

Supplement to Hike Database



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General Information

All hikes leave from the first parking lot on the left when entering from MountainView Blvd. in front of the MountainView Clubhouse (just east of the tennis courts), unless otherwise noted. Voluntary driver donations will be shown within [...] immediately after the Hike Name in the Club Newsletter. These costs will change from time to time with significant fluctuations in gasoline prices. There may be other fees for tram shuttles, entry to areas such as national parks, monuments, wilderness areas, special tours and exhibits, permits, state parks, overnight stays, etc. To ensure fee amounts are current, they will also be listed in the newsletter or provided by the Hike Guide when one signs up for a hike. Hike Guides are encouraged to split costs between drivers for drop-offs and/or unequal passenger loads. The hike descriptions which follow alert hike guides and hikers to the possibility of additional fees where expected but not known.

Hike names are arranged alphabetically to make finding hikes easier. Note that names involving numbers have been converted to their alphabetical counterparts. An example of this is where the “50-Year” Trail has been listed as the “Fifty-Year” Trail.

Hikes are usually listed alphabetically according to the destination or the major canyon/mountain/feature visited. Examples of this would be Pusch Peak and Pontatoc Ridge. In some cases, the listing refers solely to the trail name, but that normally occurs where there is no distinct, geographically significant feature visited during the hike. Examples of this would be the Linda Vista Loop or Esperero Trail. Exceptions to this approach are the hikes that take place in the Superstition Mountains near Phoenix, Arizona, and hikes solely or mainly along segments of the Arizona Trail. Superstition Mountain hikes are all grouped under “Superstitions” since Saddlebrooke residents are assumed to be less familiar with specific trailhead names in that mountain range. Many of the hikes in the Tortolitas are similarly grouped. Although many of the hikes on Mt. Lemmon are listed under that name, there are several others listed under their destination or trail name, such as Guthrie Mountain, Incinerator Ridge, Marshall Gulch/Aspen Loop, or Red Ridge/Oracle Ridge. It would be confusing to force all these hikes to be listed under the banner of “Mt. Lemmon”. Also, guides (the primary users of the Database) are used to looking for these names when deciding which hikes to lead.

In this edition of the database, descriptions of each of the 43 passages of the Arizona Trail have been included as day hikes. The narrative assumes the hikes proceed from south to north, following the convention used by the Arizona Trail Association (ATA) web site, but all of them could be completed north to south. The reality is that many passages are too long or arduous to do as day hikes, and some involve complex logistics due the remoteness and inaccessibility of access points. This is the result of efforts by planners to provide a high quality wilderness experience for people hiking the trail. Several hikes that cover a portion of the Arizona Trail, either in combination with other nearby trails or as stand-alone hikes, may be found in other areas of the database. When this occurs, the author has attempted to provide a reference to these other hikes to assist in planning hike logistics. An example of this is the Wilderness of Rocks Trail, which is now (at least temporarily) included as part of Arizona Trail Passage 12, Oracle Ridge (from Romero Pass to the American Flag Trailhead). Parts or all of the WOR Trail are included in several long standing and popular hikes known by other names (see hikes 484-488).

The reader will also find other hikes under the Arizona Trail “banner” that cover a portion of a particular passage. An example of this is where a new hike description for the Black Hills (Passage 14) is included, but the north and south legs of this same passage are described as hikes numbered 23 and 24 immediately preceding. This is done mainly to leave hike descriptions where guides are used to seeing them, and to avoid changing the numbers and names of hikes which are linked to statistics kept by the club.

Persons and guides planning to hike one or more sections of the Arizona Trail should consult the ATA web site for details about current trail conditions and routes since changes periodically occur due to fires, attempts to improve the wilderness experience, changes in land ownership (which may affect access) or other status. In fact, changes are being considered for the route leading to the top of Mt. Lemmon from Prison Camp, so check periodically with the ATA web site for the latest information.

Most Arizona Trail hikes are completed as key-exchange hikes and sometimes involve complicated logistics. Guides should work with drivers to derive a fair driver donation from each person that results in adequate compensation to drivers who risk their vehicles on frequently very rough roads to reach remote trailheads.

