

Mineral Licks Trail



Longname	Lat	Long
Trail Head/ Parking	59° 9' 39.010" N	125° 53' 41.254" W
Viewpoint	59° 9' 38.200" N	125° 53' 52.101" W
Viewpoint	59° 9' 33.100" N	125° 53' 53.042" W

Mineral Licks Trail



- Length:** 1.3 kilometre round trip – allow 45 minutes return
- Difficulty:** 2 – Moderately Easy
A downhill to the viewpoints and a longer gradual uphill back to the parking area.
- Location:** Mile 454 (km 731) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** The Mineral Licks trail is located 23 kms north of Northern Rockies Lodge on the Alaska Highway and around 15 kms past the viewpoint at the north end of Muncho Lake. Parking for the trail is found down a short gravel road off the left of the highway going northbound. Keep an eye out for the hiking and viewpoint sign to indicate where you turn off the highway. The trail can be found starting behind the trailhead kiosk at the end of the parking lot.

Trail Description: As this trail is a loop, you can go either way from the trailhead sign in the parking area. The easiest, though, is to head towards the viewpoints to the left as it is the steeper section on the trail and is best done going downhill. The trail leads from the parking area and into the trees, meandering easily down to two viewpoints where you will see the Trout River and the white-ish river banks that are the mineral licks. The trail continues along the upper banks of the river then turns back around towards the parking lot. This section of the trail is longer but has a gentle slope throughout.

Special Notes: Keep an eye out for sheep and other wildlife while down at the river viewpoints, as they frequent the area to lick the minerals found in the soil. Visitors should also note that fencing is not complete along the tops of the cliffs so caution should be taken on wet days or if riding a mountain bike.

Photo by: Laurisha Bardall



Mineral Lick from Trail

Boulder Canyon



Longitude	Lat	Long
Trail Head/ Parking	59° 5' 2.063" N	125° 48' 38.955" W
Viewpoint	59° 5' 17.219" N	125° 47' 42.819" W
Viewpoint	59° 5' 22.498" N	125° 46' 42.377" W

Boulder Canyon



- Length:** 4.6 kilometres round trip – allow 3 hours return
- Difficulty:** 2 – Moderately Easy.
Fairly small elevation gain but some of the ground is uneven and rocky.
- Location:** Mile 448 (km 726) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** The trailhead can be found 18 kms north of the Northern Rockies Lodge, about 5 kms past the Muncho Lake Viewpoint. The good sized pullout / parking area can be found on the east side of the road and is distinguishable by large boulders outlining it.

Trail Description: The trail starts heading east up the alluvial fan on a road leading to an old quarry. In about 10 minutes you will cross over a berm created to contain the water coming out of the mountains, and take your first turn a tight valley. Follow the creek bed for several turns until you reach a small (4 ft) waterfall or rock wall (depending whether there is still water flowing in the creek). Here you will have to decide if you can climb over the rock (good foot and handholds) or backtrack a short ways and wander up the right side and walk along the top to get over.

Photo by: Berthold Baumann



Boulder Canyon

Carrying on, you'll shortly enter a very steep walled section of the creek bed. It'll lead you to a dead end with sheer, rock walls over 25 ft high. Backing out of this canyon, you're able to scramble up the right side again and pass over this section. A distinguishable trail is visible in the ground at this point and continues on for a short while before dropping back down into the creek bed.

It's possible to continue on past this point all the way until the creek bed splits in two or beyond. Be aware, that small waterfalls or rock walls are prominent along the way and you'll have to climb up or scramble around them to continue.

Special Notes: This trail is best done in the fall when the water levels are low or there is no water running in the valley at all. Don't be fooled by the fact that there is no water down at the highway level; there could still be water further up the creek bed disappearing into the ground before reaching the highway. Also be careful when clambering up side slopes in this valley. Much of the rock is loose and is easily dislodged. Proceed up side hills one at a time.

Teeter Creek



Longname	Lat	Long
Trail Head	59° 27' 4.063" N	126° 14' 2.156" W
Viewpoint	59° 27' 16.524" N	126° 13' 41.152" W
End of Trail	59° 27' 33.132" N	126° 13' 34.161" W

Teeter Creek



- Length:** This is a very short hike at only 1.2 kilometres round trip and should take less than an hour to complete.
- Difficulty:** 1 - Easy
This trail has little to no elevation gain and is well defined.
- Location:** Mile 483 (km 777) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** 69 kms north of Northern Rockies Lodge you will find the trailhead 8 kms past the entrance to Liard Hotsprings Provincial Park. Pull off the highway to the right, just before the Teeter Creek bridge, into a small turnaround/parking area on the edge of the creek.

Trail Description: The trail starts out passing through the left side of a small campsite and continues up the creek, staying close to its edge. Meandering through the trees for the next half a kilometre, the trail stays relatively flat for its entire length, ultimately reaching a bridge and water flow sampling station. Here, a small waterfall tumbles into a deep pool that, at the right time of the year, is good fishing for Grayling coming up from the Liard River below.

Any travel over and past the bridge is only recommended for more experienced hikers as there are steep cliffs with no barriers and no further trail markings. A well-worn path is visible on the edge of the creek for a couple more kilometres up-creek before simply fading out.

Special Notes: Keep an eye out for Wild Wood Bison along the side of the highway here as they are often seen eating the roadside grasses or lazing in the summer sun. But please keep well away from them as they are unpredictable and very dangerous.



Photo Credit: Donald Pettit

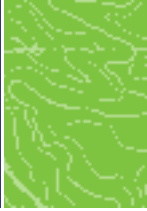
Bison near Teeter Creek

Stone's Sheep Trail



LONGNAME	Latitude	Longitude
Trail Head/ Parking	58° 58' 53.976" N	125° 45' 52.992" W
Viewpoint	58° 58' 43.032" N	125° 43' 12.144" W

Stone's Sheep Trail



Length: Northern drainage: 4.2 kilometres return - allow 3 hours return
Southern drainage: 5.1 kilometres return - allow 3.5 hrs return

Difficulty: 2 - Moderately Easy
Both drainages offer gradual elevation gain to the end of the mapped trails on the previous page. Past the end of the mapped trails, the drainages becomes steeper, narrower, and more difficult to traverse.

