

Introduction

This River has easy access at both ends via the access roads to the LA-1 and LG-2 hydroprojects. It is not an easy river. Within its overall length of 450 km, including the reservoir at the end, there are many flats interspersed with difficult rapids. This waterway runs through taiga, which makes for frequently overgrown (alder-choked) riverbanks, making scouting difficult at times. An esker follows the river for about one third of its course and there are two canyons which have to be portaged around. The one "trip report" we had before tackling this river told us "it is mostly R1&2 with occasional falls" but, at the water level we experienced it at, we'd revise that to "mostly R1&4 (4!!!) with occasional falls". On our way in, at our last gas-up, we were warned that the 2 groups ahead of us had had to be evacuated by helicopter, but we have not been able to find out why. During one scouting climb, we happened upon another (older) helicopter evacuation site with the remains of a wrecked ABS canoe. We were challenged with only 3 weeks to paddle this river - we might have enjoyed it more if we'd had 4 weeks. Please consider yourself duly warned!

Words of Caution

These maps were created based on notes taken during our canoe trip in July/August 2013 (our trip report is available at <http://sites.google.com/site/landltrips/Trips/kanaaupscow2013>).

We marked our maps according to what we saw at that time, in order to provide information to any future visitors, however, by no means do I take any responsibility for how this information will be used. I do not guarantee that it does not contain errors, whether made by me personally or by bugs in the software used. Rapid classification is subjective. Our subjective evaluation of the class level of these rapids does NOT take into account the remoteness of the region (i.e. distance and time from help etc.), the water temperature (cold kills) and the size and power of this river (any swim could be a very long swim). Moreover, the class of rapids depends on the water level and that can change immensely through the season. Use the information provided here with caution. YOU are the only one responsible for your own decisions and for your own safety. Rivers described here are wild and very remote. Weather can be also very tough. DO YOUR OWN scouting and reconnaissance. I am not taking any responsibility for the information provided here or for your safety.

An Important Word from our lawyer

The information conveyed here, on our maps, on our website and in our trip reports is the sole opinion and perspective of Lynette and/or Laco alone and should not be taken as a basis in fact. Many of L&L's observations during the period reported were made after only a very brief period, in very specific weather and water level conditions and often in a fatigued state. All readers are strongly encouraged and advised to do their own independent research (scouting) and form their own independent conclusions before deciding on any facts or actions in relation to any of L&L's freely published information.

It is a well known fact that rivers can and do change completely, depending on multiple factors such as water levels, ice conditions, flood and/or drought conditions, continual erosion and altering seasonal and weather patterns. Each person who undertakes to travel any of these routes is responsible for their own judgements and safety.

Route description

This river was mapped during our trip July 20 - August 9, 2013. All markings are subject to the water levels we had at that time (probably lower than average). As for the logistics, we drove to Radisson where we had rented a van & trailer & hired a driver who drove us to the LA1 dike at the end of LA1 road (off Trans-Taiga Highway). The road is rough & needs tough vehicles. We camped at the put-in ramp.

Map 2:

At km 433 we came to a narrow, shallow pass that we had to carry (drag) our heavily-laden canoes over. Looking at the map, we think it is very likely possible to paddle the more northern route to avoid this shallow spot.

Map 10:

At km 332, the R2 leads into an ugly R5 rapid. Keep left. It is possible to portage the island or walk (paddle in more water?) via the narrow & shallow left channel.

Map 17:

km 264 - we lined & paddled the R4-5 on river right and portaged First Canyon on the left. The approach to the put-in is steep & difficult.

km 254 - The approach to the river left portage is a short pull-up through a small incoming creek into a small pond. The portage starts in the south-west corner of the pond. We camped in the middle of the portage (up high) overlooking the Second Canyon, however, we had to walk for water to the put-in, which is steep & difficult.

Map 18:

km 249 - we were able to line, paddle and carry-over the entire R5 and Nose Falls on river right.

Map 26:

Absolutely beautiful Twin Falls. Portages are on the river right on both and it is possible to camp there.

Map 30:

We sneaked and portaged right side of right channel of Wawipikinasi Falls. Looking from below, it seemed to us that there is a portage on the river left of the main (left) channel.

Maps 31-32:

km 104 - although it may seem on older topo maps that it is possible to use narrow channel through marshes south-west, it is overgrown and paddling south-east is much more preferred route.

Credits

Description and maps:

Lester Kovac

Trip Report

<http://sites.google.com/site/landtrips/kanaaupscow2013>

Contact

To contact the author of these maps, see bottom of the page

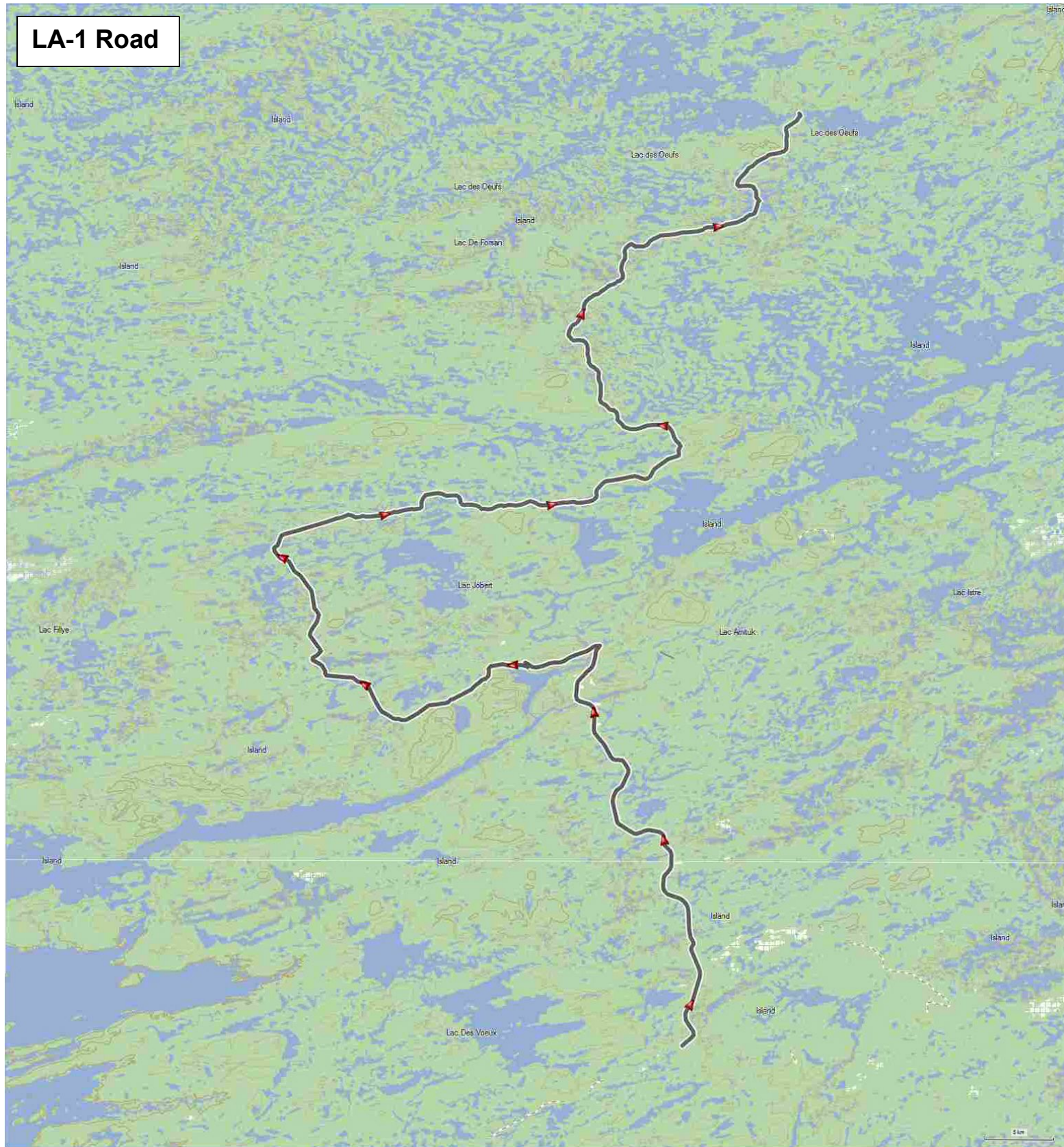
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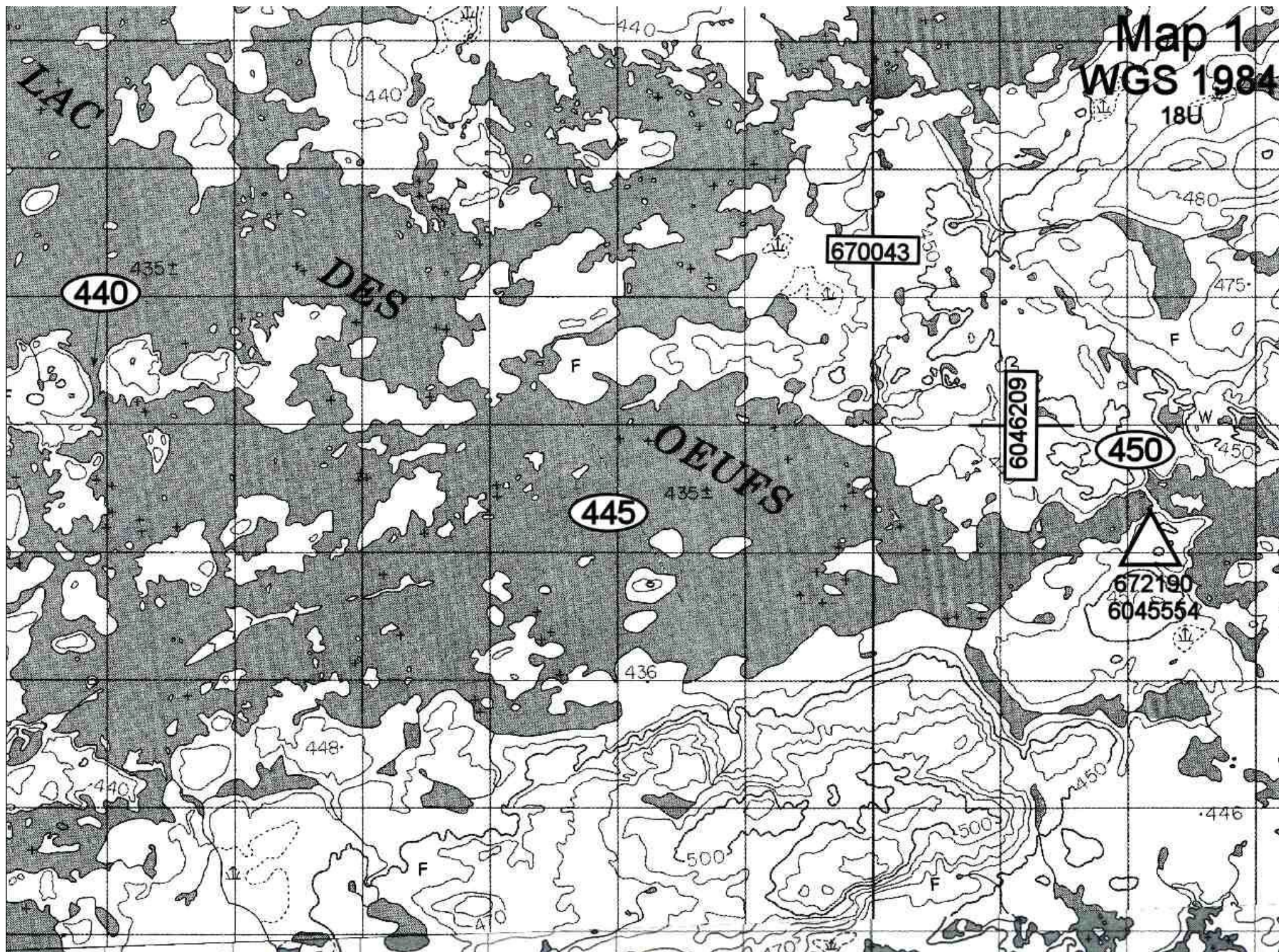
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Available from www.cartespleinair.org.

LA-1 Road



Map 1
WGS 1984



Map 2
WGS 1984
18U

660018

435

probably
the best way
to go

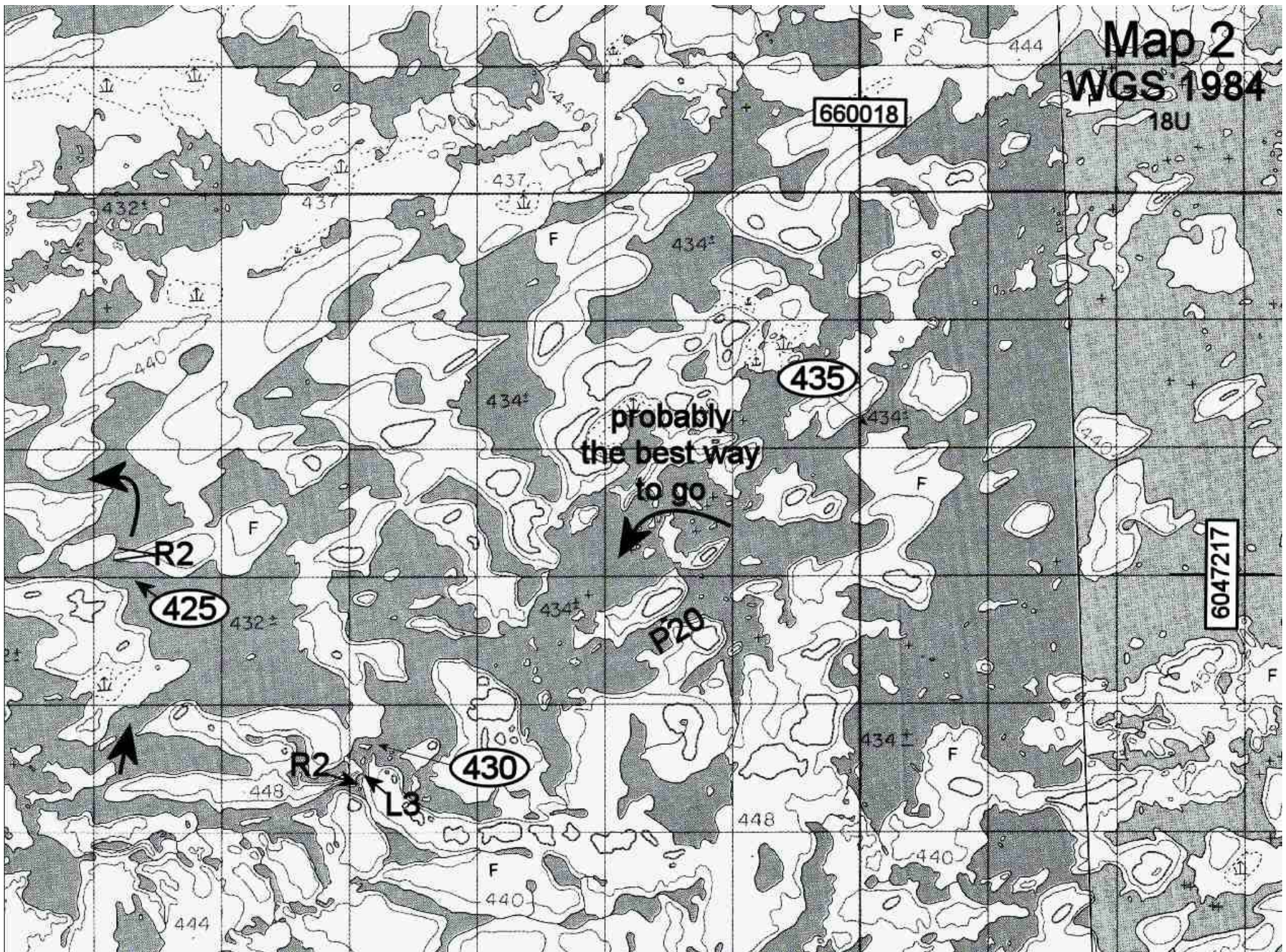
425

P20

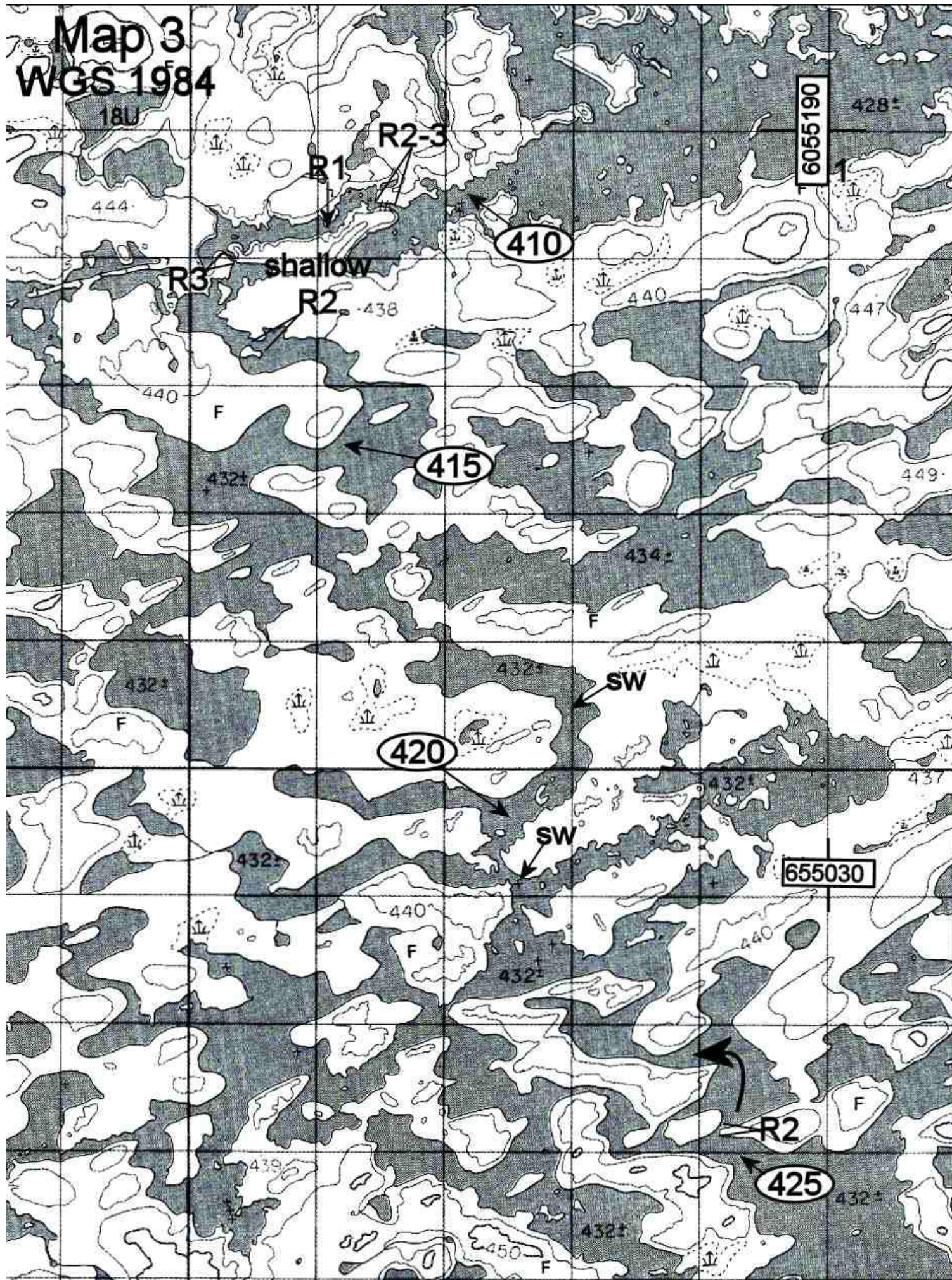
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6047217

