

Northern Divide Trail: Northbound Guide

This text guide outlines the directions for the Northern Divide Trail, starting at the Southern Terminus at Kakwa Lake, ending at the Northern Terminus at Liard River Hot Springs. The guide is divided into a proposed series of 26 days. It is suggested to take a day off from hiking at Tumbler Ridge, Chetwynd, and Toad River. Additionally, time may be needed to resupply at either Pink Mountain (suggested), or Tsay Deh Kene, both significant side trips away from the trail.

The guide includes the following elements:

- Text guide: directions in plain language describing the route from one geographic feature to the next
- Distance table: a table of notable features, with corresponding GPS coordinates
- Elevation profile: a side profile of the trail showing elevation changes, with the high point of the day marked

This guide is intended to be used as an auxiliary resource to other methods, such as the Keyhole Markup File designed for a GPS receiver, and the trail maps. The text guide serves as a way to put the trail's route into words, and describe the features which define the trail.

Day 1: Kakwa Lake to Narraway River

Distance: 38 km

Elevation Gain: 950 m

Elevation Loss: 1150 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 34%

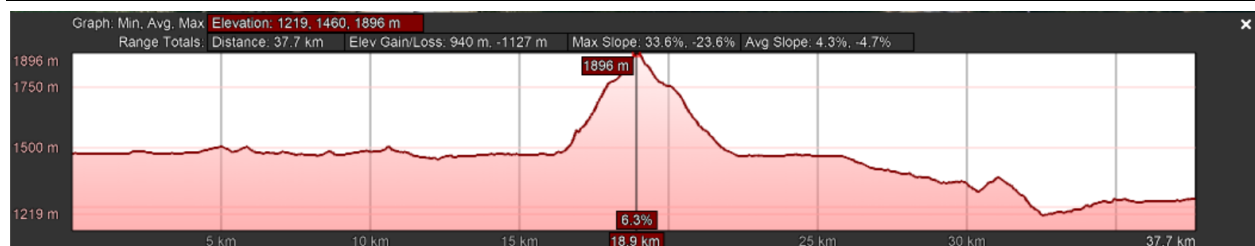
Maximum Descending Slope: 26%

Starting from the cabin at the South end of Kakwa Lake, follow the Western edge of the lake. The mountains to the West are impassable the entire length of Kakwa Lake, even near Babette Lake. There is a road or path on the western side of Kakwa Lake. It runs right next to the Kakwa River, which leaves Kakwa Lake heading North. Follow the path North until departing North to find two small ponds.

Beyond the two small ponds, find Jarvis Creek. This marks the beginning of the Hart Ranges, the series of mountains South of Williston Lake. Follow it West to Jarvis Lakes, a series of ponds. Mount Ida sits at 3200 meters altitude to the West. On the North side of Jarvis Lakes is Hanington Mountain, with several steep peaks. The first possible pass, between the first two peaks is probably impassable. Take the second option North, after the second peak. This is a climb from 1500 meters altitude to 1900 meters altitude, the only serious climb of the day. The pass is long and narrow, leading North to a pond. The descent is just like the ascent, back down to 1500 meters altitude.

Skirt the Eastern edge of the pond and follow the stream north to the junction with Moonias Creek at the center of the valley. Go North until a stream joins Moonias Creek from the West. Break off and head Northwest to the Narraway River. Walk West alongside the river, camp near the junction of two streams from the North.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Kakwa Lake (Cabin)	0.0	West bank of the Southern tip of the lake
Ponds	10.0	Between Kakwa River and Jarvis Creek
Jarvis Lakes	15.0	Series of small lakes on Jarvis Creek
Hanington Pass	19.0	Long corridor
Moonias Creek	27.0	Convergence of two streams, runs North-South
Narraway River	32.5	West of the convergence with Moonias Creek
Narraway River Camp	38.0	Near entry of two streams from the North



Day 2: Narraway River to Framstead Creek

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 1520 m

Elevation Loss: 1840 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 40%

Maximum Descending Slope: 40%

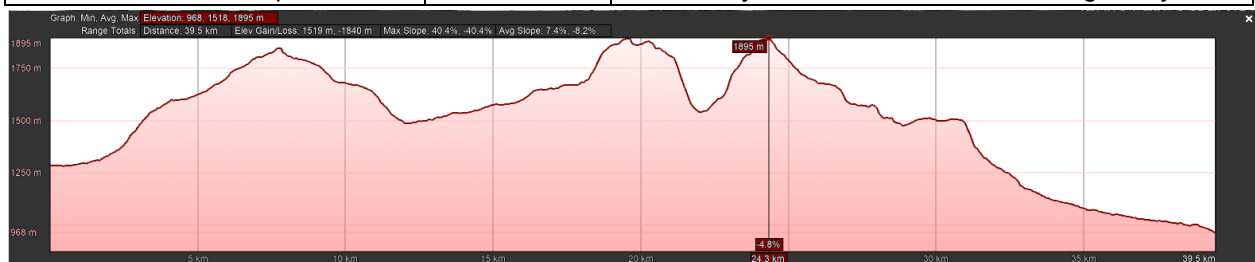
Two streams or ravines join the river from the North and are close to each other. Find the Western one and go through the broad pass to the North. Continue through the pass and down into the next valley. Find Belcourt Creek and follow it briefly to the Southwest. To the Northwest is Pearson Mountain, at over 2500 meters altitude.

Just to the East of Pearson Mountain is Natanik Mountain, which also rises to almost 2500 meters altitude. Find Amisk Lake between Pearson Mountain and Natanik Mountain. Mountains surround the lake on three sides, but the North side has a pass.

Head up on the North side of the lake to the pass at 1900 meters altitude. Once at the top, stay away from the cliff on the North side. Go West down the gradual slope to the next valley at 1550 meters altitude, with the beginning of North Herrick Creek. Cross the creek West and climb back to 1900 meters altitude and through the pass between Paksumo and Meganin mountains.

Go Northwest through to descend from down into a valley running to the Northwest, perpendicular to all previous valleys. This straight valley is at 1100 meters altitude, and has steep mountains on both sides in continuous walls. The gradual descent through this valley ends at the camp, located at the junction with Framstead Creek.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Narraway River Camp	0.0	Near entry of two streams from North
Watin Pass	8.0	Shallow pass
Belcourt Creek	12.0	Runs Northeast-Southwest
Amisk Lake	18.0	Surrounded closely by mountains
North Herrick Creek	22.0	Small creek
Paksumo-Meganin Pass	24.5	Shallow pass
Valley	35.0	Long corridor
Framstead Creek Camp	40.0	Located at junction with stream from long valley



Day 3: Framstead Creek to Balky Horse Camp

Distance: 35 km

Elevation Gain: 1360 m

Elevation Loss: 1370 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 44%

Maximum Descending Slope: 43%

From the camp at Framstead Creek, go West between two mountains, and continue West again immediately afterwards. This leads to the end of a road, which parallels Muller Creek, just to the West.

Cross the road and Muller Creek to the Northwest. There is a low pass up at 1300 meters altitude straight ahead. Continuing straight Northwest, there is a high pass, attained at 1700 meters altitude. The ascent is a bit steep, and crossing the ridge means crossing into Monkman Provincial Park. Descend back down to almost 1000 meters altitude from the high pass and continue Northwest along a long corridor (over 10 km) with a stream.

The corridor runs between Ice Mountain, which is to the Southwest and contains several glaciers, and other, smaller mountains to the Northeast. Behind these other mountains lie the Limestone Lakes and Upper Blue Lake.

Beyond the first stream, there is a pond. Skirt the pond and continue Northwest along the stream. At the end of this corridor, the stream joins Fontoniko Creek. At this point, the Monkman Pass Memorial Trail should be on the West side of Fontoniko Creek. It is unmaintained at this point.