The hike descriptions for Arizona Trail hike descriptions include statistics from the following:

- Hike Distance numbers are from the ATA web site descriptions,
- Trailhead Elevations and Accumulated Gains for each passage are from elevation profiles prepared using National Geographic TOPO! software with GPS data downloaded from the ATA web site (It should be noted that TOPO! generated distances and elevations underestimate the actual values, because of the segmented way calculations are performed. Variances of -5 % are not uncommon, although the exact error depends on the number of waypoints used and the scale for the image displayed on the screen.),
- Round Trip Distances (driving) are the sum of the distances to the nearest and farthest trailheads (from SaddleBrooke), and
- Net Elevation Changes are also from TOPO! profiles, defined as the difference between the lowest and highest elevation reached during the passage.

The “Guide” book published in 2014 (*Your Complete Guide to the Arizona National Scenic Trail*, Matthew J. Nelson and the Arizona Trail Association, 2014) has a great amount of information about the Arizona Trail. Hikers planning to hike a portion of the Arizona Trail are strongly encouraged to consult the web site and heed the “Current Trail Information” posts by trail stewards which provide alerts and status.

The club recommends that the latest waypoints and/or tracks be downloaded from ATA web site (a link can be found on the SBHC Hiking Club web site) and plotted on a good topographic map (preferably 1:24,000 USGS). Tracks can also be loaded on many handheld GPSs. Elevation profiles should be generated to determine the level of difficulty that will be presented by a specific segment. Note that all data on the ATA web site is based on the WGS84 map datum, meaning that base maps and handheld GPSs should be similarly referenced.

Hike Ratings, Pace and Elevation Change

Ratings

Ratings are based on the following round-trip distances and accumulated gains in elevation over the course of the hike. The hike rating is determined by one (or both) of the two values being exceeded. For example, if a hike exceeds the criterion for distance but not for corresponding elevation, the rating would be set for distance. In the hike descriptions that follow, both parameter values are exceeded for some hikes. However, that does not necessarily justify a higher combined rating.

Hike Rating	Distance (miles)	Accumulated Elevation Gain (feet)
A	>14	>3000
B	>8 to 14	>1500 to 3000
C	>4 to 8	>500 to 1500
D	≤4	≤500

Pace

Pace for our hikes is described in terms of the moving average speed in miles per hour (MPH) over the course of a hike. The overall average speed is much more variable, depending on the number and duration of rest breaks and lunch, and the condition of a particular trail (smooth and flat versus rocky and steep). The following four categories are used to describe pace in the hike descriptions. The following four categories are used to describe pace in the newsletter:

Pace	Moving Average Speed (MPH)
Leisurely	<1.5
Slow	1.5 to <2.0
Moderate	2.0 to <2.5
Fast	≥2.5

Elevation Change

Three indicators are used in the hike descriptions to convey hike difficulty as it relates to elevation change:

Net Elevation Change is generally the change in elevation obtained by subtracting the starting elevation from the highest (or lowest) point reached during the course of the hike, in feet. This estimate may be obtained from USGS maps or a global positioning system (GPS). If no destination is listed, which may be the case for loop hikes or point-to-point hikes, net change is defined as the difference between the trailhead elevation and the highest elevation reached during the hike. If net elevation lost between the trailhead and the destination, a minus sign is used to show that elevation is lost. If an elevation profile is available, which applies in this database to mostly the Arizona Trail hikes for which GPS tracks have been generated, the net elevation change is the difference between the highest and lowest points along the trail.

Accumulated Gain is the sum of all upward stretches of a hike as recorded by a GPS device over the course of the entire hike. Accumulated elevation gain is always a more accurate indicator of hike difficulty than net change in elevation.

Accumulated Loss, another measure of hike difficulty, is the sum of all downward stretches of a hike. Accumulated elevation loss is useful for some downhill hikes and is usually obtained with a GPS device.

