

YUKON


wildlife viewing guide

along major highways



KNOWING WHERE AND HOW TO LOOK



A person wearing a black jacket and shorts is standing on a rocky mountain peak, looking through binoculars. The background is a clear blue sky. The foreground is filled with large, dark, jagged rocks.

Capital letters and common names: the common names of animals begin with capital letters to allow the reader to distinguish between species. For example, a Black Bear is a species of bear, not necessarily a bear that is black.

All photos © Yukon government unless otherwise credited.

©Government of Yukon 2019 (13th edition);
first printed 1995
ISBN 978-1-55362-814-9

For more information on viewing Yukon
wildlife, contact:

Government of Yukon
Wildlife Viewing Program
Box 2703 (V-5R)
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

Phone: 867-667-8291
Toll free in Yukon: 1-800-661-0408, ext. 8291
wildlife.viewing@gov.yk.ca
Yukon.ca

Find us on Facebook at “Yukon Wildlife Viewing”

Cover photo: Wilson’s Warbler, Ben Schonewille;
Moose, YG; Least Weasel, Gord Court.

Aussi disponible en français comme
<<Guide d’observation de la faune et
de la flore du Yukon>>

Diese Broschüre ist als auch auf Deutsch
erhältlich

YUKON

wildlife viewing guide

along major highways

When we say “Yukon wildlife,” many people envision vast herds of caribou, a majestic Moose, or a Grizzly Bear fishing in a pristine mountain stream. However, there is far more to wildlife than large, showy mammals.

Take a moment to quietly observe a pond, rest on a sunny slope, or relax under a canopy of leaves, and you might catch a glimpse of the creatures big and small that call Yukon home. The key to successful wildlife viewing is knowing where and how to look.



Scott Cameron

Table of contents

How to use this guide	4
Safe wildlife viewing	5
Wildlife viewing tips	6
Alaska Highway Highway #1	9
South Klondike Highway Highway #2	26
North Klondike Highway Highway #2	28
Haines Road Highway #3	38
Robert Campbell Highway Highway #4	41
Dempster Highway Highway #5	48
South Canol Road Highway #6	55
Atlin Road Highway #7	57
Tagish Road Highway #8	58
Top of the World Highway Highway #9	59
Silver Trail Highway #11	60
Additional Resources	63

How to use this guide



This guide is designed to help you plan your Yukon road trip with the best chance at seeing wildlife. It is organized by highway, then in geographical order with kilometre posting. The symbols next to each site tell you what infrastructure is available and the habitats at the location.

Some of Yukon's wildlife can possibly be seen all across the territory. The best way to find what you're looking for is learn more about the habitat in which it lives. For example, Hoary Marmots live in alpine areas. Look for the symbol next to a viewing site to know if this site is located in a mountainous habitat. You might have a chance at spotting a marmot there.

You can download additional brochures on the plants and animals of Yukon from Yukon.ca or pick them up at various government offices and Visitor Information Centres.

Symbols

Boreal forest	
South-facing slopes	
Mountain alpine	
Arctic tundra	
Still water	
Flowing water	
Marine and coastal	
Designed for improved accessibility	
Outhouse	
Campground	
Picnic tables	
Hiking trails	
Playground	
Admission required	

Safety first

All of Yukon is bear country

Even in Whitehorse, it's possible you could run into bears on the trails. Know how to react when you see a bear and always carry bear spray when you're wildlife viewing. Pick up a copy of *How you can stay safe in bear country* for more information.



How you can stay safe in bear country



Leave a trip plan

Be cautious when hiking the trails at the edge of town. Many ATV tracks, old mining roads, and game trails head off into Yukon's vast wilderness. Be sure to tell someone where you are planning to spend time wildlife viewing and when they should expect you back. Read through *Into the Yukon wilderness* for more tips on safe outdoor practices.

Wildlife viewing etiquette

- Keep your pet on a leash and under control at all times.
- Carry your food in sealed containers and pack out any garbage.
- Stay on trails to reduce your impact on the fragile arctic ecosystems.
- Watch for changes in behaviour. If the animal you are watching stops eating, becomes alert, or moves away, you are too close and should back off.
- Report illegal hunting, trapping, fishing, dumping, and feeding to the Turn in Poachers and Polluters (TIPP) hotline at 1-800-661-0525.

Practice fire safety

Fires are an important part of the boreal forest life cycle; increases in fire frequency due to careless campfires is not natural. Follow all open burning restrictions and ensure campfires are fully extinguished before leaving your site. **REPORT FOREST FIRES: 1-888-798-3473**

STOP, LOOK, LEAVE

Wildlife that can be seen from the highway is at risk of becoming habituated to human presence. This is potentially dangerous for both animals and viewers. Please follow this protocol to keep our wildlife wild and alive.

1. **STOP** only when it is safe to do so. Check behind you and slow down. Cars are travelling at high speeds and drivers don't expect to stop suddenly. Pull well off the road and allow traffic to safely pass you.
2. **LOOK** from the safety of your vehicle. Pull out your binoculars and observe from a distance. Animals may feel stressed by your presence and can react suddenly.
3. **LEAVE** after a minute of watching. This helps prevent animals from becoming habituated to your presence. Never bait animals to come closer to your vehicle with food or sounds. Not only is it dangerous, it's illegal.

Wildlife viewing tips

Where to look

Habitat - where a plant or animal lives - is your key to successful wildlife viewing. By learning about what it eats, where it lives, and when it's active, you'll be able to start looking in the right place. Many Yukon species can be seen in multiple locations across the territory, but only in the right habitat.

The sites outlined in this guide are labelled with a symbol to indicate the type of habitat found there.

Visit Yukon.ca to learn more the animal you're looking for, then use this guide to help narrow down your search.



South-facing slopes ☀️

The south sides of hills and mountains are exposed to more direct sunlight than other areas, providing a different habitat. These warm slopes are often dominated by grasslands and are typified by shallow snow conditions, early spring green-up, and summer drought.



Boreal forest ▲

Yukon, with the exception of the tundra lands, is covered by boreal forest. The forest is dominated by White Spruce and Lodgepole Pine along with Trembling Aspen and Balsam Poplar. The trees provide important shelter and nesting areas for birds and mammals. The boreal forest is heavily influenced by fires, each stage of regrowth providing a different type of habitat.



Mountain alpine ▲▲

Before reaching the treeless mountaintops you'll find Subalpine Fir (Yukon's official tree), Shrub Birch, and willow growing in the subalpine. Many species move into the cool, windy climate of the alpine to feast on grassy slopes where they can see predators from a long way off, and to escape the biting insects of the forest.



Arctic tundra 🦌

Tundra is usually defined as the land beyond the northern limit of tree growth. However, in Yukon, arctic tundra may contain stands of boreal forest almost to the northern coast. This is an environment of permafrost features like pingos (upheavals with an ice core), wetlands, and low vegetation.



Still water 🦉

Lakes, ponds, and wetlands that have little or no current are home to a rich diversity of plants and animals. Wetlands are shallow bodies of water with heavy growth of aquatic and shoreline vegetation. The size of the lake or pond will also influence the types of animals found there.



Flowing water 🐟

The landscape is dotted with countless rivers and streams where you might find species different than those found in still water. Rivers are corridors through the boreal forest and attract a variety of creatures to their shores. The size and location of the river will influence the types of wildlife you'll see. As the rivers and streams twist and wind through the wilderness they cut deep banks and leave shallow sandbars, creating unique nesting and feeding areas for animals.



Bruce Bennett

Marine and coastal 🐻

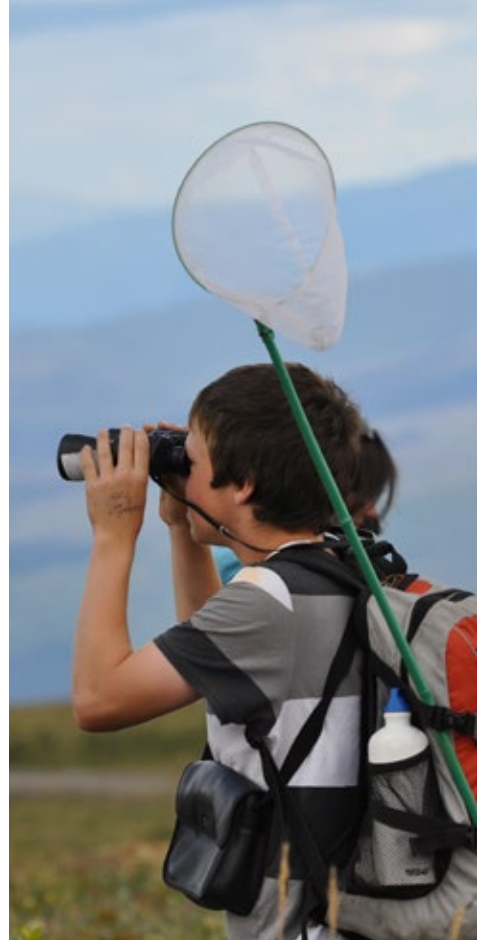
Only a small portion of Yukon reaches the sea. This area is known as the North Slope and, along with Herschel Island, is the only place where you might find a Polar Bear in Yukon. Coast areas include a wide range of habitats from beaches to spits, cliffs, sea ice, lagoons, and coastal plains.

Wildlife viewing tips

How to look

The goal of wildlife viewing is to see and appreciate wildlife while having minimal impacts on the natural world. By visiting parks and protected areas, you will improve your chances of seeing wildlife. Leaving the busy highway corridor is often the best way to see wildlife and to appreciate it in its proper habitat.

- Take your time and be quiet. Plan on making many stops when you are travelling. Slowly scan the landscape for movement. Animals that went into hiding upon your arrival may come out again when all is quiet.
- Animals tend to be more active in early morning and evening. Take a short walk before breakfast or after dinner. Remember, in the summer the arctic evening lasts all night.
- Use binoculars, spotting scopes, and telephoto lenses to zoom in on the animals without scaring them away or endangering yourself.



The Alaska Highway was opened to the public in 1948 and runs from Dawson Creek, BC to Fairbanks, Alaska. The site distances in kilometres refer to the distance from Dawson Creek.

1 Nordquist bison herd (BC) ▲

km 765 to 920



Carrie McClelland

This herd was reintroduced in 1995 to a remote area north of Muncho Lake, BC. The herd consists of more than a hundred bison and uses the highway right-of-way in all seasons for easy travel and access to food. Groups of bison may cross the highway at any time, and are particularly difficult to see at night. Drive with caution and remember to Stop, Look, Leave (see page 5).

2 Horseranch caribou herd ▲

km 964 to 976



This part of the highway crosses the Horseranch caribou herd's winter range. Caribou are often seen on the highway and this section has been identified as a high collision area. Help keep caribou populations healthy by slowing down and being vigilant.

3 Liard Canyon and Lucky Lake recreation site ▲

km 971



This recreation site features baseball diamonds and a popular swimming area including a waterslide. Follow the trail past the lake to explore a southern Yukon forest. A 2.2-km nature trail takes you through a mature pine and spruce forest where wildlife more common to southeastern Yukon live.

4 Wye Lake trail ▲

km 980



A 2.5-km trail winds around Wye Lake in the heart of town. Numerous species of bird stop here during spring migration or live here throughout the summer. Red-necked Grebes nest on the still water of the lake. Tree and Violet-green swallows fly swiftly overhead. Pileated Woodpeckers, Clay-coloured, White-throated, and Swamp sparrows make Wye Lake one of their most northwestern Canadian homes.

1 Alaska Highway

Junction

with Robert Campbell Highway (#4), km 980, see page 41.

5 Albert Creek bird observatory ▲ ↙

km 993



Since 2000, this volunteer-operated seasonal bird-banding and migration monitoring station has become a must-experience for birders visiting the North. Ask at the Watson Lake Visitor Information Centre for hours of operation. Travel 1.5 km west of the Liard River Bridge, then turn north on a side-road. At the playground on your left, take the rough road on your right. The last 400 m follows an unmaintained road not suitable for RVs. The observatory is located in a large wetland complex of oxbow lakes and rich, old-growth forest. This is one of the best locations to view bird species that can only be found in southeast Yukon, such as Blue-headed Vireo and White-throated Sparrow.

6 Little Rancheria caribou herd ▲

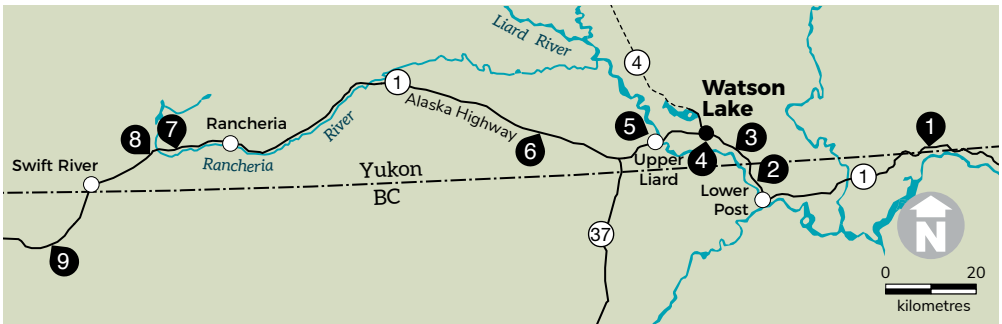
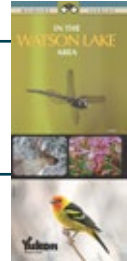
km 1024 to 1044



This is the winter range of the Little Rancheria caribou herd that moves between Yukon and northern BC. From December to April caribou are often seen along the highway. Please slow down when you find animals in the area and do not chase or harass them. Vehicle collisions are both dangerous for viewers and destructive for the caribou herd.



Wildlife viewing in the Watson Lake area



7 Rancheria Falls recreation site

km 1112 



An easy, 10-minute boardwalk leads you through the boreal forest to a picturesque waterfall on the Rancheria River. Least Chipmunks sometimes gather food along the trail and American Dippers might brave the rapids to feed.

8 Continental Divide

km 1120 



istock/Pchouji

The pullout is located on the continental divide. Interpretive panels at the rest stop describe the distinct ecosystems that formed in the watersheds to each side of this feature.

9 Swan Lake (BC)

km 1152.1 



Jukka Jantunen

This pullout resides at the east end of Swan Lake in BC. With a view of the wetland below, this is a great place to watch for Common Nighthawks in June. An interpretive panel describes the geology of the area.




Osprey nest throughout Yukon north to the Old Crow Flats, but are most common in southern Yukon. They add to their nests each year forming massive structures. Osprey are unique among raptors, forming their own family of birds.

Jukka Jantunen

1 Alaska Highway

10 Nisutlin Delta National Wildlife Area

km 1242    



Yukon's only national wildlife area is the most important fall migration stopover for waterbirds in southern Yukon. The extensive delta of shifting sand in Nisutlin Bay provides a feast of aquatic plants for birds, particularly swans and geese. The congregating waterbirds and shorebirds also attract raptors and other predators.

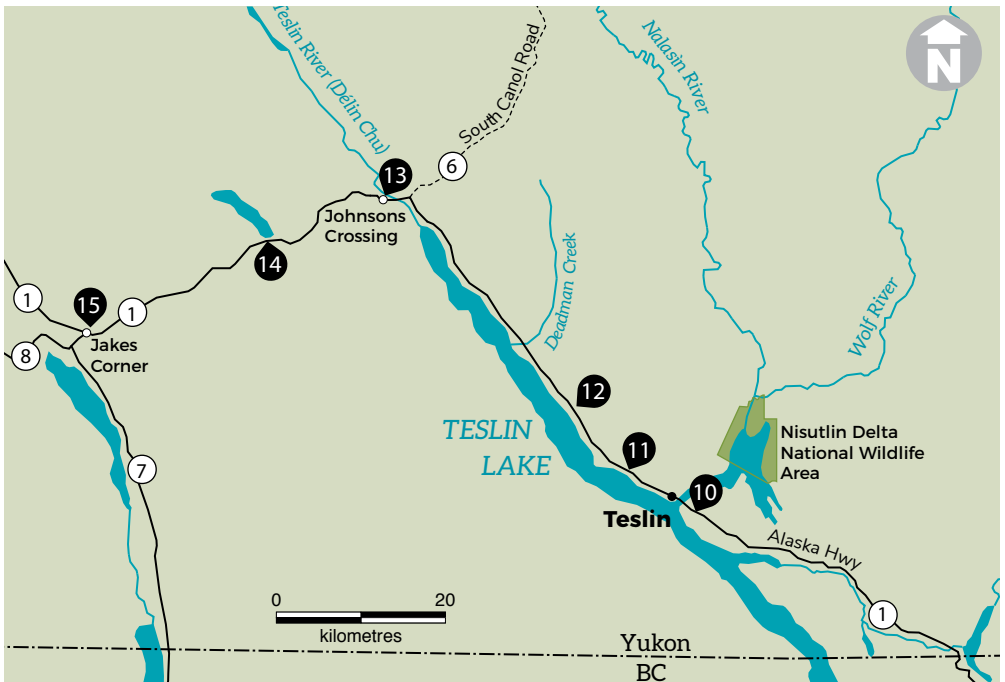
Learn about the fish species found in Teslin Lake from the interpretive panels at the Teslin marina, on the west side of the bridge.

