



## Mckinley Natl Park to Nome

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### Series 3: Yukon Delta and Seward Peninsula

This four-leg odyssey unveils Alaska's raw diversity, from Denali's icy peaks and the Kuskokwim's winding waters to the Yukon Delta's tundra expanse and Norton Sound's coastal wilds, all guided by nature's vivid landmarks

Your journey westward begins at Healy River Airport (PAIN). The first leg sweeps you southwest from PAIN to Farewell Airport, tracing the Nenana River and a parade of Denali's glaciers before gliding over the Kuskokwim Valley's tundra and rivers, landing near Farewell Lake's serene shores.

Next, you lift off from PAFL runway 31, cutting through the Kuskokwim's headwaters via Farewell and Guitar Lakes, then following the mighty river past McGrath's frontier outpost and Tatalina's radar domes to Grayling Airport (PAGX), a Yup'ik haven on the Yukon's edge.

The third leg launches from PAGX runway 17, weaving along the Yukon River through Anvik's quiet confluence and the Andreafsky Wilderness's wild hills, touching down at St. Mary's Airport (PAMK) amid the delta's vast wetlands.

Finally, you depart PAMK, tracing Norton Sound's stormy coast via St. Michael's Russian echoes, Unalakleet's Inupiat heart, and Nome's gold-rush legacy, landing at Nome Airport (PAOM) on the Seward Peninsula's windswept fringe.

No. of Legs: 5

Total distance: 648 nm

Author: PerfectFlight

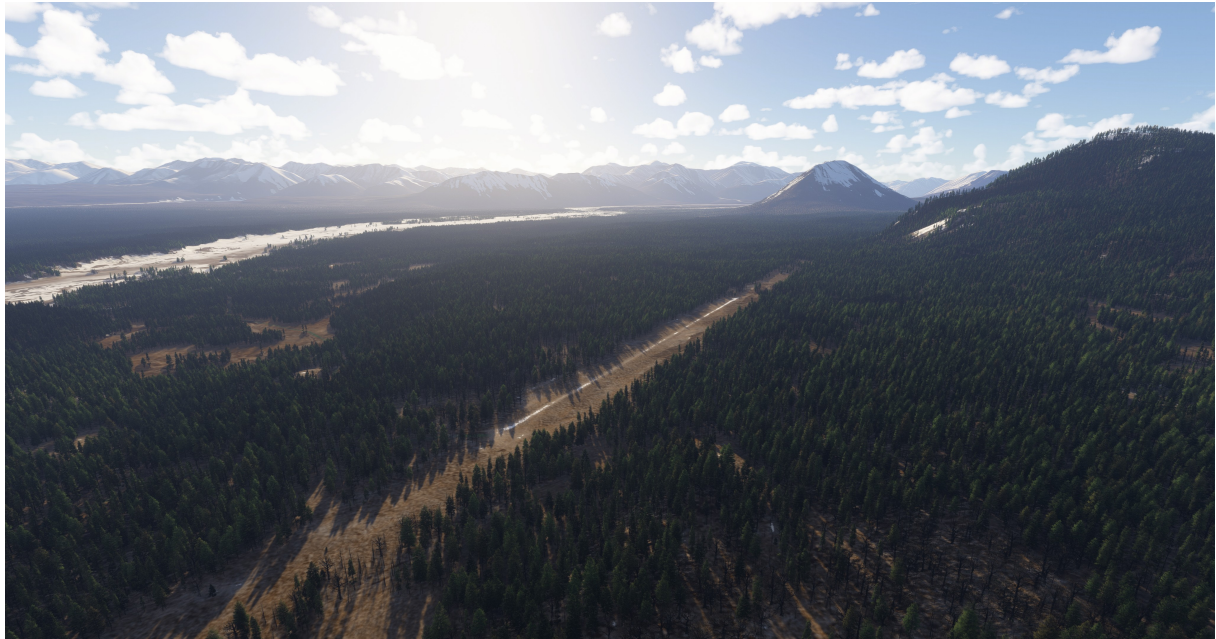
## 1 Legs

### 1.1 Leg 1: PAIN - PAFL

Departure: Mckinley Natl Park (PAIN)

Destination: Tin Creek (PAFL)

Distance: 168,6 nm



#### 1.1.1 POI1-Denali Park Village

Distance: 5,0 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 5,0 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 163,7 nm

True Course: 159°

Magnetic Course: 143°

After takeoff, turn left on a heading of 145, following the Nenana River's southern bank southwest, towards Denali Park Village.

