Dalton Highway Corridor: Coldfoot to Deadhorse

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Dalton Highway The Dalton Highway stretches 414 miles across northern Alaska from Livengood (84 miles north of Fairbanks) to Deadhorse and the oilfields of Prudhoe Bay. Built during construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline in the 1970s, this mostly gravel highway travels through rolling, forested hills, across the Yukon River and Arctic Circle, through the rugged Brooks Range, and over the North Slope to the Arctic Ocean. Along most of its length, you'll see no strip malls, no gift shops, no service stations—just forest, tundra, and mountains, crossed by a double ribbon of road and pipe.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages a swath of public lands along the highway from the Yukon River to the north side of the Brooks Range. Within the Dalton corridor, the BLM maintains campgrounds, rest areas, interpretive panels and the award-winning Arctic Interagency Visitor Center in Coldfoot.



Know Before You Go!

Road Conditions Weather extremes, industrial traffic, and frequent maintenance activity can significantly affect travel along the Dalton Highway. For the latest on road conditions, visit http://511.alaska.gov or call 907-465-8952

Services Services are available at only a few places along the Dalton Highway, so proper

maintenance stations or Alyeska Pipeline Service pump stations.

Medical Facilities

There are no medical facilities along the Elliott or Dalton Highways. Carry any essential personal medications. In a critical emergency, flag down a passing vehicle and see if the driver can pass the word to state troopers via satellite phone or CB radio (channel 19).

Banking There are no banks along the highway. Most services accept major credit cards.

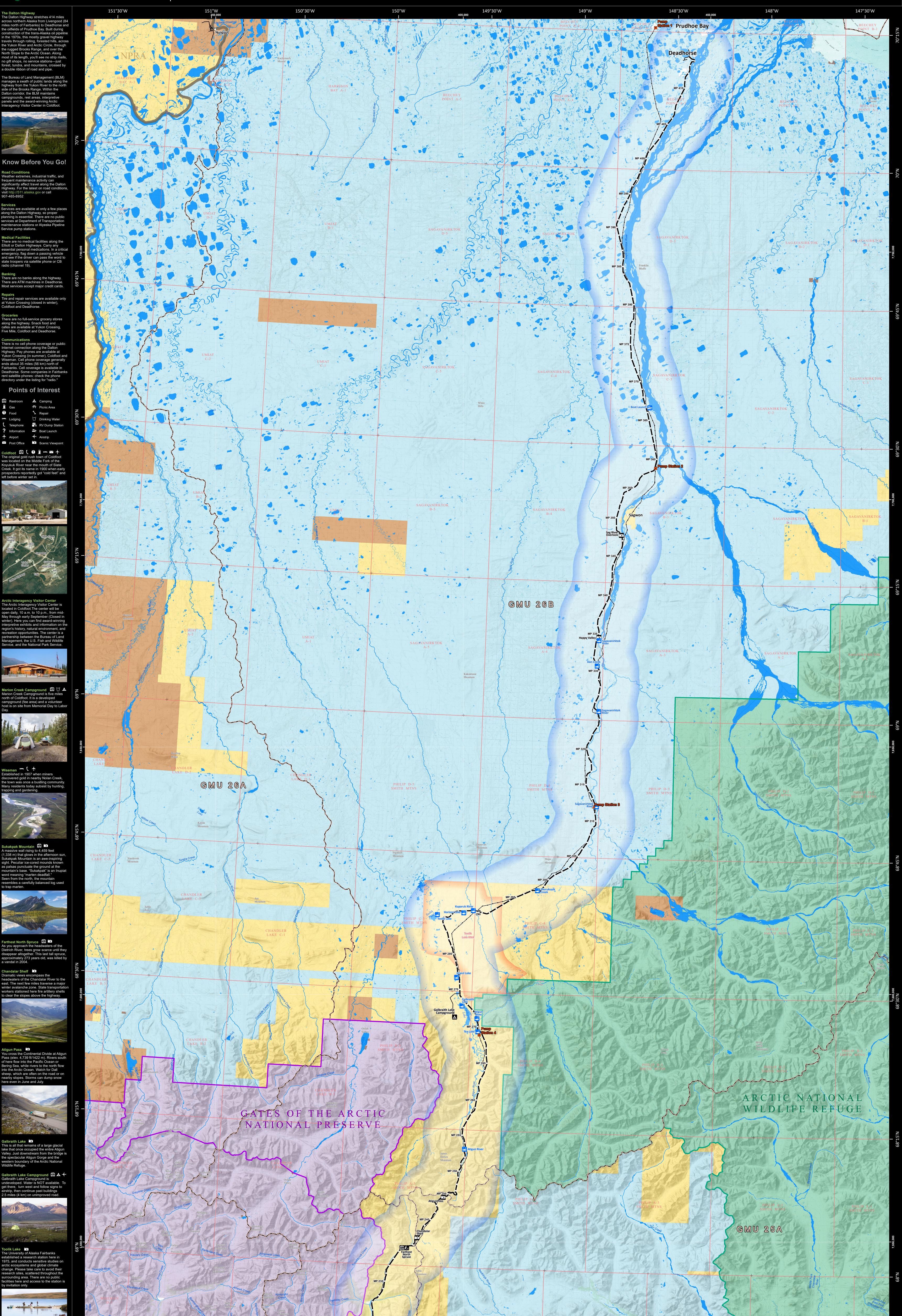
Repairs Tire and repair services are available only at Yukon Crossing (closed in winter), Coldfoot and Deadhorse.