Location: Mile 440 (km 707) of the Alaska Highway

Approach: The start of this trail can be found 1 kms south of Northern Rockies Lodge on the Alaska Highway in Muncho Lake Provincial Park turn off the highway to the left into a pullout with interpretive signs and ample parking. The trail starts on the left hand side of the pullout facing the alluvial fan.



Trail Description: The trail starts out heading towards the man-made dyke used to channel the flood waters coming down the alluvial fan. Cross over the top of the dyke and look for the rock cairn on the far side of the fan. Pink flagging tape on a stick out of the top of the cairn marks your destination. Once across the alluvial fan you can see an old road heading up the side of the fan to an old highway construction camp where remains of buildings can still be found.

For a hike up the northern drainage, continue along the edge of this alluvial fan until you come to a drainage coming out on your left. Heading up this drainage will find you hiking the bed of the alluvial fan, over rough uneven ground so care should be taken past this point. The trail continues for another km to a small waterfall. At this point the slope and elevation gain becomes considerable.

To follow the southern drainage, keep to the right of the grassy area heading up the original drainage. Cross over the creek coming out of the northern drainage and onto the grassy area in front of you, keeping the creek to your right. Continue along this drainage for another 1.3 kms before it also starts getting steep and narrow.

Special Notes: Keep an eye out for Stone's Sheep, as the name of the trail suggests. They have a tendency to stay close to the steep walls of the southern drainage for easy escape.



Old Alaska Highway Trail



LONGNAME	Latitude	Longitude
Parking	58° 56' 51.306" N	125° 46' 10.636" W
Trail Head	58° 56' 56.062" N	125° 45' 59.598" W
Viewpoint	58° 57' 10.037" N	125° 45' 48.978" W
Trail Head/ Parking	58° 57' 43.146" N	125° 46' 9.070" W

Old Alaska Highway Trail



Length: 4 kilometres round trip - allow 3 hours return

Difficulty: Old Alaska Highway Trail: 1 - Easy
Elevation gain off the alluvial fan but long and gradual.
Trail to the Viewpoint: 4 - Moderately Difficult
Short, steep elevation gain and scramble parts on a loose scree slope.

Location: Mile 438 (km 705) of the Alaska Highway

Approach: The trailhead for the Old Alaska Highway Trail & Viewpoint can be found at Strawberry Flats campground in Muncho Lake Provincial Park, 3 kms south of Muncho Lake. The campground can be found halfway along Muncho Lake on the right side of the road. Park in the day use area and look for the trailhead sign near the highway. From the trailhead sign, the trail crosses and continues on the east side of the highway.

Trail Description: As mentioned, the trail starts out from Strawberry Flats campground then crosses the highway. On the east side of the highway the trail is marked with rock cairns crossing from the right side of the alluvial fan to the left. (Hikers should be careful on this section of the trail as it is the uneven rocky base of the alluvial fan.) On the far side a yellow tree marker shows where the old highway heads off the fan and is cut into the side slope of the hill. The trail continues along the old highway for 2 kilometres with minimal elevation gain or loss before turning a quick left and coming back down to the new highway. Another vehicle could be left at a highway pullout here for the return trip back to the campground or make the return trip along the trail.



Muncho Lake

A side trail up to a Muncho Lake viewpoint starts 2 km along the old Alaska Highway trail just before you round your first bend and come away from Strawberry Flats alluvial fan. A well-worn trail heads up the hill to the right from here for another 2 kilometres before getting quite steep for the last few hundred metres and reaching the top of a ridge with excellent views of the entire length of the lake.

Red Rock Canyon



Longname	Lat	Long
Trail Head/ Parking	58° 55' 22.025" N	125° 46' 14.932" W
Viewpoint	58° 54' 21.043" N	125° 44' 40.912" W

Red Rock Canyon



- Length:** 6 kilometres round trip - allow 4 hours return
- Difficulty:** 3 - Moderate
There is no distinct trail in this canyon and you will have to hop the creek or wade through it to reach the waterfalls.
- Location:** Mile 436 (km 703) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** Drive 5 kms south along the Alaska Highway from the Northern Rockies Lodge, you will find a creek running under the highway, across from a highway maintenance yard. This is 2 kms past Muncho Lake, you will pull off the road to the left and park in the flat area to the right of the creek.

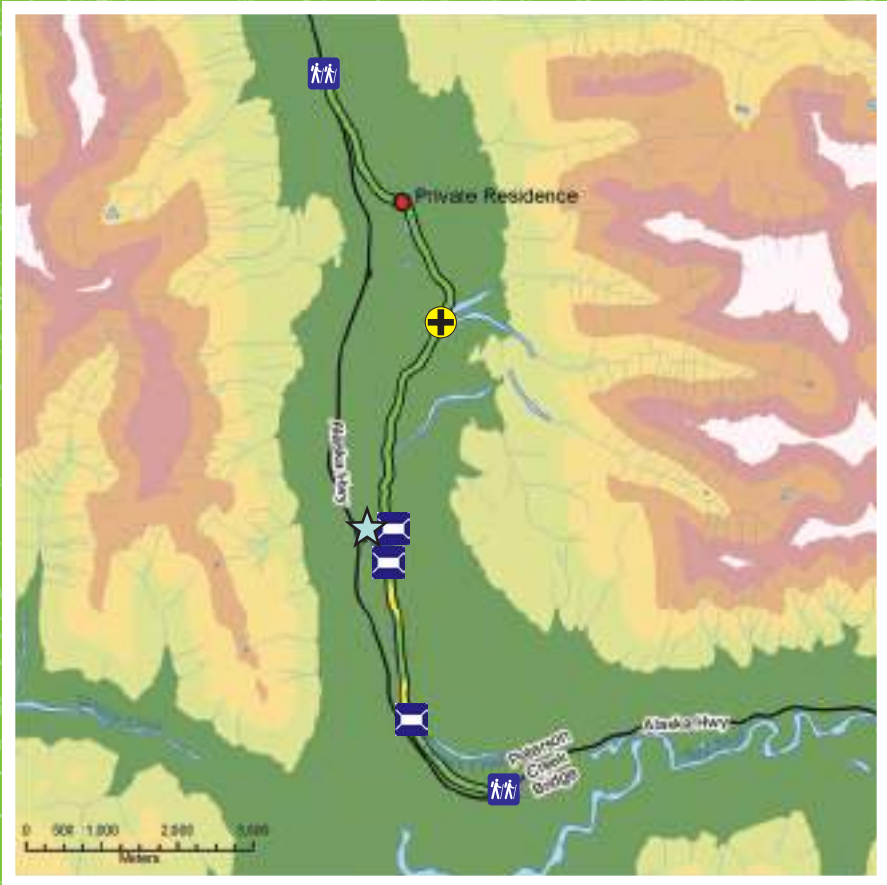
Trail Description:

Red Rock Canyon is more a route than a trail, as there are no trail markers to follow. Simply following the creek bed upstream will get you to your destination. Head from the parking area upstream to the east for about 2 kilometres where the creek takes a sharp turn south (right) then continues for the next 2 kilometres. Shortly you will reach your destination of a small waterfall in what is termed Red Rock Canyon because of the old, erosion exposed, reddish rock.



