

Gulkana National Wild River Floater's Guide

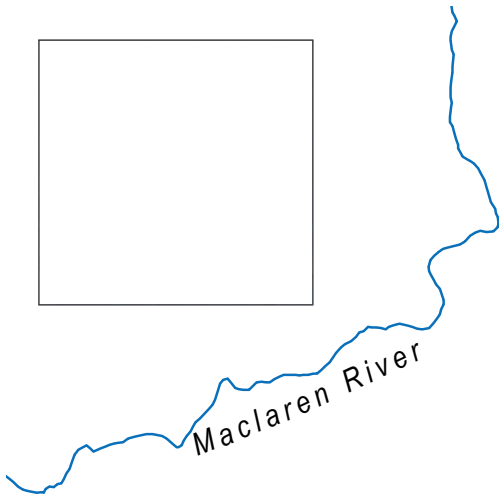
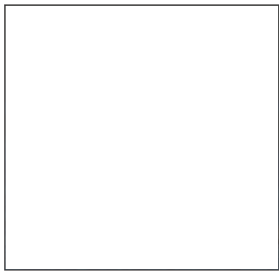
BLM



Glennallen Field Office, Alaska



Main Stem: Paxson to Sourdough



Tangle River

Dickey Lake

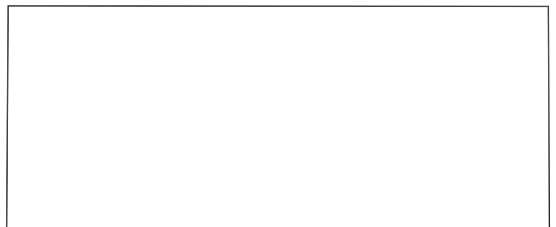
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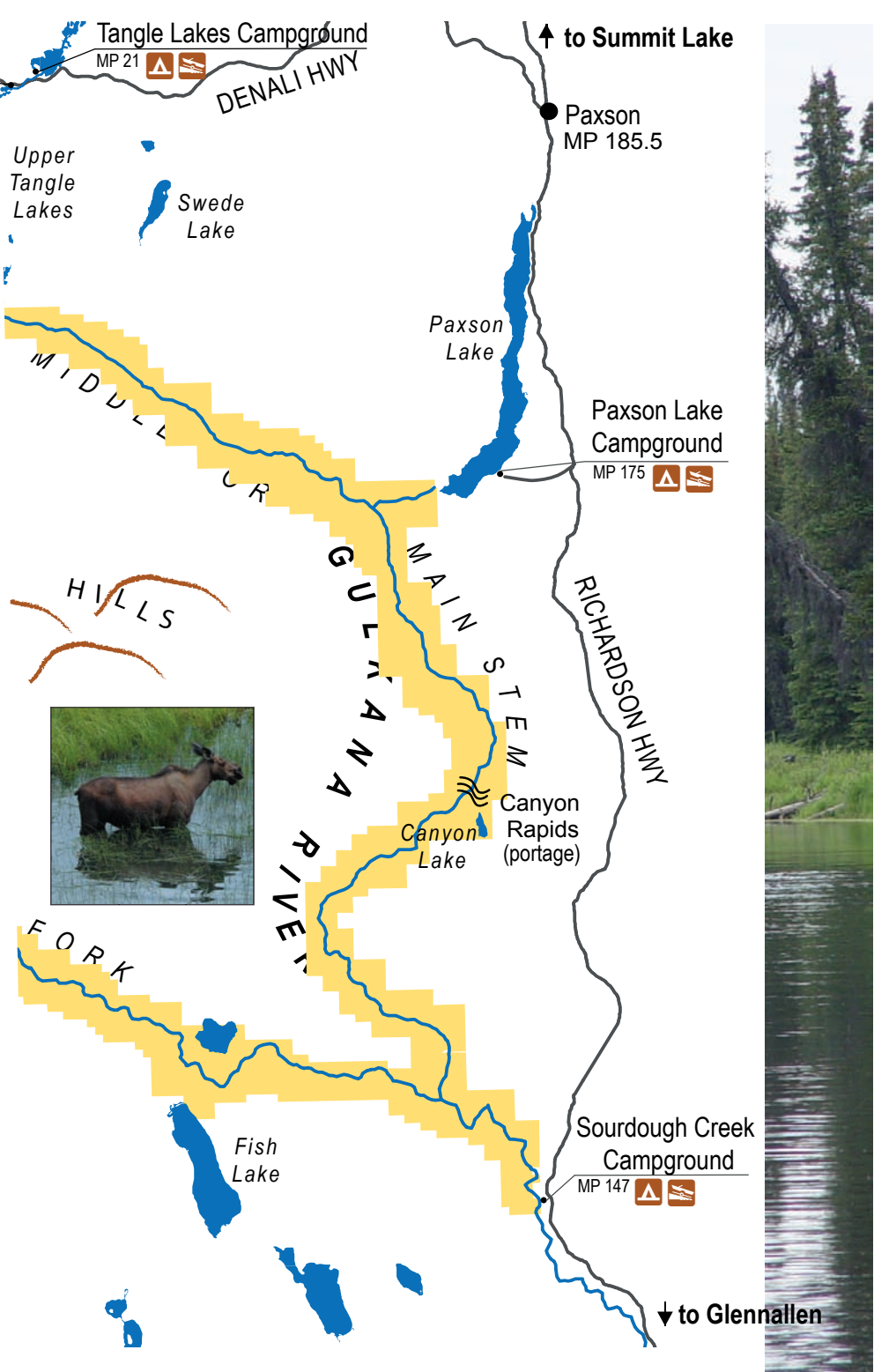
North Branch

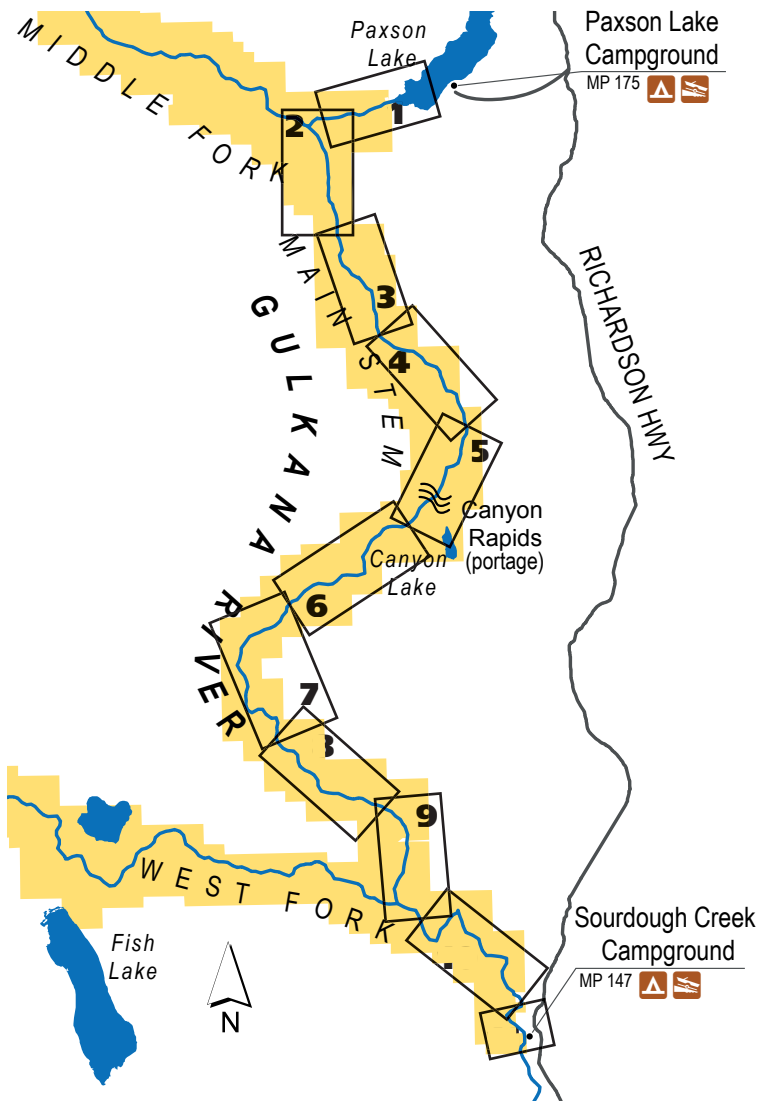
South Branch

WEST

Tyone River







Legend

recommended campsites based on number of tents each can accommodate most comfortably

