

National Forests *in the* Land of Coronado

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Land of Coronado

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National Forests in the Southwest

WHEN the explorer, Coronado, in 1540 penetrated the strange and unknown land which is now the southwestern United States, he must have looked with apprehension at the lower, semiarid stretches and welcomed gladly the sight of cool shady forests and clear running streams in the higher country.

Travelers who now follow in Coronado's footsteps will no doubt also welcome the opportunity to rest in the shade of pine and fir or pause on the banks of stream or lake. These travelers will be interested in knowing that in this Land of Coronado in the Southwestern Region of the United States Forest Service are 13 national forests. They are the Apache, Carson, Cibola, Coconino, Coronado, Crook, Gila, Kaibab, Lincoln, Prescott, Santa Fe, Sitgreaves, and the Tonto.

Twenty million acres of forest and watershed lands are within the boundaries of these national forests. They include one of the greatest expanses of virgin ponderosa pine found anywhere. They cap nearly all the high plateaus and mountain ranges in the region. Scores of streams issue from the melting snowbanks, springs, and lakes of their forest-clothed highlands, some of them cascading through gorges and canyons which they have carved from multi-colored layers of rock, gravel, and volcanic ash and lava spread over large areas of the Southwest thousands of years ago by volcanoes now extinct.

Across the strangely alluring land which Coronado traveled while searching for the Seven Cities of Cibola and their "walls of gold," good roads now wind into the mountains and forests where both pines and people find a cool, agreeable climate. Today Coronado's futile search for treasure seems to be justified by the rich color of the weathering canyons and valleys, the buttes and mesas and by the brilliant wild flowers along the roadsides and the rare beauty of blooming cactus and yucca.

Marking the halfway zone between the valleys and the higher mountain areas are the woodlands of piñon, juniper, and scrub oak which have been supplying firewood and fence posts for many generations. In October and November the woodlands are suddenly filled with gypsy-like families and groups of Indians, Spanish-Americans, and others who come by wagon, auto, muleback, or on foot to harvest the piñon nuts (also known as Indian or pine nuts) for their own consumption or for sale throughout the Nation as a delicacy of the Southwest.

Above the woodlands, in still cooler and more humid environment, the ponderosa pine dominates the slopes and surfaces, its plummy needle-tufts shading the forest floor like fairy umbrellas. The larger, orange-barked pines, sometimes 5 feet or more in diameter, are spaced well apart like temple columns and have no rival in size among pines except in the sugar pine of California. The young pines crowd in thickets, and the in-between or fast-growing pines, which are called "blackjacks" because of their black bark, mingle with both.

Just as the ponderosa pine succeeds the piñon and juniper woodlands as the dominant species, so do firs and spruces intermingle with the big pines and supplant them at higher elevations. The spruces include the Engelmann and the blue, and the firs include the Douglas, white, alpine, and cork bark.

[3]

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What the white birch is to some of the eastern and northern forests, the aspen is to those of the Southwest. Its silver-green bark and the leaves which change from fluttering green in summer to golden lace in autumn, add a final deft touch to the forested crowns of the mountains. Where heavy snows have weighted down the young aspens, the trunks often grow zigzagged and crooked more like totem poles than trees.

SCENIC DRIVES THROUGH NATIONAL FORESTS

Many scenic drives through national forests of the Southwest may be made in a day or two from cities or main highways. The national forests cover much of the high country, and are among the attractions that bring people to the Southwest.

Except for the great untrammelled wilderness areas, national forests in this region are readily accessible by the 6,400 miles of roads and 4,300 miles of trails built and maintained by the Forest Service



Where Spanish explorers once journeyed slowly on foot or horseback, forest roads and highways like this one give the modern traveler a wide choice of scenic drives.

as part of its transportation system. The Wilderness Areas are the Gila of 566,000 acres within the Gila National Forest; Black Range of 168,000 acres in the Gila National Forest; Superstition of 132,000 acres in the Tonto and Crook National Forests; Blue Range of 217,000 acres in the Apache and Crook National Forests; Mazatzal of 214,000 acres in the Tonto National Forest; and the Pecos of 136,000 acres in the Santa Fe National Forest.

