HIKING TRAILS (BLAZED IN BLUE)

BIG BEN NATURE TRAIL: (0.5 miles)
The most popular trail for families with small children, this trail begins and ends at the same point. A brochure identifies plants and trees and can help you understand this unique environment. Park interpreters lead guided hikes on this trail throughout the year.

AUSTELL TRAIL: (1.12 miles) Begins at the visitor center and ends at the Lake Austell picnic area. Allow an hour or more for a leisurely hike. The trail takes you along hogback ridges, stream valleys, and alongside Lake Austell. Some areas of the trails are moderately steep. From this trail, you can access the Old Military Road Trail.

ARBORETUM TRAIL: (0.25 miles)

The shortest and easiest of the park's trails, it features signs identifying some of the area's more common trees and shrubs. Benches and picnic tables are provided for your convenience.

OLD MILITARY ROAD TRAIL

(Trail of Tears): (2.16 miles)

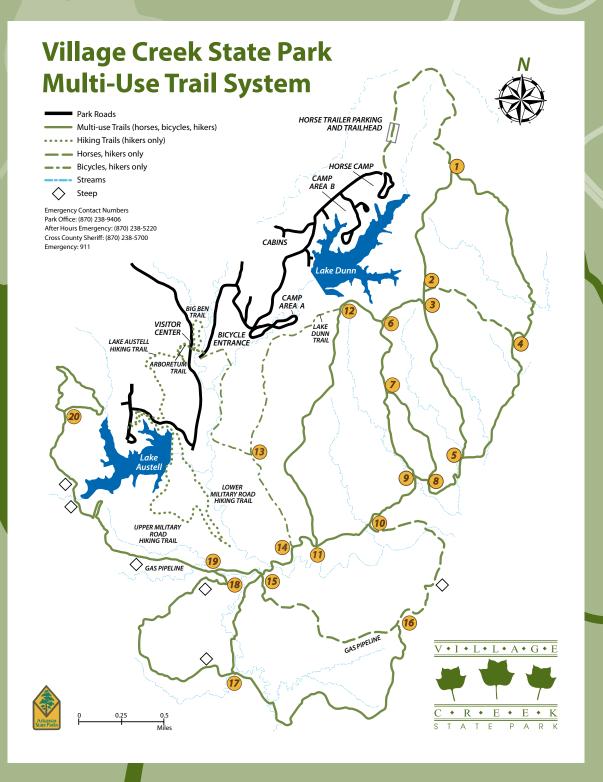
Originally the Memphis to Little Rock Road, it begins and ends on the Lake Austell Dam. It features one of the most dramatic remaining portions of the Trail of Tears (1/2 mile from the trailhead). The Memphis to Little Rock Road, completed in 1829, provided the first improved route between the two cities and became a major route of Indian Removal for Creek, Chickasaw, and 600 Cherokee. This trail provides scenic vistas of Lake Austell. Allow two to three hours hiking time; some terrain is moderately rugged.

LAKE DUNN TRAIL: (2.77 miles) A portion of this trail is open to bicycles (that portion is blazed in white). You can access this trail from the Lake Dunn Dam or behind campsite #23. This trail also connects to the multi-use trails at intersections #12 and #14.

MULTI-USE TRAILS (BLAZED IN WHITE)

Distance Between Intersections

Trail Sections	Distance
Bicycle entrance to Intersection 13	.7 miles
	(closed to horses)
Horse parking lot to Intersection 1	1.1 miles
	(closed to bicycles)
Intersection 1 to Intersection 2	.7 miles
Intersection 1 to Intersection 4	1.6 miles (crosses
	stream, no bridge)
Intersection 2 to Intersection 3	.1 miles
Intersection 2 to Intersection 6	.5 miles
Intersection 3 to Intersection 4	.7 miles
	(dosed to bicycles)
Intersection 3 to Intersection 5	1.1 miles
Intersection 4 to Intersection 5	1 mile
Intersection 5 to Intersection 8	.4 miles (crosses
	seasonal stream, no
	bridge)
Intersection 6 to Intersection 7	.5 miles
Intersection 6 to Intersection 12	.3 miles
Intersection 7 to Intersection 8	.7 miles
Intersection 7 to Intersection 9	.6 miles
Intersection 8 to Intersection 9	490 feet
Intersection 9 to Intersection 10	.5 miles
Intersection 10 to Intersection 11	.4 miles
Intersection 10 to Intersection 16	1.1 miles
	(crosses creek, no
	bridge; closed to
	bicycles)
Intersection 11 to Intersection 12	1.6 miles
Intersection 11 to Intersection 14	.6 miles
Intersection 14 to Intersection 15	.4 miles (crosses
	creek, no bridge)
Intersection 15 to Intersection 16	1.3 miles
	(dosed to bicycles)
Intersection 15 to Intersection 17	.7 miles (<i>crosses</i>
	creek, no bridge)
Intersection 15 to Intersection 19	.4 miles (crosses
	creek, no bridge)
Intersection 16 to Intersection 17	2 miles <i>(crosses</i>
	seasonal streams,
	no bridge)
Intersection 17 to Intersection 18	1.5 miles
Intersection 18 to Intersection 19	.3 miles
Intersection 19 to Intersection 20	2 miles (crosses
	creek, no bridge)



