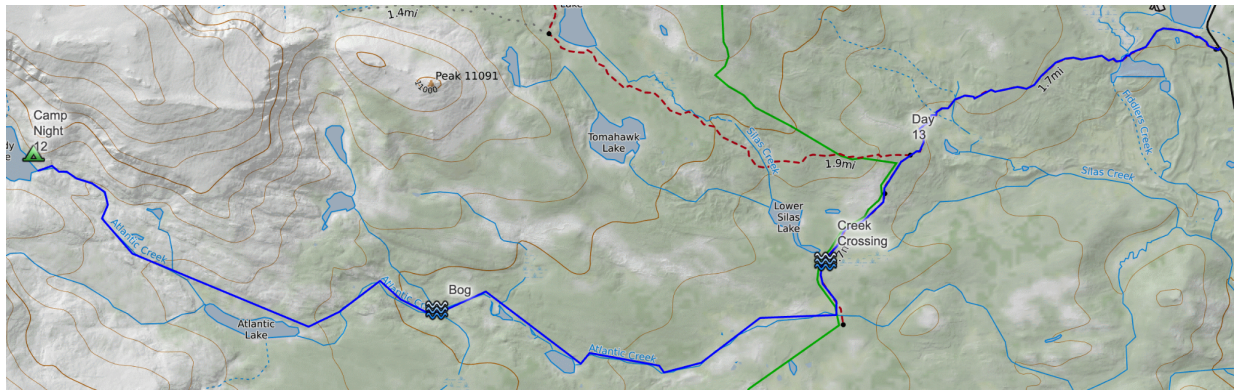
Evacuation Route: We will follow Atlantic Creek until we meet up with Christina Lake Trail, which takes us to Christina Lake Trailhead.

Potential Hazards/Plan: Wake up around 8:00 am. Break down camp and start hiking by 9.

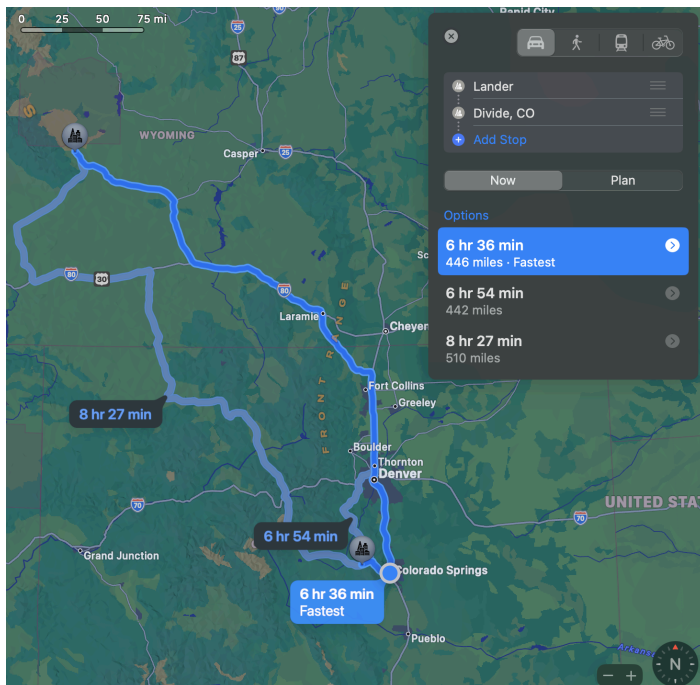
Backtrack down Atlantic Creek. Then follow Atlantic Creek East. We will then meet up with Christina Lake trail and walk northeast along Christina Lake trail until we arrive at Christina Lake trailhead.

