



Cibola

National Forest and Grasslands Mt. Taylor Ranger District



Pocket Guide

New Mexico

2003, Revised 2014



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Welcome! ¡Bienvenidos!

to Cibola National Forest Mt. Taylor Ranger District

The San Mateo and Zuni Mountains make up Mt. Taylor Ranger District, which has approximately 520,000 acres of diverse forest lands. Mt. Taylor, the highest point in western New Mexico, is considered sacred to Native Americans. This composite volcano erupted at various times between about 4 million and 2 million years ago. The core of the Zuni Mountains dates geologically to the Precambrian era, 1.5 billion years ago. The Zuni Mountains have a diverse history that includes railroad logging and sheepherding. In 1974 Grants Ranger District was combined with Gallup District, to the west, forming today's Mt. Taylor Ranger District.

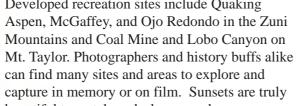
Recreation

Recreationists enjoy a day at Quaking Aspen Campground.

ach season provides different opportunities for the forest visitor. In late spring, L summer, and early fall hikers and backpackers can enjoy the beautiful vistas along Gooseberry Spring Trail as they approach the summit of Mt. Taylor, or Strawberry Canyon Trail on the way to McGaffey Lookout Tower in the Zuni Mountains. Fall offers warm, clear days and crisp, cool nights and brings with it abundant hunting opportunities in the Zuni Mountains and on Mt. Taylor. Stands of aspen across the district provide beautiful gold and red foliage. Winter sports include; snowmobiling, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. The well-known Mt. Taylor Winter Quadrathlon offers the adventuresome a challenging endurance race every February. In summer, skies often

> display single and double rainbows after seasonal monsoons.

Developed recreation sites include Quaking beautiful to watch as dusk approaches.





razing, prescribed fire, and thinning are management activities that may be part of a stand prescription. A prescription is a written document that outlines timber stand objectives, provides management instructions for vegetation manipulation, and describes desired future condition.



Mt. Taylor hotshot crew conducting a controlled burn Prescribed fire allows for the removal of heavy underbrush without damaging larger trees, lessening the likelihood of a

Prescribed fire is a land management tool that aids in restoring and maintaining the health of forest lands. This practice removes built up dead materials, helps control insects and disease, and regenerates certain species such as quaking aspen. It does little damage to the soil and trees because it is carefully planned and managed. Wildlife and domestic livestock, as well as plants, benefit from periodic fires.

Wildfire is the result of lightning striking the land and starting a fire or the result of human carelessness. Since fires have always occurred—thereby renewing the cycle of life—land managers may let a wildfire burn under certain conditions as defined by a fire use plan, but must initiate suppression action when resources, property or life is threatened.

Grazing by domestic livestock and wildlife assists in maintaining a healthy forest by stimulating grass and forb production. Domestic livestock grazing on the national forest is managed through permit issuance.



Thinning is another management practice which decrease the number and density of trees in an area. This practice reduces overcrowding and disease so that healthy trees remain and flourish. Foresters write prescriptions, mark trees, and then implement the prescription plan.



A brown color phase black bear.

Wildlife

D ocky Mountain elk, mule deer, wild I turkey, black bear, cougar and bobcat are some of the larger animals that call Mt. Taylor Ranger District home. Some of the smaller species you might see are; red-tailed hawks, golden eagles and various mammals, reptiles and amphibians. District staff manage the forest to benefit wildlife through habitat improvement projects. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish works with the district to manage the wildlife on the forest.

History

rants is named after the Grant brothers who were contracted to build the railroad in this area in the early 1900s. This western New Mexico town has had a very diverse history that includes; sheep and cattle ranching, logging, railroad construction, coal mining, and the production of carrots. Mining of uranium flourished from the



Log cabins of the early 1900s dot the Zuni Mountains These structures were the homes of loggers and their families when steam railroad logging was in its heyday.

early 1950s to the early 1980s. More recently, there has been an increase in tourism as visitors explore all of the natural, cultural, and historical areas in Cibola County. Rehabilitation work has occurred over the years where lands were heavily logged or grazed. The Zuni Mountains Historic Auto Tour offers the visitor an opportunity to see remnants of railroad and logging camps, as well as homesteader cabins.



Railroad logging in the Zuni Mountains prior to acquisition by the Forest Service lasted only about 50 years (1892-1942), but left its mark on the mountains with extensive cutting and the remains of railroad beds and bridge

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