11 Teslin Lake interpretive site

km 1248    



North of town, look for a large pullout on the west side of the road. A deck with interpretive panels overlooks Teslin Lake. The panels speak to Teslin Tlingit First Nation history, fish, migratory birds, and Thinhorn Sheep. From here you can pick up a recreational trail that follows a road George Johnston built in 1928 between the townsite of Teslin and Fox Point.



12 Teslin Lake campground and bird observatory ▲ 🐦

km 1258 🚻 🚰 🏠

During the fall, large numbers of songbirds move south along the lakeshore and waterbirds migrate over the lake. Sparrows, fly-catchers, and warblers are the most common birds found here. A 200-m trail starts near the campground cook shelter and leads to the lakeshore where birds are netted and banded, or simply counted as they pass by. Visit yukonbirdobservatories.org for station hours of operation.

Junction

with the South Canal Road, Highway #6, km 1295, see page 55.

13 Johnsons Crossing – Teslin River 🐦 🌊

km 1296 🚻 🚰



Martin Harms/CC BY-SA 3.0

The bridge at Johnsons Crossing is home to a huge Cliff Swallow colony. Trumpeter and Tundra swans, and many other species of waterbird, stage in the river during spring migration. In recent years, some swans have been known to survive the winter in the small areas of open water on the river. At the boat launch, an interpretive panel describes the fish of Teslin Lake.

14 Squanga Lake campground ▲ 🐦

km 1316 🚻 🚰 🏠

Squanga is one of the few lakes in Yukon where you can find Squanga Pygmy Whitefish. At the campground, an active bat house is home to hundreds of female Little Brown Bats and their pups. Watch quietly at dusk to see them leave the house to hunt mosquitoes. A pair of Osprey nest nearby and can often be seen diving for fish in the lake.

15 Jake's Corner ▲

km 1342



Krista Funk

This is the junction for side trips either to Atlin, BC, or to Carcross via the Tagish Road. You might see the black form of the Arctic Ground Squirrel, found only in a few spots in Yukon. The Carcross caribou herd, one of the Southern Lakes caribou herds, is often seen along the highway during the winter, especially near Judas Creek. Please slow down when travelling this section in winter.

Junction

with Tagish Road, Highway #8, km 1342, see page 58.

1 Alaska Highway

16 Marsh Lake campground and recreation site

km 1379

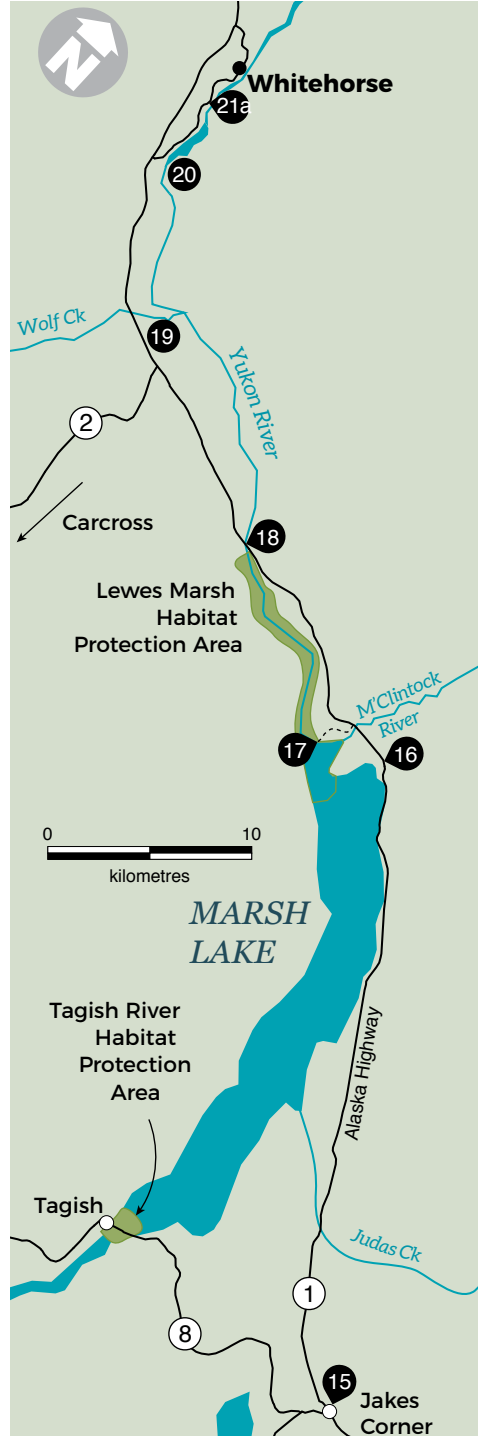
This recreation area is a popular day-trip for Whitehorse residents to spend at the beach. An interpretive panel describes the fish of Marsh Lake. Watch for bats around the picnic shelter at dusk or spot a beaver in the neighbouring slough.

17 Swan Haven Interpretive Centre

km 1382



At the north end of Marsh Lake, where the M'Clintock River joins the lake, thousands of Tundra and Trumpeter swans congregate in April and May. Waterbirds stop here to rest and feed on their journey north to their nesting grounds. Swan Haven Interpretive Centre overlooks the bay and is open during April to host A Celebration of Swans, an annual birding festival that heralds the return of both the swans and spring. The centre is closed during the summer but a deck, complete with interpretive panels, still offers a good view of the bay and picnic site.



18 Yukon River Bridge ☀️ 🌊
km 1393 🚶 🧑 🧒

A large viewing deck overlooks the beginning of the Yukon River. Panels here interpret the history and nature in the area. Upriver of the bridge is the Lewes Marsh Habitat Protection Area.

Junction

with the South Klondike Highway, Highway #2, (Carcross Road), km 1404, see page 26.

Whitehorse, City Limits
km 1405 to 1441

19 Wolf Creek campground ▲
km 1408 🚶 🧑 🧒 🚰 🏕️ ♿



Several hiking options begin at the Wolf Creek campground. The 2.5-km Wolf Creek loop interpretive trail winds through the boreal forest to an overlook of the Yukon River and returns following the creek. The first 850 m to the overlook and day-use area is wheelchair-accessible. The 350-m Escarpment Trail begins at the south end of the campground and leads to a viewpoint overlooking the valley. A fishladder, interpretive panels, and viewing deck at the campground entrance describe the amazing migration of Chinook Salmon spawning in the creek.

20 Miles Canyon ▲ 🌊 ☀️
km 1416 🚶 🧑 🧒



800 m down the Miles Canyon Road, turn right and continue to the parking lot. From here, a short trail takes you to a footbridge crossing the Yukon River. Violet-green, Cliff, and Bank swallows nest here along with Belted Kingfishers. South-facing slopes also abound with unusual plants including the Creeping Juniper. Small pockets of remnant prairie remain from a time, thousands of years ago, when the climate was much warmer than it is today. Across the river are the Chadburn Lake Recreation Area trails. You can also access this system of trails from the Chadburn Lake Road. Follow directions given in site 21d.

21 City Of Whitehorse Sites



To learn more about the wildlife viewing opportunities in Whitehorse, pick up a free copy of *Wildlife in Whitehorse*.



1 Alaska Highway

21a Millennium Trail and Bert Law Park

Robert Service Way



This 5-km paved loop trail follows both sides of the Yukon River, between the Robert Campbell Bridge and the Rotary Centennial Bridge. On the east side of the river, the trail leads through forests of spruce, pine, and aspen. On the west side, the trail takes you past the S.S. Klondike to Robert Service Campground and Bert Law Park. Bert Law Island is known for its unusual diversity of berries. Even this close to the town centre, you may be lucky enough to see Red Fox, beaver, and Mule Deer, or watch salmon in the shallows during August.

21b Whitehorse Rapids and Fishladder

Nisutlin Drive, Riverdale



The Yukon Energy Corporation and the Yukon Fish and Game Association maintain an interpretive centre at the world's longest wooden fishladder. From here you can climb the trail in front of the fishladder for a panoramic view of Schwatka Lake and the surrounding mountains.

21c Hidden Lakes

Chadburn Lake Road



Scott Cameron

Drive 1.6 km (1 mi.) along the Chadburn Lake Road and turn left onto an unmarked gravel road. This series of small lakes offers excellent opportunities to see beavers and waterbirds. In the evening, watch carefully for Little Brown Bats over the lake.

21d Chadburn Lake recreation area

Chadburn Lake Road



Jen Talerico

The 8-km (5 mi.) long gravel road leads to several small lakes with picnic sites and boat launches before ending at Chadburn Lake. A recreation map of the area is available locally. Several marked and easy to follow trails wind through the boreal forest. On summer evenings, look for Little Brown Bats.

21e

Long Lake ▲ 🌲

Wickstrom Road, Riverdale 🚶



Scott Cameron

This popular day-use swimming area is located about 3.5 km along Wickstrom Road (off Hospital Road). A picturesque lake surrounded by old growth boreal forest, Long Lake is a great location for a quiet picnic, a short paddle, or a hike along the 2.5-km trail encircling the lake. Camping and fires are not permitted.

21f

Quartz Road wetland interpretive trail 🌿

Downtown Whitehorse 🚶 ♿

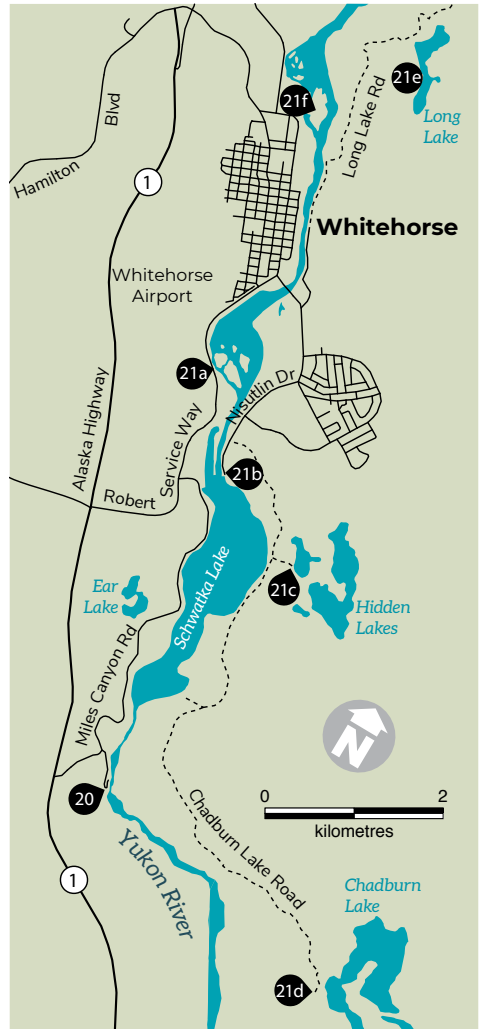


Jukka Jantunen

From downtown Whitehorse, a paved trail follows the river downstream. It is dotted with benches, viewing decks and interpretive panels about birds, habitat, history and traditional use of the area. Watch and listen for a variety of songbirds which thrive in the willows and alders along the riverbank. In the spring and fall, swans and other waterfowl can be seen flying over or resting in the shallows near the creek. This is also a great place to watch the swirling displays of Mew and Herring gulls and spot their nests on the islands.



Pick up a Yukon Bats brochure to learn more about these flying mammals.



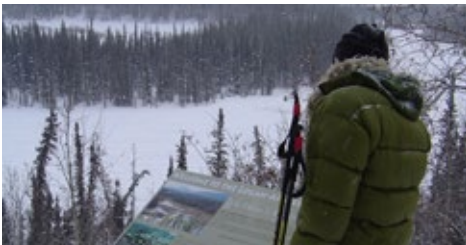
1 Alaska Highway

21g Middle McIntyre Marsh ▲ 🐻 🌿 Yukon College Drive 🚶



Hidden behind Yukon College are a series of trails that explore different habitats. You can journey through an aspen grove to the shores of a beaver pond and follow a trail through a pine forest with dense lichen patches. This area is home to many animals including beaver, muskrat, Rusty Blackbird, and Common Yellowthroat.

21h Mount McIntyre ski trails ▲ 🚶 🚶 🚶 🚶 Sumanik Drive 🚶 🚶 🚶 🚶



This is a haven for small boreal forest critters and an important travel corridor for larger mammals. Maps are available at the ski chalet and at the south end of the Canada Games Centre parking lot. There are viewpoints, benches, interpretive signs and seasonally heated cabins along the sign posted trails. A trail pass is required in winter.

22 McIntyre Marsh ▲ 🐻 🌿 km 1428 🚶 🚶 🚶 🚶



Take the Alaska Highway to the Fish Lake Road turnoff on the left side. The road will pass a large wetland area and a small lake, both on the south side. After 3.4 km (2 mi.) you will arrive at this rich, shallow wetland. Typical of wetlands created by damming, McIntyre Marsh is filled with standing dead trees, providing habitat for cavity nesting birds such as Tree Swallows, Boreal Chickadees, and Barrow's Goldeneye. Otters, beavers, and muskrats can often be seen here. This is one of the very few wetlands in Yukon that does not freeze over in the winter, making it an important spring stopover for birds. The interpretive gazebo is also a trailhead for the Great Trail and there are many trails hidden in the surrounding boreal forest.

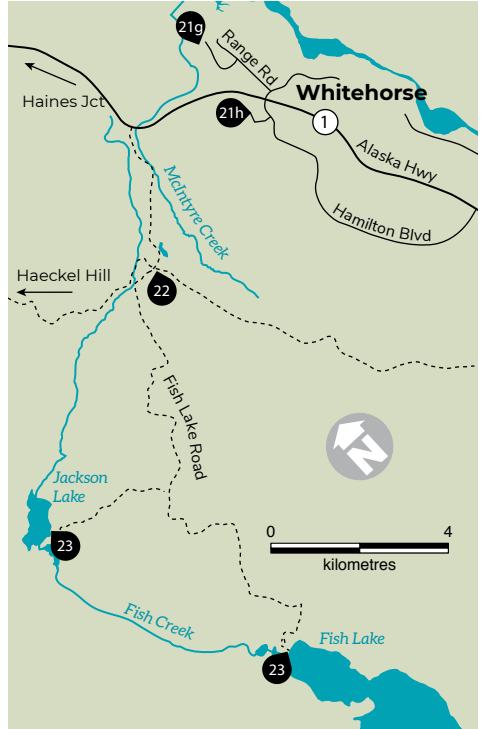


23 **Fish and Jackson Lakes** ▲ 🐾 🏔️
 km 1428 🚶



Garth Mowat

Continue along the Fish Lake Road as it climbs through a sub-alpine area where you can sometimes see ptarmigan and lynx. The area has many biking and hiking trails and is an easy way to explore the alpine. You can sometimes find American Golden Plover, Lesser Yellowlegs, Golden Eagle, and Gyrfalcon in this area. At km 15, you will reach Fish Lake. This is a popular fishing destination, but beware of strong winds.



Junction

with the North Klondike Highway,
 Highway #2 (Mayo Road), km 1437,
 see page 28.



