Park Ranger’s Pick: Phenology

Phenology is the study of the various developmental stages, or phenophases, plants and animals undergo during their seasonal life cycle. For example, if you ever noted an oak’s leaves changing color and dropping, that was a phenological observation.

Humans have recorded such observations for centuries, and because phenophases are largely influenced by seasonal variations in climate, phenology can detect climate change and how organisms respond to it. In many places, phenological observation data suggest rapid climate change and its effects, such as earlier springs prompting earlier blooming periods, which may disrupt relationships with native pollinators and foragers. Phenological events affect human societies, too—think of agricultural productivity or even the timing of your next vacation. (This year’s National Cherry Blossom Festival centennial celebration in Washington, D.C. was largely blossom-less due to one of the warmest winters on record, with blooms weeks ahead of schedule!)

In collaboration with the California Phenology Project, the National Park Service designated Redwood as one of seven pilot parks in the state for the establishment of phenological monitoring sites. Staff and volunteers visit these sites bi-weekly, record observations on the arrival of emerging leaves, flowers, fruit, and seed, and submit the data to the USA National Phenology Network (USANPN). Park managers will eventually be able to use this information to understand the local effects of climate change and make decisions to protect park resources. As more parks participate, phenological shifts on a larger scale may become clear.

This year I await banana slugs snacking on cow parsnips, ants plucking trillium fruit from their sepals, and band-tailed pigeons getting drunk on red elderberries! Phenology is a great way to appreciate your parks while contributing to real science. This summer, Redwood will be offering phenology-related programs to visitors and will host local volunteer workshops to train new citizen phenologists. Your park and planet need you! To learn more and get involved, visit USANPN online at www.usanpn.org/cpp or www.nps.gov/redw.

Steven Krause, Park Ranger

Coastal Focus…4

Miles of coast to explore, but where to start? Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge is one of the largest seabird colonies in California and it’s easily viewed from Crescent City! Also, discover the best places to see other coastal and marine wildlife and what you can do to help protect them—wherever you live!

Short Walks…6

Preserved for time, or looking for a leisurely, family-friendly way to sample Redwood’s riches? You’re in luck! Some of the park’s most spectacular trails are also short and easy. Our recommended walks feature ancient, old-growth forests and a coastal stroll with stunning views.

Scenic Drives…7

Just passing through? Our recommended scenic drives through ancient forests, rugged coastline, upland prairies, and oak woodlands will have you planning a return visit in no time! If you’re in a motorcycle/RV or pulling a trailer, please acknowledge any vehicle typesize advisories and restrictions.

Feeling Social?

Just add /RedwoodNPS to the URL of your favorite social media outlets:

Nature & Science…5
Map…6-7
History & Culture…8
For Kids…9
Camping, Backcountry, & Trails…10-11
Stewardship & Safety…12

Welcome to Redwood!

Most visitors know Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) as home to the world’s tallest trees—icons that inspire visions of mist-laden primval forests bordering crystal-clear streams. But did you know that the parks also protect vast prairies, oak woodlands, and nearly 40 miles of wild coastline, all supporting a rich mosaic of wildlife diversity and cultural traditions?

We invite you to explore each of these varied habitats by hiking our extensive trail network through ancient forests and along tranquil rivers, beachcombing and tidpooling, or simply parking on a high coastal bluff to watch gray whales, ospreys, and Steller sea lions. Our moderate climate makes any season an excellent time to visit: spring releases a flood of wildflowers and migratory birds; summer brings warm, dry weather and ranger-guided activities; autumn offers sunrises filled days and flashes of fall color; and winter invites hundreds of spawning salmon to make the ultimate journey home to their natal streams.

We welcome you to this special place, and hope you and your family’s experiences at Redwood National and State Parks inspire a lifetime of stewardship of our natural and cultural treasures.

Wishing you the very best on your next Redwood adventure!

Steve Cherry
RNSP Superintendent (National Park Service)
Jeff Bomke
RNSP Superintendent (California State Parks)

Printed on paper with post-consumer recycled content
Information Centers: A Great Start

Five information centers provide orientation, information, and trip-planning advice. Park rangers are on duty. Redwood Parks Association (see right) bookstores offer books, maps, and more.

Crescent City Information Center
Information, exhibits, live video feed from Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.
Location: 1111 Second Street, Crescent City, Calif.
Operating Hours: Spring–fall: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Winter: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.
Phone: 707-465-7335
Hiouchi Information Center
Information, exhibits, park films, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.
Location: 9 miles northeast of Crescent City, Calif. on US 199.
Operating Hours: Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm.
Off-season: Closed.
Phone: 707-458-3294
Jedediah Smith Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.
Location: Jedediah Smith Campground (see page 10), 9 miles northeast of Crescent City, Calif. on US 199.
Operating Hours: Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season (mid-September 2012 to mid-May 2013): Closed.
Phone: 707-458-3496
Prairie Creek Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, park films, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.
Location: 6 miles north of Orick, Calif. on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway (exit off US 101).
Operating Hours: Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season: As staffing permits—please call ahead.
Phone: 707-488-2171
Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, park films, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.
Location: 2 miles south of Orick, Calif. on US 101.
Operating Hours: Spring–fall: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Winter: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.
Phone: 707-465-7765

Don’t forget your park passport stamps, available at all information centers!

