

GUIDE TO

Arizona's Wilderness Areas

TEXT BY
TOM DOLLAR

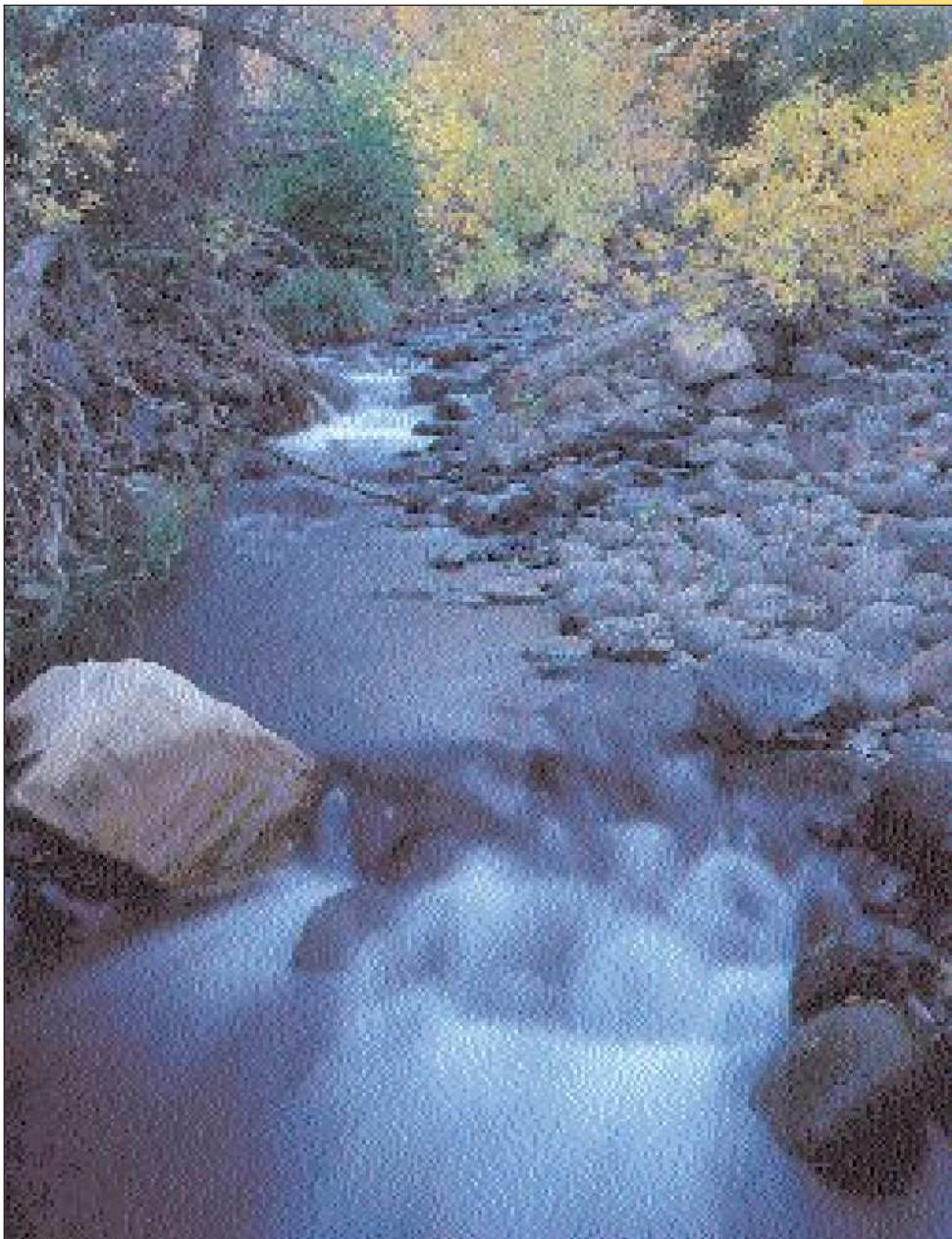
PHOTOGRAPHY BY
JERRY SIEVE

Wet Beaver Wilderness

In Partnership with



30 Wet Beaver Wilderness



Flowing waters of Wet Beaver Creek

PLUNGING THROUGH LAYERS OF BASALT, limestone, and sandstone on its journey from the Mogollon Rim to the Verde River, Wet Beaver Creek has carved a rugged, high-walled canyon. Trail access is limited to the west end only; otherwise the Wet Beaver Wilderness is essentially trackless.

The riparian canopy that shelters the canyon bottom consists of fremont cottonwood, willow, Arizona sycamore, ash, and walnut. The slopes moving away from the canyon contain piñon-juniper and century plant.

LOCATION: 17 miles south of Flagstaff

SIZE: 6,700 acres

ELEVATION RANGE: 3,800 to 6,500 feet

MILES OF TRAILS: 6.5+

HABITATS: Riparian gallery, piñon-juniper, pine-fir

ADMINISTRATION: Coconino National Forest, Beaver Creek Ranger District

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS: Casner Butte, Apache Main Mountain

Isolated pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir can be found in some of the cooler, north-facing canyon niches.