1 Alaska Highway

24 Takhini salt flats ▲☀ km 1468



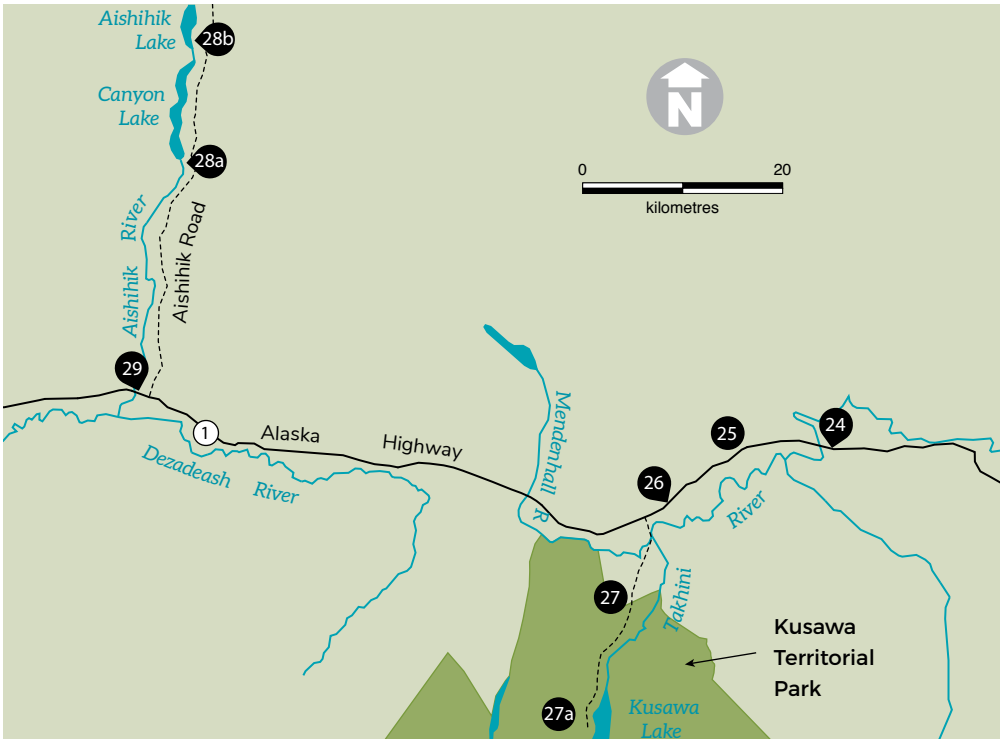
Located 1 km east of the Takhini River Bridge, rare plants are the focus of this unusual site. Permafrost stops the salts from being washed deeper into the soil and salt-loving plants thrive. One of these is the red-coloured Sea Asparagus. It grows in dense patches that you can easily see from the Alaska Highway in summer.

25 Elk viewing ▲☀ km 1468 to 1503



Gord Court

The area between the Takhini River Bridge and the Mendenhall River is great for viewing Elk. Slow down and scan the south-facing slopes and open aspen woodlands. Usually you see their cream-coloured rumps first. Elk from Elk Island National Park were first introduced in 1951 and moved into this area following a forest fire in 1958. Fossil records suggest that Elk lived in this area thousands of years ago.



26 Takhini Burn ▲ ☀
km 1487 🚶🚶

Since the fire in 1958, the area has regenerated to open aspen parkland. You will find a viewing platform at a large pullout on the south side of the highway. Interpretive panels describe the wildlife found in this old burn area. You can see Elk, Mule Deer, and Northern Hawk Owls. The Upland Sandpiper is an unusual Yukon migrant that breeds in the open grasslands in this area.

27 Kusawa Lake Road ▲ ☀ 🌊
km 1489

A gravel road on the south side of the highway takes you to the Takhini River campground, 15 km (9 mi.) down the road, and eventually to the Kusawa Lake campground at km 23. A wetland about 1 km (0.6 mi.) from the highway intersection is an excellent site to see waterbirds and hear frogs and songbirds.

27a Kusawa Lake campground ▲ 🐻 ▲
22.5 along the Kusawa Lake Road
🚶 🚶 🚶 🚶 🏠



Use a spotting scope to see Dall's Sheep on the mountain across Kusawa Lake Road. An unmarked trail starts near the boat launch before the bridge, and leads to the alpine. Grizzly Bears like to roam the alpine area in search of grasses, berries, and Arctic Ground Squirrels. The Takhini River, a popular canoeing day-trip, starts here.

28 Aishihiki Road ▲ ▲
km 1546

Turn north at the Otter Falls cutoff and follow this rough gravel road for 134 km.

28a Otter Falls recreation site 🌊
28 km along Aishihik Road 🚶 🚶 🏠



On the left side of the road look for a small pullout with a panel about history. Once pictured on Canada's five dollar bill, the waterfall is easy to access by a short trail. Just 100 m past the pullout for the falls, you will find Otter Falls recreation site. Located on the southern end of Canyon Lake (also called Otter Lake by local residents), this is a perfect place for a picnic. You might see American Dippers feeding in the falls.

28b Aishihik Lake campground ☀ 🐻
42 km along Aishihik Rd 🚶 🚶 🏠

Wood Bison often come to the road north of the campground during the fall and move to the high country in the summer. These massive animals were reintroduced between 1988 and 1992. Watch carefully for bison herds inhabiting meadows along the road. Many small ponds dot the landscape, making it a perfect habitat for waterbirds, Moose, and wolves. Trumpeter Swans use the open water during spring migration.

The road past the campground provides adventurous travellers with a one to two-day wilderness experience, but is not recommended for large vehicles.

1 Alaska Highway

29 Canyon Creek Bridge ▲

km 1548   

Just before the bridge over the Aishihik River look for a rest stop on the north side of the highway. Interpretive panels speak to the history of the area and describe the re-introduction of Wood Bison to Yukon.

30 Pine Lake campground ▲

km 1572     

The short lakeside interpretive trail begins at the beach day-use area with a wheelchair-accessible wetland boardwalk. The footpath continues through boreal forest to peaceful Pine Creek, a great spot for birding. Panels interpret the lake's formation, habitats, history and wildlife through local First Nation language and stories.

31 Da Kų Cultural Centre, Kluane National Park and Reserve Visitor Information Centre, Haines Junction Visitor Information Centre

km 1577   



Plan to spend several hours at this free interpretive centre. Interactive displays and exhibits tell of the natural and cultural history of the area. Learn about alpine wildlife, First Nation traditions, and mountaineering in the St. Elias Mountains. The centre is open daily from May to September. Please arrive one hour prior to closing to register all overnight trips in the park.

Junction

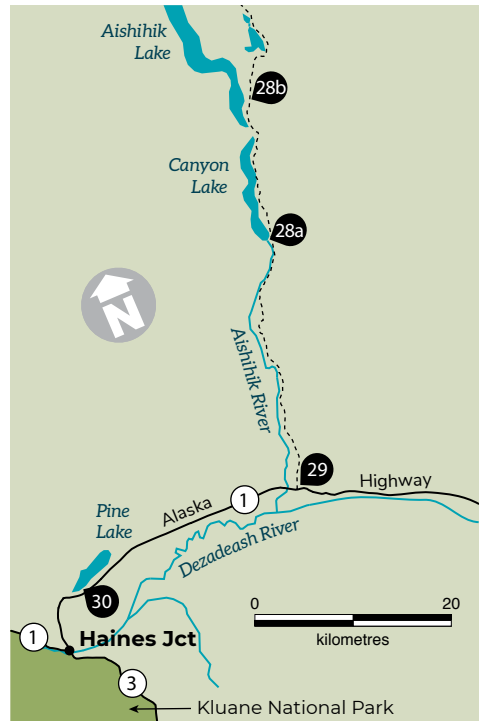
with the Haines Highway, Highway #3, km 1579, see page 38.

32 Spruce Beetle interpretive trail ▲

km 1597  



An easy 1.7-km loop interpretive trail examines the life of the Spruce Beetle and its effect on the forest of the area.



33 Sulphur Lake ▲ 🐻

km 1614

A large pullout on the north side of the road lets you access this lake. Good canoeing opportunities are available. Thousands of waterbirds use the lake, mostly in late summer. Two Bald Eagle nests grace its shores and Trumpeter Swans are often seen. Try howling for the local wolf pack and see if they respond.

34 Kluane Lake viewpoint ▲

km 1636 🧑🧑🧑 ♿

This pullout and viewing platform provides you with a sweeping view of the valley and your first glimpse of Kluane Lake. Water levels on Kluane Lake have dropped dramatically over the past few years because A'ay Chù' (Slims River) is drying up. The glacier feeding this river has retreated to a point where its meltwater now flows into the Kaskawulsh River instead. Interpretive panels introduce visitors to the Lhù'ààna, the Kluane Lake region and the people who live here.

35 Thachäl Dhäl Visitor Information Centre ☀️

km 1649 🧑🧑🧑

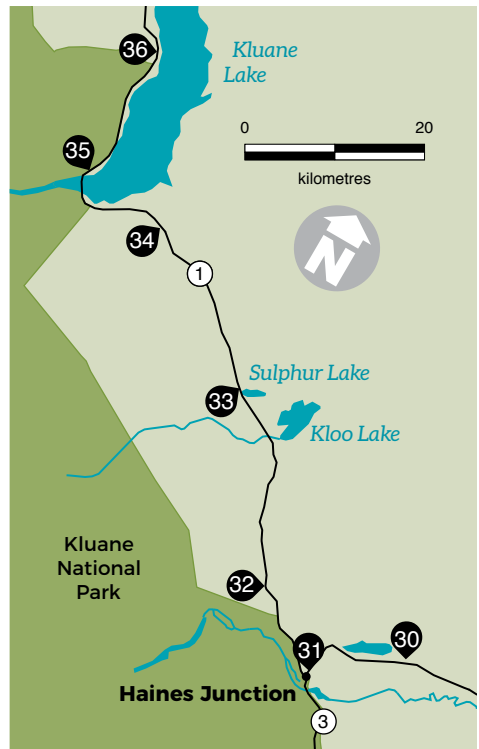
Open mid-May to early September, excellent interpretive programs are available about the park's flora and fauna. Viewing telescopes let you look for Dall's Sheep on Tachäl Dhäl, which is a buttress of the large Mount Wallace. This is sheep winter range so the best time to see them is late August to May. The face of the mountain has been designated a special preservation zone. Check with the centre for designated hiking areas.

36 Congdon Creek campground (Khär Shän Nji) ▲ 🐻

km 1666 🧑🧑🧑 🐕 🐾 ♿ 🏕️



An easy 500-m trail follows the shoreline of Kluane Lake (Lùàn Mǎn) to an open meadow with a viewing deck. Panels interpret the natural features of the area. This is an important Grizzly Bear foraging area and travel corridor so tenting is only allowed inside the electric fence.



1 Alaska Highway

37 Kluane Museum of History

km 1701 \$ ♀♂♂ ♿



Stop by the museum in the summer months to take in beautiful exhibits about all Yukon animals. See a full grown bull Moose or a pack of wolves, all three different colour phases of Red Fox, or Grizzly Bears fishing. The museum also includes information on Yukon's geology and the Kluane First Nation. Outside the museum there is a small display about forest fires and their importance to the boreal forest ecosystem.

38 Duke Meadows ☀

km 1710



Tony Grawbowski

This unique natural meadow was formed on the flood plain of the Duke River (Shär Ndü Chù'). It contains unusual plant species and meadow nesting birds such as the Upland Sandpiper and Sharp-tailed Grouse. In April and May, huge flocks of waterbirds, including hundreds of Trumpeters Swans, stage at the outflow of Kluane Lake (Lùàn Mǎn), Yukon's largest lake.

39 Kluane River overlook

km 1726 ♀♂♂ ♿



Mark Connor

Locally known as Joe Jacquot's Lookout, this rest area has an observation deck overlooking the Kluane River. Interpretive panels describe the life cycle of the Chum Salmon that come to spawn in this river in August and September. Bald Eagles and Grizzly Bears come here to feast.

40 Pickhandle Lake recreation site

km 1802 ♀♂♂ ♿



A short gravel road takes you down to the shores of Pickhandle Lake and an extensive wetland complex. On their migration, many bird species follow the Shakwak trench (a Tlingit name meaning "between the mountains") to reach these important wetlands. A variety of waterbirds nest and moult here in summer. A deck with interpretive panels invites you to discover pond life, muskrats, waterbirds and traditional uses of the scenic lake.

41 Snag Junction campground ▲ 🗺️
km 1850 🚻 🚰 🏕️

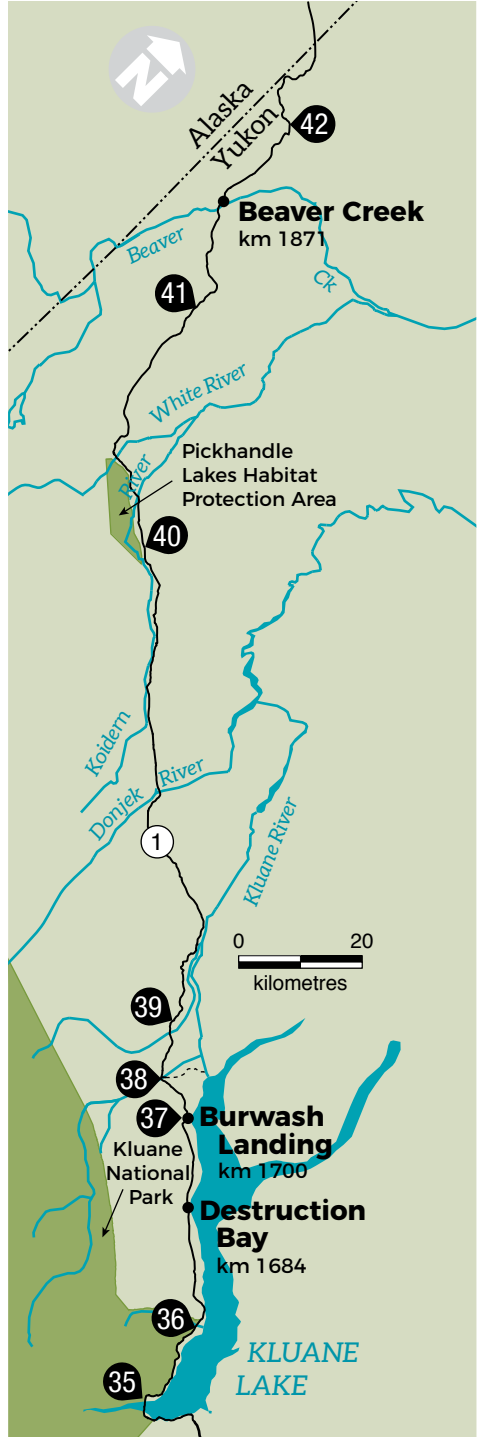


The area surrounding this campground is typical of the Klondike plateau ecoregion. Open stands of stunted Black Spruce intermix with Alaska Paper Birch. The land is underlain by permafrost and many of the hills are frozen core mounds. The numerous lakes in the area are “thermokarst,” a phenomenon where circular lakes are created, surrounded by “drunken trees,” as the permafrost melts and the ground caves in. This area was unglaciated and so has few deep valleys. The numerous shallow lakes are home to waterbirds and interesting pond life. Look in the open areas for Northern Hawk Owls perched on the tops of trees.

42 Swan lakes 🦢
km 1850 to 1902

The lakes and ponds on either side of the highway are ideal habitat for nesting Trumpeter Swans. Look for pairs of this large white bird in the bays and shores of these wetlands.

Yukon/Alaska border and rest area
km 1903



2 South Klondike Highway

The Klondike Highway is divided into the South (Skagway to Whitehorse) and North (Whitehorse to Dawson). The southern part is locally known as the “Carcross Road” and is used to travel to “The Pass” (White Pass above Skagway). Distances are measured from Skagway, Alaska. The Pass area, technically in British Columbia, is home to several amphibian species.



Pick up a free Yukon Amphibians guide to learn more.



2 Conrad campground and historic site ▲ 🌿 ▲

km 90 🚶 🚴 🧑 🧑 🏠 🏕️ ♿



A viewing scope near the picnic shelter and playground is a fantastic vantage point to look for Mountain Goats and Dall's Sheep on the rocky hillsides. Watch for Golden Eagles and Northern Hawk Owls. A few ruins remain at the adjacent Conrad Historic Site, a city planned for 4,000 residents, now enveloped by aspen forest. A popular hiking and biking trail starts south of the campground entrance. The trail was built in 1905 by Sam McGee to service the tramway for one of the silver mines on Montana Mountain.

1 BC/Yukon border ☀️ ▲

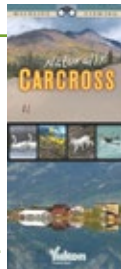
km 80



There is a pullout on the east side of the highway. Search the slopes of Montana Mountain to the northwest and Mount Racine to the southwest for signs of Mountain Goats and Dall's Sheep that frequent these areas in the summer.



Take some time to explore the mountains and trails surrounding Carcross. Pick up a copy of *Naturally Carcross* for trail and wildlife hotspot information.



Junction

with the Tagish Road, Highway #8, km 107, see page 58.

3 Carcross Desert viewpoint ☀️
km 108 🚶🚶🚶



Affectionately known as the world's smallest desert, the Carcross Desert is a haven for amateur botanists. The wind blows sand from Bennett Lake, forming sand dunes and making them advance across the landscape, sometimes burying trees along the way. The active dunes are home to the Yukon Lupine (*Lupinus kuschei*), and the grass-like Baikral Sedge (*Carex sabulosa*). Showy Jacob's-ladder, Pasture Sage, Common Juniper, and Kinnikinnick grow in the more stabilized or sheltered areas of the dunes.