Photo by: Heather MacRae

Petersen Canyon



Longname	Lat	Long
Trail Head/ Parking	58° 51' 34.546" N	125° 44' 44.407" W
Viewpoint	58° 48' 20.481" N	125° 43' 51.148" W
Bridge	58° 48' 18.316" N	125° 43' 40.915" W
Bridge	58° 48' 9.811" N	125° 43' 36.806" W
Bridge	58° 47' 0.386" N	125° 43' 10.562" W
Intersection	58° 49' 51.560" N	125° 42' 59.461" W
House	58° 50' 41.043" N	125° 43' 36.164" W
Trail Head / Parking	58° 46' 33.218" N	125° 41' 46.623" W

Petersen Canyon



- Length:** 12 kilometres round trip - allow 5 hours return
- Difficulty:** 2 - Moderately Easy
This trail has only gradual elevation gain going north and is easy to follow.
- Location:** Mile 432 (km 695) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** Drive 13 kms southwest along the Alaska Highway from Northern Rockies Lodge to access the trailhead. Pull off the highway to the left onto a gravel road just before the "Sawtooth Mountains" viewpoint pullout. This is the Muskwa-Kechika Drogheda Lake Access Management Area (AMA) route and will pass by a private residence and an old gravel pit before ending at a road washout where the trail begins and motorized vehicles are no longer permitted. Park either at the gravel pit or on the edge of the washout.

Trail Description: This trail is actually an old section of the Alaska Highway that was decommissioned because of a few persistently reoccurring washouts, which you cross over just after beginning the trail. From there the old highway continues south, crossing over a couple of original bridges and passing by a small waterfall on the right. Continuing on finds you entering what is called Petersen Canyon, an area of around a kilometre where the river drops down from the side of the road and rock walls rise above it.



Photo by: Heather MacRae

Original Alaska Highway culvert exposed due to washouts

support girders are missing from underneath the bridge deck at the far end. If you do plan to cross, stay close to the right hand side railing, passing over it one

person at a time.

The road continuing on past the last bridge will lead you down to the Alaska Highway where a second vehicle could be parked if you do not wish to make the return trip back up to the trailhead. Be aware, though, that this bottom section of road is not a motorized vehicle route and is closed to all motorized traffic.

Special Notes: Take some time to look at the bridges as you cross over them. The design and construction of these are amazing considering their age. They were definitely meant to last. Also keep an eye out for the wooden culverts which were used in the original construction of the highway. Many are still in place and working while others are fully exposed because of washouts and you are able to admire their amazing design and longevity.



Smith River Falls



Longname	Lat	Long
Trail Head/ Parking	59° 34' 4.538" N	126° 27' 42.611" W
Viewpoint	59° 34' 13.538" N	126° 27' 43.898" W
Viewpoint	59° 34' 20.403" N	126° 27' 42.115" W

Smith River Falls



- Length:** 1.4 kilometres round trip - allow 1 hour return
- Difficulty:** There is a wooden staircase leading from the parking area to the base of the falls.
- Location:** Access Road: Mile 495 (km 792) of the Alaska Highway. Historical Mile 514
- Approach:** Drive 84 km north of Muncho Lake and you will find the access road only 28 kms past Liard River Hot Springs Provincial Park.

Trail Description: The trail is accessed by following a 2.4 kilometre gravel road off the Alaska Highway. This is a 2WD drive road but is not recommended for large RV's, as the turn-around space at the parking area will not accommodate the largest of these. The trail starts out from the far right corner of the parking area to the right of the outhouse. To get down to a large gravel bar at the bottom of the waterfall, follow the rudimentary path using care as the incline is very steep and follows the path of the former set of stairs.

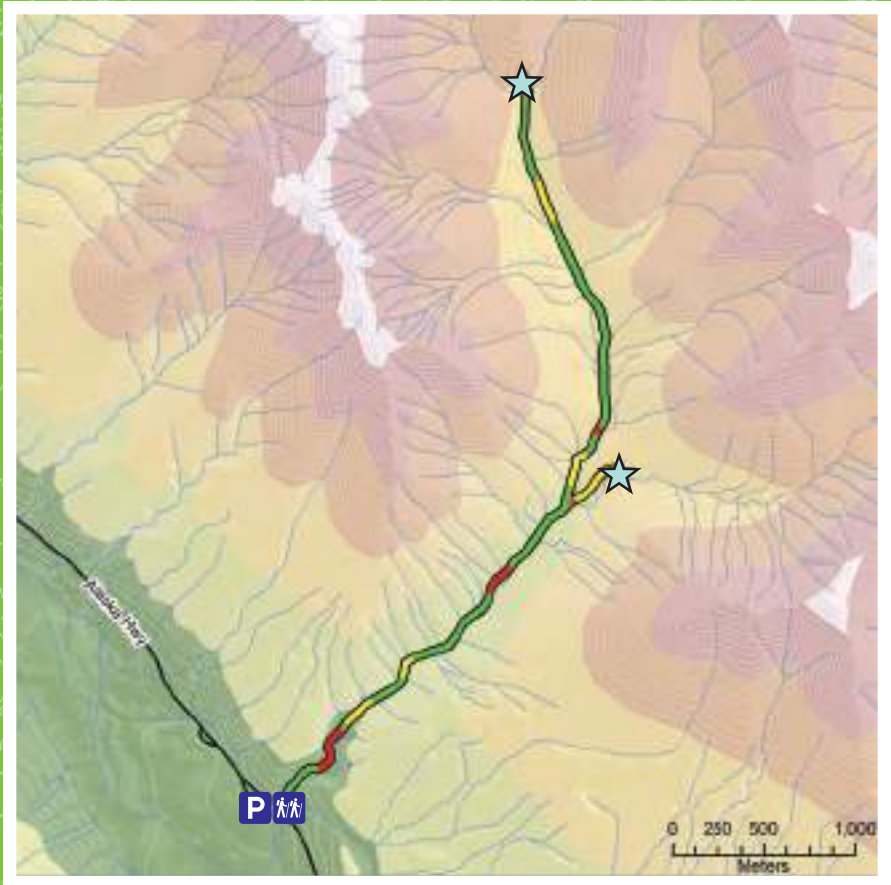
Special Notes: If you do not wish to climb down the bank to get to the base of the waterfalls, there is a good view of the falls from the parking area itself. There is also good fishing for Dolly Varden in the pool at the bottom of the waterfall. See the BC Fishing Regulations for quotas and seasonality.

