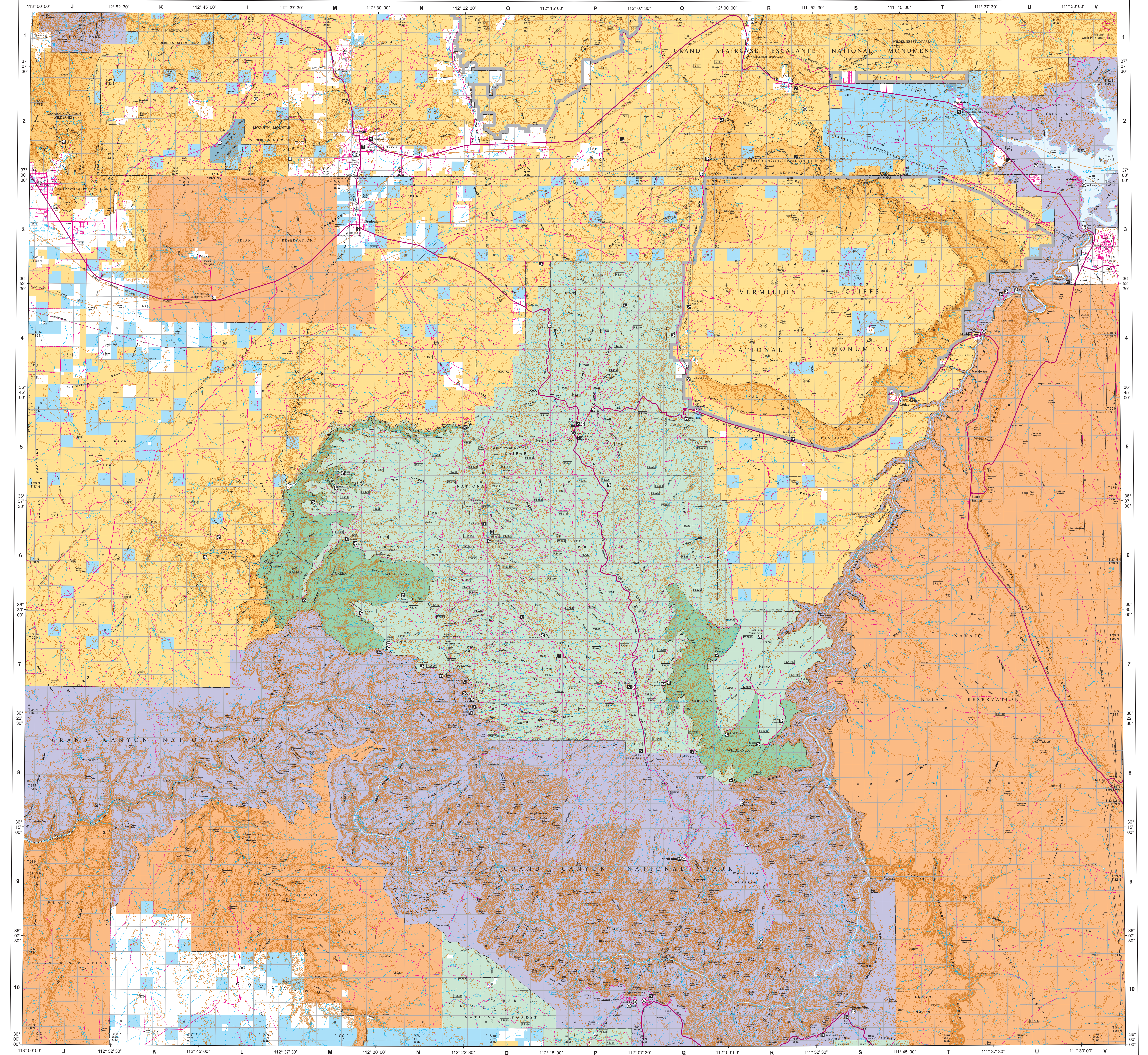


EAST HALF



CULTURAL HISTORY

The Arizona Strip (that portion of Arizona north of the Grand Canyon) has a rich human history going back as far as 11,000 years. Humans have left a legacy of cliff dwellings, rock shelters, villages, pueblos, rock art, and artifact scatters as well as historic homesteads, mines, corrals, ghost towns, sawmills, and trails and wagon roads. Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Puebloan (Anasazi), Southern Pima, and Euroamerican people lived on this landscape and left thousands of artifacts at various sites.

