Limekiln

State Park

Our Mission

The mission of California State Parks is to provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.



California State Parks supports equal access. Prior to arrival, visitors with disabilities who need assistance should contact the park at (831) 667-2403 or (805) 434-1996. This publication can be made available in alternate formats. Contact **interp@parks.ca.gov** or call (916) 654-2249.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS P.O. Box 942896 Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

For information call: (800) 777-0369. (916) 653-6995, outside the U.S. 711, TTY relay service

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SaveTheRedwoods.org/csp

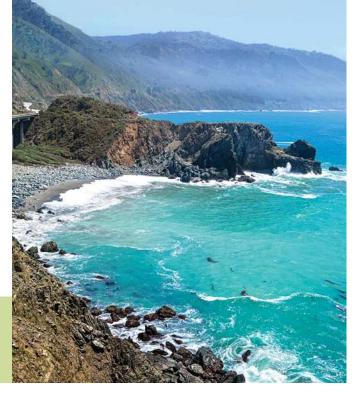
This park is operated in partnership with Parks Management Company: www.campone.com

Limekiln State Park 63025 Highway 1, Big Sur, CA 93920 (831) 667-2403 or (805) 434-1996

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It dawn, Big Sur's majesty is almost painful to behold. That same prehistoric look, the look of always, Nature smiling at herself in the mirror of eternity."

-Henry Miller, Big Sur and the Oranges of Hieronymus Bosch



rom the redwoods to the sea describes the unique topography of Limekiln State
Park. This gem of a park, 52 miles south of Carmel, adjoins the Ventana Wilderness area of the Los Padres National Forest. On the legendary Big Sur coastline where the Santa Lucia Mountains meet the Pacific, the 716-acre park offers peaceful solitude, a breathtaking waterfall, and seascapes of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Watch wildlife from the beach or along fern-lined trails, and picnic among the redwoods. Deep within their forest sanctuary along the west fork of Limekiln Creek, tower the four enormous kilns from which the creek takes its name.

The summer climate at this sparsely

populated segment of the central coast is typically mild. Morning fog in the summer usually burns off before midday. Temperatures vary from about 50 to 75 degrees. Other seasons can vary from one extreme to another on the same day.

NATIVE PEOPLE

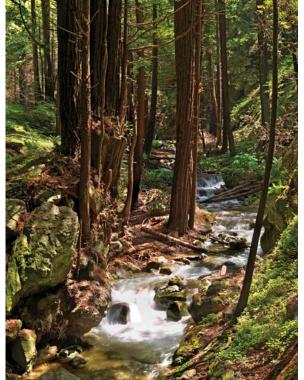
Archaeological evidence suggests that the ancestors of today's Salinan, Esselen and Ohlone people inhabited the Big Sur coast for thousands of years, adapting their lifeways to the area's

climatic and environmental changes. Native groups traveled from the coast to the interior valleys, following the marine and terrestrial resources that sustained them. They gathered fish, shellfish and various grasses and seeds, and hunted small and large game and birds. They traded with other groups for items they could not produce themselves.

The incursion of the Spanish, Mexicans and Americans brought changes that drastically affected the lives of the people. Taken into the mission system, the people struggled with diseases to which they had no immunity. Pestilence, violence and broken promises all took their toll; seemingly well-intentioned treaties with the Indians

were not sent to federal offices for ratification. Within a few generations, the native people's traditional lands had been taken over by the settlers.

At the end of the mission era, some of the native people were employed in agriculture, fishing and other industries. Today, descendants of the Salinan, Esselen and Ohlone people are working to revive their cultural traditions and to pass them on to the next generations.



Limekiln Creek

NATURAL HISTORY

The park is located in the geologically young (about 2½ million years) Santa Lucia Range, which runs from Monterey southeast to San Luis Obispo. Because its geography creates numerous microclimates, the park

is one of the few places on earth where

fog-loving redwoods thrive not far from drought-tolerant yucca. Young redwoods, oaks, sycamores and maples flourish in the canyons;

chaparral and scrub are found at higher elevations. Poison oak is a natural part of the ecosystem.

WILDLIFE

Limekiln Creek's year-round water supply provides excellent habitat for diverse animals, including mountain lions, bobcats,

Peregrine falcon squirrels, deer, foxes, raccoons and ringtails. Offshore, sea otters play

in kelp beds, and female gray whales with calves migrate north in early spring. The varied terrain is home to more than 200 bird species, including seabirds such as pelicans and gulls and shorebirds such as willets, oystercatchers and sandpipers.

Some rare and endangered birds, including California condors and peregrine falcons, glide above the canyons.

THE LIME KILNS

Beginning in 1887, the Rockland Lime and Lumber Company extracted, processed and exported thousands of barrels of lime from Limekiln Canyon. Four stone and iron furnaces were built at the base of a large talus slope eroding from a limestone deposit. Limestone rocks were loaded into the kilns, where very hot wood fires burned for long periods to purify the lime.

The lime was packed into barrels, hauled by wagon to Rockland Landing on the coast, and loaded onto ships that carried it to northern ports for use in concrete.

After only three years, the limestone deposit was all but depleted, as was the redwood forest that had been nearly clear-cut to use for lumber and fuel.

Today the four kilns, some stone walls and bridge abutments are the only remains of the thriving lime industry that existed here.

DAY USE

Hiking

Limekiln Trail—An easy half-mile walk leads you across three scenic bridges to the enormous furnaces that once supplied lime used for mortar in San Francisco's earliest brick buildings. The rippling sounds of the creek and rustling breezes through redwoods provide a peaceful retreat.

Falls Trail—Hike along Limekiln Creek to the beautiful 100-foot waterfall. The vision of this fan-shaped fall is worth getting your feet wet when crossing the creek.



Historic lime kiln

Picnicking

A short walk from the parking lot will reveal many picnic spots without tables at the beach or in the redwood groves. Please do not use the campsite tables.

Fishing

Rough surf conditions can make fishing from the beach difficult and dangerous. Stream fishing is prohibited in

the park most of the year.

Anglers over the age of 16 must have valid California fishing licenses. For regulations visit **www.dfg.ca.gov**.

Camping

About a dozen developed campsites sit

among the trees near Limekiln Creek. Several ocean-view sites on the beach are perfect for watching the sun go down and listening to sea birds winging over the rolling surf. Hot pay showers are nearby. Make reservations well in advance at www.parks.ca.gov or call (800) 444-7275.

ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

Accessibility is continually improving. For updates, visit http://access.parks.ca.gov.

NEARBY STATE PARKS

- Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument, 26 miles south off Hwy. 1 Cambria 93428 (805) 927-2020
- Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park
 12 miles to the north on Hwy. 1
 Big Sur 93920 (831) 649-2836

PLEASE REMEMBER

- DANGER: Coastal cliffs and the walls of Limekiln Canyon are steep and unstable. DO NOT CLIMB.
- **WARNING**: Use extreme caution near the ocean; unexpectedly high waves and strong currents can surprise you.
- Recreational vehicles over 24 feet cannot maneuver in the park. Maximum trailer length is 15 feet.
- The entry gate at Highway 1 is locked at sunset; no entry or exit is permitted until after sunrise the next day.
- Dogs must be kept on a 6-foot leash at all times; only service animals are permitted on trails.
- Fires are permitted only in provided fire rings. Do not gather dead or down wood. An on-site kiosk sells firewood.
- Natural and cultural features are protected by state law and may not be removed or altered.
 - Please help us preserve the natural features of the park by staying on trails.
 - POISON OAK: Avoid poison oak's itchy rash by staying on trails and in designated campground areas.



Limekiln Falls