Among the fish species inhabiting Wet Beaver Creek are smallmouth bass, trout, and round-tailed chubs. Bald eagles winter along the creek, and the wilderness provides habitat for the belted kingfisher, great blue heron, and canyon wren. Ringtail, deer, black bear, pronghorn, mountain lion, and beaver are also at home in the Wet Beaver Wilderness.

Most hikers see only a small portion of the wilderness where the Bell and Apache Maid trails enter its extreme western edge. You can extend these trails by hiking beyond the wilderness boundary. You may also hike upstream along the canyon bottom. Be forewarned, however, that the terrain is rough and broad pools may require swimming. Exploring the canyon bottom is risky. Always do it in the company of other hikers.

For its good swimming holes, the Wet Beaver Wilderness is a favorite destination during the summer months, but it can be visited year-round.

DAY HIKE: BELL TRAIL

One-way length: 3.0 miles

Low and high elevations: 3,800 to 4,100 feet

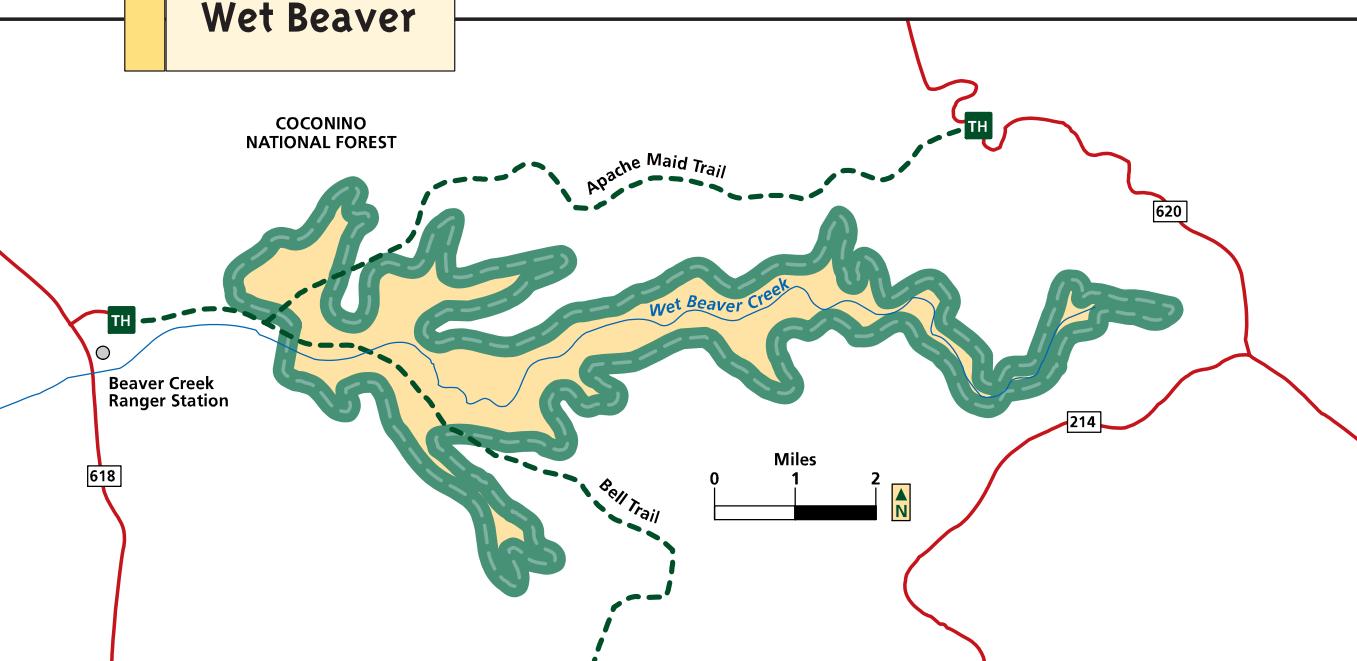
Difficulty: easy

To reach the Bell Trailhead, take Interstate 17 to the Sedona Exit (State Route 179) and turn east onto Forest Route 618. Drive southeast on Forest Route 618 for two miles to Forest Route 618A. Turn left on Forest Route 618 a short distance to the end of the road and the trailhead.

For the first couple of miles, the Bell Trail follows an old road. Just before the road becomes a footpath, the Apache Maid Trail comes in from the north. The Bell Trail continues east into the Wet Beaver Wilderness.

The trail travels through lush vegetation on the north side of perennial Wet Beaver Creek, passing some deep pools. After approximately 1.0 mile, the trail crosses the creek at Bell Crossing where there are a number of good campsites. From the crossing, the Bell Trail climbs southeast to the canyon rim, which offers good views

Wet Beaver



of the area. If you wish to extend the hike beyond the wilderness boundary, you may continue on the Bell Trail all the way to Roundup Basin, some 8.0 miles farther.

