

Wilderness.net's Huron Islands Wilderness Fact Sheet



Introduction

The United States Congress designated the Huron Islands Wilderness in 1970 and it now has a total of 147 acres. All of the wilderness is in Michigan and is managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Description

The Huron Island Wilderness is located on and makes up the entirety of the Huron National Wildlife Refuge. Created when President Theodore Roosevelt designated the small islands a national bird sanctuary to protect large colonies of nesting gulls, all eight of the Refuge's islands are now managed as Wilderness. Of these islands, only Lighthouse Island is open to public access.

The eastern most island is known as Cattle Island in memory of the livestock marooned there in 1860 when a cargo ship, the Arctic, ran aground. This incident prompted the construction of a lighthouse on the Lighthouse Island, also known as West Huron Island. The lighthouse was completed in 1868 and remains active within the Wilderness.

The islands are sheer granite outcrops which rise nearly 120 feet above the Lake Superior waterline (602 feet above sea level). In some areas the bare granite still shows deep grooves left by retreating glaciers, while in other areas the thin soil layer supports a ground cover with gnarled red and white pines, balsam fir, and white birch. On Lighthouse Island you will also find remnant plants from past light keeper's gardens.

Wildlife is scarce during the winter months, only snowshoe hare and small mammals are year-round residents. Occasionally, other mammals may wander across the winter ice to explore, but they seldom take up residence. However, the islands are critically important for colonial nesting birds and they serve as a resting site for birds migrating across Lake Superior. Some common species found in the Huron Islands Wilderness include: Eastern Red Bat (*Lasiurus borealis*), Snowshoe Hares (*Lepus americanus*), and the Double Crested Comorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*).

Four islands of Huron Island Wilderness are vegetated; the remaining islands are barren outcrops of granite. Vegetation surveys have documented 157 species of flora. The vegetated islands are generally characterized by shallowly rooted trees and exposed granite. Vegetation is a boreal transition type made up of balsam fir, white pine, red pine, white spruce, red maple, bigtooth aspen, and paper birch. The understory contains cherry species, balsam fir regeneration, Canada yew, various woody shrubs, grasses, and forbs. There are a few areas on East Huron that contain small sphagnum bogs with an occasional black spruce. Only West Huron, East Huron, Cattle and Gull Rock Islands have substantial vegetation.

Visitors should expect cool temperatures in the 60s during summer months and below freezing in the winter (the average winter temperature being 17.2 degrees). The islands also receive 24.8 inches of precipitation annually. A half mile trail leads from the boat dock to the lighthouse and a 1 mile trail

will guide you to the north end of the island.

Leave No Trace

West Huron Island (Lighthouse Island) is open to the public during daylight hours. All other islands are closed to public entry.

Location

The islands are located 3 miles off of the south shore of Lake Superior and 18 miles east of the Keewenaw Peninsula.

46 57'44.14" N 87 59'56.05" W

Area Management

The Huron Islands Wilderness is part of the 110 million acre National Wilderness Preservation System. This System of lands provides clean air, water, and habitat critical for rare and endangered plants and animals. In wilderness, you can enjoy challenging recreational activities like hiking, backpacking, climbing, kayaking, canoeing, rafting, horse packing, bird watching, stargazing, and extraordinary opportunities for solitude. You play an important role in helping to *"secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness"* as called for by the Congress of the United States through the Wilderness Act of 1964. Please follow the requirements outlined below and use Leave No Trace techniques when visiting the Huron Islands Wilderness to ensure protection of this unique area.

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Contacts

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Links to Other Websites

[Seney National Wildlife Refuge](#)

Links on Wilderness.net

[National, Regional and Local Wilderness Organizations \(NGOs\)](#)

A listing of societies, organizations, coalitions and other wilderness-related advocacy and stewardship groups.

[Career and Volunteer Opportunities](#)

A listing of sites providing information about wilderness- and environmentally-related career and volunteer opportunities.

Applicable Wilderness Law(s)

Law	Date	Acreage Change (in acres)
Public Law 91-504	October 23, 1970	147

(No official title, designates Fish and Wildlife Service wildernesses) - Public Law 91-504 (10/23/1970) To designate certain lands as wilderness within National Wildlife Refuges

 [download 91-504](#)

General Trip Planning Information

Lighthouse Island (aka West Island) is the only island open to public access. Daylight hours only.

Recreational Opportunities

Lighthouse Island is a wonderful place to feel the isolation of a bygone era. Hike the trail up to the lighthouse and down the length of the island imagining what it must have been like before the age of electronic communication and satellite navigation.

Climate and Special Equipment Needs

Weather on Lake Superior can change rapidly. Bring clothing appropriate for the season and anything you may encounter.

Safety and Current Conditions

The water 3 miles out in Lake Superior can be treacherous. Be sure to consult navigation charts, check the weather and let someone know where you are going. A public boat dock located on the west side of Lighthouse Island was rebuilt in 2008. The trail to the lighthouse is steep and may be slippery after rains and on humid days.