

WELCOME TO THE CALIFORNIA DESERT

Within its 25-million-acre expanse—an area the size of Ohio—lies a land of extreme contrasts. From the relatively high Mojave Desert of Joshua trees and creosote to the lower Colorado Desert of native fan palms, smoke trees and ocotillo, the California Desert offers a multitude of recreational opportunities. Whether you have come to hike or backpack, tour by auto or four-wheel drive, enjoy your off-highway vehicle (OHV), or ride horses or mountain bikes, please Tread Lightly! on the desert and Leave No Trace of your visit.



Contact your local land management office when planning your trip to the desert. They can provide you with maps and any needed permits, as well as up-to-date information on seasonal and emergency closures, weather and road conditions. When traveling in the desert, please keep in mind the following:

☐ These maps do not show the entire desert route network.

☐ Road conditions and hazards are not

☐ Signs on the ground take precedence over information on the maps.

☐ Boundaries are graphic representations only and are not shown to scale.

Not all land in the desert is public. Private land is scattered throughout the California Desert. Please respect private property and leave all gates as you found them.

RECREATION INFORMATION

Whatever outdoor recreation activity you enjoy, the following information will help to assure safe and enjoyable visits for

444-7275. SVRA: You can camp anywhere in the Campfires Ocotillo Wells SVRA. There are several To protect sparse tables, ramadas, and fire rings scattered vegetation and the throughout the SVRA for your

California

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): A

campfire permit is required at all times. A

banned completely during periods of high

rings, please use a metal fire pan. Firewood

collection is restricted to down and dead

free permit is available at all BLM offices

and visitor centers. Open fires may be

fire danger. Outside of existing campfire

National Park Service (NPS): In Death

Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks

campgrounds. Where fireplaces are not

provided, fires are restricted to portable

stoves. In the Mojave National Preserve,

open campfires are limited to existing

campfire rings or a metal fire pan. The

within NPS lands is prohibited.

carry them out.

collection of wood, living or dead, anywhere

California State Parks (CSP): Open ground

fires are not allowed. Campfires are allowed

dumped on the ground; use the fire rings or

Area (SVRA): Open ground fires are allowed.

Use of campfire rings is encouraged. **Leave**

ashes, and coals). Bring your own firewood.

No Trace and pick up any debris (nails,

Dead wood may not be gathered.

out current information.

National Wildlife Refuges.

Camping

Guide (ROG).

U.S. Forest Service (USFS): Campfir

permits are required year-round. Fire

restrictions vary depending on the level of

fire danger. Contact a USFS office to find

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):

A wide range of camping opportunities are

agencies and seasons. Contact the area you

Remember to **Leave No Trace** of your visit.

campgrounds in the California desert. BLM

also allows dispersed camping and has a

available in the California Desert, from

developed campgrounds to primitive

wish to visit for more information

BLM: There are many developed

backcountry. Regulations vary among

Campfires are not permitted on most

in fire rings found in designated campsites

and day-use areas. Portable grills may be

used, but ashes and coals may not be

California State Vehicular Recreation

campfires are permitted in designated

Fire Permit

fragile desert

ecosystem, bring

firewood from

Regulations

vary among

seasons.

agencies and

with the

Always check

local office

campfire.

USFS: The USFS offers developed, family, group, undeveloped, and remote camping opportunities. For specific information on camping in USFS areas, contact the nearest USFS office. To make reservations at popular campgrounds, call 1-800-280-CAMP.

NPS: In National Parks, camping is

generally limited to 14 days; however,

there are exceptions. NPS also offers

backcountry camping. Contact each

individual park for details on their

camping opportunities and reservations.

permitted in designated areas. Contact the

about their camping facilities. Some parks

year-round by calling DESTINET at (800)

CSP: Camping in most State Parks is

park you intend to visit to learn more

offer family and group campsites.

Campsite reservations can be made

permitted by state and local laws. Shooters

are prohibited from destroying any natural

features, including cactus and other plants.