#### 1.1.2P OI2-Sunset Glacier

Distance: 40,4 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 45,4 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 123,2 nm

True Course: 243°

Magnetic Course: 227°

Turn right on a bearing of 225 and be prepared for a long stretch towards the glaciers. The first one is Sunset Glacier, a shimmering icefield spilling from the range's 10,000 foot peaks into the Yanert Valley, its crevassed surface a striking landmark.

Sunset Glacier, a hidden gem in the Alaska Range, flows into the Yanert Valley, its name evoking the golden hues that light its ice at dusk, a sight noted by early climbers. Part of Denali National Park's

vast glacial network, it feeds streams vital to the ecosystem below. Its remote beauty captivates those who venture into Alaska's high country.

#### 1.1.3 POI3-Muldrov Glacier

Distance: 6,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 52,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 116,5 nm  
True Course: 235°  
Magnetic Course: 220°

Leaving Sunset Glacier, turn to a heading of 220, and follow the Alaska Range's northern foothills westward. Muldrov Glacier is a massive icefield cascading from Denali's 20,310 foot north face.

It takes its name from the topographer Robert Muldrow who mapped it in 1898. A fundamental route for the first attempts at climbing, it moves with the seismic shocks, a living testimony to the geology of Alaska. Its frozen expanse is home to a rare alpine life in the midst of silence.

#### 1.1.4 POI4-Brooks Glacier

Distance: 8,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 61,0 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 107,7 nm  
True Course: 220°  
Magnetic Course: 204°

Follow the glacier's western edge westward, keeping the ice on your left and fly to Brooks Glacier.

Brooks Glacier, named for geologist Alfred Hulse Brooks who charted Alaska in the early 1900s, graces Denali National Park with its icy flow, a quieter cousin to Muldrow. Feeding the McKinley River, it's a vital piece of the park's glacial tapestry, supporting tundra ecosystems. Its stark beauty draws pilots into Denali's wild heart.

#### 1.1.5 POI5-Traleika Glacier

Distance: 5,5 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 66,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 102,2 nm  
True Course: 251°  
Magnetic Course: 235°

Adjust to a heading of 235 and fly over Traleika Glacier, a steep icefield with a jagged surface.

Traleika Glacier, a dramatic chute on Denali's flank in Denali National Park, takes its name from a Dena'ina term, its ice a challenge for climbers en route to the summit. Stretching 12 miles, it feeds the park's rivers, a frozen artery in Alaska's wilderness. Its rugged flow offers a window into the mountain's untamed power.



#### 1.1.6 POI6-Harper Glacier

Distance: 4,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 71,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 97,5 nm  
True Course: 257°  
Magnetic Course: 242°

Turn to a heading of 240, and follow the Alaska Range's northern edge northwest. The Harper Glacier is as a broad ice sheet spilling from Denali's upper north face.

Harper Glacier, named for mountaineer Walter Harper, the first to summit Denali in 1913, blankets the mountain's north side in Denali National Park, a key route for modern climbers. Spanning 20 miles, it's a frozen highway feeding the park's waterways. Its icy vastness honors Alaska's climbing legacy and indigenous roots.

#### 1.1.7 POI7-Straightaway Glacier

Distance: 8,5 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 79,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 89,0 nm  
True Course: 256°  
Magnetic Course: 241°

Maintain course and continue for about 8 nautical miles to fly over the Straightaway Glacier.

Straightaway Glacier, a sleek ribbon in Denali National Park, stretches from Mount Foraker, its name reflecting its unusually linear descent, a rarity among Alaska's twisted icefields. Feeding the Kantishna River, it supports tundra wildlife like caribou and wolves. Its pristine flow offers a striking contrast to the range's chaotic terrain.

#### 1.1.8 POI8-Foraker Glacier

Distance: 5,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 85,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 83,4 nm  
True Course: 242°  
Magnetic Course: 227°

From Straightaway Glacier, adjust to a heading of 225, and follow Mount Foraker's eastern slopes southwest. Foraker Glacier is a massive icefield spilling from Foraker's southern face.