No roads penetrate the designated wilderness areas. They are accessible only by pack train, saddle horse, or afoot. Trails or natural routes lead into scenic fishing and hunting areas where few human beings have penetrated and where Nature's unspoiled beauty delights the senses. (A number of dude ranches and resorts feature such trips.)

Each of the national forests in the Southwestern Region is noted for one or more outstanding scenic drives which are described elsewhere in this folder. Interesting and helpful motorlogs for these trips may be obtained free from any of the 13 national forest headquarters, the 79 forest ranger stations, chambers of commerce, or other places serving the motorist. Inquiry may also be made about many other possible trips.

[4]

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A family enjoys one of the more than 200 free camp and picnic grounds in the national forests of the Southwest.

In case of bad weather or doubt about road conditions, it is wise to inquire locally before proceeding.

NATIONAL FOREST VALUES

Because the national forests have such vast stores of timber, forage, and water, forest rangers and other officers of the United States Forest Service must preserve a balance between private and public demands so that individuals dependent upon and using the forests shall not suffer, or careless and unthinking persons abuse the natural resources and thereby reduce the public dividends.

The forests protect watersheds of many communities and irrigation districts in the Southwest; provide range for 267,000 cattle, nearly 3,000 horses, 391,000 sheep, and 7,000 goats; and shelter and nourish about 163,000 deer and other big game animals. The piñon-juniper-oak woodlands contain about 24 million cords of wood, or enough to stack a pile one-and-a-half times around the earth. The more than 7 million acres of merchantable timber contain nearly 26 billion board feet of saw timber or enough to lay a roof of 1-inch boards over most of the State of Rhode Island.

Unregulated timber cutting, unregulated grazing, and uncontrolled forest fires result in intermittent stream flow, and in erosion which cuts gullies and deep arroyos down the slopes and across the valleys, filling streams with silt and choking irrigation reservoirs so that water supplies are shortened.

THE TIMBER CROP.—Visitors in the national forests may see one or more timber sales in operation. The timber in such areas has been carefully estimated and offered for sale to the highest bidder under the rules and regulations of a Government contract which allows cutting at a rate which does not exceed the annual growth of the management unit.

Of the \$600,000 in a year's total net receipts of the southwestern national forests, about \$300,000 comes from the sale of timber. One-fourth of this money is returned to the counties to be used for schools and roads, and an additional one-tenth of the receipts is used for roads and trails on the national forests, in addition to other amounts appropriated by Congress. The cutting removes the ripe

[5]

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timber, leaving a portion of the stand containing young, fast-growing trees and some large trees for seed production to insure another cut within 50 to 70 years.

Timberlands under such management produce forest products without injury to other values. The growing forest contributes its share to community wealth, furnishes employment to labor and capital in the harvest, manufacture, and merchandising of lumber and other products, and contributes to Government through taxes upon the manufactured goods, mills, and other property.

Deadwood in the forests is given away in order to reduce the fire hazard and to help supply fuel to the public.

WATER CONSERVATION.—It is often said in the Southwest that "water is gold," and lives have been lost in quarrels over water rights. Forests help to control the flow of water from melting snow and rain, holding it until it can percolate slowly through the soil, into the streams, instead of running off in flash floods. Thus the national forests act as storage reservoirs and regulators of the flow of water used for irrigating crops and for other purposes by farmers, ranchers, and townspeople.

Man-built reservoirs store water for irrigation and other use on all of the important rivers, including the Colorado, Little Colorado, Gila, Salt, Pecos, Canadian, and Rio Grande. National forests protect watersheds of all these streams, thus providing a kind of water-supply insurance for such irrigation projects as those of the Salt River Valley, Paradise-Verde, and San Carlos-Casa Grande in Arizona, and the Elephant Butte and Middle Rio Grande Conservancy in New Mexico. Phoenix, Flagstaff, Globe, Prescott, Williams, and Miami in Arizona, and Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Alamogordo, and Silver City in New Mexico are among the cities whose municipal water supplies are protected by national forests and whose health and security would be endangered by forest fires, reckless cutting of timber, overgrazing, or similar abuse of public resources.

