

# Open Space

## A Plan of Open Space and Trails for the County of San Bernardino

### Major Open Space Areas

1. **Day Canyon**-This wildlife corridor extends northward from the boundary of the national forest along the alignment of Day Canyon, and contains important riparian areas and many sensitive species, including the wild brown trout. This area should be maintained both for its habitat values and as a dispersion corridor for wildlife to and from the national forest and open space areas within the City of Rancho Cucamonga.
2. **East Etiwanda**-This wildlife corridor includes the southern portion of Etiwanda Canyon, north of the national forest boundary, where private inholdings exist. The canyon contains a stream and riparian habitat, and supports several sensitive species, including the wild brown trout. This area should be maintained both for its habitat values and as dispersion corridor for wildlife to and from the national forest and open space areas within the City of Rancho Cucamonga.
3. **Lytle Creek**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Lytle Creek from the boundary of the national forest northward to approximately Miller Narrows, and contains a stream and riparian habitat, and support several sensitive species, including wild rainbow trout. This area should be maintained both for its habitat values and as a part of a larger dispersion corridor for wildlife to and from the national forest and other open space areas outside.
4. **Middle Fork Lytle Creek**- This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of the Middle Fork of Lytle Creek from Miller Narrows northward, an area which contains riparian habitat and supports several sensitive species, including wild rainbow trout. This area should be maintained for its habitat values an as part of a larger dispersion corridor system for wildlife to and from the national forest and other open space areas outside.
5. **North Fork Lytle Creek**-This wildlife corridor extends northward from Miller Narrows to approximately Chalk Peak. This area contains riparian habitat and supports several sensitive species, including wild rainbow trout. This area should be maintained for both its habitat values and as part of a larger dispersion corridor system for wildlife to and from the national forest and other open space areas outside.
6. **South Fork Lytle Creek**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of the South Fork of Lytle Creek northward from Miller Narrows into the national forest, and contains riparian habitat, which supports sensitive species, including rainbow trout. This area should be maintained both for its habitat values and as part of a large dispersion corridor system for wildlife to and from the national forest and other open space areas.
7. **Lone Pine Canyon**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of the Lone Pine Canyon northward from Blue Gut to Clyde Ranch, and contains riparian in its lower half. Deer live in and move through the canyon. This area should be maintained both for its habitat values and as part of a large dispersion corridor system for wildlife to and from the national forest and other open space areas.
8. **Cajon Wash**-This includes a large area along the Cajon Wash northward from approximately Devore to Mormon Rocks and south to the Santa Ana River. Cajon Creek supports a native fishery and contains significant riparian vegetation. Least Bell's vie habitat exists in this area. Habitat for endangered plants has been found here in the past, although these species have not been found in recent surveys. The Santa Ana River in this area supports the Santa Ana River speckled dace, a fish list as "Of Special Concern" by the Sate of California

