

NORDHEIM MISSIONS



Colorado River

Colorado River

Bushtrip: Colorado River

The Colorado River is one of the most important rivers in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Agriculture, drinking water and electricity supplies in the southwestern United States and parts of California depend heavily on the water regime of the 2330 km long Colorado River.

Its catchment area is vast, and its reservoirs and dams are among the largest in the world. It is primarily the mid-river course of the river that has created distinctive landscapes. It begins when the Colorado River leaves the Rocky Mountains behind and reaches the highlands of the Colorado Plateau. From there, the Colorado River today flows through canyons that it and its tributaries have created themselves. These include Glenwood Canyon in Colorado, Glen Canyon in Utah, and both Marble Canyon and Grand Canyon in Arizona. The latter is a sight with cult status, to which hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world make their way every year.

You fly the DA40-NG from the source of the Colorado River in the Rocky Mountains through the states of Colorado, Utah and Arizona. The river forms a large part of the border between Arizona and Nevada on its way, as well as the entire border between Arizona and California. After that, the Colorado River leaves the United States and flows into Mexico. What remains of it empties into the Gulf of California there.

No. of Legs: 13
Total distance: 1057 nm

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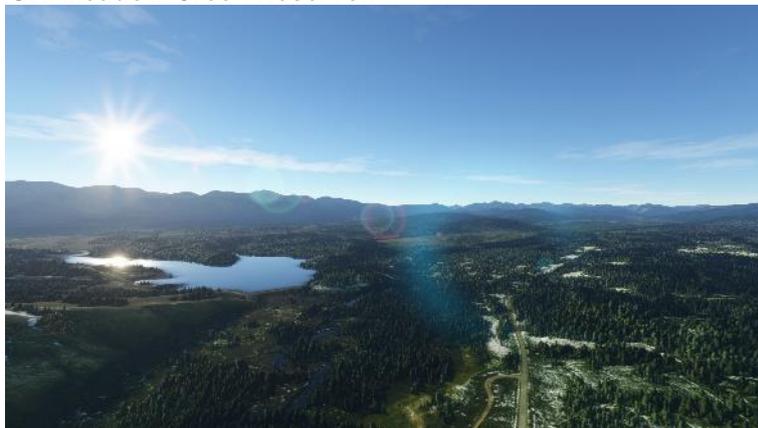
LEGS

LEG 1: 33V - KGNB

Departure: Walden-Jackson County (33V)
 Destination: Granby-Grand Co (KGNB)
 Distance: 62,4 nm



POI1-Meadow Creek Reservoir



Distance: 11,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 11,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 50,7 nm
 True Course: 133°
 Magnetic Course: 125°

You start about 26 miles northwest of the source of the Colorado River and fly south. Fly over two small creeks and County Road 12E. South of Walton you will meet State Highway 14, which you will follow. A few small creeks to the left and right of the highway will accompany you as you head to the mountains.

After a few minutes you will see Meadow Creek Reservoir east of the road.

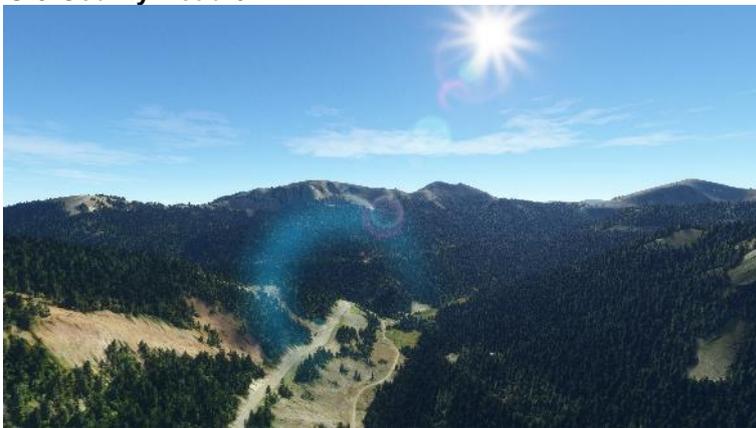
POI2-Michigan River



Distance: 5,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 17,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 45,0 nm
 True Course: 156°
 Magnetic Course: 147°

To the left of the road flows the Michigan River. Shortly after the highway crosses the river at Gould, another creek joins the river.

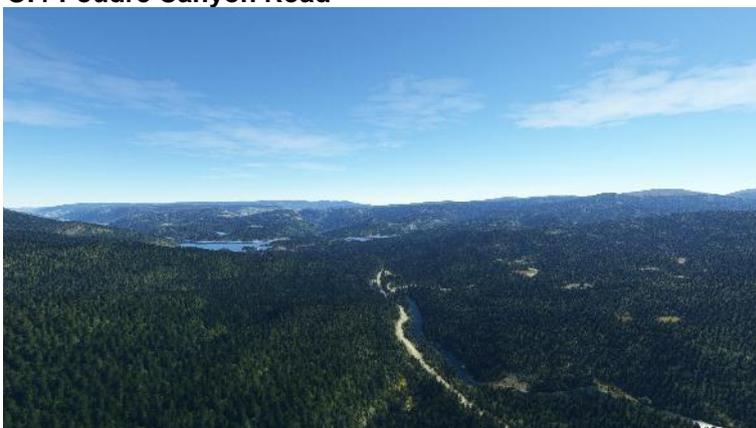
POI3-County Road 62



Distance: 7,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 24,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 38,1 nm
 True Course: 102°
 Magnetic Course: 94°

Continue to follow the road and the river. You will pass over Ranger Lake and shortly thereafter County Road 62 will run parallel to the highway. You will then come to a fork in the valley where the highway turns north.

POI4-Poudre Canyon Road



Distance: 4,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 28,9 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 33,4 nm
 True Course: 18°
 Magnetic Course: 10°

You follow the highway north toward Poudre Canyon and encounter the Joseph Wright Reservoir. Between the dam and Cambers Lake, you will see a road that branches off the highway to the east.

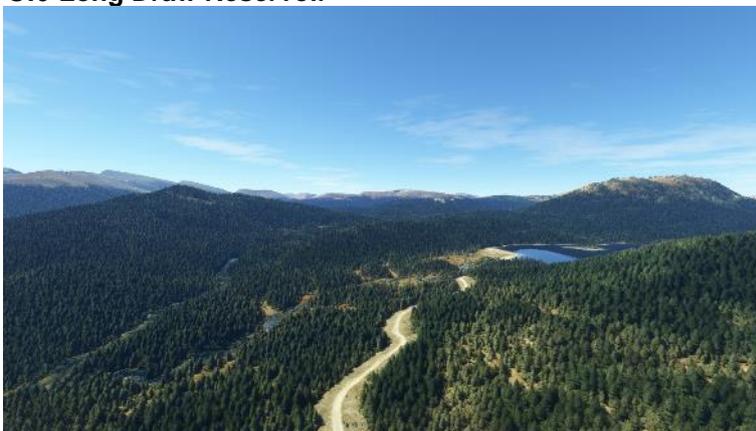
POI5-Long Draw Road



Distance:	2,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	31,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	31,1 nm
True Course:	121°
Magnetic Course:	112°

Follow the Long Draw Road to the east. You will fly over Trap Lake, behind which is another fork in the road.

POI6-Long Draw Reservoir



Distance:	3,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	35,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	27,3 nm
True Course:	152°
Magnetic Course:	143°

The Long Draw Road continues to show you the way south through the valley to the right of Peterson Lake. At about 10500 feet elevation you will reach the highest point of your trip. A few streams flow towards you and you reach Long Draw Reservoir.

POI7-Colorado River



Distance:	3,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	38,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	24,3 nm
True Course:	234°
Magnetic Course:	225°

You fly over the reservoir and its tributary. Another stream flows in and between these two creeks is the source of the Colorado River in a small valley.

POI8-Trail Ridge Road



Distance:	3,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	41,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	20,7 nm
True Course:	199°
Magnetic Course:	191°

From now on it goes along the further course of the river for more than 2300km to the mouth in the Gulf of California.

Follow the valley and you can soon see the Colorado a small trickle in clearings. Trail Ridge Road comes down the mountains from the east.

POI9-Grand Lake



Distance:	10,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	52,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	10,3 nm
True Course:	174°
Magnetic Course:	166°

Continue flying through the valley. The Colorado River is now more visible. You fly over some small lakes and at the end of the valley near Grand Lake you recognize the lake of the same name and the larger Shadow Mountain Lake, which are connected by a small channel.

On the east shore of Grand Lake is the Alva B. Adams Tunnel. This tunnel carries the waters of Grand Lake and Shadow Mountain to the east side of the Rocky Mountains. It discharges about 7 km southwest of Estes Park. From the Alva B. Adams Tunnel, water flows into East Portal Reservoir and then crosses the Aspen Creek valley in a culvert. A tunnel carries it under Rams Horn Mountain to a steel penstock where it drops 62.5 m to the Marys Lake Electric Plant, located on the west shore of Marys Lake.

POI10-Lake Granby



Distance:	6,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	58,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	4,2 nm
True Course:	197°
Magnetic Course:	188°

Follow Shadow Mountain Lake along the eastern shore. At the end of the lake, at Shadow Mountain Dam, the Colorado River drains into Lake Granby. Just to the right is the Granby Pump Canal, from which water is pumped from Granby back into Shadow Mountain Lake.

The Granby Pump Station lifts water from Lake Granby to the Granby Pump Canal, which transports it 2 miles (3 km) northward to Shadow Mountain Lake. The pump station has 3 centrifugal pumps with a total capacity of 17 m³/s. with a pumping head of 56.5 m. The pumping head varies between 26 m and 56.5 m, depending on the water level of Lake Granby.

Lake Granby is also fed by water from Willow Creek Reservoir, which is 53m below Lake Granby and thus is also pumped. Willow Creek Reservoir is located slightly 2 miles west of Lake Granby.

KGNB-Granby-Grand Co



Distance:	4,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	62,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	214°
Magnetic Course:	206°

The Colorado-Big Thompson Project is one of the largest and most complex natural resource projects. It consists of more than 120 watercourses and 60 reservoirs tied into a water conveyance system that annually stores, regulates, and conveys approximately 320,000,000 cubic meters of water from the Colorado River on the west side of the Continental Divide to the Big Thompson River on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. Originally built as an irrigation system for agriculture, it now also delivers water to the rapidly growing cities of Fort Collins, Loveland, Longmont, Boulder, and Greeley on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. A total of eleven communities receive water for both domestic and industrial use. It is also used to generate electricity, create new recreational areas, and for its intended purpose of irrigating approximately 291,600 hectares (720,000 acres) of agricultural land.