Photo by: Heather MacRae



Smith River Falls from viewpoint

Baba Canyon



Longname	Lat	Long
Trail Head	58° 39' 30.192" N	124° 45' 52.727" W
Parking	58° 39' 30.419" N	124° 45' 59.067" W
Viewpoint	58° 40' 31.293" N	124° 43' 59.649" W
Viewpoint	58° 41' 40.057" N	124° 44' 35.488" W

Baba Canyon



Length: 5.5 kilometres round trip to first viewpoint - allow 3 hrs return
11 kilometres round trip to second viewpoint
- allow 6 hrs return

Difficulty: 3 - Moderate
Fairly small elevation gain for the first part of the trail but lots of creek hopping required. Short, quick elevation gain to either viewpoint.

Location: Mile 378 (km 612) of the Alaska Highway

Approach: The trailhead is found 96 kms southwest of Northern Rockies Lodge, inside Stone Mountain Provincial Park, At the back of the parking area you will find a BC Parks kiosk with trail information. Cross over the highway to the left of this kiosk and enter the creek drainage on the other side. Wander down the road which was used to access an old quarry, past the rock with "BABA CANYON" painted on it, and find the trail starting out on the west side of the creek.



Photo by: Jaylene Arnold

Trail Description: The trail leads northeast from the highway, staying close to the creek edge and crossing it several times. Hikers will find the trail is only visible in sections. Because of the generally rocky terrain, the trail (a worn mark in the ground from past hikers) is only visible when it enters the trees or when there is some sort of ground cover. Following the creek for most of the canyon will naturally lead you to sections of visible trail.

For much of this canyon, hikers can generally just pick their own route by staying close to

Hiking Baba Canyon

the creek and following it upstream. Many small waterfalls and canyons, deep clear pools, and interesting rock formations can be discovered this way.

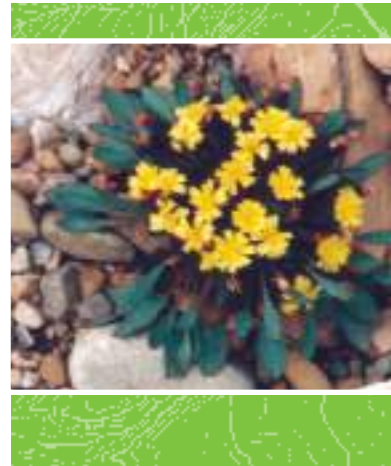
At about km 2 of the trail, the creek divides and splits to either side of a ridge. This is the best place to clamber up the hillside and turn back for a view of Baba Canyon and the expansive McDonald Creek drainage beyond that.

For those hikers looking for a longer excursion, take the left hand creek drainage, (the right creek ends fairly quickly in a steep drainage) continue along the creek, passing two other creeks coming in on your right, until you reach the final fork in the creek and clamber up this ridge to reach the second viewpoint. The trail continuing on past the fork in the creek is no longer marked or visible on the ground. Only more experienced hikers should venture past this point.

Special Notes: Late spring/early summer finds a diverse array of wildflowers in Baba Canyon and the observant hiker can even find the beautiful Ladyslipper Orchid. Also note that this creek is subject to daily water level changes during spring run-off, usually around the end of May and beginning of June, forcing hikers to wade across the creek several times to return to the trailhead.



Lapland Rosebay



Alpine Hawksbeard

Photo by: Alison Starr

Wokkpash Trail

Wokkpash Trail Pocket Map

The Wokkpash Trail map supplement has been provided separately for those who do not wish to carry the entire guide with them.



The Wokkash Trail



Length: Total Length: 73 kilometres – allow 4-7 days for the loop
Road Portion: 19 kilometres
Trail Portion: 54 kilometres

Difficulty: 4 – Moderately Hard
Not a trail with a lot of gradient change, but long, with many creek crossings, one day will have a long steep uphill, and hikers must be fully self-sufficient.

Location: Mile 378 (km 612) Alaska Highway (McDonald trailhead) or Mile 382 (km 619) Alaska Highway (Churchill Mine Road trailhead)
*This depends on which direction you wish to do the trail.

Approach: For starting the trail from the McDonald trailhead: The trailhead can be found 96 kms south of Northern Rockies Lodge, inside Stone Mountain Provincial Park.

At the back of the parking area you will find a BC Parks kiosk with trail information and a trail survey (please help Parks monitor trail use by filling out the survey information). The trail leaves the parking area from behind the kiosk heading south.

For starting the trail from the Northern Rockies Lodge: The trailhead can be found 89 kms south of Northern Rockies Lodge, inside Stone Mountain Provincial Park, about 11 kms past Summit Lake campground. Just before arriving at the highway lodge blue highway sign indicating a motorized vehicle route to the left which is the Churchill Mine Road. Follow this road for 3 kilometres until you come down to McDonald Creek. Once at the creek you will have to make the decision to either wade across or try to cross it by vehicle. Early summer and after high rains usually finds the creek too high to cross safely by vehicle especially later in the day. Either by

vehicle or wading, try crossing the creek



Photo by: Heather MacRae

Example of a rock cairn

very early in the morning for a typically lower water level. If you decide to drive across make sure you have a 4x4 vehicle with a relatively high clearance as there are some larger boulders under the water.

Once across the creek, the road continues for 13 kilometres, passing over some washout sections that will again require a 4x4 vehicle, if driving. At kilometre 13 the road splits with the left fork leading to the Churchill trailhead (again please sign in here on the trail survey) in another 2.4 kilometres.