- ▲ 1-2 tents
- ▲ 3-4 tents
- ▲ 5-6 tents

Gulkana National Wild River corridor boundary

1.5 river miles calculated from Paxson outlet

0.3 river mile where campsite is located
right side of river (river right or river left) where campsite is located

Keeping the banks and water of the Gulkana pristine

Every year BLM river patrols clean up trash, toilet paper, and human waste from the banks of the Gulkana River. This garbage, left behind by river users, can alter the pristine nature of the river and negatively impact other users' wilderness experience. Help maintain the Gulkana National Wild River through



the use of portable toilet systems and a pack it in, pack it out philosophy. A boater dump station is located at Sourdough Campground for your convenience. Responsible use of public land will ensure that you can enjoy a quality experience for years to come.

A potty point to ponder . . .



think about how many people are in your group . . . how many days will you be on the river? . . . how many catholes is that? . . . now multiply that number by 600. That's what's left on the banks of the Gulkana after a summer season.

Still think that using a portable toilet system isn't necessary?

Learn more on inside of back cover.

Recommended campsites for river floaters

0.2
left

TaK' ATS' NA' Cove High, upland campsite with good views of the Paxson Lake outlet and surrounding hills. In Athna, TaK' ATS' NA' means "Springwater Creek," the place where the clear waters of TaK' ATS' Bene' or "Springwater Lake" become a flowing river. A traditional Athna trail crossed here and followed the Middle Fork toward Dickey Lake. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

0.3
right

Huffman's Haunt Nice, flat upland camping area. Please respect private property located adjacent to this campsite. L.L. "Doc" Huffman hunted and trapped in this area in the 1900's. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

1.0
right

Willow Run Open, upland campsite in the willows with good river access for fishing. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

2.2
left

Neeley Grove Shady campsite in a grove of cottonwood trees. Look for the landing in a small eddy on river left. Please be careful when climbing up the steep, fragile banks to help prevent erosion. Recommended group size: 3. Recommended number of tents: 1.

Map 1, river miles 0 - 2.4

T
Stem of the Gulkana have Class II rapids with frequent rocks and some tight turns. At low water levels, lining your craft may be necessary.



BLM/Dennis Green

It takes approximately 3-4 hours to row from Paxson Lake Campground to the outlet depending on wind.



Neeley Grove 


2.0


1.5

1.0

 Willow Run

0.5

TaK' ATS' NA' Cove 

 Hufman's Haunt

0.0

Paxson
Lake

to Paxson Lake
Campground
(approximately
4.5 miles from outlet)



2.6
left

French Meadow Large, multiple use ATV and river campsite with many species of Alaska vegetation and wildflowers. Look for an opening just past a stand of willows. Ben French trapped and prospected on the Middle Fork of the Gulkana around Dickey Lake in the early 1900's. Recommended group size: 12. Recommended number of tents: 6.

2.7
left

NitiniTAANI Camp NitiniTAANI in Ahtna means "End of Trail Camp." The ridge across from this campsite is where Ahtna travelers could turn towards Dickey Lake or continue north to villages and camps along Paxson Lake's shores. Shady, multiple use ATV and river campsite in a stand of spruce trees. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

2.8
island

Moore Island Look for the left channel once you reach the Middle Fork confluence to access this multiple use ATV and river campsite. This campsite is located on an island; use portable river toilets. M.W. Slim Moore ran a trapline on the Middle Fork from 1927 to 1938 and was recognized as the first professional hunting guide in the area. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

2.9
right

Meier's Roadhouse Campsite is suitable for large groups and provides access to the Twelvemile Creek ATV trail. Firewood is scarce; please do not cut live trees. Charles J. Meier built Meier's Roadhouse in 1906 which was a popular starting point for the Middle Fork Trail that led to the Valdez Creek Mining District. Recommended group size: 12. Recommended number of tents: 6.

3.2
left

Gillespie Gulch A nice stop just downstream of the Middle Fork confluence, located in a shady grove of spruce trees. Please be careful when climbing up the steep, fragile banks to help prevent erosion. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

3.3
right

Norwood's Perch Shady campsite in a stand of spruce and ferns with flat tent spots. Approach from river can be difficult. Please be careful when climbing up the steep, fragile banks to help prevent erosion. Al Norwood was a trapper known in the area for his moonshine distilling. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

3.4
left

Dawson's Cabin The trapper cabin at this location was built in the 1920's by Barney Dawson and Al Norwood and was used for many years as a winter trapping shelter. Views of the Alphabet Hills can be seen to the west. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

4.1
left

Squirrel Run Nice, secluded campsite nestled in a stand of spruce trees. Please be careful when climbing up the steep, fragile banks to help prevent erosion. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

