The TRAILHEAD and parking for both trails is located at the Deep Well picnic area off Highway 100. Follow the lead trail and the Warner Woods Trail begins 200 yards from the trailhead and The Mossy Ridge Trail begins 300 yards from the trailhead.

**WARNER WOODS TRAIL** 2 1/2 MILE LOOP MODERATE
This easy trail is in the heavily wooded interior of the Park, and about a third of the trail is in one of the Park’s most secluded sections. Hikers can experience a breathtaking view from the closely wooded knoll of Lake Lea Heights at an elevation of 622 feet by walking down a paved trail that the trail crosses twice.

**MOSSY RIDGE TRAIL** 4 1/2 MILE LOOP MODERATE
This trail winds up and down wooded hills and hollows, crosses several springs, and open meadows and offers many opportunities to see the wide variety of plants and animals that may be found in the Park. Two especially nice features are a short spur trail that leads to a "quiet point" near a spring, and a rocky edge near Scott Hollow also on map with suitable carpet in musc, both sections have resting benches.

**THE CONNECTOR TRAIL** 1 MILE, ONE-WAY, WITH A CANDYSTRIPED BLAZE AND EASY. Opened in 1987, the trail runs between the Mossy Ridge and Hungry Hawk trails thus connecting the entire Warner Parks trail system. Following the old Nashville Trace hikers should exercise CAUTION when crossing Old Hickory Boulevard.

**WELCOME TO THE WARNER PARKS**
These prominent Nashvillians shared in the vision that produced the Warner Parks. The first of these, Colonel Luke Lea, was encouraged in this far-sighted plan by his father-in-law, Percy Warner. Percy Warner, a life-long outdoorsman and nature lover, was a prominent Nashville businessman and second as chairman of the Park Board. In January of 1927, Colonel and Mrs. Lea generously deeded the initial 85-acre acres of land to the city. Following Percy Warner's unexpected death later that same year, Lea, Posthumously petitioned the Board to name the new Park after his father-in-law. The Board subsequently named one of the highest points in the Park Lake Lea Heights (now popularly known as Lea's Summit).

Following his brother Percy's death, Edwin Warner was named to the Park Board, and eventually he too became chairman. Edwin Warner was a strong force behind the acquisition and development of the Parks. In 1957, the Park Board commemorated his valuable contributions by designating all of the acquired property west and south of Old Hickory Boulevard as Edwin Warner Park.

Geologically, the Parks are located in the Nashville Basin. The hills and ridges that rise about 200 feet above the adjacent streams of the surrounding Highland Rim. The underlying rock is limestones and many moss covered outcrops expose rocks notably rich in fossils from life-forms that lived in a shallow sea 450 million years ago.

Most of the Parks consist of woods which lie within the Eastern Deciduous Region of an Eastern Deciduous Forest. Diverse habitats are preserved and wildlife abounds here. The two dominant forest communities are subhylid and beech-hygrophilic. Approximately 150 species of trees, over 400 species of wildflowers and roughly 200 ferns have been identified. Some common tree include oak, maple, cypress, pine, and Barrettia. Shrubs include sumac, hawthorn, black cherry, holly, and maple. The forest floor is carpeted with numerous, goldenrod, daisies and butterfly weed. Visitors can enjoy looking and learning for close to 200 species of birds and at least 10 different mammals. Forest and small, the Park is also home to over 40 species of reptiles and amphibians.

This urban forest is a unique treasure in Nashville because it grants relief from the pressures of urban living by providing a peaceful place for relaxation, reflection, wildlife viewing, photography, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, hiking; and many other responsible recreational activities. It also offers a place to encourage appreciation and respect for our natural world and our fellow human beings who share it.