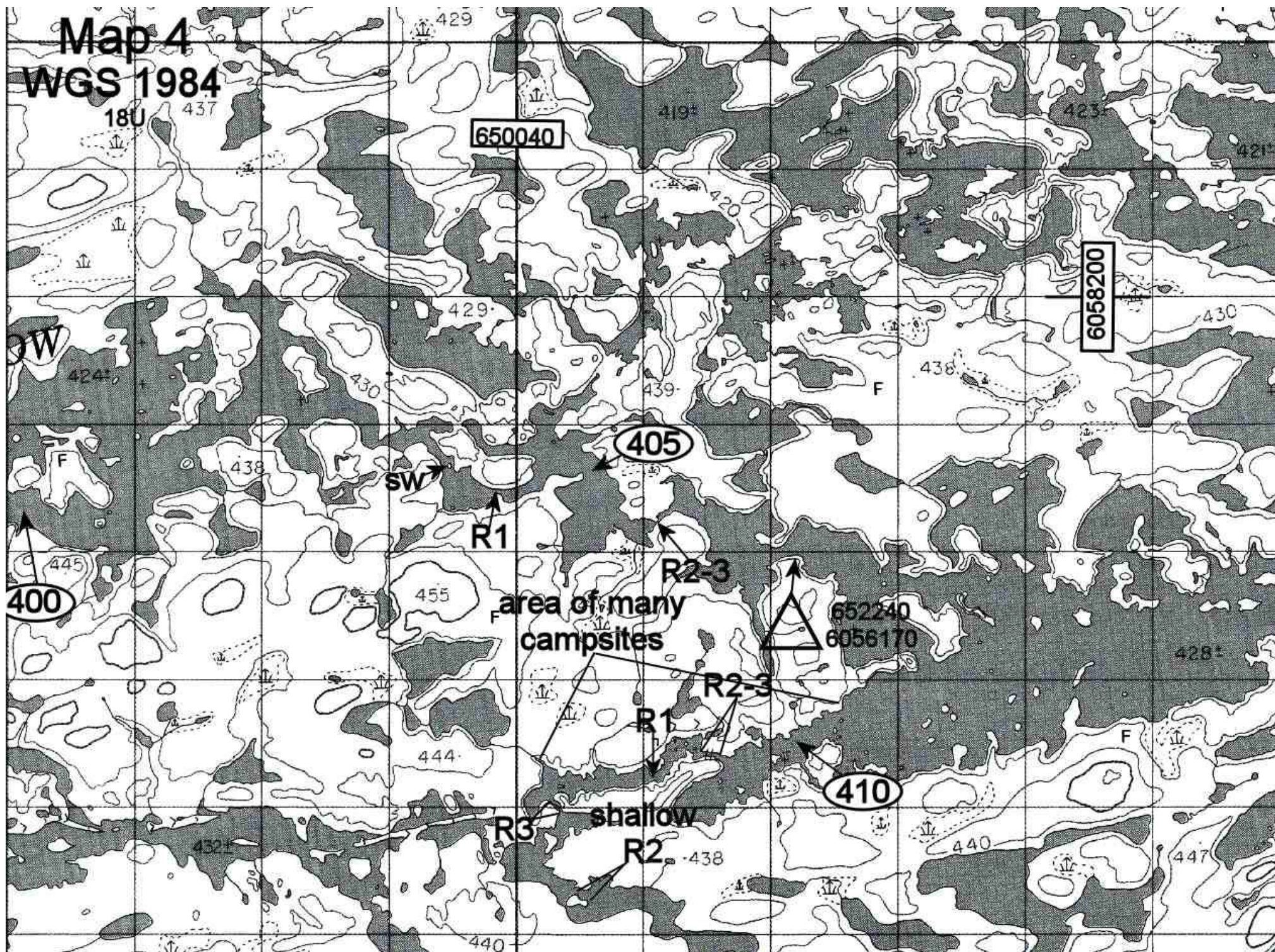
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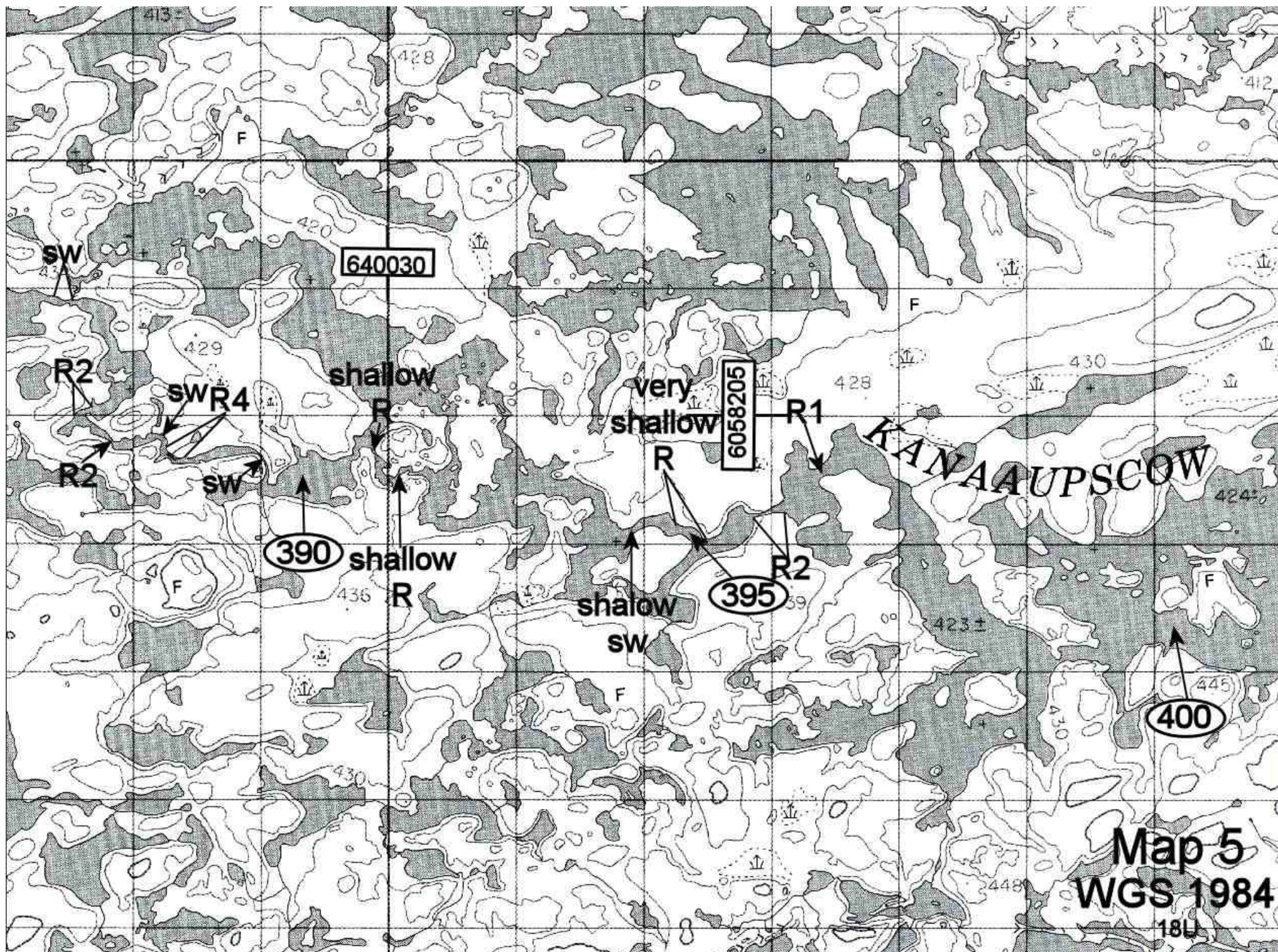


Map 3 WGS 1984

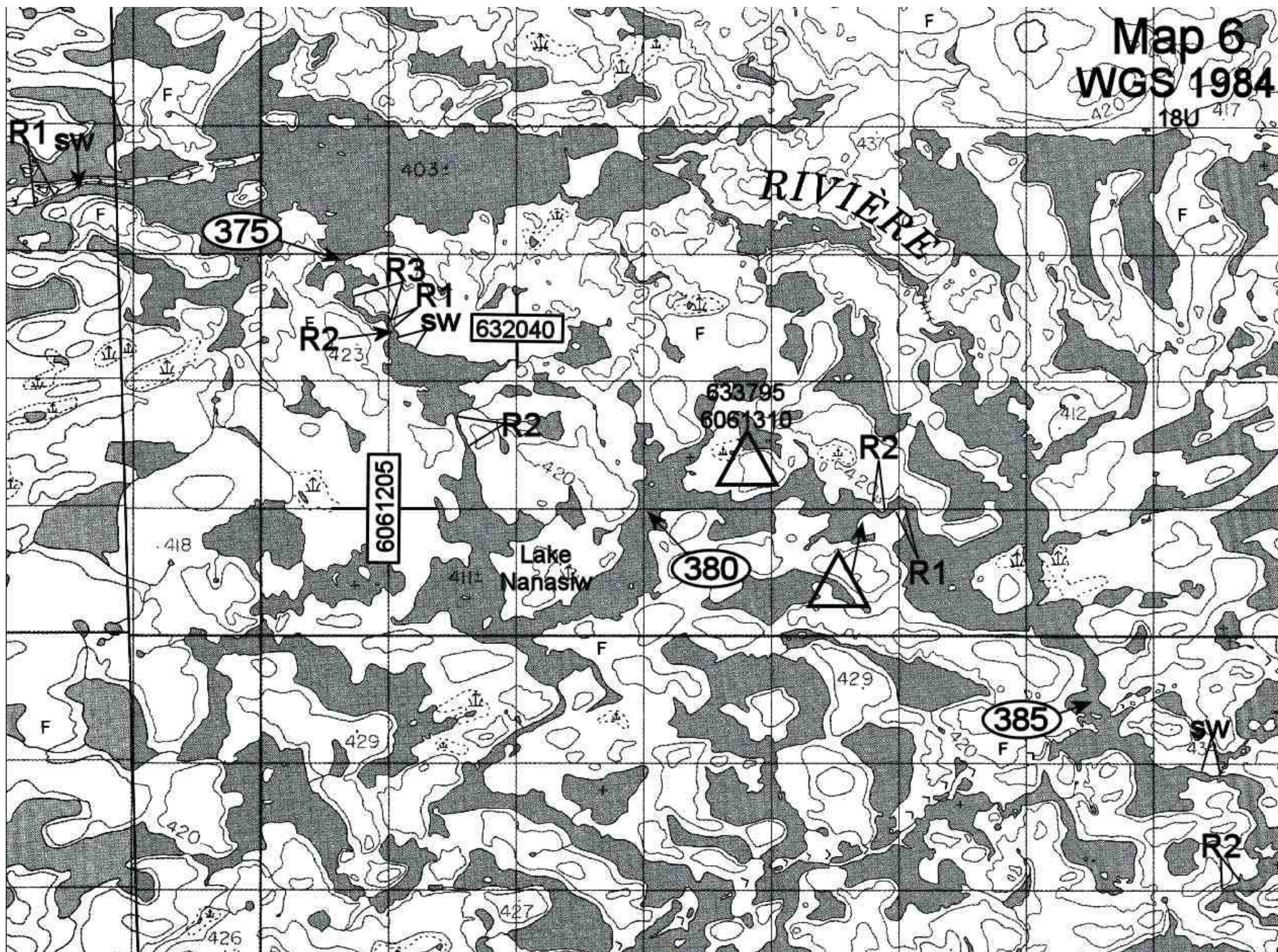


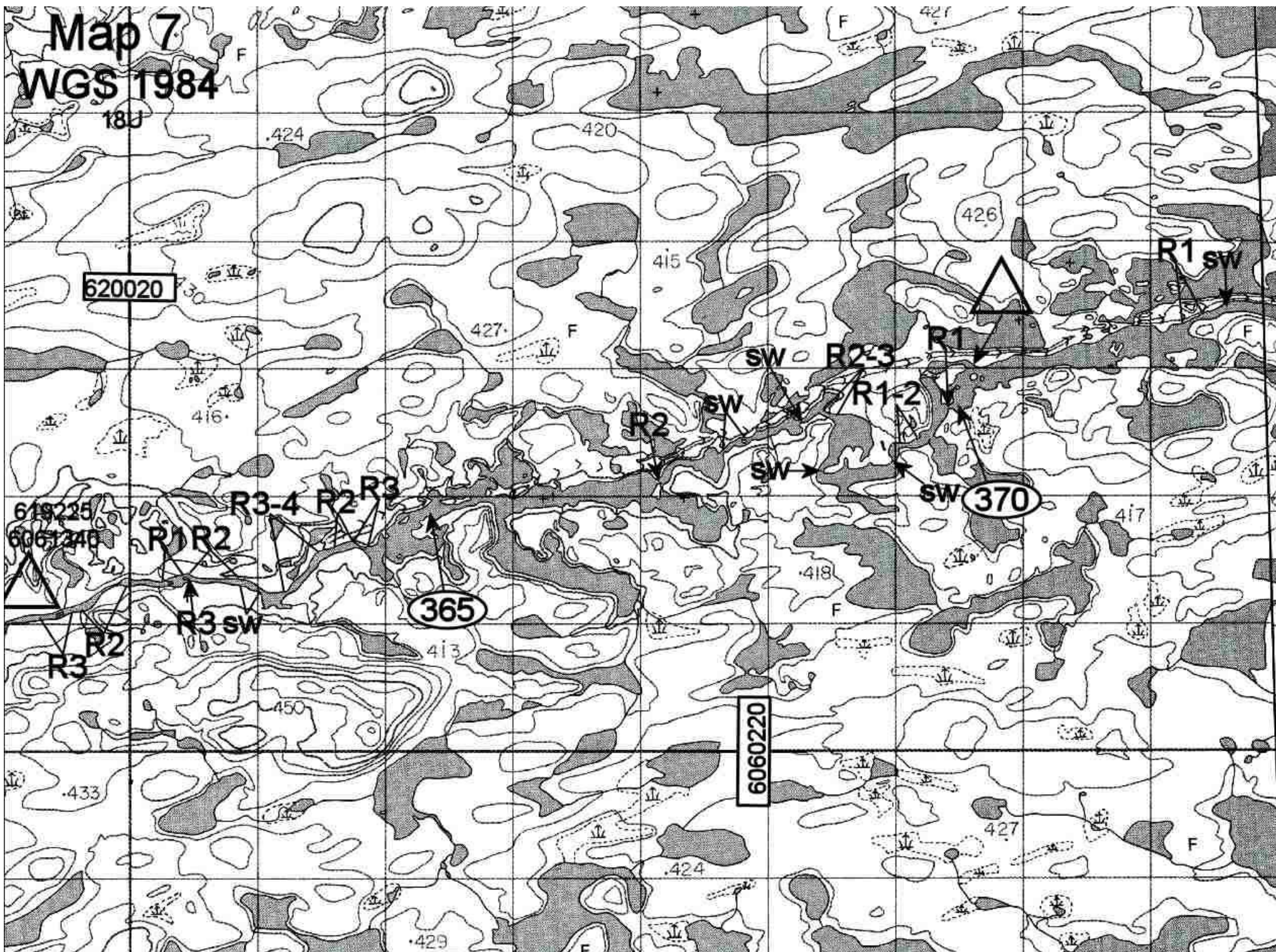
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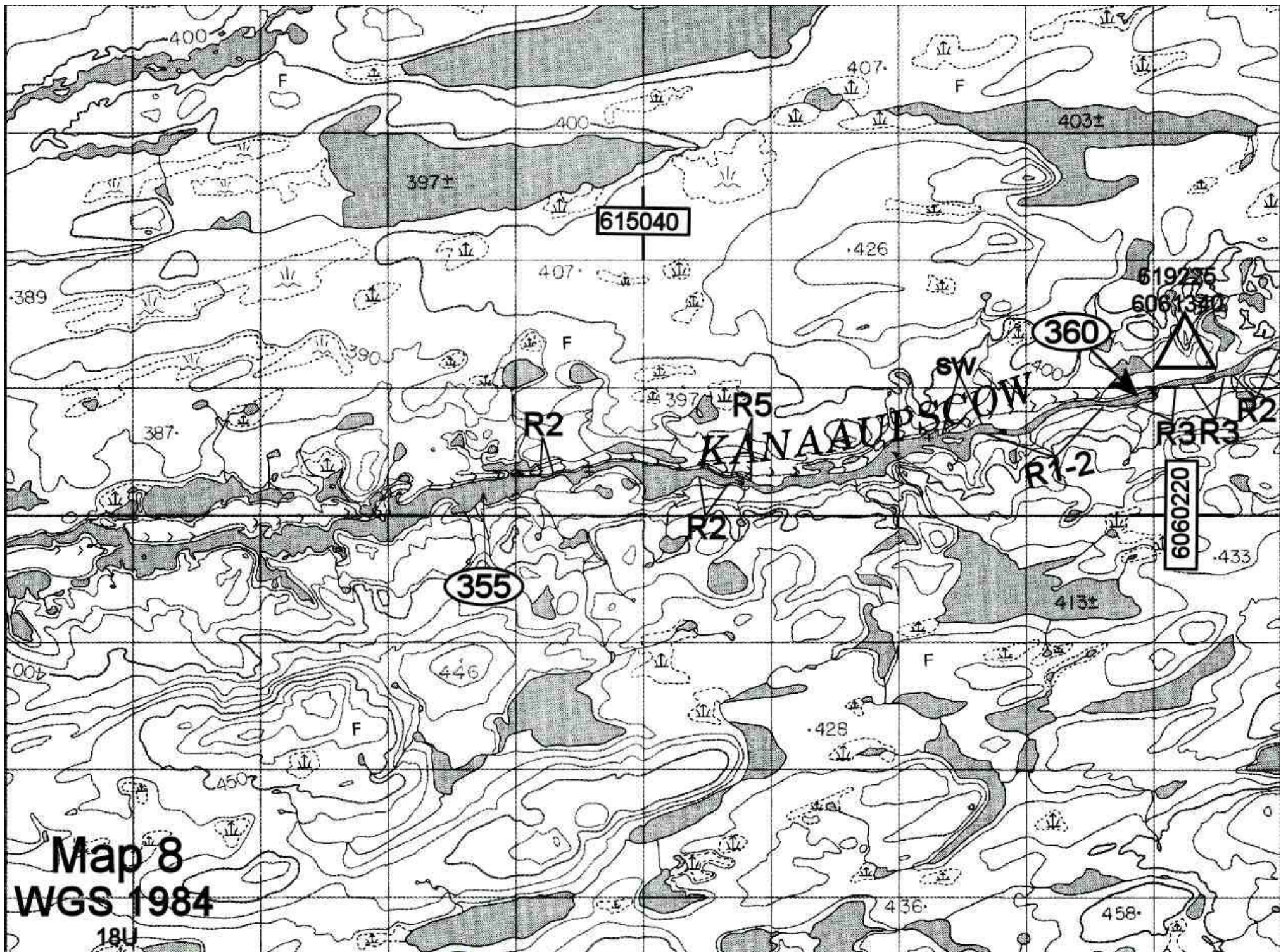


