



## Nome to Point Hope

### Series 4: Seward Peninsula And Chukchi Sea Coast

This four-leg adventure unveils Alaska's northwestern frontier, from Nome's historic shores through the Bering Strait's tundra wilds and Kotzebue's Arctic pulse to Point Hope's ancient coastal heart.

Your Arctic journey launches at Nome Airport (PAOM). The first leg traces the Snake River Bridge and Glacial Lake's shimmering waters, then sweeps northwest through Imuruk Basin's volcanic tundra to Wales Airport (PAIW), landing at America's westernmost point near Teller's fishing camps and Tin City's Cold War relics, with the Bering Strait's horizon teasing Russia beyond.

Next, you depart PAIW, skirting the Chukchi Sea's edge via Lopp and Ipek Lagoons, past Shishmaref Inlet's eroding shores and the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve's ancient tundra, touching down at Deering Airport (PADE) near the Nugnaluktuk River's quiet banks.

The third leg departs Deering Airport, sweeping through Kotzebue Sound's wilds over Chamisso Island's rocky solitude and Selawik Lake's sprawling basin, landing at Ralph Wien Memorial Airport (PAOT) in Kotzebue, an Inupiat hub gazing across Arctic waters.

Finally, you lift off from Ralph Wien Memorial, hugging the Chukchi Sea's edge past Sheshalik's beluga grounds and a chain of lagoons—Krusenstern, Tasikpak, Mapsorak—to Point Hope Airport (PAPO), setting down at a 2,500 year old whaling village near Kivalina's windswept island.

No. of Legs: 4

Total distance: 491 nm

Author: PerfectFlight

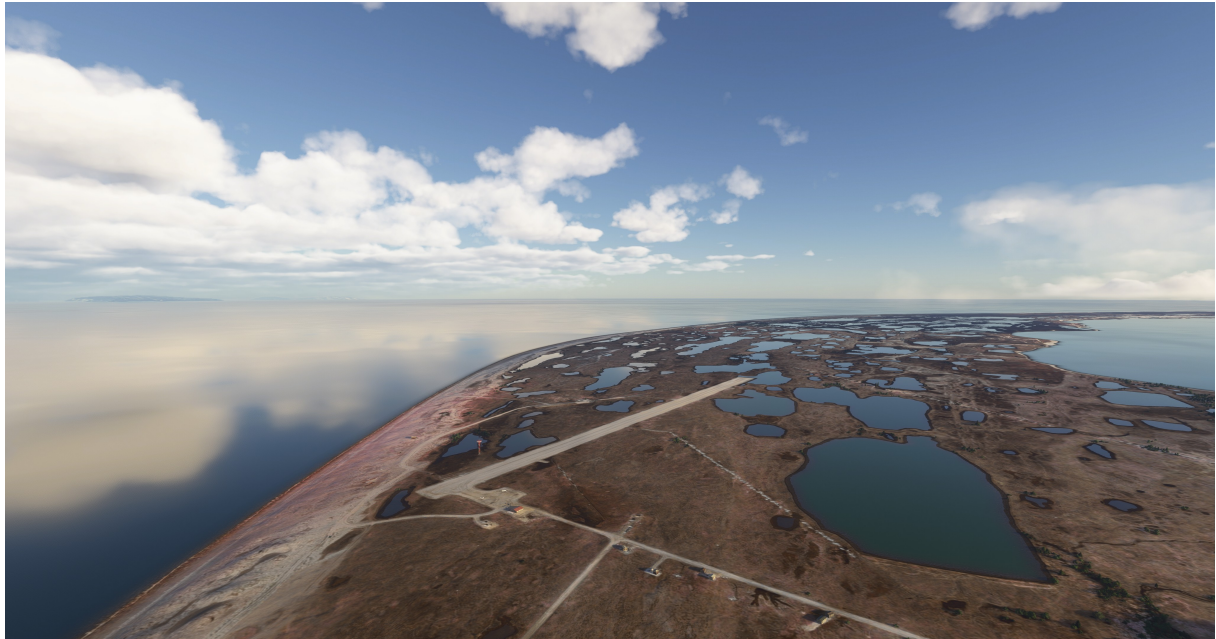
## 1 Legs

### 1.1 Leg 1: PAOM - PAIW

Departure: Nome (PAOM)

Destination: Wales (PAIW)

Distance: 105,3 nm



#### 1.1.1 POI1-Snake River Bridge

Distance: 3,8 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 3,8 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 101,5 nm

True Course: 336°

Magnetic Course: 327°

After takeoff, climb straight out on a heading of 320, then turn left to 180, following the Snake River's northern bank.