A cursory critique of the definition for “net elevation change” reveals that it is vague and imprecise and provides limited insight into trail difficulty (which is more accurately described in terms of accumulated gain or loss (parameters that are measured by GPSs). However, accumulated gain/loss information is unavailable for many hikes in the database, so net change has, for the time being, been retained because it is the only statistic available.

Accumulated gains are always greater than net elevation changes, except for point-to-point hikes where the destination is at a lower elevation than trailhead elevation. In this case, the accumulated gain could be much lower than the net elevation change. A good example of this is the hike from the top of Mt. Lemmon to Catalina State Park, which actually results in little gain but rather a significant accumulated loss. For loop and out-and-back hikes, accumulated elevation gains are usually greater, sometimes much greater, than net elevation changes.

Special Conditions

Some hikes are further described in terms of trail conditions that result in those hikes being especially desirable or unsuitable for a particular hike rating. Club members will want to assess these special conditions in context with their level of fitness and personal preferences before signing up for those hikes. This is accomplished in the Database by adding a “!” to the letter rating to indicate the presence of a condition that may make the hike more daunting or difficult than suggested by the distance and elevation change alone,

Special trail conditions warranting a “!” include

- a very rough trail,
- sustained steep climbing,
- water crossings requiring wading,
- loose rock which makes footing uncertain,
- exposure to heights or steep drop-offs,
- rock scrambling,
- significant bushwhacking thru difficult terrain, and
- boulder hopping.

On the other hand, a “☺” may appear along with the letter rating to indicate an easier, smoother than normal trail or a more relaxed pace during the hike. These conditions would allow club members who may not be used to trail hiking to enjoy certain outings. Special trail conditions warranting a “☺” include

- little aerobic challenge (i.e., frequent pausing to view exhibits or plants along the way),
- little climbing (i.e., hilly terrain which provides multiple ups and downs as opposed to sustained climbs),
- hikes that are primarily educational in nature, and
- very stable footing (such as a paved trail).

Special condition flags will appear in the Hikes Offered table and with each hike description in the Newsletter to alert club members when considering hikes. Club members should ask the Hike Guide about any special conditions when signing up for a flagged hike. Note that the “!” and “☺” are **NEVER** used to indicate a distinction of distance or elevation within a rating category¹.

Please remember that, even with the increased attention to special conditions, there is always a degree of subjectivity in their use to describe hikes. For example, many people would consider wading in a slow-moving stream (such as with the Aravaipa hikes) to be an enhancement rather than a detracting factor. Conversely, some people would consider significant exposure to heights a negative. The goal of their flagging in the database is merely to identify the special condition to individual hikers who can then decide what is preferable and acceptable to them.

Finally, a caveat. As with any rating system, it is difficult to devise a rigorous basis for flagging special conditions when those conditions rely to a great degree on mother nature. The most serene, small wash in dry weather can become a raging torrent following our famous Tucson monsoons. As usual, there is no substitute for common sense, and it is counterproductive to label all hikes with wash/stream crossings with a “!” flag if they are normally dry. It is strongly recommended that club members read the hike descriptions that are flagged with a “!” before signing up, and, if relevant, the guides should be contacted about current conditions.

Glossary

ATV - All terrain vehicle

AZT - Arizona Trail

CDO - Canada del Oro

Cyn – Canyon

DD – Driver Donation

El. - Elevation

Fifty-Year Trail – 50-Year Trail

FR - Farm Road

FS – U.S. Forest Service Road

GPS – Global Positioning System

Hwy – Highway

MPH - Miles per hour

Mt. - Mount

Mtn. - Mountain

Nat. – National

NP – National Park

RTD – Round trip drive

Rd. – Road

RT – Round Trip

SR - State Road

TBD - To be determined

TH – Trailhead

USGS – U.S. Geological Survey

4WD - Four wheel drive

Driving Directions

Agua Caliente Hill Trail. Drive east on Tanque Verde Road to N. Soldier Trail Road. Turn left on N. Soldier Trail Road and go to Ft. Lowell Road. Turn right and follow Fort Lowell Road which becomes Camino Ancho. Stay on Camino Ancho to Camino Remuda and turn left. Follow Camino Remuda north to parking lot for the Aqua Caliente Trailhead.

