

"Older rock formations, from which oil is produced in areas adjacent to the Stratified Primitive Area, extend beneath the Primitive Area as do structural features such as anticlines which favor the accumulation of oil and gas. However, intrusive magmas have penetrated these formations in all parts of the Primitive Area, and the intrusions have greatly reduced the possibility of the area ever becoming a source of oil and gas."

The U.S. Bureau of Mines reports (p. E55) : "The investigation of the Stratified Primitive Area by the Bureau of Mines did not disclose any evidence of significant mineral occurrences within the area."

Recreation and Scientific Resources.—Preserved in its natural state, the Stratified Primitive Area is well adapted to the needs of the hunter, camper, backpacker, hiker, photographer, rockhound, and the requirements of students of geology, petrification, plant ecology, botany, entomology, and mammalogy. Its natural beauty is of high quality. The impressive and frequently awesome cliffs and pinnacles emphasizes the wildness of the region. The easily climbed peaks offer fine views of the rough topography of the area as well as panoramas of the Wind River Range to the south and the Teton Range to the west. The rugged and wild crests of the Absaroka Range rise to the north. One day of strenuous hiking is enough to place one in the midst of wilderness, where he may find scores of wildflowers, an abundance of wild life, and an exciting panorama of peaks, snowfields, and meadows.

Trails.—Excellent trails exist within the area. They extend up Horse Creek, Frontier Creek, Wiggins Fork, Emerald Creek, Greybull River, Bear Creek, East Fork Wind River, and East and West Fork DuNoir Creeks. These are connected with east and west trails and other trails within the Shoshone National Forest so that extended circle pack trips are possible.

The study team felt that the standards of the existing trails adequate, and are most suitable for the area and to maintain its wilderness character. Principally, the trails should be kept clear of deadfall but no effort should be made to change the grade or increase the width and clearance.

Alternate to Calls 9 to 15: (Snow Lake) thence northwesterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 13, T44N, R106W ;

UNIT E—6,500 ACRES

thence northwesterly to the northeast corner of section 2, T44N, R106W ;
thence west along the north line of section 2 and section 3, T44W, R106W, to point of juncture with the most easterly channel of Frontier Creek ;
thence northerly along the east bank of Frontier Creek for approximately 0.6 mi. to a point opposite a side stream flowing into the creek from the west whose headwaters are near Point 10,568.

BOUNDARY ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF PROPOSED WASHAKIE WILDERNESS IN WYOMING (1966)—AS PROPOSED BY THE SIERRA CLUB

Description (from east to west) is based on latest USGS maps. Map name is in parenthesis.

UNIT D—8,240 ACRES

(Kirwin) Beginning at a point in T43N, R104W where the boundary of the Wind River Indian Reservation intersects the southeast corner of section 3 ;
thence southwest approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a point of intersection with a side stream flowing west into the East Fork of the Wind River ;
thence southwesterly along said stream to the East Fork of the Wind River ;
thence northerly along said river approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the mouth of the side stream flowing in from the northwest ;
thence northwesterly along said stream to a point of juncture with the south side of section 5, T43N, R104W ;
thence west to the southwest corner of section 1, T43N, R105W ;
thence northwesterly approximately 2 miles to Bear Creek ;
thence southerly along the west bank of Bear Creek to the south side of section 5, T43N, R105W ;
thence northwesterly along a hydrographic divide between side streams for approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across into the drainage of the Wiggins Fork of the Wind River to a point of intersection with the east side of R106W ;

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