

General Description

Most of the lands in this township are high rolling mesa or plateau lands, with the exception of the south central part which is rough broken mountainous land with precipitous slopes. The head waters of the main fork of Canyon Creek rise in the extreme SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31 and flow in a general north, east and southeasterly direction forming a large semi-circular drainage area which drains into the Salmon Falls river. A very distinct drainage divide parallels the general course of Canyon Creek on the north side of the stream. Drainage in the area north of this divide is northerly into tributaries of the east fork of the Bruneau River. The lands south of Canyon Creek are generally rough and broken mountainous with rocky slopes in the western portion and rolling hilly lands in the southeastern portion. Lands north of Canyon Creek are of a mesa like form, the tops are broad and of a uniform slope, the breaks into the draws or canyons are very steep and rocky. The range of elevation in this township is from approximately 6500 ft. above sea level to approximately 8000 ft. above sea level.

The soil is a sandy to a rocky loam. The mesa lands are covered by irregular patches of low thick sagebrush undergrowth and thickets of dense scrub aspen timber, with extensive areas of grasses, weeds and flowers and scattering undergrowth. Grazing for cattle and horses is excellent in this mesa region. Because of the abundance of heavier and more varied undergrowth south of Canyon Creek, on the higher broken slopes, sheep grazing appears to be most suitable for the area. The undergrowth in this area is very dense and consists of sagebrush, service berry, willow, laurel or manzanita, buckbrush and numerous unknown vines and briars, particularly in the canyon bottoms.

Timber is found in scattered clumps over the entire township and may be said to be "heavy timber" only on the north and northwest slopes of the larger hills where aspen, fir, balsam and pine are found. The broken southeast slopes in the southwest central part have a fairly heavy growth of mahogany and juniper timber with a few isolated clumps of fir and balsam and scattering pinon pine. The timber has but little commercial value other than for use as fencing material, fuel or rough mine timbers. The inaccessible character of the country is also an economic factor.

No evidence of mineral bearing ores were noted.

The entire area is well watered by streams and springs which seem to be of a permanent nature. During unusually dry seasons the streams are said to become dry in the late summer and early fall months and the flow of the springs is greatly retarded. In normal years ample water is available for stock watering purposes. Springs and seeps are situated in the following subdivisions;

Sec. 1	-----Lot 1
Sec. 2	-----NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 5	-----SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 6	-----SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 8	-----NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 9	-----NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 12	-----NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 19	-----SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 15	-----SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 23	-----SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 27	-----SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 28	-----NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 30	-----SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 31	-----SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

There is no land suitable for cultivation within the township.