EXAMPLES OF AGENCY SIGNS

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

USDA FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

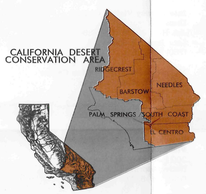
CALIFORNIA STATE VEHICULAR RECREATION AREA

Help protect your public lands by observing posted OHV designations. Watch for OHV signs and read them carefully.

For more information contact the BLM, USDA Forest Service, National Park Service, California State Park, or California State Motorized Vechicle Recreation Area Office (see back panel for address and phone numbers).

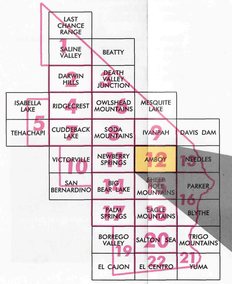
The Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Forest Service, and National Park Service wilderness areas shown on this map were derived from the legislative maps, such as the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. For more information, contact the representative agency.

CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA



CALIFORNIA DESERT AREA ACCESS GUIDE
INDEX TO 1:100,000-SCALE MAPS

RED OUTLINE INDICATES PREVIOUS DESERT ACCESS GUIDES



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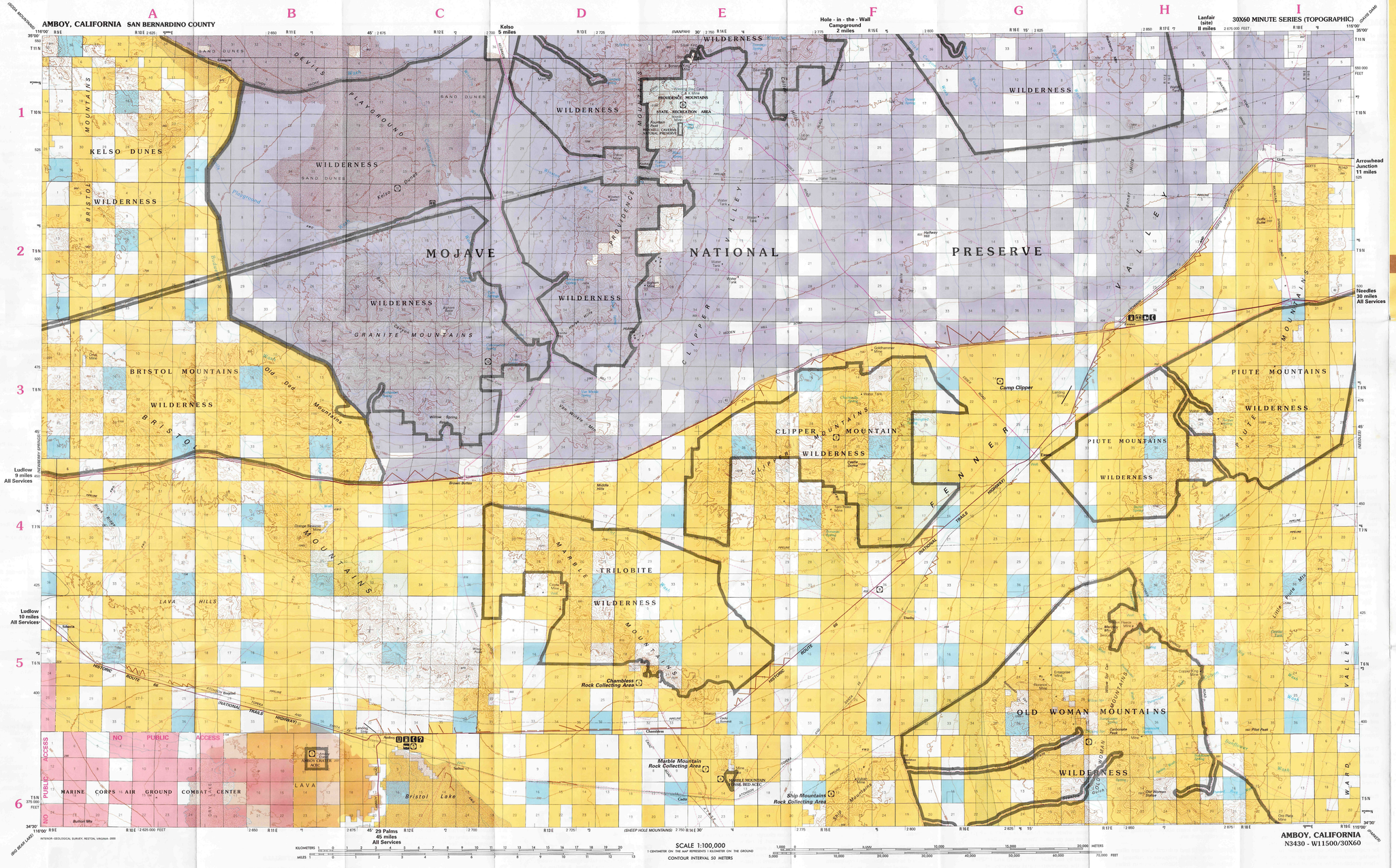
1 West of Glasgow
2 Glasgow
3 Kelso Dunes
4 Fountain Peak
5 Colton Well
6 Desert Spring
7 Granite Hills
8 Goffs
9 West of Budweiser Wash
10 Budweiser Wash
11 Bighorn Basin
12 Van Winkle Spring
13 West of Blind Hills
14 Blind Hills
15 Fenner
16 Fenner Spring
17 Silvertip
18 East of Silvertip
19 Brown Butte
20 Van Winkle Wash
21 Castle Dome
22 Danby
23 Palen Hills
24 Little Piute Mountains
25 Bagdad SW
26 Amboy Crater
27 Amboy
28 Castle
29 Castle Summit
30 Sheephole Pass
31 Old Woman Statue
32 Painted Rock Wash