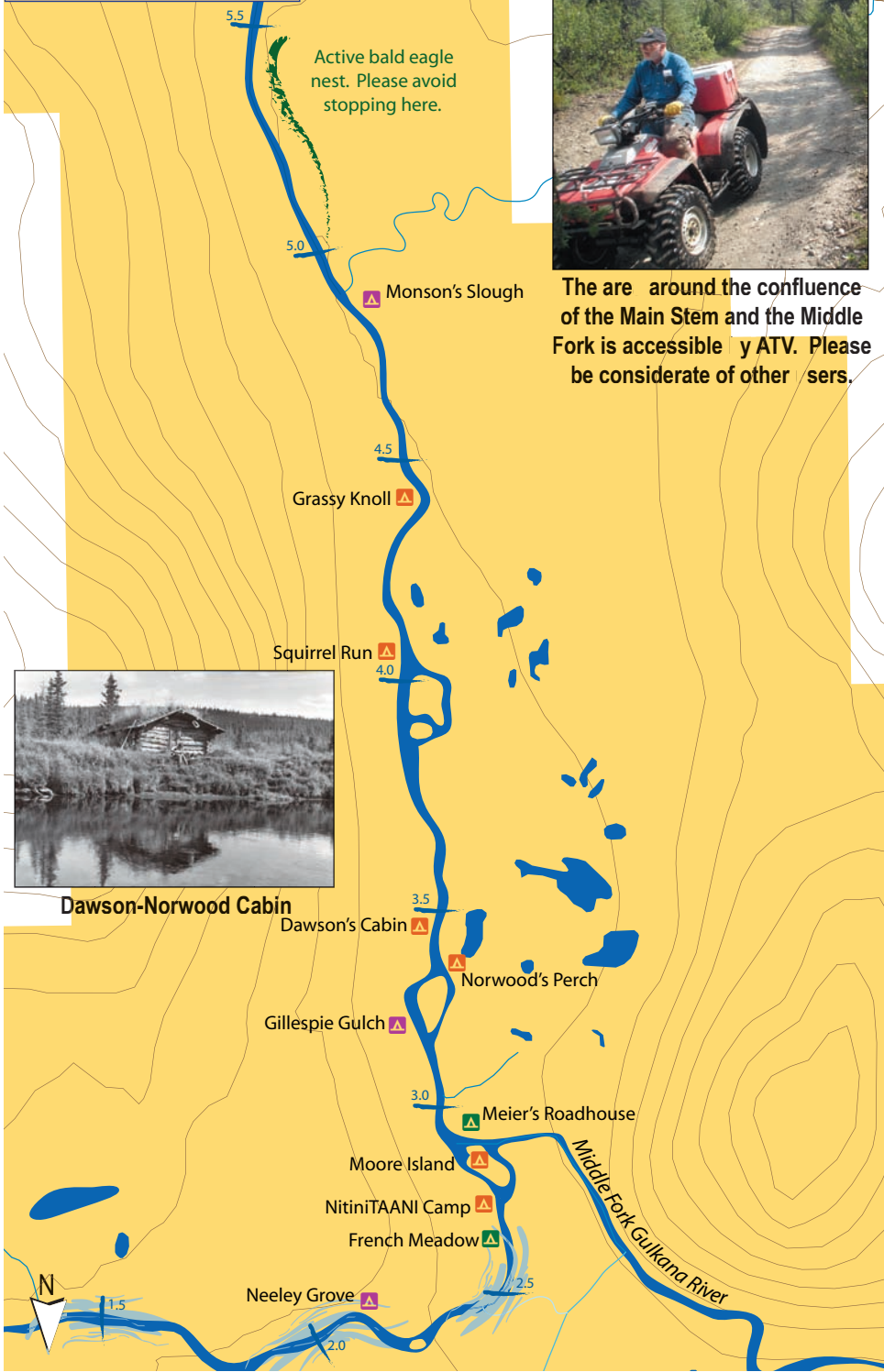
4.4
left

Grassy Knoll Flat, grassy open campsite with easy river access. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

4.8
right

Monson's Slough Shady campsite with good views of the river. This area may have been used by Dawson and Norwood on their trapline, as there used to be remnants of an old structure nearby. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

Map 2, river miles 1.5 - 5.5



Active bald eagle nest. Please avoid stopping here.



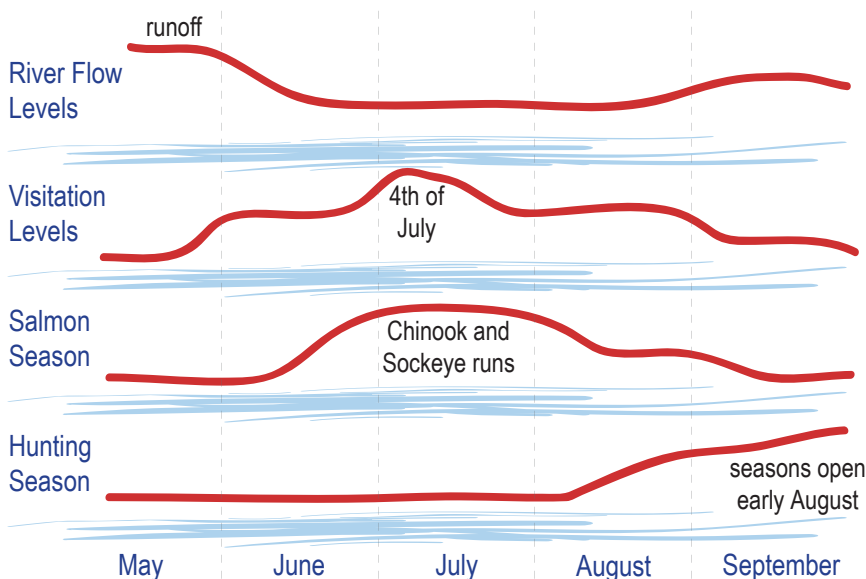
The area around the confluence of the Main Stem and the Middle Fork is accessible by ATV. Please be considerate of other users.



Dawson-Norwood Cabin

The impacts of outside forces . . .

Knowing various characteristics about a river will give you more information to help plan the kind of river trip you would like to experience. Fourth of July, for example, is not a time to float the Gulkana if you are searching for solitude. Runoff may be the time to float if you want bigger rapids and a quicker float. The graph below gives you a general idea of what outside factors can impact your floating experience and at what times they would most likely occur. Variations are always possible.



6.0 left **Beaver Flats** Flat, open upland area suitable for large groups. Recommended group size: 12. Recommended number of tents: 6.

8.1 island **Caribou Island** Open gravel campsite with fantastic views of the river. This campsite is located on an island; use portable river toilets. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

9.6 right **Owl Roost** Hidden upland campsite located in stand of spruce. Look for a trail leading from the river into the trees. Owls frequent the blackened, burned area that was caused by a river user in 2004. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

10.2 right **Sourdough Gene** Sourdough Gene, a Native elder from Gakona Village, and his family subsisted all along the Gulkana River during the 1920's. Upland campsite nestled in spruce trees with nice views of the river. Please be careful when climbing up the steep, fragile banks to help prevent erosion. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

M

11.0

10.5

Sourdough Gene

recently impacted by fire

10.0

Owl Roost

9.0

9.5

8.5

Caribou Island

8.0

7.5

7.0

6.0

6.5

Beaver Flats

5.5



, and Al Norwood at Paxson Lake Cabin, July 1933 or 1934.



. Please be responsible with your campfires by repair. Fireworks are illegal

River Corridor.



12.4 left **K'EY Camp** Ahtna used K' EY, "birch," to make baskets and containers. Upland campsite suitable for a smaller group, surrounded by dwarf willow and spruce. Please be careful when climbing up the steep, fragile banks to help prevent erosion. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

13.3 island **Potty Island** Popular island campsite named for an outhouse that was once located here. The outhouse was removed in 1997 to avoid water contamination. This campsite is on an island, use portable river toilets. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

13.4 right **River Otter Slough** Popular campsite for multi-party groups when other users camp at Potty Island. The site is relatively flat and offers some shade cover under large spruce trees. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

15.6 right **Room with a View** Site is located on top of a small ridge overlooking the river. Not much shade, but offers great views of the meandering Gulkana. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

15.9 right **Sentinel Point** Flat, open campsite with little shade or tree cover. This is a good stop before the canyon, especially if it is late in the day. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