Stay on course and leave the Colorado on your right. Before it flows into the next small lake, you will see the airport on your left.

LEG 2: KGNB - KGWS

Departure: Granby-Grand Co (KGNB)
 Destination: Glenwood Springs Municipal Airport (KGWS)
 Distance: 84,2 nm



POI11-Windy Gap Reservoir



Distance: 3,1 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 3,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 81,1 nm
 True Course: 289°
 Magnetic Course: 281°

Take off from Granby to the west. South of town is Highway 40W, which will take you back to the Colorado. The highway crosses the Colorado before the reservoir.

POI12-Hot Sulphur Springs



Distance:	6,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	9,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	74,7 nm
True Course:	251°
Magnetic Course:	243°

Fly between the two mountains behind the lake. North of the river, Highway 40W continues. Before Hot Sulphur Springs the valley widens and the highway crosses the river.

POI13-Byers Canyon



Distance:	1,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	11,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	73,1 nm
True Course:	219°
Magnetic Course:	210°

Fly over the town and into Byers Canyon. At the end of the canyon, the highway crosses the river again and Beaver Creek joins the Colorado.

POI14-Kremmling



Distance:	10,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	21,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	62,2 nm
True Course:	269°
Magnetic Course:	260°

Follow the river and the highway further west. You will fly over the town of Parshall. North of the highway is also a railroad line, which you can also use for orientation.

The river winds and splits through the valley, providing natural irrigation. Follow it to Kremmling, which you can already see from a distance at the airport.

POI15-Blue River



Distance: 3,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 25,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 59,0 nm
 True Course: 256°
 Magnetic Course: 247°

Behind the town, Muddy Creek flows in from the north and the Blue River flows into the Colorado from the south. Downstream you can already see the next canyon, Gore Canyon, which you enter.

POI16-Radium



Distance: 8,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 33,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 50,5 nm
 True Course: 227°
 Magnetic Course: 218°

Gore Canyon is very narrow. Consider flying higher. The highway has left you at Kremmling, but the railroad and river continue to show you the way.

The Colorado drops from about 7,300 ft (2,200 m) to about 7,000 ft (2,100 m) along the entire length of the canyon. The steep walls rise about 1,000 ft (300 m) on either side. The canyon marks the southwest end of the Middle Park basin in north central Colorado.

The Colorado flows through a few more canyons. At Radium, the river backs up a bit before finding its way between two mountains.

POI17-State Bridge



Distance: 6,1 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 39,8 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 44,4 nm
 True Course: 216°
 Magnetic Course: 207°

Fly between the two mountains. The rail line continues along the north bank of the Colorado River. From the south, Trough Road comes closer, which also crosses the river shortly thereafter and runs parallel to the rail line.

After a few minor canyons, State Highway 131 approaches from the south and crosses the Colorado behind a bend in the river. The State Bridge is a two-span Howe truss bridge built in 1890. The bridge was the third oldest bridge designed and built for the Colorado State Engineer and the oldest to survive in 1983. When it was listed, it was one of the oldest vehicular bridges in the state, with only one of the two spans remaining.

POI18-Rock Creek

Distance: 6,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 46,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 37,5 nm
 True Course: 298°
 Magnetic Course: 289°

You continue to follow the river, the highway, and the railroad. At Bond there is a junction of the railroad line, which runs north. However, the river continues to show you the way. A little later the highway also takes a different path to the north and Rock Creek flows into the Colorado.

POI19-Derby Creek



Distance: 6,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 52,9 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 31,3 nm
 True Course: 246°
 Magnetic Course: 237°

The river digs itself more and more into the surrounding landscape. At Burns, the train line crosses the river. Shortly after, Derby Creek flows out of a gorge to the north.

POI20-Poison Creek



Distance: 6,3 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 59,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 25,0 nm
 True Course: 218°
 Magnetic Course: 210°

Keep flying through the valley of the Colorado River. Near a few houses, when the valley clears a bit, there is a railroad bridge and Poison Creek flows into the Colorado from the north.

POI21-Sweatwater Creek



Distance: 4,5 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 63,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 20,5 nm
 True Course: 208°
 Magnetic Course: 199°

The mountains around the Colorado become more rugged and less vegetated. Behind a small gorge of the Colorado, Sweatwater Creek flows into the river.

POI22-Eagle River



Distance: 4,5 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 68,2 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 16,0 nm
 True Course: 196°
 Magnetic Course: 187°

You follow the Colorado River downstream and soon you reach the next bigger town: Dotsero!

Interstate-70 runs east-west and the Eagle River joins the Colorado from the east.

The Eagle River has a length of about 100 km. In its upper reaches, the Eagle River flows through part of the White River National Forest. Its discharge is only 5.7 m³/s in late summer during dry years.

During the spring flood, its discharge values are 200 m³/s.

POI23-Glenwood Canyon



Distance: 13,3 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 81,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 2,7 nm
 True Course: 243°
 Magnetic Course: 234°

Turn west and the river and Interstate-70 lead you to Glenwood Canyon, a rugged, 20-kilometer-long canyon.

Its walls climb as high as 1,300 feet (400 meters) above the Colorado River. It is the largest of these canyons on the Upper Colorado. The canyon, through which railroads and highways have always run through western Colorado, currently forms the route of Interstate 70 and Union Pacific's Central Corridor between Denver and Grand Junction.

At the end of the canyon is Glenwood Springs, where the Roaring Fork River flows in from the south.

KGWS-Glenwood Springs Municipal Airport



Distance:	2,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	84,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	169°
Magnetic Course:	160°

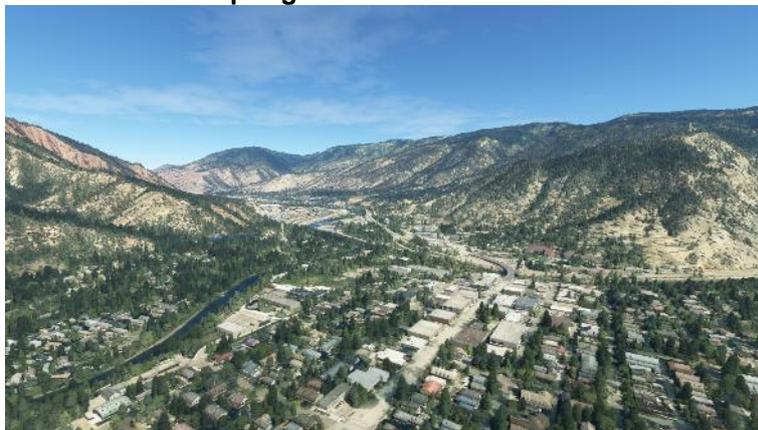
You turn south into the valley from which the Roaring Fork River flows. In about 2 NM you have reached the Glenwood Springs Municipal Airport.

LEG 3: KGWS - KGJT

Departure: Glenwood Springs Municipal Airport (KGWS)
 Destination: Grand Junction Regional (KGJT)
 Distance: 70,8 nm



POI24-Glenwood Springs



Distance: 2,8 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 2,8 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 68,1 nm
 True Course: 339°
 Magnetic Course: 330°

You should start north from Runway 32 and return to Glenwood Springs.

The settlement was originally called Defiance and developed around 1883 as a collection of tents, saloons, and lodging establishments of all kinds. As might be expected, the place attracted a society of gamblers, and gunslingers. The wife of the town's founder found this environment difficult to get along with and persuaded the citizens of the young community to name the place after her hometown of Glenwood.

One place of interest is the grave of western hero Doc Holliday. He succumbed to tuberculosis at only 35 years of age and died in bed, not in a gunfight as one would have assumed given his lifestyle.

POI25-New Castle



Distance: 9,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 12,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 58,4 nm
 True Course: 278°
 Magnetic Course: 268°

Turn your plane to the west. The scenery remains breathtaking, even if the hillsides are smaller. The next larger town is New Castle.

POI26-Rifle Garfield County



Distance: 9,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 21,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 49,2 nm
 True Course: 254°
 Magnetic Course: 245°

The valley widens and you follow the Colorado RIVER and the interstate. After flying over Silt, you will see Rifle and its airport, Rifle Garfield County (KRIL), just south of the interstate.

POI27-Parachute



Distance: 15,3 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 37,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 33,9 nm
 True Course: 253°
 Magnetic Course: 244°

About 58 km northwest of Rifle, an underground nuclear test called Rio Blanco took place on May 17, 1973. Three 33-kiloton nuclear bombs were detonated almost simultaneously in a single shaft. This was the third and final test to stimulate natural gas deposits under the Plowshare program, which was designed to develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. The second test had already taken place on September 10, 1969, about 13 km southeast of the town of Parachute under the name Project Rulison. The test succeeded in releasing large quantities of natural gas; however, the resulting

radioactivity made the gas contaminated and unsuitable for applications such as cooking and heating homes.

Interstate 70 continues north of the Colorado and leads you with the river to Parachute. The town lies south of a valley that is easily visible among the cliffs. County Road 300 crosses the Colorado River at Parachute.

POI28-De Beque



Distance: 9,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 46,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 24,2 nm
 True Course: 225°
 Magnetic Course: 216°

About 10 NM further downstream, Interstate 70 crosses the Colorado just before De Beque.

POI29-Beaver Tail Mountain Tunnel



Distance: 9,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 56,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 14,8 nm
 True Course: 203°
 Magnetic Course: 193°

After a few minutes you will reach De Beque Canyon. A narrow canyon that is about 15 miles long. Interstate 70 follows the river through the canyon and crosses the Colorado at a river bend, passes through a tunnel, then crosses the river again.

POI30-Palisade



Distance: 5,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 61,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 9,2 nm
 True Course: 209°
 Magnetic Course: 199°

Shortly after, you will pass over the Grand Valley Diversion Dam and State Highway 64 branches off from Interstate 70 from the east.

At its lower end, the De Beque Canyon opens at the eastern end of the Grand Valley near the town of Palisade. Before Palisade, the interstate crosses the Colorado again and the river turns west.

KGJT-Grand Junction Regional



Distance:	9,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	70,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	273°
Magnetic Course:	263°

Now stay on the interstate and fly north of the city. Past the junction of Interstate 70B, you'll see the next stop north: Grand Junction Regional.

LEG 4: KGJT - UT68

Departure: Grand Junction Regional (KGJT)
 Destination: Tangri-La (UT68)
 Distance: 76,9 nm



POI31-Colorado National Monument



Distance: 6,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 6,4 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 70,4 nm
 True Course: 263°
 Magnetic Course: 254°

South of the airport is Interstate-70, which you follow back to the Colorado River. At Redlands, before the mesas of Colorado National Monument Park, you'll rejoin the river.

