

Official Map and Guide



Windsurfers on Blue Mesa Reservoir

Nathan Blouw

Curecanti National Recreation Area's stark landscape bears the imprint of attempts to alter these rugged mesas and canyons for human purposes. The most recent major alteration was the construction of three dams on the Gunnison River to provide irrigation and hydroelectric power. These Wayne N. Aspinall Unit dams of the Bureau of Reclamation's Upper Colorado River Storage Project have transformed this semiarid locale into a water-based recreation mecca. The high, dry, eroded vistas are now interrupted not only by the Gunnison River's narrow thread, but also by three reservoirs: Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal. Blue Mesa serves as the

main storage reservoir. Morrow Point Dam generates most of the power, and Crystal Dam maintains an even flow through the Black Canyon of the Gunnison. The old rock faces of the Black Canyon that hold the water of the Morrow Point and Crystal reservoirs tell of changes which have occurred over two billion years. Surrounding mesas are capped with cliffs and rocky spires telling of violent volcanic eruptions some 30 million years ago. These formed the West Elk Mountains to the north. Later episodes to the south, forming southwestern Colorado's scenic San Juan Mountains, spewed vast quantities of ash over this area. The ancestral Gunnison River

readily cut down through this volcanic matter, but below lay the tough, ancient rock that is exposed in Black Canyon. This canyon lends the fjord-like character to Morrow Point and Crystal reservoirs' steep, rock walls. Blue Mesa's bed formed in less-resistant volcanic mudflow materials. As these eroded beneath solidified volcanic layers, spires formed.

You can see a fine example of this formation when hiking the Dillon Pinnacles Trail. The most striking feature of the lower reservoirs is the spirelike Curecanti Needle. It is best viewed from the tour boat

on Morrow Point Reservoir. Curecanti's fish—brown, rainbow, and Mackinaw trout and kokanee salmon—attract the greatest number of people to the park. Recreational opportunities abound for power boating, sailing, windsurfing, camping, hiking, and hunting. Any season offers such rewarding sightseeing as the Morrow Point Dam, Pioneer Point, the Cimarron Railroad Exhibit's historic narrow gauge, and the Gunnison Tunnel. But for the most part, you have the rare opportunity to savor here the solitude and silence of the canyons and mesas.

History



Few clues remain of the Ute Indians who lived here when pioneers and settlers arrived in the 1800s. Human occupation dates back to at least 10,000 years ago. Archeologists have uncovered the remains of ancient structures called wickiups that date back 4,500 years. These are some of the oldest dwell-

ings to have been uncovered here. Utes of historic times summered in the mountains and wintered near today's Montrose and Grand Junction. Like many of the area's earlier inhabitants, they were attracted here by the abundance of game in the dry hills and river valleys and by the vegetation in the canyons and on the mesas.

Fur traders and miners blazed the northern branch of the Spanish Trail from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. This trail first linked Ute country to Anglo and Spanish commerce. Despite negative reports by Capt. John Gunnison and his Pacific Railroad party, who surveyed the area in 1854, a narrow gauge railroad transported ore,

coal, cattle, and other goods in this area by 1882. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, bearing the Curecanti Needle on its logo, spurred development of small towns such as Cimarron. The railroad operated from 1882 to 1949. The region's farmers and ranchers soon coveted the Gunnison River's waters for their crops and livestock. The six-mile Gunnison Tunnel was cut through a mesa to deliver the water to the Uncompahgre Valley for agricultural uses. The tunnel was opened in 1909. Today it is recognized as a National Civil Engineering Landmark.



D&RG Engine 278, exhibited on the Cimarron Canyon trestle, recalls the railroad era.

Fishing



Brown, rainbow, Mackinaw, and brook trout and kokanee salmon attract anglers to park waters in summer and winter. The three dams of the Wayne N. Aspinall Unit dramatically changed the area's fishery. Where once the rainbow and brown trout of the Gunnison River fed mainly on aquatic insects, some fish of Curecanti's reservoirs feed on plankton.

