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Classification
Galiuro Wild Area
Reg. U-2

REPORT ON GALIURO WILD AREA
(Formerly Galiuro Primitive Area)

I. Description of area

1. A part of the Crook National Forest, more specifically described as within the Galiuro Division.
2. Description of boundaries of this area as amended, as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Redfield Canyon-Ash Creek Divide near the center of Sec. 24, T 11 S, R 20 E; thence in a general northerly direction along the crest of the Sulphur Springs-Redfield Canyon divide and through Secs. 24, 13, 12, 11 and 2, T 11 S, R 20 E, Secs. 35, 26, 23, 14, 11 and 10 to a point on that same divide near the corner common to Secs. 2, 3, 10 and 11, T 10 S, R 20 E; thence down the divide between High Creek and Paddys River to a point near the northwest corner of Sec. 1, same T. & R; thence due north three miles along section lines to the northeast corner of Sec. 23, T 9 S, R 20 E; thence due west two miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 16, same T. & R; thence due north two miles to the northeast corner of Sec. 9, same T. & R; thence west one mile to the northwest corner same section; thence in a straight line across Sec. 5, same T. & R. and over China Peak, to a point on the township line between T. 8 and T. 9 S, near the quarter corner on the south line of Sec. 32, T 8 S, R 20 E; thence approximately one and one-half miles due west to the township corner; thence south along the range line between R 19 and R 20 E, to the southeast corner of Sec. 24, T 9 S, R 19 E; thence east one-half mile; thence south one mile; thence east one-half mile to the northeast corner of Sec. 31, T 9 S, R 20 E; thence south three and one-half miles to the quarter corner between Secs. 17 and 18, T 10 S, R 20 E; thence west one and one-half miles; thence north two and one-half miles to the quarter corner on the north line of Sec. 1, T 10 S, R 19 E; thence west one-half mile; thence north two and one-half miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north four and one-half miles to the quarter corner common to Secs. 26 and 35, T 8 S, R 19 E; thence east one-half mile; thence north to the Rattlesnake-Four Mile and Squaw Creek divide; thence west, north, south and southeast around the head of Rattlesnake Canyon drainage to a point near the center of Sec. 8, T 9 S, R 19 E; thence south approximately 2-1/2 miles to the quarter corner between Secs. 20 and 29, same T. and R; thence east one mile; thence south three and one-half miles; thence east two miles to the center of Sec. 11, T 10 S, R 19 E; thence south two miles and east one mile to the Redfield-San Pedro Divide; thence south along this divide approxi-

NOTE: SEE LAST PAGES FOR LEGAL SUBDIVISION (DESCRIPTION)

mately five miles to the center of Sec. 18, T. 11 S., R. 20 E; thence east one and one-half miles, north one-half mile, east one and one-half miles, south one-half mile and east one-half mile, south one-half mile, east one-half mile, south one-half mile and east approximately one mile to point of beginning, as shown on map dated November 29, 1939, and made part of this report.

3. Approximate total acreage 54,000, of which all is National Forest land. No alienations exist; however, there are several unperfected mining locations within the area, estimated to total fifteen claims and 300 acres.

II. Special features of Area

The Galiuro range is a very rough and brushy sample of those block-like uplifts, rising abruptly from relatively level plains, that are characteristic of Southern Arizona. While it appears as a knife-edge when viewed from a distance, it is actually a double range bisected by rather deep canyons. On the west the mountains break precipitously in a series of spectacular cliffs to a bench that slopes to the San Pedro River. The eastern side is also extremely steep, although less so than the western side, and is flanked by the Aravaipa and Upper Sulphur Spring Valleys.

III. Area Occupied by Dominant Cover Types

No reliable data are available to segregate the dominant cover by types. Of the total area involved, brush and chaparral are by far the dominant type and with the exception of small, unimportant open grass areas, brush is found intermingled with all other types of arboreal growth. The variety of brush is great and nearly every species common to Southern Arizona can be found upon the area. Manzanita and the various species of oak are in the majority. Along the canyon bottoms and on the north slope of the higher elevations, cypress and conifer timber consisting of Ponderosa, Chihuahua and Mexican White Pine, Douglas Fir, and occasional White Fir are found. Deciduous trees consisting of sycamore, alder, ash and walnut grow along the water course banks. With a few very minor exceptions, the entire area is well covered with vegetation of one kind or another, and constitutes a formidable forest fire hazard in which the extremely rough topography plays a prominent part.

IV. Physical conditions

Elevations range from approximately 3,500 feet to 8,000 feet, with an average elevation of around 6,000 feet. The topography is very abrupt, consisting of a series of deep canyons divided by high, steep ridges containing many cliffs and escarpments. Many of these cliffs are highly colored and in places are variegated. Pinto Point, southwest of Kilberg Peak, has been so named for this reason. Over the majority of the area the country is so steep and rough that horseback progress is impossible without constructed trails. The dense mat of brush which in many places covers these same slopes makes a combination that is almost impenetratable to a man on foot. The Forest Service has in the past constructed several miles of trails which open up the country in part, but a number of other trails are still needed to allow tourists to properly view the area and to afford transportation facilities for fire suppression.