We Can’t Do It Alone!

Redwood Parks Association (RPA) is a not-for-profit cooperating association established to aid and support the interpretive programs within Redwood National and State Parks and other public lands along California’s North Coast. Proceeds from sales at visitor centers and online (see below) are returned directly to the parks to support interpretive staffing needs, special events, exhibits, signage, and publications—including this Visitor Guide.

To learn more (or to shop!), visit RPA at: www.redwoodparksassociation.com

Park Passes

If you’re an America the Beautiful Pass holder, you enjoy free entry to more than 2,000 federal recreation sites, including national parks. Now, those same benefits are extended to state parks within Redwood National and State Parks: With your America the Beautiful Pass, you won’t pay day-use fees (where applicable) at Jedediah Smith Redwood, Del Norte Coast Redwood, and Prairie Creek Redwood state parks. You may even be eligible to receive a 50% discount on camping fees, too! Of course, visitors with a California State Parks Annual or Special Pass will continue to receive the same benefits and discounts they’ve enjoyed at sites throughout the state.

To find out which pass is right for you, and/or to purchase either a California State Parks Annual or Special Pass or an America the Beautiful Pass, stop by any information center (see right) or visit:

California State Parks Annual or Special Passes
http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1049

America the Beautiful Pass Series
http://www.nps.gov/redw for more information.

The Fine Print: What You Need to Know

Dates and Hours of Operation
Redwood National and State Parks is open every day (even at visitor centers above), campgrounds (see page 10), and day-use areas maintain regular seasonal hours of operation.

Sportfishing
Sportfishing requires a California fishing license for those 16 years-old and older and must be in accordance with California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regulations (available online at www.dfg.ca.gov). For more information, contact any information center (see above) or the CDFG Northern Region Field Office at (707) 445-6493.

Firearms and Hunting
Federal law allows people who can legally pos- ses firearms under applicable federal, state, and local laws to possess firearms in National Park Service (NPS)-administered lands within Redwood National and State Parks. It is the respon- sibility of visitors to understand and comply with all applicable state, local, and federal firearms laws before entering National Park Service-administered lands within Redwood National and State Parks. Possession, transfer, or disposal of firearms in certain facilities in the national park; those places will be marked with signs at all public entrances. State laws prohibit firearms in California State Parks-administered lands.

Hunting (and/or any discharge of firearms) is prohibited in Redwood National and State Parks.

Routine, legal, or collecting plants, ani- mals, rocks, historic or archaeological objects without a permit is prohibited. Exceptions on national (NPS) parklands only: applies (five per person per day), access (ten gallons per person per day), and berries, hazel nuts and unoccupied seashells (one gallon per person per day). Exceptions on state (CDFG) parklands only: berries (five pounds per person per day).

Crescent City, Calif. Weather

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average High</th>
<th>Average Low</th>
<th>Average Precip.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>54.1°F (12.3°C)</td>
<td>39.5°F (4.2°C)</td>
<td>11.6” (29.5 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>55.7°F (13.2°C)</td>
<td>40.5°F (4.7°C)</td>
<td>9.9” (25.2 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>56.9°F (13.6°C)</td>
<td>40.9°F (4.9°C)</td>
<td>9.0” (22.7 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>59.1°F (15.1°C)</td>
<td>42.4°F (5.8°C)</td>
<td>5.3” (13.6 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>61.9°F (16.6°C)</td>
<td>45.3°F (7.4°C)</td>
<td>3.5” (8.8 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>64.9°F (18.3°C)</td>
<td>48.3°F (9.1°C)</td>
<td>1.6” (4.0 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>66.9°F (19.4°C)</td>
<td>50.6°F (10.3°C)</td>
<td>0.5” (1.1 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>67.5°F (19.7°C)</td>
<td>50.9°F (10.5°C)</td>
<td>0.6” (1.6 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>67.9°F (19.9°C)</td>
<td>49.1°F (9.5°C)</td>
<td>1.8” (4.7 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>64.1°F (17.9°C)</td>
<td>46.2°F (7.9°C)</td>
<td>5.2” (13.3 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>58.4°F (14.7°C)</td>
<td>42.9°F (6.5°C)</td>
<td>9.9” (25.0 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>54.7°F (12.6°C)</td>
<td>40.1°F (4.5°C)</td>
<td>11.7” (29.6 cm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Safety
The wild animals, plants, watersheds, and other natural features, as well as certain weather con- ditions that occur here, can be dangerous. For more information about protecting yourself and your parks, see page 12.

