



Wilderness Trip Planner

A guide to camping in the coastal portions of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness



You can often experience solitude at a beach site like the one above. But be prepared for a primitive camping experience—there are no toilets or tables at most beach sites in the wilderness of Everglades National Park.

Plan Ahead

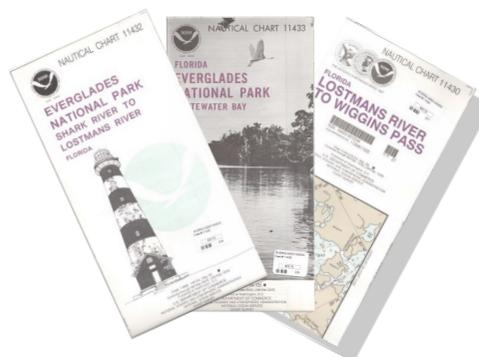
Safely exploring a wilderness by water requires careful preparation and planning. Plan at least two routes before arriving at the park in case your first choice is already filled. If you require assistance planning your trip, call or stop by the Gulf Coast (Everglades City) or Flamingo Visitor Centers. You may also find the answers to your questions by visiting the Everglades National Park website at <http://www.nps.gov/ever>.

Seasons

Because of the heat, severe storms, and intolerable numbers of mosquitoes, summer (June–October) is not the best time of year for a wilderness trip. The winter months (December–April) tend to be more pleasant.

Obtain Charts

Nautical charts are necessary for finding your way in the wilderness and are useful in planning your trip. Charts may be purchased at the Coe and Gulf Coast Visitor Centers, Flamingo Marina, and Everglades NP Boat Tours, or ordered from the Everglades Association (page 3). Some sites are not



Routes

Possibilities are unlimited for overnight wilderness trip routes from Flamingo or Gulf Coast. Refer to maps, nautical charts, and guide books. The 99-mile **Wilderness Waterway** attracts interest because it connects Flamingo and Everglades City. Most paddlers allow at least eight days to complete the trip. *This route is recommended for experienced paddlers only.* Arrange in advance for a vehicle shuttle. There are many areas of very shallow water that may be encountered along the Wilderness Waterway. Powerboats over 18' long may have to detour around Alligator Creek and Plate Creek. The “Nightmare” is passable only to paddlers at high tide. To prevent prop dredging, which results in increased turbidity and the destruction of submerged natural features, boats with drafts of two feet or more, including the propeller, should not use the waterway.

Be Realistic

Tides and winds can make paddling difficult. Most experienced paddlers plan to travel between 8 and 12 miles per day. Adverse conditions may reduce your speed to one mile an hour or less. Boaters are expected to know their own abilities, be able to use charts, understand tides and

You'll Need a Permit

Wilderness permits are required for all overnight camping, except in drive-in campgrounds or when sleeping aboard boats. There is a \$10 fee for processing permits, as well as a \$2 per person/per day camping fee. Fees are subject to change. Permits may only be obtained in person on the day before or the day your trip begins. Insect conditions are so severe during summer months that wilderness use is minimal and permit writing desks may not be staffed. Permits are still required—follow self-registration.

First trip?

The wilderness of Everglades National Park will be very different from other places you may have boated, paddled, or camped. It can be confusing and difficult to navigate as the mazes of mangrove-lined creeks and bays all begin to look the same. With proper planning, you can avoid the frustration and hours wasted from getting lost.

If this is your first wilderness trip in the Everglades, ease into it with a one or two night trip instead of jumping into a several night Wilderness Waterway excursion. From the Flamingo area, camp along the marked Hell's Bay Canoe Trail (no motors allowed on the trail) at either Pearl Bay or Hell's Bay Chickees. Or, follow the shore of Florida Bay to camp on the beach at East Cape Sable.

instructions at the Flamingo or Gulf Coast Visitor Centers, or Key Largo Ranger Station (May to mid-November).

Winter Hours (subject to change)

Flamingo Visitor Center: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily; (239) 695-2945

Gulf Coast Visitor Center: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily; (239) 695-3311

Main Entrance Station: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily. Wilderness permits are written from the Main Entrance Station for **only** two ground sites in the Long Pine Key hiking area: Ernest Coe and Ingraham Highway.

Wilderness users originating from the Florida Keys can also obtain permits by phone for North Nest Key, Little Rabbit Key, Johnson Key, and Shark Point Chickee. Call (239) 695-2945, no more than 24 hours prior to the start of your trip. A credit card is required.

