

**Chapter 1 : Saguaro National Park Establishment Act of ( ; rd Congress S. ) - blog.quintoapp.com**

*There is hereby established the Saguaro National Park (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "park") in the State of Arizona. The Saguaro National Monument is abolished as such, and all lands and interests therein are hereby incorporated within and made part of Saguaro National Park.*

The volcanic rocks on the surface of the Tucson Mountain District differ greatly from the surface rocks of the Rincon Mountain District; over the past 30 million years, crustal stretching displaced rocks from beneath the Tucson Mountains of the Tucson Mountain District to form the Rincon Mountains of the Rincon Mountain District. Uplifted, domed, and eroded, the Rincon Mountains are significantly higher and wetter than the Tucson Mountains. The Rincons, as one of the Madrean Sky Islands between the southern Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Madre Oriental in Mexico, support high biodiversity and are home to many plants and animals that do not live in the Tucson Mountain District. In 1909, President John F. Kennedy added the Tucson Mountain District to the monument and renamed the original tract the Rincon Mountain District. Both districts allow bicycling and horseback riding on selected roads and trails. The Rincon Mountain District offers limited wilderness camping, but there is no overnight camping in the Tucson Mountain District. Names The park gets its name from the saguaro *Carnegiea gigantea*, [2] a large cactus that is native to the Sonoran Desert and that does not grow naturally elsewhere. The creek is a tributary of Pantano Wash, which crosses Tucson from southeast to northwest to meet Tanque Verde Wash. The two washes form the Rillito River, another dry wash, [10] an east-west tributary of the Santa Cruz River. Much later, about million years ago, shallow seas covered the region around present-day Tucson; over time that led to deposition of sedimentary rocks — limestones, sandstones, and shales. Petroglyphs and bits of broken pottery are among Hohokam artifacts found in the park. After passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, the arrival of the railroad in 1891, and the end of the Apache Wars in 1886, homesteaders and ranchers established themselves in the Tucson and Rincon Mountains, and miners sought silver, copper, and other valuable ores and minerals. In 1909, Homer L. Roosevelt transferred management of the monument, east of Tucson in the Rincon Mountains, to the National Park Service. Land leased by the county in this set-aside became the Tucson Mountain Recreation Area in 1933. CCC workers built structures at eight picnic areas in the county-park portion of the set-aside, five of which later became part of the Tucson Mountain District of the national monument. Their other projects involved road- and trail-building, landscaping, erosion control, and enhancing water supplies for wildlife. The houses and vegetation in the foreground are in Pima County, a few blocks east of the eastern boundary of Tucson. Biology Plants and fungi Fairy duster, a low flowering shrub native to the park Plant communities within the park vary with elevation. The Tucson Mountain District has two distinct communities, desert scrub [2] — such as fourwing saltbush [56] and brittlebrush [57] — at the lowest elevations, and desert grassland a little higher. The Rincon Mountain District includes these two communities as well as four more at higher elevations, oak woodland, pine-oak woodland, pine forest and, high in the Rincons, mixed conifer forest [2] — Douglas-fir, Ponderosa pine, white fir, Gambel oak, and many other trees, shrubs, and understory plants. The first arm of a saguaro typically appears when the cactus is between 50 and 70 years old though it may be closer to years in places where precipitation is very low. Saguaros may live as long as years and are considered mature at about age 100. First detected in the park in 1909, it has dispersed widely in both districts. Competing with other plants for sustenance, buffelgrass fills the empty spaces normally found between native desert plants and creates a significant fire hazard. The noxious weed, considered impossible to completely eliminate, is managed in some areas of the park and in Tucson residential zones by hand-pulling and, during periods of wet weather, application of glyphosate-based herbicides. Animals Javelina in Saguaro National Park. The hoofed animal is native to the park. An inventory of medium and large mammals in the park confirmed the presence of 30 species in Saguaro National Park between 1933 and 1960. The Arizona Game and Fish Department lists the lowland leopard frog as a species of special concern. The Rincon Mountain District has few roads, but Picture Rocks Road, an east-west commuter highway crossing the Tucson Mountain District, is highly dangerous to wildlife. Attempts in 1933 to convert it to a hiking trail failed after the proposal met with stiff public resistance.

Among these are its north-south orientation across eight degrees of latitude spanning zones from the temperate to the subtropical, the highly varied nature of its geologic origin and of its soils, the moderate to high relief of its terrain, and its safe distance from the mass extinctions related to the northern glaciers of the most recent Ice Age. Influenced by these and other conditions, the Madrean Sky Islands support unusual biodiversity. Both districts have visitor centers. Designed to conform to their natural surrounds, the rustic buildings consist mainly of quarried stone and other materials native to the area. In 1909, Congress named it a National Scenic Trail. Their supplies are brought in by pack mules that are kept in corrals at the site. The DRLC grounds, which include desert plants, an artificial tinaja, and a rainwater collection system, are open to the public.