Trail Description: Description of the trail will start from the Churchill Mine Road trailhead and end at the McDonald Creek trailhead. This is the direction most people travel as it is often considered the easiest.

From the Churchill trailhead kiosk, the trail heads quickly down to the edge of Wokkpash Creek and then proceeds upstream on top of a bench that stays pretty level for 4.2 kilometres. At this point the trail turns away from the creek and starts heading steeply uphill for just under a kilometre. It will almost feel as if you are going in the wrong direction while climbing the hill but it is just a large switchback that will take you to a good viewpoint of the Wokkpash Valley.

Heading down from the other side of the viewpoint will bring you to your first alluvial fan crossing where the trail on the ground disappears and you will begin to follow rock cairns with a stick and flagging tape sticking out the top.

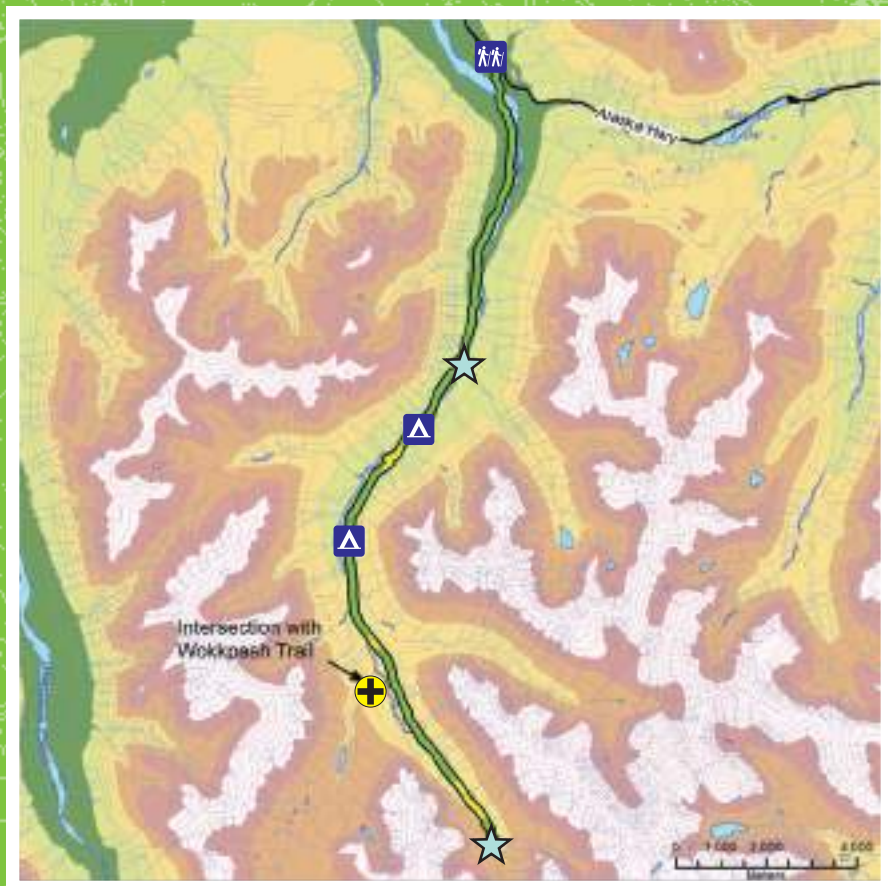
After passing over this alluvial fan you will be alternately up in the trees and down on the creek edge for the next 4.2 kilometres. You will then reach your next alluvial fan where there are two camping spots available if you choose to spend a night here. There is a small camp spot up in the trees that is suitable for maybe one tent but it is well secluded if the weather is inclement. If you require a larger site then there are plenty of flat areas down closer to the creek where several tents could be set up.

Continuing on will take you over the next alluvial fan - again following rock cairns. If you went down to the camp closer to the creek then you will need to angle uphill when crossing the alluvial fan as the trail re-enters the trees a little ways up the hillside.

Once into the trees, you will travel for another 1.8 kilometres before starting to have your first glimpse of the famed Wokkpash hoodoos.

Special Notes: This trail is a wonderful multi-day wilderness trip into some of the most spectacular scenery of the Northern Rocky Mountains. Hikers will find good fishing opportunities (Bull Trout, Dolly Varden) both in Wokkpash Lake and in many pools along Wokkpash Creek, and will probably see lots of wildlife including caribou, moose, bear and porcupine. Many types of wildflowers dot the landscape throughout the trip and bird watching opportunities are also quite good, with many birds of prey and songbird species to be heard and seen.

MacDonald Creek



Longname	Lat	Long
Trail Head/ Parking	58° 39' 30.782" N	124° 45' 59.341" W
Viewpoint	58° 35' 52.601" N	124° 46' 26.102" W
Camp Site	58° 35' 4.469" N	124° 47' 26.063" W
Camp Site	58° 33' 43.627" N	124° 48' 53.899" W
Intersection	58° 31' 59.222" N	124° 48' 25.727" W
Viewpoint	58° 30' 9.361" N	124° 45' 27.842" W

MacDonald Creek



- Length:** To end of creek drainage: 21 kilometres – allow 3-4 days return
*Any length of trail can be chosen by not travelling to the very end of the creek drainage.
- Difficulty:** 3 – Moderate
A fairly level trail throughout but with an almost continuous uphill gradient going up to the end of the creek drainage. A few short steep sections down to and up from creek crossings. Sections of this trail are up the creek drainage itself and are therefore on rocky, uneven terrain.
- Location:** Mile 378 (km 612) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** The trailhead can be found 96 kms southwest of Muncho Lake, inside Stone Mountain Provincial Park, the parking area is before a small bridge to the right. just past this to the left. At the back of the parking area you will find a BC Parks kiosk with trail information and a trail survey. (Please help Parks monitor trail use by filling out the survey information). The trail leaves the parking area from behind the kiosk heading south.

Trail Description: Just after leaving the parking area, the trail turns right down to the MacDonald Valley, quickly crossing the small creek flowing beside the trail. Once down in the valley the trail crosses the many tributaries of MacDonald Creek. There is no distinct trail at this point as you are going across the rocky ground to get to the other side. Keep heading upstream for about 3 kilometres on the west side of the creek where you will eventually find a small cairn and trail up the creek bank leading into the trees and out of the creek drainage.