From the Gulf Coast area, follow the marked channel through Indian Key Pass to Picnic or Tiger Keys, for an opportunity to experience camping on beaches.

Campsite Information

The limit for number of nights at a campsite apply to the peak use season from mid-November through late April. Campsite capacities apply year-round, and are subject to change. Campsites must be vacated by noon.

- All beach sites have shallow water approach; motor boats use caution.

- At all beach sites, camp on the sand along the shoreline only. No clearing of vegetation or camping in the interior.

- Nails and stakes are not allowed to be driven into all chickees and the Lostman's Five platform. Use a freestanding tent.

- Some ground sites may have a picnic table.

* = Facility provided

(1) = May be accessible by foot. Check with the Flamingo Visitor Center on trail status.

(2) = Accessible by foot or bicycle only. Obtain permits at main entrance station.

(3) = Camping is allowed on back sand spit by toilet. No Gulf side

Looking for Solitude?

Choose a single chickee, a campsite with a smaller capacity, or camp far from others on the long stretches of the Cape Sable beaches. Paddlers: remember that motorboats are allowed in most areas of the wilderness, including the Wilderness

Campsite Name	Type of Site	No. of People	No. of Parties	No. of Nights	Toilets	Campfire	Dock
Alligator Creek	Ground	8	3	2			
Broad River	Ground	10	3	2	*		*
Camp Lonesome	Ground	10	3	3	*		*
Canepatch	Ground	12	4	3	*		*
Cape Sable							
East Cape Sable	Beach	60	15	7		*	
Middle Cape Sable	Beach	60	15	7		*	
Northwest Cape Sable	Beach	36	9	7		*	
Clubhouse Beach (1)	Beach	24	4	3		*	
Crooked Creek	Chickee	6/6	1/4	1	*		*
Darwin's Place	Ground	8	2	3	*		*
East Clubhouse Beach	Beach	24	4	3		*	
Ernest Coe (2)	Ground	8	1	3			
Graveyard Creek	Ground	8	2	3	*		
Harney River	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Hell's Bay	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Highland Beach	Beach	24	4	3		*	
Hog Key	Beach	8	2	2		*	
Ingraham (2)	Ground	8	1	3			
Jewel Key (3)	Beach	8	2	2	*	*	
Joe River	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Johnson Key	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Lane Bay	Chickee	6	1	1	*		*
Lard Can	Ground	10	4	2	*		
Little Rabbit Key	Ground	12	4	1	*		*
Lopez River	Ground	12	3	2	*		
Lostman's Five	Ground	10	2	3	*		*
Mormon Key	Beach	12	2	3		*	
New Turkey Key	Beach	10	2	2	*	*	
North West Key	Ground	25	7	7	*		*
North River	Chickee	6	1	1	*		*
Oyster Bay	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Pavilion	Beach	24	5	3	*	*	
Pearl Bay	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Picnic Key	Beach	16	3	3	*	*	
Plate Creek	Chickee	6	1	1	*		*
Rabbit Key	Beach	8	2	2	*	*	
Roberts River	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Rodgers River	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Shark Point	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Shark River	Chickee	6	1	1	*		*
South Joe River	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Sweetwater	Chickee	6/6	1/1	1	*		*
Tiger Key	Beach	12	3	3		*	
Turkey Key	Beach	12	3	3		*	
Watson's Place	Ground	20	5	2	*		*
Watson River	Chickee	6	1	1	*		*
Willy Willy	Ground	10	3	3	*		*

Types of Sites

Chickees



Chickees are located along rivers and bays where dry land is inaccessible. They are elevated 10' x 12' wooden platforms with roofs. A walkway leads to a self-contained toilet. You'll need a free-standing tent, since stakes or nails are not allowed. No campfires are allowed on chickees. Some paddlers have difficulty accessing chickees from their



Ground sites are mounds of earth a few feet higher than the surrounding mangroves, located along interior bays and rivers. They tend to have more insects than chickees or beach sites. No campfires are allowed on ground sites. Use gas grills or stoves. Wood, charcoal, or coal fueled grills or stoves are not permitted.

Beach Sites



Beach sites are located on the coast. During ideal conditions, insects may be scarce, but always be prepared for mosquitoes and no-see-ums (tiny biting insects), especially at sunrise and sunset. Gulf waters at beach sites can become rough; seas can exceed 3 feet. Low tides often expose large mud flats, which may make beach access difficult. Campfires must be below high tide line.



