**TRAIL ETIQUETTE**

- Be considerate of other trail users - you are all here for the same reason.
- Downhill traffic should yield to uphill traffic.
- All trail users should yield to horses. Avoid sudden moves or loud noises which could startle them.
- Bicyclists and trail runners should yield to all other users. Slow down and alert other users when approaching from the rear.
- Bicyclists should consider using a bell or similar device.
- Always travel at safe speeds.
- Do not use trails when wet or muddy.
- Sound travels far in the desert environment, so please speak quietly.

**WE NEED YOUR HELP**

If you see any suspicious behavior including the following violations in the Preserve, please report it by calling the Scottsdale Police non-emergency number:

- Loos or Roaming Horses/Livestock
- Dogs Off Leash
- Vandalism or Cutting of Fences

**GENERAL RULES**

- The Preserve is open from sunrise to sunset.
- Stay on designated and posted trails.
- No smoking, fireworks or open flame.
- No motor vehicles including electric bikes.
- Dogs must be on a leash (no longer than 6 feet) at all times and owners must immediately pickup and deposit waste in a trash receptacle.
- Take off and landing of drones is prohibited.
- Do not disturb wildlife or alter, deface, place or remove any materials, including rocks, animals or vegetation, alive or dead.
- No alcohol or glass containers.

**DOGS IN THE PRESERVE**

- Dogs must be on a hand held leash no greater than 6 feet at all times.
- A dog waste must be picked up immediately and disposed of in a trash container. Do NOT leave bagged waste along the trail.

**SAFETY**

- The desert heat can KILL YOUR DOG and you could be charged with animal cruelty under A.R.S. § 13-2910. Dogs do not sweat like us and can be overtaxed by the heat quickly. Once your dog shows signs of heat stress, it is often too late.

**Tips to avoid a heat emergency:**

- Check the hourly weather forecast BEFORE bringing your dog to the Preserve. If it will be 90°F or more during your outing, leave your dog at home.
- Carry plenty of water for you and your dog.

**Warning signs of heat stress:**

- Heavy panting, bright red tongue and thick saliva.
- Condition worsens if dog vomits, becomes unsteady, lethargy or unwell to move.
- Advanced heat stroke signs are: limbs become blue/grey, rapid onset collapse, unconsciousness and death.

**What to do:**

- Remove the dog from the heat and cool the dog's body with water.
- If the dog is conscious, give access to cool drinking water.
- Get to a veterinarian immediately.

**TRAIL SAFETY TIPS**

- Safety while in the Preserve begins with you. The Preserve is a remote area with a potential for extreme conditions. Emergency response can take some time. Please take responsibility for your own safety.
- Bring ample water for you and your dog. When the water is half gone, turn around.
- Start drinking water before you arrive so your body is pre-hydrated.
- Bring a fully charged cell phone.
- Know your abilities and health limitations. Don’t take on more than you can safely accomplish.
- Check the hourly weather forecast.
- Temperatures can climb dramatically after a relatively cool morning. Be active in the cooler parts of the day and leave your dog at home when it is over 90°F.
- Shade is very limited in the Preserve, so wear sunscreen and dress appropriately with a hat and light colored breathable clothing that covers your body.
- Wear sturdy footwear with a good tread.
- Pay attention to the emergency markers so you can reference them in case of an emergency.
- Know your trail route and where you started. Take note of the trailhead address on this map in case of an emergency.
- Tell a friend or family member where you are going and when you plan to return.
- Leave your valuables at home.

**BROWN’S RANCH HISTORY**

The earliest evidence of humans in the vicinity of Brown’s Ranch date to approximately 9,000 years ago. Nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers traveled through this area hunting deer and small game, and collecting seasonally available plants. After 1,000 AD, agriculture became more important as a source of reliable food. The Hohokam, primarily sedentary agricultural peoples, established large settlements in the valley, with hunting and gathering parties visiting the Brown’s Ranch area seasonally. The Hohokam began to leave the McDowell Mountains in the 1300s, as they withdrew to the valley. Yayapi and Apache bands entered the area in the 1500s, hunting and gathering, and occasionally raiding nearby Pima settlements. In the late 1800s, gold was discovered in the nearby Bradshaw Mountains, which led to a rush of prospectors, farmers, and ranchers. This increasing presence of newcomers was an unwelcome invasion for the Yayapi and Apache. Their resistance resulted in the establishment of a series of U.S. Army posts. With removal of Native Americans to government reservations, the area that would become Brown’s Ranch was now considered safe for settlement. Brown’s Ranch was founded in 1917 by E.O. Brown, a Scottsdale entrepreneur. At its peak, the ranch encompassed 44,000 acres supporting 5,000 to 5,000 head of cattle. Descendants of E.O. Brown lived on the ranch until 1970. Since that time, the ranch and surrounding lands changed hands several times and was eventually acquired by the City of Scottsdale in 1999 for inclusion in the Scottsdale McDowell Sonoran Preserve.