Head North on the trail if found, or simply follow Fontoniko Creek, which parallels the trail. Balky Horse camp is on the West side of Fontoniko Creek, about 500 meters North of the junction.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Framstead Creek Camp	0.0	Located at junction with stream from long valley
Path	5.5	End of small road
Muller Creek	7.0	Cross perpendicular, flows from North to South
Pass	16.0	Relatively steep pass
Stream	20.0	Separate stream which does not flow to Fontoniko Creek
Fontoniko Creek	33.0	Junction
Balky Horse	35.0	Existing camp on Monkman Pass Memorial Trail



Day 4: Balky Horse to Kinuseo Falls

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 1860 m

Elevation Loss: 1990 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 42%

Maximum Descending Slope: 36%

The hike on this day is entirely on the Monkman Pass Memorial Trail. From Balky Horse camp on the West side of Fontoniko Creek cross the creek and head East up the incline to a plateau at about 1600 meters altitude. This is the only serious climb of the day.

Decent Camp should be on the upper edge of the initial ascent. Once on the plateau, head directly North and find Hugh Lake. there should be another camp on the North side of the lake. From Hugh Lake, descend North toward Monkman Lake at about 1100 meters altitude.

The trail contacts Monkman Lake at its Southeast corner, where there is a camp. At this point, the Monkman Pass Memorial should be better maintained, and more easy to follow. The trail departs from Monkman Lake to the Northeast, eventually running near the Cascades, a wide waterfall.

North of the Cascades, Trot Camp should be near to a small ridge which runs very straight to the Northwest. After five kilometers of this ridge, the trail descends to the North to cross the Murray River on a pedestrian bridge. The trail hugs the Murray River for some time, departs and rejoins it to cross a road. The trail leads to a parking lot, and a road runs to the Northeast, eventually leading to Kinuseo Falls. This is the end of day, but a ride is needed to get to Tumbler Ridge to resupply.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Balky Horse Camp	0.0	Existing camp on Fontoniko Creek
Decent Camp	3.0	Existing camp on elevated terrain
Hugh Lake	8.0	Small lake and existing camp
Monkman Lake	15.0	Southeast corner of lake and existing camp, real trail
Cascades	20.0	Large waterfalls
Trot Camp	24.0	Existing camp near small ridge
Murray River Bridge	31.5	Footbridge over the Murray River
Kinuseo Falls	40.0	Large waterfall with viewing platform next to road



Day 5: Kinuseo Falls to Sukunka Stream

Distance: 30 km

Elevation Gain: 2400 m

Elevation Loss: 2030 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 49%

Maximum Descending Slope: 48%

Get a ride back from Tumbler Ridge. From Kinuseo Falls, track back up the Murray River until a good crossing point is reached where the river is narrow and relatively shallow. After crossing, go away from the river by ascending the hill to the Northwest. Kinuseo Falls and the Murray River should be at the Eastern base of the hill.

Continue up the hill, finally ascending to 1400 meters altitude before turning West and ascending to Albright Ridge at 1800 meters altitude. Stay on the broad portion of Albright Ridge, descending slightly before ascending past 1800 meters altitude. Gradually descend down to 1400 meters altitude from the ridgeline on the North face. Keep close to the mountain and ascend when possible. Get back to the higher portion of Albright Ridge by passing between two elevated ponds, then ascend to the West.

Enter a broad gap right after leaving the ponds. Cross Albright Ridge, descending to cross the Hook Creek, which enters Hook Lake at its East end. Continue West. Ahead is Sukunka Mountain. At the Eastern end of this mountain is a stream, which continues to Hook Lake. Cross the stream and go towards Sukunka Mountain. Enter the ravine between the South side of the mountain and a hill, ascending past 1200 meters altitude and arriving in the valley.

Go West along the length of this short valley. Look for the gradual ascent to the low gap slightly South of the center of the valley. Camp at the base of this ascent, in the bottom of the valley overshadowed by Sukunka Peak.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Murray River	0.0	Cross to the West where the river is at half its normal width
Ridge	8.0	Broad portion of ridge
Ponds	15.0	90° turn to cross ridge
Hook Creek	20.0	Cross the creek at the Southern edge of Hook Lake
Stream	23.5	Empties into Hook Lake to the East
Ravine	26.0	Steep-sided area between hill and Sukunka
Sukunka Stream Camp	30.0	Small stream before gradual ascent



Day 6: Sukunka Stream to Anzac River

Distance: 36 km

Elevation Gain: 1900 m

Elevation Loss: 2120 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 44%

Maximum Descending Slope: 37%

From the camp on Sukunka Stream, continue West, ascending to the gap. Once at 1500 meters altitude, ascend to the South to 1650 meters altitude to avoid descending to the next stream. Be careful of the steep drop on the North side. Pass a pond to the Southwest before ascending the broad ridge to the Northwest.

Stay on the ridge as it gets less broad. Continue Northwest on the ridge as it dips and climbs above 1900 meters altitude. When the ridge descends from this altitude, stay on the Western side while descending to 1450 meters altitude and climbing back up to a gap at 1600 meters altitude.

From the gap, descend again as the terrain ramps down and turns slightly West. Find the stream at the bottom of the descent and follow it Northwest to a road. Leave the stream and go West to find another stream. Cross that stream down at 1000 meters altitude, and go directly West between a mountain standing alone and a small range to the North. Climb to the Northwest and find the beginning of the Anzac River. Follow this river Northwest.

Mount Dudzic is to the North. Sentinel Peak stands by itself on the opposite side of the valley. Descend with the river to almost 1000 meters altitude. Just as the last hill attached to Sentinel Peak fades to the South, a stream joins the Anzac River from the Northeast. This stream comes straight into the Anzac River, and forms a side valley straight back to the Northeast. Camp here, at the junction of this stream and the Anzac River.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Sukunka Stream Camp	0.0	Small stream before gradual ascent
Gap	2.5	Climb West from this Gap
Ridge	8.5	High point of the day, 1922 meters altitude
Gap	13.5	Gap between larger ridge to Northeast, smaller mountain
Road	18.0	Cross road and two streams in this area
Anzac River	28.0	Beginning of river, flows to the Northwest
Anzac River Camp	36.0	At junction with stream entering from North



Day 7: Anzac River to North Anzac River

Distance: 31 km

Elevation Gain: 1710 m

Elevation Loss: 1600 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 43%

Maximum Descending Slope: 39%

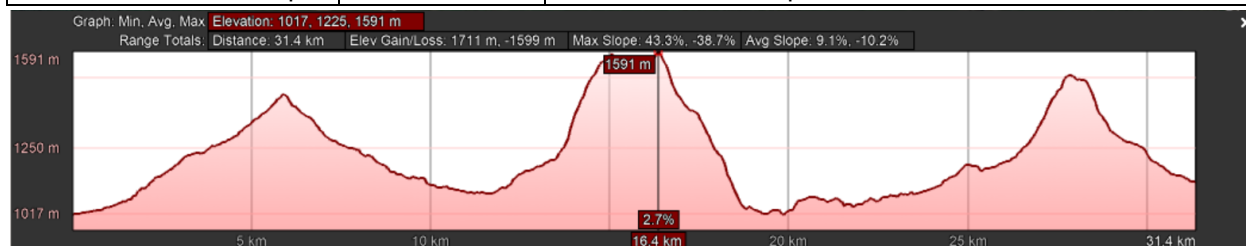
Leave the Anzac River and go Northeast along the stream. This is an ascent up to 1300 meters altitude. Look for a gap to the West before reaching the mountains, which are the source of this small stream. Enter the gap at almost 1450 meters altitude and cross the 55th North parallel and 122nd West parallel almost simultaneously.

Continue West. Mount Wendt is the North side of this small valley. Go past Mount Wendt, and find Alexis Mountain just to the West of it. Alexis Mountain is a series of peaks, which form the North wall of the corridor. Branches of the mountain descend toward the hiking route, which continues West.

Keep close to Alexis Mountain while remaining in the valley. Look for a small pass running parallel to Alexis Mountain. Ascend from 1100 meters altitude to 1500 meters altitude to pass through this space. Southwest of the pass is a small basin. Stay at altitude and pass this basin, then descend on the other side. Get off the ridge, continuing West. Descend to the next valley corridor, whose North face is Mount Kinney.

