

General Suggestions

- ① When wind is prevailing and is strong, use small lakes and river courses which are oriented 90° to the wind, unless the wind is in your favor. A knowledge of prevailing wind direction is useful as well as a long range forecast of the weather. Have along a ^{U.S. Weather} ^{summary} of weather of the Ely area. Wind is one of the most difficult and tiring elements in canoeing.
- ② Choose route with least number of portages, especially long ones.
- ③ Restrict length of trip so that one has time to observe the country and note just try to see how far one can travel in the course of a week. One should cover about $\frac{1}{10}$ th the normal distance covered by the usual canoeist. A new technique in observation should be developed and in this connection a guide book should describe the route with certain vantage points described & labelled in detail. All permanent structures & roads should be removed N. & E of Ely. Restrict lakes to canoes only. Signs should be inconspicuous and no conventional sign permitted. Confine camping to a camp area and do not permit destruction of vegetation or the gathering of fire wood in the immediate area of the camp site. At present, camp sites are completely trampled of vegetation and all trees are barren of dead branches or tent pole size trees. This is especially true of island camp sites when use has been concentrated. On islands all wood should be portaged from the mainland. These camp sites should be rotated so that vegetation can maintain a natural condition. Toilets should be placed at least 100 feet from camp and placed at least 6" below surface of ground. No toilet site should be with 100 ft of H_2O , which means that on small islands one should go to the mainland for toilet purposes. All refuse that cannot be burned (cans, tin foil etc) should be carried on trip and returned to point of embarkation (Ely for example) where it can be properly disposed. Cooking with artificial fuel may eventually be the answer to natural fuel supply.