

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

M E S S A G E

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

FEBRUARY 8, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with accompanying papers

To the Congress of the United States:

The wonder of Nature is the treasure of America.

What we have in woods and forest, valley and stream, in the gorges and the mountains and the hills, we must not destroy. The precious legacy of preservation of beauty will be our gift to posterity.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said a long time ago that "in the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods we return to reason and faith."

Emerson would have been cheered and comforted by the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system. On September 3, 1964, when I signed that law it brought into being the preservation for our time and for all time to come 9 million acres of this vast continent in their original and unchanging beauty and wonder.

The new law designated 54 national forest areas—9.1 million acres—as units of the national wilderness preservation system, with special provisions for certain restricted commercial uses for a limited period. Included were all the wilderness, wild, and canoe areas previously established by the Department of Agriculture.

Thirty-four national forest primitive areas—5.5 million acres—will be reviewed over a 10-year period for possible addition to the system. Also to be reviewed are all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more in the national park system, as well as all such areas and roadless

islands, regardless of size, in the national wildlife refuge and game ranges. None of the areas to be reviewed may be added to the system except as provided for by subsequent acts of Congress.

Only in our country have such positive measures been taken to preserve the wilderness adequately for its scenic and spiritual wealth. In the new conservation of this century, our concern is with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not only man's material welfare but the dignity of man himself.

The Congress can justly be proud of the contribution of foresight and prudent planning expressed by this measure to perpetuate our rare and rich natural heritage. Generations of Americans to come will enjoy a finer and more meaningful life because of these actions taken in these times.

It is now my privilege to send to the Congress today a report which, in accordance with the terms of the act last year, details the beginnings of our progress on a long road of "reason and faith."

I am confident that it is a road worth the travel and a journey we shall be proud to have pioneered.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 8, 1965.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE SYSTEM

Until midnight, December 31, 1983, the U.S. mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing continue to extend to national forest units of the national wilderness preservation system, to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the Wilderness Act, and subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the act. Lands within national forest units of the system may be prospected for purposes of gathering information about minerals if such prospecting is conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

The U.S. mining laws and the mineral leasing laws, as they apply to national forest units of the system and to national forest "primitive areas," continue to be administered by the Department of the Interior. Regulations pertaining to mineral-resource provisions of the Wilderness Act applicable to national forest units of the system are being drafted in the Department of the Interior.

The Department is preparing standards and plans for recurring mineral surveys of national forest units of the system, consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation, as contemplated by the act. The surveys, to be carried out by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, will be made available to the public and submitted to the President and to the Congress as they are completed.

MINERAL SURVEYS OF NATIONAL FOREST "PRIMITIVE AREAS"

The Department of the Interior is developing standards and plans for mineral surveys of national forest "primitive areas," aggregating approximately 5.5 million acres. The surveys, to be conducted by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, will be made available to the Congress as requested by the conference committee on S. 4, 88th Congress, so as to provide professional technical advice as to the presence or absence of minerals in each "primitive area" that may be proposed for wilderness designation.

REVIEWS OF ROADLESS AREAS AND ROADLESS ISLANDS

The Department of the Interior is preparing standards and plans for the review of all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more in the national park system, and of all such areas and all roadless islands in the national wildlife refuges and game ranges as of the effective date of the act. Such reviews will include surveys of mineral resources of areas open to mineral leasing or mineral location. Based on the reviews, the Department will announce proposed recommendations as to the suitability of each roadless area or island for wilderness pres-

ervation. As provided in the act, public notice of proposed recommendations will be given and public hearings will be held in time to permit recommendations of the President concerning not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be transmitted to the Congress before September 3, 1967.

National park system units containing roadless areas at present encompass approximately 22.5 million acres. National wildlife refuges and game ranges containing roadless areas and roadless islands at present encompass approximately 24.1 million acres. The net area of roadless areas and islands within these gross acreages will be determined as the reviews are made.

Special care will be exercised in considering proposals to locate new roads across or near present roadless areas and islands in the national park system and the national wildlife refuge system pending review of the suitability of such areas and islands for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AREAS

"Wilderness preservation" is one of the multiple purposes for which public lands and other Federal lands exclusively administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management may be retained and managed, at least during a temporary period ending June 30, 1969, as provided in Public Law 88-607. Under that act, such lands may not be given a designation or classification except as authorized by statute or defined in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Regulations are being drafted under which the Secretary will determine which of the lands exclusively administered by him through the Bureau of Land Management shall be disposed of or retained and managed. Public notice of proposed rulemaking will be given, Congress will be notified, and a public hearing will be held before the regulations will be issued in final form.

GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Department of the Interior has received no offers of private gifts or contributions to be used to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The Secretary of Agriculture has instructed the Chief of the Forest Service to draft the regulations and to prepare instructions necessary in directing the protection, management, and use of the national forest units in the national wilderness preservation system which will, consistent with the intent of the act assure their continued administration in the best interest of all Americans.

In accordance with these instructions the Chief of the Forest Service has—

1. Issued an emergency directive (app. I hereof) ordering that all national forest wilderness and national forest primitive areas shall continue to be managed, insofar as consistent with the Wilderness Act, under the applicable regulations, policies, and directives which were in effect on September 3, 1964. This emergency directive is intended to provide the policy continuity necessary for interim protection and management of those areas formerly designated as Wilderness and Wild Areas under Secretary of Agriculture Regulations U-1 and U-2; as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area under regulation U-3, and as primitive areas under regulation L-20.

2. Initiated development of a draft of general regulations for the management and use of national forest wilderness consistent with the provisions of the Wilderness Act. This draft is presently being reviewed for administrative and legal sufficiency.

3. Prepared a draft of policy guidelines and instructions for Forest Service field use. This draft is being critically reviewed and will be adjusted as necessary.

4. Initiated action leading to the preparation of an orderly schedule for studying and reporting on national forest primitive areas as to their suitability or unsuitability for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system.

When the regulations and policy guidelines and instructions have been reviewed for legal sufficiency, conformance with the act, and conformance with other statutory requirements under which the national forests are administered, they will be reviewed with representatives of citizen groups that have expressed an interest in participating in such a review, and with appropriate Government agencies. The regulations will then be promulgated and the policy guidelines and instructions will become effective.

Enclosed as appendix II is a list giving the name, location, and brief description of each national forest unit of the national wilderness preservation system. Also given for each unit is its size. Appendix III is a list giving the name, location, and brief description of the national forest primitive areas. In some instances it can be ex-

pected that the preparation of the map and legal description required by the act will result in more precise information than has heretofore been available. This may result in some minor adjustments in the acreages given in the enclosed list.

APPENDIX I

FOREST SERVICE MANUAL

Washington, D.C.

October 22, 1964

Emergency Directive No. 54

Expires: June 30, 1965

Distribution: Inservice holders of FSM 2300.

Chapter 2320: Recreation areas managed in near-natural condition.

Policies are being formulated and regulations are being drafted for the administration and management of the national forest areas in the national wilderness preservation system established under the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577). The regulations will be published in the Federal Register and, along with policies and restrictions, will be incorporated in the Forest Service Manual as soon as possible.

To provide policy continuity necessary for interim protection and management of those areas formerly designated as "wilderness" and "wild" under Secretary of Agriculture Regulations U-1 and U-2 and areas designated as "primitive" under regulation L-20 which are now managed under regulation U-2a, and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area as designated under regulation U-3, all such lands shall continue to be managed, insofar as is consistent with the Wilderness Act, under the applicable regulations, policies, and directives of the Forest Service which were in effect on September 3, 1964. Instances where such management would appear to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Wilderness Act should be brought to the attention of the Washington office.

This directive shall expire upon the issuance of regulations, policies, and directives pursuant to the Wilderness Act, but not later than June 30, 1965.

RICHARD J. COSTLEY,

Director, Division of Recreation and Land Uses.

APPENDIX II

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Summary

<i>State</i>	<i>Net acreage</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Net acreage</i>
Arizona.....	422, 900	New Mexico.....	678, 661
California.....	1, 250, 884	North Carolina.....	21, 055
Colorado.....	274, 859	Oregon.....	662, 847
Idaho.....	987, 910	Washington.....	583, 196
Minnesota.....	1 886, 673	Wyoming.....	1, 812, 012
Montana.....	1, 482, 567		
Nevada.....	64, 667	Grand total.....	9, 139, 721
New Hampshire.....	5, 400	Total number areas.....	54