9. **Cleghorn Canyon**-This corridor extends westward from the Cajon Wash along the alignment of the Cleghorn Canyon, ultimately connecting with Corridor 13. This area should be maintained as dispersion corridor to ensure species and genetic diversity within the national forest.
10. **Crowder Canyon**- This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Crowder Canyon northward from the junction with Cajon Creek to approximately Summit, and contains riparian habitat and potential habitat for the endangered least Bell's vireo. Open space should be maintained in this area to preserve its habitat values.
11. **Cajon Wash Tributary**-This wildlife corridor, a tributary to Cajon Creek, extends through portions of Sections 22 and 2, R6WT3N, and contains riparian and other important habitat, which are threatened by private inholdings. This area should be maintained as open space to preserve its habitat values and provide a dispersion area for wildlife.
12. **Little Horsethief Canyon**- This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Little Horsethief Canyon from Section R6WT3N to the junction with the Mojave River. Important riparian habitat is located here. This area should be maintained as open space to preserve a dispersion link for wildlife to the Mojave River.
13. **Mojave River Headwaters**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of the Mojave River headwaters from approximately Cleghorn Pass to Lake Silverwood. This area contains riparian and other important habitat, and is an important habitat for deer. This area should be maintained as open space to preserve its habitat values. Connection to the Mojave River should be maintained.
14. **Lake Silverwood**-This area encompasses the environs of Lake Silverwood, which is used as a seasonal perching area by the endangered bald eagle. This area should be preserved to maintain perching sites for the bald eagle, and habitat values for other species found here.
15. **Mojave River**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of the Mojave River from Lake Silverwood northward to the Hesperia area. The Mojave River is the major perennial river in the desert region, and is an area of extreme biologic importance, containing rare desert riparian habitat (including habitat capable of supporting the endangered least Bell's vireo). The Mojave River in this area supports fish, and is therefore worthy of protection; the entire length of the Mojave River should be maintained as open space to provide needed riparian habitat for desert species. Dispersion corridors should be provided along the river through urban areas.
16. **Grass Valley Creek**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Grass Valley Creek from the national forest to its junction with the Mojave River. This area contains riparian habitat and potential habitat for the least Bell's vireo, as well as the Arroyo chub, listed as a "Sensitive Species" by the U.S. Forest Service. The creek serves as dispersion corridor to and from the national forest. This area should be maintained as open space to preserve habitat values and wildlife dispersion.<sup>2</sup>
17. **Deep Creek Tributary and Mojave River**-This area is located portions of Sections 18, 19, and 20, R3WT3N, along the alignment of the tributary to Deep Creek. This area contains riparian habitat and the habitat for the endangered least Bell's vireo, as well as the native arroyo fish, which is listed as a "sensitive Species" by the U.S. Forest Service (all fish supporting streams in the County are rare and worthy of protection). The creek serves as a dispersion corridor to and from the national forest. This area should be maintained as open space to preserve habitat values and wildlife dispersion.
18. **Spotted Owl Habitat**-This includes old-growth forest which provide habitat suitable for the southern spotted owl, generally in and around Jobs Peak, Cedarpines Park, Valley of Enchantment, Crestline, Lake Gregory, Habitat areas for the southern spotted owl and other species should be maintained.

19. **Waterman Canyon**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Waterman Canyon northward from the city of San Bernardino into the national forest, and contains riparian habitat, as well as a good habitat values for deer. Open space should be maintained in this area to preserve habitat values and wildlife dispersion.
20. **Strawberry Creek**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Strawberry Creek from approximately the City of San Bernardino northward to the national forest and ultimately connects across the national forest to Corridor 16. This area contains important riparian habitat. Substantial private ownership along the entire length. Open space should be maintained in this area to preserve habitat values.
21. **Lake Arrowhead**-This includes the environs of Lake Arrowhead, which is used as a seasonal perching area by the endangered bald eagle. Substantial private ownership and extensive urbanization have occurred in the area around the lake. Open space objectives for this area include maintaining perching sites and habitat for the bald eagle and habitat values for other species.
22. **Dispersion Corridor**-This wildlife corridor located generally between the urbanized areas of Lake Arrowhead and Running Springs. This area is important as the last major undeveloped portion of the mountain rim, and provides crucial habitat area and dispersion for animals moving between the northern and southern exposure of the national forest. Wildlife dispersion through the corridor should be maintained.
23. **Deep Creek**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of City Creek from its head waters to the junction with the Santa Ana River. City Creek contains important riparian habitat and a link between the national forest and the Santa Ana River. The endangered Santa Ana woollystar has been sighted along City Creek. The creek also supports native fish, including the Santa Ana sucker, which is listed as and "Sensitive Species." By the U.S. Forest Service. City Creek should be maintained for its habitat values, and as an important link between the Santa Ana River and the national forest.
24. **City Creek**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of City Creek from its headwaters to the junction with the Santa Ana River. City Creek contains important riparian habitat and a link between the national forest and the Santa Ana River. The endangered Santa Ana woollystar has been sighted along City Creek. The creek supports wild trout and native fish, including the Santa Ana River sucker, which is listed as a "Sensitive Species" by the U.S. Forest Service. City Creek should be maintained for its habitat values, and as an important link between the Santa Ana River and the national forest.
25. **Plunge Creek**-This wildlife corridor follows a portion of Plunge Creek from the national forest to the Santa Ana River. Plunge Creek contains riparian habitat, and provides an important link from the national forest to the Santa Ana River. The Creek also supports the Arroyo chub, which is listed by the U.S. Forest Service as a "Sensitive Species." Plunge Creek should be maintained as an open space area to preserve habitat and wildlife dispersion.
26. **Bear Creek**-This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Bear Creek from its junction with the Santa Ana River northward to the outlet of Big Bear Lake. Bear Creek contains some riparian habitat, and is officially designated as a "Wild Trout Stream" by the Department of Fish & Game. Open space should be maintained along Bear Creek to preserve habitat values.
27. **Spoor Canyon Wildlife Corridor**-This wildlife corridor describes a general area which links the proposed Crafton Hills Open Space (see No. 57) with national forest. Wildlife dispersion should be maintained within this corridor to provide continued opportunity for migration into and out of Crafton Hills.
28. **Mountain Home Village/Creek Confluence**-This area is located in the vicinity of Mountain Home Creek, and contains one of the best examples of riparian forest in the San Bernardino

Mountains. The creek supports wild rainbow trout, and is therefore worthy of protection as a native fishery.