The earliest people, the Paleo-Indians, used a distinctive spear point for hunting animals. Half of a Clovis-style spear point has been found on the Arizona Strip. The Archaic period, from 8,000 to 2,000 years ago, is characterized by the use of grinding stones to process wild foods and by temporary structures.

About 2,000 years ago the Archaic people in this area began building small villages, experimenting with growing corn, beans, and squash, and producing ceramic vessels. These Ancestral Puebloan (formerly called Anasazi) survived in the area until sometime in the A.D. 1200s when they either moved southeast or intermarried with the Southern Pima, who had entered this area around A.D. 1100 from southern California and Nevada. The Southern Pima hunted and gathered wild food across the Arizona Strip and adjacent areas, corn, beans, and squash along well-watered areas.

Euroamerican history really began in 1776 when Franciscan missionaries, Fathers Atanasio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante, with a small company of men, traversed the Arizona Strip area on foot and on horseback. They had tried and failed to locate a route from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Spanish missions in Monterey, California. Eventually, the Spanish Trail was established from Santa Fe through central Utah to the Colorado River, crossing the extreme northwest corner of the Arizona Strip.

In 1626 and 1627, mountaineer Jesedech Smith traversed the Virgin River gorge on foot en route to southern California and back. Smith and his party became the first Americans to cross overland to California, entering from the east.

In the 1850s and 1860s, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) initially colonized most of the towns of Southern Utah. The Mormons arrived in southern Utah by river and on foot, crossing the Arizona Strip at places like Pariaahat, Canaan, Antelope Springs, Kane Bend, Pipe Spring, Buckskin Mountains, House Rock Valley, and the Paria Plateau. Timber for constructing their St. George Temple was brought nearly 70 miles from Mt. Trumbull along the

Temple Trail. Portions of this wagon road are visible today. The Honeymoon Trail wagon road (previously known as the Old Arizona Road) was used from the 1870s and eventually led all the way to the Mormon settlements in southern Arizona and northern Mexico. It crossed at Lee's Ferry until construction of the Navajo Bridge in 1929 put the ferry out of business. Portions of the Old Arizona Road were some of the last major routes to be paved in this region.

PROTECT

- You can help save the past. This fragile, priceless heritage is everyone's responsibility. Enjoy but don't destroy sites, so future generations can enjoy them, too.
- Walk lightly. Prehistoric walls or ruins are very fragile. Even the slightest weight can destroy features hundreds of years old. Rock alignments, ancient trails, and fragile sites need to be preserved.
- Be aware of your surroundings when you are outdoors. Stay on trails and avoid driving or riding your vehicle through sites.
- Leave artifacts where you find them. These clues to the past tell their story best in the place they were last used. Rearranging or moving artifacts destroys valuable information.
- Rock art is very fragile and easily destroyed. Photograph, sketch, and enjoy these irreplaceable sites. Chalking, scratching, rubbing, latex marks, or stamping cause irreparable damage. Building fires nearby causes serious damage from smoke and high temperatures. Touching rock art leaves finger oils, which speed the rock's natural deterioration and make some dating techniques unusable. Most rock art sites have other ancient features nearby, such as rock walls, ancient trash areas, or human burial sites. Please tread lightly so they are preserved. Above all, respect the sites, as they are sacred to many people.

WATCH OUT

Disturbing or defacing archaeological sites on Federal and Indian lands is a crime. Buying, selling, trading, or transporting items taken from these sites is also illegal. Conviction can carry criminal penalties of up to 2 years in prison and \$250,000 in fines, as well as civil penalties, including vehicle confiscation and assessment of site repair costs. Collecting arrowheads, pottery, and other artifacts off the ground surface at these sites is also against the law and can result in fines and prosecution.

Report vandalism or violations of Federal law to your local law enforcement or land management agency. If you

observe vandalism, get a description of the vandals, their vehicles, and their vehicles' license numbers. You might qualify for a \$500 reward if the information leads to a civil or criminal conviction. Observe numbers. Don't put yourself in danger.

For Arizona, call 1 (800) VANDALS, or BLM Crimestopper, 1 (800) 432-6933. National Vandalism Hotline, 1 (800) 223-7286. Grand Canyon National Park Silent Witness Program, (928) 638-7767.