¹ The Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system

ARIZONA

Name of wilderness	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000	On the crest of Chiricahua Mountain Range with precipitous scenic canyons radiating from the summit. Among the game species is the rare Chiricahua squirrel, which is found only in this vicinity.
Galiuro	do	do	55,000	55,000	Knifelike mountains jutting out of the Arizona plain. Extremely steep slopes limit travel to constructed trails. For experienced travelers there is good hunting.
Mazatzel	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,000	Precipitous topography containing many geological formations. Wildlife, but no fishing.
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20,850	20,850	Precipitous mountains. Prehistoric and Pueblo Indian cliff dwellings. Varied vegetation and wildlife.
Superstition	do	do	124,140	124,140	Extremely rough with occasional prominent peaks. Abundant with mining folklore of the Southwest, particularly from the prospecting days.

CALIFORNIA

Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19,080	19,080	A wild mountainous area of volcanic origin near Mount Lassen in northern California. Attractive small lakes with good fishing and some wildlife.
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9,022	9,022	Gentle to rugged topography reaching maximum altitude of 8,911 feet. Habitat of deer and mountain sheep. Challenging to hikers, with rewards of exceptional views.
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,561	62,121	Picturesque domes and spires of bare rock. Elevations from 3,000 to 9,529 feet. Traversed by the precipitous South Fork of Kern River Canyon. Virgin forests cover some 6,000 acres.
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	9,000	Rugged canyons and jagged peaks approaching 13,000 feet. Mountain lakes and cascading streams. Meadows carpeted with spring flowers. Abundant wildlife, fishing and remnants of 5 glaciers.
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev.	33,800	33,800	
Total			42,900	42,800	
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230,217	228,932	Spectacular Sierra Crest country with elevations up to nearly 14,500 feet at Mount Whitney. Hundreds of lakes and streams, many with native golden trout. John Muir Trail traverses much of area. Wildlife, vegetation, and geologic features in abundance.
	Sierra	Fresno	274,046	274,046	
Total			504,263	502,978	

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Name of wilderness	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	215,543	213,283	Outstanding mountain scenery of 2 types: the Marble Mountains of white and gray marble, and high granitic peaks to the south. A wide variety of tree species. Both stream and lake fishing.
Minarets	Inyo Sierra	Bishop Fresno	61,508 48,051	61,433 48,051	
Total			109,559	109,484	Rugged peaks and spires of unusual grandeur. One of finest climbing regions in the Sierra Nevada. Many streams, nearly 400 lakes, and about 25 remnants of glaciers.
Mokelumne	Eldorado Stanislaus	Placerville Sonora	41,560 8,840	41,560 8,840	High granite crest zone. Rugged and sparsely timbered. Abundant wildlife. Lake and stream fishing.
Total			50,400	50,400	
San Geronimo	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34,718	33,898	San Geronimo Peak, 11,485 feet; desert to alpine scenery and vegetation.
San Jacinto	do	do	21,955	20,565	
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69,547	68,507	Mountains, meadows, and flats atop precipitous cliffs rising high above the Palm Springs desert country. A 15-mile-long ridge, most of it over 9,000 feet in elevation. Numerous peaks, small meadows, and lakes. Summer range for mule deer.
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	15,695	
Yolla-Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino Shasta-Trinity	Willows Redding	73,876 37,215	72,916 36,135	Of particular interest because of volcanic-origin peaks, and lava flows. It has several timberbound fishing lakes, and peaks of scenic grandeur.
Total			111,091	109,051	

COLORADO

La Garita	Gunnison Rio Grande	Gunnison Monte Vista	26,300 22,700	26,300 22,700	Along the Continental Divide with peaks exceeding 14,000 feet. Abundance of wildlife in an alpine and subalpine setting. Fishing in all streams and lakes.
Total			49,000	49,000	
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	66,280	66,100	Includes Snowmass Mountain, Maroon Bells, and Pyramid Peak, all over 14,000 feet high. Mountain sheep summer and winter at Conundrum Hot Springs. Excellent fishing.