NPS: The possession of a firearm or air-gun

or otherwise packed to prevent use. Target

shooting is illegal in the Mojave National

regulated by the California Department of

CSP: Hunting or the possession of loaded

SVRA: Possession of loaded firearms is

firearms is prohibited in most units of the

USFS: Target shooting and "plinking" are

county ordinances and Federal regulations.

hunting during hunting season. Target

Pets are welcome in all areas if kept on a

leash. National Park and California State

Remember to clean up after your pet. When

trailers, be aware that temperatures can rise

PROTECTED RESOURCES

The California Desert possesses thousands of

petroglyphs and intaglios left by the earliest

explorers, the vestiges of mining camps and

remnants of General George Patton's WWII

the sites that provide a rich and important

legacy of more than 10,000 years of human

history in North America. Visit these sites

and reflect on the forces and events that

have shaped our nation and our personal

Remember, historić and archaeological sites

Unfortunately, many of these sites have been

damaged by casual collecting, as well as by

deliberate looting and vandalism. It is illegal

to remove artifacts or other objects of

antiquity from public lands. Observe sites

from a distance, take care not to disturb the

or other objects. Help preserve and protect

this legacy so that future generations may

☐ Enjoy rock art (petroglyphs and picto-

tographing it. Do not

materials to trace or

use chalk or other

otherwise touch

rock art. Direct

contact can

accelerate the

disintegration of

these ancient fig

ures. Local rock

art societies and

amateur archaeolog-

ical organizations are

protecting rock art.

history and culture.

graphs) by viewing, sketching or pho-

surface of a site, and do not remove artifacts

also visit, enjoy and learn about our heritage.

good places to learn about recording and

☐ Archaeological and cultural sites are often

places of ancestral, religious or cultural

and should be approached with respect.

museums or public information centers;

contact them to learn more about their

☐ The California Desert has remnants of old

homesteads, as well as WWII-era military

these sites with caution. An abandoned

camps and training areas. Please approach

mining camps, stagecoach stops and

Many tribes in the California Desert have

importance to local Native American tribes

are fragile, non-renewable resources.

desert warfare training areas are just a few of

Indian inhabitants, the trails of early Spanish

quickly to lethal levels in the summer heat.

Park regulations are strictly enforced.

considering leaving pets in vehicles or

Historic and Archaeological Sites

historic and archaeological sites. The

roads used by later settlers, and the

permitted in some areas and are regulated by

USFWS: Some National Wildlife Refuges allow

shooting is not allowed on National Wildlife

Refuges. Call USFWS for current information.

Preserve, but hunting is allowed and is

is prohibited unless it is unloaded and cased

yards of any developed area.

Fish and Game.

State Park system.

A firearm may not be discharged within 150

USFWS: Camping is permitted at some National Wildlife Refuges. Contact the USFWS for more information.

Vehicle Travel

convenience.

Due to diverse topography, plants, soils and land ownership in California, off-highway vehicle (OHV) regulations vary from area to area. Flash floods are common in the desert, so avoid crossing washes, and wait a few hours after a heavy rain. Check with the appropriate land management agency before you visit an area.

BLM: All BLM-managed public lands in the California Desert are designated as one of three vehicle-use categories:

☐ Open Areas are open to vehicle use anywhere within the posted boundaries. Travel off established routes (cross-country) is permitted.

☐ Closed Areas are closed to all motorized vehicle use.

☐ **Limited Areas** are open to motorized vehicle use, subject to posted restrictions. No cross-country travel is permitted in Limited Areas.

NPS: Only street-legal vehicles may be operated within NPS-managed lands. All off-road travel is prohibited.

CSP: Only street-legal vehicles may be operated, and only on designated roads. **SVRA:** Cross-country travel is permitted

only in designated, open OHV areas. In all other areas, vehicles are limited to approved routes of travel.

USFS: OHV riding areas are designated trails and routes. Ride responsibly and follow signs.

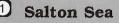
USFWS: Some refuge roads and trails are closed to motorized vehicles

Hunting and Target Shooting

The majority of public lands managed by the BLM and USFS are open to hunting.