Anza Trail / Rio Rico Section. Take I-19 S. to Exit 17 (Rio Rico Drive) and go left (east). Follow the road toward Rio Rico Country Club until it crosses the Santa Cruz River, and turn immediately to the left onto the dirt road. Park in a small turnout next to the main road, and the trailhead is directly to the north.

Aravaipa Canyon – West Entrance. Take Hwy 77 north through Mammoth. Turn east off Hwy 77 at mile marker 123, 8.7 miles north of Corkers One Stop (just beyond the blue camping sign). Aravaipa Road is the at the Central Arizona Community College/Aravaipa sign. Drive 4 miles on paved road and 7.7 miles on well graded dirt road to the trail head, which is about 2.5 miles beyond the ranger station.

Aspen – Marshal Gulch Loop Trail. Take Tanque Verde Road to the Catalina Hwy and follow past Mile Post 22 to a trailhead for the Sunset Trail. Follow that trail 1.6 mile to Marshall Gulch, where signs mark the two trails. There is also road access from the town of Summerhaven on Sabino Canyon Parkway south to the trailhead.

Arizona Trail: Italian Trap Trail. Drive east on Tanque Verde road to the end of the pavement. Just past the intersection with Wentworth Road, the road becomes Redington Pass Road, which a short distance later turns into a dirt road. Drive 7.3 miles on dirt road, just past milepost #10 stopping at Staging Area #2 for a bathroom break. The hike continues 2.5 miles (passing the Bellota Ranch road to the left, and passing milepost #12) to a sign marking FR # 37. The trailhead and a small parking area are on the right. It is 9.8 miles from end of pavement to the trailhead.

Atascosa Peak/Lookout Trail. Take I-19 to AZ 289 north of Nogales. Follow 289 toward Pena Blanca Lake for about 9 miles to an intersection with Forest Road 39. Continue west on FR # 39 to the trailhead.

Babad Do'ag. From Speedway and Campbell, head east on Speedway Blvd for 5.0 miles. .Turn left at N Wilmot Rd. and follow for a half mile. .Wilmot turns into Tanque Verde Red. Continue on E Tanque Verde Rd for 3.8 miles. .Turn left at Catalina Hwy and follow for 7.1 miles to the Babad Do'ag Vista parking lot.

Baboquivari (East Side). From Tucson, head east on I-10 and merge west (right) onto 1-19. Travel on 1-19 until you turn west (right) on Highway 86 (Ajo Way). Stay on Highway 86 to Three Points. At Highway 286 turn South (left) and remain on this road for approx. 28 miles. Take your first right after milepost 16 on to a dirt road. Remain on this road until you get to a fork in the road, and turn right. Continue down dirt road about 8 miles or until you get to a gate that is labeled Baboquivari Peak Hike. Park your car here.

**The dirt road is a private road to a ranch that allows access to the trail, so please respect the land and property.

Baboquivari (West Side). From Tucson, head east on I-10 and merge west (right) onto 1-19. Travel on 1-19 until you turn west (right) on Highway 86 (Ajo Way). Stay on Highway 86 to Sells and the turn south on Indian Route 19. About ¼ mile after leaving Highway 86, Route 19 passes a Bashas store, bends east, and then turns sharply south at a “T-shaped” intersection. 10 miles south of Sells, between ½ and ¾ mile past the Topawa School on the right, turn left (east) on Indian Route 10 (dirt/gravel).

Permits may be obtained at no cost from the Tohono O’Odham Nation Agency located at the intersection of Routes 19 and 10.

Follow Route 10 for about 15 miles to the Baboquivari Camp (also called Gu Kui Chuchg on some maps). The road is more or less straight but turns into the “Foothills Truck Trail” about 3 miles short of the camp. The camp is a day use camping area with flush toilets. The trailhead is at the eastern end of the camp (at UTM 440400, 3516300).

