

Santa Cruz Mountains District Mounted Assistance Unit

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PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

Historically, horses have had a leading part in the development of the United States and are a traditional part of the park scene. The state park system recognizes the increased horse population in California and its use of park lands. The public and department see renewed advantages to using patrol horses in park and recreational settings. Horse patrols in developed areas promote and support positive public relations, public protection, interpretation and maintenance. In undeveloped areas, horse patrols and mounted assistance units are effective in public contact, public protection, maintenance of trail and facilities, transportation of supplies and materials, search and rescue, livestock and vehicle trespass, and natural and cultural resource protection. Horse use provides a means of transportation which is compatible with today's ecological awareness and contributes significantly to a positive image of park employees, volunteers and operation alike.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Horse Patrol Program in Santa Cruz District State Parks is an equestrian unit comprised of volunteers. The Horse Patrol Program was established May 1988 at Wilder Ranch and soon extended to Henry Cowell and Fall Creek to add to the regular ranger patrol over these parks. Horse Patrol acts as the extension of the rangers' eyes and ears. While they are not expected to enforce the laws, they can provide the public with information about the rules and regulations, and assist the rangers by patrolling areas that are easily accessible by horseback. They report their observations and any problems they encounter.

At Wilder Ranch and Henry Cowell / Fall Creek State Parks, the members are under the direction of the Department of Parks and Recreation Unit Supervisors or their designees which acts as Volunteer Coordinators.

Patrols provide information and assistance to visitors concerning the historical preserve, park fees, rules and regulations and answer other questions about the parks. Members of the patrol are trained in first aid and CPR and provide first aid assistance in remote reaches of the park. Patrol members assist in fire detection and reporting, and in searches for lost persons and animals. The Horse patrol also provides information to rangers on illegal camping, hunting and vandalism and any other activities of a suspicious nature.

The Horse Patrol has some unique advantages over vehicle patrol, such as:

- A horse can cover about twice the ground a man on foot can cover in a given time
- The volunteer patrol significantly reduces costs and overhead
- Rangers are freed to handle more pressing tasks
- Greater visibility
- More frequent trail coverage
- Greater speed in emergency situations
- Greater accessibility to many areas
- Less damage to the environment than motor vehicles
- Allows more visitor contact
- Provides better public relations

RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE PUBLIC

Public Relations Defined

Good public relations may be defined as the development and maintenance of public understanding, appreciation, and support for the objectives and programs of the Department. The most important means of establishing good public relations is through the contacts which our employees have with the individuals and groups which together constitute the public. Public relations does not simply involve the transmission of information. Its most important aspect is quality of communication with the public, which embodies a sincere concern for the welfare of the public, which the Department exists to serve.

Public information is an integral part of public relations. The Department's policy and activities in the field of public information, and the responsibility of the Operations Division in such matters, are indicated in Chapter 01 of the Department's Administration Manual. Field personnel should be familiar with this material.

The Nature of Public Relations

The major responsibility for developing and maintaining good public relations lies with individual employees of the Department, particularly those field personnel who make contacts in the course of their work. Every contact with the public, whether through organized programs, correspondence, telephone or individual, face-to-face conversation, offers an opportunity to cultivate public understanding and support. Such cultivation requires that all dealings with the public be in a friendly, cordial, and effective manner, reflecting a sincere interest in both the park visitor and the public at large.

Good public relations require the conscious and continuing effort of every member of the staff. One thoughtless act or ill-advised statement on the part of one member can cancel out the efforts of every other member, so that no amount of attempted repair may ever mend the damaged relations.

Individual Responsibility

The individual employee is the keystone to good public relations. The employee must present a good appearance, have a positive attitude, and be well informed on matters on which the public seeks information.

A well-groomed and properly attired park employee is expected by the visiting public. Personal cleanliness is foremost, and departmental regulations on such matters as grooming and use of the uniform should be strictly adhered to.

The attitude of the employee toward the public is extremely important. Each visitor is a guest, and it is a primary responsibility to see that the visit is pleasant, enjoyable and

safe. Sincere concern and friendly interest should characterize staff dealings with all visitors. The following guidelines indicate the kind of approach that makes for good public relations.

Ten Commandments of Public Relations

1. Speak to people -- nothing is as nice as a cheerful word of greeting.
2. Smile at people -- it takes 72 muscles to frown, only 14 to smile.
3. Call people by name -- the sweetest music to anyone's ears is the sound of one's own name.
4. Be friendly and helpful -- if you would have friends, be friendly
5. Be cordial -- speak as if everything you do is a genuine pleasure.
6. Be generous with praise -- and cautious with criticism.
7. Be genuinely interested in people -- you can like everyone if you try.
8. Be considerate of the feelings of others -- it will be appreciated.
9. Be thoughtful of the opinions of others -- there are three sides to a controversy: yours, the other person's, and the right one.
10. Be alert to give service -- what counts most in life is what we do for others.

When dealing with visitors, please remember that:

1. A park visitor is our guest and should be treated as such.
2. A park visitor is the most important person in any park.
3. A park visitor is dependent on us for a better understanding of the philosophy of the Department of Parks and Recreation.
4. A park visitor is not an interruption of our work, but one of the purposes of it.
5. A park visitor does us a favor when visiting a park. Serving the visitor is the service we perform.
6. A park visitor is part of our business, not an outsider.
7. A park visitor is not a cold statistic, but a flesh-and-blood human being with feelings and emotions like our own.
8. A park visitor is not someone to argue or match wits with.
9. A park visitor is someone who brings us his needs for the out-of-doors. It is our job to help satisfy those needs.

10. A park visitor is deserving of the most courteous and attentive treatment we can give them.
11. A park visitor expects GOOD MANNERS from park employees and docents.

GUIDELINE FOR VOLUNTEERS TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION POLICY

State Park System volunteers are defined as non-paid assistants for various interpretive, maintenance, special event and other functions.

Volunteers do not establish management or operations policies, and they may not be used to replace full-time, permanent, seasonal, or part-time staff members.

Volunteers are used to supplement the permanent and seasonal staff in their effort to provide a complete professional interpretive program for the visitor. Used in the proper capacity, volunteers can be a valuable asset to any unit.

Employment Benefits and Provisions

Volunteers shall not be subject to the provisions relating to State employment concerning hours of work, rates of compensation, leave, unemployment, and other employee benefits.

Worker's compensation coverage will be provided by the State. In order for such coverage to be provided, a DPR 208, Volunteer Record and Service Agreement, with Form Std. 689, Oath of Allegiance, on reverse side, must be completed and approved prior to the effective date of coverage.

In some cases, it may be desirable to allow volunteers to use State vehicles or equipment in the course of their work or receive reimbursement for necessary travel expenses. In such cases, these duties must be indicated on the DPR 208.

Liability Insurance

Providing that the forms Volunteer Record and Service Agreement, DPR 208, and an Oath of Allegiance, Form 689, are properly filled out, volunteers will be considered non-paid employees of the State. No liability insurance will be required of volunteer organizations whose members have met the above criteria.

Orientation and Training

Each volunteer who is selected for service in a park will be given an orientation on State Park System history, philosophy, programs, objectives, and safety. District Superintendents will provide a training outline for the volunteers in their districts that will prepare them to interpret and operate in their particular unit.

Work Performance

Visitors should receive an enriched experience through contact with the volunteers. Volunteers must assist each visitor they contact in a positive manner. Volunteers serve on a part-time or intermittent basis and will receive supervision in the same manner as regular employees. They should pledge to work a minimum of hours per week/month for a given period.

Since individual situations will vary from unit to unit, there is not standard commitment statewide; however, all volunteers at a single unit, or in a single volunteer group, should have standard time commitments. Volunteers should conduct themselves in a manner which reflects favorably on the

image of the State Park System, and their conduct shall be governed by DOM Chapter 0200. Appropriate uniforms and interpretive costumes shall be recommended by the District Superintendent.

Awards

Volunteers may receive recognition and awards for services performed. Service awards may also be presented to volunteers by the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Friends of Santa Cruz State Parks in recognition of their hours of service.

Program Evaluation

The Volunteer Horse Patrol Program should be monitored and evaluated periodically to maintain a high level of presentation. The evaluation shall be used in a constructive manner of program improvement.

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

This section describes the philosophy of and the general requirements necessary for the Horse Patrol. It also includes the minimum requirements necessary for horse and rider. In general, riders must be familiar with, and abide by, the rules and regulations listed in this manual. The Horse Patrol Program is open to experienced equestrians who:

- Are 18 years of age or older
- Have access to a horse
- Have the ability to get the horse to and from the park when they are patrolling
- Have Red Cross Certification in CPR and First Aid prior to beginning their training rides
- Pass the check-out ride

General Requirements

Riders must become familiar with the park's access areas and trails, and interpretive program. Patrols are conducted in pairs. Each member must patrol at least six patrols in a 12-month period to be considered an active patrol member. If a patrol is canceled due to rain or unsafe conditions, it will be counted as a day patrolled. If the radio is unavailable for a previously scheduled ride, it may be counted as a "rain out." Credit is given for no more than two "rainouts" annually. Volunteers may not patrol without a radio and medical pack. No volunteer may do a horse patrol with less than two active members.

Horse Patrol volunteers must attend a minimum of three of the six regularly scheduled annual meetings, which are generally held at 7:30 p.m. on the third Thursday of alternate months.

The maximum number of Horse Patrol volunteers shall be set annually by the Volunteer Coordinators and the Horse Patrol Training Committee, who will also set the selection process. This number is based on resources and needs. There are four levels of volunteer: trainee, permanent, training committee and inactive.

Trainee Status

A volunteer who has not yet completed all training is considered a trainee. This designation is for those who have not completed interpretive training, do not yet have a current Red Cross CPR and First Aid certification, or have not successfully completed a check-out ride. A trainee is not allowed to ride without two permanent members, except on their check-out ride. Trainees must complete three training rides and a check-out ride

within a one-year period in order to advance to permanent status. Otherwise, the trainee is dropped from the Volunteer Horse Patrol Program. Two trainees may do a training ride with two permanent patrol members with the advance authorization of the Volunteer Coordinator.

Permanent Active Volunteer Status

A volunteer who has successfully completed all training, a check-out ride, First Aid and CPR certification receives permanent status. A permanent member unable to work for an extended period of time should notify the volunteer coordinator. The member will be placed on inactive status and will not be scheduled. The duration of inactive status is up to the discretion of the Volunteer Coordinator.

To maintain active status, permanent members must complete a minimum of six rides a year and attend a minimum of three patrol meetings January-December.

Training Committee Status

Training Committee members have been permanent members in active status for at least one year, and are designated by the Volunteer Coordinator. Training Committee members perform the final check-out ride with trainees.

Inactive Status

Members who are unable to complete six patrol rides and attend three meetings annually will be placed on inactive status.

To return to active status, the member needs to contact the Volunteer Coordinator and do a check out ride with an active member.

Uniforms

Horse Patrol Volunteers will need to purchase a uniform to be worn while patrolling. The uniform adds to the professional appearance and identifies you as a patrol member. The uniform consists of:

Khaki shirt

Forest green pants

Belt (or fanny pack) to carry communications radio

Mounted Assistance Unit patch sewn on left shoulder

Department of Parks and Recreation patch sewn on right shoulder

Name tag over shirt pocket.

The Volunteer Coordinator will issue the patches and can suggest places where other uniform items may be obtained locally.

Equipment

In order to patrol effectively, the equipment specified here must be carried. Patrol members need to bring certain personal items with them in addition to the equipment obtained from the patrol office.

At Wilder Ranch, the patrol saddle pack is kept in the Patrol Office in the Horse Barn. It must be returned to the Patrol Office once the patrol has been completed.

Each patrol member should bring the following personal equipment with them to patrol:

Pocket knife

Watch (with second hand)

Whistle

S.E.I. approved riding helmet (S.E.I. certifies the helmet models to ASTM F-1163 standard for equestrian headgear)

The patrol members must carry (at Wilder, some articles are part of saddle pack):

First Aid Kit

Binoculars (in cupboard at Cowell)

Radio (at Cowell, radio kept in safe, battery in charger on front desk)

Check packs before going on patrol to ensure all basic items are available.

All medical packs should include:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
3x3 Adaptics	4 ea.
Eye Dressings	1 bx.
4x4 Gauze Sponges	15 ea.
Wire Splint	1 ea.
Triangular Bandage	4 ea.
1x3 Bandages	50 ea.
Knuckle Bandages	15 ea.
Cold Pack	1 ea.
Hot Pack	1 ea.
Butterfly Closures	10 ea.
24x72 Gauze Compress	2 bx.
405 Cards	10 ea.
Penlight	2 ea.
Surgipads	4 ea.
4" Kling	6 ea.
Pocket Mask	1 ea.
2" Tape	1 ea.
1" Tape	2 ea.
3" Coban	1 ea.
2" Coban	1 ea.
Extra Large Bandage	1 ea.
2" Off Center Bandage	1 ea.
4" Off Center Bandage	1 ea.
Black Ball Point Pen	1 ea.