Find the stream at the center of this corridor, which flows to the South. Go upstream to the Northwest, hike past Mount Kinney, and find the pass right next to it, in the North corner of the valley corridor. Go through the pass, descending to a stream to the Northwest. This is another tributary of the Anzac River called the North Anzac River, which flows to the South, but here it is just a trickle. Camp here.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Anzac River Camp	36.0	At junction with stream entering from North
Gap	6.0	90° from stream, parallel to Anzac River, under Mt. Wendt
Double Pass	15.0	Stay on high ground to pass by basin
Stream	21.0	Flows to the South
Pass	28.0	Near Mount Kinney
North Anzac River Camp	31.0	Small stream at this point, flows South



Day 8: North Anzac River to Stack Creek

Distance: 37 km

Elevation Gain: 2460 m

Elevation Loss: 2540 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 41%

Maximum Descending Slope: 43%

From the camp at the North Anzac River, look West. To the Northwest is one of the peaks of Reynolds Mountain. There is a small hill at the foot of the mountain. Ascend this hill and continue to climb West. Get up to the ridge to the West, which is higher than 1600 meters altitude. Find the ridge and continue it Northwest. There is a broad plateau between two ridges.

Continue this Northwest, and then descend. Immediately after the descent, turn West and skirt around the Northern edge of the valley at about 1300 meters altitude, in preparation of climbing back up. Go Northwest and ascend to the gap at the North end at 1500 meters altitude. This is the base of the steep Mount Reynolds. Go North and find the Misinchinka River down at 1100 meters altitude. From the river, go Northeast through a narrow gap next to Grant Peak, climbing up to 1350 meters altitude. Descending back down to the other side at 1200 meters altitude.

Turn to the Northwest and hike parallel to the ridge just previously crossed through the gap, and which runs along on the West side. Staying close to this ridge, climb up to 1600 meters altitude to pass through a broad gap adjacent to Milburn Peak. This is the first and highest of three successive gaps, which must be mounted to stay close to the ridge.

From the broad gap, it is necessary to descend down to almost 1300 meters altitude, before climbing back up to a narrow crevice at about 1500 meters altitude. Continue Northwest, descending again, and then ascending again, this time up to 1600 meters altitude. After climbing up to this third gap, descend and turn to the West and stay on the South side of this peak of Hunter Mountain. Continue West along the Stack Creek on the South side of the mountain, descending lower than 1100 meters altitude. Camp at the base of the mountain.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
North Anzac River Camp	0.0	Small stream at this point, flows South
Gap	11.0	Allows crossing ridge to the Northeast
Misinchinka River	14.5	Beginning of river in center of wide valley
Grant Gap	18.0	Narrow gap next to Grant Peak
Hunter Pass	31.0	Third of three passes before finding Stack Creek
Stack Creek Camp	37.0	At the base of one of the peaks of Mount Hunter



Day 9: Stack Creek to Pine River

Distance: 33 km

Elevation Gain: 2460 m

Elevation Loss: 2800 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 43%

Maximum Descending Slope: 45%

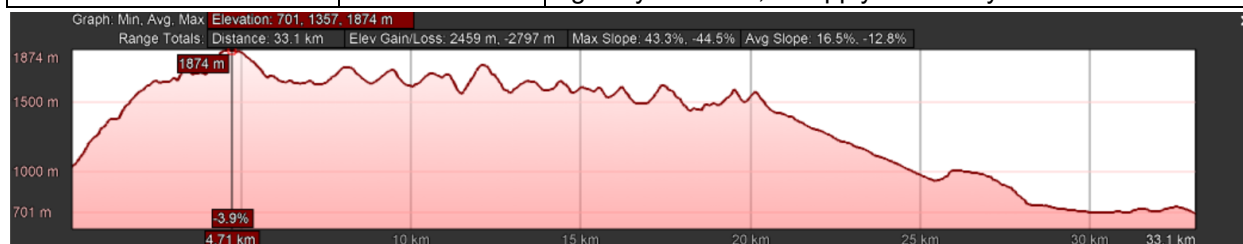
From the camp on Stack Creek, climb the mountain to the North. The climb is still steep, but the mountain contains a relatively level area at 1650 meters altitude. Continue North to the ridge and stay on the ridge. This is Pine Lemoray Ridge, in Pine Lemoray Provincial Park.

The ridge climbs up to almost 1900 meters altitude. Descend to the Northwest, staying on the broad ridge. The North side is a cliff edge, the John Hart Highway is on the opposite side. Start by conquering two small ascents and descents. At the top of the second climb, there is a small gorge that goes off the North cliff face. Then, a third wave appears, this one involving a descent to 1550 meters altitude and a climb to 1750 meters altitude followed by a steeper descent.

After this, the ridge remains more broad and level, staying near 1600 meters altitude, yet slowly descending. Descend to the North onto a lower shelf ridge, and continue Northwest. After a slightly longer and steeper climb past 1600 meters altitude, and two small ponds, continue past two small hills, both lower than 1600 meters altitude. After the second, find the source of a stream running away from the ridge. Turn Northeast and follow the stream to the gap in Solitude Mountain, which lies to the North. This is a continuous descent down past 1000 meters altitude.

The stream reaches a confluence with Lin Creek. The pass is directly East. Go through this narrow pass to get to a narrow gorge carved by Mountain Creek. After exiting the gorge downstream, Heart Lake is just to the Northwest. Leave Mountain Creek and find Heart Lake Campground. From here, there is a maintained trail to the parking lot, and a road to the highway, and the Pine River. Get a ride East to Chetwynd.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Stack Creek Camp	0.0	At the base of one of the peaks of Mount Hunter
Ridge	4.5	High point on the ridge
Low Ridge	16.0	Switch from high to lower ridge
Stream Source	21.0	Source of stream leading away from ridge
Mountain Creek	28.0	Junction with creek in the middle of narrow gorge
Heart Lake	32.0	Campground
Pine River	33.0	Highway and river, resupply at Chetwynd



Day 10: Pine River to Unknown Stream

Distance: 34 km

Elevation Gain: 2860 m

Elevation Loss: 2250 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 44%

Maximum Descending Slope: 47%

Follow the Pine River West from the entrance to Heart Lake and continue North as the river passes underneath the highway. Depart North from the river, going uphill and finding the stream, which is in the center of the gap between the two hills to the East and West. Continuing uphill underneath the power lines, the stream comes from a ravine. Instead of hiking through the ravine, climb the parallel slope on the East side.

Continue to the West to find Simpson Lake. There is a small road to the East. Go North of Simpson Lake, West of the road, and pass on the West side of Doonan Lake, just beyond. Cross the road again, continue Northwest and descend to Doonan Creek. Cross the creek and ascend the line created by a small ravine between two hills to a summit at about 1700 meters altitude.

Stay on the ridge and head Northwest. At the end of the ridge, descend to the North into a small valley, which has a stream which flows to the South. Turn Northwest to find the gap to continue moving Northwest. After the gap, enter a basin with a stream on the other side of the gap. The stream flows to the South. Follow the stream North briefly before leaving it to pass through a gap at the Northwest corner of the valley.

A small elevated pond is situated on the other side of the gap. Go West and then Continue northwest and descend into a basin with a solitary mountain in it. Streams go around either side of the mountain to the South. From there, ascend and descend one last time into the next basin. Camp in that basin, at the source of a stream flowing Northeast.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Pine River	0.0	Highway and river, resupply at Chetwynd
Simpson Lake	10.0	Road nearby
Doonan Creek	15.0	Crossing between Doonan Lake and mountain
Stream	21.0	At the end of the ridge
Basin	26.0	Bottom of basin with source of stream flowing South
Unknown Stream Camp	34.0	Source of stream leading away from ridge



Day 11: Unknown Stream to Unknown Stream

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 2870 m

Elevation Loss: 3260 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 41%

Maximum Descending Slope: 40%

From the camp in the basin, ascend to the gap Northwest above 1700 meters altitude. On the other side, descend to the North, and continue Northwest past a few of the sources of Carbon Creek. Stay West on the ridge, and climb the slope to a gap at almost 1800 meters altitude.

