FISHHOOKS

LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

PUBLIC LANDS CONTIGUOUS TO THE BLM'S FISHHOOKS WILDERNESS AREA IN THE CENTRAL GILA MOUNTAINS, ARIZONA

> A proposal report to the Bureau of Land Management, Safford Field Office, Arizona



ARIZONA WILDERNESS COALITION

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Prepared by: Joseph M. Trudeau, Amber R. Fields, and Shannon Maitland



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Cover Photo: From point S8, looking over Diamond Bar and McKinney Canyons, across the breadth of the proposed LWC, and into the Gila Peak area of the Fishhooks Wilderness.

PREFACE: This Proposal was developed according to BLM Manual 6310

General Overview

Instruction Memorandum 2011-154 and Manuals 6310 and 6320 set out the BLM's approach to protecting wilderness characteristics on the public lands. This guidance acknowledges that wilderness is a resource that is part of BLM's multiple use mission, requires the BLM to keep a current inventory of wilderness characteristics, and directs the agency to consider protection of these values in land use planning decisions.¹

In March 2012, the Bureau of Land Management issued updated manuals for inventorying and managing Lands with Wilderness Characteristics on public lands (hereafter often referred to as LWC's). These manuals provide the agency with direction for implementing its legal obligations to inventory and consider management of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act's provision that BLM "preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition" (43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8)). **Manual 6310** (Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands) guides the BLM on how to meet its obligations to inventory for and identify lands with wilderness characteristics. **Manual 6320** (Considering Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the BLM Land Use Planning Process) guides the BLM on the options available to address lands with wilderness characteristics in land use planning once they have been identified in the required inventory, such as putting management prescriptions in place to protect wilderness characteristics. The purpose of this report is to provide the BLM with recommendations for designation of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the Safford Resource Area of southeastern Arizona, based on new, accurate, and up-to-date information according to **Manual 6310**.²

What does Manual 6310 require for the identification of LWC's?

Minimum standards for LWC proposals are described in Manual 6310 in section .06.B.1. There are three things required in a citizens' wilderness proposal in order to meet the minimum standard for BLM to consider it in an inventory and to consider it as new information:

- Detailed map with specific boundaries;
- Detailed narrative of the wilderness characteristics; and
- Photographic documentation.

Once there is new information that meets these standards, then "as soon as practicable, the BLM shall evaluate the information," including field checking as needed and comparing with existing data to see if previous conclusions remain valid. Further, BLM will document its rationale and make it available to the public. (.06.B.2). This proposal report provides the three necessary criteria listed above.

¹Memorandum 2011-154 is available online at:

 $http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2011/IM_2011-154.html$

² Manual 6310 is available online at :

 $http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Information_Resources_Management/policy/blm_manual.Par.38337.File.dat/6310.pdf$

What does Manual 6310 require for an area to be identified as an LWC?

Requirements for determining lands have wilderness characteristics are found in section .06.C.2 of Manual 6310. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics must possess the following traits:

• Size

<u>Sufficient roadless area to satisfy size requirements</u> (5,000 acres, of sufficient size to make management practicable or "any roadless island of the public lands"; or contiguous with Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, USFWS areas Proposed for Wilderness, Forest Service WSAs or areas of Recommended Wilderness, National Park Service areas Recommended or Proposed for Designation).

Naturalness

<u>Affected primarily by the forces of nature</u> – The criteria is "apparent naturalness" which depends on whether an area looks natural to "the average visitor who is not familiar with the biological composition of natural ecosystems versus human affected ecosystems." This is an important distinction between ecological integrity and apparent naturalness.

<u>Human impacts</u> – Human impacts must be documented and some are acceptable so long as they are "substantially unnoticeable"; Examples include trails, bridges, fire rings, minor radio repeater sites, air quality monitoring devices, fencing, spring developments, and stock ponds.

<u>Outside human impacts</u> – impacts outside the area are generally not considered, but major outside impacts should be noted and evaluated for direct effects on the entire area (the manual explicitly cautions BLM to "avoid an overly strict approach").

• Outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

The area does not have to possess both opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation, nor does the area need to have outstanding opportunities on every acre; BLM cannot compare lands in question with other parcels; BLM cannot use any type of rating system or scale.

• Supplemental values

Ecological, geological, scientific, scenic, educational or historical features should be documented where they exist, although they are not required traits.

What does Manual 6310 require for the identification of the boundaries of an LWC?

Boundaries should be based on wilderness inventory roads and naturalness rather than opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. For inventorying wilderness characteristics, BLM will use the "road" definition from FLPMA's legislative history; the term "road" and "wilderness inventory road" are interchangeable in this guidance. The AWC survey team took a very literal, maintenance-driven approach to road/way determination.

• "Wilderness inventory roads" are routes which have been: (1) *improved and maintained* (when needed), (2) *by mechanical means* (but not solely by the passage of vehicles), (3) *to insure relatively regular and continuous use*.

• "Primitive routes" or "ways" are transportation linear features located within areas that have been identified as having wilderness characteristics and not meeting the wilderness inventory road definition.

•Lands between individual human impacts should not be automatically excluded from the area; no setbacks or buffers allowed; boundaries should be drawn to exclude developed rights-of-way; "undeveloped rights-of-way and similar possessory interests (e.g., as mineral leases) are not treated as impacts to wilderness characteristics because these rights may never be developed"; areas can have wilderness characteristics even though every acre within the area may not meet all the criteria.

METHODS: The research approach to developing this citizens' proposal

The information presented in this report was developed systematically to ensure a comprehensive and accurate description of the proposed LWC that fulfills the citizens' proposal requirements of Manual 6310. Our intent has been to effectively combine the analytical power of technology with the equally important elements of qualitative observation, to produce a suite of products that can be used to facilitate the protection of a variety of lands with wilderness characteristics across the Safford Resource Area, meeting the conservation objectives of Arizona Wilderness Coalition *and* the legal obligation for the BLM to "preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition".

STEP 1: GIS ROADLESS ANALYSIS

The initial exercise in our inventory was to complete a geospatial analysis of the study area to identify potential roadless areas using a combination of Ogis, ESRI ArcGis, and Google Earth Pro. The BLM's Route Inventory dataset was gueried for keywords that indicated that a route may be maintained, such as "gravel-surfaced", "2WD use", "Recent grading", and numerous other terms. Several rounds of this process were verified over color aerial imagery to assess the quality of the output. During this step, some errors in the dataset were corrected, such as incomplete line features or very inaccurate digitization. Additionally, we performed a visual assessment of aerial imagery for roads that appeared obviously maintained, and added an attribute column to mark these features as such. We also acquired railroad data, US Census Lidar data for Primary & Secondary Roads, Interstate highway data, and county-maintained roads data from Cochise County. In addition, we digitized natural gas pipeline corridors, telephone and power lines, and the proposed route for the SunZia transmission line. Each feature type was buffered by distances ranging from 10 feet for dirt roads, to 50 feet for interstates and powerlines, and the results were dissolved and unioned to develop one master feature dataset that represented probable wilderness inventory roads and rights-of-way corridors. These data were then used to clip BLM's Surface Management dataset into contiguous blocks of BLM land. Areas less than 5,000 acres were then deleted (unless contiguous to wilderness, WSA, or Proposed Wilderness), and the resultant output was a dataset of 52 units of BLM lands that were probable roadless areas.

STEP 2: FIELD INVENTORY PRIORITIZATION

Prior to visiting any sites on the ground, we assessed each initial roadless area polygon to determine where our resources would be most effectively deployed. Our objectives were to maximize field inventory efforts on the areas that we estimated would possess the most outstanding wilderness values, while also covering a broad geographic sample of the study area. Our determinations were informed by EIS documents, past wilderness inventory reports by BLM and AWC, research by The Nature Conservancy and the Sky Island Alliance, and geospatial data we acquired from BLM, US Forest Service, academic institutions, and the Arizona Game and Fish Department, including the Heritage Database. It is important to make clear that the units we decided not to inventory probably possess wilderness characteristics, but given available resources, we could not visit every unit. In addition to the units we are proposing as LWC's, we are also providing recommendations for areas we have identified as "Potential LWC's". Those units should still be inventoried for wilderness characteristics.

STEP 3: FIELD PLANNING

Trips to the field were strategic, focused efforts. For each unit, we developed a list of field inventory points that we endeavored to visit either by foot or vehicle. By using the BLM Route Inventory Dataset, the BLM Range Improvements dataset, the USGS Springs dataset, the Arizona Land Resources Information System Mines dataset, and USGS Topographic Maps, we identified potential impacts to naturalness *and* areas of potential supplemental value. These datasets were exhaustively examined on Google Earth to validate feature locations. Additionally, other inventory features were identified on the aerial imagery. Once the field inventory points were identified, they were loaded into MotionX GPS HD for iPad. Also, we loaded high-resolution color aerial imagery for our target units and the surrounding area, to assist in navigation, identification of landscape features, and location of hard to detect features. Finally, standard logistical planning steps were completed to ensure that our team would enjoy safe and efficient days in the field.

STEP 4: FIELD INVENTORY

From January to March, 2016, our team dedicated more than 800 hours to inventorying lands with wilderness characteristics. Our objectives were: 1) to refine unit boundaries to confirmed wilderness inventory roads and impacts to naturalness; 2) to identify and document primitive routes, ways, and trails; 3) locate and document minor impacts to naturalness that are permitted within LWC's; 4) identify and document opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation; and 5) discover and document supplemental values where they exist. The primary tool for documentation was GeoJot+ for iPhone, a data collection app that allows the user to develop drop-down data tables that are attached to geotagged .jpeg digital photographs. In making determinations whether a route was a road versus a way, we returned to the legislative definition of a road (discussed earlier), closely assessed the history of maintenance, and considered the purpose (or lack thereof) of the route, the level of use, its connectivity, and other aspects. We are confident that upon verification, our determinations meet the intent of Manual 6310.

STEP 5: FINAL ASSESSMENT, MAPPING, AND DATA COMPILATION

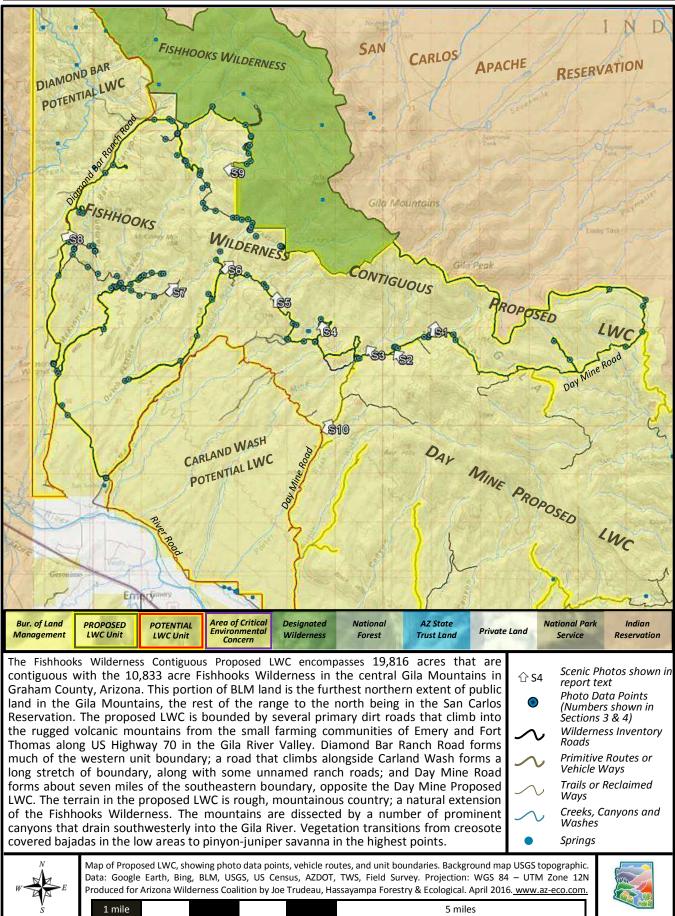
After a field trip, data were loaded into GeoJot + Core for PC, where edits were made where necessary, and final determinations for unit boundaries were made. A range of products were developed from this application: 1) the photopoint data in Section 5 of this report, complete with tables and geotaggs; 2) .kml files for Google Earth to visualize the photopoints across the landscape; and 3) a .kml file of scenic panoramas of the units, showcasing the immense beauty and wildness of our final unit proposals. It is the intent of AWC to share these interactive products with BLM to facilitate in the review of our proposals and to support our best efforts to put forth fair proposals in full transparency. Finally, edits were made to unit polygons in GIS, supplemental information was further explored, maps were developed, and the components of this report were produced. Arizona Wilderness Coalition is proud to share with the BLM this citizens' proposal report and accompanying GIS data, the product of an intensive and science-based conservation process that furthers our collective goal to "preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition".

Section 1:

Overview of the Proposed Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Taken from Day Mine Road, approaching the Gila Mountains, this photo highlights the incredibly photogenic character of the rugged area in the Fishhooks Proposed LWC and the contiguous Fishhooks Wilderness. This highly scenic landscape is without a doubt outstanding. The Wilderness and the proposed LWC are virtually indistinguishable; each is a natural extension of the other. Day Mine Road eventually becomes the southeastern unit boundary for several miles, and is a popular access point for camping, deer hunting, and sightseeing.

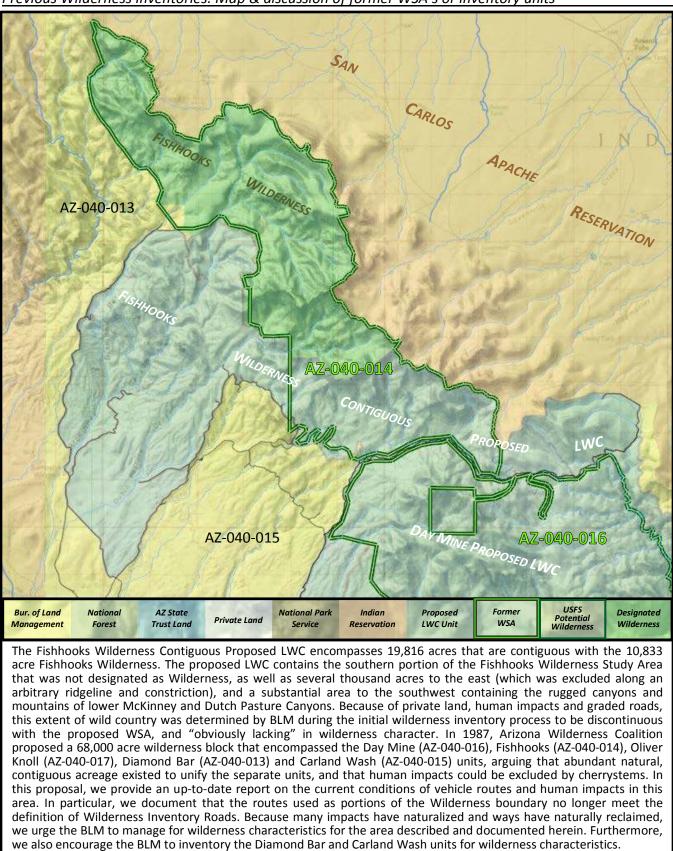




Unit Introduction: Overview map showing unit location & labeled boundaries

Arizona Wilderness Coalition

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Previous Wilderness Inventories: Map & discussion of former WSA's or inventory units



Data: Google Earth, Bing, BLM, USGS, US Census, AZDOT, TWS, Field Survey. Projection: WGS 84 – UTM Zone 12N Produced for Arizona Wilderness Coalition by Joe Trudeau, Hassayampa Forestry & Ecological. April 2016. <u>www.az-eco.com</u>.

5 miles



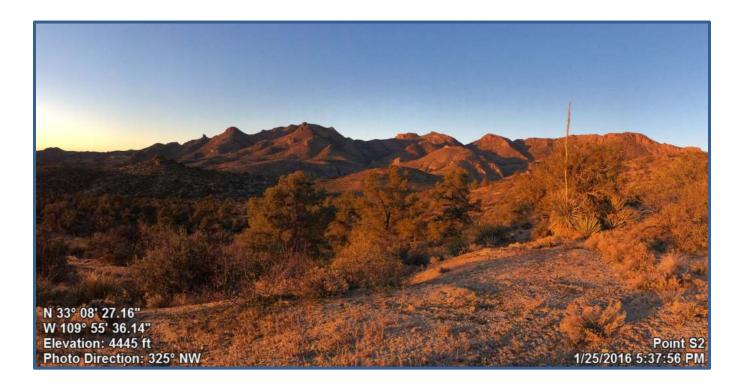
1 mile

www.azwild.org

Section 2:

Documentation of Wilderness Characteristics

Looking across Day Mine Wash at the proposed LWC with the Fishhooks Wilderness beyond. The rough terrain and vegetative cover found within the proposed LWC is ideal for finding isolated locations with outstanding solitude, especially when considering the extensive contiguity with the Wilderness. Pinyon pine mixes with agaves, scrub oak, crucifixion thorn, and snakeweed in this transitional area between the Sonoran desert and Arizona's central highlands.



<u>Size Criteria</u>

At ~19,816 acres of contiguous BLM owned public land, the Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC meets the minimum size criteria for roadless lands set forth in BLM Manual 6310. There are State, private, or other inholdings within the unit. The Diamond Bar Ranch headquarters, a residential dwelling complex, is excluded along the western boundary of the unit. The unit shares seven miles of contiguous border with the Fishhooks Wilderness. Together, these two units total nearly 31,000 acres. A portion of the border between the units follows unmaintained vehicle ways that do not substantially impact naturalness. Even if these ways were well-maintained roads, the two units would share five and a half miles of contiguous boundary. The proposed LWC is a natural extension of the Wilderness, and as such inherits many of the characteristics of wildness, naturalness, and opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation that are well-known in the designated Wilderness.