The multicolored sandstone formations of Colorado National Monument rise more than 2,000 feet (610 m) above the Colorado River valley. Erosion by wind and water, heat and frost has shaped deep chasms, sheer cliffs, and distinctive rock formations. The color spectrum of the rock layers, ranging from orange to red and purple to brown, is due to the deposits of iron and other minerals.

POI32-Grand Valley

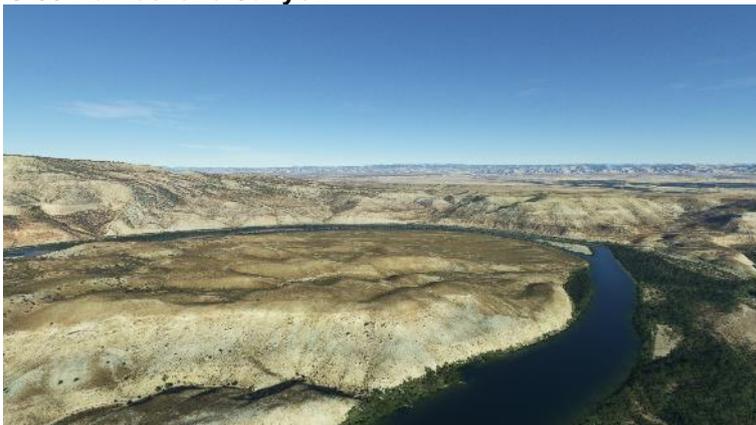


Distance:	7,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	14,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	62,9 nm
True Course:	302°
Magnetic Course:	292°

Orient yourself again by the river, which now runs parallel to the interstate through the Grand Valley until the river takes the path into the mountains.

The Grand Valley is an extensive populated valley, about 48 km long and 8 km wide. The valley is a major fruit-growing region with many orchards and vineyards and is home to one of two designated American Viticultural Areas in Colorado: the Grand Valley AVA. The name comes from the Grand River, the historic name of the Colorado River upstream from its confluence with the Green River.

POI33-Rattlesnake Canyon



Distance:	5,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	19,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	57,3 nm
True Course:	289°
Magnetic Course:	280°

Follow the Colorado River into the canyon. You will pass Rattlesnake Canyon, which is on the left side of the river. You will then come to a bend in the river that will take you and the Colorado southwest.

Rattlesnake Canyon is a scenic area within the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The canyon is home to nine natural arches, the second highest concentration of such arches in the United States after the much better known Arches National Park.

POI34-Ruby Canyon



Distance:	8,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	27,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	49,0 nm
True Course:	230°
Magnetic Course:	221°

The further course of the river leads you through Mee Canyon to the border between the states of Colorado and Utah, which you pass shortly before Ruby Canyon.

Ruby Canyon is an approximately 40 km long canyon that is a popular destination for rafting. The canyon gets its name from the red sandstone cliffs that line the canyon walls.

POI35-Westwater Canyon



Distance:	6,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	33,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	43,1 nm
True Course:	216°
Magnetic Course:	206°

For a short distance, the valley widens again before you approach Westwater Canyon.

The canyon's inner gorge is composed of black Precambrian rock and contains Class III and IV rapids that are popular with whitewater enthusiasts. The most prominent rapid is called "Skull" and is the most significant.

Many boaters pack their camping gear on rafts and cover the 27 km stretch from Westwater Ranger Station to Cisco Landing Station in 1 to 2 days. Most of the whitewater is compacted in Marble Gorge, where rescue of swimmers and capsized boats is limited by the vertical canyon walls.

POI36-Dolores River



Distance: 14,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 48,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 28,1 nm
 True Course: 209°
 Magnetic Course: 199°

After you have flown through Westwater Canyon, you are in the western part of the horseshoe-shaped Grand Valley. The area becomes a bit flatter and after a small canyon the Dolores River meets the Colorado River.

POI37-La Sal Loop Road



Distance: 10,5 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 59,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 17,6 nm
 True Course: 219°
 Magnetic Course: 209°

You will fly over the Dewey Suspension Bridge shortly after the mouth of the Dolores River. After Dewey Canyon the valley opens up again and you fly between the table mountains in the east and west along the Colorado.

POI38-Moab



Distance: 8,8 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 68,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 8,8 nm
 True Course: 235°
 Magnetic Course: 225°

On the left side is Castle Valley. You continue to follow the Colorado River, which flows through the right canyon. In the canyon you fly over some interesting river beaches until the Salt Wash flows out of an impressive canyon from the west. After a few tight turns you reach Moab, where the US191 crosses the Colorado.

POI39-Kane Creek



Distance:	1,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	69,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	7,0 nm
True Course:	182°
Magnetic Course:	172°

Cross the valley to the opposite canyon, where Kane Creek joins the Colorado River just before.

UT68-Tangri-La



Distance:	7,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	76,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	213°
Magnetic Course:	203°

The river winds through the rocks and digs itself further and further into the rock. At the end of the canyon, you fly over the potash mines of Intrepid Potash. A little further west of the river are the evaporation ponds. At the same altitude on the west bank is the sandy track Tangri La!

LEG 5: UT68 - U07

Departure: Tangri-La (UT68)
 Destination: Bullfrog Basin (U07)
 Distance: 81,1 nm



POI40-Dead Horse Point



Distance:	3,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	3,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	77,4 nm
True Course:	250°
Magnetic Course:	240°

In southern direction you fly further along the Colorado. Behind two bends is Selma & Louise Point, where the final scene of the 1991 movie was shot. In the following 180° turn to the south is Dead Horse Point on the north wall.

The name can be traced back to the 19th century, when cowboys and horse thieves used the protruding plateau with its steeply sloping edges on all sides as a natural paddock. The plateau is connected to the rest of the plateau only by a narrow ridge, which is only 27 meters wide at its narrowest point. This place was blocked with branches and brushwood, so that the horses were enclosed there. According to a legend, only the horses that were sorted out for breeding were brought back from this plateau. For the horses left behind, the further stay usually ended fatally, because there was hardly any suitable food, natural water sources or shady places on the limited barren area.

POI41-Indian Creek



Distance: 9,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 13,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 67,7 nm
 True Course: 195°
 Magnetic Course: 185°

The Colorado continues to eat its way through the rock. After a few miles, you'll see another canyon on the east side, from which Indian Creek flows.

POI42-Green River



Distance: 7,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 21,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 59,8 nm
 True Course: 217°
 Magnetic Course: 207°

Shortly thereafter, you will fly over two prominent 180° bends in the river and arrive at the confluence of the Green River and the Colorado River.

The Green River is the largest tributary of the Colorado River. It has its source in Wyoming, flows through Utah, makes a short loop through the US state of Colorado and joins the Colorado River after 1175 kilometers in Canyonlands National Park. Along its path are several spectacular canyons.

The upper Colorado River above its confluence with the Green River were formerly called the Grand River. It was not until 1921, at the request of the State of Colorado, that it was renamed the Colorado River by the U.S. Congress

POI43-Gypsum Canyon



Distance: 14,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 35,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 45,7 nm
 True Course: 219°
 Magnetic Course: 209°

Cataract Canyon, named for its dangerous rapids, begins just beyond the mouth of the Green River, and its downstream terminus is the mouth of the Dirty Devil River.

On your way through Cataract Canyon you will discover several smaller or larger canyons and valleys to the left and right of the Colorado River. A prominent one is Gypsum Canyon.

POI44-Dark Canyon



Distance: 9,1 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 44,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 36,6 nm
 True Course: 224°
 Magnetic Course: 214°

As you continue down Cataract Canyon you will see Bowdie Canyon on the left and a little later, in a bend to the west, Dark Canyon.

POI45-Dirty Devil River



Distance: 8,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 53,2 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 27,9 nm
 True Course: 268°
 Magnetic Course: 258°

Follow the canyon to the west. Behind a southern river bend, the canyon widens. Utah State Route 95 crosses over the Colorado and beyond Hite Airport the Dirty Devil River enters, which is also the terminus of Cataract Canyon. Dirty Devil River was named for the extreme salinity and turbidity of the water near its mouth.

POI46-The Horn



Distance: 7,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 60,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 20,5 nm
 True Course: 198°
 Magnetic Course: 188°

The lower half of the canyon is below Lake Powell when the lake is at its normal high-water level of 3,700 feet (1,100 m). Fly over the foothills of Lake Powell to a prominent narrow peninsula with a hill: The Horn.

POI47-Good Hope



Distance:	7,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	68,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	12,8 nm
True Course:	207°
Magnetic Course:	196°

When the Colorado River narrows again, you have reached Good Hope. This is the name of the peak that juts into the lake from the west.

POI48-Hanson Creek Canyon



Distance:	10,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	78,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	2,8 nm
True Course:	224°
Magnetic Course:	214°

Before you reach the main part of Lake Powell, you will see two water-filled canyons from the left and right, Cystal Springs Canyon to the east and Hanson Creek Canyon to the west.

U07-Bullfrog Basin



Distance:	2,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	81,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	280°
Magnetic Course:	270°

Fly over Hanson Creek Canyon and land at Bullfrog Basin airfield. As soon as the canyon runs out of water, turn left in a 120° turn and you will find the airfield on the right side of the road.

LEG 6: U07 - L41

Departure: Bullfrog Basin (U07)
 Destination: Marble Canyon (L41)
 Distance: 68,4 nm



POI49-Glen Canyon



Distance: 4,5 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 4,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 63,9 nm
 True Course: 186°
 Magnetic Course: 176°

You start south and fly over the Charles Hall Ferry route, which connects State Road 276 between Bullfrog and Halls Crossing across Lake Powell. At the end of the long peninsula, the canyon or Lake Powell narrows.

From the mouth of the Dirty Devil River, the section is called Glen Canyon and its lower end is at Lees Ferry.

In 1966, the construction of Glen Canyon Dam near Page created a reservoir, Lake Powell. It flooded a large part of Glen Canyon, which was several hundred meters deep.

Glen Canyon Dam remains a central issue for modern environmental movements. In the late 1990s, the Sierra Club and other organizations renewed calls to remove the dam and drain Lake Powell in Lower Glen Canyon.

POI50-Escalante River



Distance: 13,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 17,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 50,9 nm
 True Course: 213°
 Magnetic Course: 203°

You continue flying along the lake, the canyon and the Colorado. After a 180° turn, the Escalante River flows in from the northwest.