Sand beaches are often stabilized by tall, grassy plants called sea oats. Take care not to damage them. Sea turtles nest on beaches in late spring and summer. Avoid camping or building a fire where sea turtle nesting evidence exists. Many beach sites have no toilets. Bury human waste at least six inches below the surface, away from shorelines and tent sites. Urinate directly in the water.

Paddler's Checklist

- ❑ Coast Guard approved life vests required
- ❑ Paddles (and a spare)
- ❑ Anchor
- ❑ Bailer
- ❑ Bow and stern lines
- ❑ Waterproof bags for gear
- ❑ Flares
- ❑ Sound producing device/whistle
- ❑ Light for operating at night
- Navigation**
- ❑ Nautical Chart—mark your route
- ❑ Compass/GPS
- ❑ Tide Chart—note tide variations for your route
- ❑ Binoculars to look for markers
- Permits, etc.**
- ❑ Wilderness Permit
- ❑ Wilderness regulations
- ❑ Fishing license and regulations
- ❑ Weather forecast
- Shelter**
- ❑ Tent with “no-see-um” netting—must be free standing for chickees
- ❑ Sleeping bag
- ❑ Sleeping pad for chickees
- Water and Food**
- ❑ Water—one gallon/person/day (no fresh water is available in the backcountry)
- ❑ Food—extra day supply
- ❑ Raccoon-proof storage container (not styrofoam) for food and water
- Cooking**
- ❑ Portable gas stove or gas grill
- ❑ Fuel for stove
- ❑ Waterproof matches and lighter
- ❑ Cooking gear and utensils
- ❑ Biodegradable soap
- ❑ Strong plastic bags for storing trash
- Clothing**
- ❑ Rain Gear
- ❑ Cold and warm weather clothing
- ❑ Lightweight long-sleeve shirt and pants for sun and bug protection
- ❑ Wide-brimmed hat
- Personal Equipment**
- ❑ First Aid Kit
- ❑ Flashlight and spare batteries
- ❑ Wristwatch for calculating tides
- ❑ Sunglasses
- ❑ Sunscreen
- ❑ Insect repellent
- ❑ Weather radio for weather forecasts
- ❑ Knife
- ❑ Personal items
- Toilet**
- ❑ Trowel for burying human waste
- ❑ Biodegradable toilet paper

Powerboater's Checklist

(Review above list. Note pertinent items)

- Safety Equipment—Boats must carry safety equipment on board which conforms to U.S. Coast Guard requirements. A brochure outlining this equipment is available on request 1-800-368-5647.
- ❑ Marine/VHF Radio—to monitor weather.
- ❑ Fuel—1/3 to get there, 1/3 to get back, 1/3 for reserve
- ❑ Tool Kit—with spare parts (to change spun prop, unclog intake, etc.)

Important Regulations

Protected Resources

All plants, animals, and artifacts are protected; do not collect or disturb them. Do not cut mangroves or any vegetation. Do not take any shells from the Park

Pets

Pets are not permitted at backcountry campsites, beaches, or ashore anywhere in the wilderness. Pets can disrupt feeding, nesting, and mating activities of wildlife.

Wildlife

Do not feed any animals, regardless of whether they have feet, fins, or feathers. It is illegal. Do not approach wildlife so closely that it interrupts their natural behavior. Enjoy the



diverse wildlife, but from a safe distance. Do not leave food unattended. Store food in a secure compartment aboard a vessel or in a hard-sided cooler (not foam). Raccoons and rodents are aggressive and may chew through plastic water jugs, tents, dry bags, etc.

Water

There is no fresh water available anywhere Along the coastal portions of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness. You must bring All of your drinking and cooking water. As a Minimum, plan on bringing one gallon of water per person, per day. Hard-sided containers Should be used, as raccoons often chew through soft-sided containers (such as “milk jugs”) to get to your drinking water. In addition To ruining your trip, when raccoons get your Drinking water, it allows artificially large numbers of them to survive in a given area. In the summer, sea turtles nesting on these same remote Everglades beaches lay their eggs, only to have over 90% of the nests destroyed by the hungry raccoons. Don’t upset the balance of nature. Keep all water and food away from park wildlife.

Fires

Fires are not permitted at ground sites or chickees. Fires are only allowed at sites designated as “Beach.” Build fires below the highest tide line. Use only dead and downed wood. No cutting of standing dead trees. Remove all traces of fires before leaving site.

Stove/Cooking

With the exception of fires on “Beach” sites (see above), all cooking, heating, etc. must be done with devices that will not produce any ash or a spark or ember that is capable of igniting vegetation. Wood, charcoal, or coal-fueled grills, stoves or devices are not permitted.