All California State laws regarding hunting, including the possession of a valid state hunting license, are in effect on these lands. Hunting opportunities exist for migratory birds, upland game, furbearing mammals and big game, except where prohibited by state or local laws or posted otherwise. Questions regarding these opportunities should be directed to the local land management field office. For information on hunting or fishing regulations, call the California Department of Fish and Game at (562) 590-5132.

number of Long Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs) for "snowbirds" that flock to the desert in **BLM:** The shooting or discharge of the winter months. For more specific firearms is generally permitted on information, contact any BLM office or BLM-managed lands unless posted visitor center for a Recreation Opportunity otherwise, as long as such activity is



(See map, A-1 to C-5) Occupying a portion of land that was once part of ancient Lake Cahuilla, the Salton Sea is the largest inland body of water in California. For hundreds of thousands of years, water from the Colorado River and the Gulf of California has periodically filled a depression, known as the Salton Sink, in the desert south of Coachella. However, the current-day Salton Sea was not a product of nature's handiwork, but was formed when heavy rains from summer storms in 1905 and 1907 caused flooding of the Colorado River and bursting of a river canal that fed farms in the Imperial Valley. The river continuously spilled into the Salton Sink for almost 2 years before the breach was plugged.

The resulting body of water is approximately 40 miles long, 10 to 15 miles wide, occupying 360 square miles. It stands 227 feet below sea level, and averages 30 feet in depth, with its deepest point being 50 feet. Today, several washes and canals drain into the Salton Sea.

Salinity (salt content) increases 1 percent per year as the water in the sea evaporates more quickly than it is replaced by fresh water. This process has made the Salton Sea about 30 percent saltier today than the Pacific Ocean.

At various times during the year, 380 species of birds can be found here at the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, the second-most diverse refuge in the United States. Recreationists come year-round to the Salton Sea for bird watching, boating, hiking and fishing. Both the Salton Sea State Recreation Area and Salton Sea National Wildlife Area offer these recreation opportunities.

2 San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek (ACEC)

(See map, A-5) This unique, water-based habitat along San Felipe Creek has supplied a permanent, dependable source of water for people and wildlife since ancient times. The marsh was a stopping place for the Spanish explorer de Anza, who named it after his Indian guide Sebastian Tarabel. The marsh is the only designated critical habitat in California for the desert pupfish, an endangered species.

Because of its importance in sustaining this unique marshland environment, San Felipe Creek is a registered National Natural Landmark. San Felipe Creek has also been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The area around the creek and marsh are easily damaged and very sensitive. The marsh is closed to vehicle use, with closure of boundaries clearly posted. Please obey all posted signs. San Sebastian Marsh is open to hiking and is a popular area for nature study. Should you encounter archaeological resources, please leave them where you found them. San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek is located along State Highway 78, starting at State Highway 86.

mine may pose hazards, including dan

remains of hazardous chemicals, such

as mercury and cyanide, that may have

been used in milling processes. Military

gerous shafts and tunnels and the

training areas still have unexploded

land mines and ammunition. If you

☐ Historic and archaeological sites are

ment or a BLM Ranger.

Wilderness

encounter any of these hazards, please

stay clear and notify local law enforce-

protected by law. Severe civil and crimi

nal penalties will be brought against

individuals who damage or otherwise

harm these resources. Conviction can

carry criminal penalties of up to 2 years

in prison and/or \$250,000 in fines, as

well as civil penalties such as vehicle

confiscation or site restoration costs.

The 1964 Wilderness Act defines wilder-

ness as areas "where the Earth and its

community of life are untrammeled by

does not remain." There are 8 million

acres of wilderness in the California

for the preservation and protection of

man, where man himself is a visitor who

Desert. These Federal lands are adminis-

their natural conditions. Wilderness with-

lar to Federal wilderness. The following

ness values for you and other visitors.

☐ Use "Leave No Trace" tech-

niques when preparing for

your wilderness visit, trave

camping in wilderness.

ing through wilderness, and

guidelines will help maintain the wilder-

in California State Parks is managed simi-

tered by the BLM, NPS, USFS and USFWS

Desert Access Guide (See map, G-5) This 40-mile-long dune Salton Sea system, also known as the Algodones Sand Dunes, is one of the largest in the Points of Inte beach sands of ancient Lake Cahuilla, some crests reach heights of over 300 feet. These expansive dune formations offer picturesque scenery, opportunities for solitude, a chance to view rare plants and animals, and a playground for offmanages portions of the dunes system

4 Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge

Desert Access Guides.

