G.E.T. Guidebook

Segment 15: Coronado Trail 11.7 miles

Segment Length	Segment Status	Season
11.7 mi.	finalized & accessible	all year
Resources		
G.E.T. Topo Town Guide: Water Chart Image Galler	Morenci/Clifton	Additional maps: Clifton 1:100K Topographic (BLM) Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (USFS) Land management agency: Apache NF Clifton Ranger District BLM Safford Field Office

Beginning access point

Granville Campground From Clifton take US 191 (Coronado Blvd) north ~3.5 mi to the town of Morenci. Continue on US 191, passing Lower Eagle Creek Rd, the Morenci Mine overlook, and a large turnout on the right at an unsigned switchback overlook. In another mile pass a second overlook on the left (Chase Creek Vista). Continue through switchbacks another half mile to an alternate ending access point for Segment 14 on the left at a hiker/equestrian sign (a 2WD dirt side road leads a short distance to a parking area for Painted Bluff Trail 13). Another 1.4 mi. on US 191 leads to signed Granville Campground, ~16 mi. from Morenci village. Trailhead parking for several vehicles is past the restrooms on the left, enclosed by a low stone wall.

Ending access point

FR 475 at Pigeon Creek Trail 465. From Clifton take US 191 (Coronado Blvd) north ~3.5 mi to the town of Morenci. Continue on US 191 - a winding, 2-lane mountain highway - north approx. 27 miles (or south 65 miles from Alpine) and turn east onto signed, graded 2WD FR 475 / Juan Miller Rd. Pass Upper and Lower Juan Miller campgrounds. In ~5 mi from the highway reach signed "Cow Canyon." A few car camping spots are ahead on the right, acceptable for parking as well. These spots are just beyond a junction with a 4WD road, signed "Pigeon Creek Trail 465" (also signed FR 475E). Please note that FR 475 is narrow, with mountain curves and grades, and may be impassable to passenger cars when wet.

SEGMENT OVERVIEW

When Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led his expedition across the Southwest in 1540, he followed a route that ran close by today's Highway 191 from Clifton to Alpine. Coronado came in search of the storied Seven Cities of Cibola - that is, for gold - but today's visitor finds a more enduring treasure along the scenic byway dubbed the "Coronado Trail" - mile after mile of untamed natural splendor.

The GET in Segment 15 also passes this way, in turn following a route loosely described by the two-lane mountain highway. Hikers arriving at the Granville Campground trailhead to begin this segment, whether by foot or by vehicle, will already be familiar with the torturous curves for which the Coronado Trail is (in)famous; in fact there are several hundred of them en route to Alpine, the nearest town for northbound touring vehicles. Trading asphalt for dirt, the GET soon rejoins trail of the foot-traffic sort, contouring along the scenic slopes of 7000+ foot summits. Mitchell Peak, a lightly forested crest along a ridge faceted with crests, typifies the complex topography here at the southern edge of the Blue Range, itself only a portion of Arizona's vast Central Highlands region below the Mogollon Rim.

Among the Apache National Forest trails that the GET follows here are Granville Trail 572, Frye Trail 12, HL Canyon Trail 11, and Pigeon Creek Trail 465. The segment ends at Forest Route 475, which is accessible to passenger cars in dry weather and, with the segment's starting access point, offers a convenient option for a one-way overnight trip. Forested camping is available in HL Canyon a little over half-way along, with probable water at Frye Spring and Mud Spring. Frye Spring is located along an alternate route in this segment, intended for use whenever water may be hard to come by at Granville Campground.

ROUTE DETAILS

This segment begins at an unsigned trailhead parking area at Granville Campground (waypoint 15010, elev. 6615'), just north of the public restrooms. Developed water is available from any of several **spigots** in this area, but only seasonally, from April to October usually. The campground road forms a loop to the north; take the right fork, heading uphill and passing a couple of longstanding summer cabins - private residences located on National Forest land under a special use allowance. The road shortly levels out at another junction; take the right fork again, possibly marked by a metal trail sign for Granville Trail 572. The last cabin on the right appears to be in disrepair, but has a small in-ground **piped trough** near the road which can hold water year-round (be sure to ask permission first if anyone is home).

