

BLM Recreation Guide - Alaska

Prudhoe Bay

Watchable Wildlife

- W1 Slope Mountain**
(Dalton Highway mile 302) This rocky terrain is a good place to spot Dall sheep.
- W2 Atigun Pass**
(Dalton Highway mile 245) Scan the rocky slopes in this area for Dall sheep.
- W3 Unnamed Ponds**
(Dalton Highway mile 165) Look for moose and water birds.
- W4 Chapman Lake**
(Dalton Highway mile 161) Look for moose and water birds.
- W5 Grayling Lake**
(Dalton Highway mile 150) The lake is too shallow for fishing, but watch for waterfowl and moose.
- W6 Jim River**
(Dalton Highway mile 140) Watch for grayling and salmon in mid-summer.
- W7 Fiftymile Lake**
(Denali Highway mile 50) Watch for bald eagle, trumpeter swan, beaver, caribou, moose and grizzly bear.
- W8 Campbell Tract**
This 730-acre wildlife oasis in the heart of Anchorage is home to moose, grizzly bear, black bear, salmon and a variety of birds. See other side for seasonal activities.



Dennis R. Green/BLM
The historic town of Wiseman.

Recreation Sites

	#	Season	Water (treated)	Restrooms	Wheelchair accessible	Fees	Maximum (days) length of stay	Highway mile/km
1 Galbraith Lake campground	30	June-Sept.	-	●	-	-	14	Dalton 275/443 km
2 Marion Creek campground	27	June-Sept.	◆	●	-	-	14	Dalton 180/290 km
3 Arctic Circle wayside/campground	-	May-Sept.	-	●	-	-	14	Dalton 115/185 km
4 Five Mile campground	-	May-Sept.	◆	●	-	-	14	Dalton 60/97 km
5 Cripple Creek campground	21	June-Nov.	◆	●	◆	-	7	Steese 60/97 km
6 Mount Prindle campground	13	May-Sept.	◆	●	◆	-	10	Steese 57.3/92 km
7 Ophir Creek campground	19	May-Sept.	◆	●	◆	-	10	Steese 57.3/92 km
8 Eagle campground	16	May-Sept.	◆	●	-	-	10	Taylor 160/257 km
9 Walker Fork campground	20	May-Sept.	◆	●	◆	-	10	Taylor 82/132 km
10 West Fork campground	25	May-Sept.	-	●	-	-	10	Taylor 49/79 km
11 Brushkana Creek campground	21	June-Oct.	◆	●	◆	-	14	Denali 104.3/168 km
12 Delta River wayside	-	June-Oct	◆	●	◆	-	-	Denali 21.7/34.9 km
13 Tangle Lakes campground	27	June-Oct.	◆	●	◆	-	14	Denali 21.5/34.6 km
14 Paxson Lake campground	50	June-Oct.	◆	●	◆	-	14	Richardson 175/282 km
15 Sourdough Creek campground	42	May-Oct.	◆	●	◆	-	14	Richardson 147.5/237 km
16 Salmon Lake campground	6	June-Oct.	-	●	◆	-	14	Nome-Taylor 40/64 km

Key: # number of sites water (treated) restrooms wheelchair accessible
 fishing boat launch dump station \$ fees X maximum (days) length of stay