Snake River Bridge spans the Snake River near Nome, a vital link in this gold-rush town on the Seward Peninsula, built to support early 20th-century mining traffic. The river, named for its winding path, sustains fish runs for Inupiat locals. Its modest crossing ties Nome's history to Alaska's coastal wilds.

#### 1.1.2 POI2-Glacial Lake

Distance: 17,2 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 21,0 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 84,3 nm

True Course: 343°

Magnetic Course: 334°

From the Snake River Bridge, adjust to a heading of 335. After 17 nautical miles you will reach Glacial Lake, a broad, shallow basin north of Nome, its shimmering surface framed by low hills.

Glacial Lake, a remnant of ancient ice on the Seward Peninsula, lies north of Nome, its waters a stopover for migratory birds and a fishing spot for Inupiat families. Formed by glacial retreat, it reflects the region's prehistoric past in a tundra landscape. Its serene expanse offers a quiet pause in Alaska's northern wilds.

#### 1.1.3 POI3-Imuruk Basin

Distance: 13,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 34,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 71,2 nm  
True Course: 2°  
Magnetic Course: 353°

At Glacial Lake, maintain a heading of 350, and follow the tundra's gentle rise northwest. Imuruk Basin is a vast depression with Imuruk Lake at its heart.

Imuruk Basin, a volcanic lowland on the Seward Peninsula, cradles Imuruk Lake, its name from the Inupiat "Imuruq," tied to local lore. A tundra wetland dotted with lava flows, it supports caribou and waterfowl, used by Inupiat hunters for millennia. Its rugged beauty showcases Alaska's geologic diversity.

#### 1.1.4 POI4-Teller

Distance: 20,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 54,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 50,4 nm  
True Course: 306°  
Magnetic Course: 298°

Turn to a heading of 300, and follow the basin's western edge northwest, keeping Imuruk Lake on your right.

Teller, an Inupiat village of 230 on the Seward Peninsula, sits at Grantley Harbor's mouth, its name from Henry Teller, a U.S. Secretary in the 1880s. A fishing and reindeer herding outpost since the gold rush, it thrives on subsistence in a stormy climate. Its coastal perch links it to Alaska's Bering Sea heritage.

#### 1.1.5 POI5-Brevig Mission

Distance: 5,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 60,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 45,0 nm  
True Course: 324°  
Magnetic Course: 316°

Adjust to a heading of 315, and follow the Bering Sea's southern coast westward.

Brevig Mission, an Inupiat community of 400 on the Seward Peninsula, hugs Port Clarence, named for a Lutheran mission founded in 1900. Rooted in fishing and hunting, it bears scars from the 1918 flu that decimated its people, now a resilient outpost. Its quiet shore faces the Bering Sea's vastness.



### 1.1.6 POI6-Brevig Lagoon

Distance: 7,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 67,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 37,8 nm  
True Course: 281°  
Magnetic Course: 273°

Follow the Bering Sea's southern shoreline westward and fly over Brevig Lagoon, a narrow, shallow waterway near the village

Brevig Lagoon, a sheltered inlet off Port Clarence, supports Brevig Mission with its fish-rich waters, a vital resource for Inupiat subsistence in a harsh tundra setting. Connected to the Bering Sea, it's a stop for seals and birds. Its calm expanse reflects Alaska's coastal simplicity.

### 1.1.7 YORK-York

Distance: 24,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 91,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 13,7 nm  
True Course: 290°  
Magnetic Course: 282°

Leaving Brevig Lagoon, turn to a heading of 280, and follow the Bering Sea's southern coast westward, keeping the water on your left.