Bill Cody Loop. In Oracle, turn right on Mt. Lemmon Highway . (Look for signs to Oracle State Park.) About ½ mile after the road becomes dirt, turn right onto American Flag Ranch Rd. The trailhead is about 1/8 mile on the right.

Brown Canyon. From the exit off I-19, drive west on AZ. Hwy # 86 to Three Points, then go southwest onto Route 286. There are restrooms behind the store at the junction of 86 and 286 (drive around back to them). Take Route 286 to mile post 21. The U.S. Fish and Game Dept. guides will be waiting here. You then drive another 5.6 miles on dirt road, across some streams that require high clearance vehicles, to the trailhead for the hike.

Brown Mountain. Take Speedway west from I-10. Speedway eventually becomes Gates Pass Blvd. Continue onto W Gates Pass Blvd for 4.8 miles. Turn right at Kinney Rd and follow for 2.4 miles. Turn into the Juan Santa Cruz Picnic Grounds, just before the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum. The unmarked trailhead is at the southern-most tip of the parking area.

Bug Springs. From Speedway and Campbell, head east on Speedway Blvd for 5.0 miles. Turn left at N Wilmot Rd and follow for a half mile. Wilmot turns into Tanque Verde Red. Continue on E Tanque Verde Rd for 3.8 miles. Turn left at Catalina Hwy and follow for 12.2 miles to the Bug Springs Trailhead.

Butterfly. Take Tanque Verde Road to Catalina Hwy and follow past Milepost 19. The trailhead is just before the Palisade Visitor Center. The trailhead at the north end is just past Milepost 22.

Charouleau Gap Road Hike from Oracle. Turn right into Oracle on American Ave. Drive 1.7 miles on American Avenue and turn right onto College Road (just before while mission church on the right). Take the first left onto Maplewood Street. Drive .2 miles and turn onto Estill Drive. Drive 0.4 miles on Estill Drive to Viento. Turn right. Drive 0.2 miles and turn right onto Callas Road (a.k.a Charouleau Gap Road). Drive 0.2 miles on Callas to end of pavement and gate. Open gate and drive through, closing gate. Either park here or drive 0.2 miles on FS # 736 (it bears to the right) and park to the left of the road. High clearance vehicle not needed if you park at the gate. Mileage from # 77 to parking is 2.9 miles. Total RTD is 40 miles.

Bog Springs – Kent Spring Loop Madera Canyon. From Tucson, go south on I-19 to Green Valley; take the continental exit. Continue 13 miles southeast and south to Madera Canyon. Drive into the canyon and watch for the signed Bog Springs Campground on the left. A parking lot and trailhead are just a few yards beyond. Follow a trail east and then southeast roughly a mile to the beginning of the loop portion of the route.

Chiracahua National Monument. Follow I-10 to Willcox and exit onto AZ 186. Follow AZ 186 southeast about 30 miles to a signed turnoff for the monument.

David Yetman Trail. From Speedway and Campbell drive 7.1 miles west on Speedway past I-10 to where Speedway intersects with Camino de Oeste. Turn left (south) on Camino de Oeste. Follow Camino de Oeste south as it turns into a dirt road then dead-ends at the trailhead parking lot.

Douglas Spring. From downtown Tucson, take Speedway Blvd Eastbound toward the Rincon mountain range. Speedway dead-ends at the trailhead.

Elephant Head. Take exit 56 off of Interstate 19 south of Green Valley. Go to the eastside of the highway (under the freeway). Go south on the frontage road 3 miles and turn left onto Elephant Head Road. Go east to the Mt. Hopkins road turnoff. Follow the paved Mt. Hopkins road 5.5 miles to the Agua Caliente Canyon Road. Turn left onto this dirt road and follow it approximately 2.5 miles to the parking lot opposite the sign “Dead End 2 miles.” The Aqua Caliente Trailhead is 50 yards west of the parking lot. A 2-wheel drive vehicle can easily get within 200 yards of the trailhead.