29. **Little San Gorgonio-** This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Little San Gorgonio Creek from the Riverside County line to the national forest, contains riparian habitat, and is part of a proposed open space system, which contains Pisgah Peak. Open space should be maintained in this corridor to preserve habitat values and provide for wildlife dispersion. Cooperation should be sought with Riverside County to continue habitat protection in the portion of Little San Gorgonio Creek outside San Bernardino County.
30. **Banning Canyon-** This wildlife corridor follows the length of Banning Canyon from approximately Burnt Canyon to the national forest boundary, ultimately connecting with the South Fork of Whitewater River (Corridor 32). This area contains riparian habitat and a bear population, which use the canyon as a dispersion corridor. Habitat and dispersion values should be maintained, potentially through consolidation of national forest ownership.
31. **Mill Creek-** This wildlife corridor follows the alignment of Mill Creek from Forest Falls to its confluence with the Santa Ana river. Mill Creek is an important riparian area, and support wild rainbow trout (all fish-supporting streams in the County are rare and are worthy of protection). Habitat values in Mill Creek should be maintained. If possible, public ownership should be consolidated.
32. **South Fork Whitewater River-** This corridor follows the alignment of the South Fork of the Whitewater River from approximately Raywood Flat to the national forest boundary. This area contains important riparian habitat, supports native fish, and is an important habitat for Bighorn sheep. The Whitewater River supports a native fishery of a rainbow trout, which may relict population dating from prehistoric time. Habitat values in this area should be maintained; the County should support efforts of the Forest Service to consolidate public/private ownership.
33. **North Fork Whitewater River-** This area follows along the alignment of the North Fork of the Whitewater River within the national forest. This area contains critical Bighorn sheep habitat as well as riparian areas. The Whitewater River supports a native fishery of rainbow trout, which may be a relict population. Habitat values should be maintained here, especially for Bighorn sheep.
34. **Pacific Crest Trail-** This area follows the alignment of the Pacific Crest Trail from the boundary of the national forest to the Riverside County line. In addition to the trail, this area contains riparian and Bighorn sheep habitat. Habitat values should be maintained here, combined with controls to limit visual impacts to areas visible from the Pacific Crest Trail.
35. **Mission Springs-** This area is located in the general vicinity of Mission Springs. This area contains Bighorn sheep habitat, and is traversed by the Pacific Crest Trail. Habitat values here should be maintained, and land use/design controls used to limit visual impacts to areas visible from the Pacific Crest Trail.
36. **Pipes Canyon-** This corridor is located along the alignment of Pipes Canyon in the national forest. This corridor contains important wildlife and riparian habitat particularly on the desert side of the mountains. Natural values here should be maintained, potentially by seeking public ownership of important habitat areas.
37. **Sleepy Creek-** This corridor follows the alignment of Sleepy Creek within the national forest. Sleepy Creek contains important riparian habitat on the desert side of the mountains. Habitat values should be maintained; public ownership of important habitat areas may be appropriate.