DAY HIKE: APACHE MAID TRAIL

One-way length: 3.5 miles

Low and high elevations: 3,900 to 5,100 feet

Difficulty: moderate

To reach the trailhead for the Apache Maid Trail, follow the directions for the Bell Trail. From its junction with the Bell Trail, the Apache Maid Trail climbs the north slope of the canyon through fairly open terrain with fine views into Wet Beaver Creek. After a series of switchbacks, the trail reaches the rim and the base of Casner Butte where it crosses a drainage and starts climbing toward the Mogollon Rim. Views from the rim take in the Verde Valley to the west and the San Francisco Peaks to the north.

From this point the trail is outside the wilderness and becomes quite indistinct and difficult to follow. Hikers who wish to extend the hike may follow rock cairns and other trail indicators that mark the route. After about 2.0 miles, the trail reaches Apache Maid Tanks where it becomes a four-wheel-drive road that proceeds northwest another 4.0 miles to the Apache Maid Mountain area.

**HIKE – SWIM – FLOAT LOOP ADVENTURE:
WET BEAVER CREEK**

Round-trip length: 23.0 miles

Low and high elevations: 4,000 to 6,000 feet

Difficulty: strenuous

Because this trip involves cross-country hiking, bushwhacking into the canyon, swimming, and pack-floating, it should be planned with the assistance of Beaver Creek Ranger District Forest Service personnel.

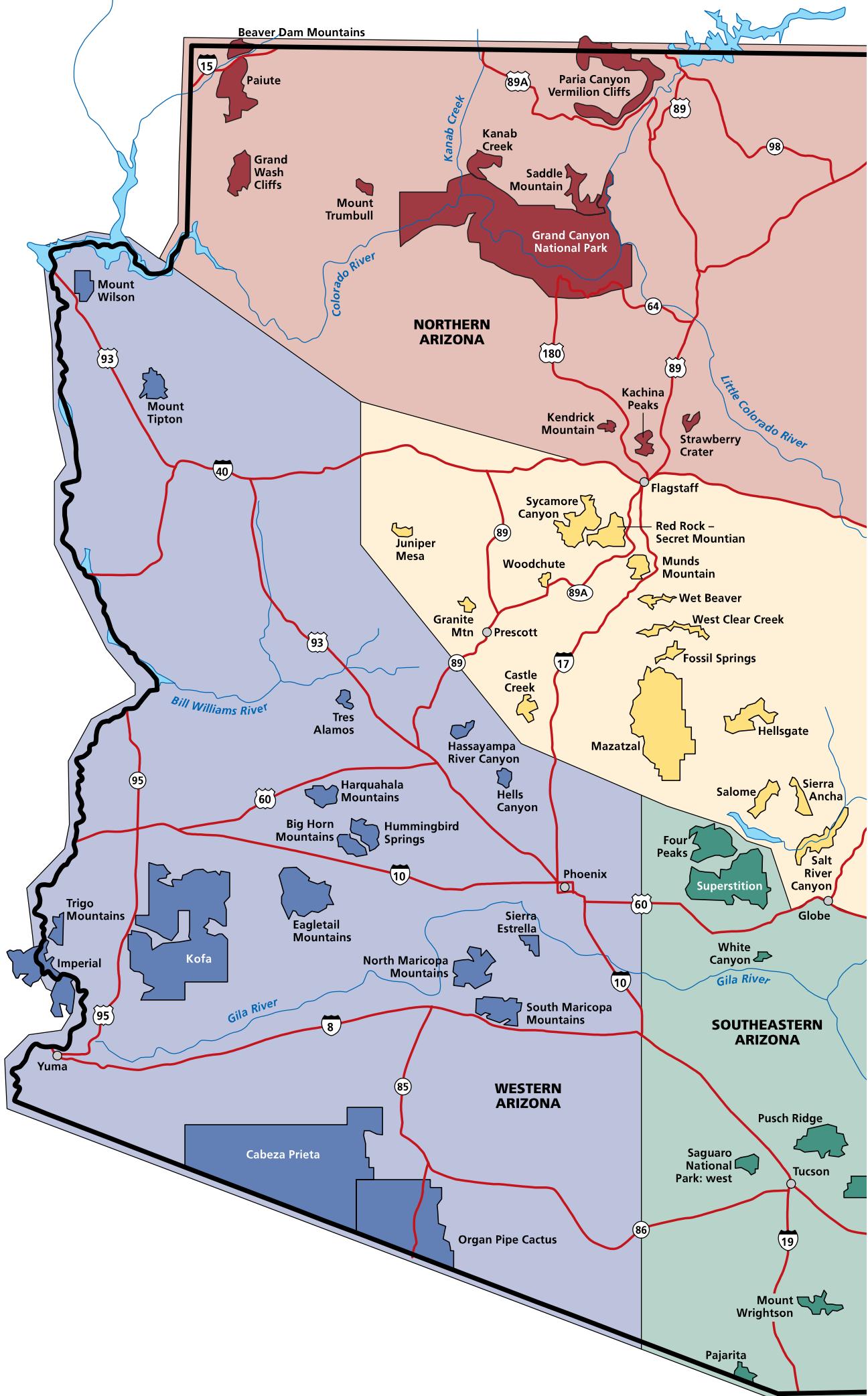
This route begins by hiking 3.5 miles on the Apache Maid Trail to the rim of Wet Beaver Canyon. From this point, you hike cross-country in an easterly direction approximately 3.5 miles to the head of Waldroup Canyon, passing Hog Hill slightly more than halfway across.