Named for Ohio Senator Joseph Foraker, the Glacier adorns Mount Foraker. A target for climbers since the 1930s, it's a testament to Alaska's glacial might. Its remote beauty lures adventurers into the range's wild depths.

#### 1.1.9 POI9-Herron Glacier

Distance: 5,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 90,5 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 78,1 nm  
True Course: 252°  
Magnetic Course: 237°

Just beyond that we encounter Herron Glacier.

Herron Glacier, a lesser known flow in Denali National Park, honors aviator Ralph Herron who flew the region's early routes, its ice feeding the Kantishna's tributaries. Stretching from the range's

rugged slopes, it's a quiet piece of Alaska's glacial puzzle. Its solitude offers a serene pause amid the park's vast wilds.

#### 1.1.10 POI10-Chedotlothna Glacier

Distance: 9,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 100,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 68,5 nm  
True Course: 221°  
Magnetic Course: 206°

From Herron Glacier, turn right heading of 205 and follow the Alaska Range's southwestern edge westward.

Chedotlothna Glacier, a remote ice giant in the Alaska Range, flows into the Kuskokwim River system, its name from an Athabascan term tied to the region's indigenous past. Part of the Tongass National Forest's fringe, it supports rare alpine flora and fauna. Its icy expanse remains a hidden treasure in Alaska's wilderness.

#### 1.1.11 POI11-Dall Glacier

Distance: 13,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 114,0 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 54,7 nm  
True Course: 207°  
Magnetic Course: 192°

Leaving Chedotlothna Glacier, adjust to a heading of 190. After 15 nautical miles, Dall Glacier emerges, a steep icefield tumbling from the range's 9,000 foot peaks.

Dall Glacier, named for naturalist William Healey Dall who explored Alaska in the 1870s, graces the Alaska Range with its icy descent, feeding the Kuskokwim's headwaters. A quiet sentinel in the Tongass National Forest's reach, it harbors mountain goats and wolverines. Its stark flow reflects the range's untamed beauty.

#### 1.1.12 POI12-Denali National Reserve

Distance: 17,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 131,0 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 37,6 nm  
True Course: 210°  
Magnetic Course: 195°

Continue straight ahead for about 17 miles towards the southwest.

#### 1.1.13 POI13-South Fork Kuskokwim River

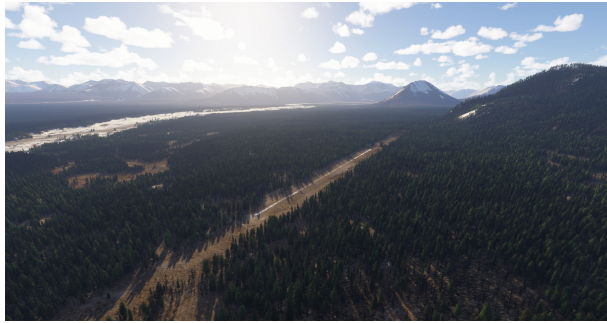
Distance: 30,9 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 161,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 6,7 nm  
True Course: 270°  
Magnetic Course: 256°

Turn right on a heading of 255. South Fork Kuskokwim River is a wide, meandering stream flowing southwest from the Alaska Range.

South Fork Kuskokwim River, a major tributary of the 700-mile Kuskokwim, drains the Alaska Range's western slopes, its name from the Koyukon "Huskotana," meaning "big river people." Vital for native

fishing and travel, it now draws adventurers to its remote waters. Its wild flow cuts through Alaska's Interior wilderness.

#### 1.1.14 PAFL-Tin Creek



Distance:	6,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	168,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	331°
Magnetic Course:	317°

Turn right and prepare to land at Tin Creek Airport.

## 1.2 Leg 2: PAFL - PAGX

Departure: Tin Creek (PAFL)

Destination: Grayling (PAGX)

Distance: 193,7 nm



### 1.2.1 POI14-Farewell Lake

Distance: 2,6 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 2,6 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 191,1 nm

True Course: 324°

Magnetic Course: 310°

Departing from runway 31, we initiate a gentle climb to 3,000 feet, heading northwest at 310. The terrain consists of rolling hills and vast spruce forests, requiring constant altitude monitoring.

