

SUPERSTITION WILDERNESS



TONTO NATIONAL FOREST

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT
OF
AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE



SUPERSTITION WILDERNESS

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service
Tonto National Forest
Mesa, Globe and
Tonto Basin Ranger Districts



Since we might not have a chance to meet you during your visit, we would like to take this opportunity to welcome you and to provide you with some information that will give you a better understanding and appreciation of this special area. We believe the 160,000+ acres of the Superstition Wilderness (which was established in April, 1940) to be a valuable asset of the citizens of this Nation; we hope you will agree.



You will be pleased to learn that **NO PERMIT IS REQUIRED** for individuals to visit this Wilderness. However, with added freedom comes added responsibility. We urge you to conduct yourself in such a manner so that virtually no trace is left of your presence in this unique area. **PERMITS ARE REQUIRED**, however, for any type of guiding and/or outfitting services that are not on a total cost-share basis. Local Forest Service offices can provide names of currently authorized outfitter/guides if you feel you need their services.

Congress has described (in part) a Wilderness as an area retaining its primeval character and influence. We are directed to protect and manage it to preserve its natural conditions. This legislation creates a policy of a designated Wilderness being unlike any other land in the nation. As such, all motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment are prohibited unless specifically authorized.

There are a number of other regulations which apply to the use of this area, for example, group size (no more than 15 persons) and length of stay (no longer than 14 days). If you have other questions about regulations, please feel free to contact a local Forest Service office.

We would also welcome feed-back from you on anything you find during your visit that should be brought to our attention. We look forward to hearing from you!

We welcome you to visit this unique and wild area, hoping you will leave it as you find it for others to discover and enjoy.

“For me, and for thousands with similar inclinations, the most important passion of life is the overpowering desire to escape periodically from the clutches of a mechanistic civilization. To us the enjoyment of solitude, complete independence, and beauty of undefiled panoramas is absolutely essential to happiness.”

- Bob Marshall (1901-1939)

BACKCOUNTRY ETHICS

A. Without a Trace

To help preserve the primeval character of this land, visitors are urged to practice the “no-trace” technique of travel and camping. Here are a few tips:

- Others will follow you. Leave the area as you would like to find it upon your return. Keep site-impact to an absolute minimum.
- Pack out all trash. Do not bury trash, as animals will dig it up after you leave
- Solitude is an objective of the Wilderness. Select a campsite away from trails and other campers.
- Water sources are not abundant and must be carefully protected from pollution. Camp at least 300 feet away from springs and streams. Carrying lightweight water containers will give you the freedom to camp away from crowded water sources.
- Dogs disturb wildlife and other campers. If you must bring a dog, be sure it is kept under control at all times.
- Lightweight stoves are encouraged as an alternative to traditional “campfire”, and have much less impact on the site.
- Cigarette butts, orange peels, etc. are all litter, **PACK IT IN—PACK IT OUT!**

B. Disposing of Human Waste

Serious disease problems have been traced to poor personal hygiene and food handling practices. Here are some tips:

- * When nature calls, select a suitable spot well away from any water source or dry wash.

Dig a hole 4 to 6 inches deep. After use, fill in hole completely, burying waste and toilet paper.

- A small shovel or metal garden trowel should be made available. Larger groups should establish a latrine or use a portable toilet for packing out human waste.

C. Traveling with Livestock

Here are a few hints which will help to minimize the effects of stock use and to help make a safe trip:

- Keep the number of stock to a minimum! Use of lightweight foods and equipment can reduce the number of animals needed.
- Grazing of livestock is not allowed in this wilderness without a special permit. Carry supplemental feed such as pellets and rolled grain.
- Avoid tying horses directly to trees. At night, use a picket line tied between two trees away from the trail and other campsites. In the morning, scatter the nights deposits with a stick before leaving.
- Keep livestock away from springs and streams unless they are actually drinking.
- Respect the rights of others when on the trail. Remember, hikers often do not realize they can easily “spook” livestock.



