

San Bernardino National Forest

VISITOR GUIDE



United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region

A free guide to enhance your visit to the National Forest

2016-2017

San Bernardino National Forest Supervisor's Office

602 S. Tippecanoe Ave.
San Bernardino, CA 92408
(909) 382-2600

San Jacinto Ranger District

P.O. Box 518
54270 Pine Crest Ave.
Idyllwild, CA 92549
(909) 382-2921

Front Country Ranger District Lytle Creek Ranger Station

1209 Lytle Creek Road
Lytle Creek, CA 92358
(909) 382-2851

Mill Creek Visitor Center

34701 Mill Creek Road
Mentone, CA 92359
(909) 382-2882

Mountaintop Ranger District Big Bear Discovery Center

P.O. Box 290
40971 North Shore Dr., Hwy 38
Fawnskin, CA 92333
(909) 382-2790

Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

51500 Highway 74
Palm Desert, CA 92260
(760) 862-9984

Please call for business hours
For TDD/TTY dial 7-1-1

Sand to Snow National Monument

The wild lands of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountain Ranges were designated a National Forest more than a hundred years ago. The Forest Reserve Act was passed in 1891, giving the president authority to "set apart and reserve, in any state or territory having public land bearing forests... as public reservations." The president used this authority to designate three new National Monuments in early 2016. Welcome to your new National Monument: The Sand to Snow.

President Obama signed a proclamation creating the Sand to Snow National Monument in Southern California. This new 154,000 acre monument includes 71,000 acres of the San Bernardino National Forest and 83,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. On the Forest the Sand to Snow National Monument includes all of the San Gorgonio Wilderness, and a small portion of Forest Service land around the Coon Creek area. The BLM Palm Springs District contains the eastern portion of the monument, from the Forest boundary of the San Gorgonio Wilderness to Joshua Tree National Park.

The San Gorgonio Wilderness contains large un-fragmented habitat areas that serve as important habitat linkages between the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountain ranges. The area has a remarkable species richness that makes it one of the most biodiverse areas in Southern California.

Protecting Your Monument

Twelve federally listed threatened and endangered animal species live in this dramatic landscape, which is also famous for its oases frequented by over 240 species of birds. There are two research natural areas in the monument, one with relatively undisturbed vegetation that provides excellent wildlife habitat including one of the highest densities of black bear habitats in Southern California.

The Sand to Snow area has been important to biological and ecological research, as well as studies of climate and land use change, and the impact of fire and invasive species management. The headwaters of the Whitewater and Santa Ana rivers are Located within the Monument

boundaries, and the designation could provide additional protections for these critical water sources. The area has a rich cultural history. Several Indian tribes of Southern California, including the Serrano and Cahuilla Indian people, considered San Gorgonio Mountain one of their sacred places. They came to the mountains to gather food, medicinal plants, basket making material and to hunt deer and



TRAVIS MASON

other animals. The San Gorgonio Pass served as a major trade route that led from Arizona to the California coast.

An All Season Playground

The San Bernardino National Forest is an important recreation hub for nearly 24 million people living within a two-hour drive of the area. This popular urban forest has some of the most rugged and steep topography in Southern California, with stunning mountains rising from the desert floor to over 11,000 feet. The focal point of the San to Snow National Monument is the 11,500-foot San Gorgonio Mountain, which is the highest peak in California south of the Sierra Nevada. This mountain is one of eleven peaks that are over 10,000 feet in elevation in the southeast portion of the San Bernardino Mountains.

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The information in this guide is accurate to the best of our knowledge and is subject to change at any time. Call a local ranger station for current information.

¡Bienvenidos!

¡Bienvenidos al Bosque Nacional San Bernardino! Con su gran variedad de plantas y animales, el Bosque le ofrece un hermoso paisaje, soledad, y una de las mejores oportunidades recreativas en el Sur de California. Estos terrenos públicos están disponibles para que los disfrute y los cuide.

¿Qué es un Pase de Aventura?



El Pase de Aventura es diferente de un pago de entrada, comunmente cobrado por el Estado y Parques Nacionales. Es para uso recreativo, no para entrada en el Bosque. Por lo tanto, no todas las personas que viajan a través del bosque necesitan comprar uno. A pescadores, jinetes, cazadores, excursionistas, campistas y la mayoría de otros usuarios al aire libre se les requiere comprar un pase y exhibirlo en su vehículo cuando se parquean en el Bosque Nacional para recrearse. De no comprar un pase y exhibirlo en su vehículo, usted puede recibir una multa de \$100.

¿Dónde se requiere el Pase de Aventura?

El Pase de Aventura se requiere cuando el vehículo está parqueado en Áreas de Alto Impacto Recreativo (HIRAs) y algunos sitios designados. Llame la estación de guardabosques más cercana o visite www.fs.usda.gov/adventure-pass.

Esté Preparado

En el bosque, la altitud oscila entre 2,000 pies cerca del fondo del valle y 11,000 pies en la montaña de San Gorgonio. Las temperaturas pueden variar ampliamente—bien puede estar a 70 grados en Los Angeles y a 40 grados en Big Bear Lake. Puede nevar en casi cualquier mes del año. Se pueden acumular desde 5 hasta 20 pies de nieve en ciertas áreas. No importa cuánta experiencia tenga, siempre averigüe cómo está el clima en las montañas antes de partir.

Durante el invierno, lleve cadenas para sus llantas dentro de su vehículo y aprenda a instalarlas. Lleve ropa adicional en caso de haber cambios repentinos en el clima. Se requiere chamarra (chumpa), guantes, una gorra y calcetines secos para los paseos en coche durante el invierno. Durante el verano, lleve suficiente agua consigo, especialmente si viaja por los senderos remotos. No es seguro tomar el agua de los arroyos o del lago en ningún lugar del Bosque Nacional.

Acampar

Si lo desea, puede acampar en campamentos que han sido establecidos cerca de los senderos remotos o al lado de senderos para ciclistas. Puede acampar en el desierto, en las alturas del bosque o cerca de un lago. Existen reglamentos especiales para cada uno de estos sitios y la mayoría de los campamentos tienen sus propias cuotas (vea lista en página 3). Asegúrese de llamar o visitar una oficina de Servicios de Bosques al planear su paseo de campamento.

Los incendios de bosque son un problema mayor para el Bosque Nacional San Bernardino. Muchos de estos son causados por el descuido de las personas que van a acampar. Por tal motivo, existen reglas acerca del uso de fuego en los lugares abiertos. En general, se puede hacer una fogata en un campamento ya establecido (uno donde hay agua y se paga una cuota). En los lugares más remotos, se permiten las fogatas solamente durante ciertas épocas del año y se debe obtener un permiso. El personal de las Oficinas del Guardabosques le puede informar acerca de los reglamentos actuales en cuanto a fogatas.

Día de Campo

Las áreas para día de campo generalmente tienen mesas, estufas o braceros, y escusados cubiertos. Hay agua para tomar disponible en ciertas áreas (página 8). No se le permite pasar la noche en las áreas designadas como áreas para día de campo.

La Pesca

El Departamento de Pesca y Caza del Estado de California (DFG) mantiene los lagos y arroyos públicos suplidos de peces. Se requiere una licencia estatal a las personas de 16 años de edad en adelante. Para escuchar una grabación acerca del suplido de peces llame al 562-594-7268. Para obtener más información sobre los reglamentos y las licencias llame al (Department of Fish and Wildlife) 909-484-0167 o visite la página web del (DFW) www.dfg.ca.gov.

La mayoría de áreas son suplidas con trucha de arco iris durante la época de pesca. También pueden encontrarse trucha café, lobina, pez de agallas azules, y pez gato.

El Tiro al Blanco Como Forma de Recreación

El bosque estuvo cerrado temporalmente para el tiro al blanco en 1997 y 1998 por cuestiones de seguridad pública y para la protección de los recursos. Algunas áreas se han vuelto a abrir en 1999 en tanto se finaliza un plan que abarca el bosque entero. El personal del bosque le pide a las personas que practican el tiro al blanco que respeten las reglas y ayuden en los días de limpieza voluntaria para hacer del tiro al blanco un éxito en el Bosque Nacional.

El Tiro al Blanco es permitido sólo en áreas designadas en el Bosque Nacional San Bernardino. Llame a la estación de guardabosques más cercano para mapas e información detallados sobre los niveles de actividad de incendio para esa área y día. Tiradores tienen prohibido destruir cualquier elemento natural en los bosques nacionales, incluyendo plantas y árboles. No se puede descargar un arma de fuego a 150 yardas de cualquier área desarrollada. Un Pase de Aventura es necesario para la mayoría de las zonas de tiro al blanco en el bosque. Balas con núcleo de acero, balas para perforación de armadura, o munición de teflón no son permitidos. Pistolas de aire suave y pistolas de bolas de pintura no se permiten ser descargados en el bosque. El bosque se encuentra cerrado para el tiro al blanco durante los períodos de alto riesgo de incendios.



MUCHAS FAMILIAS DISFRUTAN DE COMER AL AIRE LIBRE (CAMPESTRE) EN APPLE-WHITE PICNIC GROUNDS Y VADEAN EN LYTLE CREEK

MANDY BUYAK

Aprendiendo Más Acerca del Bosque

Puede aprender más acerca de la vida salvaje, las plantas, y la historia del bosque visitando algunos de los muchos lugares de interpretación. Busque este símbolo en los mapas, páginas 9–15. Algunos de estos lugares tienen guías impresos de los senderos, y algunos tienen signos a color por todo el sendero. El “Chaparral Neighborhood Trail” (página 10) cuenta con una guía de un sendero natural de 1/2 milla escrita en español.

Las torres para detectar incendios están abiertas al público durante los meses de verano. Puede subir hasta el tope y disfrutar del paisaje. Usualmente, los voluntarios del bosque están disponibles para contestar sus preguntas. Busque este símbolo en sus mapas.

El “Children’s Forest Trail” (página 12) es un sendero de 3/4 de milla con una guía diseñada y escrita por y para niños. Si lo visita durante el verano, los jóvenes naturalistas le servirán de guía y le contarán más acerca del área. ¡Este es un lugar magnífico para llevar a los niños!

Usted Puede Ayudar

¡Ayude a cuidar el bosque cada vez que lo visite! Tenga cuidado con el fuego; es algo muy importante que puede hacer. Ponga la basura en su lugar y así ayudará a mantener al bosque luciendo bien. Estacionese y acampe solamente en áreas designadas para ayudar a mantener las demás áreas en su forma silvestre y libres de obstáculos.

Sirva como voluntario en uno de los proyectos del bosque. Los voluntarios ayudan a edificar y construir senderos naturales, a trabajar en los centros para visitantes y en otras áreas públicas, y a presentar programas educativos para el público. Las personas bilingües son de valor especial en las comunicaciones. Los voluntarios también trabajan con biólogos y botanistas para inspeccionar y medir la fauna y la flora. Los voluntarios patrullan las áreas salvajes. Para mayor información acerca del trabajo de voluntario, comuníquese con la oficina general al (909) 382-2600 y pregunte acerca del Programa de Voluntarios.

Visiting Fire Lookouts

Lookouts are open to the public daily, subject to staffing, from Memorial Day to mid-November. Mornings are the best time to get the clearest view. You can climb up the ladder, go into the observation room, and see the equipment. Special Smokey Bear fire prevention materials are available for kids.

Remember, children must be directly supervised by an adult. Five visitors are allowed in the lookout at once, and don't climb lookouts during thunderstorms. Enjoy your visit!



Strawberry Peak

(Arrowhead)

Directions: Take Highway 18 to Rim Forest (west of Skyforest). Turn north on to Bear Springs Road toward Twin Peaks. The lookout is 2 miles on a paved road.

Elevation: 6,143 feet.

Views: Excellent views of the San Bernardino Mountains and Mt. San Diego on a clear day, views of San Bernardino and Riverside; three lakes: Arrowhead, Gregory, and Silverwood.

Keller Peak

(Arrowhead)

Directions: Take Highway 18 or 330 to Running Springs. Go past the village and immediately after Deerlick Fire Station turn right on Keller Peak Road (1N96). This 5-mile road is paved all the way to the lookout. At a fork in the road, turn right and drive to the lookout.

Elevation: 7,882 feet.

Views: San Bernardino Mountains, Seven Oaks Dam, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Gorgonio Wilderness.

Black Mountain

(San Jacinto)

Directions: Take Highway 243 north out of Idyllwild for 8.1 miles to the turn-off of Black Mountain Road (FR 4S01). Make a sharp left turn and drive a half mile to the end of the road (5.8 miles from the highway). Take the paved walkway to the lookout.

Elevation: 7,772 feet.

Views: San Gorgonio to the north, Banning, the San Jacinto Range, the Palomar Range, and, on a clear day, the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Mountains.

Red Mountain

(San Jacinto)

Directions: Take Hwy 243 south from Idyllwild, continue on Highway 74 (towards Palm Desert). Turn on Highway 371 toward Anza. Turn right on to Carey Road, go 5 miles, turn left on the dirt road toward Tripp Flats Fire Station, and follow FR 6S22 for 9 miles to the lookout.

Elevation: 4,563 feet.

Views: Mount Palomar and Mt. San Diego to the south; to the north San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.

Morton Peak

(San Gorgonio)

Directions: Follow Hwy. 38 east from Redlands. Go past Mill Creek Work Center 2 miles. Turn left on FR 1S12, opposite the Vista Point parking area. Follow for 1.3 miles, park, then turn left and hike on FR1S13 approximately 1 mile to the lookout.

Elevation: 4,624 feet.

Views: To the east Mill Creek Canyon, San Bernardino Peak, and Galena Peak. To the north Strawberry and Butler Peaks. To the west are the San Gabriels.

Tahquitz Peak

(San Jacinto)

Directions: Hike a 4.5 mile uphill trail from Humber Park in Idyllwild (from the ranger station follow Pine Crest Ave. and turn on Fern Valley Road, follow to Humber Park). Take the Devil's Slide Trail to Saddle Junction, then the far right trail marked Tahquitz Peak to Chinquapin Flats. Go right and follow for .5 mile to the lookout.