4 Emerald Lake 🌿
km 118



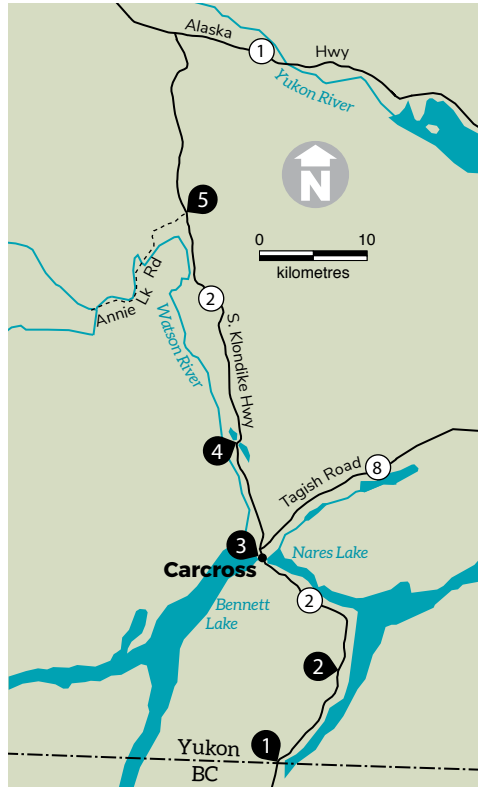
This pullout provides an excellent view of Emerald Lake's famous turquoise waters. Interpretive panels describe the effect of climate on wildlife and explain the lake's colour, a result of light reflecting off layers of marl, or CaCO₃ (powdered limestone).

5 Annie Lake Road ▲ ☀️ 🏔️ 🌿
km 140 🚶

The Annie Lake Road begins 18 km (11.3 mi.) south of the intersection of the Klondike and Alaska highways. Watch the cliff-faces for Dall's Sheep. There are many hiking routes along old mining roads into the coastal mountain. Gyrfalcons, Golden Eagles, and Willow, Rock and White-tailed ptarmigan, along with other alpine birds can be seen. When crossing the Watson and Wheaton rivers, watch for Harlequin Ducks nesting on the edge of these fast-flowing streams.

Junction

with the Alaska Highway, Highway #1, km 157, see page 15.



2 North Klondike Highway

This section of the highway is locally known as the Mayo Road, as the road was originally designed to reach the silver mines of Mayo, and not Dawson. Distances are measured from Skagway, Alaska.

The highway takes you through a series of areas affected by old forest fires in different stages of regrowth.



Pick up a copy of *Driving the Firebelt* to learn more about these important ecosystems.



2 Yukon Wildlife Preserve

8 km (5 mi.) along the Takhini Hot Springs

Road



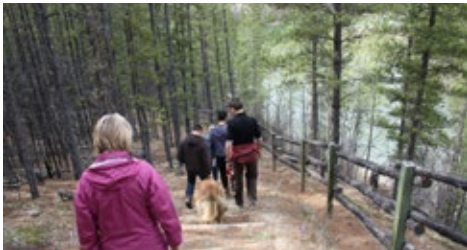
The Yukon Wildlife Preserve is a unique wildlife viewing property featuring northern Canadian mammals. Visitors can view caribou, lynx, Elk, Mountain Goats, Moose, Mule Deer, Muskox, bison, and Dall's and Stone's sheep. Varied landscapes, stretching over 300 hectares, include low-lying flat lands, rolling hills, wetlands, and steep rock cliffs. The Preserve offers both guided bus tours and self-guided walking tours. See yukonwildlife.ca for the current season's hours and entry fees.



Yukon Wildlife Preserve

1 Gunnar Nilsson Mickey Lammers Research Forest

km 197



Over 12 km of signed and interpreted trails will lead you through open pine forest spotted with wetlands and south-facing slopes. Here, the traditional territories of the Kwanlin Dün and Ta'an Kwäch'än First Nations overlap. Scientists use this forest to study the growth and survival of northern trees. There is also an agricultural test site and fire weather station. A pump track for mountain bikers was recently added and the trails are sometimes groomed by volunteers for cross-country skiing in winter.

Junction

with the Takhini Hot Springs Road

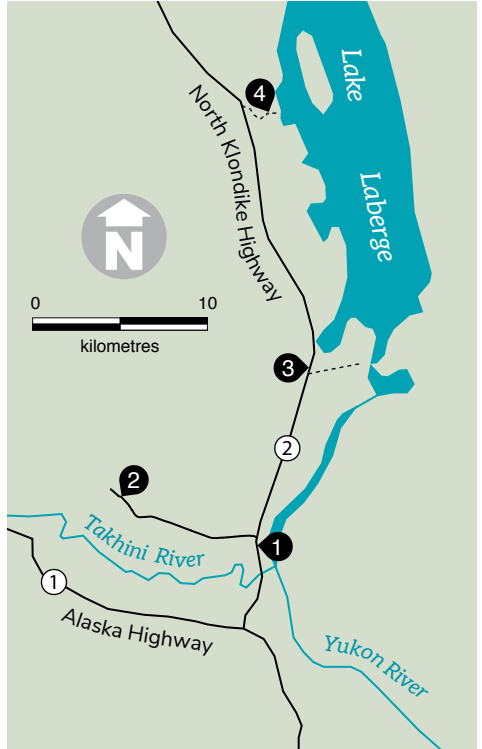
3 Shallow Bay, Lake Laberge 🐦

km 209 🚶



Gord Court

Land access to Shallow Bay is somewhat difficult. You will find a trail just north of the Shallow Bay road, on the east side of the Klondike Highway. In late April and May, this is one of the best sites for waterbird viewing. Tundra and Trumpeter swans stage here in spring and fall. It is also a hotspot for migrating shorebirds and songbirds. Watch for birds of prey like Short-eared Owls and Northern Harriers that hunt in the open fields surrounding the bay.



4 Lake Laberge campground ▲ 🚶

km 225 🚻 🚰 🏠



The campground is located on a signed side road 2.9 km (1.7 mi.) east of the highway on the shores of Lake Laberge. Made famous by the Robert Service poem, “The Cremation of Sam McGee,” this is the only place in Yukon where you can reliably see Double-crested Cormorants. Other open-water birds are also found here. This is one of the first places in the Whitehorse area to see the Prairie Crocus bloom in spring (mid-April).



2 North Klondike Highway

- 5 **Fox Lake campground** 🐾
km 248 🚗 🧑 🧑 🏠 🏠



John Marriott

Waterbirds stop here on their spring migration. You can put a canoe in at the south of the lake for a day of adventuring in the sheltered bay. Muskrats feed on the abundant aquatic vegetation and you can see many muskrat push-ups dotting the frozen surface of the lake in winter and spring. A Lesser Yellowlegs may scold you if you venture too close to its nest or its offspring.

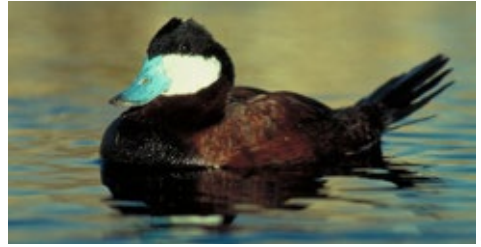
- 6 **Fox Lake burn** ▲ ☀️
km 272 🧑 🧑

In 1998, a massive forest fire swept through this area. You can spot different wildlife in the different stages of regrowth. Follow the 200-m interpretive trail to the overlook and learn about the importance of fire to the boreal forest ecosystem.

- 7 **Elk and bear viewing** ☀️
km 273 to 340

The best time to see Elk is in winter and spring, when there are no leaves on the trees. Listen for Elk bugling in late summer and autumn. Drive slowly and look on the exposed south-facing slopes for their distinctive cream-coloured rumps. Grizzly Bears are also commonly seen here in spring and summer, feeding on the roadside vegetation and, sometimes, on the Elk.

- 8 **Tsāwnnjik Chú (Nordenskiöld) Habitat Protection Area** ▲ 🐾 🗺️
km 320



Ducks Unlimited

The picturesque wetlands seen from here to Carmacks on the west side of the highway are part of the Tsāwnnjik Chú. Waterbirds stage here during spring and fall migrations and nest in the more isolated areas of the river. Watch for breeding Trumpeter Swans and Ruddy Ducks. Beaver, Common Muskrat, and Moose feast on the lush vegetation while mink and Red Fox hunt along the edges of the wetland. Listen for Soras and Red-winged Blackbirds singing in the sedges. These species are locally common in Yukon and indicate very productive wetlands.

- 9 **Tagé Cho Hudän Interpretive Centre, Carmacks**
km 358 \$ ♿



This cultural centre showcases the traditional lifestyles of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation. Visit a Moose skin house or a brush house. Walk through a mammoth snare and imagine how life might have been.

Junction

with the Robert Campbell Highway, Highway #4, km 358, see page 47.

10 Five Finger Rapids recreation site

km 380

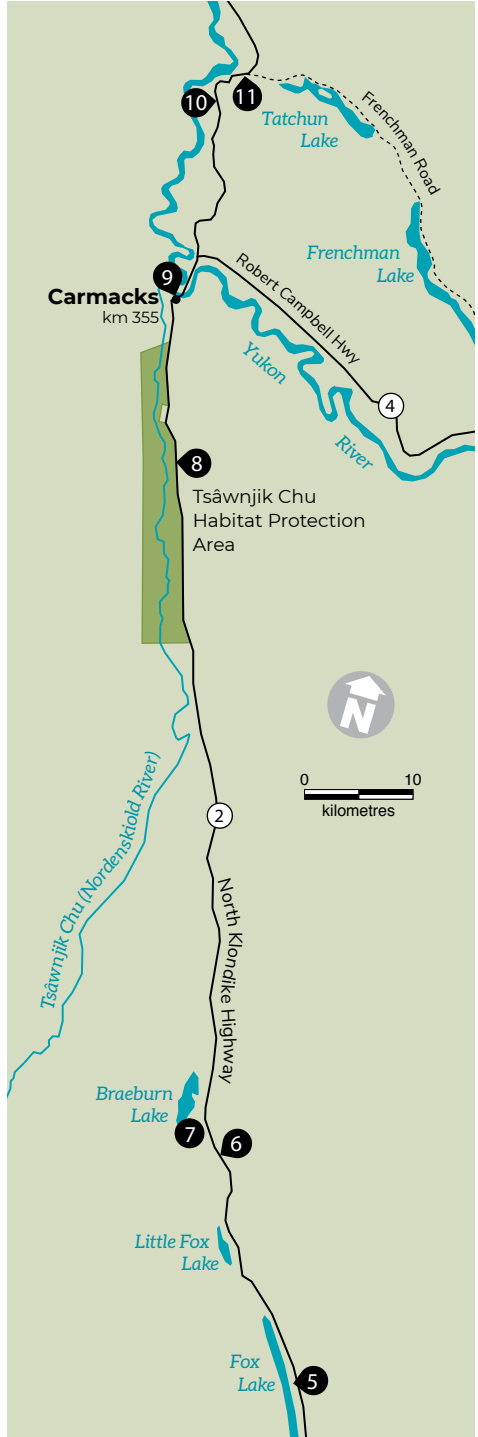


A large pullout on the west side of the highway leads you to Yukon’s longest staircase. A 45-minute (return) walk down the 850-m trail ends at a large viewing platform overlooking the rapids. The south-facing slope is a perfect habitat for Prairie Crocus, Kinnikinnick, Common Juniper, and sage, and is home to White-crowned and American Tree sparrows. This was the edge of Beringia (the area that remained ice free when the North American continent was joined to Asia), and so open slopes like these contain many unique species of insects and plants including Siberian Wormwood (*Artemisia lacinata*).

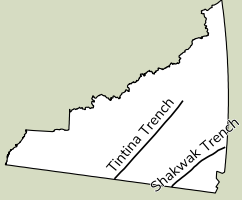
11 Tatchun/Frenchman Road

km 383

A gravel road leads you to campgrounds at Tatchun Lake at km 8.4, Nunatuk at km 33.3 and Frenchman Lake (Łúth’i Mǎn) at km 41.7. All three campgrounds are on beautiful, clear lakes that offer great opportunities for pleasant canoe outings. The road is 46.2 km (28 mi.) long and offers some of the best chances to view Mule Deer. The road joins the Robert Campbell Highway about 41 km (25 mi.) from the Klondike Highway intersection.



Beaufort Sea
(Arctic Ocean)



NATIONAL PARKS

- A Ivvavik National Park
- B Yuntut National Park

C Kluane National Park & Reserve

TERRITORIAL PARKS

- D Herschel Island - Qikiqtaruk
- E Tombstone
- F Agay Mene
- G Kusawa

- H Asi Keyi
- I Coal River Springs
- J Ni'irliit Njik (Fishing Branch)

HABITAT PROTECTION AREAS

- K Ddhaw Ghro
- L Tsáwnjik Chu (Nordenskiöld)
- M Łútsáw Wetland
- N Horseshoe Slough
- O Lewes Marsh

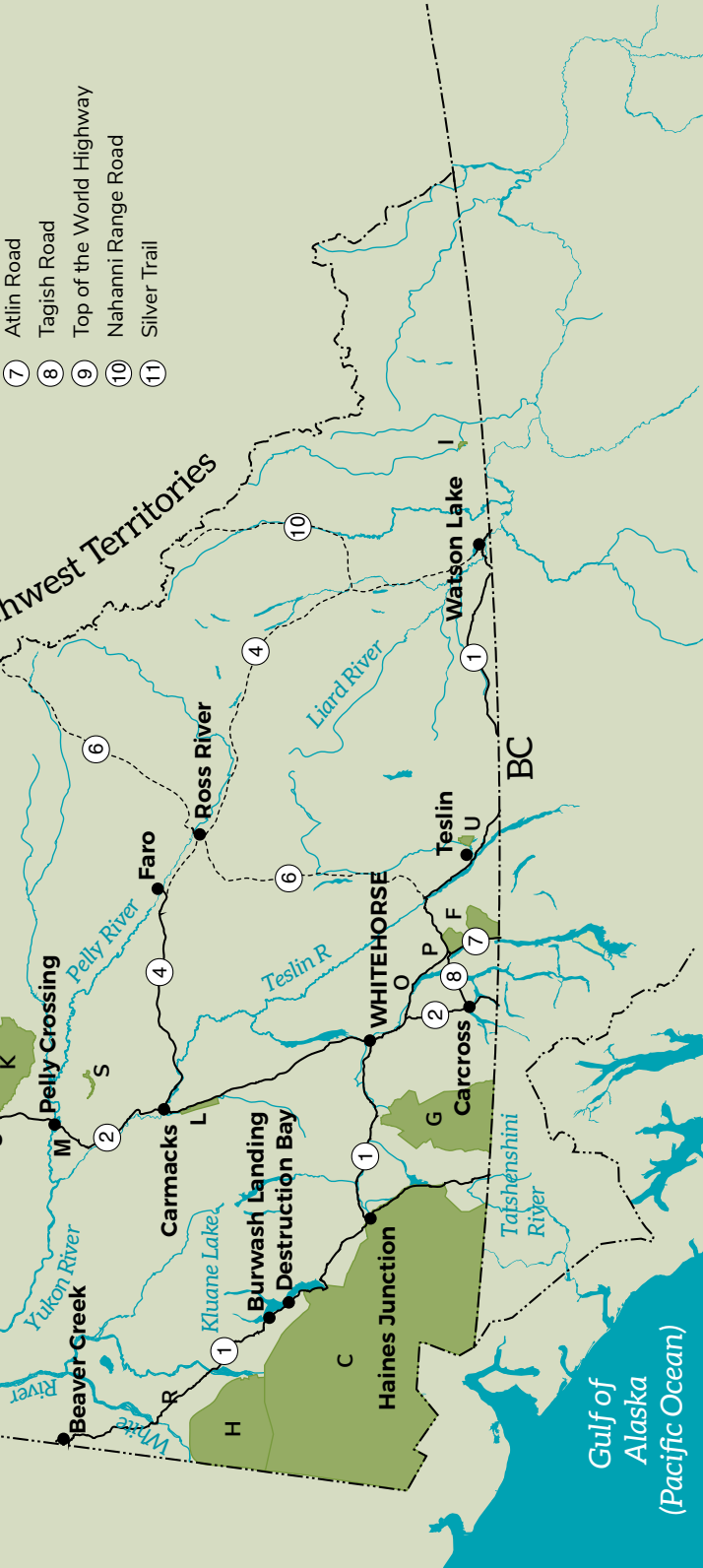
- P Tagish Narrows
- Q Devil's Elbow
- R Pickhandle Lakes
- S Ta'Tla Mun
- T Old Crow Flats

NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS

- U Nisutlin Delta

YUKON HIGHWAYS

- ① Alaska Highway
- ② South & North Klondike Highways
- ③ Haines Road
- ④ Robert Campbell Highway
- ⑤ Dempster Highway
- ⑥ South & North Canol Roads



- ⑦ Atlin Road
- ⑧ Tagish Road
- ⑨ Top of the World Highway
- ⑩ Nahanni Range Road
- ⑪ Silver Trail

Legend to all maps

- Viewing site (specific)
- Viewing site (general)
- Highway - paved
- Highway - gravel
- Secondary Road
- Unpaved Road
- Ferry Crossing
- International Border
- Interprovincial Border
- Conservation area
- Community**
- Unincorporated

2 North Klondike Highway

12 Łútsāw Wetland habitat protection area

km 441 🦷

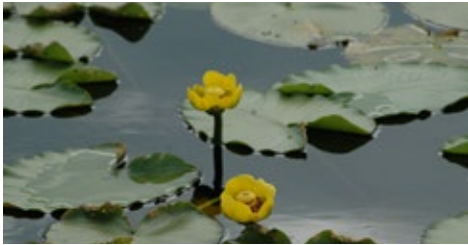


USFWS

This is an important wetland complex for duck staging, nesting, and moulting. It was designated a Habitat Protection Area under the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement.