SCALE 1:100,000
1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 1 KILOMETER ON THE GROUND
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METERS

SPECIAL SYMBOL LEGEND

Locked Gate
Route / Trail Marker
Bureau of Land Management
Forest Service
County

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND STATUS LEGEND

Public Lands (Administered by Bureau of Land Management) Oregon & California Lands (O&C) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) — NONE
National Forest — NONE
National Grasslands — NONE
National Parks and Monuments — NONE
Indian Lands or Reservations — NONE
Military Reservations and Withdrawals
Corps of Engineers — NONE
National Wildlife Refuges (Administered by Fish & Wildlife Service) — NONE
Bankhead-Jones Land Use Lands (LU Lands) — NONE
Patented Lands
State Lands
Bureau of Reclamation — NONE
Power Withdrawals and Classifications — NONE
Federal Agency Protective Withdrawals — NONE
Public Water Reserves
Department of Energy — NONE
Radio and Air Facilities — NONE
Miscellaneous — NONE
State, County, City; Wildlife, Park and Outdoor Recreation Areas — NONE
Acquired Lands (By Administering Agency) — NONE

POINTS OF INTEREST (SEE BACKSIDE FOR INFORMATION)

RECREATIONAL SYMBOL LEGEND

Campground — A
Parking — P
Information — I
Picnic Area — T
Hiking — H
Interpretive Trail — K
Rock Collecting — C
Historic Site — D
Restrooms — RR
Horseback Trail — HT
Scenic Geology — G
Drinking Water — W
Point of Interest — O
Food Service — F
Interpretive Sign — S
Gasoline Station — E
Telephone — TE
Fee Area — FA
Fossil Site — FS
General Store — GS
Lodging — L
Group Day Use Area — GA

BLM SPECIAL EDITION 1996
SURFACE MANAGEMENT STATUS
DESERT ACCESS GUIDE

California
Desert District
Amboy

1:100,000-Scale topographic map showing:

- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Contours and elevations in meters
- Recreation sites
- Coverage of former desert access guide #12 Providence Mountains

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Edited and published by the Bureau of Land Management National Applied Resource Sciences Center, Denver, Colorado in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management California State Office. Planimetry partially revised by BLM from various source material. Revised information not field checked.

Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey. Compiled from USGS 1:24,000 and 1:62,500-scale topographic maps dated 1954-1957, and from advance materials. Partially revised from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other source data. Revised information not field checked. Map edited 1985.

Projection and 10,000-meter grid, zone 11: Universal Transverse Mercator. 25,000-foot grid ticks based on California coordinate system, zone 5, 1927 North American Datum.