Nestled in the Alaska Range foothills, Farewell Lake is a pristine water body known for moose, caribou, and occasional grizzly sightings. Historically, it served as a crucial rest stop along the Iditarod Trail, once a supply route for gold miners.

### 1.2.2 POI15-Guitar Lake

Distance: 36,1 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 38,7 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 155,0 nm

True Course: 313°

Magnetic Course: 299°

Continuing at 3,000 feet, we maintain our heading for about 35 nautical miles and locate Guitar Lake, named for its distinctive shape.

This small, scenic lake is part of a network of remote waterways in the Kuskokwim region, frequented by bush pilots and local wildlife. The lake's isolated nature makes it a prime spot for floatplane operations and backcountry fishing.

### 1.2.3 POI16-McGrath

Distance: 26,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 64,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 128,8 nm  
True Course: 268°  
Magnetic Course: 255°

From Guitar Lake, we maintain a westward course for about 25 NM until reaching McGrath Airport.

A former gold rush town, McGrath is a vital hub in Alaska's interior, serving as a supply station for remote villages. It's also a major checkpoint for the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race.

### 1.2.4 POI17-Tatalina Air force Station

Distance: 10,9 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 75,7 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 118,0 nm  
True Course: 251°  
Magnetic Course: 238°

At McGrath, we turn right on a heading of 290, over hills leading to Tatalina Air Force Station, roughly 10 NM west.

This Cold War era radar site, built in the 1950s, was part of the Distant Early Warning Line. Though largely automated today, it remains crucial for air traffic monitoring and weather reporting.

### 1.2.5 POI18-Yankee Creek Airport

Distance: 12,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 88,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 105,6 nm  
True Course: 300°  
Magnetic Course: 287°

Maintaining 290, we approach Yankee Creek Airport, a small gravel strip serving local hunters and trappers.

A remote outpost, this location highlights Alaska's rugged lifestyle. Pilots often land here for bushcraft training, game hunting, and wildlife observation.

### 1.2.6 POI19-Sixmile Lake

Distance: 47,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 135,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 58,4 nm  
True Course: 273°  
Magnetic Course: 261°

From Yankee Creek, we adjust our course to 260, towards Sixmile Lake.

Part of the expansive Innoko National Wildlife Refuge, this lake supports a diverse range of wildlife, including trumpeter swans and moose.



### 1.2.7 POI20-Innoko River

Distance: 19,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 154,7 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 39,0 nm  
True Course: 272°  
Magnetic Course: 260°

After Sixmile Lake, we follow the Innoko River, a winding tributary that leads us closer to the Yukon.

A major waterway in the region, the Innoko River flows through one of Alaska's largest wetland areas, crucial for fish populations and migratory birds.

### 1.2.8 POI21-Yukon River

Distance: 26,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 181,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 12,5 nm  
True Course: 271°  
Magnetic Course: 259°

From the Innoko River, maintain a heading of 260, and follow the Kuskokwim River's western bank.

Yukon River, North America's third longest at 1,980 miles, drains Alaska's Interior into the Bering Sea, its name from the Gwich'in "Yu-kun-ah," meaning "great river." A highway for Yup'ik and Athabascan cultures, it carried gold rush steamers in the 1890s, now sustaining fish camps. Its mighty flow shapes Alaska's western wilds.

### 1.2.9 POI22-Grayling

Distance: 11,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 192,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 1,3 nm  
True Course: 224°  
Magnetic Course: 212°

Leaving the Yukon River, adjust to a heading of 210, and follow the river's southern bank southwest.

Grayling, a Yup'ik community on the Yukon, thrives on salmon and subsistence, its name from the grayling fish abundant in local waters. Settled for centuries, it grew with a 1900s trading post, now a quiet outpost of tradition. Its riverfront life reflects Alaska's enduring native spirit.