13 Tthe Ndu Lake

km 449 🦷



YG/John Meikle

This lake is just beyond the northern limits of the 1995 Minto forest fire. Water lilies and other seldom-seen aquatic wildflowers bloom in the shallow areas of the lake. American Coots, rarely seen in Yukon, along with geese and ducks, nest here. Sandhill Cranes are often seen flying overhead in spring and fall.

14 Meadow Lake

km 455 🦷



Lip Yee Yap/CC BY-SA 3.0

This shallow lake is one of the “athalassic,” or salty lakes of inland origin found in the area. Notice the white, crusty layer on old stumps sticking out of the mud along the lakeshore. Salts accumulate over time after naturally weathering out of the rocks. Such lakes are home to salt-loving plants known as “halophytes.” Look for chicken-like American Coots. This is their most northerly known nesting site. Large numbers of Horned Grebes make Meadow Lake their home in summer.

15 Drunken forest

km 513 🦷



This straight section of highway is surrounded by Black Spruce and Paper Birch that grow on poorly drained soil. As the permafrost melts, the trees lean in different directions appearing “drunken.” This same permafrost causes frost heaves in the highway.

16 Ethel Lake campground 🌲

km 524 🚰 🏕️ 🏠



Ethel Lake campground is 24 km (14.5 mi.) down this winding, narrow road. The lake provides fishing opportunities for Lake Trout and Northern Pike. The road passes through some high elevations where you can see Subalpine Fir. This is a rich area for Moose.

Junction

with the Silver Trail, Highway #11, km 535, see page 60.



2 North Klondike Highway

- 17 **Moose Creek campground** ▲ ☀️ 🌿
km 559 🚶 🚸 🧑 🧑 🚰 🏕️

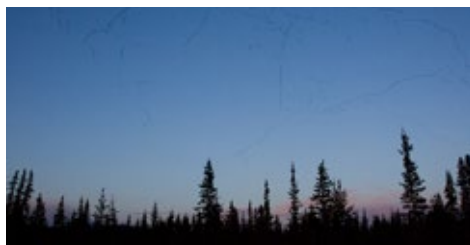
A 2.5-km interpreted nature trail to the Stewart River takes you into the boreal forest along Moose Creek. Note the change of habitat from dry White Spruce forest to floodplain willow. Listen for such floodplain residents as the Northern Waterthrush, Wilson's Warbler, and Common Yellowthroat. They feast on mosquitoes that hatch from the area's many small ponds. The return trail takes you along a dry ridge. Fishing opportunities are found along Moose Creek and at the Stewart River. Be bear aware.

- 18 **Gravel Lake** ▲ 🦉
km 621 🧑 🧑



Interpretive signs highlight the importance of this wetland on the Tintina Trench, a major travel corridor for migratory birds in spring and fall. Waterbirds nest here in early summer, joined by rafts of ducks in late summer. Because of its location on the trench, unusual birds are sometimes seen here, including Ruddy Duck and Black Scoter. Yellow Water Lily blooms carpet the lake surface in July. Sharp-tailed Grouse are commonly seen in the open aspen woodlands. This is near the northern limit of Lodgepole Pine.

- 19 **Tintina Trench Viewpoint** ▲
km 655 🧑 🧑



A large rest area on the north side of the road has a commanding view of the Tintina Trench and the Klondike River. The Tintina Trench is the largest geological fault in North America, and is one of two major travel corridors for migratory birds in Yukon. The other is the Shakwak Trench. Every year over 250,000 Sandhill Cranes migrate through the Tintina Trench.

- 20 **Klondike River** 🌿
km 668



Bruce Bennett

A large pullout on the east side has an interpretive sign about the history of salmon in the Klondike River and their importance to the Trondëk Hwëch'in.

Junction

with the Dempster Highway, Highway #5, km 675, see page 48.

21 **Klondike River campground** ▲ 🌿
 km 697 🚶 🚴 🧑 🧑 🏠 🏕️



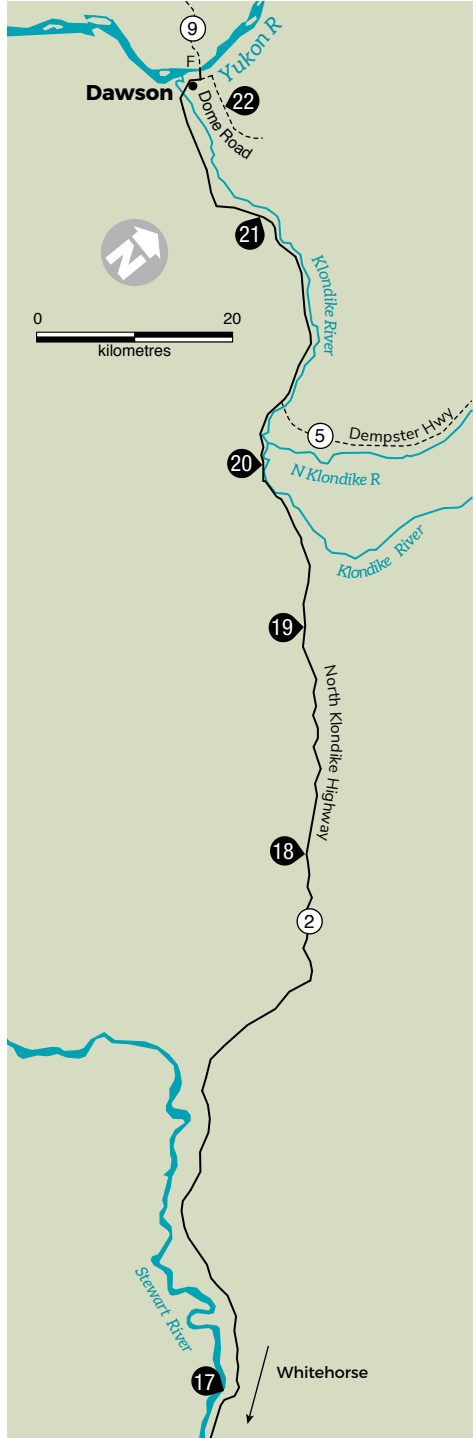
A 1.7-km interpreted nature trail loop takes you to the Klondike River. It offers a close look at an unspoiled section of the forest and river. In this stand of giant White Spruce and riverside willows, you get a glimpse of a typical forest in this area prior to the 1898 gold rush. A wide variety of plants grow along the trail. Watch for Labrador Tea, Highbush Cranberry, Prickly Rose, Arctic Bearberry, and horsetails.

22 **Crocus Bluff trail** ▲ ☀️
 km 713 🚶 🧑 🧑

The trailhead is found near the cemetery on the Dome Road, off the end of the King Street in Dawson City. A 500-m trail leads you to a view of the confluence of the Klondike and the Yukon rivers. Prairie Crocuses and Northern Bluebells are only a few of the plant species that thrive on the rich black earth under the White Spruce/Paper Birch forest of the Klondike valley. Interpretive panels introduce you to some of the common critters of the area.

Junction

via ferry to the Top of the World Highway, Highway #9, see page 59.



3 Haines Road

Distances are measured from Haines, Alaska. While travelling the Haines Road, watch for Grizzly and Black bears as this is prime bear habitat. Approaching the Haines summit, watch for Willow Ptarmigan and you may even spot their main predator, the Gyrfalcon.

1 Million Dollar Falls campground

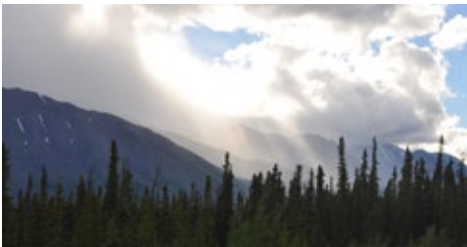
km 159 



A 500-m trail and boardwalk with railings lead to a viewing deck overlooking the falls and canyon. Look for the American Dipper bobbing in the falls or river here year-round.

2 Tatshenshini River viewpoint

km 162 



A pullout on the west side of the road overlooks the beautiful Alsek mountain range and the Tatshenshini River, which was designated a Canadian Heritage River in 2005. Panels explain early exploration and First Nation use of the area. Local companies offer guided one-day to multi-day rafting trips down this and other local rivers.

3 Dalton Post

km 169

This is a well-known site for salmon fishing in the summer and fall. The Klukshu River flows into the Tatshenshini River downriver from the historic site of Shāwshe village. This river system hosts seasonal runs of Chinook, Sockeye, and Coho salmon. Chinook are most visible in July, Sockeye from August to October, and Coho in late September to October. In fall, Grizzly Bears come to feast on this bounty from the sea, so be alert to their presence. This 6-km steep dirt road requires vehicles with high clearance. Use caution in muddy conditions.



Stop, Look, Leave

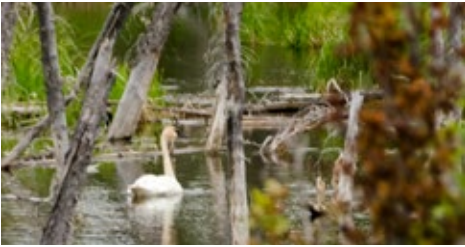
Spotting wildlife along the roadside can be a wonderful viewing experience, but only if everyone stays safe.

STOP when it is safe to do so, watching for traffic and pulling well off the road.

LOOK from the safety of your car. Use binoculars or a zoom lens for a closer look.

LEAVE after one minute of viewing to give the animal space. Animals become too comfortable around humans when you linger, and it can result in them being killed.

4 **Klukshu wetland overlook** 🦢
km 173

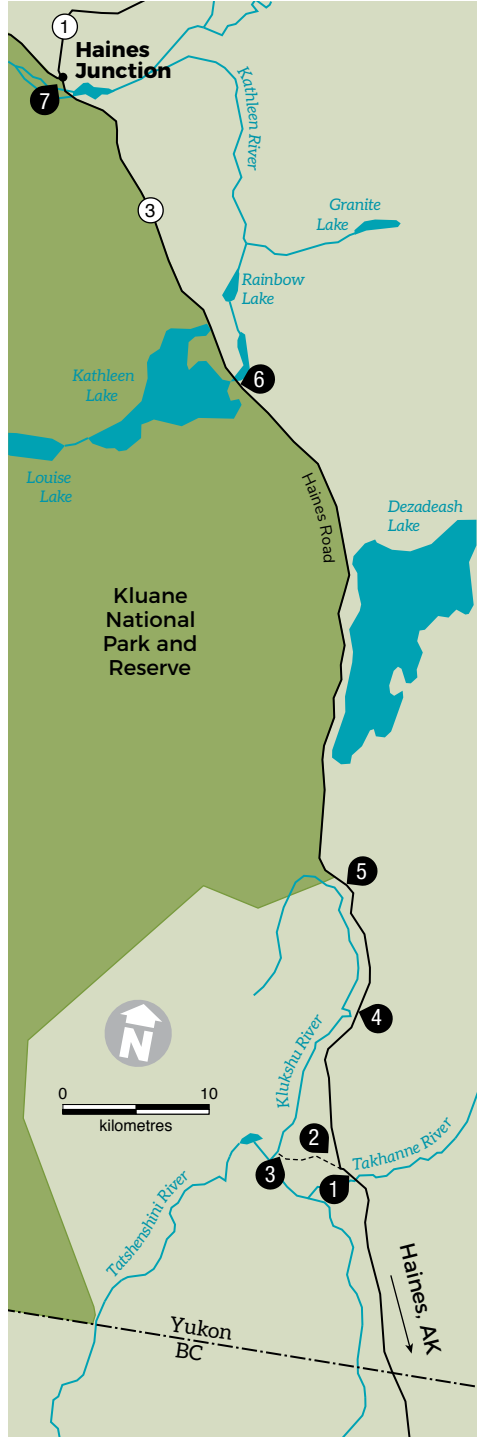


A large pullout on the west side of the road overlooks two small wetlands. A dozen or so Trumpeter Swans regularly spend the summer here. Most of these are thought to be birds that have not mated or whose attempt to nest failed. A few kilometres further north along the highway, you will pass a beautiful marsh on the west side of the road. A pair of Trumpeter Swans often nest and raise a family here.

5 **Klukshu River** 🐻
km 182



This area is frequented by Grizzly Bears. A stop here and a careful scan of the area may reveal one of these bruins or signs they were in the area.



3 Haines Road

6 Kathleen River Bridge ▲

km 221



A pullout on the east side of the road provides access to the Kathleen River. There are panels here explaining fish use. From here, you can canoe into the Lower Kathleen River and Rainbow Lake. Canoeing below Rainbow Lake requires whitewater experience.

7 Dezadeash River trail ▲

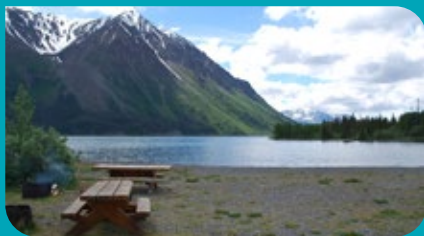
km 245  



A 5.5-km trail leads you into the forest. From ducks to Moose, you may encounter a variety of animals on this easy walk. This is a good location for winter wildlife viewing as the open water attracts a variety of wildlife. The parking lot and trailhead are on the Haines Road, about 500 m south of the intersection with the Alaska Highway, on the west side of the road. Be sure to visit the swallow houses and interpretive signs visible from the parking lot.

Junction

with the Alaska Highway, Highway #1, at Haines Junction, km 246, see page 22.

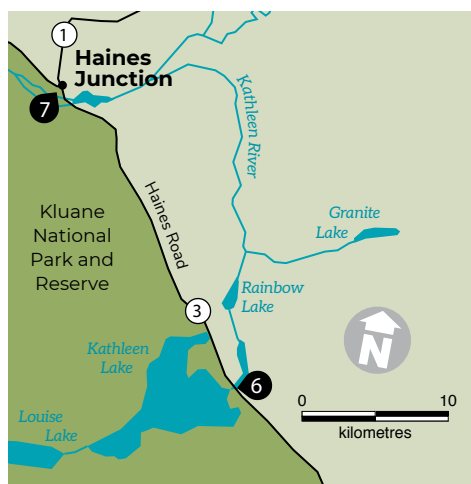


Kluane National Park and Reserve day trips

Look for trailheads along the highway for day hikes into the national park. Visit the park information centres for maps and safety information.

- St. Elias Lake – km 185
- Rock Glacier viewpoint – km 202.3
- Kathleen Lake Campground – km 219.6
- Auriol trail – km 239.1

Jen Edwards



Distances are measured from Watson Lake. The highway is mainly gravel and is less travelled than other Yukon highways. There are few amenities, but the road has some of the richest wildlife areas in the territory. The highest concentration of Moose and wolves in Yukon are found in this area. There are no services between Watson Lake and Ross River (376 km).

1 Watson Lake Airport 📍 🐾

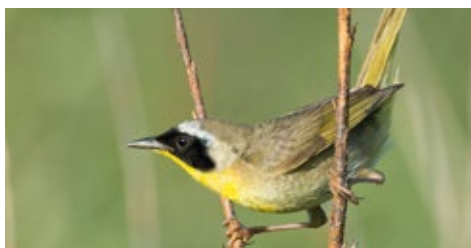
km 10



The combination of lakeshore, grassy areas, and forest make this site a birding treasure. Common Loons, Ospreys, and Bald Eagles nest on the shores of the lake. Little Brown Bats roost in the old airport tower and you can hear the booming sound of Common Nighthawks diving for the ground across the tarmac.

