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Other map resources: Bear Creek Survey Maps, developed by former CDT organization and Jerry Brown of Bear Creek Survey, these map guides reflect the most up-to-date line data for CDNST available. These guides will give you the most accurate point of path data for the official CDNST route, including water sources, critical intersections and general know where you are or should be informed. The data contained in the CDT app is just like what you find on Bear Creek Survey Maps, we strongly recommend that you combine them with a CDT Yoga Handbook and planning guide for the best adventure possible on CDNST! Big free (print home) and a popular map resource put together by Jonathan Ley. Version 3.0 is available! Download for the updated 2020 CDT alignment, Guthook point of the way, and more. The Continental Trail Trail Coalition CDT Map Set is the entire official continental watershed of the National Scenic Route on a scale of 1 inch and 1/2 mile. Each page displays topographical information, altitude diagram, water sources, and point-of-view data. Maps are available for download as a state or bundle section in three different types of files to serve travelers with different navigation technologies and travel planning at any distance on CDT. While we have worked hard to provide the most complete and most east information on these maps, you, the user, are fully responsible for your own safety and planning while on CDT. CDTC, U.S. Forest Service, and Atlas Guides are not responsible for errors, omissions, or inaccuracies with maps or data. All information can be changed. Please read all the product information included with the download card and several sources, including local landowners, in preparation for a CDT trip. CDT card set is a free resource for the public thanks to generous donations and support support CDT community. If you find this resource useful, consider donating at checkout to support further maintenance and production of these cards. For high-quality prints and interactive digital use. Vector PDFs with geo-phereence information are included. For variable Internet connections and easy desktop printing. PDF files based on images without geo-conference. For offline use of a smartphone or tablet with the Avenza Maps app. Links to download through the Avenza Map store. Download CDT Map Set Packages through our store: Long-distance scenic trail in the western United States Continental Watershed TrailLength3100 miles (4989 km) LocationUnited StatesDesignationNational Scenic Trail in 1978TrailheadsNorthern: Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Glacier National Park, Montana on the U.S.-Canadian borderSouthern: Crazy Cook Monument, Big Mountains Hatchet, New Mexico on the U.S.-Mexican BorderUseHikingsome Horse riding mountain bikeRevationHighest pointGrays Peak, Colorado, 14,278 feet (4,352 m) Lowest PointColumbus, New Mexico, 3,900 feet (1,200 m) Hiking detailsMonthsApril in OctoberSightsContinental DivideHazardsAvalanchesBlack bearsDehydrationFall TheGrizzly BearsHypothermiaLandslides LightingMountain lionsSevere weatherWebsite The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) is a 3,100-mile (5,000 km) U.S. National Scenic Trail between Chihuahua and Alberta. It follows America's continental watershed along the Rocky Mountains and crosses five U.S. states - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. In Montana, it crosses the Triple Pass (near the peak of the Triple Divide, dividing the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean). The trail is a combination of dedicated trails and small roads and is considered 70% completed. Parts designated as unfinished should be on roads on dirt or paved roads. This trail can be continued north to Alberta and B.C., to Lake Kaukawa, British Columbia, north of Jasper National Park along the Great Watershed Trail. The Continental Trail, appalachian Trail and Pacific Crest Trail, form what is known as the Triple Crown hiking in the United States. Thru-Hiking Only about two hundred people a year try to hike the entire trail, taking about six months to complete it. Dave Odell hiked in 1977 and in the same year Dan Thorpey hiked from the RM/CO border to Mount Robson, B.C. German long-distance racer Gunther Washser (on his way from Tierra del Fuego to Alaska) and Austrian Sonia Andlweber (who joined him before the end of the journey from Mexico) complete a tour with four mustangs from the Bureau of Land Management in the three summers of 2007-09. Glacier National Park in September 2009. In 2007, Francis Tapon became the first person to make a round climbing trip yo-yo on on Continental Watershed Trail is when he's through-a-hike from Mexico to Canada and back to Mexico along the CDT and needs seven months to finish it. This seven-month journey lasted more than 5,600 miles. Tapon took the most workaroud, scenic, high, difficult route to the north and, returning to the south, took a more expedient route. Andrew Skurka completed the track as part of the 6875-mile Great Western Loop in 2007. The youngest person to walk the trail is Reed Hjonnes, who travelled the trail with his father Eric Gjonnes from April 15. 2013 to September 6, 2013, on a continuous trip north at the age of 13. The New Mexico Continental Trail watershed in La Legna wilderness, near San Ysidro, New Mexico CDT in New Mexico is about 700 miles (1,100 km) long, and some parts have very limited water. Local groups of volunteers washed away water caches (usually a pile of plastic gallon jugs) at strategic points along the trail. The three southern termi trails exist: 1) Crazy Cook Monument, the official CDT of the southern tip, east of the Grand Mountains of Hatchet, 2) Antelope Wells, New Mexico and 3) near Columbus, New Mexico. All three are located within the boot of the New Mexico heel. The term near Columbus is not on the Continental Divide (see Mount Animas), but in the vicinity of Columbus, a village that is also the northern end of the annual 250-mile (400 km) Cabalgata Binacional Villista. Crazy Cook Monument is the most widely recognized starting or end point of the Continental Trail watershed, but because of its remote location, devoid of any housing or other services, Columbus is considered a legitimate alternative starting point or endpoint for those hiking or cycling CDT. Located 3 miles from the International Port of Entry in Palomas, Mexico, Columbus is a small border village with several