After the gap, descend to the Northwest, past 1400 meters altitude. Pass the gap to the East with the same Northwest heading, and climb a small hill before climbing back up to a gap. To find this gap, keep on the East ridge, and look for the gap on the West side. At the top of this ridge at about 1700 meters altitude, continue West, descend, and skirt the Western edge of a hill in the middle of a large basin. The straight ridge is to the East of that hill.

Keep going Northwest and do the last climb of the day up past 1600 meters altitude. The straight ridge continues to the Northeast, and there is a new mountain peak just to the West. Make the steep climb up to the ridge between these two peaks and descend to the Northwest.

The Northern edge of the ridge curves to the West, leading to a stream and a road. Continue West at low altitude towards a new section of mountains, crossing several small hills. Follow Macoun Creek West along the base of the mountain. As the mountains recede to the North, leave the stream and climb to the Northwest to a gap in the ridge at about 1600 meters altitude.

Descend from the gap and go Northeast. The valley opens up to the Northeast, and there is another stream. Follow the stream Northeast. Go Northeast along the stream and pass the tall mountain to the West. Camp at the bottom of a ravine descending from the Northwest.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Unknown Stream Camp	0.0	Source of stream leading away from ridge
Gap	4.0	High point of the day
Ridge	13.0	Ridge at top of curved valley
Road	20.0	Cross road
Macoun Creek	28.0	Flows to the East
Pass	34.0	From Macoun Creek into valley facing Northeast
Unknown Stream Camp	40.0	After passing first mountain on Northwest, at ravine junction



Day 12: Unknown Stream to Williston Lake

Distance: 38 km

Elevation Gain: 2870 m

Elevation Loss: 3260 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 41%

Maximum Descending Slope: 40%

Leave the camp on the stream climbing to the Northwest, and go through the pass. Descend through the pass to the West and go North along the stream. After passing a lower hill to the West, ascend the following stream and go through a pass at a low ridge at about 1600 meters altitude.

Continue North and descend down to lower than 900 meters altitude, where Point Creek can be found. Keep going North, and climb up a wide gorge. The desired gorge has an offshoot to the Northeast halfway up in addition to the main path to the Northwest.

Continue Northwest. The gorge ends with a ridge to the Northwest. Make the steep climb on the North side to 1900 meters altitude to get to the top of this difficult ridge. Descend to the Northwest and circle back to the West to find a small pond. Go Southwest past the pond and climb towards Mount Crysdale.

Stay just below the steep ridge of Mount Crysdale. Find a plateau to the Northwest, and climb up to the gap at about 2100 meters altitude before starting the long descent. The descent goes Northwest down the back of this set of mountains.

Descend lower than 1800 meters altitude to the Northwest, and then continue descending North. There is an initial steep descent past a small pond, then a continued descent North all the way down to Williston Lake. From the junction of the stream with the lake, go slightly East to get to a good crossing point to the North. Camp here on the shore in preparation for a crossing.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Unknown Stream Camp	0.0	Source of stream leading away from ridge
Pass	3.0	Top of climb directly from camp
Low Ridge	14.0	Relatively flat near ridge
Point Creek	18.0	Under Mount Crysdale
Ridge	22.5	Last climb to ridge is steep
Plateau	29.0	Right under the peak of Mount Crysdale
Williston Lake Camp	38.0	On the South shore of the Peace Arm



Day 13: Williston Lake to West Nabesche River

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 2788 m

Elevation Loss: 2144 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 47%

Maximum Descending Slope: 47%

The direct crossing distance on the lake is just under 800 meters. Cross the lake and continue hiking North up the closest arm of the mountains adjacent to the lake. This is a constant climb up past 1700 meters altitude.

From the ridge, Advance Mountain is just to the West. Continue East and descend an arm to the North on the other side. This is a steep descent down to Bernard Creek. Follow Bernard Creek North. Bernard Creek is long and runs between a mountain with a steep slope to the East and a series of mountains to the West with longer arms, which descend down to the creek.

Continue North along Bernard Creek until it starts curving West. At that point, find the gap to the North and ascend it. After initially ascending North, climb West above 1600 meters altitude before descending to the Northeast. During this time, Burden Mountain is to the West. After getting down to a stream at 1200 meters altitude, follow the stream West as it leads to a gap above 1500 meters altitude.

This valley turns sharply to the North. Follow it North along a stream. The stream joins the West Nabesche River, which comes from the Northwest at just above 1000 meters altitude. The West Nabesche River runs between a continuous ridgeline to the Northeast, and several separate mountains to the Southwest. Follow it Northwest.

At a junction with a stream entering from the West, continuing climbing alongside the West Nabesche River as a ridgeline appears on its Southwest side. As the ridge on the North gets slightly lower, stop and camp.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Williston Lake Camp	0.0	On the South shore of the Peace Arm
Advance Ridge	4.0	Top of climb directly from the lake, near Advance Mountain
Bernard Creek	9.0	Long creek, flows South
Low Ridge	19.0	Southeast of Mount Burden
West Nabesche River	30.0	Long river, flows Southeast
West Nabesche River Camp	40.0	Under lower portion of North ridge



Day 14: West Nabesche River to Poutang Creek

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 2820 m

Elevation Loss: 2800 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 47%

Maximum Descending Slope: 46%

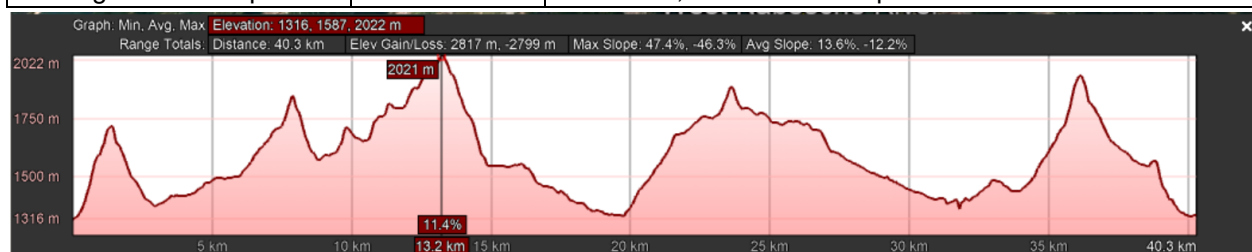
From the camp on the West Nabesche River, depart from the river and ascend steeply to the North. Once on the ridge, descend steeply on the arm which goes North. After descending, look for the stream to the North. Follow the stream West and climb up to the basin at about 1500 meters altitude. From there, turn North and climb to the pass at 1850 meters altitude. The pass is between a tall and steep peak to the West and a slightly shorter peak to the East.

Descend to the North from the pass. Go Northwest across several small hills before finding another pass, located at 2000 meters altitude, with Gauvreau Peak just to the West. Make the steep climb to the pass and descend with a North heading. After the steep descent, follow the Nabesche River East as it descends below 1400 meters altitude. After the Nabesche River has turned to the Southeast, leave it and hike up a stream to the North. This stream comes from between two mountains, above them is a large open space.

Continue North to the end of this space and find a good spot to cross the low ridge which lies to the North. There is a more gradual slope to the ridge in the Eastern corner. Cross the ridge just under 2000 meters and enter Graham-Laurier Provincial Park. Descend to the Northeast.

