



6144000

6142000 mN

6140000 mN

566000 mE

568000 mE

570000 mE

Moonlight Mountain

Kispiox Mountain
▲
2096 m

Unnamed tributary of McCully Creek

Unnamed tributary of Moonlight Creek

Moonlight Mountain trail

park here

parkland begins

last tree

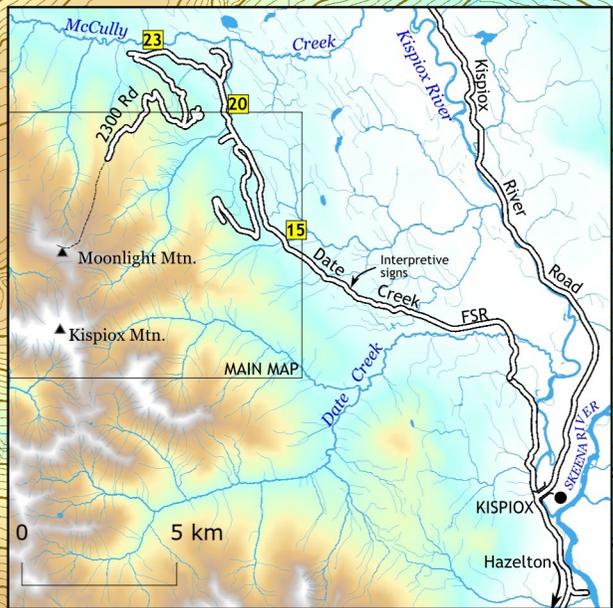
Date 2300 Road

Date 1800 Road

Date Creek

FSR

Trailhead for Kispiox Mtn Trail



6

3

19

18

17

16

15

23

20

15

0

5 km

KISPLOX

Hazelton

Moonlight Mountain: A Place For Telling Seasons

by Morgan Hite (morgan@hesperus-wild.org)

The alpine ridge that I was introduced to as “Moonlight Mountain” is a spur of the larger Kispiox Mountain, an arm flung out first north and then northwest to enclose the headwaters of one of the tributaries of Moonlit Creek. On top of it you are on the divide between the Kispiox river and the Kitwanga river. Down to the southwest, Moonlit Creek flows into the Kitwanga. Down to the northeast, where the trail comes up, are tributaries of McCully Creek flowing into the Kispiox.

This is not the only peak in the Hazelton area that gets called “Moonlight Mountain.” It's a local, and certainly informal, name.

The forestry roads to the trail do not require high-clearance, but it is a long way: 23 km up the Date Creek Forest Service Road from the Kispiox bridge, and then six or seven km more up the twisty 2300 road. It's about an hour from New Hazelton.

The trail (completely unmarked, but poke around on the uphill side of the road at the road's end, and you'll find it) is easy to follow and recently cleared (fallen trees sawed). It goes down across a creek and then ascends along the ridge heading south. It's more or less moderate all the way, which is to say you're going steadily uphill, but none of it is horrendously steep.

Although you drove up through cedar forest (the road flanked by piles of abandoned stacks of cut trees, perhaps from when Carnaby went under) you're now in spruce-fir forest, and you come to parkland (heather, smaller trees, openings) in less than an hour. Here the trail begins to disappear, and at a couple places you notice other trails joining in from the side, places where it might be easy to choose the wrong path when you are returning.

After the parkland ends (note the small pink ribbon on the last tiny tree) you are on a broad ascending ridge of heather and grass. It narrows to a ridgeback, beyond which you come to a broad area at the base of the final climb up to Moonlight. This short but steep climb to the top is through finely-bedded black rock (the strata tilted almost vertical) that shatters into tiny pieces. They are Bowser Basin sediments, the kind of oil and coal-bearing rock that has attracted geologists to the area between Hazelton and Spatsizi for years.

On top are splendid views. To your south, a ridge like a crescent dune connects Moonlight to the more massive Kispiox Mtn – high, orange-y, dotted with permanent ice, draped with drippy lobes of scree, trimmed in patches of grass. An interesting bit of trivia to contemplate when gazing at Kispiox Mountain is that it is one of Canada's 141 “Ultras.” An ultra-prominent peak is one from whose summit you would have to descend more than 1500 meters to walk to a higher peak. Other local Ultras include Brian Boru, Mt. Cronin, Howson Pk., Hudson Bay Mountain and the Seven Sisters.

It's about 1 hour to the parkland and 2 hours to the highest point on Moonlight, and about an hour and a half down.