Standards of Appearance and Conduct

SAFETY: Safety is always a number one consideration while on patrol, interacting with park visitors, during emergencies, and working with your mount before and after patrol.

ATTITUDE: Horse Patrol volunteers should always maintain an open, friendly, helpful attitude towards all park visitors and all park staff.

APPEARANCE: Horse Patrol volunteer and mounts should always be well-groomed.

THE MOUNT: Horses used for patrol need to be well-trained, well-groomed, dependable, sound, and responsive. The horse should also trailer well; stand tied quietly, be able to pony or be ponied by another horse, has good foot care, and should allow the rider to mount from either side.

PACE: All patrolling should be done at a walk or slow trot.

VISITOR CONTACT: Safety of the visitor **must** be kept in mind. Either dismount or stand between your mount and the visitor or keep your mount a safe distance (at least one horse length from the visitor).

TRAIL REGULATIONS: Horse Patrol volunteers must stay on trail or in the allowed areas of the park. It is important that environmental impact be minimized and that a good example be set for park visitors. Ride single file in fragile areas. Do not ride on trails that are closed for safety and / or resource protection reasons unless you have received prior approval from the supervising ranger. Trails are often closed when they are too wet and any use will cause excess resource damage to the trail.

BARBED WIRE: Never tie a horse within ten feet of a barbed wire fence.

QUESTIONS: Refer all scheduling and patrol questions to the Volunteer Coordinator.

FAILURE TO COMPLY: Unit Supervisors have the authority to disqualify a volunteer horse patrol member from the program. Such disqualification may result if a Horse Patrol volunteer:

- Fails to work the minimum hours required;
- Misses three scheduled work dates;

- Fails to notify the Volunteer Coordinator (or Calendar Secretary) of schedule changes;
- Fails to attend at least three of the six regularly scheduled Horse Patrol meetings;
- Violates park rules and regulations;
- Is unable to carry out the requirements of the unit; or
- Fails to conduct him/herself in a prudent manner and behaves in an irresponsible manner while in the park.
- Abuse of authority
- Multiple complaints from park visitors
- Failure to take appropriate action when action is warranted (ie: tender first aid)
- Acting as a member of the program when off duty
- Any other violation of Government Code 19572

The volunteer may be issued a warning or immediately disqualified by the Volunteer Coordinator depending on the nature of the violation. If warned, any further violation may result in disqualification from Horse Patrol Program.

Additional Volunteer Hours

Volunteers of the Horse Patrol Program, of course, best serve the parks by riding patrols. Unforeseen circumstances such as weather or lameness, however, may occasionally prevent a member from completing the required number of patrols during a twelve month period. In these cases, Horse Patrol members may make up hours by doing other types of volunteer work. Members requiring this option in order to complete their annual commitment must contact the Park Ranger in charge for approval of non-patrol work. Upon the accrual of 50 hours of volunteer work, (includes all types of approved work and patrols), a volunteer is eligible to receive a "Volunteers in the Park" card. The bearer of this card receives complimentary admission to all of the parks in Santa Cruz County, and the card is honored at many other parks statewide.

NEW MEMBER CHECK-OUT CRITERIA

All volunteers interested in joining the Horse Patrol will be asked to take a check-out ride. This section lists the evaluation standards for members and horses. Most important is the safety of both the public, and of course the patrol member and the horse.

New volunteers also should schedule a ride along (car or horse) with a ranger.

A minimum of three training rides and one check-out ride are required. A trainee may ride with an permanent member on the training rides to become familiar with all facets of patrolling the park. The training rides include patrols over a variety of terrain that are normally covered by Horse Patrol. They also allow the trainee a chance to become familiar with how to use the normal patrol equipment, check-in procedures, and park policies.

During the final check-out ride, the trainee will be subjectively scored by a permanent training committee Horse Patrol member, appointed by the Volunteer Coordinator who will act as the evaluator. The trainee will be asked to patrol a particular trail and perform certain maneuvers. The evaluator will give a pass / re-try mark and go over the evaluation with the trainee after the ride.

A horse and rider successfully completing their check-out ride will qualify to ride as a permanent member of the Santa Cruz District Horse Patrol. A trainee who does not successfully complete the check-out may continue as a trainee while working on the areas that were determined to need improvement, and receive another evaluation within six weeks.

A permanent patrol member wishing to ride a horse other than the one originally checked-out may request a check out on the new horse at any time.

A permanent patrol member wishing to be authorized to patrol in a Santa Cruz District Park other than the park that they were originally checked-out in, may do so by completing a patrol ride with a permanent member of the Horse Patrol of the other Santa Cruz District State Park.

In general, the guidelines for horses are:

- ➡ Horses must be well trained and at least four years old. Experienced trail horses are mandatory as the patrol is not a place to school horses.
- ➡ No stallions.
- ➡ Horses must receive regular hoof care.
- ➡ Horse and rider should be clean and well-groomed at all times. Riders must be in uniform.
- ➡ Saddles and bridles are required. English or Western tack are both permitted. Tack should be clean, and in good repair.
- ➡ Maintain one horse length from all park visitors. Horses may not be petted when on patrol

Santa Cruz District Horse Patrol CHECK-OUT RIDE SHEET

Trainee:	Horse:	Evaluator:
Horse always under control..... ()		
Stands quietly, backs, leads, ponies, ties quietly for extended period, able to leave or be left by other horse ()		
Safely mounts and dismounts from either side ()		
Stays on trail ()		
Negotiates hills, creeks, rivers, bridges ()		
Negotiates bicycles, dogs, strollers, runners, etc ()		
Negotiates crowds, park activities ()		
Works well at speed - extended trot ()		

Controlled stop at any time..... ()
Radio communication - written patrol reports..... ()
Public Contact..... ()
Suggestions/Comments:

5 - Excellent 4 - Above Average 3 - Average 2 - Needs Work 1 - Unacceptable

Check-out ride Number: ____ Date: ____ Pass () Re-ride () By date: _____

PRE AND POST-RIDE PROCEDURE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Check medical pack before going on patrol to be sure pack contains all necessary items, including pen, rubber gloves, bandages, CPR mask, etc.

Riding helmets are now mandatory on all Horse Patrol rides.

For Henry Cowell / Fall Creek patrols, the sign-in log is hanging on the front of the Horse Patrol Locker. Be sure to sign in the date, names, route and starting times prior to leaving on your patrol. When you return, sign in your return time.

For Wilder / Gray Whale the sign in log is available in the tack room.

After your ride, complete your patrol log card, recording all the pertinent information and leave it in the wooden file on the desk marked Horse Patrol

RADIO PROCEDURE

For Henry Cowell / Fall Creek, the Horse Patrol Radio is kept in the safe in the closet opposite the bathroom in the Ranger Offices opposite the Kiosk. The battery is kept in a charger by the ranger desks in the room with the lockers.

Wilder / Gray Whale radio and charger are kept in the tack room.

Install the battery, turn on the radio (be sure the setting is appropriate for the park). ALWAYS wait a minute or so to be sure there is no radio traffic before speaking, then say:

Logging in on the Radio

HP says: "Central, Cowell Horse Patrol on Cowell" (repeater - radio screen indicator will be Nisene or Toro repeater for Wilder).

Central will acknowledge: "Cowell (or Wilder) Horse Patrol."

HP says: "We are in service, patrol in Cowell Park (Fall Creek, Wilder, etc.)"

Central will acknowledge and give you an official time you are clocked in on patrol.

Reporting during your patrol

If you need to report in during your patrol, tell Central your identifier, "Central, Cowell Horse Patrol on Cowell" or what is appropriate for your location. They will acknowledge you.

Give a clear concise message of your report or need. Be sure you can identify your location clearly before you call. If there is a medical emergency, try to get the individual's name/age/description of injuries to the best of your ability before you call.

At the end of your patrol, report to Central :

HP: "Central, Cowell Horse Patrol on Cowell."

Central will acknowledge: "Cowell Horse Patrol

HP: "Cowell Horse Patrol has completed our patrol and are out of service."

Central will acknowledge with patrol ending time.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

- 1) Report an injury or report of an injury to dispatch as soon as possible.
- 2) If emergency situation, say you have "emergency" or "priority" traffic
- 3) Give exact location (or where you think it is if reported to you by someone else), health status of victim (conscious, breathing, age, when accident occurred, etc).
- 4) If not on scene, locate the victim and continue to give reports to dispatch.
- 5) Provide first aid as appropriate to your training,.
- 6) You may need to write a supplement to the ranger's report detailing your involvement in the incident.

IF CONFRONTED WITH SOMEONE (or someone is reported to you) WHO IS REPORTED TO BE DANGEROUS OR CARRYING A WEAPON leave the area and contact dispatch.

Tell them you have emergency or priority traffic.

Direct others out of the area.

If reported to you, keep reporting party with you so that you can continue to gather information.

Tell dispatch to stand by for further information.

Try to find out what the person is wearing and physical description, (age, height, weight, hair color, moustache, clean shaven), description of weapon, what the individual was saying.

Be prepared to meet with rangers and relay information.

Ask reporting party to write down information.

Get a phone number and try to keep them (reporting party) with you until the ranger arrives on the scene.

RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH CENTRAL DISPATCH

Remember, Dispatchers are covering a large area. It may take time to answer you if you are not in an emergency situation. Please be patient and do not take offense if they are "short" with you. Keep your radio time brief and to the point. Know where you are at all times.

When patrol is completed at Henry Cowell, return radio to the safe or give to park personnel to put in safe for you. The radio is no longer kept in the HP Locker. Place the battery in the battery charger.

If your patrol is completed after the kiosk is closed at Henry Cowell, the radio should be dropped off at the Richmond's house across from the park entrance.

If you need to cancel a scheduled patrol, please contact the calendar secretary immediately so that other patrols may be scheduled.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

PARKS ARE FOREVER -- With your help and cooperation (It is very important that the park visitor is given this message.) Parks are for people to use and enjoy -- not abuse and destroy. Without protection, the highly perishable values of the areas preserved in the California State Park System could soon be destroyed by heedless persons. Some specific areas of concern are:

1. Our tide pool areas are in danger of being picked clean of all marine sediments where not preserved. This can be extended to collecting seed pods from endangered native plants, collecting butterflies from breeding / feeding areas, etc.
2. Desert dunes and vegetation are destroyed and marred by motorcycles or dune buggies where not controlled.
3. Without strict fire regulations, vast areas of forest and grasslands can be wiped out.
4. People allowed to behave in an unruly fashion can ruin the enjoyment of others.

All of these examples -- and many more -- answer the question of why we should protect our parks.

In most cases park protection can be accomplished by interpretation of park philosophy, policies, and rules and regulations. Enforcement becomes necessary only if and when other means prove insufficient. Most people who misuse or abuse a park area or facilities do so only through thoughtlessness. It is usually sufficient to bring to their attention the permanent nature of the damage resulting from improper use in order to stimulate a wish to comply with rules designed to protect THEIR PARK. Though some may resist compliance because of lack of understanding, it is rare that a simple explanation of the

reasons behind the rules will fail to obtain willing cooperation. There is only a small percentage of visitors who, once they understand the “why”, will continue to resent or resist a rule. These are the ones who may require special attention and perhaps enforcement action. Dogs off leash and in prohibited areas is an example of a law that is commonly broken. Repeated offenses should be reported to park staff.

As a volunteer, you may encounter situations where you must decide whether a visitor's actions merit only an explanation of a rule or more drastic action. If enforcement action is indicated, or a public relations problem seems imminent, REMEMBER, only park rangers and badged lifeguards have State Park Peace Officer authority. Never hesitate to call upon a badged lifeguard or ranger for guidance or assistance in any situation which threatens to become a problem. If an explanation does not work, call for a ranger. Do not attempt any law enforcement if a park visitor refuses to comply.

Every employee and volunteer is charged with the responsibility of observing and recognizing any acts which may constitute potential hazards to the safety of people or property. Such acts should be promptly reported to your supervisor or other designated members of the permanent staff. This will permit effective action to eliminate the hazard. It will also help forestall or minimize any liability in case of accident.

It is important that each volunteer read and become familiar with the rules and regulations of the State Park System, especially those that apply specifically to Wilder Ranch, Gray Whale and Henry Cowell/Fall Creek State Parks. Following are summaries of some of the more important rules and regulations and their code numbers. Refer to the publication, Department of Parks and Recreation State Parks Rules and Regulations 1987, for exact details.

4302. USE OF STATE PARKS, PAYMENT OF FEES. Day use fees are \$6.00 per vehicle per day. Dogs are \$1.00 per day. Annual day use pass is \$75.00. People on foot or on bicycle or horseback are not charged any fee. Senior Citizens receive a \$1.00 discount on day use fees. Tickets are good the same day at other State Parks that charge the same fees.

4305. ANIMALS. Wildlife and feral animals in the park are protected and may not be hunted, disturbed, trapped, poisoned, fed or taken (except for fish and bait), unless under the jurisdiction of the Department in conjunction with its resource management activities.

4306. PLANTS AND DRIFTWOOD. Visitors are not allowed to pick, dig up, mutilate, destroy, disturb, move burn or carry away any plant material.