3 Imperial Sand Dunes

United States. Formed by windblown

highway vehicles (OHVs). The BLM

for different uses. The portion of the

dunes south of California State Route

78, is a popular OHV recreation area.

parking, vault toilets, and trash facilities.

medical services are available weekends

during the winter season (October-May)

Two BLM campgrounds along paved

Gecko Road provide hard surface

Visitor information and emergency

at Cahuilla Ranger Station. Other

extend beyond this map and are

portions of the Imperial Sand Dunes

depicted on the El Centro and Yuma

Recreation Area

(See map, C-5) Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1930 as a refuge and breeding ground for wildlife. The current Salton Sea was created between 1905 to 1907 as the Colorado River broke through a canal bank and the water flowed uncontrollably into the Imperial Valley. The Sea is the largest lake in California being 35 miles long and 9 to 15 miles

Thousands of outdoor enthusiasts flock to Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge to bird watch, as it is one of the premiere bird watching "hot spots" in the nation. Other recreational activities include wildlife observation, photography, picnicking, waterfowl hunting, fishing and nature trails. For more information contact the Salton Sea National Wildlife

5 North Algodones Dunes

(See map, H-6) Located north of State Highway 78 in the Imperial Sand Dunes, this wilderness is within one of the largest sand belts in North America, extending over 40 miles in length and 3 to 6 miles in width. The wilderness is divided into two distinct zones with the largest and tallest dunes located on the west side. The east side contains smaller dunes and numerous washes, which provide forage for visiting black-tail deer from the Chocolate Mountains. Several unique plant and animal species, including the fringe-tailed lizard, make their homes in the dunes. The Algodones Dunes Wildlife Viewing Area offers an excellent staging area for hikes into the wilderness.

Follow Leave No Trace (LNT) guidelines to

minimize the impacts of your next wilder-

Travel and camp on durable surfaces

Properly dispose of what you can't

Minimize use and impacts of fire

For more LNT information call 1-800-

Responsible land use depends more on

your attitude and awareness than on

Avoid driving throught wet areas and

• Drive responsibly to protect the envi-

apply to the specific wilderness area that

you intend to visit. Motorized equipment

chainsaws, motor vehicles and bicycles,

animals are required in some wilderness

areas. The managing agency is the best

and mechanical transport, such as

are prohibited in all wilderness areas.

Permits for visitation or use of pack

Desert Tortoise and other Threatened

All California residents and visitors are

source of current information.

and Endangered Species

areas easily scarred by churning

☐ Familiarize yourself with rules that

Plan ahead and prepare

Pack it in, pack it out

Leave what you find

rules and regulations.

Educate yourself;

wheels;

ronment.

Be sure to **Tread Lightly!** by:

Travel only where permitted;

Respect the rights of others;

ness visit.

pack out

332-4100.

the use of All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs), 6 Arroyo Salada Open Area (See map, A-5) Bordering Ocotillo Wells

State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA) to the east, the Arroyo Salada Open Area contains approximately 7,200 acres of scenic rolling and open desert terrain. Due to the proximity of Ocotillo Wells SVRA, this area is also popular for offhighway vehicle (OHV) recreation. Public lands in the area are interspersed with private property. While the lands

administered by the BLM are open to

cross-country OHV travel — including

responsible for learning about and

respecting regulations that protect desert

desert tortoise and other threatened and

of our efforts to reduce the decline in

endangered species populations. These

species are fully protected by state and

collected, killed or harassed. If you see

Federal laws and must not be disturbed,

someone take a tortoise from the desert,

please notify CALTIP (800) 952-5400 or

DESERT SAFETY TIPS

Travel in the desert can be an adventure

It can also be a disaster if a breakdown or

sudden change in weather catches you

unprepared. Harsh weather conditions

can turn a desert outing into a tragedy

Acquire a knowledge of desert survival

skills. Travel in pairs for safety in back-

Tell someone where you are going and

when you plan to return. Stick with you

back. Do not travel in the desert back-

country without taking along appropriate

maps, such as 7.5-minute U.S. Geologic

Survey (USGS) topographic maps, which

show land contours and specific features.

itinerary and let them know when you get

country areas.