V. Wildlife factors

1. White tail deer are the dominant big game species and exist in fairly satisfactory numbers. Along the west, or San Pedro side, there are a few desert mule deer in the lower elevations. Javelinas are thinly scattered throughout the area. There is a satisfactory stocking of black and brown bear which are a totally protected species in this part of Arizona, as are the mule deer. Mountain lion are numerous, too much so for the good of the deer. Smaller predators and fur bearers exist in normal numbers. The area is used by big game hunters to a small extent. The rough topography and heavy brush cover discourage all but the most energetic hunters.
2. There are no permanent streams within the area and no fish.

VI. Present occupancy

There are no permanent residents within the area. The adjoining Sulphur Springs, Aravaipa and San Pedro valleys are settled with stock ranches, some of whose owners graze domestic stock within a part of the area. At the present time there is mining activity at the Powers Mine near the area.

VII. Value for recreation versus value for other uses

1. The economic values which will be withdrawn from use by the classification of this area as a Wild Area are very limited. Existing grazing preferences will not be disturbed and the grazing capacity of the main Rattlesnake Canyon, which is closed to domestic stock, is small and the topography and lack of water such that it is not an attractive proposition from a stockman's point of view. There are no spots within the area which are essential for improved recreational use, nor are they sufficiently accessible to make them desirable from that point of view. Living water is very scarce within the area during dry seasons of the year, and in the main, so located that it does not provide desirable permanent occupancy sites.
2. Values for primitive recreation are considered greater than those for commodity use. The area is one of the roughest within the State and road construction therein would be very costly, nor is there any existing valid need for opening up the area to motor travel. Saw timber in commercial quantities is lacking and the terrain too rough to make commercial cordwood operations attractive. Grazing use of the area does not need nor demand any of the banned commodity uses. Recreational improvements and residences are not essential and are not feasible to any extent, as stated under VII (1). On the other hand, primitive recreation values rate high. The scenery is very attractive. There is not a resident within the area. Man-made structures are few and on at least half of the area, conditions are very much as they were at the coming of the white man.

3. As far as known, public sentiment toward the Galiuro Primitive Area, which, with adjusted boundary lines, this Wild Area succeeds, was favorable with possibly two exceptions, those of two neighboring stockmen who would like to graze cattle within the closed area in Rattlesnake Canyon; consequently, it is considered that the consensus of public sentiment will be favorable toward the present recommended wild area.

VIII. Map and Photographs

Map on $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale is attached.

IX. Recommended management policy and administrative requirements

1. Developments permitted

- a. This Wild Area is established under Regulation U-2 and will be managed in accordance with that regulation and the instructions under "Wild Areas" in Chapter G of the National Forest Manual. No improvements or occupancy banned by that regulation will be allowed.
- b. A high point within the area approximately in Sec. 22, T 9 S, R 19 E, is now used as a lookout point by a lookout fireman and there is a telephone line connecting this point with a telephone line up Rattlesnake Canyon outside of the area to the Powers Garden Ranger Station in section 13, same township and range. The usual fire lookout improvements will be permitted at this point. Water developments of existing seeps will be permitted. These are badly needed for the use of wild life, the traveling public, and for fire suppression crews, and no possibilities for developing additional water will be overlooked as funds permit.
- c. Existing trails are limited to two main arteries along the crest of the Rattlesnake-Sulphur Springs Valley Divide and the Rattlesnake-San Pedro Valley Divide, with a few inadequate connections. Additional trails are needed for the public to properly enjoy this area and for adequate fire protection purposes, and will be permitted.

2. Commodity uses permitted

- a. Four grazing permittees with a combined total preference of 678 head of cattle yearlong use the area for part of their permitted numbers, estimated to be 340 head yearlong. One permittee in Redfield Canyon with a preference of 228 head of cattle yearlong, grazes approximately 75% of this number within the area. The other three have ranges mostly outside of the area. The entire drainage of Rattlesnake is closed to grazing of domestic stock except as an emergency proposition in times of drought and for periods less than a year. Present grazing privileges will not be disturbed and the use of the Rattlesnake area as an emergency range will continue.

- b. At the present time there are a few storage dams within the area and used for stock watering purposes. No restriction will be placed on the construction of additional dams provided no road is needed for their construction.
- c. Other commodity uses consist of those common to the operation of the range livestock industry, e. g., drift fences, corrals, one stockmen's cabin, spring developments, etc. No restriction will be placed on the construction of necessary improvements of this class, except that stockmen's cabins will be allowed only where their absolute necessity is clearly apparent. No restriction will be placed on valid mining activities or hunting in conformity with state game laws.
- d. Timber within the area is withdrawn from commercial use, but cutting by settlers, stockmen, and miners to meet local needs will be allowed.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The area shown on the accompanying map should be set aside as the Galiuro Wild Area and administered in accordance with the foregoing plans of management.

Approved: 2/14, 1940

By /s/ Quincy Randles
Acting Regional Forester

Approved: June 19, 1940.

/s/ C. M. Granger,
Acting Chief, Forest Service.

Approved: 2/2, 1940

/s/ Frank Grubb
FRANK GRUBB
Forest Supervisor
Crook National Forest.