4307. GEOLOGICAL FEATURES. No person shall destroy, disturb, mutilate, or remove earth, sand, gravel, oil, minerals, or rocks.

4308. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES. No person shall remove, injure, disfigure, deface, or destroy any object of paleontological, archaeological, or historical interest or value.

4309. SPECIAL PERMITS Special permits are issued to certain parties that enable them to collect, tag, etc., without being liable for prosecution for violation of the foregoing regulations.

4310. LITTER. Disposing of anything -- anywhere other than in trash receptacles -- is not allowed. Glass containers are not allowed on the beach.

4311. FIRES. Fires may not be lit or maintained anywhere in the preserve. Fires in picnic stoves or portable barbecues only. Fires are prohibited on the beach.

4312. DOGS; ANIMALS. At Henry Cowell dogs are allowed only on leash, and only in parking lots, in picnic area, on Pipeline Road, Meadow Trail, Graham Hill Trail and in the Campground. Dogs may not disturb the peace of other visitors. Dogs are not allowed at Fall Creek or Wilder Ranch. Seeing Eye, Service or Signal dogs and trainee dogs may accompany a physically impaired person or dog trainer on trails that are otherwise restricted for dog utilization.

4313. FIREARMS. Are not allowed in the unit.

4314. FIREWORKS. Are not allowed in the unit.

4311. SMOKING. Not allowed in the buildings or on the trail.

4313. Weapons. Weapons are not allowed in the parks, without authorization of the Department.

4320. PEACE AND QUIET. No person shall, at any time, use radios, phonographs, televisions, or other machinery, at a volume which emits sound beyond the immediate vicinity of the individual.

4322. NUDITY. Topless (female) and nude sunbathing are not allowed.

CLOSING. No person is allowed in a posted closed area or in the park during closed hours (1/2 hour after sunset-8 a.m.). Most parks are open 8 a.m. to sunset.

DOGS AT PLAY IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

In the interest of promoting companionship with our canine friends and encouraging responsible behaviors within the limits of the various city and state ordinances, the following information is provided. Please be aware that dog access rights may be revoked at any time by these government entities should there be non-compliance with these rules. It is up to the dog owner to keep these beaches and parks open to our dogs.

BE A RESPONSIBLE DOG OWNER

DOGS ARE ALLOWED ON LEASH IN THE FOLLOWING STATE PARKS:

Dogs are allowed in all state parks within the picnic/campground areas (except Castle Rock State Park)

Dogs must be on a 6 foot leash at all times and cannot be left unattended.

For further information call Henry Cowell Day Use Office at (831)335-4598 or Santa Cruz district Office at (831) 429-2850.

1) Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park: Dogs are only allowed on Meadow Trail, Pipeline Road, and Graham Hill Trail which totals an approximate 10 mile round trip walk. Dogs do not have access to the river.

2) Rio Del Mar State Beach: Just south of Seacliff State Beach in Aptos, south of the Soquel River Bridge.

3) Manresa State Beach: Highway 1 South to San Andreas Road exit. Follow San Andreas Road toward beach

4) New Brighton State Beach: Highway 1 to Park Avenue.

5) Nisene Marks State Park: Highway 1 south to Seacliff State Beach exit. Inland & right on Soquel Drive. Left on Aptos Creek Road. in Aptos Village. Dogs are allowed only on leash in the picnic areas and on Aptos Creek Road up to Porter Picnic Area.

6) Palm State Beach: Beyond Manresa on San Andreas Road and past Sunset State Beach.

7) Seabright State Beach: North side of Yacht Harbor in Santa Cruz.

8) Twin Lakes State Beach: South side of Yacht Harbor.

9) Seacliff State Beach

DOGS ARE ALLOWED ON LEASH IN THE FOLLOWING SANTA CRUZ CITY PARKS: For more information call (831) 429-3663

1) Pogonip City Park: below UCSC

2) DeLaveaga City Park: 2 miles up Branciforte Drive from Santa Cruz

DOGS ARE ALLOWED AND MUST BE UNDER IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE VOICE/NOISE CONTROL BY OWNERS/GUARDIANS AT THE FOLLOWING BEACHES/PARKS ALL YEAR ROUND DURING THE HOURS OF SUNRISE-10AM & 4PM-SUNSET;

1) It's Beach (West Lighthouse beach)

2) Lighthouse field (Interior)

3) Mitchell's Cove Beach: near West Cliff Drive and Swift St. Junction.

Dog owners must carry dog defecation removal devices AT ALL TIMES and are responsible for removal of all feces left by their animal.

DOGS ARE NOT ALLOWED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCAL BEACHES AND PARKS:

**Captiola City Beach
Wharf**

Cowell Main Beach

Santa Cruz Muni

Ranch Del Oso

San Lorenzo City Park San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz

**Sunset State Beach
Wilder State Park**

**UC Santa Cruz Campus
Castle Rock State Park**

Fall Creek State Park

Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park - Early History - The Mexican Ranchos

In 1821 Mexico became independent from Spain and ruled this area until 1846. Portions of Alta California were divided into Land Grants and "sold" for very small fees to interested Mexican citizens. There were three Land Grants in the Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park area: Rancho Carbonera, Rancho Zayante and Rancho Rincon. These Ranchos signaled the beginning of European settlement in the area of Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park.

Rancho Zayante

Rancho Zayante was granted by Mexico in 1834 to Joaquin Buelna and consisted of 2,658 acres just north of Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park and probably included a small portion of the present northern section of the Park. Buelna had been a teacher in San Jose and an Alcalde (mayor) of Pueblo Branciforte (Santa Cruz). The next year he let his claim lapse, after giving his timber rights to Ambrose Tomlinson and Joe Dye, thus starting a settlement of "foreigners."

Isaac Graham, a frontiersman, came from Hardin County, Kentucky, in 1833. Three years after his arrival he assisted Juan B. Alvarado in expelling Governor Guterres with the understanding that the country should be free from Mexican domination. However, shortly after Alvarado came to power, Graham and his associates were arrested as dangerous foreigners and placed in confinement on a boat in Monterey Harbor. A few of the group were released before Dan Jose Castro sailed with the prisoners for Mexico and all were released by Mexican authorities after their arrival. It was reported Isaac Graham received \$36,000 as indemnity for the outrage done to him. With this money Graham cast his eyes on the Zayante Tract. Graham, along with his friend Henry Neale, induced Joseph Majors who was a Mexican citizen, to apply for the grant. Majors was named as grantee of Zayante and the adjoining San Augustine Rancho of 4,436 acres. Majors actually procured the land for a syndicate of "foreigners" who declined to become Mexican citizens.

In 1841, Majors, Graham, a German named Frederick Hoeger, and a Dane, Peter Lassen, agreed to erect a mill on Zayante Creek near where it enters the San Lorenzo River. This was reputed to be the first power sawmill in California. Graham and Neale took over their partners' interests in 1843 and built a larger mill on the east bank of the San Lorenzo River below the entrance of Fall Creek.

The Colony of British and American "foreigners" at Zayante of which Graham was an influential part attracted many of the pioneers who came over the Santa Fe Trail in the 1830's and across the plains in the 1840's. Run by Joe Dye and Joseph Majors, the "muley" sawmill, a grist mill and a still which made mountain whiskey, formed the center of a group of cabins which spread into what is now Mount Hermon and down to the present Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park.

Rancho Carbonera

Rancho Carbonera, a large tract of land bordering the San Lorenzo River north of Santa Cruz and at the entrance to the San Lorenzo Valley was granted by Governor Alvarado to Jose Guillermo Bocle in 1838. Bocle was a man of many aliases. Boc, Bocle, Bucle, Thompson, and Mead were a few names he used. He and his brother Samuel came to California in 1823 and were naturalized in 1841. Bocle took the name of Thompson after the American occupation of California. Guillermo, or William, was an English sailor who came to California and married Maria Antonia Castro, a member of one of California's first families.

Rancho Carbonera, consisting of 15,000 acres, included Thompson's Flat on which the present Paradise Masonic Park is now situated. The southern section of Cowell Park was within this Rancho.

In 1860, what is claimed to be the first paper mill in California was established on the San Lorenzo River at what was later to be known as Powder Flat. The mill had a daily output of a ton of coarse brown paper. The mill was established here because of an abundant pulp and water supply and nearness to ocean shipping. The plant survived for only two years because of two calamities: flood waters played havoc with the mill and the

death of its superintendent, Henry Van Valkenburg. This mill was located within one half mile of the present southern boundary of the park.

Utilizing the paper mill site, the California Powder Works started production in 1864 of black powder. The 1,300 foot water diversion tunnel has since collapsed, but remnants of the flume and the diversion dam can still be found within the park. Originally the plant was established because of the seemingly unlimited supply of wood for charcoal, a plentiful water supply and close proximity to ocean transportation. The passing of commerce from ocean traffic to the railroad made it more economical to manufacture powder elsewhere, so the plant and many of the workers moved to the DuPont plant at Hercules, California in 1916.

Rancho Canada del Rincon en el Rio San Lorenzo de Santa Cruz

Rancho Canada del Rincon en el Rio San Lorenzo de Santa Cruz was granted to Pedro Sansevain in 1843. Granted originally in the amount of about 8,800 acres by the Mexican Government, the claim later came before the U.S. Land Commission and the courts finally patented it to the extent of 5,827 acres. Sansevain, whose first name was Pierre, was a French immigrant, who adopted a Spanish name along with the necessary citizenship in order to qualify as a land grantee.

In 1855 gold was discovered in a small creek opposite the present picnic area. During the summer of that year, miners realized three to ten dollars a day for their efforts. This area is known to us today as;

Gold Gulch.

Sensevain went into the lumber business on his Rancho and his mill seems to have been located in the area of Gold Gulch and the San Lorenzo River. This area is directly across from the Henry Cowell Picnic Grounds. A large section of the Rincon Rancho was traded in 1859 to the Davis and Jordan Lime Company for their \$150,000 coastal steamer, the "Santa Cruz." The vessel had proven to be too large for use by the lime company. Sansevain tried the steamer on a coastal run but sold it to new owners who took it across the Pacific where it burned on the Yangtse River in 1861.

Then came Henry Cowell in 1865 (see "Who was Henry Cowell?"). Davis and Jordan had established their kilns in Santa Cruz and had previously deeded the Paradise tract to the California Powder Works, with right of way for dams, flumes and tunnel. After Cowell bought into the company, lime quarries were developed at Rincon and the kilns were moved from Santa Cruz. The obvious reason for this move was the excellent grade of limestone and large quantities of available fuel.

With the exception of a small parcel or parcels of land at the northern boundary of the park and possibly a small area at the southern boundary, the greater part of the park and the site of the Rincon lime kilns lies within the Old Rancho Rincon. The lime and cement business had been an early factor in the development of the area in and around Cowell Park.

In the mid-1860's, Judge Edward Stanley acquired part of the Rincon Rancho from uncle who had earlier taken it from Isaac Graham on a mortgage. Stanley became the owner of land where the town of Felton now stands and the acreage containing the virgin stand of redwoods known as the Cowell Redwood Grove.

In 1867 Joseph Warren Welch purchased 350 acres from Judge Stanley containing the forty acre stand of virgin redwood. The purchase was made at a time when Stanley is said to have contemplated logging the area. The following year Welch planned a resort

building with dining room, kitchen and sleeping rooms, and opened the grove to the public.

The Creation of the Park

From Henry Cowell History By Jeff Jones

It could be said, without too much exaggeration, that a British magazine was responsible for the creation of the California State Park system. Furthermore, it was because of photographs not taken of a famous grove of majestic old growth redwood trees near Felton that the preservationist movement began which eventually established California's first State Park. A British magazine and photographs never taken? These are a part of the interesting and varied history of what is now Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park.

By the year 1889 California's redwood trees were internationally famous. In that year an English publication hired Andrew P. Hill, San Jose artist, photographer and writer, to do a story on the huge redwoods of the nearby Santa Cruz Mountains. Hill packed his equipment in a trunk and traveled by narrow gauge railway over the summit and down to Big Trees Station just outside of Felton. There he found the perfect subjects for his magazine piece... magnificent virgin redwoods, some approaching 300 feet in height. However, he had hardly setup his camera when the owner of the grove, Joseph Welch, came and chased him off. Welch did not want commercial photographs taken of his trees unless he received payment. Hill went back to San Jose without any pictures to accompany his article. Instead he carried only anger resulting from his confrontation with Welch. Hill thought it unjust that these beautiful redwoods were not available for everyone to experience.

On his next trip to the Santa Cruz Mountains Andrew Hill avoided Welch's grove and went deeper into the back country to the Big Basin area. There he photographed extensively and became so inspired by the ancient majesty of the trees that he and friends formed the Sempervirens Club. The members dedicated their organization to the preservation of redwood trees for all to enjoy. They attracted wealthy and influential people who raised funds and convinced legislators to purchase Big Basin and establish California's first State Park. All this was set in motion by a British magazine and some photographs not taken.