Plan Your Trip Carefully

any law enforcement agency.

wildlife and resources. You can be a part

four-wheeling, and dirt biking permission must be obtained from private landowners before operating vehicles on their property.

Trailer camping is permitted. Salton Sea State Recreation

Learn how to use a topo-

pass before you hike

trails that are not well.

cross-country or on

defined. It is easy to

become disoriented

in the desert where

many landmarks

tions look similar.

Dress Properly

and rock forma-

graphic map and a com-

Wear layered clothing to slow dehydration

and minimize exposure. Be sure to use

peratures can reach over 90°F

Summer temperatures can exceed

There are no dependable sources of water

within the California Desert. A gallon of

absolute minimum you should carry

When planning a hike, remember that

gallon. When the

water weighs approximately 8 pounds per

water is half gone,

water per person, per day is the

and drop below 50°F in one day.

125°F in some locations. Winter

temperatures can often drop

good hiking shoes, loose-fit-

ting natural fiber cloth-

sunscreen. Desert tem-

Carry Plenty of Water

it is time to turn

back. Be sure to

bring extra

water for your

ing, a wide-brimmed

hat, sunglasses and

below freezing.

(See map, A-1 to D-4) The Salton Sea, the largest lake in California, is a

recreational oasis in the middle of the Bradshaw Trail, as the route came to be Colorado Desert just three hours drive known, was the first road through from either San Diego or Los Angeles. The Riverside County, and was traveled extensively between 1862 and 1877. park is especially popular during the

autumn, winter, and spring seasons when

visitors have the opportunity to escape

the seasonal hardships characteristic of

other areas. Temperatures remain in the

70's and 80's throughout the winter and

sightseeing. For more information contact

(See map, B-1) Although the name of this

preserve means two palms in Spanish,

there are not just two, but hundreds of

fan palms swaying in the breezes under

bright blue skies at this unique oasis

Orocopia Mountains. Artesian springs

tucked between the Salton Sea and the

and seepage from the nearby Coachella

Canal create a lush wetland area that

provides outstanding habitat for many

wildlife species, and an abundance of

The beauty and fresh water resources of

animals, but human beings as well. The

oasis was inhabited for centuries by the

Cahuilla tribe of Native Americans. In the

1860's, the St. Louis-Los Angeles line of

the Bradshaw Stagecoach made regular

stops at the Dos Palmas oasis, the only

fresh water hole between the Colorado

During the early years of World War II,

time while establishing his Desert

General George S. Patton lived here for a

Training Center to prepare troops for the

and 50's, Hollywood discovered the oasis.

and it became a popular retreat for movie

moguls. In recent years, the retreat was

farm to raise freshwater shrimp, catfish,

bass and tilapia. The unique resources of

this area led the BLM to designate its Salt

Creek drainage, including Dos Palmas, as

an Area of Critical Environmental

Concern in 1980, establishing the

Dos Palmas Preserve is located near

North Shore. Take State Highway 111 to

then turn opposite the park headquarters

Drive to its end (approximately 2 miles)

Bradshaw Trail National Back

(See map, G-1 to J-1) In the early 1860's,

transported by ship from San Francisco

California and the Colorado River. Gold

the same route, but each trip's duration

transport of equipment and supplies, as

sought an overland route. Following the

direction of local Indians, a stagecoach

was shipped back to San Francisco via

mining equipment and supplies were

Ehrenberg), Arizona, via the Gulf of

to the gold mines of La Paz (now

was quite lengthy. To hasten the

well as the gold, William Bradshaw

route was blazed across the desert.

you good if you drink it.

Mine Shafts and Tunnels

and turn right on Desert Aire. Follow

signs to Dos Palmas.

