

LAKE ERIE

PUBLIC ACCESS GUIDEBOOK

The *Lake Erie Public Access Guidebook* is your complete resource for exploring Ohio's 312-mile Lake Erie coast *and* the major rivers that flow through the Lake Erie Watershed.

Ohio's coast is exciting, diverse, and picturesque, featuring many natural landscapes and cultural landmarks. Lake Erie boasts a myriad of year-round recreational attractions and opportunities. From tranquil nature preserves, blufftop hiking trails, and scenic vistas to fun-filled swimming beaches, popular fishing spots, convenient watercraft access, and historic lighthouses, Lake Erie has something for everyone to enjoy.

Recreational opportunities are not limited to the shoreline! Many parks, nature preserves, trails, boat ramps, fishing areas, paddling access points, protected lands, and unique experiences can be found along Lake Erie's major rivers.

The *Lake Erie Public Access Guidebook (LEPAG)* is a fully updated publication that expands upon and combines information included in the *LEPAG Coast Edition* (2014) and *LEPAG Rivers Edition* (2013). In total, this guidebook features 201 Lake Erie public access sites and 320 sites to explore along Lake Erie's 14 major river systems.

The *Lake Erie Public Access Guidebook* connects Ohioans and visitors with the Buckeye State's greatest natural resource, Lake Erie, and its extensive watershed.



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LAKE ERIE

PUBLIC ACCESS GUIDEBOOK

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LAKE ACCESS • RIVER ACCESS • BEACH ACCESS • FISHING ACCESS
BOATING ACCESS • PADDLING ACCESS • TRAIL ACCESS • SCENIC ACCESS



Department of
Natural Resources

FREE
PUBLICATION



Lake Erie

Public Access Guidebook



**Department of
Natural Resources**



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Office of Coastal Management
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Publication Date: 2026

This document was prepared by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Office of Coastal Management under award NA25NOSX419C0060 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce through the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Office of Coastal Management. The statements, findings, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

PHOTO: Shoreline Park, Sandusky, Erie County

COVER PHOTO: Voinovich Bicentennial Park and North Coast Harbor, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County

About the Office of Coastal Management

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Office of Coastal Management is responsible for the administration of two state-federal partnership programs focused on improving Ohio’s Lake Erie coastal resources: (1) the Ohio Coastal Management Program (OCMP) based in Sandusky and (2) the Old Woman Creek National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) in Huron.

The OCMP was federally approved in 1997 and incorporates 41 management policies that utilize the authorities and programs of a variety of State of Ohio agencies. Three major approaches are used to implement the program, including: financial assistance; resource management; and technical assistance and outreach.

Old Woman Creek NERR is based at the Mike DeWine Center for Coastal Wetland Studies, which houses a Visitor Center, classroom space, offices, and laboratories. The NERR was designated in 1980 and is part of a national network of 30 coastal reserves that address state and regional coastal management needs. Each of the reserves, including Old Woman Creek, is implemented through four common sectors, including education, research, stewardship, and training.

Ohio Revised Code §1506: Promoting public access to Lake Erie

“The director of natural resources shall prepare and maintain a current inventory of public access facilities and areas for the Ohio shoreline of Lake Erie, including, without limitation, shoreline parks, cultural resources, natural areas, wildlife refuges, harbors of refuge, boat launch ramps, shoreline fishing areas, and beaches.”

Policy 21 of the Ohio Coastal Management Program: Lakeshore Recreation and Access

“It is the policy of the state of Ohio to provide lakeshore recreational opportunities and public access and encourage tourism along Lake Erie.”

The full Ohio Coastal Management Program document and information about the products and services provided by the Office of Coastal Management can be found online.



Department of
Natural Resources



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Old Woman Creek NERR

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Lake Erie Public Access Inventory

The Ohio Coastal Management Program has been collecting and updating Lake Erie public access information since 2005. The primary collection method is on-the-ground fieldwork, enhanced by geographic information system (GIS) and global positioning system (GPS) technologies. Location and amenity information has been verified with recreation directors, park managers, land managers, and other managing authorities.

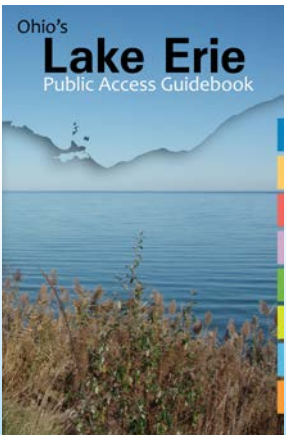
Coastal and river sites in the Lake Erie Public Access Guidebook (LEPAG) include state, city, village, and township parks; county metropolitan park preserves and reservations; state and local nature preserves; federal and state wildlife areas and refuges; scenic overlooks; public memorials and monuments; and lakefront cemeteries.

This guidebook does *not* include private sites, such as residential homes, neighborhood associations, private beaches, commercial or private marinas, restaurants, museums, privately-owned recreation or amusement centers (for example Cedar Point), privately-owned campgrounds or golf courses, retail plazas, industrial port facilities or factories, apartment or condominium complexes, or mobile home parks. Public utility lands are also not included.

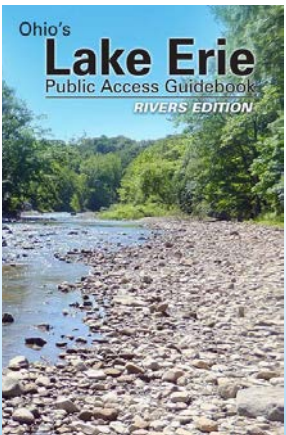
Many public access sites are adjacent to residential, commercial, and industrial properties. Nuisance behavior or trespassing may be subject to prosecution.

Your feedback is important! The Office of Coastal Management has made every effort to ensure the contents of this guidebook are accurate and contain current information. If you notice any inaccuracies or wish to provide updates or general feedback, please contact us!

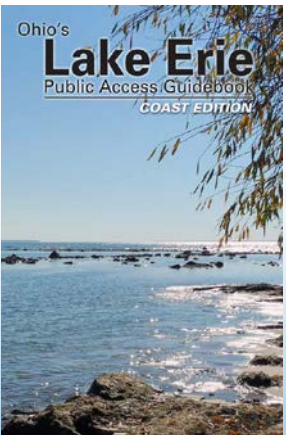
Public Access Publication History



LEPAG First Edition
Publication Date: 2010



LEPAG Rivers Edition
Publication Date: 2013
Reprint Dates: 2015, 2019



LEPAG Coast Edition
Publication Date: 2014
Reprint Date: 2017

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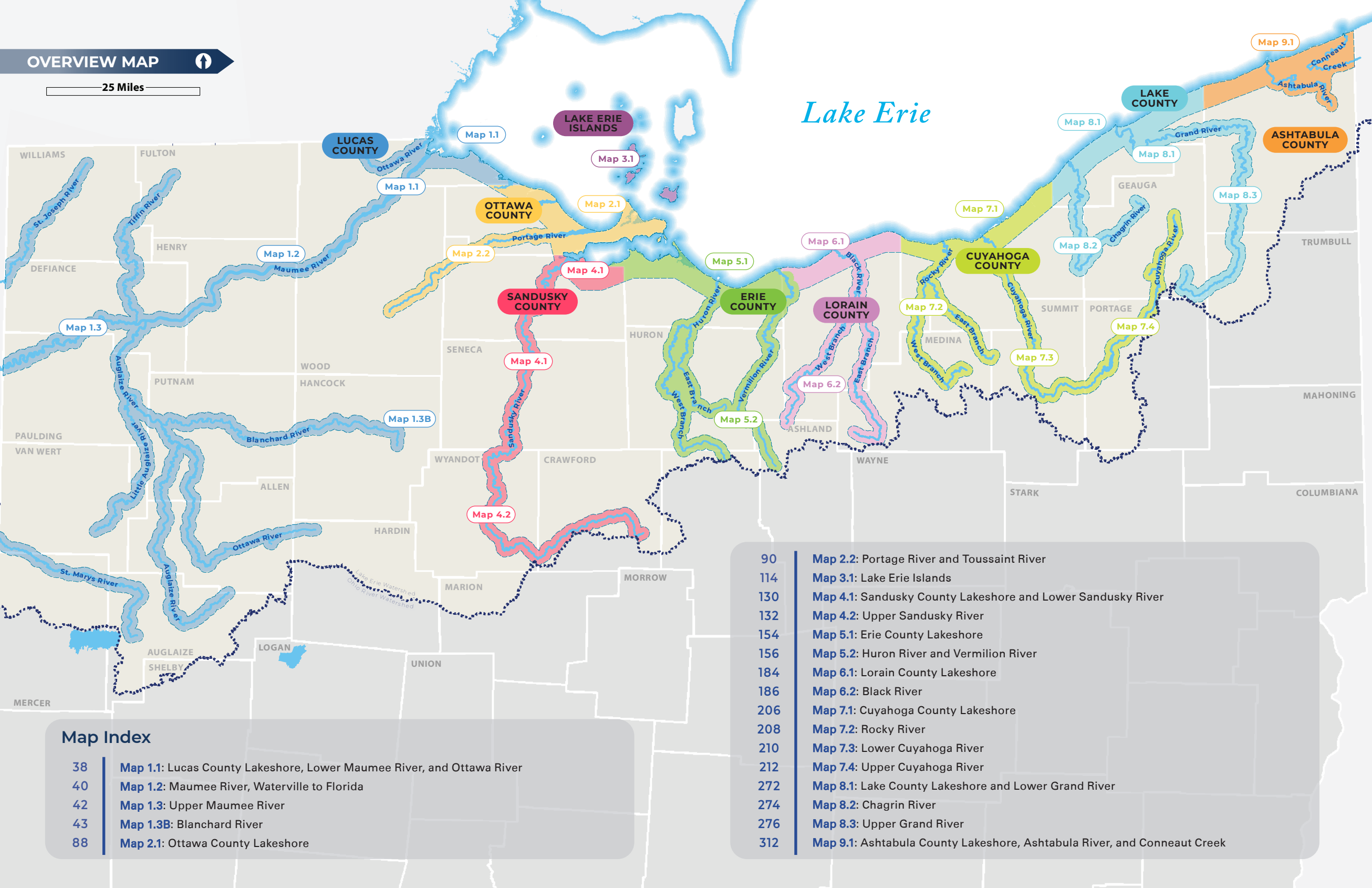
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25 Miles