York, now a ghost town on the Seward Peninsula, briefly boomed as a gold rush camp in the 1900s near Cape York, named for prospector Charles York. Once bustling with miners, it's faded into tundra, leaving traces of Alaska's fleeting riches. Its lonely shore whispers of a bygone era.

### 1.1.8 POI7-Tin City

Distance: 7,9 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 99,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 5,8 nm  
True Course: 301°  
Magnetic Course: 294°

From York, adjust to a heading of 295, and follow the Bering Sea's southern shoreline.

Tin City, a remote speck on the Seward Peninsula, grew from a 1950s Air Force station monitoring the Bering Strait, named for nearby tin deposits mined in the 1900s. Now nearly abandoned, it clings to the coast, a relic of Alaska's military past. Its stark isolation faces Russia across the strait.

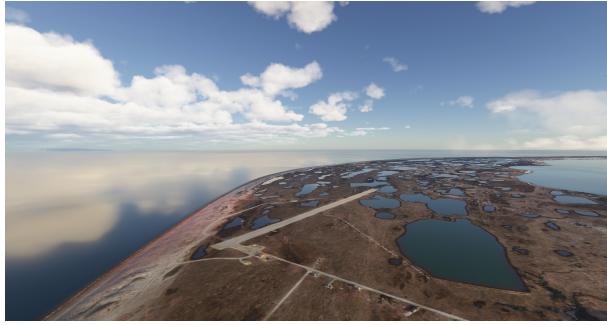
### 1.1.9 WALES-Wales

Distance: 3,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 103,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 2,1 nm  
True Course: 299°  
Magnetic Course: 291°

Stay on course and follow the Bering Sea's southern coast.

Wales, an Inupiat village of 150 at Cape Prince of Wales, marks the U.S.'s western edge, its name from British explorers, rooted in "Kinugmiut" for its people. A whaling and trading hub for centuries, it now fishes and hunts, staring across 51 miles to Russia. Its remote perch embodies Alaska's frontier spirit.

## 1.1.10 PAIW-Wales



Distance:	2,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	105,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	349°
Magnetic Course:	342°

Turn right and follow the Bering Sea's western shore northward. Land at Wales Airport. Its gravel runway is a lifeline for bush pilots in a land shaped by storms and sea ice.

## 1.2 Leg 2: PAIW - PADE

Departure: Wales (PAIW)

Destination: Deering (PADE)

Distance: 141,4 nm



### 1.2.1 POI8-Lopp Lagoon

Distance: 3,7 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 3,7 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 137,7 nm

True Course: 22°

Magnetic Course: 14°

After takeoff, climb straight out on a heading of 015, following the Bering Sea's northern shore.

Lopp Lagoon, a sprawling wetland on the Seward Peninsula, stretches near Wales, its name honoring missionary William Lopp who worked with Inupiat in the 1890s. A vital stop for migratory birds and fish, it's tied to subsistence hunting in a tundra landscape. Its quiet expanse reflects Alaska's coastal wilds.

### 1.2.2 POI9-Ipek Lagoon

Distance: 25,3 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 29,0 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 112,5 nm

True Course: 60°

Magnetic Course: 52°

At Lopp Lagoon, maintain a heading of 050, and follow the Bering Sea's northern coast eastward, keeping the water on your left.

Ipek Lagoon, a lesser-known inlet on the Seward Peninsula, supports the region's Inupiat with its fish-rich waters, its name possibly from an Inupiat term tied to local use. A haven for seals and

waterfowl, it remains untouched in the Bering Sea's shadow. Its serene shores blend into Alaska's northern tundra.

#### 1.2.3 POI10-Shishmaref Inlet

Distance: 29,0 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 58,0 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 83,5 nm  
True Course: 61°  
Magnetic Course: 54°

Adjust to a heading of 055, and follow the Bering Sea's northern shoreline southeast. Shishmaref Inlet appears as a narrow channel linking Shishmaref Lagoon to the sea.

