Welcome to the Altar Valley

We’re alive and well out here, embracing the new year with vigor! Thus far this El Nino is a bit of a hoax, but we remain ever optimistic. Despite last summer’s Tucson Basin flooding, the Altar Valley remains in a long-term drought — an ever present theme in the day to day life of ranchers and resource managers. Unfortunately the flood of people crossing the border continues. Perhaps one day these trends will swap! Despite these distractions, the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance continues to march ahead in pursuit of our mission — conserving the Altar Valley for future generations. Watching the children of Robles Elementary School soak up a year of special Sonoran desert conservation education was a highlight of the past year. As Altar Valley Watershed Fire Management Plan has gone through public review, and work is underway to complete the planning process. Watershed restoration and stabilization remain a top priority, and we’re learning a lot from arroyo restoration consultants Bill Zeedyk and Steve Carson. The Arizona Game and Fish Department’s Access Program machine operator, Floyd White, incorporated these ideas into their state wide ranch road maintenance efforts — thus stretching our efforts statewide! Last fall we began cooperative work with the Pima County Department of Transportation on rural ranch roads. The Altar Valley landscape hasn’t changed a lot, thankfully, but some of the people working the land have changed. The arrival of Mitch Ellis to the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge has brought great energy and optimism to partnership between the refuge and ranchers. Pima County has purchased the 98 Ranch at the north end of the Altar Valley, and Rancho Seco and Santa Lucia Ranches just north of Arivaca — plus a parcel on the north end of Buenos Aires NWR. All three ranches are important building blocks of Pima County’s Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan. All three continue to be operated as ranches, via management contracts with Altar Valley ranchers. Kerry Baldwin and John Sullivan of Pima County Parks and Recreation are the “face of the county” here in the valley. They work with the ranchers to develop a management plan that will augment plans the ranches already use in cooperation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Melissa Owen and Troy McDaniel are building a vineyard at the Sierra Vista Ranch at the southwest end of the valley. Melissa has been a champion volunteer at the Buenos Aires NWR, and brings a lot of energy and professionalism to the valley. The growth and change surrounding Tucson are astounding and magnify the importance of Altar Valley watershed conservation. The Altar Valley Conservation Alliance remains a volunteer based organization, which makes your interest and support all the more important! Read on to learn more about our work. We hope you are inspired to be an Altar Valley partner!

Pat King and Mary Miller, Co-chairs

Pima County Presence in the Altar Valley

Back in 1997, Pima County initiated a comprehensive land use and conservation planning process that would become known as the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (SDCP). Members of the Alliance played important roles on numerous of the plan working committees. They helped shape an award winning plan that lays out a roadmap to protect and enhance the natural and cultural environments of Pima County while also ensuring that protected and urban lands develop in such a way where one enhances the other. For more information on the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan you can visit www.pima.gov-SDCP Hot Link.

A key element of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan was a goal of identifying and acquiring important biologically and culturally sensitive lands across the County and to protect them for future generations. In 2004, the voters of the County endorsed the establishment of a bond funded acquisition program. More than $174 million dollars was approved by the voters. Lands across the County, including the Altar Valley, clearly fit into the primary acquisition categories established for the bond program. Willing sellers have stepped forward and Pima County has acquired over 46,000 acres of private lands and grazing leases in the valley over the last 24 months. On most of the lands, management agreements have been established with the original owners to maintain the land as working landscapes and manage consistent with SDCP conservation goals. Places in the Valley that are now, or soon to be, part of the County Reserve system of lands include Rancho Seco, King 98, Madera Highlands, Old Hayhook and Buckelew Farms. Additional lands will be acquired as opportunities present themselves and the 2004 Bond funds hold out.

Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation (NRPR) has the primary responsibility for management oversight over the new open space lands. The key county management contacts are Kerry Baldwin, NRPR Natural Resource Division Manager and John L. Sullivan, the NRPR RangeLand Resource Program Manager. Both can be contacted at the NRPR headquarters in Tucson at 877-6000. As members of the Alliance, we have been pleased to have had the recent opportunity to assist in the development of comprehensive management strategies to rehabilitate, enhance and conserve the valley’s diverse natural resources as a concerned landowner.

The NRPR staff and the Pima County Administration look forward to even more opportunities in the future to partner with the diverse members of the Alliance to meet our shared conservation and ranch conservation objectives.

Kerry Baldwin, Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, Natural Resource Division Manager, 3500 W. River Rd., Tucson, 85745, 520-877-6161, kerry.baldwin@pima.gov

Amigos del Desierto

Sonoran desert creatures have been frequent visitors at Robles Elementary School this winter. The school, located at the Northern end of the Altar Valley was adopted by the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum’s Amigos del Desierto Program. Altar Valley Conservation Alliance members served as the matchmakers to bring the program to local children.

Funded by the Stonewall Foundation and targeting primarily Hispanic bilingual elementary schools, “Amigos” provides students with a curriculum continuum of high quality environmental science programs and projects offered, both in their schools and at the Desert Museum, throughout the academic year. Using the Sonoran Desert as a model for teaching a variety of life and earth science topics, the goals are simple: to excite children about science and the natural world by helping them develop a greater respect and understanding of the Sonoran Desert region and our place in it; and to provide Tucson area Spanish-speaking children with quality environmental science education programs.

The Robles Elementary School “Bobcats” embraced the program with wonderful enthusiasm and appreciation! Museum educator Jesus Garcia visited the school weekly to bring conservation education lessons to the children. Many classes visited the Museum, and each child received a free pass to take his or her family to the Desert Museum. The fourth graders experienced a few nights camping in the sky island community of Mt. Lemmon. All of the classroom activities were well integrated with ongoing curriculum requirements. The students created a field guide to many animals of our region through their annual yearbook project.

Stay tuned for more news. Robles Elementary, with support from the Desert Museum, the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance, Pima County, Altar Valley Parent Teacher Association, and many local fans, received an Arizona Heritage Fund grant to build a native wildflower garden and desert tortoise habitat on the school grounds; and the school has submitted another Heritage proposal to develop an environmental education curriculum!
Returning Fire to the Altar Valley

The desire to return fire to the Altar Valley landscape has been a top priority of the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance since the beginning of our work together. In fact, it was one of the concerns that sparked creation of the Alliance in 1995. Since then, our members and staff have worked to achieve a fire-based strategy that is consistent with the fire history of the region and the needs of the species that reside there.

The Altar Valley Fire Management Plan is a collaborative effort between the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the Arizona State Land Department. This plan is designed to protect the unique natural resources of the Altar Valley and ensure their long-term survival.

The plan will enable the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance to work with federal and state agencies to develop a comprehensive fire management strategy that is consistent with the region's unique ecological and cultural values. This plan includes efforts to reduce the risk of wildfires and to restore natural fire regimes to the ecosystem.

The Altar Valley Fire Management Plan includes:

1. A program to reduce fuel loads and improve firebreaks.
2. An educational program to increase public awareness of the importance of fire management.
3. A partnership with federal and state agencies to develop a comprehensive fire management strategy.

The Altar Valley Fire Management Plan is a significant step forward in achieving our goal of restoring natural fire regimes to the Altar Valley landscape.

Alta Valley Fire Primmer

Naturally occurring wildfires played a role in shaping the semi-arid desert landscape, grasslands, pines, oak savannas and pine-oak woodlands of Pima County. These fires started by lightning in early summer and burned throughout the fall season. These fires were integral to the ecosystem and played a key role in maintaining its health. Natural fires burned at regular intervals, as an environmental factor. Cultural impacts like grazing, farming, woodcutting and fire suppression and suppression of natural fire cycles contributed to changes in the landscape and vegetation.

Natural fires are caused by lightning. Prescribed fires are started by people. Prescribed natural fires are for people to allow a fire to burn, usually according to protocols described in a fire management plan. The Altar Valley Fire Management Plan addresses all three practices. Prescribed burning monitors the wildfire activity and promotes growth of native species that have evolved with natural fires. Prescribed burning treatments, while expensive, can be as little as one tenth of that for large scale wildfire suppression efforts and has limited environmental impacts. All burn plans are developed under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Exempted from this are non-prescribed fires.

3. Minimize impacts to the mining industry, to the extent possible. A Draft Altar Valley Fire Management Plan was completed last winter and presented to the public for comment in January and February 2004. We have (or will) work with local landowners to complete the plan and the accompanying biological and environmental assessment. The plan includes a fire management strategy, conservation, cactus fumigous pygmy owl conservation, restoration and monitoring and cost containment. We will need to continue to monitor the progress of the fire management strategy, which includes the potential for drought and wildfire management to help everyone be ready for the return of burning to the Altar Valley!

Walter Lane and Mary Miller

Further Lessons on Conservation Collaboration

This past year we at Bill Zouzal, a retired US Forest Service hydrologist and wildlife biologist, has spent time here in the Altar Valley teaching us about water harvesting on the desert floor. His work is guided by one fundamental rule: with Bill, don’t you see things the same way. You see meandering streams in roadbeds, and genetics charts branching upstream from every arroyo bottom. But Bill’s work is to manage the water in a different way. This is his way, and differently too.

Bill’s teaching is intuitive once you start to look. Water travels downhill as quickly as possible, but a stream also naturally seeks a meandering path. The meander bends and pulls against the current and moves the water, the meander is relativley stable (notice I am not saying that it doesn’t move). So, if you must cross a stream with a road or trail, you need to provide a structure that will allow the water to continue its path. Crossing directly, broadly, it has struck me that this is the same as crossing a river, a river that is going to move, the river that is going to move.

The Altar Valley Conservation Alliance is a diverse group of people working together to protect the unique natural resources of the Altar Valley. We believe that collaboration is essential to achieving our goals. Our goal is to protect the unique natural resources of the Altar Valley and ensure their long-term survival.

We work with federal and state agencies to develop a comprehensive fire management strategy that is consistent with the region’s unique ecological and cultural values.

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Ranch Round Up—The Chilton Ranch

Previous Ranchers Edmond captured numerous Arizona residents around Tumacacori in the southeastern portion of the Altar Valley. The Chilton Ranch and Bruce and Karen Bachter, the Jeltzon Ranch and Tom and Kaye Cady, and the Noojin Ranch land Rob and Mary Kaye Cady south of the Tumacacori River. This time we’ll visit the Chilton Ranch, with lands around Arivaca and up in the northern end of the Altar Valley near Robles Junction.

History, knowledge, and experience are the guiding hands that help the Chilton family farm their ranches in the Altar Valley. Since 1886, the Chiltons have been Arizona cattle ranchers. They have raised cattle in the northern portions and the desert southwest.

The Chilton Ranch and Cattle Co. was run by Ken Chilton and his two sons, Tom and Kim. June 1978 purchased the Diamond Bell Ranch, southwest of Tucson. This vast desert ranch touches the towns of Three Points on its southern end, runs 10 miles south along Route 86, heads over to the mountains of San Tan to Sonoita and runs along Route 86 for approximately 3 miles. “We still needed a bigger base to support two generations,” says Jim. “So when a good ranch came on the market in 1977 just south of our ranch, the Diamond Bell, we decided to buy it.” Jim and his wife Sue established their new home in Arivaca, a small historic ranching community first in the map in 1595 by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino. Their son Ken and Tom Chilton live on and manage the Diamond Bell. Ken was a schoolteacher and a rancher. His wife, Margaret, who recently passed away, also taught school. Tom, a professional rodeo cowboy and builder, left the financial burden behind to run the Diamond Bell for the family.

“The Diamond Bell is an excellent cattle ranch,” says Jim. “It has good water scattered throughout. It’s a little more work to gather the cattle on the Diamond Bell, because of its terrain. But the cows and calves do very well there,” says Jim.

The Chilton Ranch in Arivaca encompasses about 50,000 acres. Like most Arizona ranches, it is a blend of privately owned land and land leased for grazing from the state and federal governments.

“We love the Arizona area, the people and the scenery,” says Jim. “The ranch has such a wonderful diversity of native plants. We have more than 35 different native plants.”

Jim and Sue travel between Arivaca and the Los Angeles, CA area. In addition to ranching, Jim and his son own an municipal investment banking business. Sue is the driving force behind a Spanish and English program in the LA School district, a program she designed and has taught since 1984. Sue is also a competent naturalist who continues to collect and study plant specimen, as well as learning to identify the local subpleomorphic birds.

Jim’s natural history association led to his appointment to the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. She served as a commissioner for 5 years and chaired the commission in 2004.

With generations of experience on the land, the Chiltons have always taken an educated approach to grazing. On their own initiative, they invited the Natural Resources Conservation Service to help create a ranch conservation plan for the Diamond Bell.

In 2004, they purchased the San Elizario (Montone) “Mountains in Spanish and does not refer to the state of Montana) in the Coronado Forest between the Mexican border and Arivaca. They immediately implemented a restorative grazing system in cooperation with the Coronado Forest Service. The system gives the lowland pastures 20 months out of 24 to increase the perennial grass supply and rapidly recover rangeland vegetation. In most years the Chiltons average 20-25 percent more than the national average, 57 percent cross the allotment. The Forest Service only limits utilization to 45 percent.

Today all allotments provide habitat for wildlife including javelina, deer, cottontail, quail, Mourning Dove and Mourning Owl and the incomparability between resting livestock and providing habitat,” says Sue is happy to point out.

“A good ranch is good for both.”

Despite impressive stewardship, however, the Chiltons found themselves repeatedly at odds with the Center for Biological Diversity (CBD), supposedly over three federally listed species: the Sonoran cholla, the lesser long-nosed bat and the Chihuahua leopard frog. (The CBD is concerned with many Westerners to be a radical environmental activist organization.)

In wet years, the “thirstiest” Sonoran cholla mimics swim under the Mexican border fence and up an interminable wash known as California Gulch. They venture only a few hundred yards before retreating to the shade side of the border markers the end of the perennial water and the extremely fragile ecosystem of their range. The Forest Service flooded and removed this tiny segment of California Gulch from the Montona Allotment rights on the US/Mexico border in 1997 in the case of a response to a CBD demand. Although the leading researcher on the cholla found the species secure and abundant in Mexico, it was listed as “threatened” in the United States. In fact, most are rare in dry washes.

The lesser long-nosed bat is another south-of-the-border species. Adult males never travel north into the United States. Pregnant females migrate each spring to a few southeastern Arizona locations, including the Chilton Ranch. This species 1988 “endangered” listing on a questionable report finding only 135 specimen.

Neighborhood Frog—Chiricahua leopard frog

The Chiricahua leopard frog (Rana chiricahuae) is an endangered species in the Altar Valley. In the year, Pedro Aguirre and Noor W. Bernard died, leaving the Buenos Aires Ranch and the Ari- vaca Ranch in the hands of their children. Noor W. Bernard’s son, Noah “Boni” C. Bernard, took over management of the Arivaca Ranch, also known as Los Raíces Ranch, until his siblings joined the operation.

He went into partnership with George Pusch, John Zellweger and Ramon Alumendarz, the ranch manager, and they formed the Arivaca Canyon Ranch Company in 1912. This was the second or third iteration of the company. They subsequently partnered with Jack McVey in the Las Cerrillos and Tres Bellos Ranches. Eugene Bernard’s natural talent and business sense put their father’s efforts into a growth plan beyond the limits of the business. Financial trouble followed them, but it was a good strategy. In 2021, they became able and couldn’t acquire the new business of the ranch. In the early 1920s, Arivaca Ranch was owned by the Arizona Agricultural College.

The main partners were John Bogun and Eugene Shepherd, but the ranch was in serious financial trouble throughout the decade. Bogun passed away in 1927. The Buenos Aires Ranch was inherited by the three brothers who managed it until the 1980s. They sold it in 1990 to the Los Cerrillos Company, which was then owned by John C. Grimes.

Upstream on the Arivaca Creek, southwest of Arivaca, William “Bally” Marten (1869-1936) homesteaded his own property and passed on to his children. Following an additional homesteaded that he acquired in 1897, that was the quarter of the Montana Ranch and is now owned by the Buenos Aires Ranch and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office. Originally from West Virginia, Marten had come to Arivaca in 1889 from Texas where he had learned the cattle business. He recorded several brands, of which the most well-known known were the 800, the T-3, and the B-3 which were Tres Buriles. Later he recorded the 15 stock operations on nonfederal lands should not be impacted. Third, you may have an opportunity to assist in the recovery efforts of the Chiricahua leopard frog and at the same time improve your ranch’s livestock operations, through various practices and agreements available for the conservation of threatened and endangered species.

Safe Harbor Agreements provide necessary legal protection for landowners interested in helping with frog conservation. A safe harbor agreement is to deal solely with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and a landowner whereby the landowner cannot be punished for loss of the endangered species, provided the species does not decline below an agreed upon baseline. Altar Valley landowners are also anxious for the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to work out their management guidelines. Once these tools are in place, the push forward for frog recovery will be much more welcoming. Work on these tools is underway. Contact Marty Tuelge, USFWS, at 520.670.6350 x.232; if you have further questions on frog conservation.

The Chiricahua leopard frog was listed as a threatened species without critical habitat designation in a Federal Register notice dated June 13, 2002. Included in the listing was a special rule under section 10 of the Endangered Species Act, that provides an exemption from those provisions up to 10 years against, for, non- operation and maintenance of livestock tanks on nonfederal lands. This exemption basically recognizes the importance of livestock waters on nonfederal lands.

So what does this mean if you find your livestock waters on nonfederal lands? First, there are potentially four species of frogs that could be in your livestock waters and is only one listed under the Endangered Species Act. Second, if you have Chiricahua leopard frogs in your allotment.

FOR YOUR CALENDAR

ALTAR VALLEY CONSERVATION ALLIANCE COMMUNITY MEETING

Mark your calendars for Friday morning, February 9, 2001, 9:00 AM at the King’s Ranch (Ranch). Will host the event.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PIMA PINEAPPLE CACTUS

A Field Discussion Guided by Bob Schmaltz

8:30 a.m.
Coffee and conversation
9:00 a.m.
short hikes will be expected for nature partners
10:00 a.m.
Pine Pinea Collider discussion and short walk
12:00 noon.
Lunch/Sandwiches provided & potluck welcomed

Please RSVP to Pat King at kingsonwilde@wildlifecnt.com or 822-1065

Partners organizations or individuals are invited to share their work—Please let Pat know if you would like to be on the agenda. Suggested time frames for presentations is 5-10 minutes.

Conservation Champions

have been busy in the Altar Valley! The Adopt-a-Pathway program for Highway 286 (Avra Valley) is now underway, led by Melissa Winston and the Who cares Network (led by Lancer Al-

there and Gabi Pari with Arizona Game and Fish Department) have invested countless hours gathering tons of gar- bage throughout the Altar Valley. Given the constant flow of people crossing the US/Mexico border, their work is really important for the health of the valley.

And the importance of the valley cleanup is to end erosion.

Conserving the Altar Valley for future generations
Many thanks to our generous donors!

We greatly appreciate your financial support ... your enthusiasm and trust inspire us!

Mr. & Mrs. Lincoln Ames • Anvil Ranch • Sally and Joe Barber • Sarah H. Begley • Ellen Berkovich and Conrad Skinner • George and Nancy Cammam • Lenore Caratas • Faye Caussey • Alexander Cree and Judy Meath • Nancy Bell Cole • Cindy Coping • Colorado RACD • Betty Crouse • Elizabeth Davis • Betty duPont • Mercedes Eichholm • Engel Family Foundation • Elkhorn Ranch • Elaine Ehlers and Charlie Silversone • Mr. & Mrs. George Ford II • Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Graff & The New York Times Matching Gift Program • Erica Hall • Dr. & Mrs. Thomas Hall Ell • Calina Harder • Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Harris • Mr. & Mrs. W.K. Hawkins • Mr. & Mrs. Myron Kanis • Susan Kilte and Ken McFadden • Judy & Tony King Foundation • Dr. & Mrs. Walter Klingsenheim • Betty Leavenworth • Katherine McCarthy • Michael and Kay McCarthy • L. George Miller Jr. • Mr. & Mrs. Robert Miller • Jewell O'Neil • Shippen Page and Anne St. Geur • Mrs. Judy Paris in honor of Clara and Alicia Miller • Mr. & Mrs. David Pamiel • Cynthia Perin • Lloyd and Cherry Provost • Rancho Sierra Vista • Road Machinery • Barbara Robson • Mr. & Mrs. Richard Shry • Fred and Ellie Silverstone • Susan Small • Anne St. Geur • Mr. & Mrs. Hudson Stoddard • Charlotte Tate and Christopher Zoell • Gretchen Theobold • Mr. & Mrs. David Travers • Dr. & Mrs. Gene Tucker, Vanguard Charitable Endowment • Mr. & Mrs. Robert Tykinski • Tom Deonne Umy • Mr. & Mrs. Peter Wilson & IBM Matching Grants Program • Alice and Hellmut Wolff • Mr. & Mrs. W.W. Wolterspoon

Conservation Happening from the Ground Up!

- Congratulations to eight breeding pairs of cactus ferruginous pygmy owls living happily on Altar Valley watershed ranch land.
- The Arizona Game and Fish Department Access Program spent several weeks installing water harvesting structures on Arrvil and Elkhorn Ranch roads in March 2006.
- Monitoring of the Palo Alto Ranch Pima Pineapple Cactus Mitigation Bank was completed in December 2005.
- Santa Margarita Ranch teamed up with the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge and Arizona State Land Department to accomplish a prescribed fire in late May.
- The Refuge completed a series of prescribed burns in May totaling 14,000 acres in an effort to manage and improve wildlife habitat.
- The Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge Habitat Management Plan should be in final draft by the end of September, maybe sooner. This plan will drive the "on the ground" activities designed to improve wildlife habitat on the Refuge and should be available for review very soon.
- The Refuge completed additional masking bobwhite quail specific habitat work in May near the Secondario area in the form of soil discing, soil aeration, and brush pile creation. More of this type of work will be called for under the new Habitat Management Plan.
- Refuge staff and partners will be traveling to Mexico in August to conduct surveys and work for masked bobwhites and develop partnerships with Mexican landowners.
- Public use facility improvements on tap for the next year include a live animal exhibit at the Refuge visitor center for masked bobwhites and several improvements at the Arivaca Cienega Trail.

THANK YOU ROAD MACHINERY!
Many thanks to Toby Allen of Borderlands Construction for matching up with the road machinery.

A Good Road Lies Easy on the Land

"A road lies easily on the land if it is located on a land form where it can be readily and effectively drained (neither too steep nor too flat); is functional when used as intended (class of vehicle, season and suitable weather conditions); has appropriate drainage features (closely spaced, properly situated and adequately maintained); preserves the natural drainage pattern of the land form; conserves water; does not cause or contribute to accelerated soil loss, lost productivity or water pollution; does not encroach on wetland or riparian areas; and is scenically pleasing."

"A road is not easy on the land if it collects, concentrates or accelerates surface or subsurface runoff; causes or contributes to soil erosion; impairs or reduces the productivity of adjacent lands or waters; wastes water; unnecessarily intrudes upon key habitats; stream channels, flood plains, wetlands, wet meadows or other sensitive soils; and is aesthetically offensive." — Bill Zeedyk

Bill Zeedyk's A Good Road Lies Easy on the Land... Water Harvesting from Low-Standard Rural Roads is hot off the press. Contact The Quivira Coalition (505) 820-2544 or www.quiviracoalition.org for a copy.

Mickie Ellis

Converting the Altar Valley for future generations

Please share your ideas and questions with us!

The Altar Valley Conservation Alliance needs your ideas and support! Please contact any of the Executive Committee by phone or by mail at:

CORRESPONDENCE:
Altar Valley Conservation Alliance
c/o King Anvil Ranch
HC 1 Box 97E
Tucson, AZ 85736
(520) 822-1065

Name
Address
City State Zip
Phone Email
Comments?

DONATIONS:
Altar Valley Conservation Alliance
c/o Peggy Rowley, Treasurer
HC 65 Box 7515
Amado, AZ 85645
(520) 398-2344

The Altar Valley Conservation Alliance is a 501(c)(3) not for profit conservation organization.

Your financial support is greatly appreciated!

$ 35 $ 50 $ 100
$250 $500 $1000

ALTAR VALLEY CONSERVATION ALLIANCE
c/o King Anvil Ranch
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Ranch Round Up
Arizonas Ranchers
Ranchers Round-Up
Altar Valley Ranch District
Arizona Game and Fish Department
Arizona Open Land Trust
Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum
Arizona State Land Department
Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge
Corrado Resource Conservation and Development District
Pima County
Pima Natural Resource Conservation District
Quivira Coalition
The Nature Conservancy
US Fish and Wildlife Service
US Natural Resource Conservation Service

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