This view looks over the full distance of the unit, from China Peak in the west ("A") to the peaks of the Day Mine Proposed LWC in the east ("B"). Diamond Bar Canyon drops quickly through a cliff-lined chasm ("C"), and McKinney Canyon ("D") can be seen dropping away from McKinney Mountain ("E"). McKinney Canyon features a nearly four mile stretch of narrow, winding gorge that is over 1,000 feet deep at McKinney Mountain. Gila Peak, the high point of the Fishhooks Wilderness, sits among a group of steep and scenic peaks that border the San Carlos Reservation. ("F"). The undulating topography in the LWC hides innumerable extraordinary scenic wonders to be discovered by those adventurous enough to risk the backcountry travel. The longest cherrystem in the proposed LWC, seen in points 46, 53, 59, 60 and 61, is within view on the right side of this photo, but cannot be detected. Obviously, this cherrystem does not substantially affect the naturalness of the LWC.

<u>Naturalness</u>

The proposed LWC is affected primarily by the forces of nature and appears natural to the average visitor. It is apparent that the powerful forces of nature dominate the land within the Fishhooks Proposed LWC. The scenic photographs included in this report not only demonstrate the extremely natural condition of this landscape, they also confirm that the human impacts present within the unit do not substantially detract from naturalness. In particular, when considered along with the contiguous Fishhooks Wilderness, the proposed LWC is in an unquestionably natural condition.

Major human impacts are excluded from the proposed LWC, and cherrystems exclude a few wilderness inventory roads, as well as disturbances along and at the end of these roads. BLM Manual 6310 clearly states that *"Human impacts outside the area will not normally be considered in assessing naturalness of an area"* and that *"dead-end roads (i.e., "cherry stem roads") may extend into the unit and are excluded from the unit, which will modify the unit boundary"*.



A cherrystem cuts through the foreground of this image, yet does not reduce the apparent naturalness of the rugged area beyond. The impressive rock formations in the Fishhooks Proposed LWC provide outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation and enhance the quality of seclusion; especially considering the potential for finding prehistoric cultural sites amid these striking cliffs.

Few vehicle ways enter the LWC, and those that are present do not substantially detract from naturalness. Most of the primitive routes in the unit get very low levels of vehicular use. Some examples of the condition of these low-use ways can be seen in points 6, 7, 11, 49, 51, 55, 63, 64, 66, 67, 73, 91, 92, 99, 100, 101, 110, 112, 114-116, 118 and 119. Many old ways have been reclaimed through natural processes; examples of these revegetated ways can be seen in points 8, 13, 45, 47, 56, 57 and 58. Collectively, these points establish the fact that primitive routes within the proposed LWC are slowly naturalizing and returning to nature because they are dominated more by the forces of

nature than by the works of man. All vehicle routes are described in detail and shown in photos in Sections 3 and 4 of this report. Campsites are dispersed throughout the unit, mostly along Day Mine Road and other primary boundaries. Because these are undeveloped sites that have limited and localized impacts, we have not excluded them from the unit, though we by no means want to discourage or bemoan dispersed camping.

Range developments occur throughout the proposed LWC, but these have little effect on naturalness. For example, the BLM reported that the Fishhooks WSA, which included most of the eastern half of the proposed LWC, was highly natural, despite:

"11 miles of fence, 3.5 miles of vehicle ways, four dirt dams, two rock dams, two water catchments, a developed spring, five livestock exclosures, and a corral. These imprints, all well screened by vegetation and the extremely rugged topography, have only slight and localized impacts on naturalness" (BLM, 1987: p. 59).

The condition of these ranching sites has significantly degraded since then, and a number of the sites appear completely abandoned and no longer have any vehicle access at all. Sites that have fallen into disrepair clearly prove the restorative power of Nature, and as such are included in the unit. Furthermore, ranch infrastructure such as fencing, spring developments and stock ponds are among disturbances listed as substantially unnoticeable in BLM Manual 6310, and wildlife water catchment systems are found in some Wilderness areas and may be accommodated in LWCs.



Looking directly toward the rugged McKinney Canyon and the cherrystem ending at McKinney Dam, none of the ranching improvements or the cherrystem are visible from this vantage. Dirt tanks, water catchments, and corrals are tiny imprints of the limited amount of livestock raising that happens here. The dramatic vistas and scale of the Gila Mountains dwarf all human impacts.

Old mining operations within the LWC do not substantially affect the naturalness of the unit. There is no recent mining occurring, and old mines have been abandoned and are in the process of naturalizing on their own (see point 65). Point 79 displays the image of a less-naturalized mine, yet this small impact is still substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor, especially from afar. There is at least one other mining claim present in the LWC unit (point 28), but this too is unnoticeable when viewed from a distance. Furthermore, BLM Manual 6310 states *"undeveloped ROWs and similar undeveloped possessory interests (e.g., mineral leases) are not treated as impacts to wilderness characteristics because these rights may never be developed"*.

Collectively, the few range improvements, old mine diggings, brushy vehicle ways, and campsites do not substantially impacts the wholly natural character of the unit. There are few outside impacts as well. The Diamond Bar Ranch site is not visible from most of the unit because it is tucked into a canyon. The dirt tanks, windmills, corrals, and water tanks around the unit and along cherrystems are small, localized impacts. Highway 70, running along the Gila River, and the small farm towns that line it, are distant objects with no real impact to the visitor experience. The northern boundary of the unit at the San Carlos Reservation is in a natural state. One dirt road comes to the unit boundary near the eastern end of the Fishhooks Wilderness. Other than that there are no human imprints along that whole boundary segment. The Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC is in a natural state, with a vast core of entirely un-impacted canyons, peaks, and bajadas. Management for preservation of wilderness character would ensure this scenic area remains in such good condition, and that old human impacts can continue naturalizing.



Looking up Dutch Pasture Canyon (photo right) toward the Fishhooks Wilderness and McKinney Mountain (photo left). Several main canyon systems wind through the proposed LWC offering reprieve from the hot desert sun and abundant exceptional opportunities for solitude in backcountry terrain.

Solitude & Recreation

The Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Some activities that the BLM has identified as primitive recreation in the Safford area include hunting, horseback riding, hiking, backpacking, camping, rock scrambling and climbing, sightseeing, photography, and environmental study (BLM, 1987). All of these activates are present within the Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC. It is easy to find outstanding solitude in the proposed LWC. There is more than adequate topographic screening in canyons and washes, as well as on seldom visited mountain tops. Vegetative screening is present where pinyon-juniper woodlands dominate. The extremely rugged country present within the LWC facilitates finding seclusion.

Outstanding options for nature study can be found within the Fishhooks Proposed LWC, ranging from 2,800 feet at the southern tip along Carland Wash, to 6,348 feet along the northern unit boundary with the San Carlos Reservation. Along this 3,500 feet of gradient, birdwatchers have a variety of habitats to observe a diversity of bird species. Uncommon and rare raptors can be seen nesting among the cliffs on mountainsides and in canyons. Ephemeral streams run through the unit providing habitat for many birds and other species dependent upon riparian ecosystems. The interesting geology within this part of the Gila Mountains not only provides outstanding opportunities for geologic observation, but also makes this already scenic landscape especially photogenic. Photographers can select from a wide variety of perspectives within the proposed LWC to capture the exceptional natural beauty of this region. The proposed LWC offers a vast landscape rich with scenic beauty and environmental education opportunities.



From this vantage, looking over Day Mine Wash, the closer prominent peaks are within the unit, with the more distant mountains in the Fishhooks Wilderness. The proposed LWC contains many very scenic summits in remote places for hikers and climbers to explore.

Outstanding primitive hunting opportunities exist in the proposed LWC. Species of economic and recreational importance within the LWC unit include the band tailed pigeon, bighorn sheep, black bear, Gambel's quail, javelina, mountain lion, mule deer, white winged dove (www.habimap.org). The Fishhooks Proposed LWC is ideal country for hunters seeking an especially scenic landscape for secluded hunting in a wilderness setting.

For the adventurous visitor, the proposed LWC unit contains outstanding possibilities for primitive and unconfined recreation. When combined with the contiguous Fishhooks Wilderness, primitive recreation options are even more exceptional and abundant. This landscape lends itself to long backpacking or horse-packing trips. There are five springs in the Wilderness and two in the LWC that serve as water sources along with the ephemeral streams and stock ponds. Horseback riders can utilize the large number of dry washes and canyons to create loops for either multi or single day adventures. Backpackers have a variety of options, such as winding up Dutch Pasture Canyon into the Wilderness, climbing over a mountain pass to Gila Mountain, down the ridge and into Lower Fishhook Canyon and Fishhook Spring, farther down into McKinney Canyon, back into the LWC, and then to the summit of McKinney Mountain, and back to Dutch Pasture Canyon. And that's just in the western half of the proposed LWC; numerous options exist in the eastern arm as well. Indeed, despite its long and narrow shape, the BLM reported in 1987 that the Fishhooks WSA offered "outstanding opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, hunting, rock climbing, birdwatching, backpacking, photography and sightseeing...and has highly scenic views and interesting geologic features" (BLM, 1987: p. 59).

For climbers, there are incredibly outstanding climbing opportunities. Many climbing objectives entail long approaches through rough terrain, making experiences all the more challenging. Various hills and mountains within the LWC require technical climbing skills to summit. There are many destinations that necessitate rock climbing, which greatly augments the amount and quality of solitude attainable. Whether looking for a mellow day hike or for rigorous rock climbing, the expansive Fishhooks Proposed LWC has a variety of options for primitive recreation for all skill levels.



From the unit boundary, looking over upper Carland Wash towards where Dutch Pasture Canyon enters the highest peaks of the Fishhooks Wilderness, namely Gila Peak and its neighbors. Scrambling and climbing opportunities are abundant in this wildlands complex.

Supplemental Values

The proposed LWC has supplemental values that enhance the wilderness experience & deserve protection. BLM Manual 6310 defines supplemental values as features of *"ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value"* (section .06.C.2.d). Throughout this report, we have shown the scenic value of the area in photographs and through description. A review of the photopoints in Section 4 of this report will also provide evidence of the units' incredible scenery. Below, we provide a summary of additional supplemental values present in the proposed LWC.

The proposed LWC provides habitat for several sensitive species

Source: Arizona Game and Fish Department Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) Online Environmental Review Tool Find it at: https://azhgis2.esri.com/

Source: "Safford District Final Environmental Impact Statement: Proposed Wilderness Program for the Safford District Wilderness EIS Area". Published in 1987 by the Bureau of Land Management, Safford District, Arizona. Find it at: http://dp.la/item/d5570d89870c72457d8f66c4f9785185

The proposed LWC's open deserts, grasslands, and savannas, cut by numerous canyons, provide habitat for the bald eagle, golden eagle, Swainson's hawk, and black hawk. The steep, rocky slopes that define the Gila Mountains provide optimum habitat for the Arizona protected plant called Pima Indian Mallow, which is also a federal species of concern. The State HDMS provides reports to the public for known occurrences of plant and animal species of concern per USGS topographic quadrangles. The Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC falls on the Bonita Tank, Gila Peak, and Bylas quadrangles. A table listing the species found within that area is provided in Appendix 1. The protection of the proposed LWC would benefit the species listed there that occur within the unit and in the immediate surroundings.

The proposed LWC contains grasslands of ecoregional importance

Source: "An assessment of the spatial extent and condition of grasslands in central and southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Mexico" by David F. Gori and Carolyn A.F. Enquist. Published in 2003 by The Nature Conservancy, Arizona Chapter.

Find it at: http://azconservation.org/downloads/category/grassland_assessment

This study assessed and characterized native grasslands, historical vegetation changes, and prospects for grassland restoration – primarily using fire – for the Apache Highlands Ecoregion in Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. They found that native grasslands with a low (<10%) shrub cover represent only 15.4% of all current and former grasslands in the study area. The BLM manages 17.5% of all current and former grasslands in the Unites States portion of the ecoregion, where only 1.2% of the highest quality grasslands are protected from land cover conversion. The eastern arm of the proposed LWC is considered condition class A and B grassland-savanna, which are those with less than 10%, and 10-35% shrub cover, respectively. Protection of the proposed LWC would contribute to the conservation of this important and diminishing ecological and cultural resource.

The proposed LWC falls within a **priority Conservation Area** as determined by The Nature Conservancy

Source: "An ecological analysis of conservation priorities in the Apache Highlands Ecoregion" by R.M. Marshall, D. Turner, A. Gondor, D. Gori, C. Enquist, G. Luna, R. Paredes Aguilar, S. Andersen, S. Schwartz, C. Watts, E. Lopez, and P. Comer. Published in 2004 by the The Nature Conservancy of Arizona, Instituo del Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo Sustentable del estado de Sonora, agency and institutional partners. Find it at: http://azconservation.org/projects/ecoregions

This study identified conservation focus areas for the Apache Highlands Ecoregion, which includes 30 million acres of central and southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and north-central Mexico; bounded to the north by the Mogollon Rim, the west by the Mohave and Sonoran Deserts, the east by the Chihuahuan Desert, and to the south by the Sierra Madre Occidental. This was a collaborative, multi-disciplinary process which analyzed at-risk species and habitats, threats to ecosystem health, and effective solutions to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem resiliency. TNC completed the ecoregional assessment using advanced GIS and statistical computing tools to identify a network of conservation areas, across land ownership, where the most imperiled, keystone, or endemic ecosystems, species, and habitats could be protected with the least effort. The proposed LWC is within the Ash Flat Conservation Area, which encompasses 410,186 acres across the broad Ash Flat geographic feature, which is a vast grassland/savanna flat that extends from the crest of the Gila Mountains north to the Nantac Rim and the Nantanes Plateau on the San Carlos Reservation. Most of Ash Flat is considered class A grassland, much like the area at the far east portion of the proposed LWC, at the headwaters of Markham Creek. The protection of wilderness characteristics in the proposed LWC would contribute to the broader objectives of protecting the full range of native wildlife and ecosystems in the Apache Highlands Ecoregion. The table showing the target criteria from this analysis is provided in Appendix 2.

The proposed LWC would doubtless protect a range of known and unknown prehistoric cultural sites

Source: "Safford District Final Environmental Impact Statement: Proposed Wilderness Program for the Safford District Wilderness EIS Area". Published in 1987 by the Bureau of Land Management, Safford District, Arizona. Find it at: http://dp.la/item/d5570d89870c72457d8f66c4f9785185

Source: "McEuen Cave", by Bruce and Lisa Huckell, Maxwell Museum, University of New Mexico, and Steven Shacklel' Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley. Published in 1999 in *Archaeology Southwest, the Quarterly Publication of the Center for Desert Archaeology, V13, No1.* Find it at: https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/pdf/arch-sw-v13-no1.pdf

The Fishhooks Wilderness has the highest number of prehistoric sites of any Wilderness in the Safford Resource Area, including McEuen Cave, a site which has greatly informed the understanding of how agriculture spread in early Native American societies between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago. According to the 1987 EIS, these 31 sites occur primarily in major washes and cliffs, including McEuen Cave. The proposed LWC, sharing mile of contiguity with the Wilderness, certainly has an untold number of archaeological sites preserving thousands of years of human use of the land.

Conclusion

The Arizona Wilderness Coalition recommends to the Bureau of Land Management that the proposed area should be managed for protection of wilderness characteristics according to the policies established in BLM Manuals 6310 and 6320. In this report, we have provided the requirements for a citizens' proposal, and documented that the proposed unit meets the criteria for size, naturalness, solitude, and primitive recreation. Furthermore, we have provided a summary of supplemental values that support the protection of the area for the purposes of conserving biodiversity, protecting and restoring watershed health, and for preserving the vibrant fabric of life that is cherished by the residents of Arizona and is the scenic backdrop to our lives.

The Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC is a natural extension of the Fishhooks Wilderness, and offers outstanding hunting, hiking, climbing and educational opportunities in a wild and natural portion of the central Gila Mountains. Prehistoric archaeological sites, colorful geology, excellent condition native grasslands, and stunning scenery make this a special place that deserves greater protection of wilderness characteristics. Our proposal is a sensible, science-based assessment of the most up-to-date conditions on the ground, as of January/February, 2016. The photo documentation sections of this report support our fundamental statement that this unit possesses wilderness characteristics and it deserves recognition for its unique and outstanding qualities.



The Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC shares wilderness character traits with the contiguous Fishhooks Wilderness. Indeed, this photo illustrates that the LWC and the Wilderness make up one huge, wild piece of public land; protecting its wilderness character is necessary so that future generations can enjoy this scenic landscape in its natural state.

Appendix 1: Arizona Heritage Data Management System Report for	
Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC	

Quad Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	USESA	USFS	BLM	GRANK	SRANK	SGCN	NPL
BONITA TANK	Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's Hawk				G5	S 3	1C	
BONITA TANK	Recurvirostra americana	American Avocet				G5	S2		
GILA PEAK	Abutilon parishii	Pima Indian Mallow	SC	S	S	G2	S 3		SR
GILA PEAK	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle			S	G5	S4	1B	
BYLAS	Buteo albonotatus	Zone-tailed Hawk				G4	S4		
BYLAS	Cicindela oregona maricopa	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC			G5T3	S 3		
BYLAS	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE			G3	S1S2	1A	
BYLAS	Pyrgulopsis arizonae	Bylas Springsnail	SC		S	G1	S1	1A	
BYLAS	Tryonia gilae	Gila Tryonia	SC		S	G1	S1	1A	

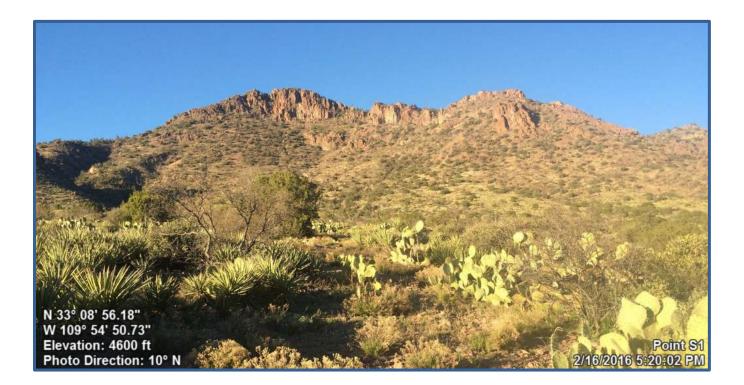
Appendix 2: Ash Flat Conservation Area Conservation Target Species and Ecological Systems *from Marshall et al., 2004: p. 122*

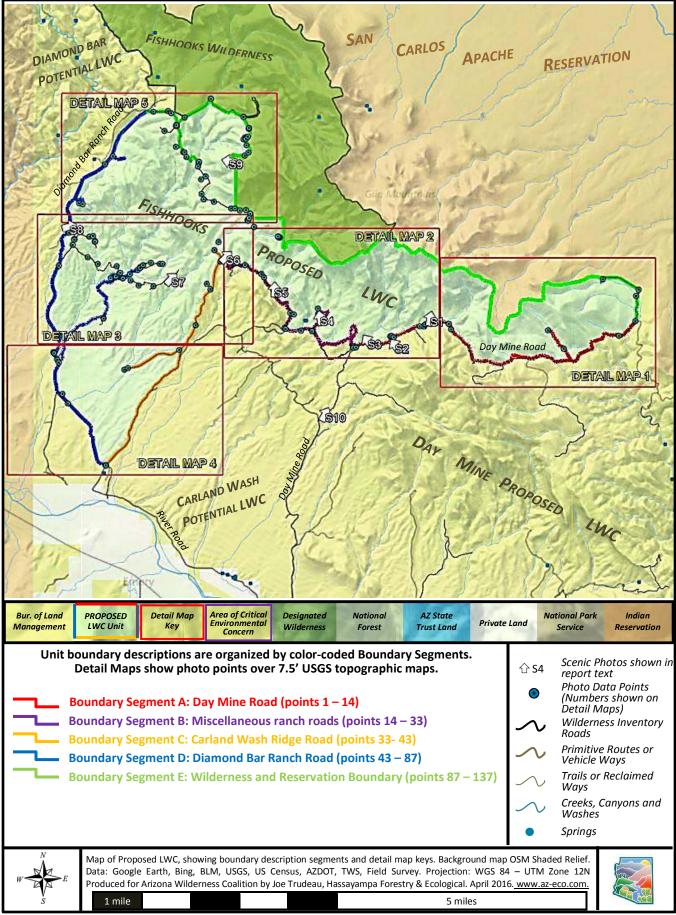
Conservatio Site size (bec		410,186 Total Conservati	on Target	23
Taxonomio Group	Solentifio Name	Common Name	Global	
Ecological S	vstem	Apachean Grassiand and Savanna Condition Class A	GU	
10.00		Apachean Grassland and Savanna Condition Class B	GU	
		Apachean Shrubland	GU	
		Cienega point	GU	
		Desert Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	GU	
		Desert Wash	GU	
		Interior Chapamal	GU	
		Madrean Encinal	GU	
		Madrean Oak-Pine Woodland	GU	
		Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland	GU	
		Pinyon-Juniper Woodland	GU	
		Ponderosa Pine Forest and Woodland	GU	
		Sonoran Paloverde-Mixed Cacti Desert Scrub	GU	
Amphibian	Rana chiricahuensis	Chiricahua leopard frog	G3	LT
	Rana yavapalensis	Lowland leopard frog	G4	
Bird	Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western burrowing owi	G4	
	Buteogailus anthracinus	Common black-hawk	G4	
	Faico peregrinus anatum	American peregrine faicon	G3	
Fish	Catostomus clarki	Desert sucker	G3	
	Gila Intermedia	Gla chub	G2	0
	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled date	GS	
Mammai	Sclurus arizonensis	Arizona tree squirrei	G4	
	Ursus americanus	Black bear	GS	

Section 3:

Detailed Maps & Description of the Unit Boundary, Roads, Ways and Human Impacts

This photo from the eastern portion of the proposed LWC not only shows the rugged mountains of the unit, but also shows the completely naturalized appearance of a vehicle way that once accessed a dirt tank from Day Mine Road. The photo is looking right down the way, which is not used at all by any vehicles. Photo points 6 through 9 also document the reclaimed condition of this route. Jagged ridgelines throughout the Fishhooks Proposed LWC offer outstanding opportunities for challenging primitive recreation, in addition to providing vital raptor habitat. This area is transitional between the Apache Highlands and the Sonoran Desert Ecoregions, and has vegetation and wildlife characteristic of both regions.

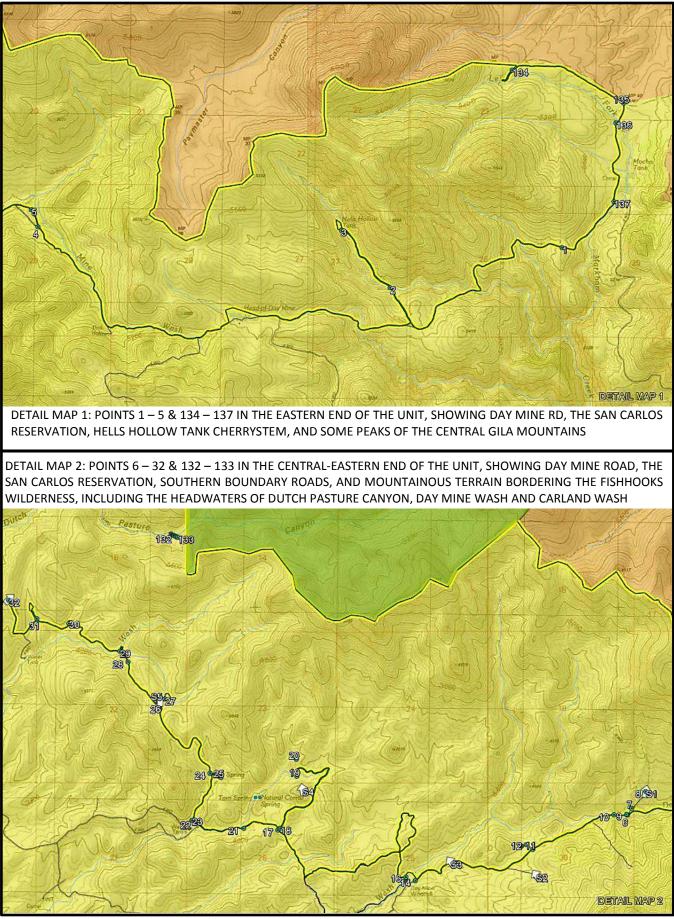




Overview Map with Boundary Segments & Detail Map Keys

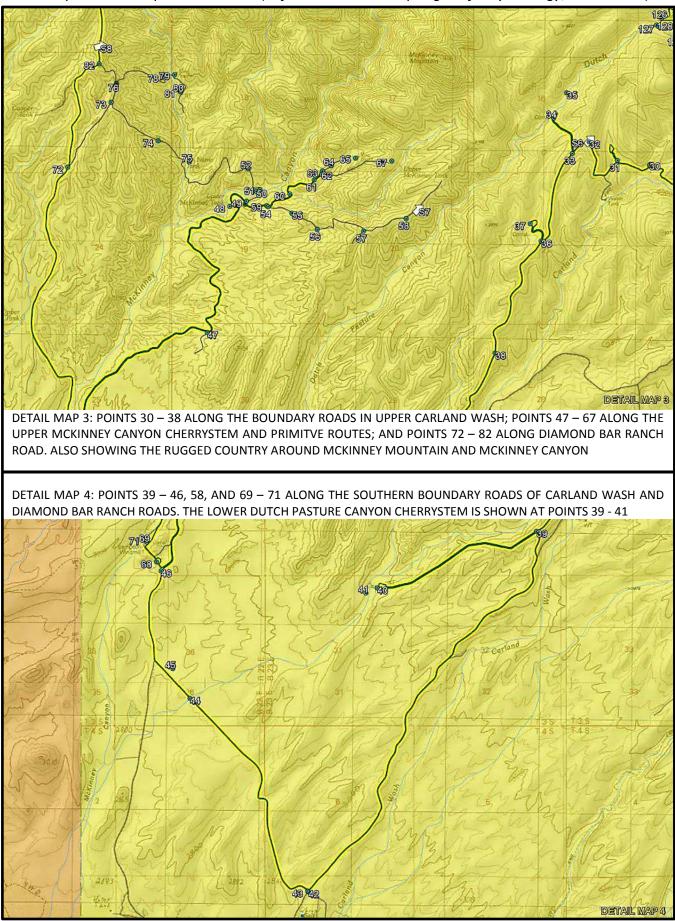
Arizona Wilderness Coalition

www.azwild.org



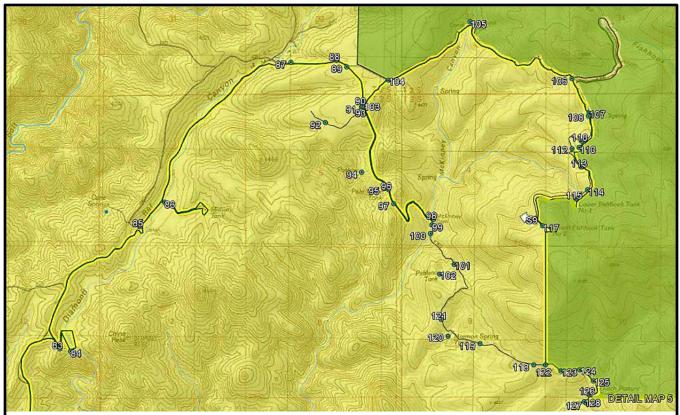
Detail Maps with Photopoint Locations: (Refer to Overview Map Legend for Symbology; Scale varies)

Arizona Wilderness Coalition



Detail Maps with Photopoint Locations: (Refer to Overview Map Legend for Symbology; Scale varies)

Arizona Wilderness Coalition



Detail Maps with Photopoint Locations: (Refer to Overview Map Legend for Symbology; Scale varies)

DETAIL MAP 5: POINTS 83 – 89 ALONG DIAMOND BAR RANCH ROAD; 90 – 98 ALONG THE MCKINNEY DAM CHERRYSTEM; 99 -128 ALONG THE PRIMITIVE ROUTE TO UPPER DUCTH PASTURE CANYON; AND POINTS 105 – 117 ALONG THE BOUNDARY OF THE FISHHOOKS WILDERNESS. ALSO, THE EXPANSIVE AND PRISTINE COUNTRY AROUND CHINA PEAK AND MIDDLE MCKINNEY CANYON IS SHOWN.



Left: at photo point 116, the old route that was used as the wilderness boundary is now clearly a faint and hardly used way. The route circles around the magnificent basin of upper McKinney Canyon and is not a substantial impact to naturalness. Very few vehicles ever use this route which has not been maintained for decades. The proposed LWC (left of the way) is a natural extension of the Fishhooks Wilderness (right of the way).

Points 109 – 117 and 99 – 132 document that the routes used as the wilderness boundary no longer meet the definition of wilderness inventory roads. Narrative Description of the Proposed LWC Boundary & Vehicle Routes

Boundary	/ Segment A	: Day Min	e Road
Deallaal			6 1.0 4 4

SEE DETAIL MAPS 1 & 2

General Description: This portion of the unit boundary follows Day Mine Road for more than seven miles. Point 1 displays an image of Day Mine Road (along with a shallow, tiny dirt tank).

Boundary Adjustments: In two locations, the boundary deviates from Day Mine Road. Point 4 was taken looking down a short camping loop road that serves as a short portion of the unit boundary. This road is used to access a couple of campsites (such as the one at point 5). Two dirt tanks called "Head of Day Mine Tanks" are excluded from the unit, roughly midway between points 2 & 5.

Cherrystems: One cherrystem leaves Day Mine Road:

-At point 2, a ¾ mile long route leads to Hells Hollow Tank. The route is very rough overall, but shows some evidence of recent maintenance at a stream crossing.

Ways: Two very short ways enter the unit from Day Mine Road:

-Point 6 shows the start of an unmaintained primitive route that once led to an earth-bermed tank that may have been called Picket Corral Reservoir. Point 7 provides further documentation that this way is not mechanically maintained, and is seldom used. Point 8 shows where the primitive route has revegetated and been reclaimed by nature.

-Point 11 displays an image of an unmaintained way that is kept open solely by the passage of vehicles. This way only goes a short distance to a campsite (point 12) after which the way has revegetated (point 13) and sees no vehicular use.

Associated Human Impacts:

-Point 1 depicts a tiny dirt tank that is barely noticeable. This tank has largely naturalized and does not affect the naturalness of the proposed LWC.

-Points 5, 9 and 10 show some primitive campsites directly along Day Mine Road.

Boundary Segment B: Miscellaneous Ranching Roads SEE DETAIL MAPS 2 & 3
--

General Description: From Day Mine Road, the proposed unit boundary cuts to the west to exclude Day Mine Well & Corral at points 14 & 15, and then at point 16 follows unnamed ranching roads until point 33. While these roads are lightly used and at times in poor condition, point 17 shows that they form an obvious boundary, such as in this photo showing the road climbing a ridge to the southeast. Point 21 shows another image of this road with old evidence of mechanical maintenance (3-5 years ago). Point 23 displays an image of another wilderness inventory road that serves as the unit boundary. This route appears to receive regular maintenance.

Boundary Adjustments & Cherrystems: Several range improvements occur along these boundary roads; all have been excluded. These impacts are primarily right along the unit boundary and in no way negatively affect the naturalness of the area once past the immediate impact site.

Fishhooks Wilderness Contiguous Proposed LWC

-Point 18 shows the start of a ³/₄ mile long cherrystemmed route heading north. This route ends at a non-functional rock dam (point 19) that has filled in with sediment. Point 20 was taken to document that this route does not continue past the rock dam. An old way can be seen in the aerial imagery, but as point 20 illustrates, this way is unused and no longer exists.

-Point 24 shows a 1/10th mile long cherrystem that was maintained three to five years ago and is used to access an earth-bermed tank (point 25).

-Point 26 is another very short cherrystem that leads to an earth-bermed tank (point 27) that is also excluded from the proposed LWC unit.

-Point 29 displays an image of a very short road and some ranching infrastructure that is excluded from the proposed LWC unit.

-Point 30 shows an earth-bermed tank adjacent to the unit boundary that has also been excluded from the unit.

-Point 31 shows another short cherrystemmed route that leads to an earth-bermed tank.

Associated Human Impacts:

-Point 22 displays an image of some water improvements that are excluded from the unit and do not impact naturalness. Point 28 shows a mining claim corner along the unit boundary. Undeveloped mineral rights do not affect wilderness character. Point 32 was taken looking at a campsite that is substantially unnoticeable and has no impact on naturalness.

Boundary Segment C: West Ridge of Carland Wash SEE DETAIL MAPS 3 & 4

General Description: A well maintained road that follows the long ridge to the west of Carland Wash forms the unit boundary for this segment. This route is called River Road on some maps, and is seen at points 38 & 42.

Cherrystems: There are three cherrystemmed routes along this boundary road, all leading to ranching infrastructure. Other than these three routes, there are no human impacts to the unit along this road.

-Point 33 shows an image of a 3/10th mile long cherrystemmed route (maybe called River Road) that leads to a corral, well, and tank along Dutch Pasture Canyon (seen in point 34). Point 35 documents that the wash beyond the ranch infrastructure is just a natural wash that is not used by any vehicles. This is important to clarify that this is not even a way, because this shows that ATV's apparently do not connect to the route shown in points 99 through 128.

-Point 36 documents another very short cherrystem with semi-recent evidence of maintenance that leads to an earth-bermed tank (point 37).

-Point 39 shows a maintained wilderness inventory road that is a one-mile long cherrystem. This road leads to a corral and water tanks that have also been excluded from the proposed LWC. Point 40 documents that this road turns into an unmaintained way after the corral. Point 41 shows that the way continues down Dutch Pasture Canyon, although there were only one set of vehicle tracks here and it appears to get almost no use.

Boundary Segment D: Diamond Bar Ranch Roads

General Description: Well-maintained wilderness inventory roads that lead to the headquarters of Diamond Bar ranch are the unit boundary for this segment (see point 43 for typical example).

Boundary Adjustments: Two corral sites and one dirt tank are excluded along the boundary road. At point 68, a small dirt tank is excluded. The proposed unit boundary excludes the area around points 69-71, Sampson Corral. Point 85 shows Midway Corral which is directly along the boundary road.

Cherrystems: Three cherrystems occur along the road to Diamond Bar Ranch:

-Points 83 and 84 document a short cherrystem that leads to China Peak Tank, which is also excluded from the unit. It appears the tank was re-excavated just a few years ago.

-Point 86 was taken looking up a maintained wilderness inventory road that leads to Midway tank; also recently worked on.

-At point 46, a 3.75 mile long cherrystem enters the unit, leading to a number of dilapidated range improvements and a small abandoned mine in lower McKinney Canyon. This is the longest cherrystem in the unit, and though it was maintained just several years ago (see points 53 & 59), it may be on track towards obsolescence (see point 60), much like the several ways that fork off of it (described below). We ended the cherrystemmed portion of this route at a turnaround just before point 62. Why this road was graded to this point is unclear, as there is nothing else being maintained along it. At this point, the route was not maintained during the last effort which graded up to the turnaround. Points 66 and 67 further document the lack of maintenance beyond that point.

Ways: A number of lightly used, reclaiming or fully reclaimed routes occur:

Five ways stem from the cherrystem that starts at point 46:

-A reclaimed way which is unused by vehicles is shown in point 47. This route connects to point 45, and may be the original version of the Diamond Bar Ranch Road.

-Points 49, 51 and 52 show an unmaintained way that was historically used for ranching, but now appears to be seldom-used and has no current purpose. The route crosses McKinney Canyon and eventually meets Diamond Bar Ranch Road at point 82. Point 50 documents Lower McKinney windmill & corral, which are in total disrepair. These features are completely abandoned. Further along this route, points 74 and 76 show that while it is a linear feature across the landscape, it is in the process of revegetating along its entire length and is barely used.

-At point 54 a way forks off of the main cherrystem. This point and point 55 show the route starts in decent condition, but points 56 and 58 show that this way eventually becomes naturalized, and has been reclaimed by nature. Point 57 displays an image of another branch of this way that is also revegetated and reclaimed. It is not clear why these routes were ever built, as they do not access any features of importance. They serve no current purpose and should continue to naturalize.

-As described earlier, points 62, 66 and 67 show the extension of the long cherrystem, leading to Upper McKinney Tank, which has breached and does not retain a pond, is in the process of being reclaimed by nature.

-Points 63 and 64 were taken of another barely-used, unmaintained way that ends at a very small old mine seen in point 65. This route appears to have been constructed for the mine, but never been maintained.

Other ways

-Point 44 documents no signs of vehicle traffic in Dutch Pasture Canyon. This photopoint was collected as evidence that the use does not connect down this wash from the corral upstream (point 41).

-Point 45 displays an image of the way which connects to the long cherrystem at point 47. This route has been reclaimed by nature and gets absolutely no vehicular use. Aerial imagery should be referenced for this old way because the images clearly show that this route is revegetated and going back to nature, and this is a good example of how important it is to inspect these routes, rather than making determinations based on aerial images.

-At point 72, a way that was once used for ranch activities, but now is slowly becoming reclaimed by natural processes, leaves Diamond Bar Ranch Road. Point 73 was taken from the other end of this way.

-At point 82, a way leaves the Diamond Bar Ranch Road. This route connects to the long cherrystem, and some of those points have been described. Another revegetating way forks from this at point 77, and a nearly impassable section is shown in point 78. This way leads to an old mine shaft (point 79) and a rain-apron type of water catchment and tank that may be in disrepair (see points 80 & 81). Point 75 documents that there is no vehicle use of Diamond Bar wash in the section below this catchment.

Associated Human Impacts:

-Point 48 documents Lower McKinney tank, which has completely blown out and is nonfunctional. Because this tank has not been maintained we have not excluded it. It blends in with the surroundings.

Segment E: Northern Boundary SEE UNIT OVERVIEW MAP, AND DETAIL MAPS 1, 2 & 5

General Description: The northern boundary follows various wilderness inventory roads leading from Diamond Bar Ranch to some wells and dirt tanks, the Fishhooks Wilderness boundary, and the San Carlos Reservation boundary. Point 87 displays an image of the unit boundary road with the Diamond Bar Ranch (outside of unit) in the background. Points 88-90, 103 and 104 were taken looking at other unnamed wilderness inventory roads that serve as the unit boundary along the northwestern portion of this boundary segment. At point 104, and continuing to the east, the Fishhooks Wilderness area is adjacent the proposed LWC unit, opposite a road that leads to Fishhooks Well. Point 106 depicts the boundary road farther to the east; the LWC is to the right with the Wilderness area to the left. Beginning at point 108, and continuing to the south, points 108, 109, 111, and 113-117 document that the route along the Wilderness boundary is no longer maintained; from point 108, the LWC unit is contiguous with the Fishhooks Wilderness. This route was used to draw the boundary of the wilderness area, and at the time of the initial inventory, this was probably a new road; but it is no longer a road, and does not satisfy the criteria for being considered a wilderness inventory road. Heading south from point 117, the Wilderness boundary continues to serve as the proposed LWC unit boundary, as there is

no human impact to demarcate the boundary. Points 122-125 document that another route farther to the south which was used as the boundary to the Fishhooks Wilderness is not maintained and is now considered a way. The Fishhooks Wilderness boundary continues to serve as the LWC unit boundary until it intercepts the San Carlos Reservation which becomes the boundary at that point. The reservation property line acts as the proposed LWC boundary until point 135. No roads or ways cross this property line. At point 135, an unnamed wilderness inventory road (point 137) becomes the LWC boundary, which joins Day Mine Road.

Cherrystems: Two cherrystems enter the northern unit boundary:

-Points 93, 96, and 97 were taken of a maintained cherrystem with several dirt tanks along its length (points 94 & 95). There are no routes to the tanks from the cherrystem so they have not been excluded. The route ends at a rock damn (point 98; also excluded from the unit). Points 99-101 document that maintenance of this road ends at McKinney Dam (point 98). In particular, point 100 clearly demonstrates that no maintenance has occurred for decades.

-Point 134 displays an image of a short cherrystem that accesses a primitive campsite.

Ways:

-Points 91 and 92 depict a primitive route that is kept open solely by the passage of vehicles and has no apparent purpose because it dead ends at nothing.

-Points 99-101 and 118-125 show an unmaintained way that was built to excavate a number of dirt tanks (some shown at points 102 &120). Portions of this route were used as the wilderness boundary, but it no longer meets the definition of a wilderness inventory road. Point 126 was taken looking at an abandoned corral along this way (Dutch Pasture Corral). Point 127 shows the location where this primitive route enters a natural wash. Point 128 was taken to show that this wash, Dutch Pasture Canyon, is completely natural and not receiving any vehicular use, and taken in conjunction with point 35, shows that ATV use does not connect between the southern and norther unit boundaries.

-Points 105 and 107 show two water tanks that are outside of the unit and do not impact the naturalness of the proposed LWC. These human impacts are both located in the Fishhooks Wilderness.

-Points 108-117 depict a route that is becoming revegetated and reclaimed by natural processes. This was used as the wilderness boundary, but it no longer meets the definition of a wilderness inventory road.

-Point 136 displays an image of a very short spur way that accesses a primitive campsite.

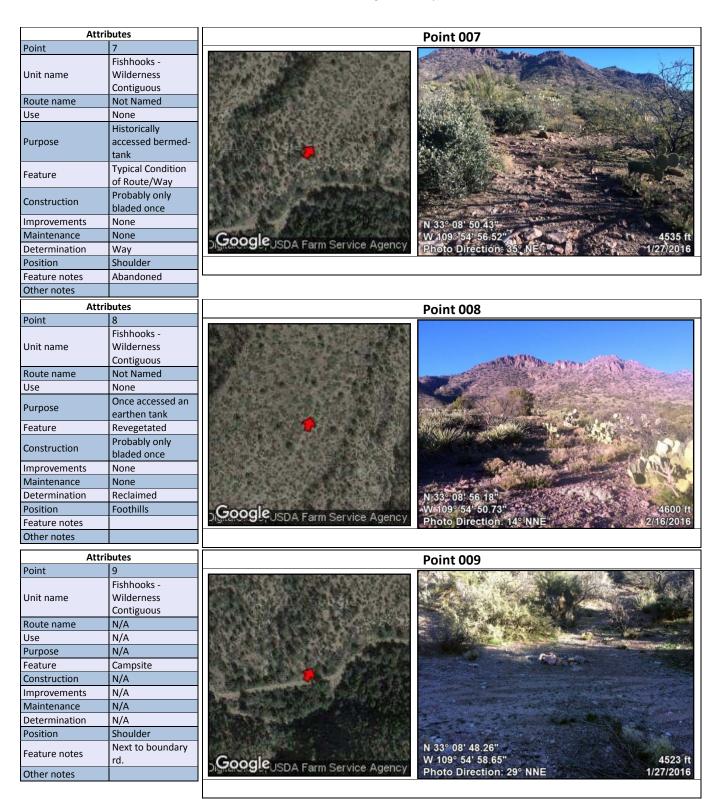
Associated Human Impacts: A route once continued past point 127, but it now does not exist. Point 129 shows an abandoned stock tank and windmill that are non-functional (Dutch Pasture Well). None of the equipment appears functional. These impacts do not substantially affect the naturalness of the area because they are tucked in a wash and barely visible. The wash that was once used to access this tank is natural and receives absolutely no vehicular use. Point 130 was taken farther to the east in this same wash. Points 131-133 were taken of a water tank, rain apron, and water catchment, collectively called Dutch Pasture Wildlife Water. The rain apron and water catchment are in disrepair.

That completes the narrative description of the unit boundary, routes, and human impacts.

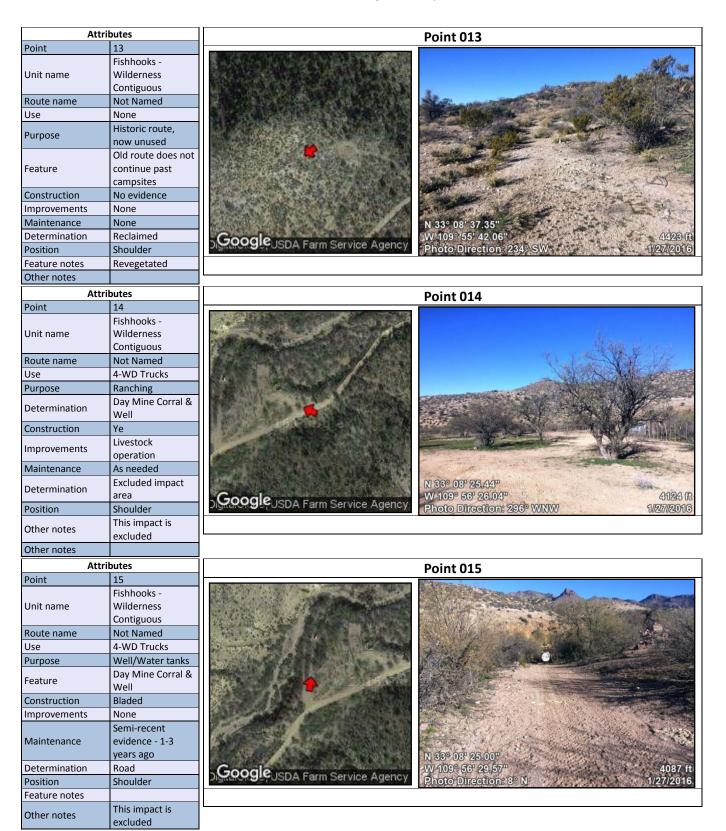
Section 4: Photopoint Data

Att	tributes	Point 001
Point	1	
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	N/A	
Use	N/A	
Purpose	N/A	
Feature	Earth-bermed tank	
Construction	N/A	
Improvements	N/A	
Maintenance	Naturalized, not maintained	
Determination	N/A	
Position	Summit/Ridgetop	N 33° 03' 37.73"
Feature notes		Geogle W 109° 50° 46.83" 5220 ft
Other notes		Scoogle JSDA Farm Service Agency W 109° 50' 46.83" 5220 ft Photo Direction: 72° ENE 2/16/2016
	ributes	Point 002
Point	2	
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	Not named	
Use	Off Road Vehicles	
Purpose	Hells Hollow Tank	
Feature	Showing semi- recent earthwork at stream crossing	
Construction	Bladed	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	Minimally, at crossing, but maintenance likely for dam at tank	N 33° 08' 23.88" 5199.ft Discogle JSDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 324° NW 2/16/2016
Determination	Road, Cherrystem	
Position Feature notes	Hillside Best section of route	
Other notes	Cherrystem	
Point	aributes	Point 003
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	N/A	
Use	N/A	
Purpose	N/A	
Feature	Hells Hollow Tank	
Construction	N/A	
Improvements	N/A N/A	
Maintenance	Likely to be maintained	
Determination	N/A	
Position	Hillside	N 339/09/ 43/84"
Feature notes	End of Cherrystem	Google 1004 5 52' 18-14" \$ 5309 ft
Other notes	This impact is	Coogle JSDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction 308° NW 21/16/2016

۸++	ributes	Delint 004
Point	4	Point 004
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	STANDARD AND AN AN AND AND AN AND AND AND AND A
Purpose	Camping	
Feature	Typical Condition of Route/Way	
Construction	Bladed	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	Bladed 3-5 years ago	
Determination	Road	N 33° 08' 44.91"
Position	Shoulder	
Feature notes	Typical condition of route	W 109° 54' 23.59" 47 Photo Direction: 340° NNW 1/27/
Other notes	Unit Boundary	
Δ++	ributes	Doint OOF
Point	5	Point 005
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness	
D	Contiguous	
Route name	N/A	
Use	N/A	
Purpose	N/A	
Feature	Campsite	
Construction	N/A	
Improvements	21/0	
Maintenance	N/A	
Determination	N/A	
Position	Shoulder	
Feature notes	Multiple campsites in area	N 33° 08' 50.84" W 109° 54' 26.37" Photo Direction: 38° NE 1/27/
Other notes	On unit boundary	Photo Direction: 38° NE 1/27/
۸++	ributes	
Point	6	Point 006
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	None	
Purpose	Historically accessed bermed- tank	
Feature	Junction of Routes/Ways	
Construction	Probably only bladed once	A CARLES AND A CARLES AND A CARLES
Improvements	None	N 33° 08' 48.06"
Maintenance	None	W 109° 54' 58.26"
Determination	Way	Photo Direction: 5° N 1/27/
Position	Shoulder	
Feature notes	Abandoned	
Other notes		

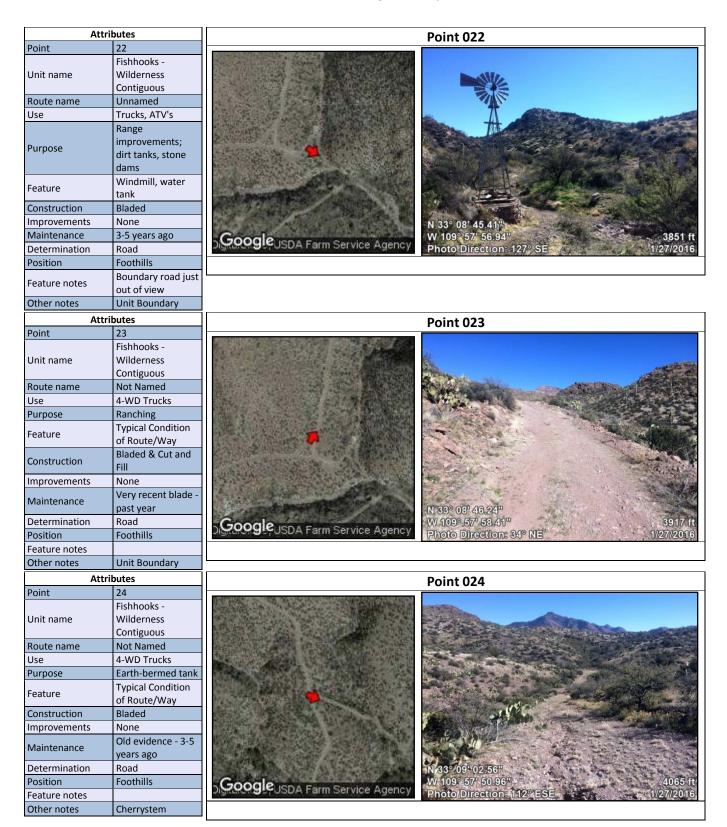


Att	ributes
Point	10
	Fishhooks -
Jnit name	Wilderness
	Contiguous
Route name Use	N/A N/A
	N/A N/A
Purpose Feature	Campsite
Construction	N/A
Improvements	N/A
Maintenance	N/A
Determination	N/A
Position	Shoulder
Fasture water	Next to boundary
Feature notes	rd.
Other notes	
Δ++	ributes
Point	11
	Fishhooks -
Unit name	Wilderness
	Contiguous
Route name	Not Named
Use	4-WD Trucks
Purpose	Camping
Feature	Typical condition
reature	of way
Construction	No evidence
Improvements	None
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Position	Shoulder
Feature notes	
Other	Kept open solely
Other notes	by passage of
-	vehicles
	ributes
Point	12 Fishbooks
Linit name	Fishhooks -
Unit name	Wilderness Contiguous
Route name	N/A
Route name Use	N/A N/A
	N/A N/A
Purpose Feature	Campsites
Construction	N/A
Improvements	N/A N/A
Maintenance	N/A N/A
Determination	N/A N/A
Position	Shoulder
Feature notes	Jilouluel
Other notes	