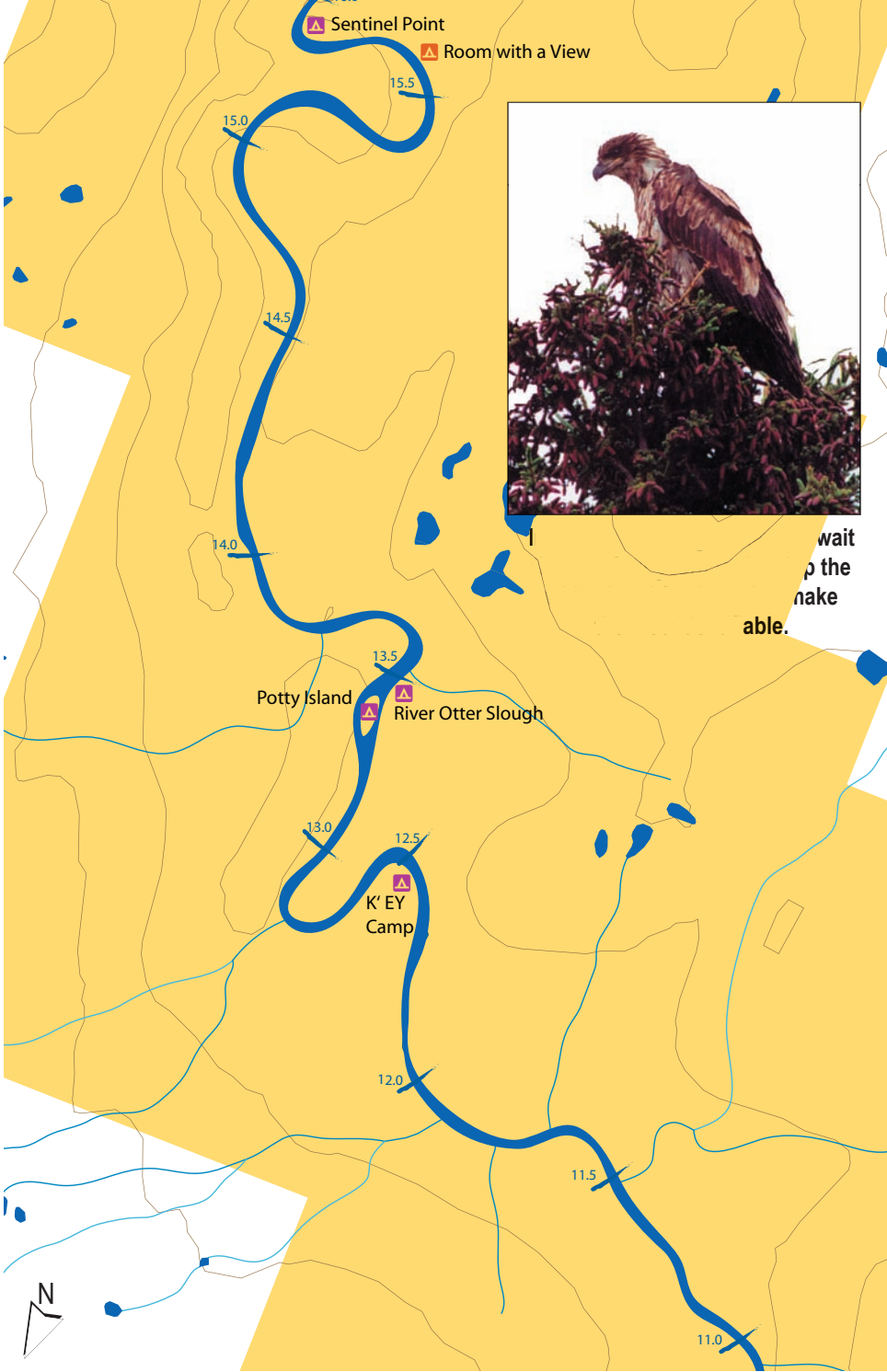
Bald and brassy . . . eagles along the Gulkana



As funding has been available, BLM has conducted annual bald eagle productivity surveys within the Gulkana River watershed since 1976. Through these surveys, BLM has determined that nearly 100 nesting territories exist within the Gulkana River drainage; however, actual nest occupancy and fledgling productivity rates vary

from year to year depending on various climatic and biological influences. Correlation of eagle productivity data to data identifying the amount and types of recreational use along specific segments of the Gulkana River and its tributaries, enables public land managers to detect trends in eagle productivity related to increased recreational use on this popular, road-accessible river.

Map 4, river miles 11.0 - 16.0



wait
up the
snake
able.

Fishing on the Gulkana

Habitat is everything!

Alaska is the last great stronghold for healthy stocks of wild salmon. Your positive actions to protect upland areas, riverbank vegetation and waterways help sustain this tremendous natural resource for ourselves and future generations.



Rainbow among reds.

While enjoying Alaska's abundance make sure you are informed and aware of regulations specific to recreating and fishing on the Gulkana.



Before fishing the Gulkana, refer to Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations for allowable fishing techniques, limits and permit requirements.

Catch and release of fish

A successful catch and release is one where the fish swims away unharmed and lively into the current. Always remember:

- don't tire the fish out with a long struggle
- hold the fish firmly but gently in the lower jaw not the gills, head or belly
- keep the fish submerged under water for the entire hook removal and release process

Selective harvest

Selective harvest is harvesting only the fish you intend to use for food and releasing the rest of your catch unharmed. This helps to provide a diversity of fishing opportunities while assuring the conservation of Alaska's stocks of fish.

Learn more at the ADF&G Sport Fish Division website
www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us

The dynamic gravel bar

Gravel bars change every year depending on how the river breaks up and how the water level fluctuates throughout the season. These changes affect the surface area of the gravel bars and the size of the stones that are deposited on them.

- Gravel bars are great campsites with durable surfaces and are preferable to camp on rather than fragile upland sites.
- A particular gravel bar may be ideal one season, and awful the next.
- There's always another gravel bar after the next bend in the river.

Fire ring or trash can?



What doesn't burn?

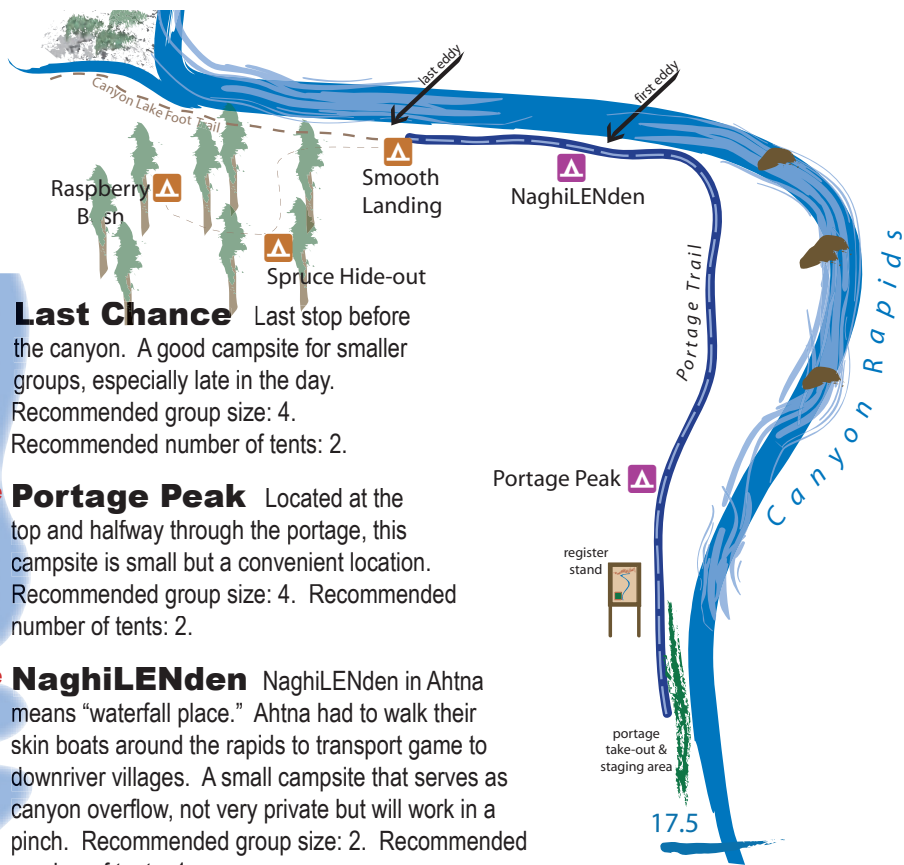
- glass bottles
- aluminum foil
- aluminum used to wrap candy bars
- aluminum cans
- plastic bottles
- tin cans
- shell casings
- twist ties

80% of the garbage picked up on the Gulkana is partially burned and out of fire rings.