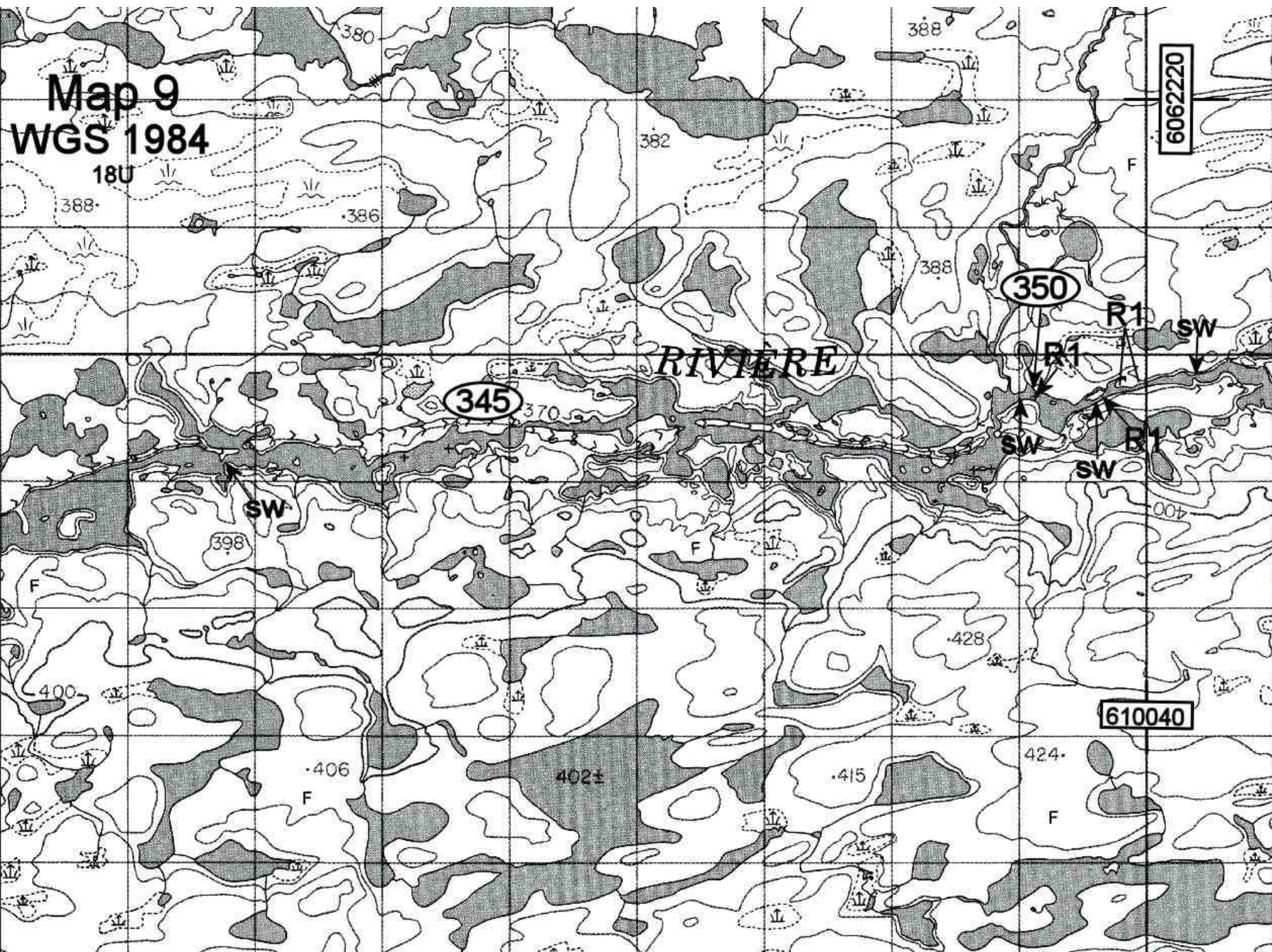


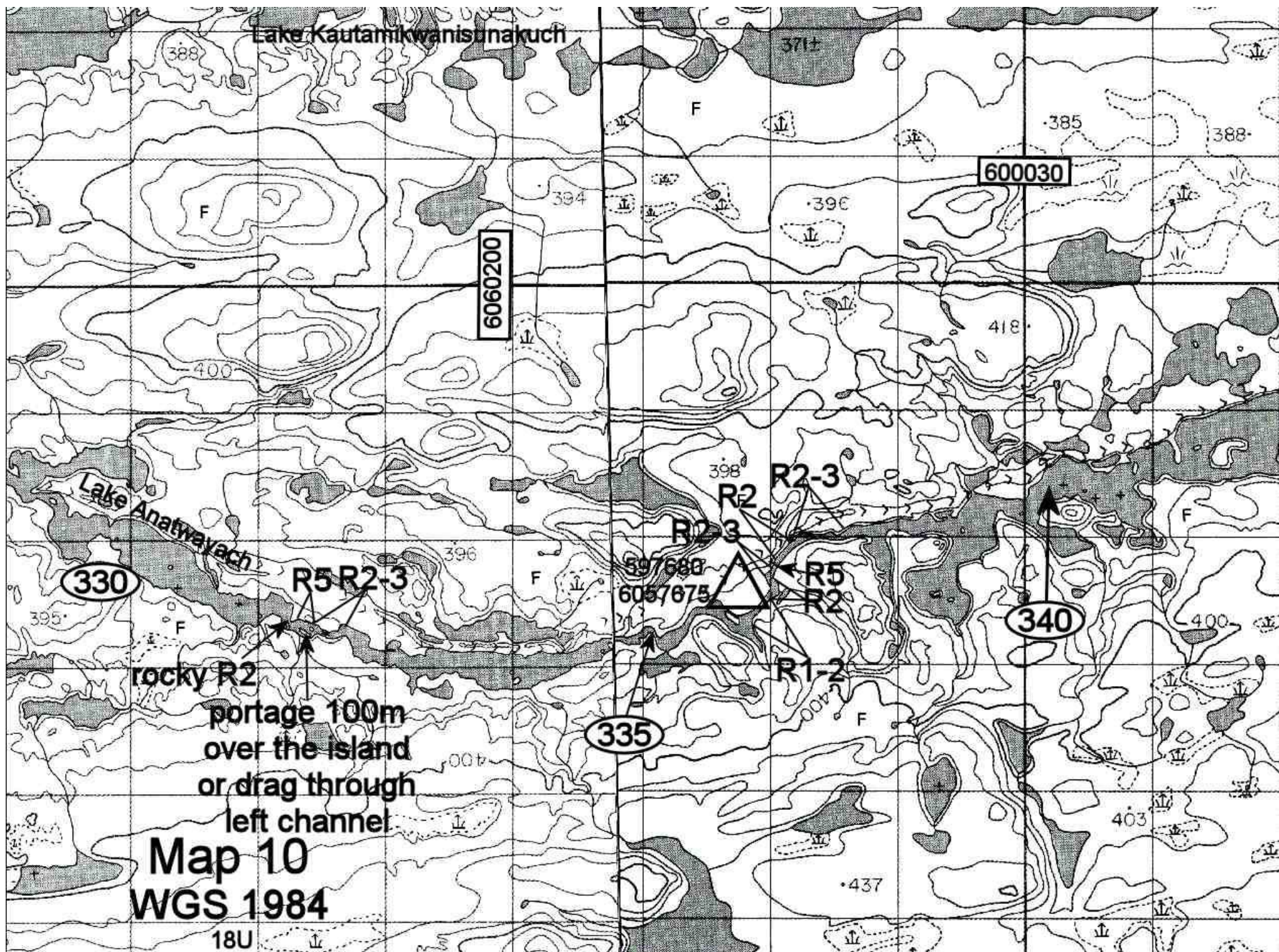
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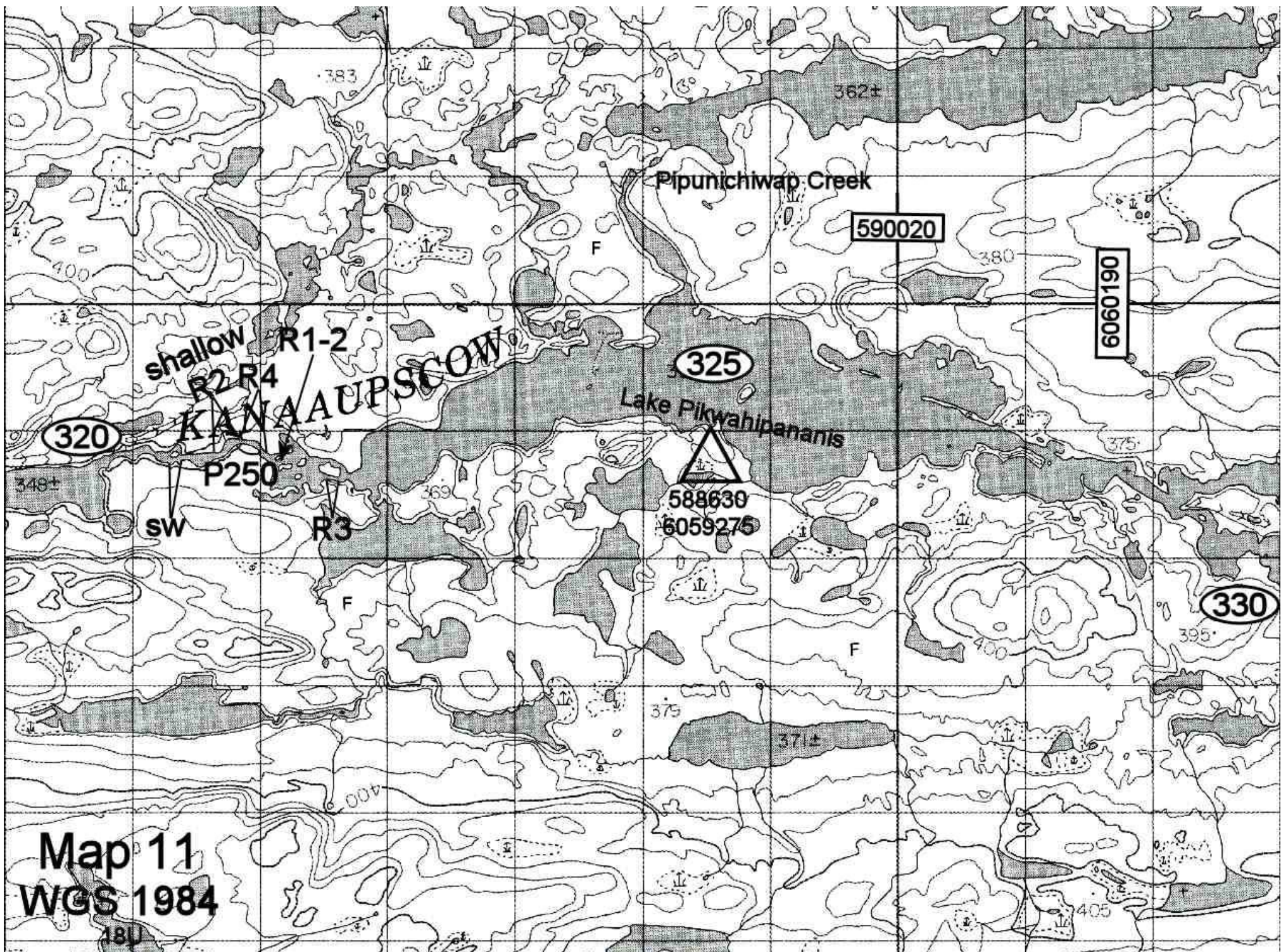