Land lines are omitted in areas of extensive tract surveys. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

METERS	FEET
250	820
500	1640
750	2461
1000	3281
1250	4101
1500	4921
1750	5742
2000	6562

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence at center of 1985 magnetic declination (MN) Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1 Soda Mountains
2 Ivanpah
3 Davis Dam
4 Newberry Springs
5 Needles
6 Big Bear Lake
7 Sheep Hole Mtns.
8 Parker

FOR SALE BY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE
SACRAMENTO, CA 95825
AND
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, CO 80225

ISBN 0-607-94259-2

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light duty, hard, or aggregate surface
Streets, roads graded/drained/natural surface
Rough, bladed, or two-tracked surface
Trail (foot, pack, bicycle, or as labeled)
Route marker: Interstate; U.S.; State
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
Bridge; overpass; underpass
Tunnel; road; railroad
Built up area; locality; elevation
Airport; landing field; landing strip
National boundary
State boundary
County boundary
National or State reservation boundary
Land grant boundary
U.S. public lands survey; range, township; section
Range, township; section line, protracted
Power transmission line; pipeline
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; building
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; adit or cave; mine, quarry; gravel pit
Campground; picnic area; U.S. or State monument
Ruins; cliff dwelling
Disturbed surface; strip mine, quarry; gravel pit
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
Stream, lake; perennial; intermittent
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
Area to be submerged; marsh; swamp
Land subject to controlled inundation
Special area boundary
BLM recreation area boundary
National trail; back country; scenic byway

NOTE TO MAP USERS

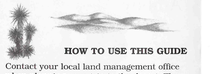
The surface and minerals management status overprints are published as general planning and management tools. Some of the lands, surface and mineral rights, may have been shown as patented lands due to the lack of information available to BLM with respect to the nature of acquisition. Tracts less than 40 acres are usually omitted because of the map scale. The official land records in the respective offices of the Bureau of Land Management or other responsible Federal agencies should be checked for up-to-date status on any specific tract of land. Inadequacies in the land status shown may be reported to the nearest Bureau of Land Management office from which the maps were obtained.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Roads crossing public lands may be travelled by the public unless closed by signing or notice by the land management agency. Public lands intermixed by private lands may not have public access. Permission is required from the private landowner to cross private land, unless access is provided by a Federal, State, or County road, or a BLM road with legal access.

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.



HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

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 marked.
- ❑ 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 everyone.

Campfires

California Fire Permit

To protect sparse vegetation and the fragile desert ecosystem, bring firewood from home. Regulations vary among agencies and seasons. Always check with the local office before building a campfire.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): A campfire permit is required at all times. A free permit is available at all BLM offices and visitor centers. Open fires may be banned completely during periods of high fire danger. Outside of existing campfire rings, please use a metal fire pan. Firewood collection is restricted to down and dead materials.

National Park Service (NPS): In Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks, campfires are permitted in designated 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 collection of wood, living or dead, anywhere within NPS lands is prohibited.

California State Parks (CSP): Open ground fires are not allowed. Campfires are allowed in fire rings found in designated campsites and day-use areas. Portable grills may be used, but ashes and coals may not be dumped on the ground; use the fire rings or carry them out.

California State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA): Open ground fires are allowed. Use of campfire rings is encouraged. **Leave No Trace** and pick up any debris (nails, ashes, and coals). Bring your own firewood. Dead wood may not be gathered.

U.S. Forest Service (USFS): Campfire permits are required year-round. Fire restrictions vary depending on the level of fire danger. Contact a USFS office to find out current information.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): Campfires are not permitted on most National Wildlife Refuges.

Camping

A wide range of camping opportunities are available in the California Desert, from developed campgrounds to primitive backcountry. Regulations vary among agencies and seasons. Contact the area you wish to visit for more information. Remember to **Leave No Trace** of your visit.

BLM: There are many developed campgrounds in the California desert. BLM also allows dispersed camping and has a number of Long Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs) for "snowbirds" that flock to the desert in the winter months. For more specific information, contact any BLM office or visitor center for a Recreation Opportunity Guide (ROG).

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.

CSP: Camping in most State Parks is permitted in designated areas. Contact the park you intend to visit to learn more about their camping facilities. Some parks offer family and group campsites. Campsite reservations can be made year-round by calling DESTINET at (800) 444-7275.

SVRA: You can camp anywhere in the Ocotillo Wells SVRA. There are several tables, ramadas, and fire rings scattered throughout the SVRA for your convenience.

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.

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

Vehicle Travel

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, fur-bearing 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.

BLM: The shooting or discharge of firearms is generally permitted on BLM-managed lands unless posted otherwise, as long as such activity is permitted by state and local laws. Shooters are prohibited from destroying any natural features, including cactus and other plants. A firearm may not be discharged within 150 yards of any developed area.

