



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1956-62
Roads as of 1972

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)
- Trail. — Many trails are not marked or maintained. Trail users are advised to carry one-half gallon of drinking water per person per day in desert parts of the area, and to be cautious of spring water, which may cause temporary disabling illness

Recreation facilities compiled from planimetric maps published by the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. National Park Service; from topographic maps published by the U.S. Geological Survey; and from field observation in 1972.

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 scenic beauty. The eastern half of the quadrangle is a great desert, partly blanketed by sand dunes, but mostly an area of badlands, multicolored cliffs and benches of virtually barren rock, and deeply incised canyons. In the west half of the quadrangle, rugged tree-covered foothills flank high forested plateaus rimmed by cliffs. On these High Plateaus, dense coniferous forest is interspersed with wide grassy parks, grazed in summer by sheep and cattle. Valleys between the plateaus contain irrigated crop lands.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK

On the massive barriers of tilted rock ledges ("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.

The oldest rocks in the park are the ancient dune sands of the Cretaceous Permian of Permian 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.

Park headquarters near Fruita include an excellent visitor center and museum, which displays geology and wildlife, as well as artifacts of Indian cultures. The geologic story of the area is told by a short motion picture. Trails and dirt roads lead to scenic attractions; a guest ranch offers accommodations. There is one campground within the park.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

The park extends into the southeast corner of the Salina quadrangle. Headquarters are at Moab, 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 giant vents.

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 and Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River. Rocks of the area, like those of Canyonlands 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.

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-LaSal 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 rim, one can see 100 miles eastward into the multicolored desert and westward to the Great Basin. There are campgrounds in both Dixie and Sawtooth National Forests, including several campgrounds on the shores of Fish Lake, where boating facilities are available. Abundant wildlife provides excellent fishing and hunting in season.

GOBLIN VALLEY STATE PARK

The Entrada Sandstone in this cliff-rimmed basin has been eroded into weird sculptural shapes resembling goblins, hoodoos, mushrooms, and other strange forms. Abundant balanced rocks, spires, and pedestals challenge the photographer.

HENRY MOUNTAINS

During the Tertiary Period of geologic time, molten rock (magma) from deep in the Earth's crust invaded and bulged up flat-lying sedimentary rocks in this area. The magma cooled in mushroom-shaped bodies called laccoliths; subsequent erosion has left the resistant laccolithic rock standing as mountains surrounded by lowlands of relatively soft sandstone and shale. Today, the forested peaks of the Henry Mountains are capped with snow during much of the year. The Bureau of Land Management maintains two recreation sites in the Henry Mountains within the Salina quadrangle.

OTHER SCENIC AREAS

Many unpopulated areas in the east half of the quadrangle have excellent scenic campsites for those travelers who wish to camp outside established campgrounds. Campers 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 cloudswells are common. Local inquiry regarding condition of unpaved roads is recommended.

REFERENCES

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RECREATION SITES

Name	Location ¹	Elevation (Feet above sea level)	Season	Facilities ²						Activities and attractions				
				Camping, days limit	Picnicking	Drinking water	Boat launching	Family camping units	Cabins	Fishing	Hunting	Boating	Lake	Stream
Fishlake National Forest														
Gooseberry	T. 23 S., R. 2 E.	7,800	May-Oct.	16	X	X	-	4	-	X	X	-	X	-
Bowery	T. 26 S., R. 2 E.	8,800	May-Oct.	16	X	X	X	38	X	X	X	-	X	-
Mackinaw	T. 26 S., R. 2 E.	8,800	May-Oct.	16	X	X	X	49	X	X	X	-	X	-
Twin Creek	T. 26 S., R. 2 E.	8,800	May-Oct.	1	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	-	X	-
Elkhorn	T. 27 S., R. 4 E.	9,800	June-Oct.	16	X	X	X	6	-	X	X	-	X	-
Sunglow	T. 28 S., R. 4 E.	7,500	May-Oct.	16	X	X	X	3	-	X	X	-	X	-
Dixie National Forest														
Oak Creek	T. 31 S., R. 5 E.	8,800	June-Oct.	X	X	X	-	10	-	X	X	-	X	X
Pleasant Creek	T. 31 S., R. 5 E.	8,700	June-Oct.	X	X	X	-	18	-	X	X	-	X	X
Singletree	T. 30 S., R. 5 E.	8,600	June-Oct.	X	X	X	-	26	-	X	X	-	X	X
Henry Mountains														
Lonesome Beaver ³	T. 31 S., R. 10 E.	8,300	May-Oct.	X	X	X	-	4	-	X	X	-	X	X
McMillin Spring ³	T. 31 S., R. 10 E.	9,300	June-Oct.	X	X	X	-	10	-	X	X	-	X	X
Other areas														
Green River State Park	T. 21 S., R. 16 E.	4,200	May-Oct.	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X
Capitol Reef	T. 29 S., R. 6 E.	5,600	Apr.-Oct.	X	X	X	-	53	-	X	-	-	X	-

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

² Stoves and toilet facilities exist at all listed sites.