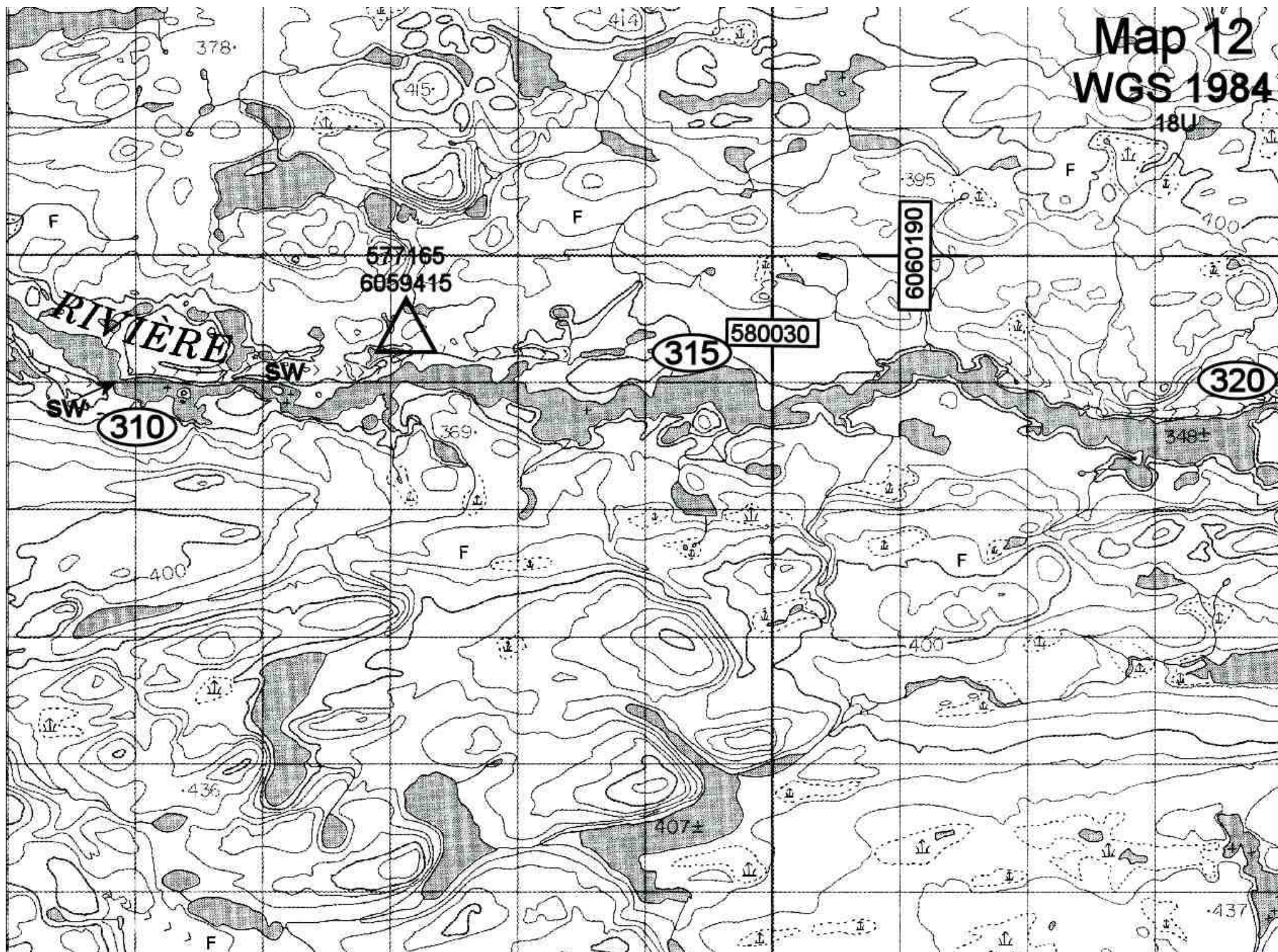




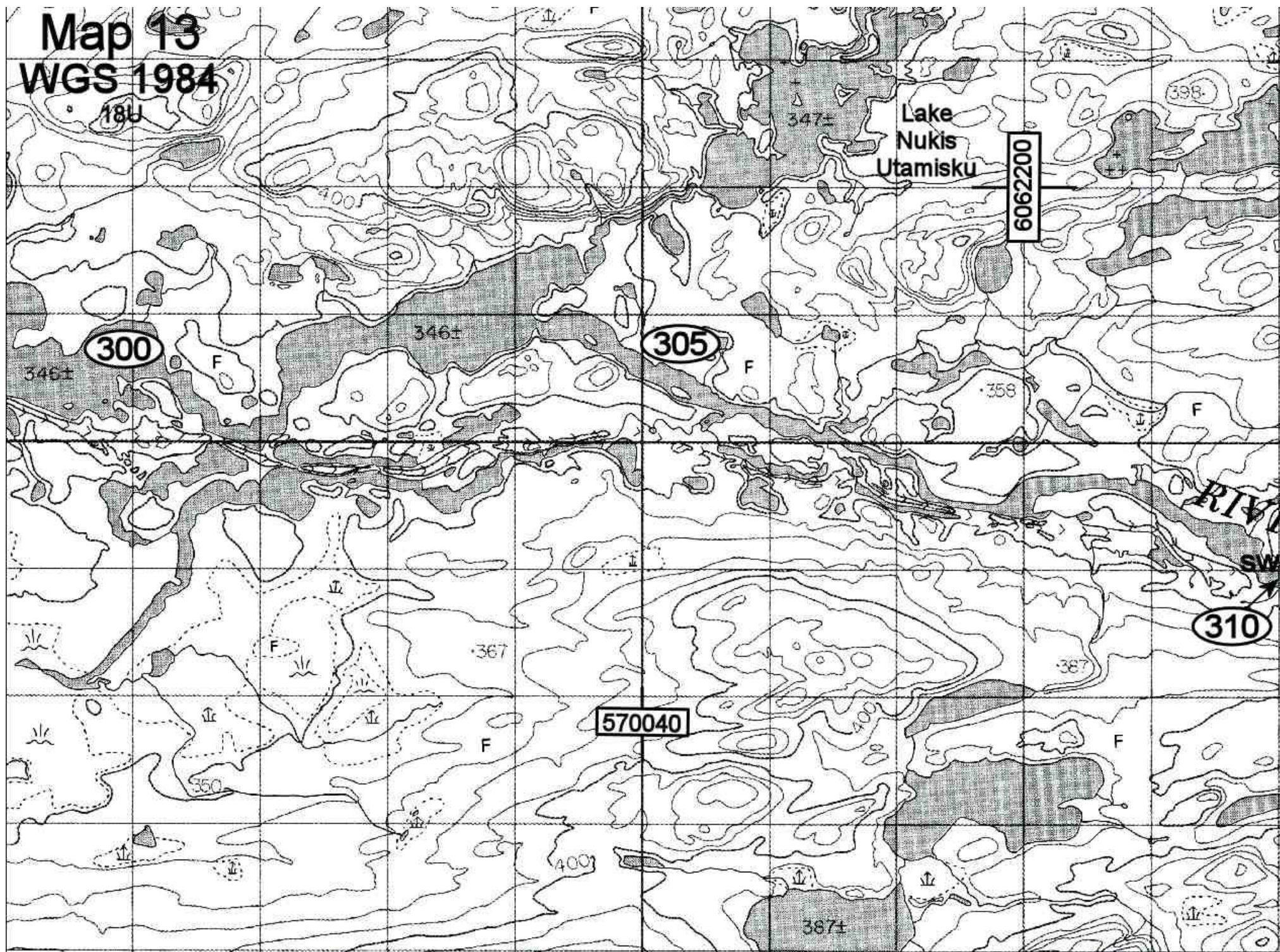
Map 11
WGS 1984

18U

Map 12
WGS 1984



Map 13
WGS 1984



Map 14 WGS 1984

18U

Lake
Kachiyaskunust

351±
Lake
Nipinwaskam

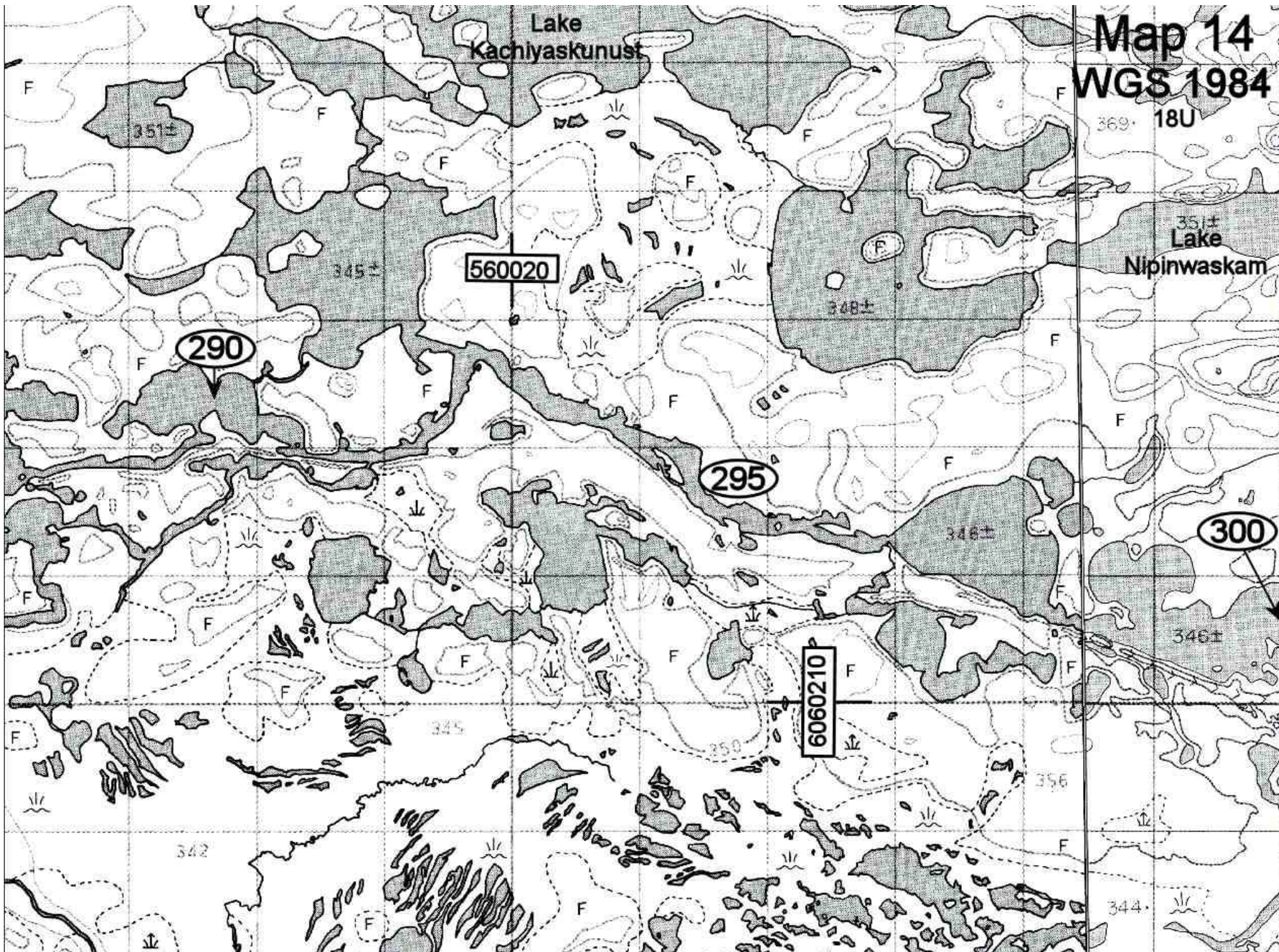
560020

290

295

300

6060210



Map 15
WGS 1984

18U

550020

too shallow

R4
sneak
right

6060210

554470
6059410

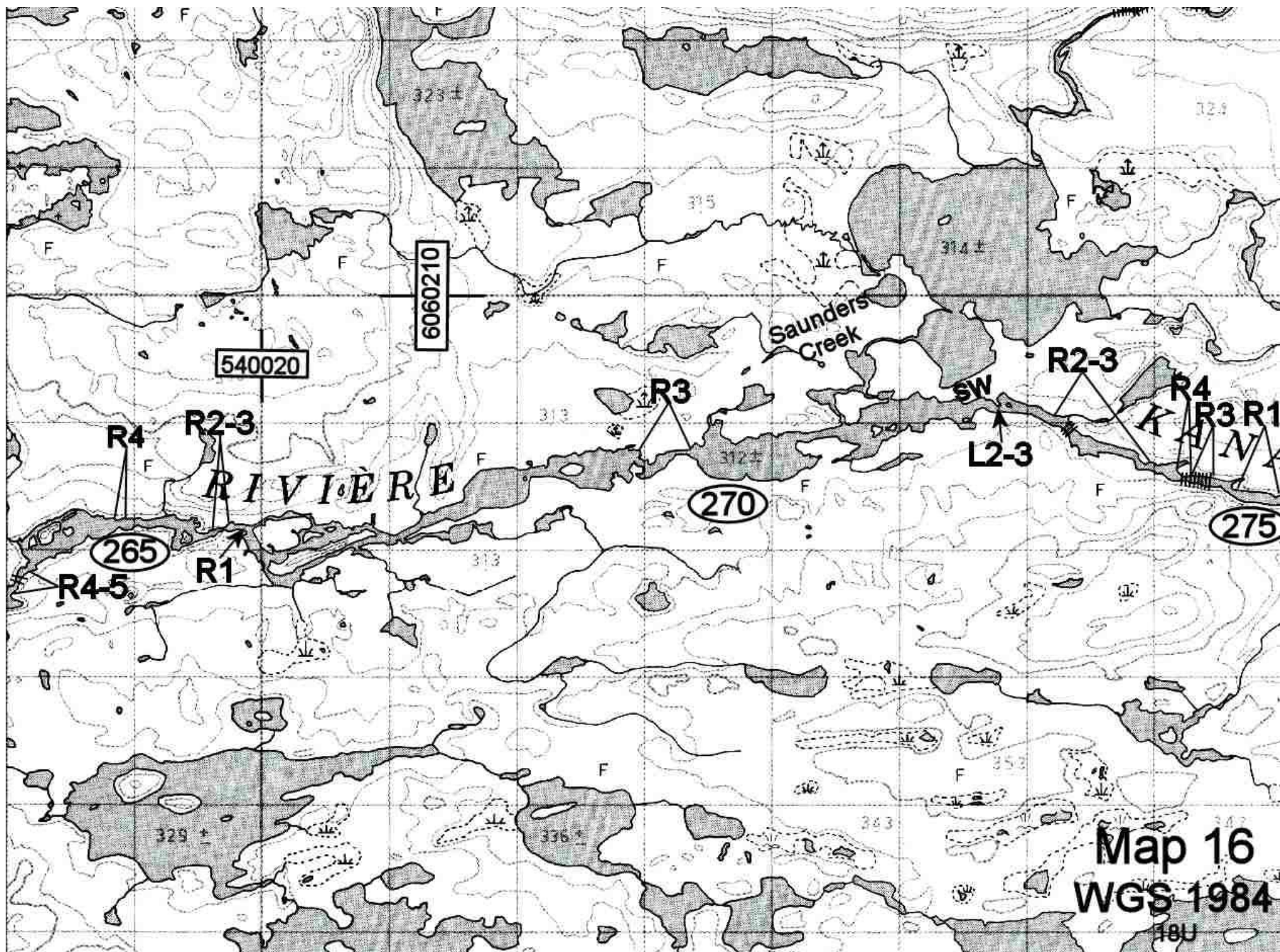
R1-2 R1-2
(285)

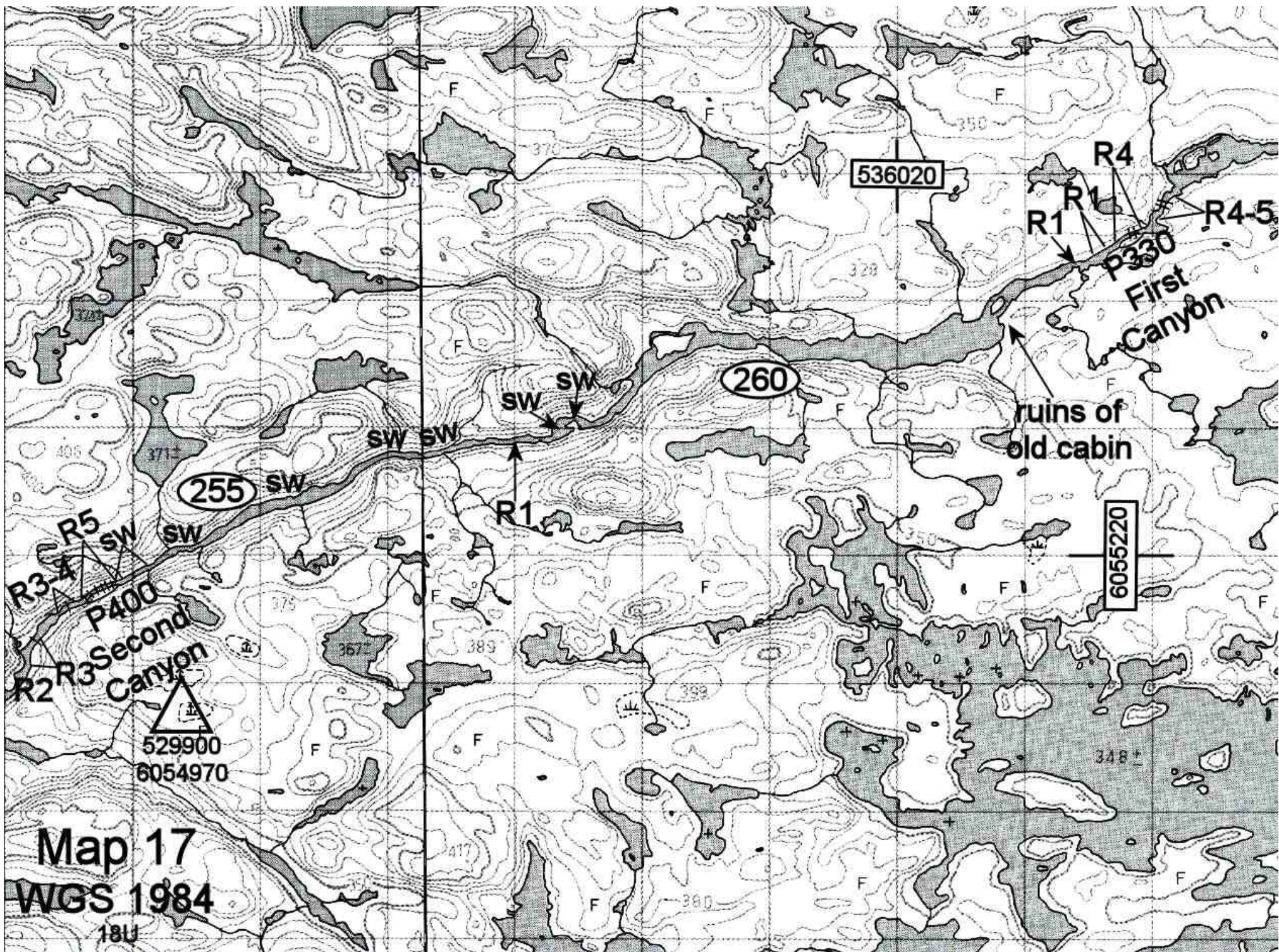
R4 R3 R1 R2-3
N A A U P S C W
(275)

R2-3 R2 R1-2 R1
(280)