2 Tom Creek wetland 📍 🐾

km 28

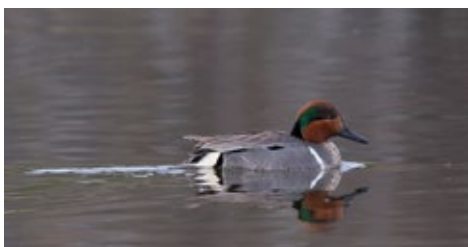


Gord Court

A 25 m long gravel road on the east side of the highway ends at a scenic wetland where songbirds are common.

3 Target Lake 📍 🐾

km 41

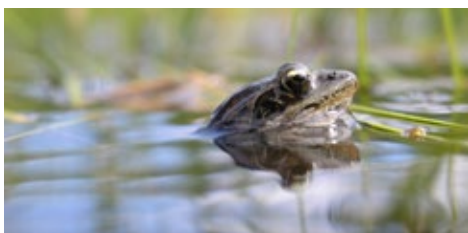


Hank Moorlag

Park at a large pullout and walk the 30-m road on the east side of the highway, down to the water's edge. There is not enough room to turn your vehicle around at the end of the road. The large lake is alive with the sounds of songbirds. Red-necked Grebe and many species of ducks nest in the wetland. Yellow Water Lilies cover the surface of the water in July.

4 Simpson Lake (north end) 📍 🐾

km 93



Mark Connor

From this pullout, a small road leads to an excellent, late-season waterbird staging area, Moose habitat, and nesting loons.

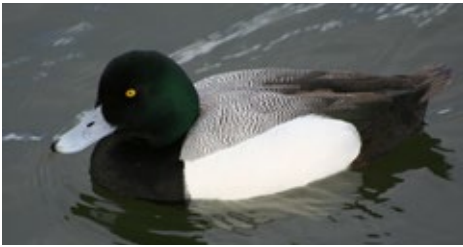
4 Robert Campbell Highway

Junction

with the Nahanni Range Road, Highway #10, Km 108. This 196-km road is an access road to the Cantung Mine in the Northwest Territories. It is maintained to km 134 by the Government of Yukon. There are no services on the Nahanni Range Road.

5 Frances Lake campground ▲ 🐾

km 171 🚻 🚰 🏠



Caillbas - Own work/CC-BY-SA 4.0

The Kaska First Nation name for the lake is Tu Cho meaning “big water.” Look for rafts of scoters, scaups, and mergansers on this large scenic lake.

6 Finlayson Lake 🐾

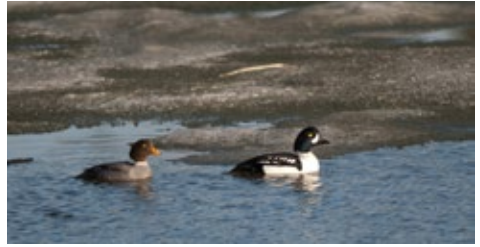
km 233 🚻 🚰



There is a large pullout on the north side of the road with information panels that interpret the Finlayson Caribou Herd and the caribou recovery program.

7 Bruce lake 🐾

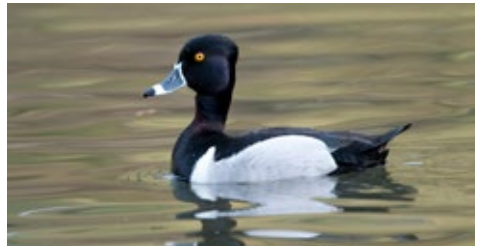
km 331



Good waterbird viewing and wetland area, with views right from the highway.

8 Coffee lake 🐾

km 350



Gord Court

Great spot to view waterbirds from both sides of the road.

Junction

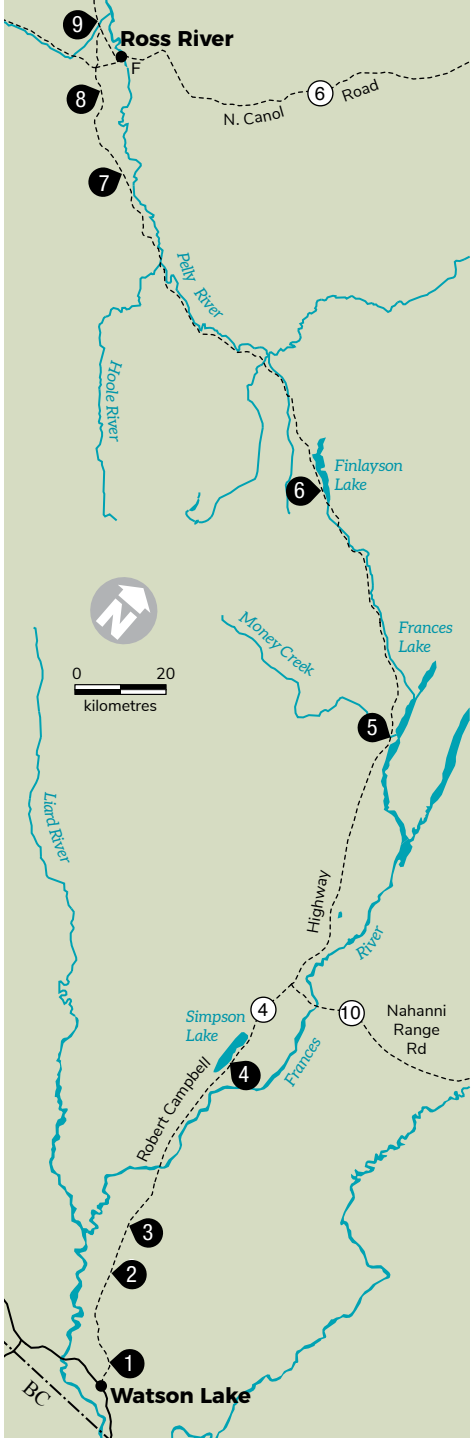
with the South Canal Road, Highway #6, km 355, see page 56.

9 Lapie River campground ☀️ 🌊
 km 364 🚶 🚽 🏕️ 🏠



Bruce Bennett

A trail runs along the canyon with views of the river as it is forced through this deep cleft. Watch the canyon walls for cliff nesting birds, particularly Common Ravens. This is one of the few places you can find Yukon Goldenweed (*Nestotus macleanii*). It blooms in May.



4 Robert Campbell Highway

10 Town of Faro, Mitchell Road intersection

km 414



This 10-km (6-mi.) road takes you into the town of Faro. Several hiking trails lead you to Mount Mye (Ddhäl Jãt), northeast of town. The unpaved Blind Creek Road takes you to the Mt. Mye Sheep Cabin. From mid-September to June, Fannin's Sheep come down from the mountain to use the mineral lick above Blind Creek. Chinook Salmon spawn in the creek in August.

10a Johnson Lake campground

4 km Mitchell Road



A variety of waterbirds can be found around this marshy lake.



Pick up a copy of *A Birder's Checklist of the Faro and Ross River Region*



10b Campbell Region Interpretive Centre

10 km Mitchell Road



Open May to September, visit this cozy welcoming centre for information about the region's history and its highlights. The interpretive staff can help you plan your visit. Exhibits highlight the history of the town including mining development and nature tourism. Explore how the Tintina Trench has influenced the movements of humans and wildlife.



Pick up a copy of *Wildlife Viewing in Faro* for detailed directions.



10c Van Gorder Falls trail ▲ *W*
10 km Mitchell Road 



This trail is a wonderful way to spend about two hours on an easy 1.5 km walk that winds its way through the forest, right at the edge of town. Starting at the John Connolly RV Park, the trail crosses Van Gorder Creek, and then climbs up, ending at a viewing deck overlooking the falls. Sheep may be seen at this resting spot. Pick up the trail pamphlet from the interpretive centre to learn more about the trailside flora and fauna.

10d Faro Arboretum ▲   
11 km Mitchell Road



Less than a kilometre north of the turnoff to the town centre, this site showcases native plants of the region. Interpretive panels and viewing decks feature local flora and fauna. Follow the 1.2-km loop trail from the kiosk to the viewing deck, and down to the west arm of Van Gorder Creek.

10e Fingers Site ☀️  
13 km Mitchell Road

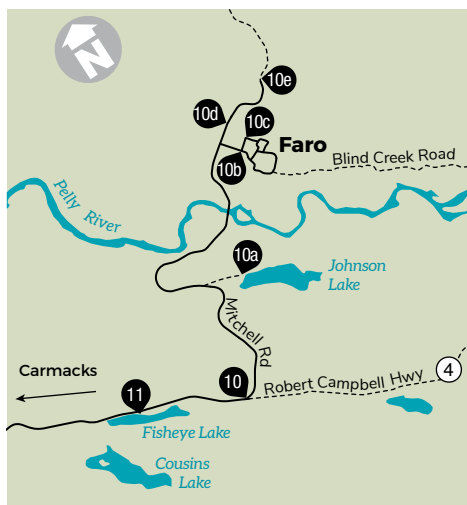


Billy Gossen

A creek cuts a deep trench along the west side of the road north of town. A short walk takes you to a viewing platform and interpretive site for a look at the sheep that inhabit the cliffs along the creek. Here you may also see a Common Raven's nest.

10f Blind Creek salmon weir *W*
9 km Blind Creek Road

Travel down the Blind Creek road and take the right-hand fork for 4 km to a single-lane bridge over Blind Creek. From here, view salmon swimming upstream during spawning season. The salmon are counted and weighed as part of an annual research survey to track migratory numbers.



4 Robert Campbell Highway

10g Mt. Mye Sheep Centre ☀️ ▲
8 km Blind Creek Rd 🚶 🚸 🚗

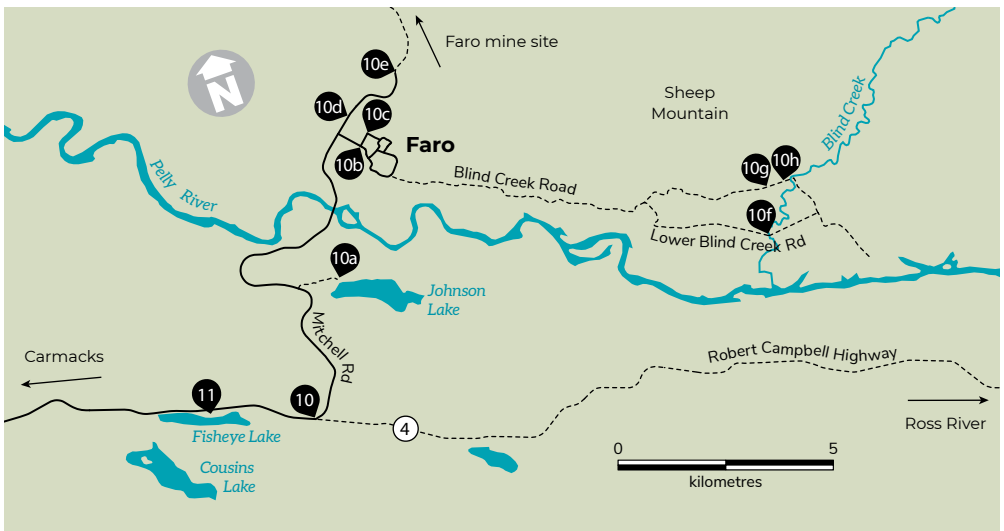


Stay left on the Blind Creek Road at the fork and you will end up at a cabin at the foot of Mt. Mye. From this ideal vantage point, you can see sheep along the mountainside. The majority of the population use this area through the fall, winter, and spring, moving into the alpine areas of Mount Mye (Ddhäl Jãt) in June. On cold days bring some firewood for the wood stove and enjoy the views from the comfort of the cabin.

10h Sheep mineral lick ☀️ ▲
12 km along Blind Creek Road



At km 5.5 of the Blind Creek Road, turn right onto the Lower Blind Creek Road and at the end of that road, turn left on the old mine road. Stop in the parking spot on the left. From October to June, Fannin's Sheep are often visible along the top edge of the bluff where they lick minerals from the exposed soil. Wind scours this area and keeps it snow-free during the winter. Follow the trail along the bottom of the bluff from the parking area for a pleasant walk through the valley bottom vegetation.



11 Fisheye Lake 🐟
km 417 🚶 🧑 🧒 🚰



Gord Court

This day-use area provides a boat ramp and picnic facilities. Watch for diving ducks and loons. Fishing is good as this lake is stocked with Rainbow Trout and Kokanee (a landlocked Sockeye Salmon).

Junction

with the Tatchun/Frenchman Road, km 543, see site #11 on the North Klondike Highway, see page 31.

Junction

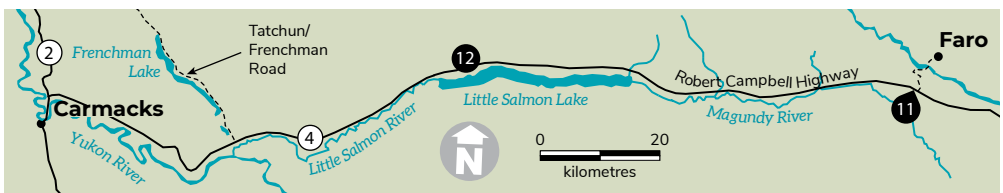
with the Klondike Highway, Highway #2, km 582, see page 31.

12 Little Salmon Lake slides
km 496 ▲



Bruce Bennett

During summer of 2009, wildfires burned the slopes on the far side of the lake. Fire is a potent force of landscape change in Yukon. The protective vegetation that kept the soil cool was burned. The subsequent melting of the permafrost in the exposed soil can trigger landslides. Scars may be left on hillsides and slopes as evidence of these processes.



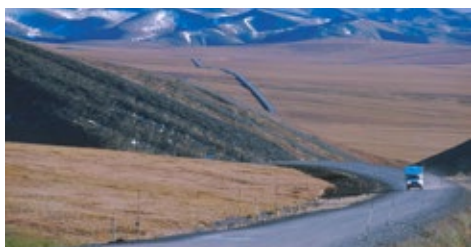
5 Dempster Highway

Distances are measured from the junction with the Klondike Highway.

This highway provides one of North America's easiest vehicle access routes into the Arctic, but you would be wise to check road conditions and bring spare tires. Many arctic species that commonly summer and winter along the Dempster may not be found by any other Yukon highway. Watch for Sharp-tailed Grouse that are commonly seen on the first 20 km of the highway.

1 Dempster Highway information

km 0.2



A pullout on the east side of the road has an interpretive kiosk with historic and wildlife information on the Dempster Highway.

2 Tombstone Territorial Park boundary ▲

km 50



This point marks the southern boundary of Tombstone Territorial Park. For the next 70 km (42 mi.), you will be travelling through the park. Covering 2,164 km², this wilderness has been set aside under the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement.

3 Tombstone Interpretive Centre and Tombstone Mountain Campground ▲▲

km 72



Experience the rich natural and cultural history of the Dempster Highway region and Tombstone Territorial Park. The centre is open from late May to mid-September, seven days a week, including holidays. Campfire talks and nature walks are offered regularly. For a schedule of events, check the website or the bulletin board in front of the centre. A wheelchair-accessible, 1-km interpretive trail to a beaver pond starts at the southern end of the centre's parking lot. From the campground, a 900-m interpretive trail introduces you to the tundra.



Gord Court

4 **Tombstone Range viewpoint** 
km 74



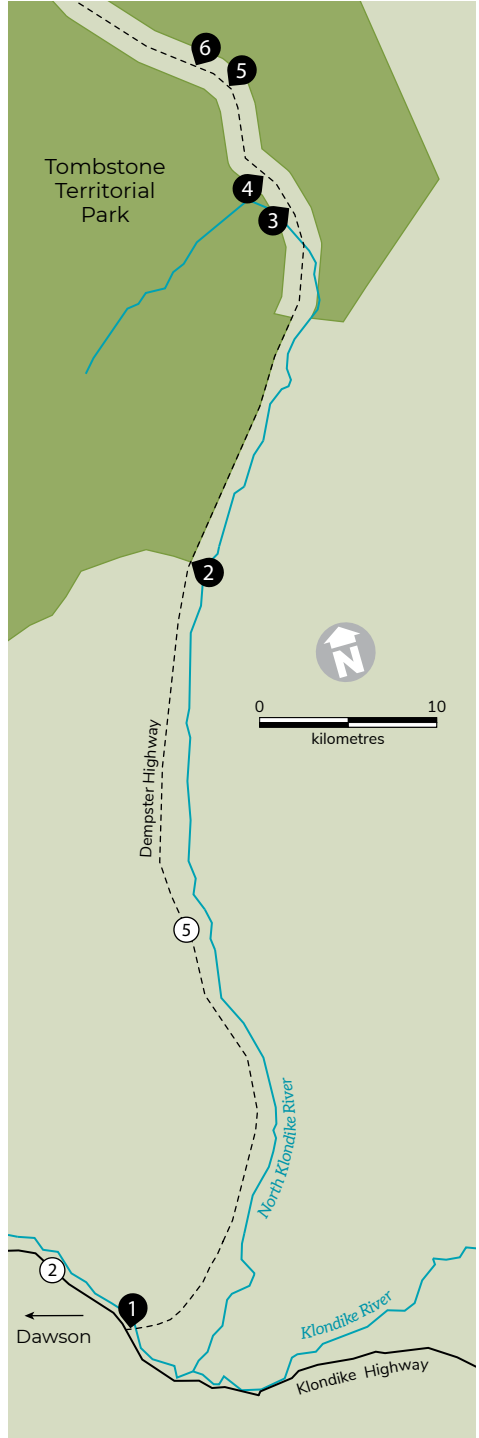
istock.com/A. Howe

This pullout is an excellent place to view the surrounding valley. You can see the North Fork of the Klondike River below, flowing from Monolith and Tombstone mountains in the distance. Northern Wheatears nest in the cliffs nearby. This unusual species nests in northern and western Alaska and Yukon, but winters in North Africa and Southeast Asia. The Goldensides Mountain trailhead is just past the viewpoint on the east side of the road.