Joseph Welch can not really be faulted for running Andrew Hill off of his property. Welch had owned the grove since 1867 and had worked very hard to build a comfortable and popular resort amidst the redwoods. By the turn of the century, it was complete with train station, hotel, dining hall, cabins and dance pavilion. Dignitaries from all over the world came to marvel at the trees. In 1888 John C. Fremont visited a tree named in his honor. Three years later President Benjamin Harrison walked through the grove and a picturesque group of redwoods was named after him. Welch's Big Trees Resort was on the itinerary of practically every touring visitor to the general San Francisco area.

At the same time that Welch's enterprise was flourishing, another Santa Cruz pioneer businessman was also enjoying remarkable success. Henry Cowell had arrived in the Santa Cruz area in 1865. He had already demonstrated his business acumen by establishing a successful drayage company in San Francisco. In Santa Cruz he diversified by entering the limestone quarrying and processing business. He acquired thousands of acres of land and ultimately gained control of two lime producing companies. The Santa Cruz area was blessed with many natural outcroppings of limestone and during the years of highest demand nearly 80% of the statewide need for lime was supplied by Santa Cruz

County. A high heat process was used to convert the quarried rock into usable material. Kilns were built in several locations including the North Fork of Fall Creek and in the Rincon area of the San Lorenzo River. Hundreds of thousands of cords of wood were burned over the years to keep the kiln fires up to temperature. The Cowell family's ranches and lime operations prospered and eventually the Cowell name was on the title of 6,500 acres of Santa Cruz County land. The holdings included over 1,600 acres of forest and river frontage adjacent to Welch's Big Trees Resort.

As the twentieth century progressed the Welch family began to look for a buyer for the resort and surrounding property. Welch's son and the County worked toward a purchase that would make the grove a county park, thereby preserving the beautiful redwoods. Many local people were excited by the prospect, but others were worried about the strain on the County budget such a purchase and subsequent operation would be. In the end the Park advocated prevailed, thanks largely to the indefatigable efforts of former Lieutenant Governor William Jeter. Though elderly and confined to a hospital bed, Jeter wrote letters, made phone calls and most likely twisted a few well-chosen arms on behalf of the Park idea. In 1930 Santa Cruz County paid \$75,000 for 120 acres which included the incomparable 40 acre Big Tree Grove. For the next 24 years the County managed the area and it continued to be a favorite setting for picnics, walks and swimming for local and out-of-town visitors alike.

By 1950 there was only one member of the Cowell family left. Samuel "Harry" Cowell was nearly ninety years old. He had long been an outdoorsman and he was especially fond of the family's property next to Welch's Grove. In 1952 he decided he wanted to give that property to the State for a park in memory of his father. His idea was to have the County give up ownership of the Grove to the State at the same time so that it could all be managed together. Cowell's representatives met with State and, County officials and negotiations were successful. On August 15, 1954 Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park was formally dedicated as a new unit in California's State Park System.

The park today is a wonderful combination of unique natural features, comfortable facilities and easy accessibility. The Henry Cowell and Fall Creek units combine to comprise over 4,000 acres. Thirty miles of hiking trails wind through five distinct plant communities. Native wildlife abounds, from the commonly seen jays, squirrels and deer to more elusive ringtails, bobcats and occasional golden eagles. The 0.8 of a mile main Redwood Loop Trail circles through trees which have stood well over a thousand years and are as fine a grove of redwoods as can be experienced anywhere. Facilities include a 112 unit developed campground and a large picnic area along the San Lorenzo River. In addition, a group picnic area can accommodate up to 400 people and is frequently reserved for company picnics, family reunions and by many clubs and organizations.

In a real sense the present park is carrying on the tradition of its historical use. Though the cabins and dance pavilion are gone, the intrinsic beauty endures. Thousands of people visit each year for the same reasons people have always come... to relax with friends and family, to breathe in the reassuring peace and beauty of the redwoods; and to be renewed by personally re-connecting with the fundamental and abiding glory of nature.

Who was Henry Cowell

In 1849 Henry Cowell and his brother John left their home town of Wrentham, Massachusetts when the lure of gold was drawing the adventurous to California. John returned to Boston because of poor health. Henry (30 years old) began a successful drayage business that soon grew to include Stockton and the gold fields which were on

his routes. Henry's knowledge, attained from his wealthy family, paid off and soon his empire grew to include property and business interests from San Luis Obispo to Washington State.

By the 1860's, brick was replacing lumber as the building material of choice. Albion Jordan and Isaac Davis saw the need to replace the lime quarried in the east with local lime. They found Santa Cruz had almost unlimited deposits of high-quality limestone, plentiful wood to fuel the kilns, and proximity to San Francisco by coastal schooners. By 1865 they had produced 30,609 barrels of lime.

In 1865 Henry Cowell bought half of the shares of the Santa Cruz limestone business from Albion Jordan for \$100,000. The other half still belonged to Isaac Davis. By 1868, Davis and Cowell were exporting a thousand barrels of lime each week. In 1888 Isaac Davis died and Cowell purchased complete control for \$400,000. He worked hard to build up the business and quarried limestone from several locations throughout Santa Cruz. Cowell bought ships, established a cement trade with Belgium and bought large land holdings, ranches and lime deposits in 15 counties.

After 1888 quarries were developed in the Rincon area of what is now Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park. The Santa Cruz kilns were moved to this area in about 1875. Henry Cowell bought the southwest quarter of Section 8 of the Felton Quadrangle, which was later to become the site of the barrel mill in the Fall Creek Area. (The remains of the Barrel Mill are still visible; in the Fall Creek unit of Henry Cowell State Park.) In 1900, Cowell bought all of the Fall Creek property from the IXL Lime Co. (who went bankrupt). The kilns operated by the Cowells on the Ranch were near Wilder Creek (1850 - 1900(?)), near old Cook House on U.C.S.C. property (1851 - 1920), and near Bonny Doon.

Testimony to Cowell's success in the limestone industry lies in the fact that in 1886 he was reported to have the highest income in Santa Cruz County in addition to owning 6,500 acres of land in the area. This property included over 1,600 acres of forest adjacent to Welch's Big Trees Resort.

Cowell supplemented the lime industry with his business in cattle, logging (for lumber and to fuel the lime kilns), and continually purchasing property. By 1899, he had 10,000 acres of land.

By 1900 the demand for lime began to decline. The wood supplies near the kilns were almost gone. This forced the lime companies to buy expensive imported oil for fuel. Henry Cowell's death in 1903 put the burden of business on his sons Ernest and Harry. In 1905 the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company opened in Davenport and replaced lime with its superior building capabilities. The 1906 earthquake proved that brick was not the best building material and further decreased the demand for lime. By 1925, there were only 35 employees at the Ranch (for lime and cattle production), and in 1946 Harry Cowell closed the business.

Cowell's every-day life was a mystery. Not much is known because Cowell hated publicity with a passion and went to almost any length to avoid it. Cowell's family life was tragic. He had five children (and one who lived only one year). Sarah, the youngest (? - 1903), died in a wagon accident on Cowell's Ranch after her father told her not to go. Henry Cowell died the same year. The accident upset Sarah's sisters Helen (1866 - 1932) and Isabella (1857 - 1950) to such an extent that they refused ever to set foot on the Ranch again. They lived as inseparable recluses in Atherton in the later portion of their unusual lives. After Helen's death in 1932, Isabella had the Atherton house torn down and left the ruins behind a locked gate. The gardeners kept the grounds as beautiful as they had once been, with the demolished house lying in rubble in the center.

Ernest (1858 - 1911) was the only son to marry, against his father's wishes, and was temporarily disowned. Henry felt that would-be spouses were just after the family money. Ernest returned to the family without his bride.

The middle son Harry (1860 - 1935) was the last link in the Cowell's family line. In his will he saw to it that 21 faithful employees were provided for, then gave the rest of the money to the public for the public good; the giving was to be governed by the Cowell Foundation. Santa Cruz Sentinel estimated the dollar amount to be over \$14 million. Some donated locations in Santa Cruz include the First Congregational Church on Lincoln and Center Street, U.C. Santa Cruz (the former Cowell Ranch), Cowell Beach, and Henry Cowell State Park. Other recipients substantial gifts were Mills College, Stanford University and Academy of Sciences in San Francisco.

Chronological History

- 1821 Mexican Independence from Spain
- 1843 Rancho Canada del Rincon en el Rio San Lorenzo de Santa Cruz (Mexican land grant) consisting of over 8,800 acres given to Pedro Sansevain. Isaac Graham and Peter Lassen built a sawmill on the San Lorenzo River near Fall Creek.
- 1848 Mexican period ended, Gold Rush era began.
- 1849 Henry Cowell came to California from Massachusetts.
Davis and Jordan bought the land that is to become the Cowell Ranch and started a lime company.
- 1850 California attained statehood.
- 1855 Gold discovered in a small creek opposite the present picnic area. No fortunes made. Area now known as "Gold Gulch".
- 1859 The lime company of Davis and Jordan traded their steamer "Santa Cruz" to Pedro Sansevain for a portion of his land grant and this land will become the State Park.
- 1860 Henry Van Valkenburg started a papermill on the San Lorenzo River near the present south boundary of the park.
- 1862 Papermill closed because of flood waters and Van Valkenburg's death.
- 1864 The Powderworks established in the vicinity of the destroyed papermill.
- 1865 Henry Cowell bought out the interest of Albion Jordan in the Jordan and Davis Lime Company. Joseph Welch purchased 350 acres of Rancho Rincon for \$8500 from Edward Stanley - 40 acres of which included the Big Trees Grove.
- 1868 The town of Felton laid out by Judge Stanley.
- 1875 Narrow gauge railroad started operating and the Big Trees Resort became a whistle stop. Lime kilns in Fall Creek are operating.
- 1876 Big forest fire in what is now Henry Cowell.
- 1880 Train wreck killed 13 people.
- 1888 Henry Cowell acquired complete control of the Jordan and Davis Lime Co. when Davis died.
John Fremont visited the tree named in his honor.
The Rincon lime kilns opened operation.
Andrew Hill confronted Joseph Welch in the Big Trees Grove.
Fall Creek lands bought by Henry Cowell for \$5.00.
- 1903 President Teddy Roosevelt visited the Grove and a tree named in his honor.
Henry Cowell died.
- 1906 Samuel Cowell builds a patent kiln after removing the Upper and Lower kilns down the San Lorenzo River, past the Powderworks.

- 1914 The Powderworks closed operation and moved to Hercules, California.
- 1930 The Big Trees became a county park.
- 1953 120 acre county park and Cowell property combined to form the 1,700 acre Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park.
- 1972 On April 5, the Fall Creek lands were donated to the state by the Cowell Foundation as an addition to Henry Cowell State Park.

Trail Profiles

By Barbara Lauck

Redwood Grove

An easy 0.8 mile flat, wide, wheelchair accessible loop around the giant redwoods. A separate Loop Trail Guide is for sale.

River

From the park entrance on Hwy 9 this sandy trail runs through the riparian community for about one mile of easy hiking along the San Lorenzo River and then climbs steeply upward through second growth redwoods toward the Ridge Trail and Pipeline Road for a total length of about two miles.

Eagle Creek

The shortest way from the campground down to the San Lorenzo River is by this steep 1.5 miles forested that begins between campsites 82 and 84 and drops down to cross Pipeline and then converges with the River Trail.

Ox

Provides access down to the picturesque Garden of Eden on the San Lorenzo River about one mile from the first Hwy 9 parking lot south of the main entrance.

Graham Hill

An easy, level trail paralleling Graham Hill Road and extending 1.5 miles from the campground entrance to Pipeline across from the convenience store.

Rincon

Beginning from the lot 3 miles south of the main entrance on Hwy 9 this forested trail drops 0.5 miles down to the San Lorenzo River. From here it forks and hikers can ford the river to reach the more remote areas of the park or continue on a moderately climbing grade upstream along the river gorge. From the interior of the park Rincon can be reached by the Ridge Trail. It is about 0.5 miles down from the beginning of the Rincon to the Cathedral Redwoods, a small grove of virgin redwoods.

Buckeye

This open forest trail descends steeply for 0.5 miles from its origin on Pipeline before fording the San Lorenzo River and winding along the riverbed.

Trails to the Observation Deck

The highest point in the park offers a view of Santa Cruz and the Monterey Bay and is most quickly reached from the campground side by Powder Mill from campsite 49 (0.3 miles), Ridge Trail from campsite 21 (0-6 miles) or Powder Mill (starting at visitor parking (0.7 miles). These trails are a moderate climb through chaparral. The easiest and longest (about one mile) way to the Observation Deck from the campground is from the gradually ascending Powder Mill trail beginning behind the Campfire Center. This trail winds up through the forest and then crosses the chaparral to the Observation Deck.

Powder Mill

Starting at Visitor Parking in the campground this trail gradually travels upward through the chaparral for 0.2 miles and then forks. The right fork continues through the chaparral for .03 miles to the Observation Deck. The left fork drops down at a slight grade through the forest, then descends sharply to cross Powder Mill Creek and then climbs back up to Graham Hill Trail for a total distance of 1.7 miles.

Pipeline

Dogs on a leash may accompany their owners on this three-mile long paved service road that extends up from the picnic area to an overlook of Santa Cruz and then drops down to end at Graham Hill Road across from the Convenience Store.