38. **Arrastre Creek**-This area follows the alignment of Arrastre Creek from within that national forest to the desert area. This corridor contains important riparian habitat in a desert setting and provides good habitat for birds. This creek is the only site in California at which the hepatic tanager, a bird of concern to the state, is known to occur. Habitat values should be maintained, potentially through public ownership of important habitat areas.
39. **Grapvine Creek**-This area follows the alignment of Grapevine Creek from Cactus Flat to the confluence with Arrastre Creek. Grapevine Creek contains good riparian habitat of special value due to proximity to the desert. Habitat values here should be maintained, potentially through public ownership.
40. **Rattlesnake Canyon**-This corridor follows the alignment of Rattlesnake Canyon northward from the boundary of the national forest. This corridor contains important desert riparian habitat. Natural values should be maintained, potentially through public ownership of important habitat areas.
41. **Shay Meadow**-This area located east of Big Bear and north of the Woodlands area. Shay Meadows is an example of rare wet meadow habitat in the mountain, and supports a variety of endangered plants and animals, including the stickleback fish. Objectives for this area include: maintaining habitat values, seeking public ownership of important habitat areas, preventing development of adjacent areas which adversely affect the watershed, and protecting stickleback, and other species.
42. **Big Bear Lake Watershed**-This area includes the entire watershed of Big Bear Lake, and contains a number of specialized habitat areas, which support a large number of endangered plants and animals (as well as commonly occurring mountain species). Habitat values here should be maintained, potentially by controlling development to prevent damage to important habitat areas.
43. **Holcomb Valley**-This area is located in the Holcomb Valley, which is part of the Big Bear Lake watershed (see Area 42). Holcomb Valley contains several examples of mountain habitat peculiar to this area, including pebble plains, which support a variety of endangered species. Habitat values should be maintained, potentially controlling development to prevent damage to important habitat areas.
44. **Baldwin Lake**-This area is located around Baldwin Lake, east of Big Bear Lake. Baldwin Lake provides rare wet meadow habitat and supports a number of endangered species, including the stickleback fish. Natural values should be maintained, potentially by controlling development to prevent damage to important habitat areas.
45. **Limestone Deposits**-This encompasses an area of limestone deposits on the northern exposure of the San Bernardino Mountains, roughly from White Mountain to Blackhawk Mountain. This area provides habitat for Bighorn Sheep. The limestone deposits support plants peculiar to this area, including species being considered for federal protection as endangered species. Habitat values should be maintained, potentially by controlling development to prevent damage to important habitat areas.
46. **Dispersion Corridor**-This wildlife corridor is located between the Pisgah Peak area (see No. 47) and the boundary of the national forest. This area is important as an area to maintain wildlife dispersion between the Pisgah Peak area and the national forest. Wildlife dispersion through this area should be maintained.
47. **Pisgah Peak**- This area is centered on Pisgah Peak and includes portions of Sections 33, 34, 35, R1WT1S, and Sections 2, 3, 4, R1WT2S. This area consists of a small mountain range, which supports a diversity of wildlife species, including large mammals. Habitat values here should be maintained, potentially by consolidating public/private ownership to reduce potential for destruction of habitat.

48. **Chino Hills Open Space**-This area generally includes a portion of the Chino Hills, including lands set aside as open space within private developments and by the State of California. Important habitat areas and connections with other nearby open space areas should be maintained. Open space land under County jurisdiction should be opened for public use.
49. **Dispersion Corridor**-This is an area within which an open space corridor should be provided to link the Chino Hills area with other open space lands in the vicinity, including the Prado Dam inundation area. This wildlife corridor is needed to allow continued dispersion of wildlife between these areas.
50. **California Institute for Men**-This is the area within the California Institute for Men/California Youth Authority facilities in Chino, noted primarily as a reflection of the large amount of open land here which could become available for public use if the prison facility closes. If the prison facility closes, the County should support the retention of substantial open space in this area.
51. **Chino Dairy Preserve**-This area within the agricultural preserve established by the County Board of Supervisors, and includes the large dairy operations. This is an important farming area, and produces the majority of agricultural area, the Dairy Preserve also has some potential for other open space uses. The County Board of Supervisors has extended agricultural protection in this area though 1997.
52. **Cajon Pass**-This is the area generally within the Cajon Pass area north of Devore to approximately Mormon Rocks. The Cajon Pass area separates the Angeles and San Bernardino national forest, and is in an area which animals must cross to travel between forest. This area also contains important riparian habitat and natural areas. Wildlife dispersion and habitat values in this area should be maintained, potentially by consolidating public/private ownership to prevent damage to important dispersion areas and habitat.
53. **Santa Ana River**-This includes the entire length of the Santa Ana River within San Bernardino County. The Santa Ana River, although urbanized along some portions of its length, is one of the most important habitat riparian areas. In its upper reaches, the river supports wild trout; in its lower reaches, where it passes through urban areas, it has the potential to serve as an important open space resource for human and wildlife use. Among the endangered species living on habitat in the river of the Santa Ana River woollystar, and endangered plant found nowhere else in the world. Many objectives have been developed in the Santa Ana river: maintaining the river as a natural open space area along its entire length; improving habitat values where possible; regulating sand and gravel operations within the river to prevent damage to the habitat constructing the Santa Ana River, regional trail; and cooperating with Riverside County, the U.S. Forest Service, adjacent cities to protect open space resources.
54. **San Timoteo Canyon**-This is the portion of the San Timoteo Canyon within the San Bernardino County, from the County line to its confluence with the Santa Ana River. San Timoteo Canyon remains largely undeveloped, and is an important open space resource both for natural habitat and scenic values. Open space and scenic values along the canyon should be protected, and a regional trail built. Cooperation with Riverside County and adjacent cities should be sought to protect open space resources.
55. **Live Oak Canyon**-This is the portion of Live Oak within San Bernardino County, from the approximately the Crafton Hills to the County line. The portion of Live Oak Canyon south of the I-10 freeway is largely undeveloped, and is an important open space resource both for the natural habitat and scenic values. Identified objectives for this area: Maintain open space and scenic values along the canyon; construct regional trail within the canyon; cooperate with Riverside County and adjacent cities to protect open space resources.

- 56. Crafton Hills Groves**-This area describes an area of existing citrus operations west of the proposed Crafton Hills Open Space area. This area is of value primarily as an agricultural district, although it also has scenic value as an example of the once widespread citrus operations in the San Bernardino Valley. celebrate
- 57. Crafton Hills Open Space**-This is an area adjacent to Yucaipa Regional Park, described as the lands in the Crafton Hills generally above an elevation of 2,400 feet. This is an important open space resource in the urbanizing Redlands/Yucaipa area, and has significant value as a relatively undisturbed habitat area, a scenic resource, and a potential area for recreational open space use.
- 58. Mojave River**-This corridor follows the alignment of the Mojave River from Hesperia northward to past Barstow (see also No. 15). The Mojave River, which is the major perennial river in the desert region, is an area of extreme biologic importance, containing rare desert riparian habitat. The entire length of the Mojave River should be maintained as open space to provide riparian habitat for desert species. Dispersion corridors should be provided along the river through urban areas
- 59. Kelso Dunes Buffer Area**-This is a buffer area adjacent to the Kelso Dunes, extending several miles outward from the boundaries of the federally designated scenic area identified primarily for its scenic values although significant habitat also exist. Scenic resource policies should be enforced here to preserve the appearance of this area and reduce the visual impacts to the Kelso Dunes area. Land uses would destroy scenic or habitat values should be restricted.
- 60. Buffer Area**-This is a buffer adjacent to the Moabi Wildlife Preserve, extending several miles outward from the preserve boundaries. This area is identified primarily for its scenic values, although significant habitat also exists. Land use controls should be used to preserve the open space character of this area, reduce impacts to the wildlife reserve, and restrict land uses, which would destroy scenic, or habitat values.
- 61. Death Valley National Monument Buffer**-This is a buffer area adjacent to the portion of the Death Valley National Monument within San Bernardino County. This area is identified primarily for its scenic values, although significant values exist. Scenic resource controls should be enforced to preserve the appearance of this area and reduce visual impacts to the national monument. Land uses, which would destroy scenic or habitat values, should be restricted.
- 62. Joshua Tree Monument Buffer**-This is the buffer area adjacent to the portion of the Joshua Tree National Monument within San Bernardino County, identified primarily for its scenic values, although significant values exist. Scenic resource controls should be enforced to preserve the appearance of this area and reduce visual impacts to the national monument. Land uses, which would destroy scenic or habitat values, should be restricted.

## Active Trails

The County's Active Trails are intended to become an important part of the recreational scene in San Bernardino County, providing opportunities for many persons---hikers, bicyclist, equestrians, and the physically challenged---to enjoy the County's many natural scenic area. In urban areas, trails will also form an important alternative transportation network, allowing workers to bike to their jobs on an attractive trail system.

1. **Baseline Road Trail (Primary Trail)**-This trail follows Baseline Road, beginning at the County line on the west and ending at the Cajon Creek Trail on the east, near Rialto and San Bernardino. Multiple uses are proposed for this trail, including pedestrian, horseback riding where appropriate, and bicycling.
2. **Cajon Creek Trail (Primary Trail)**-This trail follows Cajon Creek beginning at the community of Devore at the Pacific Crest Trail and extending southward along the creek channel to its terminus at the Santa Ana River. This trail is proposed to multiple uses including hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. Because it passes through undeveloped areas, opportunities for wildlife viewing will exist along many portions of this trail.
3. **Chino Hills Connector (Secondary Trail)**-This trail extends from the San Antonio Creek Trail southwest into Chino Hills State Park. Multiple uses, including hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. Mountain bike use will be important, due to the trail's proximity to the Chino Hills State Park.
4. **City Creek Trail (Secondary Trail)**-This trail follows City Creek, beginning at the creeks terminus at the Santa Ana River and extending northward into the national forest. At the trail's northern terminus, opportunities exist for connection with the trails in the national forest. Multiple uses, including hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling, are possible along this trail, which is enhanced by its proximity to the national forest.
5. **Crafton Hills Trail (Secondary Trail)**-This trail circles the proposed Crafton Hills open space area, providing connections to the Live Oak Canyon Trail and the Mill Creek Trail. Routed around the perimeter of proposed Crafton Hills opens space area, this trail will accommodate multiple used, including, Multiple uses, including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain bicycling.
6. **Cucamonga Creek Trail (Primary Trail)**-This trail follows the route of Cucamonga Creek, providing a connection between Rancho Cucamonga area and the Santa Ana River. The northern reach of this trail extends through the national forest north of Rancho Cucamonga and ultimately connects with Lytle Creek Trail. In it southern reach, this trail will be constructed primarily within the land controlled by the County Flood Control District. Multiple uses, including hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling are proposed for this trail. Due to its route through urban areas, this trail has great potential for use as an alternative-commuting route.
7. **Day Creek Trail (Primary Trail)**-The trail follows a north-south route along Day Creek, primarily using lands controlled by the County Flood Control District. The northern terminus of this trail is at the Frontline Trail; the southern terminus is the County line, where this trail could link with the Riverside County trail system. Multiple uses for this trail, including hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling can occur on this trail. Due to its route through urban areas, the Day Creek Trail has great potential for use as an alternative-commuting route.
8. **Deer Creek Trail(Secondary Trail)**-This trail follows the route of Deer Creek, connecting the Day Creek Trail with the Guasti Regional Park. Multiple uses are proposed for this trail including



hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Due to its route through urban areas, the trail has great potential for use as an alternative-commuting route.

9. **Devils Canyon Connector (Secondary Trail)**-The trail provide a connection between the Rialto Trail and the Devils Canyon Recreation Area. Its route follows Casa Grande Drive, crosses the Cajon Creek trail north of Muscoy, and then continues to the Recreation Area and the national forest along the general alignment of the California Aqueduct. Multiple uses will occur on this trail including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking as terrain allows.
10. **Edison/Schaefer Connector (Secondary Trail)**-This trail extends eastward from the San Antonio Creek Trail, following Edison Avenue east to Euclid Avenue, then north to Schaefer Avenue, east to the County line, north to Riverside Avenue, east to Etiwanda, north to the approximate alignment of Philadelphia, and then east to its terminus at the Jurupa Trail. Multiple uses are proposed for this trail, including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Due to its route through urban areas, the trail has great potential for use as an alternative-commuting route.
11. **Frontline Trail (Primary Trail)**-This trail generally follows the base of the mountains north of the communities of Upland, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana. This trail provides an east-west connection between the San Antonio Creek Trail and the Frontline Connector Trail. Multiple uses are proposed for this trail, including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking.
12. **Frontline Connector (Secondary Trail)**-This trail connects to the eastern terminus of the Frontline Trail with the Lytle Creek Trail and western terminus of the Greenbelt Trail. The alignment of this trail follows Sierra Avenue and Devore Road. Multiple uses are proposed for this trail, including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking.
13. **The Greenbelt Trail (Primary Trail)**-This trail generally follows the base of the mountains and foothills east of the Cajon Pass, from Cajon Creek to the Santa Ana River Trail. The City of San Bernardino in coordination has developed a detailed routing plan for this trail with civilian volunteers. Multiple uses can occur on this trail, including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking.
14. **Jurupa Hills Trail (Secondary Trail)**-This trail circle and traverses the Jurupa Hills area in the southern portion of Fontana, and includes two links to Santa Ana River Trail in Riverside County. Multiple uses are appropriate on this trail, including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking.
15. **Live Oak Canyon Trail (Secondary Trail)**-This trail follows the route of Wilson Creek from Yucaipa Regional to the San Timoteo Creek Trail. Multiple uses including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. This trail passes through undeveloped/rural areas, and may require installation of comfort stations, rest/water stops, and similar amenities.
16. **Lytle Creek Trail (Secondary Trail)**-This trail follows the route of Lytle Creek from the Pacific Crest Trail to a connection with the Frontline Connector and Devils Canyon Connector trails north of Fontana. Multiple uses including hiking, horseback riding, and biking are proposed for this trail, as terrain allows. Opportunities for wildlife viewing will exist along many portions of this trail, which passes through undeveloped areas; installation of comfort stations, rest/water stops, and similar amenities may be necessary.
17. **Mid-City Connector (Secondary Trail)**-This trail connects the Santa Ana River Trail and the San Timoteo Creek Trail through San Bernardino, extending northward to the Greenbelt Trail and the National Forest. Multiple uses are proposed for this trail, including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Due to its route through urban areas, the trail has great potential for use as an alternative-commuting route.