Finger Rock Trails (including Pontatoc Canyon and Ridge). At the corner of Sunrise Blvd, and Swan Rd., head north up swan, until you reach Skyline Rd., and make a left (west). Continue west on skyline until Alvernon Way and make a right (North). Take Alvernon Way North until it dead ends on the left into the parking lot and trailhead.

Hidden Canyon – Starr Pass. Drive west on 22nd Street, which becomes Starr Pass Blvd. As you approach the JW Starr Pass Resort and Spa, turn right onto the Service Drive. Follow the drive 0.4 miles to the unsigned trailhead on the right near a mesquite tree. There are two large stones marking the trailhead about 6 feet off the road. Park on the road.

Honey Bee Canyon. Take Oracle Rd. north from Ina about 7 miles to Rancho Vistoso Blvd., go left (west) 3.1 miles to a very nice parking area on your left (you will need to make a U turn around the median). At the parking lot are bathrooms, water fountain, and a few small tables. There are two trails leading from the parking lot, one heads south past the bathrooms and the other North, underneath the Rancho Vistoso Blvd. Bridge.

Italian Trap Trail. To reach this segment of the Arizona Trail, one must drive east on Tanque Verde road to the end of the pavement. Just past the intersection with Wentworth Road, the road becomes Redington Pass Road, which a short distance later turns into a dirt road. Drive 7.3 miles on dirt road, just past milepost #10 stopping at Staging Area #2 for a bathroom break. The drive continues 2.5 miles (passing the Bellota Ranch road to the left, and passing milepost #12) to a sign marking FR # 37 (do not take FR # 37). The trailhead and a small parking area are on the right. It is 9.8 miles from end of pavement to the trailhead. Look to the southeast for the trailhead.

Kings Canyon Trail to Wasson Peak. From Tucson, follow Speedway over Gates Pass to its junction with Kinney Road. Turn right, follow Kinney until you reach the Sonora Desert Museum. Parking and trailhead are 0.1 miles passed the museum entrance and across (North) the road.

Madera Canyon. From Tucson, take I-19 to Green Vally and get off at the Continental Exit. Continue southeast to Madera Canyon and the Proctor Parking Area.

Mt. Wrightson, Baldy and Super Trails. From Tucson, follow I-19 south to Green Valley, take the Madera Canyon exit (63) to Continental Rd. Turn left at West Continental Rd and follow for 1.2 miles. Take the 3rd right onto Madera Canyon Rd/White House Canyon Rd and continue to follow Madera Canyon Rd for another 13 miles to the trailhead.

Panther Peak. From I-10, take W Ina Rd 2.8 miles. Turn left at N Wade Rd which takes a slight right onto W Picture Rocks Rd after half a mile. Following W Picture Rocks Rd for 3.5 miles you will see a dirt road that takes you to the Cam-Boh picnic area.

Pima Canyon. From Tucson drive north on Oracle Road (US 89) until it intersects Magee Road. Turn right (east) on Magee Road. Magee Road dead-ends at a parking area. The Pima Canyon Trailhead, also known as the Iris O. Dewihirst Trailhead, begins at the east end of the parking lot.

Roger's Trough, Superstition Wilderness. Drive to Florence Junction via Hwy # 79 to U.S. Hwy # 60. Turn right on U.S. Hwy # 60, and go about 2 miles. At Queen Valley Road, turn left (north) and go 1.8 miles. At FS # 357, turn right and go about 3 miles. At FS # 172, turn left and go about 10 miles. At junction with FS # 172A, turn right and go 3.9 miles to the Reavis Ranch Trailhead.

Sabino Canyon and Bear Canyon Trails. From the south, take Tanque Verde Road to Sabino Canyon Road and follow north about four miles to the Visitor Center. From the north and west, follow Ina Road, Skyline Drive, and Sunrise Drive to Sabino Canyon Road. Turn left and the Visitor Center entrance is 100 yards on the right.

