

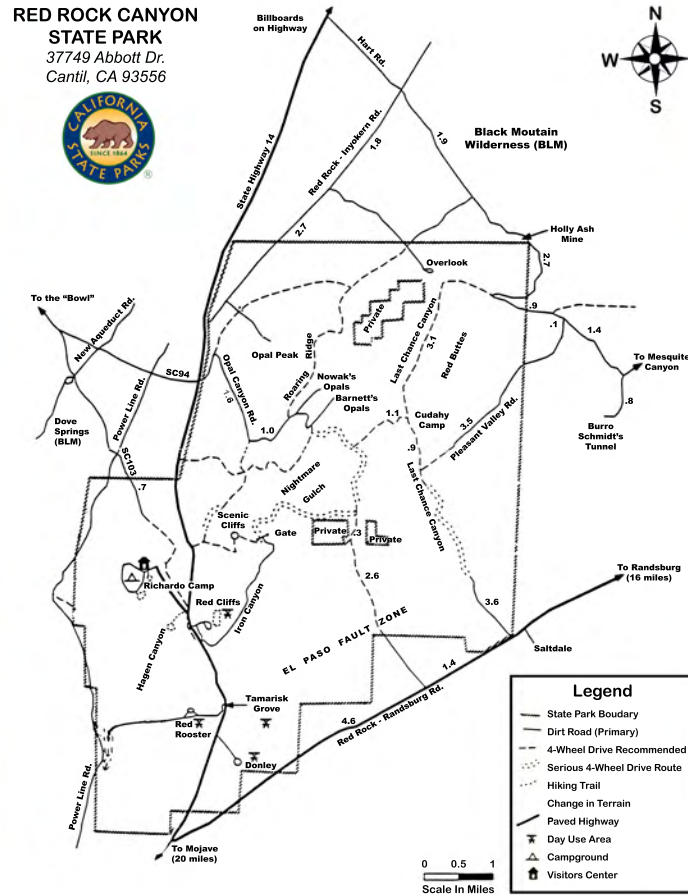
# Movies









**H**undreds of both movies and television shows were shot at Red Rock Canyon. A few of the titles are listed below.

- 1930 - UNDER THE TEXAS MOON
- 1932 - THE MUMMY
- 1939 - STAGECOACH
- 1939 - BUCK ROGERS - 12 Part Serial
- 1940 - FLASH GORDON - 12 Part Serial
- 1941 - GO WEST
- 1948 - GRAND CANYON TRAIL
- 1954 - THE LONG LONG TRAILER
- 1954 - 20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
- 1954 - THE EGYPTIAN
- 1956 - THE FASTEST GUN ALIVE
- 1969 - BENEATH THE PLANET OF THE APES
- 1973 - WESTWORLD
- 1976 - CANNONBALL
- 1985 - SILVERADO
- 1993 - JURASSIC PARK

A man in a cowboy hat is riding a dark horse in front of the Red Rock Canyon. The horse is holding a wooden signpost in its mouth. The signpost has 'SILVER CITY' written on it, and 'MILES' is written below it. The background shows the rugged, red rock formations of the canyon.

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-  All plants, animals, natural and cultural features are protected.
-  Park vehicles and trailers within rock lined areas only.
-  Bicycle riders must stay on all roads (improved and primitive)
-  Shooting and hunting, possession of loaded firearms and any explosive devices are not permitted.
-  Fires are allowed only in the provided metal fire rings.
-  Dogs must remain leashed and are not allowed on established trails.
-  To make the camping experience enjoyable for all, observe reasonable quit time from 8:00p. through 10:00am. Please, no generators operating during these hours.
-  All licensed vehicles; street legal and OHV with green stickers, may travel on the primitive (dirt) road system within the park. All drivers of vehicles within the park must be licensed drivers. Exception - Cantil Wash and the frontage road south of Cantil Wash is open to unlicensed operators of OHV green sticker vehicles when accompanied by a parent or guardian and operating pursuant to the requirements of CVC 38503-38506.

This brochure is provided by the Red Rock Canyon Interpretive Association  
www.RedRockRRCIA.org





# History @ Geology @ Plants

**T**here are numerous archaeological sites within the park boundaries indicating that Native Americans have occupied the Red Rock Canyon area for thousands of years. The most recent Native American community which occupied this canyon was the Kawaiisu (or Nuooah). They lived in the Tehachapi area in the summer and fall, and in Red Rock during the winter and spring seasons.

During the goldrush from 1863 to 1893, pioneering miners infiltrated the area in search of gold and other minerals. A stagecoach station was built in the 1870's to accommodate the local residents.

In 1896, a German immigrant named Rudolph Hagen came to Red Rock. He accumulated many mining claims after the rush and later filed for a homestead claim. He established the Ricardo settlement where the ranger station and visitor center now stand. Mr. Hagen had ownership of the region until he died in 1937.

From 1908 to 1910, the Red Rock Railroad went through the canyon. The railroad was built to help with the construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct (4 miles West of the campgrounds.)

Movies and T.V. production companies used the area extensively from 1920 to 1968.

A major flood destroyed buildings and portions of the railroad in 1909. This was not the last time that a flood would ravage the area.



**T**he spectacular landscape is one of the most outstanding features of Red Rock Canyon. The environment bears witness to the tremendous forces of nature - volcanoes, earthquakes, floods, wind and other raw elements which shaped and continue to shift the terrain.

Volcanoes once dotted this landscape. Eruptions from these volcanoes created streams of molten lava which flowed over the landscape. Ten million years ago lava flows cooled to stone. The hardened lava created what is called "caprocks" which are at the top of layers of sediment.

Wind and rain eroded the softer sediment which lay below the caprock. The sands, gravels and other sediment deposited in layers can be seen in the colorful exposed cliffs. The different colors of rock reflect the different mineral compositions. Iron oxide is responsible for the different shades of red. The White House Cliffs at Ricardo Campground were exposed over a period of 10,000 years.

Water is not found in abundance in the desert yet it's impact is tremendous. Although the annual rainfall averages less than two inches each year, water has been the grand sculptor of most of the cliffs in Red Rock Canyon. Erosion from rainfall carves the soft sandstone over time. What is particularly fascinating are the phenomenal flashfloods which have struck the area twice in the past century, wreaking enormous havoc.

The flashflood in 1909 was noted for wiping out of all the buildings which were standing at the time, as well as taking out part of the railroad. More recently in 1997, a flash flood ravaged the area, creating a path of destruction in the park and collapsing sections of the local freeway into the raging water.

**T**he harsh desert climate makes it difficult for many plants and animals to survive. There are high temperatures in the summer and little rainfall each year. The plant life which does exist is extremely hardy with numerous adaptations for desert life.

The Joshua tree is known for it's unusual shape. It's a member of the yucca family. It can live up to over two hundred years. It grows extremely slowly, approximately one inch each year. The Joshua Trees provide a habitat which attracts not only the birds which nest there, but the numerous silent animals which reside in the desert community like coyotes, owls and bobcats. These predators prey on the other plant eating species which are attracted to the base of the Joshua trees.

The Creosote is extremely widespread in Red Rock Canyon. It grows in a ring and new stems and roots grow around the outside edge as the inner stems die off. It is one of the oldest living plants on Earth. It lives up to over 1,500 years old.

There is a secret active community which is easy to miss if one does not know where to look for it. Many of the plants and animals need to lay dormant for periods of time in summer during the extreme heat and/or winter during the rain, to ensure their own survival. The Mojave ground squirrel may even hibernate for more than seven months in one year. It's important to note that although the desert may appear to be empty, there is actually a very rich world here, it just may not be apparent at first glance.