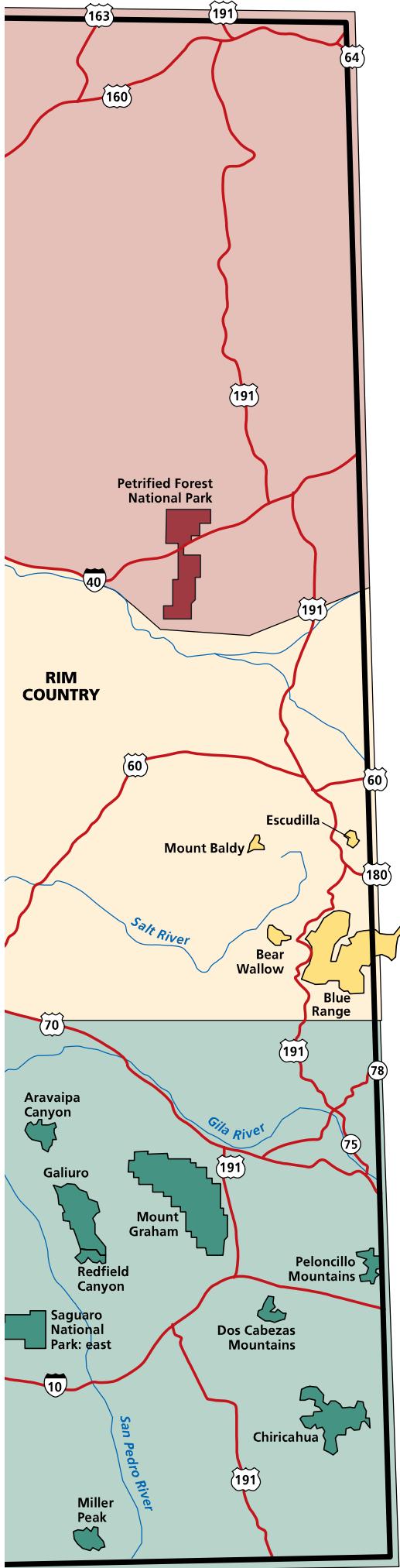
You enter Wet Beaver Wilderness by bushwhacking about one mile down Waldroup Canyon, which requires climbing down several dry waterfalls. In some places climbing ropes should be used.

When you reach the canyon bottom, hike downstream approximately 0.5 mile to the headwater springs of Wet Beaver Creek. Your trek begins here.

From this point to Bell Crossing and the Bell Trail, you will be in the water almost constantly, so you should carry dry footwear and warm dry clothing for camp. Be prepared to swim at least twenty pools where you will be required to float your pack on a small inflatable raft or air mattress. Some hikers prefer to stuff their packs in heavy-duty garbage bags that trap enough air to float backpacks.

Footing throughout the trip will be slippery and the water cold. Do not try this trip during winter. Plan on being in the canyon at least three days, perhaps longer.





Arizona Wilderness Areas



- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Border | Trailhead |
| Trail | Campground |
| Access Road | Point of Interest |
| River | Spring |
| Lake | |

Please refer to this legend for all maps in this book.

How to Use This Guide

Each wilderness area is described according to its notable land features, vegetation, wildlife, and pertinent historical data. Finally, hikes of varying lengths and degree of difficulty are detailed for each wilderness section, along with other recreational opportunities, such as skiing, snowshoeing, river rafting, and canoe or float trips. Hikes are classified as follows:

DAY HIKES. Trails and destinations that fit an approximate eight-hour period.

DESTINATION HIKES. Waterfalls, peaks, or historic sites that may require an overnight stay.

LOOP HIKES. Routes that circle through the wilderness to return the hiker to the trailhead via a different route. These include both day trips and overnights.

SHUTTLE HIKES. Hikes that require shuttling vehicles between the start and finish points of a one-way route—typically a multi-day trek through a long canyon or across a mountain pass.

Distance in miles and elevations are recorded for all hikes, and each is graded, subjectively, by degree of difficulty. Easy hikes, for example, are low-mileage day trips on well-maintained trails with easy grades and little elevation gain. Moderate hikes, also on developed trails, require longer distances, steeper grades, and greater elevation gain. Strenuous hikes mean long distances, substantial elevation gain, and may require bushwhacking or following faint trails over rough terrain. Other factors, such as weather and availability of water, may influence the ratings. Along the way, hike descriptions point out natural features such as plant life, wildlife viewing opportunities, and aesthetic values.

MAPS

Maps in this guidebook detail salient features of the areas they describe and are not intended to be used for orientation in the field. For route finding you will need to obtain one or more of the 7.5-minute topo maps listed at the beginning of each entry.