In case of emergency dial: 911
Ranger-Led Programs & Activities

FAQs: Where can I …

…take my pet for a walk?
Pets on a leash not exceeding six feet in length are allowed only at designated campgrounds, picnic areas, public roads, parking areas, visitor centers, groves, and beaches. Bicycles are permitted on all public roadways open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bicycle routes (see page 11). Bicycler campists are available at all developed campgrounds and at some backcountry campgrounds. See pages 10-11 for more information.

…have a campfire?
Camping is permitted in four developed campgrounds; at numerous developed campsites along designated backcountry routes (see page 11). Campfires may be collected by hand per person per day. Inquire at any information center (see page 2) or see pages 10-11 for more information.

…ride my bicycle?
Bicycles are permitted on all public roadways open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bicycle routes (see page 11). Bicycler campists are available at all developed campgrounds and at some backcountry campgrounds. See pages 10-11 for more information.

…ride my horse or travel with pack animals?
Travel with horses and/or pack animals is allowed only in designated areas or on designated routes and trails (see page 11). Camping with horses is allowed at two stock-ready campsites along these routes; free permit may be required. Inquire at any information center (see page 2) or see pages 10-11 for more information.

…take my motorhome, RV, or trailer?
With the exception of major highways, the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway and access roads to information centers and campgrounds (though length limits may apply—see page 10), motorhomes, recreational vehicles (RVs), and trailers are either ill-advised or prohibited on other roadways. Check out the map on page 6-7 or inquire at any information center (see page 2) for additional information.

…have a picnic?
Picnic tables are available at numerous locations throughout the parks, including all information centers (see page 2). Help Keep Wildlife Wild: never feed wildlife; properly dispose of all garbage—even crumbs, food and other odorous items in outhouse containers, out of sight in a locked car or bear-proof locker.

…find lodging?
While there are no lodging services (hotels, motels, or hostels, etc.) within the parks, lodging is available in and around nearby communities—contact local chambers of commerce (see “Area Information”, above) for more information.

…dine or purchase groceries?
While there are no food services within the parks, food is available in and around nearby communities—contact local chambers of commerce for more info. (see “Area Information”, above). Full-service grocery stores are available in Brookings, Ore., and Crescent City, Trinidad, McKinleyville, Arcata, and Eureka, Calif.

…go camping?
Camping is permitted in four developed campgrounds; at numerous designated backcountry camps; and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars upstream of Bond Creek and no closer than 1/4-mile from tall trees Grove. Permits, reservations, and/or fees may apply—see pages 10-11 for more info. Outside the national and state parks, tent, trailer, and RV camping may be available on adjacent public lands or nearby private campgrounds. Inquire at any information center or contact local chambers of commerce (see “Area Information”, above) for additional information.

Area Information
Chambers of Commerce & Visitor Bureaus

Arcata, Calif.
California Welcome Center
1635 Harbord Road
Arcata, CA 95521
ph: 707-822-3619
web: www.arcatachamber.com

Brookings, Ore.
16300 Lower Harbor Road
Brookings, OR 97415
ph: 541-469-3181 or 800-535-9469
web: www.brookingsharborchamber.com

Crescent City, Calif. / Del Norte County
1001 Front Street
Crescent City, CA 95531
ph: 707-464-3174 or 800-343-8300
web: www.exploredelnorte.com

Eureka, Calif.
2112 Broadway Street
Eureka, CA 95501
ph: 707-442-3788 or 800-356-6381
web: www.eurekachamber.com

Humboldt County Convention & Visitors Bureau
1034 2nd Street
Eureka, CA 95501
ph: 800-346-3482
web: www.humboldt.org

Klamath, Calif.
P.O. Box 476
Klamath, CA 95548
ph: 707-482-7165 or 800-200-2335
web: www.klamathchamber.com

McKinleyville, Calif.
1640 Central Ave.
McKinleyville, CA 95558
ph: 707-839-2449
web: www.mckinleyvillechamber.com

Orick, Calif.
P.O. Box 234
Orick, CA 95555
ph: 707-488-2885
web: www.orick.net

Trinidad, Calif.
P.O. Box 356
Trinidad, CA 95570
ph: 707-673-1610
web: www.discovertrinidadca.com

What’s Left of the Redwoods?

When logging began in 1850, roughly two million acres of ancient or “old-growth” coast redwood forest canopy marbled the coastal mountains of California. Today, just about five percent remains. Redwood National and State Parks preserves over 35 percent of all remaining, protected old-growth coast redwood forests in California.