Photo by: Heather MacRae



Wide outwash fan of the MacDonald Valley

The trail stays in the trees for a while on the west side of the creek, passing by an old burned area, several alluvial fans and eventually coming to a possible camping spot about 9 kilometres in. It is a little way off the river's edge but right on the trail.

Continuing on from the campsite, the trail will soon lead you to another creek crossing and up onto a ridge on the east side of the creek. Still heading south, the trail will pull away from the creek a bit and pass through another possible camping spot. Just past here you will cross a different creek coming in from your left, climb up on top of another ridge, and follow this until coming down nearer MacDonald Creek again. Here at around kilometre 15 of the trail, you can look across MacDonald Creek and see the valley that leads into Wokkash Lake to the west (see Wokkash Trail page 47).

Past this point the trail starts to disappear but the open terrain and un-treed landscape make it easy to follow the valley to its end. Near the 20 kilometre mark of this valley the MacDonald Creek splits into two drainages and either can be taken. There are no further specific camping spots at this end of the valley as there are no trees for shelter. So be prepared for all conditions if you want to camp in this area or to make the return trip to the camping spot you passed on the way there.

Special Notes: This valley is an excellent place to spot large mammals like moose, caribou, Stone's sheep and mountain goat in good quantities. Keep an eye out for caribou down low in the creek bed and on the valley's lower banks, while the sheep and goats are usually found above the tree line on the more rocky slopes.

Due to this abundance of wildlife, MacDonald Creek is a popular place for hunters, generally on horseback, during the late summer and early fall, so be aware that hikers and horses may be sharing this trail.

The "Cut" Trail



Longname	Lat	Long
Trail Head/ Parking	58° 38' 47.919" N	124° 43' 13.449" W
Viewpoint	58° 39' 3.373" N	124° 44' 2.445" W
Trail Head/ Parking	58° 39' 9.095" N	124° 45' 17.105" W

The "Cut" Trail



- Length:** 6 kilometres – allow 3 hours return
- Difficulty:** 2 – Moderately Easy
A short, gradual uphill climb on a very clearly defined route
- Location:** Mile 377 (km 610) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** The trail is found 98 kms southwest of Northern Rockies Lodge, inside Stone Mountain Provincial Park, look for an old road heading off to the left, where you can park in front of the ditch.

Trail Description: This trail is actually an old section of the Alaska Highway used before road crews cut a new road lower into the steep, bedrock hillside below. This section of the old highway will take you above "the cut" (an area of the new highway that had to be cut directly into the rock cliff) with a view down both directions of the highway and across the MacDonald Valley.



View of Alaska Highway from viewpoint

Leave the parking area, cross the ditch, and head northwest, directly up the old road for around 900 metres. Here on the left you will find an offshoot trail (100 metres) where all that is still visible on the ground are two old tire tracks. This short side trail will lead you to a viewpoint over the cut where stone sheep are often seen. Coming back down to the old highway proceed northwest for another 2 kms where you will shortly come out onto the current Alaska Highway again. There is a parking spot here too that an alternate vehicle can be left for return to the trailhead.

Special Notes: While up at the viewpoint overlooking the cut, keep an eye out for stone sheep on the opposite hillside where they can often be found resting or foraging. There is also a large number of caribou that frequent the area and their tracks can be found along the entire route.

Erosion Pillar Trail



LONGNAME	Lat	Long
Parking	58° 38' 42.683" N	124° 42' 33.933" W
Trail Head	58° 38' 43.048" N	124° 42' 39.805" W
Viewpoint	58° 38' 53.419" N	124° 42' 38.300" W

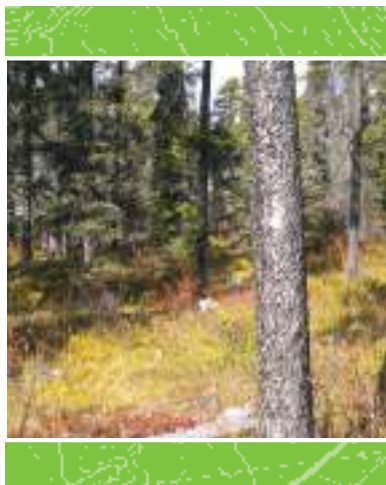
Erosion Pillar Trail



- Length:** 1 kilometre round trip
- allow 30 minutes return
- Difficulty:** 1 - Easy
A short, well marked trail with little elevation gain.
- Location:** Mile 376 (km 609) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** Leaving Northern Rockies Lodge, head 99 kms northwest along the Alaska Highway and enter Stone Mountain Provincial Park. you'll cross a small round lake, before you reach summit lake on the right hand side of the road. The trail begins on the opposite side of the highway, marked by a rock cairn on the shoulder of the road.

Trail Description: The trail leads off from the rock cairn winding easily through the trees, and marked by yellow diamonds for a few hundred metres. A little further, the trail passes through a small clearing and then leads off up a short incline towards your destination at the base of a 30 ft erosion pillar. From up behind the pillar you can get good views of Mt. St George in the background.

Special Notes: This trail is a perfect length and difficulty for a stretch after that long day driving and will give you a quick glimpse of one of the many natural features just off the Alaska Highway.



Looking up at the Erosion Pillar

Summit Tower Road



LONGNAME	Latitude	Longitude
Campsite/ Parking	58° 39' 5.432" N	124° 39' 4.632" W
Trail Head	58° 39' 5.056" N	124° 38' 53.971" W
Picnic Table	58° 38' 6.292" N	124° 39' 51.873" W
Viewpoint	58° 37' 52.510" N	124° 43' 12.331" W

Special Notes: This trail travels through some amazing alpine landscapes where the wildflowers come out in late June and carpet the valleys and Hillsides. Caribou and moose also make regular appearances on the rolling terrain, eating ground lichens and buds off low growing shrubs



