



EXPLANATION

- Small scenic feature or point of interest
- Fossil-collecting locality
- Rest area (mostly turnouts)
- Rest and view area (none has sanitary facilities)
- Picnic area (many have no sanitary facilities)
- Historical marker and (or) feature
- Ranger station
- Guard Station, U.S. Forest Service (occupied in summer only)
- Recreation site (see Recreation Sites table)

This map is intended as a guide for those who enjoy outdoor recreation in magnificent scenic settings.

The Salina quadrangle lies in the heart of the Colorado Plateau, a sparsely populated land of unique and outstanding beauty. The eastern part of the quadrangle is a great desert, partly bounded by sand dunes, but containing areas of badlands, multicolored cliffs and buttes of virtually barren rock, and deeply incised canyons. In the west half of the quadrangle, rugged forested foothills flank high forested plateaus topped by cliffs. On these High Plateaus, dense forests of forested trees grow in canyons with wide grassy parks, grazed in summer by sheep and cattle. Valleys between the plateaus contain irrigated croplands.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK

On the massive barrier of tilted rock layers ("reefs")

along the Waterpocket Fold, Capitol Reef is named for huge eroded domes of Navajo Sandstone that bear a fancied resemblance to the dome of the nation's Capitol.

NATIONAL PARK

The park extends into the southeast corner of the Salina quadrangle. Headquarters are at Mosh, 42 miles southeast of Green River by road (outside the quadrangle). Spectacular scenic features include precipitous gorges cut by the Green and Colorado Rivers, brightly colored cliffs, rimrocks, and distant vistas.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

The park extends into the southeast corner of the Salina quadrangle. Headquarters are at Mosh, 42 miles southeast of Green River by road (outside the quadrangle). Spectacular scenic features include precipitous gorges cut by the Green and Colorado Rivers, brightly colored cliffs, rimrocks, and distant vistas.

OTHER SCENIC AREAS

Like the parks described above, this area is administered by the U.S. National Park Service; headquarters are in Page, Arizona, 236 miles from Salina by road. The area includes Orange Cliffs, Capitol Reef, and the Colorado River. Roads of the area, with the exception of Capitol Reef National Park, are nearly flat lying sandstone, shale, and limestone of Pennsylvanian, Permian, Triassic, and Jurassic age (see Geologic Time Chart). The Wingate Sandstone forms a massive vertical cliff throughout the area; the Moenkopi and Chinle Formations contain large amounts of dark-red, dark-brown, and pastel shale, and are eroded to form badlands.

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Like the parks described above, this area is administered by the U.S. National Park Service; headquarters are in Page, Arizona, 236 miles from Salina by road. The area includes Orange Cliffs, Capitol Reef, and the Colorado River. Roads of the area, with the exception of Capitol Reef National Park, are nearly flat lying sandstone, shale, and limestone of Pennsylvanian, Permian, Triassic, and Jurassic age (see Geologic Time Chart). The Wingate Sandstone forms a massive vertical cliff throughout the area; the Moenkopi and Chinle Formations contain large amounts of dark-red, dark-brown, and pastel shale, and are eroded to form badlands.

GOLIN VALLEY STATE PARK

The Entrada Sandstone in this cliff-lined basin has

been eroded into weird sculptural shapes resembling goblins, hoodoos, mushrooms, and other strange forms. Abundant balanced rocks, spires, and pedestals challenge the photog-

rapher.

HENRY MOUNTAINS

A thick sandstone in the Cutler Formation underlies a broad area flanking the gorge of the Colorado River, and is so intricately eroded into a scenic maze of canyons, cliffs, buttes, and spires that in many places the area is impossible to traverse even on foot.

NATIONAL FORESTS

Dixie, Fishlake, and a small part of Manti-La Sal National Forests, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, occupy

much of the lava-capped, forested High Plateaus in the west half of the quadrangle. From many places on the plateau rims, one can see 100 miles eastward into the multiflorous desert and westward to the Great Basin. There are campgrounds and areas of forested timber in the Fishlake and Manti-La Sal National Forests, including several campgrounds on the shores of Flaming Gorge, where boating facilities are available. Abundant wildlife provides excellent fishing and hunting in season.

RECREATION SITES

Many unimproved areas in the east half of the quadrangle have excellent campgrounds and facilities for those who wish to camp outside established campgrounds. Camping areas are cautioned, however, to carry plenty of water and gasoline, and to avoid stream flood plains and dry washes, especially in July and August, when highly dangerous and destructive cloudburst floods are common. Local inquiry regarding condition of unpaved roads is recommended.