Sendero Esperanza Trail to Wasson Peak. From Tucson head west on Ina Road. Go past the interstate and stay on Ina until you will take a left onto Wade road. This road will take you over a pass in the mountain range and it becomes Picture Rocks Road. After the pass, go a few miles until you reach Golden Gate road. Take a left onto it (it is a dirt road). After about 10 minutes you will reach the trailhead on the left side of the road. Just beyond the trailhead parking lot is a picnic area as well.

Soldier Trail, Lower trailhead. The trailhead is located on the north side of the Catalina Highway about a mile from the bottom of the mountain. Upper trailhead: Drive up the Catalina Highway to the turnoff into the Gordon Hirabayashi Recreation Site (Old Prison Camp) beyond milepost 7. Turn left and follow the road to a closed gate that marks the trailhead.

Sweetwater Preserve. The trailhead is located at 4000 North Tortolita Road south of El Camino del Cerro. It is about 2.5 miles west of I-10.

Sweetwater Trail. Follow I-10 (exit 252) and/or the Frontage Rd. to El Camino Del Cerro/Ruthrauff Rd. Turn west on El Camino Del Cerro and follow for 5.7 miles (from I-10 exit 252) to its end at the Sweetwater Trailhead.

Tanque Verde Ridge Trails. From downtown Tucson, follow Speedway Boulevard east to Houghton Road. Turn right and go about 3 miles to Old Spanish Trail. Go another 2.8 miles to the entrance of Saguaro National Park. After passing the toll booth, turn right and head towards Javelina picnic area. The trailhead is near the entrance to the picnic area.

Trailhead for Tortolita's – Off Rail X. Look for Rail X road which is on the right hand side of Oracle Road, just south of the intersection with SaddleBrooke Boulevard. Drive exactly 5.6 miles on Rail X road (look for a white gate and cattle guard). Turn right immediately after the white gate and cattle guard. Drive 0.1 mile and bear right on a Jeep road. Drive exactly 1.1 miles and park in a wide wash area where other cars have parked in the past.

Note: if a high clearance vehicle is not available to drive on this last 1.2 mile section of Jeep road, park at the large corral (Crow Corral) and walk the Jeep road.

Ventana Canyon. Follow Kolb Road north until you reach the Loew's Ventana Canyon Resort. Enter the resort and look for the employee parking lot on the left side of the entrance road. There is a sign designating the upper portion of the parking lot for hike

References

Arizona Highways Magazine. www.arizonahighways.com/outdoors/hiking.asp. The magazine publishes an annual guide recommending the best hikes in Arizona. The 2011 issue, written by Robert Stieve, editor of Arizona Highways, lists 52 hikes. The magazine also features a Hike of the Month in every issue.

Arizona Hiking – Urban Trails, Easy Paths + Overnight Treks. Arizona Highways Travel Arizona Collection Published by Book Division of Arizona Highways. ISBN 1-893860-79-5. 2004.

Arizona Trail Association. www.aztrail.org. The web site provides extensive information about the 800-mile National Scenic Trail known as the Arizona Trail. It also serves as the central body to completion and maintenance to the trail, and lists events and activities sponsored by the ATA for its members, contributors and volunteers.

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HikeArizona. www.hikearizona.com. The web site provides extensive information about trails and hiking in Arizona, along with contributor pictures, triplogs, gps data, maps and much more. The site is searchable by geography and key words, and provides a message board for posting information about trail conditions, etc.

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Hiking Cochise & Wild Burro Canyons. (Also known as Trails in the Tortolita Mountains. Town of Marana Arizona. February 2009.

Hiking Trails Near U.S. Metropolitan Areas. www.localhikes.com. The Localhikes web site provides information on local hiking opportunities near both large and small metropolitan areas in the United States. You can find the perfect trail by selecting your metro area to browse the available hikes, or by using the search feature to find the trails closest to your home or office. The hikes and the locations of trailheads on this site were contributed by volunteer LocalHikes reporters from around the country. May 1, 2010.

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Tucson Hiking Guide. Betty Leavengood. ISBN 0-87108-935-1. 3rd Edition. 2004.