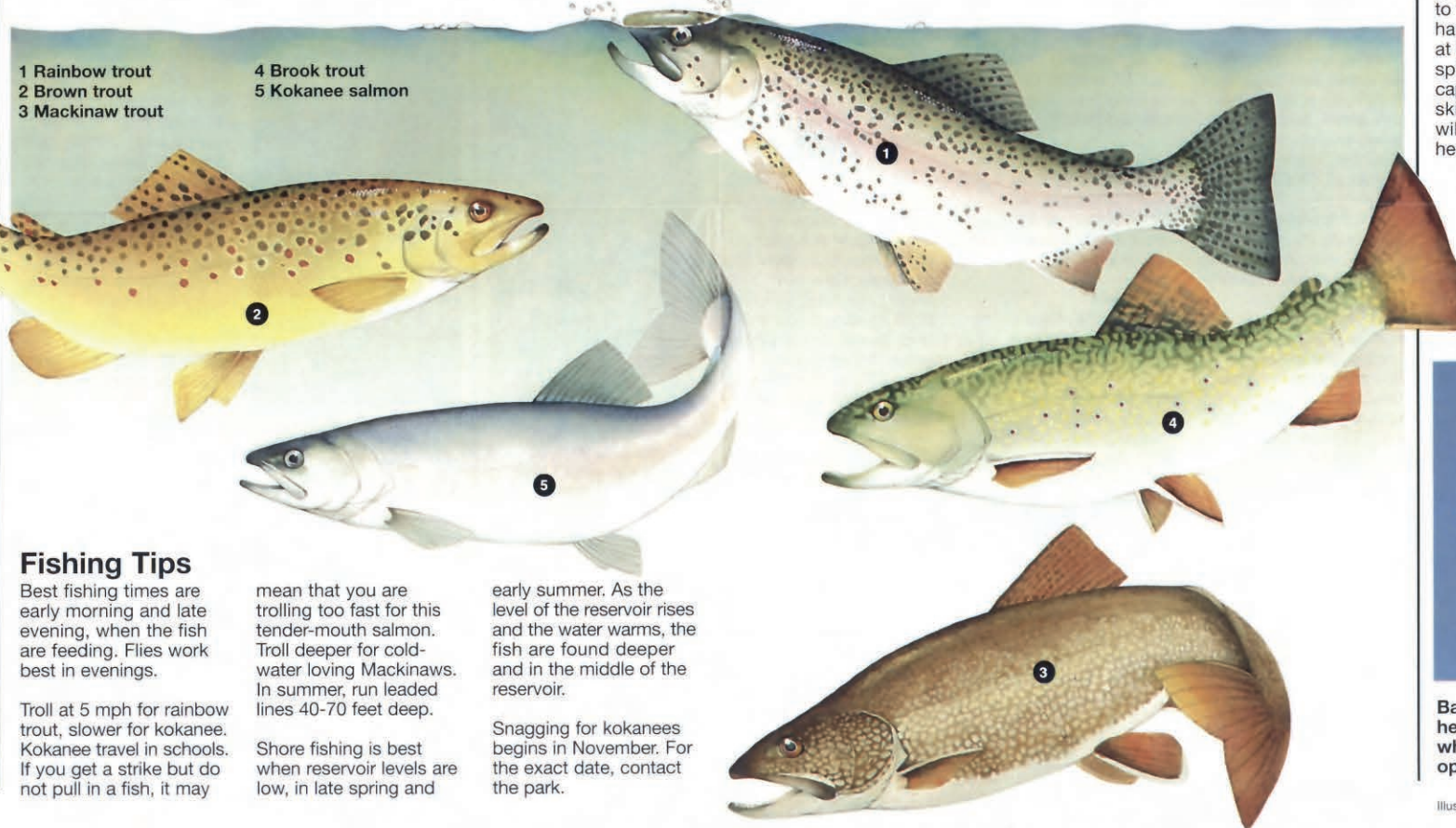
Plankton are microscopic plants and animals that flourish in this new reservoir environment. Brook trout favor the reservoir's tributary streams. The reservoirs' concentration of plankton is suitable for maintaining kokanee.

Kokanee lure many people to the area, particularly during the snagging season, which generally begins in November. Kokanee salmon are the most commonly caught fish. In Blue Mesa Reservoir's deep subsurface canyons lurk cold-water-loving Mackinaw (lake) trout caught at more than 30 pounds here. Rainbows, introduced in the Gunnison River in the 1880s, are still

stocked, along with kokanee salmon.

Fishing Regulations A Colorado fishing license is required for persons 16 years old and older. Buy licenses at the marinas or at a number of area sporting goods stores. Know the regulations. Before going fishing, check for closures, seasons, bait, and any other local restrictions that may apply. Use the

fish cleaning stations provided. If one is not available, use trash cans for proper disposal.