Mount Zirkel.....	Routt.....	Steamboat Springs.....	72, 180	72, 180	High, rough, scenic country astride the Continental Divide. Mount Zirkel, 12,220 feet in elevation, is the highest peak. Many lakes and streams with good fishing. An elk summer range. In Medicine Bow Range. Includes a small glacier and numerous glacial lakes. Part of area is exceptionally rugged. Good fishing. Embraces portions of several high mountain ranges, open park ranges, lakes, and rushing streams. Summer range of many deer and elk.
Rawan.....	Roosevelt.....	Fort Collins.....	26, 797	25, 579	
West Elk.....	Gunnison.....	Gunnison.....	62, 000	62, 000	

IDAHO

Selway-Bitterroot ¹	Bitterroot.....	Hamilton, Mont.....	165, 168	164, 946	Mountainous, wooded area lying mostly west of the Bitterroot Range. Wildlife and vegetation of great variety.
	Clearwater.....	Orofino.....	265, 580	265, 580	
	Nezperce.....	Grangeville.....	558, 431	557, 384	
Total.....			989, 179	987, 910	

MONTANA

Anaconda-Pintlar.....	Beaverhead.....	Dillon.....	72, 526	72, 526	A scenic chain of high, barren, and precipitous peaks along the Continental Divide. Forested slopes flank the crest. Numerous lakes and streams.
	Deerlodge.....	Butte.....	45, 398	44, 115	
	Bitterroot.....	Hamilton.....	41, 162	41, 162	
Total.....			159, 086	157, 803	
Bob Marshall.....	Flathead.....	Kalispell.....	710, 000	710, 000	A spectacular mountain area with a wide variety of flora and fauna. Outstanding opportunities for elk hunting and cutthroat trout fishing. Of great geologic interest climaxed by the "Chinese Wall."
	Lewis and Clark.....	Great Falls.....	240, 000	240, 000	
				950, 000	
Total.....					
Cabinet Mountain.....	Kaniksi.....	Sandpoint, Idaho.....	39, 663	39, 663	A lofty, peak-studded area of scenic grandeur. Big game and wild flowers in abundance.
	Kootenai.....	Libby.....	54, 609	54, 609	
				94, 272	
Total.....					
Gates of the Mountains.....	Helena.....	Helena.....	28, 562	28, 562	Spectacular limestone cliffs and other geologic formations. Of interest relating to Lewis and Clark Expedition.
Selway-Bitterroot ²	Bitterroot.....	Hamilton.....	244, 470	244, 150	Mountainous, wooded area lying mostly west of the Bitterroot Range. Wildlife and vegetation of great variety.
	Lolo.....	Missoula.....	10, 010	7, 780	
				254, 480	
Total.....					

¹ Area is also in Montana.

² Area is also in Idaho.

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Continued

NEVADA

Name of wilderness	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Jarvis	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667	Rugged mountainous terrain with 8 peaks over 10,000 feet. Deer plentiful; small game and birds numerous. Good fishing in streams and 1 lake. One of the most scenic and remote spots in Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,400	5,400	A rough, rugged mountain basin on the slopes of Mount Washington. Accessible by trail. Elevations from 1,700 to 5,800 feet.
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NEW MEXICO

Gila	Gila	Silver City	438,626	438,360	Topography rough to precipitous. Many deer box canyons. Good hunting and trout fishing. High back country with trout lakes and streams; elk and deer hunting.
Pecos	Carson Santa Fe	Taos Santa Fe	25,000 140,000	25,000 140,000	
Total			165,000	165,000	A high mountain plateau. Dense stands of spruce and open meadows with small trout streams. Some deer, turkey, and grouse hunting. Outstanding scenery. Includes Wheeler Peak, elevation 13,160 feet—highest in New Mexico. A variety of mountain scenery and forest cover types. Elevation 6,000 to 11,000 feet.
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132	
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,051	6,051	
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	28,230	28,118	

NORTH CAROLINA

Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,655	7,655	Deep, rough gorge with cascades, virgin timber, and flowering shrubs. Elevation ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 feet.
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Shining Rock	do		13,400	13,400	Unique vegetation cover surmounted by Shining Rock Mountain of white quartz. Many waterfalls and springs. Outstanding deer and bear population. Good stream fishing.
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OREGON