CALIFORNIA CONDOR

The Arizona Strip is becoming known worldwide as the home of the endangered California condor. These large birds can often be seen flying over both the Vermilion and Hurricane Cliffs of the eastern and central Arizona Strip, respectively. With a 9-foot wingspan, they are the largest flying land birds in North America, and they are a spectacular sight to see.

In the late 1980s, the California condor was nearly extinct. There were less than 30 birds, all in captivity. Captive breeding and rearing techniques developed by specialists at the San Diego Zoo have produced chicks that are being successfully reintroduced into the wilds of northern Arizona. Part of the recovery strategy is to ultimately increase the condor population in the area to 150 birds.

GREAT WESTERN TRAIL

The Great Western Trail is a shared-use corridor that will, upon completion, run from Mexico to Canada through Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. The Arizona section of this trail can accommodate a variety of trail uses, both motorized and nonmotorized. With the exception of Highway 89A, which is paved, the route generally follows primitive dirt roads. Some segments require highway-licensed vehicles, while others are available to all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and trail bikes. The trail, as it evolves, becomes an opportunity for adventurous people to discover Arizona on a road less traveled. This route should appeal to those who are not in a hurry and who can allow the journey to become the destination. After crossing the Navajo Bridge over the Colorado River at Marble Canyon, the trail passes below the spectacular Vermilion Cliffs, through the colorful Lower Verde Hills, and across the expanse of House Rock Valley where it climbs steeply into the Kaibab National Forest. Traversing north along the Kaibab Plateau, the trail eventually follows a portion of the Honeymoon

ARIZONA NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL

The Arizona Trail is a system of connected trails that will eventually extend from the Arizona-Mexico border to the Arizona-Utah State line. The trail was designated a national scenic trail on March 30, 2009. The trail is 800 miles long and is intended for nonmotorized use by hikers, equestrians, mountain bikers, and in some segments, cross-country skiers. Other nonmotorized activities, such as walking, jogging, bird watching, environmental education, pack stock use, and llama trekking, will also be accommodated when appropriate. The Arizona Trail is a primitive long-distance trail, traversing a scenic and natural corridor that highlights the State's topographic, biologic, geologic, historic, and cultural diversity.

The Buckskin Mountain Passage of the trail on the public lands of the Arizona Strip comprises the last 12 miles of the Arizona Trail as it descends the Kaibab Plateau to the Utah-Arizona State line in Coyote Valley. Signing along this scenic, winding, single-track trail is minimal, so request route information prior to your trip.

WILDERNESS

Nine of the more scenic and wild areas in the remote, largely unsettled Arizona Strip region became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System on August 28, 1984, with the passage of the Arizona Wilderness Act. These lands were set aside, for present and future generations, to protect and preserve natural landscapes ranging from hot, desert lands to wooded, tattered ridges, canyons, basalt-capped high mesas, and colorful cliffs. Included in this diverse scenery are the Grand Wash Cliffs, the Virgin and Beaver Ditch Mountains, Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan, Kanab Creek, and the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs. A wide variety of native vegetation and wildlife—from cacti to fir trees and from gila monsters to bighorn sheep—are protected within these areas. Outstanding opportunities for engaging in primitive types of recreation, such as hiking, rock climbing, caving, and equestrian activities, abound in these areas. The opportunities to get away from it all and enjoy total solitude are many.

To maintain the wild setting of these areas, Congress prohibits the use of motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment, including mountain bikes and hang gliders. Hunting is allowed in wilderness on public lands, but without the use of motor vehicles.

VERMILION CLIFFS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Located on the Colorado Plateau in northern Arizona, the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument is a wonderland of geologic formations and rugged terrain. This remote and unpolluted 234,000-acre monument contains the spectacular interstitial destinations of Coyote Buttes and Paria Canyon.

In the center of the monument, the Paria Plateau perches atop the towering Vermilion Cliffs—home to an experimental population of California condors—which were reintroduced to the area in 1996. In addition to its unique geological and biological features, the plateau is rich with archeological and historical resources.

The monument borders the Kaibab National Forest to the west, the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the east, and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to the north. It contains no paved roads, and travel in the monument, both motorized and nonmotorized, requires advance planning.

PARIA CANYON AND COYOTE BUTTES

Nationally known for its beauty and its narrow, the 2,500-foot-deep Paria Canyon has towering walls streaked with desert varnish, huge red rock amphitheatres, sandstone arches, wooded terraces, and hanging gardens. Along the canyon bottom, the Paria River and numerous springs combine to form a riparian oasis of willows and cottonwoods.