Weapons and Fireworks

Possession and use of weapons or fireworks is prohibited.

Portable Motors

Generators, chain saws and other portable motors are prohibited at all backcountry sites.

Human Waste

Use toilets where provided. Do not dispose of moist towelettes in toilets. If there is no toilet, dig a hole at least six inches deep and cover it after use. Pack out toilet paper. At beach and coastal ground sites, urinate directly in the water. To avoid soap pollution, wash dishes (and yourself) away from waterways and sprinkle the gray water over the ground to soak in.

Trash

Carry out all your trash; do not bury, burn, or dispose of it in toilets. Use toilets where provided, for human waste only. Do not throw baby wipes, disposable wet/wash clothes, or insect repellent clothes in toilets. International laws prohibit dumping trash at sea.

Fishing Regulations

Park fishing regulations are available from visitor centers or on the park’s web page. A state fishing license is required; purchase one before you come to the park from area bait and marine supply stores. You may also obtain a fishing license by calling 1-888-347-4356.

Closed Areas

All keys (islands) in Florida Bay are closed to landing, except Bradley Key (open sunrise to sunset), and those designated as campsites. In Florida Bay, the mainland from Terrapin Point to U.S. 1 is closed to landing. Other areas may close temporarily to protect wildlife.

Sleeping on Board

If you sleep aboard a vessel, anchor out of sight of chickees and ¼ mile from other sites.

Vessels

All vessels must conform to Coast Guard regulations. Air boats and personal watercraft (jet skis) are prohibited.

For Your Safety: Important Supplies

Carry fresh water (1 gallon/person/day), compass, nautical charts, anchor, sunscreen, sunglasses, rain gear, mosquito repellent or bug jacket, and tent (with insect netting).

Float Plan

File a float plan with a friend or relative before leaving home, and call that person when you finish your trip. If you do not call by the predetermined time, that person should notify the park’s 24-hour dispatch at (305) 242-7740.

Tides

Beware of swift currents and tides when securing vessels overnight; tidal ranges can exceed four feet in some locations. Beach canoes above high tide line and tie down or anchor from three points at landings/docks. Use tides to your advantage in travel. Tide tables are available at the Flamingo and Gulf Coast Visitor Centers or on-line.

Winds & Weather

Numerous canoes, kayaks, and boats have been swamped by rough seas on windy days. Thunderstorms occur frequently in summer. Hurricane season is June through November. Be prepared for sudden wind and weather changes at any time.

Boating Safely

Paddlers will encounter powerboats. Angle into the wake of a boat to minimize the chance of overturning. Powerboaters should reduce speed in narrow channels. Idle past paddlers and give them plenty of space. Approach last 100 yards of any backcountry campsite at idle speed to avoid prop dredging and excessive wave action. Paddlers: when powerboats slow to idle speed, please stop paddling to allow them to pass you, and try to stay to sides of channels.

If You’re In Trouble

Stay with your vessel near a navigational marker or campsite. Set anchor immediately. Try to attract the attention of other boaters. If you have a marine radio, transmit on channel 16. Try calling #NPS (#677) on your cell phone, but do not count on cell phone coverage.

Attention Boaters:

Manatees

Manatees frequent many of the waterways In Everglades National Park Because they are slow-moving and feed in shallow water, many manatees are killed each year by boats. Be especially careful in areas posted with manatee signs. If you see an injured or dead manatee, please report it to the Park Dispatch at 305-242-7740.

What’s back there?

Remember to secure everything in your boat before heading home. Valuable items including fishing poles, life vests, seat cushions, coolers, and clothing often blow out of boats and are found along the roads. Garbage left in boats also finds its way to the roadsides. Please help keep south Florida national parks litter-free!

Boat Wisely

Boating in Florida Bay and the Everglades backcountry can be a challenge. Much of the water is quite shallow, and you can ground your boat quickly. In addition to damaging your boat, groundings destroy precious seagrasses and benthic communities that provide food and shelter to creatures inhabiting these waters. Always refer to nautical charts and tide charts for a safe boating excursion. When in doubt, go with someone familiar with the area. For information on boating in Florida Bay, see the Florida Bay Map & Guide at www.nps.gov/ever.

Keep Track of Where You Are

A nautical chart and compass are your best equipment for staying on route, finding your designated campsite, and returning safely. GPS (global positioning systems) and cell phones are also helpful, but do not rely primarily on this technology to navigate in the backcountry. Batteries may die, equipment may get lost or malfunction, and satellite and cell phone coverage may be spotty at best.