*"Remember - Only you can prevent forest fires!"
- Smokey Bear (1950-)*

E. A Word to the wise

D. Fire

During certain times of the year, wildfire is an extremely serious hazard in this wilderness and several devastating fires have occurred here. We are asking that you be especially careful while visiting this area. Helpful tips are:

- First, decide whether you really need a campfire. Firewood is very scarce in many areas. Do not build any fires on a windy day. Do not leave a fire unattended at any time. Clear a circle to bare dirt around any campfire before lighting it.
- Keep it small and away from rock outcrops. If available, use an existing pit. Do not build a fire ring, and please do not try to burn foil.
- Put your fire out - OUT COLD - before you leave. Mix and stir the coals with soil and water. After the fire is dead-out, do not forget to naturalize the site.

* If you smoke, stop and clear an area to bare dirt. Be sure all matches, ashes, etc. are out cold before moving on.

Responsibility for search and rescue is with the County Sheriff's Office. Leave your itinerary with someone who can call them if there is a true emergency.

While everyone is most welcome, you should recognize the Superstition Wilderness is not a city park. An injury that would be minor in town could be a major emergency in a wilderness of this size.

Anyone planning to visit this area is responsible for personally assessing the conditions which might be encountered and his or her own ability to cope with these conditions. You should be aware that all wilderness travel involves some degree of risk and persons engaging in this activity assume any risk associated therewith.

"No servant brought them meals.. No traffic cop whistled them off the hidden rock in the next rapids. No friendly roof kept them dry when they misguessed whether or not to pitch the tent. No guide showed them which camping spots offered a nightlong breeze and which a nightlong misery of mosquitoes; which firewood made clear coals and which would only smoke. The elemental simplicities of wilderness travel were thrills... because they represented complete freedom to make mistakes. The wilderness gave...those rewards and penalties for wise and foolish acts...against which civilization has built a thousand buffers."

- Aldo Leopold (1887-1948)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. History

Only remnants of the wild land that witnessed the early growth of Arizona can still be found. Some of these untamed lands have been set aside for the people of this country to use and enjoy as National Forests (first called Forest Reserves). This particular area was first established as a Forest Reserve in 1908.

As the uses of national Forests grew and intensified, there was again concern that selected small areas should be preserved in a natural condition, before no such areas remained. The Forest Service and concerned citizens, under the leadership of Aldo Leopold, established such a classification system in the early 1920's. This area was established as the Superstition Primitive Area by the Chief of the Forest Service in February of 1939. It was upgraded to a wilderness classification in April of 1940.

Later, the United States Congress became aware of and interested in the concepts of wilderness preservation pioneered by the Forest Service. After considerable debate, a bill was passed, and on September 3, 1964, the President signed it into law, creating the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Superstition Wilderness was one of the areas identified as a part of the system at that time, thereby assuring that a small but important part of our exceptional State would remain basically unchanged except by the forces of nature. On August 28, 1984, the Arizona Wilderness Act added some 35,000 acres to that originally designated, giving the Superstition Wilderness its present size and shape.

Hundreds of years before this happened, Native Americans were making their homes adjacent to and even within this area. The earliest known such use was by hunting and gathering groups making forays from nearby river valleys in 700 or 800 A.D. the area was later colonized by agricultural villages known today as Hohokam.

After about 1200 A.D., new forms of architecture and culture were adopted by these groups; this "new" cultural tradition is usually called Salado by archeologists.

Between 1200 and 1400 A.D. the Salado occupied a number of areas within this Wilderness. The broken terrain and other related factors kept most of their villages and the few cliff dwellings quite small. There has recently been speculation that one of their hill forts may have functioned as a calendric observatory, however, much remains to be learned about all aspects of this culture.

By 1400 A.D., various economical and political stresses caused the downfall of prehistoric civilizations throughout most of Arizona. For the next century or more, the Wilderness became what the early Spanish explorers called a "despoblado" or depopulated area. The Pima Indians of the Salt-Gila Basin did, however, continue to hunt and visit the area. After about 1500 A.D., the south-eastern Yavapai occupied this area. From that time until the arrival of the Americans in the middle 1800's these mountains (call Wikichitauwa by its inhabitants) were almost exclusively Yavapai territory. Although frequent references to the Apaches in the Superstitions are heard, they actually made little use of this area. Much of the confusion probably resulted from the tendency of most Anglos in Southwest to label all Indians "apache".