To experience these rare yet iconic forests yourself, refer to the map on pages 6-7. Shaded areas identify the general locations of old-growth forests. Most “Recommended Short Walks” and “Recommended Scenic Drives” offer easy access to some really tall trees. Most of the “Suggested Hikes” in the chart on page 11 also traverse old-growth forests.

Even travelers on major highways will catch glimpses of these giants (just keep an eye on the road!). Look for ancient coast redwoods along US 199 through the Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, as well as on US 101, especially just south of Crescent City, Calif. In Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park—it’s called the Redwood Highway for nothing!

Redwood Visitor Guide 3
A Seabird Sanctuary

Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge

CASTLE ROCK IS A 14-ACRE ISLAND managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The island is both picturesque and very important to seabirds nesting in California. The most abundant seabird at Castle Rock is the common murre (Uria aalge), with more than 50,000 individuals nesting on the rock each summer. And even though you can’t see them, there are also thousands of burrow-nesting seabirds present too, such as rhinoceros auklets (Cerorhinca monocerata). The island is closed to the public to protect nesting seabirds, marine mammals, and their habitat, but anyone can enjoy Castle Rock due to its close proximity to shore, easily seen from Pebble Beach Drive in Crescent City. This abundance of sea life is ephemeral, however—except for summer nesting, seabirds really do spend the majority of their lives at sea.

While the view from Pebble Beach Drive is not to be missed, we recommend that you spend some time at the Crescent City Information Center (see page 2) for a unique perspective of Castle Rock. From spring through summer, live video of seabird activity on Castle Rock is broadcast from the island to a large-screen display at the information center. Biologists use this same video to study seabirds and their prey (fish and crustaceans), and to learn more about how climate change and other environmental conditions impact seabirds and the ocean. Indeed, the birds of Castle Rock are “canaries in the coal mine” that help scientists monitor the health of our oceans.

More than just cool tools, the cameras are essential equipment for wildlife biologists studying the reproductive success and diet of seabirds on the island. Although challenging to operate and maintain in the harsh marine environment, they allow biologists to see things that would otherwise be extremely difficult to observe under these conditions; the cameras have documented a variety of events, including egg laying, chicks hatching, and adult birds stealing fish from each other. At the Crescent City Information Center, you too have the opportunity to witness these behaviors and more, whether the courtship displays of Brandt’s cormorant (Phalacrocorax penicillatus) or adult murres feeding their young.

Castle Rock is truly unique, but there are other seabird colonies between Humboldt Bay and the Oregon border, including False Klamath Rock in Redwood National and State Parks. With spectacular views via the easy Yurok Loop Trail just off US 101 (see “Recommended Short Walks” on page 6), False Klamath Rock is home to the second-largest colony of common murres in Northern California. And, just a little further south are Flatiron and Green Rocks near Trinidad, Calif. So don’t delay—be sure to enjoy these fascinating birds before they leave their nests to spend the winter at sea!

To learn more about Castle Rock and the National Wildlife Refuge System, visit:
www.fws.gov/humboldtbay/castlerock.html
www.fws.gov/refuges/
Stephanie R. Schneider, Wildlife Biologist
Humboldt State University

Wildlife of the Redwood Coast

Nowhere in Redwood National and State Parks is the wildlife more diverse than along the Pacific Ocean coast. A great variety of birds, tidepools inhabitants, sea mammals, and other creatures dwell in a rich mosaic of habitats provided by the sea. See map on pages 6-7 for locations mentioned below.

**Tidepools**

A ranger-led tidepool walk is a great way to experience these wondrous environments—inquire at any information center (see page 2) or campground bulletin board for details. Otherwise, explore on your own to Enderts Beach or False Klamath Cove. However you explore, tire tightly and with care: tidepool creatures are delicate and their rocky habitat is treacherous.

- California mussel (Mytilus californianus)
- Ochre sea star (Pisaster ochraceus)
- Purple shore crab (Hemigrapsus nudus)
- Giant green anemone (Anthopleura xanthogrammica)
- Giant green anemone (Anthopleura xanthogrammica)

**Beaches**

Sandy beaches ideal for birding include Crescent and Enderts beaches just south of Crescent City Harbor; Gold Bluff Beach in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park; and Freshwater Beach southwest of Orick, Calif.

- Harbor seal (Phoca vitulina)
- Pacific gray whale (Eschrichtius robustus)
- Common dolphin (Delphinus delphis)
- Surf scoter (Melanitta perspicillata)
- California sea lion (Zalophus californianus)
- Purple shore crab (Hemigrapsus nudus)
- Giant green anemone (Anthopleura xanthogrammica)
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- Giant green anemone (Anthopleura xanthogrammica)
Three Redwoods: All in the Subfamily

**DAWN REDWOOD**
*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

Thought to have been extinct for millions of years, the dawn redwood was rediscovered in 1944 by a forester in the Sichuan-Hubei region of China. Also popular as an ornamental today, the tree is easily distinguished from its California relatives by its smaller size and deciduous leaves.