NOTE - Trails down to the river are steep. There are no bridges at crossings.

During much of the year, crossing the river can be dangerous as the river is deep and rocks and river bottom shift during storms making regular crossing places unsafe.

Most Commonly Asked Questions

Park Statistics and History

Q. How many acres are in Henry Cowell? A. 1,760

Q. How many miles of trails are there in Cowell? A. Approx. 20 miles

Q. What is in Henry Cowell? A. The two biggest attractions are the Coast Redwoods and the San Lorenzo River. Also, the largest number of tall trees in the smallest area.

Q. Who was Henry Cowell? A. See "Who was Henry Cowell?"

Redwood Loop Trail

Q. Where is the Redwood Loop Trail? A. At the end of the visitor parking lot.

Q. How long is the Redwood Loop Trail? A. 0.8 miles.

Q. How old are some of the trees in the Grove? A. Some could be as old as 1,700 years.

Q. What is the circumference of the trees? A. Many are in excess of 50 feet.

Q. Can we picnic on the Redwood Loop Trail? A. We would rather you use the Picnic Area.

Q. Do you have the Loop Trail Guide in other languages? A. YES. German, Chinese, Spanish and Braille.

Q. Why do I have to pay for Loop Trail Guide when I paid a fee to get into the park? A. Diplomatically explain what the Natural History Association is, how they differ from parks in that their revenue directly goes into interpretive programs to support the park. The price covers printing costs, not salaries, and the revenue created brings educational activities and equipment into the parks. After Proposition 13 passed, State Parks could

no longer afford to print maps and guides so they are now produced and sold by SCMNHA.

Q. How tall is the tallest redwood in Cowell? A. About 285 feet, even though a few years ago a strong wind broke off approximately 75 feet of the crown.

Q. Why do you allow poison oak to grow so rampant? A. Poison Oak is a native species and grows abundantly naturally under redwoods as well as in open areas like chaparral. You will find no poison oak on the trails, but if you wander off of them it is plentiful. The poison oak is protected like any other plant in the park system and it also protects the trees by deterring smart people from walking under them.

Camping

Q. How many campsites are there at Cowell? A. 112.

Q. What types of facilities are offered in the campground? A. Every site has a table, stove and foot locker.

Water faucets are located throughout the campground, and hot water showers are available.

Q. Where can I make reservations for camping at Cowell? A. Phone ParkNet at 1 7275 and use your Visa or Mastercard.

Restrooms & Phones

Q. Where is the closest restroom? A. Straight ahead in the main parking lot, and at #13 on the Loop trail

Q. Where is the nearest telephone? A. Next to the Gift Shop.

Orientation

Q. Can I drive through the park? A. Most road maps show a road through the park, but the road is Hwy 9 from Felton to Santa Cruz. The entrance road only leads to the main visitor parking lot straight ahead 200 yards, and to the picnic area to the right about 75 yards. It would only take a few minutes to drive in and out of the day-use area.

Q. How do I get to the San Lorenzo River? A. It is directly behind lot numbers one and three in the picnic area and behind the Nature Center.

Q. Where is the nearest gas station? A. Go back to Hwy 9, turn right and go 1/4 mile into Felton.

Q. Where is the nearest grocery store? A. Same as above.

Q. Where are the nearest private campgrounds? A. Go back to Hwy 9, turn left. There are three private campgrounds within two miles. All are on the left side: River Grove, Smithwoods, and Cotillion Gardens in that order. River Grove is the only one of the three that will take tent campers. The others offer only accommodations for recreational type vehicles, and do not allow tents to be pitched.

Q. How far is it to Big Basin? A. 16 miles. Follow Hwy 9 north to Boulder Creek and turn left onto Hwy 236 at the Texaco Station.

Q. How far is it to Santa Cruz? A. Six miles south on Hwy 9.

Q. Where is Fall Creek? A. Go back to Hwy 9, turn right and go to stop light. Turn left onto Felton-Empire Road. Parking lot is on the right.

Rules & Regulations

Q. May we fish in the San Lorenzo River during the summer? A. No. The entire river is closed in the summer up to the dam in Boulder Creek. In the winter Salmon and Steelhead season, just the opposite is true.

Q. May we get married in the park? A. Yes. Reservations, however are required. Lot #1 and the campfire center are available.

Q. May we ride mountain bikes at Cowell? Where? A. Yes. Pipeline, Powder Mill, Ridge and Rincon Trails.

Q. May we ride horses in Cowell? Where? A. Everywhere, BUT Picnic area, Campground, Redwood Loop and Pipeline Road.

Q. Are dogs allowed in the river? A. No, dogs are not allowed in the river from park property. Dogs are allowed on Meadow Trail, Graham Hill Trail, Pipeline Road, parking lots, inside the campground and in the picnic area. Dogs must always be on a leash.

Roaring Camp / Gift Shop / Concessionaire

Q. Is Roaring Camp part of the park? A. No. Roaring Camp is connected to the park only by its boundary.

Q. When does the train run at Roaring Camp? A. 11a.m. to 4 p.m. daily in summer, every hour on the hour.

Inclement weather may keep the train from running. Brochures on Roaring Camp are available in the kiosk. In winter months, it runs daily at noon and 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

Q. Are the gift shop and snack bar part of SCMNHA or Department of Parks and Recreation? A. No, they are both concessions.

Q. When is the gift shop open? A. In the off-season (when school is in session) it is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and closed when it is raining. In the summer season (when school is out for the summer) it is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Q. Where is the gift shop? A. At the main visitor parking lot.

Q. When is the snack bar open? A. In the summer it is open from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.. On weekends prior to the summer when the weather is favorable, it is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m..

Fall Creek Unit

History

The 2,365-acre Fall Creek property is located just west of the town of Felton, on the east slopes of Ben Lomond Mountain and is a sub-unit of Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park. In July, 1972, the Department accepted the property as a gift from the Cowell Foundation. The Foundation is a non-profit organization administering the estate of Henry Cowell, millionaire, whose wealth came in part from his lime business. The Foundation gift-deeded numerous parcels of land including much of the University of California, Santa Cruz and the Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park.

Never a ranching area or part of a Spanish land grant, the Fall Creek area is known for its limestone deposits. In 1854, the first limestone ledge was discovered in Ben Lomond Mountain by Matthew Trapy. This discovery, coupled with the popularity of the use of brick as a building material which requires lime for mortar, led to an industry which was to thrive throughout the region for the next eight decades.

During this time virtually all of the virgin redwood forest on the Fall Creek property was stripped off the steep hillsides to fire the lime kiln located on the South Fork of Fall Creek. Despite the treatment its watershed had received in the past, present-day Fall Creek itself runs clear throughout the year. Unlike most of the other mountains in the range, which are made of sandstone-shale formation, Ben Lomond Mountain is made of granite. The fact that granite is very resistant to erosion explains the clarity of the water.

Associated with the granite are rich deposits of calcium carbonate, suitable for making lime. It is natural then that the over-riding theme of the Fall Creek Property is the lime industry. The first lime kilns in Santa Cruz County were constructed during the 1850's, but it was not until after the Civil War that a group of enterprising businessmen decided to take advantage of Fall Creek's resources.

A rich calcium carbonate deposit, later called "Blue Cliff," existed on the South Fork of the creek. Below this outcropping, the three large granite "pot" kilns were constructed around 1870. Production of barreled lime was begun by a San Francisco based company called the IXL Lime Company of Santa Cruz. By 1878, the IXL operation had a net worth of \$200,000.

IXL was one of the "big three" lime producers in a county which consistently provided over one-third of the state's supply. IXL "diamond lime" came to be considered the best in the state. A barrel assembly shop, bunkhouses and a cookhouse were constructed near the kilns to accommodate the quarry workers, the kiln tenders and the fuel cutters, many of whom were immigrants from Italy or Portugal.

The kilns and the Fall Creek property were purchased from the original owners in 1900 by a competitor named Henry Cowell. Cowell incorporated the IXL operation into his own Cowell Lime and Cement Company, while retaining the IXL Diamond lime trademark for his product. After Henry Cowell's death, his son, S.H. (Harry) Cowell continued operations and in 1912, developed a water-powered barrel mill on the North Fork of Fall Creek. This mill provided the barrel components for packaging the finished lime product in the kilns and at Cowell's oil burning kilns located south of Felton.

Probably due to the efficiency of the then-new oil burning kilns, wood burners such as those at Fall Creek were gradually phased out and by 1919 all lime quarrying and burning was ceased at Fall Creek. The barrel mill continued to supply Cowell's other oil burning kilns until 1925. Its closure marked the end of the "lime industry" era in Fall Creek and a return to solitude destined to last for almost 50 years.

Today all that remains of his once prosperous enterprise is the ghost-town like ruins of buildings and the surprisingly well-preserved kilns. Much of the firebrick and metal hardware of the kilns is gone, and an 18 inch diameter Douglas fir is now growing up through the floors and out the top. The granite block outer walls are still standing in their original location. Other structures, such as the cookhouse, cooper's shop, bunkhouses and the barrel mill on the north fork have long since succumbed to constant attack by wind, rain and inquisitive visitors. Nevertheless, their sites are still plainly marked.

Present management plans call for the protection of what still remains by physical barriers such as fences. Future plans will be based on taking advantage of the tremendous opportunity this park offers for the interpretation of the lime-producing industry in California.

Suggested Reading

Jensen, Kenneth. The Lime Industry in Santa Cruz County. Unpublished paper, 1976. It is available in the Santa Cruz Mountains Natural History Association office, or U.C.S.C. Special Collections Library.

Chronological History

Parts taken from Kenneth Jensen's wonderful paper The Lime Industry in Santa Cruz County

- 1853 Davis & Jordan come to Santa Cruz and began producing lime. They also built the Lime Wharf.
- 1855 Davis & Jordan were the largest lime manufacturers in the State.
- 1857 The steamer "Santa Cruz" arrived in Santa Cruz and began shipping lime to San Francisco.
- 1859 Samuel Adams began producing lime one mile west of Davis and Jordan.
Andrew Glassell began producing lime above Williams' Landing.
Davis & Jordan traded the "Santa Cruz" for Rancho Rincon.
- 1865 Jordan sold out to Cowell.
- 1867 Cowell blocked Santa Cruz-Felton Railroad construction.
- 1868 Cowell bought Santa Cruz Beach. The new road to Felton completed.
- 1869 Santa Cruz railroad began construction.
- 1874 IXL Lime Company incorporated.
- 1878 Wharf war in Davenport Landing ended shipping.
- 1880 Santa Cruz-Felton Railroad was now part of Southern Pacific.
- 1888 Cowell purchased complete ownership of lime company when Davis died.
- 1896 IXL Lime Company stopped production.
- 1900 Cowell bought IXL anonymously.
- 1903 Henry Cowell died and Samuel Cowell took over the family business.
- 1906 Sam Cowell closed down both Upper and Lower Kilns and built a large patent kiln at Rincon (Henry Cowell State Park).
- 1919 Sam Cowell stopped production at IXL kilns.
- 1925 Rincon and IXL barrel mill closed down.
- 1930's Holms stops production of lime in Felton.
- 1972 California Department of Parks and Recreation accepted the 2,335 acre Fall Creek Unit from the Cowell Foundation.

Fall Creek

Trail Profiles By Terry Roeder

North Fork Trail

This pleasant, easy walk meanders two miles along lush and lovely Fall Creek to the Barrel Mill Site. A seasonal ladybug colony makes a perfect interpretive stop for a nature walk.

Bennett Creek Trail

This 0.3 mile trail connects the parking lot and the North Fork Trail.

South Fork Trail

A 0.5 mile trail from the North Fork of Fall Creek to the Historic Lime Kilns of the 1870's. The beauty of the setting is enhanced by the many Big Leaf Maples in the area.

Cape Horn Trail

An old wagon trail that travels 0.7 miles connecting the Lime Kiln area with the North Fork Trail and South Fork Trails.

Lost Empire Trail

A steep three mile trail from Empire Grade Road to the Cape Horn Trail and the lime Kilns. Recommended more for horses than hikers.

High School Trail

1.5 miles of gently rolling trail west of San Lorenzo Valley High School that passes through second-growth redwoods and a unique patch of skunk cabbage which is rare in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Ridge Trail

This 1.6 mile trail takes you from the redwood flats up to a sunny ridge of large Douglas firs and tan oaks.

Truck Trail

A 2.5 mile California Department of Forestry maintained fire road through private and park property. Limited public use until property is owned entirely by State Parks.

WILDER RANCH EARLY HISTORY

Excerpted from Denise Jacquin history

INDIAN OCCUPATION

Wilder ranch's early history begins with the Ohlone Indians who are estimated to have occupied this land close to 4,500 years before contact with early European explorers. The Ohlone middens or shell mounds found on the ranch constitute a major archaeological resource. These middens along with diaries of explorers and mission padres provide the information about the Native American occupation of Wilder Ranch. Evidence has suggested that the site at Wilder Ranch was a seasonal village site used for the gathering of shell food and marine life from intertidal areas.