THE FORAGE CROP.—Just as the timber is harvested so that it does not injure the watersheds, so grass and other forage are grazed in such a way that the cover will be maintained while an income is derived from the crop.

To preserve the range resource and help stabilize the livestock industry and communities dependent upon it, rules on national for-



A trout-laden stream, part of the 1,500 miles of fishing streams on national forests in Arizona and New Mexico.

[6]

ests require that cattle and sheep be so handled that they do not overgraze the range. Drift fences are built to separate the cattle of various owners and distribute them over the range. Construction of water tanks and development of new water supplies help to make more forage available by distributing the grazing animals so that injury to the range is minimized.

Permits for grazing livestock return about \$275,000 annually in the two Southwestern States, the same distribution being made of the funds as of those obtained from timber sales and other uses of national forests. Summer-home permits, water-power permits, and other uses bring in an income of approximately \$30,000 a year.

RECREATION.—Important public values naturally accrue from recreational use of the national forests. The rest, health, and pleasure gained by thousands of visitors in camping, hiking, sightseeing, hunting, swimming, fishing, or loafing in the mountain timberlands are, however, only a few of the dividends.

More than 200 improved campgrounds and picnic areas on the national forests make convenient and pleasant stopping places. Many of them have been developed in recent years by C. C. C. and other emergency workers under Forest Service supervision. Some have shelters; usual facilities are fireplaces for cooking, picnic tables, pure water, garbage pits, and toilets.

Visitors are always welcome at fire lookout towers, ranger stations, and forest supervisors' offices.

THE GAME AND FISH CROPS.—Hunting and fishing and observation of wildlife are among the major recreation values of the national forests. The income of adjacent communities is increased greatly through hunters and fishermen, and the game and fish are considered as important byproducts of the management of forests and watersheds. Wildlife management is an integral part of the management plans for the national forests.

FISHING.—The fish supply in streams and lakes is regularly replenished from State and Federal hatcheries. Many legal-size trout are planted each year, particularly in those waters where fishing is heaviest.

The national forests in Arizona contain about 500 miles of trout streams and those in New Mexico about 1,000 miles, rather well distributed on most of the forests. Popular lakes for fishing include the Roosevelt, Canyon, Stewart Mountain, and Apache chain on the Tonto National Forest; Mormon, Mary, Stoneman, and Ashurst Lakes on the Coconino National Forest; Lakeside Reservoir on the Sitgreaves National Forest; Greer, Alpine, and Big Lakes on the Apache National Forest; and the Sangre de Cristo mountain lakes on the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests.

HUNTING.—Forest officers cooperate with State game commissions in game law enforcement and in determining the amount of hunting so that big game does not become depleted in local areas, or, on the other hand, become overabundant and thus exhaust its own food supply. In addition, forest officers aid in range management and the administration of game areas.

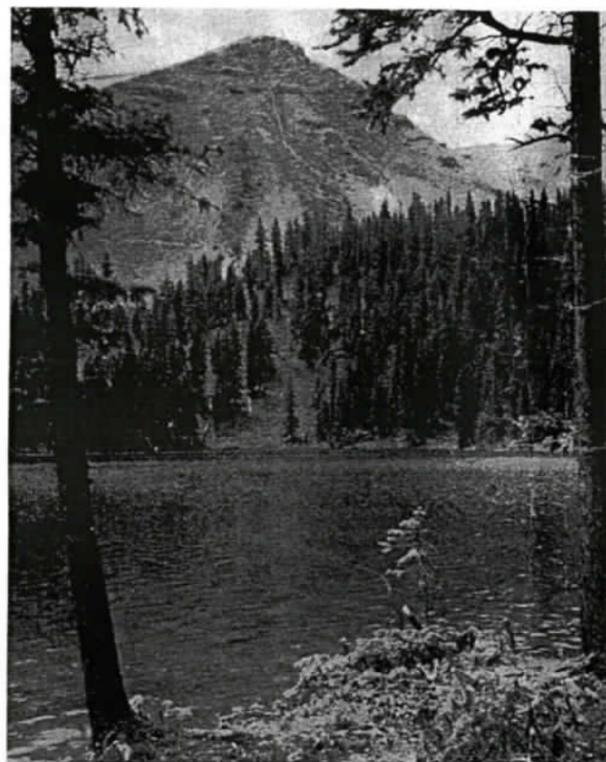
The most recent estimates indicate that in addition to the 142,000 deer, the national forests in Arizona and New Mexico have a population of about 5,000 elk, 6,700 antelopes, 2,000 black or brown bears, 6,000 javalinas, 23,000 wild turkeys, and a considerable number of wildcats or lynx, coyotes, mountain lions, and various fur bearers.