Country Byway

the Salton Sea State Recreation Area.

onto Parkside Drive. Follow Parkside

used as a ranch and commercial fish

invasion of North Africa. In the 1940's

River and Indio.

information for environmental study.

the area attract not only birds and

there are plenty of opportunities for

camping, fishing, boating, and

Dos Palmas Preserve

Salton Sea State Recreation Area.

Beginning at Dos Palmas in San Bernardino, near what is now the Salton Sea, the trail crossed Chuckwalla Valley en route to Bradshaw's Ferry on the Colorado River, then on to La Paz. Reduction of gold mining in La Paz after 1877, along with completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad line to Yuma, Arizona, virtually eliminated the need for the trail.

Today, a remaining 65-mile section of the Bradshaw Trail extends from the North Shore area by the Salton Sea to Palo Verde. It is a maintained route, but use of a four-wheel-drive vehicle is recommended. Use extreme caution to avoid entering the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range located immediately to the south. Access to the trail may be gained from either the western (North Shore) or eastern (Palo Verde) end of the trail, or from various intersecting routes.

U Little Chuckwalla Mountains

(See map, I-1) Rugged mountains surrounded by a large, gently sloping bajada laced with a network of washes best describes the terrain and landforms found within the Little Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness. Habitat for bighorn sheep and desert tortoise can be found in portions of this region, and the southern bajada has been identified as crucial desert tortoise habitat. Several sensitive plant species also grow within the wilderness, including the California snakeweed, Alverson's foxtail cactus and the barrel cactus.

D Algodones Dunes Wildlife Viewing Area

(See map, I-6) Approximately 2 miles north of Glamis along the Ted Kipf Road, this site offers an excellent staging area for hiking and wildlife viewing in the North Algodones Dunes Wilderness. Several washes in the vicinity of the site provide access into the wilderness.

Mesquite Mine Overlook Trail

(See map, J-6) Approximately 4 miles east of Glamis, this self-guided interpretive trai will introduce you to the workings of a heap-leach gold mine and to the unique lesert environment in which it is located. The trail is located 3 miles north of State Highway 78, along GFOC Mine Road.

Certain lands managed by the BLM have been designated ACECs. ACECs are areas that contain significant natural, archeological, or historical resources. Please respect all signs regarding ACECs and their management.

Areas Of Critical Environmental

Concern (ACECs)

For your safety, avoid entering mine shafts or tunnels. They are extremely langerous due to unstable walls and odorless toxic fumes. Entering mines can also disturb wildlife (bats and mice) living

DO NOT RATION WATER: it will only do

topographic

Keep your vehicle well maintained. Carry extra water and food, a shovel, tools, a tow strap, flares and blankets. Check road conditions and beware of flash floods. If you are stranded, stay with your vehicle; it is much easier to spot a vehicle han a person on foot.

One of the last thoughts on any desert

catalytic converters or exhaust pipes can

Backcountry Permits

A backcountry permit may be required for overnight camping or travel. Check with the appropriate office for the area you will

visitor's mind is the danger of wildfire. Many people think the relatively sparse plant cover means the desert does not burn. But a desert fire, if conditions are right, can be just as dangerous and destructive as wildfire in brushlands.

When driving off maintained roads, avoid stopping in tall grass or brush. Hot

ignite dry material and cause a wildfire.

All fireworks are prohibited on BLM, NPS, USFS, USFWS and State Parks land.

MILITARY EXPLOSIVES Large areas of the desert have been and

are still used as bombing ranges and training arenas by the U.S. Armed Forces. There are still many unexploded devices lying around. Do not handle anything resembling military explosives. Report any such device you observe to your local law enforcement office.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS With the continued closure of toxic waste

disposal sites, the illegal dumping of hazardous waste has increased throughout the desert. Many of these materials are extremely toxic to humans. To avoid harm, stay clear of suspicious drums, bags or chemical odors. Visible fumes, dead plants or animals in the immediate vicinity, and sudden onset of illness or skin irritation are signs of imminent danger. Report any suspected hazardous waste to your local law enforcement office. El Centro Field Office 1661 S. 4th Street El Centro, CA 92243 (760) 337-4400 Internet: www.ca.blm.gov/elcentro