## 1.2.10PAGX-Grayling



Distance: 1,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 193,7 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm  
True Course: 179°  
Magnetic Course: 168°

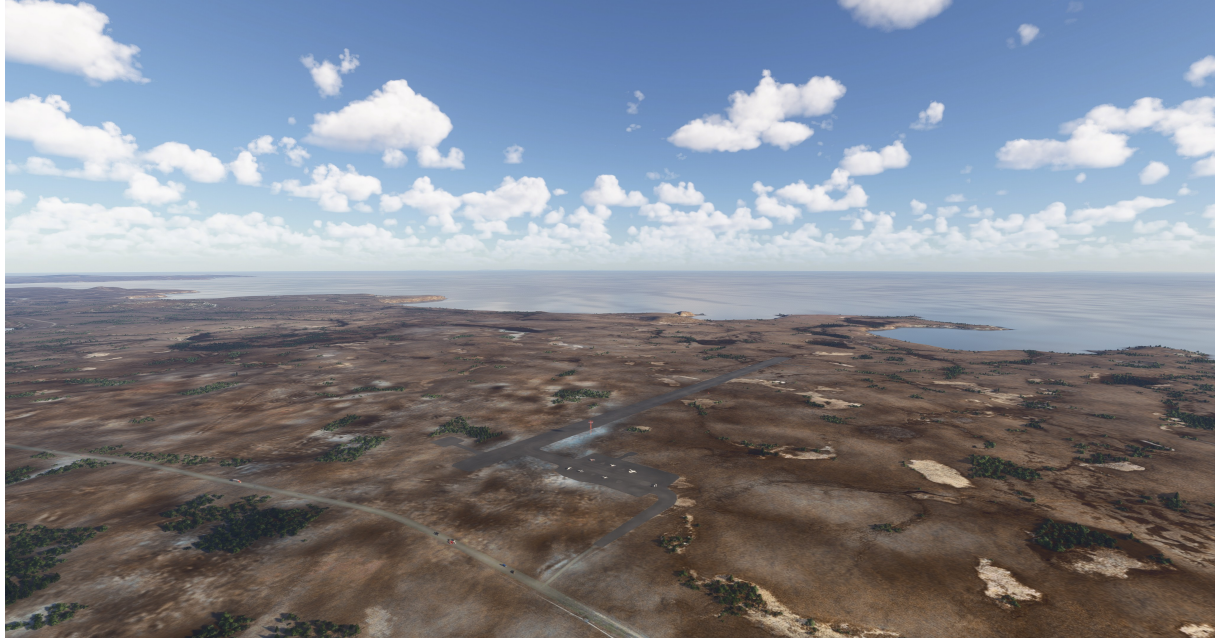
Land at Grayling Airport.

### 1.3 Leg 3: PAGX - PAMK

Departure: Grayling (PAGX)

Destination: St. Michael (PAMK)

Distance: 82,4 nm



#### 1.3.1 POI23-Yukon River

Distance: 2,8 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 2,8 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 79,6 nm

True Course: 181°

Magnetic Course: 170°

After takeoff, climb straight out on a heading of 170 following the Yukon River's. The river widens into a massive, braided expanse flowing toward the Bering Sea.

#### 1.3.2 POI24-Anvik River

Distance: 17,5 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 20,3 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 62,1 nm

True Course: 275°

Magnetic Course: 264°

Turn right heading of 265. After 17 nautical miles we meet the Anvik River, a narrower, meandering stream flowing into the Yukon near Anvik village.

Anvik River, a 140 mile tributary of the Yukon, winds through Alaska's Interior from the Kuskokwim Mountains, its name from the Yup'ik "Angvik," tied to the nearby village. A fishing lifeline for Deg Hit'an people, it supports salmon runs vital to the region's subsistence. Its quiet path cuts through a land of tundra and solitude.

### 1.3.3 POI25-Andreafsky Wilderness

Distance: 22,5 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 42,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 39,6 nm  
True Course: 303°  
Magnetic Course: 292°

Leaving the Anvik River, maintain a heading of 290 for 23 nautical miles. Cross the Andreafsky Wilderness, a rugged expanse of low hills and wetlands, its boundary marked by the Andreafsky River's faint outline.

Andreafsky Wilderness, a 1.3 million acre refuge in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, protects a pristine swath of tundra and rivers, named for the Andreafsky River flowing through it. Established in 1980, it's a haven for moose and migratory birds, sacred to Yup'ik traditions. Its untouched wilds offer a glimpse into Alaska's western frontier.

### 1.3.4 POI26-Nunavulnuk River

Distance: 28,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 70,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 11,5 nm  
True Course: 303°  
Magnetic Course: 292°

Stay on course for about 28 nautical miles to head towards the Nunavulnuk River.