Chapter 2 : 11/59 Saguaro National Park - Evolve 59 National Parks Roadtrip - Evolve

*An Act to establish the Saguaro National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes. Your organization's position statement could be on this page! Register your organization's position on this bill.*

Saguaro National Park consists of two sections found east and west of Tucson. Saguaro East-Rincon Mountain District possesses beautiful saguaro forests and sits at the base of the Rincon Mountains. Saguaro West-Tucson Mountain District boasts a variety of desert plants and animals against the backdrop of the Tucson Mountains. The national park preserves 91, acres of Sonoran Desert and specifically protects healthy forests of saguaro cacti. These enormous desert plants can be viewed in various parts of the park, particularly in the Rincon Mountain District. Cactus Forest Drive is an 8-mile scenic road that twists through a saguaro forest, offering up-close views of these interesting plants. There are numerous trails along the drive to provide visitors with more options for exploring the area. There are two scenic drives that allow visitors to see both sections of the park in the easiest and most efficient manner. Scenic Bajada Loop Drive provides views of saguaros, though the 5-mile road is unpaved and therefore not as accessible for certain vehicles depending on conditions. This scenic trail leads hikers to a ridge overlooking the cactus forest before climbing to Amole Peak and Wasson Peak the highest point in the Tucson Mountains. There are plenty of backcountry camping options in the Rincon Mountains District of the park for those after an even bigger adventure. Be sure to obtain a backcountry permit from the Rincon Mountain Visitor Center before setting off. Sunset and golden hour hours before the sun goes down is absolutely magical along the Cactus Forest Drive, in the Rincon Mountain District. The rich yellow and orange hues make for a beautiful sight and photo opportunity. Quick facts Saguaro was first established as a national monument in and later became a national park in A single saguaro cactus yields tens of thousands of seeds annually and as many as 40 million in its lifetime of years. The saguaro cactus can only be found in the Sonoran Desert. The park has a variety of wildlife, including but not limited to mountain lions, mule deer, javelinas, black bears, gray foxes, bobcats, ringtails, and badgers. Temperatures can get very warm in the park. The highest recorded temperature was degrees Fahrenheit in In the park had , visitors, , more than in

Chapter 3 : Saguaro National Park - WikiVisually

*The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics.*

The Park is on the east side of Tucson, just a few miles away. Kennedy preserved additional lands in the Tucson Mountains through Presidential Proclamation in Saguaro National Park is located within a desert, but contrary to what you might expect, there is an abundance of life. Plants here are adapted to drought, so during long dry periods they are able to go dormant, conserving their water. At these times, many plants appear lifeless, but shortly after a rainfall these plants are able to come to life sprouting new green leaves. If you like green, you will especially enjoy Saguaro National Park during the rainy seasons. Saguaro National Park contains a great variety of unusual animals, some of which can only be found in southern Arizona. Roadrunners, horned lizards, Gila monsters, kangaroo rats, and collared peccaries are all seen regularly by visitors. This altitude allows for cooler temperatures and pine trees, as well as mammals such as black bears and white-tailed deer. The park is also home to species more commonly associated with the tropics, such as coati. Precious, often hidden desert waters contain aquatic leopard frogs and mud turtles. The Tucson Mountain District of Saguaro National Park ranges from an elevation of 2, ft to 4, ft and contains 2 biotic communities, desert scrub, and desert grassland. Average annual precipitation is approximately The Rincon Mountain District of Saguaro National Park ranges from an elevation of 2, ft to 8, ft and contains 6 biotic communities. The biotic communities starting from the lowest elevation include desert scrub, desert grassland, oak woodland, pine-oak woodland, pine forest and mixed conifer forest. The Rincon Mountains peak at a considerably higher elevation than the Tucson Mountains, therefore there are more biotic communities and increased plant and wildlife diversity. Because of the higher elevation in the Rincons, animals like the black bear, Mexican spotted owl, Arizona mountain king snake, and white-tailed deer live in this district. There is no walk-in camping in the Park. Back country camping is available by permit. From National Parks Traveler: While a proposed highway corridor through the Avra Valley of southern Arizona would not go through Saguaro National Park, it would nevertheless adversely impact the park, according to the Friends of Saguaro Board of Directors. The board also noted that an interstate highway through the Avra Valley would increase air pollution in a national park that is afforded additional federal protections by The Wilderness Act of From October through April, temperatures reach the upper 60s to mids and can drop below freezing overnight. July through September is characterized by brief, fierce thunderstorms. Saguaros bloom nightly from late April into June. The Pyrrhuloxia or Desert Cardinal *Cardinalis sinuatus*. Cactus wren, the state bird of Arizona. Photo courtesy of Terra Galleria.