SW

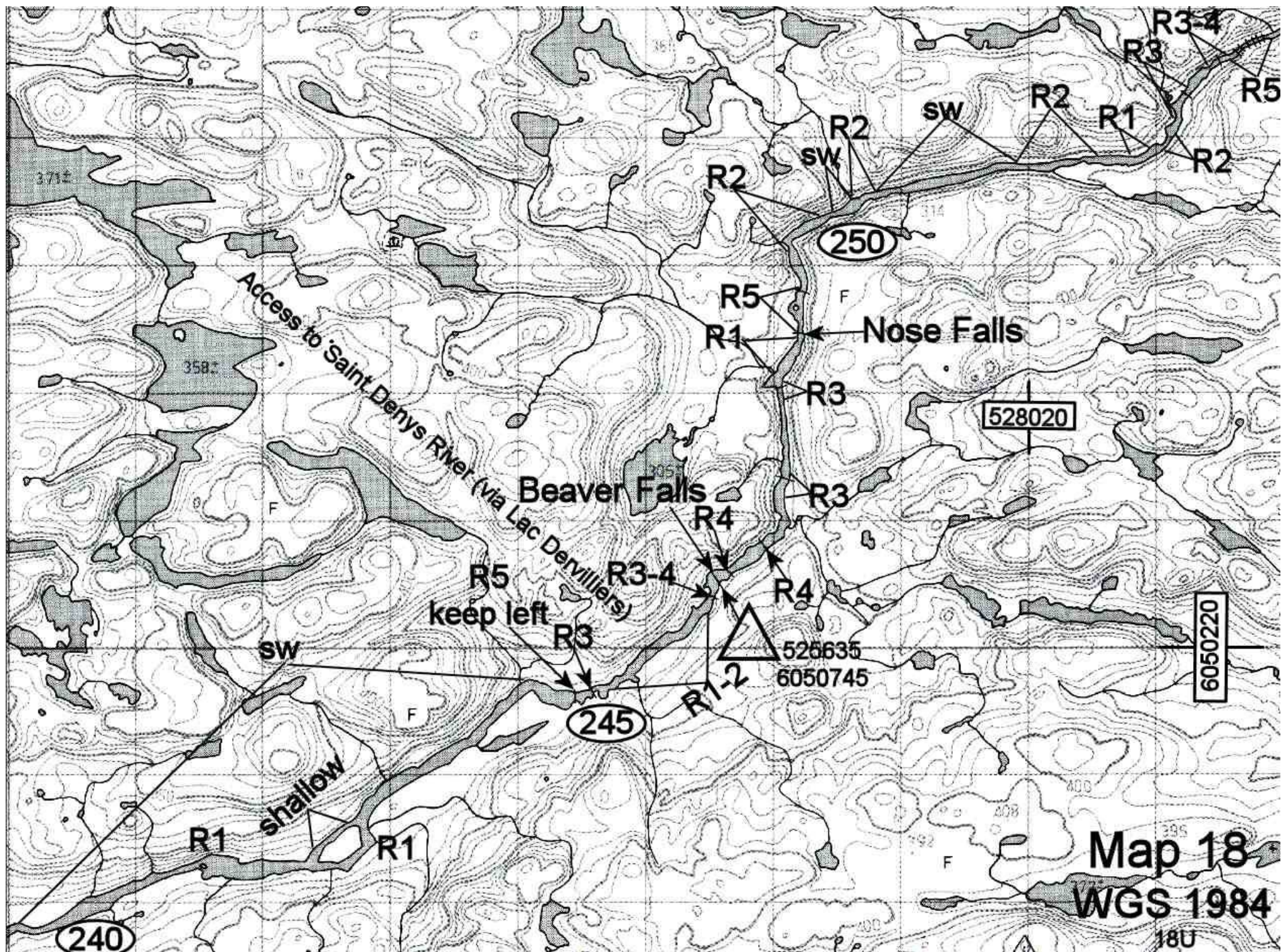
LAC
SIMIOT
348±





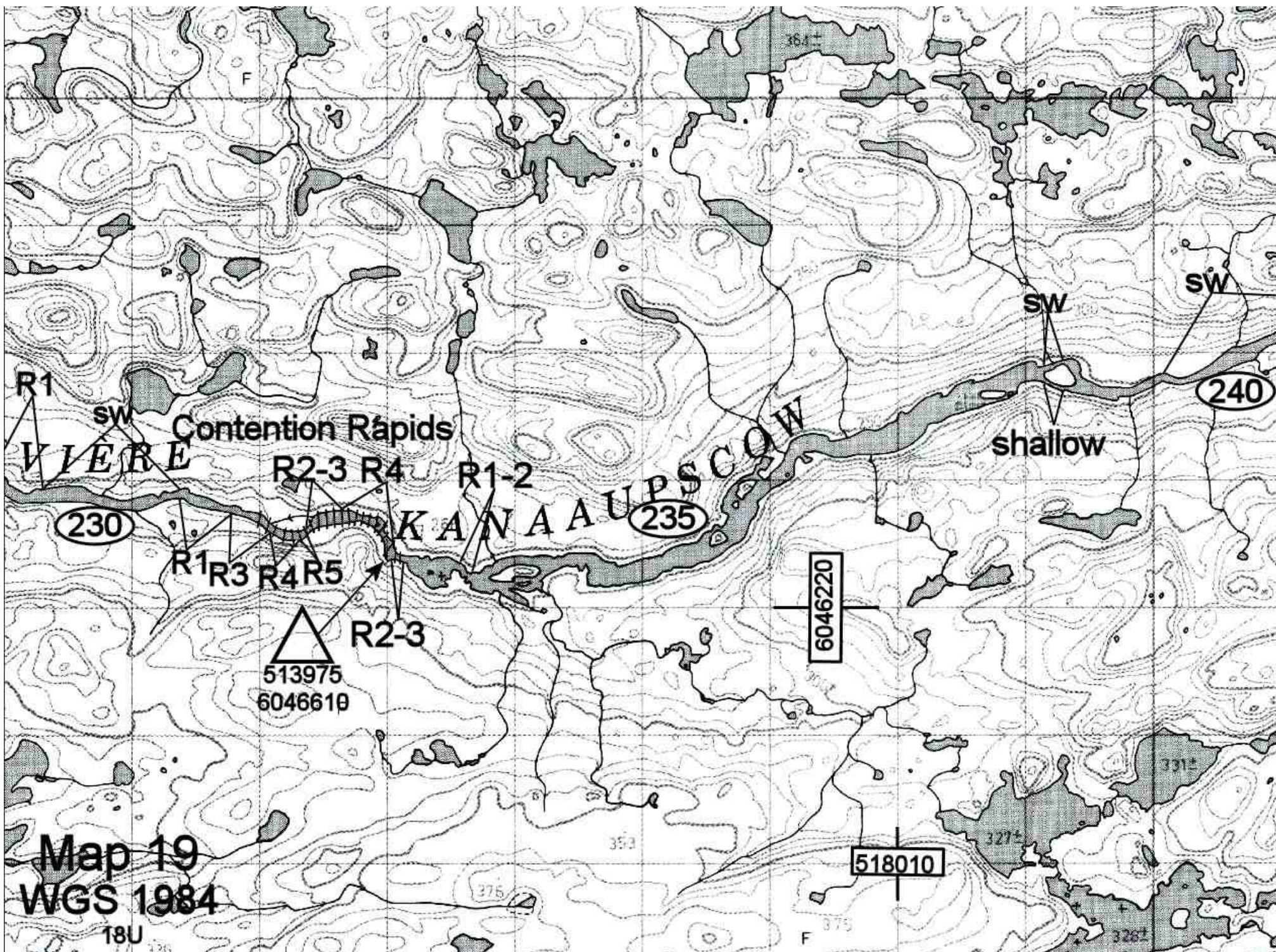
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WGS 1984

18U

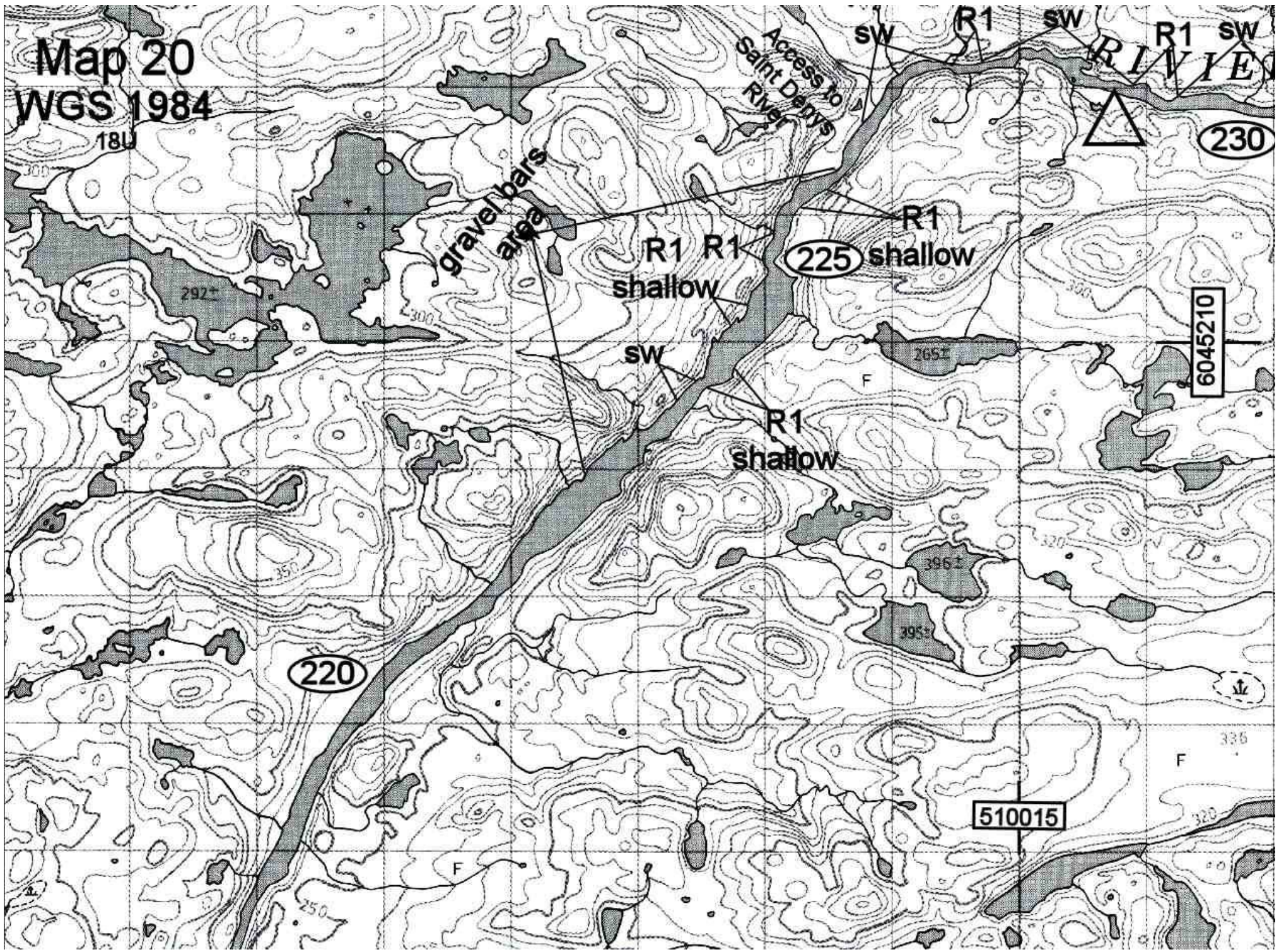


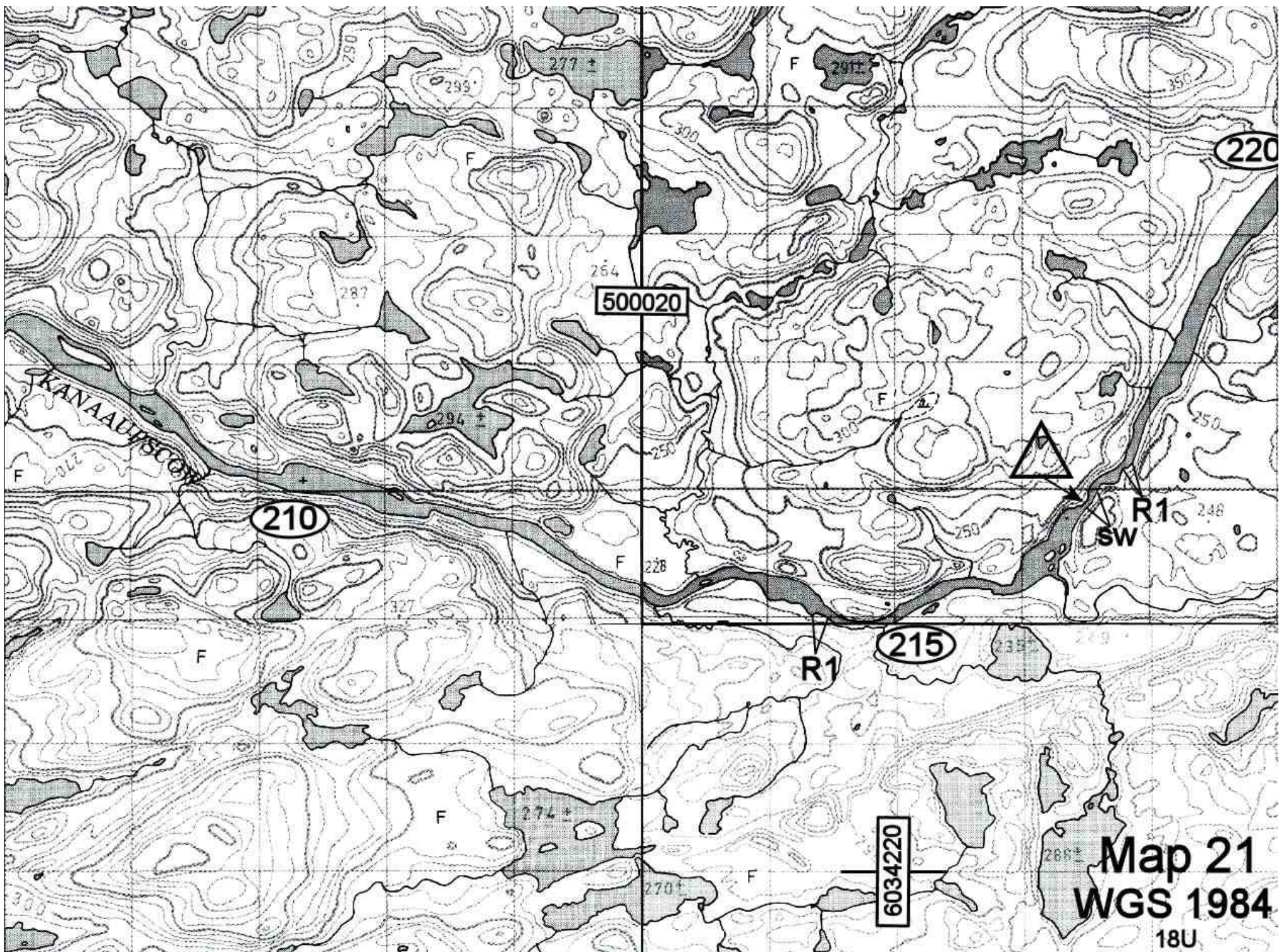
Map 18
WGS 1984

18U



Map 20
WGS 1984





487015

(200) R1

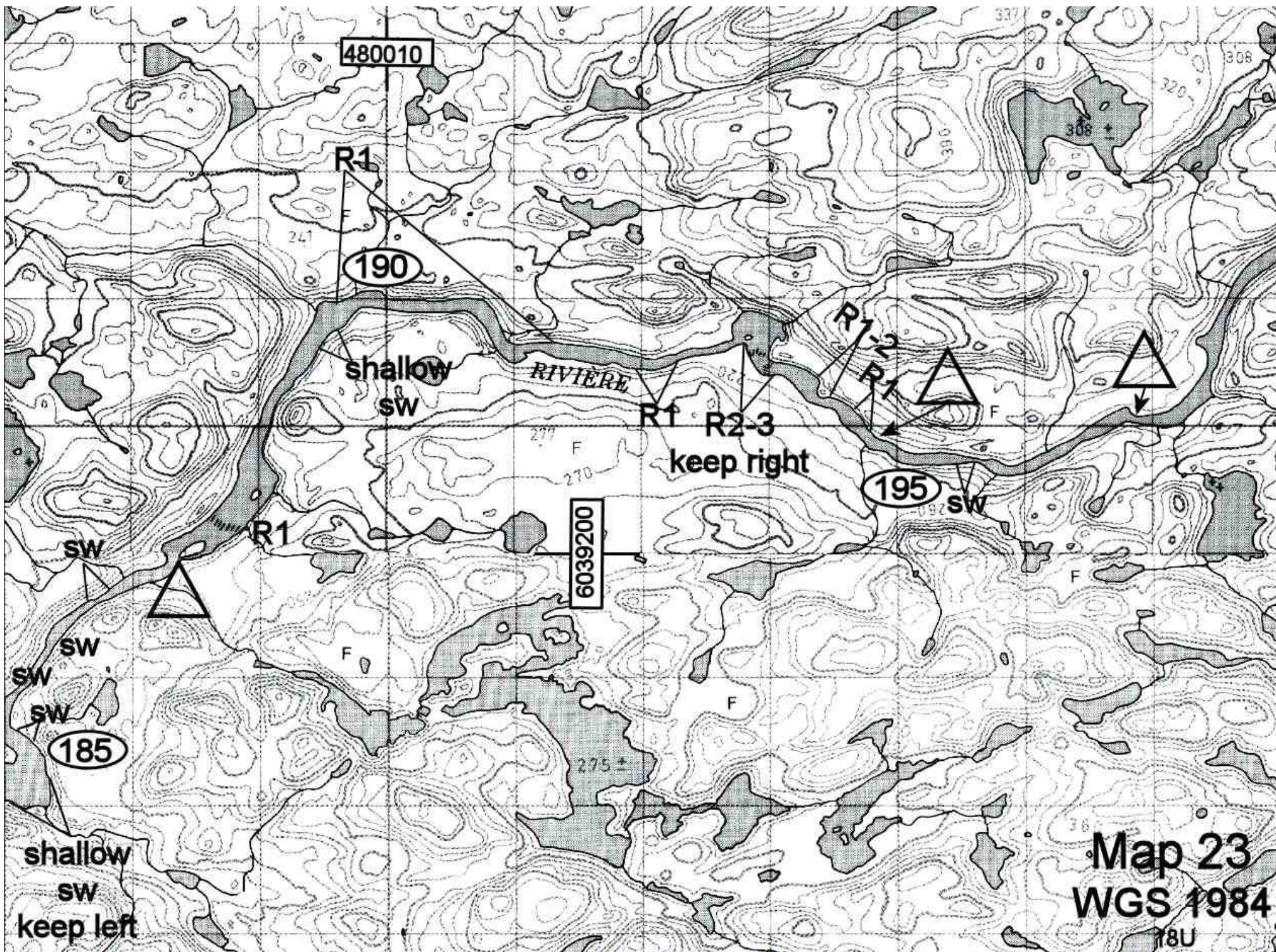
SW

(205)