*Distribution:* Central China.
*Height:* To 140 feet (43 m).
* Diameter:* To 6 feet (2 m).
* Age:* Indeterminate.
* Leaves:* Deciduous; needle-like with small stalk, arranged opposite each other.
* Cone size:* Like a large olive, shed yearly.
* Seed size:* Like a tomato seed.
* Reproduction:* By seed.
* Habitat/climate:* Indeterminate.

**GIANT SEQUOIA**
*Sequoiadendron giganteum*

Quick-growing and long-lived (some over 3,000 years), no tree is more massive than the giant sequoia. The General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park is the most massive living thing on Earth, with an estimated total volume of over 50,000 cubic feet.

*Distribution:* Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in Central California.
*Height:* To 30 feet (9.5 m).
* Diameter:* To 40 feet (12 m).
* Age:* To more than 5,000 years.
* Leaves:* Evergreen; awl-shaped, attached at base.
* Cone size:* Like a chicken egg, can stay on tree for two decades.
* Seed size:* Like an oat flake.
* Reproduction:* By seed only.
* Habitat/climate:* Seedlings require abundant light, are frost tolerant, and drought-resistant.

**COAST REDWOOD**
*Sequoia sempervirens*

Coast redwoods are the tallest trees in the world. Dense forest stands grow on nutrient-rich river bars and flood plains, protected from the wind. Heavy winter rains and fog from the Pacific Ocean keeps the trees continually damp, even during summer droughts.

*Distribution:* Northern California coast, and into southermost coastal Oregon.
*Height:* To 770 feet (235 m) or more.
* Diameter:* To 42 feet (13 m).
* Age:* To more than 2,000 years.
* Leaves:* Evergreen; both needle- and awl-shaped, attached at base.
* Cone size:* Like a large olive, shed after 1-2 years.
* Seed size:* Like a tomato seed.
* Reproduction:* By seed or sprout.
* Habitat/climate:* Seedlings are shade-tolerant but frost sensitive; require abundant moisture.

### Marbled Murrelet: On the Edge of Extinction

SHELTERED IN A SOFT NEST OF MOSS AND FERNS, A MARBLED MURRELET CHICK waits silently atop a massive coast redwood branch high above the forest floor. It’s parents spend their day at sea diving for small fish, returning at dusk to feed their solitary offspring. Like the fog that shrouds the North Coast, the life of the marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) is connected to both forest and sea.

Nearby, a Steller’s Jay hops along the forest floor scavenging for any morsel of food. Aggressive and incredibly intelligent—they can remember hundreds of different food locations—jays and their fellow corvids (crows and ravens) flourish at the ecologically-rich edges of the redwood forest.

The edges of this once unbroken forest have increased a hundred-fold in as many years. Logging, highways, cities, campgrounds, and picnic areas open broad boulevards into the heart of the coast redwood forest. Thus exposed, murrelet chicks and eggs make easy meals for crafty corvids. As the forest edge continues to expand, the marbled murrelet lives on the edge of extinction.

Never Feed Wildlife! It’s dangerous to you, the fed animal, and other wildlife. It’s against the law, too! Store food and smelly items in bear-proof storage lockers. Keep food within arm’s reach when cooking or preparing. Together, we can ensure a place in the wild for a rare bird.

Jeff Denny, Park Ranger

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**Watchable Wildlife: Roosevelt Elk**

Roosevelt elk (*Cervus elaphus roosevelti*) is the largest subspecies of North American elk and one of the most commonly seen mammals in Redwood National and State Parks. Though abundant today, as few as 15 Roosevelt elk remained in California in 1925 when one of the last herds made its stand in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Since then, protection of critical habitat in parks and surrounding areas has allowed the population to rebound.

*Prime locations for viewing Roosevelt elk include* (also see map on pages 6-7):

- **Elk Prairie:** Six miles north of Orick, Calif. or 34 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.
- **Elk Meadow:** Exit Davison Road three miles north of Orick, Calif. or 39 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101.
- **Gold Bluffs Beach** (day-use fee area): From Elk Meadow (see above), continue four unpaved miles on Davison Road (trailers prohibited; motorhome/RVs not advised).
- **Bald Hills Road:** Exit Bald Hills Road one mile north of Orick, Calif. or 41 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101; continue about nine miles or more on Bald Hills Road to upland prairie and oak woodland habitat.

Elk may appear almost anywhere—even along major roads and the busy US 101 corridor. Biologists think that road kills are among the major cause of death for elk in the parks. For your safety and theirs, please respect posted speed limits and always watch for wildlife.

Adult males (bulls) weigh up to 1,200 pounds and will aggressively guard their harems, especially during the fall mating season. Female cows may be very protective during calving season, typically May-June. Never approach wild elk! Observe them from a distance with binoculars or photograph them with a telephoto lens.