NPS: The possession of a firearm or air-gun is prohibited unless it is unloaded and cased or otherwise packed to prevent use. Target shooting is illegal in the Mojave National Preserve, but hunting is allowed and is regulated by the California Department of Fish and Game.

CSP: Hunting or the possession of loaded firearms is prohibited in most units of the State Park system.

SVRA: Possession of loaded firearms is prohibited.

USFS: Target shooting and "plinking" are permitted in some areas and are regulated by county ordinances and Federal regulations.

USFWS: Some National Wildlife Refuges allow hunting during hunting season. Target shooting is not allowed on National Wildlife Refuges. Call USFWS for current information.

Pets

Pets are welcome in all areas if kept on a leash. National Park and California State Park regulations are strictly enforced. Remember to clean up after your pet. When considering leaving pets in vehicles or trailers, be aware that temperatures can rise quickly to lethal levels in the summer heat.

PROTECTED RESOURCES

Historic and Archaeological Sites

The California Desert possesses thousands of historic and archaeological sites. The petroglyphs and intaglios left by the earliest Indian inhabitants, the trails of early Spanish explorers, the vestiges of mining camps and roads used by later settlers, and the remnants of General George S. Patton's WWII desert warfare training areas are just a few of 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 lives.

Remember, historic and archaeological sites are fragile, non-renewable resources. 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 surface of a site, and do not remove artifacts or other objects. Help preserve and protect this legacy so that future generations may also visit, enjoy and learn about our heritage.

- ❑ Enjoy rock art (petroglyphs and pictographs) by viewing, sketching or photographing it. Do not use chalk or other materials to trace or otherwise touch rock art. Direct contact can accelerate the disintegration of these ancient figures. Local rock art societies and amateur archaeological organizations are good places to learn about recording and protecting rock art.

- ❑ Archaeological and cultural sites are often places of ancestral, religious or cultural importance to local Native American tribes and should be approached with respect. Many tribes in the California Desert have museums or public information centers; contact them to learn more about their history and culture.
- ❑ The California Desert has remnants of old mining camps, stagecoach stops and homesteads, as well as WWII-era military camps and training areas. Please approach these sites with caution. An abandoned mine may pose hazards, including dangerous shafts and tunnels and the remains of hazardous chemicals, such as mercury and cyanide, that may have been used in milling processes. Military training areas still have unexploded land mines and ammunition. If you encounter any of these hazards, please stay clear and notify local law enforcement or a BLM Ranger.
- ❑ Historic and archaeological sites are protected by law. Severe civil and criminal 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.

Wilderness

The 1964 Wilderness Act defines wilderness as areas "where the Earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." There are 8 million acres of wilderness in the California Desert. These Federal lands are administered by the BLM, NPS, USFS and USFWS for the preservation and protection of their natural conditions. Wilderness within California State Parks is managed similar to Federal wilderness. The following guidelines will help maintain the wilderness values for you and other visitors.

- ❑ Use **"Leave No Trace"** techniques when preparing for your wilderness visit, traveling through wilderness, and camping in wilderness.

Follow Leave No Trace (LNT) guidelines to minimize the impacts of your next wilderness visit.

- Plan ahead and prepare
- Travel and camp on durable surfaces
- Pack it in, pack it out
- Properly dispose of what you can't pack out
- Leave what you find
- Minimize use and impacts of fire

For more LNT information call 1-800-332-4100.

Responsible land use depends more on your attitude and awareness than on rules and regulations.

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

- Travel only where permitted;
- Respect the rights of others;
- Educate yourself;
- Avoid driving throught wet areas and areas easily scarred by churning wheels;
- Drive responsibly to protect the environment.

❑ Familiarize yourself with rules that apply to the specific wilderness area that you intend to visit. Motorized equipment and mechanical transport, such as chainsaws, motor vehicles and bicycles, are prohibited in all wilderness areas. Permits for visitation or use of pack animals are required in some wilderness areas. The managing agency is the best source of current information.

Desert Tortoise and other Threatened and Endangered Species

All California residents and visitors are responsible for learning about and respecting regulations that protect desert wildlife and resources. You can be a part of our efforts to reduce the decline in desert tortoise and other threatened and endangered species populations. These species are fully protected by state and Federal laws and must not be disturbed, collected, killed or harassed. If you see someone take a tortoise from the desert, please notify CALTIP (800) 952-5400 or any law enforcement agency.