Follow the old dirt road north-northeast, reaching a lateral fenceline (on either side of the road) and another roadside metal trail sign (0.2, waypoint 15020). This is the junction of Granville Trail 572 and Pinal Trail 713. Note the somewhat-hidden wooden trail sign for Trail 713 is nailed to a tree on your right, just above where singletrack climbs out from the road. Trail 713 is part of an alternate route (the Frye Spring alternate) intended to provide access to Frye Spring, a small but generally reliable water source, and one that long-distance travelers may want to visit if unable to obtain water at Granville

Campground. (The next likely water north / east in this segment is at Mud Spring at mile 5.3.) Otherwise, the main route may be preferred, since it's quite a bit more scenic. A brief description of the Frye Spring alternate follows.

ALTERNATE ROUTE: FRYE SPRING

This 3-mile-long alternate route leaves the main route in Segment 15 at mile 0.2 (waypoint 15020) and rejoins it at 2.6 (waypoint 15060). Pinal Trail 713 initially proceeds southeast along a fenceline, then turns northeast, climbing through a dense scrub forest of pinyon, juniper, and scattered ponderosa pine, which offers restricted views off to the south toward Chase Creek's canyon and the Morenci mine. The rocky but easy-to-follow trail reaches a height-of-land from which it decends sharply at first, then crosses another bench with some duff-ground camping opportunities at trailside. Negotiating another little ridge, the now-secluded-feeling trail commences a final descent, ending at a signed junction with Frye Trail 12 at 1.9 (waypoint 15040).

Turn left, following Frye Trail north. Just ahead, the trail descends into a gully and turns right down it. Frye Spring, several small pools fed by a pipe, is located due north at this bend, off the main trail, less than 100 yards up the side drainage (2.0, waypoint 15050). In wetter times, water may also be found just ahead along the main trail; as it crosses the drainage three times, then leaves it on its left, look down the embankment to the right for pools. Past the spring area, Frye Trail contours, with occasional ups and downs, to a saddle-top junction with signed Granville Trail 572 at 3.0, and a resumption of the main route in Segment 15.

From the unsigned junction along the main route at **0.2**, Granville Trail 572 continues northeast along the old 4WD road, signed as closed to motorized vehicles. The road passes a cistern (no water noted in adjacent trough, cistern itself inaccessible) and continues up the drainage, reaching another slightly obscure junction at **0.5** (waypoint 15030). Be on the lookout here for a trail sign on a tree located about 10 yards to the right, off the road, beyond which Trail 572 now continues as singletrack. The trail is initially a bit vague but the way ahead is evident as it heads east along the canyon bottom among shady Gamble oak and big-tooth maples. It then jogs northeast to ascend an open slope of mountain mahogany, affording expansive vistas to the west all the way beyond the canyon of Eagle Creek into the San Carlos Indian Reservation.

The Granville Trail tops out along a level ridge at an elevation of around 7300 feet. It then begins a gradual descent northeast through broken forest cover, revealing truly remarkable views eastward. Grassland-juniper mesas and peaks rise over the Blue River and San Francisco River watersheds in a dazzling spectacle of topographic complexity. Near at hand is prominent Walker Butte, standing sentinel above the sinuous canyon of Sardine Creek, the head of which we cross in several miles. On the far horizon looms conspicuous Maple Peak, the major highlight of Segment 17 ahead on the route, and farther still, the nearly 11,000-foot-high crest of the Mogollon Mountains (Segment 20), often snow-capped in early spring.