The more abundant wildlife species can be observed on practically all of the national forests. The North Kaibab division of the Kaibab National Forest is particularly noted for the herds of deer which may be seen from the roads.

Elk are found on the Sitgreaves, Apache, Coconino, and northern

[7]

Tonto National Forests of Arizona and the Carson, Santa Fe, and Lincoln National Forests of New Mexico. The 4,000 antelopes on the Coconino National Forest can be seen readily. Other small bands of antelopes can be observed on the Cibola and Kaibab National Forests.



An alpine lake on the Carson National Forest, New Mexico. Typical of numerous mountain lakes in the region, some accessible by automobile, others only by foot or horseback.

Squirrels and lesser game animals, quail, doves, and ducks are found on most of the national forests. Grouse are confined to very high mountain areas and are scarce in most localities. Many species of songbirds make their homes in the national-forest woodlands and timbered areas. Quail, principally the gambel and scaled, have provided hunting for a number of years under management plans. A large number of fenced nesting and feeding grounds have been established to give them needed protection from excess hunting and to provide escape cover from natural enemies.

During the last 5 years the Forest Service has created 322 ponds and lakes, some of which are being used as feeding and nesting grounds for waterfowl. The most notable of these are White Horse Lake on the Kaibab National Forest and Big, Crescent, and Basin Lakes on the Apache National Forest. Basin Lake has been enclosed by a vermin-proof fence, and large numbers of waterfowl nest there in season.

UNUSUAL SPECIES.—The wildlife in this region includes a number of unusual species such as the American wild boar, peccary or javalina, the jaguar, coati, armadillo, ocelot, caracara, egrets, and

[8]

the thick-billed parrot, which have their principal habitat in national forests near the Mexican boundary and in the lower reaches of the Colorado River. The Sonoran deer is a small, white-tailed animal of rare beauty, extremely shy, and difficult to hunt.

The jaguar is a fierce forest cat as large as, or larger than, the mountain lion which has earned the name "el tigre." The ocelot is a leopard-like, small cat. The coati is sometimes mistakenly called the Mexican anteater because of its peculiar nose.

The ptarmigan of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains on the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests is found nowhere else in the Southwest and is protected.

The famous Kaibab squirrel is found nowhere except on the Kaibab National Forest and adjoining Grand Canyon National Park. It has been protected from hunting for many years and may be observed by almost anyone driving through the forest. The squirrel has a white, plummy tail, a dark gray body which shades to black underneath, and tufted ears which appear to be as large as those of a common house cat.

Travelers through Houserock Valley, which adjoins the Kaibab National Forest, will often see the herd of buffalo which roams wild in the locality, visiting both forest and valley at will.

SUGGESTED MOTOR TRIPS

(Motorlogs prepared by the Forest Service are available free at forest supervisors' offices, forest ranger stations, chambers of commerce, and other local sources. In case of bad weather or doubt about road conditions, consult any of these sources.)

CARSON NATIONAL FOREST (Supervisor at Taos, N. Mex.).

NOTE.—The Taos area has become well known for its pueblos, art colony, Indian-Spanish-American culture, and fishing.