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Jeff Denny, Park Ranger

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Redwood at a Glance

Recommended Short Walks

Stout Grove Trail
- Easy; Level trail surface
- Distance & Duration: ~1/2 mile; 30 minutes
- Location: Trailhead located at the State Park, ~1 mile north of US 101, turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 2 1/2 miles to signed trailhead
- Description: This easy walk winds through upland stands of old-growth redwood. Douglas fir and tanoak to the site where Lady Bird Johnson dedicated Redwood National Park in 1968. In spring, rhododendrons and azaleas abound; while vine and big-leaf maple reveal their bold colors in the fall.

Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail
- Easy/moderate; Level trail surface with grades
- Distance & Duration: ~1 mile; 45-60 minutes
- Location: Trail begins at the well-marked Big Tree wayside, ~1 mile north of Elk Prairie on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway
- Description: With access to Big Tree—one of the largest in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park—this trail offers time-pressed visitors an opportunity to experience a lush old-growth redwood forest.

Circle Trail
- Easy; Level trail surface
- Distance & Duration: ~1/2 mile; 30 minutes
- Location: Trail begins at the well-marked Big Tree wayside, ~1 mile north of Elk Prairie on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway
- Description: With access to Big Tree—one of the largest in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park—this trail offers time-pressed visitors an opportunity to experience a lush old-growth redwood forest.

Yurok Loop Trail
- Easy; Level trail surface with non-step grades
- Distance & Duration: ~1/2 mile; 30 minutes
- Location: Trailhead located at the Prairie Creek Visitor Center. 1 mile north of US 101, turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 2 1/2 miles to signed trailhead.
- Description: With spectacular views of False Klamath Cove and Lagoon Creek, this trail traverses a fine example of coastal scrub forest plants, including Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, cow parsnip, wild cucumber, catbells, yarrow, and a variety of berries. Bring along binoculars and a magnifying glass to properly identify these species.

Recommended Scenic Drives

Coastal Drive Loop
- Unpaved road
- Distance & Duration: ~1 mile; 15 minutes
- Location: Trailhead located at the Prairie Creek Visitor Center. 1 mile north of US 101, turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 2 1/2 miles to signed trailhead.
- Description: With spectacular views of False Klamath Cove and Lagoon Creek, this trail traverses a fine example of coastal scrub forest plants, including Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, cow parsnip, wild cucumber, catbells, yarrow, and a variety of berries. Bring along binoculars and a magnifying glass to properly identify these species.

Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway
- Mostly unpaved; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers prohibited
- Distance & Duration: ~9 miles, round-trip; 45 minutes.
- Description: This scenic drive, which starts at the signed trailhead, offers motorists an intimate encounter with the towering old-growth redwoods in Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. Numerous pull-outs and trailheads along the way, including the Boy Scout tree trail and Stout Grove.

Recommended Scenic Drives

Coastal Drive Loop
- Unpaved road
- Distance & Duration: ~1 mile; 15 minutes
- Location: Trailhead located at the Prairie Creek Visitor Center. 1 mile north of US 101, turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 2 1/2 miles to signed trailhead.
- Description: With spectacular views of False Klamath Cove and Lagoon Creek, this trail traverses a fine example of coastal scrub forest plants, including Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, cow parsnip, wild cucumber, catbells, yarrow, and a variety of berries. Bring along binoculars and a magnifying glass to properly identify these species.

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- Mostly unpaved; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers prohibited
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- Description: This scenic drive, which starts at the signed trailhead, offers motorists an intimate encounter with the towering old-growth redwoods in Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. Numerous pull-outs and trailheads along the way, including the Boy Scout tree trail and Stout Grove.
Directions: From Klamath, Calif.: drive south 1 mile on US 101 (over the Klamath River) and exit Klamath Beach Road, following signs to Coastal Drive; after ~4 miles, the road becomes unpaved near mouth of Klamath River; continue ~1/2 miles and turn left (east) onto Alder Camp Rd.; after 2 miles, Alder Camp Rd. junctions with Bald Hills Road, follow signs to return to US 101.

Description: This narrow road with steep grades and sharp curves offers panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean and Klamath River estuary. Wildlife, seas, and pelicans may be seen from overlooks high above the crashing surf. Enjoy a picnic at the high Bluff Overlook, and don’t miss the World War II radar station—disguised as a humble farmhouse and barn. Hiking and backcountry camping is accessible from the Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge section.

Bald Hills Road Mostly paved; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers not advised.

Distance & Duration: ~17 miles, one way (from junction with U.S. 101 to Lyons Ranch trailhead); 45 minutes.

Description: Signed exit for Bald Hills Road is about 1 mile north of Orick, Calif. on US 101; after about 13 miles Bald Hills Road becomes unpaved.