18. **Mill Creek Trail (Secondary Trail)**-This trail follows the route of Mill Creek, linking the Santa Ana River Trail near Angelus Oaks with the Santa Ana River Trail near Mentone and Highland. Multiple uses including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. This trail passes through undeveloped/rural areas, and may require installation of comfort stations, rest/water stops, and similar amenities.
19. **Reche Canyon Trail (Secondary Trail)**-This trail follows the general route of Reche Canyon Road southward from the Santa Ana River Trail into Riverside County. Multiple uses are proposed for this trail including hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking as terrain allows.
20. **Rialto Trail (Secondary Trail)**-From its southerly terminus at the Santa Ana River Trail, the Rialto Trail extends northward along Agua Mansa Road, then travels through Rialto adjacent to Cactus Avenue. The Trail follows Highland Avenue west to Locust, then north to Casa Grande Drive and west to Sierra Avenue. This trail is proposed to have multiple uses, including hiking horseback riding, and bicycling.
21. **San Antonio Creek Trail (Primary Trail)**-This trail follows the route of flood control facilities along San Antonio Creek from the San Antonio Heights area north of Upland to the Santa Ana River Trail on the south. Since this trail lies in San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties, effective coordination between agencies will be necessary. Multiple uses are appropriate on this trail, including hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, and mountain biking depending on terrain. Due to its route through urban areas, the trail has great potential for use as an alternative-commuting route.
22. **San Timoteo Creek Trail (Secondary Trail)**-This trail generally follows the route of San Timoteo Creek, linking the Live oak Canyon with the Santa Ana River via a route which travels through a largely undeveloped area south of Redlands and Loma Linda. This trail is proposed to support multiple uses, including hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. This trail passes through undeveloped/rural areas, and may require installation of comfort stations, rest/water stops, and similar amenities. Because it passes through natural areas, opportunities for wildlife viewing exist along portions of the trail.
23. **Santa Ana River Trail (Primary Trail)**-This trail follows the Santa Ana River from its headwaters near Heartbar to the county /line. For detailed information on this trail, refer to the master plan complete by the Regional Parks Department. This trail is proposed to have multiple uses, including hiking horseback riding, and bicycling.

## **Historic Desert Trails**

The County's propose Historic Trails are intended to serve as a reminder of the early residents and settlers who laid the groundwork for the San Bernardino County of today.

1. **Colorado River Trail**-This is an approximately 85 mile propose State trail along the Colorado River
2. **Death Valley Trail**-This is a proposed State trail of approximately 75 miles from Death Valley National Monument southwest to Los Angeles County, connecting with the proposed Owens Valley State Trail.
3. **Mojave Indian Trail**-Early settlers used this 100 mile historic trail, which travels from the Colorado River near Needles northwest to Piute Springs West to Marl Springs, and southwest to Afton Canyon, Yermo, and the Mojave River. This trail ultimately connects with the Old Spanish Santa Fe and Mormon Trail.
4. **Old Government Military Trail**-The U.S. Armt established this historic trail from the site of Fort Mojave on the Colorado River west to Fort Piute, Government Holes, Mail Springs, Fort Soda, Afton Canyon, and Yermo.
5. **Old Spanish Santa Fe Mormon Trail**-This historic trail connects to Summit Valley via the Mojave River with the cities of Victorville, Hesperia, and Barstow, ultimately traveling to Inyo county.