Picking nuts which have fallen from a piñon tree in the woodlands. These delicately flavored nuts, consumed locally and also shipped out, are the basis of a growing industry.

[9]



Looking down on a vast area of ponderosa pine in Tonto Basin from Mogollon Rim, Coconino National Forest, Ariz.

Starting Point—Taos.

Trip 1: Taos to Taos Indian Pueblo and return, 6 miles; then Taos to Ranchos de Taos and return, 9 miles; then Taos to Hondo Canyon and Twining and return, 40 miles.

Trip 2: Taos-Red River Canyon circle drive via U S 64 through Fernando de Taos Canyon to Eagle Nest Lake, noted for its excellent trout fishing and used for irrigation in the Cimarron area. North from Eagle Nest on N. Mex. Route 38 through the ghost mining town of Elizabethtown and remains of large placer mining operations, continuing to top of Red River divide, where a rare view of Wheeler's Peak and other high peaks in the Sangre de Cristo Range is afforded. Descend zig-zag road into Red River, former mining town now a summer resort, and continue down the beautiful Red River Canyon (a number of fishing spots) past molybdenum mines and mill to the native village of Questa, thence south on N. Mex. Route 3 through forest woodlands and return to Taos. Distance 94 miles.

Trip 3: Via N. Mex. Route 3 over U. S. Hill to Rio Pueblo and west to Penasco and Las Trampas, noted for its old mission which is still in use. Continue west to Truchas near Truchas Peaks (highest in New Mexico, 13,306 feet elevation) and on to Chimayo, where the famous Chimayo blankets are made, and the Santuario, an old chapel, is located; thence to Espanola and junction with U S 64. Return to Taos (total 106 miles) or continue to Santa Fe (total 80 miles).

NOTE.—These villages have existed within the present forest boundaries for centuries and have depended upon forest resources for grazing, fuel, building materials, piñon nuts, and irrigation water.

Starting Point—Las Vegas.

Trip 1: Via U S 85 to N. Mex. Route 3 over prairie country, crossing ruts of the famous old Santa Fe trail, and passing through irrigated lands at La Cueva; through the old Spanish town of Mora,

[10]

National Forests in Arizona

Each national forest or each of its divisions is numbered on the map. The name is listed here after the corresponding number:

Kaibab National Forest

1. North Kaibab division.
2. Canyon division.
3. Williams division.

Prescott National Forest

4. Verde division.
5. Bradshaw division.

Coconino National Forest

6. Entire forest.

Sitgreaves National Forest

7. Entire forest.

Tonto National Forest

8. Entire forest.

Apache National Forest

9. Arizona division.

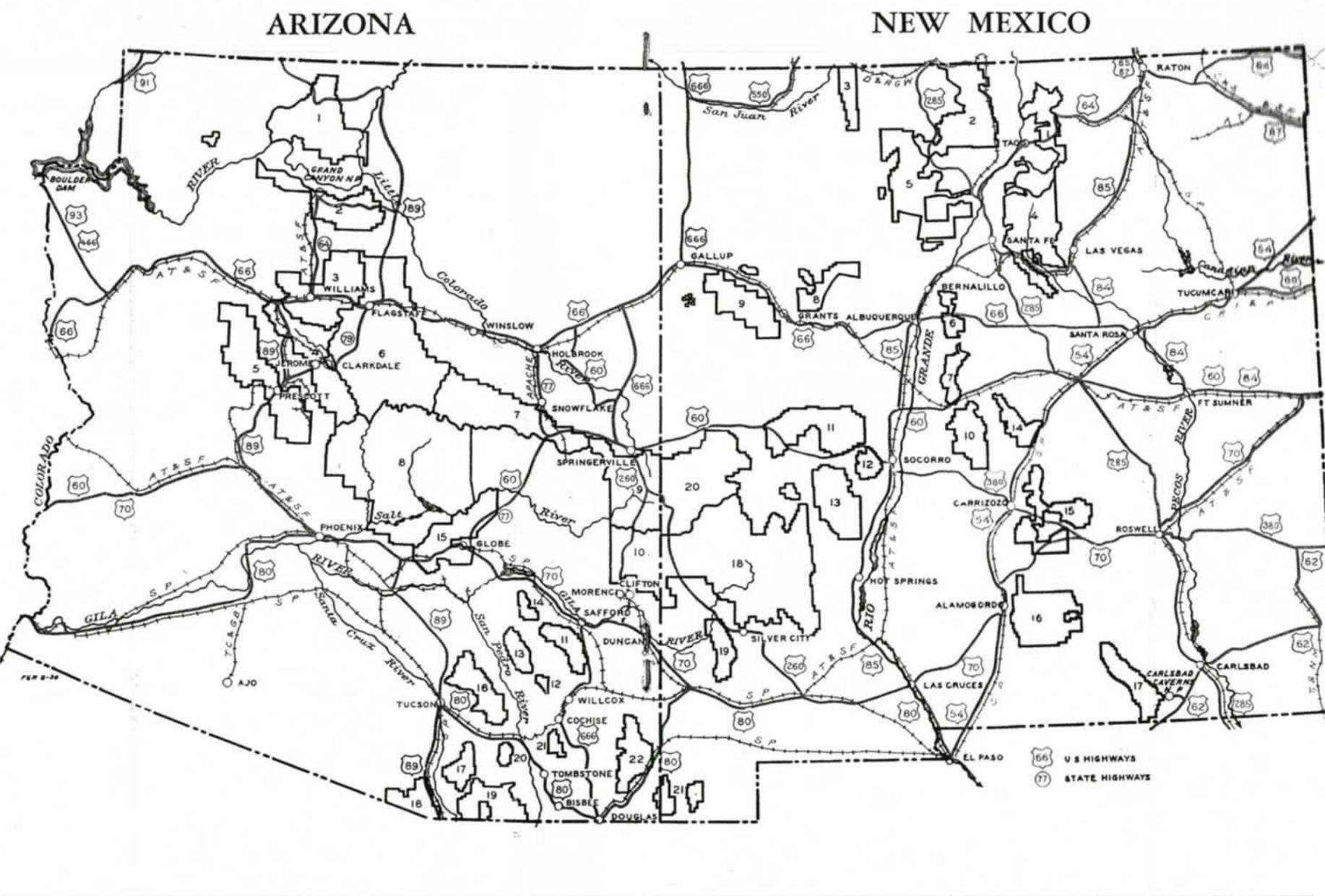
Crook National Forest

10. Clifton division.
11. Mt. Graham division.
12. Santa Teresa division.
13. Galiuro division.
14. Winchester division.
15. Globe division.

Coronado National Forest

16. Catalina division.
17. Santa Rita division.
18. Tumacacori division.
19. Huachuca division.
20. Whetstone division.
21. Driest division.
22. Chiricahua division.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS



DROWN OR BURY YOUR CAMPFIRE

National Forests in New Mexico

Each national forest or each of its divisions is numbered on the map. The name is listed here after the corresponding number:

Carson National Forest

1. Taos division.
2. Amarilla division.
3. Jicarilla division.

Santa Fe National Forest

4. Pecos division.
5. Jemez division.

Cibola National Forest

6. Sandia division.
7. Manzano division.
8. Mt. Taylor division.
9. Zuni division.
10. Chupadera division.
11. Datil division.
12. Magdalena division.
13. San Mateo division.

Lincoln National Forest

14. Gallinas division.
15. Lincoln division.
16. Sacramento division.
17. Guadalupe division.

Gila National Forest

18. Gila division.
19. Big Burros division.

Apache National Forest

20. New Mexico division.

Coronado National Forest

21. Animas-Peloncillo divisions.

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Truchas Peaks on the Santa Fe National Forests are the loftiest mountains in New Mexico. They rise 13,306 feet above sea level.

board feet of saw timber, mostly ponderosa pine, the harvesting of which has sustained large sawmills in Flagstaff since 1882.