5 **North Fork Pass summit**  
km 80



This is the highest point on the Dempster Highway at 1,289 m. Here, you are crossing the Continental Divide. The land you see to the north drains via the Blackstone, Ogilvie, Peel, and Mackenzie rivers to the Beaufort Sea; to the south the Klondike and Yukon rivers drain to the Pacific Ocean. You are leaving the boreal forest of the south and entering unglaciated arctic tundra.



5 Dempster Highway

6 Angelcomb Peak km 82



The mountain to the east of the pullout is Angelcomb Peak, locally known as Dëbë Dhal. It is a volcanic peak that has eroded to long, slender fleeted ridges, giving it a comb-like appearance. The peak is an important Dall's Sheep lambing area in May and June. Therefore, hiking is not permitted during that time. Golden Eagles sometimes nest on the cliffs. During the summer, Hoary Marmots and Collared Pika are seen in the rock piles of the slopes.

7 Blackstone Uplands km 87 to 132

For the bird watcher, this is the richest and most interesting area of the highway. Here, you may encounter the arctic species for which the highway is famous: Red-throated Loons, Long-tailed Ducks, Willow Ptarmigan, American Golden Plovers, Long-tailed Jaegers, Common and Hoary redpolls, Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings. Golden Eagles and Short-eared Owls are also common. The long-billed Whimbrel is often seen on the tundra to the east. You may encounter Red Foxes and Woodland Caribou in the summer.

8 Two Moose Lake km 103



Gord Court

A pullout and deck on the west side of the road overlooks Two Moose Lake. The lake is appropriately named as Moose are often seen feeding on the aquatic vegetation. American Wigeon nest on the shores of the lake and Gray-cheeked Thrush and American Pipit make their home in the surrounding willows. Watch for Harlequin Duck and Red-necked Phalarope feeding in the open water.

9 Blackstone River rest area km 107



From here you can access the river and enjoy the views stretching to the mountains. Interpretive panels talk about caribou of the region and First Nations culture.

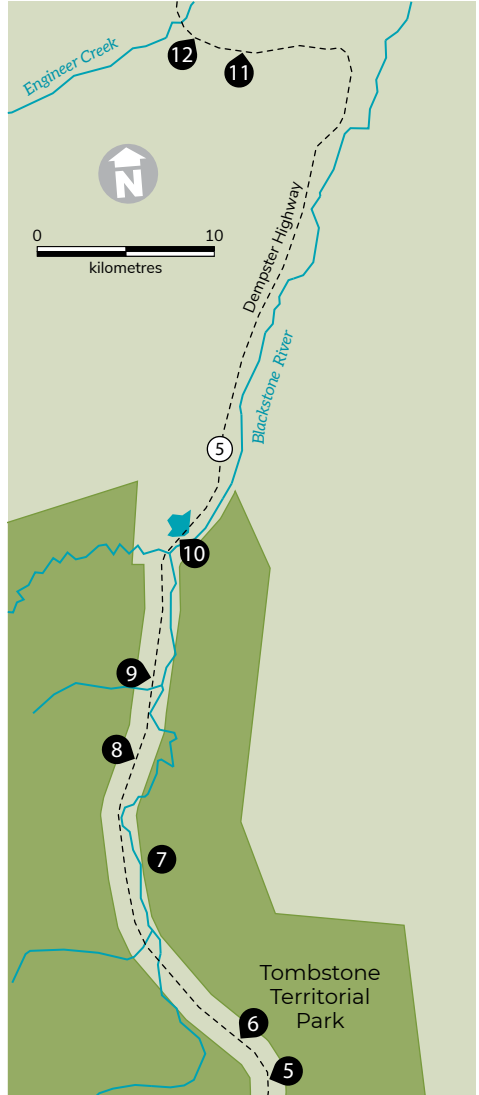
10 **Chapman Lake** 🦌 🦉
km 116



Common Loons often nest on the island in this lake. This is the largest lake you will come across on your travels up the Dempster Highway. The Porcupine caribou herd commonly winters in this area and can be seen from October to April. In the spring, from May to June, wolves and Grizzly Bears are often seen scavenging the remains of caribou that died over the winter. You are now leaving Tombstone Territorial Park.

11 **Windy Pass** ⚡ 🦌
km 154

At 1060 m Windy Pass divides the drainages of the Blackstone River and Engineer Creek. The lack of vegetation causes flash flooding to the north of the pass, as recent highway work will show. This area is rich in Beringian endemic plants (restricted to a particular region) and butterflies. This is also a good location to see Wandering Tattlers, a shorebird that inhabits fast-flowing mountain streams. Caribou migration trails are visible on the bald, grey mountain directly ahead. For thousands of years the Porcupine caribou herd has wintered in this area.



Gord Court

5 Dempster Highway

12 Gyrfalcon nest ▲ km 158



Gord Court

Look across the road at the cliffs. Bird guano or whitewash covers the face of the ledge. This is home to a Gyrfalcon family. These birds are especially active during the early hours of the morning and evening. The chicks call at the approach of the parents who bring a meal.

13 Red Creek and Sulphur Springs km 168



The reddish-brown stains of the rocks and river bed of Engineer Creek (Chuu T sanh Creek), locally known as Red Creek, come from dissolved minerals. The water of Red Creek is high in calcium, magnesium, bicarbonate, sulfate, hydrogen sulfide, sodium, and chlorine. The sulfur smell comes from several warm springs that discharge hydrogen sulfide.

14 Sheep lick and trails ▲▲ km 178



Dall's Sheep are attracted to this area, especially in June. They come down the face of the rock slopes and head to the creek's shore to eat salt-enriched mud. You can see the regularly used trails along the hillside. If you see a sheep at the lick or on the side of the hill, please remain in your vehicle, turn off the motor and enjoy the animals from a distance.

15 Engineer Creek sheep lick ▲▲ km 184



The sheep lick extends for about 2 km along Engineer Creek (Chuu T sanh Creek), the water of which contains a heavy load of minerals. The creek's Gwich'in name means "stinking water creek." These licks are extremely important to maintain the animal's health. Sheep frequent mineral licks to restore calcium and magnesium balances to their bodies.

16 Engineer Creek campground ☀️ 🏕️ 🚰 🏠
km 194

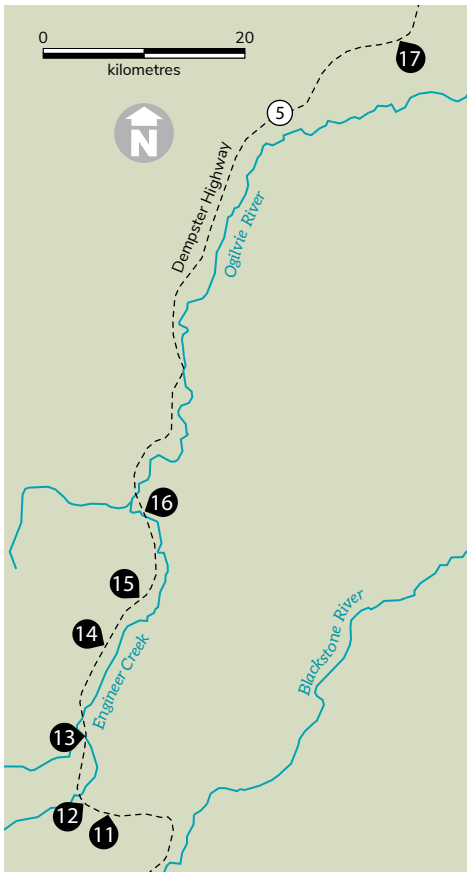


You can see Peregrine Falcons and Golden Eagles on the bluffs of Sapper Hill (Chü Akan). The cliffs along the valley of the Ogilvie River are important for nesting Peregrine Falcons and Gyrfalcons. Please avoid disturbing them.

17 Ogilvie Ridge (Gwazhal Kak) 🦌
km 259



This viewpoint overlooks the Ogilvie/Peel watershed, another point on the Continental Divide. The area to the west drains via the Eagle, Porcupine, and Yukon rivers to the Pacific; to the east, the rivers drain to the Mackenzie River and Beaufort Sea, part of the Arctic Ocean. Panels interpret the geological and cultural evolution of the region.



The short, contorted spruce trees seen from the viewpoint are krummholz (German for “crooked wood”). The many small trees found in a clump are only one tree; they share one root system. Winter winds constantly scour the tree with ice crystals. The portion of the tree above the snowline is thin and damaged, while the branches below the snow have denser needles.

5 Dempster Highway

Eagle Plains Hotel

km 369

18 Arctic Circle

km 406



66°33' latitude north marks the land of the midnight sun. Interpretive panels explain this phenomenon in further detail. In spring, watch for Grizzly Bears on the tundra. During summer, you can see Short-eared Owls with their butterfly-like wingbeats hunting in the open tundra. Look for Smith's Longspurs on the bare stretches of tundra north of the Arctic Circle. In fall and winter, this area abounds with the Porcupine caribou herd.

19 Rock River campground

km 446  

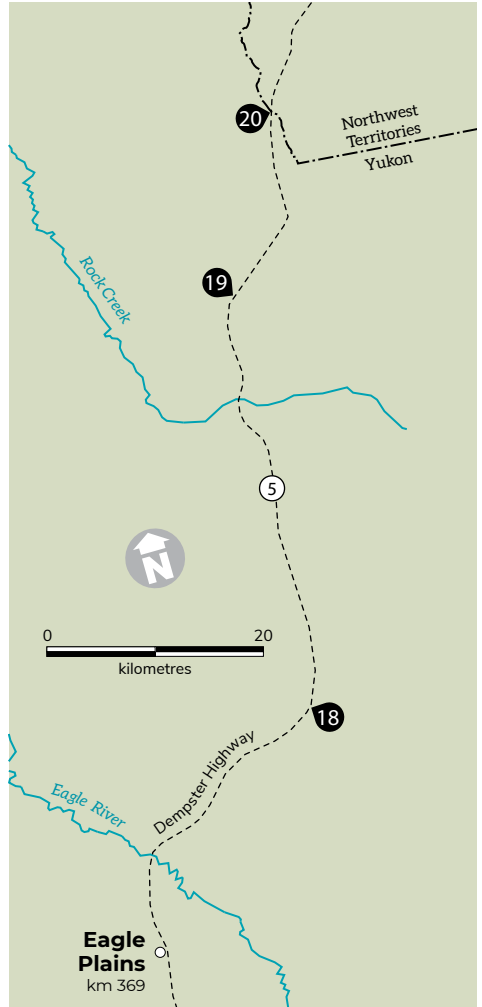


Formerly known as Cornwall Creek, this is a little pocket of boreal forest in an otherwise unforested area. Beyond here you will be travelling in open tundra country. Watch for Northern Wheatears. In winter and early spring you can see Snowy Owls in the Richardson Mountains.

20 Yukon/Northwest Territories border

km 465

You are now leaving the unglaciated landscape of the Eagle Plains. Once you cross the Richardson Mountains, you will enter a landscape scoured by the Laurentide ice sheet over 10,000 years ago. Learn more about wildlife, Beringian flora and First Nations history at the kiosk here.



Distances are measured from the junction with the Alaska Highway.

This road is not as heavily travelled as other roads in Yukon. This improves your chances of seeing wildlife from the road. The South Canol Road crosses many streams and rivers. These are usually excellent places to see waterfowl, Moose, Black Bears, and wolves. The North Canol Road continues north from Ross River to the Northwest Territories border. The highway is only maintained during summer months and is impassable from late fall to late spring.

1 Naʼasìn River (Nisutlin River recreation site) ▲ 🌿

km 67

A short gravel road takes you to this recreation site from where you can travel by boat to Nisutlin Bay (Naʼasìn Ghe'yi Tá) on Teslin Lake (see page 12). This river offers a quiet and easy wilderness paddle of 180 km. Bald Eagles nest in tall trees on the riverbanks. Moose, bear, and beavers are abundant along the shores. You may be fortunate and hear wolves serenade the night sky. Trumpeter Swans and other waterbirds breed in the numerous wetlands adjacent to the river.

2 Quiet Lake south campground ▲ 🌿

km 76 🧑🧑 🚶 🚶 🏕️ 🏕️

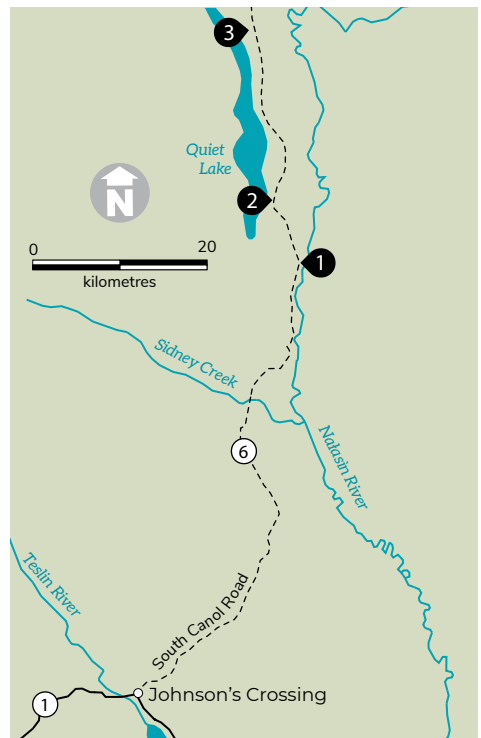


The boat launch here makes it easy to discover Quiet Lake (Chu Lą/Kit Den Â) by boat or canoe. The shoreline of this big lake attracts many animals such as mink, Moose, Coyote, and songbirds such as Tennessee Warbler, which is on the edge of its northwestern range here.

3 Quiet Lake north campground ▲ 🌿

km 99 🧑🧑 🚶 🚶 🏕️ 🏕️

A popular wilderness canoe journey on the Big Salmon River begins here and finishes in Carmacks, 350 km away. The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation calls this Gyò Cho Chú and to the Teslin Tlingit, it is T'à Tlèn Híni. Salmon spawn during August and September in this river and you'll often see Grizzly Bears at that time.



6 South Canol

4 Lapie Lakes ▲ 🌿 km 169 ▲



These are beautiful lakes to discover by canoe. A short dirt road takes you to a boat launch and an unmaintained camping area on the lake's shore. Moose often come to graze on the shoreline. Waterfowl and Arctic Tern nest in the shallow bays around the lake. Listen for the call of the Savannah Sparrow in the willows and grasses around the lakeshore.

5 Lapie River Crossing #2 🌿 ☀️ km 203



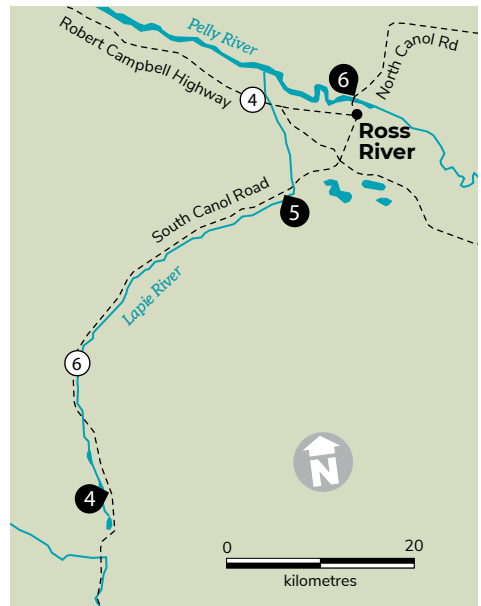
There is a beautiful view of the Lapie River canyon at the bridge. On the east side of the road, north of the bridge, you will find a pullout with an interpretive panel. From this pullout, look at the mountains to the west across the road. You'll sometimes see Fannin's Sheep sunning themselves on the cliffs. For an even better mountain view, walk down the road, south of the bridge. The Lapie River was named by George Dawson for an Iroquois First Nation canoeer who accompanied Robert Campbell, of the Hudson's Bay Company, during his exploration of the Pelly River in 1843.