The first Europeans to have visited this area were the Spanish exploration parties who passed within a few miles of it in 1539 and 1540 enroute to Zuni. After Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821, this entire area was essentially abandoned by Europeans except for occasional military patrols. Americans began filtering into the area after it became U.S. territory after the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848.

The 1870's and 1880's were boom times for this part of central Arizona, with substantial mining activity around the edge of the Superstition volcanic field. Despite legends of lost gold mines and buried

treasures, however, no mines were ever developed within the Superstitions themselves.

The most famous tales revolve around mines (developed by the Peralta family of Sonora, Mexico), that are said to have been “rediscovered” by a German itinerant mine laborer known as Jacob Waltz. Several books deal with this and associated legends.

Several ranches were established in and around the Superstitions; they supplied beef to the military and to the mining towns of Silver King and Pinal. Old-timers agree that the range was fully stocked by about 1890. Issuing grazing permits and control of livestock numbers were begun by the Forest Service when this area became “Forest Reserve” in 1908. Two parcels of land were homesteaded: The “Miles Ranch” in the southeast corner of the Wilderness which was patented in 1921, and the “Reavis Ranch” which was patented in 1917 and subsequently purchased by the

U.S. Government in 1966.

The “Reavis Ranch” is named after a man dubbed by local newspapers “Hermit of the Superstitions”: Elisha M. Reavis who lived in this secluded valley in the late 1800’s.

As you visit this wilderness, you may come across evidence of these long-gone times. We invite you to enjoy this aspect of your past, but remind you that all artifacts are protected by Federal Law, and excavation or removal is strictly prohibited.

For those interested in the history of the area within the Superstition Wilderness, there are a few reference books, but much remains to be learned. Some references for further study are included in a later section.



“Wilderness is an idea as much as a place, with modern man learning to pass like the shadow of a cloud across what he did not make and cannot improve.”

- Gilbert M. Grosvenor

B. Topography

This area ranges in elevation from approximately 2,000 feet along its western boundary, to 6,265 feet at Mount Mountain. In the western portion, rolling country is surrounded by very steep, often vertical terrain. In the central and eastern portion of the wilderness, the terrain is less radical. A great variety of slopes and conditions can be found, and travel is often restricted to established trails and travel-ways.

One national-known topography feature is “Weaver’s Needle,” a weathered volcanic plug that rises to an altitude of 4,553 feet. The Superstition Mountain itself is a well-known feature that is clearly visible from the City of Apache Junction, where it is regularly photographed and painted.

C. Geology

The geological situation within these mountains is quite complex, and can only be touched upon there.

During the tertiary period, there was much disturbance and turbulence on the earth’s crust due to the active flow of lava from many volcanoes. It was during this period that the Superstitions were formed. The altered lava flows, which are mostly dacite tuff and agglomerate, were deposited on deeply eroded Pre-Cambrian granite. Some pinal schist that is older than the Pre-Cambrian granite can be found. The Superstition Range is composed of heavily weathered tuff, ash, and lavas usually exposed at higher elevations. This gives rise to a thin, fine-textured easily eroded soil.

Geologically, this area has a low potential for mineralization; despite this, it has been gone over hundred of times by people sure they are on the trail of “a lost mine of fabulous wealth!”

D. Vegetative Types

Much of the western portion of the Wilderness lies within the Sonoran Desert Shrub vegetative type. Higher, less harsh conditions prevail and good stands of semi-desert grasses and shrubs are found. Higher still the Chaparral type is found. These brush stand cover hundreds of acres and are often quite dense. Unexpectedly, several pockets of ponderosa pine are found at the highest elevations.



E. Climate

At the lower elevations, the climate can be a challenging adversary during the summer months when temperatures may reach over 115 degrees F. in the shade (with very little shade available). Compounding the problem is a general lack of potable water.

On the other hand, the climate during the fall and spring can be quite inviting and pleasant. At higher elevations, cooler temperatures prevail and snow is not uncommon.

