The Colorado Desert contains thousands of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites and cultural deposits (such as rock art) that provide a rich legacy for 15,000 years of human occupation. The region has also been the site of several native cultures and has been heavily impacted by Native American and European settlers. Some sites do allow activities such as rockhounding and metal detecting, with certain restrictions. These activities should be limited to avoid soil disturbance and to protect the integrity of the site and the artifacts associated.

Tumco Mining District

Tumco is an abandoned gold mining town located in the Cega Mountains which lie on the western side of the Chocolate Mountains. Tumco was discovered in 1880, when a Hardin family member found a small gold nugget, and the town quickly grew from this discovery. By the early 1880s, Tumco had a population of over 500 and was a bustling mining town. The town was eventually abandoned in the late 1890s due to a decline in silver and gold prices.

Today, Tumco is a ghost town located at an elevation of 1,800 feet above sea level. The townsite is located about 7 miles northwest of Cega, near the Brawley Yuma Highway and the Butterfield Stage Road. Tumco is located in Imperial County, California, and is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The townsite is a popular destination for history enthusiasts and nature lovers alike. Tumco is located on a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is protected by the BLM.

During the 1890s, the area was known as the “Sessions Corrals.” The Sessions Community was founded by the Sessions family, who owned the land and operated a cattle ranch there. The townsite was named after the Sessions family, and it served as a supply center for the ranch. Tumco was a busy town with several businesses, including a hotel, a saloon, and a general store. The town was also a hub for the mining industry, with several claims staked in the area.

In 1909, the town was abandoned due to a decline in silver and gold prices. The townsite was eventually reclaimed by nature, and it has been a popular destination for history enthusiasts and nature lovers ever since. Today, the townsite is a popular destination for history enthusiasts and nature lovers alike.}

The Wilderness

The 28,034 acres of the Little Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness encompass a rugged terrain dominated by flat-topped mesas, steep-sided canyons, and flat-topped mesa tops. The region contains a variety of plant and animal species, many of which are found nowhere else in the world. The wilderness is home to a variety of wildlife, including white-tailed deer, javelina, and black bears. The area is also home to a variety of birds, including the California condor, the national bird of California. The wilderness is a popular destination for hiking, backpacking, and bird-watching.

The area is also home to a variety of trails, including the Little Chuckwalla Mountains Loop Trail, the Chuckwalla Valley Loop Trail, and the Chuckwalla Mesa Loop Trail. The trails are a popular destination for hikers and nature lovers alike. The area is also home to a variety of wildlife, including white-tailed deer, javelina, and black bears. The area is also home to a variety of birds, including the California condor, the national bird of California. The wilderness is a popular destination for hiking, backpacking, and bird-watching.

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This scale only applies to this route diagram and not to the smaller route insets.

- Designated routes are suitable for all types of off-highway vehicles, including motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and 4x4 vehicles.
- No off-route travel is allowed in limited use areas.
- No use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or other forms of mechanical transport is allowed in wilderness.
- Vehicle camping is allowed within 300 feet of designated routes of travel, except within sensitive areas (such as areas of critical environmental concern, desert wildlife management areas, and critical habitat areas), where the limit is 100 feet from the route.
- County roads (open to street legal vehicles only) are often graded dirt roads and are considered "easy," and open routes are generally considered "moderately difficult."