Groceries There are no full-service grocery stores along the highway. Snack food and cafes are available at Yukon Crossing, Five Mile, Coldfoot and Deadhorse.

Communications There is no cell phone coverage or public Internet connection along the Dalton Highway. Pay phones are available at Yukon Crossing (in summer), Coldfoot and Wiseman. Cell phone coverage generally ends about 35 miles (56 km) north of Eairbanks, Cell coverage is available in Fairbanks. Cell coverage is available in Deadhorse. Some companies in Fairbanks rent satellite phones: check the phone directory under the listing for "radio."

Points of Interest

Restroom **A** Camping l Gas -7
− Picnic Area 🖒 Repair Food └ご∕ Drinking Water 🛏 Lodging



🕻 Telephone 🛛 💾 RV Dump Station Information 🛛 🔉 Boat Launch 🕂 Airstrip 🛧 Airport Post Office Scenic Viewpoint

Coldfoot (↑) (●) ← ▷ ↑ The original gold rush town of Coldfoot was located on the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River near the mouth of Slate Creek. It got its name in 1900 when early prospectors reportedly got "cold feet" and left before winter set in.





Arctic Interagency Visitor Center The Arctic Interagency Visitor Center is located in Coldfoot.The center will be open daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., from mid-May through early September (Closed in winter). Here you can find award-winning interpretive exhibits and information on the region's history, natural environment, and recreation opportunities. The center is a partnership between the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.



Marion Creek Campground III ☑ ▲ Marion Creek Campground is five miles north of Coldfoot. It is a developed campground (fee area) and a volunteer host is on site from Memorial Day to Labor Day.



Wiseman ➡ ᢏ Established in 1907 when miners discovered gold in nearby Nolan Creek, the town was the town of the town the town was once a bustling community. Many residents today subsist by hunting, trapping and gardening.



Sukakpak Mountain A solution A massive wall rising to 4,459 feet (1,338 m) that glows in the afternoon sun, Sukakpak Mountain is an awe-inspiring sight. Peculiar ice-cored mounds known as palsas punctuate the ground at the mountain's base. "Sukakpak" is an Inupiat

word meaning "marten deadfall." Seen from the north, the mountain resembles a carefully balanced log used to trap marten.



Farthest North Spruce As you approach the headwaters of the Dietrich River, trees grow scarce until they disappear altogether. This last tall spruce, approximately 273 years old, was killed by a vandal in 2004.

Chandalar Shelf Dramatic views encompass the headwaters of the Chandalar River to the east. The next few miles traverse a major winter avalanche zone. State transportation workers stationed here fire artillery shells to clear the slopes above the highway.



Atigun Pass You cross the Continental Divide at Atigun Pass (elev. 4,739 ft/1422 m). Rivers south of here flow into the Pacific Ocean or Bering Sea, while rivers to the north flow into the Arctic Ocean. Watch for Dall sheep, which are often on the road or on nearby slopes. Storms can dump snow here even in June and July.



Galbraith Lake This is all that remains of a large glacial lake that once occupied the entire Atigun Valley. Just downstream from the bridge is the spectacular Atigun Gorge and the western boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Galbraith Lake Campground ↔ Galbraith Lake Campground is undeveloped. Water is NOT available. To get there, turn west and follow signs to airstrip, then continue past buildings 2.5 miles (4 km) on unimproved road.



Toolik Lake 📑 The University of Alaska Fairbanks established a research station here in 1975, and conducts sensitive studies on arctic ecosystems and global climate change. Please take care to avoid their research sites, scattered throughout the surrounding area. There are no public facilities here and access to the station is by invitation only.





Happy Valley 5 + Originally the site of a pipeline construction camp, Happy Valley offers easy access to the Sagavanirktok River as well as room for camping. The airstrip is active, so avoid camping or parking there.

Sag River Overlook can see the Philip Smith Mountains 35 miles away. Watch for peregrine falcons hunting around the steep bluffs.