You should be aware that intense rainstorms can occur at any elevation, and flash flooding can be expected and must be prepared for.

The weather graphs below are for general information purposes. The average temperatures may be extrapolated to other elevations by adding or subtracting a general change of 3.5F. Per 1,000 feet of elevation gain/loss.

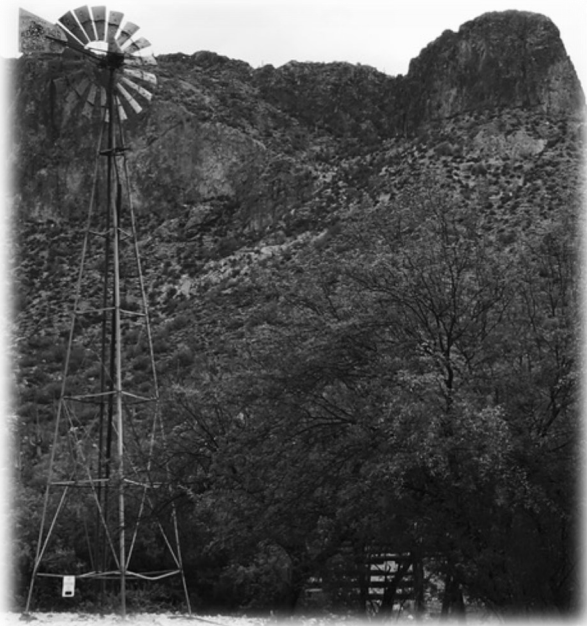
The following graphs will give an idea of conditions which can be expected at lower elevations (1700 ft) in the western part of this wilderness:

Month	Avg. Low	Avg. High	Record Low	Record High	Avg Prec.
January	40°	65°	17° (2007)	83° (1990)	1.51"
February	42°	70°	24° (1990)	88° (1989)	1.4"
March	45°	75°	27° (1990)	98° (2007)	1.96"
April	51°	83°	33° (1991)	103° (1989)	0.53"
May	58°	92°	41° (2003)	110° (2000)	0.26"
June	67°	102°	48° (1999)	119° (1990)	0.03"
July	75°	104°	60° (2004)	119° (1995)	0.8"
August	75°	102°	64° (2000)	115° (2003)	1.6"
September	69°	98°	53° (2004)	111° (1995)	0.86"
October	58°	86°	37° (1996)	104° (1997)	0.87"
November	47°	73°	26° (1994)	93° (1999)	1.17"
December	41°	65°	22° (1998)	82° (1995)	1.3"

WILDLIFE

The Wilderness Act directs that “the earth and its community of life” be unrestrained by man. Wilderness wildlife are the property of the State of Arizona and all applicable State hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations apply. For information concerning these regulations please contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department at (480) 981-9400.

Domestic livestock losses resulting from carnivorous animals must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. The effects of all aspects of hunting and trapping activity will need to be closely monitored to insure there is no unacceptable impact on any one species.



DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK

Some people do not realize that grazing of cattle and horses may be permitted in this wilderness. This grazing was provided for by Congress with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Forest Service objective for livestock management in wilderness is utilization of the forage resources while maintaining wilderness values. If you wish to avoid livestock, check with the local ranger for areas that will be free of stock during that time of your visit.

If corrals are used, please be sure they are not damaged. Also, do not deny cattle access to water by camping in inappropriate locations. Close all gates unless it is apparent they are meant to be left open.



“We reached the old wolf in time to watch a fierce green fire dying in her eyes. I realized then and have known ever since, that there was something new to me in those eyes-something known only to her and to the mountain. I was young then and full of trigger itch; I thought that because fewer wolves meant more deer, that no wolves would mean hunter’s paradise. But after seeing the green fire die, I sensed that neither the wolf nor the mountain agreed with such a view.”

- Aldo Leopold (1887 - 1948)

“Let’s try to be done with a wilderness preservation program made up of a sequence of overlapping emergencies, threats, and defense campaigns. Let’s make a concerted effort for a position program that will establish an enduring system of areas where we can be at peace and not forever feel that the wilderness is a battleground.”