Fishing Tips

Best fishing times are early morning and late evening, when the fish are feeding. Flies work best in evenings.

Troll at 5 mph for rainbow trout, slower for kokanee. Kokanee travel in schools. If you get a strike but do not pull in a fish, it may

mean that you are trolling too fast for this tender-mouth salmon. Troll deeper for cold-water loving Mackinaws. In summer, run leaded lines 40-70 feet deep.

Shore fishing is best when reservoir levels are low, in late spring and

early summer. As the level of the reservoir rises and the water warms, the fish are found deeper and in the middle of the reservoir.

Snagging for kokanees begins in November. For the exact date, contact the park.

Winter



Winter finds elk, bighorn sheep, and deer coming down from the mountains to feed and to avoid the harsher conditions found at higher elevations. Despite the beautiful snow-capped mesas, clear blue skies, and abundant wildlife, winter is harsh here. Temperatures dip

as low as -40°F and are made even more dangerous by strong winds. Adequate preparation for winter activities is a must.

Anglers persist in winter, bearing augers for ice fishing. *Four inches of hard clear ice are needed to support one adult afoot.* Get specific rules that pertain to ice fishing from visitor centers or from park rangers before you venture onto the ice.

Crosscountry skiing is a good way to see wildlife wintering near Blue Mesa, or try the beginners' ski trail near the Elk Creek Visitor Center, conditions permitting. Advanced ski routes follow U.S. Forest Service access roads leading from the park.

Warning: Strong winds make wind chill factors extreme. Be prepared. Here are some general principles that you should follow. •Wear clothing in several light layers. Hooded and windproof outer layers are important. Keep your head and neck covered and warm. •Hands and feet are the most difficult to keep warm. Mittens are better than gloves. •Boots should be big enough to allow good circulation.

Contact the park or ask rangers for winter safety and preparedness information.



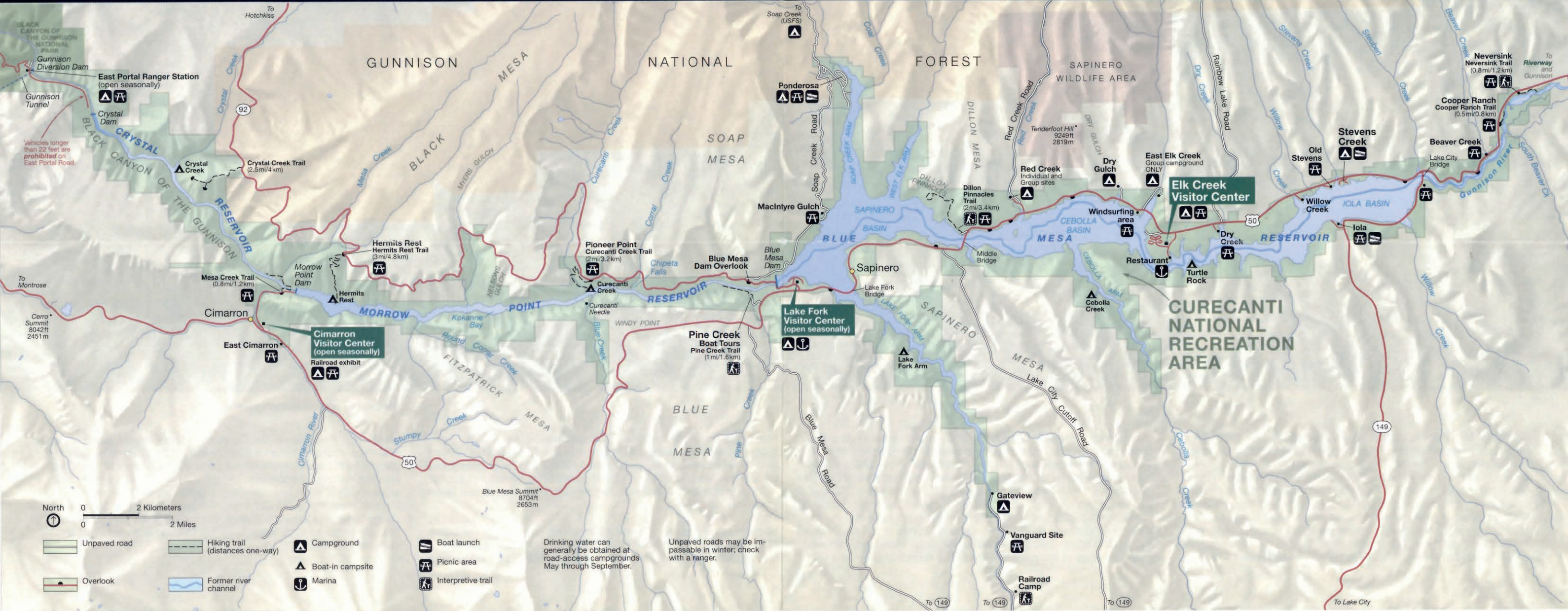
Bald eagles winter here, feeding on fish while waters remain open.