Deadhorse ∰ () → ■ 1 、 ■ ★ ➤ Deadhorse is the industrial camp that supports the Prudhoe Bay oilfield. The public highway ends here, about 8 miles (13 km) from the Arctic Ocean. There are no public outhouses or tent-camping areas.



Mineral Collection

Panning is permitted on any federal stream segment along the Dalton Highway south of Atigun Pass (MP 244) with the following exceptions: no panning in the pipeline right-of-way (27 feet/8.2 m on either side of the pipeline) and no panning on federal mining claims without permission. Suction dredging is prohibited . in the Utility Corridor.

For detailed information, pick up a copy of Dalton Highway Recreational Mineral Collection at one of the visitor centers (or link below). This free brochure lists creeks and rivers that are open to recreational mineral collection and rates their potential for gold.

https://www.alaskacenters.gov/sites/ alaskacenters.gov/files/ daltonmineralrec05_0.pdf

Fishing

Consult current fishing regulations before setting out on any fishing trip. Regulation booklets are available at all Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Because fish grow and reproduce more slowly at high latitudes and elevations, the fish populations in these regions are particularly susceptible to overharvest. We encourage anglers to practice catch-and-release techniques and to use barbless hooks.

Location

Fairbanks

Livengood

Yukon River

Arctic Circle

tigun Pass

ialbraith Lake

Coldfoot

Deadhorse

How long does it take to make the trip?

Much depends on weather, road conditions,

road construction and your own interests. The round trip to Prudhoe Bay and back

demands at least 4 days. Under good

from Fairbanks to:

Yukon River: 3 hours

Coldfoot: 6 hours

Atigun Pass: 8 hours

Deadhorse: 14+ hours

Arctic Circle: 4–5 hours

conditions, here are straight driving times

Coldfoot 240 Fairbanks 494 NEXT SERVICES 240 MILES

Fairbanks

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84 (134)

140 (224)

199 (318)

259 (414)

328 (525)

359 (574)

498 (797)

Livengood

84 (134)

*

56 (90)

115 (184)

175 (280)

244 (390)

275 (440)

414 (662)

Yukon River

140 (224)

56 (90)

*

59 (94)

119 (190)

188 (301)

219 (350)

358 (573)

59 (94)

+

60 (96)

129 (206)

miles (km)

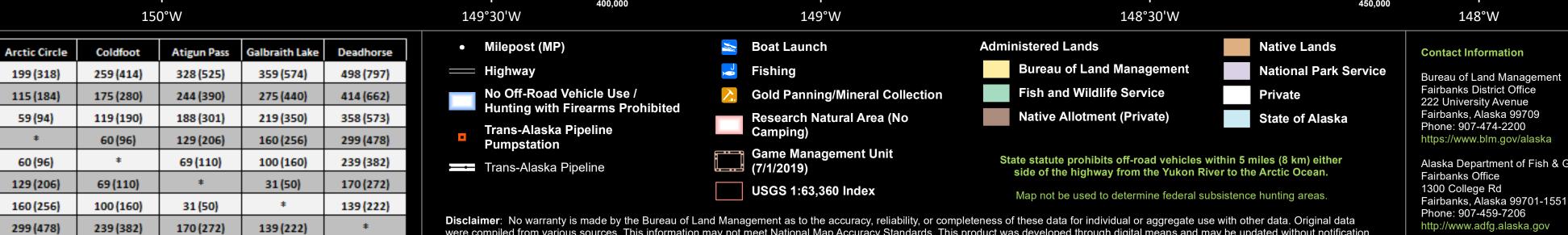
(ADFG) offices and most license vendors.

Fish species you may find along the Dalton Highway include: Lake Trout, Arctic Char, Dolly Varden Char, Arctic Grayling, Northern Pike, Burbot, Whitefish

Fore information regarding specifc streams along the Dalton Highway, ADFG has compiled the following brochure:

Please do not block pipeline https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static-sf/ Region3/PDFs/DaltonFishing.pdf access gates when parking.

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B-5 East Creek Iprek Mountain IS EM AN B-2 Hotse Creek Hotse Creek	Minnie Creek Viseman Gew MP 185 CHANDALAR	Olkgete Hills	CHANDALAR B-3	CHANDALAR B-2 CHANDALAR B-1
G MU 2 4 B VISEMAN 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0	Marion Creek Marion Creek Marion Creek Clara Creek Clara Creek State Creek	Crooked Creek	Siwash Pass 0 5 10	Encine 20 Miles Thazzik Mountain
151°W	MAN See Creek CHANDALAR A-6 CHANDALAR A-5 400,000 150°W 149°30'W	Teedriinjik River 149°W 148°30	450,000 0'W 148°W	147°30'W



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~ Alaska Department of Fish & Game Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-1551 and the second second

Map Date: 11/5/2020 Map Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 6N

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Coldfoot 🎙

Fairbanks