



Although the Yukon River begins just 30 air miles from ocean water, it flows for nearly 2,000 miles before emptying into the Bering Sea. The river opened the North to gold seekers in the late 1800's. Today, most of the river still flows through deep wilderness. Tyler will float the Yukon's length in 2010.

### Yukon River

Length: 1,980 miles

Basin Size: 321,000 square miles

Discharge: 227,000 cubic feet per second

The Fraser River is undammed along its entire main stem, and rapids punctuate its course. Simon Fraser first canoed the river in 1806. Two centuries passed before Williams became the first to paddle all 800 miles of the Fraser, in 2006.

### Fraser River

Length: 800 miles

Basin Size: 85,000 square miles

Discharge: 125,000 cubic feet per second

The Columbia River is the most hydroelectrically developed river in the world. In 2008, Tyler descended its longest undammed tributary, the Salmon, before continuing through 8 dams on the Snake and Columbia Rivers. His journey ended by crossing the Columbia River Bar—"Graveyard of the Pacific."

### Columbia River

Length: 1,243 miles

Basin Size: 258,000 square miles

Discharge: 265,000 cubic feet per second

The Klamath might be the most contentious river in the West, where agricultural uses on the upper river compete with salmon runs in the lower stretches. Tyler paddled all 350 miles of the Klamath in 2007.

The Colorado River is the last scheduled descent of the Source to Sea Project. Cutting a spectacular course through desert canyons, including Grand Canyon, the Colorado is diverted so thoroughly in its lower reaches that it no longer flows to salt water in the Sea of Cortez.

### Colorado River

Length: 1,450 miles

Basin Size: 243,000 square miles

Discharge: 22,000 cubic feet per second

NORTH