Along the Trail

FOR WILDERNESS TRAVELERS, two things are essential. The first is personal safety, which you can reasonably assure by equipping yourself properly and avoiding risk. The second is to leave the wilderness as unspoiled as you found it, which can be accomplished by practicing common-sense wilderness etiquette and minimum impact camping:

- Leave no trace.
- If you pack it in, pack it out.
- Tread lightly.

These have long been the bywords of wilderness etiquette. To leave the wilderness as we found it, or wish to have found it, is an admirable precept, but seasoned backcountry travelers know that in actual practice it requires adherence to a few guidelines about equipment, group size, length of stay, campsites and campfires, and other minimum-impact basics.

EQUIPMENT

True, Arizona is synonymous with sunshine. Don't be fooled. At higher elevations weather conditions often change quickly and overnight temperatures in the mountains may drop sharply even in summer. Violent thunderstorms arrive in late June and continue into September, and winter weather systems moving overland from the Pacific may last for several days, bringing heavy snow to mountain regions. Year-round heat and aridity at lower elevations can put the unwary and unprepared at great risk. Prepare for anything.

GROUP SIZE

In some Arizona wilderness areas, managing agencies set limits on visitor numbers; in a few, reservations and permits are required. Where no limits are imposed, sound conservation practice suggests that group size be limited to between eight and ten. To lessen impact when hiking off-trail, even smaller groups are a good idea. Pack animals, if used, should never exceed the number of people.

CROSS-COUNTRY HIKING

Cross-country jaunts through wilderness areas enhance your outdoor experience by taking you to places that are otherwise inaccessible. But off-trail hiking can do lasting damage, particularly in desert terrain where, once disturbed, fragile soils take years to heal. Here are some guidelines for hiking in wilderness areas where no developed trail systems exist.

- Avoid fragile areas, particularly unstable slopes, areas covered by dwarf shrubs or ferns, and areas of desert vegetation. If you must hike across such terrain, avoid treading on plants.
- Where possible, hike on bare rock, sand, gravel, the deep duff of the forest floor, or in areas regularly scoured by water, such as the beds of desert arroyos.
- Keep group size small. On fragile surfaces, spread out to avoid wearing a path. But on extremely fragile surfaces, such as tundra, walk single-file in order to cut only one path.
- Avoid descending steep, loose slopes. If possible choose another route.

CAMPsites

A rule of thumb: If a campsite already exists, use it, even if you have to tidy it a bit. It takes only a few days of camping to trample and compact the vegetation in a pristine area, thus creating a new campsite where none existed. If you come upon a campsite in the backcountry that is just becoming noticeable, pick a new location, allowing the hardly used site to restore itself over a season. Do not camp in desert arroyos; sudden storms may produce killer flash floods. Finally, avoid causing water or visual pollution by camping more than 200 feet from any water source, trail, or scenic location.

FIRES AND STOVES

For people who care about backcountry preservation, campfires are out, camp stoves are in. Romantic though they may be, fires and fire rings leave ugly, long-lasting scars on the landscape. A basic tenet of wilderness etiquette is to build a fire only if your stove malfunctions or if you need a fire in an emergency. If you require a fire, use an existing fire ring and select smaller wood sticks. Large logs seldom burn through, leaving campsites littered with their charred, ugly remains. When no previously used fire ring is available, build a fire on a rock covered with a thin layer of soil, if possible, or in a dug pit. Save both topsoil and sod to cover the fire site after the ashes have cooled. These practices help prevent superheating which sterilizes topsoil.

WASTES

Waste is the biggest problem in wilderness travel, and the pack-it-in-pack-it-out rule of wilderness etiquette applies especially to waste disposal. Wrappers of any kind, tins, empty propane or butane cartridges, cigarette butts—if you carried it in, carry it out. And while you're at it, carry out a piece or two of junk discarded by sloppy campers.

Human waste disposal should not be a problem in the backcountry, but all of us have been disgusted by toilet paper, sometimes even human feces, scattered near a trail or campsite. Fouling the wilderness in this way is easily avoided. Use a light-weight trowel to dig a “cat hole” no deeper than 6 to 8 inches. This will deposit feces in the most biologically active layer of soil, hastening decomposition. Save any sod you have removed and replace it, tamping it down after filling the hole with soil. You can do one of two things with toilet paper—burn it and mix the ashes with the soil returned to the cat hole, or place it in a resealable plastic bag and pack it out. A word of caution about burning, however. If fire danger is high, you should not risk burning toilet paper. In fact, during periods of drought in Arizona, managing agencies often ban backcountry fires of any kind (sometimes including camp stoves), leaving you no choice but to carry out all burnables.

Do not bury tampons or sanitary napkins; they do not decompose and animals will dig them up. Instead, bag them along with other refuse and carry them out.