6038225

Map 22
WGS 1984

18U



470025

Access to Saint Denys River
via Lake Kapuspuwakamaw

180

KANAAUPSCOW

185

shallow
SW

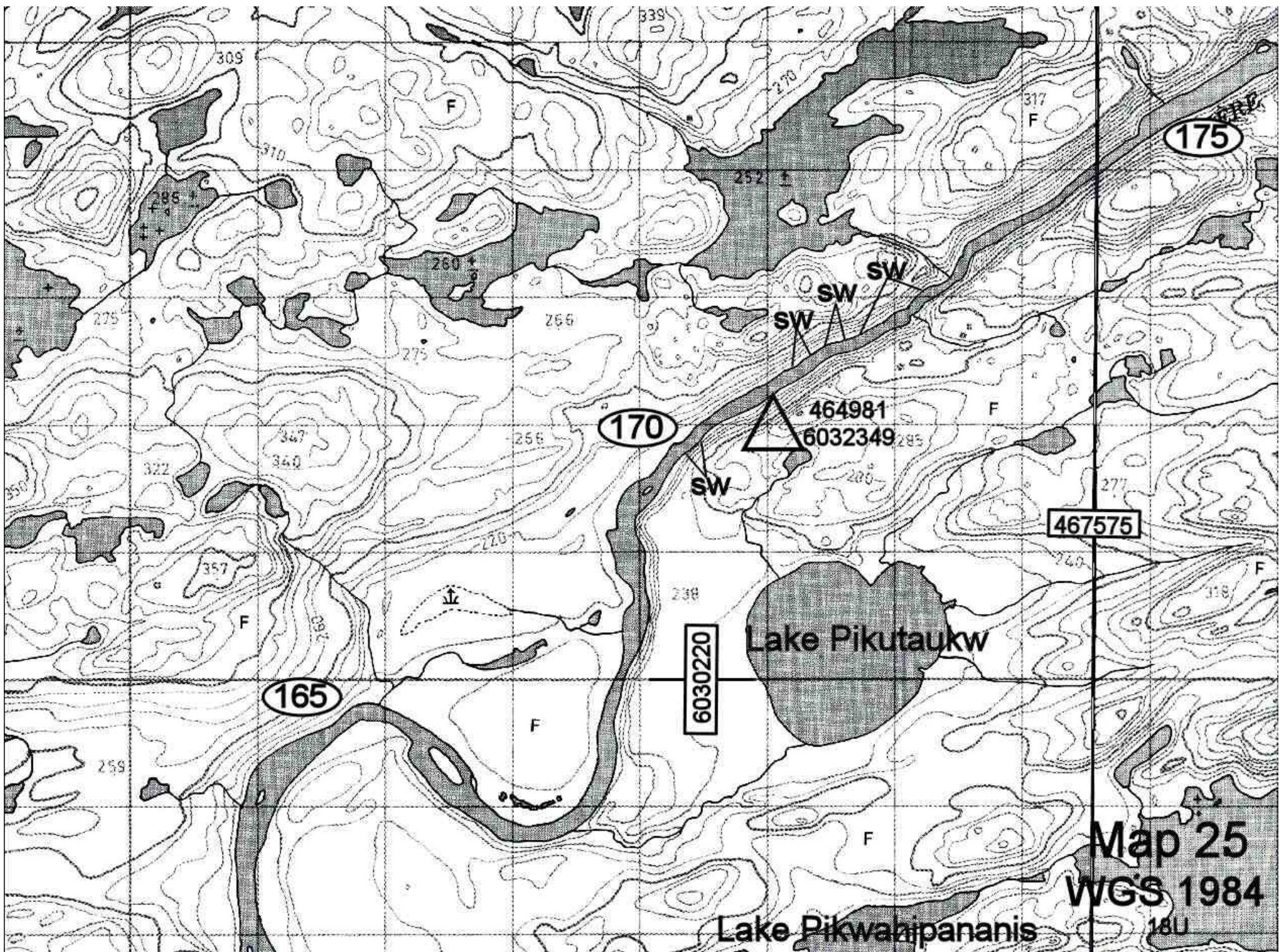
SW

shallow
SW
keep
left

6035220

Map 24
WGS 1984

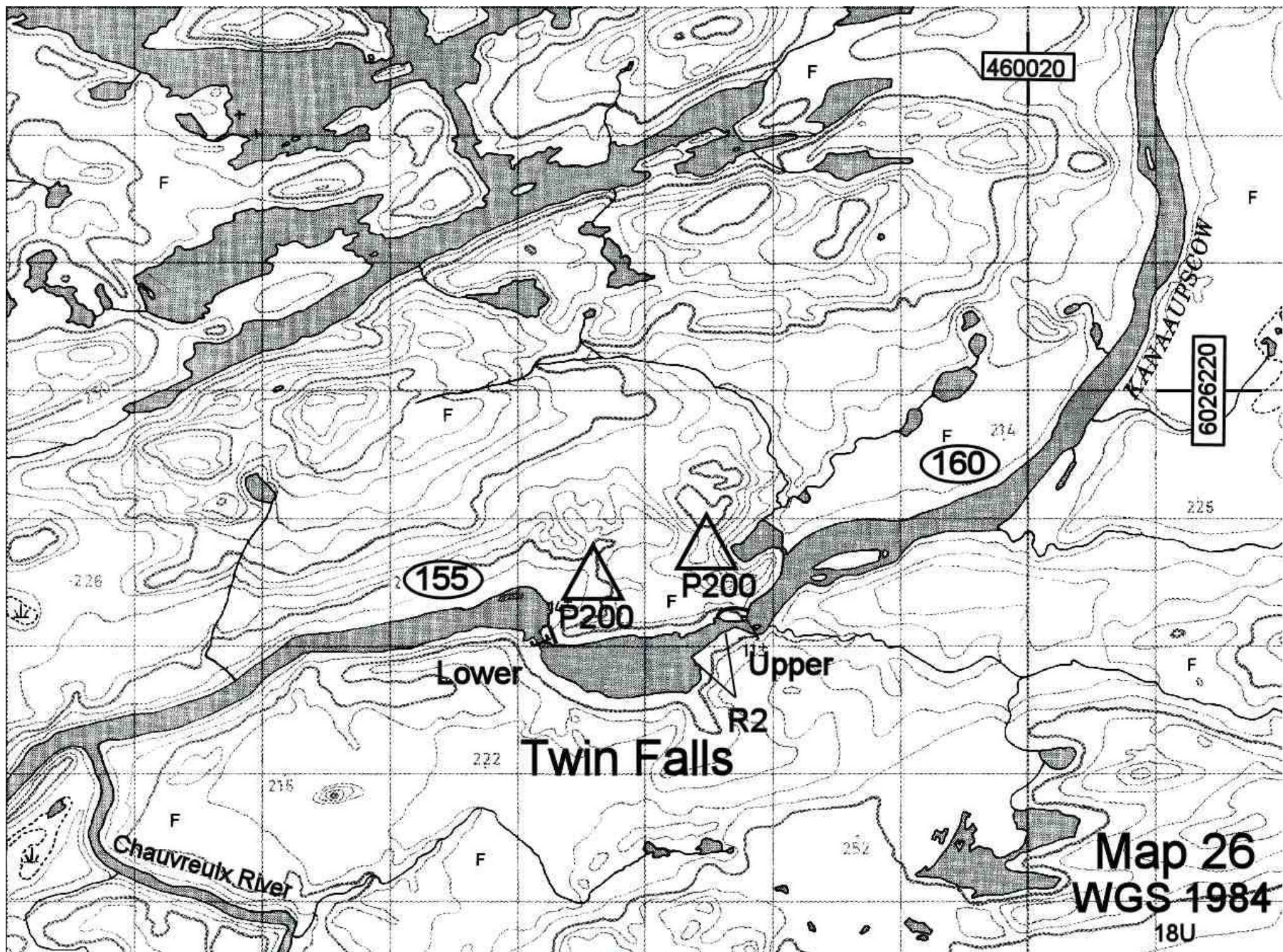
48U



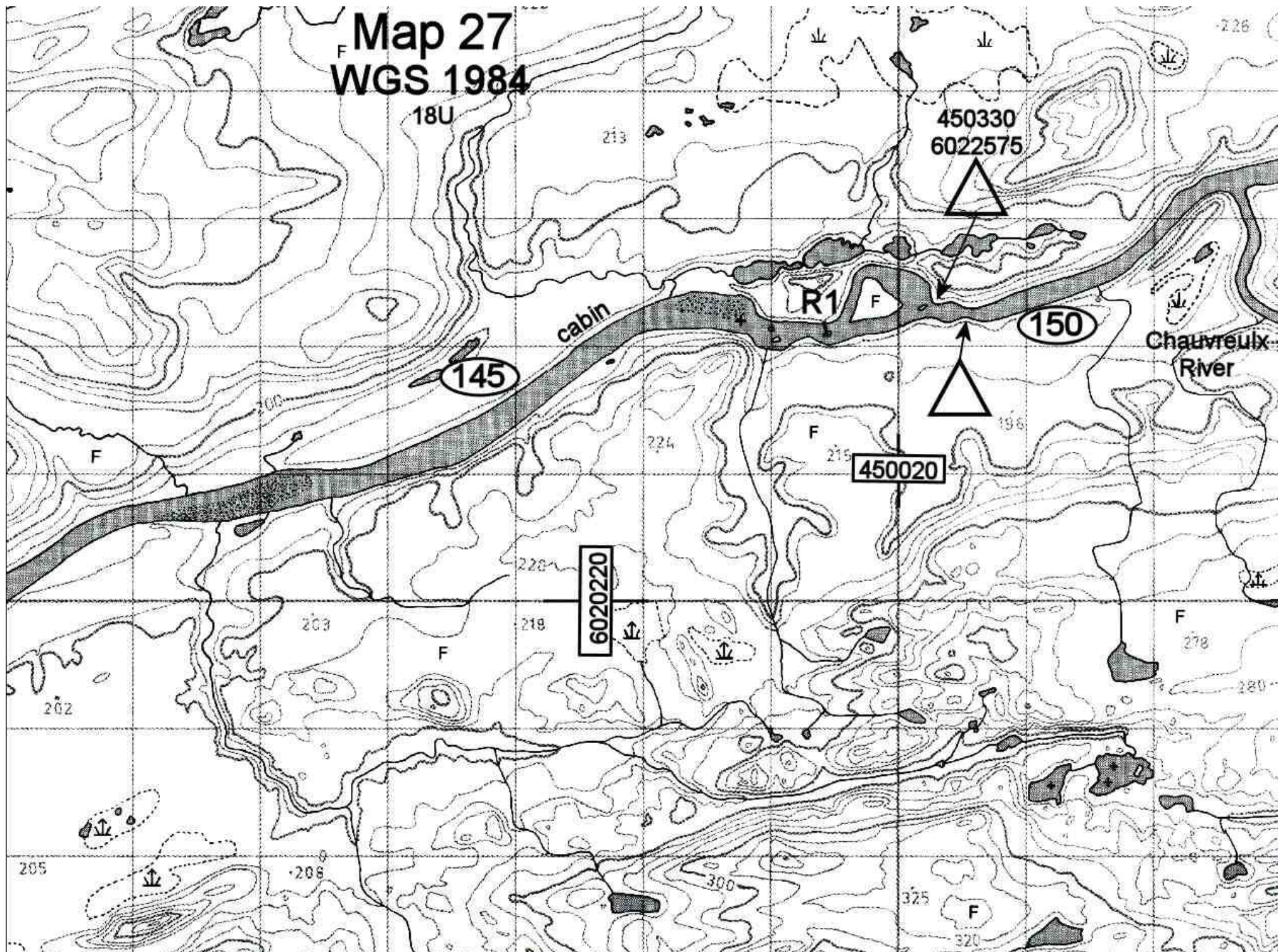
Map 25
WGS 1984

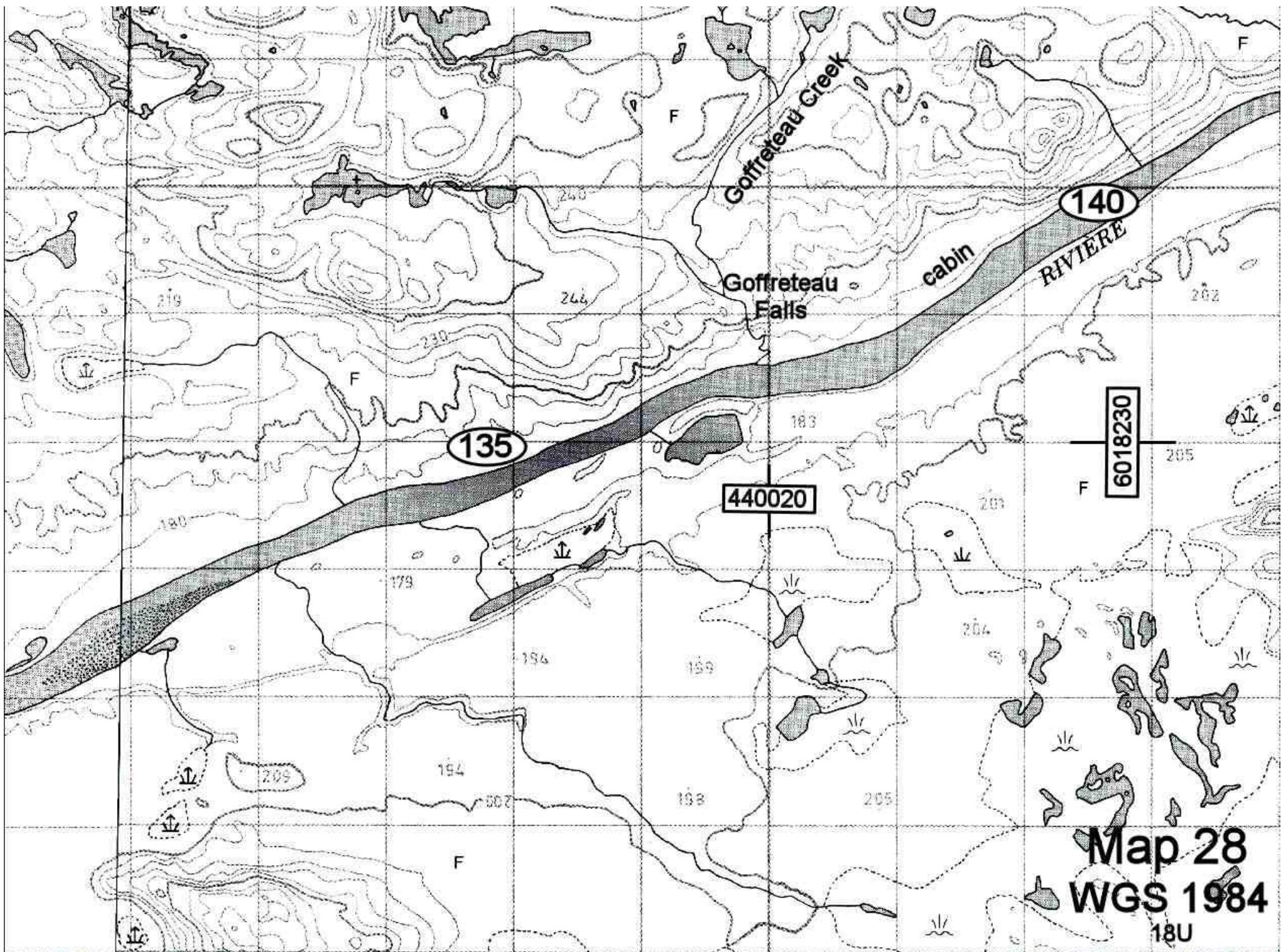
Lake Pikwanipananis

18U



Map 27
WGS 1984





Map 29
WGS 1984

18U

430025

Kasakumach Creek

KANAAUPSCOW

130

125

RIVIERE

6014200

120

KANAAUPSCOW