POI51-San Juan River



Distance: 6,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 24,2 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 44,2 nm
 True Course: 191°
 Magnetic Course: 181°

About 6 miles to the south, the San Juan River subsequently flows into the Colorado. In the 20th century, intensive drilling in the San Juan Basin, which is rich in fossil fuels, and uranium mining along the lower reaches of the river in Utah raised serious concerns about water quality, especially on the Navajo Nation, where the river is an important source of water for irrigation. Wastewater from abandoned gold and silver mines is also a major issue, as was highlighted in 2015 when wastewater from the Gold King Mine spilled into the Animas River, the San Juan's main tributary.

POI52-Rainbow Bridge



Distance: 5,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 29,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 38,9 nm
 True Course: 224°
 Magnetic Course: 214°

A short distance further you will see Forbidding Canyon, which is the entry point to the Rainbow Bridge from Lake Powell.

The Rainbow Bridge is the largest natural stone bridge in the world with a span of 82 meters and a height of 88 meters. Its arch is 10 m wide and 12 m thick at its highest point.

The Rainbow Bridge is not accessible by roads. Visitors usually come across Lake Powell to a landing stage and walk about 2km further.

POI53-Gregory Butte



Distance: 12,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 42,2 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 26,2 nm
 True Course: 253°
 Magnetic Course: 243°

When the lake widens again, you will come to a prominent rock in the middle of the lake: Gregory Butte. Behind the rocky peninsula is another smaller rocky island in Lake Powell called Padres Butte.

POI54-Utah Arizona Border



Distance: 9,3 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 51,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 16,9 nm
 True Course: 250°
 Magnetic Course: 240°

You continue flying over the reservoir until it narrows again and the Colorado flows through a short channel. At its end, to the north, lies Warm Creek Bay in Utah. The majority of the larger island is in Arizona.

POI55-Glen Canyon Dam



Distance: 5,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 56,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 11,7 nm
 True Course: 222°
 Magnetic Course: 212°

Keep to the left bank and you will come to Glen Canyon Dam. Glen Canyon Dam was designed and constructed as part of the Colorado River Storage Project. The purpose of this structure was to create a water storage reservoir for the water-scarce states of the Southwest. At the same time, it was intended to generate electricity to meet ever-increasing demand. In addition, dam construction made it possible to prevent recurrent flooding in downstream regions.

Eight generators with a total rated electrical output of 1320 MW are powered by the water masses. The power plant supplies electricity to the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona.

POI56-Horseshoe Bend



Distance:	3,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	60,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	8,0 nm
True Course:	203°
Magnetic Course:	192°

You will now fly through the non-flooded area of Glen Canyon and after a few hairpin bends you will come to the famous Horseshoe Bend. This waypoint must not be missed on your trip.

POI57-Lees Ferry



Distance:	3,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	64,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	4,1 nm
True Course:	257°
Magnetic Course:	247°

After a short distance, Glen Canyon ends at Lees Ferry.

Historically, one of the earliest crossings on the river was there, but now the site has almost no significance other than as the start of boat and raft trips on the Colorado. It is one of the few places in this section of the Colorado where both banks of the largely canyoned river are accessible from the high plateau. Therefore, it had special significance in connecting the Arizona Strip and southern Utah with the rest of present-day Arizona.

L41-Marble Canyon



Distance:	4,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	68,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	217°
Magnetic Course:	207°

4 NM south you already reach the airfield of Marble Canyon, on the left side after the Navajo Bridge over the canyon.

Marble Canyon is the beginning of the Grand Canyon, which you will fly through on the next three legs.

LEG 7: L41 - KGCN

Departure: Marble Canyon (L41)
 Destination: Grand Canyon National Park (KGCN)
 Distance: 67,5 nm



POI58-South Fork Creek



Distance: 5,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 5,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 62,5 nm
 True Course: 209°
 Magnetic Course: 199°

You take off and dive into the Grand Canyon. Over the next 277 miles of the canyon you'll make two stops to to get a drink, to stretch your legs, or visit the restroom.

There are some tight turns. You should be ready to climb quickly at any time to get across the Grand Canyon plateau.

After 5 miles you will reach the first landmark called South Fork Creek. The creek flows in from the right side.

POI59-Twenty One Mile Rapids

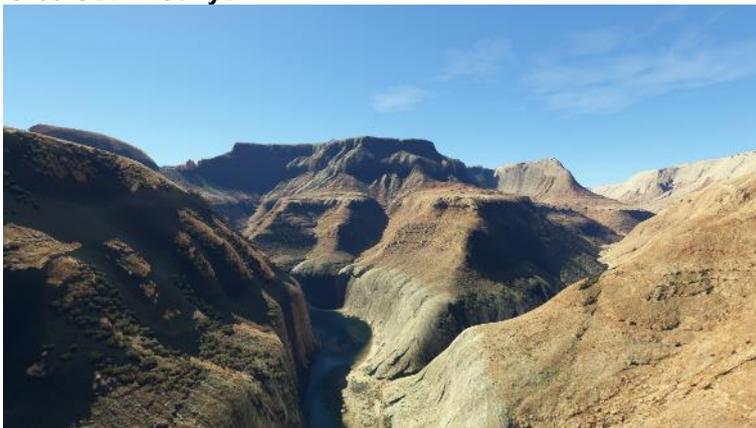


Distance: 7,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 12,8 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 54,7 nm
 True Course: 203°
 Magnetic Course: 193°

You continue via Salt Water Wash and Browns Cave. This is followed by Tanner Wash, Hot Na Na Wash, and House Rock Wash. Bolder Narrows marks a small narrows before you come to the Twenty One Mile Rapids after about 8 miles at Roundy Creek.

Twenty One Mile Rapids is one of 42 rapids rated at a difficulty level of 5 or higher on the 10-step scale.

POI60-South Canyon

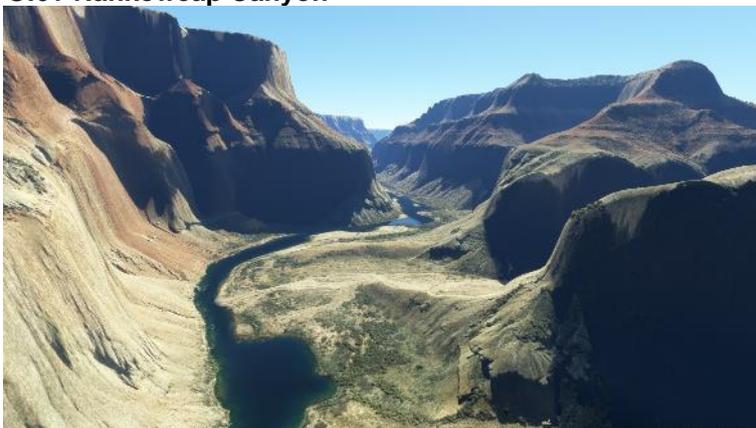


Distance: 8,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 21,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 46,3 nm
 True Course: 215°
 Magnetic Course: 205°

The canyon is now relatively straight. Between mile 24 and 27, measured from Lees Ferry, you will see 5 more rapids.

From the South Canyon, which you can see on the right side, the Grand Canyon becomes a bit more curvy.

POI61-Nankoweap Canyon



Distance: 11,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 33,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 34,4 nm
 True Course: 180°
 Magnetic Course: 170°

Immediately after South Canyon and two sharp turns are Redwall Cavern. A very large alcove in the sandstone at river level and a very popular stop for river trips.

Also clearly visible are Tatahatso Wash and before a river bend, Buck Farm Canyon. After 3 loops Saddle Canyon is in front of you, which you also recognize very well at the campground, which is on the right side of the river. The course of the canyon becomes straighter again and you come to Nankoweap Canyon, where there are three popular campgrounds for rafters and kayakers. A steep trail leads up a nearby scree slope to Pueblo Native granaries. You'll be at about mile 52 from Lees Ferry.

POI62-Little Colorado River



Distance:	7,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	40,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	27,0 nm
True Course:	156°
Magnetic Course:	146°

On the way to the Little Colorado River, you'll pass the Kwagunt Rapid at mile 56 and the Sixty-Mile-Rapids. The confluence of the Little Colorado River with the Colorado marks the end of the Marble Canyon section of the Grand Canyon and the beginning of the Upper Granite Gorge.

The lower reaches of the Little Colorado River are the only unobstructed portion in the middle reaches of the Colorado River system and the last habitat of the fish Gila cypha of the carp family, one of the most endangered species in the United States.

POI63-Papago Creek



Distance:	10,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	50,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	16,7 nm
True Course:	211°
Magnetic Course:	200°

The canyon widens and it should be possible for less experienced pilots to fly safely below the plateau.

You will pass Carbon Creek and Lava Canyon (mile 66). Beyond a small bend is Tanner Canyon and Tanner Rapids at mile 69. Unkar Creek flows in after a small bend.

Neville Rapids follows before the Colorado turns west at Papago Creek.

POI64-Hance Canyon



Distance: 2,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 53,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 14,5 nm
 True Course: 270°
 Magnetic Course: 260°

We soon take a short break and therefore leave the canyon at Hance Canyon. Before that, Red Canyon is on the left and Asbestos Canyon is on the right. Shortly after, Hance Canyon follows to the south, just before Hance Rapids with difficulty level 8 at mile 77.

POI65-Desert View Drive



Distance: 4,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 57,2 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 10,4 nm
 True Course: 207°
 Magnetic Course: 197°

You should climb quickly and fly south out of the Grand Canyon over Hance Canyon. You will come to a fork in the valley and follow the right, western valley. You will need to get to an elevation of 8000 feet to get over the plateau. Once you reach the plateau, Desert View Drive runs east-west.

POI66-N Elk Run Road



Distance: 4,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 61,2 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 6,3 nm
 True Course: 203°
 Magnetic Course: 192°

In the distance you will see a single mountain, Red Butte Mountain. About halfway to the hill, a road crosses your path.

KGCN-Grand Canyon National Park

Distance:	6,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	67,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	287°
Magnetic Course:	277°

Follow the road west. It will lead you directly to the Grand Canyon National Park Airport.