PACK ANIMALS

Just as disgusting as a campsite marred by human litter is one that pack stock have trampled and fouled. To lessen the wilderness impact of horses and mules, hobble them, erect temporary electric-wire corrals, or tether them far apart on lines strung between trees. These practices will prevent pack stock from trampling and denuding a plot of ground.

Packers can further limit the impact of stock animals by using lightweight camping equipment, thus reducing load weights and the number of animals required to haul gear. To prevent streambank erosion, water stock animals on graveled shorelines, not on soft streambanks. And feeding pellets to pack animals will prevent the introduction of destructive exotic plants harbored in hay bales.

In Arizona some trekkers have abandoned horses and mules in favor of llamas or even goats, which do less damage to the natural environment.

NOISE

Except for the wind in the trees, the sound of cascading water, the singing of birds, the call of a loon, or the bugling of a bull elk, the pleasures of a wilderness experience are heightened by the absence of noise. Loudness is an intrusion; respect the rights of others to solitude and quiet in the vast silences of wilderness. Don't disturb the peace by partying late into the night. Don't shout. And if you've brought a guitar, harmonica, or other musical instrument, ask nearby campers if they mind your playing.

WATER

Giardiasis is wicked. Ask anyone who has had a run-in with it. You become nauseated, can't eat, feel feverish, lose weight—all the symptoms you associate with a severe case of flu. It goes on and on and on, and, worse, it comes back on you just when you think you're cured. It's caused by *Giardia lamblia*, a parasite deposited in water by animal feces. Assume that all water anywhere is contaminated.

Treat water obtained at wilderness sources by boiling, filtering, or adding chemicals. Experts disagree about boiling times needed to purify water. If you prefer to boil, for safety's sake bring water to a rolling boil for at least 3 minutes. Commercial water-purification filters will remove giardia cysts, but if you do not follow manufacturers' instructions carefully, you may actually contaminate the filter attachments. Iodine tablets, which taste bad, kill giardia cysts. You can mask the taste of iodine by adding powdered lemonade, or other fruit flavors.

HYPERTHERMIA AND HYPOThERMIA

Hyperthermia means too hot, hypothermia too cold. Both are life threatening. The most effective way to prevent dangerous swings in your body's core temperature is to protect yourself against the elements with proper clothing, adequate nourishment, and great care to maintain hydration.

Because much of our state becomes extremely hot and dry during summer, hyperthermia is the more common condition in Arizona. "It's a dry heat," you will hear people say, by way of suggesting that temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit are somehow tolerable. But aridity is in many ways as dangerous as heat. In a place where capacity for evaporation is many times greater than actual precipitation, everything, including the human body, rapidly desiccates. Thus, great care must be taken to avoid overheating and water loss leading to heat exhaustion or, worse, heat stroke.

The symptoms of heat exhaustion, a dangerous condition that should be treated immediately, include weakness; disorientation or panic; clammy, pale skin; and chills. The symptoms of heat stroke or hyperthermia, a life-threatening condition requiring a physician's attention, are a flushed complexion, dry, hot skin, and complete collapse or unconsciousness.

The first line of protection against heat and aridity is sunglasses, sunscreen, and clothing. Use sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15, put it on thirty minutes to an hour before exposing your skin to the sun, and renew it after four to six hours, depending on the season and the sun's intensity. Long-sleeved shirts, long trousers, and wide-brimmed hats—a bit old fashioned, perhaps, but effective—offer not only excellent solar protection but help prevent overheating. Remember to wear sunglasses with UV protection.

Even when you think you are drinking plenty of water, maintaining proper hydration in a desert climate is tough, particularly under heavy exertion such as backpacking or hiking. Before you set out, "camel up" by drinking lots of water and drink frequently along the way. Drink even when you do not feel thirsty. Do not try to ration water. Monitor the color of your urine. If it becomes deep yellow, you are already dehydrated.

Watch for any of the following symptoms in your hiking companions: difficulty maintaining pace or loss of muscular control; slowness or slurring of speech; faintness or dizziness; paleness; nausea; and extreme fatigue. Any of these may indicate the onset of serious dehydration, and require immediate first aid:

- Get the victim out of the sun and into the shade. Shade is scarce in the desert, but if you are hiking near a dry wash you may find mesquite or palo verde trees large enough to provide shade.
- Calm the victim. As mentioned, panic is often a symptom of heat exhaustion.
- Encourage the victim to drink in small sips.
- Wipe the victim's face and neck with a bandanna or cloth soaked in cool water.
- Wait until sunset to continue hiking, even if the victim's condition is improved.

Hypothermia, the opposite of heat stroke (hyperthermia), is not unheard of in Arizona. A number of years ago, a man hiking in a party of three died while on a winter backpack in the Galiuro Wilderness. He was strong and athletic, so his companions did not worry when he fell behind while hiking in wet, sloppy snow. By the time they doubled back to find him, it was too late. The group was wrong to think that the victim's falling behind was insignificant. The victim himself was terribly wrong in his choice of clothing—a cotton denim jacket and jeans that had become saturated, chilling him to the bone. "Cotton kills," you will hear experienced backcountry travelers say. Wear wool or synthetic fleece instead. Both provide thermal protection even when wet.