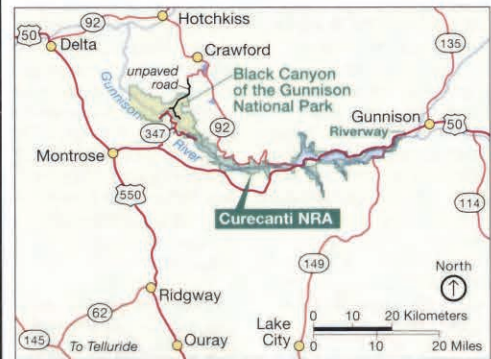
The number of elk herds that winter here depends on how severe the weather is.

Illustrations by Greg Harlin

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Orientation



Morrow Point Reservoir boat tours are offered on a regular schedule in the summer. A ranger on board interprets the canyon's story, and you will get a water-level view of Curecanti Needle and an appreciation of the sheer canyon walls. Boat tours depart from the boat dock at Pine Creek Trail.

Elk Creek Visitor Center is open mid-May to late September; it is open intermittently the rest of the year. Exhibits tell about Curecanti's natural and cultural histories and introduce its recreational activities. Schedules of park programs are available at visitor centers and campgrounds.

Information is also available at Lake Fork and Cimarron visitor centers and East Portal ranger station (open seasonally). Vehicles longer than 22 feet, including trailer, are prohibited on East Portal Road.

More Information
Curecanti National Recreation Area
102 Elk Creek
Gunnison, CO 81230
970-641-2337
www.nps.gov/cure

National Park Service:
www.nps.gov

Activities, Programs, and Services



Horseback riders explore Curecanti's Dillon Pinnacles Trail (top). Its semiarid landscape contrasts sharply with Blue Mesa Reservoir (above). Easy road access makes Blue Mesa Reservoir the focus of Curecanti water sports and recreation. The Gunnison River's deeply etched canyon forms steep walls for Curecanti's lower reservoirs. Access is by steep foot trails only; boats and canoes must be carried by hand.

Sightseeing
Scenic Colorado Highway 92 skirts Black Canyon's north rim for spectacular views. The Pioneer Point overlook offers views into this deep canyon and a chance to learn its history.

See the historic train exhibit at Cimarron. Rangers at the visitor centers can answer questions and help you plan your visit.

Services
Marinas are located at Elk Creek and Lake Fork. They have a small grocery store, boat rentals, guide service, slips, and showers. There is a restaurant at Elk Creek.

Find full travel services in Gunnison, 16 miles east of Elk Creek, and in Montrose, 20 miles west of Cimarron entrance.

Hiking
Curecanti's trail system offers varied hiking experiences. Trails may have rapid vertical elevation changes. Some trails are ideal for short backpacking trips or long day hikes. Birders especially enjoy the Neversink Trail with its lush streamside habitat that birds favor. The Dillon Pinnacles Trail threads dry mesa country to the spectacular Dillon Pinnacles and on for an impressive view of Blue Mesa Reservoir. Curecanti Creek and Hermit's Rest trails lead to Morrow Point Reservoir from Colo. 92.

Crystal Creek Trail, also strenuous, leads to an overlook of Crystal Reservoir, the canyon, and surrounding San Juan and West Elk mountain ranges. Mesa Creek Trail follows Crystal Reservoir's rocky shore as a fishing access trail.

Pine Creek Trail leads down to Morrow Point Reservoir for the boat tour, shore fishing, launching of hand-carried craft, or sightseeing along a limited section of the historic narrow-gauge railroad bed.

Caution—hikers please note: Curecanti lies 7,500 feet above sea level. Easy trails may be strenuous if you are not used to the altitude.