Internet: www.ca.blm.gov/needles

North Palm Springs, CA 92258

Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office

Internet: www.ca.blm.gov/palmsprings

Internet: www.ca.blm.gov/ridgecrest

(760) 326-7000

P.O. Box 2000

(760) 251-4800

690 W. Garnet Avenue

Ridgecrest Field Office

300 S. Richmond Road

Ridgecrest, CA 93555

Kingman Field Office

Kingman, AZ 86401-3629

2475 Beverly Ave

(520) 317-3200

(760) 384-5400

WHO MANAGES THE DESERT

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): The

includes a long-term land use plan for the

the BLM is to sustain the health, diversity

use and enjoyment of present and future

National Park Service (NPS): The NPS

manages Death Valley and Joshua Tree

National Preserve. All units of the NPS are

natural and historic objects and the wildlife

therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of

means as will leave them unimpaired for the

enjoyment of future generations." National

variety of attributes. National Preserves have

similar qualities, but also allow hunting or

Department of Defense (DOD): Large areas

of the California Desert are under the

Force Base and the Army's National

California State Parks (CSP): The

California Department of Parks and

Recreation manages diverse cultural,

historical and natural resources for

In the desert, these include Red Rock

Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Area.

Grasslands, forestry research, and

and private land. It offers a variety of

outdoor recreational opportunities and

Bernardino, Angeles, Sequoia and Inyo

National Forests surround the California

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):

waters for the conservation of fish and

Wildlife Refuges offer recreational oppor-

observation, nature photography, hiking,

California Desert include Cibola, Havasu,

Imperial, and Salton Sea National Wildlife

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Rangers and other staff are in the California

Bureau of Land Management

Internet: www.ca.blm.gov

www.nv.blm.gov

azwww.az.blm.gov

Desert to help you have an enjoyable and

safe visit. Contact any of the offices listed

below for site-specific information and

California Desert District Office

Internet: www.ca.blm.gov/cdd

Internet: www.ca.blm.gov/barstow

Internet: www.ca.blm.gov/bakersfield

* Effective April 1999, area code 805 will change to area

6221 Box Springs Blvd.

Riverside, CA 92507

Barstow Field Office

Bakersfield Field Office

3801 Pegasus Drive

Bishop Field Office

Bishop, CA 93514

(760) 872-4881

785 N. Main Street, Suite E

Internet: www.ca.blm.gov/bishop

(805) 391-6000*

Bakersfield, CA 93308

2601 Barstow Road

Barstow, CA 92311

(760) 252-6000

(909) 697-5200

assistance.

tunities to the public, including wildlife

fishing and hunting. Refuges in the

The USFWS manages a system of land and

wildlife and associated ecosystems. National

posterity while offering an abundance of

recreational and educational opportunities.

Canyon, Saddleback Butte, Anza-Borrego

Desert, the Antelope Valley Poppy Reserve,

Mitchell Caverns Natural Preserve, Salton

U. S. Forest Service (USFS): The USFS

benefits Americans in many ways through

cooperation with forest managers on state

manages special areas. The Cleveland, San

management of the National Forests and

Sea, Picacho State Recreation Area and the

Training Center at Fort Irwin.

management of the military: the Marine

Corps Training Base at Twentynine Palms,

Chocolate Mountains Gunnery Range, El

Centro Naval Air Facility Ranges, the Naval

Weapons Center at China Lake, Edwards Air

managed to "conserve the scenery and the

the same in such a manner and by such

spectacular natural place having a wide

Park designation implies a large,

other commercial uses.

National Parks as well as the Mojave

Springs and Ridgecrest.

and productivity of the public lands for the

generations. BLM offices are maintained in

Riverside, Barstow, El Centro, Needles, Palm

management of public lands. The mission of

was created by Congress in 1976 and

California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA)

Needles Field Office 101 W. Spikes Road Needles, CA 92363

> P.O.Box 6290 Yuma, AZ 85364

> > Calipatria, CA 92233

(520) 783-7861

(760) 348-5278

Angeles District - Mojave Desert Sector 43779 15th Street West

(520) 692-4400 Lake Havasu Field Office 2610 Sweetwater Ave Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406-9071

