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Classification
Galiuro Wild Area

Safford, Arizona
December 1, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR REGIONAL FORESTER

 With further reference to your memorandum of November 21:

 Attached please find in triplicate report on the Galiuro Wild Area as amended in both name and boundaries. I have tried to keep the report down to essentials only and perhaps have abbreviated it too much. If so, please add anything further to it that you consider essential.

It is suggested that this change in boundary, if approved, be given as little publicity as possible since we have an example of the results of publicity in the recently created Superstition Wilderness Area.

FG:WB

FRANK GRUBB
Forest Supervisor

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REPORT ON GALIURO WILD AREA
(As Amended)

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 Crook National Forest boundary at the southwest corner 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, and 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 and south and southeast around the head of Rattlesnake Canyon drainage to a point near the northwest corner of Sec. 23, T 9 S, R 19 E; thence south approximately five miles to the National Forest Boundary at the corner between Secs. 9 and 10, T 10 S, R 19 E; thence along the National Forest Boundary east one mile; thence south two miles; thence east one mile to the northwest corner

of Sec. 25, same T. & R; thence east approximately one-half mile to the Redfield-San Pedro divide; thence south along this divide approximately five miles to its intersection with the National Forest Boundary on the south line of Sec. 18, T 11 S, R 20 E; thence along the Forest Boundary to point of beginning, east approximately two and one-half miles, south one-half mile, east one mile, south one-half mile and east one mile.

3. Approximate total acreage 55,000, of which all is National Forest land. No alienations exist; however, there are several unperfected mining locations within the area.

II. Special features of area

The Caliuero Range, similar to other mountain ranges in Southern Arizona, consists of a sharp elevation rising from adjoining relatively level plains or valleys. This rise is quite abrupt and creates scenery very attractive to the tourist and recreationist. Its freedom from human occupancy and exploitation, the exceedingly rough terrain, and densely wooded cover, all make for a typical wild area.

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 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 3500 feet to 8000 feet, with an average elevation of around 6000 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 impenetrable 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. Javalinas are present in fair numbers. There is quite 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 quite 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 reasonable 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 whatever.

VI. Present occupancy

There are no permanent residents within the area as amended by this report. The adjoining Sulphur Springs, Aravaipa and San Pedro valleys have a fair sprinkling of stock ranches, some of whose owners graze domestic stock within a part of the area. At the present time, there is quite a mining activity at the Powers Mine which is being eliminated from the area by this report.

VII. Value for recreation versus value for other uses

1. The economic values which would be withdrawn from use by the creation of this 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 in view of its scenic attractions and total lack of permanent residents, constitutes an ideal wild area. Range improvements are also limited in number and inconspicuous to one exploring the area.
3. As far as known, public sentiment toward the Caliuero 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 1 inch scale is attached.

IX. Recommended management policy and administrative requirements

1. Developments permitted

- a. No special use permits for recreation developments consisting of summer homes, resorts, residences, etc., will be permitted nor will any picnic grounds nor camp grounds be developed by any structures, except possibly unobtrusive water developments to permit of over night camping in strategic points where saddle and pack stock can be grazed.
- b. A high point within the area approximately in section 22, twp. 9 S, range 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, has this entire 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 live stock 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.

Conclusions and Recommendations

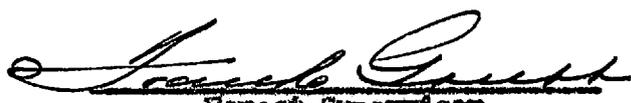
The area shown on the accompanying map should be set aside as the Galbreath Wild Area, and administered in accordance with the foregoing plans of management.

Approved:

Approved: November 29, 1939

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Frank C. W. Pooler
Regional Forester



Forest Supervisor
Creek National Forest