Ironically, victims of hypothermia, also called exposure, show some of the same symptoms as victims of heat stroke—a stumbling gait, slurred speech, and disorientation. In addition, victims of cold often begin to shiver uncontrollably, particularly in cold, damp, windy weather; alert hikers should watch for any of the above symptoms in their companions. If they occur, give immediate first aid:

- Remove the victim's wet clothing and quickly dress him or her in layers of warm, dry clothing.
- Bundle the victim in a sleeping bag with another hiker; two, if possible.
- Give the victim plenty of warm fluids to drink.

Of course, prevention is the best remedy for either of these life-threatening conditions. Before undertaking an arduous backcountry expedition, be certain that your physical condition is equal to it. Carefully check your equipment before leaving

to be sure you have the essentials for survival. Make sure that you pack adequate clothing, especially protection against wind, rain, and other extreme weather conditions. While on the trail, consume high-energy foods and know your own energy needs. Some hikers—and I am one—need to “refuel” more frequently than others. Drink plenty of water. Here, again, individual requirements vary. Although I drink “tons” of water while on trail and carefully monitor the color of my urine, I always feel a bit dried out after a long outing.

Finally, common sense prevails always. Know your limits and don’t exceed them. Do not act impulsively. Remember, always, to carry extra food and water and to leave a well-stocked vehicle at the trailhead.

ALTITUDE

Adjusting to mountain altitudes is important, particularly for hikers from low-elevation locations. If you live at sea level and begin hiking at elevations approaching 7,000 feet without going through a period of adaptation, you are likely to be hit by altitude sickness. The symptoms—headache, faintness or dizziness, shortness of breath, nausea, and diarrhea—will vary depending on individual tolerances. A more serious form of altitude sickness, pulmonary edema, is rare in Arizona where no peaks rise above 13,000 feet. Along with the symptoms listed above, pulmonary edema causes extreme fatigue, painful coughing, rasping or bubbling noises in the chest, and bloody sputum. Since it is life threatening, anyone suffering from it should be quickly removed to lower elevations. To avoid altitude sickness, acclimate yourself by spending one or two days of normal activity at elevation. Other tips: Don’t smoke. Avoid alcohol. Get plenty of sleep. Be in peak physical condition.

Be mindful that difficulty breathing is not the only problem in the rarefied air at high elevations. The thin atmosphere also increases the sun’s power, making exposed skin far more vulnerable to solar radiation. Protect yourself against painful sunburn at high elevation by wearing sunglasses, garments that leave little skin exposed, and a wide-brimmed hat. And don’t forget to slather on lots of high-SPF sunblock and lip protection.

LIGHTNING

About 300 people are killed by lightning strikes in the United States annually. During the summer monsoon, which unofficially lasts from July 4th through Labor Day, Tucson and surrounding Pima County in southern Arizona become the virtual capital of lightning strikes. Scientists regularly gather here to study the phenomenon.

The average square mile of ground throughout the United States will be hit by ten lightning bolts each year. In the vicinity of Tucson, that number rises to fifteen bolts per square mile, and the chance that lightning will hit the ground within 100 yards of where you stand is once every two years. More than fifty people have been killed by lightning throughout Arizona over the past thirty-five years, with most of the fatalities occurring during July, August, and early September.

Just about every Arizona outdoors person I know has a lightning story to tell. Take precautions. Summer thunderstorms tend to hit during the afternoon hours, so try to leave the high country early or seek shelter before the storm arrives. If you are caught out in the open, however, there are things you can do to prevent getting zapped.

- Crouch down and curl into a ball, taking up as little space as possible. Do not, however, lie on the ground; a lightning charge disperses when it enters the earth.
- Do not seek shelter under lone trees; avoid wire fences and metal pipes.
- Avoid all high, exposed places.
- If you are near your vehicle, get in it and close the windows.
- If a hiking companion is struck by lightning, you may save his life by performing immediate CPR.

FLOODING

Over the past 50 years, more than 100 people have been killed in Arizona by flash flooding. During periods of heavy rain, dry washes become raging rivers capable of tumbling Volkswagen-Bug-sized boulders and uprooting tall trees. The unwary, miscalculating the depth and hydraulic ferocity of moving water, are often caught trying to cross a running wash. Twenty-three people were killed statewide during the heavy rains of September 1970. In July 1981, eight people were drowned by a flash flood at Tanque Verde Falls, a favorite recreational area in the Rincon Mountains near Tucson.

Heed all warning signs about the dangers of entering a flooded wash; never try to drive your vehicle through a wash at flood stage. A mere two feet of rushing water will carry away most vehicles. Backcountry hikers should use extreme caution fording swollen streams and washes. It is easy to lose your footing in a strong current while carrying a fully loaded backpack. Only six inches of fast-moving water can knock you off your feet. One mistake could be fatal. Flood waters usually subside quickly; a short wait may save your life.