(520) 505-1200 Cuyamaca Rancho State Park Yuma Field Office 2555 Gila Ridge Road Yuma, AZ 85365

Internet: www.az.blm.gov/yuma

Battle Mountain Field Office Essex, CA 92332

50 Bastian Road Battle Mountain, NV 89820-1420 (702) 635-4000 Internet: www.nv.blm.gov/Battle_Mtn

Las Vegas Field Office 4765 West Vegas Drive Las Vegas, NV 89108 (702) 647-5023 Internet: www.nv.blm.gov/Las_Vegas

National Park Service

Internet: www.nps.gov

Death Valley National Park Death Valley, CA 92328 (760) 786-2331

Internet: www.nps.gov/deva Joshua Tree National Park 4485 National Park Driv Twentynine Palms, CA 92277

(760) 367-5500 Internet: www.nps.gov/jotr

Mojave National Preserve 222 E. Main Street, Suite 202 Barstow, CA 92311 (760) 255-8800

Internet: www.nps.gov/moja

Lake Mead National Recreation Area 601 Nevada Highway Boulder City, NV 89005 (702) 293-8907 Internet: www.nps.gov/lame

> U. S. Forest Service Internet: www.r5.pswfs.gov

Angeles National Forest 701 North Santa Anita Avenue Arcadia, CA 91006 (818) 574-1613

Cleveland National Forest 10845 Rancho Bernardo Road Rancho Bernardo, CA 92127 (760) 673-6180

Inyo National Forest 873 N. Main Street Bishop, CA 93514 (760) 878-2400

San Bernardino National Forest 18424 S. Commercecenter Circle San Bernardino, CA 92408 (909) 383-5588

Sequoia National Forest 900 W. Grand Avenue Porterville, CA 93257 (209) 784-1500

(520) 857-3253

National Wildlife Refuges Internet: www.fws.gov

Cibola National Wildlife Refuge Blythe, CA 92225



P.O. Box 3009 Needles, CA,92363 (760) 326-3853

Havasu National Wildlife Refuge

Imperial National Wildlife Refuge P.O. Box 72217

Yuma, AZ 85365 (520) 783-3371 Kofa National Wildlife Refuge

Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge 906 W. Sinclair

> California State Parks Internet: www.ceres.ca.gov/dpr

Lancaster, CA 93534 (805) 942-0662

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park 200 Palm Canyon Drive Borrego Springs, CA 92004 (760) 767-5311

12551 Hwy. 79 Descano, CA 91916 (760) 765-0755

Mitchell Caverns Natural Preserve P.O. Box 1

(760) 928-2586

Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular **Recreation Area** P.O. Box 360 5172 Hwy. 78 Borrego Springs, CA 92004

(760) 767-5391 Palomar Mountain State Park P.O. Box 175 Palomar, CA 92060

(760) 742-3462 Picacho State Recreation Area P.O. Box 848 4900 Picacho Road Winterhaven, CA 92283

(760) 393-3052 Salton Sea State Recreation Area North Shore, CA 92254

(760) 393-3059

Visitor Centers CA Welcome Center 2796 Tanger Way Suite 106

Barstow, CA 92311 (760) 253-4813 Big Bear Discovery Center North Shore/Highway 38 P.O. Box 66

(909) 866-3437 **Interagency Visitor Center** Drawer R

Fawnskin, CA 92333

Jct. Hwy. 395 & Hwy 136 Lone Pine, CA 93545 (760) 876-6222

Mojave Desert Information Center Mojave National Preserve P.O. Box 241 72157 Baker Blvd Baker, CA 92309 (760) 733-4040

Mojave Desert Multi-Agency **Information Center** California State Parks 43779 15th Street West

> **Jawbone Station** P.O. Box D

(760) 373-1146 **Area Visitor Center**

51-500 Hwy. 74 Palm Desert, CA 92260 (760) 862-9984

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park **Visitor Center** 200 Palm Canyon Drive Borrego Springs, CA 92004 (760) 767-5311

Lancaster, CA 93534 (805) 942-0662

Jct. Hwy. 14 & Jawbone Rd. Cantil, CA 93519

Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic