## Trail Safety Tips

1. **Know where you are and where you’re going.**
2. **Bring more water than you think you’ll need, and maybe some snacks.**
3. **Let someone know where you’re going and when you expect to return.**
4. **Do NOT approach wildlife. Learn to recognize snakes and never try to handle them.**
5. **Don’t hike alone. Stay together. If you get separated, those in the lead should stop at any fork in the trail so those behind can catch up.**
6. **Do NOT mix alcoholic beverages with hiking. Your safety depends on you staying alert.**
7. **Stay on the trail if you are injured or incapacitated, so you are easier to locate.**
8. **Wear stout footwear – preferably with good ankle support. Footwear should have good tread, which will reduce the risk of falling.**
9. **Dress appropriately. Wear a hat for protection from the sun or to keep warm. Protect your eyes with glasses/ sunglasses.**
10. **Learn to recognize plants/ vegetation. Avoid poison oak. Wash your clothing after hiking if it’s been to exposed to poison oak – The contact dermatitis can be very unpleasant.**
11. **Carry a cell phone with you.**
12. **Be aware that you may be sharing the trail with other hikers, bikers and horses. Be alert!**
13. **Wear sunscreen during the day. Long-sleeved shirts can help reduce sun-damage to your skin.**
14. **Keep dogs on leashes.**
15. **Children should remain with adults and be discouraged from running. Running could trigger the prey instincts of near by animals (such as large cats).**
16. **Do NOT overexert yourself. Know when to turn around.**
A hiking trip should be a pleasant experience—a day outside and a chance to get a little exercise. Theft and vandalism at trailhead parking areas is a problem that affects many areas.

Many items are stolen from parked vehicles, including credit cards and personal identification, which can lead to identity theft and other hardships for the victim.

Some thieves, dressed like fellow hikers, loitering around and watch other hikers hide wallets, valuables, and the like in vehicles, or watch them hide keys on the outside. The vehicles are entered once the owners embark on their hike.

To avoid becoming a victim of a theft or burglary while you are hiking, follow these simple tips:

- **DO NOT** leave personal identification or credit cards in your vehicle, even for a short time.
- **NEVER** bring anything with you (that you consider valuable) when you GET OUT OF YOUR VEHICLE. Carry your identification and cell phone.
- **BRING** an appropriate-sized backpack to carry everything you will need, while hiking away from your vehicle. Carry your personal valuables with you.
- **TAKE EVERYTHING VALUABLE OUT OF YOUR CAR** prior to going to your destination.
- **DO NOT** leave purses, backpacks or bags, which look like they could contain valuables visible in your vehicle.

**BE PREPARED:** store the police department's telephone number in your cell phone.

**IF** you must store any personal items in the trunk of your vehicle, do so before you arrive at your destination. Never place your items into the trunk once at your destination. Someone may be watching the trail heads and parking lots.

Immediately report any suspicious activity you observe to the RSRPD Park Rangers or the Simi Valley Police Department, or Ventura County Sheriff.

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**Rancho Simi Trail Blazers**

**FREE** trail hikes in Simi Valley:

**Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings.**

**Come hike with us!**

Call or view our website for information about:

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- **Hiking Schedules**
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- **Trail Project Days**

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**Lots of fun with people who share your interest in the outdoors.**
Please Note: All trail distances and elevations are approximate calculations and refer to total exposed trail surface/surfaces.

Some trails have roadways that intersect the trail or multiple portions of the trail; please use caution when crossing/using roadways.

Simi Valley Trails


Oak Park Trails

The trail begins at Oak Park (a County of Ventura facility), which is located on the north side of the railroad tracks at the northern end of Quimisa Drive. The trail loops up to the west and down to the south through an oak woodland back to Alamos Canyon. The trail is approximately 6 miles round trip.

The name “alamos” refers, in this case, to western sycamore trees, of which there are still some along the main canyon. At the high point along the trail there are bucolic vistas over a vast rolling landscape with only a few hints of a man-modified landscape. The bottom of Alamos Canyon is made up of Holocene Epoch (the last 10-11,000 years) alluvial gravel, sand and silt of floodplain areas. The higher level areas in the northwest are older terraces of surficial sediments of middle Pleistocene Epoch age, i.e., the last 1.6 million years. The remaining hills are part of the Sespe Formation - which is of the Oligocene Formation (the last 38-24 million years) and is non-marine semi- friable bedded sandstone with pebbly strata.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

Please Note: Map is an approximate representation and may not be to scale.
The trail can begin at any of its many trailheads. Four of those occur where the trail is interrupted by roadways. Beautiful canyon, valley and mountain views are afforded from the main ridge. At the south, the trail starts on the eastern side of Erringer Road north of the elaborate water pumping station and fire station. The trail soon crosses a stream bed. From there one can continue to the top of the ridge to the east or continue on the trail northwesterly along the east side of the water course. The ridge route extends northerly all the way to Lost Canyons Drive. From there the other half of the full trail extends southerly back to the trailhead near the fire station.

The bedrock geology is entirely within the Sespe Formation, which is a non-marine fluviatile. It represents over-bank sediments deposited in a tropical forest floodplain.

Plants along the trail include those of a riparian, ruderal grassland, and coastal sage scrub plant associations. Most of the area includes plants that are native to the area but many are introduced species.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at [www.rsrpd.org](http://www.rsrpd.org).

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This trail intersects several roadways: Please use caution when crossing/using roadways.
The Canyon View Trail extends for 1.7 miles along the top of the ridge south of Long Canyon Village in Wood Ranch. The trailhead is located on the northern side of Long Canyon Road a few hundred feet east of Wood Ranch Parkway. The trail ends where it joins the eastern end of Long Canyon Road. It enjoys magnificent vistas of both Simi Valley and Wood Ranch. A loop route may be created by returning along Long Canyon Road, approximately another 1.3 miles.

The Trail is characterized by degraded grasslands and coastal sage scrub on south facing slopes. Grasses include primarily Mediterranean species. Other plants include California Sagebrush and California Everlasting. The north facing slopes, i.e., north of the top of the ridge, is shaded. Plant types include purple, white and black sages. Just west of the western trailhead, by the rocks, can be found the red bush monkey flower - an unusual variety of the yellow bush monkey flower that is found in a very limited geographical range.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
The names of the trail is Spanish for “goat”. Once you have hiked the trail you will understand that the domestic goat is the only grazing animal that can make use of those side hills.

Access to Chivo Canyon is to the east down the road to the access road to the eastern side of the canyon and the storm water detention basin formed effected by the road fill across the canyon. The trail proceeds up the canyon for about 0.7 mile past the fork to the west, i.e., the Tapo Canyon Trail, at which point the trail extends to the northeast for about another 0.9 miles.

The geology along this trail involves three separate geological units. The first is the Las Llajas Formation, which is of marine origin and is of middle Eocene age (i.e., deposited roughly 45 million year ago). A little less than a half a mile up the canyon, it is crossed by the Simi-Santa Rosa Fault, which trends generally east-west. On the north side of the fault line is the Santa Susana Formation, which is of marine origin and of Paleocene age. Then you will encounter more of the Las Llajas Formation as previously described.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
The Chumash Trail is approximately 2.8 miles in length, extending from the northern end of Flanagan Drive to the top of the ridge 1.3 miles north of Rocky Peak. To get to the trailhead, take Yosemite Avenue north from the 118 Freeway in Simi Valley. Flanagan Drive is the first right turn north of Alamo Street. Flanagan Drive forms the western boundary of the Chumash Park, which includes beautiful sandstone rock formations, complete with caves.

The Trail begins in a clayey shale and siltstone, with some interbedding of sandstone strata of the Santa Susana Formation. After the first quarter of a mile up the mountain at the first level area, a wide stratum of large cobbles is encountered, which is the Simi Conglomerate of the Santa Susana Formation.

Within the next half mile the Chatsworth Formation is entered. That formation continues to the top of the ridges. The Chatsworth Formation is composed primarily of light gray, fine to medium grained sandstone. Once one tops the ridge at the trail’s intersection with the Rocky Peak Fire Road, the Trail begins in grasslands, moves quickly into coastal sage scrub, and finally into the chaparral plant community. Animals that may be seen along the trail include: birds, such as turkey vultures, red-tailed hawks and many more.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

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The main entrance to the park is located at the eastern end of Smith Road. From the parking lot a trail extends from the eastern end northeast along the south side of the Arroyo Simi to the Camp Rotary picnic shelter. From there the trail extends up a switchback trail, which is the lower end of the Lower Stagecoach Trail. Off of that trail, at the top of the steep section there is an intersection with the Wildlife Corridor Trail, which extends to the north under the freeway, and from there continues generally to the northeast where it connects with the Rocky Peak Trail. A trail extends to the southwest along the north side of the Arroyo Simi past the Jungle Jim pond, at which one can cross over the old dam to the south side of the arroyo or continue on to the site of “Silvertown,” once a western town movie set.

Nearly all of the Corriganville Park was burned in 2018. While most of the trees survived, most of the shrubs, grasses and forbes were burnt off completely.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
Creekside Trail

The trail begins at the eastern end of the Challenger Park parking lot, i.e., off of the southern end of First Street. From the parking lot take the dirt road ramp up the steep hillside. Follow the dirt road around the point of the hill. Then continue on the trail to the east southeast and continue around until the trail gets to the convergence of Montgomery and Long Canyon Road. From there you may return to the parking lot by going back on the trail or walking the sidewalk back to the entrance to Challenger Park. The entire trail is within the park.

The overall geomorphology of the area is quite interesting in that while the east-west trending Simi Hills have been uplifted over the last one to two million years, runoff from Long, Oak and & Montgomery canyons has continued to erode and maintain its route northward. The result is water gap through the ridge. Imagining how this happened leads one to appreciate the concept of “geologic time” and how truly recent our arrival is on this Earth. Plants in any area change not just over thousands of years but also over cycles of a few years. Plant communities not only evolve due to climate change but also due to wetter and drier periods of a few years.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

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The Hummingbird Trail begins 0.2 miles north of the 118 Freeway on the southern side of Kuehner Drive at the eastern end of Simi Valley. It extends down along Hummingbird Creek, crosses the creek just north of the 118 Freeway and then climbs through beautiful sandstone rock formations for a total length of 2.0 miles and an elevation gain of over 1,000 feet where it intersects the Rocky Peak Fire Road some 0.8 miles north of the Rocky Peak Interchange of the freeway.

The trail begins at the northeastern edge of the Chatsworth Formation, which is the name that geologists have given to the massive sandstone formations at the eastern end of Simi Valley. The formation is of Cretaceous age, locally greater than 65.8 million years. The formation itself extended to the end of the Cretaceous Period, at which time about half of the types of the animal life on this planet became extinct, including dinosaurs, due to the impact of a large meteorite where the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico is now located.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

Caution: Portions of this trail have rock formations that may require climbing.

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The trailhead is located on the northern side of Evening Sky Drive. Park on the northern side of the road. The trail extends 5.5 miles to the northeast along the bottom of the canyon. It is a maintained road. From there you may use the Rocky Fire Road to connect to the top of the ridge to the south, which connects to the top of the Chumash Trail or to continue along the fire road to Santa Susana Pass.

The geology along the trail begins in the Santa Susana Formation (of Paleocene age), which is a dark gray micaceous clayey shale with thin sandstone strata of marine origin. After the first mile (yes, there are mile markers), and continuing for about one-half mile, you enter the Llajas Formation (Eocene age), which is a gray micaceous claystone/siltstone and a light gray to tan soft semi-friable sandstone, which is of marine origin. After about a third of a mile you move into the Monterey Formation (middle Miocene age), which is thinly bedded, soft clayey to Calcareous shale of marine origin.

Plant life in the canyon and on the surrounding hills has been affected by the high frequency of wild fires. The result is Mediterranean annual grasses with herbaceous annuals and scattered shrubs. Some purple needle-grass, a California native, is present occasionally along the roadway.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
The Long Canyon Trail begins at the parking lot southwest of the intersection of Wood Ranch Parkway and Long Canyon Road. The trail offers spectacular views of Long Canyon, Bard Reservoir and the mountains to the north. The trail begins in gray clayey siltstone and tan sandstone of Eocene/Oligocene age. From the south end of the trail hikers can connect to other trails within the Conejo Park and Recreation District.

One stretch of the trail, about two thirds of the way up passes through a conglomerate zone in a sandstone matrix. On the ridge top moving to the east you will encounter sandstone with molluscan fossils of Paleocene age. As you hike up the trail you can see a massive sandstone outcropping where hundreds of tons of the rock overhang collapsed one day. The views from the trail of the sandstone outcroppings are spectacular.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

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Mt. McCoy Trail

Mt. McCoy is the hill with the large cross on it at the western end of Simi Valley. The Mt. McCoy Trail begins at the western end of Washburn Street. To get there, you take Royal Avenue west of Madera Road, take a right at the “T” intersection with Acapulco Avenue and an immediate left onto Washburn. The trail begins where Washburn curves and becomes Los Amigos Avenue.

Tradition suggests that a cross has existed atop Mt. McCoy since the early 1800s, when the cross served both as a religious symbol and as a beacon on the El Camino Real (King’s Highway).

The Mt. McCoy Trail begins in the non-marine upper Sespe Formation. The Sespe is made up of soft sandstones that, at this location, were laid down roughly 24 million years ago in a tropical forest environment.

The plant communities present along the trail transition from a degraded grassland, through coastal sage scrub and into chaparral as one moves up the hill, with some mixture of all three vegetative types in many areas.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrdp.org.

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The trail has three trailheads. One is on the east side of Yosemite Avenue, just north of Flanagan Drive. The northern-most trailhead is on the south side of Evening Sky Drive, east of Rising Star Avenue. The trailhead for the Las Llajas Canyon Trail is located on the north side of Evening Sky Drive, a couple of hundred feet east of the North Ridge Trail trailhead. The trail offers wonderful views of Simi Valley and the surrounding hills.

The trail traverses the Santa Susana Formation, which is made up of dark gray micaceous clay shale, which is crumbly. The shale weathers into a high clay soil, which can be sticky during and after wet weather.

Most of the trail and adjacent areas are dominated by “ruderal” grasslands. The grasses are entirely made up of annual grasses from the Mediterranean Basin.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
The trail begins off of Hidden Ranch Drive on the southern side of the street just to the west of the arches into the single-family detached home area. The trail follows an old ranch road, which rises steadily for more than a 300 foot increase in elevation to the west. It extends 0.6 miles to the top of the ridge, which provides excellent views over much of Simi Valley. The width of the road, i.e., the old dirt road, is sufficient to provide safety for hikers, although one must still watch out for rattlesnakes and other wildlife. From its terminus hikers must return the way they came.

Most of the bedrock under the trail is made up of the “Santa Susana Formation,” which is of marine origin and is of Paleocene age - that was deposited 56-65 million years ago. It is made up of dark gray micaceous clay shale, including thin sandstone strata.

The plants along the trail can be classified as typical of the “Coastal Sage Scrub” plant association, even though the mountain hillsides are mostly north facing.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

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The Rocky Peak Trail can be accessed from the 118 Freeway or Santa Susana Pass Rd. The trailhead is located at the end of Rocky Peak Rd., due north.

The actual Rocky Peak is about 1,000 feet to the northeast. The top of the peak is the boundary between Los Angeles and Ventura counties.

Most of the Rocky Peak Trail is located in the Chatsworth Formation, which is the name that geologists have given to the massive sandstone formations at the eastern end of Simi Valley. The formation is upper Cretaceous Period in age, dating from approximately 70-75 million years ago.

Of special interest along the trail is the Santa Susana Tarplant, which is a state-designated “rare” plant. It grows primarily out of the cracks in sandstone, and has a very limited range that is focused on the eastern end of Simi Valley, and other sites with massive sandstone.

For more information, please visit our trails page at www.rsrpd.org.

Please Note: Map is an approximate representation and may not be to scale.
The trail begins at the southeastern corner of Runkle Park, which is located at the southern end of Fir Street. The trail runs south southeast down the western side to the stormwater detention basin and then the trail switches to the eastern side of the canyon bottom. The trail there rises as a well maintained road over the high point on the cascade structure and then continues to the south southeast for about a half a mile where it turns to the southeast through the old quarry and then up into the hills.

The valley bottom consists of alluvial fill of sand, gravel and clayey material. The hillsides above the valley bottom are made up of the Santa Susana Formation, i.e., gray micaceous clay stone and siltstone with thin sandstone beds. The formation is of Pliocene age - roughly 3.5 to 1.6 million years.

Three different plant associations are present along the trail. These include: riparian, coastal sage scrub and chaparral.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

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The trailhead begins on the eastern side of Lilac Lane off of the Old Santa Susana Pass Road and extends northerly over the hill to the Santa Susana Pass Road just east of the Rocky Peak Interchange with the 118 Freeway. While short, it yields a complete exposure of the geology and plants of the area.

Before there was a stagecoach route over Santa Susana Pass ("kashiwee", meaning "the pass" to the Chumash Indians), there was an Indian Trail.

The trail extends through massive sandstone outcroppings that are called the Chatsworth Formation. The formation is of Cretaceous age, locally 68-75 million years old.

The Chaparral Plant Community dominates the Stagecoach Trail. The community is made up of evergreen shrubs with small hard leaves.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
This small trailhead, begins on the east side of Tapo Canyon Road just south of the intersect with Lost Canyons Drive. The trail extends to the northeast for 1.4 miles to a pass where the trail forks. To the north the trail loops for 1.0 miles where it intersects with the 0.6 miles southern branch of the trail. The trail extends for 0.3 miles to its intersection with the Chivo Canyon Trail. The trail is approximately 4.65 miles when incorporating Tess’s Loop.

All of this trail is part of El Rancho Simi, which was granted to Santiago Pico, a retiring soldier in the Spanish army. The name Tapo comes down to us from the name of the premier Chumash Indian village in Simi Valley. That village was named Ta‘apu. (No, we don’t know the meaning of the name. While Dr. Alfred Kroeber and others list the meaning of the name as the California yucca, it is now clear that the meaning of Ta‘apu is unknown.)

The canyons include oak woodlands, while the slopes of the canyons can generally be characterized as coastal sage scrub plant association. North facing slope includes some chaparral species. Plants encountered are California sagebrush, purples, black and white sages, California encelia, California buckwheat, deer weed, blue elderberry, and many others.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrdp.org.

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Wood Ranch Trail

The trail extends westerly from Coyote Hills Park (on Valley Gate Road) to the north-south segment, which extends from a trailhead off of Humboldt Road, west of Grinnel Court, south over a high ridge to the “T” intersection with the Canyon View Trail (extending to the east and west on top of the ridge) down to Long Canyon Road. The overall trail length is more than one and a third miles one way.

The trail affords excellent views of Simi Valley and its surrounding hills. The hike involves an elevation gain of about 700 feet overall. Much of that is quite steep. However, not all portions of the trail need to be hiked on any single visit. The trail segment from Coyote Hills Park to the north-south segment intersection and back, to this writer, the most interesting and has the greatest variety of plants.

The plant life along the trail is consistent with the Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Association. Plants, as encountered from the Coyote Hills Park include coyote brush, Mediterranean mustard and California sagebrush.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

Please Note: Map is an approximate representation and may not be to scale.
The trail is located on the east side of Lindero Canyon Road south of Rockfield Street. The trail surrounds the north, east and south sides of a residential development on Concerto and Rhapsody Drives. The trailheads are on the north and south sides of the subdivision. The trail abuts tightly to the back yards of the homes, but is about five feet below the yards. The trail is short but sweet! The eastern side of the trail is creekside, with running water and a dense tree cover. “Lindero,” as in Lindero Canyon Road, means “boundary” - The boundary between two Spanish land-grants that ran in a straight line from the center of the canyon in the south, and north to the top of Simi Peak.

Plants along the trail are a mixture of exotic and native species.

Animals that may be observed along the trail include mammals, such as California ground squirrels, Botta’s pocket gophers, brush rabbits and desert cottontails, many types of bats, raccoons, coyotes, striped skunks, and maybe mountain lions and bobcats.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
The trail has two entry points off of Lindero Canyon Road. One is at the northern end of King James Court. The other entrance is at the eastern side of the wash on the northern side of Lindero Canyon Road immediately east of King James Court.

The trail uses an old ranch road to and from China Flat. It begins at an elevation of approximately 1400’. After about the first quarter of a mile up the remainder of the hike to China Flat is under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The trail also extends east and connects with the Rock Ridge East Trail.

The entire area is underlain by the Chatsworth Formation, which is of marine sandstone of late Cretaceous age.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

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Medea is Spanish for “middle,” so the name is probably from the rancho period. There are three segments of the trail. The first segment extends between Oak Hills Drive on the south, along the east side of Medea Creek north to Calle Rio Vista. Some workout stations are present along the asphalt trail. Workout stations are also present along Oak Hills Drive. The vegetation along either side of the canyon is lush and is dominated by Valley and coast live oak trees.

The Second segment extends south of Oak Hills Drive and beyond Conifer Street. The trail is paved on the east side of the creek. On the west side one segment is a dirt path. At the southern end is a pedestrian bridge. The trails are well used and generally abut housing.

The third segment of the trail extends from Sunnycrest Drive north to Kanan Road near the Oak Park Library.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
The trail has five trailheads. Two are off of the lower parking lot just off of Hollytree Drive. One trail is a paved road along the east side of the park and then continues north to Bromely Drive. The other returns south to the park and continues along the west side of the park. Just south of Bromely Drive is a dirt track, which parallels the paved road along the east side of the wash bottom before returning to the paved section. A paved road extends to the east to a dog park. The third and fourth trailheads are north & west of Bromely Drive, and the last is the northern most (Lindero Canyon Rd.). The trail round trip is approximately 2 3/4 miles. The views from the trail is of the near hillsides and are enchantingly pleasant.

The plants encountered along the trail includes many exotic species planted in the park or along the paved section next to the subdivision at the north end of the trail as well as along the creek’s bottom.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at [www.rsrpd.org](http://www.rsrpd.org).
There are four trailheads and one connector trail: The connector trail is from the Oak Park Community Center Trail just east of the Oak Park Community Center parking lot. The trail starts with an extremely steep section followed by other moderately steep sections after achieving the top of the ridge. The first trailhead is on the northeast side of Kanan Road opposite Bowfield Street. The trail there is a concrete road to the top of the ridge where a large water tank is buried completely into the ridge top. The second trailhead extends to the northeast from Golden Eagle Drive. The third can be accessed from Golden Nugget Way. The fourth trailhead is on Lindero Canyon Road west of an above ground water tank on the top of the ridge. Views from the trail are wonderful. A round trip for a hiker is roughly 3 miles.

Starting from the Oak Park Community Center the trail runs north-westerly along the top of the ridge. On the north side of the trail is sandstone, which is soft, friable to semi-coherent, massive to vaguely bedded. This formation is part of the Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon, and are of the late middle Miocene age, i.e., deposited circa 10 million years ago.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
Access is taken at three trailheads. One trailhead is off of the north side of Hollytree Drive immediately east of the park. That trail extends north for more than one half mile, where it intersects with an east-west trail that extends easterly from the first south to north trail for about a mile and a quarter. Another trail extends from the north side of Doubletree Road, north for about one and a quarter mile where intersects the east-west oriented trail. The third trailhead is off of Deerhill Road where it turns to the east.

All of these trail segments provide outstanding views of the surrounding hills and of portions of the Oak Park community.

With the exception of the first quarter of a mile north of a Church, the remainder of the hillsides were burnt over in 2018. The plant along that trail segment was covered by what is easily identified as chaparral. The remainder of the area is recovering from the devastating fire ongoing plant succession, which will evolve each year until it returns to typical chaparral.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
Sunrise Meadow Creekside Trail

The trail has four access points. One is from the east side of Kanan Road about 150 feet south of Deerhill Road. From there it extends a few hundred feet northeast and turns right 90 degrees around the southeasterly end of the subdivision. There is another access point from Oak Point Drive. Opposite Oak Point Drive the trail forks with one branch extending south to Sunnycrest Drive just opposite Trefoil Avenue. If you go back to the fork in the trail, the other branch extends northeast to Doubletree Road.

The bedrock is part of the Modelo Formation, which is of marine origin from the middle to the late Miocene in age, i.e., laid down from 9.5 to 5 million years ago.

The plant life along the trail is a mixture of ruderal grasslands with many forbs, exotic, non-native plants, and overall plants of the coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian species.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.

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The trail has five trailheads. The southernmost is located on Peregrine Cir. The next two northeastern trailheads are located on Smoke Tree Avenue. A trail junction extends down into Palo Comado Canyon from the south Smoke Tree Avenue trailhead to the east. That trail is within the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area. Moving north, the next trailhead is located off of Sunnycrest Dr., and the northern most trailhead is off of Doubletree Road. The Doubletree Road trailhead extends to a sandal in the ridge to the east, at which point it joins with the north-south segment off of the trail. That trail segment can be taken down into Palo Comado Canyon, which is also within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The trail includes some steep ups and downs.

The underlying bedrock is part of the Monterey Formation, also referred to as the Modelo Formation. It consists of white weathering, thin bedded, platy, siliceous shale to soft punky shale - devoid of sandstone.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
The 3.4 mile trail complex rises from eight trailheads in residential areas to open space ridge lines. Some trail segments are quite steep and may prove challenging for some hikers.

The bedrock geology is of the Monterey Formation (locally referred to as the Modelo Formation), which is of marine origin and of middle & late Miocene age (roughly 16 to 5.3 million years in age).

Much of the vegetation is made up of ruderal grasslands with herbaceous species that is typical of a landscape that has resulted from the 2018 wildfire. Some of the area contains greater transitioning from a grassland to a coastal sage scrub plant association.

Animals that may be seen, or the tracks of which, may be encountered include: birds, such as turkey vulture, barn and great horned owls, red-tailed and red-shouldered hawks, California quail, mourning doves and many more.

For more information, please visit our trails pages at www.rsrpd.org.
Check out our parks in Simi Valley & Oak Park!

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