LEG 8: KGCN - 1Z1

Departure: Grand Canyon National Park (KGCN)
 Destination: Grand Canyon Bar Ten Airstrip (1Z1)
 Distance: 93,7 nm



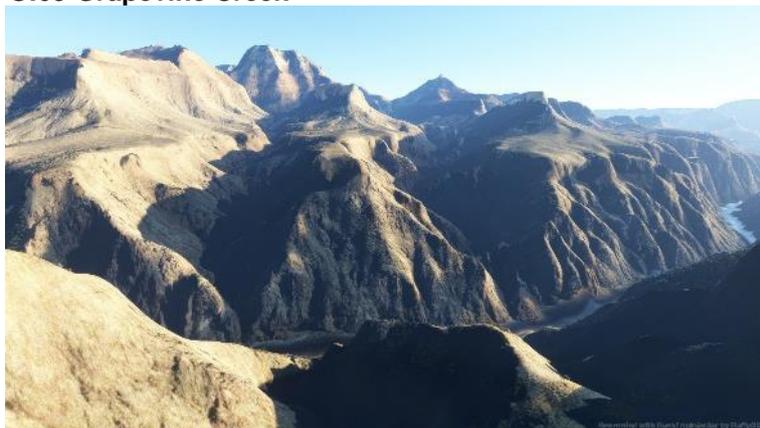
POI67-Duck on a Rock



Distance: 5,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 5,4 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 88,3 nm
 True Course: 48°
 Magnetic Course: 38°

After takeoff, turn slightly right and head northeast. You will see a small dip on the horizon from a distance where the Duck on a Rock Viewpoint is located just past East Rim Road. This is the place where you dive back into the canyon.

POI68-Grapevine Creek



Distance: 4,1 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 9,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 84,2 nm
 True Course: 51°
 Magnetic Course: 40°

Reduce your altitude and follow the small creek and canyon until you get back to the Colorado River.

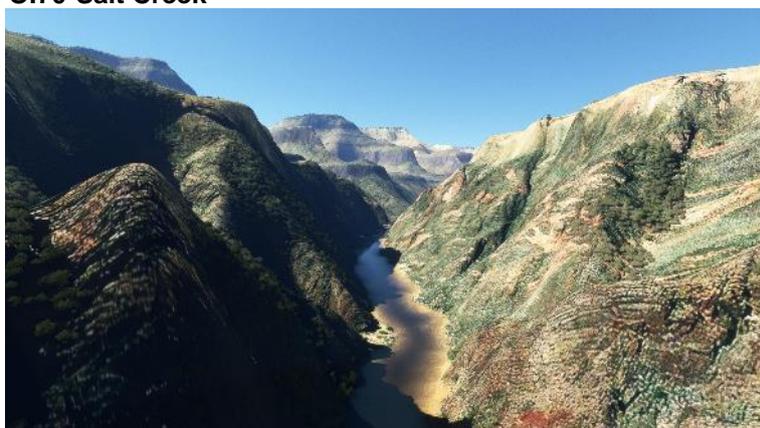
POI69-Bright Angel Canyon



Distance: 5,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 14,9 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 78,8 nm
 True Course: 299°
 Magnetic Course: 289°

Turn west and follow the Colorado through the deep gorge. After a small bend you will see two pedestrian bridges deep in the valley over the river. The Black Bridge and the Bright Angel Trail Bridge. On the right side, behind the campground is Bright Angel Canyon.

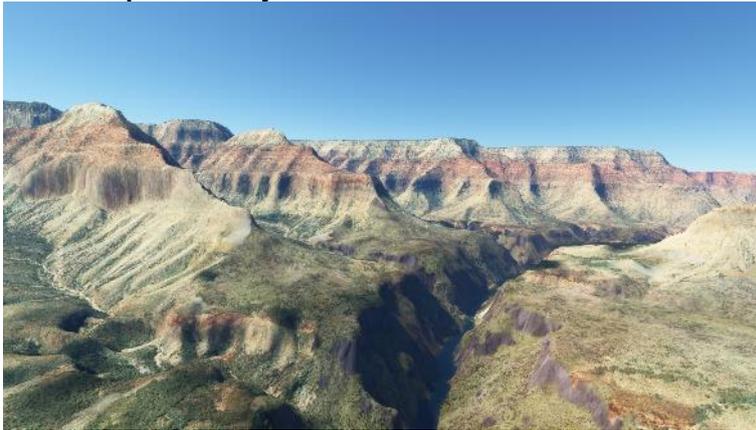
POI70-Salt Creek



Distance: 3,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 18,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 75,3 nm
 True Course: 270°
 Magnetic Course: 260°

The lower valley becomes narrower again. From the left side Pipe Creek flows in and after 2 small curves you see Ninetyone Mile Creek, immediately followed by Trinity Creek.
 The next campground for boaters is on the left side of the Colorado, where Salt Creek also flows in.

POI71-Turquoise Canyon



Distance:	7,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	25,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	68,1 nm
True Course:	297°
Magnetic Course:	286°

Fly a little higher, over the lower plateau. On both sides of the canyon you will see the rock formations in different colors.

The river winds several times and you come to three canyons on the south side First Agate Canyon, followed by Sapphire Canyon and finally Turquoise Canyon.

POI72-Shinumo Falls



Distance:	5,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	31,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	62,5 nm
True Course:	336°
Magnetic Course:	325°

The Colorado River turns north until it resumes a westerly path at Shinumo Falls.

POI73-Garnet Canyon



Distance:	3,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	35,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	58,6 nm
True Course:	249°
Magnetic Course:	238°

You fly over Hakatai Rapids (Mile 111), see Walthenberg Canyon on the north side before the stream makes a long bend around a high plateau. Garnet Canyon is clearly visible on the left.

POI74-River Rock



Distance: 5,3 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 40,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 53,3 nm
 True Course: 295°
 Magnetic Course: 284°

The lower valley widens again. On the short stretch north around the plateau, Stephen Aisle is about halfway down. After the bend to the west, you will fly past Hundred-Twenty Mile Creek. At the next bend to the right, just past Forster Canyon is River Rock.

POI75-Bedrock Canyon



Distance: 5,5 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 46,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 47,7 nm
 True Course: 32°
 Magnetic Course: 22°

Next, you'll pass Fossil Canyon and the rapids of the same name at Mile 125 are easy to see. Passing Randy's Rock and Hundred and Twenty-seven Mile Creek you come to Bedrock Canyon. The river splits around a very large ledge that leads to a grade 7 rapid (Mile 131).

POI76-Fishtail Canyon



Distance: 6,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 52,2 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 41,5 nm
 True Course: 315°
 Magnetic Course: 304°

You fly past rock formations in all colors. You will pass Stone Creek and Deer Creek Falls. Deer Creek is a popular destination, both for the falls themselves and for hikes to the "Narrows" and the "throne room". This is also where the Middle Granite Gorge section of the Grand Canyon begins. A little further downstream you reach Fishtail Canyon.

POI77-Upset Rapids



Distance: 7,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 59,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 34,2 nm
 True Course: 248°
 Magnetic Course: 238°

You follow the Colorado River further and come to Kenab Canyon after the river turns south for a short distance. Olo Canyon follows on the left and Matkatamiba Canyon a little further downstream. Behind two sharp bends you will see the Upset Rapids at Mile 150. They have a difficulty level 8.

POI78-Havasu Creek



Distance: 4,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 63,9 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 29,8 nm
 True Course: 229°
 Magnetic Course: 219°

At mile 175 you reach Havasu Canyon. It is a beautiful turquoise side canyon with water. Havasu Canyon Rapid is immediately downstream.

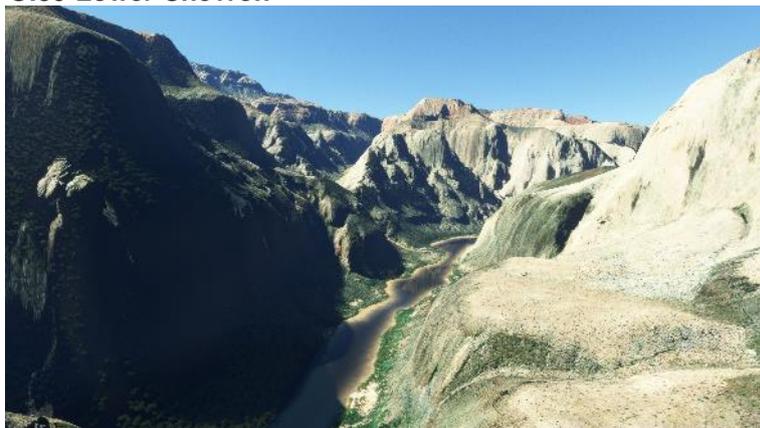
POI79-Cove Canyon



Distance: 12,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 76,8 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 17,0 nm
 True Course: 251°
 Magnetic Course: 241°

The river changes direction a few times and has some tight switchbacks. You'll pass some smaller and larger side canyons, including Tuckup Canyon to the north and National Canyon to the south. Then you reach Stairway Canyon and Mohawk Canyon, which are close together, with Gateway Rapids. A few minutes later you come to Cove Canyon.

POI80-Lower Chevron



Distance: 6,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 83,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 10,1 nm
 True Course: 233°
 Magnetic Course: 222°

You pass Saddle Horse Canyon and Lava Falls on the north rim, Prospect Canyon on the south side before reaching Lower Chevron Canyon before a right turn, where there is a campground for boaters on the right bank of the river.

POI81-Whitmore



Distance: 3,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 87,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 6,5 nm
 True Course: 253°
 Magnetic Course: 242°

It's time for a short break again. Whitmore is where most passengers end their trip on the river from Lees Ferry by helicopter. It is also the point from which you exit the canyon to the north. You can easily see it as the Grand Canyon opens at this point.

1Z1-Grand Canyon Bar Ten Airstrip



Distance: 6,5 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 93,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
 True Course: 346°
 Magnetic Course: 335°

Just behind the cliff, on the green-covered plateau, a road leads north, which you follow to the Grand Canyon Bar Ten Airstrip.

LEG 9: 1Z1 - L25

Departure: Grand Canyon Bar Ten Airstrip (1Z1)
 Destination: Pearce Ferry (L25)
 Distance: 76,9 nm



POI82-Whitmore Wash



Distance: 7,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 7,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 69,9 nm
 True Course: 168°
 Magnetic Course: 157°

Let's go for the last stage in the Grand Canyon. Start south and follow the road back to the Colorado River.

POI83-Kolb Rapid



Distance: 10,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 17,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 59,3 nm
 True Course: 220°
 Magnetic Course: 209°

Follow the river south on its way through the Grand Canyon. At 192-Mile Canyon, it turns west. At the bend in the river where the Colorado winds south again is Parashant Canyon.

At Mile 202 you will see another camp on the right bank before you reach Kolb Rapids at 205-Mile Canyon.

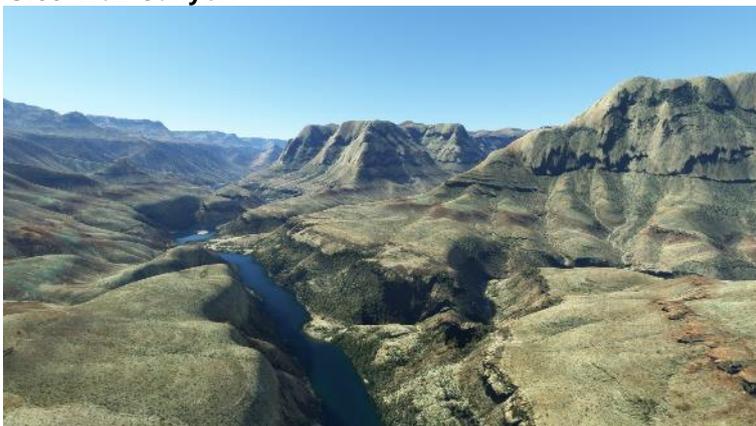
POI84-Granit Park



Distance: 2,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 20,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 56,6 nm
 True Course: 152°
 Magnetic Course: 141°

Only a short time later you will come to Granite Park and the rapids of the same name around the small island. Faulting here has exposed granite boulders and created an unusually wide spot in the river. The river drops significantly downstream from Granite Park and makes S-curves through some exciting whitewater. In the upper part of 209-Mile Rapid, a large hole rises and keeps tumbling back on itself; most boaters avoid this powerful spot.

POI85-Trail Canyon



Distance: 7,8 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 28,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 48,8 nm
 True Course: 184°
 Magnetic Course: 173°

Further downstream you pass Fall Canyon and a little later Pumpkin Spring. The spring has formed a travertine dome or bowl due to the mineral-rich water and constant evaporation. The bowl looks like the sides of a giant pumpkin. Tapeat's sandstone platforms and ledges, coupled with deep water in certain places, make this a fantastic place for cliff jumping.

Three Springs Canyon follows on the east side, marking the end of Middle Granite Gorge and the beginning of Lower Granite Gorge. Shortly thereafter, you'll also come to Trail Canyon.

POI86-Diamond Creek



Distance:	4,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	32,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	44,0 nm
True Course:	207°
Magnetic Course:	196°

You pass Grand Spring Rapids, encounter a mountain that stands in the way of the Colorado River and you, and then come to Diamond Creek.

Pointed and pronounced, Diamond Peak reaches an elevation of 3,512 feet. The approach to the summit consists of sharp bands of unreliable limestone, making reaching the summit very difficult. To the west of Diamond Peak, Diamond Creek flows into the Colorado River.

This is the first place downstream from Lees Ferry where a road reaches the Colorado River. The road is prone to flash flooding from Diamond Creek in the monsoon season. This is the only exit point for boat trips on the Grand Canyon above Lake Mead when the lake level is high. Recently, however, the lake has been lower, so the exit point downstream at Pearce Ferry on Lake Mead can be used.

POI87-Gneiss Canyon Rapids



Distance:	7,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	40,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	36,2 nm
True Course:	277°
Magnetic Course:	266°

You fly past the Travertine Falls. After an initial cool down in the creek and waterfalls, a climb using ropes and ladders leads hikers into a magical grotto.

The river is now relatively straight, inviting a deep dive. You'll then spot Honeymoon Rapid and fly past Fang Falls before arriving at Bridge Canyon.

Just beyond that are the Gneiss Canyon Rapids at mile 236 from Lees Ferry.

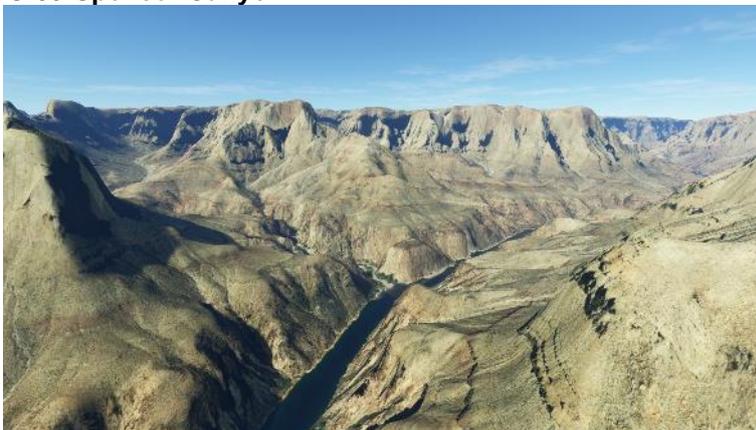
POI88-Separation Canyon



Distance: 3,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 43,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 33,2 nm
 True Course: 321°
 Magnetic Course: 311°

3 NM downstream you come to Separation Canyon. On this section the scenery offers the most when you fly above the lowest step of the Grand Canyon.

POI89-Spencer Canyon



Distance: 3,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 47,5 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 29,4 nm
 True Course: 272°
 Magnetic Course: 261°

The river leads you first to the northwest and then to the southwest. At the next bend to the right, you will see Lava Cliffs on your right and Spencer Canyon on the left bank.

POI90-Reference Point Creek



Distance: 4,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 52,4 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 24,5 nm
 True Course: 318°
 Magnetic Course: 307°

Another 5 NM along the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon you come to Reference Point Creek.

POI91-Guano Point



Distance: 10,8 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 63,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 13,7 nm
 True Course: 334°
 Magnetic Course: 323°

Soon Salt Creek joins the east side of the Colorado and a little further on is Burnt Canyon, also east of the river.

On the west side on the South Rim are the well-known viewpoints Quartermaster Point, the Grand Canyon Skywalk and Guano Point. Nearby is also the Grand Canyon West Airport. On the east side you can see Dry Canyon, across from the Skywalk.

POI92-Grand Canyon End



Distance: 7,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 71,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 5,9 nm
 True Course: 310°
 Magnetic Course: 299°

The Colorado still winds through gentle curves before the Grand Canyon ends at Pearce Ferry. At Lees Ferry the Colorado River was still at about 3300 feet above sea level, at Pearce Ferry it is only 1150.

Lake Mead, which lies ahead of you is no longer visible at this point today. Levels have been dropping almost continuously since it was last completely filled in 2000.

L25-Pearce Ferry



Distance: 5,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 76,9 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
 True Course: 247°
 Magnetic Course: 236°

On the south bank you will see a road, which is the last place for boats to get out today. A little further into the river are impassable rapids for the rafters and kayakers.

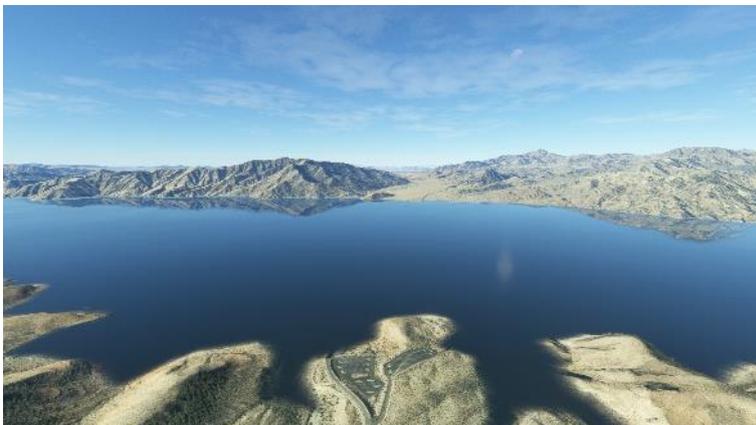
Follow the road to the high plateau. There you will find the Pearce Ferry airstrips. It doesn't matter which one you choose. Just be careful not to fly past the airport, as the road runs below the plateau.

LEG 10: L25 - KIFP

Departure: Pearce Ferry (L25)
 Destination: Laughlin/Bullhead Intl (KIFP)
 Distance: 94,6 nm



POI93-South Cove Marina



Distance:	2,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	2,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	91,8 nm
True Course:	267°
Magnetic Course:	255°

After takeoff you fly west and follow the road back to the Colorado River. After a few minutes you will reach the South Cove Marina at Lake Mead. The peninsula north of you is Sandy Point.

Since 2000, the increases in Lake Mead's water level due to snowmelt from the Rocky Mountains have never been able to compensate for the removal during the summer months. Today, the lake is far from full, which is reached at 372.28 m at the top of the spillway. In 2022, the level dropped even further. At the end of June 2022, it was 317.9 m.

POI94-Virgin Reef



Distance:	4,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	7,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	87,3 nm
True Course:	210°
Magnetic Course:	199°

Turn south and fly over this part of Lake Mead. The border between Nevada in the west and Arizona in the east runs in the Colorado River. It will accompany you for the next few stages.

The trend of the water level in the lake continues to fall. A January level of less than 1075 feet (327.6 m) has been established as the critical mark. If the level falls below this level, the allocation of water between the states of California, Nevada and Arizona would have to be determined and thus rationed. At levels below 1025 feet (312.4), power generation at Hoover Dam would become problematic.

POI95-Lake Mead



Distance:	12,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	20,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	74,5 nm
True Course:	303°
Magnetic Course:	292°

You follow the Colorado River until the lake widens again. Stay about halfway until the lake opens to the north.

Because of the shallow banks in many places, the volume of water in Lake Mead drops much more than the elevation of the water level at the dam indicates: The volume of water contained in the lake at a level of 335 m is only about half that at complete fill; at 320 m, it is only slightly more than one-third. The outlets in the extraction towers end at 272.8 m at about 10% of capacity. Below that, no more water could be released into the Colorado, which would be an ecological disaster further down the river. Another issue with Lake Mead is sediment input: by withdrawing water at the surface in still water, no sediment is discharged, while much sediment is input from the inflow. As a result, Lake Mead has already lost nearly 10% of its capacity since 1935.

POI96-Boulder Canyon



Distance:	9,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	29,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	65,5 nm
True Course:	273°
Magnetic Course:	262°

Cross the lake to the west and you'll come to Boulder Canyon. Just before that, Boulder Wash Cove lies to the north.

The lake is dammed by Hoover Dam and is used to generate hydroelectric power and as a reservoir for Southern California's drinking water supply and for irrigated agriculture in Arizona, Nevada and California. Las Vegas, located about 50 kilometers to the northwest, gets 90% of its fresh water from Lake Mead.

The dam was originally planned to be built in Boulder Canyon, but it was decided to build the structure in Black Canyon, about 16 km downstream, because the bedrock there allowed for a higher dam.

POI97-Hoover Dam



Distance:	12,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	41,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	53,4 nm
True Course:	227°
Magnetic Course:	216°

Fly through Boulder Canyon and then keep to the south shore of Lake Mead until you reach Hoover Dam.

The dam was built between 1931 and 1935 with a height of 221 meters. It was the highest dam in the world until the Vajont Dam was built in Italy in 1961. The crown width is about 14 meters and the bottom width is 201 meters.