Elevation: 8,828 feet

Views: San Jacinto Wilderness, Salton Sea, Coachella Valley, Santa Rosa Mountains.

Butler Peak

(Big Bear) Call for Current Status 909-382-2791

Directions: On the North Shore of Big Bear Lake, take Highway 38 to Fawnskin. Watch for signs for Forest Road (FR) 3N14. Follow 3N14 to the junction with FR 2N13. The road changes to dirt and a high clearance vehicle is recommended. Turn left on 2N13 and follow until junction with 2N13C, which takes you to Butler Peak.

Elevation: 8,535 feet

Cultural Patrimony of San Bernardino National Forest

The San Bernardino National Forest is composed of two mountain ranges: the San Bernardino Mountains and the San Jacinto Mountains. It has had a long history of human use beginning with prehistoric cultures and Native Americans, who exploited the mountains for fish, game, and plants as part of their subsistence system. Since California became part of the United States in 1848, the mountains have been used for logging, a source of water for the citrus orchards of Redlands and San Bernardino, recreation of all sorts, and the site of Southern California's biggest gold rush. Today the San Bernardino National Forest employs archaeologists and anthropologists whose job is to find, record, and protect all of the prehistoric and historic sites that help tell the story of the mountains.

Prehistoric Past

The mountains of the San Bernardino National Forest were used by Indian peoples for thousands of years before the arrival of Euroamericans. The use of the mountains by Indian peoples began as long as 8,000 years ago. The evidence of their presence is indicated by artifacts and features that have survived over time. These include stone tools, bedrock milling features and metates (used to process various seeds), and scatters of stone chips and broken pottery.

These early people were displaced by new arrivals from the Great Basin between 1500 and 2000 years ago. They were the ancestors of the Serrano and Cahuilla peoples, the Native American groups that occupied the land when Euroamericans arrived in the early 1600s. The San Bernardino Mountains were the home of the Serrano, and the San Jacinto Mountains were home to the Cahuilla. The two groups were related by language and shared a common set of customs. They often intermarried.

When the Euroamericans arrived, the Indian peoples occupied permanent villages which were located at the base of the mountains at the mouths of canyons that were supplied with year-round water. As plants began to ripen in the spring, groups of Indians would leave the village and travel up into the mountains to gather and hunt. Staples of the Serrano and Cahuilla diet included Pinyon Pine nuts and acorns, particularly acorns from the Black Oaks that line many of the creek bottoms and canyons. The mountains are filled with archaeological sites that indicate where these groups of Indians gathered and processed food resources. These sites are often identified by mortars located in bedrock outcrops. There are many on the Forest and you may well come across some of them. There are also quarry sites where the local people found a supply of native stone used to make tools. After gathering and storing the plant and animal resources, the Indian people returned to their permanent villages to spend the winter living on food that they gathered during the spring and summer. Today the Serrano and Cahuilla live on eleven different reservations that surround the San Bernardino National Forest.

Gold Rush

In 1860 Billy Holcomb was hunting for grizzly bears when he chanced upon a gold bearing quartz deposit in the valley that now bears his name. Within weeks, hundreds of miners were living in newly constructed mining camps in Holcomb Valley. They first panned for gold in the stream bottoms and alluvial deposits on the valley floor, Mining tools of these early days were simple and included pans, rockers, and sluice boxes. The remains of this type of mining are identified by round pits, many of which can be seen along Polique Canyon road and eastward across the valley. These so called placer workings were soon exhausted and the miners' efforts turned to the gold-bearing quartz ore that lines the northern side of Holcomb Valley. Huge boilers were laboriously brought up to the valley in order to run stamp mills, which ground up the ore so that it could be processed by panning and in sluice boxes. In some places the concrete foundations of the stamp mills and steam boilers still remain. Gold continued to be mined until the early part of the 1900s, not only in Holcomb Valley, but in Bairdstown (now called Doble, on the north side of Baldwin Lake) and in Rattlesnake Canyon at the Rose Mine. These early mining camps are now identified only by the deposits of old cans, broken ceramics and glass bottles, which represent the trash thrown away by the miners. These can deposits can help archaeologists determine things like the gender and social class of the people living at the mining camps.

Caring For Our Cultural Resources

Cultural resources such as archaeological sites, building remains, and refuse deposits are protected by federal law. Removing or vandalizing cultural resources can and may result in a fine, jail time or both. Please enjoy the Forest and our cultural resources, but treat them respectfully.



A Land of Extremes

Rising abruptly from the desert floor, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument reaches an elevation of 10,834 feet. Providing a picturesque backdrop to local communities, visitors can enjoy magnificent palm oases, snow-capped mountains, a national scenic trail, and vast wilderness areas. Its extensive backcountry can be accessed via trails from both the Coachella Valley and the alpine village of Idyllwild. Jointly managed by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service, the Monument's boundary encompasses about 280,000 acres, including public lands within the BLM's California Desert Conservation Area and the San Jacinto Ranger District of the San Bernardino National Forest. The Monument also includes two Federal Wilderness areas - the Santa Rosa and the San Jacinto.

The Mount San Jacinto escarpment above Palm Springs is one of the steepest in the United States, rising from near sea level to a towering 10,834 feet. At Mount San Jacinto State Park hikers can experience winter snow while inhaling the scent of Jeffery Pine and return to the desert floor for an evening under the stars, beside the pool.

The Palm Springs Aerial Tramway, the Living Desert and Indian Canyons Agua Caliente Reservation offers easy access to some of the Monument's spectacular landscapes, natural

wonders and cultural treasures. Highway 74, also known as the "Palms to Pines Scenic Byway" is a 67 mile serpentine mountain drive (the only paved road that bisects the Monument) that has appeared in movies and commercial ads, including the madcap chase scenes in the 1963 film *It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World*. (see Forest Adventure #9 pg 16)



The Pacific Crest Trail on its 2,600 mile journey from Mexico to Canada, passes through the southern edge of the Monument at Highway 74, traverses the western boundary and exits to the north at Snow Creek in the north.

A good Starting point for your exploration of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument is the Visitor Center, located at 51-500 Highway 74 in Palm Desert, where you will find information about recreation opportunities, hiking trails, maps, field guides, guided hikes, bus tours, lectures, interpretive exhibits and a native plant garden. The Visitor Center also hosts the annual Coachella Valley Wildflower Festival in March and monthly Desert Mountains Art Faires from November through April. The Center is open seven days a week between the hours of 9:00 am and 4:00 pm from October 1 through April 30, and from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm from May 1 through September 30. Call (760)862-9984 for more information.

Wildlife Viewing areas, including the Monument Visitor Center in Palm Desert, Cahuilla Tewanet Interpretive Overlook and Santa Rosa Mountain Wilderness, offer the opportunity to glimpse a Peninsular bighornsheep, bobcat, gray fox, coyote, mule deer, mountain lion desert tortoise, chuckwalla lizard, phainopepla, bald eagle, migrating American pelican and countless other species of mammals, reptiles and birds that inhabit the five life zones of the National Monument.



From the ocotillo, agave, smoke tree, various species of cactus, and fleeting blooms of the upper and lower Sonoran Desert regions; ribbonwood, manzanita, live oak, pinion and juniper of the Transition Zone; to the fragrant and towering pines of the Boreal and Alpine Zones, the Monument is home to a vast variety of species of plants and animals, some of which are found nowhere else in the world. The Monument is one of the most diverse biological hotspots in the Western Hemisphere.

Still Counting On You

Like doctors, prescriptions for fire should only be made by those with the knowledge and experience to make such a powerful decision. Treatments need to be designed carefully so that burns achieve desired results. It's not simply a matter of letting things burn. Wildfires must still be prevented. Smokey Bear is still counting on you!

Every fire season the San Bernardino National Forest restricts fire use. These restrictions are necessary to prevent fire catastrophes. Some important fire restrictions include:

- Wood and charcoal campfires are permitted only in designated campfire rings, which are engineered to be safe. Designated campfire rings are found at developed campgrounds, picnic areas and Yellow Post sites. A ranger station can help you to find places to have a safe and legal campfire. Barbecues and charcoal BBQ's are included in this restriction.
- A California Campfire Permit is required for stoves outside of developed campgrounds and picnic areas. Contact your nearest Ranger Station for a permit and current fire restrictions.
- Smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes only in cleared areas or in an enclosed vehicle.
- Additionally, fireworks are prohibited. Spark arrestors are required for off-highway vehicles (OHVs), portable generators, and other similar engines.
- Recreation sites and areas may be closed for short periods of time due to fires or tree removal projects. Call the local ranger station for current conditions.



Know Before you GO

SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST

Check The Current Forest Use Guidelines

(909) 382-2600
www.fs.usda.gov/sbnf

Hunting

Hunting is permitted during open seasons. Popular game animals are mule deer, mountain and valley quail, and turkey. Band-tailed pigeons, cottontail rabbits, jack rabbits, and black bears can also be hunted. “Predator calling” for coyote, fox, and bobcat is done in some areas. An Adventure Pass is required when parked in many areas of the Forest.

Hunting and fishing are regulated by the California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife (www.dfg.ca.gov or 909-484-0167) and a license is required.

Any animal not listed as a game animal in the California Hunting Regulations is protected in the national forest. Regulations are available at sporting goods stores and some ranger stations. Poaching and pollution should be reported by calling CalTip at 1-888-334-2258. Hunters are asked to help prevent unintended lead poisoning of wildlife scavengers. Bury gut piles to a depth that will discourage scavengers. Lead-free bullets required in California Condor areas—check with your ammunition supplier for the latest products. Due to the number of populated areas near the national forest, check with your local ranger station or Fish and Wildlife office for legal hunting areas. Shotgun and bow-hunting is permitted almost everywhere except near populated areas.

Fishing

Public lakes and streams in the Forest are stocked regularly by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (www.dfg.ca.gov or 909-484-0167). A state license is required for persons 16 years of age and older. For a stocking information recording, call 855-887-1275. Most areas are stocked with rainbow trout during fishing season and may also contain bass, bluegill, and catfish. Deep Creek and Bear Creek are wild trout streams where the trout reproduce naturally. Check at the ranger stations for special regulations for these areas.



FISHING BIG BEAR LAKE

ROBIN PRINCE

Prospecting

Prospecting, gold panning, mining, and claim staking are permitted on National Forest system unappropriated land. Check with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM www.blm.gov) for land status pertaining to mining claims. Also, check with the local ranger station for Forest Service use regulations before you begin prospecting. Some areas require a “Notice of Intent” to be submitted to the local ranger station for review by the district ranger before activities begin. If the District Ranger determines that the proposed activity may cause a significant surface disturbance, then the prospector will be required to submit a “Plan of Operation.”

Metal detecting to locate mineral deposits such as gold and silver on National Forest land is considered prospecting and is allowed under the provisions of the General Mining Law of 1872. Searching for coins of recent vintage (less than 50 years) and small objects having no historical value is allowed, as a recreational pursuit, using a hand-held metal detector, as long as the use of the equipment is confined to areas which do not possess historic or prehistoric resources. Exploration, excavation and removal of objects of historic or archaeological value is not permitted.

Hiking & Backpacking

Hiking is a popular activity on the forest. There are dozens of scenic trails suited for day hiking as well as overnight trips, including the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT). The PCT is one of 11 National Scenic Trails and it links together the great mountains of the west through California, Oregon, and Washington.

Before you go

Check with the local ranger station for trail information, permit requirements, maps, and cur-

rent conditions. Remember, weather may change quickly, especially at high elevations, at any time of the year. Check weather forecasts and avoid storms. Leave your itinerary with a friend.

Safety

Open water sources are often contaminated by human and animal waste. Don’t drink water without treatment. Either boil water for 15 minutes, or use a filter or chemical treatment.

Natural hazards in the forest include fallen trees, falling limbs, steep dropoffs, and swift streams. Rattlesnakes and black bears are commonly seen.

Recreational Shooting

Recreational (target) shooting is allowed only in designated shooting areas and target ranges on the San Bernardino National Forest. Please call your local ranger station for detailed maps and information. Shooters are prohibited from destroying any natural feature in the national forest, including plants and trees. A firearm may not be discharged within 150 yards of any developed area. An Adventure Pass is required at some shooting areas on the Forest. Because of the risks of starting a fire, steel core, armor piercing, or Teflon ammunition is not allowed. Air rifles, bow and arrows, gas guns, and paint ball are allowed to be discharged only within designated shooting areas or target ranges. Shooters should call the closest ranger station for information on the fire activity level for that area and day. The Forest may be closed to all target shooting during periods of high fire danger.

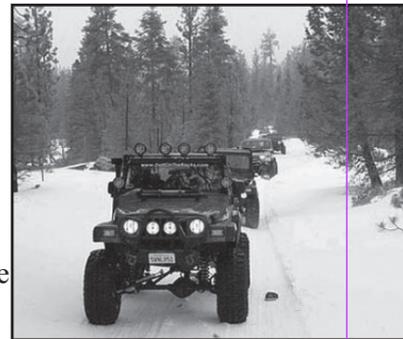
Target ranges under National Forest permit

- Arrowhead Fish & Game at 909-337-3310; Membership required
- Big Bear Valley Sportsman’s Club at 909-585-4686.
- Lytle Creek Firing Line at 909-782-7438.

For more information on firearms regulations, please visit the California Dept of Justice Bureau of Firearms website oag.ca.gov/firearms

Off-Highway Vehicles

The Forest’s off-highway vehicle (OHV) trail system features many miles of varied terrain for SUV/4-wheel drive vehicles, ATVs, and motorcycles. The Forest has 52 miles of 24-inch to 50-inch wide trails, 169 miles of Forest roads for non-highway legal registered vehicles (Green Sticker or Red Sticker), 900 miles of road for SUV/4x4 travel, and 104 miles of 4x4 routes. The trail system includes terrain suitable for novice, intermediate, and expert users, and the trails are signed from easy to difficult.



Remember to bring your non-highway legal registration (Green Sticker or Red Sticker).

For more information on Green and Red Sticker regulations and licensing requirements, please visit this website www.ohv.parks.ca.gov

Red Sticker vehicles may only be used from October 1 to April 30 on the Front Country and Mountaintop Ranger Districts and from October 1 to May 31 on the San Jacinto Ranger District

Designated OHV routes are primarily in the Cajon, Arrowhead, and Big Bear areas. A smaller system exists in the San Jacinto area. Staging Areas are available at Cactus Flat (Big Bear), Miller Canyon and Pinnacles (Lake Arrowhead), Baldy Mesa and Summit (Cajon). Check out Big Pine Flat and Crab Flats campgrounds near OHV areas.

Make sure to pick up a free Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) at a ranger station, where you can also check current road closures and other restrictions. This information is also available online at this website:

www.fs.usda.gov/goto/sanbernardino/ohv



Scan this QR code with your mobile device to visit www.fs.usda.gov/goto/sanbernardino/ohv

Please obey all signs and respect all closures. The Forest does not have “open areas” for hill-climbing or cross-country travel, or motocross tracks for racing. Make sure you have a U.S. Forest Service-approved spark arrester on your vehicle and meet sound level requirements. Use wildlife-safe anti-freeze and clean your equipment to prevent invasive weed introduction.

Poison oak is common in many areas. Keep dogs restrained on a leash at all times.

Bring these essentials

Sturdy boots, fleece or wool sweater, packable raincoat, plenty of water (at least 1 gallon per person per day), water filter or other treatment, food, whistle, sunglasses, sunscreen, pocket knife, waterproof matches, first aid kit, flashlight or headlamp with spare batteries, map and compass, and a trowel to bury your waste.

Mountain Biking

Mountain biking is a growing sport in the mountains. Riding is permitted on many public roads and trails. Riding is not permitted on the Pacific Crest Trail and within designated Wilderness areas.

A few mountain biking areas within the San Bernardino National Forest include:

- San Jacinto Thomas Mountain Road (6S13).
- Santa Ana River Trail between South Fork Campground and Angelus Oaks.
- Snow Summit Ski Area transports mountain bikes on their chairlift to the top of the mountain. From there, riders may access Forest system roads and trails.

Challenging routes can be found for all skill levels, but the more spectacular rides are best attempted by the experienced cyclist. Always



announce your presence to others when you need to pass. Remember to yield to both hikers and equestrians. If you follow this rule, everyone will be safe and have fun.



ANA KAROLA RUSSELL

Avoid excessive speed because of the potential danger to yourself and others. Ride safely and responsibly.

Remember that weather conditions vary daily, even hourly, trail conditions are unpredictable, and safe drinking water is scarce.

Stay on designated roads and trails to prevent erosion and resource damage.

Leave no litter and look for opportunities to remove litter left by others.

Maintain your bike in top condition—particularly the brakes. Carry tools and know how to use them.

Clean your equipment after each ride. Dirt clods and vegetation can introduce invasive weeds.

Horseback Riding

Horseback riding is permitted on all national forest roads and trails, except for nature trails and the Alpine Pedal Path. The Spitler Peak and Fobes trails in the San Jacinto area connect with the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) and have spectacular views of the desert below.

Pack it in, pack it out!

The nearby McCall Equestrian Park and Ribbonwood Equestrian campground offer overnight camping. The San Gorgonio Wilderness trails

are very popular, and the Heart Bar Equestrian Group and Wildhorse Equestrian Campgrounds are nearby. Big Bear has a series of gentler trails that also connect with the PCT. Campers stay at Greenspot and Big Pine Flat Equestrian Campgrounds. Baldwin Lake Stables, located near Big Bear, operates on National Forest land under a Special Use Permit, and offers guided horseback rides.

Leave No Trace Ethics

- Pack out all your trash.
- Do not tie horses to trees except while packing or unpacking.
- Tie horses away from camps, water, and trails.
- Scatter or bury all manure that accumulates in the tethering area. Use certified Weed-Free-Seed-Free feed
- Do not bathe horses in lakes or streams.
- Do not cut switchbacks.



Why Weed-Free-Seed-Free Feed? Hay and feed can contain seeds of invasive plants. Use "Weed-Free-Seed-Free" feed at least 2 days before your trip.

Winter Recreation

Snow can fall in the mountains any time between October and June. Snow brings lots of opportunity for outdoor fun but can be treacherous for those who are unprepared or inexperienced. During some winters, snow accumulation can be 5-20 feet. No matter how experienced you may be, always check mountain weather before leaving on your trip.

Carry tire chains in your vehicle and be able to install them. During times of heavy snow or ice, the California Highway Patrol may require all vehicles, even 4-wheel drives, to chainup. Always carry extra clothing such as jackets, gloves, warm hats, and dry socks in the car for sudden weather changes. It can be 70 degrees in Los Angeles and 40 degrees in Big Bear! Call CalTrans at 1-800-427-7623 or visit their website www.dot.ca.gov for road conditions.

Snowplay & Sledding are popular winter activities, but finding legal parking areas can be difficult. Be sure not to park in private driveways, block gates or snow plow operations. An Adventure Pass is required for some areas. Gray's Peak Trailhead and Grout Bay Picnic area are closed to all human entry from 12/1 to 4/1 each year due to Bald Eagle habitat. Do not sled or snowplay in these areas. Please do your part and clean up all picnic waste, broken sleds and other garbage.

Downhill Skiing and Snowboarding Areas are centered around Arrowhead and Big Bear. Extensive snowmaking equipment allows Snow Summit (844-462-2327), Big Bear Mountain (909-866-2519), and Snow Valley Ski Resort (909-867-2751) to operate even in the driest winters. These resorts open as early as November and stay open as late as

April. Call ahead for snow conditions. Snow Summit and Big Bear Mountain limit the number of skiers and snowboarders on some busy days, but offer a reservation service at 909-866-5841 and www.bigbearmountainresorts.com.

Cross-Country Skiing and Snowshoeing depend on natural snow accumulation, which varies depending on elevation and type of exposure. North-facing slopes tend to have more snow. Snow conditions are so variable that most skiers prefer waxless skis. Two cross-country ski facilities operate under Special Use Permit from the Forest Service in the Arrowhead area: Green Valley and Rim Nordic (both at 909-867-2600). In the winter months you can explore the different areas of Big Bear Valley by participating in one of our guided snowshoe trips. For a listing of dates and times, or to make reservations, please contact the Big Bear Discovery Center at 909-382-2791

Snowmobiling is permitted only on the following designated snowmobile routes: Coon Creek Rd (1N02) near Barton Flats. Contact the Mill Creek Work Center at 909-382-2882 for current conditions and to request a permit. In Running Springs off Highway 18, Keller Peak Rd. (1N96); contact the Big Bear Discovery Center at 909-382-2791 to check conditions.



Birdwatching

Can you imagine a concert by over a million traveling singers? Catch a performance any spring or summer morning in the San Bernardino National Forest. Migrating songbirds stop here for a rest in the trees, meadows, stream banks, and lakes. Some stay to nest and spend the summer while others continue north. These neotropical (New World) migrants return to Mexico, Central and South America in the fall. This group includes such familiar birds as orioles, hummingbirds, swallows, thrushes, warblers, vireos, and tanagers.

Recently, spring has grown noticeably quieter. The number of migrating birds has declined, due to destruction of natural habitat in breeding grounds, along migratory routes, and in wintering areas. This national forest is just one stop on the world tour. It is important to identify and protect those areas used by birds.

The best places to watch the migrating birds is along streams and other areas with lots of plants and insects. Thurman Flats Picnic Area is a well known resting area. Refer to the Birds of San Bernardino National Forest for lists of commonly found species.

Bird walks are given throughout the year by the San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society. For more information, call the San Bernardino County Museum (909-307-2669).

San Jacinto Ranger District

Peaks, Valleys and Vistas!

The San Jacinto Mountains rise from the desert floor to form a sky island range. San Jacinto Peak is among the highest peaks in Southern California (10,804). The Palms to Pines Scenic Highway runs through the San Jacinto Ranger District beginning in Palm Desert, winding to Idyllwild and eventually heading north to Interstate 10. The San Jacinto Ranger District, in the town of Idyllwild, has a Visitor Information Center to provide visitors information on hiking, camping, fishing and other outdoor and local activities. Necessary hiking permits, Fee Area Passes: Adventure Pass, Access Pass, and Inter-Agency America the Beautiful Passes are available here. The Forest Service Volunteer Association has a bookstore which sells Smokey Bear collectibles, t-shirts, maps and guide books.

Visitor Center Hours

Closed Wednesday & Thursday
8:00 am - 4:00 pm
Closed for lunch 12:00 - 12:30 daily

Phone

909-382-2921

Fax

951-659-2107

Location

54270 Pine Crest Ave.
Idyllwild, CA 92549
Intersection of Highway 243 and Pine Crest Ave.

Picnic Areas

Use caution when recreating in or near streams and rivers. Flash flooding may occur after storms.

P

Cajon (p. 10)

Applewhite	!*Y
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Arrowhead (p. 12)

Bayliss Park	Y
Switzer Park	!Y
Crest Park	!Y

Big Bear (p. 13)

Aspen Glen	Y
Grout Bay*	!*Y
Juniper Point*	*Y
Meadow's Edge*	!*Y

San Gorgonio (p. 11)

Falls*	!*Y
Jenks Lake*	* \$5 parking
Thurman Flats*	Y

San Jacinto (p. 14)

Fuller Mill Creek	Y
Lake Fulmor	!*Y
Lake Hemet	!*Y

Key

! Drinking water on site Y^{AP} Adventure Pass required
* Fishing nearby * Closed in Winter

Wilderness Areas

Wilderness is Federal land designated by Congress. It is a place “where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain...which is protected and managed to preserve its natural condition.” (Wilderness Act 1964). In the Wilderness, preservation of the land, its natural processes, native vegetation and wildlife is the first priority of management. Human use is secondary. All mechanized equipment and vehicles are prohibited (including mountain bikes), except for wheelchairs.

The San Bernardino National Forest has eight designated Wildernesses: San Gorgonio, Cucamonga, San Jacinto, Santa Rosa, Bighorn Mountain, Cahuilla Mountain, South Fork San Jacinto, and part of the Sheep Mountain wilderness area (see map on pages 10-11). Detailed maps of these areas (except the Bighorn, Cahuilla Mountain and South Fork San Jacinto) are available for purchase at ranger stations. The San Gorgonio, Cucamonga, San Jacinto, and Bighorn Wilderness Areas require free permits for day hiking and camping.

Where permits are required, the number of people admitted to the Wilderness is limited. On some summer weekends, Wilderness areas fill to capacity well in advance. The best advice is to plan ahead. When camping in the Wilderness, lightweight stoves are recommended and a California Campfire Permit is required. They are more convenient and efficient than open campfires. Wood or charcoal fires are not permitted in Wilderness areas on the San Bernardino National Forest.

Big Bear Discovery Center

Your Gateway to Adventure!

More than 250,000 annual visitors stop in at the Big Bear Discovery Center for useful forest information including hiking, biking, and camping, along with permit information and to purchase Adventure Passes. The Center is also a great environmental family learning hub starting with free guided nature walks available year-round on Saturdays and Sundays to gain a basic understanding of local plant life, wildlife and interesting historical facts. Seasonally, snowshoe, canoe, kayak and Holcomb Valley Gold Rush guided tours by a naturalist are available on weekends for families to experience the sport, learn seasonal ecology, the wildlife, and more historical fun facts of the Big Bear Valley while having great family fun.

From Memorial to Labor Day Weekends, family-oriented programming is expanded on Saturdays and Sundays to include nature crafts, animal tracking, map and compass, gold panning, Junior Forest Ranger, along with special events aimed at families learning together how to become more responsible caretakers and to heighten their enjoyment of our Natural Forest. Evening events include Music in the Mountains, a summer concert series, offering the best classic rock tribute music on the San Bernardino National Forest along with a summer campfire series offering different nature themes for families to enjoy and learn. The Big Bear Discovery Center is also an outdoor classroom for school and youth groups.

Open all year

Closed Tues/Wed
909-382-2790

Location

North shore of Big Bear Lake,
3 miles east of Fawnskin

Children's Forest Visitor Center

A Great Stop for Families!

The Children's Forest was created in the wake of the 1970 Bear Fire; the designated 3,400-acre area was replanted with trees bearing the names of children. In 1993, the first trail was established by a work group of children from around the country. This ¾-mile Interpretive Trail at the top of Keller Peak Road can still be hiked today. There is also the 4.5-mile Exploration Trail.

Along with recreation opportunities, Children's Forest hosts a Visitor Center, an Environmental Education Program, a Youth Leadership Volunteer Program, and an active reforestation program. Children's Forest is a place where children learn how to become stewards of the land.

Stop by during the summer to see the youth designed nature exhibits in the visitor center. Youth leaders are available to answer questions, sell adventure passes, lead nature walks, give tours of the greenhouse, and lead family activities. Group events, such as school/scout programs are available year-round.

Visitor Center Hours

May 28 to September 4
Saturdays and Sundays only
9 am - 5 pm

Guided Tours

Saturdays & Sundays: Youth-led nature walks.

Location

One-half mile east of Running Springs at Deerlick Fire Station (see map, page 12).

Phone

909-867-5996 Weekends

For more information and events, please visit
www.mountainsfoundation.org

Keep Wildlife Wild

The forest is home to many types of wild animals including black bears, mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes, foxes, bighorn sheep, and mule deer. The animals in the forest are wild and are unpredictable. In order to keep both animals and humans safe, it's important to never feed, approach or handle wildlife leave as you found them.

Bears

Bears have lived in these mountains for hundreds of years. Once even grizzly bears lived here—indeed it is from them that Big Bear got its name. Unfortunately grizzly bears were hunted to extinction by humans and were gone by the early 20th century. Now only black bears live in the Forest.

Black bears can be brown, blonde, or gray, as well as black. They generally do not hibernate and are active year-round on the San Bernardino National Forest. They are generally shy and will avoid people.