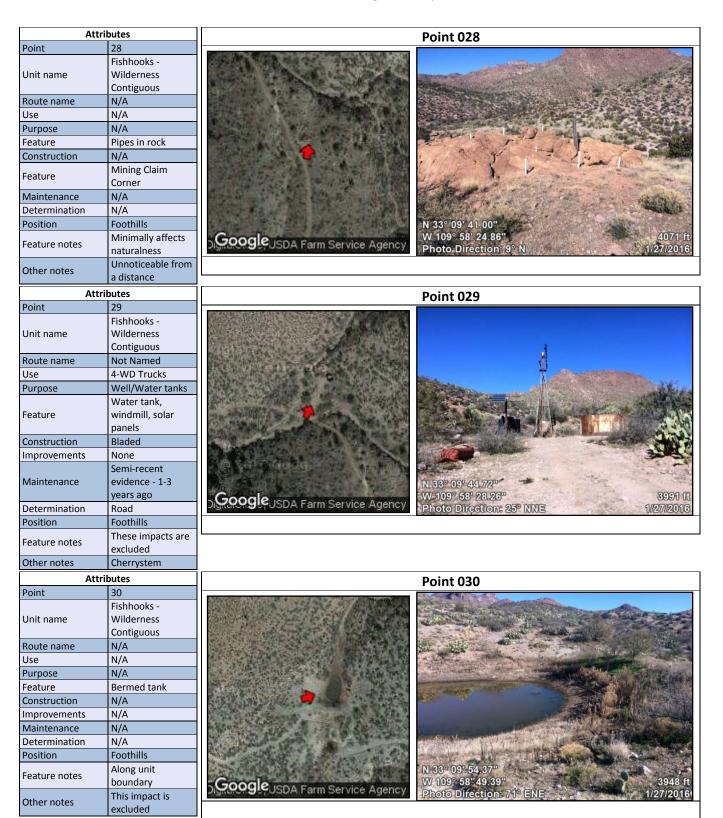


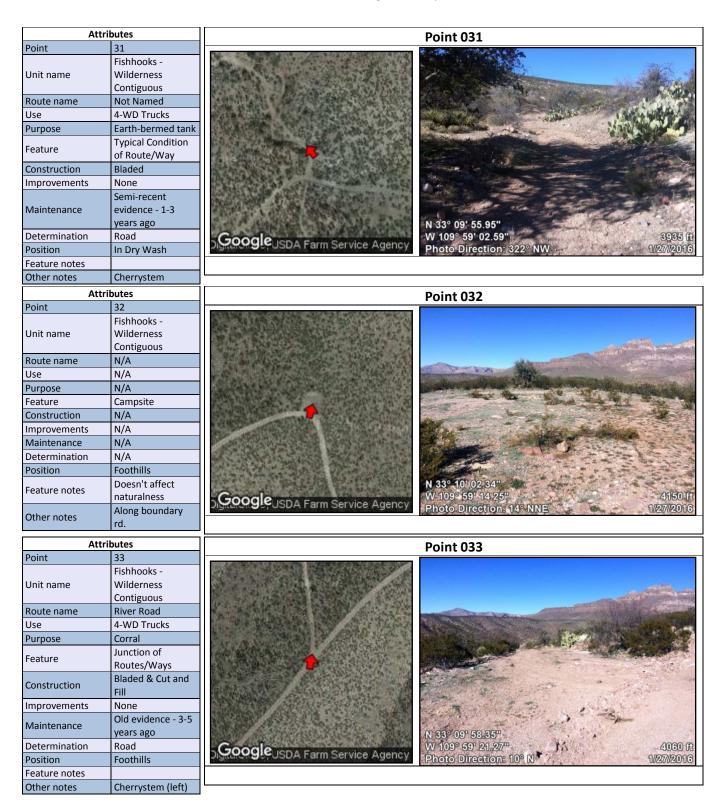
Att	ributes	Point 016
Point	16	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
11	4-WD Trucks,	
Use	OHV's	
Purpose	Ranching	
	Route in bad	
Feature	condition, but is a	
reature	major impact to	
	naturalness	
Construction	Bladed & Cut and	
construction	Fill	N 33° 08' 26.59 [±]
Improvements	None	N 33° 08' 26 59" 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	10 years ago;	Coogle USDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 262° W
Maintenance	Likely to be	
	maintained again	
Determination	Road	
Position	Shoulder	
	Worst section of	
Feature notes	route, washout	
	not repaired	
Other notes	Unit Boundary	
Att	ributes	Point 017
Point	17	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Ranching	
	Showing	
Fosturo	substantial road	
Feature	impact across the	
	foothills	
Construction	Bladed & Cut and	
construction	Fill	
Improvements	None	N 33° 08' 42.90"
	Semi-recent	W 109° 57' 22.88" 4076 ft
Maintenance	evidence - 3-5	Photo Direction: 145º SE 1/27/2016
	years ago	
Determination	Road	
Position	Foothills	
Feature notes		
Other notes	Unit Boundary	
Att	ributes	Point 018
Point	18	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Ranching	
	Typical Condition	
Feature	of Route	
Construction	Bladed & Cut and Fill	
Improvemente	None	
Improvements		
Mainterer	Semi-recent	
Maintenance	evidence - 3-5	N 33° 08' 43 54'
	years ago	Google JSDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 32° NNE 1/27/2016
Baland di si	Decid	
Determination	Road	Discourse JSDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 32º NNE 1/27/2016
Position	Road Foothills	Photo Direction: 32 NNE W2//2016
		Photo Direction: 32 NNE W2//2016

Δ++	tributes	Point 019
Point	19	
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	N/A	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
Use	,	
Purpose	N/A	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
Feature	Dam	
Construction	N/A	
Improvements	N/A	
Maintenance	N/A	
Determination	N/A	
Position	In Dry Wash	
Feature notes	Non-functional	N 33° 09' 01.52"
Other notes	This impact is excluded	Coogle USDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 44° NE 1/27/20
	excluded	
Att	tributes	Point 020
Point	20	
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness	
Pouto pama	Contiguous Not Named	
Route name		
Use	None	
Purpose	None apparent	
Feature	Naturalized old way	
Construction	Bladed once	
Improvements	None	
Feature notes	Route is on far hill	
Determination	Reclaimed	
Position	Foothills	N 33° 09' 07-38"
Feature notes	Route is on far hill	Scoogle USDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 35° NE 4175
Other notes	Blends in with landscape	Photo Direction: 35° NB 1/27/20
Att	tributes	Point 021
Point	21	
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness	
	Contiguous	and the second sec
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Ranching	
Feature	Typical Condition of Route	
Construction	Bladed & Cut and Fill	
Improvements	None	
	Semi-recent	
Maintenance	evidence - 3-5	N 33° 08° 43:51" W 109° 57' 36:99" 3949
	years ago	Coogle USDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction 73° ENE 1/27/20
Determination	Road	Discourse Service Agency Photo Direction: 73° ENE 1/27/20
Position	Foothills	
Feature notes		L
	Unit Boundary	

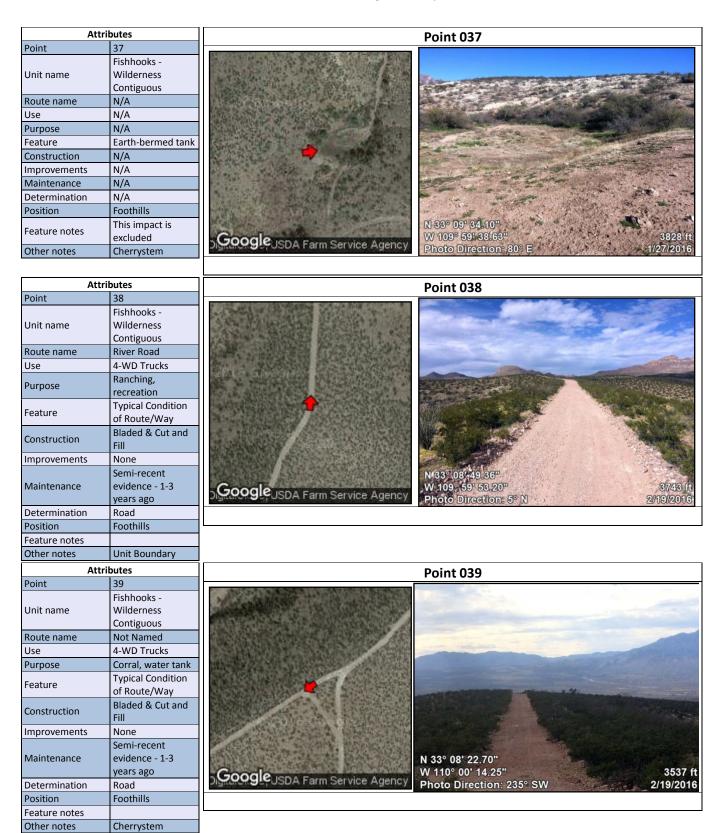


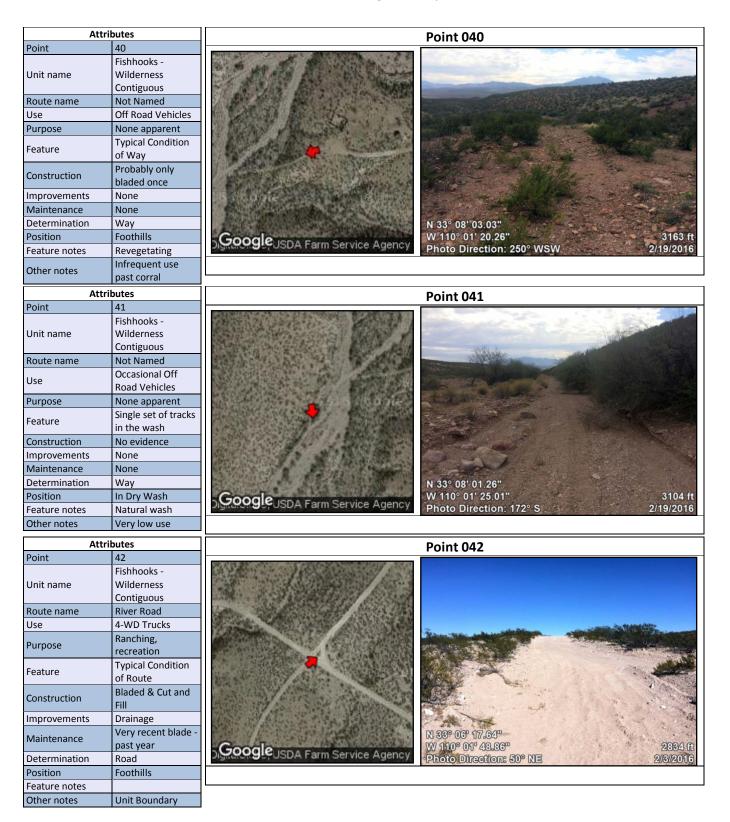
Att	ributes	Point 025
Point	25	
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	N/A	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	N/A	
Feature	Small Bermed tank	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
Construction	N/A	
Improvements	N/A	
Maintenance	N/A	
Determination	N/A	
Position	Foothills	
Feature notes		N 33° 09°01.07"
Other notes	This impact is excluded	W 109° 57' 46 36" W 109° 57' 46 36" Photo Direction: 0° N 1/27/2010
	ributes	Point 026
Point	26	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
-	Contiguous	A CONTRACTOR OF
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Well/Water tanks	
Feature	Junction of	
	Routes/Ways	
Construction	Bladed	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	Semi-recent evidence - 1-3	
Determination	years ago	N 33° 09' 27.22"
Determination	Road Foothills	Coogle USDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 207° SSW 1/27/2016
Position	FOOLINIIS	
Feature notes	Chornystern	
Other notes	Cherrystem	
	ributes	Point 027
Point	27	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
Douto porte	Contiguous	REFERENCES BUILDING TO THE ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS O
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Earth-bermed tank	
Determination	N/A	
Maintenance	Likely if needed	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	None	
Determinent	Way	
Determination		
Determination Position	Foothills	
	Way unmaintained starting here	Google ISDA Farm Service Agency W 109° 58° 09.58" 4123 f
Position	Way unmaintained	N 33° 09' 28.22" 4123 f Wi 109° 58' 09.58" 4123 f Photo Direction: 30° NNE 1/27/2016

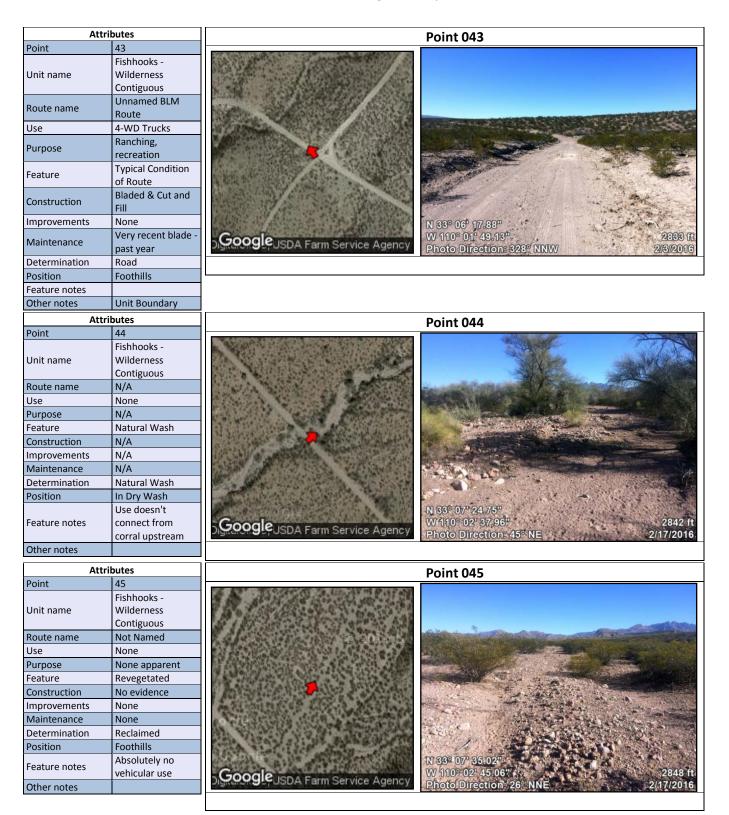




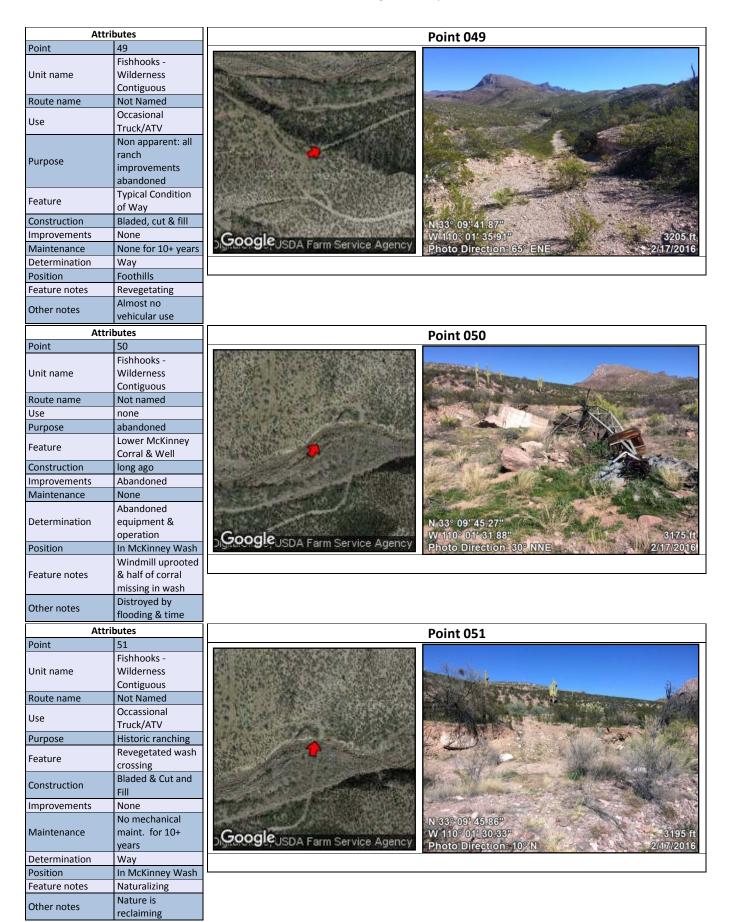
	tributes	
		Point 034
Point Unit name	34 Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	River Road	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Corral	
Fulpose	Corral/windmill/ta	
Feature	nk	
Construction	Bladed	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	Old evidence - 3-5 years ago.	
Determination	Road	N 229 (0) 10 57
Position	Foothills	- Google 100 - 59' 28.93" 40
	No use past	N 33° 10' 10.57" W 109° 59' 28.93" OCCOGLEUSDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 31° NNE 1/27//:
Feature notes	equipment	
Other notes	Cherrystem	
	tributes	D 1 • • • • •
Point	35	Point 035
i oliit	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
entenanie	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	None	
Purpose	None	
Feature	Natural wash	
Construction	No evidence	
Improvements	None	A DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL
Maintenance	None	
Determination	Not a route	
Position	In Dry Wash	
Feature notes		N 63º 10º 19130 ^m
Other notes		Google
		CoogleUSDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 10° N
۸++	tributes	
Point	36	Point 036
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Earth-bermed tank	
Feature	Typical Condition	
reature	of Route/Way	
Construction	Bladed & Cut and Fill	
Improvements	None	
•	Semi-recent	
	evidence - 1-3	N 33º 09'28 04"
Maintenance		
Maintenance	years ago	W 109° 59' 34 13"
Maintenance Determination		N 33° 09'28'04" W 109° 59'34'13" Bhoto Direction: 355° N 1/27//
	years ago	Discogle USDA Farm Service Agency W 109° 59'34.13" Photo Direction: 355° N 1/27/5
Determination	years ago Road	W 109° 59'34.13" Photo Direction: 355° N 1/27/