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LAKE ERIE PUBLIC ACCESS

Guiding Exploration to Lake Erie and the Lake Erie Watershed

Vibrant downtown waterfronts, busy recreational harbors, popular island retreats, celebrated landmarks, and beautiful landscapes can all be discovered along Ohio's 312-mile coast between Toledo and Conneaut. Recreational and scenic opportunities abound! From swimming beaches, boating facilities, and fishing spots to nature preserves, paddling access, and scenic vistas, Lake Erie offers many recreational amenities, activities, and year-round attractions for all to enjoy.

Recreational opportunities do not stop at the shoreline! The rivers that flow into Lake Erie also offer a wide array of parks, nature preserves, trails, boat ramps, fishing areas, paddling access points, and protected lands. From west to east, the 14 major tributaries that flow into Lake Erie include the Ottawa River, Maumee River, Toussaint River, Portage River, Sandusky River, Huron River, Vermilion River, Black River, Rocky River, Cuyahoga River, Chagrin River, Grand River, Ashtabula River, and Conneaut Creek. Each provides unique recreational experiences.

This guidebook was developed to help residents and visitors explore the Lake Erie coast and the rivers that flow through the Lake Erie Watershed. In total, there are 201 public access sites on Lake Erie, equaling 71 miles of shore (about 23 percent of Ohio's entire Lake Erie coast) and accounting for over 25,000 acres of public land. The coastal sites listed in this book include state, city, village, and township parks; county metropolitan park preserves and reservations; state and local nature preserves; federal and state wildlife areas and refuges; scenic overlooks; memorials and monuments; and public cemeteries.

The geographic extent of the rivers highlighted in this book stretches west to the Indiana state line where the Maumee River enters Paulding County, east to the Pennsylvania state line where the Conneaut Creek meanders into Ashtabula County, and as far south as Crawford County where the Sandusky River begins. This book features 320 river access sites, totaling over 250 publicly accessible river miles. Sites range from small roadside fishing spots to the 33,000-acre Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

The landscapes of Lake Erie's coastal region and watershed vary greatly from west to east. Sculpted by moving glaciers, the Lake Erie Watershed features flatter topography and lower elevations in northwestern Ohio and within the lake plain along the coast. Rolling hills and elevated highlands are prevalent in north-central and northeastern Ohio.

Large areas along the coast between Toledo and Sandusky comprise of wetlands, low-lying lake plains, and low bluffs. Dikes and other structures have been constructed to protect low-lying areas from erosion and coastal flooding. Rivers navigate agricultural lands with very little topographic relief. For example, the Maumee River falls an average of just 1.3 feet over its 108-mile course through Ohio. Much of northwestern Ohio was once covered by the Great Black Swamp. Many protected lands in Lucas, Ottawa, and Sandusky counties preserve wetlands and remnant portions of historic coastal marshes and are accessible for bird watching, fishing, hunting, and hiking.

From west to east, bluffs between Erie County and the Pennsylvania state line generally increase in elevation and reach heights of 60 feet. Many lakefront parks provide swimming, fishing, and paddling access by way of trails, stairs, and/or entrance roads (to beach-level parking areas). Most sites afford scenic lake access and land-based amenities and activities.

Tributaries in northeastern Ohio, such as the Cuyahoga, Chagrin, and Grand rivers, originate in higher-relief upland areas (greater than 1,000 feet above sea level). Many parks and recreational spaces along these rivers feature remarkable geologic formations, such as waterfalls and ledges, protect important habitats, and preserve historic canal lands. Downriver sections of the Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cuyahoga, Chagrin, Grand, and Ashtabula rivers feature recreation-filled valleys that are best characterized by lush forests and high, steep shale cliffs. Recreational opportunities include picnicking, hiking, biking, fishing, wildlife viewing, bird watching, and paddling.

Ohio has over a dozen natural islands in Lake Erie. South Bass, Middle Bass, and Kelleys islands are popular getaway destinations renowned for their natural resources, cultural attractions, and recreational opportunities. Island sites offer hiking trails, fishing access, boating access/dockage, water trail access, scenic views, and wildlife viewing. South Bass Island, Middle Bass Island, and Kelleys Island state parks feature beach access, lakefront campsites, and glacial grooves. The marina at Middle Bass Island State Park provides seasonal dockage for island residents and transient dockage for visitors. North Bass Island is accessible for bicycling, hiking, primitive camping, and other low-impact activities. Ohio's smaller islands—Ballast, Gibraltar, Green, Mouse, Rattlesnake, Sugar, and West Sister—do not offer any public access sites. 🌿