amenities including two modest hotels, a gas station, several small cafes, a U.S. Post Office, a bank, auto mechanics and grocery stores. Columbus is listed as a national historical landmark in connection with the invasion in 1916 of Pancho Villa and its Villistas. The village has two museums and a state park commemorating the Pancho Villa raid and the so-called punitive Mexican expedition led by U.S. Army General Blackjack Pershing, who tried but failed to capture it. From the monument to The Mad Cook (official southern term) the trail begins as a path to desire for a rugged country; the official route to Lordsburg will be surveyed on the basis of this path in the future. From Columbus the route is a pedestrian crossing to Lordsburg. Notable highlights at CDT in New Mexico include: Animas and Playas Valley Carson National Chama Canyon Forest Wild Cibola National Forest Cumbres Pass El Malpa National Monument Gila National Forest Pie City Preserve San Pedro Parks Wildlife Colorado CDT in Weminuche Weminuche Colorado CDT runs through many of Colorado's highest and wildest mountainous areas, such as the San Juan Mountains in southern Colorado and the Sawatch Range in the central region. In most areas, the trail is well marked. It is located simultaneously with the Colorado Trail approximately 200 miles (320 km). CDT itself means out in Colorado about 650 miles (1,050 km) at high altitudes. Depending on the snow cover of a year and the individual schedule of the tourist, alternative routes are available. Creede Cut-Off in the San Juan Mountains to avoid constant snow or unfavorable weather is such an example. This should be balanced with the Colorado monsoon season with the afternoon thunderstorms that usually occur in late July and August. The location of the route makes short side trips on many of Colorado's 14,000 feet (4,300 m) peaks possible. Several CDT sites in Colorado do not have a clear marked or named trail, but Jonathan Ley or Jim Wolfe maps are useful. Some CDT sites in Colorado are still a wildlife footpath. Additional points of interest along the Colorado CDT include: Collegiate Peaks Wilderness Grays Peak - highest summit at CDT Mount Elbert and Mount Massive - Colorado's highest peaks Rabbit Ears Pass Rocky Mountain National Park Wolf Creek Pass North Park South Park South Park Wyoming Lightning and hail storms appear with little warning in the Great Wyoming Basin Basin; There's nothing to hide. Of all the five states covered by CDT, Wyoming has the most diverse landscape. This includes hiking across much of the land range in the center of the state, known as the Great Watershed Basin. Travelers must decide on a route regarding the Great Basin watershed with the actual continental fork watershed in southern Wyoming, forming an Endorian basin. The shortest route passes through the middle, where water availability is uncertain for most years. Further north, CDT crosses the mountain bench of the Wind River Ridge and then through the Absaroka Ridge in the northwestern part of the state. The grand finale is Yellowstone National Park, where CDT routed from the southern back country of Yellowstone, to the Old Faithful, and then overlooks west in Idaho. Additional notable features in Wyoming include: Bridger-Teton Wilderness Two Ocean Pass Battle Pass South Pass Idaho Crossing the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass; same view that Lewis and Clark Expeditions experienced on August 12, 1805Northbounders leaving Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming to enter the Centennial Mountains of Idaho. Over the next few hundred miles, CDT follows the Continental Divide, which is also the border between Idaho and Montana. Then the trail diverts eastwards through the Anaconda Mountain Range towards Butte, Utah Notable points on CDT in Idaho include: Alternative Route to Macks Inn in Island Park, Idaho. Idaho. The Lake Section Resupply in Lima, Montana Lemhi Pass Chief Joseph Pass Montana Montana part of the CDT is almost entirely in mountain ranges, running along the Idaho border in the south, before heading east toward Butte and north toward Glacier National Park through Lewis and Clark National Forest and two national wildlife areas. Approximately 110 miles (177 km) of CDT crosses Glacier National Park. Additional notable highlights at CDT in Montana include: Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Circle Boot in Beaverhead-Dicloge National Forest Scapegoat Wilderness and Bob Marshall Wilderness China Wall Montana Wildlife Association is the leading non-profit partner for the Northern Continental Watershed Trail. MWA staff are working to connect the 980 miles (1,580 km) of CDT in Montana and Idaho with the help of dedicated volunteers and agency partners. Volunteers go to a camp in the bob marshall desert, Montana. The Montana Wildlife Association coordinates free volunteer leave through its trail program, CDT Montana. See also the Other Triple Crown Trails of the Appalachian Trail Pacific Cross Trail United National Scenic Trail Pacific Northwest Trail - Divides the general start/end point with CDT in Glacier National Park. Connected National Historic Trails California Trail Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Mormon Pioneer Trail Nez Perce Trail Old Spanish Trail Oregon Trail Pony Express National Historic Trail United U.S. Long Distance Trails Colorado Trail - two trails match about 200 miles (320 km) Great Divide Mountain Bike Route - parallel, sometimes common tread references - Wamser, Gunther (2007) Der Abenteuerreiter - In 11 Jahren mit Hund und Pferden von Feuerland nach Mexico Werlagh Gunter Wamser, 384 pages, ISBN 978-3-00-021527-8. 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Uses Bear Creek quality points. Bear Creek Review High quality Professional GPS Mappers and Maps. Some of them are free. Postholer Various high quality some for free. Johatan Ley. Map resource page. The KML version has many alternates. Path marked trails. Uses OpenStreetMap CDT data. With GPX/KML downloads. Google CDT Google Карта CDT извлечены из &lt;/Colorado's&gt; &lt;/Colorado's&gt; continental divide trail map colorado. continental divide trail map new mexico. continental divide trail map montana. continental divide trail map wyoming. continental divide trail map poster. continental divide trail map canada. continental divide trail map google earth. continental divide trail map motorcycles

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