Crossing the dry head of a drainage, Granville Trail bends southeast along a sunny slope, contouring and descending. Among the trailside chaparral, note the variety of live oak species, including silverleaf and Mexican blue oak, occurring here near the northern extent of their range. The trail then trades the slope for the adjacent ridge, now with first views north to nearby Mitchell Peak and a perspective on our route ahead. Pay close attention to the trail underfoot, though, as it briefly leaves the rocky ridge crest to jog south, bypassing an old trail layout that once bombed directly down the steepening grade of the main ridge. You'll note where the old trail comes in again, and how the new trail alignment is still rather steep, with awkward footing in this area. Resuming a more easily tack, the trail heads directly across a small clearing, marked by tree cuts at either end, then makes a final rocky descent to a saddle, where we reach a signed junction with Frye Trail 12 at 2.6 (waypoint 15060). (This junction marks the eastern end of the Frye Spring alternate route, described above. Westbounders in need of water can remain on the Frye Trail to reach the spring in a mile, then continue via Pinal Trail 713 to a resumption of the main route near Granville Campground, which has developed water seasonally. The next likely water is 10 miles beyond the campground at Cottonwood Spring in Segment 14.)

Turn left (west then north) on Frye Trail 12. The trail heads down from the saddle, dropping steeply toward a maple-blessed side canyon, its crimson canopy a feast for the senses in autumn. The trail here has recently been confused by game paths; if you find yourself confronting braided tracks on the forested slope then you may have missed where the correct trail, somewhat overgrown, makes a sharp turn to follow directly down the drainage - backtrack and look carefully for cairns and/or flagging. Beyond the leafy glade the trail again contours onto arid slopes, then resumes its descent, bottoming out in the main drainage of Sardine Creek, which only occasionally holds water, such as in small pour-offs at trailside. Follow the trail up-canyon along the north bank of the riparian drainage, then as it climbs northeast rather steeply away toward a viewful flat. Frye Trail 12 ends here, at a signed junction (3.4, waypoint 15070, elev. 6400'). Here, HL Canyon Trail 11 runs both left and right. Follow it right (east). (Trail 11 forms a loop around Mitchell Peak, the prominent high point to the northwest, and is accessible from US 191.) (Westbounders, take the left fork at the signed trail junction onto Frye Trail 12, toward Sardine Trail 10, per the sign.)

HL Canyon Trail, where concurrent with the GET, was last cleared of brush in fall '09 by the author; previously the trail was rather overgrown with live oak and New Mexico locust (and at this point may well be again). Pass evidence of an old corral, and descend toward a signed junction with Walnut Spring Cut-off Trail, at 3.6 (waypoint 15080). (Walnut Spring, reliability unknown, is ~1.4 mi via this side trail.) Turn left, staying on HL Canyon Trail, and immediately passing a large cairn. (Westbounders, turn right beyond the cairn.)

The trail traverses obviously across a shallow, cottonwood-studded canyon draining from Mitchell Peak, the first of several in the next few miles. It then ascends on an eroded surface of white volcanic tuff to a viewful point. Here it bends north, crossing a drainage, then contouring around another. A sidehill climb leads to a junction with Trail 703, signed "Walnut Spring 1 mile." (4.3, waypoint 15090) The junction is rather vague; keep left, remaining on HL Canyon Trail, which climbs northeast on faint tread with occasional cairns. (Westbounders, remain on HL Canyon Tr, which bends right (west) and descends.)

Traverse above some eroded cliffs, with fine views south toward Pinal Point and the peaks above Morenci mine (often seen through localized haze caused by airborne dust from the mine). The cairned trail trends northeast along the slopes, now with the juniper-clad expanse of Prieto Plateau in view, Maple Peak and the distant Mogollon Mountains beyond. Pass between a pair of old wooden posts, then follow the trail left (north) along a fenceline, reaching a gate in 100 yards. Here, in a fenced enclosure at **5.3**, is **Mud Spring**, a seemingly reliable, pipe-fed cement trough. The nearby ground often appears to be muddier than the spring source itself, and the trough is often full and clear. Eastbounders, fill your bottles here, as the next sure-fire source in drier times is nearly 15 miles away at the Blue River in Segment 16. (Westbounders, follow along the fenceline beyond the spring, then in 100 yards turn right, away from the fence, passing through a pair of old wooden posts.)