Keep descending along Needham Creek as it goes North. Cut Northwest to find a stream joining from the West. Find the junction of the stream with a ravine joining from the North. Climb the ravine North up over 1900 meters altitude. This steep climb includes mounting a ridge at the top, just to the Northwest. Once over the ridge, descend Northeast along a ravine, which eventually enters Poutang Creek at almost 1300 meters altitude. Camp at the creek.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
West Nabesche River Camp	0.0	Under lower portion of North ridge
Stream	3.0	Flows Northeast
Pass	8.0	Between two mountains to the East and West
Gauvreau Pass	13.0	High point for the day, Gauvreau Peak to the West
Nabesche River	19.0	Flows Southeast
Needham Creek	30.0	Source, flows North
Poutang Creek Camp	40.0	Flows East, between South passes and North wall



Day 15: Poutang Creek to Balden Creek

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 2510 m

Elevation Loss: 2300 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 47%

Maximum Descending Slope: 47%

Follow the Poutang Creek West. Keep the mountains close by on the North side, and follow the creek until the mountains end and Poutang Creek goes Southwest. Leave the Creek and go Northwest and then briefly Northeast along Guilbault Creek. Look for a ravine just to the North.

Climb North up the ravine to about 1800 meters altitude. Go through a corridor gap in the mountains. There is a plateau on the other side of the mountains. Go North across the plateau and across the source of Lapierre Creek and find the ridge on the North side.

Make the steep climb and steep descent of this lower ridge and head Northwest. Cross the open area with a Northwest heading and find a way to climb the low ridge between two peaks in the Northwest corner. Make the steep climb and descend out of Graham-Laurier Provincial Park. After descending, go directly North. There is a large open space to the North. Go North across a possible marsh, right back into Graham-Laurier Provincial Park.

Go North from the camp on the plain. Keeping the lone mountain just to the East, find the stream coming from Lady Laurier Lake in the West. Follow the stream briefly East to the junction with Horn Creek coming from the Northwest. Ascend to the Northwest along Horn Creek. Stay on the main branch in the center, and ascend to the source of Horn Creek.

Continue ascending in the valley up to about 1700 meters altitude. Find the small gap in the Northernmost corner. Go North through this gap and descend to 1500 meters altitude to the source of Balden Creek. Camp here.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Poutang Creek Camp	0.0	Flows East, between South passes and North wall
Guilbault Creek	7.0	Flows East
Lapierre Creek	11.0	Source in basin, flows East
Gap	17.0	Steep on both sides
Marsh	23.0	Wet area between two streams
Horn Creek	30.0	Flows Southeast
Balden Creek Camp	40.0	Source, flows South



Day 16: Balden Creek to Gautschi Creek

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 3280 m

Elevation Loss: 3160 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 46%

Maximum Descending Slope: 49%

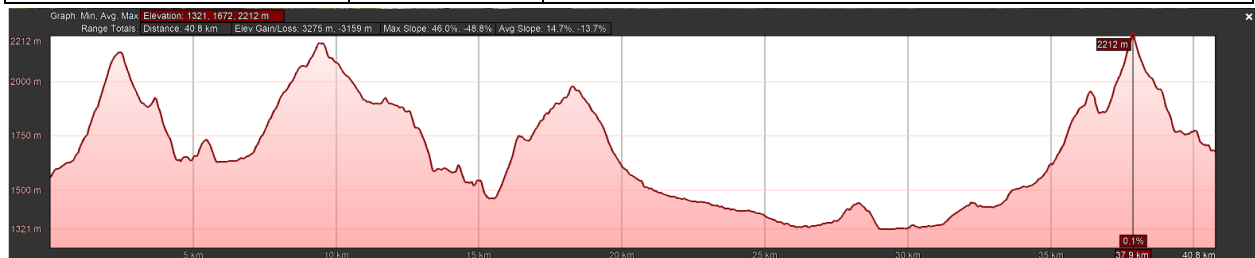
From the source of the creek, go Northeast and climb the ridge with a North heading. Just to the North is Mount Robb, whose peak reaches over 2500 meters altitude. Go East around the Southernmost arm of Mount Robb, then turn Northwest at the source of Calnan Creek and climb gradually from 1500 meters altitude up to almost 2200 meters altitude, close to Mount Robb.

There is a small gap at this altitude just North of Mount Robb's peak. Go North through this gap and continue Northwest to find two elevated ponds at approximately 1900 meters altitude. Descend to the Northeast down to an altitude of 1600 meters. Robb Lake is just to the East. Go East and skirt around on the North side of Robb Lake. Mount Kenny is to the North, standing at almost 2700 meters altitude. Note that from Robb Lake, there is a path to Pink Mountain directly East, for emergency resupply if needed.

Look for the pass on the East side of Mount Kenny. Climb up to this pass at almost 2000 meters altitude. Descend Northwest to the beginning of a stream. Follow the stream to its junction with another stream, and continue North. Cut to the Northwest and find Sidenius Creek.

Follow Sidenius Creek to the West briefly before turning to the North and following a stream up through a valley extending to the North. This is a gradual ascent. To the North, follow the valley to the Northeast, then climb towards Mount McCusker to the Northwest. Go through the pass at 2200 meters altitude and descend to the Northeast, through the basin. Continue descending Northwest along Gautschi Creek until Gautschi Creek is joined by a stream from the West. Camp at this junction.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Balden Creek Camp	0.0	Source, flows South
Calnan Creek	6.0	Source near Mount Robb
Robb Lake	16.0	South of Mount Kenny, Pink Mountain resupply to West
Stream	26.0	Junction of two streams
Sidenius Creek	30.0	Flows East
Gautschi Creek Camp	40.0	Source, flows North



Day 17: Gautschi Creek to Unknown Stream

Distance: 39 km

Elevation Gain: 2710 m

Elevation Loss: 2590 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 47%

Maximum Descending Slope: 49%

From the camp at the source of Gautschi Creek, descend with the creek, but cut Northwest to the Northernmost of two breaks in the mountains on the Western border of the creek. Ascend to the pass above 2000 meters altitude, and descend the other side. Immediately there is another pass to the Southwest at 1900 meters altitude.

After descending from this second pass, follow the curved valley West and then Northwest. There is a pond near the end of the valley. Once the valley has ended, the stream joins a creek at about 1250 meters altitude. At this junction, turn North to briefly follow the creek, then Northwest to hike up a stream joining the creek. This is the side valley separated from the creek by Mount Ford.

Go up the valley, which starts with a Northwest heading but then turns to the North. Continue to the very end, past Mount Ford on the East side. Make the steep climb up to the pass to the Northeast. A pond is at the top of the pass. Go around and past the pond, and then continue descending to the North. Use the gradual descent found just Northwest of the pond.

The Sikanni Chief River is found at the bottom of the descent, near 1350 meters altitude. Cross the river heading Northeast towards a valley on the opposite side of the river. Other valleys are next to this central valley on both sides. This central valley is longer, arriving on the river from the North. Ascend this valley to the source of its stream, below Mount Telemachos to the North and Mount Penelope to the Northwest. Camp at this source.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Gautschi Creek Camp	0.0	Source, flows North
Pass	5.0	Higher of two successive passes
Pond	12.0	Located on stream flowing Northwest
Creek	15.0	Junction with stream, flows South
Sikanni Chief Pass	24.0	High point of day, North of Mount Ford
Sikanni Chief River	29.0	Cross directly, do not follow
Unknown Stream	39.0	Source of stream, below Mounts Penelope and Telemachos



Day 18: Unknown Stream to Prophet River

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 3290 m

Elevation Loss: 3490 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 48%

Maximum Descending Slope: 48%

From the camp at the source of the stream right below Mount Penelope and Mount Telemachos, ascend to the pass between these two mountains. The pass is at 2300 meters altitude.

Northwest from the pass is the Achean Glacier. Descend this glacier to the North where there is a gap between mountains.

At the gap, turn all the way to the West to ascend back up to 2300 meters altitude, before turning directly North. Climb up to Ithaca Pass, the high point of the Northern Divide Trail. This pass is North of Mount Ulysses, and opens to the North onto the Ithaca Glacier. Descend the glacier heading North. Look to leave the glacier heading Northeast, descending to the Besa River.