**Chapter 4 : TOPN: Saguaro National Park Establishment Act of | LII / Legal Information Institute**

*Saguaro National Park's oldest rocks, the Pinal Schist, pre-date the formation of the contemporary Basin and Range Province, of which the park is a part, by about billion years.*

Names[ edit ] The park gets its name from the saguaro *Carnegiea gigantea* , [2] a large cactus that is native to the Sonoran Desert and that does not grow naturally elsewhere. The creek is a tributary of Pantano Wash , which crosses Tucson from southeast to northwest to meet Tanque Verde Wash. The two washes form the Rillito River , another dry wash, [10] an eastâ€™west tributary of the Santa Cruz River. Much later, about million years ago, shallow seas covered the region around present-day Tucson; over time that led to deposition of sedimentary rocks â€™ limestones , sandstones , and shales. Petroglyphs and bits of broken pottery are among Hohokam artifacts found in the park. After passage of the Homestead Act of , the arrival of the railroad in , and the end of the Apache Wars in , homesteaders and ranchers established themselves in the Tucson and Rincon Mountains, and miners sought silver, copper, and other valuable ores and minerals. In Homer L. Roosevelt transferred management of the monument, east of Tucson in the Rincon Mountains, to the National Park Service. Land leased by the county in this set-aside became the Tucson Mountain Recreation Area in Between and CCC workers built structures at eight picnic areas in the county-park portion of the set-aside, five of which later became part of the Tucson Mountain District of the national monument. Their other projects involved road- and trail-building, landscaping, erosion control, and enhancing water supplies for wildlife. The houses and vegetation in the foreground are in Pima County , a few blocks east of the eastern boundary of Tucson. Plants and fungi[ edit ] Fairy duster , a low flowering shrub native to the park Plant communities within the park vary with elevation. The Tucson Mountain District has two distinct communities, desert scrub [2] â€™such as fourwing saltbush [56] and brittlebrush [57] â€™at the lowest elevations, and desert grassland a little higher. The Rincon Mountain District includes these two communities as well as four more at higher elevations, oak woodland, pineâ€™oak woodland, pine forest and, high in the Rincons, mixed conifer forest [2] â€™ Douglas-fir , Ponderosa pine , white fir , Gambel oak , and many other trees, shrubs, and understory plants. The first arm of a saguaro typically appears when the cactus is between 50 and 70 years old though it may be closer to years in places where precipitation is very low. Saguaros may live as long as years and are considered mature at about age First detected in the park in , it has dispersed widely in both districts. Competing with other plants for sustenance, buffelgrass fills the empty spaces normally found between native desert plants and creates a significant fire hazard. The noxious weed , considered impossible to completely eliminate, is managed in some areas of the park and in Tucson residential zones by hand-pulling and, during periods of wet weather, application of glyphosate -based herbicides. Animals[ edit ] Javelina in Saguaro National Park. The hooped animal is native to the park. An inventory of medium and large mammals in the park confirmed the presence of 30 species in Saguaro National Park between and The Arizona Game and Fish Department lists the lowland leopard frog as a species of special concern. The Rincon Mountain District has few roads, but Picture Rocks Road, an eastâ€™west commuter highway crossing the Tucson Mountain District, is highly dangerous to wildlife. Attempts in to convert it to a hiking trail failed after the proposal met with stiff public resistance. Among these are its northâ€™south orientation across eight degrees of latitude spanning zones from the temperate to the subtropical, the highly varied nature of its geologic origin and of its soils, the moderate to high relief of its terrain, and its safe distance from the mass extinctions related to the northern glaciers of the most recent Ice Age. Influenced by these and other conditions, the Madrean Sky Islands support unusual biodiversity. Both districts have visitor centers. Designed to conform to their natural surrounds, the rustic buildings consist mainly of quarried stone and other materials native to the area. In , Congress named it a National Scenic Trail. Their supplies are brought in by pack mules that are kept in corrals at the site. The DRLC grounds, which include desert plants, an artificial tinaja, and a rainwater collection system, are open to the public.

**Chapter 5 : Saguaro National Park (U.S. National Park Service)**

*There is hereby established the Saguaro National Park (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the 'park') in the State of Arizona. The Saguaro National Monument is abolished as such, and all lands and interests therein are hereby incorporated within and made part of Saguaro National Park.*

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table.