10 | Bradstreet's Landing, Rocky River, Cuyahoga County



Headlands Beach State Park, Mentor, Lake County | 11

Lake Erie: Ohio's Great Lake

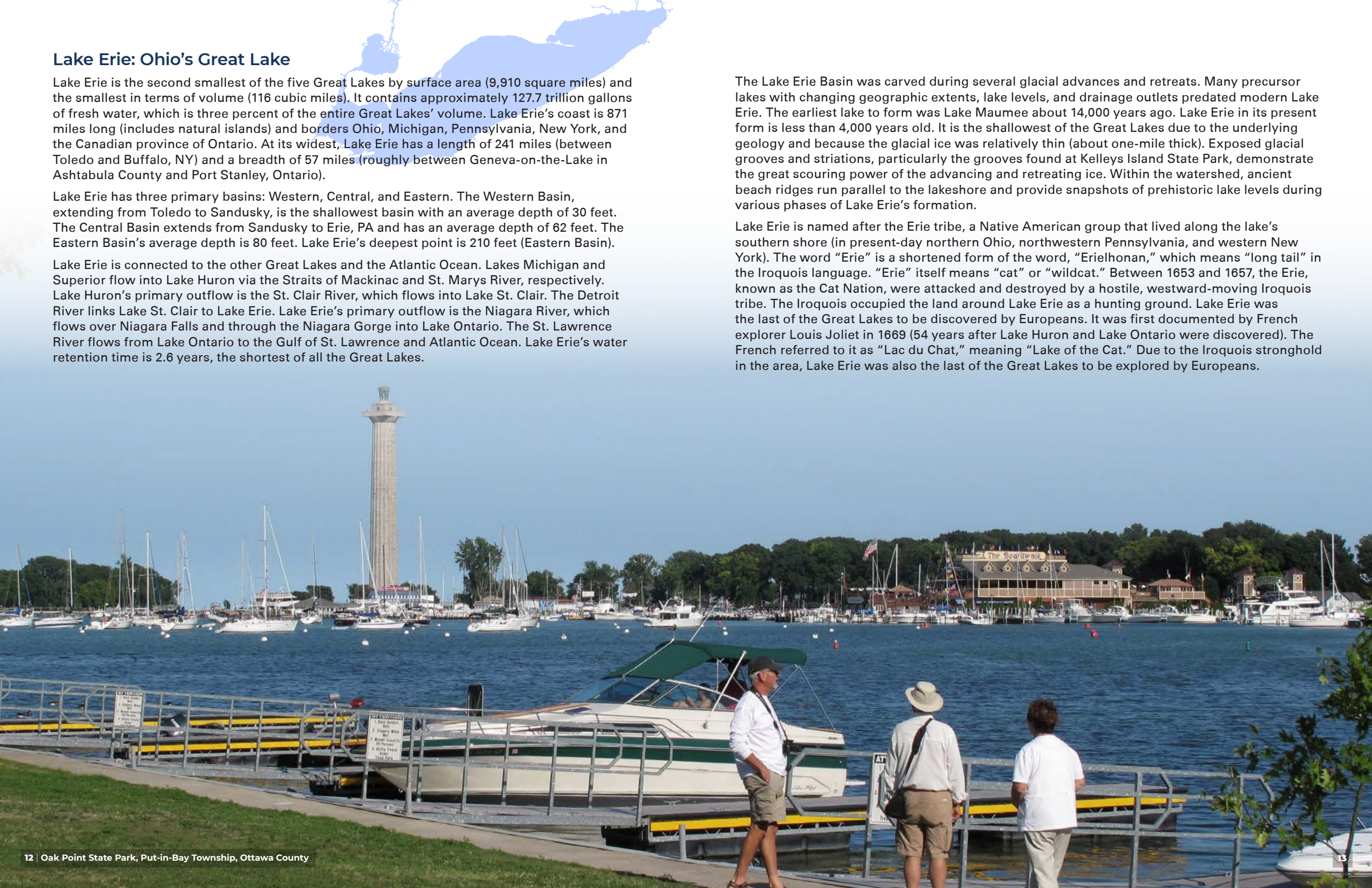
Lake Erie is the second smallest of the five Great Lakes by surface area (9,910 square miles) and the smallest in terms of volume (116 cubic miles). It contains approximately 127.7 trillion gallons of fresh water, which is three percent of the entire Great Lakes' volume. Lake Erie's coast is 871 miles long (includes natural islands) and borders Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and the Canadian province of Ontario. At its widest, Lake Erie has a length of 241 miles (between Toledo and Buffalo, NY) and a breadth of 57 miles (roughly between Geneva-on-the-Lake in Ashtabula County and Port Stanley, Ontario).

Lake Erie has three primary basins: Western, Central, and Eastern. The Western Basin, extending from Toledo to Sandusky, is the shallowest basin with an average depth of 30 feet. The Central Basin extends from Sandusky to Erie, PA and has an average depth of 62 feet. The Eastern Basin's average depth is 80 feet. Lake Erie's deepest point is 210 feet (Eastern Basin).

Lake Erie is connected to the other Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. Lakes Michigan and Superior flow into Lake Huron via the Straits of Mackinac and St. Marys River, respectively. Lake Huron's primary outflow is the St. Clair River, which flows into Lake St. Clair. The Detroit River links Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie. Lake Erie's primary outflow is the Niagara River, which flows over Niagara Falls and through the Niagara Gorge into Lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence River flows from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Ocean. Lake Erie's water retention time is 2.6 years, the shortest of all the Great Lakes.

The Lake Erie Basin was carved during several glacial advances and retreats. Many precursor lakes with changing geographic extents, lake levels, and drainage outlets predated modern Lake Erie. The earliest lake to form was Lake Maumee about 14,000 years ago. Lake Erie in its present form is less than 4,000 years old. It is the shallowest of the Great Lakes due to the underlying geology and because the glacial ice was relatively thin (about one-mile thick). Exposed glacial grooves and striations, particularly the grooves found at Kelleys Island State Park, demonstrate the great scouring power of the advancing and retreating ice. Within the watershed, ancient beach ridges run parallel to the lakeshore and provide snapshots of prehistoric lake levels during various phases of Lake Erie's formation.

Lake Erie is named after the Erie tribe, a Native American group that lived along the lake's southern shore (in present-day northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, and western New York). The word "Erie" is a shortened form of the word, "Erielhonan," which means "long tail" in the Iroquois language. "Erie" itself means "cat" or "wildcat." Between 1653 and 1657, the Erie, known as the Cat Nation, were attacked and destroyed by a hostile, westward-moving Iroquois tribe. The Iroquois occupied the land around Lake Erie as a hunting ground. Lake Erie was the last of the Great Lakes to be discovered by Europeans. It was first documented by French explorer Louis Joliet in 1669 (54 years after Lake Huron and Lake Ontario were discovered). The French referred to it as "Lac du Chat," meaning "Lake of the Cat." Due to the Iroquois stronghold in the area, Lake Erie was also the last of the Great Lakes to be explored by Europeans.



Lake Erie and the surrounding region have been the backdrop for multiple conflicts. The Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794) during the Northwest Indian War, fought along the Maumee River in present-day Maumee near Toledo, was a decisive American victory and played an important role in the western expansion of the American frontier. The first War of 1812 battle on Ohio soil was fought at Crystal Rock (present-day Danbury Township) on the south side of Marblehead Peninsula on September 29, 1812. In 1813, Americans successfully defended Fort Meigs in Perrysburg and Fort Stephenson in present-day Fremont against British and Native American forces. In September 1813, the Battle of Lake Erie was fought and proved to be the pivotal battle during the War of 1812. The battle took place near Rattlesnake Island, northwest of Put-in-Bay. Nine United States Navy vessels, commanded by Oliver Hazard Perry, defeated a fleet of six British warships in three hours. The battle ultimately secured control of Lake Erie and the Northwest Territory for the Americans during the war. During the American Civil War, a prisoner-of-war camp for captured Confederate officers was established on Johnson's Island in the Sandusky Bay (1862-1865).

Lake Erie was a daunting final obstacle for many runaway slaves traveling the Underground Railroad en route to freedom in Canada. Despite Ohio abolishing slavery in 1802, the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 allowed slave owners the authority to reclaim runaways, even across state lines. The Underground Railroad, which reached its peak between 1850 and 1860, was a network of secret routes, safe houses, hiding places, and abolitionist "conductors" who aided runaways. Toledo, Sandusky, Huron, Lorain, Cleveland, Painesville, Ashtabula, and Conneaut were all points along the coast to begin the journey across Lake Erie to Canada.

Lake Erie has long served as a transportation and shipping corridor, from Native Americans and fur traders to naval fleets, ferry passengers, recreational boaters, and commercial freighters. Constructed between 1817 and 1825, the 363-mile Erie Canal connected Lake Erie at Buffalo, NY with the Hudson River at Albany, NY, providing the first navigable water route from the upper Midwest to the Atlantic Ocean. Present-day freighters navigate the 27-mile Welland Canal (through the Niagara Peninsula in Canada), which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The canal includes a series of eight locks and enables shipping traffic to bypass Niagara Falls.

The canal's southern outlet on Lake Erie is 326.5 feet higher than its northern outlet on Lake Ontario. Lake Erie is central to Ohio's economic viability in today's global markets. Waterborne commerce moves millions of tons of cargo annually through Lake Erie. Ohio has many commercial ports, including facilities at Toledo, Marblehead, Sandusky, Huron, Lorain, Cleveland, Fairport Harbor, Ashtabula, and Conneaut.

Ohio is situated in the humid continental climate zone and experiences noticeably changing patterns in seasonal weather. Lake Erie can produce significant amounts of lake-effect snow. Lake-effect snow events occur in northeastern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, and western New York when cooler west winds blow across the warm, unfrozen waters of Lake Erie. The wind accumulates water vapor from the lake, freezes it, and distributes it landward. Lake Erie also plays a significant role in regional microclimate and temperature control. Since water temperatures change slower than temperatures on land, areas near the lake tend to remain cooler in the spring and warmer in the fall. This phenomenon is ideal for extending growing seasons, particularly for grapes and peaches.

Lake Erie and its surrounding wetlands, shore areas, marshes, estuaries, grasslands, and forests provide essential habitats for a variety of avian, aquatic, and terrestrial species, including migrating and breeding birds. Lake Erie is located at the intersection of the Mississippi and Atlantic migratory flyways. During spring and fall migrations, birds rest and feed along the shore and on the islands. Bird enthusiasts from across the world flock to the Lake Erie area to observe nearly 400 bird species. The Western Basin, particularly the Lake Erie Islands region, is the exclusive habitat for the Lake Erie water snake, a subspecies of the northern water snake. The Lake Erie water snake is often spotted in summer months basking in the sun along the rocky shore or foraging just offshore. It has one of the smallest geographic ranges of any vertebrate in the world. In 2011, it was delisted from the federal threatened and endangered species lists.

