Blackhawk Point Mountain Bike Trail begins at the Civilian Conservation Corps stone shelter and runs down to the Geode Creek valley before climbing up to the top of Frenchman's Bluff. The trail follows Cheatham Road for 1.75 miles and then heads back into the woods towards Blackhawk Point on Frenchman's Bluff. This point offers a remote and spectacular view of the Cuivre River valley. The trail follows along Frenchman's Bluff for about three miles, offering scenic views along the entire route.

The trail shares tread with Cuivre River Trail and the bike trail remains on the road along areas especially close to the bluff. It returns to the Geode Creek valley and heads along a portion of Hamilton Hollow before ending at the CCC shelter. Since this trail shares tread with Cuivre River and Hamilton Hollow trails and White connector 1, a portion is blazed in green, red and white. White connectors 2 and 3 provide access to the south loop of Cuivre River Trail. Please pay attention to the yellow blazes that identify this trail. Mountain bikes are only allowed on this section of trail. Portions of this trail are open to equestrian use. Mountain bikers should yield the right of way to horses and hikers.

Distance: 5.6 Miles
Uses: Hiking 🎾, Mountain Biking 🛑
Blazes: Yellow 🟢
Class: Loop
Surface Type: Gravel, Natural
Trail Rating: Rugged
Estimated Hiking Time: 5 Hours, 36 Minutes
Trailhead & GPS Location: 39.01027, -90.94028

You may experience:
2) Natural Surface-dirt/mud/gravel, shifting rock, slippery surface, etc.
3) Rocks, roots and/or downed vegetation on trail
7) Steep grades and inclines more than 10%
8) Bluffs or drop-offs next to trail
10) Water/stream crossings without bridges
12) Road/highway crossing

This trail or a portion of this trail travels through: Big Sugar Creek Wild Area
TRAIL BLAZE COLORS & SURFACE TYPES

The maps on this website indicate the blaze colors for each trail. If more than one trail shares tread, that portion of the trail is identified by more than one color. The surface type of a trail is indicated on the maps generated by this website by a pattern overlapping the blaze color of the trail.

TRAIL TYPE – Loop, Multi-loop, One Way, System or Multi-section

A loop trail is one that will return you to the trailhead. Multi-loop trails offer two or more separate loops, ex. a trail having a north and south loop. A one-way trail takes you from the trailhead to the farthest point on the trail and you will have to retrace your steps to return to the trailhead. If you plan to return to your starting point on a one-way trail, you will have to double the distance to calculate your estimated mileage and/or hiking time.

A trail system is a series of interconnected trails that allow you to chose your own route.

A Multi-section trail offers two or more separate sections, ex. Katy Trail State Park, and distances are shown both for the entire trail and the sections.

YOU MAY EXPERIENCE

These conditions are all things you may encounter while on a Missouri state parks trail. Trailhead signs at the start of each trail also indicate which conditions exist on that trail.

ESTIMATED HIKING TIME

The estimated hiking time was determined by considering the average user’s speed and the conditions that might be experienced on a specific trail. Your speed may be slower or faster than the time listed.

GPS COORDINATES

There are several methods of communicating GPS coordinates. Most GPS units will convert from one coordinate system to another. If you require a different coordinate system for your unit, visit dnr.mo.gov/gisutils/ to convert the coordinates shown on this map to another version.

NATURAL AREAS / WILD AREAS

Natural areas are identified in brown. Natural areas are recognized as the best remaining examples known of Missouri’s original natural environments. These natural areas are managed and protected for their scientific, educational and historical values. Missouri state parks have 38 designated natural areas, encompassing almost 22,000 acres.

Wild areas are identified in brown. The Missouri Wild Area System is made up of large tracts of land set aside as wilderness, which make the perfect setting for hiking and backpacking. A wild area must be 1,000 or more acres in size, show little impact from humans, and possess outstanding opportunities for solitude. They are strictly protected for their wilderness benefits as well as for their use for environmental education and scientific study.