Starting Point—Flagstaff.

Trip 1: Via pine-bordered road to Schnebley Hill on the edge of the Colorado Plateau. From Schnebley Hill the road drops approximately 2,000 feet through a vividly colored phantasmagoria of spires, steeples, and other weird rock forms to Sedona. Return via beautiful Oak Creek Canyon on Ariz. Route 79. Oak Creek is regularly stocked with trout, and a number of national forest campgrounds as well as private resorts are located in the canyon. Distance 65 miles.

Trip 2: Via U S 66 to U S 89. (Side trip from U S 66 to Walnut Canyon National Monument.) Continue on U S 89 to Black Bill Park. Leave U S 89 to follow forest road to Sunset Crater and Ice Caves National Monument (this crater was active about 1,000 years ago), across volcanic cinder beds with weird tree forms to Wupatki National Monument Indian ruins. (Caution: When in the cinder country stay in the wheel tracks.) Continue on to U S 89 and return to Flagstaff via Schultz Pass on the shoulder of San Francisco Peaks. Good examples of timber cutting and sustained-yield management under national forest regulations may be seen along the road. Distance 75 miles.

Trip 3: Via Museum of Northern Arizona and Forest Service Experiment Station at Fort Valley, through beautiful stands of ponderosa pine timber to Deadman Flat. Return via Schultz Pass. This road circles the San Francisco Peaks, highest in Arizona (elevation 12,611 feet) and an important landmark for early pioneers, now included in the Coconino National Forest. A road which turns off near the city reservoir leads well up the Peaks, but is open only during summer months; inquire locally about its condition. Distance 54 miles.

Trip 4: South from Flagstaff via Ariz. Route 79 for 2.5 miles, thence on road to Lake Mary and Mormon Lake. (South of Mormon Lake a side trip leads to Stoneman Lake and other points of interest. Southeast from Mormon Lake a side trip leads into the antelope range.) Proceed southward to Baker's Butte Lookout (don't miss this) on Mogollon Rim overlooking the Tonto Basin. Return to Flagstaff via Camp Verde, Cottonwood, and Ariz. Route 79 through beautiful Oak Creek Canyon. Distance 177 miles.

[23]

From Baker's Butte, instead of returning to Flagstaff, there is the alternative of continuing east along the Mogollon Rim and via Heber to Holbrook. This route traverses part of a ponderosa pine belt 400 miles in length. Total distance from Flagstaff to Holbrook by this route is 182 miles.

Another alternative from Baker's Butte is to continue south via Pine (side trip to Natural Bridge between Pine and Payson) to Roosevelt Lake and Phoenix. Total distance from Flagstaff to Phoenix by this route is 232 miles.

CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST (supervisor at Tucson, Ariz.).

Starting Point—Tucson.

Trip 1: To summer home colony and national forest recreation area in Madera Canyon in the Santa Rita Mountains. Distance 37 miles.

Trip 2: To beautiful Sabino Canyon, with its national forest recreation area, including a swimming pool surrounded with cacti and plants of the desert and scenic drive above. Distance 14 miles.

Trip 3: To Saguaro National Monument and Rincon Mountains in the Coronado National Forest. Distance 16 miles.



Fishing party with pack outfit on trail to a lake near timber line, Carson National Forest. Pack trips into remote areas are interesting diversion on many national forests.

Trip 4: Via U S 80 and 89 to Oracle Junction through the summer colony of Oracle, gaining several thousand feet of altitude on a mountain drive of rare beauty, to Soldier Creek recreation area and Mt. Lemmon (elevation 9,200 feet) with its streams and Alpine timber stands overlooking the adjoining desert. Distance 75 miles.

Starting Points—Cochise or Willcox.

Trip 1: Via Ariz. Route 81 toward Dragoon Mountains where road leads to Cochise Stronghold. Now a national forest recreation area, it was once the hiding place of the Apache Indian chief, Cochise. The stronghold has an entrance and exit on opposite sides of the mountains, through jumbles of rocks and huge boulders which could not be traversed by cavalry. Distance from Cochise 15 miles.