Given a total mileage of 6.9 miles with around 1600 feet of elevation loss from Windy Lake to Christina Lake trailhead, we expect that the actual hiking should only take 6 hours. We would like to fish along the creek though, which will add around 2 hours. Today is also off-trail for a while, so we will have to be careful not to get lost. We will be bushwhacking through some areas, so it will be slow moving. We foresee that there will be multiple unmarked creek crossings, so we will exercise caution while crossing. Then we'll find our car, take a well deserved break, and drive to Lander, spending the

night at a friend's house. We will have to be careful of wildlife and drive slowly leaving while leaving the park.



Day 14: Leave Lander at 7 am for Divide, CO arriving around 1:36 pm.



Group items

Wag bags (12)
Rope (75 feet) - 1
Carabiner - 2
Ursack - 2
First aid kit (see below) -1
Tipi Tent - 1
Garmin in reach rental
Backup Mini Satellite phone
Jet boil - 1
Lightweight pot -1
Gas – 900 grams
Spork -2
Bowls - 2
Paper towels
Sponge - 1
4 lighters
XL Ziplocs - 4
knife/pocket knife - 2
Stove repair kit - 1
Headlamp battery extras - 1 pack
Solar power charging bank
16oz sunscreen -1
Sunglasses - 2
Bear spray - 2
Bio degradable soap - 2
toilet paper - 1 roll – covered?
Garbage bags - 2 (with 2 more on resupply)
Duct tape - 1 roll

Personal Items (each)

Backpacking bag - 1
Sleeping pad - 1
Sleeping bag -1
Hiking boots - 1
Platypus water filter (capable of holding 1 liter) - 1
Nalgene - 1
Maps -1
Compasses -1
Headlamps - 1
Hiking pants (2)
Wool socks (2 exchanging for 2 more on resupply)
Underwear (2 exchanging for 2 more on resupply)
Sun/hiking shirt (2)
Fleece - 1
Rain jacket - 1

Hiking poles -1 pair
Base layers (leggings and long sleeve) - 1
Chapstick -1
Camp shoes - 1
Sun hat - 1
Toiletry set - 1

Fishing Items (total)

Rods & reels(4)
Nets (1)
Daypacks (2)
7x fluorocarbon leader (4)
5x fluorocarbon leader (4)
4x fluorocarbon leader (4)
7x tippet roll (2)
5x tippet roll (2)
4x tippet roll (2)
Specialty flies (50)
Pre tied/already owned flies (~300)
Pliers (1)

We will follow a similar first aid approach as our WFR instructors and local contact in Wyoming. Our philosophy is that first and foremost we must be able to keep airways, breathing, and circulation intact. We are confident in our ability to use clothes, sticks, or even fishing gear to improvise slings and splints. We also want to bring extra items to maintain comfort in the outdoors, which sometimes cannot be improvised.

- Epi-Pen (4 doses)
- Benadryl (10 doses)
- Advil (30 doses)
- Clean gauze (2 handfuls)
- Clean nitrile gloves (4 pairs)
- Ace Wraps (2)
- Moleskins
- KT tape (2 rolls)
- Hand Sanitizer (2 large bottles)
- Lactaid (1 bottle (150 doses))
- Tweezers (from pocket knife)
- Band-aids (20)
- Antibiotic ointment
- Antiseptic wipes
- Anti-diarrhea pills
- Wound closure strips (4 packs)