Diamond Peak	Deschutes Willamette	Bend Eugene	19,240 16,200	19,240 16,200	Straddles the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Includes snowcapped Diamond Peak, 8,750 feet elevation and 33 lakes. Occasional small mountain meadows adjacent to the lakes.
Total			35,440	35,440	
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	220,280	216,250	Embraces some of the highest peaks and best fishing waters in eastern Oregon. Many geological formations, elk, deer, bear, and lesser wildlife species are common. Spectacular Gearhart Notch, rock palisades, good hunting and fishing. Has areas of all local timber types on its slopes.
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709	
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	78,850	78,850	A rough, steep, mountainous area from 500 to 5,000 feet in elevation. Noted for several rare and unusual plants and trees, including kalmiopsis leachiana and 17 species of conifers. Abundant wildlife and good fishing. Mountain lakes within a bowl formed by 8 prominent peaks. Elevations range from 5,000 to 7,950 feet. Abundant wildlife and good fishing.
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071	
Mount Hood	Mount Hood	Portland	14,160	14,160	Occupies the high country north and west of the summit of famous Mount Hood. Outstanding examples of alpine meadows and living glaciers surround the peak. Straddles the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Includes snowcapped Mount Washington, Little Belknap and Belknap Craters. Vast fields of lava beds of recent origin, open glades, and varied alpine timber types.
Mount Washington	Deschutes Willamette	Vend Eugene	8,625 38,030	8,625 38,030	
Total			48,655	46,655	Centered around Strawberry Mountain and Strawberry Lake. Occupies the most rugged area in John Day country. 7 high mountain lakes, alpine meadows, unique rock formations and varied timber types.
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,004	
Three Sisters	Deschutes Willamette	Bend Eugene	59,875 136,833	59,875 136,833	Includes the Three Sisters Mountains. Numerous peaks and glaciers, among them Collier glacier, Oregon's largest, on North Sister. Area contains 111 lakes.
Total			196,708	196,708	

WASHINGTON

Glacier Peak	Mount Baker Wenatchee	Bellingham Wenatchee	213,100 245,405	212,850 245,255	Outstanding for its many glaciers, numerous lakes, and alpine scenery. Glacier Peak is the central attraction. More than 30 peaks rise up to 8,000 feet above intervening valleys.
Total			458,505	458,105	

¹ Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Continued

WASHINGTON—Continued

Name of wilderness	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Goat Rocks.....	Gifford Pinchot..... Snoqualmie.....	Vancouver..... Seattle.....	59,740 22,940	59,740 22,940	Extremely precipitous peaks. Glaciers, several large lakes, and great profusion of mountain flora. Mountain goats abundant.
Total.....			82,680	82,680	
Mount Adams.....	Gifford Pinchot.....	Vancouver.....	42,411	42,411	Largely above timberline; spectacular "Around the Mountain" trail.

WYOMING

Bridger.....	Bridger.....	Kemmerer.....	383,300	383,300	In the Wind River Range. Elevations from 8,500 to 13,785 feet on Gannett Peak, the highest in Wyoming. Area characterized by massive granite outcrops. Hundreds of lakes and picturesque streams provide excellent fishing. Noted for mountain climbing and live glaciers. Includes glaciers, natural bridge, standing petrified trees. Excellent hunting and fishing. Fishhawk Glacier, deep, straight-walled canyons. Back-country packhorse trips. Region of high plateaus, large valleys, and mountain meadows that can be easily traversed. Includes Two Ocean Pass, where Two Ocean Creek divides and sends 1 stream to the Pacific and 1 to the Atlantic. Noted for elk hunting and fishing. Summer range for Jackson Hole elk herd.
North Absaroka.....	Shoshone.....	Cody.....	359,700	359,700	
South Absaroka.....	do.....	do.....	506,300	505,552	
Teton.....	Teton.....	Jackson.....	563,500	563,460	
Subtotal, wilderness.....			8,275,289	8,253,048	

BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA, MINN.

Boundary Waters Canoe Area...	Superior.....	Duluth.....	1,034,852	886,673	The finest canoe country in America with hundreds of lakes ideal for canoeing. Excellent fishing in more remote regions. Largest wilderness east of the Rockies.
Grand total, wilderness and canoe area.			9,310,141	9,139,721	

APPENDIX III

National forest primitive areas—Summary

State	Net acreage	State	Net acreage	State	Net acreage
Arizona	250, 936	Montana	417, 140	Washington	801, 000
California	563, 152	New Mexico	335, 424	Wyoming	586, 000
Colorado	554, 283	Oregon	86, 700		
Idaho	1, 642, 388	Utah	240, 717	Grand total	5, 477, 740
				Total number of areas	34