Small fires are not as hot as larger ones and do not allow for trash and aluminum to burn. The result is partially burned cans and garbage left for the next river user to find. Using a fire pan and being sure to pack out all garbage will help reduce the amount of litter on the banks of the Gulkana River.

Firepans, like the one shown below, provide the ambiance of a campfire without the impacts. Because the firepan must be packed out, it encourages the proper disposal of all garbage in a trash bag instead of burning it. Ashes from a firepan should be packed out as well.





16.7
right

Last Chance Last stop before the canyon. A good campsite for smaller groups, especially late in the day. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

portage
site

Portage Peak Located at the top and halfway through the portage, this campsite is small but a convenient location. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

portage
site

NaghiLEnden NaghiLEnden in Ahtna means “waterfall place.” Ahtna had to walk their skin boats around the rapids to transport game to downriver villages. A small campsite that serves as canyon overflow, not very private but will work in a pinch. Recommended group size: 2. Recommended number of tents: 1.

portage
site

Smooth Landing Larger campsite that serves as the primary take-out location for all canyon floaters. There is no privacy at this site, but it is flat and can accommodate larger groups. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

portage
site

Spruce Hide-out A secluded campsite nestled back into a stand of spruce, good shade cover and access to the Canyon Lake Foot Trail. Takeout at Smooth Landing and follow the foot trail away from the river. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

portage
site

Raspberry Bush Located just beyond Spruce Hide-Out, this campsite offers the most privacy of the canyon sites. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

18.1
right

Salmonberry Stash Located just downstream from the canyon, this gravel bar campsite is worth pushing on past the portage, especially if you want to avoid the crowds. Suitable for larger groups. Recommended group size: 10. Recommended number of tents: 5.

18.8
left

Moose Rack Camp A combination gravel bar and upland campsite, reachable from the canyon in about a half hour’s float time. Works great if all the other campsites at the canyon area are occupied. Flat tent pads with nice views of the river. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.




Canyon Rapids at high water.

There are Class II rapids for about 8.5 river miles beyond the canyon.

Canyon


Moose Rack Camp 

Salmonberry Stash 

Canyon Rapids Portage
(see detail)

Canyon Rapids is a series of rapids in a narrow channel of the river. They are rated Class III-IV depending on water levels. Scout the rapids before running them to minimize risk.

 Last Chance

 Room with a View



16.0

15.5

20.0

20.7 right Alvin's Bar Large, open campsite suitable for the largest groups with interesting views of the river bluffs just downstream. This site has numerous flat tent pads and easy access to the river. Alvin Paxson built the Paxson Roadhouse in 1907. Recommended group size: 12. Recommended number of tents: 6.

22.2 right Sunny Bar Large, open gravel bar campsite. Although this site is a bit rocky, it is a good choice for larger groups when no other site can be found to accommodate the number of people. Recommended group size: 10. Recommended number of tents: 5.

23.2 left Fireweed Flats Look for the landing in a small eddy on river left. Shady campsite surrounded by spruce trees. Please be careful when climbing up the steep, fragile banks to help prevent erosion. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.





Early September morning mist at Alvin's Bar campsite. Late August and early September can be a relaxing time to float the Gulkana. The crisp mornings signal the end of the salmon runs and the associated anglers. Aspen start to turn bright yellow and the occasional caribou has been known to put on a show by swimming across the river.

Map 6, river miles 20.0 - 24.0



The rapids just below the canyon are a great place to teach river canoeing skills.

Fireweed Flats 

 Sunny Bar

 Alvin's Bar

Average Temperature
Paxson, Alaska

	High	Low
May	57	37
June	67	47
July	69	50
August	65	44
September	53	35

temperatures are in degrees Fahrenheit



24.8 right Cottonwood Corner Located next to a stand of cottonwood trees, this campsite has nice, flat tent pads and is a good break from the rapids. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

28.0 left Long Bar Long gravel bar suitable for larger groups. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

29.0 left Joe Secondchief Upland campsite with a flat, gravel bar landing area and flat tent pads. Named after an Ahtna trapper in the lower Gulkana River region. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

History that travels along the riverbanks

Native Americans, trappers, prospectors, miners, freighters, and modern adventurers motivated by survival, wild game, furs, minerals, and pleasure have followed the course of the Gulkana River and its tributaries for hundreds of years. Evidence found within the Gulkana River watershed indicates that the Ahtna Athapaskans occupied the area at least 1,500 years ago, with villages located at Bear Creek, Gulkana, and Paxson Lake. Miners penetrated the area en masse during the late nineteenth century after the Klondike gold rush of 1898, and after the discovery of gold at Valdez Creek in the upper Susitna region in 1903.



Neeley Trapper Cabin



Paxson Lodge



4-Mile Trapper Cabin

During the gold rush era, roadhouses were developed throughout the region, serving as valuable staging points for miners and freighters traveling along the West Fork and Middle Fork trails to reach the Valdez Creek Mining District. Horse drawn caravans and dog teams laden with mining equipment and supplies followed the frozen Gulkana River into the Upper Susitna drainage. Although the Gulkana route to the mines practically disappeared when the Alaska Railroad to Cantwell was completed in 1919, the river still continues to provide access for modern day hunters, trappers, and river enthusiasts.

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Bluffs and gravel bars line the riverbanks along the lower stretch of the Gulkana River.

- 30.5 right Wickersham Bar** Flat, open gravel bar. This campsite receives substantial sunlight on sunny days. L.S. Wickersham mined, trapped, and freighted in and out of the Valdez Creek Mining District on the Denali Highway via the Gulkana River in 1916 and 1917. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.
- 30.9 left Stickwan Bar** Large, open gravel bar area. Tent pads are screened from the river by small stands of willow, providing extra privacy. Named after a Native miner and trapper from Gulkana Village. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.
- 31.4 right Tenas Pete Bluff** Campsite is located across from a bluff. Look for the trail leading into the bushes, where you will find nice tent pads on fine gravels. Named after a Native miner and trapper in the Gulkana River region. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.
- 32.9 right Monohan Flats** Large open upland area with an easy gravel landing. Peter Monohan was commonly referred to as “one of the most reliable and best informed prospectors in Alaska” during the early 1900’s and was one of the first men to discover gold at Valdez Creek. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.
- 33.2 right HwTSII K’AE** Upland campsite nestled in spruce trees with a nice view of the river. Please exercise caution while climbing up the steep, fragile banks to help prevent erosion. This is the last site before the West Fork confluence. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

Multiple use - Multiple users

Around river mile 35, floaters can expect to see motorized craft traveling both up and downstream. When you encounter a motorized craft remember:

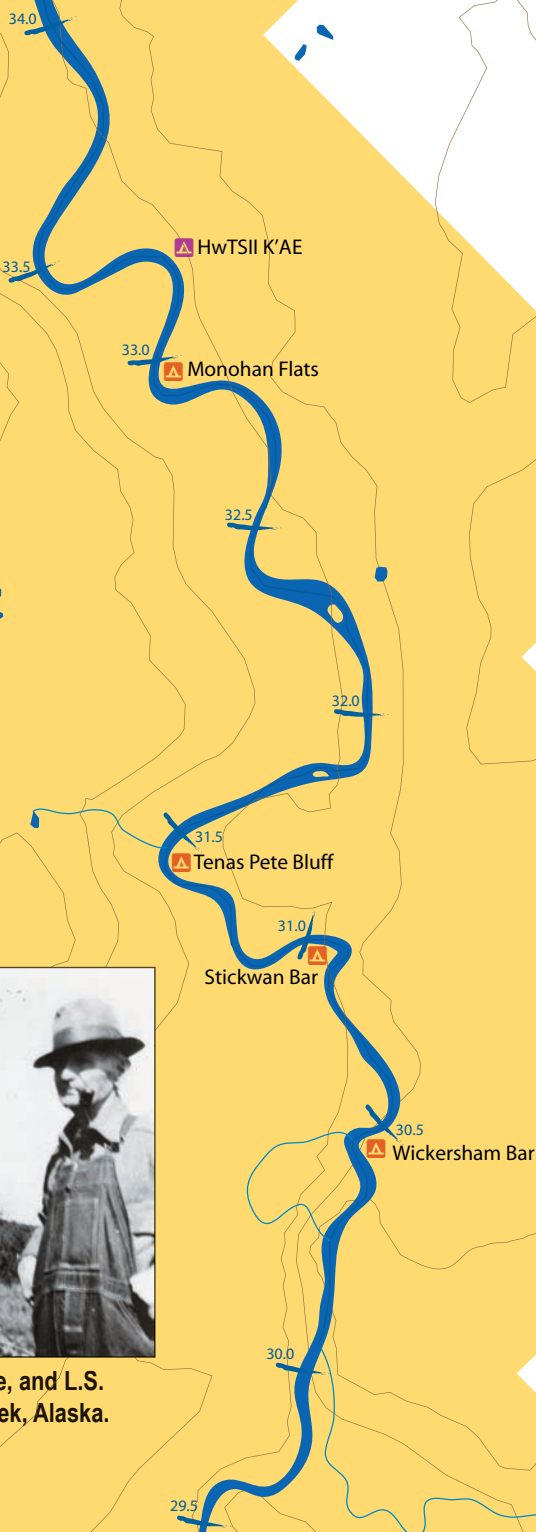
- motorized boats should be courteous of non-motorized boats in narrow river sections and in rapids
- the wake of a motorized boat can easily swamp a canoe
- a non-motorized boat should row to one side to allow the motor boat to maneuver through the deeper channel



HwTSII K' means "Beaver Dam Place". This was the last place on the river many Ahtna would place fish traps since they believed that salmon upstream from there was good.



Horace Wickersham, Anne, and L.S. Wickersham at Valdez Creek, Alaska.



Counting the Gulkana's fish

For the last five years the Bureau of Land Management has worked cooperatively with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to operate and manage a fish counting tower on the Main Stem of the Gulkana River. The goal for this work is to more accurately estimate the annual return of Chinook and sockeye salmon to the Gulkana. The information collected provides a clear picture of escapement numbers and the strength of returning salmon runs, and provides valuable data to fisheries biologists. The tower, shown below, is operated from June through mid-August, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.



Biologists count the fish as they pass over the light colored tarp.



escapement: The number of fish allowed to escape capture, participate in spawning, and complete the life cycle. The number is established by ADF&G to achieve maximum sustained populations.

36.8
left

Nicholi Bar Large gravel bar campsite located just upstream of the West Fork confluence. This site changes each year because it gets iced out every spring. Named after a Native trapper and miner in Valdez Creek. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

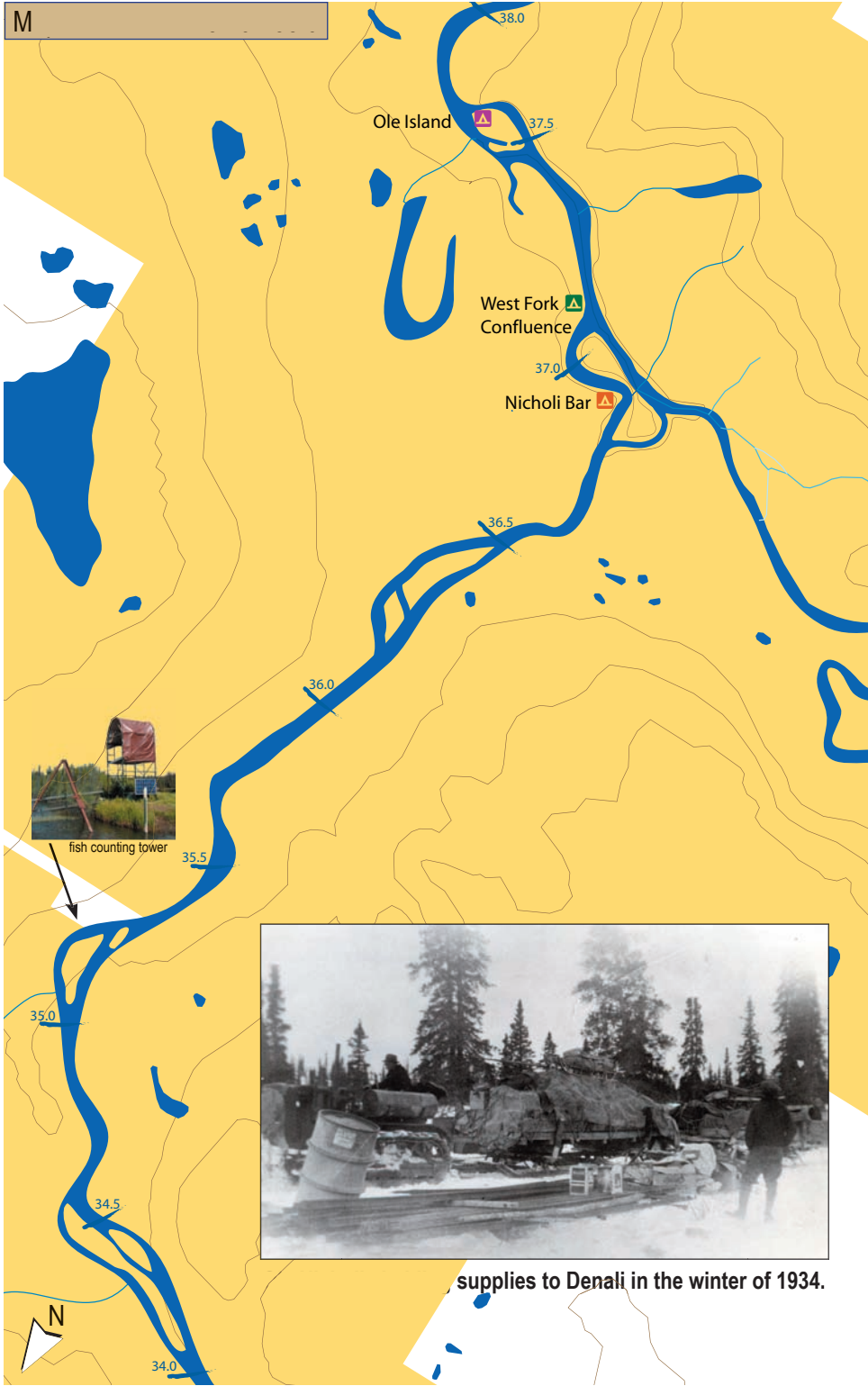
37.1
left

West Fork Confluence Large gravel bar campsite located at the West Fork confluence. There may be other groups camped here, as it is a very popular stop for motorized users. Camping available in multiple locations on the large gravel bar. Recommended group size: 12. Recommended number of tents: 6.

