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**California State Parks,
Mojave Sector Office**
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(661) 946-6092
(711, TTY Relay Service)

Location: Lancaster Road, west of Lancaster; between 205th and 210th Street West. Park along Lancaster Road and walk in at the main gate.

Park Hours: Sunrise-Sunset

Admission: Free

Please Observe the Following Rules:

ALL features of the park are protected; collecting or damaging natural or cultural features is prohibited.

Dogs are not allowed on any California State Park trails, with the exception of Service dogs.

For More Information:

www.parks.ca.gov
[www.Facebook.com/
RipleyDesertWoodland](http://www.Facebook.com/RipleyDesertWoodland)

Arthur B. Ripley Desert Woodland State Park

RIPLEY NATURE TRAIL



1/4 Mile; Easy walk

Enjoy the park's self-guided nature trails and educational display, and relax in the shade of the picnic table ramada.



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WELCOME to Arthur B. Ripley Desert Woodland State Park. On this 560-acre site, you will find a prime example of a virgin Joshua tree and California juniper forest.

Except for the non-native annual grasses that have replaced much of the native bunch grasses, this is how the western part of the Mojave Desert likely appeared to early explorers such as Pedro Fages (1772), Father Garcés (1776), or John C. Fremont (1848) as they ventured through the area.

Joshua trees and California junipers are the dominate species of plants, with a large undergrowth of California buckwheat, golden bush, Mormon tea, blue sage, and beavertail cactus. In the spring following a wet winter, many annual species such as chia, rock cress, golden gilia, filaree, goldfields, coreopsis, fiddleneck, blue dicks, pennyroyal, vinegar weed, and scarlet bugler bloom throughout the park.

This habitat is unique in that it is a transition area between desert and mountain climates, resulting in a mix of plants that are usually not found together.

The park is named for Arthur Ripley (1901-1988) who willed the property to the State. As a farmer, he cleared and farmed a large amount of acreage in the western part of the Antelope Valley, but he also was concerned enough about the Joshua/juniper woodlands to leave this area in a pristine state.

Text by Milt Stark

1. In the spring, Joshua trees may form pineapple-shaped flower buds. Other flowers that bloom in this area are tidy tips, combs bur, filaree, fiddleneck, sun cups, silver puffs, and comet blazing stars. California buckwheat bushes form white flower clusters around May, which mature to a red-brown color.

2. As you walk through the park look for the many animal trails, such as in front of you and off to the right, which have been established for hundreds of years.

The most common animal you might see on your walk is the black-tailed jack rabbit and sometimes a cottontail rabbit. Other creatures in the park are:



woodrats, Antelope ground squirrel, coyotes, ravens, kangaroo rats, the meadow mouse, roadrunners, king snakes, rattlesnakes and mourning doves.



3. California junipers (*Juniperus californica*) with cones are male, whereas the

ones which have berries are female. However, these junipers have been observed to change sex! More information about the peculiarities of the park's junipers can be found by walking the "Rare Juniper Trail" with its brochure.

The bluish-green berries will take a year and a half to mature, and is food for birds and rodents. Coyotes eat them, but they seem to pass through without being digested. As you look around, you will see very few small junipers. The seeds in the cones are very difficult to germinate.

4. To the right of the numbered post, the silver-leaved shrub is blue sage (*Salvia dorrii*). This plant is very fragrant, especially in the spring and during rain showers. The blue flowers grow on tall spikes during spring months. This plant belongs to the mint family, which all have square stems.



A close relative also in the mint family is the annual chia, dead stalks of which may be seen in many places along the walk throughout the year. Look for 10- to 18-inch-high stalks with two round pods, one of which the stalk grows through.

5. Note the small Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia* var. *herbertii*) in front of you. These may have germinated from seed, but more likely sprouted from the underground rhizomes of a mother tree. In this manner, the tree clones itself. Although Joshua seeds germinate fairly easily, most of the seeds are eaten by birds, animals, or the larva of the pronuba moth which pollinates the blossom.

6. Note the crown sprouts growing from the base of the Joshua trees in front of

you. Probably no other tree grows in such grotesque forms as does the Joshua, especially these found in this park. The *herbertii* variety prefers deep sandy soil and rarely reaches more than 14 feet tall.

Also note that as the green spiked leaves die, they turn grey and fold down against the branch or trunk. As the tree ages, they fall off, leaving a bark-like covering.

The age of the slow-growing Joshua is unknown. Some botanists believe that they may live about 200 years while others believe it is much longer. The trunk does not have annual growth rings like other trees do, but rather contain a fibrous material like a palm tree.

7. The pieces of wood on the ground in front of you are called petrified yucca. Some of this material is quite dense, and very heavy. Noted botanist Edmund Jaeger wrote about this material, "The so-called petrified wood, much prized as fuel by desert settlers, is made by the plant as it lays down silica in the cell walls in its attempt to wall off the injuries done by the borers, by fire, or by wind." The rest of the dead Joshua tree is very light weight and fibrous.

8. To the left of the post and also to the right of the juniper are beavertail cacti (*Opuntia basilaris*), one of the two cacti which are indigenous to the Antelope Valley. In the spring, these plants produce very showy, magenta colored flowers up to three inches across. The wine-colored fruit was eaten by the American Indians and makes an excellent jelly.



As you walk to the next point of interest, take a look at the Tehachapi Mountains to the north (to the left) of the path, rising to an elevation of 7,988 feet. They are the southern end of the Sierra Nevada Range and separate the San Joaquin Valley from the Antelope Valley. One of the original spellings of the name was "tehichipi", presumably an American Indian word, or at least the way the settlers spelled the Yokut Indian word, but the Southern Pacific Railroad changed the name to its present spelling.

On the right of the path, observe the dead juniper in stark contrast to the living trees.

9. If you look closely at the ground to the left of the post, you will see small black spots on the earth which, when wet, look like black moss. These are "cryptogamic crusts" formed by cyanobacteria, the oldest form of life known. The sheaths formed by the cyanobacteria give the soil great stability and tensile strength and enhance resistance to erosional forces such as wind and water, as well as hide moisture and nutrients to be used by desert shrubs.

10. Junipers were cut by early settlers for firewood and fence posts. Even today one can find a few of these posts still standing, as they resist decay almost as well as redwood.

If you look under the juniper bush, you may see openings to animal burrows. In the live juniper to the right, the large pile of twigs is a wood rat's nest. There are many throughout the park; see how many you can spot.



But please, do not disturb anything.

11. The large bushy tree in front of you is a blue elderberry tree (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*), growing somewhat out of its typical habitat in the canyons and foothills to the south.

The berries are eaten by birds and small animals, or are made into a jelly by humans. Early Europeans believed that the witches lived in the elderberry trees.

12. The large groups of green plants near the post, with thin stems and apparently no leaves, are Mormon tea (*Ephedra nevadensis*). In the spring they do have insignificant leaves. The male plant will have orange stamen-like growths from the nodules, while the female plant will produce small green cones. The local American Indians, the Kitanemuk, made a tea from the plant which was used to treat upper respiratory problems. They would also place bunches of the plant in the springs to sweeten the water.

As you return to the picnic area, look to your left toward a large field of grey-green shrubs. This is rabbit brush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), an early-stage recovery plant that began growing after the field was last planted with grain in 1971. During the fall months, these shrubs are covered with yellow blooms.

The goal of California State Parks is to replant the field in Joshuas and junipers in order to help restore it to its original state.