[24]

Starting Points—Bisbee or Tombstone.

Trip 1: Via Ariz. Route 82 into Huachuca Mountains and Fort Huachuca. A number of canyons are frequented by collectors and students because of the great variety of plants, animals, and insects. The Apache pine grows here. Distance from Tombstone 50 miles.

Starting Point—Douglas.

Trip 1: Via Rucker Canyon and Tex Canyon to Rodeo on U S 80, thence up Cave Creek Canyon to Rustler Park atop Chiricahua Mountains (elevation 9,795 feet), passing Crystal Cave and a number of recreation areas in Cave Creek Canyon. Descend via Pinery Canyon. (Side trip, 2 miles to Chiricahua National Monument.) Return through Sulphur Springs Valley. Distance 168 miles.

CROOK NATIONAL FOREST (supervisor at Safford, Ariz.).

Starting Point—Safford.

Trip 1: South via U S 666 to Swift Trail leading to top of Mt. Graham (elevation 10,700 feet). The drive begins at 2,900 feet at Safford and rises to 10,000 feet in 32 miles, passing numerous picnic and campgrounds and Pinecrest summer home colony. (Side trips to Heliograph Peak—elevation 10,000 feet—used for signaling by the United States Army in early days and now capped by a national forest fire tower, from which can be seen distant valleys and a dozen or more mountain ranges of southern Arizona.) Continue past Treasure Park, legendary site of a lost treasure, and on through Hospital Flat to Columbine (elevation 9,400 feet) past running streams and through dense timber. (Side trip to fire tower on top of Webb Peak.) Return via same route. Distance 77 miles.

NOTE.—The Mt. Graham area contains some magnificent stands of Douglas fir timber, the largest and heaviest timber in the Southwest, with trees up to 7 feet in diameter.



Aspens along a forest road. When the leaves of the aspens turn golden in the autumn, whole mountainsides are aglow with color.

[25]



Prickly poppies blooming in July on the Gila National Forest, New Mex. Wild flowers are abundant on meadows and natural parks in this and other national forests in the land of Coronado.

Starting Point—Globe.

Trip 1: To the forested recreation area and the beautiful view on top of Pinal Mountain (elevation 7,800 feet). (An optional trip may be made to the recreation area in Pioneer Pass.) Distance 48 miles.

Trip 2: Miami-Superior Highway (U S 60-70) to Apache Junction and return over Apache Trail (Ariz. Route 88) passing Superstition Mountains, Canyon, Apache, and Roosevelt Lakes. (See Tonto trip 1.) Distance 143 miles.

Trip 3: Via U S 60 through the asbestos mining country to crossing of the deep, spectacular canyon of the Salt River on the recently constructed highway and bridge, then through the Ft. Apache Indian Reservation to Showlow. Thence west via Heber to the Mogollon Rim, descending into the Tonto Basin to Young. (See Tonto trip 3.) Return via the Roosevelt Reservoir. Distance 266 miles.

Starting Points—Clifton, Duncan, or Morenci (the "copper cities").

Trip 1: Via the Coronado Trail (Ariz. Route 81) through a box canyon to Metcalf, ascending past Coronado Mountain on the west, past Granville recreation area and Gray's Peak to Rose Peak, with the Blue Range Wilderness Area to the east. Deer and wild turkeys often may be seen along the road. (Side trip to Rose Peak fire lookout.) Descend to Stray Horse Divide and then ascend 7 miles to K. P. Rim and Hannagan Meadow in the Apache National Forest. (See Springerville trip 1, Apache National Forest.) Continue to Springerville or take various routes including that along the Mogollon Rim. Distance, Duncan to Springerville, 151 miles.

NOTE.—As this portion of the Coronado Trail follows the ridges, magnificent vistas are presented on both sides.

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST (supervisor at Williams, Ariz.).

NOTE.—The Kaibab National Forest lies both north and south of the Grand Canyon and is crossed enroute to Grand Canyon National Park.

[26]