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Map 1-591.

GEOLIC TIME CHART, ROCK UNITS, AND GEOLIC EVENTS

Name	Location ¹	Elevation (Feet above sea level)	Season	Facilities ²		Activities and attractions
				Camping days	limit	
RECREATION SITES						
Gooseberry	T. 23 S., R. 2 E.	7,800	May-Oct.	16	X	4
MacLow	T. 26 S., R. 2 E.	8,800	May-Oct.	16	X	38
Twin Creek	T. 26 S., R. 2 E.	8,800	May-Oct.	16	X	49
Elkhorn	T. 27 S., R. 4 E.	9,800	June-July	0	X	1
Sunglow	T. 28 S., R. 4 E.	7,500	May-Oct.	16	X	3
FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST						
Oak Creek	T. 31 S., R. 5 E.	8,800	June-Oct.	X	X	—
Pleasant Creek	T. 31 S., R. 5 E.	8,800	June-Oct.	X	X	—
Singletree	T. 30 S., R. 5 E.	8,600	June-Oct.	X	X	—
DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST						
Lonesome Beaver ³	T. 31 S., R. 10 E.	8,300	May-Oct.	X	X	4
McMillin Spring ³	T. 31 S., R. 10 E.	9,300	June-Oct.	X	X	10
HENRY MOUNTAINS						
OTHER AREAS						
Green River State Park	T. 21 S., R. 16 E.	4,200	May-Oct.	X	X	X
Capitol Reef	T. 29 S., R. 6 E.	5,600	Apr.-Oct.	X	X	53

¹Location designations in this column refer to the U.S. land net of townships and ranges which are labeled in the map margins.

²Stoves and toilet facilities exist at all listed sites.

³Bureau of Land Management.

Name	Location ¹	Population ²	Facilities available as of April 1972			
			Resort	Hotels	Restaurant	Filling station
Angle	T. 29 S., R. 2 W.	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora	T. 22 S., R. 1 W.	493	—	—	X	—
Bicknell	T. 28 S., R. 3 E.	366	—	X	X	—
Burville	T. 26 S., R. 1 W.	—	—	—	—	—
Caineville	T. 28 S., R. 8 E.	—	—	—	—	—
Emery	T. 22 S., R. 6 E.	216	—	X	X	—
Fish Lake Resort (summer only)	T. 26 S., R. 2 E.	—	—	—	—	—
Fremont	T. 27 S., R. 3 E.	150	—	X	X	—
Fruta (Capitol Reef National Park Headquarters)	T. 29 S., R. 6 E.	20	—	X	X	—
Glenwood	T. 23 S., R. 2 W.	212	—	X	X	—
Green River	T. 21 S., R. 16 E.	1,033	X	X	X	—
Greenwich	T. 27 S., R. 1 W.	25	—	X	X	—
Hanksville	T. 28 S., R. 11 E.	90	—	X	X	—
Koosharem	T. 24 S., R. 1 W.	141	—	X	X	—
Loa	T. 28 S., R. 2 E.	324	—	X	X	—
Moore	T. 28 S., R. 3 E.	170	—	X	X	—
Salina	T. 21 S., R. 1 W.	1,494	X	X	X	—
Seaside	T. 23 S., R. 4 W.	97	—	X	X	—
Teadale	T. 23 S., R. 4 E.	160	—	X	X	—
Torrey	T. 29 S., R. 4 E.	84	—	X	X	—

¹Location designations in this column refer to the U.S. land net of townships and ranges which are labeled in the map margins.

²Population figures from State Road Commission of Utah, Official Highway map for 1971 based on 1970 census. Absence of figure indicates lack of accurate estimate; population probably less than 100.

³No hospitals within the map area. Hospitals in the region are at Richfield, Gunnison, Price, and Moab. First aid can be obtained from Utah State Highway Patrol, which can be reached by any telephone.

GEOLOGIC AGE	AGE IN MILLIONS OF YEARS BEFORE PRESENT ¹	ROCK UNITS		FOSSILS	GEOLOGIC EVENTS
		ROCK UNITS	FOSSILS		
Holocene	(10,000 years)	Alluvium and dune sand	Continued erosion; Indians of Fremont culture (500-1300 A.D.) live in area.		
Pleistocene	—	Glacial and landslides in High Plateaus; extensive erosion.			
Pliocene	—	Lava flows and cinder cones			
Miocene	—	Lava flows, volcanic tuffs, and breccias; igneous intrusive rocks in			