National forest primitive areas

ARIZONA

Name of primitive area	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Blue Range ¹	Apache	Springerville	181, 566	180, 139	Traversed by the Mogollon Rim with spruce and fir in the high country above and ponderosa pine in the broken country below. Big game is abundant.
Mount Baldy	do	do	7, 400	7, 400	
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8, 530	8, 530	On northeast slope of Mount Baldy at the head of the West Fork of the Little Colorado River. Elevation to 11,496 feet.
	Tonto	Phoenix	8, 970	8, 915	
Total			17, 500	17, 445	Moderately rough terrain along Verde Rim. Big game hunting good but difficult because of heavy cover and steep canyons.
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	22, 305	21, 207	Includes a good representation of the canyon types of flora and fauna of northern Arizona. Spectacular geological formations.
	Kalbab	Williams	5, 950	5, 807	
	Prescott	Prescott	18, 975	18, 938	
Total			47, 230	45, 952	

CALIFORNIA

Aqua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26, 760	25, 995	California's southernmost classified area. Contains unusual unburned virgin brush type.
Desolation Valley	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 383	41, 343	
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	Angeles	Pasadena	35, 267	35, 267	Extremely rough, rugged, and alpine in every respect. Elevations from 6,500 to 10,020 feet.
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98, 043	97, 020	

¹ Area is also in New Mexico.

National forest primitive areas—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Name of primitive area	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
High Sierra.....	Sequoia.....	Porterville.....	7,040	7,040	Extremely rough mountainous area, possibly the most truly wild in California. Includes Tehipite Valley, which approaches the scenic scale of Yosemite Valley. Great variety of vegetation and life zones between Tehipite Valley floor and surrounding elevations. Monarch Divide is area of rough terrain with few travel routes.
	Sierra.....	Fresno.....	5,960	5,960	
Total.....			13,000	13,000	
Salmon Trinity Alps.....	Klamath.....	Yreka.....	34,556	28,576	A region of scenic beauty, including granite peaks, many alpine lakes, and numerous streams teeming with trout.
	Shasta-Trinity.....	Redding.....	251,200	194,724	
Total.....			285,756	223,300	
San Rafael.....	Los Padres.....	Santa Barbara.....	74,990	74,458	Embraces main range of San Rafael Mountains. Area of low elevation but rugged terrain.
Ventana.....	do.....	do.....	54,857	52,769	

COLORADO

Flat Tops.....	White River.....	Glenwood Springs.....	117,800	117,800	Rolling, rim-rocked plateau dotted with ponds. Summer range for the noted White River migratory deer and elk herds.
Gore Range-Eagle Nest.....	Arapaho.....	Golden.....	32,400	32,379	Spectacular knife ridges and pinnacles of the Gore Range are superlative rock-climbing terrain.
	White River.....	Glenwood Springs.....	28,875	28,825	
Total.....			61,275	61,204	The Needle Mountains challenge rock climbers across the Nation. The San Juans abound in wildlife. Includes a grizzly bear management area. Large expanses without trails.
San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Durango.....	240,000	238,080	
Uncompahgre.....	Uncompahgre.....	Delta.....	69,253	53,252	
Upper Rio Grande.....	Rio Grande.....	Monte Vista.....	56,600	56,600	Adjoins the San Juan Primitive Area along the Continental Divide at the headwaters of the Rio Grande. Noted for trout fishing.
Wilson Mountains.....	San Juan.....	Durango.....	9,600	9,600	Includes 5 mountains and 2 major peaks of the Wilson Range. Large and small game are found in considerable numbers.
	Uncompahgre.....	Delta.....	17,747	17,747	
			27,347	27,347	