TEN ESSENTIALS

Nearly everyone has seen a list or two of the ten essentials necessary to backcountry survival. Wilderness survival schools teach from these lists, Forest Service pamphlets publish them, and kids learn them at summer camp. Below is my list of ten:

- Matches or lighter and fire starter.
- Flashlight with extra batteries and bulb.
- Emergency shelter: space blanket, poncho, or ground cloth.
- First aid kit.
- Map of area and compass.
- Knife.
- Emergency food.
- Signaling device: stainless-steel mirror or whistle.
- Extra clothing: windbreaker, polypro cap, and gloves.
- Sun protection: sunglasses, sunscreen, lip balm, and hat.

Except for the map, these are stock items in my daypack, many of them packaged together in heavy, resealable plastic bags. Over time I have added or subtracted from the list. Periodically, I check to see what needs replacing.

Appendix 2: Addresses for Further Information

Arizona State Land Department	SAFFORD FIELD OFFICE
PHOENIX OFFICE	711 14th Avenue
1616 W. Adams	Safford, AZ 85546-3321
Phoenix, AZ 85007	(520) 348-4400
(602) 542-2119	
TUCSON OFFICE	TUCSON FIELD OFFICE
233 N. Main Street	12661 E. Broadway
Tucson, AZ 85701	Tucson, AZ 85748-7208
(520) 628-5480	(520) 722-4289
Bureau of Land Management Offices	YUMA FIELD OFFICE
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE	2555 E. Gila Ridge Road
222 North Central Avenue	Yuma, AZ 85365-2240
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2208	(520) 317-3200
(602) 417-9200	
ARIZONA STRIP OFFICE	Fish and Wildlife Offices
345 Riverside Drive	CABEZA PRIETA REFUGE
St. George, UT 84790-9000	1611 North Second Avenue
(801) 688-3200	Ajo, AZ 85321
	(520) 387-6483
KINGMAN FIELD OFFICE	IMPERIAL REFUGE
2475 Beverly Avenue	Martinez Lake
Kingman, AZ 86401-3629	P.O. Box 72217
(520) 692-4400	Yuma, AZ 85365
	(520) 783-3371
PHOENIX FIELD OFFICE	KOFA REFUGE
2015 West Deer Valley Road	356 W. First Street
Phoenix, AZ 85027-2099	Yuma, AZ 85366-6290
(602) 580-5500	(520) 783-7861

Appendix 2: continued

National Park Service Offices

BACKCOUNTRY OFFICE

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

P.O. Box 129

Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

638-7888 (recorded info)

(520) 638-7875

(weekdays between 1 and 5 p.m.)

River Permits Office (520) 638-7843

Website: www.thecanyon.com/nps

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS

NATIONAL MONUMENT

Route 1, Box 100

Ajo, AZ 85321 (520) 387-6849

Website: www.nps.gov/orpi/

PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK,

P.O. Box 2217

Petrified Forest National Park, AZ 86028

(520) 524-6228

Website: www.nps.gov/pefo/

SAGUARO NATIONAL PARK

3693 South Old Spanish Trail

Tucson, AZ 85730-5601

(520) 733-5153

Website: www.nps.gov/sagu/

National Forest Offices

APACHE-SITGREAVES

NATIONAL FOREST

309 South Mountain Avenue

P.O. Box 640

Springerville, AZ 85938

(520) 333-4301

Ranger Districts

Alpine (520) 339-4384

Clifton (520) 865-2432

Chevelon (520) 289-3381

Heber (520) 535-4481

Lakeside (520) 368-5111

Springerville (520) 333-4372

COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST

2323 E. Greenlaw Lane

Flagstaff, AZ 86004

(520) 527-3600

Ranger Districts

Beaver Creek (520) 567-4501

Blue Ridge (520) 477-2255

Flagstaff (520) 527-7450

Long Valley (520) 354-2480

Mormon Lake (520) 774-1147

Peaks (520) 526-0866

Sedona (520) 282-4119

CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST

300 W. Congress Street

Tucson, Arizona, 85701 (520) 670-4552

Ranger Districts

Douglas (520) 364-3468

Nogales (520) 281-2296

Safford (520) 428-4150

Santa Catalina (520) 749-8700

Sierra Vista (520) 378-0311

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

800 South 6th Street

Williams, AZ 86046 (520) 635-2681

Ranger Districts

Chalender (520) 635-2676

North Kaibab (520) 643-7395

Tusayan (520) 638-2443

Williams (520) 635-2633

PREScott NATIONAL FOREST

344 S. Cortez Street

Prescott, AZ 86301 (520) 445-1762

Ranger Districts

Bradshaw (520) 445-7253

Chino Valley (520) 636-2302

Verde (520) 567-4121

Tonto NATIONAL FOREST

P.O. Box 5348

Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 225-5200

Ranger Districts

Cave Creek (602) 488-3441

Globe (520) 425-7189

Mesa (520) 379-6446

Payson (520) 474-7900

Pleasant Valley (520) 462-3311

Tonto Basin (520) 467-2236

National Forest Website for Arizona:

www.fs.fed.us/recreation/states/az.html

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