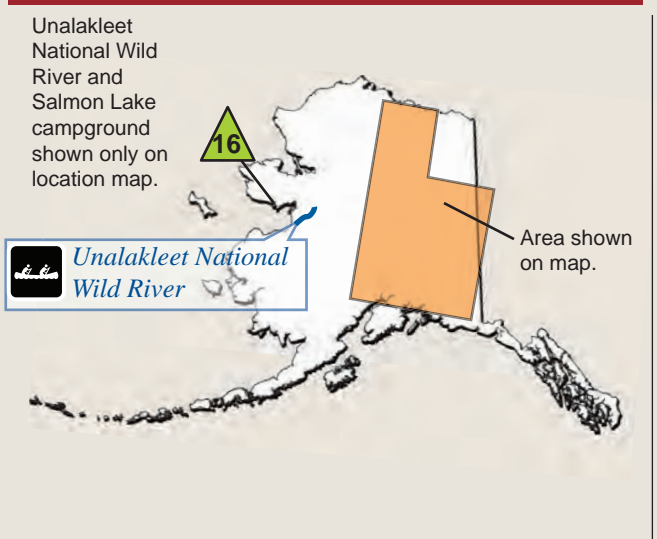
Points of Interest

- A. Atigun Pass**
(Dalton Highway mile 245/394 km) At 4,643 feet, this is the highest pass on the State of Alaska road system. The pass is part of the Continental Divide, which separates waters draining north to the Arctic Ocean or south to the Bering Sea.
- B. Sukakpak Mountain**
(Dalton Highway mile 203/326.7 km) This spectacular mountain (elev. 4,459 feet) is composed of limestone (now changed to marble) estimated to be 375 million years old.
- C. Wiseman**
(Dalton Highway mile 188.6/303.5 km) This small mining community was founded in 1907 when gold was discovered nearby.
- D. Historic Coldfoot**
(Dalton Highway mile 175/281.6 km) Gold was discovered in nearby Slate Creek in 1899; by 1905 there were 130 men working 28 mines in the area. Now, only a few scattered remains mark the site.
- E. Arctic Circle**
(Dalton Highway mile 115/185 km) A strategic wayside with a view of the midnight sun the week of summer solstice. Situated at latitude 66° 33' N, there is at least one 24-hour period of daylight and one 24-hour period of darkness a year. The adjacent campground is scheduled for substantial upgrades during summer 2021 and may be temporarily closed during the construction.
- F. Finger Mountain**
(Dalton Highway mile 97.5/156.9 km) The granite tors and nearby Finger Rock were used as landmarks by early aviators. Panoramic views from this overlook are outstanding. Site of an accessible interpretive trail and an outhouse.
- G. Yukon Crossing**
(Dalton Highway mile 56/90.1 km) The Yukon River is the fifth longest river in North America. It begins in Canada and flows 1,900 miles to the Bering Sea. The 2,290 foot-long E.L. Patton Bridge is the only bridge spanning the river in Alaska. Summer volunteers greet visitors at the BLM Yukon Crossing Visitor Station.
- H. Colorado Creek Trail**
(Elliott Highway mile 57/91.7 km) This winter trail serves as the western entrance to a system of cabins and trails in the roadless one-million-acre White Mountains National Recreation Area.
- I. White Mountains Summit Trail**
(Elliott Highway mile 28/45 km) This 20-mile hiking trail is recommended for use June-September. The trail traverses alpine tundra and offers views of the White Mountains and the Alaska Range.
- J. Wickersham Creek Trail**
(Elliott Highway mile 28/45 km) This winter trail provides southern access to the winter cabins and trails of the White Mountains National Recreation Area.
- K. McKay Creek Trail**
(Steese Highway mile 42/67.6 km) The White Mountains National Recreation Area cabin and trail system can be reached from the McKay Creek Trail and its winter trailhead.
- L. White Mountains Gateway**
(Steese Highway mile 57/91.7 km) Accessible via the six-mile U.S. Creek Road and 16-mile Nome Creek Road, the Nome Creek valley offers two campgrounds, backcountry hiking, berry picking, and access to Beaver Creek National Wild River via Nome Creek.
- M. Eagle Summit**
(Steese Highway mile 107.3/172.7 km) Due to its elevation, this area is a popular place in late June to see the midnight sun without driving north to the Arctic Circle.
- N. Fort Egbert/Eagle**
(Taylor Highway mile 160/257.5 km) The U.S. Army founded Fort Egbert in 1899. BLM has restored five buildings and the Eagle Historical Society and Department of the Interior employees give daily walking tours in the summer. Campground nearby.
- O. Mount Fairplay Wayside**
(Taylor Highway mile 34/54.7 km) Interpretive panels describe wildlife of the Fortymile region.
- P. Denali Viewpoint**
(Denali Highway mile 130/209.2 km) An excellent place to photograph North America's highest peak, Mt. McKinley, when weather conditions are favorable.
- Q. Maclaren Summit**
(Denali Highway mile 37/59.5 km) At 4,086 feet elevation this is the second highest pass on the Alaska road system and offers views of the Alaska Range and the Maclaren River valley.
- R. Tangle Lakes Archaeological District**
(Denali Highway mile 16-38/26-61 km) More than 400 archaeological sites indicate that ancient peoples inhabited this area for at least 10,000 years.
- S. Iditarod National Historic Trail**
Running from Seward to Nome, the winter trail provided overland access for America's Last Great Gold Rush to the Iditarod Mining District. As the fourth largest goldfield in Alaska, over \$1.5 billion of gold was extracted from the Iditarod area and hauled in half-ton loads by dog sleds to Seward between 1911 and 1920. Today much of the Iditarod Trail is used by the long distance sled dog race of the same name.