Shishmaref Inlet, a vital artery on the Seward Peninsula, connects Shishmaref Lagoon to the Bering Sea, its name from the Inupiat village "Kigiqtaq," meaning "island." A fishing and hunting lifeline for centuries, it faces erosion from rising seas, a stark sign of change. Its windswept channel ties it to Alaska's coastal heritage.

#### 1.2.4 POI11-Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

Distance: 16,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 74,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 67,3 nm  
True Course: 68°  
Magnetic Course: 60°

Turn to a heading of 060 and cross the Shishmaref Inlet.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, a 2.7 million acre wilderness on the Seward Peninsula, marks where ancient peoples crossed from Asia 13,000 years ago, preserved since 1978. Home to muskox and caribou, it's sacred to Inupiat history, with volcanic scars adding depth. Its untouched sprawl evokes Alaska's prehistoric past.

#### 1.2.5 POI12-Nugnugluktuk River

Distance: 27,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 101,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 39,9 nm  
True Course: 93°  
Magnetic Course: 84°

Leaving the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, turn right heading of 085 and follow the preserve's southern boundary southeast. After 30 nautical miles, the Nugnugaluktuk River emerges, a meandering stream flowing into the Arctic Ocean near Deering.

Nugnugaluktuk River, a subtle waterway on the Seward Peninsula, drains into Kotzebue Sound near Deering, its name likely Inupiat, tied to local lore. Supporting salmon and waterfowl, it's a quiet lifeline in a tundra wilderness once roamed by ancient hunters. Its gentle flow cuts through Alaska's northern expanse.

### 1.2.6 POI13-Sullivan Lake

Distance: 30,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 132,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 9,2 nm  
True Course: 105°  
Magnetic Course: 96°

From the Nugnugaluktuk River, adjust to a heading of 094 and continue for about 30 nautical miles. Sullivan Lake is, a small, oval basin near Deering.

Sullivan Lake, a tranquil pool on the Seward Peninsula, lies near Deering, its waters a fishing spot for Inupiat and a stopover for migratory birds in a tundra setting. Named possibly for an early explorer, it remains a serene feature in Alaska's wild north. Its quiet shores offer a pause in the region's vastness.

### 1.2.7 PADE-Deering



Distance: 9,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 141,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm  
True Course: 84°  
Magnetic Course: 75°

Turn to a heading of 075 and follow the tundra's gentle slope southeast. Land at Deering Airport.

### 1.3 Leg 3: PADE - PAOT

Departure: Deering (PADE)

Destination: Ralph Wien Memorial (PAOT)

Distance: 106,5 nm



#### 1.3.1 POI14-Deering

Distance: 1,5 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 1,5 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 105,0 nm

True Course: 81°

Magnetic Course: 71°

After takeoff, turn right on a heading of 070 and fly over Deering.

#### 1.3.2 POI15-Chamisso

Distance: 22,4 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 23,9 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 82,6 nm

True Course: 66°

Magnetic Course: 56°

Maintain a heading of 055, and follow Kotzebue Sound's southern coast west.

Chamisso Island, a rugged speck in Kotzebue Sound, anchors Chamisso Wilderness, named for botanist Adelbert von Chamisso who explored it in 1816. Part of a national wildlife refuge since 1912, it's a sanctuary for seabirds and seals, untouched by humans. Its stark beauty rises from Alaska's Arctic waters.



### 1.3.3 POI16-Eschscholtz Bay

Distance: 12,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 36,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 70,4 nm  
True Course: 49°  
Magnetic Course: 39°

Leaving Chamisso Island, adjust to a heading of 040 and follow Kotzebue Sound's southern shoreline westfor about 12 nautical miles, until Eschscholtz Bay opens ahead.

Eschscholtz Bay, a deep arm of Kotzebue Sound, honors Johann Eschscholtz, a naturalist on Chamisso's 1816 expedition, its waters a fishing ground for Inupiat people. Sheltering seals and migratory birds, it's a pristine piece of Alaska's Arctic coast. Its open expanse reflects the region's wild serenity.