- Howard Zahniser (1906 - 1964)



MINERAL EXPLORATION

Mining claims may no longer be filed within this Wilderness and existing claims are being examined for their validity. The Superstition Wilderness has been found to be exceedingly rich in lore and legend about lost gold mines. Fortunes and lifetimes have been spent in futile searches for treasure. “Gold Fever” is a common sickness here; however, little gold has actually been discovered in this area.

It is important to note that searching for any type of treasure is not covered by the mining regulations. A Special Use Permit must be obtained before any substantial search is undertaken.

NATURAL FIRE MANAGEMENT

It may seem like a contradiction to urge all visitors to be extremely careful with fire then talk of managing natural fires. When understood, however, this is not actually a contradiction at all.

Our understanding of fire has improved over the last decade and natural fires are now recognized as a desirable part of the wilderness ecosystem. Implementing this concept, however, is a real challenge to the Forest Service fire management personnel. Again, it must be emphasized that a natural fire with an established prescription is not to be compared with a man-caused wild fire.

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Not uncommonly, one of the more challenging parts of a back-country trip is attempting to find the trailhead itself. To assist you in reaching the jumping-off place, we have developed the following specific directions on how to reach various trailheads. Be sure to secure your vehicle and do not leave valuables in it while you are gone.

With large numbers of visitors entering each day during the peak visitation periods, the solitude of the wilderness is often lost.

1. **Peralta** - Drive east on US Highway 60 (approximately 8.5 miles past Apache Junction) to the Peralta Road 77 turnoff. The Trailhead is about 8 miles north on this road. Note: Horse-trailer parking is on the left just inside the Forest boundary 0.1 miles before reaching the main trailhead. Trails Accessed : Peralta Trail 102, Dutchman's Trail 104, Bluff Spring Trail 235.
2. **First Water** - Drive east on US Highway 60 towards Apache Junction. At Exit 196, drive north one mile on Idaho Road to State Highway 88. Turn right on Highway 88; drive approximately 3.5 miles north to Road 78 (near Mile Marker 200). Turn right and follow this road approximately 3 miles. Note: Horse-trailer parking is on the left 0.5 miles before reaching the main trailhead. Trails accessed: Dutchman's Trail 104 and Second Water Trail 236.
3. **Canyon Lake** - Follow directions to First Water Trailhead, but remain on Highway 88 for approximately 12 more miles to the Canyon Lake Marina. Their parking lot may be utilized, with the trail access located on the south side of the highway. Trail Accessed: Boulder Trail 103.
4. **Tortilla** - Follow directions to First Water Trailhead, but remain on Highway 88 for approximately 18.5 more miles to Tortilla Road 213 turn-off. Parking is available here. If you have a 4WD, you may follow this road approximately 2 miles to a dead-end. Trails Accessed: Peter's Trail 105, JF Trail 106, Hoolie Bacon Trail 111.
5. **Reavis** - Follow directions to First Water Trailhead, but remain on Highway 88 for approximately 24.5 more miles to Reavis Road 212 turn-off. Turn right and follow this road 3 miles to the trailhead. Note: High clearance vehicles are sometimes needed for these last 3 miles. Not recommended for horse trailers. Trails Accessed: Reavis Ranch Trail 109.
6. **Tule** - From the junction of Highway 88 and U.S. Highway 60 near Globe, drive north on Highway 88 approximately 21.2 miles to the Cross P Ranch Road 449 turn-off. Turn left and follow this road approximately 2 miles to a fork in the road; turn to the right and follow this road approximately .75 mile to the Tule Trailhead. Trail Accessed: Tule Canyon Trail 122.