The trail resumes a viewful northward traverse, passing a small, relatively rock-free potential camp spot on eastbounder's right, about a quarter mile north of Mud Spring. A similar distance north of the campsite the trail passes near tiny, fragile (and often dry) McBride Spring on the left, which is actually located just beyond (at contour) where the trail descends right to bottom out in HL Canyon. (Westbounders, McBride Spring is just to the right of the main trail after the initial short climb out of HL Canyon.) The shallow rockbound pool was almost unusable upon first observation, and tasted strongly of tannins, but would nonetheless be a convenient source if camping nearby. Trail 11 crosses the usually dry drainage in HL Canyon and comes to a prominent t-junction (5.7, elev. 6400') at a cairn and sign, where it heads left. Our route instead turns right (east), joining Trail 312.

Trail 312 soon reaches an old stone corral. Here a semi-cleared area among the rocks would offer one of the better camping spots since the start of the segment, with ponderosas, sycamores, and stately oaks lending a sheltering, secluded ambience. Just beyond the corral the trail reaches an opening in a fenceline. Don't pass through, but instead turn left on the trail that leaves the drainage. This is unsigned Pigeon Creek Trail 465. The trail parallels the fence for 100 feet, then passes through another opening at a wire gate and continues uphill along its opposite side. Soon the fenceline jogs away, and the trail ascends to reach another fence with a gate at 6.0 (waypoint 15110). Beyond the gate, Trail 465 becomes vague, then fades out entirely. But Trail 465 resumes as an obvious 2-track road near Wing Tank in less than half a mile. To reach the tank, head northeast, initially cross-country (possibly flagged) along the pinyon-juniper clad mesa. Reaching a cairn, join an old dozer track that continues along the northern edge of the mesa, then at a pair of cairns join some semblance of foot trail which heads east south-east, ending at a corral containing Wing Tank, an earthen wildlife pond that often holds some

water. As of 2015 the corral also contained a small plastic cattle trough fed from an adjacent cistern (with water apparently piped in from somewhere upcanyon). Head through the corral to reach the obvious 2-track road at 6.4 (waypoint 15120). (Westbounders, to reach HL Canyon from Wing Tank, pass through the corral obliqely, possibly guided here by a metal trail sign. Foot trail heads west northwest from the sign, then joins an old dozer track at a pair of cairns. Follow the track along the edge of the mesa. The track eventually fades out at another cairn; here continue cross-country toward the southwest (possibly flagged), reaching a fenceline spanning the mesa and seek out a gate near the mesa's southern end (waypoint 15110). Pass through the fence gate and follow the resumption of Trail 465 (now singletrack again) southwest, traversing down off the mesa. The trail passes through another fence opening at a wire gate, soon reaching the drainage of HL Canyon by an old stone corral.)

From the corral and tank, the recommended route of the GET turns right on the narrow 2-track road (FR 475E). (A left on the road leads a similar distance toward the end of this segment but is less wild and scenic.) The little-used track comes to a junction in about 0.2 of a mile - keep left, soon passing a flat vehicle camping spot that likely receives little use. The road continues east along a broad ridge, passing near another potential cattle trough on the left at 7.4. In another half mile keep straight at a road junction by a gate in a wire fence (waypoint 15124). Following near the fence, the 2-track becomes increasingly primitive until little more than a game path along the rocky, narrowing crest of the ridge. Find any convenient route down the final, steepening portion of the ridge to a saddle at 8.6 (waypoint 15126), where the GET joins another primitive 2-track by a gate and turns left, north.

The steep, rocky 2-track road switchbacks down to cross a drainage then passes through an old corral, which would make for a shady rest break in this increasingly open landscape. The road (FR 475D) remains closed to vehicles in its upper reaches via a series of berms, encountered around 10.1. Areas of exposed bedrock - weathered ash-flow tuff - lend a slickrock air to the landscape as the road continues an undulating descent generally northward. Choose either road fork at 10.8, as the two meet up again ahead (the right fork might be the easier of the two to follow). Reach a junction with FR 475E at 11.5 (waypoint 15140) and merge right, northeast onto this better road. The road passes near an unreliable stock pond (Chi Chi Tank per some maps, sometimes of good quality, sometimes not), then crosses the unreliable drainage of Pigeon Creek. FR 475E (aka Pigeon Creek Trail 465 per signs) ends at a junction with 2WD FR 475 (Juan Miller Road), at 11.7 (waypoint 16010, elev. 4950).