Description: Ascend a steep, 15 percent grade through old-growth redwood (with trail access to the Lady Bird Johnson and Tall Trees groves) before passing through several open prairie remnants, replete with spring wildflowers, Roosevelt elk, and black bear. Along the way, the Redwood Creek Overlook provides outstanding views of its nascent drainage as well as the Pacific Ocean in the distance. Further on are trailheads leading to the picturesque and historic Dolseon and Lyons ranch sites. Near the southeastern part of Redwood National Park is Schoolhouse Peak—the highest point in the parks at 3,097 feet.

Drive Through a Tree? Carving a hole through a coast redwood reflects a time passed when we didn’t fully appreciate the significance of all organisms and their interplay with the environment. Yet, drive-through trees have fascinated travelers for years, offering a unique perspective on scale. Today, there are three coast redwood drive-through trees along US 101 in Klamath, Myers Flat, and Leggett, Calif.

Whether we drive through, walk beside, or peer skyward to the tops of these towering ancient giants, their scale and timeliness capture our imagination and inspire our care.

About 80 miles south of Orick, Calif. (120 miles south of Crescent City), Avenue of the Giants (State Route 254) is a 32-mile scenic drive that parallels US 101 and the South Fork of the Eel River through the heart of Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Numerous public and privately operated services are available in and around communities along the route (e.g., auto touring, picnicking, camping, hiking, biking, horseback riding, swimming, fishing, or boating among thousands of acres of coast redwoods, including the largest remaining old-growth coast redwood forest in the world.

Avenue of the Giants

Green Redwood National and State Parks boundary

Redwood National and State Parks boundary

Black NorCal Trail

Redwood National and State Parks boundary

National parkland

State parkland

Unpaved road

Old-growth coast redwoods

Falling Limbs Tree limbs falling high winds, especially in oldgrowth forests.

Steep Cliffs UHPs are likely to crumble and slide. Climb on these or walking near the edge is toxic to the ecosystem. Because of falling debris and rockslides, don’t venture too close to the escarpment.

How to go Higher: The pounding surf and rip current may also make swimming hazardous, so be alert for rip currents. Surf and current vary considerably, depending on wave height and the tide.

Sportsfishing is not advised. Offshore salmon and halibut are illegal.
Come share in these celebrations of local cultural diversity!

seating may be limited. For more information, call 707-465-7764.

While the Berry Glen Trail is the latest addition to Redwood National and State Parks’ extensive trail system, and the first in nearly a decade, it is by no means “new.” Following portions of the original Bald Hills Road which overlays the tracks of the 19th-century Orick to Martin’s Ferry Road, hikers follow in the footsteps of native Yurok, gold seekers, and United States presidents.

The trail ends near Berry Glen, where the Barret family established a small Depression-era store and fruit stand known well to early travelers of the Redwood Highway for their delicious homemade berry pies.

Beneath a towering, fog-tipped canopy, hikers on the Berry Glen Trail will experience an open, airy feeling uncommon in old-growth forests. Returning and first-time visitors alike will delight in this newest view of the timeless redwood forest.

The Berry Glen Trail is a one-way trail with two trailheads: Elk Meadow Day Use Area and Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail. Visitors contemplating a one-way hike from either trailhead described at right should arrange for pick-up at trail’s end, or shuttle between two vehicles staged at each trailhead. For a 3-mile round trip hike, follow both descriptions.

Klamath Salmon Festival
Visitors to the Yurok Tribe’s 50th Annual Klamath Salmon Festival in Klamath, Calif. will have an opportunity to learn more about Yurok culture, shop for authentic handmade gifts, and enjoy a delicious traditionally cooked salmon feast. Beginning at 8 am on August 18, 2012, all-day festivities include a veterans’ breakfast, 5k Nay-Puy Run, lively parade, full-contact Stick Game Tournament, cooking competition, live music, dancing, and even a car show. The festival is free and family-friendly too. A multitude of children’s activities include a bounce house, games, and balloon bending. For details about this exciting event, visit www.yuroktribe.org/salmonfestival.

World Heritage Turns 40!
As the modern-day successor to the Seven Wonders of the World, the World Heritage List includes more than 930 sites all over the world such as the Pyramids of Giza, the Taj Mahal, and the Grand Canyon. The global community has a stake in ensuring the protection and preservation of these treasures for future generations.

Administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Heritage Convention is an international treaty adopted in 1972 and signed by nearly 190 nations. There are now 21 World Heritage Sites in the U.S., including this one. Speakers at the 1982 designation ceremony declared Redwood a legacy “whose deterioration or disappearance is a harmful impoverishment to the heritage of all nations of the world.” For more information, please visit www.unesco.org.
Salmon’s Journey

Salmon’s Journey

PACIFIC SALMON BRING ENERGY FROM THE OCEAN INTO THE redwood forest. Scientists think that more than 60 species of plants and animals benefit directly from this energy flow. Help the salmon swim through the watershed:

Trace the letters in “REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS” in order and without spaces, in the puzzle at right.