7. **Campaign** - 4WD vehicles required. From the junction of Highway 88 and U.S. 60, drive north on Highway 88 for approximately 21.2 miles to the Cross P Ranch Road 449 turn-off. Turn left and follow this road approximately 2 miles, turn left onto Raod 449A and drive approximately 8 miles to the Trailhead. Trails Accessed: Reavis Gap Trail 117, Campaign Trail 256.
8. **Miles** - High-clearance vehicles needed. Drive northeast from Superior on U.S. Highway 60 approximately 4 miles past "Top-of-the-World." Turn left on the paved Pinto Valley Mine Road 287 (just east of the Pinto Creek Bridge). This road is through a mining area and is often confusing. Follow this road approximately 6.5 miles to the Miles Ranch Road 287A turn-off. Turn left on this road for approximately 5.6 miles to the trailhead. Trails Accessed: West Pinto Trail 212, Rock Creek Trail 195.
9. **Woodbury** - High-clearance vehicles needed. Drive east from Florence Junction on U.S. Highway 60 approximately 2 miles to the Queen Valley Road turn-off. Turn left and follow this paved road approximately 2 miles to where the Hewitt Station Road 357 (gravel) branches off to the right. Follow this road for approximately 3 miles to the JF Road 172 turn-off; turn left and follow this road approximately 9.3 miles to a road turning right (Note: Queen Creek can close these roads; dive with care). The trailhead is a short distance down this road. Trails Accessed: JF Trail 106 and Woodbury Trail 114.
10. **Roger Trough** - 4WD vehicles required. Drive east from Florence Junction on U.S. Highway 60 approximately 2 miles to the Queen Valley Road turn-off. Turn left and follow this paved road for approximately 2 miles to where the Hewitt Station Road 357 branches off to the right (and turns to gravel). Follow this road for 3 miles to the JF Road 172 turn-off, turn left and follow this road 8 miles to the junction with the Roger Trough Road 172A. (Note: Queen Creek sometimes closes these roads; drive with care). Bear right and follow this very rough road approximately 3 miles to the trailhead. Trails Accessed: Reaves Ranch Trail 109, West Pinto Trail 212, Rogers Canyon Trail 110.



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There is a network of some 180 miles of “system” trails serving the Superstition Wilderness and contiguous areas. Their condition varies from excellent to poor. Signs are installed at trail junctions, but unfortunately they are often damaged or stolen. There are also a number of miles of “unmaintained trails” shown on the map which may be anything from an abandoned cat-road to a path beaten out by humans and/or cattle. Some trails are **hazardous to horses**. All trails are **closed to bikes** of any type.

While we do not wish to take away the visitor’s sense of discovery and adventure, we do feel a brief comment about each system trail is in order. Don’t forget the maximum group size is **15 persons**.

TRAIL #	TRAIL NAME AND DESCRIPTION
101	Hieroglyphic Trail: 1.1 miles in length. An easy hike up to an area with Indian petroglyphs. Trail begins at the Forest boundary. Access to this point is across State Trust Land and private land. Respect private property rights
102	Peralta Trail: 6.2 miles in length. One of the more heavily-used trails in the state of Arizona. From peralta Trailhead to Fremont Saddle, the trail is often down to bed-rock and provides difficult footing. <u>Not recommended for horses</u> . Elevation between 2,400 feet and 3,760 feet. Termini: Peralta Trailhead (Road 77) and Trail 104.
103	Boulder Canyon Trail: 1.3 miles in length. A rough but interesting trail providing several scenic vistas. Part is located adjacent to Boulder Creek, and the stream crossings are subject to flooding. <u>Not recommended for horses</u> due to rocks. Elevation: between 1,680 feet and 2,300 feet. Termini: Canyon Lake Trailhead (Highway 88) and Trail 104.
104	Dutchman’s Trail: 18.2 miles in length. A long trail that meanders through the Wilderness, intersecting many other trails. Generally in good condition, but parts are heavily used. Lowest elevation 2,280 feet; highest elevation 3,250 feet. Termini: Peralta Trailhead (Road 77) and First Water Trailhead (Road 78).
105	Peter’s Trail: 7.0 miles in length, with some excellent vistas. Parts are vague and a little difficult to follow. Elevation: between 3,100 feet and 3,800 feet. Termini: Tortilla Trailhead (Road 213) and Trail 104.