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 backcountry areas.

Plan Your Trip Carefully

Tell someone where you are going and when you plan to return. Stick with your itinerary and let them know when you get back. Do not travel in the desert backcountry without taking along appropriate maps, such as 7.5-minute U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic maps, which show land contour and specific features.

Learn how to use a topographic map and a compass before you hike cross-country or on trails that are not well defined. It is easy to become disoriented in the desert where many landmarks and rock formations look similar.

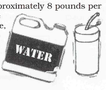
Portion of topographic map

Dress Properly

Wear layered clothing to slow dehydration and minimize exposure. Be sure to use good hiking shoes, loose-fitting natural fiber clothing, a wide-brimmed hat, sunglasses and sunscreen. Desert temperatures can reach over 90°F and drop below 50°F in one day. Summer temperatures can exceed 125°F in some locations. Winter temperatures can often drop below freezing.

Carry Plenty of Water

There are no dependable sources of water within the California Desert. **A gallon of water per person, per day is the absolute minimum you should carry.** When planning a hike, remember that water weighs approximately 8 pounds per gallon. When the water is half gone, it is time to turn back. Be sure to bring extra water for your vehicle.



When driving off maintained roads, avoid stopping in tall grass or brush. Hot catalytic converters or exhaust pipes can ignite dry material and cause a wildfire.

DO NOT RATION WATER: It will only do you good if you drink it.

Mine Shafts and Tunnels

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

Vehicles

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 than a person on foot.

Backcountry Permits

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

Fire

One of the last thoughts on any desert 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 catalytic converters or exhaust pipes can ignite dry material and cause a wildfire.

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

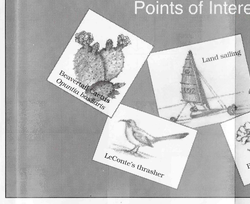
MILITARY EXPLOSIVES

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.

Desert Access Guide
Amboy
Points of Interest



❶ Amboy Crater

(*See map, B-6*) Amboy Crater was designated a National Natural Landmark in 1973 in recognition of its outstanding visual and geologic features. This 250-foot crater is about 6,000 years old and one of the best examples of a volcanic cinder cone in the Mojave Desert. The lava field surrounding the cinder cone covers 24 square miles and contains such features as lava lakes, collapsed lava tubes and sinks, spatter cones, and massive flows of basalt.

Blankets of desert primrose and sand verbena provide excellent opportunities for photography from late February through May.

A steep and rocky trail leaves the Amboy Crater day-use area and leads to the top of the cinder cone where there are great views of the surrounding area. The 1-mile crater rim trail is accessed on the west side of the crater and takes 2 1/2 hours to hike. Bring plenty of water and sturdy shoes. Inexperienced hikers should check in at Roy's Cafe in Amboy before hiking to the crater rim.

Amboy Crater is located between Needles and Ludlow and easily accessed via Historic Route 66 National Trails Highway. From Barstow, travel 42 miles east on Interstate 40 to the Ludlow exit. Take Historic Route 66 National Trails Highway and continue southeast for 26 miles to Amboy Crater. From Needles, travel 24 miles west on Interstate 40 and exit south on Mountain Springs Road. Continue on Historic Route 66 for 41 miles to the Crater.

❷ Old Woman Mountains Wilderness

(*See map, G-5*) Taking its name from the shape of one of its granite rock monoliths, the massive Old Woman Mountain range dominates the 146,020-acre wilderness, ranging from an elevation of 800 feet to over a mile above sea level.

At the highest elevations, you can fine juniper-pinyon woodlands, rocky outcrops, and rugged peaks that are home to bighorn sheep, desert tortoise, and numerous raptors.

Traces of prehistoric trails and historic mining routes offer interesting hiking and horseback riding, but be prepared for long, dry stretches. Do not depend on mapped springs for water; carry one gallon of water per person per day.

Access to this wilderness requires four-wheel drive vehicles. From Essex, California, on Historic Route 66 National Trails Highway, take the graveled and sandy Sunflower Road southeast for 7 miles. The road follows the northeastern boundary of the wilderness.

❸ Clipper Mountain Wilderness

(*See map, F-3*) This wilderness encompasses a large mesa with canyons and hills to the southeast. Follow the old World War II trail 7 miles up the northern slope of the Clipper Range to glimpse the bighorn sheep that reside within this area.

