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Base information mapped, edited, and
published by the United States Geological
Survey. All other information compiled and
researched by Kingfisher. Most USGS
topographic maps used in creating this
map show contour intervals at 40 feet on
land and 80 feet in Lake Powell. Several
sections do not adhere to this standard.
We've indicated these read elevations
carefully.

Kingfisher Maps, Inc. expressly disclaims
liability for damages resulting from reliance
on this map or the representations herein.
Lake elevations are shown at normal pool
elevation (3700 feet above sea level), but
are subject to change as the lake level
fluctuates. Inquire locally about current
lake conditions.

We would appreciate hearing your
comments about our map. Your
suggestions may be incorporated in our
next revision. Errors should also be
reported so that they can be corrected on
future editions.

Caution: Two passages
indicated by buoys is
subject to change as the
water level fluctuates. Be
sure to follow the marked
passage closely.

Continued on Reverse Side



Lake Information

Created for water storage and power
generation, Lake Powell also offers major
recreational opportunities. Construction of
the dam on the Colorado River began in
1956, and was completed in March of
1963. The lake reached full pool level in
1980. Lake Powell's 1,050 miles of
shoreline stretch from Hapa, Arizona
northeast well into Utah, creating a
recreational paradise like no other.

Water sports are the main recreational
attraction of Lake Powell and the Glen
Canyon National Recreation Area.
Concessionaires offer boat tours, as well
as boat and water toy rentals. Take a
relaxing houseboat cruise or ski the open
waters. Fishing is rewarding all year.
Primary game species are largemouth and
striped bass, black crappie, catfish,
bluegill, trout, and walleye. The cold
waters of the Colorado River below the
dam provide excellent trophy trout habitat.

Lake Powell is also a convenient door to
the Rainbow Bridge National Monument,
the world's largest natural bridge. Before
Lake Powell, the only access to the bridge
was by foot over the treacherous trail.
There are two trails that lead to the bridge
by land: from Navajo Mountain Trading
Post (1.4 miles) and from abandoned
Rainbow Lodge (1.3 miles). By water, the
Rainbow Bridge can be reached by a 1/2
mile walk from the courtesy dock landing
in Bridge Canyon (about 50 miles from
Waluppes, Bull Frog, or Hapa Crossing).

For additional information about Lake
Powell and the Glen Canyon National
Recreation Area, please contact:

- Page-Lake Powell Chamber of
Commerce—(802) 845-2741
- Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
(802) 845-1200
- National Park Service
Weather Information (802) 845-5301

Navigation Aids

Mid-Channel Buoys are lighted or
spherical unlighted buoys that indicate the
deepest water. Mid-channel buoys are
red and white, marked with a letter and
placed in alphabetical order.

Lateral Buoys may or may not be lighted.
When heading away from the dam, green
can buoys indicate the port (left) limit of
deep water, and the red nun buoys
indicate the starboard (right) limit of deep
water. When heading away from the dam
toward Hapa, the red nun buoys should be
on your right. Numbers on lateral buoys
are the approximate mileage to the dam by
way of the Colorado River channel.
Green can buoys show odd number miles
and red nun buoys show even number
miles.

Daymarks are lighted and mounted above
the water level on shore. When heading
away from the dam, green square
daymarks are to the left and red triangle
daymarks are to the right. Like lateral
buoys, the number on the daymark is the
approximate mileage to the dam.

Warning Buoys are either spherical or
upright sticks. The buoys are white with
orange diamonds and mark underwater
obstructions.

Directional and location sign and can
buoys mark the mouths of certain
canyons, tributaries, marinas, etc.
Information is clearly marked on the
buoys. Other navigational markers indicate
restricted areas. The buoys are short,
white, and show restrictions such as
"No Wake Speed" or "No Skiers".

Important Warning: Wind and storms can
move certain buoys. In addition, water level
fluctuations may cause buoys to be moved
or removed to maintain a safe channel.

Deviant Quads

The base information for this map was
derived from United States Geological
Survey topographic maps, or quads. Most
of the quads show contour intervals at 40
feet on land and 80 feet in Lake Powell.
Several of the quads, however, deviate
from those "standards".

Listed below are the quads that are
different, and their contour interval values.
To find the quad names on the map, look
at the latitude/longitude grid system
printed in gray over the entire map. The
bolder grid lines represent the edge of
each quad. The quad name is located in
the lower left corner of each quad.

Quad Name (Land Interval/Water Interval)
Alcove Canyon (40/40)
Chlorine Point (40/40)
Deep Canyon North (40/40)
Grand Hapa Bay (40/40)
Hite North (40/40)
Hite South (40/40)
Loches + Rock (20/20)
Lone Rock (40/40)
Mokee Mesa (40/40)
Monitor Butte (40/40)
No-Mans Mesa North (40/40)
Oleto NE (20/20)
Sewing Machine (40/40)
Page (20/40)

Recreation Area or National Monument	
Navajo Indian Reservation Boundary	
City Corporate Boundary	
Water Depth up to 100 Feet (At Full Pool)	
Water Depth Over 100 Feet (At Full Pool)	
Daymark (Green/Port/Odd) On Shore	83 ■
Daymark (Red/Even/Starboard) On Shore	84 ■
Lateral Buoy (Green/Odd/Can)	77 ●
Lateral Buoy (Red/Even/Nun)	78 ●
Paved roadways are shown in red. Inquire locally about the condition of unpaved roads shown on this map. All lake elevations are shown at full pool elevation of 3700 feet above mean sea level.	



Lake Powell

Northeast Contour Map Number 8010
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