- 106 **JF Trail:** 10.2 miles in length. A main north-south trail named after Jack Fraser—a pioneer cattleman in this area. Elevation: between 3,250 feet and 4,560 feet. Termini: Woodbury Trailhead (Road 172) and Tortilla Trailhead (Road 213)
- 107 **Red Tanks Trail:** 8.9 miles in length. Portions are rough and difficult to follow. The section through the upper LaBarge Box is steep and narrow, and is definitely not recommended for horse. Elevation: between 2,600 feet and 3,680 feet. Termini: Trail 108 and Trail 104.
- 108 **Coffee Flat Trail:** 7.6 miles in length. An interesting trail linking the western and central parts of the Wilderness. Section in Randolph and Fraser Canyon is subject to heavy flood damage. Elevation: between 2,350 feet and 3,120 feet. Termini: Trail 104 and Trail 114 (near JF Headquarters).
- 109 **Reavis Ranch:** 15.3 miles in length. The northern 2/3rds of this trail is the old roadway to a former homestead. Southern section crosses the Iron Burn of 1966 (Partially re-burned in 1984). Elevation: between 3,620 feet and 5,360 feet. Termini: Reavis Trailhead (Road 212) and Rogers Trough Trailhead (Road 172A).
- 110 **Rogers Canyon Trail:** 4.5 miles in length. A scenic trail with a lot of creek crossings. Portions are steep and can be difficult for horses. The segment in Rogers Canyon is subject to heavy flood damage. Elevation: between 3,680 feet and 4,600 feet. Termini: Trail 109 and Trail 106 at Tortilla Pass.
- 111 **Hoolie Bacon Trail:** 4.0 miles in length. A little-used trail named after an old-time local rancher. Some sections may be overgrown and difficult to follow. Elevation; between 3,200 feet and 3,920 feet. Termini: Trail 106 south of Tortilla Trailhead and Trail 107.
- 112 **Frog Tanks Trail:** 6.8 miles in length. A very scenic but little-used trail. Eastern section is old roadway; southern section is difficult (with one very steep part), and is not recommended for horses. Section in Rogers Canyon is subject to heavy flood damage. Elevation: between 3,300 feet and 4,820 feet. Termini: Trail 109 and Trail 110.
- 114 **Woodbury Trail:** 2.0 miles in length. The east portion is an old mining road. The west portion provides access to Fraser Canyon and the Coffee Flat Trail 108. Elevation: between 3,120 feet and 3,850 feet. Termini: Trail 108 and Road 172A.
- 117 **Reavis Gap Trail:** 4.7 miles in length. An interesting but rocky trail (with good views). Section east of Reavis Gap is very steep. Elevation: between 3,280 feet and 5,250 feet. Termini: Trail 256 (near Campaign Trailhead) and Trail 109.
- 118 **Fire Line Trail:** 3.6 miles in length. This trail was impacted by bulldozers fighting the Iron Burn of 1966. Sections of this trail have serious erosion damage and the eastern section is very steep. It is not recommended for horses. Elevation: between 4,400 feet and 5,480 feet. Termini: Trail 109 and Trail 213.