This wilderness is located 28 miles east of Ludlow and south of Interstate 40. Contact the Needles Field Office for additional directions to this site.

❹ Camp Clipper/ Camp Essex

(*See map, G-3*) Camp Clipper, also know as Camp Essex, was one of 11 World War II military training camps in the Arizona-California desert under the command of General George S. Patton. The Desert Training Center, which eventually became known as the California Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA), was created in 1942 to train troops for the African, Pacific and European Campaigns. The camps were closed in 1944 when all available men and equipment were needed overseas.

All that remains of Camp Clipper is a 500,000-gallon concrete reservoir, a series of roads and trails, insignia, landing strips, and scattered wires, buttons, and canteens. Explore the camp on foot or by four-wheel drive vehicle, but please leave remnants of the past in place.

A plaque located on Essex Road at the main entrance to the camp is dedicated to the memory of the trainees. For more information, visit the interpretive display at the John Wilke Rest Stop.

Camp Clipper is located 42 miles west of Needles off Historic Route 66 National Trails Highway. Turn north on an unmaintained dirt road at the townsite of Bagdad. Drive 3 1/2 miles and take the first left entering the lava hills.

❺ Chambless Rock Collecting

(*See map, E-5*) Explore this area in the Marble Mountains for hematite and magnetite, found in reddish-brown iron deposits near mining shafts, and apple-green epidote found in the washes. An abandoned quarry yields sizable chunks of limestone and marble.

The next canyon has a tiny mountain of garnet, with dark red and brown crystals forming massive veins. Green epidote is scattered about and much of it contains bright metallic hematite blades. Farther east is yet another canyon with a gray ridge of limestone imbedded with many interesting fossils.

To access the site, turn north from Chambless on Mactull Avenue and travel 2.2 miles to the southern foothills of the mountains.

❻ Marble Mountain Fossil Beds

(*See map, E-6*) One of the classic Cambrian trilobite fossil sites in the western U.S. is located at this beautiful outcrop in a 400-foot thick formation over 550 million years old. Trilobites were small marine crustaceans that resembled modern-day horseshoe crabs.

You can identify the site by the quarry holes and pink, dark green and light-brown shale spread along the hillside. By just splitting the shale, you will have an excellent chance of finding a complete trilobite, one of the first animals on Earth with eyes and a skeleton.

Permits are required for removal of specimens for commercial use. If you find an unusual fossil, please contact your nearest museum of Natural History. If you discover a new species, it will be named after you!

From Amboy, take Historic Route 66 east for 10 miles until you reach a road that goes to the town of Cadiz. Take Cadiz Road till the pavement ends, approximately 4 miles. Turn left on the first dirt road and park near the base of the fourth ridge. From there, hike for 3/4 mile northwest. The fossil site is below a tilted row of dark brown rocks.

❼ Marble Mountain Rock Collecting Area

(*See map, E-6*) In addition to the many trilobite fossils found here, this rock collecting area yields green epidote, dolomite, chrysocolla, chalcedony, serpentine, marble, garnet and specular hematite, iron and kenatite, chalcedony crystals, geodes and gold.

You can access rock collecting sites in the northern Marble Mountains by way of Kelbaker Road and a pipeline road which runs along the northern border. To access southern sites, use any of several unmaintained dirt roads along Historic Route 66 National Trails Highway before and after the town of Chambless.

Notes

❽ Ship Mountains Rock Collecting Area

(*See map, F-6*) Nodular masses of beautifully colored and patterned opalite can be found in the Ship Mountains. The combination of pastel colors and the fine quality make this material highly prized by collectors, although it is necessary to dig into the blown sand to obtain it.

To access the site, exit south from Chambless on Historic Route 66. Travel east for 12 miles and turn south on a maintained dirt road 1.7 miles to the old townsite of Danby. Drive west for 6.9 miles and turn south. Drive .6 miles to the first site. To access the second site, drive an additional .4 mile and turn south and drive .9 mile. The last .4 mile to the collecting area is up a sandy wash and is accessible by foot or four-wheel drive vehicle only.