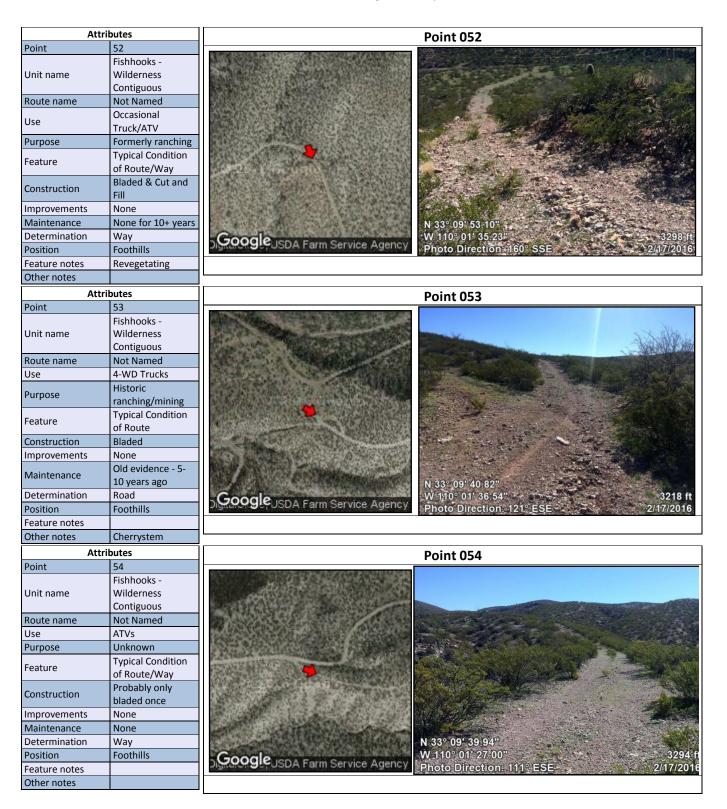






Att	ributes	Point 046
Point	46	
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Ranching, historic mining	
Feature	Junction of Routes	
Construction	Bladed	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	Old evidence - 5+ years ago	
Determination	Road	N 38° 08' 03.91"
Position	Foothills	Google JSDA Farm Service Agency W 110° 02° 49,92° 2974 ft 2/17/2016
Feature notes		Photo Direction: 30° NNE 2/17/2016
Other notes	Cherrystem	
Att	ributes	Point 047
Point	47	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	None	
Purpose	None apparent	
Feature	Revegetated	
Construction	No evidence	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	None	
Determination	Reclaimed	
Position	Foothills	
Feature notes		N 33° 08° 56.47"
Other notes		N 33° 08' 56.47" W 110° 01' 52 11" Photo Direction: 235° SW 27/17//2016
Att	ributes	Point 048
Point	48	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	N/A	
Use	N/A	
Purpose	N/A	
Feature	Lower McKinney Tank	
Construction	N/A	
Improvements	N/A	
Maintenance	N/A	
Determination	Naturalizing	
Position	In Dry Wash	N 33° 09° 40.10"
Feature notes	Non-functional	Coogle USDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 295° WNW. 2/17//2016





Att	tributes		Point 055
Point	55	THE ARE NOT THE OWNER AND A COMPANY OF A	
	Fishhooks -		
Unit name	Wilderness		Manual day of the second state
	Contiguous		Salar Constants
Route name	Not Named		
Use	None	4月10日2月1日日日 1日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日	
Purpose	Unknown		Service States
Feature	3 foot tall creosote		and the state
	Bladed & Cut and		
Construction	Fill	5.5.9.4.P. 4.1.4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	
Improvements	None		
Maintenance	None		and the set
Determination	Way		-
Position	Foothills		N'33° 09' 37.72"
Feature notes	Revegetating	Casal	W 110° 01' 17.17'
Other notes	Nevegetating	Google USDA Farm Service Agency	Photo Direction:
other notes			
Att	ributes		Point 056
Point	56		
	Fishhooks -		
Unit name	Wilderness		A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
	Contiguous		
Route name	Not Named		
Use	None	の 名を見たる。 たいで ない たいの かってい	
Purpose	Unknown		an and the second
Feature	Revegetated	The second se	
Construction	Bladed & Cut and Fill		
Improvements	None		For Mary Money Star
Maintenance	None		
Determination	Reclaimed	A STATE OF THE STA	A State of State
Position	Hillside	CREEK STREET	
		C	N 33° 09' 32'13" W 110° 01' 06.65
Feature notes	No vehicualr use	DGoogleUSDA Farm Service Agency	Photo Direction:
Other notes			Photospheetion
Att	ributes		Point 057
Point	57	BALLANDARD CONTRACTOR AND	
	Fishhooks -		
Unit name	Wilderness		
	Contiguous		in the second lines
Route name	Not Named		
Use	None		and the second
Purpose	Unknown		Carlin State
Feature	Revegetated		
	Probably only		N. D. Mark
Construction	bladed once	new all a state of the state of the state	THE SECTION
Improvements	None		
Maintenance	None		
Determinetie	De de la const		C ISHING SHE ST

Determination

Feature notes

Other notes

Position

Reclaimed

Mature creosote

Foothills

1201

3720 ft

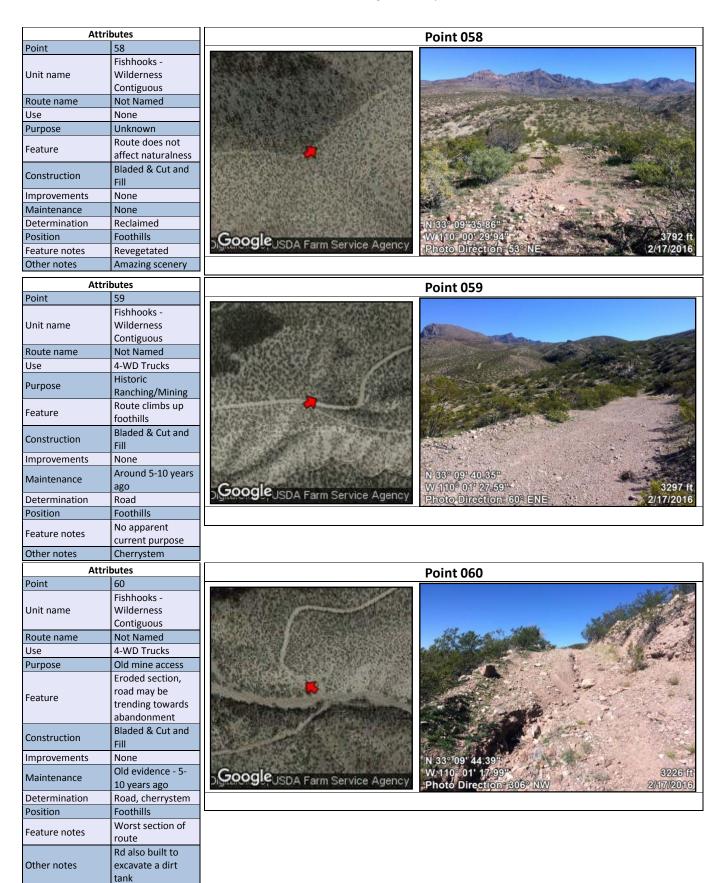
17/2016

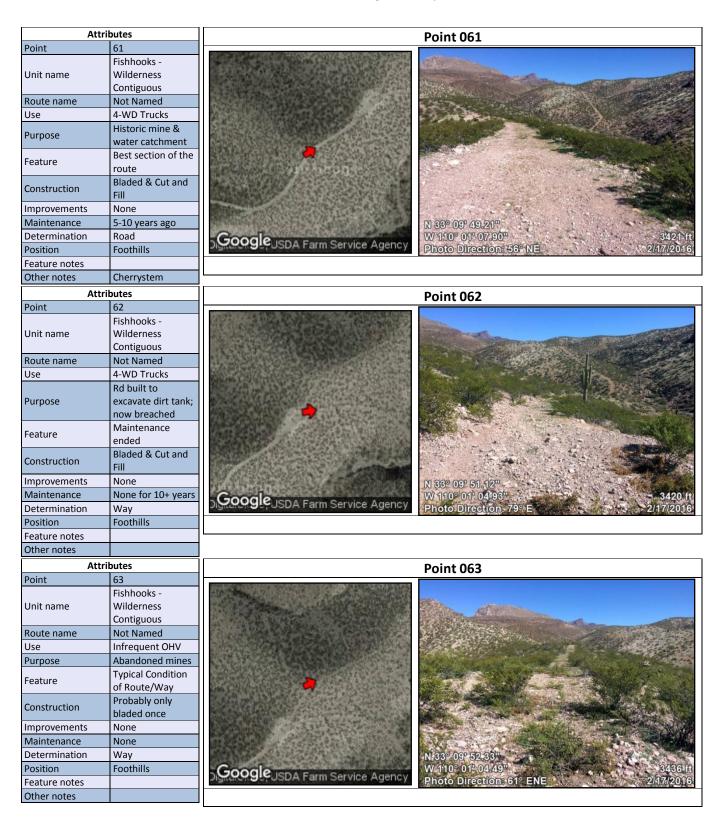
Google USDA Farm Service Agency

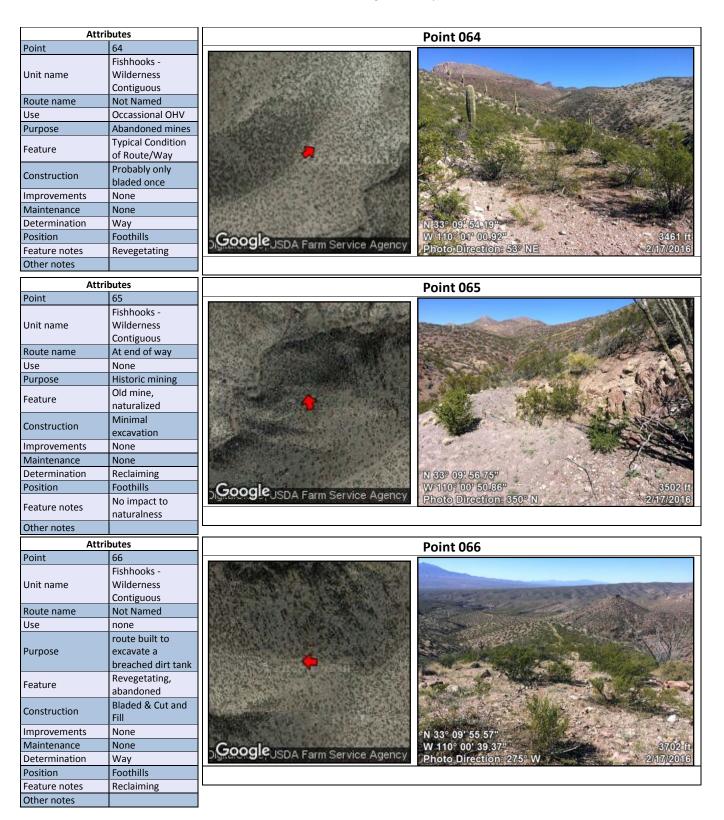
33° 09'