Daily caloric intake target 3500-4000 calories (97500 total)					
Food	Calories	Quantity	Total Calories	Price per unit	Total Price
Breakfast					
Quaker Oats	4500	2	9000	\$ 7.00	\$ 14.00
Breakfast Granola	550	4	2200	\$ 7.49	\$ 29.96
Breakfast Bars	200	36	7200	\$ 0.72	\$ 25.92
Lunch					
Tortillas	140	40	5600	\$ 0.30	\$ 12.00
Tuna Packets	100	24	2400	\$ 3.00	\$ 72.00
Swedish Fish	2970	2	5940	\$ 9.49	\$ 18.98
Nutella	4000	2	8000	\$ 10.99	\$ 21.98
Whole Salami	700	4	2800	\$ 7.99	\$ 31.96
Dinner					
White Cheddar Mac and Cheese	675	6	4050	\$ 3.29	\$ 19.74
Shin Black Ramen	570	4	2280	\$ 2.50	\$ 10.00
MH Buffalo-Style Chicken Mac & Cheese	580	3	1740	\$ 11.24	\$ 33.72
MH Rice & Chicken	500	3	1500	\$ 11.24	\$ 33.72
MH Mexican Rice	560	3	1680	\$ 11.24	\$ 33.72
MH Fettucini Alfredo	820	3	2460	\$ 11.24	\$ 33.72
MH Beef Stroganoff	560	3	1680	\$ 11.24	\$ 33.72
MH Korean Beef	580	3	1740	\$ 11.24	\$ 33.72
MH Peperoni Bowl	740	3	2220	\$ 11.24	\$ 33.72
Snacks					
Old Trapper Beef Jerkey	700	6	4200	\$ 16.49	\$ 98.94
Chilli Roasted Pistachios	1870	2	3740	\$ 14.00	\$ 28.00
Honey Roasted Pistachios	1870	2	3740	\$ 14.00	\$ 28.00
Salami	1500	4	6000	\$ 6.50	\$ 26.00
Cliff Bars	3750	1	3750	\$ 22.00	\$ 22.00
Apple Cinammon Kind Bars	1260	1	1260	\$ 7.49	\$ 7.49
Haribo Gummy bears	1300	3	3900	\$ 4.49	\$ 13.47
Liquid IV Electrolytes	750	2	1500	\$ 6.00	\$ 12.00

Eminems	5320	2	10640	\$ 17.00	\$ 34.00
Emergen-C	n/a	10	n/a	already owned	n/a
Honey Stinger Energy Chews	200	20	4000	\$ 2.50	\$ 50.00
Total before tax				105220	\$ 812.48
Tax					\$ 22.11
Total after tax					\$ 834.59

Food	\$ 835.00
Disposable Camping Gear / First Aid	\$ 149.00
Fishing Disposable Expenses	\$ 517.00
Transportation	\$ 385.00
Total	\$ 1,886.00
Total Below Budget	\$ 1,114.00

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Total before tax			105220		\$ 812.48
Tax					\$ 22.11
Total after tax					\$ 834.59

Transportation			
Item	Quantity	Price	Total price
Gas(450 grams each)	2	\$ 11.00	\$ 22.00
maps	2	\$ 15.00	\$ 30.00
Batteries	1	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.00
Duct Tape	1	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Moleskins (pack of 110)	1	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
KT Tape	1	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00
Wag Bags(10)	1	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Ace wraps	2	\$ 9.00	\$ 18.00
Wound Closure (4 packs)	1	\$ 23.00	\$ 23.00
total	\$ 1,183.00		

Fishing			
Item	Quantity	Price per unit	Total price
7x fluorocarbon leader (4)	4	\$ 18.00	\$ 72.00
5x fluorocarbon leader (4)	4	\$ 18.00	\$ 72.00
4x fluorocarbon leader (4)	4	\$ 18.00	\$ 72.00
7x tippet roll	2	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00
5x tippet roll	2	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00
4x tippet roll	2	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00
Specialty flies (50)	50	\$ 3.50	\$ 175.00
Fliaagra Fly Floatant	2	\$ 9.00	\$ 18.00
Total			\$ 517.00

Camping			
Item	Quantity	Price	Total price
Gas(450 grams each)	2	\$ 11.00	\$ 22.00
maps	2	\$ 15.00	\$ 30.00
Batteries	1	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.00
Duct Tape	1	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Moleskins (pack of 110)	1	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
KT Tape	1	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00
Wag Bags(10)	1	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Ace wraps	2	\$ 9.00	\$ 18.00
Wound Closure (4 packs)	1	\$ 23.00	\$ 23.00
total	\$ 149.00		