❾ Historic Route 66 National Trails Highway

(*See map, A-5, F-4, F-3*) This infamous highway, formerly known as simply Route 66 and extending from Chicago to Los Angeles, is a significant part of American history. Beginning with the Dust Bowl migration to California, Route 66 enabled American businesses to move commerce, the government to move troops and war supplies, and individuals to seek employment and better living conditions. When Interstate 40 was completed in 1979, the old two-lane roadway fell into general disuse and lost its official U. S. Highway "Route 66" designation.

Through books, television, songs, and movies, Route 66 has become an enduring part of American culture. You can still take a stroll down memory lane on Route 66 between Ludlow and Needles, south of Interstate 40.

❿ Mitchell Caverns Natural Preserve/Providence Mountains State Recreation Area

(*See map, E-1*) This area is administered by the California Department of Parks and Recreation and is open year-round for camping, rock climbing, picnicking, hiking, and cavern tours. The limestone caves known as Mitchell Caverns feature intricate formations and remain at a constant temperature of 65 degrees.

Access to the caverns is by guided tour only, which lasts about 90 minutes and requires a 1.5 mile hike. The caverns are equipped with stairs, railing, and special lighting for viewing the cave's amazing display of stalactite, stalagmite, cavern coral, and flowstone formations.

Tours are offered daily at 1:30 p.m. weekdays and at 10:00 a.m. and 1:30 and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and state holidays from Labor Day through Memorial Day. During the summer, weekend tours are offered only at 1:30 p.m. Reservations are required 2 weeks in advance for private group tours larger than 10 people.

A small campground with six fee campsites is available on a first-come, first-served basis. It is situated at 4,300 feet and overlooks 300 square miles of pristine desert valley and mountains.

The Visitor Center is located in the Providence Mountains 17 miles north of Interstate 40 on Essex Road. For recorded information regarding cavern tours, camping and park conditions, call (760)-928-2586. For additional area information, call the Mojave Desert Information Center.

⓫ Kelso Dunes

(*See map, C-1*) The Kelso Dunes are a desert delight. Rising over 700 feet above the surrounding desert, they are one of the tallest dune systems in the country, located at the southwest end of Devil's Playground, a 35-mile long windswept plain. Westerly winds drive the sands from the Mojave River basin to a site where strong southerly winds meet, causing sand deposition and the formation of the dunes.

A distinctive feature of the Kelso Dunes is the noise or Aboom® that occurs when sand avalanches cascade down the steep faces of the dunes. Only about 30 dune systems around the world exhibit this natural phenomenon. Throughout the world, desert peoples have created legends to explain the sounds.

You can create this noise yourself by starting a sand avalanche as you hike the higher parts of the dune. The Aboom® noise has been compared with the low notes of a cello or a low flying airplane, and is produced by the interaction between the moving sand rubbing against the stationary sand below. Kelso sand is very polished and most of it is about the same size, and these conditions cause the sand grains to vibrate at similar frequencies as they rub against each other, much like a musical instrument, to create the Aboom® sound. Massive natural avalanches on booming dunes can sometimes be heard for 15 miles.

Sandy areas create some of the most interesting desert habitat for wildlife. Sand holds water much longer than regular desert soils, and desert plants thrive on this bounty of water. Dune primrose, verbena, desert sunflower, and the ajo lily are some of the wildflowers you may see on the dunes during the spring. Further up the dunes you will find desert willows. These plants also support animal populations, and you can find animal tracks all over the dunes.

Located 7 miles south of Kelso, off Kelbaker Road, the dunes are accessible via a 3-mile graded dirt road. A walk to the highest ridge and back takes about 2 hours. The dunes are closed to motor vehicles.

⓬ Granite Mountains

(*See map, C-3*) The Granite Mountains are the southernmost peak in a ribbon that includes the New York and Providence Mountains. Rising over 7,000 feet in elevation, this range with its towering granite spires is a noted area landmark.

The Granite Mountains Natural Reserve, managed by the National Park Service and the University of California, is one of more than 30 reserves that provide protected lands for academic research.

WHO MANAGES THE DESERT

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): The California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) was created by Congress in 1976 and includes a long-term land use plan for the management of public lands. The mission of the BLM is to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. BLM offices are maintained in Riverside, Barstow, El Centro, Needles, Palm Springs and Ridgecrest.

National Park Service (NPS): The NPS manages Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks as well as the Mojave National Preserve. All units of the NPS are managed to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." National Park designation implies a large, spectacular natural place having a wide variety of attributes. National Preserves have similar qualities, but also allow hunting or other commercial uses.