³ Bureau of Land Management.

TOWNS

Name	Location ¹	Population ²	Facilities available as of April 1972									
			Doctor ³	Motel	Restaurant	Filling station	Propane gas	Groceries and general merchandise	Luncheonette	U.S. Forest Service Ranger Station	Post Office	
Angle	T. 29 S., R. 2 W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora	T. 22 S., R. 1 W.	493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bicknell	T. 28 S., R. 3 E.	366	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	X
Burville	T. 26 S., R. 1 W.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cainville	T. 28 S., R. 8 E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emery	T. 22 S., R. 6 E.	216	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	X
Fish Lake Resort (summer only)	T. 26 S., R. 2 E.	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	—
Fremont	T. 27 S., R. 3 E.	150	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	X
Fruita (Capitol Reef National Park Headquarters)	T. 29 S., R. 6 E.	20	—	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	—	—	X
Greenwich	T. 27 S., R. 1 W.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanksville	T. 28 S., R. 11 E.	90	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—
Koshareham	T. 26 S., R. 1 W.	141	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—
Loa	T. 28 S., R. 2 E.	324	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Lynman	T. 28 S., R. 3 E.	170	—	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	—
Moore	T. 21 S., R. 7 E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salina	T. 21 S., R. 1 W.	1,494	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Sigurd	T. 23 S., R. 2 W.	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tesdale	T. 29 S., R. 4 E.	160	—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—
Torrey	T. 29 S., R. 4 E.	84	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—

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

² Population 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.

³ No 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 TIME CHART, ROCK UNITS, AND GEOLOGIC EVENTS

GEOLOGIC AGE	AGE IN MILLIONS OF YEARS BEFORE PRESENT ¹	ROCK UNITS	FOSSILS	GEOLOGIC EVENTS
Quaternary				
Holocene	(10,000 years)	Alluvium and dune sand		Continued erosion; Indians of Fremont culture (500-1300 A.D.) live in area.
Pleistocene	—	Glacial and landslide deposits		Glaciation and landsliding in High Plateaus; extensive erosion.
Pliocene	2	Lava flows and cinder cones		Lava and cinders erupt from volcanoes in Awapa and Aquarius Plateaus.
Miocene	7	Lava flows, volcanic tuffs, and breccias; igneous intrusive rocks in Henry Mountains		Volcanic eruptions form great lava sheets in western part of area; magma (molten rock) invades and domes strata in Henry Mountains area.
Oligocene	26	Dipping Vat ² and Bald Knob ³ Formations		
Eocene	37	Crazy Hollow, ⁴ Green River, and Colton Formations, and Flagstaff Limestone		Limestone, shale, and sandstone deposited in and near large lakes.
Palaeocene	54			Mountain building; rocks folded, forming San Rafael Swell and Waterpocket Fold.
Cretaceous	65	North Horn Formation		Thick layers of sandstone and shale deposited in shallow seas; swampy lagoons near shore support vegetation that later becomes coal.
		Mesaverde Group		
		Mancoos Shale		
		Dakota Sandstone and Cedar Mountain Formation		Stream, lake, and beach sediments deposited.
		Morrison Formation		
Jurassic	136	San Rafael Group		Inland seas evaporate to form gypsum and rock salt; shale and sandstone also deposited.
		Summerville Formation		
		Entrada Sandstone		
		Carmel Formation		
		Navajo Sandstone		Sand dunes form in extensive desert; stream sediments deposited.
		Kayenta Formation		
		Wingate Sandstone		
Triassic	190	Chinle Formation		Stream and lake sediments deposited.
		Moenkopi Formation		
Permian	225	Kaibab Limestone		Limestone, shale, and sandstone deposited in shallow seas and on tidal flats.
		Cutler Formation and Cocksfoot Sandstone		Sand dunes form in desert; stream sediments deposited.
Pennsylvanian	280	Rico Formation		
Mississippian	325	Hermosa Formation		Limestone, shale, sandstone, gypsum, and rock salt deposited in shallow sea.
Devonian	345			
Silurian	395			
Ordovician	435			
Cambrian	500			
Precambrian	570			
		Rocks of Mississippian through Precambrian age are present beneath the surface but are not exposed		

¹ Of Geological Society of London (1964).

² Or McGookley (1960).

³ Or Gilliland (1951).

⁴ Or Spieker (1949).

MAP SHOWING SCENIC FEATURES AND RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE SALINA QUADRANGLE, UTAH

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