Dennis R. Green/BLM

Alaska Location Map

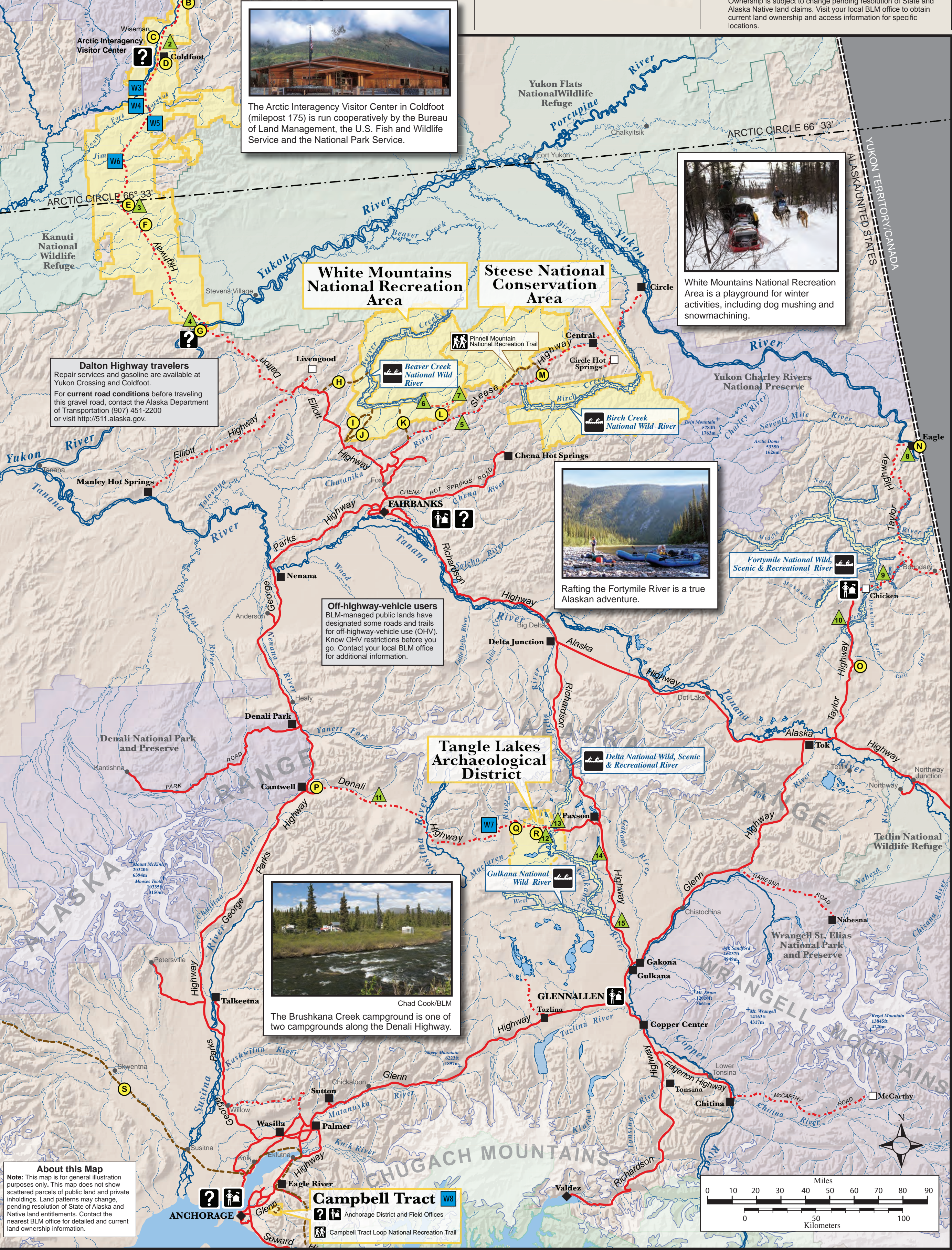


Legend

- BLM-managed public lands with special designations
 - Conservation system units managed by other federal agencies
 - BLM office
 - Alaska Public Lands Information Center or BLM information center
 - National Wild and Scenic Rivers managed by BLM
 - Paved roads
 - Unpaved roads
 - Trails
 - Rivers
 - Minimal or no service
 - Basic service
 - Full services
- Note: The BLM manages more than 80 million acres of public land in Alaska for multiple use, which includes outdoor recreation. Ownership is subject to change pending resolution of State and Alaska Native land claims. Visit your local BLM office to obtain current land ownership and access information for specific locations.



The Arctic Interagency Visitor Center in Coldfoot (milepost 175) is run cooperatively by the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.



Dalton Highway travelers
Repair services and gasoline are available at Yukon Crossing and Coldfoot.
For current road conditions before traveling this gravel road, contact the Alaska Department of Transportation (907) 451-2200 or visit <http://511.alaska.gov>.