To drain the site, two tunnels were driven through the rock walls of the gorge on each side of the river and the Colorado River was channeled through them. The diameter of the tunnels was 17 meters, and each tunnel had a length of 1,200 meters.

POI98-Black Canyon



Distance: 9,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 50,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 44,0 nm
 True Course: 156°
 Magnetic Course: 145°

After Hoover Dam you fly through Black Canyon. At Willow Beach the canyon opens on the east side and the Colorado flows in a sharp curve to the right.

The warm Colorado River, with its high sediment load, loses its original character due to damming. Water is mostly drawn from greater depths, where the lake water is much colder. As a result, the Colorado River continues to flow through Black Canyon as a clearer, cooler river as the tailwater progresses. As a result, native fish of the Colorado River are displaced, and some are threatened with extinction. Another ecological impact of the dam is the homogeneous flow regime. Because naturally occurring floods are buffered by the dam, there is a lack of cleanup processes in the riverbed. The lack of rock rearrangement and the resulting lack of dynamics in this system has a lasting impact on flora and fauna. To alleviate this issue, an artificial flood is created every few years when there is sufficient water capacity.

POI99-Chalk Cliffs



Distance: 7,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 57,8 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 36,9 nm
 True Course: 194°
 Magnetic Course: 182°

You'll fly a few more miles through the canyon, passing some access points to the Colorado River, beaches, and mouths of small creeks. At Chalk Cliffs the Colorado River leaves Black Canyon.

PI100-Lake Mohave



Distance: 16,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 74,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 20,5 nm
 True Course: 175°
 Magnetic Course: 164°

In the further course the river becomes wider again. After about 16 nautical miles you will pass the airfield of Laughlin (KLAG). On the way there, you will pass several peninsulas that jut into the Colorado River. The sandy runway is on the east shore, opposite the village of Cottenwood Cove and behind it is Lake Mohave.

PI101-Davis Dam



Distance: 17,8 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 91,9 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 2,7 nm
 True Course: 164°
 Magnetic Course: 153°

Just past KLAG is the KLAJ seaplane port. You fly over Lake Mohave and follow the Colorado and the lake with its rugged shores. In front of a peninsula you will see the lake of the Katharine Goldmine on the left side and shortly after you will be at Davis Dam.

The dam serves to regulate the flows of the Hoover Dam upstream and to facilitate the flow of water from the Colorado River into Mexico. Bullhead City, Arizona, and Laughlin, Nevada, are located directly below the dam along the river. Bullhead City was originally a construction town for the workers who built the dam.

KIFP-Laughlin/Bullhead Intl



Distance: 2,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 94,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
 True Course: 169°
 Magnetic Course: 158°

Even before you reach the dam, you can see the runway of Laughlin/Bullhead International Airport.
The next stop for you.

LEG 11: KIFP - 1CA4

Departure: Laughlin/Bullhead Intl (KIFP)
 Destination: Aha-Quin (1CA4)
 Distance: 93,9 nm



PI102-Fort Mohave



Distance: 9,3 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 9,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 84,6 nm
 True Course: 204°
 Magnetic Course: 193°

The Colorado River continues to mark the border between Arizona and Nevada. After the start, turn west and follow the river south.

South of Mojave City you will see irrigated fields on the east side. A road runs across the river, connecting the golf course and a shopping center to Fort Mohave.

PI103-Eagle Airfield



Distance: 7,1 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 16,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 77,5 nm
 True Course: 178°
 Magnetic Course: 167°

Shortly after the bridge the border between Arizona and Nevada ends. In its place in the middle of the river is the border between Arizona and California. In this area the Colorado River has been artificially straightened and the fields on the left and right of the river are irrigated by water withdrawals from the Colorado. Before Willow Valley, the old river course can still be seen. A little south, before Eagle Airfield (A09), two oxbow lakes are also visible.

PI104-Lost Lake



Distance: 11,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 28,2 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 65,6 nm
 True Course: 145°
 Magnetic Course: 134°

On the horizon you can already see the lakes at Topock. Fly to the west shore of Goose Lake, then cross Willow Lake and you will come to Lost Lake. Lost Lake is separated from Topock Bay by a dam on which a road runs.

PI105-Lake Havasu



Distance: 9,5 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 37,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 56,1 nm
 True Course: 159°
 Magnetic Course: 148°

Behind the bridge you fly along the Colorado River and come to Topock Gorge. You fly through the gorge until the river valley widens again and you reach Lake Havasu, another reservoir.

PI106-Lake Havasu City Airport



Distance: 8,4 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 46,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 47,8 nm
 True Course: 159°
 Magnetic Course: 149°

On the Arizona side of the river is Lake Havasu City Airport (KHII), and in California Chemehuevi Valley (49X), which you fly past. A little further downriver, on a peninsula, is the closed Lake Havasu City Airport (KLAH). The runways - the long sand runway and the short asphalt runway - are clearly visible.

PI107-Parker Dam



Distance: 14,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 60,8 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 33,0 nm
 True Course: 130°
 Magnetic Course: 119°

Lake Havasu is 72 kilometers long and has an area of 67 square kilometers. The Colorado River is dammed by Parker Dam for this purpose. The hydroelectric power plant has a total capacity of 120 MW and an annual output of about 450 million kWh. A significant portion of the energy is used to power the pumps that send Lake Havasu water to the Colorado River Aqueduct in Southern California and to the Central Arizona Project Aqueduct in central and southern Arizona.

The lake also serves as a recreation area. For this reason, the water level must not drop too low. Parker Dam is located just before the end of the lake on the west side.

PI108-Parker



Distance: 10,3 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 71,1 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 22,8 nm
 True Course: 222°
 Magnetic Course: 211°

On the California bank, Parker Dam Road runs alongside the Colorado River. Development density increases on both sides of the river. About 10 nautical miles downstream of the dam is Parker and to the east is Avi Suquilla Airport (P20).

At Parker is a diversion dam that takes additional water for irrigation of fields in Arizona.

PI109-Old Branch



Distance: 6,5 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 77,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 16,3 nm
 True Course: 239°
 Magnetic Course: 228°

You fly over Parker and another bridge over the Colorado River and the diversion channel of the dam at Parker moves away from the river and irrigates the valley on the Arizona side.

You fly past another old arm of the Colorado before the river turns south again.

1CA4-Aha-Quin



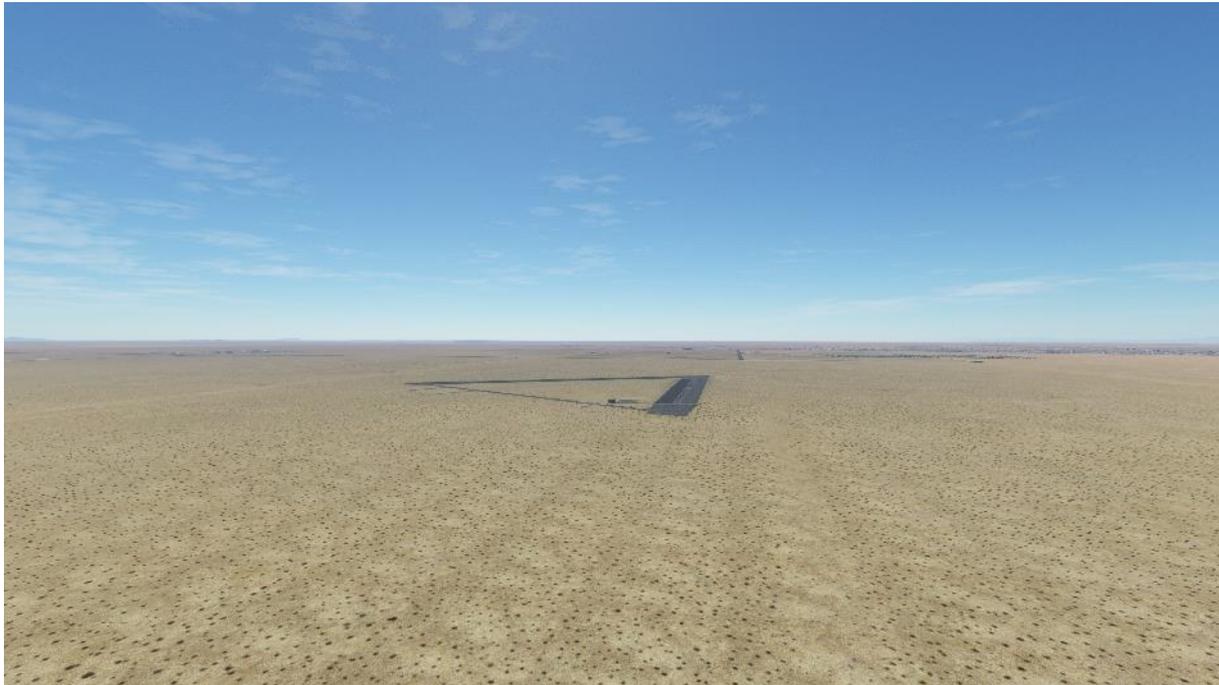
Distance: 16,3 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 93,9 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
 True Course: 205°
 Magnetic Course: 194°

You can see a small mountain range on the California side. The river leads you there and before it winds a few times. Shortly after, you pass a few villages and recognize more oxbow lakes of the Colorado. On the next hill is the Water Wheel Resort. Follow the road that runs between the mountain

and the resort, and you will come to Aha-Quin Airport (1CA4), which is located between the road and the Colorado River.

LEG 12: 1CA4 - 44A

Departure: Aha-Quin (1CA4)
 Destination: Rolle (44A)
 Distance: 105,3 nm



PI110-Palo Verde Dam



Distance: 8,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 8,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 97,3 nm
 True Course: 174°
 Magnetic Course: 164°

The penultimate stage on the Colorado River takes you to the border with Mexico. It goes further south. To the left and right of the river you can see the irrigation canals.

About 8 nautical miles downstream is the Palo Verde Dam. The diversion dam was built to raise the river's water level because the upstream Hoover and Davis dams were accumulating sediment, significantly degrading the riverbed and impeding water diversion.

The dam diverts about 1,800 cubic feet (51 m³) of water per second to irrigate 121,000 acres (490 km²) of the Palo Verde in the Colorado Desert.

PI111-Blythe



Distance: 7,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 15,9 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 89,4 nm
 True Course: 187°
 Magnetic Course: 176°

The town of Blythe begins at the river bend. It is named after Thomas Blythe, who acquired the rights to the Colorado River water in the region in 1877. On the left side of the river you will see another reservoir of square ponds.

Shortly after, you'll come to a bridge over the Colorado that connects Blythe to Ehrenberg, Arizona.