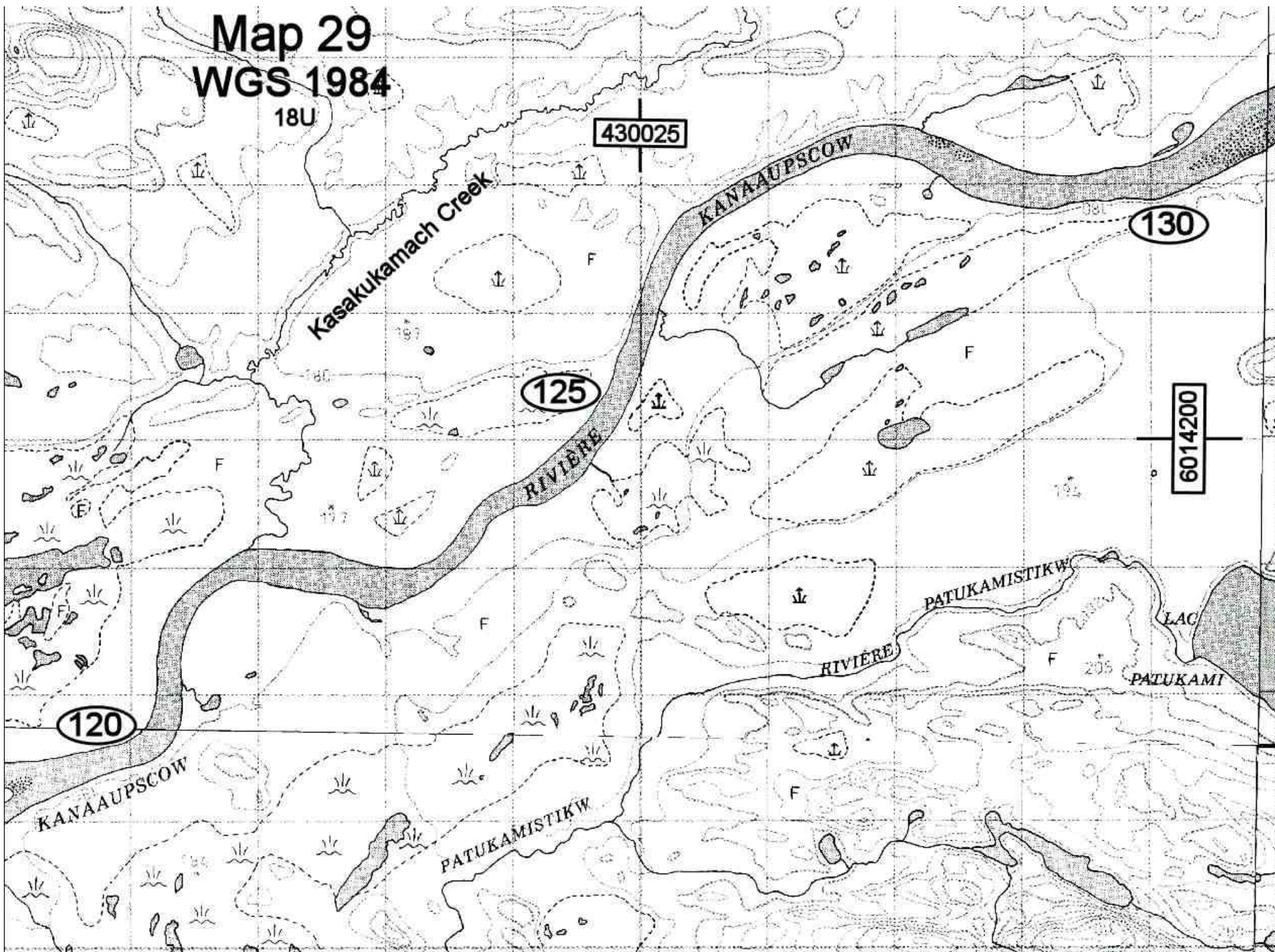
PATUKAMISTIKW

RIVIERE

PATUKAMISTIKW

PATUKAMI

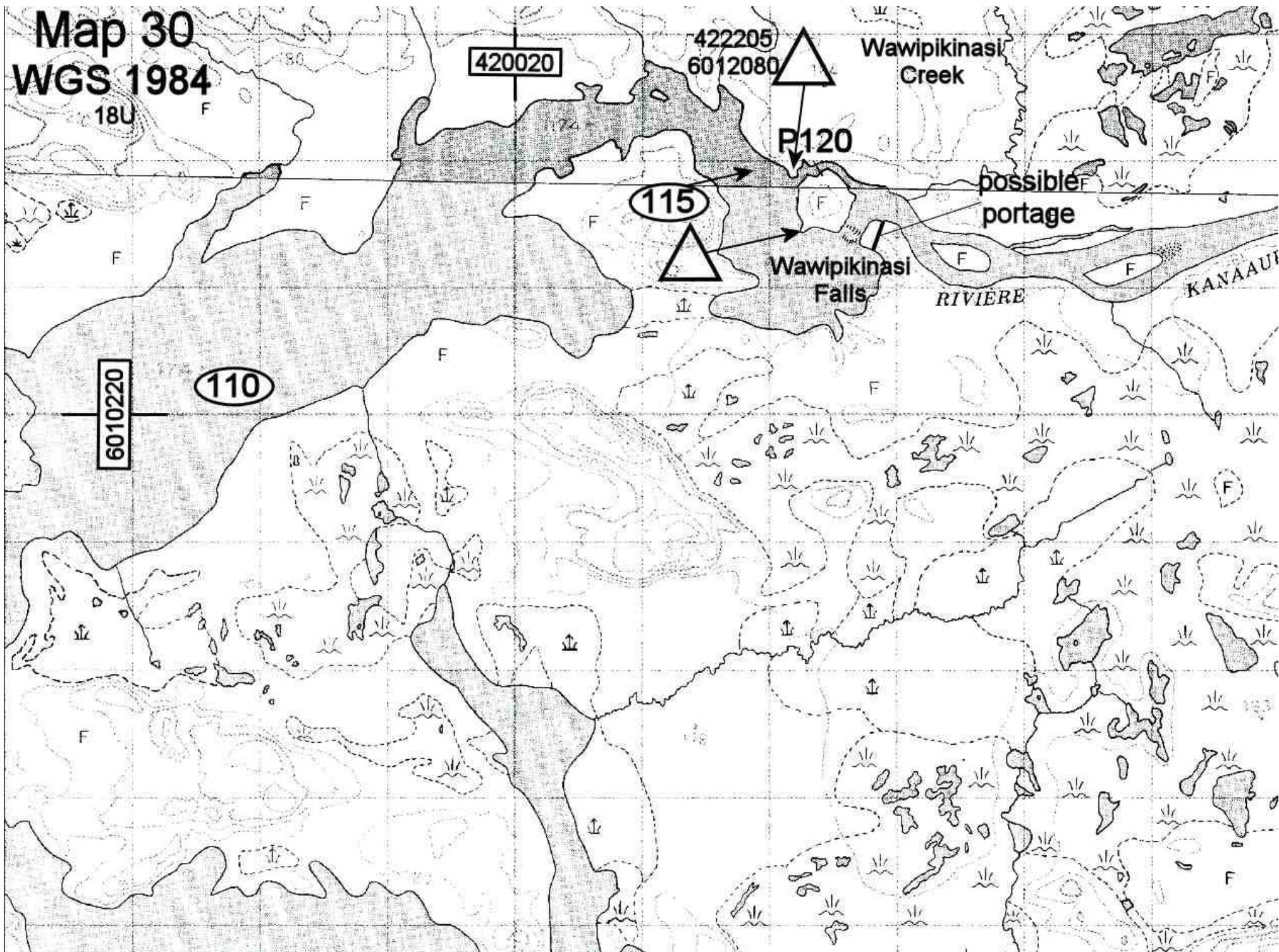
LAC



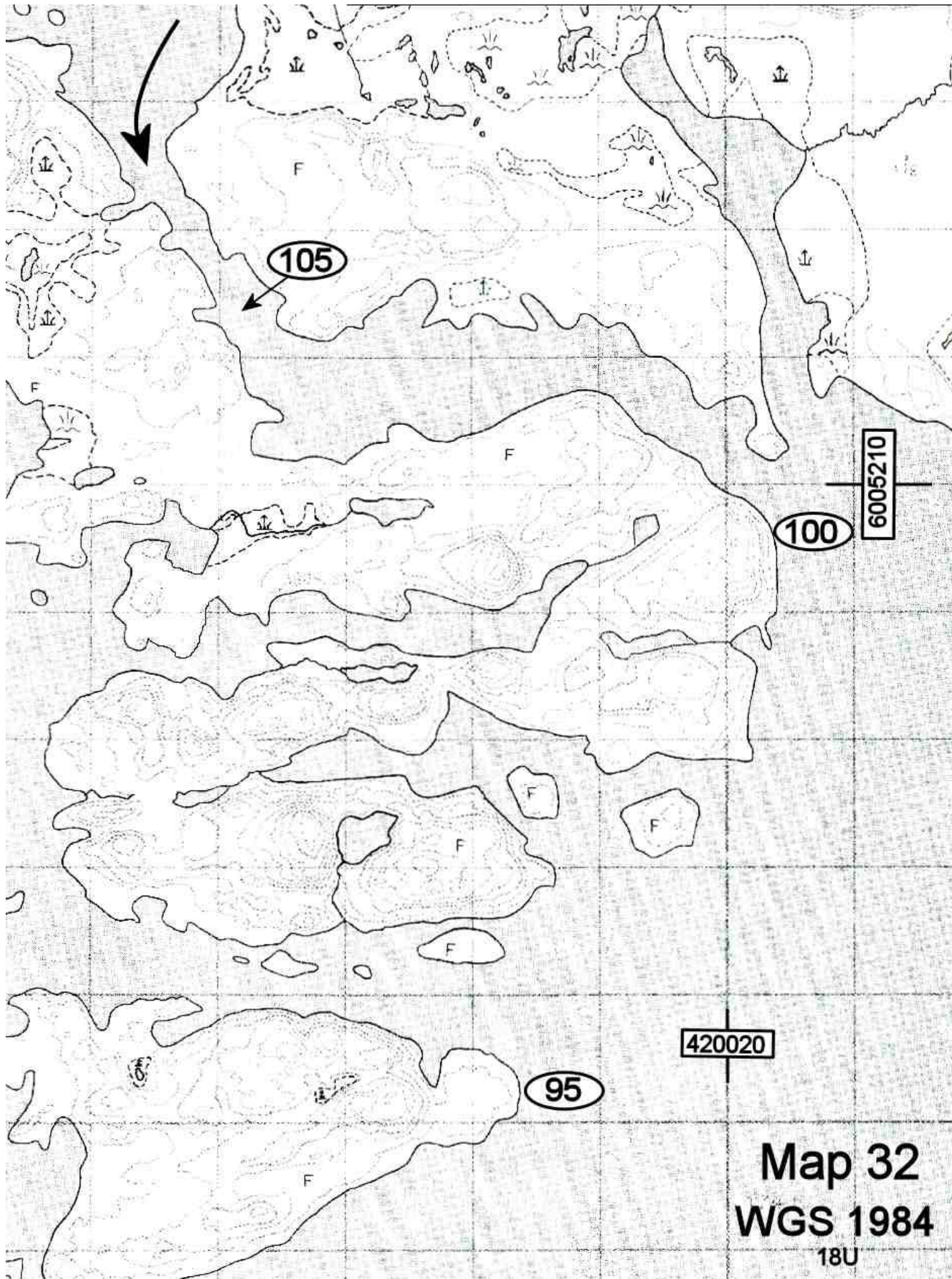
**Overview
Maps 30-33**



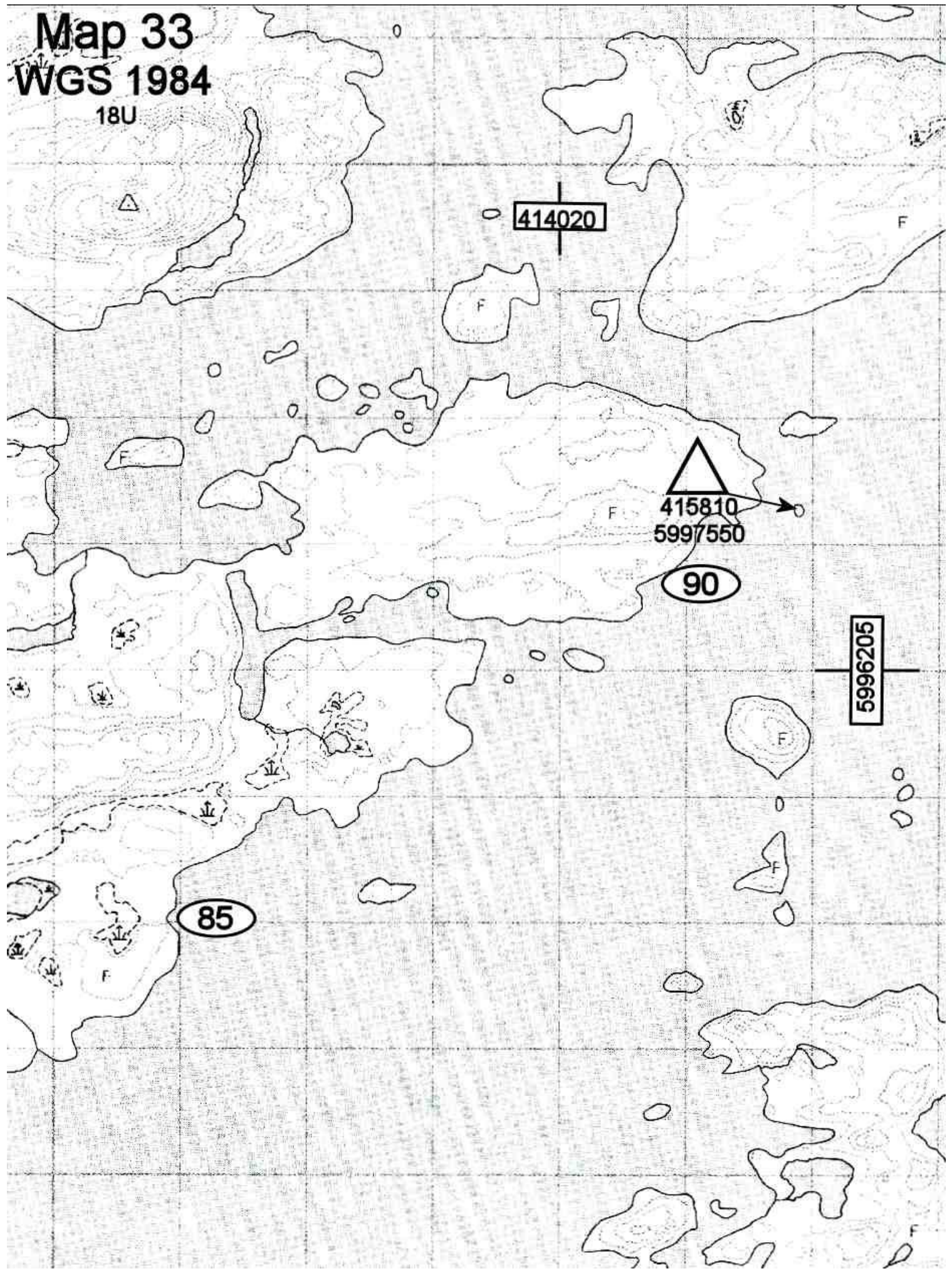
Map 30
WGS 1984







Map 33
WGS 1984
18U



85

90

PASSE
ATAPIKWANUCH

405020

80

75

5991210

R É S E R V O I R

Map 34
WGS 1984

18U

Map 35
WGS 1984

18U

75

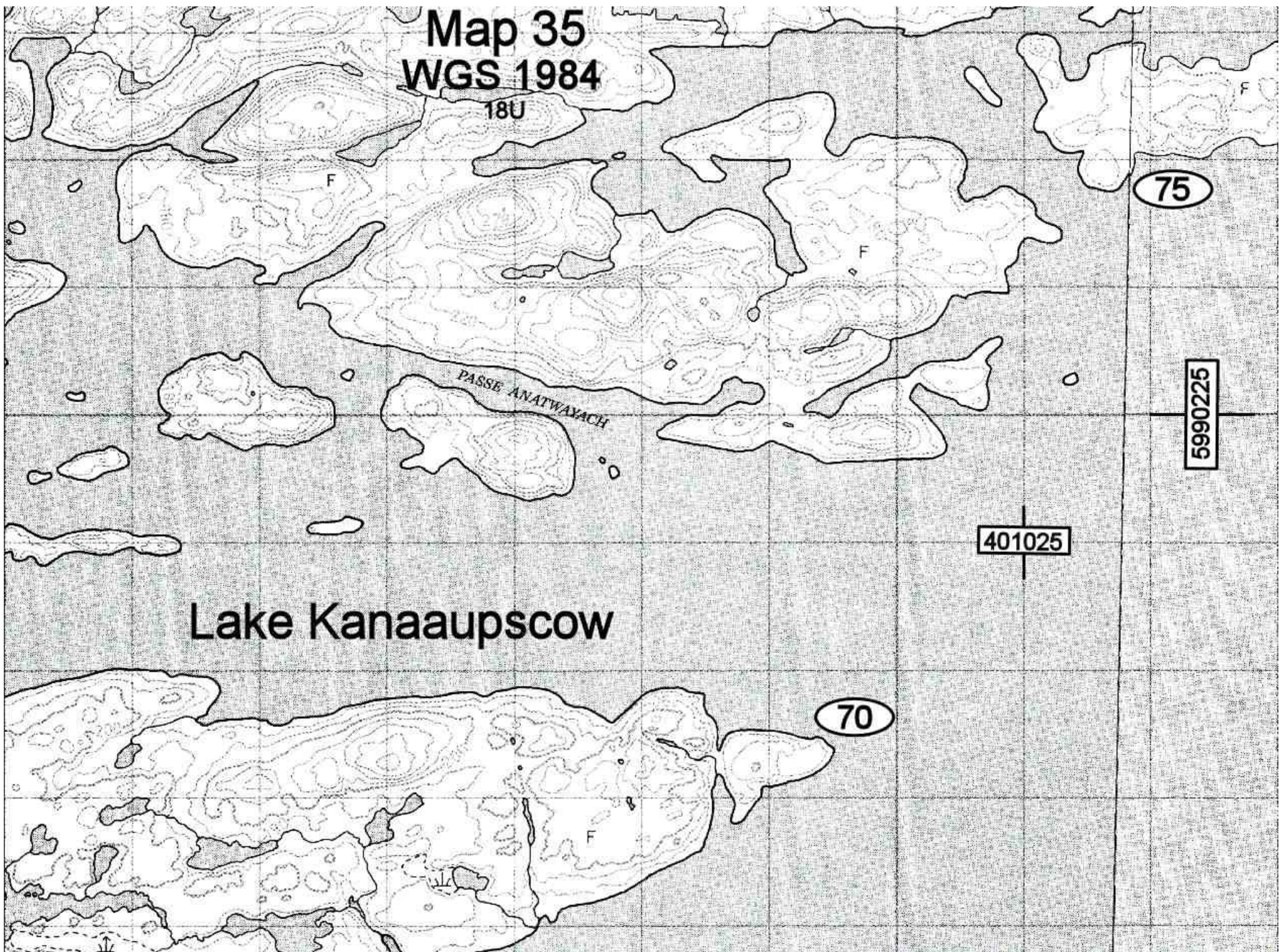
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5990225