37.6
island

Ole Island The campsite is located on the south end of the island. It is a small campsite, but has a few flat, grassy tent pads. "Laughing Ole" was a miner who used dog teams to freight supplies to the Valdez Creek Mining District via a trail leading from Sourdough up the West Fork Gulkana in the early 1900's. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

M



fish counting tower



supplies to Denali in the winter of 1934.

38.2 left Tansey Bar Upland campsite with gravel bar landing. Look for a trail leading through the bushes into the trees. Jack Tansey, an Ahtna Native, pioneered a route to Copper Center starting at the Susitna River, up the Tyone River, and along the West Fork of the Gulkana River. Recommended group size: 4. Recommended number of tents: 2.

38.6 right Chinook Bar Large, grassy upland area easily seen from the river. Recommended group size: 6. Recommended number of tents: 3.

39.0 left Hoyt Bar Upland campsite with gravel bar landing. Look for a trail leading through the bushes into the trees. Charles Levi Hoyt was a popular miner, trapper, and postmaster who established the Gulkana Trading Post and Hotel in 1907 at Gulkana. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

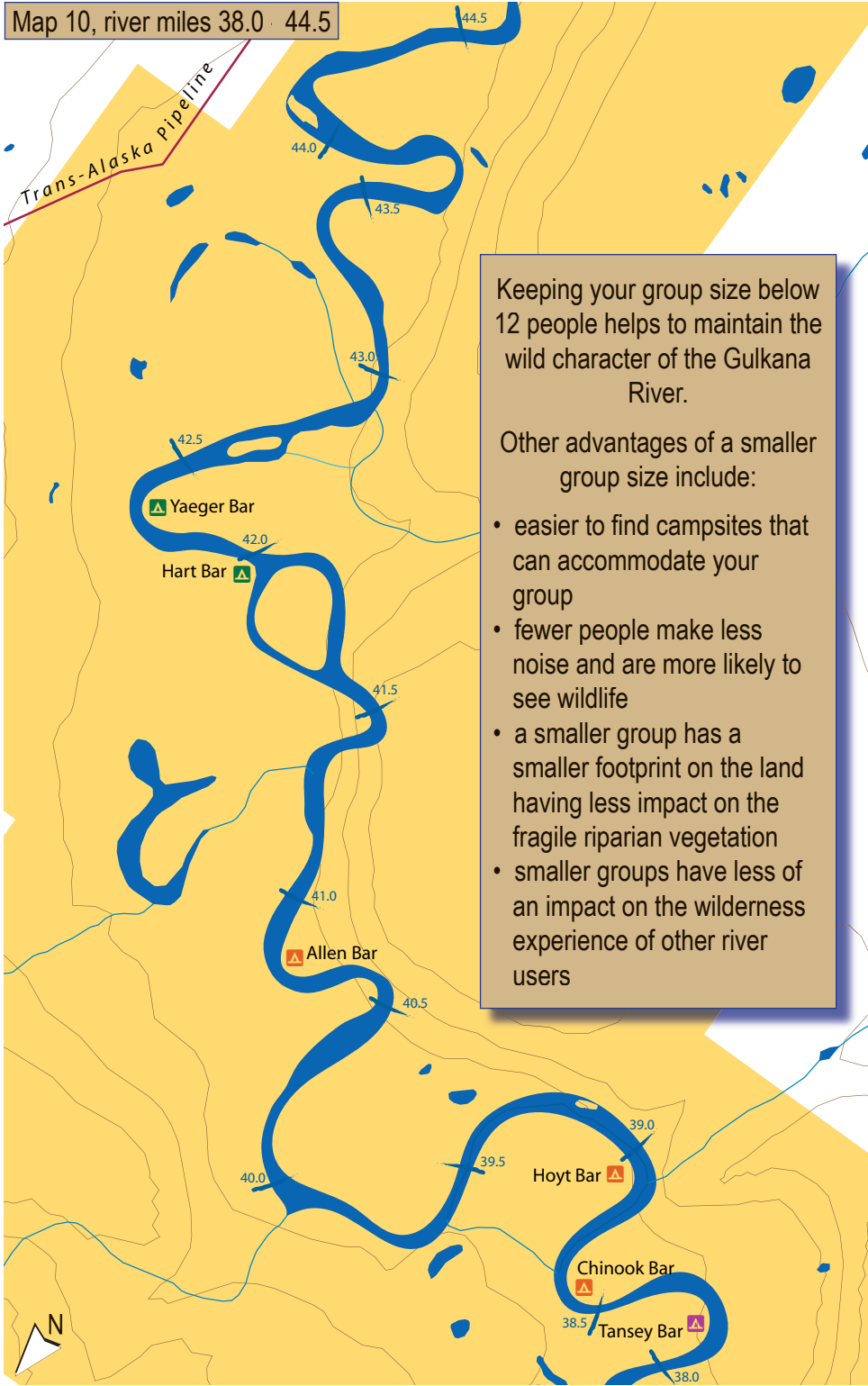
40.8 right Allen Bar Gravel bar campsite with many camping options, located close to the take-out at Sourdough. Lt. Henry Allen of the U.S. Army explored the Copper River region in 1885 and was probably one of the first white men to view the mouth of the Gulkana, which he named Tonkina. Recommended group size: 8. Recommended number of tents: 4.

42.0 left Hart Bar Open gravel bar campsite, suitable for larger groups. John Hart originally opened the Sourdough Roadhouse in 1903. Recommended group size: 12. Recommended number of tents: 6.

42.3 right Yaeger Bar Last campsite before the take-out at Sourdough, has big gravel bar beach and good fishing access. Mrs. Nellie Yaeger, owner of the Sourdough Roadhouse between 1908 and 1922, was well known for her good cooking and hospitality. Recommended group size: 10. Recommended number of tents: 5.



Sourdough Roadhouse on the Valdez-Fairbanks Road with Mrs. N Yaeger as proprietor.

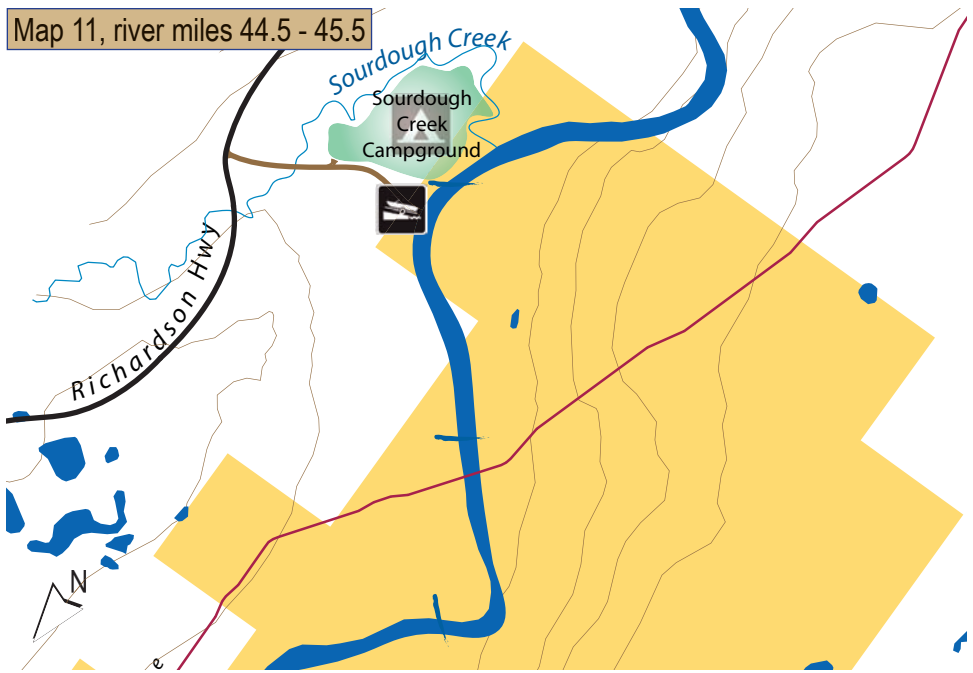


Keeping your group size below 12 people helps to maintain the wild character of the Gulkana River.