PI112-River Road Bridge



Distance: 13,2 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 29,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 76,3 nm
 True Course: 209°
 Magnetic Course: 198°

You fly over a few campgrounds and recreation areas on the California side of the river. On the east bank, a few hills rise again in the desert. Without the irrigation with the river water of the Colorado River, on both sides of the river would be the Colorado Desert.

PI113-Oxbow recreation area



Distance: 2,9 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 32,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 73,3 nm
 True Course: 250°
 Magnetic Course: 240°

The river is becoming more and more channelized. In the next bend to the south you can see the old arms of the Colorado River again. Also, the border between Arizona and California still runs in these oxbow lakes.

PI114-Cibola National Wildlife Refuge



Distance: 3,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 35,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 69,6 nm
 True Course: 171°
 Magnetic Course: 160°

Further south, the river divides. On the right side in its original riverbed and on the left the new channel of the Colorado River, built in the late 1960s.

In addition to these main waters, there are several tributary waters in the refuge that support many wildlife species native to this part of the desert. Thanks to the river's waters, wildlife here can survive in an environment that gets as hot as 120 °F (49 °C) in the summer and averages only 2 inches (5.1 cm) of rain per year.

PI115-Cibola Lake



Distance: 6,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 41,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 63,7 nm
 True Course: 167°
 Magnetic Course: 156°

Both arms will take you to Cibola Lake about 6 miles away, which marks the southern end of the Wildlife Refuge.

PI116-Imperial National Wildlife Refuge



Distance: 12,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 53,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 51,7 nm
 True Course: 178°
 Magnetic Course: 167°

You'll then fly into the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge. It protects wildlife habitat along a 50-kilometer stretch of the Colorado River, including a last unchanneled section before the river reaches Mexico.

The river and its associated reservoirs and wetlands are a green oasis that contrasts with the surrounding desert mountains. It is a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds.

You'll fly over Draper Lake on the west side, Cowbell Lake on the east side, before the river turns east at Adobe Lake.

PI117-Martinez Lake



Distance: 10,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 63,6 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 41,7 nm
 True Course: 111°
 Magnetic Course: 101°

On the south side, behind Taylor Lake, in the middle of the Wildlife Refuge is the Pichacho Recreation Area. The recreation area is popular for boating, hiking, fishing, camping, exploring old mining camps and watching wildlife.

Just beyond a small canyon, you'll spot more lakes to the south. To the right of the river is Ferguson Lake, across the river is Martinez Lake.

PI118-Imperial Dam



Distance: 5,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 69,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 36,0 nm
 True Course: 174°
 Magnetic Course: 163°

Continue along the river in the direction of Mexico. On your right is Senior Wash Reservoir before you get to Imperial Dam.

Completed in 1938, the dam holds Colorado River water in Imperial Reservoir before it is desilted and diverted into the All-American Canal, the Gila River, and the Yuma Project Aqueduct. Approximately 90% of the Colorado River's volume is diverted into the canals at this point. The detour can be as high as 40,000 cubic feet (1,100 m³) per second, or about 50 times the volume of the Rio Grande.

The Gila River and the Yuma Project Aqueduct branch off toward Arizona, while the All-American Canal heads south for 60 km before reaching the California border and turning west toward the Imperial Valley.

PI119-Laguna Diversion Dam



Distance:	3,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	73,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	32,3 nm
True Course:	206°
Magnetic Course:	196°

The second discharge from the right is the Colorado River. At the small lake, the silt that is removed before the 4 diversions is returned to the Colorado River. 3 miles after that you come to Laguna Diversion Dam.

The dam was built between 1903 and 1905 and was the first dam on the Colorado River and subsequently ended northbound boat traffic. After the construction of Imperial Dam, Laguna Diversion Dam was no longer needed, and its California detour outlets were closed on June 23, 1948. Since then, the dam has served to regulate runoff from Imperial Dam and often does not impound a large reservoir.

PI120-Gila River



Distance:	7,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	80,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	25,2 nm
True Course:	204°
Magnetic Course:	193°

South of Laguna Diversion Dam, the Imperial Canal takes a turn to the west and the Colorado continues to flow south toward the Gulf of California. Follow the river until the bend where the Gila River, which originates at Imperial Dam, rejoins the Colorado. This allows some of the water to get back into the Colorado.

PI121-Yuma



Distance: 7,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 87,7 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 17,6 nm
 True Course: 281°
 Magnetic Course: 270°

To the right of the river is the Sunny Owls Reservoir and you continue to follow the Colorado River, now west again. 3 bridges in quick succession cross the river at Yuma, including the Kumeyaay Highway. Shortly after Yuma the Colorado flows south again. The canal you see is the Imperial Canal with water from the Colorado River.

PI122-Morelos Dam



Distance: 2,6 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 90,3 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 15,0 nm
 True Course: 208°
 Magnetic Course: 198°

Just a short distance south and you will reach the Morelos Dam, the last dam on your journey. From here on, the Colorado River forms the border between Mexico and the USA.

Following a 1944 treaty between the U.S. and Mexico, the Morelos Dam was built across the Colorado River in 1950. The eastern half of the dam is in United States territory, but Mexico is responsible for all maintenance. The dam allows Mexico to divert its allotted water from the Colorado River to highly developed farmlands in the valley of Mexicali.

PI123-Gadsden



Distance: 9,7 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 100,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 5,3 nm
 True Course: 199°
 Magnetic Course: 189°

At Morelos Dam, the remaining river is diverted to irrigate the Mexicali Valley. Since 1960, the section of the Colorado between here and the Gulf of California has been dry, or a trickle formed by irrigation return flows. There have been exceptions, however, notably in 1983-1987, when the Colorado returned to the sea after successive seasons of record snowfall in the Rocky Mountains.

You continue to follow the dry Colorado River. Before Gadsden the former course turns a loop and for the last stop you now leave the Colorado River.

44A-Rolle



Distance:	5,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	105,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	115°
Magnetic Course:	104°

Fly over Gadsden and follow the road that leads south of the village towards the mountains. On the right side the fields disappear, and you fly over an irrigation ditch. Now turn south and the airport of San Luis, Rolle lies in front of you in the middle of the desert.

LEG 13: 44A - MMHM

Departure: Rolle (44A)
 Destination: Golfo De Santa Clara Airport (MMHM)
 Distance: 81,8 nm



PI124-Mexico



Distance: 6,0 nm
 Dist. from Dept.: 6,0 nm
 Dist. to Dest.: 75,8 nm
 True Course: 256°
 Magnetic Course: 246°

For the last leg across the delta and estuary, you'll search for the dry riverbed of the Colorado River. Take off south and you'll meet AZ192 shortly after. Turn west and fly over San Luis. South of the town is the border with Mexico. Cross the irrigation canal and at a bridge you will reach the Colorado River.

PI125-Francisco Murguia



Distance:	19,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	25,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	56,5 nm
True Course:	219°
Magnetic Course:	209°

You pass the border and follow the riverbed. Keep in mind that the bridge spans both the dry Colorado and an irrigation canal. At first the canal runs parallel until the Colorado turns to the right. In front of a road, the Baja California 2, the old course is clearly visible.

The riverbed turns south again, you fly over a dry lake and recognize a canal on both sides. Shortly after you will see Bonfil Airport with its sandy runway on the east side. Continue following the Colorado, which can have water again in some places due to smaller tributaries. At Francisco Murguia you will pass a railroad and road bridge.

PI126-Baja California 1



Distance:	6,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	31,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	50,4 nm
True Course:	242°
Magnetic Course:	231°

To the left of the once mighty Colorado River, irrigation canals run parallel, which you can also use for orientation. 6 miles further along the riverbed crosses the Baja California 1.

PI127-Rio Hardy



Distance:	8,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	40,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	41,7 nm
True Course:	181°
Magnetic Course:	170°

You continue to follow the original course of the Colorado River. Fly past the grass runway of the Leona Vicario Airport to the east. The orientation at the dried-up riverbed becomes more and more

difficult but in the distance you can already recognize water-bearing parts of the Colorado River. Shortly thereafter the Río Hardy flows into the river. The Río Hardy is formed by agricultural runoff from the Mexicali Valley. It is believed that the river was an ancient channel of the Colorado as well as the main outlet of prehistoric Lake Cahuilla. The Hardy River supplies most of the freshwater to the Colorado River Delta.

PI128-Colorado Delta



Distance:	11,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	51,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	30,7 nm
True Course:	130°
Magnetic Course:	120°

You are now already in the Colorado Delta. Before the great dams were built, the Colorado River fed one of the largest desert estuaries in the world. The Colorado River Delta's vast riparian, freshwater, brackish, and tidal wetlands once covered 7,810 square miles (1,930,000 acres) and supported a wide variety of plants, birds, aquatic and terrestrial life. Because most of the river's water reached the delta at this time, its freshwater, silt, and nutrients helped create and maintain a complex system of estuarine wetlands that provided feeding and nesting habitat for birds, spawning habitat for fish, and habitat for marine mammals.

PI129-Isla Montague



Distance:	12,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	63,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	18,3 nm
True Course:	126°
Magnetic Course:	115°

Today, conditions in the delta have changed. Like other desert river deltas, the Colorado River Delta has been severely altered by human activities. Decades of dam building and water detour have reduced the delta to a remnant system of small wetlands and brackish mudflats. As reservoirs filled behind dams and captured floodwaters, freshwater could no longer reach the Delta.

Loss of freshwater flows to the Delta has reduced wetlands to about 5 percent of their original extent. Ecosystem stress has allowed invasive plants to outcompete native species along Colorado River riparian areas.

PI130-End of Colorado River



Distance:	8,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	72,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	9,5 nm
True Course:	147°
Magnetic Course:	137°

On the other hand, the waters of the Colorado River have created new habitats east of the Rocky Mountains, the Colorado Desert and the Imperial Valley for people, animals, plants, flora and fauna. Agricultural growing areas feed a great many people. For example, the river feeds about 40 million people, including nearly 30 Native American tribes. A new animal and plant world could establish itself in the otherwise dry deserts and the large reservoirs are a paradise for many bird species.

At the end of the trip you will fly around the island on its west coast. At the end of it is the official end of the Colorado River.

MMHM-Golfo De Santa Clara Airport



Distance:	9,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	81,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	82°
Magnetic Course:	72°

Fly around the southern tip of Isla Montague and orient yourself at Islote el Pelicano to the east. Follow the coast south and you will reach the destination of this trip, the sandy runway of Golfo De Santa Clara Airport.

We at Nordheim Missions wish you a good stay in Golfo De Santa Clara and would be happy to accompany you again soon on a mission.

Thank you very much.