Lake Erie is the warmest and most biologically productive of the Great Lakes. It is unmatched as a sport-fishing location, with more fish caught each year in Lake Erie than the other four Great Lakes combined. Each year, an estimated 500,000 people fish in Ohio's portion of Lake Erie, contributing \$1 billion to the state's economy. Lake Erie is used for many other recreational activities, including swimming, boating, kayaking, wildlife viewing, shipwreck exploration, and other activities featured in this guidebook.

Approximately two million Ohioans live within 10 miles of the lake. Visitors to Ohio's eight coastal counties

generated \$20 billion (direct, indirect, and induced visitor spending) in 2023, which accounted for nearly 30% of the state's total tourism dollars. 🌊

Lake Erie's Watershed and Major Rivers

A watershed is an area of land that water drains across on its way to a common waterbody, such as a river, pond, lake, or ocean. The Lake Erie Watershed is part of the larger Great Lakes Watershed and drains 30,140 square miles of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ontario. Ohio's portion of the Lake Erie Watershed covers 11,649 square miles, or roughly 26 percent of Ohio's total land area, and drains all or portions of 35 counties. The remaining three-quarters of Ohio drains to the Ohio River, which is part of the Mississippi River Watershed. In Ohio, more than 65 percent of the Lake Erie Watershed is agricultural, 14 percent is developed, 10 percent is forested, and six percent is wetland. The remaining five percent consists of shrub/scrub, bare land, or water.

The rivers of the Lake Erie Watershed have played a vital role throughout the history of northern Ohio. Lake Erie's tributaries were once important transportation corridors for the Native Americans who inhabited the area. Portage trails from the Maumee (via the Auglaize and St. Marys rivers), Sandusky, and Cuyahoga rivers connected to the Great Miami, Scioto, and Tuscarawas rivers, respectively, forming nearly continuous water routes between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Lake Erie's rivers also once provided Native Americans, British, French, and Americans scenic and strategic backdrops for trading posts and defensive forts. The Maumee River and the forts positioned on its banks played an important role in the westward expansion of the American frontier.



16 | Water Works Marina (Vermillion River), Vermillion, Erie County

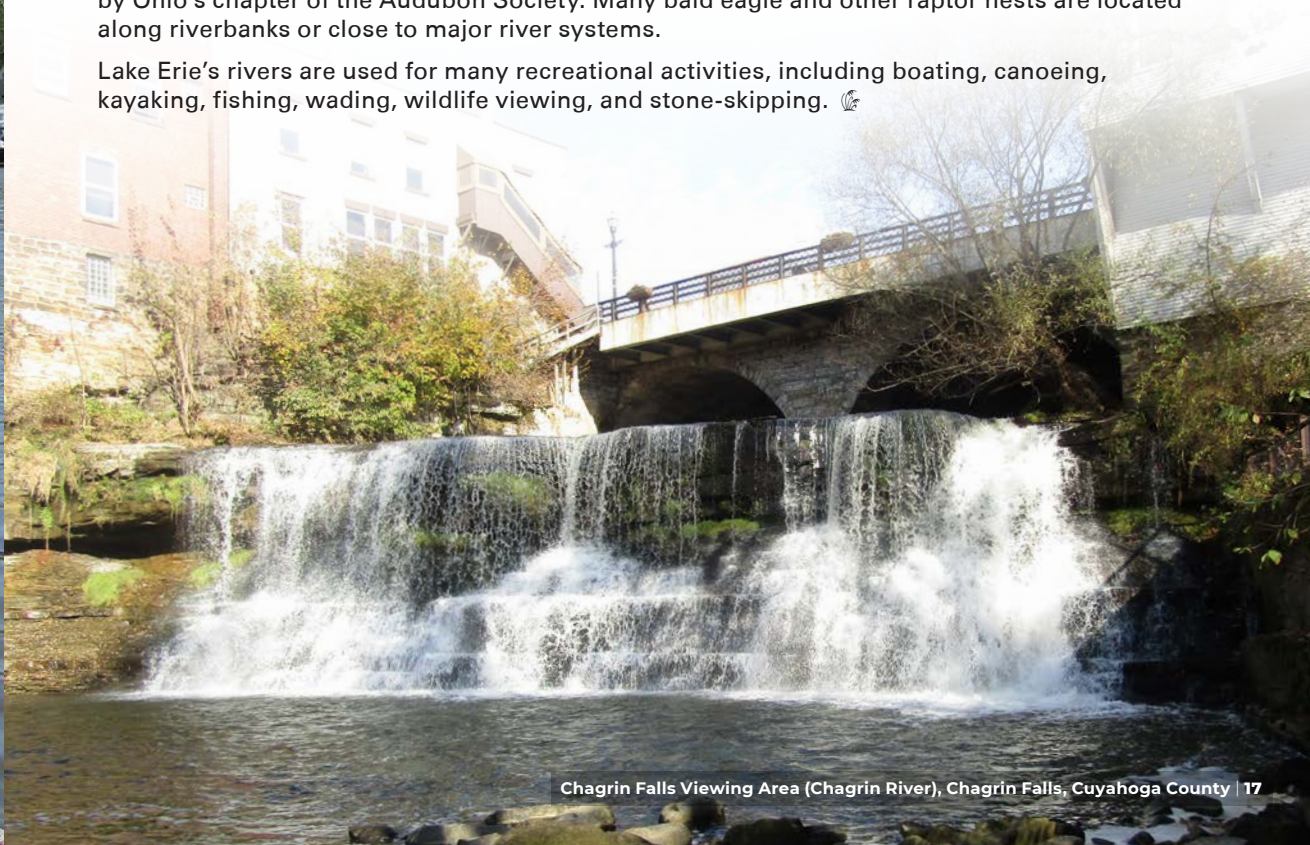
In the early 19th century, construction began on the Ohio & Erie Canal, the Miami & Erie Canal, and the Milan Canal. The canal era in Ohio provided a means to transport goods between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. The Ohio & Erie Canal connected Cleveland with Portsmouth, via Akron, and operated between 1833 and 1913. The Miami & Erie Canal connected Toledo with Cincinnati and started operation in 1845. It was gradually phased out between 1906 and 1929. The Milan Canal was located entirely within Erie County between Huron and Milan and operated between 1839 and 1868. Ohio's canals became obsolete with the expansion of railroads and were abandoned due to catastrophic flood events. Many miles of former canal lands and towpath trails, as well as remnant locks, are publicly accessible and found at sites featured in this guidebook.

Lake Erie's rivers are central to Ohio's economic viability in today's global markets, particularly for the role they play in freight shipping. Most of Ohio's major commercial port cities are located at the mouth of a tributary, including Toledo (Maumee River), Huron (Huron River), Lorain (Black River), Cleveland (Cuyahoga River), Fairport Harbor (Grand River), Ashtabula (Ashtabula River), and Conneaut (Conneaut Creek). Dredging of materials from harbor areas and river bottoms allows large freighters to enter and travel to upriver port destinations.

The rivers in the Lake Erie Watershed have also served as important sources of power, drinking water, and irrigation. From early gristmills to hydroelectric-power-generating dams, Ohioans have harnessed the flowing waters of Lake Erie's tributaries. Man-made reservoirs provide recreational opportunities, drinking water supplies, and flood mitigation. Water intakes along rivers are used for agricultural and industrial purposes, including crop irrigation, livestock production, quarrying, and fish and waterfowl propagation.

Tributary floodplains provide valuable forest, wetland, and riparian habitat for a number of avian, aquatic, and terrestrial species. Portions of the Maumee, Sandusky, Vermillion, Black, Rocky, Cuyahoga, Chagrin, and Grand rivers have been designated as Important Bird Areas by Ohio's chapter of the Audubon Society. Many bald eagle and other raptor nests are located along riverbanks or close to major river systems.

Lake Erie's rivers are used for many recreational activities, including boating, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, wading, wildlife viewing, and stone-skipping. 🐾



Chagrin Falls Viewing Area (Chagrin River), Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County | 17

Outdoor Recreation

Passive Recreation and Passive-Use Sites

Passive recreation involves low-impact, leisurely, and nature-based recreational activities, such as walking, hiking, birding, wildlife viewing, nature photography, fishing, and paddling. Passive-use areas require minimal infrastructure development and offer amenities that have minimal impacts on the surrounding ecosystem. Passive parks can be environmentally important or sensitive spaces where flora and fauna can establish a foothold.