Nunavulnuk River, a lesser known Yukon tributary, flows through the Yukon Delta's wetlands, its name possibly Yup'ik, reflecting the region's indigenous heritage. Supporting small fish runs and waterfowl, it's a quiet thread in the delta's vast network. Its remote course remains a wild lifeline in Alaska's western expanse.

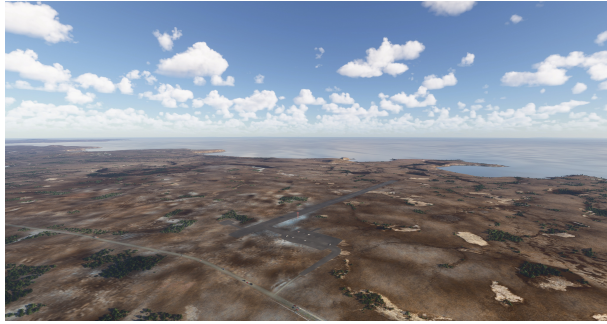
### 1.3.5 POI27-Clear Lakes

Distance: 8,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 79,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 2,8 nm  
True Course: 13°  
Magnetic Course: 3°

Set course 005. You should see Clear Lakes emerge ahead.

Clear Lakes, a scattering of pristine pools in the Yukon Delta, stand out against the region's muddy rivers, their clarity a draw for fish and birds in a wetland maze. Used by Yup'ik hunters for centuries, they offer a serene stop in the vast delta wilderness. Their tranquil waters mirror Alaska's untouched beauty.

## 1.3.6 PAMK-St. Michael



Distance:	2,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	82,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	61°
Magnetic Course:	51°

Turn right and land at St Michael Airport.



## 1.4 Leg 4: PAMK - PFEL

Departure: St. Michael (PAMK)

Destination: Elim (PFEL)

Distance: 118,5 nm



### 1.4.1 POI28-St Michael

Distance: 2,5 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 2,5 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 116,0 nm

True Course: 100°

Magnetic Course: 90°

After takeoff, turn right on a heading of 09 and fly over St. Michael.

St. Michael, a Yup'ik village of 400 on Norton Sound, guards the Yukon Delta's edge, its name from a Russian fort built in 1833 for fur trading. A gold rush stopover in the 1890s, it now thrives on fishing and subsistence, blending native roots with coastal grit. Its windswept shores tie it to Alaska's western frontier.

### 1.4.2 POI29-Golsova River

Distance: 25,9 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 28,4 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 90,1 nm

True Course: 82°

Magnetic Course: 72°

From St. Michael, maintain a heading of 070, and follow Norton Sound's southern shoreline northwest for 25 nautical miles.

Golsovia River, a small waterway in the Yukon Delta, drains into Norton Sound, its name likely Yup'ik, reflecting the region's indigenous heritage. Supporting fish runs and waterfowl, it's a quiet lifeline for nearby villages like Stebbins. Its gentle flow weaves through Alaska's coastal tundra wilderness.

#### 1.4.3 POI30-Unalakleet

Distance: 21,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 50,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 68,3 nm  
True Course: 19°  
Magnetic Course: 8°

Leaving the Golsovia River, adjust to a heading of 010, and follow Norton Sound's southern coast westward, keeping the water on your left.

Unalakleet, a hub of 700 on Norton Sound, blends Inupiat and Yup'ik cultures, its name from "Uᅇalaqᅇiq," meaning "southern place." A trading post since the 1830s, it's now a fishing and Iditarod checkpoint, rooted in salmon and seal hunts. Its coastal perch links it to Alaska's western traditions.

#### 1.4.4 POI31-Shaktoolik

Distance: 30,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 80,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 37,6 nm  
True Course: 340°  
Magnetic Course: 329°

From Unalakleet, turn to a heading of 330, and follow Norton Sound's southern shoreline southwest towards Shaktoolik.

Shaktoolik, an Inupiat village of 250 on Norton Sound, clings to the coast, its name from "Saktuliq," possibly meaning "scattered place." A fishing and hunting outpost for centuries, it faces fierce storms, relying on salmon and community resilience. Its exposed shore embodies Alaska's rugged coastal life.

#### 1.4.5 POI32-Norton Bay

Distance: 17,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 98,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 20,4 nm  
True Course: 314°  
Magnetic Course: 303°

Leaving Shaktoolik, maintain a heading of 305, and cross Norton Bay.