The Monterey Bay and Santa Cruz environment was very different 4,500 years ago from what it is today. Marshes that spread out for thousands of acres fringed the shores of the bay. Thick oak forests and redwood forest covered much of the hills. These environments created wildlife habitats of almost unimaginable richness and variety. Flocks of geese, ducks, and seabirds were enormous that when alarmed by a rifle shot they would rise in a dense cloud with a noise like that of a hurricane. The land was abundant with elk, deer, antelope, rabbits, mountain lion, bobcats, coyotes, and bear. The streams were filled with trout and salmon. Along the intertidal regions of the bay were a profusion of mussels, clams, oysters, abalone, seabirds, and otter.

Because of this abundance of game and food resources, the Ohlone Indians were never pressured to develop any agricultural techniques. The tribes moved seasonally from one food gathering site to another. The Ohlones practiced land management in the form of controlled burning which promoted the growth of seed-bearing annuals and facilitated the gathering of acorns. Weavable and buildable fibers were continuously gathered and processed for basketry, mats, cordage, and tule or grass bundle thatching.

HISPANIC ERA, by Denise Jacquin

The area now known as Wilder Ranch was once a portion of a larger rancho, first known as Rancho del Matadero, and later as Ranch Refugio. Interpretation of this period will center around the adobe building on the ranch. This adobe is the one link to the early Hispanic occupation of the site by Mission Santa Cruz, and later by the Castro family and Jose Antonio Bolcoff. This adobe has regional significance as well, as it is one of only four remaining adobe buildings from the Hispanic era in Santa Cruz County.

Rancho del Matadero Santa Cruz Mission Outpost

The acreage surrounding and including present-day Wilder Ranch first developed as a mission outpost for Mission Santa Cruz. The land holdings extended from Point Ano Nuevo in the north to the Pajaro River in the south. The lands supported the operations of Mission Santa Cruz and were used for crop cultivation and the cattle raising. The Spanish missionaries raised a long-horned breed of cattle that were slaughtered for their hides and tallow. These cowhides and tallow were traded for supplies with ships coming into Monterey Bay and bound for Boston.

It is doubtful that the adobe remaining on the site is the original mission ranch building. However, historians do believe that the adobe may have been an accessory building located within the ranch complex. This theory has developed from the archeological discovery of mission period ceramics and kitchen utensils next to the adobe. The existing adobe may have been used as Indian living quarters, and extra kitchen or a cold storage room. The original mission ranch

building no longer exists, but is assumed to have been located adjacent to the remaining adobe and Meder Creek.

Bolcoff and the First Dairying at Rancho Refugio

Jose Antonio Bolcoff, a native of Kamchatka, Russia, and his wife, Maria Candida Castro, supported the household with a number of agricultural activities. The family was noted in the Monterey Bay for their produce and dairy products. The ranch produced cabbage, potatoes, cheese, butter, and buttermilk. The ranch products were known to have been traded as far north as San Francisco.

Bolcoff dairy ranch may have been the first of its kind in the region. Dairying was an unusual practice in California during the Spanish and Mexican periods. Generally, the typical range cattle rounded up for their hides and tallow were poor milk producers, in addition to being very difficult to milk.

Bolcoff Other Business Ventures

Jose Antonio Bolcoff began a partnership in 1848 with Eli Moore and John Doak to construct a sawmill. Bolcoff supplied the land and the timber and half the construction costs in trade for one half ownership. The sawmill was completed in 1849, and prospered because of the gold rush and its need for timber. Five years later, in 1854, Bolcoff hired John Fleck to convert the sawmill into a flour mill.

Strong evidence suggests that the Bolcoff Mill was located on Meder Creek. It was described in a mechanics lien as being about two miles west of Santa Cruz Mission on Arroyo Matadero running by dwelling houses of said Bolcoff. The mill may have been the first configuration of the structure which later became the present dairy barn. The dairy barn had large, broad-axed and hand-hewn beams and its unusual location over a waterway suggests not only an early construction date, but also the use of waterpower as well. Bolcoff also smuggled. The Mexican Government arrested Bolcoff several times for the crime of smuggling. The cove west of Wilder Beach came to be known as the Old Russian Cove or Smugglers Cove.

Bolcoff Loss of Rancho Refugio

Despite the diverse activities of the Bolcoff family, financial difficulties surfaced in the 1850's. Likely, funds were needed to pay attorneys to represent their rancho claims before the U.S. Land Commission. After California became a state, titles to land granted by the Spanish and Mexican Governments came under scrutiny. The legal battles were invariably both costly and time consuming. The Bolcoffs may have been forced to secure mortgages on their lands and to sell parcels of their yet-to-be claimed property in order to have the funds to support their land claims. Moses Meder, who may have been looking to acquire or at least obtain an interest in a sawmill of his own, gave Jose Bolcoff a \$2,000 mortgage on Rancho Refugio. The Bolcoffs had difficulty repaying their debt to Meder and at one point refinanced the loan, borrowing \$5,000 more. They also sold parcels of the ranch property. Perhaps to protect the remaining interest the Bolcoffs, transferred the title to two sons, Francisco Bolcoff and Jose Bolcoff. These assets included the two adobe houses on the rancho, the rancho itself, and one house at Mission Santa Cruz with all of the furnishings, improvements, and livestock. Despite the attempts to raise the family out of debt, the Bolcoffs were unable to repay the mortgage to Moses Meder and on July 10, 1854 Meder foreclosed on Rancho Refugio with the Bolcoffs owing him \$13,780. Moses Meder continued many of

the ranching and farming activities formerly carried on by Bolcoff. The U.S. Census itemized his holdings in 1860. They included:

- 1,000 improved acres
- 4,000 unimproved acres
- \$20,000 cash value of the farm
- \$300 value of farm implements and machinery
- 60 horses
- 60 milk cows
- 420 other cattle
- 200 swine
- \$5,000 value of livestock
- 1,200 bushels of wheat
- 252 bushels of barley
- 500 pounds of butter
- 1,000 pounds of cheese
- 100 tons of hay

Sixty milk cows formed a sizable herd in those years, when there were few labor saving devices associated with dairying. Large herds required extra employees to handle the hand milking and the butter and cheese production. Santa Cruz Sentinel issue dated February 4, 1871 indicated that Bolcoff's dairying may have been the first of its kind in the region. Bolcoff may have been following a custom from his native Russia. Further north along California's coast, the Russians at Fort Ross were also producing butter. Moses Meder constructed several buildings on the ranch, many of which are still standing. These buildings included at least one granary, a blacksmith shop, an equipment and wagon shed, a creamery, and the possible alteration of the sawmill, or construction of a new dairy barn. Dairy Historian, Ralph Selitzer noted that, few dairy farms provided winter protection for their cattle until around the 1860s when the cow barn came into wide use. Most cows, however, continued to be herded into paddocks or corrals to be milked twice a day, and were brought indoors only in inclement weather.

On May 9, 1871, Levi K. Baldwin and Deloss D. Wilder purchased 4,160 acres of the former Rancho del Refugio. The dairy at that time had been leased to dairymen, Halley and Perry, and other tenant farmers, who continued their lease until 1885. The leasing of land to tenant dairy farmers began to be practiced widely along California's coast in the 1860s. Large tracts of land were divided into smaller dairy leaseholds which could be operated more efficiently and economically.

In July 1875, Levi Baldwin registered his butter trademark with the Secretary of State. A local historian wrote that he felt obliged to register it as a legal trademark to protect himself and his customers against counterfeits. Baldwin and Wilder appeared to be interested in maintaining a reputation for quality butter production on the dairy. It was noted that Baldwin and Wilder acquired an enviable reputation for the making of the finest butter. They sold the butter at the Washington Market in San Francisco, where it was in considerable demand and always commanded the highest market prices.

In 1885, Baldwin and Wilder dissolved their partnership and divided the 4,030 acres into upper and lower ranches. According to Deloss Wilder, the two bid against each other for the right to choose their portion of the property. Wilder obtained the lower 2,330 acres for \$32,000.

Deloss Wilder saw that new inventions and better technology were beginning to revolutionize the dairy industry. He no longer leased the property but moved his wife Miranda and their two sons, Deloss B. and Melvin to the ranch. since the division of the ranch, Mr. Wilder has not let a year pass without important additions to the place, utilizing to the utmost its many natural advantages

With the new information available, Mr. Wilder improved his herd. In 1892, he owned 300 head of Durham, Ayrshire, and Jersey stock. Four years later, he had increased his herd to five hundred, three hundred of them milk producers, and acquired a pedigreed Holstein bull.

Sometime in the late 1880s, D.D. Wilder decided to harness the waterpower available on his property. Throughout the 1880s, water wheels, particularly the Pelton wheel (patented in 1880) had demonstrated an improved efficiency and performance in the ability to drive large amounts of machinery. Wilder constructed a dam in a canyon, at an elevation of 210 feet above his dairy house. From that point, he conducted the water down through a seven-inch pipe, four thousand feet to a two-foot Pelton wheel, achieving ninety-five pounds of pressure, equivalent to twenty horses. Wilder was said to have refined this project to have the ability to produce one hundred horsepower.

The Pelton wheel was used to power every conceivable piece of equipment. The Wilders electrified their dairy sometime between 1892 and 1896. They used the power from the Pelton wheels to produce electricity. One wheel was set up with a belt running from one side of the wheel directly to a Thompson-Houston self-regulating dynamo of 110 volts. Mr. Wilder illuminated the grounds to furnish an artificial sunrise to prepare the cows to give down their milk. Mr.. Wilder tells with much gusto, of having been accused of cruelty to animals by some Silurians when he first introduced this innovation upon the ancient methods Melvin Wilder had attended Stanford University, studying electrical engineering, before being called home to operate the dairy. His inventiveness along with his skills as an electrician made the ranch a state-of-the-art operation.

The Wilder family had organized a polo team in the 1920s and participated in polo matches. Melvin and his son began raising rodeo horses as a hobby. These horses provided a good income for the ranch. The Wilders raised many champion Quarter horses, and they established a horse show grounds on the property. The Wilders owned the well-known stallion, Hardtack. At the arena each Sunday, local cowboys would compete in various events. In 1929, Led Englesman was hired as a ranch hand. He won frequently and in 1946 won the title of World Champion Cowboy.

The Wilders began to diversify their operation, and raising horses was one example. Dairying became less profitable because of changing regulations. In 1923, they began to lease acreage for artichoke production. This was followed by brussels sprouts and strawberries. In 1937, the milk cows were sold and beef cattle became the principal source of income.

In 1959, the family leased 300 acres to the Granite Rock Cement company for a sand plant operation. They hoped to increase their income to offset the growing financial burden imposed by increasing property taxes. The taxes on this coastal land had increased faster than the income of the ranch.

Beginning in 1964, the Wilders began to search for a buyer for the property. The land was sold to the Moroto Investment Company, Ltd. in July 1969. This ended the Wilder families five-generation involvement with the land just three years short of a hundred years.

In 1974, the California State Department of Parks and Recreation acquired the beaches, coastal benchlands, and uplands of the ranch to preserve the natural and cultural resources for public enjoyment.

WILDER RANCH TIME LINE

1791-1835 Area surrounding Wilder Creek (also known as Meder Creek) was called Rancho Arroyo del Matadero (ranch of the streamed slaughtering ground).

Late 1830s. Land is renamed Rancho del Refugio in honor of the Virgin Mary, our Lady of Refuge.

1871. Levi K. Baldwin newly moved to Santa Cruz and together with D.D. Wilder purchased as partners 4,256 acres of Rancho Refugio.

1873-1885. Wilder/Baldwin partnership. In order to pay off the debt from the initial purchase of the ranch, they were forced to lease their land. They leased the third dairy northward out of the Santa Cruz City limits to Harrison M. Terry (one of the earlier owners of the land and builder of the home in Santa Cruz sold in 1898 to Baldwin). The fifth dairy northward was leased to Charles W. Finch who had 120 cows, milked 112, sold 16,88 pounds of butter. Finch was the stepson of D.D. Wilder.

1885. Baldwin and Wilder dissolve their partnership. The ranch was divided into the upper and lower places. Wilder and Baldwin stood together at the highest point on their property and divided the land by eye. They also decided to bid against each other for the right to choose their portion of the property. Deloss Wilder secured the lower place, paying \$32,000 for it. The ranch livestock was divided proportionally with the land. When the land was finally surveyed, it was discovered that Baldwin had received the smaller portion, and less choice share of 1,700 acres, while D.D. Wilder received 2,330 acres of the richest grazing land.

1886. 1890. Pelton water wheel built to power ranch machinery.

1891 Horse barn built. There were stalls for 15 horses and storage for farm implements and wagons. Specially built feed chutes, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom, were used to feed hay stored in the loft. The laborers who built the barn were paid \$1.00 per day.

1892-1896. Generator was added to the water wheel to electrify the ranch.

1896-1897. Melvin Wilder house built. Architect, E.L. Van Cleek of Santa Cruz.

1896-1899 Bunkhouse and shops built (extensions of older buildings).