Paria Canyon offers a challenging and exciting 38-mile hike for the well-prepared hiker. For ill-prepared hikers, it can become an exercise in survival. Four to five days are recommended for the hike from White House Trailhead to Lee's Ferry. Hiking conditions in the canyon change with the seasons. The hike can be extremely strenuous and hazardous during periods of flash flooding. Plan your trip using the Hiker's Guide to Paria Canyon, which is available through the Dade-Arizona Strip Interpretive Association.

Coyote Buttes is a popular and colorful sandstone area covered with small and fragile rock formations. This area is recommended for experienced hikers only. Please review the visitor use regulations and the permit and fee requirements for both Paria Canyon and Coyote Buttes prior to your visit.

OUTDOOR CONDUCT

- Treat your public lands with respect. Use, share, and appreciate them.
- Camping is limited to 14 days on public lands at any one location. If additional camping is desired after 14 days, campers must move at least 30 miles to a new location.
- Respect public and private property, including buildings, fences, signs, and other developments.
- Always get permission before entering private or tribal lands. Where roads cross private and State lands, public access cannot be guaranteed.
- Leave gates as you find them, or obey the sign on the gate.
- Wildlife and livestock need access to water. Camp at least 1/4 mile from springs or other water sources.
- Do not harass wildlife or livestock.
- Respect other users of the public lands by observing quiet hours between 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

LEAVE NO TRACE

Leave No Trace is more than a campaign for clean campsites. It's a program dedicated to building awareness, appreciation, and, most of all, respect for our public recreation places. Leave No Trace is about enjoying the great outdoors while traveling and camping with care.

Leave No Trace Principles:

- Plan ahead and prepare
- Travel and camp on durable surfaces
- Dispose of waste properly
- Leave what you find
- Minimize campfire impacts
- Respect wildlife
- Be considerate of other visitors

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES

The most common recreational activity on the Arizona Strip is to take a driving tour. Various types of tours are available on about 5,000 miles of public roads within the district. Roads range from a few state highways to primitive, four-wheel-drive roads. Over 4,800 miles of roads are unpaved and, in wet weather, can be extremely muddy and difficult to traverse. Some segments may be winding, rough, and rocky. Four-wheel drive may sometimes be necessary. Motor homes and travel trailers are not recommended off the highways.

DESIGNATIONS

- Off-highway vehicle use is limited to existing roads and trails on most of the public lands of the Arizona Strip.

- In several areas, off-highway vehicle use is limited to roads and trails designated by signs. These Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) in the western Arizona Strip contain significant desert tortoise habitat and scenic and riparian resources. In these areas, camping is only allowed in existing or already impacted areas. Vegetation collection is not allowed.
- The ACEC along the rim of Marble Canyon in the eastern Arizona Strip and wilderness areas are closed to all motorized vehicles.

TREAD LIGHTLY

- I pledge to Tread Lightly by:
- T raveling only where motorized vehicles are permitted
- R especting the rights of hikers, skiers, campers, and others to enjoy their activities undisturbed
- E ducating myself by obtaining maps and regulations from public agencies, complying with signs and barriers, and asking owners' permission to cross private property
- A voiding streams, lakeshores, meadows, muddy roads and trails, steep hillsides, and wildlife and livestock
- D riving responsibly to protect my environment and preserve opportunities to enjoy my vehicle on wild lands.

SAFETY

The Arizona Strip is a remote, largely undeveloped region of almost 3 million acres. Before venturing into this vast area, "plan your travel and travel your plan."

PLANNING AND PREPARATION

- Well ahead of your trip, seriously consider your outdoor skill levels and capabilities and the kind of conditions you may encounter. Do not underestimate the wild nature of the Arizona Strip.
- Plan your route, destinations, equipment, transportation needs, and itinerary (give this to someone who can alert authorities if you are overdue).
- Check all equipment to ensure it is in good condition before your trip.
- Always inquire about local conditions before visiting unfamiliar areas.
- Bring along a safety pack containing items such as matches, a knife, a flashlight, rope, a first aid kit, map, compass, signal mirror, and extra water and food.
- Carry plenty of drinking water (1 gallon per person, day) and vehicle fuel in safe containers. There are very few water sources and no fuel sources within the Arizona Strip.
- Extreme fire danger levels usually occur during the summer and fall. Always check with the local land management agency regarding fire conditions and area closures.
- Be prepared for a variety of weather conditions.