- Never feed a bear. Feeding bears teaches them to approach humans. These bears become accustomed to getting food at campgrounds or residences and they become unsafe. Feeding bears may ultimately lead to their death. Please help avoid that tragedy.
- Keep your site clean! Throw away garbage immediately after meals. Use bear-resistant garbage cans whenever possible.
- Never leave food out on the table or in a tent. Do not leave your ice chest out. Bears are smart. They know what is in an ice chest and they can open one easily.
- Store food in an airtight container in the trunk of your vehicle or use bear-resistant food containers if available. Portable bear-resistant canisters are available for rental or purchase at the Mill Creek Work Center. They are highly recommended for storing your food while backpacking.
- While hiking, make noise to avoid a surprise encounter with a bear.
- Keep a close watch on children, and teach them what to do if they encounter a bear.
- If you encounter a bear, do not run; instead, face the animal, make noise and try to appear as large as possible.
- If attacked, fight back. If a bear attacks a person, immediately call 911.

Mountain Lions

Mountain lions are also native to our mountains and are an important member of the ecosystem. If you ever see a lion, consider yourself lucky, because like bears, they generally avoid people. Most of the time mountain lions will not bother you, but should one get close, the same rules that apply to encountering a bear apply to a lion. Never run away, face the mountain lion and make yourself look large and make a lot of noise. If attacked, fight back.

Where to Watch for Wildlife

Wildlife Watching

Wildlife watching can be enjoyed any month of the year. Early morning and early evening are usually the best times to catch a glimpse of birds and mammals, especially on hot summer days. Watch for lizards and snakes during the heat of the day. Hawks can be seen almost anytime. The listing to the right includes some convenient roadside pull-offs and short trails where you are most likely to see animals. They are shown on the five area maps with the binocular symbol. Most are good for viewing year round, though in the higher elevations winter snow can hamper viewing of some species.

Learning About the Forest

This symbol indicates an Interpretive trailhead: a trail with printed guides or panels describing the plants, animals, and history of the area. Evening campfire programs are given during the summer months at Greyback Amphitheater, Big Bear Discovery Center, and Dogwood Campground.

The visitor centers at Big Bear, Barton Flats, and Idyllwild also have interpretive programs.

Cajon Viewing

Mormon Rocks Fire Station

Take Highway 138 west exit off I-15 in Cajon Pass. Follow the signs for the Forest Service Fire Station. Walk a scenic, one-mile loop trail that runs along a ridge above the fire station. In the cliffs watch for white-throated swifts, hawks, and ravens. In the chaparral look for coast horned lizards, California thrashers, and western king birds.

Mountaintop Viewing

Big Bear Discovery Center The short nature trail behind the Discovery Center allows you to explore a forest of pinyon pines, junipers, and Jeffrey pin trees. Forest critters like the mountain chickadee, pygmy nuthatch, Steller's Jay, chipmunk and gray squirrel are there year-round. Look for western fence lizards on logs and rocks along the trail!

Heaps Peak Arboretum This nature trail is on Hwy. 18, 1.5 miles east of the village of Skyforest. A trail guide leads you through the mixed forest, where you can watch for dark-eyed juncos, songbirds, signs of bobcats, and gray foxes.

Big Bear Lake One of the best places to view wildlife in Big Bear is at the Stanfield Cutoff, the causeway that crosses the eastern portion of Big Bear Lake. In winter watch for bald eagles or call the Big Bear Discovery Center to volunteer to help count the eagles, 909-382-2790. All year watch for white pelicans, coots, great blue herons, and mergansers.

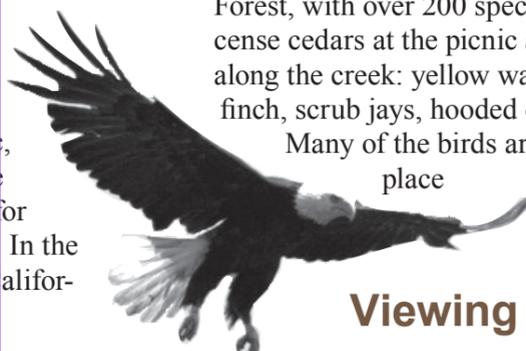
San Gorgonio Viewing

Santa Ana River Along the stream watch for dipper, yellow warblers, red-breasted sapsuckers, raccoons, two-striped garter snakes, quail, rainbow trout, brown trout, and signs of deer.

Thurman Flats This picnic area is on Highway 38, about 3.5 miles northeast of the Mill Creek Work Cen-

ter. This is one of the best bird watching areas on the Forest, with over 200 species seen here. Look in the incense cedars at the picnic area and in the alders growing along the creek: yellow warblers, and Lawrence's goldfinch, scrub jays, hooded orioles, and northern orioles.

Many of the birds are using the trees as a resting place while migrating to and from Central and South America.



San Jacinto Viewing

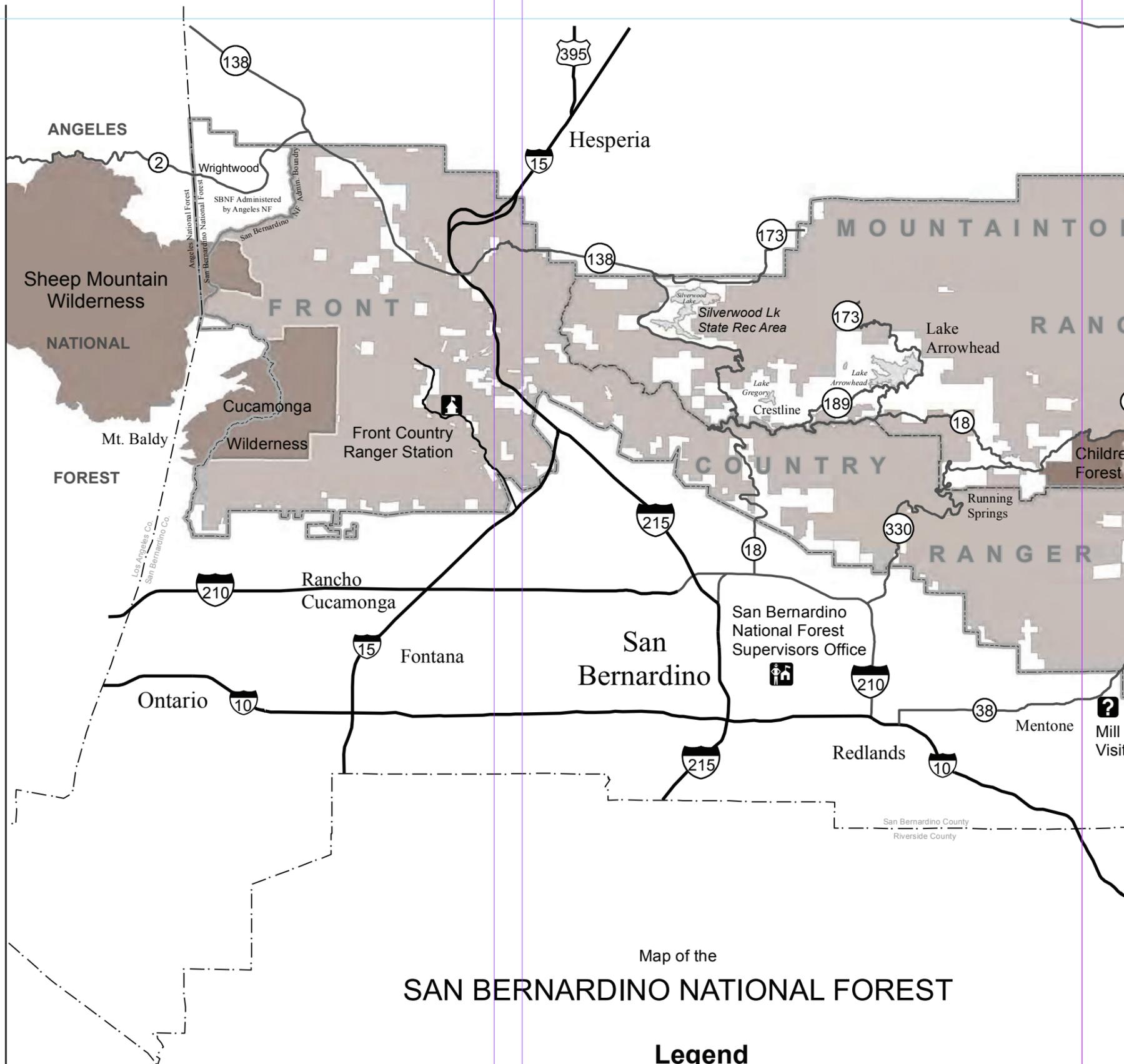
Indian Vista This scenic viewpoint is on Highway 243, 9.5 miles northwest of Idyllwild. Watch for songbirds in the chaparral and oak trees and red-tailed hawks and ravens soaring above. In the warmer months a variety of lizards sun themselves on the rocks. If you are lucky (and patient) you may see deer, bobcat, gray fox, and coyote.

Lake Fulmor Located about 10 miles north of Idyllwild, Lake Fulmor is a delightful oasis for people and wildlife. On the trail winding around the lake look for ground squirrels, tree frogs, butterflies, and dragonflies; listen for the raucous chatter of Steller's jays.

Santa Rosa San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Visitor Center Located at 51500 Highway 74 in Palm Desert. Birds found here include the Greater roadrunner, Gambel's quail, Cactus wren, hummingbirds, hainopepla and goldfinch. Hike the nearby Randall Henderson and Art Smith trails and you might see bighorn sheep, bobcats, coyotes, gray fox, black-tailed jackrabbit or desert cottontails. The Desert tortoise, whiptail lizards and desert iguanas are just a few of the many reptiles found around the visitor center.

Lake Hemet Eight miles south of Idyllwild on Highway 74 is Lake Hemet. The picnic area is the best place to view wintering bald eagles, Canada geese, white pelicans, and other waterfowl. In the summer, see great blue herons, violet green swallows, and Caspian terns. Coyotes, deer, and bobcat are sometimes seen along the shore.

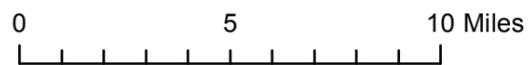
FOREST MAP



Map of the SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST

Legend

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Supervisor's Office | | Proclaimed Boundry |
| | District Office | | Administrative Boundary |
| | Forest Information | | National Monument |
| | County Line | | District Boundary |
| | | | Wilderness Area |