Active Recreation and Active-Use Sites

Active recreation involves high-impact and physically challenging activities and requires intensive amenity development and upkeep. Active-use recreational areas often include facilities intended for organized team activities, such as baseball, softball, basketball, soccer, volleyball, and other field/court sports. Active-use amenities may also include swimming pools, boat ramps, marinas, golf courses, and equipment for exercise or play. Parks with active-use amenities may also offer passive amenities, like picnic areas, benches, and nature trails.

People with Disabilities

This guidebook provides general information about accessibility for visitors with disabilities or special needs. To determine if a facility meets specific needs, contact the managing authority.

Rules and Guidelines

Observe posted signs, rules, and guidelines when visiting Ohio’s Lake Erie public access sites.

- Park and facility hours vary from site to site and may vary seasonally.
- Many sites allow pets and provide pet cleanup bags, water, dog parks, and/or designated dog beach areas. Observe leash policies and areas where pets are restricted.
- Some activities, amenities, and services are available by permit only or to registered guests and/or residents only.
- Some parks and facilities may require special fees, including but limited to, parking fees, launch fees, and/or camping fees.
- Some sites strictly prohibit or limit swimming access, fishing access, and/or shore access.

To learn more about a site’s rules and guidelines, contact the managing authority.

Beaches

Many of Ohio’s Lake Erie public access sites provide beach access and offer several beach-related activities. Most publicly accessible Lake Erie beaches are composed of fine sand, while others are composed of coarser materials, like cobble or pebbles. Beach composition also typically includes shell fragments and other marine debris.

Beaches provide easy lake access for swimming, wading, fishing, and paddling. Swimming is permitted at many of Ohio’s Lake Erie beaches. Seasonal lifeguards are on duty at several beaches (schedules vary per site). Swimmers are advised to take caution when swimming at unguarded beaches and to observe signs denoting designated swim areas. Recreational beaches may also offer sand volleyball, beach-level boardwalks, playground equipment, designated areas for dogs, and/or accessible amenities.

While Ohio boasts numerous recreational swimming beaches, many public beaches are managed to preserve the natural characteristics of the lakeshore, promote habitat conservation, and support low-impact activities, such as nature-walking and wildlife viewing. Observe posted signs where swimming is prohibited.

A few Lake Erie public access sites feature dunes and dune communities. Dunes form as the result of accumulated, wind-blown sand. A dune community is a unique habitat type that can support highly specialized plant and animal species. Headlands Dunes State Nature Preserve in Painesville Township is one of the last remaining and finest Lake Erie dune communities in Ohio. Smaller dune formations are located at Walnut Beach Park in Ashtabula and at Conneaut Township Park in Conneaut.

Ohio also features the 7,300-foot barrier beach at Sheldon Marsh State Nature Preserve in Huron Township. A barrier beach is a narrow strip of beach separated from the mainland by a marsh, bay, or tributary. The barrier beach at Sheldon Marsh separates the waters of Lake Erie from the wetland areas of East Sandusky Bay. Smaller natural barrier beaches are also present at North Pond State Nature Preserve on Kelleys Island, Old Woman Creek State Nature Preserve in Berlin Township, and Arcola Creek Park in Madison Township.

Beach Amenities:



Beach



Swimming Beach



Lifeguard



Beach Boardwalk



Bathhouse



Outdoor Shower



Dunes



Dog-Friendly Beach



Boating and Paddling

Boating access along Ohio’s Lake Erie shore and on the major tributaries ranges from unpaved canoe and kayak landings to concrete ramps intended for larger and motorized watercraft. The ramps, docks, and carry-in paddling launches identified in this guidebook do not include commercial facilities, private facilities, or unmarked roadside pull-offs. Many commercially and privately owned and managed boating facilities provide public amenities, such as launch ramps, fuel, and waste pump outs. For a complete inventory of these additional resources refer to the ODNR Division of Parks and Watercraft website.

Boating conditions on Lake Erie can change hourly. Dark, fast-moving clouds and severe weather fronts can quickly roll over the horizon. Changing weather patterns can increase wave height, wave intensity, and abruptly shift currents. Prior to launching personal watercraft, check for small craft advisories or weather warnings; check the boat’s fuel system, oil levels, and electronic gear (GPS, weather radio, etc.); ensure all necessary safety equipment is on board, including life jackets, flares, fire extinguishers, and first-aid kits; and take maps, charts, and boating registration.

Registrations are required for every recreational boat in Ohio, excluding paddle boards, sail boards, kite boards, and belly boats. Ohio law requires life jackets to be worn while riding personal watercraft, while waterskiing, or while being towed on a similar device, and by children younger than 10 years of age on any vessel less than 18 feet long. People born on or after January 1, 1982 are required to obtain an Ohio Boater Education Certificate to legally operate a boat powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or more within the state of Ohio. Certificates must be carried on board while the boat is operating.

Boating Amenities:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|----------------------|
|  | Boat Launch |  | Boat Fuel |
|  | Marina |  | Pump Out |
|  | Transient Dockage |  | Boat Trailer Parking |
|  | Mooring Buoy | | |

Ohio Water Trails

The Ohio Water Trails Program promotes the awareness of public paddling access while increasing paddling safety. The Program is a cooperative partnership between ODNR, local communities, park districts, and user groups. Water trails are planned at the local level. ODNR guides the process and funds the implementation of the trail through reimbursement grants for brochures, maps, and signage. Ohio has 17 state designated water trails (as of January 2026), including the following in the Lake Erie Watershed:

- **Blanchard River Water Trail**
37.6 miles | 11 access points | linear route | Blanchard River
- **Cuyahoga County Lake Erie Water Trail**
25 miles | 11 access points | linear route | Lake Erie, Rocky River, and Cuyahoga River
- **Cuyahoga River Water Trail**
87 miles | 23 access points | linear route | Cuyahoga River
- **East Sandusky Bay Water Trail**
15.3 miles | 5 access points | looping route | East Sandusky Bay and Pipe Creek
- **Lake Erie Islands Water Trail**
60 combined miles | 33 access points | 5 separate trails | Lake Erie, West Harbor, and East Harbor
- **Maumee River Water Trail**
107 miles | 39 access points | linear route | Maumee River and Maumee Bay
- **Portage River Water Trail**
40 miles | 10 access points | linear route | Portage River, Little Portage River, and Lake Erie
- **Vermilion-Lorain Water Trail**
27 miles | 9 access points | linear route | Vermilion River, Lake Erie, and Black River

Paddling Amenities:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|-----------------|
|  | Paddling Access |  | Small Boat Ramp |
|  | Water Trail Access |  | Carry Boat |
|  | Paddling Launch | | |

Lake Erie Birding Trail

The Lake Erie region offers many bird and wildlife viewing opportunities. The Lake Erie Birding Trail was developed by the ODNR Division of Wildlife in partnership with the Ohio Sea Grant College Program. It provides detailed information on the best birding locations along the Lake Erie shore and in the watershed. The Birding Trail highlights 90 publicly accessible sites/areas, many of which are included in this guidebook. Collectively, over 400 species of birds, ranging from migrant songbirds and marsh-loving waterbirds to majestic raptors, have been spotted in the featured areas. The Lake Erie Birding Trail is divided into seven loops.



- **Oak Openings Loop**
9 total sites (3 in this guidebook) | ≈300 species observed | Lucas, Fulton, and Wood counties
- **Western Lake Erie Marshes Loop**
10 total sites (7 in this guidebook) | >350 species observed | Lucas and Ottawa counties
- **Lake Erie Islands Loop**
9 total sites (all in this guidebook) | ≈200 species observed | Erie and Ottawa counties
- **Sandusky Bay Loop**
15 total sites (8 in this guidebook) | >300 species observed | Ottawa, Sandusky, and Erie counties
- **Huron & Lorain Loop**
15 total sites (10 in this guidebook) | >300 species observed | Erie and Lorain counties
- **Cleveland Area Loop**
26 total sites (17 in this guidebook) | >350 species observed | Cuyahoga, Lake, and Summit counties
- **Ashtabula Loop**
6 total sites (5 in this guidebook) | >230 species observed | Lake and Ashtabula counties

Birding and Wildlife Viewing Amenities:

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Wildlife Viewing |  Observation Tower |
|  Lake Erie Birding Trail Site |  Stationary Binoculars |
|  Observation Platform |  Nature Center |



22 | Magee Marsh Wildlife Area, Ottawa and Lucas counties

Fishing

Lake Erie and its tributaries offer copious fishing opportunities. Anglers can cast a line from one of many piers and structures, navigate to open water destinations, or enjoy a favorite spot along the shore or riverbank. Many sport and recreational fish species are popular catches, including walleye, yellow perch, smallmouth bass, rainbow (steelhead) trout, and white bass.