This is the source of the Besa River, just below Mount Circe to the West and Great Snow Mountain and Great Snow Peak to the North. Climb Northwest to a pass just above 2400 meters altitude. Descend to the Northwest and this time continue Northwest, passing up an opportunity to the Northeast.

Go West briefly before finding a pass to the North. Ascend to this final pass of the day at about 2150 meters altitude. This pass is more level at the top. Avoid the cliff on the other side, instead descending gradually with a Northwest heading, sticking close to the Western wall. Follow a stream briefly to the junction with the Prophet River. Follow the river West towards its source, and camp there.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Unknown Stream Camp	0.0	Source of stream, below Mounts Penelope and Telemachos
Penelope-Telemachos Pass	2.0	Pass between Mounts Penelope and Telemachos
Ithaca Pass	9.0	High point of day and trail, Southeast of Ithaca Glacier
Besa River	16.0	Source, under Mount Circe and Great Snow Mountain
Pass	20.5	Between Mount Circe and Great Snow Mountain
Pass	31.0	Lower, South of Trojan Peak
Prophet River Camp	40.0	Source, flows East



Day 19: Prophet River to North Kwadacha River

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 3040 m

Elevation Loss: 3080 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 48%

Maximum Descending Slope: 46%

From the camp at the source of the Prophet River, climb the small ridge to the West at about 2000 meters altitude. Use the South wall if need be to ascend gradually to the ridge and avoid a steeper climb. On the other side, move with a Northwest heading to cross a small basin and find a high point at 2150 meters altitude.

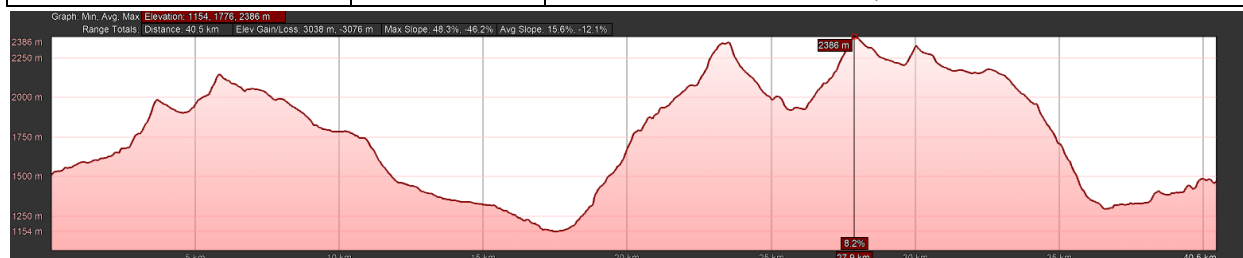
Continuing Northwest, find a pond in the valley which curves to the West. Keep descending to the West along the stream in this valley. Eventually the stream joins a creek. At this point, cross the creek to the Northwest and climb up a ravine. The ravine leads Northwest to a plateau, and then to a ridge.

Climb up to almost 2300 meters altitude to get over the ridge. Descend from the ridge, getting down to almost 1900 meters altitude. At this point, there are two small ponds to the East. A valley opens to the Southwest. Immediately climb back up to the high point of the day at almost 2400 meters altitude.

This is the beginning of a plateau stretching Northwest. In order to cross this, one must cross a single small ridge. On the other side of this last obstacle, descend to the Northwest, finishing the plateau, then going down to the valley below.

At the valley floor, the Muskwa River flows to the East. Immediately upon finding the river, leave it to head West to Fern Lake. Pass by the lake on its North side, then continue cutting to the West. A ravine carries the source of the North Kwadacha River South before it turns to flow West. Camp here at the river.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Prophet River Camp	0.0	Source, flows East
Pass	4.0	Higher of two consecutive passes
Creek	15.0	Junction, result flows Southwest
Pass	25.5	High pass, North of pond
Muskwa River	34.0	South of Bruce Ridge, flows East
Fern Lake	36.0	Feeds Muskwa River
North Kwadacha River	40.0	Bottom of ravine from North, flows Southwest



Day 20: North Kwadacha River to Gataga Stream

Distance: 39 km

Elevation Gain: 2710 m

Elevation Loss: 2530 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 48%

Maximum Descending Slope: 49%

From the camp on the North Kwadacha River at the bottom of the ravine, climb directly North, up the ravine. Follow the river to its source at the Kwadacha Glacier, to the Northwest. Climbing this glacier gradually leads to a much larger area, the Lloyd George Icefield.

On the larger icefield, turn North and head directly across the length of it. This is a climb up to a point almost as high as the highest point on the trail, above 2600 meters altitude. This high pass on the North end of the icefield is defined by Mount Lloyd George on the West side, and Criccieth Mountain on the East side.

Go through the pass and descend all the way down to the Warneford River, in the valley below. This river flows to the Southwest. Cross it directly and proceed up the valley on the other side. This valley contains a stream which feeds into the river. Go upstream, staying on the East side of the stream while the valley curves to the East.

When the valley turns fully East, cross the stream to the North and ascend a ravine directly to the North. At the top of the ravine, there is a pond. Pass by the pond and continue North. Cross over a patch of ice and then descend to the North.

Going North leads down a small stream, which then joins another stream from the Southeast. Continue along the product of these two for until the very next junction, with another stream joining from the Southwest. Camp here, at the junction of these streams which will soon join the Gataga River.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
North Kwadacha River	0.0	Bottom of ravine from North, flows Southwest
Kwadacha Glacier	7.0	Smaller, lower glacier
Lloyd George Icefield	13.0	Larger, higher glacier
Pass	17.5	High pass on North end of icefield
Warneford River	22.5	Flows Southwest
Pond	31.0	On elevated plateau
Gataga Stream Camp	39.0	Junction of two streams feeding Gataga River from South



Day 21: Gataga Stream to Normandy Stream

Distance: 38 km

Elevation Gain: 2200 m

Elevation Loss: 1940 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 47%

Maximum Descending Slope: 49%

From the camp at the junction of the two streams, follow the product of these two downstream to the North. The stream then joins the Gataga River, which comes from the Southeast. Continue downstream on the river, but cut a bit to the Northwest to stay West of a hill next to the river.

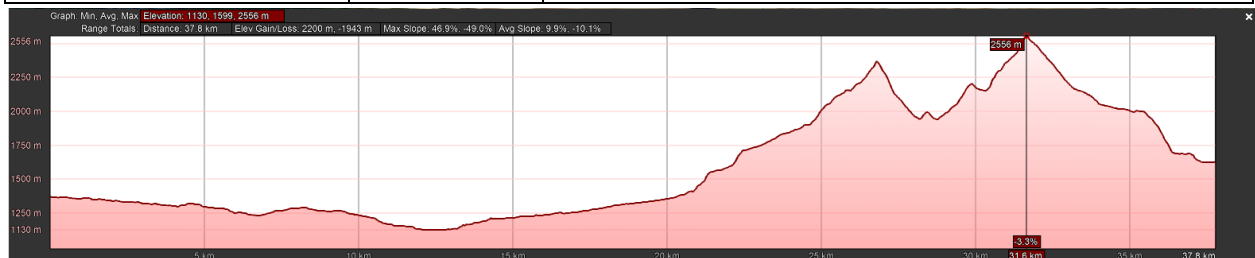
Going Northwest, find the river again. Cross it directly and go up the valley on the opposite side. This valley is the Westernmost of three on the North side of the river. The two to the East join their streams before entering the river at the bend. This one is West of the bend. Go up this valley with a Northwest heading, and stick with it as it turns toward the East.

Churchill Peak is at the very end of the valley. Stay on the South side of this peak, then climb to the North. Just to the North of Churchill Peak is Cairo Peak, which forms the West point of a small pass. Go through this pass at just under 2400 meters altitude, and keep going North.

After going North from the pass, look for an ascent to the West. Turn and climb up this route. Tehran Peak is at the top. Head straight for Tehran Peak, then turn North just under the peak and climb to the pass at about 2550 meters altitude, the high point of the day.