Know

Before you GO

SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST

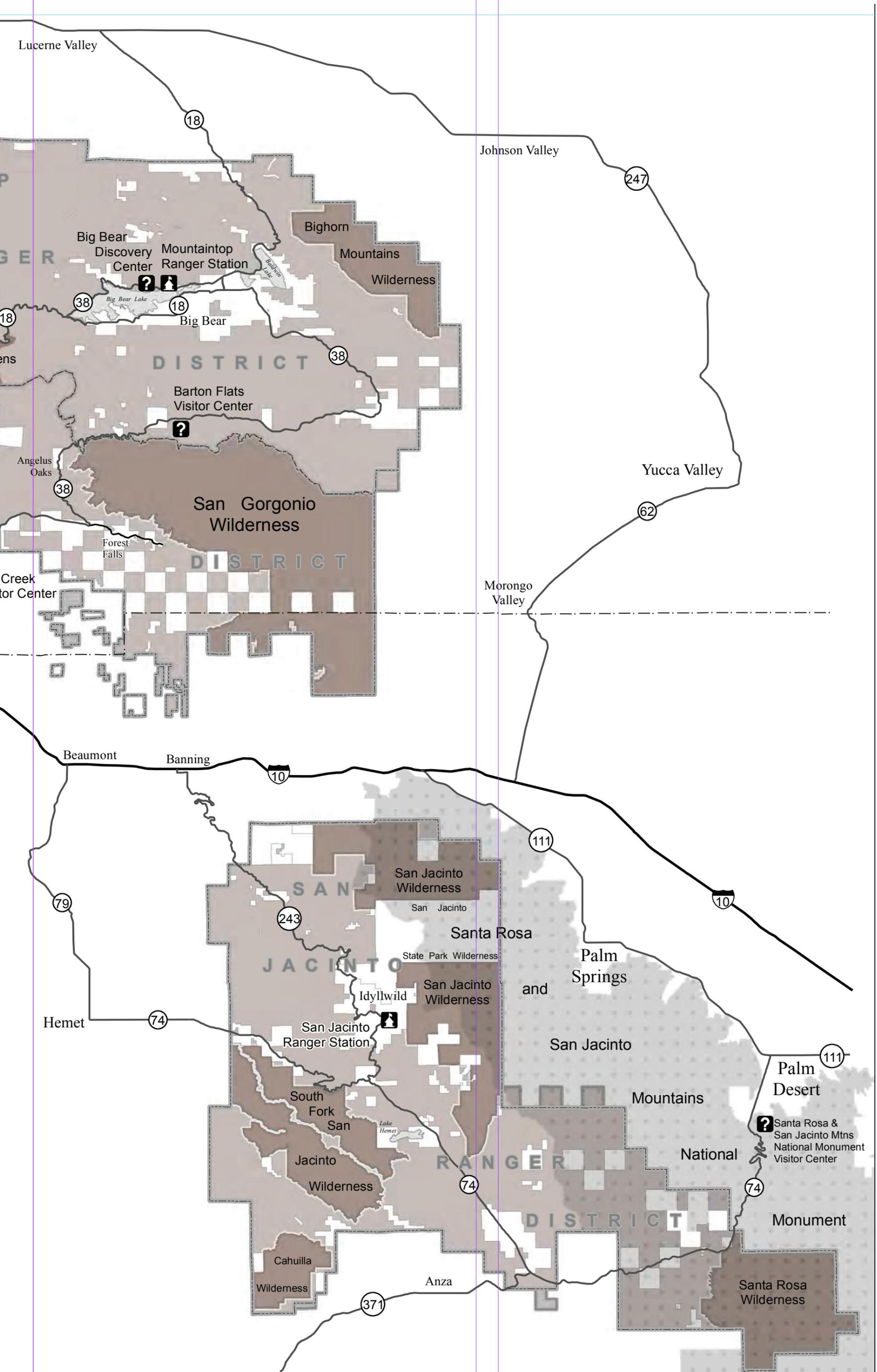
Check The Current forest Use Guidelines

(909) 382-2600
www.fs.usda.gov/sbnf

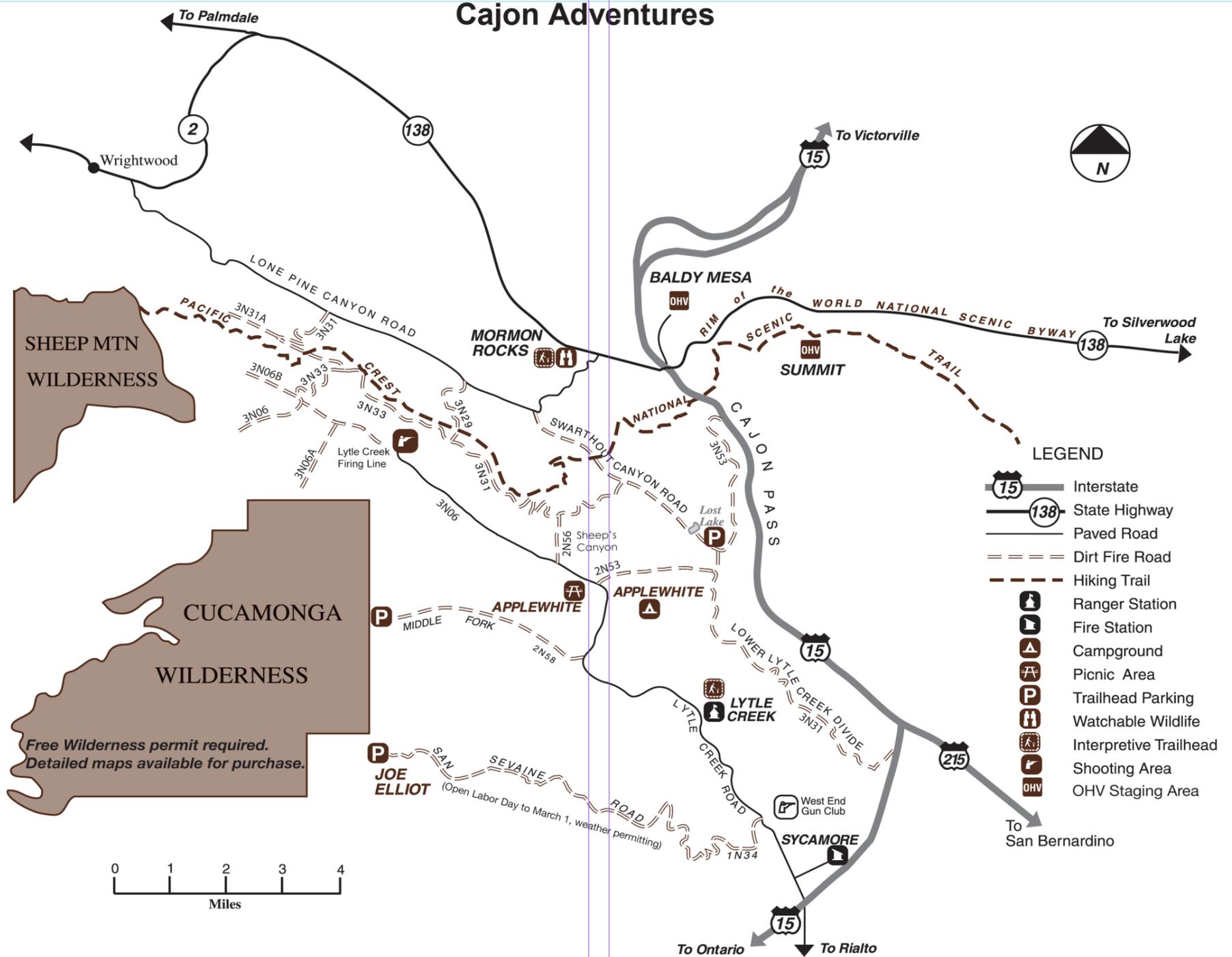
Scan this QR Code with your mobile device to visit www.fs.usda.gov/sbnf



FOREST MAP



Cajon Adventures



This is one of the lowest elevation areas in the Forest, so most roads and trails are open all year. Lytle Creek is the center of activities in the Cajon area with a picnic area and campground near its banks.

Summer weekends and holidays are crowded along the creek. Alternate areas for day use are Lost Lake, Middle Fork Road. An Adventure Pass is required when visiting many of these areas.

Bonita Falls, a 90-ft waterfall, can be seen by hiking from the Lytle Creek Road in the South Fork of Lytle Creek. A free map can be obtained at the Ranger Station to show hikers how to get to Bonita Falls.

The Lytle Creek area is easily accessible from I-15 and I-215. Lytle Creek Ranger Station (909-382-2851) is located 5 miles north of I-15 on Lytle Creek Road (take the Sierra Ave exit north).



LOST LAKE

CAROL UNDERHILL

Adventure 1

Cucamonga Wilderness Hike

With trails reaching elevations of nearly 9,000 feet, the Cucamonga Wilderness offers hikers rugged vistas of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. Eighteen miles of trails traverse this subalpine wilderness that features diverse habitats from chaparral to lush riparian to conifers.

Trailhead: Middle Fork Parking Area, 4.5 miles (3 miles on dirt road) from the ranger station. Adventure Pass required.

Difficulty: Moderate.

Permits: Free Wilderness permit required.

Points of interest: Waterfall, bighorn sheep, bears, mountain lions and wildflowers.

Adventure 2

Cajon Pass Scenic Drive

This is earthquake country! The Cajon Pass is one of the youngest and most geologically active regions in North America. Two mountain ranges, the San Gabriel and San Bernardino, overlap here, producing earthquakes and other seismic activity along the San Andreas fault line. Cajon Pass, meaning “box” pass, was used by Native Americans and later by Mormon settlers heading to San Bernardino. Today, Cajon Pass is a major transportation and utility corridor for Southern California. Fifty freight trains and 2 passenger trains run through the pass daily.

Trailhead: Pacific Crest Trail entry point, Wagon Train Road (From I-15 take 138/Silverwood Lake east, first right, .6 miles to trailhead)

Difficulty: Easy

Permits: Adventure Pass required

Points of interest: Chaparral, oaks, view of Mormon Rocks formation, wooden trestle from historic Santa Fe Railway. Turn-around point at 5.14 miles is Swarthout Canyon Road.

TRAIL GUIDES

Mormon Rocks Nature Trail is a 1-mile loop with views of cemented sandstone rock formations, as well as trains in the Cajon Pass. Trail guide available at trailhead or Lytle Creek Ranger Station.

Chaparral Neighborhood Trail is next to the Lytle Creek Ranger Station. The trail weaves through a pine plantation planted in the 1960’s with native chaparral.

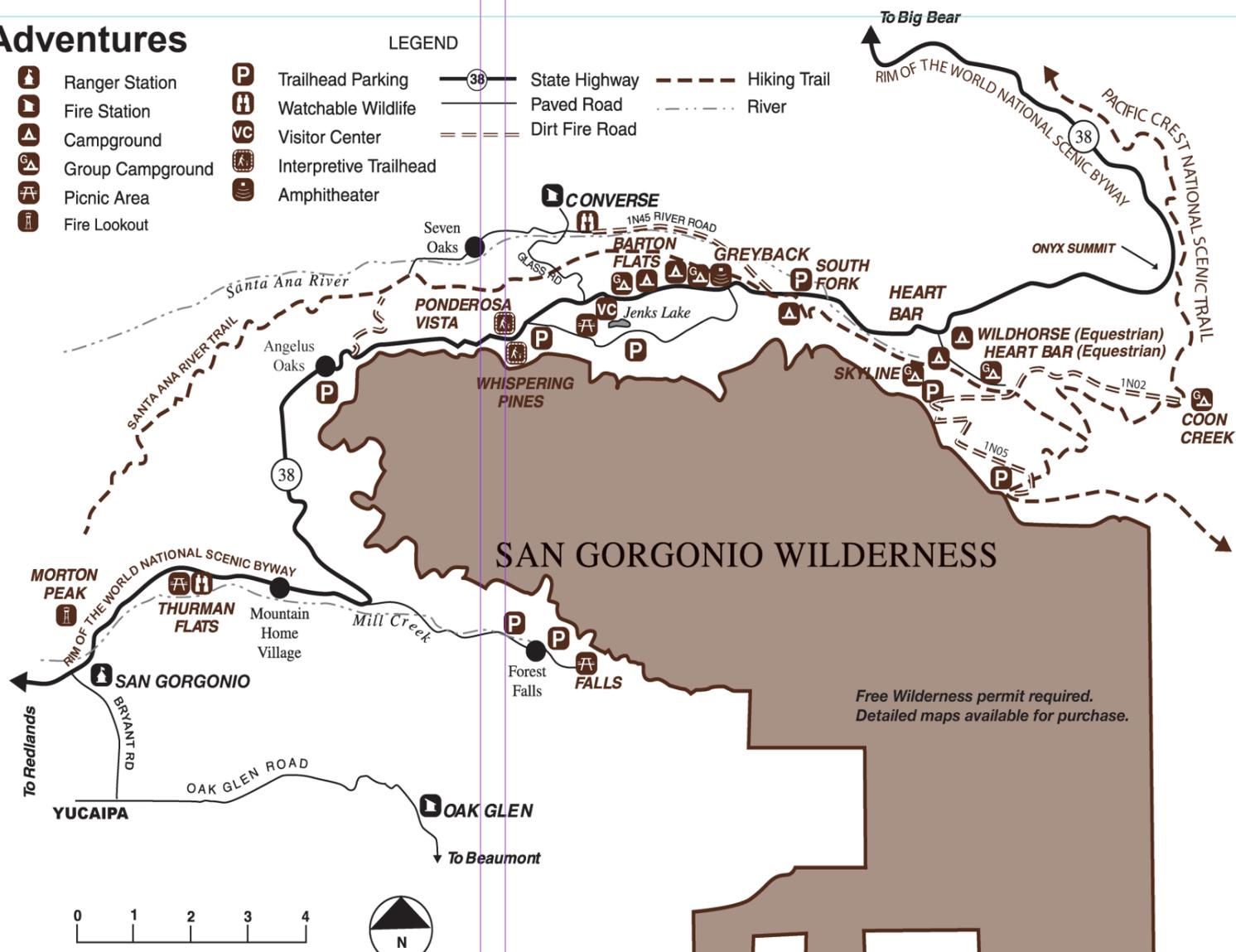
Bonita Falls Trail is a 1.4-mile round trip trail along a rocky, dry creek bed to a 90 foot waterfall. Adventure Pass required

Point of Interest

Mormon Rocks are a series of cemented sandstone deposits located in the Cajon Pass near the intersection of the historic Mormon Trail, BNSF Railway and Union Pacific Railroad tracks.

San Gorgonio Adventures

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
|  Ranger Station |  Trailhead Parking |  State Highway |  Hiking Trail |
|  Fire Station |  Watchable Wildlife |  Paved Road |  River |
|  Campground |  Visitor Center |  Dirt Fire Road | |
|  Group Campground |  Interpretive Trailhead | | |
|  Picnic Area |  Amphitheater | | |
|  Fire Lookout | | | |



Adventure 3

San Gorgonio Wilderness Hike

An oasis in a sea of humanity, the San Gorgonio Wilderness embraces the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains, the highest in Southern California. Within its boundaries are 59,000 acres of trees, small lakes, and large barren slopes. The highest peak, San Gorgonio, rises to 11,500 feet and is the focal point of the San to Snow National Monument, which was created in 2016.

A free permit is required for entry into the wilderness. Permits can be obtained in person at the Mill Creek Visitor Center, Barton Flats Visitor Center (open Thursday-Sunday sum-

at ranger stations and visitor centers. You can hike for a couple of hours or for a week. Be sure to get advice from Forest Service staff while planning your trip.

Directions: Most trailheads are in the Barton Flats and Forest Falls areas.

Distance, time and difficulty: Trails in the Wilderness range from moderate to strenuous. Trail description guides with elevation information are available at the Mill Creek and Barton Flats Visitor Centers. Gateways to the San to Snow National Monument are the Vivian Creek and Momyer Creek trails. The Vivian Creek Trail is the shortest and steepest route to the top of Mount San Gorgonio. The trail is both challenging and dangerous, depending on the conditions, and your skill: 18.6 miles round trip and 5,300' elevation gain. The Momyer Creek Trail is a longer route to the San Gorgonio peak: 26.4 miles round trip and 6,062' elevation gain. Both trailheads are located near Forest

Falls. ***Trails in the northern half of the wilderness remain closed due to damage from the 2015 Lake Fire.**

Season: The best hiking time is June to October. The rest of the year trails are snow covered, often icy and dangerous. Some trails on south-facing slopes may be snow-free longer. Always check at a ranger station for trail conditions.

Trail Guides

Whispering Pines is a .5-mile trail designed especially for school and camp groups along Highway 38 west of Barton Flats. The trail guide follows the California science curriculum for elementary-age students. The guide includes a bird list and a key to identifying trees. The guide can be purchased at the trailhead, the Mill Creek Visitor Center, or the Barton Flats Visitor Center (open summer only). Adventure Pass required ONLY during snow play/recreation.

Points of Interest

Greyback Amphitheater will have Saturday night programs hosted by the San Gorgonio Wilderness Association. Programs will run from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend. For more information contact the Mill Creek Visitor Center, Thursday - Monday at 909-382-2882.

Jenks Lake panels present the life of Captain Jenks and his creation of the lake. Follow the paved Jenks Lake Rd. off Hwy 38 in Barton Flats. (\$5 parking fee; Adventure Passes are not accepted here.)

Barton Flats Visitor Center panels portray the Serrano Indians, early ranching, and the beginnings of recreation development in the area.