Lake Erie is nationally renowned for walleye fishing and fittingly known as the “Walleye Capital of the World.” Each spring, thousands of walleyes run up the Maumee and Sandusky rivers to spawn, which attracts anglers from across the nation. Spawning walleye are abundant in the Western Basin, especially over reefs, shoals of gravel, bedrock, and other firm bottoms. During the rest of the year, walleyes are prevalent throughout the Western and Central basins.

Lake Erie is also noted for yellow perch fishing. Yellow perch are often found in Ohio’s slow-moving tributaries, lakes, and reservoirs, but are particularly common in Lake Erie. Like walleye, yellow perch are abundant in the Western Basin and Central Basin to the Pennsylvania line. They are often found in large schools following baitfish.

From fall through spring, steelhead trout are common in the Central Basin between Vermilion and Conneaut, especially within gravel and cobble-bottomed tributaries (when free of ice). Popular steelhead fishing destinations include the Vermilion, Rocky, Cuyahoga, Chagrin, Grand, and Ashtabula rivers and Conneaut Creek.

Lake Erie’s bays, harbors, and shore areas offer excellent bluegill, crappie, and largemouth bass fishing. Anglers may find the occasional northern pike or muskellunge in vegetated areas. During winter months, river mouths and harbor areas may yield bluegill, crappie, yellow perch, and walleye. Sites at or near warm water discharges attract several fish species year-round. Fishing conditions on Lake Erie can change hourly. Adjustments are often necessary to improve success. Water temperature, cloud cover, water clarity, boat traffic, shore structures, wave action, and currents are all factors to consider.

Most Ohio residents and visitors older than 16 years of age need an appropriate fishing license to fish in Ohio. Certain exemptions may apply. To report fishing, hunting, trapping, or other wildlife violations, call: 1-800-POACHER.

Fishing Amenities:

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Fishing Access |  Fishing Pier or Structure |
|  Fish Cleaning Station | |



Fairport Harbor Short Pier, Fairport Harbor, Lake County | 23

Trails and Scenic Byways

Recreational trails are extremely popular in Ohio. Many Lake Erie public access sites feature networks of hiking, bicycling, walking, fitness, and equestrian trails. The trails included in this guidebook range from primitive and maintained nature trails through woods, wetlands, and meadows, to paved, multi-purpose trails and lakefront boardwalks. In addition to trails found at each site, this guidebook also highlights many national, statewide, regional, and local trails and bike routes that connect coastal communities and link public access sites.

Ohio Trails +, powered by OuterSpatial, is a free mobile application developed by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. It is an easy resource to find statewide trails, interactive maps, trailheads, points of interest, and real-time trail conditions. OuterSpatial is available on the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store.

The Ohio Scenic Byways program promotes the importance of preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources along Ohio’s historic and scenic roads. The following scenic byways connect many Lake Erie public access sites:

- **Lake Erie Coastal Ohio Trail***
293-mile route | Follows the Lake Erie shore between Toledo and Conneaut
- **Maumee Valley Scenic Byway**
90-mile route | Follows the Maumee River between Rossford and Defiance
- **Ohio & Erie Canalway Scenic Byway***
110-mile route | Follows the historic Ohio & Erie Canal between Cleveland and New Philadelphia

* Additionally listed as a National Scenic Byway

Trail Amenities:

-  Trail / Walkway
-  Hiking Trail (Natural Surface)
-  Nature Trail (Gravel Surface)
-  Boardwalk (Wooden Surface)
-  Walking Trail (Paved Surface)
-  Multi-Use Trail
-  Bike Lanes
-  Mountain Bike Trail
-  Equestrian Trail
-  Scenic Byway



24 | Headlands Dunes State Nature Preserve, Painesville Township, Lake County

Scenic Rivers

Ohio’s Scenic Rivers Program was created in 1968 to protect and preserve high-quality natural rivers and streams in the state. Its mission is to work cooperatively with local governments, businesses, landowners, non-profit organizations, and other state and federal agencies to protect the aquatic resources and terrestrial communities dependent on healthy riparian habitats. It was the nation’s first state Scenic Rivers Program.

Scenic rivers are classified as Wild, Scenic, and/or Recreational, based on unique stream qualities, such as length, adjacent forestation, biological characteristics, water quality, present use of the river, and natural conditions. Designation helps coordinate preservation activities and ensures that decisions and activities are conducted in an environmentally sensitive and responsible manner.

The Ohio Scenic Rivers Program has designated portions of seven Lake Erie tributaries—totaling nearly 381 river miles—including, from west to east:

- **Maumee River**
Designated in 1974 | 43 “scenic” river miles | 53 “recreational” river miles | Lucas, Wood, Henry, Defiance, and Paulding counties
- **Sandusky River** (Ohio’s second scenic river and first in the Lake Erie Watershed)
Designated in 1970 | 65 “scenic” river miles | Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot counties
- **(Upper) Cuyahoga River**
Designated in 1974 | 25 “scenic” river miles | Portage and Geauga counties
- **Chagrin River**
Designated in 1979 | 71 total “scenic” river miles on three stream segments (Chagrin River, East Branch, and Aurora Branch) | Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga, and Portage counties
- **Grand River**
Designated in 1974 | 33 “scenic” river miles | 23 “wild” river miles | Lake and Ashtabula counties
- **Ashtabula River**
Designated in 2008 | 46 continuous “scenic” river miles on three stream segments (Ashtabula River, East Branch, and West Branch) | Ashtabula County
- **Conneaut Creek**
Designated in 2005 | 5.4 “scenic” river miles | 16.4 “wild” river miles | Ashtabula County

Scenic River and Waterway Amenities:

-  Scenic River
-  Waterfall
-  Dam
-  Canal Remnants



Bend View Metropark (Maumee River), Waterville Township, Lucas County | 25

Lake Erie Scenic Vistas

The benefits of enjoying Lake Erie and its scenic resources are abundant and extend beyond its natural splendor. Lake Erie views and scenic vista spaces offer restorative qualities, provide opportunities for rest, relaxation, and reflection, and help establish a sense of place. The timeless backdrop of Lake Erie serves as a testament to its innate ability to connect people, places, and generations.

Coastal sceneries and restful settings can also facilitate a much wider sensory experience. From the sounds of waves crashing onto the beach and birds chirping in the trees to the aromatic smells of nearby flora and the calming feel of a cool lake breeze, the synthesis of all senses can increase the visual aesthetics and scenic qualities of a vista location.

To promote the many beautiful scenic access areas and overlook sites along Ohio’s 312-mile Lake Erie coast, the Ohio Coastal Management Program developed the Lake Erie Scenic Vistas program in 2024. Scenic vista designation is based on outstanding qualities ideal for Lake Erie scenic views, including viewshed visibility, scenic amenities, ease of access, geographic setting, setback distance, soundscape, site condition, and lack of line-of-sight obstructions.