This Is Your Park

Welcome to Village Creek State Park. Remember, this is your park: Please treat it carefully so others may enjoy it as you have. State park lands function as preserves - protecting the plants, animals, and other features for future generations.

Most of the multi-use trail system is open to hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. Due to horses, most of the creeks in these areas do not have bridges. A portion of the multi-use trail system is rugged.

Some trails are restricted to hikers only. These trails are constructed with bridges and steps for a more comfortable experience. The trail signs are low to the ground for easy reading. All hiking trails are blazed in blue, and multi-use trails are blazed in white.

The Story of Crowley's Ridge

To understand the fragile nature of Crowley's Ridge, one must first understand its fascinating geologic history.

The unique environment of Crowley's Ridge owes a significant portion of its origin to an ancient ocean that covered most of eastern Arkansas-some 50 million years ago. Ocean levels were much deeper then because the global climate was warmer. At that time, ocean waters of the ancient Gulf of Mexico extended into Arkansas. Layers of marine sediments deposited from this ocean formed the foundation of Crowley's Ridge.

Eventually the ocean receded from Arkansas leaving behind a wealth of sediment and fossils contained within the sediment. The result was a gently rolling landscape made of sand, gravel, and clay. At this point in time, the surrounding rolling landscape was as elevated as Crowley's Ridge.

Around 11,700 years ago, glaciers were located north of Arkansas. As the weather warmed again the glaciers melted, and torrents of meltwater drained southward towards Arkansas. These meltwater rivers created massive



erosional forces washing away the sediments of the previous rolling landscape. Two destructive meltwater rivers on either side of the ridge eroded away much land except for the thin strip we call Crowley's Ridge.

The distinctive topsoil that caps the ridge is called loess and is a wind blown deposit. This soil was created by glacial rock grinding during the Great Ice Age and was carried downstream by the glacial meltwater. When this fine "rock flour" or silt dried, it was picked up by the prevailing westerly winds and deposited on the

Unlike the other ridges and mountains of Arkansas, which have a foundation of solid bedrock, Crowley's Ridge has a foundation of clay, sand, and gravel. The erosive nature of the soil creates some unusual terrain. Steep ravines and hog-back ridges as well as sheer-sided bluffs are typical sights along the trails.

Trail Regulations

- Please leave plants and animals along the trail undisturbed. Removing, defacing, or destroying any rock, fossil, or plant, or hunting/capturing any wildlife within the park is prohibited.
- Hike on designated trails only. Taking short cuts greatly accelerates soil erosion and destroys both trail and environment.
- Camping or campfires are not permitted on trails.
- When encountering horses, please stop and step off the trail; horses may be frightened by unfamiliar individuals.
- It is crucial to hear others approaching.

Wearing earphones can cause serious safety hazards among hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians.

• Bicycles are NOT allowed on hiking trails. Please use the bicycle entrance to the trails, located across the bridge from the visitor center.

Hiking Suggestions

- Before your trip, calculate the total distance traveled by considering the distances to and from the trailhead, not just the loop mileage.
- Wear footgear appropriate for hiking.
- In the warmer months, insect repellent may be desirable due to mosquitoes, ticks, and chiggers.
- If hiking the longer multi-use trails, take plenty of water and snacks. Other important items you should consider taking are a flashlight, cell phone, compass, whistle, and rain gear.
- Leave No Trace: Leave nothing behind and pick up any litter you see.

Remember, the way you care for and use the trails will influence trail management decisions and policies. Thank you.

TO REACH THE PARK: From Interstate 40, take exit 242 (near Forrest City) and travel 12 miles north on Hwy. 284. Follow the signs to the park.



V·I·L·L·A·G·E VILLAGE CREEK STATE PARK 201 CR 754 Wynne, AR 72396 villagecreek@arkansas.com www.ArkansasStateParks.com

NOTICE: To preserve scenic beauty and ecology, fences, and warning signs have not been installed in some park locations. Caution and increased supervision of your children and others in your care are required while visiting these areas. 1/2021

Multi-Use Trail System