Ponderosa Vista is a short (1/3 mile) trail to a scenic viewpoint overlooking the Santa Ana River Valley. Panels illustrate the wildlife, trees, and history of the area. The trailhead is directly across the highway from the Whispering Pines Trail. Adventure Pass required ONLY during snow play/recreation.

Santa Ana River interpretive panels along the river north of Barton Flats present the plants and animals dependent on the river, including the insects and fish that live in the water. Follow Glass Road out of Barton Flats for 2.5 miles to River Road. Turn right and go .5 mile to a sign. Park at the first large turnout and walk to the river.

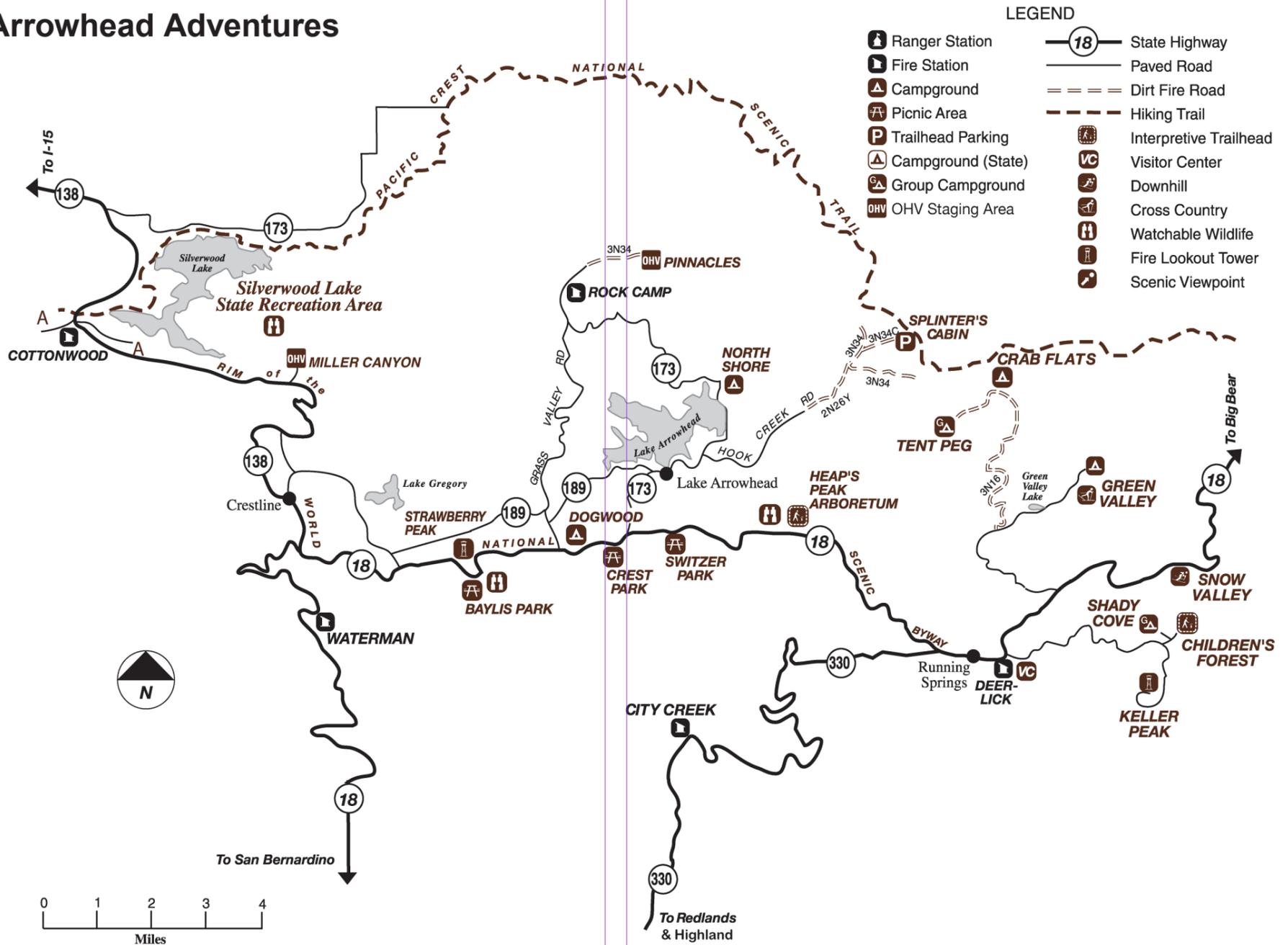
Thurman Flats Picnic Area panels highlight the migratory birds that visit this area along Mill Creek. See page 9. Adventure Pass required.



mer only), and the Big Bear Discovery Center. You may also request a permit application by mail, fax, or download from www.sgwa.org up to 3 months in advance. Permits are issued on a quota basis. When the daily quota for a trailhead has been filled, additional permits will not be issued for that area.

Popular wilderness trailheads are Vivian Creek, Momyer Creek, Forsee Creek and San Bernardino Peak. A wilderness map is available

Arrowhead Adventures



Clean air, blue skies, mountain lakes, challenging trails, and beautiful views of the valley below are some of the surprises awaiting visitors to the San Bernardino mountains. During the spring and fall, clouds cover the valley floor, and the mountains are bathed in sunlight. The lush green forest slopes are like islands rising above the sea of civilization.

Most of the mountaintop is public land. The Forest Service is the largest land manager, but there are also state and county parks. Over forty thousand people make their home here, and the resorts of Arrowhead and Big Bear attract thousands of visitors. There are also deer, bighorn sheep, mountain lions, coyotes, bald eagles and hawks. Most of the trout in the streams and lake are planted, but in a few remote areas native trout swim in the cold, fresh creeks.

Maps and guides to mountain bike trails, off-highway vehicle roads, and hiking trails are available at the Big Bear Discovery Center.

ADVENTURE 5

Rim of the World Scenic Byway

This 110-mile route traverses the entire mountain range, from Cajon Pass to San Geronio Pass. You will experience a diverse and remarkable landscape while viewing the highest mountains in Southern California. The highway is part of the National Scenic Byway System, so watch for signs along the way. Interpretive panels at Heaps Peak, Meadow's Edge Picnic Area (Big Bear) and Barton Flats Visitor Center (open Memorial Day through September) depict early inhabitants in the mountains as well as the wildlife you can find today.

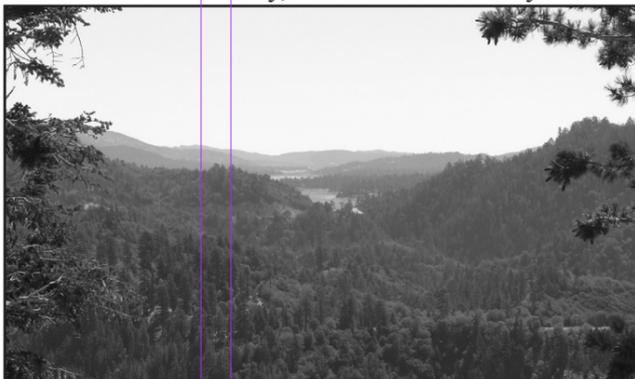


Directions: Take Highway 138 East exit from I-15 in Cajon Pass (elevation 2,940 ft.). Follow the highway until it meets Highway 18 just past Crestline. Follow Hwy 18 along the rim of the mountains to Big Bear Lake. Begin following Highway 38 on the north side of the lake, crossing the lake at the east end. The Byway begins climbing with Hwy 38 over Onyx summit (8,443 ft.) and then drops into Barton Flats, a forested flatland above the Santa Ana River. Continue downhill through Mill Creek Canyon to the Forest boundary near Mill Creek Work Center (2,750 ft.). Access to I-10 is nearby via Yucaipa or Redlands.

Distance and time: The round trip from San Bernardino is about 175 miles. Plan to spend all day enjoying the sights. You can access the Byway via Hwys 18 (Waterman Canyon) and 330 (City Creek) for shorter trips.

Seasons: The highways are open all year, but snow can fall almost any month! Be sure to check mountain weather before beginning your trip. Some of the best views are during early mornings in winter. At other times smog in the valleys can obscure the views.

Points of Interest: Silverwood Lake, Heaps Peak Arboretum, Keller Peak Look-Out, Children's Forest, Big Bear Discovery Center, Big Bear Lake, Onyx Summit (with views of the San Geronio Wilderness), views of Santa Ana River Valley, and Mill Creek Canyon.



RIM OF THE WORLD DRIVE—LAKE ARROWHEAD VIEW.

NCB—MARTHA LEJANDRE

Trail Guides

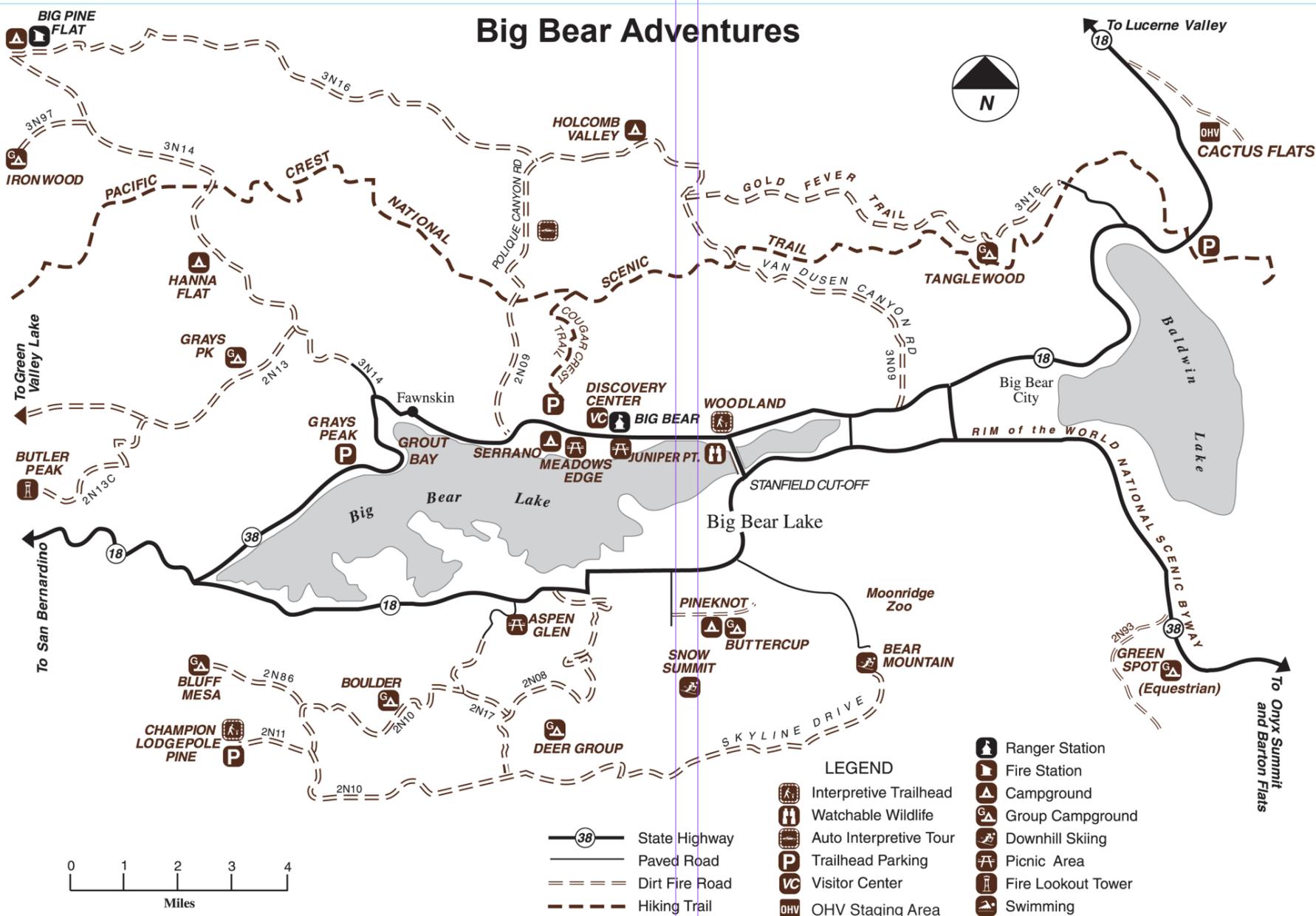
Heaps Peak Arboretum Trail winds through a wooded hillside for about 3/4 mile. A guide is available at the trailhead along Highway 18 near Skyforest. Donations are appreciated for the use of the guide and trail, maintained by volunteers with Rim of the World Interpretive Association. Adventure Pass required.

Children's Forest Trail is a 3/4-mile-long trail near Keller Peak Lookout, designed by young volunteers. The trail and activity guide is geared for family use and is available at the trailhead. Youth Naturalists are on site during the summer months to help you learn more about the area. The Children's Forest Visitor Center is .5 mile west of Running Springs, open weekends May through September (see page 8 for more information). Adventure Pass required.

Point of Interest

Heaps Peak Arboretum panels describe the history of the area, including early lumbering. The panels are near the trailhead. Adventure pass required.

Big Bear Adventures



Trail Guides

The **Woodland Trail** is a one and one half mile path through the woods on the north side of Big Bear Lake. The trailhead is a 5-minute drive east of the Discovery Center. A free guide written by volunteers may be picked up at the Big Bear Discovery Center. Adventure Pass required.

The **Baldwin Lake Ecological Reserve** is a 0.6-mile interpretive loop. This is a unique area known to support high concentrations of rare plant species. Trail guides are available at the Big Bear Discovery Center.

The **Champion Lodgepole Pine Trailhead** is south of Big Bear Lake, a scenic 45-minute drive from the Discovery Center (including 30 minutes on unpaved roads). The 1/2 mile trail leads to the largest lodgepole pine in the world!

Point of Interest

Meadow's Edge Picnic Area panels describe the geology of the area, mining, the history of Big Bear resorts, and wildlife on Big Bear Lake. The picnic area is on the north shore of Big Bear Lake near the Discovery Center. Adventure Pass required.