Descend North across the open space, possibly icy. Go North and descend, taking care not to descend all the way to the valley floor. Instead, stay on the West side and skirt around to find a small stream, at the spot right before it enters a ravine to descend down to the valley below. Camp here, at this stream which comes from the Northwest near Normandy Mountain.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Gataga Stream Camp	0.0	Junction of two streams feeding Gataga River from South
Gataga River	6.0	Flows Northwest
Gataga River	12.0	Cross directly, flows West
Cairo Pass	27.0	East of Cairo Peak
Tehran Pass	31.5	Under Tehran Peak
Normandy Stream Camp	38.0	Stream before drop at ravine



Day 22: Normandy Stream to Yedhe Creek

Distance: 38 km

Elevation Gain: 2610 m

Elevation Loss: 2870 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 39%

Maximum Descending Slope: 48%

From the camp on the stream, go upstream towards Normandy Mountain, which is to the Northwest. Turn North to stay on the East side of the mountain, and climb up to a pass just above 2250 meters altitude at the base of the mountain. Go straight North through the pass, and descend on the other side, still going North. Descend down to a creek, and follow the creek very briefly to the East, before crossing and climbing the first ravine found on the North side.

Go up the stream in this ravine, continuing Northwest. Continue ascending to a basin at the source of the stream. On the North wall of this basin, there is a gap which can be used to climb gradually to the North. Go through here to an open area to the East. There is a small rise in the topography which forms the high point of the day at just above 2350 meters altitude. Go East. To the North is a cliff, but to the East there is a way to gradually descend. Go East through a gap between two hills, then turn North and descend a narrow stream.

Continue North along the stream and descend to the junction with Magnum Creek at just under 1100 meters altitude. Go upstream briefly to the West, before crossing the creek to the North, as well as the road. This is a road coming from Magnum Mine, to the East, which should be avoided.

Go North on the first stream which joins the creek, opposite Casablanca Peak. Follow the stream North to its source under Yedhe Mountain, just above 1800 meters altitude. Go through the gap at the base of this mountain and pass by Yedhe Lakes. Descend North along a stream until the junction with Yedhe Creek. Camp at this junction.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Normandy Stream Camp	0.0	Stream before drop at ravine
Normandy Pass	3.5	East of Normandy Mountain
Gap	14.0	Gap in North wall of high basin
Magnum Creek	23.0	Flows East to Magnum Mine
Yedhe Lakes	34.0	Two small lakes
Yedhe Creek Camp	38.0	Junction of stream with creek, flows Northwest



Day 23: Yedhe Creek to Toad River

Distance: 37 km

Elevation Gain: 1830 m

Elevation Loss: 2440 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 47%

Maximum Descending Slope: 45%

From the camp at the junction of Yedhe Creek and a stream, go downstream along the creek to the Northwest. Look for the first stream entering the creek from the North. This stream enters the creek after the creek turns slightly more to the West. Go Northeast and ascend upstream as the valley containing this stream curves slightly to the East, to the North, and finally back to the Northeast.

At the end of this valley, there is a pass in the Northern wall. Climb up to this pass at almost 1950 meters altitude and go through it heading North. The descent on the other side is to the Northwest briefly, before continuing North. Descend to the junction where the stream joins Yash Creek, which comes from the Southwest.

Follow Yash Creek North, and as it turns to the Northeast, look for a ravine coming down from the West. This is directly to the South of Mount Plato. Ascend this ravine at the base of Mount Plato, and look for a place to make the steep climb to the Northwest to a pass at almost 2150 meters altitude between Mount Plato and Mount Socrates. This is a steep climb, and once at the pass, a delicate descent between the two mountains.

From there, simply go North. Pass by One Fifty Lake and descend along One Fifty Creek. Follow the creek as it bends slightly to the Northwest, and finally back to the North. Here the creek goes under the Alaska Highway and joins the Toad River. Hitch from here East to Toad River, the nearest post office and motel, or much farther to Fort Nelson, a larger town.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Yedhe Creek Camp	0.0	Junction of stream with creek, flows Northwest
Pass	9.5	Pass in North wall
Yash Creek	16.0	Creek joins stream from Southwest, flows North
Philosopher Pass	24.5	Between Mounts Plato and Socrates
One Fifty Lake	27.0	North of Mounts Plato and Socrates
One Fifty Creek	29.0	Outflow of One Fifty Lake
Toad River	37.0	Alaska Highway with river



Day 24: Toad River to Sulphur Creek

Distance: 40 km

Elevation Gain: 3700 m

Elevation Loss: 2940 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 49%

Maximum Descending Slope: 47%

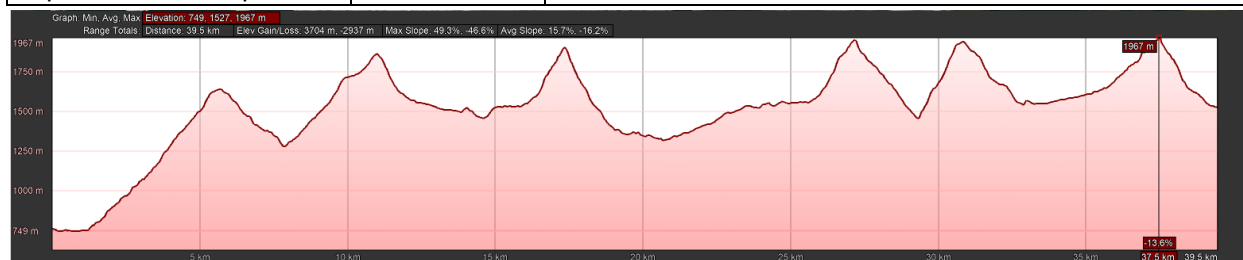
From the Toad River at the Alaska Highway, cross the river to its North side and travel West to the first ravine entering the river from the North. Begin the long climb up this ravine, at the top of which is a gap between mountains sitting at almost 1650 meters altitude. Cross this gap and descend to the Northwest. At the junction of ravines, turn Northwest, ascending to a higher pass at almost 1900 meters altitude.

Descend from the pass to the West, then curve back around to the Northeast. Cross the open space to the Northeast and go past the mountain which juts out from the West. There is a steep ravine in the Northern wall. Make the steep ascent up this ravine, then descend to the West. Once on the valley floor, go Northeast to an open space, and then cut North, going across Nonda Creek. Go North past the mountain jutting out from the West. After this, go West towards Nonda Peak, at the Southwest corner of the valley. Head to the Northwest corner of the valley and make the steep climb to the ridge to the West.

This is a steep climb up to the ridge, and a steep descent back down to the valley floor on the other side. Go Northwest and look for a spot to make the steep climb to the Northeast. This is another steep climb up to almost 1950 meters altitude. Descend to the North and cross the open space to find Eight Mile Creek. Go upstream to the North and get to the end of the valley.

On the Northwest corner of the Northern point of the valley, find a place to make another steep climb to the ridge. Make the steep descent to the Northwest, and then to the North. Going North, find the source of Sulphur Creek, which flows West.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Toad River	0.0	Alaska Highway with river
Ravine	7.5	Junction of two ravines
Ridge	17.0	Ravine south of ridge, curved descent to the North
Nonda Creek	21.0	Cross to the North, flows East
Nonda Ridge	27.0	Nonda Peak to the South
Eight Mile Creek	33.5	Flows South
Sulphur Creek Camp	40.0	Source, flows East



Day 25: Sulphur Creek to Last Camp

Distance: 36 km

Elevation Gain: 3000 m

Elevation Loss: 3650 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 49%

Maximum Descending Slope: 48%

From the camp at the source of Sulphur Creek, ascend the curved route to the North to reach a ridge at over 2000 meters altitude, the high point for the day. Stay on the ridge briefly by tracking Northwest, then look for a way to descend down to the basin in the Northwest.

Once in the basin, follow the streambed as it goes North. As the streambed curves to the Northeast, look for a streambed coming down from the West. Ascend this streambed to the West, getting to the top of a ridge. Go North on the ridgeline to the very top at over 2000 meters altitude, then make the descent to the North into the basin below.