### 1.3.4 POI17-Selawik Lake

Distance: 14,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 50,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 56,2 nm  
True Course: 30°  
Magnetic Course: 20°

Turn left to a heading of 020 and follow the bay's eastern shore northward. Selawik Lake is a vast, irregular basin near the Selawik River.

Selawik Lake, a 400 square-mile jewel in Alaska's Interior, feeds the Selawik River, its name from the Inupiat "Siilivik," meaning "place of sheefish." A vital fishery for Inupiat villages, it's part of the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, teeming with pike and waterfowl. Its tranquil waters mirror the tundra's endless expanse.

### 1.3.5 POI18-Noorvik

Distance: 16,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 67,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 39,4 nm  
True Course: 11°  
Magnetic Course: 0°

Maintain a heading of 360, and initially follow the Selawik River's western bank northward.

Noorvik, an Inupiat village of 650 near Kotzebue Sound, straddles the Kobuk River, its name "Nuorvik" meaning "place to move to," settled in 1914 by families seeking fish. A hub for subsistence and the Iditarod, it blends tradition with Arctic resilience. Its riverfront ties it to Alaska's northern lifeline.

### 1.3.6 POI19-Ekichuk Lake

Distance: 14,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 81,5 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 25,0 nm  
True Course: 302°  
Magnetic Course: 292°

At Noorvik, turn left and set heading 290. Follow the Kobuk River's western bank west. After 15 nautical miles, Ekichuk Lake emerges inland.

Ekichuk Lake, a quiet pool near the Kobuk River, supports Inupiat fishing with its clear waters, its name possibly Inupiat, tied to local use. A stop for waterfowl and small game, it's a serene feature in Alaska's tundra wilderness. Its calm shores offer a glimpse of the region's untouched beauty.

### 1.3.7 POI20-Kotzebue

Distance: 22,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 104,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 2,4 nm  
True Course: 262°  
Magnetic Course: 252°

Turn to a heading of 250, and continue for 20 nautical miles. Kotzebue is located along Kotzebue Sound's northern shore.

Kotzebue, an Inupiat hub of 3,200 on Kotzebue Sound, thrives as Alaska's Arctic crossroads, its name from "Qikiqtaḡruk," meaning "almost an island." A trading center for 600 years, it now blends fishing, hunting, and tourism with modern life. Its coastal perch gazes across the sound's icy expanse.

### 1.3.8 PAOT-Ralph Wien Memorial



Distance: 2,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 106,5 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm  
True Course: 238°  
Magnetic Course: 228°

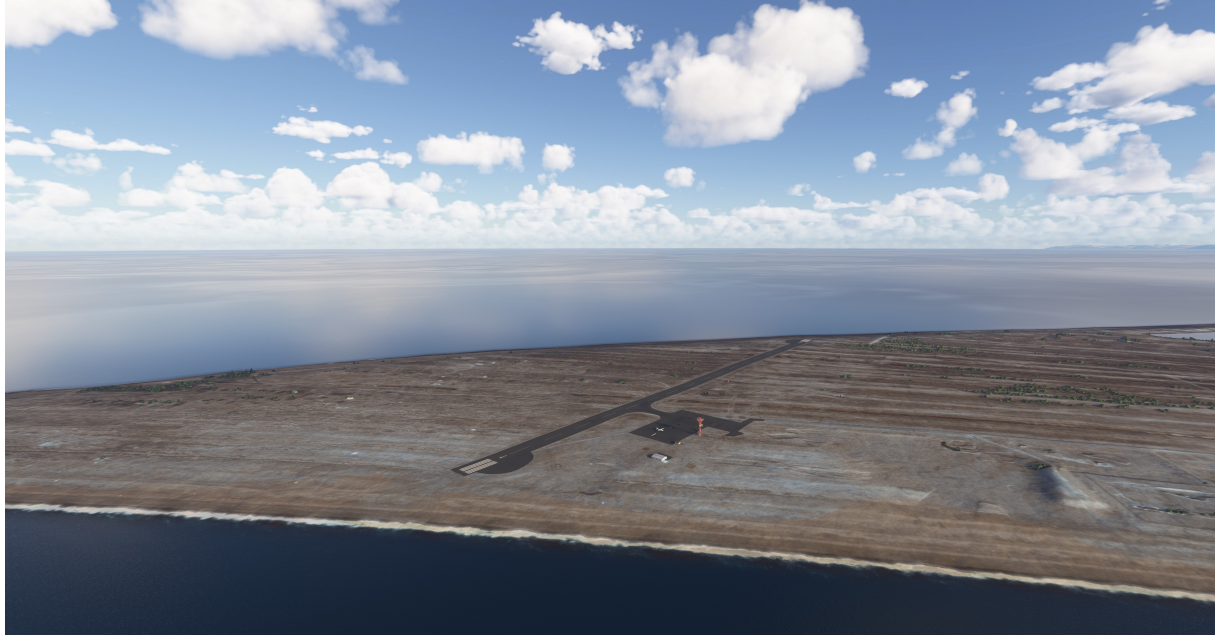
Follow Kotzebue Sound's northern shore westward and land at Ralph Wien Memorial Airport, runway 18.