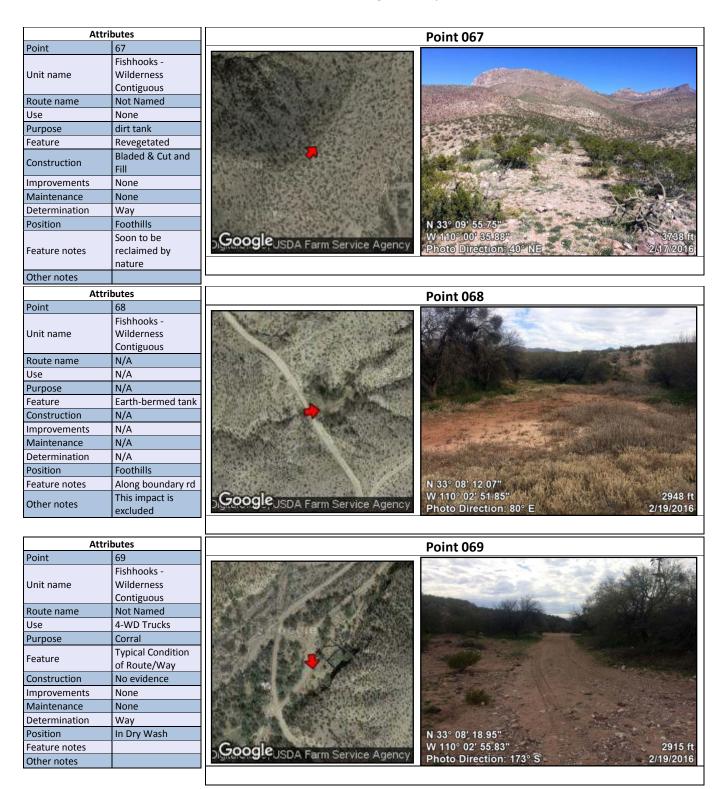
Photo

110° 002

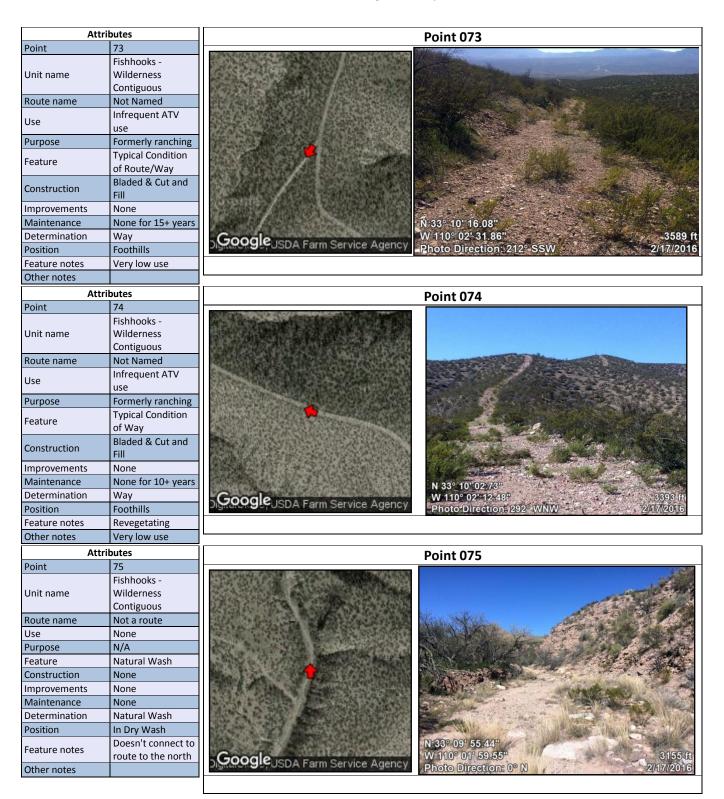


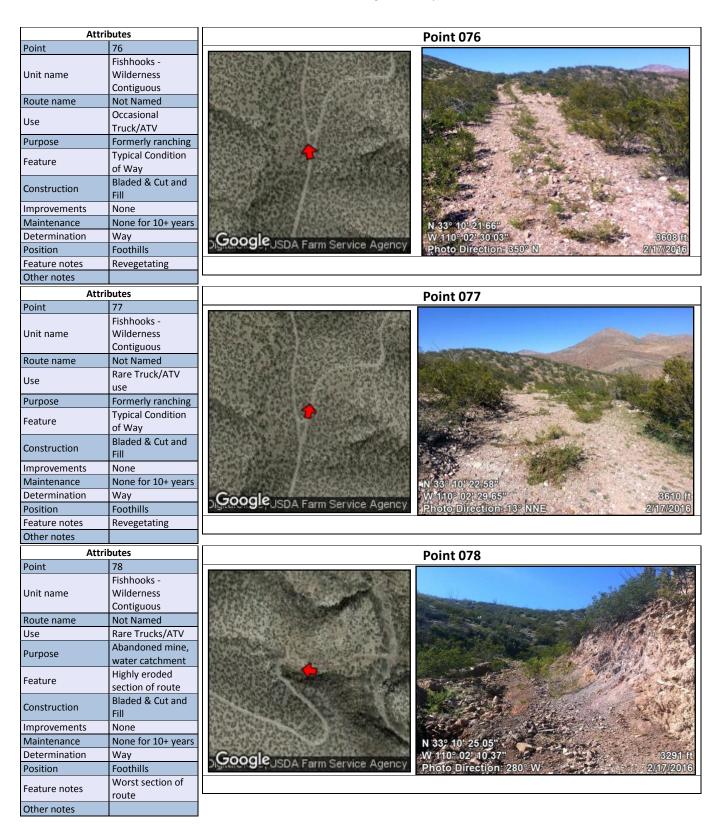


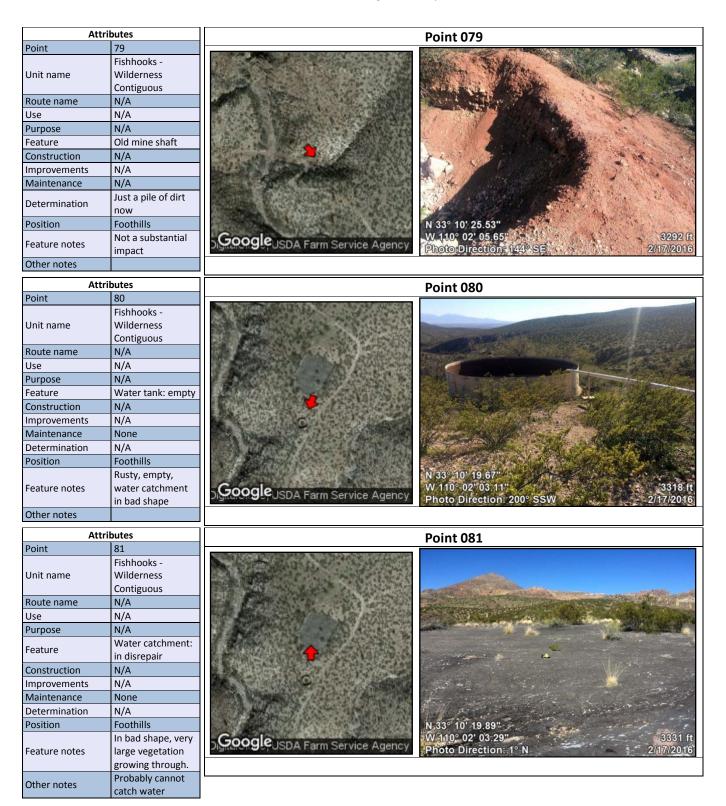


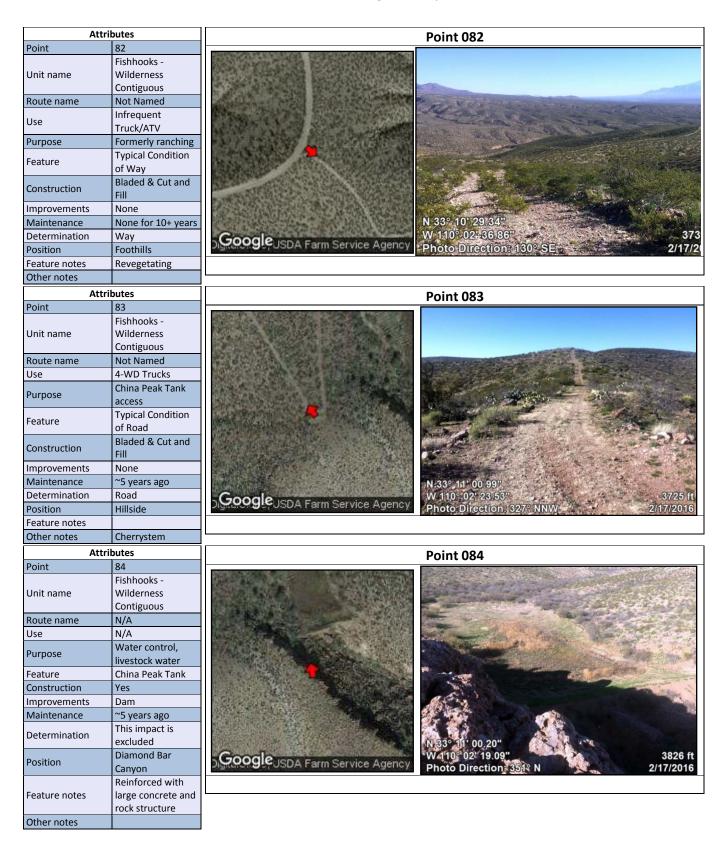


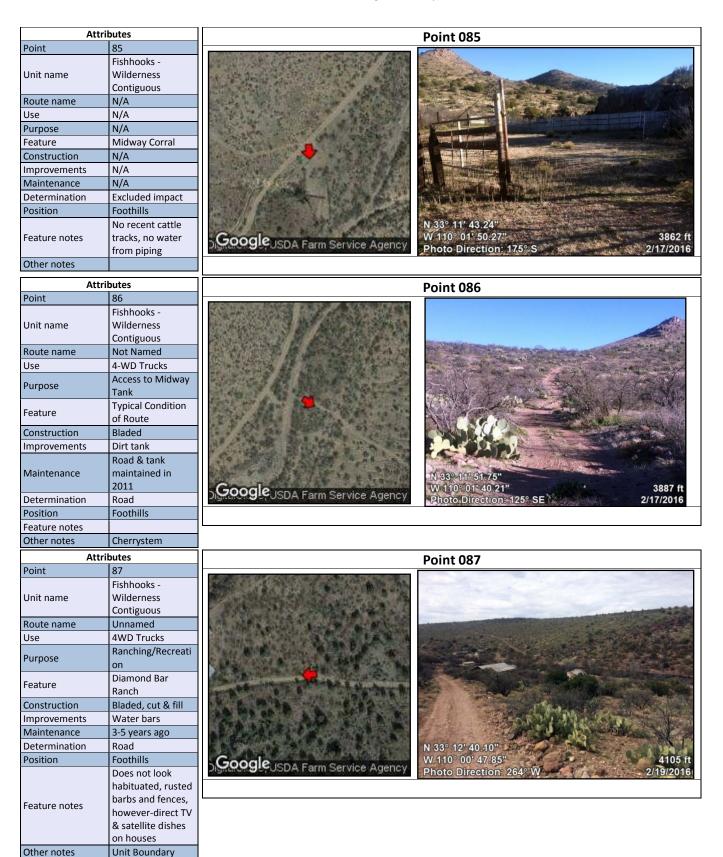
Att	ributes
Point	70
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous
Route name	N/A
Use	N/A
Purpose Feature	N/A Corral
Construction	N/A
Improvements	N/A
Maintenance	N/A
Determination	N/A
Position	In Dry Wash
Feature notes	Falling down, rusted fences & decayed wood
Other notes	
Δ††	tributes
Point	71
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous
Route name	Not Named
Use	4-WD Trucks
Purpose	Corral
Feature	Typical Condition of Route/Way
Construction	No evidence
Improvements	None
Maintenance Determination	None Way
Position	In Dry Wash
Feature notes	
Other notes	
۸++	tributes
Point	72
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous
Route name	Not Named
Use	Infrequent ATV use
Purpose	Formerly ranching
Feature	Typical Condition of Route/Way
Construction	Bladed & Cut and Fill
Improvements	None
Maintenance	None for 15+ years; reclaiming
Determination	Way
Position	Foothills
Feature notes	Naturalizing
Other notes	

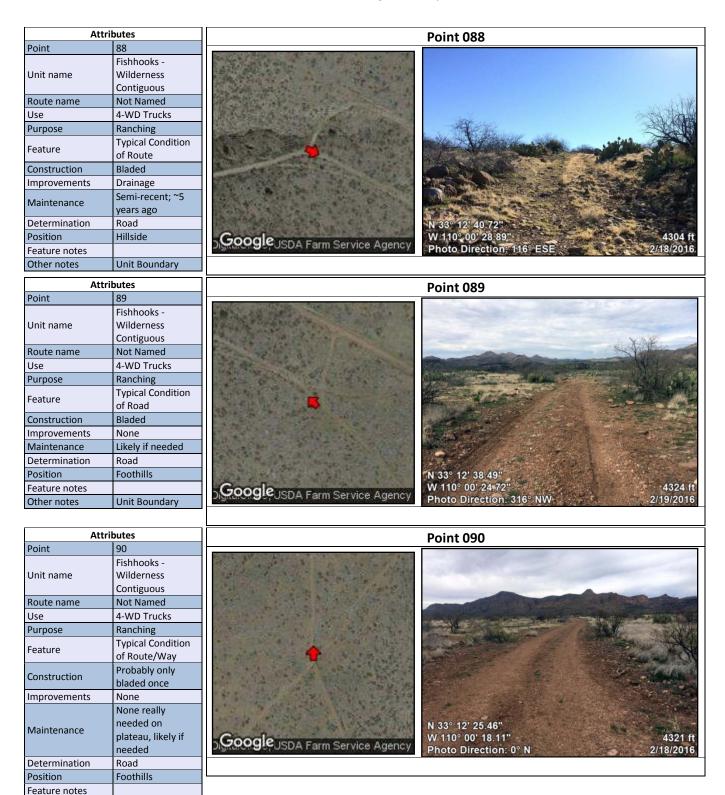




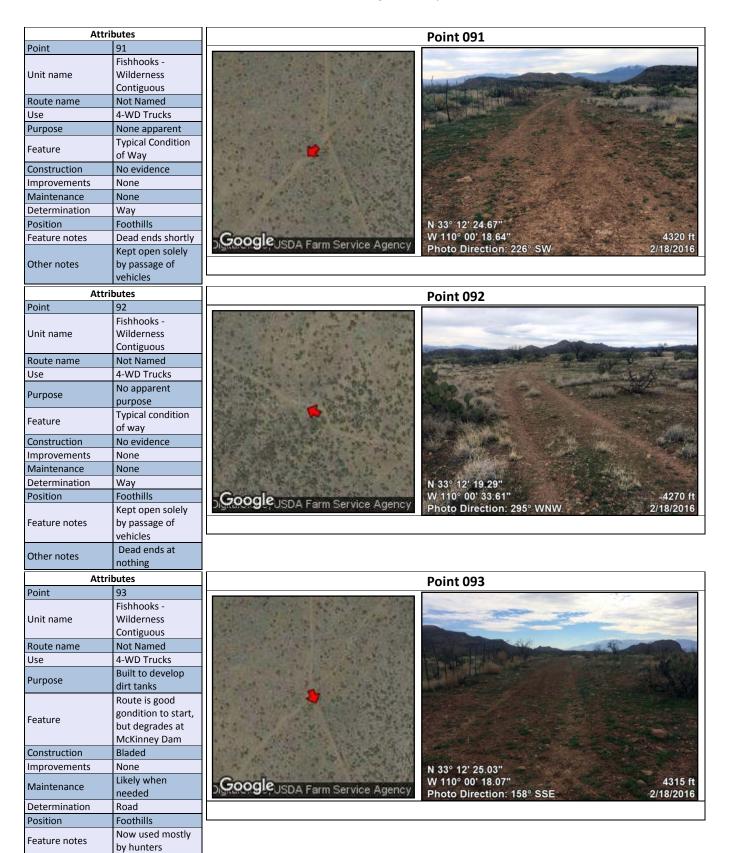








Unit Boundary

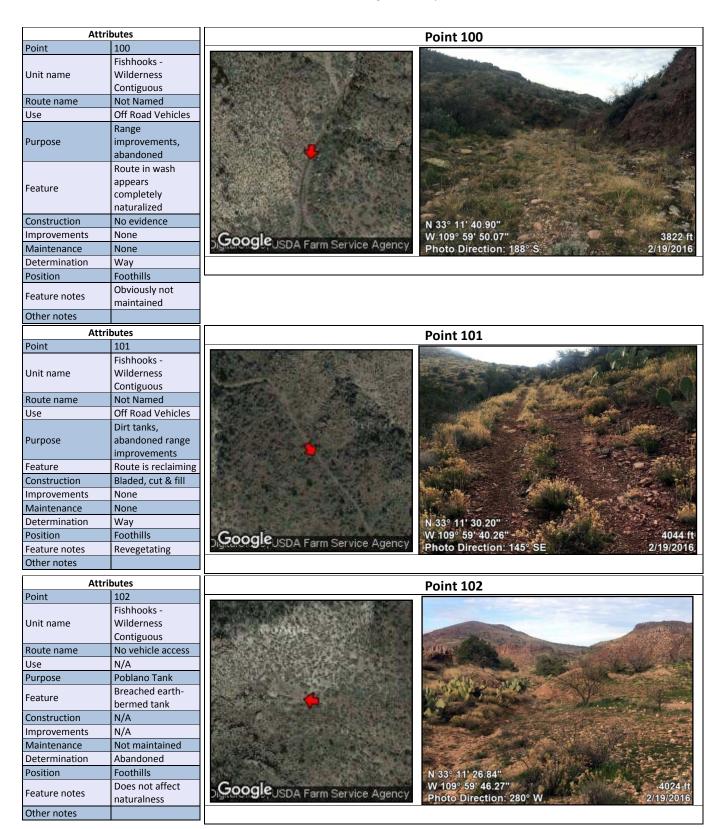


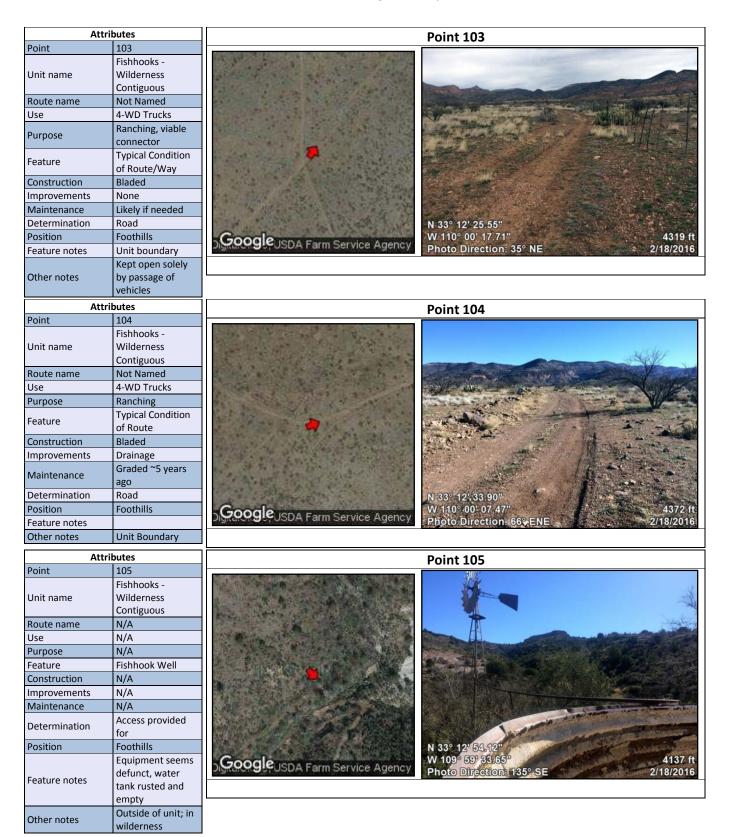
Cherrystem

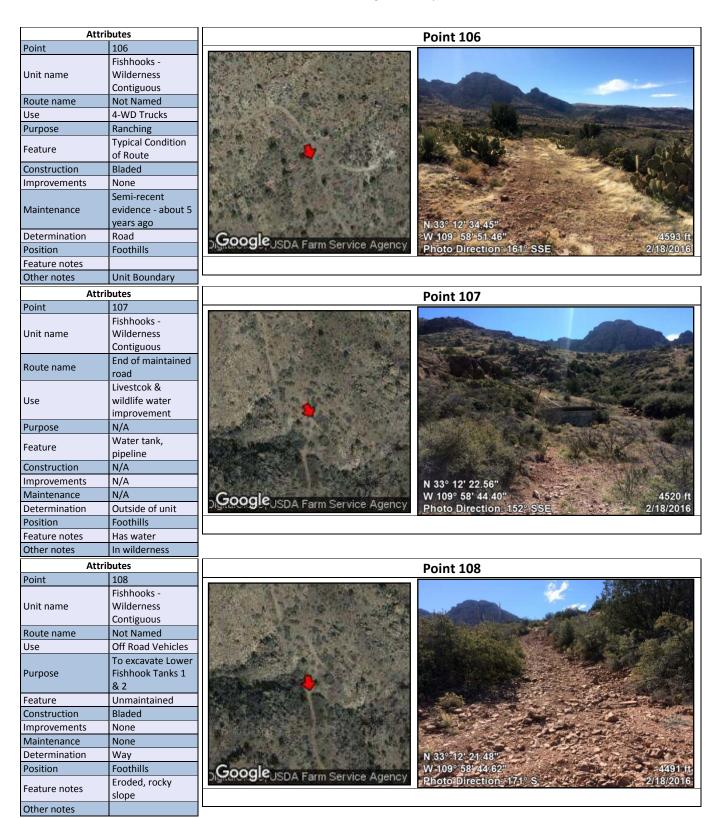
Δ++	tributes
Point	94
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous
Route name	N/A N/A
Use Purpose	N/A N/A
Feature	Pasture Tank
Construction	N/A
Improvements	N/A
Maintenance	N/A
Determination	No impact to naturalness
Position	Foothills
Feature notes Other notes	
other notes	
Δ++	tributes
Point	95
	Fishhooks -
Unit name	Wilderness
Route name	Contiguous N/A
Use	N/A
Purpose	N/A
Feature	Palo Verde Tank
Construction	N/A
Improvements Maintenance	N/A N/A
	No impact to
Determination	naturalness
Position	Foothills
Feature notes	
Other notes	
6	
	tributes
Point	96 Fishhooks -
Unit name	Wilderness
	Contiguous
Route name	Not Named
Use	4-WD Trucks
Purpose	Range improvements
	Sidecast berms
Feature	show semi-recent
	evidence
Construction	Bladed
Improvements	None Old evidence - 5-
Maintenance	10 years ago
Determination	Road
Position	Foothills
Feature notes	
Other poter	Charrystom

Cherrystem

A++	tributes	D.:
Point	97	Point 097
Unit name	97 Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	4-WD Trucks	
Purpose	Dam, reservoirs	
	Cherrystemmed	
Feature	portion of route	
	shows aging signs	
	of maintenance	
Construction	Bladed & Cut and Fill	
Improvements	None	N 33° 11' 51.21"
Maintenance	Old evidence - 5- 10 years ago	Google JSDA Farm Service Agency W 110° 00' 05.25" 4134 ft Photo Direction: 142° SE 2/19/2016
Determination	Road	Photo Direction. 142 SE
Determination Position	Foothills	
Feature notes	roounns	
Other notes	Cherrystem	
Att	tributes	Point 098
Point	98	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	N/A	
Use	N/A	
Purpose	N/A	
Feature	McKinney Dam	
Construction	Yes	
Improvements	N/A	
Maintenance	Not maintained	
	Maintenance	
Determination	likely, road is	
	passable by 4WD	N 33° 11' 45.79"
	trucks to this point	Google USDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 0° N 2/19/2016
Position	Foothills	Photo Direction: 0° N 2/19/2016
Fasture astes	Concrete and rock, leaking in concrete	
Feature notes	and breached	
Other notes		
	tributes	Point 099
Point	99	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	Off Road Vehicles	
Purpose	Range improvements	
Feature	Reclaiming route	
	Probably only	
Construction	bladed once	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	None	
Determination	Way	N 33° 11' 43-84" W 109° 59' 49 46" 3834 ft
Position	Foothills	Coogle USDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 180° S 2/19/2016
Feature notes	In the process of	Photo Direction: 180° S 2/19/2016
Other notes	naturalizing	
other notes		