Provincial Campground from Summit Lake

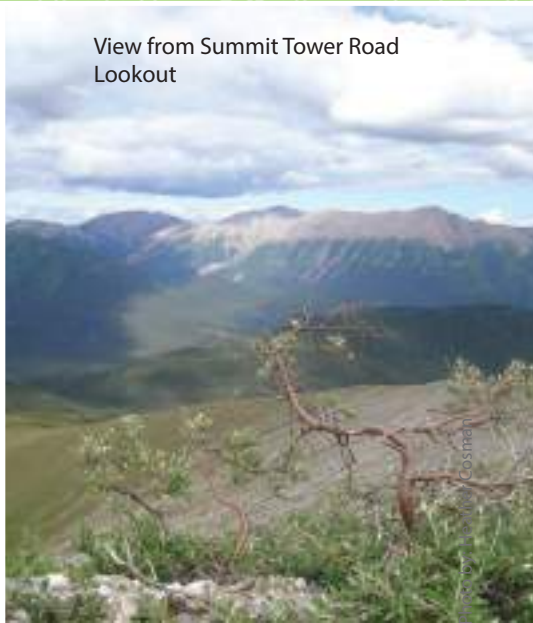
Photo by: Heather Cosman

Summit Tower Road



- Length:** 12 kilometres round trip – allow 4 hrs
- Difficulty:** 2 - Moderately Easy
An easy trail to follow as it was historically used as a motor vehicle route to the radio communications tower. Gradual but constant Elevation gain to the tower puts this trail into the moderately easy group instead of just easy
- Location:** Mile 373 (km 600) of the Alaska Highway. Historic Mile 392.
- Approach:** Leaving Northern Rockies Lodge, head 108 kms south along the Alaska Highway and enter Stone Mountain Provincial Park, where you will find Summit Lake Campground. Park either on the right of the highway in the information pull-off found across from the campground entrance or turn right off the highway into the campground and park in the day use area straight ahead.

View from Summit Tower Road
Lookout



Trail Description: This trail is easily followed for its entire length by following the old decommissioned road. At kilometre 1.5 of the trail you will pass a kiosk for the Flower Springs hiking trail (not suitable or open for mountain biking). Continue along the road past the kiosk. Good views of Summit Lake and the highway below will start becoming visible around kilometre 4. Two more kilometres will find you at your destination, with views of the McDonald Valley and a vista of the Northern Rocky Mountains.

Flower Springs Trail



LONGNAME	Latitude	Longitude
Campsite/ Parking	58° 39' 5.432" N	124° 39' 4.632" W
Trail Head	58° 39' 0.915" N	124° 38' 54.830" W
Picnic Table	58° 38' 6.292" N	124° 39' 51.873" W
Viewpoint	58° 36' 18.933" N	124° 41' 46.565" W

Flower Springs Trail



- Length:** Lake edge route: 13.6 kilometres round trip
- allow 5 hours return
Radio tower route: 10.2 kilometres round trip
- allow 4 hours return
- Difficulty:** 2 - Moderately Easy
There is some elevation gain using either access to the trailhead kiosk. Once past the kiosk and into the alpine, the elevation gain is minimal overall but there are quick changes in elevation going over 3 glacial moraines.
- Location:** Mile 373 (km 600) of the Alaska Highway. Historical Mile 392.
- Approach:** Leaving Northern Rockies Lodge, head 108 kms northwest along the Alaska Highway and enter Stone Mountain Provincial Park. Turn right into Summit Lake Campground and park in the day-use area straight ahead.

There are actually two routes to the trailhead kiosk of Flower Springs trail, located south of the parking area. The first is to follow the trail leading along the lake edge. This route is longer, has greater elevation gain and losses, but is more scenic. The trail has become overgrown in places, so follow elevation where trail disappears, to connect with radio tower road beyond.

The second route is to follow the radio tower road found over the gravel berm at the end of the campground to the left of the parking area. This route is significantly faster and has a more gradual ascent to the trailhead kiosk.

Photo by: Jaylene Arnold



Flower Springs Lake

Trail Description: Flower Springs trail starts just behind the trailhead kiosk off the radio tower road. (Please sign in here on the BC Parks trail registration form. As there are no trees past this point, hikers will be following wooden stakes with

yellow diamonds attached to both sides.

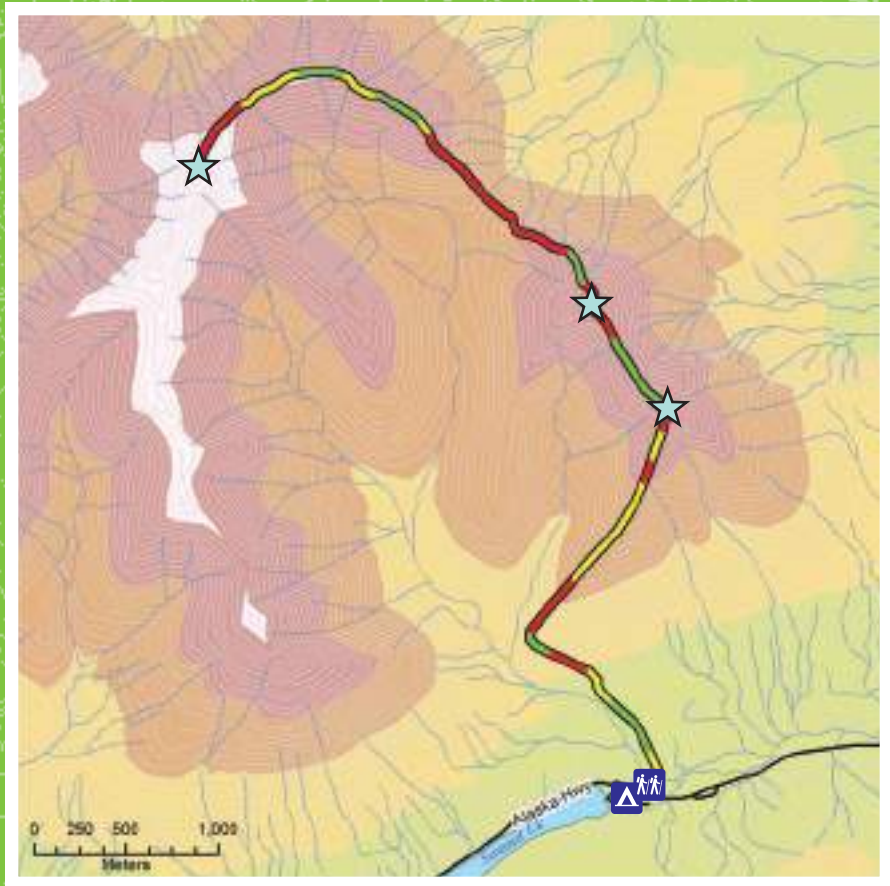
The first kilometre of trail will take hikers across lowland areas where bog cranberries and early summer wildflowers enjoy the moist ground. The next 2 kms lead up and over a series of moraines left from retreating glaciers historically prominent in this area. After another kilometre your destination of Flower Springs Lake will become visible over the top of the hill. The trail leads down to the lake and its outflow creek.