### 1.4 Leg 4: PAOT - PAPO

Departure: Ralph Wien Memorial (PAOT)

Destination: Point Hope (PAPO)

Distance: 137,3 nm



#### 1.4.1 POI21-Sheshalik

Distance: 8,6 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 8,6 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 128,7 nm

True Course: 319°

Magnetic Course: 309°

After takeoff, turn right on a heading of 230 following Kotzebue Sound's northern shore northwest.

Sheshalik, a seasonal Inupiat camp on Kotzebue Sound, sits near a spit, its name from "Sisualik," meaning "place with beluga." Used for fishing and whaling for centuries, it's a quiet outpost in a tundra landscape, tied to subsistence traditions. Its coastal perch faces Alaska's Arctic waters.

#### 1.4.2 POI22-Krusenstern Lagoon

Distance: 19,4 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 28,0 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 109,3 nm

True Course: 296°

Magnetic Course: 286°

From Sheshalik, maintain a heading of 285 and follow Kotzebue Sound's northern coast northwest, keeping the water on your left.

Krusenstern Lagoon, part of Cape Krusenstern National Monument, stretches along the Chukchi Sea, named for Russian explorer Adam Krusenstern from the 1800s. A refuge for seals and birds, it's sacred to Inupiat history, with archaeological sites dating back 4,000 years. Its wild expanse mirrors Alaska's Arctic past.

#### 1.4.3 POI23-Kotlik Lagoon

Distance: 15,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 43,7 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 93,6 nm  
True Course: 340°  
Magnetic Course: 331°

Leaving Krusenstern Lagoon, adjust to a heading of 330 and follow the Chukchi Sea's southern shore westward for about 15 nautical miles.

Kotlik Lagoon, a quiet inlet near the Chukchi Sea, supports Inupiat fishing with its shallow waters, its name possibly linked to the Yup'ik "Kotlik" down south, meaning "pants." A stop for waterfowl and subsistence hunters, it's a serene feature in Alaska's Arctic tundra. Its calm shores blend into the coastal wilds.

#### 1.4.4 POI24-Ipiavik Lagoon

Distance: 16,0 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 59,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 77,7 nm  
True Course: 335°  
Magnetic Course: 325°

Turn to a heading of 325 and follow the Chukchi Sea's southern coast westward for 15 nautical miles.

Ipiavik Lagoon, a subtle waterway on Alaska's northwest coast, flows into the Chukchi Sea, its name likely Inupiat, tied to local use or lore. Supporting fish and migratory birds, it's a quiet lifeline in a windswept tundra wilderness. Its gentle expanse reflects the region's stark beauty.

#### 1.4.5 POI25-Kivalina

Distance: 11,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 71,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 65,9 nm  
True Course: 306°  
Magnetic Course: 297°

At Ipiavik Lagoon, maintain a heading of 300 and follow the Chukchi Sea's southern shore westward.