Chapter 6 : Saguaro National Park | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*The giant saguaro is the universal symbol of the American west. These majestic plants, found only in a small portion of the United States, are protected by Saguaro National Park, to the east and west of the modern city of Tucson.*

Names[ edit ] The park gets its name from the saguaro *Carnegiea gigantea* , [6] a large cactus that is native to the Sonoran Desert and that does not grow naturally elsewhere. The creek is a tributary of Pantano Wash , which crosses Tucson from southeast to northwest to meet Tanque Verde Wash. The two washes form the Rillito River , another dry wash, [10] an eastâ€”west tributary of the Santa Cruz River. Much later, about million years ago, shallow seas covered the region around present-day Tucson; over time that led to deposition of sedimentary rocks â€” limestones , sandstones , and shales. Petroglyphs and bits of broken pottery are among Hohokam artifacts found in the park. After passage of the Homestead Act of , the arrival of the railroad in , and the end of the Apache Wars in , homesteaders and ranchers established themselves in the Tucson and Rincon Mountains, and miners sought silver, copper, and other valuable ores and minerals. In Homer L. Roosevelt transferred management of the monument, east of Tucson in the Rincon Mountains, to the National Park Service. Land leased by the county in this set-aside became the Tucson Mountain Recreation Area in Between and CCC workers built structures at eight picnic areas in the county-park portion of the set-aside, five of which later became part of the Tucson Mountain District of the national monument. Their other projects involved road- and trail-building, landscaping, erosion control, and enhancing water supplies for wildlife. The houses and vegetation in the foreground are in Pima County , a few blocks east of the eastern boundary of Tucson. Plants and fungi[ edit ] Fairy duster , a low flowering shrub native to the park Plant communities within the park vary with elevation. The Tucson Mountain District has two distinct communities, desert scrub [6] â€”such as fourwing saltbush [56] and brittlebrush [57] â€”at the lowest elevations, and desert grassland a little higher. The Rincon Mountain District includes these two communities as well as four more at higher elevations, oak woodland, pineâ€”oak woodland, pine forest and, high in the Rincons, mixed conifer forest [6] â€” Douglas-fir , Ponderosa pine , white fir , Gambel oak , and many other trees, shrubs, and understory plants. The first arm of a saguaro typically appears when the cactus is between 50 and 70 years old though it may be closer to years in places where precipitation is very low. Saguaros may live as long as years and are considered mature at about age First detected in the park in , it has dispersed widely in both districts. Competing with other plants for sustenance, buffelgrass fills the empty spaces normally found between native desert plants and creates a significant fire hazard. The noxious weed , considered impossible to completely eliminate, is managed in some areas of the park and in Tucson residential zones by hand-pulling and, during periods of wet weather, application of glyphosate -based herbicides. Animals[ edit ] Javelina in Saguaro National Park. The hooped animal is native to the park. An inventory of medium and large mammals in the park confirmed the presence of 30 species in Saguaro National Park between and The Arizona Game and Fish Department lists the lowland leopard frog as a species of special concern. The Rincon Mountain District has few roads, but Picture Rocks Road, an eastâ€”west commuter highway crossing the Tucson Mountain District, is highly dangerous to wildlife. Attempts in to convert it to a hiking trail failed after the proposal met with stiff public resistance. Among these are its northâ€”south orientation across eight degrees of latitude spanning zones from the temperate to the subtropical, the highly varied nature of its geologic origin and of its soils, the moderate to high relief of its terrain, and its safe distance from the mass extinctions related to the northern glaciers of the most recent Ice Age. Influenced by these and other conditions, the Madrean Sky Islands support unusual biodiversity. Both districts have visitor centers. Designed to conform to their natural surrounds, the rustic buildings consist mainly of quarried stone and other materials native to the area. In , Congress named it a National Scenic Trail. Their supplies are brought in by pack mules that are kept in corrals at the site. The DRLC grounds, which include desert plants, an artificial tinaja, and a rainwater collection system, are open to the public.

Chapter 7 : Saguaro National Park | [Revolvly](http://Revolvly)

*The Saguaro National Park was made a national monument in In Nov of , President Kennedy signed a bill expanding the monument to include Tucson Mountain Park. Then on 14 Oct , Saguaro National Park was established.*

### Chapter 8 : Saguaro National Park

*Saguaro National Park was established as a national monument in to protect the magnificent stand of large saguaros (pronounced "swaro"), known as the "Cactus Forest," in the Rincon Mountains east of Tucson, Arizona.*

### Chapter 9 : List of national parks of the United States - Wikipedia

*On October 14, , Saguaro National Park was established from the Saguaro National Monument and Saguaro Wilderness Area for a total of 37, hectares (91, acres). In addition to the saguaro desert flora and fauna, the park includes ancient Tohono O'Odham campsites and petroglyphs and remnants of ranching, mining, and homesteading.*