WHILE YOU VISIT

- If at all possible, do not travel alone.
- Many of the roads within the Arizona Strip are marked at major land intersections with yellow (Mohave County) or brown (Bureau of Land Management) posts displaying road numbers that correspond with those shown on this map. Careful use of the map as you travel, while watching for these markers and other directional signs on most of the primary roads, will help make your visit a safe and enjoyable one.
- Be aware of and avoid the many hazards common to the area, such as muddy roads, caves, wells, mine shafts, abandoned buildings and structures, poisonous snakes, insects and plants, rockslides, and wild animals.
- Flash floods can occur in any season. Do not camp in gullies or washes.

IN AN EMERGENCY

- Do not count on cell phone coverage in remote areas. If you find yourself in trouble: 1) avoid physical injuries, but care for them if they occur; 2) protect yourself from the elements; 3) gather and store food and water; 4) do not become exhausted and beware of hypothermia; 5) stay with your vehicle, if possible, and prepare for rescue by using signals ready.

Recreation Site Information

| Site Number | Name | Location | Season of Use | Elevation | No. of Units | Activities and Facilities | Administered by |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Ponderosa Grove | L-2 | All Year | 6420 | 12 | [Icons] | Bureau of Land Management |
| 2 | Coral Pink Sand Dunes | L-2 | All Year | 5900 | 22 | [Icons] | Utah State Parks, Water off Hwy 1 - May 1. |
| 3 | Pipe Spring | L-4 | All Year | 4900 | 48 | [Icons] | Kaibab-Plateau Tribe, Camp near Monument. |
| 4 | Huachuca | U-3 | All Year | 3800 | 178 | [Icons] | National Park Service |
| 5 | Glen Canyon Dam | U-3 | All Year | 3900 | 3900 | [Icons] | National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation |
| 6 | Lee's Ferry | U-4 | All Year | 3100 | 50 | [Icons] | NPS, Loop 1 closed Dec. 1-Apr. 15. |
| 7 | Jocko Lake | P-5 | May-Oct | 8000 | 55 | [Icons] | National Forest Service, Group sites available. |
| 8 | Staircase | Q-3 | All Year | 5200 | 4 | [Icons] | Bureau of Land Management, Free camping. |
| 9 | Yukon-Charley | Q-3 | All Year | 4300 | 5 | [Icons] | National Park Service, Reservations required. |
| 10 | Indian Hollow | N-7 | May-Oct | 6300 | 3 | [Icons] | National Forest Service |
| 11 | De Mott | R-7 | May-Oct | 8800 | 23 | [Icons] | National Forest Service |
| 12 | Point Imperial | R-8 | May-Oct | 8800 | 1 | [Icons] | National Park Service |
| 13 | Vista Encantada | R-9 | May-Oct | 8500 | 1 | [Icons] | National Park Service |
| 14 | Whitewater | R-2 | All Year | 4300 | 5 | [Icons] | National Park Service, Reservations required. |
| 15 | Cape Royal | R-10 | May-Oct | 7600 | 10 | [Icons] | National Park Service |
| 16 | South Rim | R-10 | All Year | 6900 | 1 | [Icons] | National Park Service |
| 17 | Mather | R-10 | All Year | 6900 | 300 | [Icons] | National Park Service, Reservations required. |
| 18 | Trail Village | R-10 | All Year | 6900 | 44 | [Icons] | National Park Service, Reservations required. |
| 19 | Desert View | S-10 | All Year | 7400 | 50 | [Icons] | National Park Service |
| 20 | Le Fere Overlook | P-4 | All Year | 7000 | 10 | [Icons] | National Forest Service |
| 21 | Kaibab Plateau | P-5 | May-Dec | 8000 | 1 | [Icons] | National Forest Service, Open May 1-Dec. 15. |
| 22 | Navajo Bridge | T-4 | All Year | 4000 | 1 | [Icons] | National Park Service, No Water, Bridge Walk. |
| 23 | Lower Rock | U-2 | All Year | 3600 | 1 | [Icons] | National Park Service |

Recreation Symbols

- Drinking Water
- Scenic Area
- Port of Call
- Trailer Sanitary Station
- Restrooms
 Information |- Interpretive Sign
- Trailhead
- Some Geology
- Lookout Tower
- Dirt Bike Trail
- All Terrain Vehicle Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Fishing
- Swimming
- Motorboating
- Boat Ramp
- Watchable Wildlife
- Wild and Prey Viewing Area