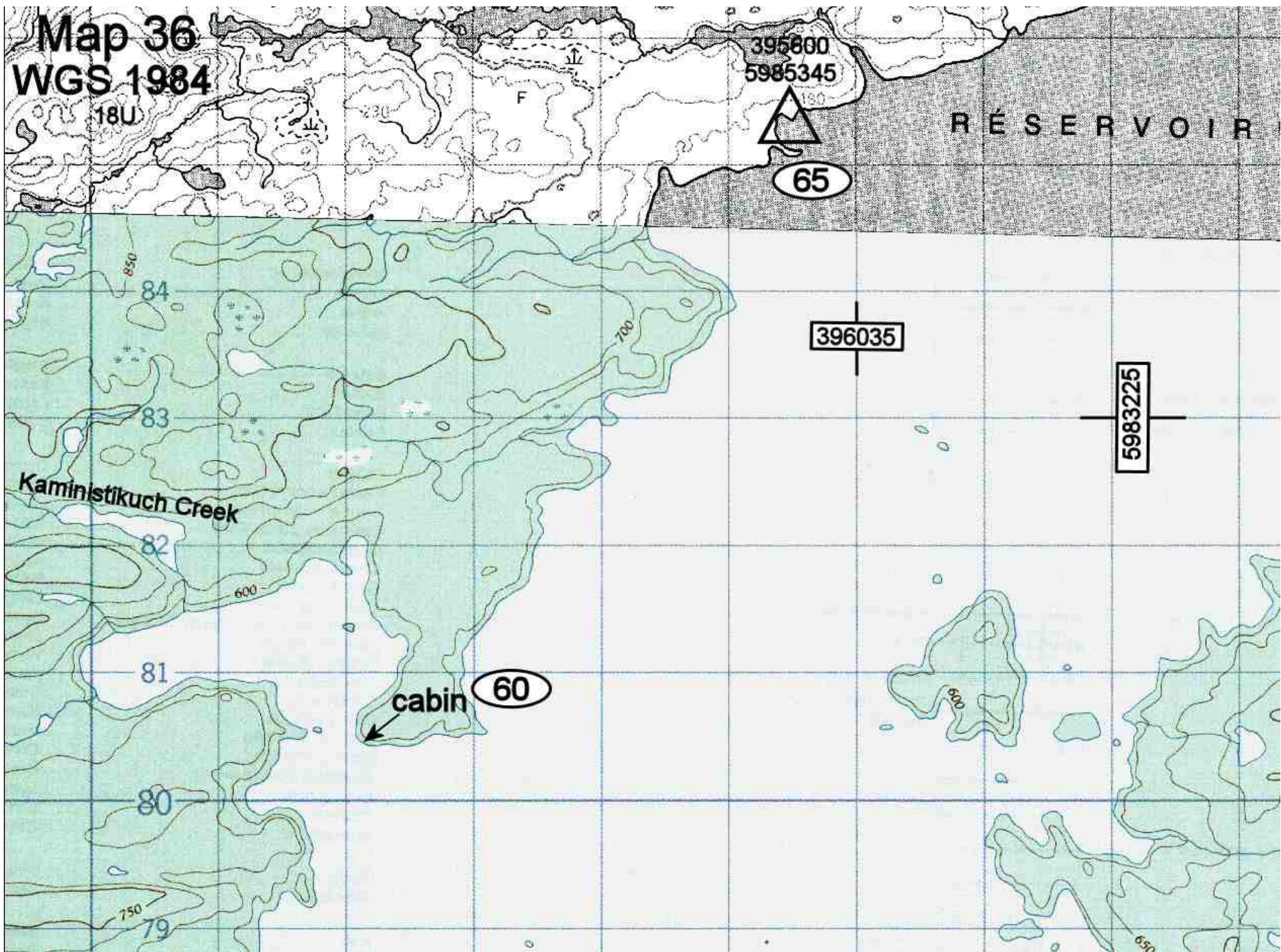
401025

Lake Kanaaupscow

70



Map 36
WGS 1984



Map 37
WGS 1984
18U

KAPISICHIKAMASTIKW

Kapisichikamastikw River

55

390040

5975220

50

80

79

78

77

76

75

74

73

700

650

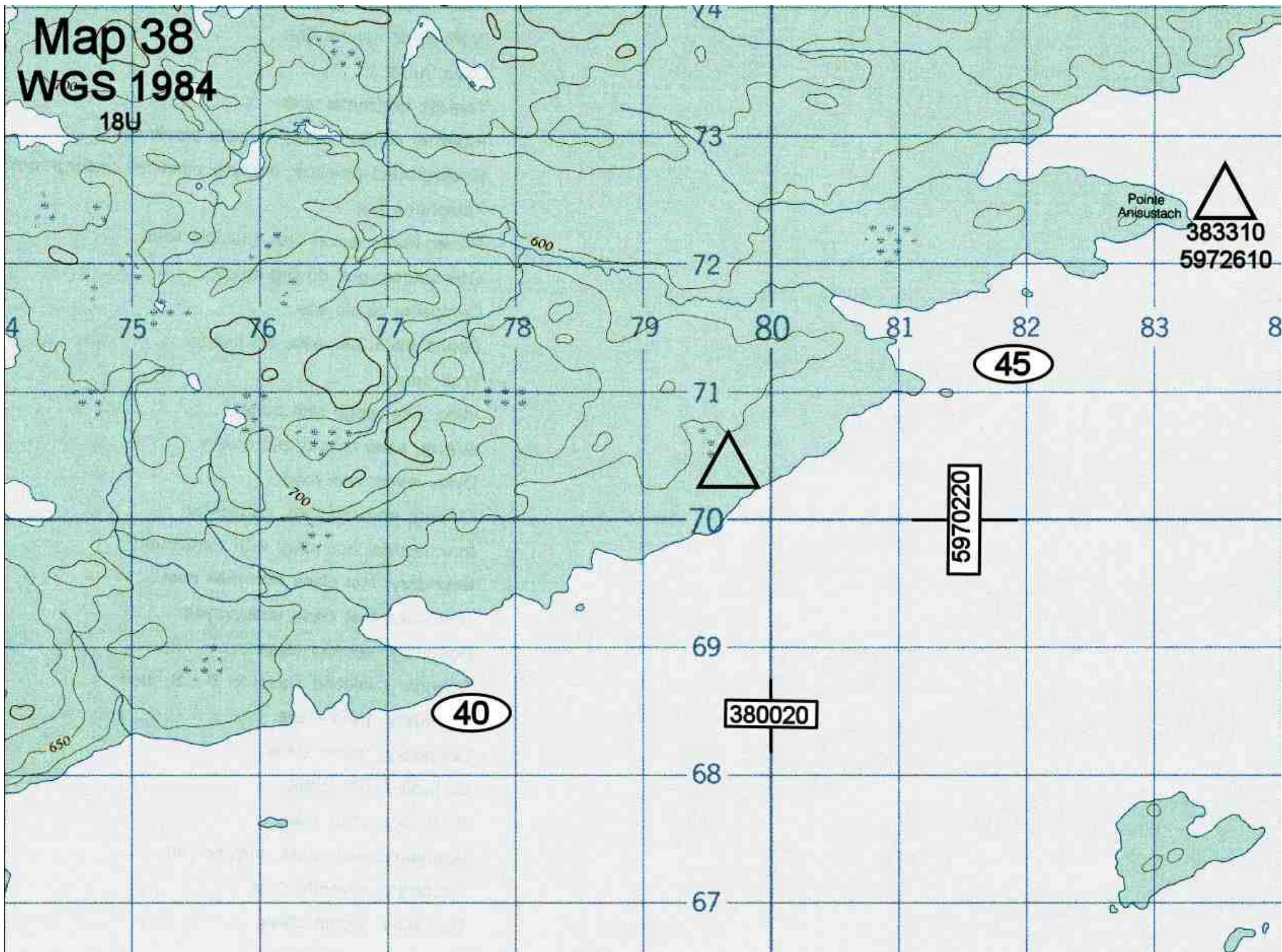
650

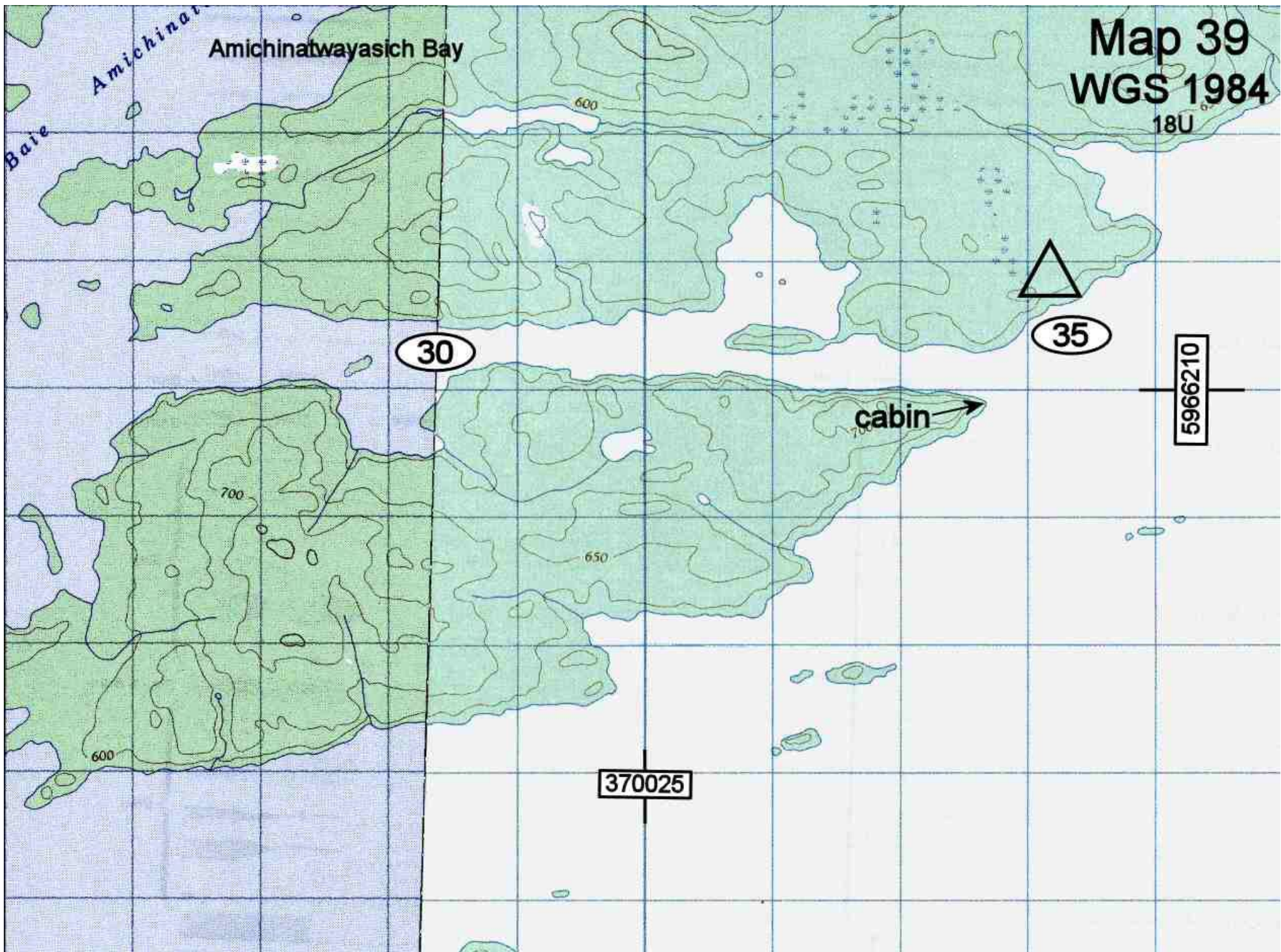
750

600

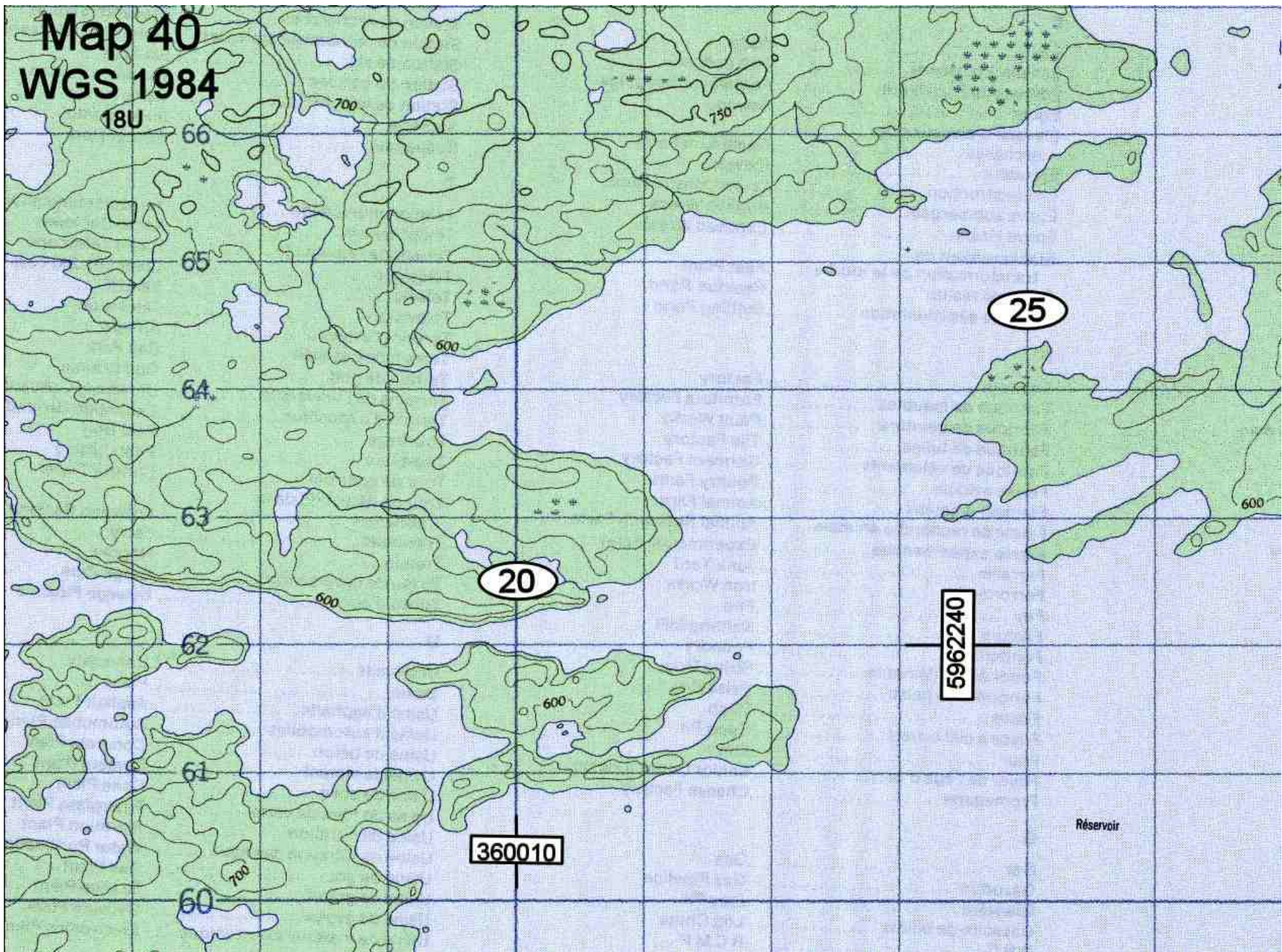
Map 38 WGS 1984

18U

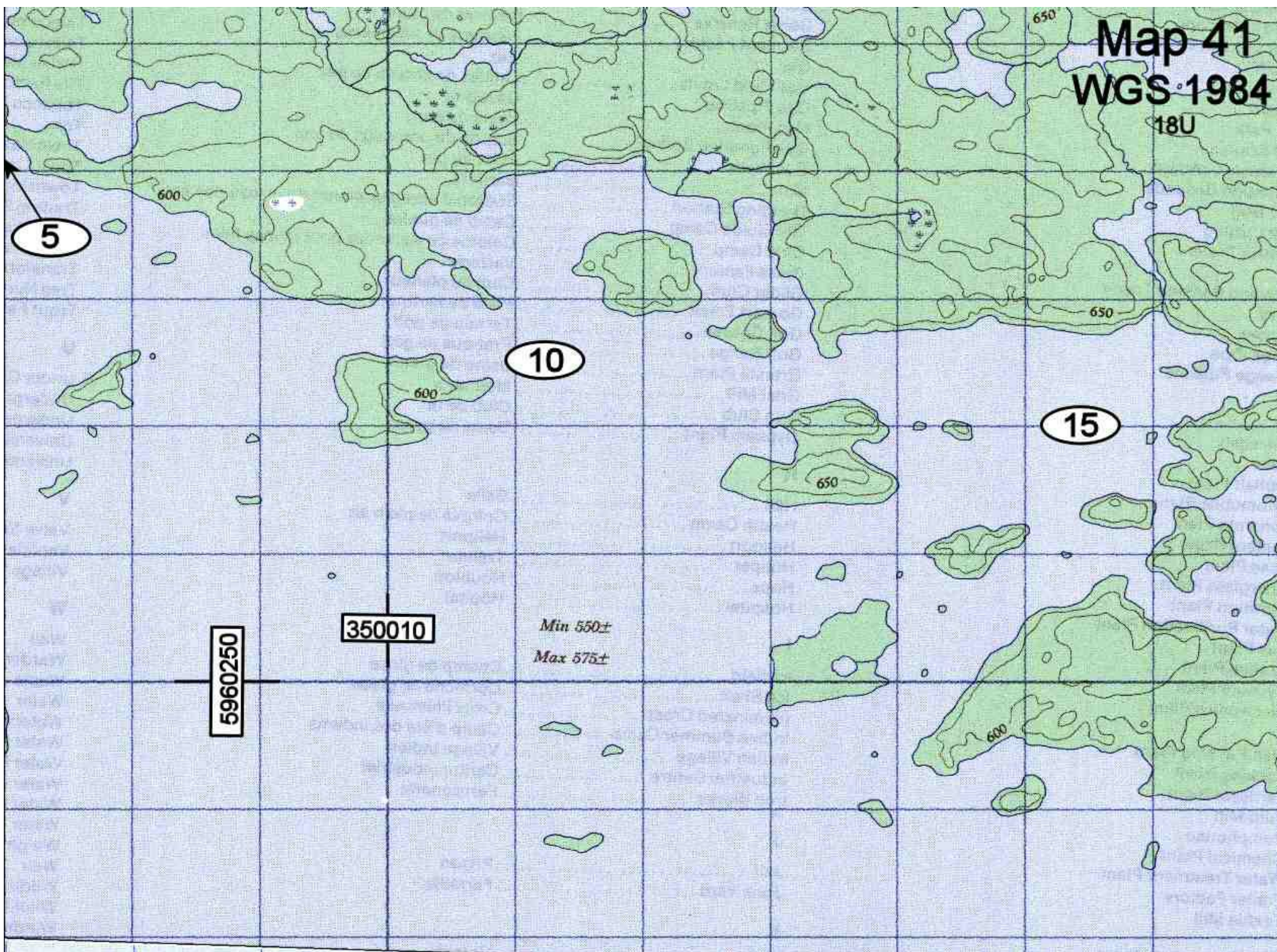




Map 40 WGS 1984



Map 41
WGS 1984
18U



Map 42
WGS 1984

180

Takeout
342349
5965212

0

5963240

340005

Barrage
LG Deux

Réservoir

68

67

66

65

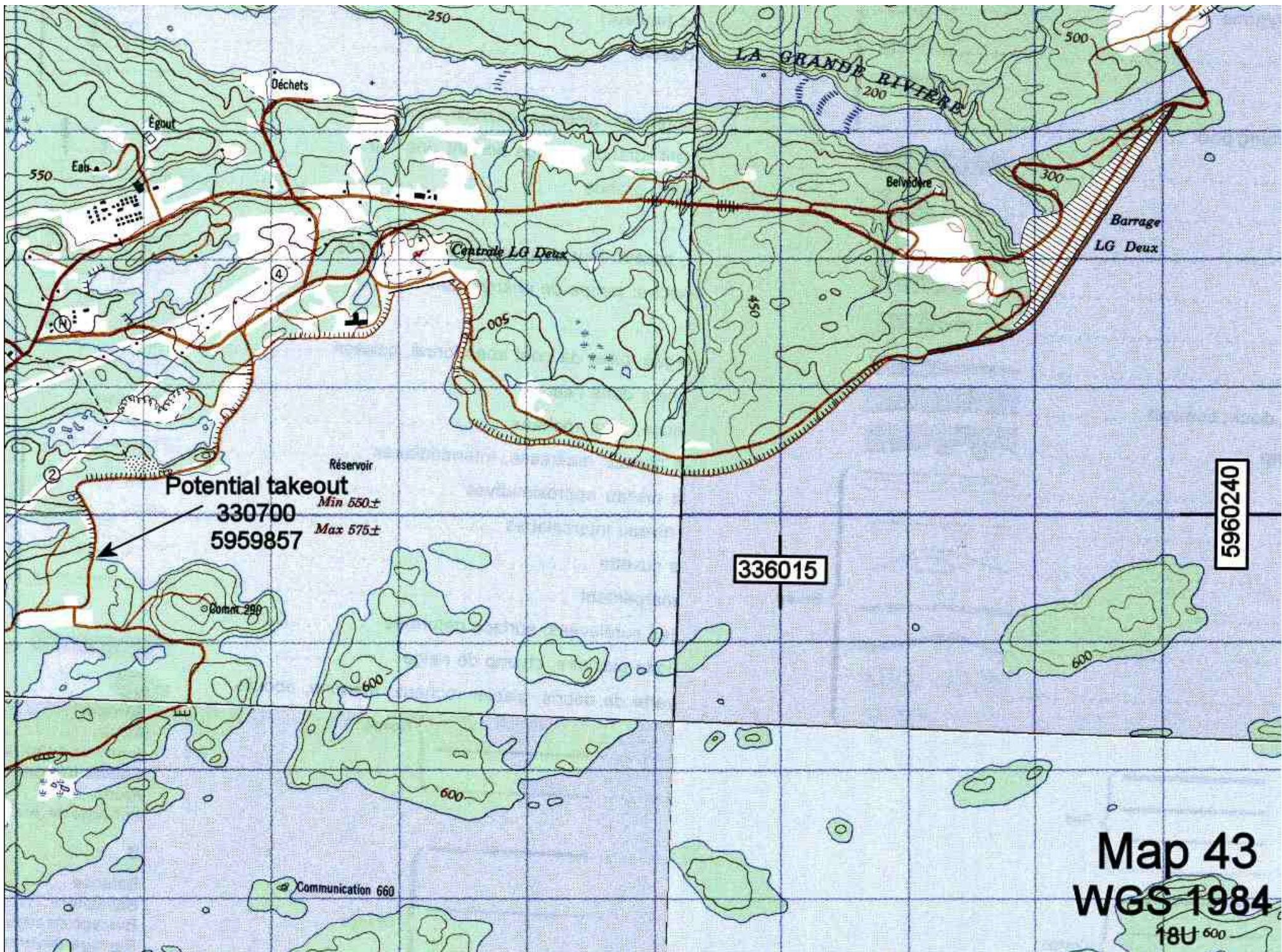
64

5

63

62

61



Map 44
WGS 1984
18U