Camping
Curecanti's major developed campgrounds are at Elk Creek, Lake Fork, Stevens Creek, and Cimarron. Smaller areas at Dry Gulch, Red Creek, Ponderosa, Gateview, and East Portal offer more seclusion. Camping is allowed in designated areas only, first-come, first-served. Some sites are limited to 14 days. The East Elk Creek and Red Creek Group Campgrounds require reservations; call 970-641-2337. Each reservoir offers water-access camp sites for boaters.

Picnicking
Picnic areas have toilets but no running water, except at Elk Creek (year-round) and Iola (May to September). There are also picnic tables along U.S. 50 and Colo. 92.

Swimming
Swimming is prohibited from docks, launch ramps, and unanchored boats. There are no specially designated swimming areas within the recreation area. Water temperatures are very low, shorelines can be precipitous, and submerged rocks are hazardous.

If you swim, use extreme caution. Don't linger in cold water, because of the dangers of hypothermia. Extended exposure to these cold waters can lower your body temperature to dangerous, even fatal, levels. Ask a ranger about the early symptoms of hypothermia so that you can heed them.

Accessibility
Visitor centers, East Portal ranger station, and most campgrounds are wheelchair accessible for visitors with disabilities; Lake Fork is most suitable. Ask for details.

Hunting
Both Colorado and federal hunting laws apply within the park. Discharging firearms in developed or populous areas is prohibited. Carrying or possessing a loaded weapon in a motor vehicle, vessel, or other mode of transportation is prohibited. Hunters on horseback may use the corrals at Dry Gulch and Ponderosa.



Interpretive programs include a variety of ranger-led walks and nature talks. Check at the visitor centers for schedules.

Boating and Water Safety



A powerboat skims over Blue Mesa Reservoir (top). With 96 miles of shoreline and ready road access, this reservoir is excellent for water sports. Windsurfing (above) is popular in the warmer bays, such as East Elk Creek. Note that this windsurfer is wearing a wet-suit. Err on the side of caution: prolonged exposure to cold waters may be life-threatening.

Blue Mesa Reservoir is 20 miles long. Its three basins, Iola, Cebolla, and Sapinero, are suitable for sailing. There are launch ramps at Elk Creek, Lake Fork, Iola, and Stevens Creek. Sail boarding and waterskiing are popular on Blue Mesa Reservoir in the summer.

Federal boating safety regulations apply. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation devices must be carried for each person aboard. Your boat must be registered in your home state. All motorized and/or state registered vessels on Blue Mesa Reservoir are required to have a boat permit.

Because Crystal and Morrow Point reservoirs lie deep in the canyon, boating use is limited to hand-carried craft. The Pine Creek Trail, off U.S. 50, leads down 234 steps to Morrow Point Reservoir. Take the Mesa Creek Trail near Cimarron down to Crystal Reservoir. Fluctuating water levels and releases from Blue Mesa and Morrow Point Dams cause boating hazards. Check on hazards and launch conditions with the rangers at any visitor center.

Your safety equipment must include these items: personal flotation device (PFD) for each passenger, type 4 throwable flotation device for boats 16 feet or greater, fire extinguisher, lights for dusk to dawn operation, sound producing device, working ventilation device for inboard engines. Consult the Colorado Boating Statutes and Regulations.

Because of strong winds it is best to travel west in the morning and east in the afternoon. This is particularly important for Morrow Point and Crystal Reservoirs. Keep protective covers in sight. Be alert to strong afternoon winds. They arise suddenly. When they do, head for shore.

Aids to Navigation

Rangers patrol to help boaters in distress and to check for safety equipment; requirements are posted at launch areas. Know the rules of the road and navigational aids. If your boat capsizes, stay with it until help arrives. Keep a safe distance from spillways, divers, and smaller craft. A third person must be on board as observer when towing skiers. Don't tow skiers within 500 feet of beaches or mooring areas or within 100 feet of swimmers. All crafts must travel wakeless in the West Elk, Lake Fork, and Cebolla Creek arms, and east of the Lake City Bridge.

	
Diamond shape indicates warning, danger. Use caution.	Diamond shape with cross indicates danger. Keep out.
	
Square rectangle gives information.	Diver's flag.
	
Red buoy: Keep buoy to your right when going upstream.	Green buoy: Keep buoy to your left when going upstream.

Reservoir Surface Elevations
Elevations of the reservoirs vary year-round. Contact the park for information. Full pool elevations (above sea level) are:
Blue Mesa Reservoir 7,519 feet
Morrow Point Reservoir 6,760 feet
Crystal Reservoir 6,755 feet