- DAHO

Idaho.....	Boise.....	Boise.....	226, 778	223, 996	Rugged, scenic, and mountainous, with towering peaks and deep canyons. Embraces the Middle Fork of Salmon River, noted for float boating and fishing. Excellent hunting. Large herds of deer and elk. Big horn sheep common along the river.
	Challis.....	Challis.....	74, 670	74, 293	
	Payette.....	McCall.....	689, 712	685, 336	
	Salmon.....	Salmon.....	241, 584	240, 951	
Total.....			1, 232, 744	1, 224, 576	
Salmon River Breaks.....	Bitterroot.....	Hamilton, Mont.....	122, 500	122, 500	Good hunting and fishing. More than 40 miles of frontage on the Salmon River. Rugged terrain and beautiful scenery. Adjoins Idaho Primitive Area.
	Nespecke.....	Grangeville.....	94, 685	94, 370	
Total.....			217, 185	216, 870	
Sawtooth.....	Boise.....	Boise.....	144, 300	144, 300	Scenic terrain featuring the Sawtooth Mountains. Numerous deep gorges and glacial basins, 170 alpine lakes. Fishing good to excellent. Noted for wildlife—deer, elk, mountain goat, bear, mountain lion, small game.
	Challis.....	Challis.....	7, 900	7, 900	
	Sawtooth.....	Twin Falls.....	48, 742	48, 742	
	Total.....			200, 942	

MONTANA

Absaroka.....	Gallatin.....	Bozeman.....	64, 000	64, 000	High mountain area, mainly wooded. Lofty peaks. Very good fishing; fair hunting, especially for moose.
Beartooth.....	Custer.....	Billings.....	175, 000	175, 000	Rugged high mountain area. Includes Granite Peak (highest in Montana) and Grasshopper Glacier.
	Gallatin.....	Bozeman.....	55, 000	55, 000	
Total.....			230, 000	230, 000	
Mission Mountains.....	Flathead.....	Kalispell.....	75, 500	73, 340	High mountainous area of alpine lakes and peaks, containing glaciers and unique glacial evidence. Grizzly bear and mountain goat plentiful.
Spanish Peaks.....	Gallatin.....	Bozeman.....	50, 000	49, 800	Wild, moderately rough topography. Outstanding fishing.

NEW MEXICO

Gila ¹	Gila.....	Silver City.....	132, 788	129, 630	Topography rough to precipitous. Many deep box canyons. Good hunting and trout fishing.
Black Range.....	do.....	do.....	169, 984	169, 196	Rough, forested terrain. Good trout fishing and hunting, including the best deer and bear hunting in New Mexico.
Blue Range ²	Apache.....	Springerville, Ariz.....	36, 598	36, 598	Traversed by the Mogollon Rim with spruce and fir in the high country above and ponderosa pine in the broken country below. Big game is abundant.

¹ Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

² Area is also in Arizona.

National forest primitive areas—Continued

OREGON

Name of primitive area	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Mount Jefferson.....	Deschutes..... Mount Hood..... Willamette.....	Bend..... Portland..... Eugene.....	25,710 3,470 57,520	25,710 3,470 57,520	Snowcapped Mount Jefferson, 10,495 feet, 2d highest peak in Oregon. Perpetual glaciers and Three Fingered Jack are the main features of this Cascade Summit area.
Total.....			86,700	86,700	

UTAH

High Uintas.....	Ashley..... Wasatch.....	Vernal..... Salt Lake City.....	166,794 73,923	166,794 73,923	The High Uinta Mountains, ranging from 8,000 to 13,440 feet, are the highest in Utah and the only major east-west range in the United States. A wild, picturesque region, rich in scenic, geological, and biological interest. Noted for its small-lake fishing in over 250 lakes.
Total.....			240,717	240,717	

WASHINGTON

North Cascade.....	Mount Baker..... Okanogan.....	Bellingham..... Okanogan.....	434,200 366,800	434,200 366,800	An area to satisfy the demands of the most strenuous wilderness seeker, where he can travel for months without retracing his steps.
Total.....			801,000	801,000	

WYOMING

Cloud Peak.....	Bighorn.....	Sheridan.....	137,000	137,000	The glacial sculpture of the Bighorn Range left near-vertical walls of 1,000 to 5,000 feet high. Numerous lakes and remnants of glaciers near Cloud Peak and Black-tooth Mountain. Extremely rugged topography. Includes Fremont Peak, innumerable alpine lakes, and some of the largest living glaciers in the United States. Extremely rough topography along the Continental Divide. Contains 75 lakes; rich in historical lore. A region of narrow valleys and broad, flat-topped mountains, built up of lava flow. Rich in petrified forest remains. Abundant game.
Glacier.....	Shoshone.....	Cody.....	177,000	177,000	
Popo Agie.....	do.....	do.....	70,000	70,000	
Stratified.....	do.....	do.....	202,000	202,000	
Grand total, primitive areas.....			5,580,185	5,477,740	