Go North in the center of the valley, along the stream. When the stream begins curving more to the East, there is a ravine coming down from the West. Climb up this ravine to the ridge at about 1850 meters altitude. This ridge will form the route for most of the rest of the day.

Go Northwest along the ridge. The Alaska Highway runs parallel to the West, and Muncho Lake is behind, to the South. Stay on the ridge as it goes Northwest and the valley to the East opens up. Eventually, a spur comes off the ridge to the West and North, forming a small arm next to the highway. This is the Northernmost of two such formations.

Descend to the West to get into this small valley. Travel Northwest and find the junction of two streams, whose product flows West to the Trout River. Camp here.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Sulphur Creek Camp	0.0	Source, flows East
Ridge	2.0	North of Sulphur Creek
Ridge	10.5	South ridge of basin facing North
Ridge	20.0	Long ridge extending North
Ridge	32.0	End of ridge walk
Eight Mile Creek	33.5	Flows South
Last Camp	36.0	Junction of two streams, product flows West to Trout River



Day 26: Last Camp to Liard River

Distance: 33 km

Elevation Gain: 2290 m

Elevation Loss: 2750 m

Maximum Ascending Slope: 47%

Maximum Descending Slope: 49%

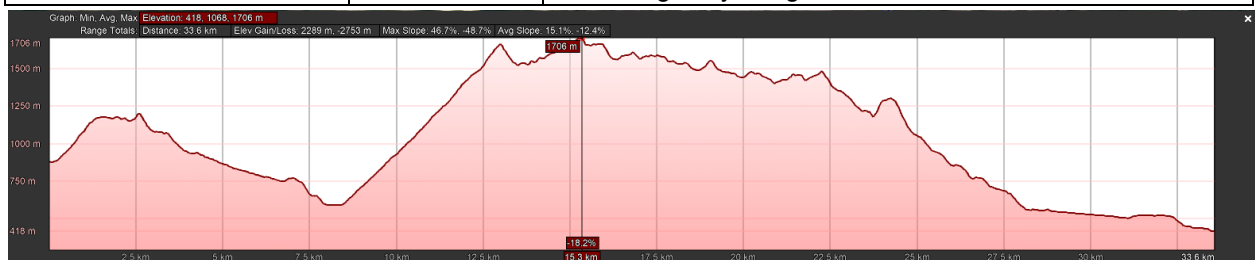
From the camp at the junction of the two streams, go North up that stream, then continue downhill to the other side. Head Northwest, leaving Muncho Lake Provincial Park. The same ridge as that traveled yesterday continues on the West side, and a smaller ridge is to the North. Continue straight Northwest between these two, descending gradually until both ridges fade away and the Trout River appears to the Northwest. Find a good spot to cross the river as well as the Alaska Highway, which lies just beyond it.

Straight ahead to the Northwest is a valley formed by two mountain ridges descending down to the river and highway. Head up the streambed at the center of this valley. Climb to the very end, and ascend to the ridge at an altitude of more than 1650 meters. This ridge continues to the Northwest, then turns North briefly. At this point there is a radio repeater on top of the ridge. Continue on the ridge as it turns briefly to the West, then finally continues Northwest as it did before.

Continue Northwest on the ridge as the Liard River comes into view to the North. The ridge eventually ends, but before that, look for a spot to descend to the North. At the bottom of the ridge, find Hoole Creek, which comes from the West, but then turns North. Go North along the creek past a few hills.

The creek empties into the Liard River, the Northern Terminus of the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Divide Trail. Cross the bridge carrying the Alaska Highway and find Liard Hot Springs Provincial Park, with Liard Hot Springs Lodge.

Point	Distance (km)	Notes
Last Camp	0.0	Junction of two streams, product flows West to Trout River
Trout River	8.0	Next to Alaska Highway, cross both directly
Ridge	13.0	Top of valley facing river
Radio Repeater	15.5	Device on top of ridge
Ridge	24.0	End of ridgewalk
Hoole Creek	28.0	Flows North to Liard River
Liard River	33.0	Alaska Highway bridge



Tsay Deh Kene 1:

From the camp at Robb Ponds, continue North on a gradual descent down to just above 1700 meters altitude, followed by a steep descent down to Denkman Creek at 1300 meters altitude. The final descent to Denkman Creek is steep enough to require switchbacking.

To the Northeast is a dead end of mountains forming the source of Denkman Creek. Mount Kenny is the highest point there at almost 2700 meters altitude. Follow Denkman Creek Southwest until it is joined by a stream from the Northwest. Follow the stream Northwest towards its source.

The path Northwest along the stream is lined by mountains on both sides. The ascent continues up to about 1600 meters altitude at the Northern end of the valley. Go through this gap and descend to another stream, this one with an East-West direction.

This stream is in a ravine which is slightly steeper than the previous streams. The mountains on the Northern edge are initially much closer to the stream. Hike West along the stream until it joins McCuster Creek. Cross both branches of McCuster Creek while continuing to hike West.

A long series of mountains lies to the West. The ridge directly West is low enough, and the ascent gradual enough, to be crossed. Leave the creek at 1100 meters altitude and climb up to the ridgeline at 1750 meters altitude.

Descend West along another stream. The descent is initially a tad steep, but at approximately 1300 meters altitude, it becomes more gradual. Follow the stream Southwest until it joins the Ospika River. Camp at the Ospika River at just over 900 meters altitude.

Day 21 Alternate: Ospika River to Valley \approx 35 km, +2200 m, -1850 m, 49%, -43%

From the camp on the Ospika River, hike North along the river briefly until a creek joins from the West. Leave the Ospika River and follow the creek West, climbing gradually higher than 1000 meters altitude.

The creek turns to the Northwest and enters a valley with a row of mountains on both sides. The valley corridor is long, and near the end, it turns to the North. At this point, there is a small valley leading to the mountains on the Southwest side of the valley.

Make the turn with the creek to the North, and when at almost 1400 meters altitude, look directly to the West for a gap in the ridgeline. Make the climb up to this ridge at 1800 meters altitude. On the ridge, there is a steep peak on the South side, and smaller wavy peaks on the North side.

Descend West to the next valley, in the direction of a mountain. Once at the valley floor at just under 1500 meters altitude, skirt the mountain to the North. Find a pass on the backside of the mountain, directly to the West.

Ascend to the West, getting through the pass at just under 1900 meters altitude. Descend again to the West, making some slight turns until the junction with a stream coming in from the North and just above 1100 meters altitude.

Follow the stream North. To the West is a mountain peak. Pass the mountain, and then look West for a pass. Ascend to the West to 1600 meters altitude, and then look for the pass just to the North. Go North through the pass, and West along another valley. An elevated pond is initially to the West. Continue along the valley, and find a ravine joining from the North. Camp at this junction at about 1300 meters altitude.

Day 23 Alternate: Valley to Tsay Key Dene \approx 35 km, +1750 m, -2400 m, 49%,

-37%

Continue West along the stream at the center of the valley. The valley turns to the Southwest. Keep going Southwest and find a junction with another valley at just over 900 meters altitude. At this junction of two valleys, look to the Northwest to find an arm of a mountain which descends down to the junction.

Climb this arm with a Northwest heading, from the junction down at 1000 meters altitude, up to the top of the hill at 1600 meters altitude. Hike Northwest down through a gap at 1500 meters altitude, before climbing to the ridge at 1800 meters altitude. The ridge heads to the Southwest, before turning back to the Northwest.

Follow this ridgeline to a junction with another, perpendicular, ridgeline. At this point, descend gradually to the Northwest from almost 2000 meters altitude, down to a valley at 1400 meters altitude. Rubyred Creek is there, which flows to the Southwest at the center of this valley.

Follow Rubyred Creek Southwest and continue with it as it curves to the South. Continue with it as it turns back to the West. Cross a road and continue to the West to the Finlay River's terminus in Williston Lake. Cross the river to stay in Tsay Key Dene.