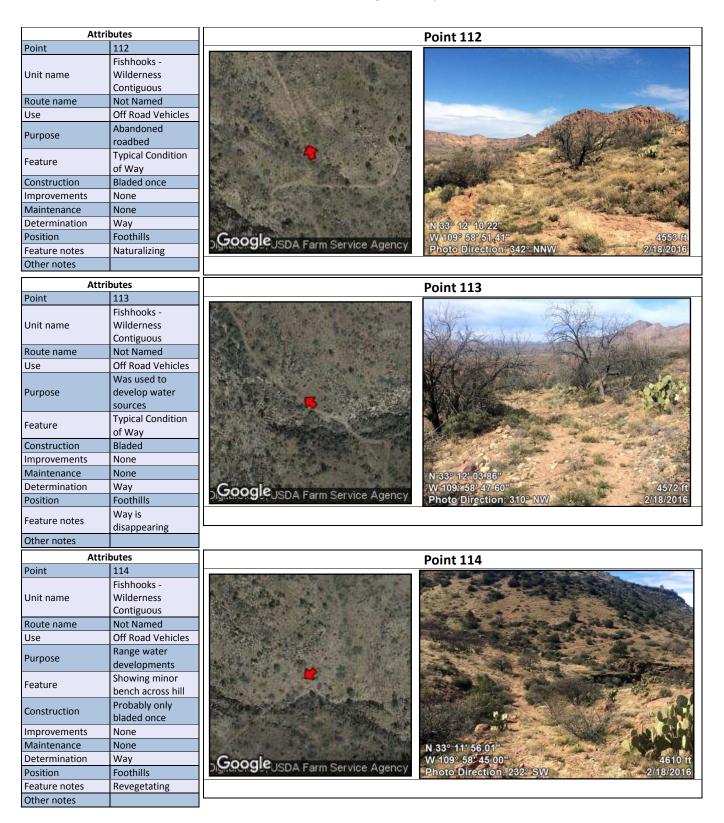


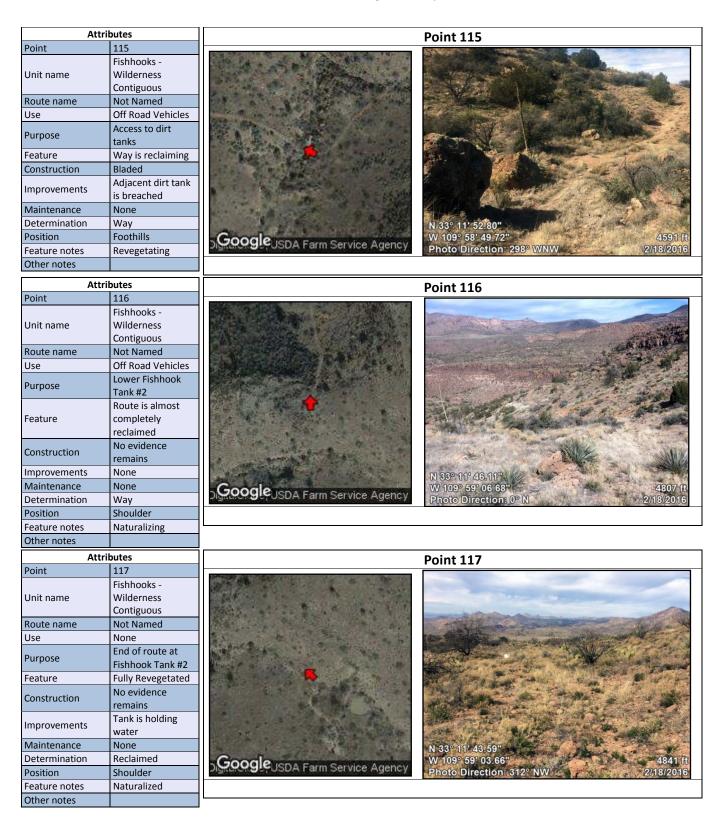


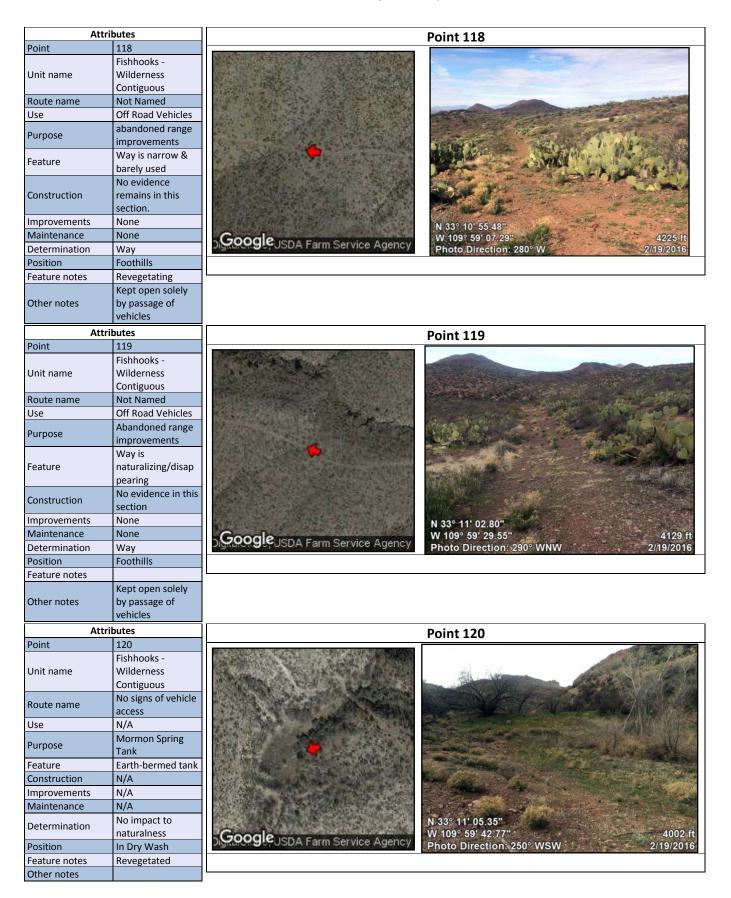


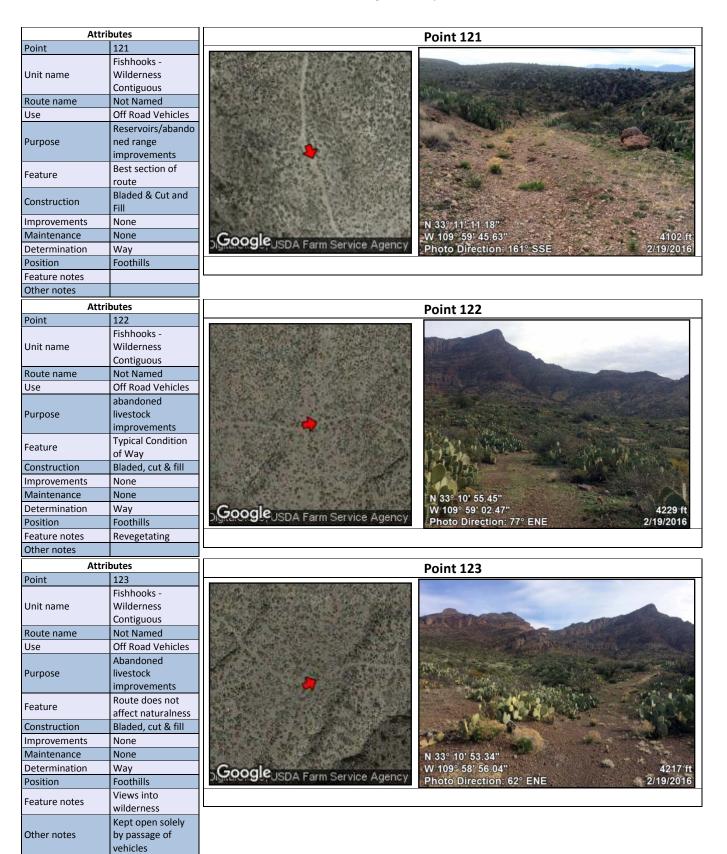
At	tributes	Point 109
Point	109	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	Off Road Vehicles	
	Historic ranching,	
Purpose	range	
	improvements	
Feature	Typical Condition	
reature	of Way	
Construction	Probably only	
construction	bladed once	
Improvements	None	NI33° 12' 13.22"
Maintenance	None	- Google ICDA Family 2010 - 4623 ft 45.91
Determination	Way	Google USDA Farm Service Agency W1099 58 45 91 4623 ft Photo Direction: 50° NE 2/18/2016
Position	Foothills	
Feature notes	Revegetating	
Other notes		
At	tributes	Point 110
Point	110	
	Fishhooks -	
Unit name	Wilderness	
	Contiguous	
Route name	Not Named	
Use	None	
2	Predates other	
Purpose	route	
Feature	Low or no use	
Construction	No evidence	
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	None	
Determination	Way	
Position	Foothills	N 33° 12′ 12 81°
Feature notes	Revegetating	W 109° 58' 47 40" 4627 ft
Other notes		Google JSDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 285° WNW 2/18/2016
	tributes	Point 111
Point	110	SECTION AND CONTRACTORS
Unit name	Fishhooks -	
onit name	Wilderness Contiguous	
Poutonamo	Not Named	
Route name	Off Road Vehicles	
Use	Abandoned ranch	
Purpose		
Pulpose	& range improvements	
	Route is barely	
Feature	distinguishable	Property and a second of the second of the second
Construction	Bladed	
		- Charles - Mar and the second s
Improvements	None	
Maintenance	None	Google 150 A Francisco A reason W 109° 58° 48.47" 4616 ff
Determination	Way	Scoogle JSDA Farm Service Agency Photo Direction: 146° SE 2/18/2016
Position	Foothills	Photo Dillegation 140° SE ZA18/2016
Feature notes	Worst section of	
Other notes	route	

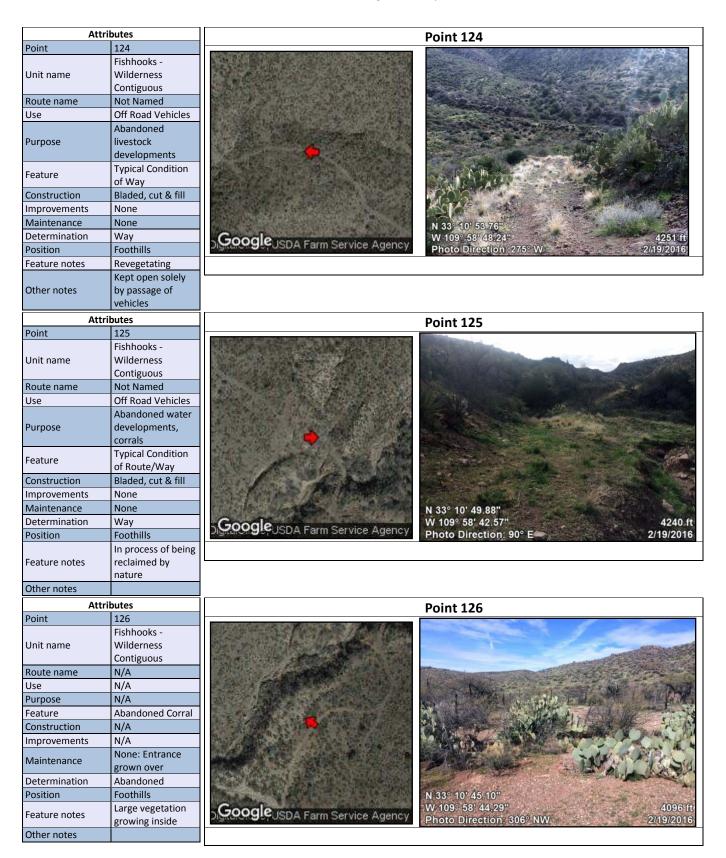
Feature notes Other notes









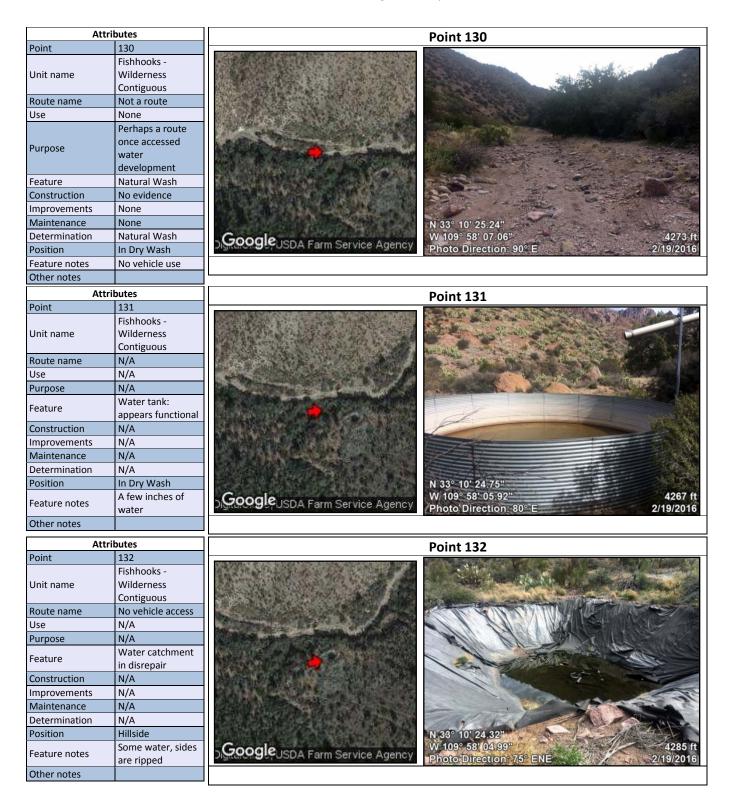


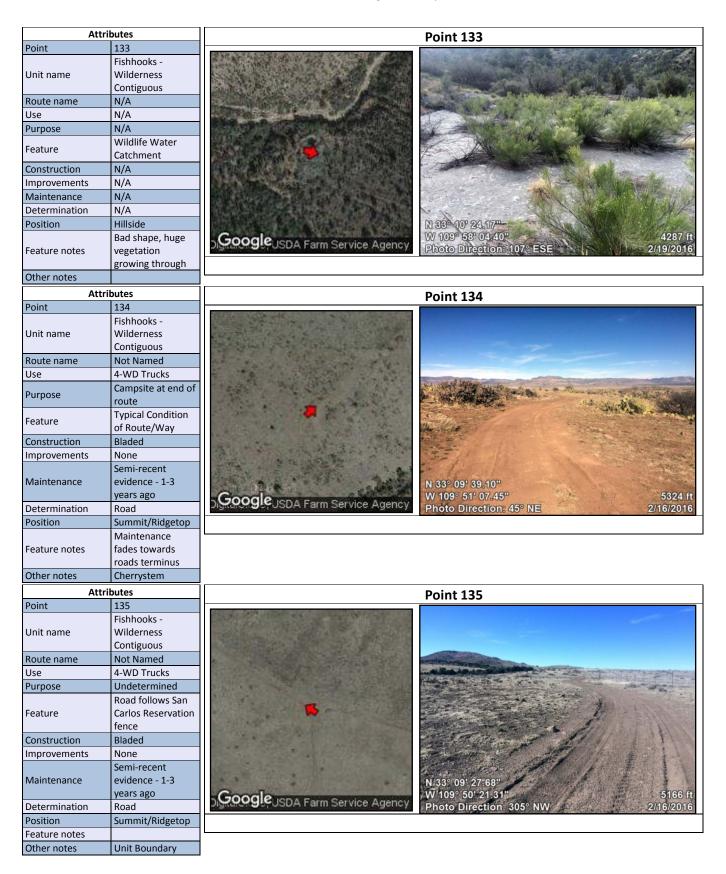
	wihtoo
	tributes
Point Unit name	127 Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous
Route name	Not Named
Use	Off Road Vehicles
Purpose	Abandoned water developments
Feature	Route washed away: impassable
Construction	Bladed
Improvements	None
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Position	Foothills
Feature notes	Very low vehicular use
Other notes	
Att	tributes
Point	128
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness Contiguous
Route name	Not a route
Use	None
Purpose	Wash
Feature	Natural Wash
Construction	No evidence
Improvements	None
Maintenance	None
Determination	Natural Wash
Position	In Dry Wash
Feature notes	No vehicle use
Other notes	
	tributes
Point	129
Unit name	Fishhooks - Wilderness
Route name	Contiguous Not Named
Use	N/A
Purpose	Dutch Pasture Well: abandoned
Feature	Abandoned & dilapidated tank, stock tank, windmill
Construction	N/A
Improvements	N/A
Maintenance	None: Windmill blades have long since fallen off & tank is full of dirt
Determination	Not a substantial impact to naturalness
Position	In Dry Wash
	Along natural
Feature notes	wash - no vehicle

wash - no vehicle

access

Feature notes





Attributes Point 136			
Point	136		1011(130
	Fishhooks -		k
Unit name	Wilderness		
	Contiguous	and the second second	
Route name	Not Named		and the second of the second o
Use	4-WD Trucks		
Purpose	Camping	- WE THE A STALL AVERAL	and the second second
Feature	Spur to campsite	A MARA A CANANT	
Construction	No evidence		
Improvements	None		
Maintenance	None	Tot a strength	
Determination	Way		
Position	Summit/Ridgetop	a the second sec	
Feature notes	Very short spur		N 33° 09' 20.89"
	Kept open solely	Google USDA Farm Service Agency	W 109° 50' 24.50"
Other notes	by passage of	Digital Charge Store Agency	Photo Direction: 320° NW
	vehicles		
Att	ributes		Point 137
Point	137		
	Fishhooks -	and the second sec	
Unit name	Wilderness		
	Contiguous		
Route name	Not Named		
Use	4-WD Trucks		And and the second s
Purpose	Ranching/Recreati		- trange
i uipose	on		
Feature	Typical Condition		and the second s
	of Route/Way		
Construction	Bladed		
Improvements	None		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Semi-recent	The state of the s	
Maintenance	evidence - 1-3		N 33° 08' 53.65"
	years ago	Google USDA Farm Service Agency	W 109° 50' 25.39"
Determination	Road	Signal on the Agency	Photo Direction: 0° N
Position	Summit/Ridgetop		
Feature notes			
Other notes	Unit Boundary		