Adventure 6

Gold Fever Trail

Take this scenic auto tour through Holcomb Valley north of Big Bear Lake. Named for an early prospector and miner, this remote valley makes you feel like you're in the old west. (Many Westerns were filmed here!). Site of the biggest gold strike in southern California in 1859, you can still find a few historic buildings and cemeteries. Pick up an auto tour guide at the Discovery Center.

Directions: On Highway 38 between Fawnskin and the Discovery Center, turn north on Forest Road 2N09. This becomes Polique Canyon Road and joins Forest Road 3N16, the Gold Fever Trail. The route continues east and comes out at the north end of Baldwin Lake.

Distance, time and difficulty: The auto tour is 12.3 miles. Plan on 2-4 hours to enjoy all the stops. This unpaved road can be rough.

Seasons: Spring, summer, and fall (check for road conditions during wet seasons).

Points of Interest: Hangman's Tree, Pygmy Cabin, Ross' Grave, stamp mill, views of Baldwin Lake.

Adventure 7

Cougar Crest Hike

For the best views of Big Bear Lake, take this short trail along a ridge of Bertha Peak. The trail climbs gently through pinyon pines, junipers, and scattered Jeffrey pines. After two miles it meets the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT). You can continue on the PCT for almost 40 miles through the Big Bear area!

Directions: The Cougar Crest Trailhead is on Highway 38, 2.3 miles east of Fawnskin. Adventure Pass required.



VIEW OF BIG BEAR LAKE

Distance, time and difficulty: Two miles to the junction with the Pacific Crest Trail; 1.5 hours. The trail is moderately strenuous—bring plenty of water!

Season: All year. This south-facing slope is often free of snow in winter.

Points of Interest: Views of Big Bear Lake

Adventure 8

Alpine Pedal Path

For a quick introduction to the lake environment, walk the paved Alpine Pedal Path on the north shore of Big Bear Lake. Stroll through pine trees and open meadows close to the water's edge. This popular path is also open to bike riders, joggers, and rollerbladers.

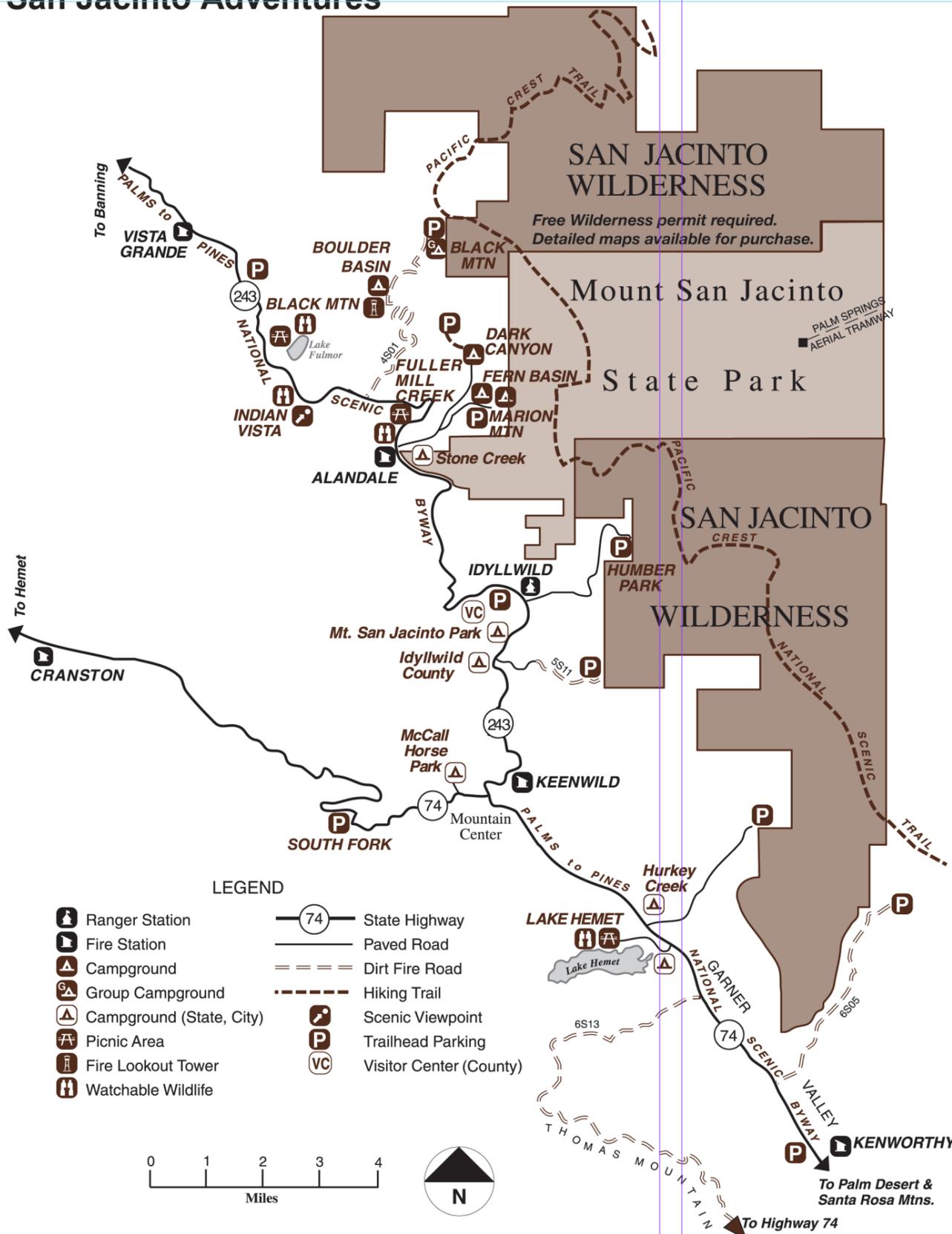
Directions: Park at Juniper Point or Meadow's Edge Picnic Areas (Adventure Pass required) or Stanfield Cut-off on the north shore of Big Bear Lake.

Distance, time and difficulty: 3.2 miles, 1 to 2 hours, easy, paved path.

Season: All year, but in winter Juniper Point and Meadow's Edge Picnic Areas are closed to protect eagle roosting areas.

Points of Interest: Wildlife and wildflowers

San Jacinto Adventures



peaked mountains. Many roadside pull-offs with interpretive panels illustrate the life of the early inhabitants of the mountains, wildlife, and the effect of fire on the mountain landscape.

Directions: Take State Highway 74 south out of Palm Desert (elevation 248 feet). Follow 74 up the desert mountainside, through Garner Valley to Mountain Center. Take State Highway 243 toward Idyllwild (elevation 5,303 ft.). The Scenic Byway continues along the edge of the mountain, through forest and chaparral and then drops to Banning in San Gorgonio Pass at 2,349 feet.

Distance and Time: From Palm Desert to Banning is 67 miles, but plan on at least 2 hours to enjoy all the sights. A round trip from Palm Desert is about 110 miles and 2 to 3 hours.

Seasons: The highways are open all year, though snow may hamper travel in the winter. Be sure to check mountain weather before beginning your trip.

Points of Interest: Cahuilla Tewanet interpretive site, Garner Valley, Lake Hemet, San Jacinto peak, Idyllwild, County Visitor Center, Lake Fulmor, Indian Vista interpretive panels, views of Banning Pass, the San Andreas Fault, and San Gorgonio Wilderness, Santa Rosa and San Jacinto National Monument.

Adventure 10

Humber Park
Devils Slide Trail and Ernie Maxwell Trail

These 2 trails begin at the Humber Park trailhead. **Ernie Maxwell Scenic Trail** is located at the bottom of Humber Park. Parking is available here. This is an easy 2.6 mile trail beginning at 6100 feet. While crossing streams along the way you will descend 600 feet as you enjoy this walk through the woods with views of Suicide Rock. **Devils Slide Trail** is located at the top of Humber Park. This moderately strenuous trail ascends 2.5 miles from Humber Park to Saddle Junction. The trail starts at 6280 feet as you hike along the many switchbacks you will enjoy the far off views making the 1700 foot elevation gain less noticeable. From Saddle Junction connecting trails lead to San Jacinto Peak (10,804 ft.), the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway (8,516 ft.) and Tahquitz Peak Fire Lookout Tower (8,846 ft.). A day use wilderness permit is required and you are limited to a maximum of 12 people in your party. Only 30 permits are available on Saturdays and Sundays from Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day weekend due to high use. Humber Park is a fee area and requires an Adventure Pass or Interagency Pass. **Mountain bikes are not allowed on any Wilderness Trail.**

Directions: Drive into Idyllwild on Highway 243 from Interstate 10 in Banning, or the Highway 74 up from Palm Desert. When you arrive in Idyllwild, turn east on North Circle Dr. (this is the center of town) and proceed north for one mile until you reach South Circle Dr. here you will turn right. Take the first left on to Fern Valley Rd. Humber Park is at the end of the road. **It is advised you call or stop by the San Jacinto Ranger Station to get the latest trail conditions before heading to Humber Park.**

The San Jacinto and Santa Rosa area is best known for its contrast of landscapes. The sub-alpine forest of pine and fir is not far from the barrel cactus and palm trees of the desert. Sightseers have many views of flatlands and rolling hills as well as rockribbed peaks that soar above the tiny village of Idyllwild.

While the San Bernardino Mountains stretch east-west, this mountain range stretches north-south. The San Jacintos are the backdrop to Palm Springs and other desert communities on the north and east, Hemet on the west, and Anza Valley to the south.

A mixture of private, county, state, and federal facilities provide services for visitors throughout the year. Call the Chamber of Commerce (951-659-3259) for lodging information. The County Nature Center (951-659-3850) offers information and exhibits just

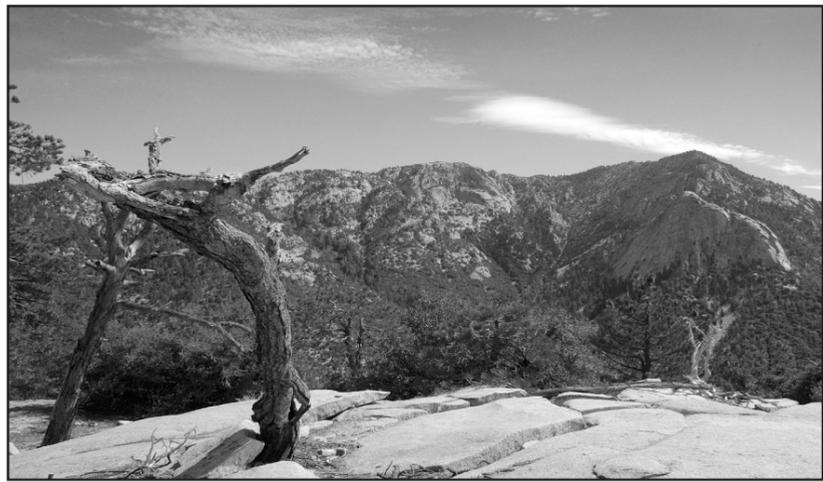
north of Idyllwild. The State Park Ranger Station (951-659-2607) issues Wilderness permits.

The Forest Service Ranger Station, in downtown Idyllwild at Pine Crest Avenue and Highway 243 (909-382-2921), sells books and maps and also issues Wilderness permits. The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Visitor Center (760-862-9984) is located at 51500 Hwy 74 in Palm Desert, 3.5 miles south of Hwy 111. This facility is co-managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. It features interpretive displays and information about recreational opportunities in the National Monument, a native plant garden, guided hikes, lectures and a gift shop.

Adventure 9

Palms to Pines Scenic Drive

Follow this designated National Scenic Byway from Palm Desert to Banning Pass. The 67-mile route travels from desert oasis to snow-



A VIEW OF TAHQUITZ PEAK AND LILY ROCK FROM SUICIDE ROCK

BRAD ELLIS

Santa Rosa Adventures



Points of Interest

Indian Vista is a Scenic Viewpoint a few hundred feet from Highway 243, 9.5 miles north of Idyllwild. Interpretive panels explain the role of fire on the landscape.

Alandale Fire Station is a quiet roadside pull-off on Hwy 243 with panels describing the wildlife living in the oak trees.

Cahuilla Tewanet is south of Idyllwild along Hwy 74. At this scenic vista, signs illustrate the culture of local Native Americans. Small signs along a path identify desert plants and how they were used by the Cahuilla.



A VIEW OF MT. SAN GORGONIO FROM SAN JACINTO

Adventure 11

Santa Rosa Mountain

For a real backcountry adventure, hike along the sometimes rocky Santa Rosa Mountain Road to reach the beauty and solitude of the highest elevations of the Santa Rosa Mountains. Here you will find several Yellow Post campsites, hiking opportunities and spectacular views of the Coachella and Anza Valleys. You can identify more than seven varieties of pine trees spread throughout the coniferous forest. Mule deer, mountain lions, bobcats, ringtail cats, Stellar's jay, pinyon jay and chickadees are some of the many types of wildlife that can be found here.

Directions: Take Highway 74 approximately 20 miles south of Highway 111 in Palm Desert- or five miles north of the Highway 371 junction with Highway 74 to Santa Rosa Mountain Road (Forest road 7S02).

Distance and Time: Santa Rosa Mountain Road (7S02) is an unpaved Forest System road that is not frequently graded and has no outlet. It is slow going for 10 miles to Santa Rosa Peak. Allow 4 - 6 hours for your trip. Four-wheel drive, high clearance vehicles are recommended. Call for current road closures and conditions before your trip.