Junction

with the Robert Campbell Highway, Highway #4, km 219, see page 43.

6 North Canol Road ▲ ▲

In 1943, the American Army and its contractors built the Canol Road as a "tote" or supply road. The road paralleled an oil pipeline from Camp Canol, near the oil wells at Normal Wells, NWT. The pipeline was abandoned in 1945. The North Canol now is a seasonal recreation road that provides access to the wilderness of eastern central Yukon. It stretches 232 km from Ross River to Macmillan Pass, at the NWT border, and can be very steep and narrow at times, and quickly degrades to an ATV track. There are no services on the North Canol. The road passes by several big lakes and the spectacular Itsi Range of mountains. The North Canol travels primarily through the traditional territory of the Kaska First Nation.



Distances are measured from the turnoff of the Tagish Road (see page 13).

Agay Mene Territorial Park was created through the Carcross/Tagish First Nation Final Agreement and will protect an area of 725 km² once a management plan is in place. It is bounded on the west by the Atlin Road, the north by the Alaska Highway, and the south by the Yukon/BC border. White Mountain and the campgrounds of Snafu and Tarfu lakes are all within the boundaries of the park.

1 White Mountain ▲ ▲ km 9



This distinctive limestone mountain was named after the Minister of the Interior, Thomas White, after whom White Pass is also named. Pull off the highway into a parking area at the base of an abandoned section of the Atlin Road. Scan the cliffs with binoculars for goats perched high on steep, rocky areas. Follow the old road behind the interpretive panel up the side of the mountain. At the highest point, there's an overlook of Little Atlin Lake and an interpretive panel. Please don't hike on the face of the mountain in May and June when the goats are with their newborns.



2 Snafu Lake campground ▲ 🏕️ ☀️ km 26 🚻 🚰 🏠



You can access Snafu Lake by a good 1-km dirt road from the Atlin Road. The lakes system is a popular recreation area for Yukon residents and an excellent location for flat-water canoeing. The small bays, peninsulas, and islands make it a perfect spot for beginners or families with children. Fish, beaver, and Osprey are highlights. The south-facing slopes are home to many plants that reach their northern limit here.

3 Tarfu Lake campground ▲ 🏕️ ☀️ km 32 🚻 🚰 🏠

You can access Tarfu Lake by a good 3.5-km dirt road from the Atlin Road. The lake is 5 km long by 1 km wide, making it an easy place to paddle and a nice hiking destination. Common Nighthawks and Mule Deer are commonly seen. You can view Northern Pike in the shallows. You'll find an active bat house and interpretive panel near the boat launch.

Atlin, BC
km 98

8 Tagish Road

The Tagish Road connects Jakes Corner and Carcross via the community of Tagish. This scenic drive provides travellers the opportunity to complete the “Southern Lakes Loop,” a popular birding day-trip.

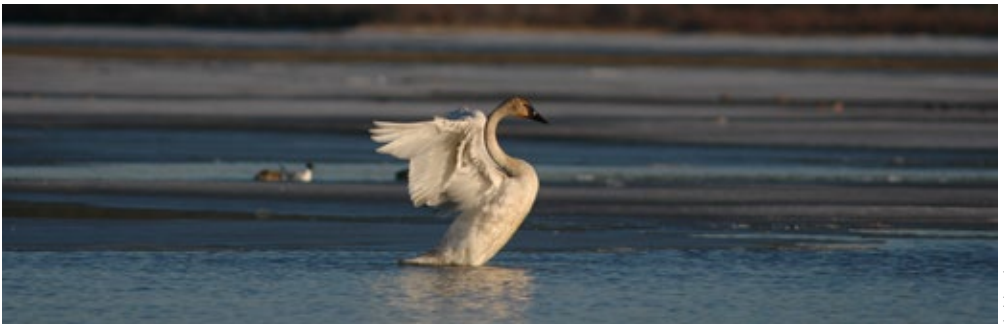
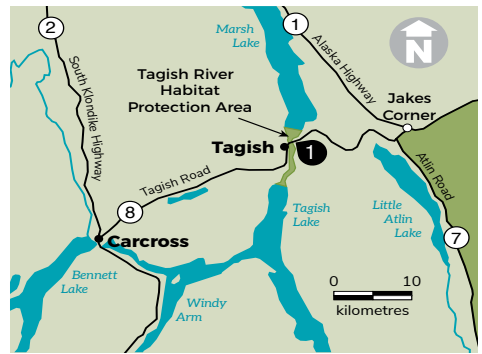
1 Tagish Bridge recreation site and Tagish River Habitat Protection Area

22 km (14 mi.) from Jakes Corner; 37 km (23 mi.) from Carcross



People gather at Tagish Narrows in April to see the swans and hear First Nations stories around the campfire.

Here the Tagish River, also known as the Six Mile River, flows into Marsh Lake. It is one of the first places in Yukon where swans and other waterbirds appear in March. Located 1.5 km (1 mi.) northwest of the bridge is a Bald Eagle’s nest. This area is known for its Lake Trout, Whitefish, Lake Cisco, and Arctic Grayling. The roadsides and meadows of the Tagish and Marsh lakes area are home to the distinctive black form of the Arctic Ground Squirrel.



Jukka Jantunen

Distances are measured from the West Dawson ferry landing. The Top of the World highway takes you through some spectacular tundra landscapes on your way to Alaska. Because of the open nature of the landscape, wildlife viewing opportunities are everywhere. Stop occasionally along the way and scan the area with binoculars. You can never tell what may be hiding in the open tundra. Caribou, Red Fox, and Grey Wolves are well camouflaged in the habitat. Check for road conditions.

1 Yukon River campground ▲ 🏕️ 🚰 🛖 🏠

An interpreted viewing deck overlooks the Yukon River. Across the river is a high cliff-face that is home to a family of Peregrine Falcons during the summer months. Look for white patches on the cliff face. You may see the male return from the hunt. Listen for high-pitched calls from high up in the sky.

2 Orchid Acres ▲
km 4 – Turn off highway on to Sunnydale Road 🚶

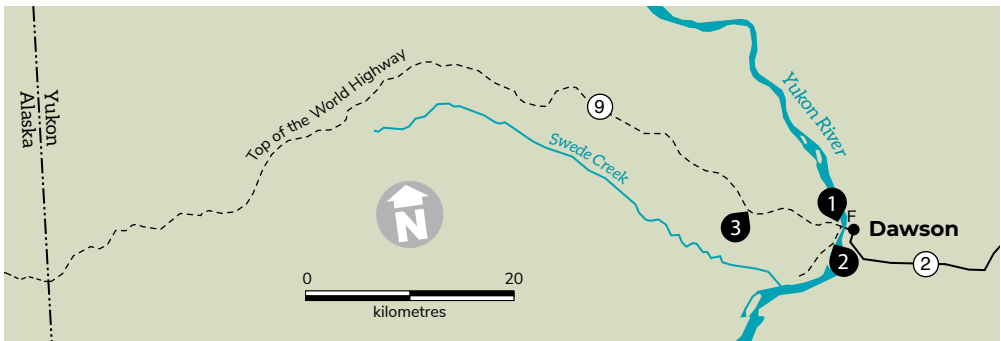
Drive down the Sunnydale Road about 1.3 km to a rough pullout and parking area. This unique area is home to thousands of Spotted Lady's-slipper orchids which bloom in early June. An interpretive trail leads you around the patches of orchids describing wildlife of the region. Two viewing platforms look out over the Yukon and Klondike rivers, with panels about the history of the area. Take only pictures and leave the flowers for all to enjoy.

3 Fortymile caribou range 🦌
km 14 🚶



There is a large rest stop area on the south side of the road. A short trail leads to a deck overlooking the Yukon River valley. Panels interpret the Fortymile caribou herd that roams this valley and the history of the people of this area.

Canada/USA border
km 105



11 Silver Trail

Distances are measured from the Klondike Highway. This highway, which lies in the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of the Na-cho Nyäk Dun, provides easy access to alpine areas and many lakes. Take a few days to explore.

1 Moose calving key habitat area

🦌
km 4 to 16



This is a no-hunting zone to protect Moose in this important calving area. In the spring, this is a likely place to view Moose.

2 Devil's Elbow Habitat Protection Area

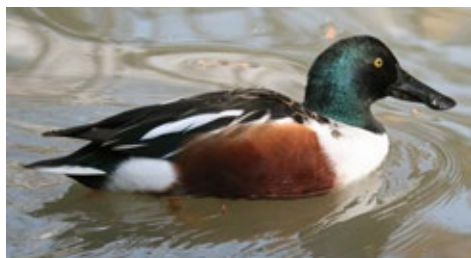
▲ 🦌
km 10 🚶 🧑 🧒



Discover the age-old movement of the Moose, the river, and the Na-cho Nyäk Dun, "the Big River People." Interpretive panels lead you on a 750-m walk to a viewing deck overlooking the Stewart River Valley. It is an important wetland for Moose and waterfowl. The trailhead is located in the rest area to the south of the road. Bring your binoculars.

3 Stewart River lookout

🦌 🦉
km 19



Gord Court

Waterbirds nest in the adjacent sloughs, while swallows feed overhead. In the evening or early morning, you may be lucky and see Moose feeding on aquatic vegetation.

4 Binet House, Mayo

km 52 \$ ♿



A restored heritage building in Mayo at the corner of Second and Centre streets, Binet House is home to displays on area history, wildlife, geology, and local permafrost studies. The exhibit features a three-dimensional map of the region. Nearby is a monument marking the start of the Prince of Wales Trail and the local section of the The Great Trail. Visit the annex for tourist information and local arts and crafts (open May to September).

5 **Five Mile Lake campground and recreation site** ▲ 🐾

km 57 🚶 🧑 🧑 🏠 🏕️



Cameron Eckert

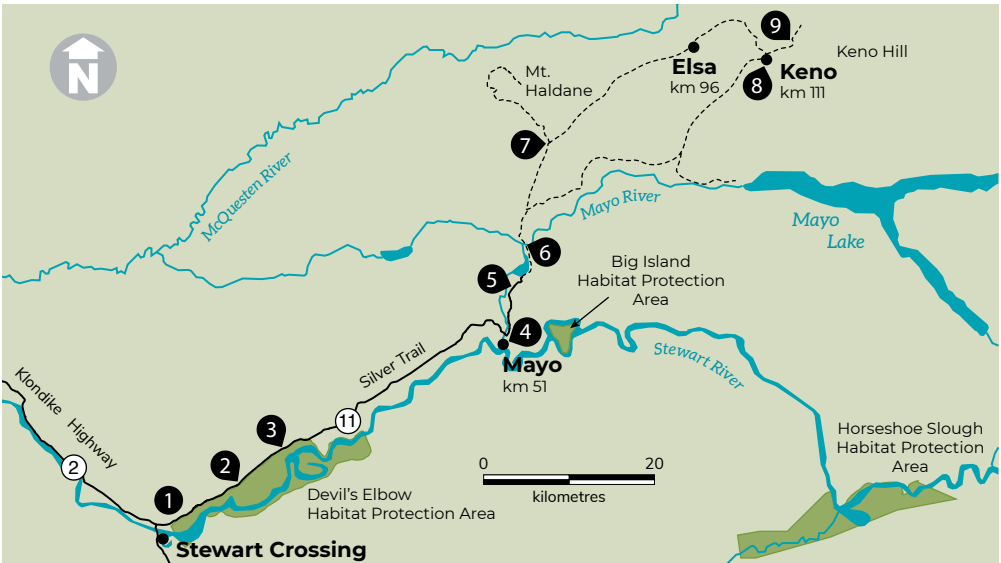
A trail around the lake provides access to a wetland that is particularly active in early June. You'll sometimes see Mule Deer on the hillsides. Across the Silver Trail, Lilypad Lake is an important stopover for migrating waterbirds.

6 **Minto Bridge** ▲ 🐾 🌿

km 64 🚶



South of the Mayo River, pull off to a rest stop and river access point on the west side of the road. An easy 1-km loop trail takes you through a forest of Black Spruce and birch trees. Interpretive panels describe the natural history of the area.



11 Silver Trail

7 Mount Haldane ▲ ▲ km 76



Watch for the turnoff to the northeast just before Halfway Lakes. Follow a gravel road 3.5 km to the trailhead. This 6.5-km trail leads to the summit of Mount Haldane which offers wonderful opportunities to view subalpine fauna and flora. A trail guide is available at the Binet House in Mayo.

8 Keno Alpine Interpretive Centre km 111



Visit this tiny interpretive centre to learn about the plants and animals that have adapted to survive in harsh alpine environments. The mountains around Keno are special as they provided refugia to many species during the last ice age. See a full grown Grizzly Bear display and listen for the call of the pika so you'll be able to recognise them on your hikes.

9 Signpost Hill ▲ ▲ km 111



Kirby Meister

The Signpost Road, which you can drive, leads 10.5 km (6.5 mi.) to the milepost sign on top of Keno Hill. This area is renowned for arctic butterflies, but there is far more to see. Collared Pika and Hoary Marmots are commonly heard calling out to each other. Please be respectful and careful around the many mining artefacts that remain on the hillsides. This is an active mining area so be sure to follow all the posted warnings.



Rob Florkeiwicz

Birds

Birds of the Yukon (2003). Alexander, S.A. et al. UBC Press.

Field Guide to the Birds of Western North America (2003). Sibley, D.A., Alfred, A. Knopf Random House.

National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of North America, 6th edition (2011). Dunn, J.L. and Aldefer, J. National Geographic Society.

Birds of North America (2005). Kaufman, K. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

Peterson Field Guide to Birds of Western North America, 4th edition (2010). Peterson, R.T. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

Digital:

Audubon Bird Guide: North America (2015). National Audubon Society.

Merlin Bird ID by Cornell Lab of Ornithology (2013). Cornell University.

e-Bird (2018). Cornell University.

Plants

Field Guide to Alaskan Wildflowers (1989). Pratt, V.E. Alaskakrafts Publishing.

Flora of the Yukon Territory (1996). Cody, W.J. NRC Research Press.

Plants of Northern British Columbia, 2nd edition (1999). Mackinnon, A.J. Pojar, R. and Coupé, R. Lone Pine Publishing.

Wildflowers of the Yukon, Alaska and Northwestern Canada, 2nd edition (2003). Trelawny, J.G. Harbour Publishing.

Mammals

A Field Guide to Animal Tracks (2005). Murie, O.J. and Elbroch, M. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

Tracking and the Art of Seeing: How to

Read Animal Tracks and Sign (1999). Rezendes, P. Collins Reference.

Insects

Introducing Dragonflies of British Columbia and the Yukon (2010). Cannings, R.A. Royal British Columbia Museum.

Insects of the Yukon (1997). Danks, H.V. and Downes J.A. Biological Survey of Canada.

Mushrooms

All that the rain promises and more... (1991). Arora, D. Ten Speed Press.

Common Mushrooms of the Northwest (2006). Sept, J.D. Calypso Publishing.

Mushrooms of the Boreal Forest (1997). Bossenmaier, E.F. University Extension Press.

Mushrooms demystified (1986). Arora, D. Ten Speed Press.

Exploring and Wildlife Viewing

The New B.C. Roadside Naturalist (2013). Cannings, R. and Cannings, S. Greystone Books Ltd.

The Yukon Hiking Guide (1999). Vos, C. Borealis Books.

Whitehorse and Area Hikes and Bikes, revised (2005). Yukon Conservation Society, Harbour Publishing.

Digital:

Yukonhiking.ca (2008-2018).
Yukonhiking.ca

Whitehorse Recreational Trail Guide (2014). Tarius Design and TrailMapps.com
iNaturalist.ca (2014) iNaturalist,
California Academy of Sciences.

Government of Yukon
Wildlife Viewing Program
Box 2703 (V-5R)
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6



Gord Court

The Wildlife Viewing Program offers free interpretive walks and talks throughout the year. Explore Yukon, talks with experts, and learn more about wildlife.

Visit [Yukon.ca/events](https://www.yukon.ca/events) regularly for current listings, or find us on Facebook at Yukon Wildlife Viewing. You can also pick of a calendar of events on April 1 and June 1 of the year for a complete list of all events.

Yukon