Off-highway-vehicle users
BLM-managed public lands have designated some roads and trails for off-highway-vehicle use (OHV). Know OHV restrictions before you go. Contact your local BLM office for additional information.

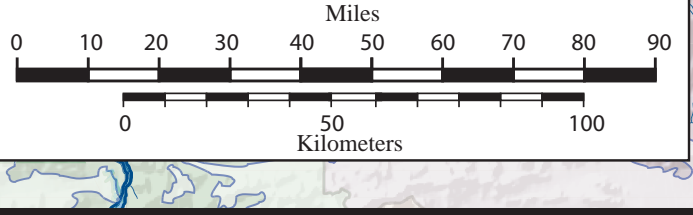


Rafting the Fortymile River is a true Alaskan adventure.

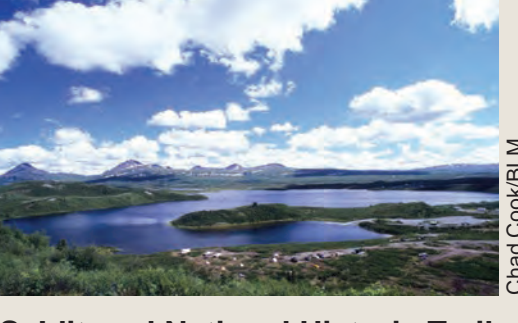


Chad Cook/BLM
The Brushkana Creek campground is one of two campgrounds along the Denali Highway.

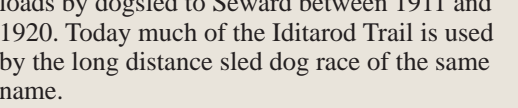
About this Map
Note: This map is for general illustration purposes only. This map does not show scattered parcels of public land and private inholdings. Land patterns may change, pending resolution of State of Alaska and Native land entitlements. Contact the nearest BLM office for detailed and current land ownership information.



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(Taylor Highway mile 34/54.7 km) Interpretive panels describe wildlife of the Fortymile region.



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S. Iditarod National Historic Trail