1903 First gasoline automobile in Santa Cruz, a Knox, purchased by the Wilders. Garage built at this time and placed far away from houses to decrease the chance of entire ranch burning in case the car caught on fire.

1912 Two story addition to 1871 farmhouse.

1929 Led Englesman arrives on the ranch and later becomes a foreman.

1937 Milk cows sold. Beef cattle become principal income source for the ranch. Dairying was abandoned due to new inspection and sanitation policies and beef cattle were introduced. To continue dairying would have meant the building of a new barn and milk handling equipment. Previously, the Wilders had hand processed the milk. The regulation changes occurred during the depression, making it too expensive to build new barns and purchase new equipment.

1941-1945 Wilder Ranch was an air raid warning station which was manned 24 hours a day by a Santa Cruz Boy Scout Troop.

1957 Creamery burns to ground.

1958 Wilders lease 300 acres to the Granite Rock and Cement Company for a sand plant operation to provide increased income to the ranch.

1964 Rising property taxes, cause the Wilders to start searching for a buyer for the ranch. Five years passed before the land was sold.

1969 Wilder Ranch is sold to the Moroto Investment Company, Ltd., which was then acquired by a Canadian land investment company. The price is \$4.5 million.

1974 Wilder Ranch is purchased by the State of California. Grand opening of Wilder Ranch State Park.

1997-1998 Gray Whale property added to Wilder Ranch State Park

A Brief Description of Wilder Ranch State Par

When people come to Wilder Ranch for the first time, they often are surprised a how much the park has to offer. Within its 4,676 acres, one can find approximately 35 miles of hiking, biking, and equestrian trails; a 110 acre nature preserve, which includes a wetland and beach, and is home to the threatened Snowy Plover; and a 22 acre cu tural preserve, which represents a working dairy ranch a around the turn of the century, and offers a living history program.

The natural history of Wilder Ranch is quite diverse ranging from riparian forests to chaparra communities, from rocky shoreli es to steep river drainages, and from developed agricultural fields to pristine backcountry trails. The following section is designed to give a brief area description of Wilder Ranch State Park.

Location and Size

Wilder Ranch State Park is located on the northern coast of Santa Cruz county, about one mile west of the city of Santa Cruz. The park comprises 4,676 acres which includes the original 3,210 acre

central portion, two western parcels totaling 368 acres which were acquired in the early 1980's, a 148 acre parcel located on the northern boundary of the Scaroni property which was acquired in 1982, and the 950 acre Scaroni property which State Parks "controls and possesses" as part of a State School Lands exchange.

Within the boundaries of the park are two inholdings: the 100 acre sanitary landfill for the city of Santa Cruz and the 300 acre sand quarry owned by Granite Rock Construction Co. Bisecting the park is Highway 1, which is the main access route into the park. Along Highway 1 are several agricultural fields which are leased by the state to private farmers.

Topography and Elevation

The terrain of Wilder Ranch State Park consists of a series of marine terraces which have undergone varying levels of erosion and uplift. The terraces are dissected by four major and three minor drainages. The lowest terrace is a flat bench land between the ocean and Highway 1, approximately 70 feet above sea level. The upland portion of the unit is composed of several terraces with the highest point in the park at 860 feet, near the headwaters of Peasley Gulch.

Each terrace has been cut by several creeks and streams. These drainages tend to be more deeply incised with steep canyon walls, particularly along the lower portions. The canyon walls at the upper reaches of the drainages have slopes which are generally more moderate.

The topography of the park tends to be of one extreme or the other. That is, most of the land is either very steep, with a slope of greater than 50 percent, or gentle with a slope of zero to 15 percent. There are relatively few moderate slopes.

Meteorology

The climate in this region is mild and controlled by a series of high and low pressure areas over the Pacific Ocean that follow typical seasonal patterns. The mean July maximum temperature in the Santa Cruz area is 70 degrees, while the mean January minimum is 38 degrees. In the summer, fog is frequent during the mornings and evenings. However, canyons with south or southwest facing slopes usually have a lower frequency of occurrence of fog. In the summer, 30 to 40 percent of the days are cloudy, while in the winter this increases to between 50 and 60 percent.

The prevailing winds through the year are from the west and northwest with annual precipitation at about 30 inches along the coast and about 40 inches in the backcountry. The park is located at the northern end of the Monterey Bay Air Pollution Control District. Air quality is generally very good as a result of prevailing onshore air movement.

Hydrology

There are four major watersheds of which Wilder Ranch is a part. From north to south, they are Majors Creek, Baldwin Creek, Sandy Flat/Old Dairy Gulch, and Wilder Creek. The Wilder Creek watershed can be subdivided into the Peasley Gulch and Wilder Creek watersheds. Several smaller watersheds are also found in the park.

A Reservoir on Majors Creek provides water for the city of Santa Cruz. Baldwin Creek is a perennial stream with several intermittent tributaries. Urbanization is occurring on the upper parts of this watershed beyond the northern boundary of the park. A sand quarry exists in the Sandy Flat/Old Dairy Gulch watershed, which could be a source of sediment downstream.

There are three named reservoirs, Wildlife Lake, Old Reservoir, and Squabble Flat Reservoir, and several unnamed reservoirs in the park. They were developed for stock watering and other agricultural purposes.

All the creeks in the park have flooded at one time or another. Led Englesman, the ranch foreman, recalled the winter of 1955 when one December storm **dropped 7.96** inches of rain. The floods covered the breadth of the floodplain at the Wilder Ranch complex.

Geology

Wilder Ranch State Park is located on the southwestern flank of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in the Coast Range geomorphic province. The region is part of a large, distinctive structural block, bounded on the west by the San Gregorio fault and on the east by the San Andreas fault. It is characterized by metamorphosed Paleozoic sediments, being greater than 225 million years old, and Cretaceous granitic igneous rocks, which are approximately 80-90 million years old.

The igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Salinian Block are exposed in the northeastern portion of the park. Overlying these, in a gently to moderately seaward dipping sequence are sedimentary rocks which are seven to 25 million years old. Of these, the Santa Margarita sandstone and overlying Santa Cruz mudstone are the most extensive, with the mudstone comprising all of the coastal bluffs in the park. These sediments were, in many cases, derived from Ben Lomond mountain to the northeast and deposited as a shallow marine sequence.

The youngest sediment deposits, which are two million years old or younger, include silt, sand, and gravel deposited on a series of four wave cut terraces. These terraces are fairly easy to observe, forming a series of "steps" reaching from the coast well into the backcountry. Each terrace records a previous ocean bluff, which has been uplifted over the years.

Through the process of erosion, each stream cuts a notch in the terraces and deposits the sediment downstream. When erosional processes produce a steep enough slope, landslides and rockfalls occur. A large landslide is evident on Baldwin Creek, 1.75 miles upstream from the creek mouth. Major movement of this slide, which occurred in 1955, formed a low earthen dam across the creek, creating a long, shallow reservoir.

There are no major faults within the park; however both the San Gregorio fault, five miles offshore, and the San Andreas fault, 15 miles to the northeast, are capable of causing severe earthquakes.

Soils

More than 30 soil types occur within Wilder Ranch. Predominant types include Watsonville loam, Elkhorn sandy loam, and Bonny Doon loam. Less common soils include Bonny Doon-Rock-Outcrop complex, Ben Lomond -Catelli-Sur complex, Los Osos loams, and others.

The drainages in the upper regions of the unit are subject to rapid runoff with a high to very high degree of erosion. In some cases, unnatural or accelerated erosion has been caused by human activities.

Vegetation

The native flora of Wilder Ranch State Park has been greatly modified by human activities including grazing; clearing of scrub, chaparral, and oak woodland; logging of redwood and Douglas fir; lime quarrying; tanbark oak harvesting; row crop farming; and planting of exotic trees and shrubs. Nonetheless, the park contains many natural plant communities and native species.

There are seven plant communities within the park. They are the north coastal forest, riparian forest, Northern coastal scrub, California coastal chaparral, coastal strand, freshwater marsh, and grassland. The following is a brief description of these plant communities.

North Coastal Forest

This community is divided into two sub-communities: the coast redwood forest and mixed evergreen forest. The redwood forests in the park are densely canopied forests and include tanbark oak, Douglas fir, and California laurel as associates. Under the canopy is a dense, shade-loving undergrowth of ferns and other herbaceous plants. Most of the redwoods have been logged, leaving a group of second growth trees surrounding a stump. Redwood forests occur in the upper portions of Peasley Creek, extensively along Majors Creek, and along Wilder Creek.

Mixed evergreen forests include the dominant species of Douglas fir, California laurel, coast live oak, tanbark oak, canyon live oak, and madrone. Shrubs in the understory include poison oak, blackberry, gooseberry, ceanothus, and coyote bush. This community is found along canyon sides and ravines and on some portions of the gently sloping uplands, particularly near canyon rims. This is the most widespread forest community in the park.

Riparian Forest

This community consists of a dense growth of moisture loving trees, shrubs, and herbs and is found along perennial or nearly perennial streams in lower reaches of canyon bottoms. Willow is the predominant overstory plant, although alder can usually be found along perennial streams. Blackberry, thimbleberry, poison oak, and poison hemlock are also common in the riparian community.

Chaparral

This community consists of dense shrubs from six to nine feet in height. It often occurs on thin, poor soils and on dry, south-facing slopes. In the park, chaparral is found at higher elevations along ridge tops. Chemise, ceanothus, scrub oak, and manzanita are common in the chaparral.

Coastal Strand

This community consists mainly of beach and dune vegetation along the coast. Species common to these areas include beach burr, sea rocket, New Zealand spinach, potentilla, Hotentot fig, sand verben, and saltgrass.

Marsh

The marsh community occurs along the edges of lakes and streams in low areas where there is perennial standing water. The shallow margins of these habitats contain dense stands of herbaceous vegetation. Freshwater marshes occur at Wilder Beach, Sand Plant Beach, and Baldwin Creek Lagoon.

Grassland

Approximately 40 percent of the upland plateaus of the park are grassland which were grazed by cattle through June 1987. These areas consist mostly of annual grasses, plantain, filaree, and other weedy species. Some of the grasslands were probably coastal scrub at one time, but was cleared to provide for grazing. If left undisturbed, some of these areas would revert to this community. In several areas, coastal scrub species such as coyote bush and coastal sage are returning to form a mosaic of shrubs within the grassland. Coast live oak is also invading the grasslands. It is possible that Native

American burning may have decreased the amount of oak woodland in the park, and oaks have begun to return since fires have been eliminated.

Wildlife

The animal life of Wilder Ranch is quite diverse due to its large size and the number of different biotic communities found here. The different communities mentioned above provide important habitat for a variety of wildlife ranging from shorebirds along the coast to deer inland.

Although the park is not known to provide important habitat for any rare or endangered wildlife, there are state and federally listed species such as the endangered brown pelican and peregrine falcon which occur infrequently within its boundaries.

Common birds observed along the sandy beaches include whimbrels, sanderlings, willets, killdeer, and western gulls. The coastal strand at the mouth of Wilder Creek provides nesting habitat for the western snowy plover. This species historically nested on many of the beaches in the region. However, due to increasing human use, only a small percentage of these beaches are nesting sites for these birds today.

Marshlands provide habitat for an invertebrate population which is a food base for larger vertebrate species. Wading birds, such as great blue heron and common or snowy egrets are commonly observed foraging in the wetlands. Small rodents such as the California meadow mouse and the western harvest mouse are abundant around marsh edges.

Majors Creek, Baldwin Creek, and Wilder Creek are known to have supported native trout and steelhead salmon before their watersheds were modified by water diversions. The population of adult steelhead which used Baldwin Creek for spawning purposes was estimated at about 50 fish in a 1960 stream survey.

California pocket mouse, deer mouse, Botta pocket gopher, brush rabbit, long-tailed weasel, spotted skunk, and gray fox are all found in the coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities. Chaparral also provides good habitat for black-tailed deer, which browse on shrub sprouts and also forage on grasses and herbaceous plants.

Grasslands provide habitat for birds such as western bluebird, common crow, western meadowlark, savanna sparrow, western kingbird, and raptors. In addition, Beechey ground squirrel,

black-tailed hare, badger, coyote, Herrmann's Kangaroo rat, deer mouse, California meadow mouse, California pocket mouse, and Botta pocket gopher are abundant in grasslands.

The coniferous forest provides moist habitats for amphibians such as the rough-skinned newt, California newt, ensatina, and California slender salamander. Ruby-crowned kinglet, Myrtle's warbler, and dark-eyed junco feed on seeds and insects associated with the canopy of Douglas fir and redwood. Oaks provide a food source for gray squirrels and black-tailed deer. Oak/madrone forest supports animals which depend on acorns and berries produced in this drier community, such as Botta pocket gopher, ringtail, and striped skunk.

The riparian areas support more lush stands of vegetation and greater insect populations and thus are an important food production area. Water courses in the redwood/Douglas fir forests providing essential breeding habitat for a variety of amphibian species.