Photo by: Jaylene Arnold

Summit Peak from Flower Springs Trail

Summit Peak Trail (Mt. St. Paul)



Longname	Lat	Long
Camp Site/ Parking	58° 39' 6.053" N	124° 39' 4.398" W
Trail Head	58° 39' 7.396" N	124° 38' 57.334" W
Viewpoint	58° 40' 13.961" N	124° 38' 54.716" W
Viewpoint	58° 40' 31.930" N	124° 39' 20.820" W
Viewpoint	58° 40' 54.602" N	124° 41' 33.634" W

Summit Peak Trail (Mt. St. Paul)



Length: 6.7 kilometres round trip to upper viewpoint – allow 5 hrs (3.5 hrs up, 1.5 hrs down)
12.5 kilometres round trip to peak – allow 9 hrs (6.5 hrs up, 2.5 hrs down)

Difficulty: 4 - Moderately Difficult
Not a terribly long trail but with continual and often significant elevation gain.

Location: Mile 373 (km 600) of the Alaska Highway. Historic Mile 392.

Approach: Leaving Northern Rockies Lodge, head 108 kms north along the Alaska Highway and enter Stone Mountain Provincial Park. Where you will find Summit Lake Campground. Park either on the right of the highway in the information pull-off found across from the campground entrance turn right off the highway into the campground and park in the day use area straight ahead.



Cairn on Summit Peak
Photo by: Mel Easy

Trail Description: The trail starts at the information pull-off across the highway where you will find a trailhead sign with a map of the route. After a creek crossing right near the start, the trail begins a 1 km ascent along an open spruce dominated ridge marked with yellow diamonds. After this warm up kilometre, the trail takes a turn to the right, leaves the trees, and enters the alpine where the trail really begins to climb. From here

hikers will be following rock cairns built of piled stones for approximately 2 kms until reaching a viewpoint .

Once at the first viewpoint, where most hikers end their trip, the views of Flower Springs Lake on the other side of the highway and the complete view of Summit Lake are spectacular. Also keep your eyes peeled for the camouflaged rock ptarmigan that frequent this trail, and stone sheep that use Mt. St. Paul as a breeding and rearing area.

The hardier and experienced hikers (there are now fewer rock cairns to follow) can choose to continue along the ridge to the next viewpoint which gives a more panoramic view and looks down into the Dunedin Valley behind the mountain. After this viewpoint there are no more rock cairns or a visible trail but the peak can be reached by continuing on along the ridge of the mountain.

Special Notes: Due to its location in the mountains, weather is almost always an unknown factor on this trail. It could be sunny at one moment, snowing another, and windy the next. Come prepared for all weather conditions. Also, after the first creek crossing, this trail provides no readily available sources of water for its entire length. Take more water than what you think you will need, as there is no shelter from the heat on a warm day once you are past the spruce ridge. Be prepared: temperatures can be up to 10° hotter or cooler on this trail than down at the lake and campground.



Rock Ptarmigan

Summit Ridge



LONGNAME	Latitude	Longitude
Trail Head/ Parking	58° 39' 14.652" N	124° 37' 54.660" W
Viewpoint	58° 38' 18.769" N	124° 38' 36.481" W

Summit Ridge



- Length:** 4.5 kilometres round trip – allow 3 hours return
- Difficulty:** 3 – Moderate
A continual, but often gradual, uphill climb to your destination.
- Location:** Mile 372 (km 600) of the Alaska Highway
- Approach:** Leaving Muncho Lake, head 108 kms southwest along the Alaska Highway and enter Stone Mountain Provincial Park. You will find a large highway pullout to your left where you can park across the road from the small creek drainage that is the trailhead. If you reach the Summit Lake Campground you have gone too far.

Trail Description: The trail begins directly across the road from the pullout in the small creek drainage. Clamber up the drainage and look for the trail leading off to the right about 50 metres up. The trail will be leading you directly up the ridge and will eventually reach a crossroads of trails.

Continue straight on from here, through the intersection and up the hill in front of you. Due to the fact that you are entering the alpine, you may or may not be able to see the trail distinctly on the ground, as people tend to spread out at this point. Climb for about 1 km to reach a flat area with a small pond and a few trees. This is a good place to rest and seek some shade if needed. The top of the ridge is visible from here and continuing in a southwest direction uphill for just over another kilometre will get you to the top of the ridge where a large cairn marks your final destination.



Summit Peak Panorama

Photo by: Mel Easy

At the top you have a full panoramic view. You can look down onto both the Flower Springs Trail (see page 38) and the Summit Tower Road (page 41) on one side, and down into a beautiful unnamed river valley to the other side.

Special Notes: Early in the summer, the south facing slopes of this route are a good place to find wildflowers like hairy lousewort and the occasional orchid. In late summer this is an excellent place for picking blueberries. Also keep an eye out for camouflaged rock ptarmigan found up above the tree line.



For more information contact:

Tourism Northern Rockies
5319 - 50th Avenue South
Bag 399, Fort Nelson, British Columbia
Canada V0C 1R0

Tel: 250 774 2541 Fax: 250 774 6794
Email: tourism@northernrockies.org
www.TourismNorthernRockies.ca

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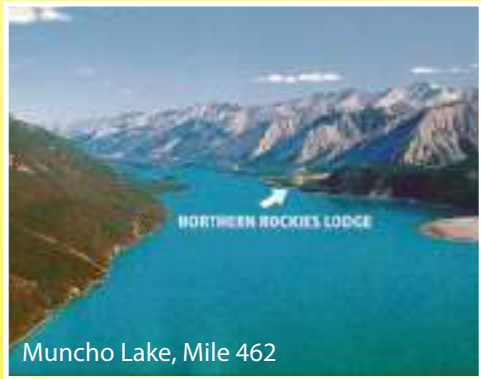


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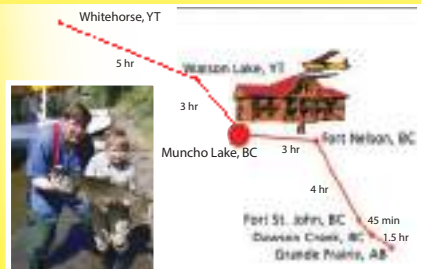
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