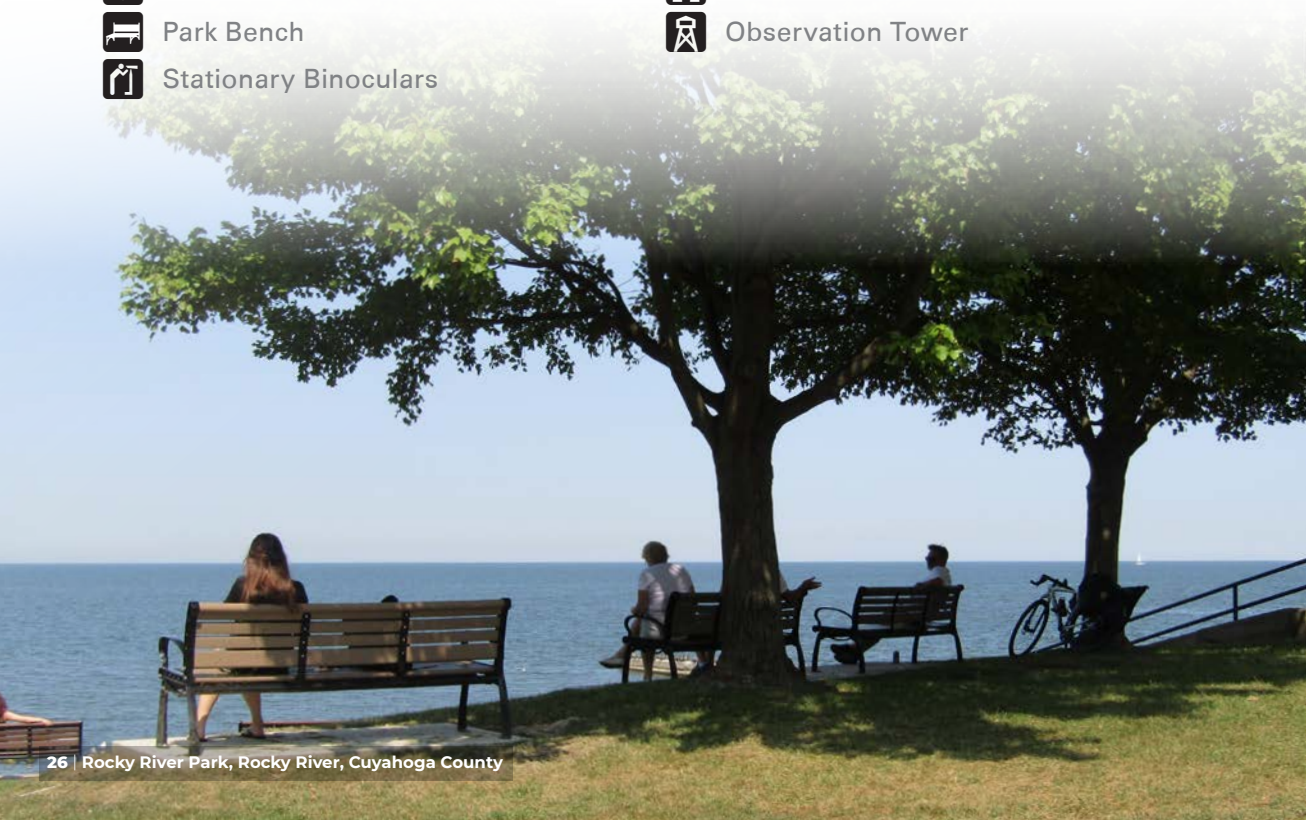
The Lake Erie Scenic Vistas program includes over 70 scenic vista locations at nearly 60 public access facilities, all of which are included in this guidebook. Signs are posted at designated sites.



Scenic Vista Amenities:

-  Designated Scenic Vista
-  Park Bench
-  Stationary Binoculars

-  Observation Platform
-  Observation Tower



Winter Activities and Winter Safety

Winter is ideal for peaceful excursions and snow-filled views along the Lake Erie shore. Many Lake Erie public access sites allow a variety of winter-related activities and sports, including ice skating, ice fishing, sledding, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling. Winter is also perfect for strolling the beach, hiking, birding, and wildlife viewing.

Ice Fishing

Ice fishing is an activity where anglers catch fish through an opening cut or drilled into the ice. Portable shelters, called ice shanties, are set up directly over the fishing hole for warmth and protection. Licensed ice fishing guides often help anglers navigate to safe ice and assist with setting up ice shanties and locating fish. The area between Green and Rattlesnake islands, just west of South Bass Island, typically offers some of the safest ice on the lake. Walleye, white perch, and yellow perch are common ice fishing catches in Lake Erie.

To ensure a safe experience and the enjoyment of any winter activity, be mindful of the following cold weather and ice safety tips.

Ice Safety

Frozen bodies of water are never 100 percent safe to walk on. It is important to test ice thickness before venturing onto any frozen lake. A minimum of five inches is recommended for safe enjoyment of ice skating, ice fishing, ice boating, and snowmobiling. Use a chisel, ice auger, or cordless drill (1/4-inch bit) to determine whether the ice is thick enough.

Ice thickness is not the only factor that affects the strength and safety of ice.

- Thawing and refreezing can weaken ice.
- Ice seldom freezes uniformly.
- The insulating effect of snow slows down the freezing process.
- Ice near the shore tends to be weaker due to expansion and warming.
- Schools of fish moving warm water up can open holes in the ice.

Never walk onto the ice alone and prepare for the unexpected. Wear a life jacket or float coat. Carry a pair of ice picks or large nails in the event of falling through the ice. These tools can be used to help climb out of the water.

Dress Accordingly

Dress warmly in layers. Wear an inner layer of insulating fabric to trap body heat. Wear an outer layer of protective fabrics that retain heat, even when wet, such as wool or synthetic fleece. Avoid garments that are 100 percent cotton—they draw heat away from the body. Keep your head, neck, and hands covered, and wear waterproof boots.

Symptoms for hypothermia include uncontrollable shivering, drowsiness, slow or slurred speech, memory lapses, and clumsiness.



For Your Safety

To ensure a safe and enjoyable visit, there are many hazards to be mindful of when swimming, boating, paddling, fishing, and/or wading in Lake Erie or one of its tributaries. The following hazards are not specific to any one public access site, coastal area, or river system.

Rip Currents

Rip currents are powerful, dangerous currents of water that can occur at any Lake Erie beach with breaking waves. Rip currents form when a surplus of water collects between breaking waves and the beach. When this happens, excess water converges into a narrow, swift-moving channel (the rip current) and returns to open water, away from the shore. Rip currents often flow perpendicular to the beach and can pull even the strongest of swimmers out to open water. Rip currents do not pull people underwater. If caught in a rip current, conserve energy and do not fight the current. Swim across the current in a direction parallel to the shore. When free of the rip current, swim and angle away from the current toward the shore. If unable to escape, calmly tread water. A rip current’s strength will eventually subside offshore. Drowning deaths occur due to fear, panic, exhaustion, or lack of swimming skills. Never swim alone.

Water Quality

Lake Erie is a dynamic body of water. Lake conditions can change quickly. The water quality at many public beaches is sampled seasonally by state and county agencies for *E. coli* bacteria and/or harmful algal blooms. When bacteria levels present potential health risks to those engaged in water activities, appropriate advisories are issued and posted on site.

High Bluffs

The bluffs that front Lake Erie’s shore present many potential hazards. Bluffs along Ohio’s lakeshore generally increase in elevation west to east and can reach heights of 60 feet. In some locations, the bluff slope may be near vertical. Due to physical composition, erosion, groundwater seepage, and upland slumping, bluffs can be very unstable. Use caution near the top of a bluff and avoid navigating sheer bluff faces. Observe posted signs where navigating the bluff is prohibited. Many public access sites provide staircases, designated pathways, and/or graded slopes to access the shore.

Shore Structures

A variety of shore structures are installed along the shore for a range purposes, including beach stabilization, erosion control, flood control, harbor protection, and public access. Structures such as piers, some bulkheads, and some seawalls, are built to enhance public access. Use caution when navigating structures. Detached breakwaters and revetments are generally not intended for public access. Observe posted signs where accessing a shore structure is prohibited. Use caution when swimming, paddling, or boating near shore structures. Waves and currents can carry people and objects into structures and cause serious injury.

Submerged Hazards

Be aware of submerged hazards, such as debris, concrete, stone, rebar, and tires, particularly in the vicinity of older shore structures. Hazards below the water surface can trap swimmers, damage watercraft, and cause serious injury. Observe posted signs, buoys, and designated swimming areas. Submerged hazards also pose threats in rivers. See “Foot Entrapments.”

Inclement Weather

Lake Erie presents many weather-related hazards, including intense wave action due to high winds and storm events, shifting currents, and waterspouts. Prior to entering the water or launching personal watercraft, check for small craft advisories or weather warnings. Strong, high waves also pose a threat to pedestrians on piers and other access structures. Waves can forcefully overtop structures during storm events and cause serious injury.

Low Head Dams

Low head dams pose a significant danger to boaters and paddlers on navigable rivers, especially during swollen conditions. Under no circumstances should a boater attempt to negotiate a dam. Low head dams are deceptively dangerous due to the turbulent and rotating hydraulic forces that can form at the base of the dam. Boats, debris, and people can easily become trapped in the circulating waters. It is advised to keep a safe distance and to carry boats around all dams.