LAKE FULMOR

Adventure 12

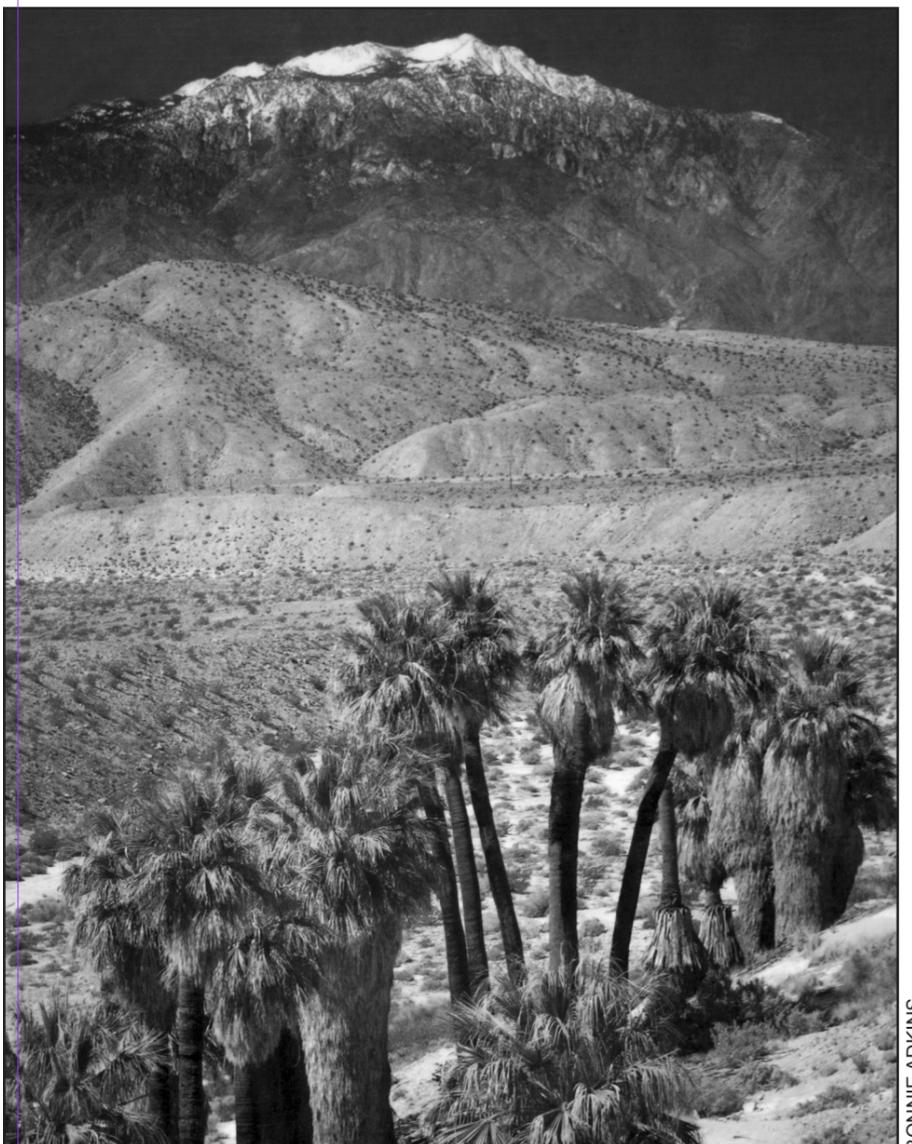
Thomas Mountain Backroad Drive

If you want to get off the main roads, try a drive up Thomas Mountain near Garner Valley. Charles Thomas settled in Garner Valley in the mid-1880s and raised Mexican longhorn cattle and 12 children. He bought his land from the Cahuilla Indians and later sold it to San Bernardino stockman, Robert Garner.

Directions: From Idyllwild, take Highway 243 south to Highway 74. Continue on 74 (toward Palm Desert). Just past Lake Hemet, turn right on the Thomas Mountain Road (Forest Road 6S13). Follow the road for 8 miles to the top. From the Thomas Mountain Campground, climb on foot for 15 minutes to the summit. To return, you can continue southeast on the road downhill. After 10 miles you rejoin Hwy 74.

Distance and Time: Round trip from Idyllwild is about 45 miles, including 18 miles on a dirt road. Expect to take 2 to 3 hours for the drive.

Points of Interest: The dirt road climbs through chaparral and pine forest. The views from the road are spectacular. Below is Lake Hemet, to the east is the San Jacinto Range, and on a clear day you can see Mount Palomar.



PALMS TO PINES

BONNIE ADKINS

Forest Adventure Pass Program



The Adventure Pass Program is now in its 19th year in the Southern California National Forests. In 1996 Congress passed legislation authorizing the Forest Service to charge fees for recreation use. People recreating in Southern California National Forests are required to purchase a pass for many popular sites in the Forest and display it on their vehicle. The pass can be purchased for a day (\$5) or for a year (\$30).

What is an Adventure Pass?

The San Bernardino National Forest is one of four heavily visited forests in southern California that are a part of the Adventure Pass program. All four forests are heavily used, requiring constant up-keep and maintenance to the designated developed sites within their borders. The Adventure Pass is a day-use fee established for use of facilities and services that support heavy visitation. Since these are recreation “use” fees and not fees for “entry” to the national forest, no pass is required for travel through the forest or for ‘incidental’ activities such as stopping to take a photograph, visiting a developed overlook or using a restroom. Individual developed recreation sites (like campgrounds) may require a separate overnight camping fee.

Where is the Adventure Pass required?

The Adventure Pass is required when your vehicle is parked in certain Designated Sites. Contact the closest Ranger Station or the Adventure Pass web sites for a list of current fee areas and sites. A partial list of sites is included below for your convenience. *Adventure Passes are not required for the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument.*

Where can I buy an Adventure Pass?

Ranger Stations, visitor centers, and many local businesses (vendors) sell passes. You may search for a vendor near you and also buy passes online at the Adventure Pass website:

www.fs.usda.gov/adventurepass



Scan this QR code with your mobile device to visit www.fs.usda.gov/adventurepass

Fee Sites (Partial List)

- Applewhite Picnic Area
- Aspen Glen Picnic Area
- Baylis Park Picnic Area
- Crest Park Picnic Area
- Falls Picnic Area
- Fuller Mill Creek Picnic Area
- Grout Bay Picnic Area
- Juniper Point Picnic Area
- Lake Fulmor Picnic Area
- Lake Hemet Picnic Area
- Lost Lake Day Use Area
- Meadows Edge Picnic Area
- Switzer Park Picnic Area
- Thurman Flats Picnic Area



ADVENTURE PASS FUNDS ARE USED TO REPAIR AND MAINTAIN MANY TRAILS THROUGHOUT THE SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST (DIAMONDBACK CREW)

Interagency Passes

The Interagency Recreation Pass Program is comprised of five distinct passes: the Interagency Annual, Senior, Access, Military, and Volunteer. The Golden Age and Access passes never expire and do not need to be exchanged.

These passes are honored nationwide at all Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service sites charging entrance or standard amenity fees (Adventure Passes, etc).

Interagency Annual Pass is valid for one year from date of issue for entrance or standard amenity fees (such as the Adventure Pass). No other discounts are provided. Cost \$80

Interagency Senior Pass is a lifetime pass available to U.S. citizens or permanent residents who are 62 years of age or older. In addition to the benefits provided by the Interagency Annual Pass, the Interagency Senior Pass holders may receive up to a 50% fee discount at campgrounds, highly developed boat launches and swimming sites and for specialized interpretive services. Cost \$10

Interagency Access Pass is a lifetime pass available to U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have a medical determination and documentation of blindness or permanent disability. This pass provides the same benefits as the Interagency Senior Pass. This is a free pass.

Interagency Military Pass provides the same benefits as the Interagency Annual Pass. This pass is free to active military personnel and dependents with proper identification - for more information, please visit <http://www.fs.fed.us/passespermits/military.shtml>

Interagency Volunteer Pass provides the same benefits as the Interagency Annual Pass. The pass is free for volunteers who log in 250 volunteer hours. This pass is available through agency volunteer program coordinators (see last page) who track and record hours.



How Do I Pay a Notice of Required Fee (NRF)?

There are 3 options to remedy your \$5.00 fee

- 1) Visit our website: www.fs.usda.gov/adventurepass
- 2) Mail your NRF with a check or money order in the envelope provided
- 3) Pay by phone with a credit card by calling 909-382-2622

Adventure Pass Free Days!

- January 18, 2016** Martin Luther King Jr. Day
- February 15, 2016** President's Day
- June 11, 2016** National Get Outdoors Day
- September 24, 2016** National Public Lands Day
- November 11, 2016** Veterans Day

Volunteer Program

Part of the Forest Service mission is to “Inspire and engage volunteers and service participants to conserve our nation’s natural and cultural resources and ensure the sustainability of the public lands legacy”. With this in mind, each year volunteers contribute several million hours of service on national forests throughout the U.S. Here on the San Bernardino National Forest volunteers make significant contributions every year in nearly every program area.

Volunteering in a National Forest can be a rewarding and educational experience. Individuals with and without professional skills are equally welcome since many tasks may be acquired via on-the-job training. Many volunteers work fulltime for a short period of time, while others donate a few hours a day each week or for a special event. Volunteers help build and repair trails, work at visitor centers, present environmental educational programs, preserve archaeological sites, patrol Wilderness areas and assist Forest staff with surveys. Office jobs include desktop publishing, public affairs, and administration. Make a difference on the San Bernardino National Forest by joining one of the existing organizations or volunteering on your own. For more information, regarding volunteer opportunities, please contact the Forest Volunteer Coordinator, at the Supervisor's Office. Thank you for your commitment to help protect and restore your public lands!

Fisheries Resource Volunteer Corps

Tom Walsh, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1102
Azusa, CA 91702
562-596-9261
www.frvc.org

Established in 1994 to monitor and patrol wild trout streams in the Angeles and San Bernardino Forests.

Greenthumbs Volunteer Program

P.O. Box 290
Fawnskin, CA 92333
Dani Ortiz 909-382-2826

Volunteers will learn seed collection, germination, native plant propagation, noxious weed removal and out-planting on the forest.

Heritage Stewardship Program

Gina Griffith 909-382-2661
Help find, study, preserve or promote archaeology sites and historical buildings.

San Gorgonio Wilderness Association

c/o Mill Creek Work Center
Val Silva, Volunteer Coordinator
909-382-2906 • www.sgwa.org
sgwa@earthlink.net
Travis Mason, FS Liaison

Provide information to visitors, support the wilderness permit program, lead nature walks, present programs, construct displays, patrol the San Gorgonio Wilderness, and operate the Barton Flats Visitor Center and Big Falls Information Center.

Forest Service Volunteer Association

P.O. Box 394
Idyllwild, CA 92549
Andy Smith, FS Liaison 909-382-2937
www.FSVA.org

Patrol the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Wildernesses and San Jacinto RD trails, and provide visitor information at the Idyllwild Forest Service office.

Lytle Creek Forest Volunteer Association

c/o Lytle Creek Ranger Station
Jennifer Jenkins, FS Liaison
909-382-2763

Provide information to the public, Adventure Pass enforcement, repair and maintain trails, pick up litter, and monitor resources.

Rim of the World Interpretive Association

P.O. Box 1958
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352
Gloria Anderson, President
909-338-4163

www.heapspeakarboretum.com
Maintain and staff the Heap's Peak Arboretum and operate a retail outlet. Present interpretive events and tours.

Forest Service Adopt-A-Trail

Greg Hoffman • 909-382-2811
c/o San Bernardino NF Supervisor's Office
www.sbnf-adopt-a-trail.com

Maintain backcountry Four Wheel Drive roads, Off Highway Vehicle trails, Off Highway Vehicle Staging Areas and Trailheads.

Pacific Crest Trail Association

1331 Garden Hwy
Sacramento, CA 95833
www.pcta.org
916-285-1846, info@pcta.org

Anitra Kass, PCTA Regional Rep. 951-257-4100
Work on the 2,600-mile-long Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) both as trail adopters and through regularly scheduled weekend projects (1-4 days) and service trips (5-10 days).

Mountaintop Recreation Volunteers

c/o Big Bear Ranger Station
Bob Poole, FS Liaison
909-382-2768

Volunteers provide information to the public, repair and maintain recreation facilities and trails, provide site restoration and resource monitoring.

Friends of the Desert Mountains

P.O. Box 1281
Palm Desert, CA 92261
Tami Martin, 760-568-9918
www.desertmountains.org

Volunteers provide many services including community outreach and educational programs, visitor services, scientific research, and cultural preservation.

Big Bear Valley Trails Foundation

P.O. Box 4008
Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
www.bigbearvalleytrailsfoundation.org

Organize, sponsor and supervise trail maintenance and building days on Big Bear area trails.

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Southern California Mountains Foundation

Stacy Gorin, Executive Officer
909-382-2794
602 South Tippecanoe Ave
San Bernardino, CA 92408
www.mountainsfoundation.org

Children's Forest Volunteers

Megan Oberdoerster, Youth & Interpretive Services Coordinator 909-382-2842
Youth from 11 to 17 serve as naturalists and assist with interpretive programs, forest restoration, and greenhouse work. Adults assist visitors and mentor youth volunteers.

Discovery Center Volunteers

Wendy Craig, Discovery Center Manager 909-382-2843
Greet visitors at the Big Bear Discovery Center, provide information, present interpretive programs, use skills to

educate visitors on forest stewardship, and enjoy the outdoors while giving back to the community. Required training offered year round.

Fire Lookout Hosts

Pam Morey, Coordinator
909-225-1025
Jaime Gamboa, FS Liaison
909-382-2747

Volunteers watch for fire and provide interpretation and visitor information at lookout towers on Butler Peak, Keller Peak, Strawberry Peak, Black Mountain, Tahquitz Peak, Morton Peak, and Red Mountain.

Off-Highway Vehicle Volunteers

Rick Lavello, Program Director
909-382-2606
Greg Hoffman, FS Liaison
909-382-2811

Ride the roads and trails, use kiosks at staging areas to provide visitors with safety and access messages, maintain and monitor resources; educate youth.

Off-Highway Vehicle Education Trailer

Rick Lavello, Program Director
909-382-2606
A mobile interactive educational exhibit travels to schools, community events and industry shows. Visitors explore information on: •Appropriate and safe OHV attire and safety gear (PPE) •Required exhaust, spark arrestor and noise levels •Trail etiquette and the importance of staying on the right trail •Reducing impacts to the forest and other public lands.

For more information, please visit the
San Bernardino National Forest Website
www.fs.usda.gov/sbnf

Scan this QR code with your mobile device to visit www.fs.usda.gov/sbnf