Department of Defense (DOD): Large areas of the California Desert are under the 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 Force Base and the Army's National Training Center at Fort Irwin.

California State Parks (CSP): The California Department of Parks and Recreation manages diverse cultural, historical and natural resources for posterity while offering an abundance of recreational and educational opportunities. In the desert, these include Red Rock Canyon, Saddleback Butte, Anza-Borrego Desert, the Antelope Valley Poppy Reserve, Mitchell Caverns Natural Preserve, Salton Sea, Picacho State Recreation Area and the Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Area.

U. S. Forest Service (USFS): The USFS benefits Americans in many ways through management of the National Forests and Grasslands, forestry research, and cooperation with forest managers on state and private land. It offers a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities and manages special areas. The Cleveland, San Bernardino, Angeles, Sequoia and Inyo National Forests surround the California Desert.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): The USFWS manages a system of land and waters for the conservation of fish and wildlife and associated ecosystems. National Wildlife Refuges offer recreational opportunities to the public, including wildlife observation, nature photography, hiking, fishing and hunting. Refuges in the California Desert include Cibola, Havasu, Imperial, and Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuges.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Rangers and other staff are in the California Desert to help you have an enjoyable and safe visit. Contact any of the offices listed below for site-specific information and assistance.

Bureau of Land Management
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov*
www.nv.blm.gov
az.www.az.blm.gov

California Desert District Office
6221 Box Springs Blvd.
Riverside, CA 92507
(909) 697-5200
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov/cdd*

Barstow Field Office
2601 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311
(760) 252-6000
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov/barstow*

Bakersfield Field Office
3801 Pegasus Drive
Bakersfield, CA 93308
(661) 391-6000
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov/bakersfield*

Bishop Field Office
785 N. Main Street, Suite E
Bishop, CA 93514
(760) 872-4881
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov/bishop*

El Centro Field Office
1661 S. 4th Street
El Centro, CA 92243
(760) 337-4400
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov/elcentro*

Needles Field Office
101 W. Spikes Road
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-7000
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov/needles*

Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office
690 W. Garnet Avenue
P.O. Box 2000
North Palm Springs, CA 92258
(760) 251-4800
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov/palmsprings*

Ridgecrest Field Office
300 S. Richmond Road
Ridgecrest, CA 93555
(760) 384-5400
Internet: *www.ca.blm.gov/ridgecrest*

Kingman Field Office
2475 Beverly Ave
Kingman, AZ 86401-3629
(520) 692-4400

Lake Havasu Field Office
2610 Sweetwater Ave
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406-9071
(520) 505-1200

Yuma Field Office
2555 Gila Ridge Road
Yuma, AZ 85365
(520) 317-3200
Internet: *www.az.blm.gov/yuma*

Battle Mountain Field Office
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
74485 National Park Drive
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
(760) 367-1260
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.psw.fs.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
1824 S. Commerce center Circle
San Bernardino, CA 92408
(661) 383-5588

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

National Wildlife Refuges
Internet: *www.fws.gov*

Cibola National Wildlife Refuge
Box AP
Blythe, CA 92225
(520) 857-3253

Havasu National Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 3009
Needles, CA 92363
(760) 326-3853

Imperial National Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 72217
Yuma, AZ 85365
(520) 783-3371

Kofa National Wildlife Refuge
P.O.Box 6290
Yuma, AZ 85364
(520) 783-7861

Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge
906 W. Sinclair
Calipatria, CA 92233
(760) 348-5278

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

Angeles District - Mojave Desert Sector
43779 15th Street West
Lancaster, CA 93534
(805) 942-0662

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

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
12551 Hwy. 79
Descanso, CA 91916
(760) 765-0755

Mitchell Caverns Natural Preserve
P.O. Box 1
Essex, CA 92332
(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
100-225 State Park Road
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
Fawnskin, CA 92333
(909) 866-3437

Interagency Visitor Center
Drawer B
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

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

Mojave Desert Multi-Agency Information Center
California State Parks
43779 15th Street West
Lancaster, CA 93534
(661) 942-0662

Jawbone Station
P.O. Box D
Jct. Hwy. 14 & Jawbone Rd.
Cantil, CA 93519
(760) 373-1146

Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area Visitor Center
51-500 Hwy. 74
Palm Desert, CA 92260
(760) 862-9984

For Emergencies

DIAL 911

or

Federal Interagency Communication Center
(909) 383-5651