Esthetic and Recreational Resources

Wilder Ranch State Park encompasses a variety of landscape and scenic features including rolling surf, coastal beaches and lagoons, ponds, flat to gently rolling marine terraces rising in step-like levels, dramatic cliffs, and deep wooded canyons which break the terraces at periodic intervals. From the middle and upper terraces, there are outstanding panoramic views overlooking the grassland terraces, canyons, agriculture operations, and the beaches and coastline along Monterey Bay

Visual qualities in the park do have some negative aspects. A major distraction is the sanitary landfill located near the center of the park. Another operation that lowers the scenic quality of the area is the sand quarry site north of and adjacent to Highway 1. The quarry is readily visible from some upland regions of the park.

Activities possible in the coastal portion of the park include surfing, swimming, picnicking, sunbathing, biking, fishing, skin diving, photography, painting, hiking, and nature observation. The uplands provide an excellent opportunity for passive recreation and appreciation of the natural features in the park. The variation in land form and biotic communities in the area provide good opportunities for nature study and observation. In addition, the opportunities for hiking, biking, and horseback riding are good, especially on the upper terraces. Travel through the deep, heavily vegetated drainages that divide the terrace lands are limited to established and maintained trails.

The Trails of Wilder and Gray Whale Ranch

(This guide was originally written for the Wilder Bicycle Patrol manual,
and modified for Horse Patrol)

In the years since the park opened, the trails of Wilder Ranch have become quite popular with hikers, cyclists and equestrians. But for many, these scenic routes remain unknown. For their sake, we have prepared this brief survey of the back roads and trails of Wilder Ranch.

All the trails connect with each other. Various routes may be planned that begin or end at any of four locations. These locations are the Ranch Cultural Preserve, Twin Gates on Empire Grade Road, Woodcutter's Trail at Smith Grade Road and the Baldwin Loop Trail at State Highway One near Four Mile Beach.

The Southern Trails (these trails are closed to horses, except Mounted Patrol horses on patrol)

The two trails south of Highway One are different than those to the north. They are the Old Cove Landing Trail and the Ohlone Bluff Trail. They are relatively flat and run along the bluffs above the beach. They go through and around the farm fields. Be careful not to disturb the farmers or their employees. These trails along the cliffs offer great beach and ocean views. They are flat, but can be very windy.

The Old Cove Landing Trail starts at the parking lot and runs south to an overlook above Wilder Beach, then west to the Fern Grotto Beach, the Seal Haul Out Rock, past cliff-walled coves and a spectacular natural bridge. It connects the Ohlone Bluff Trail at the Sand Plant Beach. If conditions allow it is possible to walk bikes down across Sand Plant Beach and then back up onto the ocean bluffs onto the Ohlone Bluff Trail.

The Bluff Trail runs west from Sand Plant Beach along the field edge up past Three and Four Mile Beaches. It is possible to ride down onto Four Mile Beach and walk bikes up to the beach access road. Then you may go through the box tunnel under State Highway One onto Baldwin Loop Trail.

Moderate to steep terrain characterizes the 15 trails North of Highway One. The substrate varies and includes mud and sand. The trails can be deeply rutted. Several have stream crossings and all can be closed seasonally due to heavy rain. For the sake of convenience we will arbitrarily divide the trails into three groups. The first group includes the trails in the east portion of the park. These trails are the Cowboy Loop, Englesman's Loop, Wagon Wheel, Long Meadow, Old Cabin and Wild Boar Trails. These trails are in or east of Peasley Gulch. The second group includes those trails in the center of the park between Peasley Gulch and the Baldwin Creek drainage. These trails are Chinquapin, Eucalyptus, Horseman's, Twin Oaks, Wilder Ridge Loop, Woodcutters and Zane Gray Trails. The third group is the westernmost trails in or near the Baldwin Creek drainage. These trails are the Baldwin Loop and Enchanted Loop trails.

The Eastern Trails

The Cowboy Loop Trail (a short loop) begins in the vicinity of the cowboy cabin at the rodeo arena. This short steep trail starts at the junction of Wagon Wheel and Englesman's Loop trails. Traveled in a clockwise direction, this trail starts at the entrance to Peasley Gulch. It heads east to Wilder Creek, then up along the creek through a beautiful grove. After some switchbacks, and a difficult slippery and rocky ascent brings a rider to the flats above Horse Pasture Hill and the State Park boundary. From the boundary the trail heads south towards the highway. It then makes a steep descent east around Horse Pasture Hill and crosses Wilder Creek near the cowboy cabin. It then continues through the entrance to Peasley Gulch.

The Englesman's Loop Trail is the main ranch road which begins at the cultural preserve, goes under the highway and along past the rodeo arena, At Peasley Gulch, two trails, Cowboy Loop and Wagon Wheel meet this trail. At this trail junction Englesman's becomes a loop trail. Keep going straight along the road past the pump road. You will ascend the ridge above Wilder Creek and pass the twin reservoirs that were once part of the ranch electrical system. This trail parallels the creek and then the park boundary. Near the gate to Gray Whale Ranch and the old lime kilns it meets the bottom of the Long Meadow Trail. Here the loop trail turns south away from the kilns

and is relatively flat until the Wild Boar Trail. There are several steep descents to the beginning of this loop trail on the old ranch road at Peasley Gulch.

The Wagon Wheel Trail goes up Peasley Gulch from the main ranch road (the Englesman's trail). It is a *up hill only* single-track trail. It is quite popular with mountain cyclists, who like this steep, technical, well-groomed track. It starts where the Cowboy Loop Trail meets the main ranch road and goes through beautiful streamside meadows. It crosses Meder Creek several times, passing the hulk of a long abandoned truck. It then ascends steeply in a series of switchbacks out of the creek drainage to the Wild Boar Trail. It is possible to continue up past the Wild Boar Trail to the junction of the Long Meadow and Englesman's Loop Trail.

The Wild Boar Trail is a short connecting trail between the upper end of Wagon Wheel Trail and the west-side of the Englesman's Loop Trail. It is a relatively flat single track that connects the eastern trail system with the rest of the park.

The Old Cabin Trail connects the eastern trail system with the rest of the park. It intersects with the eastern trail system at the top of Wagon Wheel. It is a single-track trail that starts with a technical and steep descent from its junction with Wagon Wheel Trail. The Old Cabin Trail has sections with blind curves and exposed tree roots that can be hazardous. The descent ends at Meder Creek and the ruined cabins from which the trail gets its name. The trail follows an old road up out of the creek bed onto a trail through the trees. The trail then skirts the head of an arroyo and ends on the eastern side of the Eucalyptus Loop Trail. Future trail work will make the stream crossings and ascents easier and safer. This is an important connector between the eastern trails and the rest of the park.

Long Meadow Trail is an important road in the Gray Whale portion of Wilder Ranch. It connects the Twin Gates entrance to the eastern trail system. This trail intersects the Englesman's Loop Trail at the old limekilns. It ascends from the kilns through open meadows in and out of forests and chaparral. It joins the Chinquapin Trail just below the Wood Cutters Trail near Twin Gates. Riding down this trail offers some of the best views of the park.

The Central Trails

These trails are in the center of the park between Peasley Gulch and the Baldwin Creek drainage. The southern access to this system is through the cultural preserve.

The Wilder Ridge Loop Trail is another of the main dirt roads of the ranch. At the rodeo arena it heads uphill to old dairy flats, past the old pond and meets itself at a big oak tree. At this junction it is possible to do the loop in either direction. When this trail is traveled counter-clockwise, it continues up and then around the back of Wilder Ridge, meeting the Twin Oaks Trail before topping out at Wilder Ridge Overlook, where there is one of the best views in the park. The trail then continues on along the ridge past Zane Gray Trail, which goes down the ridge, and the other end of Twin Oaks Trail. Continue past this trail junction to the pavement, then immediately turn left down hill. The trail runs parallel to the paved road that comes up from the county dump (sanitary landfill). It is quite scenic and nicely wooded in this upper portion. It is also rocky and difficult in places. Until the dump is completely filled and becomes a part of the park, a northwest wind will bring unpleasant odors with it. The equestrian staging area is near the south end of this trail on the Horseman Trail. From Horseman Trail junction, this loop trail heads north and then east. It stays relatively flat and follows the ridge contour between meadows and oak filled gulches. It passes the southern end of the Zane Gray Trail and closes the loop at the big oak tree.

Twin Oaks Trail starts from the Wilder Loop Trail on the north side of Wilder Ridge. It drops down to a branch of Meder Creek, crosses a culvert, and then goes up a sandy slope through the ferns. From there it is an easy ride up the draw to another small tributary creek and then to the two old oak trees. It rejoins the Wilder Ridge Loop Trail at these oak trees.

Zane Gray Trail starts about halfway along Wilder Ridge near an old oak tree on the Wilder Ridge Loop Trail. The trail runs along the ridge top, and down a series of switchbacks to again join the Wilder Ridge Loop Trail near a stream crossing. Most people prefer to travel it downhill, as the view is better. It is steep enough that most cyclists have to get off and push their bikes through the middle section if they try the uphill option.

The Horseman Trail leaves the southwest corner of the Wilder Ridge Loop Trail and goes to the equestrian staging area. The staging area is on the bluff above the intersection of Highway One and Dimeo Lane. The trail is the only equestrian access from the staging area into the parks system. The lock combination on the gate is 0911.

The Eucalyptus Loop Trail is a relatively flat trail in the center of the park. It runs around a beautiful meadow where feral pigs, deer and coyotes are often seen. It connects the Chinquapin trail with the lower parts of the park. The Eucalyptus Loop Trail is accessed from all central trails except Zane Gray and Horseman's. Let's consider this trail clockwise from the Old Five Points Corral. The paved road from the dump was mentioned already. To access the Eucalyptus Loop Trail from the Wilder Ridge Loop Trail the paved road must be followed a short distance to the Old Corral. Traveled clockwise from the corral the trail starts as an old fire road. It is a pleasant uphill ride through meadows and broad leaf forests to the Chinquapin trail junction at the Eucalyptus Grove. Some say the view from this grove equals the view from the Wilder Ridge Overlook. The trail continues as a fire road through the grove and down the other side of the meadow (Coyote Flats) to its junction with the Old Cabin Trail. Below this junction the trail becomes a single-track trail with a couple of stream crossings and eventually returns to the old corral.

The Chinquapin Trail starts at the Eucalyptus Grove, continues through Gray Whale Ranch and onto and across UCSC land. It is another relatively flat trail. Go through an open gate, through meadows and forests to the Long Meadow Trail junction. This junction with Long Meadow Trail (along with the Old Cabin Trail) is another way to access the eastern trail system. Just before the Twin Gates, this trail is joined by Woodcutters Trail.

The Woodcutter's Trail is a logging road that goes down hill from its intersection with the Chinquapin Trail to Smith Grade Road. Woodcutter's Trail at Smith Grade and Twin Gates on Empire Grade Road are the inland access points to Wilder Ranch. Unfortunately, at this time, there is no legal vehicle parking on Smith Grade in the vicinity of Woodcutter's Trail.

The Western Trails

These trails are in or near the Baldwin Creek drainage. They are the Baldwin Loop Trail and the Enchanted Loop Trail. These two trails are probably the least ridden and the most challenging trails in the park. They are accessed from either State Highway One at Four Mile Beach or the old Five Points Corral (where the Enchanted Loop Trail, the Eucalyptus Loop Trail, and the Wilder Ridge Loop Trail meet).

The Enchanted Loop Trail is a beautiful trail that begins near the end of the paved road by the corral. This loop trail can be ridden in either direction. When

traveling clockwise from the corral it is the first dirt trail on the left as you come down toward the corral from the Wilder Ridge Trail. In the spring and early summer pink lilies bloom near its start. It goes up along Sleepy Hollow and westward along a hilly ridge until the flats widen out near a fence. Turn west at this fence to stay on the Enchanted Loop Trail (going straight leads to the Baldwin Loop Trail). Soon the trail forks again. The left (south) fork is the Baldwin Loop Trail. The right (north) fork is a continuation of the Enchanted Loop Trail. This part is beautiful single-track trail that drops eastward in a series of switchbacks down into Baldwin Canyon. The first slope is rather technical with lots of roots and little drops. The woods are dark and cool even on the hottest summer day. At the bottom, Baldwin Creek runs along the west-side of the trail and a walking trail (which is off Wilder property) leads downstream to the Enchanted Lake. There are two ways up to the old corral from the streamside. The Wilder's old road, unmarked and boggy in the wet season or the new fire road, which is rather steep but usable in all weather.

The Baldwin Loop Trail can be ridden in either direction. North access is from the Enchanted Loop. South access (for hikers and cyclists) is from State Highway One at the Baldwin Ranch. Ride north through the Baldwin Ranch complex. Pass the old dairy barn and ride along Baldwin Creek over the new creek crossing culvert. The trail then goes up out of the canyon on a very steep trail. On the bluff top a much more gradual climb continues all the way to its junction with the Enchanted Loop Trail. At this junction turn right (south) to continue your ride on this trail. The trail slopes gently down to Ricer Flats and Ricer's Overlook before descending to a tilled field and a fork in the trail. The right (west) fork drops steeply down to the old Baldwin Ranch barn and closes the loop. The left (east) fork drops steeply down to State Highway One.