- 119 **Two Bar Ridge Trail:** 8.3 miles in length. A scenic trail in one of the least-visited parts of the Wilderness. Parts are rocky, overgrown and or difficult to follow. Elevation: between 4,200 feet and 4,900 feet. Termini: Road 83 near Pinyon Mountain and Trail 117.
- 122 **Tule Canyon Trail:** 4.5 miles in length. This trail provides access into the northeastern portion of the Wilderness. Much of the trail is steep and rocky, but views are excellent. Elevation: between 2,800 feet and 4,800 feet. Termini: Tule Trailhead (Road 449) and Trail 119.
- 129 **Bull Pass Trail:** 1.6 miles in length. A steep, eroded trail that provides a route between Bould Basin and LaBarge Canyon. Elevation: between 2,280 feet and 2,750 feet. Termini: Trail 104 and Trail 104 again.
- 195 **Rock Creek Trail:** 4.8 Miles in length. A rough trail that follows Rock Creek through the southeast corner of the Wilderness. Subject to flood damage from Rock Creek. Elevation: between 3,440 feet and 4,600 feet. Termini: 212 near Miles Ranch Trailhead, Road 650.
- 203 **Haunted Canyon Trail:** 7.8 miles in length. Passes through wild little-visited country. Northern portion is in fair shape, but eastern end is difficult to follow. East of the Tony Ranch is an area not recommended for horses. Elevation: between 3,200 feet and 4,900 feet. Termini: Road 287A southeast of Miles Ranch and Road 287.
- 212 **West Pinto Trail:** 9.0 Miles in length. A scenic trail mostly located in the west fork of Pinto Creek. Steep grades on portions near Iron Mountain. This east section is in the canyon bottom which is subject to flooding and may be difficult to follow. Elevation: between 3,440 feet and 5,500 feet. Termini: Miles Ranch Trailhead (Road 287A) and Trial 109 near Rogers Trough Trailhead.
- 213 **Pinto Peak Trail:** 8.5 Miles in length. A little-used trail that traverses an isolated area in the east end of the Wilderness. Elevation: between 3,680 feet and 5,320 feet. Termini Trail 212 and Road 306.
- 234 **Terrapin Trail:** 2.9 miles in length. An interesting trail on the east side of Weaver’s needle. Portions are steep, eroded and difficult to follow. Elevation: between 2,610 feet and 3,410 feet. Termini: Trail 235 and Trail 104.
- 235 **Bluff Spring Trail:** 3.4 miles in length. A heavily-used trail that is steep and rocky in spots; not recommended for horses. Elevation: between 2,410 feet and 3,210 feet. Termini: Trail 104 a short distance from peralta Trailhead and Trail 104 again near Bluff Spring.
- 236 **Second Water Trail:** 3.3 miles in length. A heavily-used trail that passes through Garden Valley. Elevation: between 1,940 feet and 2,420 feet. Termini: Trail 104 near First Water Trailhead and Trail 103.

- 238 **Whiskey Spring:** 2.1 miles in length. An easy trail which drops into LaBarge Canyon. Elevation between 1,940 feet and 2,420 feet. Termini: Trail 104 and Trail 107.
- 239 **Calvary Trail:** 3.2 Miles in length. Crosses from LaBarge Canyon to Boulder Canyon. May be difficult to locate at creek crossings. Elevation: between 2,080 feet and 3,450 feet. Termini: Trail 104 and Trail 103.
- 241 **Black Mesa Trail:** 3.0 miles in length. Interesting views of Superstition Mountain. This is an easy trail except for the last section which is rocky and steep in spots. Elevation: between 2,270 feet and 2,750 feet. Termini: Trail 236 and Trail 104.
- 256 **Campaign Trail:** 2.2 miles in length. A scenic but little-used trail. Parallels Campaign Creek and is subject to flooding. Elevation: between 2,400 feet and 4,040 feet. Termini Campaign Trailhead and Trail 213.
- 270 **Bull Basin Trail:** 4.0 miles in length. Climbs to a little-visited but interesting basin. Elevation: between 3,560 feet and 5,100 feet. Termini: Trail 195 and Trail 203.
- 271 **Paradise Trail:** 2.5 miles in length. Passes through wild little-visited country in the southeast corner of the Wilderness. Elevation: between 3,410 feet and 4,880 feet. Termini: Road 287A just east of Miles Ranch and Trail 203.
- 275 **Spencer Spring Trail:** 4.6 miles in length. Parallels Spencer Spring Canyon and is subject to flooding. Parts are difficult to locate and steep. Elevation: between 3,660 feet and 5,000 feet. Termini: Trail 212 and Road 650.
- 276 **Cuff Button Trail:** 6.0 miles in length. A easy-to-follow trail that is rarely visited. South section is very steep and may be overgrown. Elevation: between 3,680 feet and 4,600 feet. Termini: Trail 305 and Trail 212.
- 287 **Plow Saddle Trail:** 0.4 miles in length. A short connecting trail in the north fork of Paradise Canyon. Elevation: between 4,400 feet and 4,780 feet. Termini: Trail 109 and Trail 112.

“Alone in silence, I understand for a moment the dread which many feel in the presence of primeval desert, the unconscious fear which compels them to tame, alter or destroy what they cannot understand, to reduce the wild and prehuman to human dimensions. Anything rather than confront directly the ante-human, that OTHER WORLD which frightens not through danger or hostility but in something far worse - its implacable indifference.

- Edward Abbey (1927 –1989)