Kivalina, an Inupiat village of 370 on the Chukchi Sea, clings to a shrinking island, its name "Kivalliñiq" meaning "one hunts beluga." A fishing and whaling hub for centuries, it faces relocation due to erosion, yet endures with tradition. Its exposed perch embodies Alaska's Arctic resilience.

#### 1.4.6 POI26-Tasikpak Lagoon

Distance: 17,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 89,0 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 48,3 nm  
True Course: 315°  
Magnetic Course: 306°

From Kivalina, adjust to a heading of 305 and follow the Chukchi Sea's southern coast northwest, keeping the water on your left.

Tasikpak Lagoon, a coastal wetland on Alaska's northwest shore, supports Inupiat subsistence with its fish-rich waters, its name possibly Inupiat, linked to the area's resources. A haven for seals and birds, it's part of the Chukchi Sea's wild tapestry. Its quiet shores stretch beneath the Arctic sky.

#### 1.4.7 POI27-Mapsorak Lagoon

Distance: 8,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 97,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 40,0 nm  
True Course: 314°  
Magnetic Course: 305°

Continue following the Chukchi Sea's southern shoreline for another 8 nautical miles.

Mapsorak Lagoon, a sprawling inlet near the Chukchi Sea, offers fish and waterfowl to Inupiat hunters, its name likely Inupiat, reflecting local significance. Connected to the sea by narrow channels, it's a pristine piece of Alaska's Arctic coast. Its wild expanse echoes the region's untamed spirit.

#### 1.4.8 POI28-Ogotoruck Creek

Distance: 9,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 107,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 30,2 nm  
True Course: 294°  
Magnetic Course: 286°

Maintain a heading of 285 to remain on the the Chukchi Sea's southern coast..

Ogotoruk Creek, a modest waterway on Alaska's northwest coast, drains into the Chukchi Sea, its name Inupiat, tied to the region's heritage. Used for fishing and as a Cold War test site in the 1960s, it now rests quietly in the tundra. Its gentle flow marks a wild Arctic edge.

#### 1.4.9 POI29-Aiautak Lagoon

Distance: 14,8 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 121,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 15,5 nm  
True Course: 317°  
Magnetic Course: 309°

Leaving Ogotoruk Creek, adjust to a heading of 310, keeping the water on your left.

Aiautak Lagoon, a key feature near Point Hope, supports Inupiat fishing with its rich waters, its name likely "Ayauqtaq," meaning "place to rest" in Inupiat. A stop for seals and migratory birds, it's part of the Chukchi Sea's coastal wilds. Its serene shores frame Alaska's Arctic beauty.

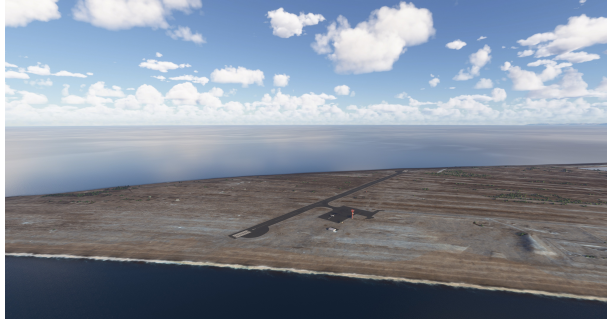
#### 1.4.10 POI30-Marryat Inlet

Distance: 11,0 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 132,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 4,5 nm  
True Course: 304°  
Magnetic Course: 297°

At Aiautak Lagoon, continue for another 10 nautical miles towards Marryat Inlet.

Marryat Inlet, a vital passage near Point Hope, connects Aiautak Lagoon to the Chukchi Sea, named possibly for explorer Frederick Marryat's legacy. A fishing and whaling route for Inupiat, it's a quiet artery in Alaska's Arctic coast. Its windswept channel ties it to the region's maritime roots.

#### 1.4.11 PAPO-Point Hope



Distance:	4,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	137,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	245°
Magnetic Course:	237°

Turn left and prepare to land at Point Hope Airport runway 19.

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