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Santa lucia mountains map



Santa Lucia Wilderness is located inland from Arroyo Grande and San Luis Obispo. The country is extremely rugged with chaparral-covered peaks and streamfmed valleys of oak and lush riparian vegetation. From the mountain tops you can see the views of Morro Rock and the Seven Sisters hills of San Luis Obispo. This wilderness offers views along waterfalls and scenic streams, trails for hiking, hunting, loneliness and recreation await you, just ten minutes from San Luis Obispo. The Santa Lucia Mountains are part of the Outer Southern California Coast Ranges, in the Pacific Coast Ranges System. The northern part runs parallel to the southern part of the Diablo Range, part of the Inner South Coast Ranges, located to the east of the Salinas Valley. The show's highest summit is Junipero Serra Peak, 1,784 feet in Monterey County and los Padres National Forest. Santa Lucia RangeNovember 2005 view from the top of Cone Peak, the highest coastal mountain in the lower 48 U.S. states. Highest pointPeakJunipero Serra PeakElevation5,857 ft (1,785 m)Geography location of santa lucia range in California [1] LandUnited StatesStateCaliforniaRegionMonterey CountySan Luis Obispo CountyRange coordinates36° 3'3' 3.861N 121°28'8.769W / 36.05107250°N 121.46910250°W / 36.05107250; -121.46910250Coordinates: 36°3'3.861N 121°28'8.769W / 36.05107250°N 121.46910250°W / 36.05107250; -121.46910250Topo mapUSGS Cone Peak Santa Lucias in the clouds, near Santa Margarita Hearst Castle was built on top of Cuesta Ridge, the first ridgeline from the sea in that part of the Santa Lucia series. Tassajara Zen Mountain Center was built in the heart of the Santa Lucia area, in Monterey County. The Santa Lucia Mountains or Santa Lucia Range is a rugged mountain range on the central coast of California, which runs from Carmel southeast for 230 km to the Cuyama River in San Luis Obispo County. The range is never more than 18 km from the coast. [2]:11 The area forms the steepest coastal slope in the contiguous United States. Cone Peak at 1,572 meters high and 5 km from the coast is the highest peak near the sea in the lower 48 United States. [3] The area was a barrier to exploring the coast of central California for early Spanish explorers. Geography of the Santa Lucia Mountains is part of the Outer Southern California Coast Ranges, in the Pacific Coast Ranges System. The coastal side of the area rises directly from the shoreline, with ridges by the sea rising directly 4,000 to 5,000 feet (1,200 to 1,500 m) to the top of the coastal area. The top of the range is never more than 18 km from the coast. Cone Peak is the steepest coastal hill in the contiguous United States,[3] rising almost a mile above sea level, just 3 miles from the sea. Pacific. The series' northern section runs parallel to the southern part of the Diablo Range, part of the Inner South Coast Ranges, located to the east of the Salinas Valley. The show's highest summit is Junipero Serra Peak, 1,784 feet in Monterey County and los Padres National Forest. [4] Major tops Junipero Serra Peak, 1785 metres. [5] Cone Peak, 1572 metres. [6] Ventana Double Cone, 1480 metres. [7] Mount Carmel, 1347 metres. [8] History and toponymy The first European to document Santa Lucias was Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo in 1542 while sailing north along the coast on a Spanish naval expedition. Cabrillo originally called the southern part of the Sierras de San Martín area when he passed the area on September 11, 1945. He called the northern Sierras Nevadas because there was snow on it. [9] The current name of the series was documented in 1602 by Sebastián Vizcaíno, who had been tasked by the Spaniards to complete a detailed map of the coast. He called the Sierra de Santa Lucia area in honor of St. Lucy of Syracuse on December 11. [9] The first European land exploration of Alta California, the Spanish Portolá Expedition, camped on the coast near Ragged Point in modern-day San Luis Obispo County on 13 September 1944. The expedition was forced to bypass the inaccessible coast and travel inland through the San Antonio Valley. The rough trail required much improvement from the Scouts, and it was September 24 before the party emerged from the mountains of the San Antonio River near today's settlement of Jolon. [10] They traveled north through the Salinas Valley before arriving at Monterey Bay, where they founded Monterey and called it their capital. [11] Natural history climate Like other Pacific coastal areas, the mountains' proximity to the Pacific Ocean causes moisture to be desealed on west-facing slopes, creating a suitable environment for coniferous trees. This creates a rain shadow over the Salinas Valley to the east, which is significantly drier. The higher peaks get some snowfall in winter. The climate is classified as dry summer subtropical, or Mediterranean. The rainfall ranges from 41 to 152 cm throughout the area. Most of the precipitation falls in the winter on the higher mountains of the north. In summer, fog and low clouds are frequent along the coast up to an altitude of 2-3,000 feet. Surface runoff from precipitation is fast, and many streams dry up completely in summer, except for some perennial streams in the wetter areas of the north. [12] Flora The western slopes of the area facing the Pacific Ocean are moist with healthy forest growth; including the coast redwood, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, Pacific madrone and the local endemics Santa Lucia fir (Abies and Gowen cypress (Cupressus goveniana var. goveniana). The east side is drier, with chaparral and open forests of pine (including Coulter pine and gray pine) and oak forests of several Quercus species. These mountains are home to the southernmost native stands of the coast redwood trees, since the climate becomes drier to the south. This area is the only known habitat in Vortriedes spineflower. Geology Junipero Serra Peak Stone in Santa Lucias is dominated by granite cellar in salinic block, between the San Andreas Fault and the Sur-Nacimiento Fault. The core of the Salinian block formed as part of the same batholith that forms the core of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Peninsular Ranges in Baja California. It was separated from the North American plate and transported north by the action to the San Andreas Fault from an original position. There are predominantly Mesozoic granite and pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks. There are some cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Great Valley Sequence, significant Miocene marine sediments, and some other cenozoic sediments. Units west of the Sur-Nacimiento Fault are dominated by rocks from the Franciscan Collection. The basement stones in the Santa Lucia area contain Mesozoic Franciscans and Salinian block rocks. [13] The Franciscan complex consists of grey-small sandstone and greenstone, with snake bodies and other ultramafish rocks present. Small areas of marble and limestone lenses form resistant outcrops that are prominent landscape features, often white to light gray in color. The Salinian block consists of highly fractured, and deeply weathering meta-sediments, especially biotite schist and gneiss, penetrated by plutonic (granite) rocks such as quartz diorite and granodiorit. Both formations have been disrupted and tectonic slivered by movement on the San Andreas and associated fault systems. Palo Colorado and Church Creek faults are prominent features that affect linear northwest-southeast alignment of primary drainage. [13] Palo Colorado-San Gregorio's fault system goes ashore at Doud Creek, about 7 miles south of Point Lobos.[14] and revealed the western edge of the Salinian block. Stream canyons often follow the northwestern trending fault lines, rather than sinking directly to the coast. The Salinian block is located just south of Monterey Submarine Canyon, one of the largest submarine canyon systems in the world, which is believed to have been an ancient outlet for Colorado. [14]:14 The region is also crossed by the Sur-Hill fault, which is noticeable at Pfeiffer Falls in Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. The 12-metre-high waterfall was formed when the creek floated over the hard gneiss of the Salinian block and met the softer Santa Margarita Sandstone. The falls were formed when softer sandstone was worn The inner canyons are usually deep and narrow, and even in summer sunshine only reaches many of the canyon bottoms for a few hours. The country is mostly steep, rocky, half-rot apart from the narrow gorges, and inaccessible. Little Sur canyon is characteristic of the Ventana Wilderness region: steep, sharp ridges that separate valleys. [16] At the mouth of the Little Sur River lies some of the largest dunes on the Big Sur coast. [15]:355 About 50 streams flow out of the mountains and into the sea. Some of them, including Big Sur and Little Sur, Big Creek, Garrapata Creek and Salmon Creek, are large enough to support anadromous and resident fish. [17]:5 Transportation California State Route 1 runs along the Big Sur coast on the coastal slopes of the area, while U.S. Route 101 is located in the Salinas Valley to the east. The only way across the Santa Lucia Range is Nacimiento-Fergusson Road, which connects Lucia with Jolon. [18] The modern history of Pacific Southwest Airlines Flight 1771 crashed in the mountains near Cayucos on July 7, 1771. A total of 43 people were killed without survivors. Wine The Santa Lucia Highlands AVA, an American viticultural area and producer of California wine, is located on the southeastern slopes of the mountains, above the Salinas Valley. [19] Winds Like the famous cousin Santa Ana wind or Sundowner of Santa Barbara, Santa Lucia's Cuesta Grade on Highway 101 has the potential to produce some powerful catapult winds, in 3 hours temperatures have been recorded to jump 40 degrees F toward 110 F. See also Tierra Redonda Mountain References ^ Santa Lucia Range. Geographical name information system. In 1999, there were 100,000 In 2009, Hants became 100,000,000,000. ^ a b c Big Sur: Images of America, Jeff Norman, Big Sur (Historical Society, Arcadia Publishing (2004), 128 pages, ISBN 0-7385-2913-3 ^ a b McKinney, John (1996), Walking California's Central Coast: A Day Hiker's Guide, HarperSanFrancisco, p. 128, ISBN 9780062586360, Steepest Coastal Slope in the Continental United States. ^ Junipero Serra Peak (in Norwegian). Geographical name information system. In 1999, there were 100,000 In 2009, Hants became 100,000,000,000. ^ Santa Lucia (in Norwegian). NGS data sheet. U.S. National Geodetic Survey. 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