Other advantages of a smaller group size include:

- easier to find campsites that can accommodate your group
- fewer people make less noise and are more likely to see wildlife
- a smaller group has a smaller footprint on the land having less impact on the fragile riparian vegetation
- smaller groups have less of an impact on the wilderness experience of other river users

Map 11, river miles 44.5 - 45.5



“Move over, I was here first!” Sourdough boat launch etiquette

- use the boat launch only for launching and taking out your craft
- unload or load all gear at the staging area just upstream of the boat launch
- be considerate of other users by spending as little time as possible on the launch itself
- move vehicles out of the way of traffic, utilizing staging and parking areas for securing gear and boats



Mt. Drum, part of the Wrangell Range, while floating under the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.



Portable Toilets 101



Ahhhh . . . all the comforts of home . . . with a better view!

There are many different models of portable river toilets on the market ranging from the ever simple “honey bucket,” consisting of a 5 gallon pail with a lid, to systems that utilize liquid absorbing chemicals and environmentally safe, biodegradable bags that can be disposed of with regular garbage. Which system you choose depends on what suits your needs and comfort levels best. Below are a few models available.

Liquid Systems



ECO-safe™



River Bank™



Scat Packer™

Dry Systems



the PUP™ privacy shelter



the PETT®

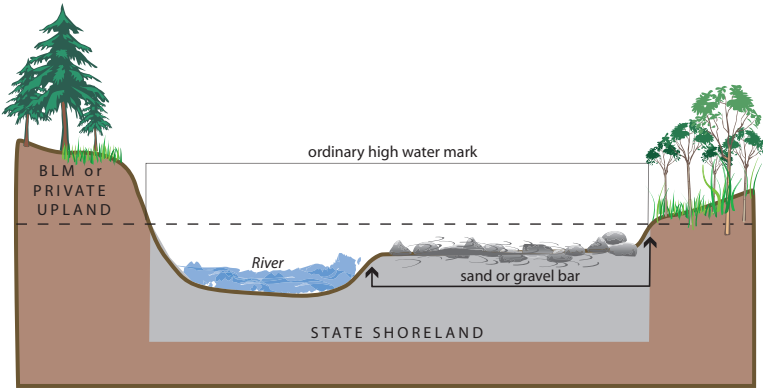
A boater dump station is located at Sourdough Campground for your convenience.



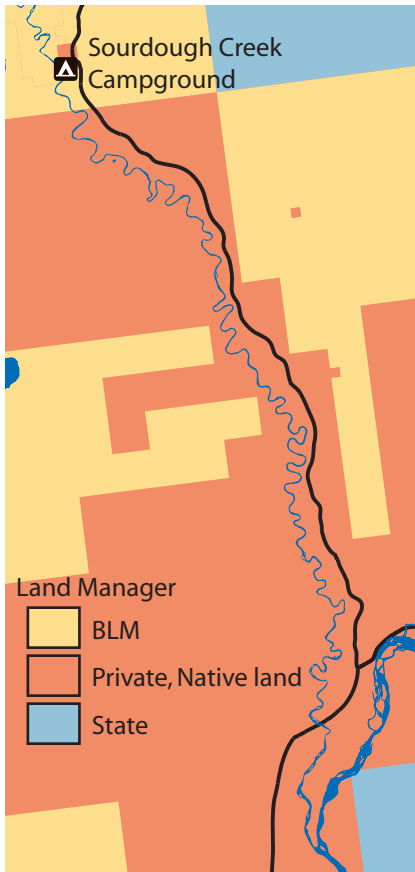
For more information contact the Glennallen Field Office at (907) 822-3217.

State shorelands along the Gulkana

The State of Alaska owns and manages all land along the Gulkana River that is between the ordinary high water marks. Staying on these gravelly sections of river will help minimize impacts to the more fragile uplands and private lands.



The lower river - Sourdough to the bridge



If you float the portion of the Gulkana south of Sourdough Creek Campground, you should be aware that you are outside of the Wild and Scenic River Corridor and all uplands are owned by Ahtna Native Corporation. Any camping or travel on these privately owned lands is considered trespass and enforceable through State law.

Please respect the private land along the Gulkana by staying on the State owned shorelands and packing out all garbage and human waste.

Legal access points for this Lower River segment include Sourdough Creek Campground, 17b easements located at miles 141, 137 and 129.5 on the Richardson Highway and the south side of the Richardson Highway bridge over the Gulkana River.

If you intend to use or travel across private land, you must obtain a permit from Ahtna Inc. in Glennallen (907) 822-3476.

Safety information and contact numbers

The Gulkana River, although road accessible by Alaska standards, still requires careful planning and thought regarding safety while on the river. Professional medical attention is, at best, several hours and a helicopter flight away.

Alaska State Troopers, Glennallen
(907) 822-3263 or 911

+ Cross Roads Medical Clinic
PO Box 5, Mile 187 Glenn Hwy
Glennallen, AK 99588
(907) 822-3202

? Bureau of Land Management
Glennallen Field Office
PO Box 147, Mile 186.5 Glenn Hwy
Glennallen, AK 99588
(907) 822-3217

? AK Fish and Game
PO Box 47, Mile 186 Glenn Hwy
Glennallen, AK 99588
(907) 822-3309

? AK Department of Natural Resources
Division of Land, Mining, and Water
550 W. 7th Ave, Suite 1070
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 269-8600

? Ahtna Inc.
PO Box 649, Mile 115 Richardson Hwy
Glennallen, AK 99588
(907) 822-3476

Permitted use on the Gulkana

Those wanting to conduct commercial, organized group or competitive activities within the boundaries of the Gulkana National Wild River Corridor may be required to obtain a Special Recreation Use Permit. This is necessary to minimize potential conflicts among recreational users and protect natural resources. For information about the BLM permit application process, contact the BLM Glennallen Field Office at (907) 822-3217.

Prohibited within the Gulkana Wild River Corridor



Help reduce user conflicts and keep the river safe for all visitors by not using fireworks, chainsaws or shooting for recreation

“The face of the river, in time, became a wonderful book . . . which told its mind to me without reserve, delivering its most cherished secrets as clearly as if it had uttered them with a voice. And it was not a book to be read once and thrown aside, for it had a new story to tell every day.”

Mark Twain, *Life on the Mississippi*

What is a “wild” river?

a wild river is

“free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted . . . representing vestiges of primitive America.”

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, section 2 (b) (1)

Bureau of Land Management
Glennallen Field Office
PO Box 147
Mile 186.5 Glenn Hwy
Glennallen, Alaska 99588
(907) 822-3217
www.blm.gov/ak/gdo/index.html

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