Norton Bay, a wide arm of Norton Sound, stretches into Alaska's western coast, named for British explorer Sir John Norton in the 1800s. A fishing ground for Inupiat people, it supports seals and migratory birds in a windswept wilderness. Its open waters reflect the region's untamed beauty.

#### 1.4.6 POI33-Moes Point

Distance: 12,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 110,5 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 8,0 nm  
True Course: 314°  
Magnetic Course: 303°

From Norton Bay, stay on course . After 12 nautical miles, Moses Point juts out into Norton Sound.

Moses Point, a coastal outcrop on Norton Sound, serves as a navigational aid near Elim, its name possibly honoring an early missionary or Inupiat figure. Once a military radar site in the 1950s, it's

now a quiet spot for fishing and hunting. Its windswept edge marks a subtle shift in Alaska's coastal wilds.

#### 1.4.7 PFEL-Elim



Distance:	8,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	118,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	231°
Magnetic Course:	221°

Turn left and land at Elim Airport.

### 1.5 Leg 5: PFEL - PAOM

Departure: Elim (PFEL)

Destination: Nome (PAOM)

Distance: 84,6 nm



#### 1.5.1 POI34-Golovin

Distance: 19,8 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 19,8 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 64,8 nm

True Course: 258°

Magnetic Course: 248°

After takeoff, turn right on a heading of 250 following Norton Sound's northern shore westward.

Golovin, an Inupiat village of 150 on Norton Sound, nestles in Golovin Bay, its name from Russian explorer Vasily Golovnin who charted it in 1818. A fishing and hunting hub for centuries, it thrives on salmon and seal, tied to Iditarod history. Its coastal perch reflects Alaska's enduring native resilience.

#### 1.5.2 POI35-Golownn Lagoon

Distance: 4,9 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 24,7 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 59,9 nm

True Course: 277°

Magnetic Course: 267°

From Golovin, maintain a heading of 270, and follow Norton Sound's northern coast southwest.

Golovin Lagoon, a sheltered arm off Norton Sound, stretches inland near Golovin, its calm waters a haven for fish and migratory birds in a tundra setting. Used by Inupiat for fishing and travel, it remains a quiet lifeline in the region's coastal wilderness. Its serene expanse mirrors Alaska's northern beauty.

### 1.5.3 POI36-Taylor Lagoon

Distance: 23,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 48,5 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 36,1 nm  
True Course: 272°  
Magnetic Course: 262°

Leaving Golovin Lagoon, adjust to a heading of 260, and follow Norton Sound's shoreline southwest, keeping the water on your left.

Taylor Lagoon, a subtle feature near Norton Sound, supports the Inupiat village of White Mountain with its fish-rich waters, its name possibly honoring an early settler or explorer. A stop for waterfowl and subsistence hunters, it's a tranquil piece of Alaska's coastal ecosystem. Its quiet shores blend into the Seward Peninsula's wilds.

### 1.5.4 POI37-Cape Nome

Distance: 23,9 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 72,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 12,2 nm  
True Course: 252°  
Magnetic Course: 242°

From Taylor Lagoon, turn to a heading of 240, and follow Norton Sound's northern coast southwest. After 25 nautical miles, Cape Nome juts out into the sound east of Nome

Cape Nome, a windswept point on the Seward Peninsula, marks the approach to Nome, its name a possible misreading of "C. No Name" on an 1840s map. A beacon for gold rush ships in 1898, it now guides fishermen and pilots along Norton Sound. Its stark profile stands as a gateway to Alaska's western edge.

### 1.5.5 NOME-Nome

Distance: 8,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 81,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 3,4 nm  
True Course: 290°  
Magnetic Course: 281°

Turn right heading of 280, and follow Norton Sound's southern shore southwest.

Nome, a town of 3,800 on Norton Sound, boomed with the 1898 gold rush, its name tied to Cape Nome's cartographic quirk, rooted in Inupiat fishing camps. Now a hub for fishing, tourism, and the Iditarod finish, it blends history with frontier spirit. Its coastal sprawl shines as Alaska's western outpost.



## 1.5.6 PAOM-Nome



Distance:	3,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	84,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	290°
Magnetic Course:	281°

Prepare to land at Nome Airport.

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