Floods and Swift Water

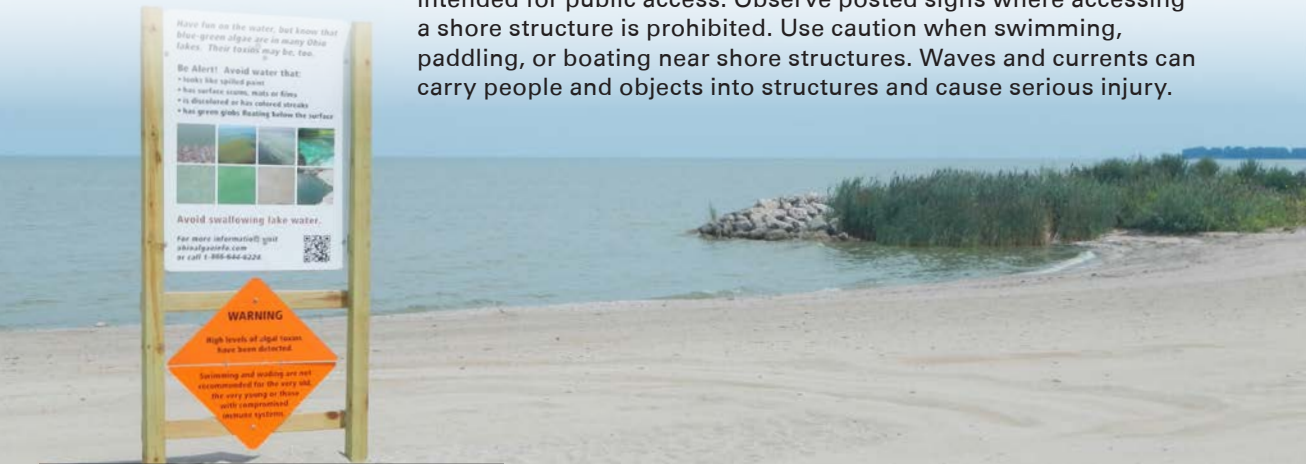
Extreme caution should be taken during river flooding and swift-flowing water events. Hazards such as low head dams, river fords, rapids, and waterfalls, become more dangerous when water levels are higher. Other hazards, which may be unseen obstacles, like submerged trees, rocks, and floating debris also pose a threat to boaters. Paddlers, anglers, and swimmers are advised not to enter a river when the water is fast-flowing or spilling out beyond the banks. Additional dangers include being uncontrollably carried downstream with the current, the inability to stay above water, and foot entrapments.

Strainers

A strainer is an obstruction in the river that allows water to flow through, but blocks, or “strains,” people or boats from freely passing. Strainers include overhanging branches, log jams, and flooded islands. All strainers should be avoided, especially in swift water.

Foot Entrapments

Paddlers, anglers, and waders are encouraged to not stand up or walk in fast-flowing water to avoid foot entrapments. A foot entrapment occurs when a foot becomes pinned between submerged rocks. Once pinned, the force of the current can pull a person’s body underwater. If attempting to recover from a capsized boat, it is recommended to keep feet up and pointed downstream, and swim to calmer water before standing.



Lighthouses at Public Access Sites

Ohio's Lake Erie shore features many picturesque lighthouses, many of which have guided mariners and commercial freighters for well over a century. All active lighthouses are automated and operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, except for privately maintained lights. Built in 1822, the Marblehead Lighthouse in Marblehead holds the distinction of being the oldest continuously operating lighthouse on the Great Lakes.

Lighthouses often provide a scenic and cultural backdrop for outdoor recreation pursuits. Many Lake Erie lighthouses are public access centerpiece attractions, while others are visible from accessible sites.

The following lighthouses are located on the grounds of a Lake Erie public access site:

- **Point Place Lighthouse**
Located at Bay View Park in Toledo (Lucas County) | Ornamental, non-operational lighthouse and does not function as a navigational aid
- **Port Clinton Lighthouse**
Located at Waterworks Park (also visible from Port Clinton Lakefront Preserve) in Port Clinton (Ottawa County) | Tours available with admission fee, seasonally
- **Marblehead Lighthouse**
Located at Marblehead Lighthouse State Park in Marblehead (Ottawa County) | Tours available with admission fee, seasonally
- **South Bass Island Lighthouse**
Located at the southern tip of South Bass Island in Put-in-Bay Township (Ottawa County) | Free tours available, seasonally | Group tours by appointment
- **Vermilion Lighthouse**
Located at Main Street Beach & Park in Vermilion (Erie County) | Replica of original

Amenity Icon:



Lighthouse (on site or in view)



30 | South Bass Island Lighthouse, Put-in-Bay Township, Ottawa County

The following lighthouses are visible from nearby Lake Erie public access sites; however, are located on federal lands, federal navigation structures, and/or areas where access is prohibited:

- **Toledo Harbor Lighthouse**
Located offshore on a man-made stone crib (Lucas County), about 8.4 miles from the mouth of the Maumee River | Faintly visible on a clear day from Maumee Bay State Park (use binoculars)
- **West Sister Island Lighthouse**
Located on West Sister Island (Lucas County), about 8.5 miles offshore from mainland | Faintly visible on a clear day from Metzger Marsh and Magee Marsh wildlife areas (use binoculars)
- **Huron Harbor Lighthouse**
Helps mark the entrance to Huron Harbor and the Huron River in Huron (Erie County) | Visible from Huron Lighthouse Pier and Nickel Plate Beach
- **Lorain West Breakwater Lighthouse**
Helps mark the entrance to Lorain Harbor and the Black River in Lorain (Lorain County) | Visible from Lakeview Park, Hot Waters Boat Launch, Sunset Pier Park, and Lakeside Landing
- **Cleveland Harbor Main Entrance Lighthouse and Cleveland Harbor East Breakwater Lighthouse**
Together mark the entrance to Cleveland Harbor and the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland (Cuyahoga County) | Visible from Wendy Park and the U.S. Coast Guard Station
- **Fairport Harbor West Breakwater Lighthouse**
Helps mark the entrance to Fairport Harbor and the Grand River in Painesville Township/ Fairport Harbor (Lake County) | Visible from Headlands Beach State Park, Headlands Dunes State Nature Preserve, Fairport Harbor Short Pier, and Fairport Harbor Lakefront Park
- **Ashtabula Lighthouse**
Helps mark the entrance to Ashtabula Harbor and the Ashtabula River in Ashtabula (Ashtabula County) | Visible from Walnut Beach Park and Lake Shore Park
- **Conneaut Harbor West Breakwater Lighthouse**
Helps mark the entrance to Conneaut Harbor and Conneaut Creek in Conneaut (Ashtabula County) | Visible from Conneaut Township Park, Lakeview Park, Conneaut Sandbar, Conneaut Port Authority Access, and Marina Drive



Vermilion Lighthouse at Main Street Beach & Park, Vermilion, Erie County | 31

Complete Amenity and Activity Legend

Beaches and Swimming

- Swimming Beach
- Beach
- Dunes
- Lifeguard (seasonal)
- Swimming Pool
- Swimming Complex
- Bathhouse
- Outdoor Shower
- Dog-Friendly Beach

Picnicking and Leisure

- Picnic Table
- Picnic Shelter
- Grill
- Park Bench
- Drinking Water
- Playground
- Trash Receptacle
- Gazebo
- Amphitheater
- Dog-Friendly
- Dog Park

Trails

- Trail System
- Hiking Trail (Natural Surface)
- Nature Trail (Gravel Surface)
- Boardwalk (Wooden Surface)
- Walking Trail (Paved Surface)
- Multi-Use Trail
- Bike Lanes
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Equestrian Trail

Wildlife Viewing and Outdoor Recreation

- Fishing
- Fishing Pier or Structure
- Fish Cleaning Station
- Wildlife Viewing
- Lake Erie Birding Trail
- Observation Platform
- Observation Tower
- Stationary Binoculars
- Designated Scenic Vista
- Camping
- Primitive Camping
- Hunting
- Stairs to Shore

Boating and Paddling

- Boat Launch
- Marina
- Transient Dock/Tie-Up
- Mooring Buoy
- Boat Fuel
- Pump Out
- Boat Trailer Parking
- Small Boat Ramp
- Paddling Access
- Water Trail Access
- Paddling Launch
- Carry Boat

Exploring Nature and History

- Nature Center
- Information Center
- Information Kiosk
- Educational Signage
- Unique Geology
- Scenic River
- Waterfall
- Dam
- Canal Remnant
- Covered Bridge
- Lighthouse (on site or in view)
- Historic Site or Marker
- Historic Fort or Battle Site
- Monument
- Scenic Byway

Active Recreation

- Archery Range
- Baseball/Softball Field
- Basketball Court
- Bocce Ball Court
- Cornhole Boards
- Horseshoe Pit
- Disc Golf Course
- Golf Course
- Fitness Equipment
- Skate Park
- Soccer Field
- Volleyball Court
- Tennis Court
- Pickleball Court
- Ice Skating
- Sledding Hill
- Cross-Country Skiing

General Services

- Parking
- Restrooms (fixed or portable)
- Accessible Facilities
- Concessions (walk-up)
- Restaurant (full service)
- Vending Machine
- 24-Hour Facility or Service
- Admittance/Parking Fee