After you’ve finished the puzzle, decode the special message hidden within! Without using any “X”s or any of the letters you traced in “REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS,” write the leftover letters on the lines below:

R E X X P R X
X X D X X X X
O X W X T E X
X X O X X X C
T X X O D X X
Y O X X X N X
X X U X X A X
R X X T X X
P X X I X X A
X X O X X R K
X N X X N X X
X X L A X D X
A X X X X S X
D X X X T X X
S X E X X X X
X X P X X X X
X X X A R K S

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Start Here

Parks as Classrooms

Don’t Get Left Inside!

AT REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS, LEARNING TAKES place at all levels! For over a quarter century, two outdoor schools in the parks have offered unique, hands-on, curriculum-based education programming. National park education rangers guide students, parents, and teachers in resource-immersed field studies directly related to redwood ecosystems and the rich cultural histories of the area. All programs are aligned with National Science Standards and California Department of Education content standards for natural science, social science, and the arts.

HILL OUTDOOR SCHOOL
Situated above the Mill Creek watershed near the towering coast redwoods of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Howland Hill Outdoor School offers a variety of day-long and overnight experiences for students in preschool through sixth grade. Many students who took part in these programs in the early 1980s now return as teachers or parent chaperones, providing important generational connections to the outdoor school and the parks.

WOLF CREEK EDUCATION CENTER
Started in 1972 as a grassroots effort by local teachers eager to study the newly created Redwood National Park, today the Wolf Creek Education Center provides overnight programs (2½ days, including a nights lodging) for fourth through sixth grade students. Ideally located near Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, in-depth study focuses on prairies, wetlands and streams, and the ancient coast redwood forest.

Be a Junior Ranger!

Want to learn more even about your parks and earn cool badges along the way? Two different programs are available for Junior Rangers at Redwood National and State Parks. Both are fun, informative, and free!

Self-Guided Program
Visit any information center (see page 2) and pick up a free Junior Ranger Activity Booklet. Complete the activities at your own pace while exploring the parks with your family. When you’re done, return the completed booklet to any information center to get your badge.

Ranger-Guided Program
From games and crafts to hikes and watching wildlife, explore some of the best places in California and make new friends along the way. To get started, ask a ranger or visit an information center (see page 2) for the time and place of the next Junior Ranger activity. Get an official badge after completing your first activity. There are even more prizes to be won, but you don’t have to earn them all at Redwood. You can continue at over 70 other parks around the state!

Here at Redwood National and State Parks, we’re proud of our Junior Rangers. They are true partners in helping preserve these special places for future generations. Thank you!

PROGRAMS AND FACILITY USE ARE BY RESERVATION ONLY. Weekend and shoulder season rental of the facilities for redwood ecosystems-related study may also be available. For more information, please contact the Education Specialist at 707-465-7391 or visit us online at www.nps.gov/redw/forteachers.

Redwood Visitor Guide
Developed Campgrounds

Jedediah Smith Campground
Situated in a magnificent old-growth redwood grove on the banks of the Smith River, this campground offers hiking trails, swimming, fishing, and seasonal campfire programs.
Location: Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, 10 miles east of Crescent City, Calif. on US 199. Opens: Year-round Sites: 145 tent or RV (no hook-ups); hiker/biker sites available. Facilities: Hot showers, ADA accessible restrooms, dump station, picnic tables, firepits and barbecues, food lockers and trash receptacles, visitor center, campfire center. Vehicle Length Limit: 31-foot RV or 27-foot trailers Fees: $35 per vehicle, $5 per hiker/biker, $8 day-use only
Mill Creek Campground
Sleep beneath towering maples, alders, and young coast redwoods, with access to MI Creek, miles of varied hiking trails, and seasonal campfires. Location: Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, 7 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101. Open: (2012) May 18 through September 8 Sites: 12 tent and RV (no hook-ups); hiker/biker sites available. Facilities: Hot showers, ADA accessible restrooms, dump station, picnic tables, firepits and barbecues, food lockers and trash receptacles, campfire center. Vehicle Length Limit: 31-foot RV or 27-foot trailers Fees: $35 per vehicle and $5 per hiker/biker

Gold Bluffs Beach Campground
Experience the wild Pacific coastline and grazing Roosevelt elk in this campground, with easy access to a secluded stretch of beach, from Canyon, and 70 miles of hiking and biking trails. Location: Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, 10 miles north of Orick, Calif. on Davidson Road (unpaved). Open: (2012) Year-round. Sites: 26 tent and RV (no hook-ups); 3 environmental sites. Facilities: Solar showers, restrooms, wind shelters, picnic tables, firepits and barbecues. Vehicle Length Limit: 24-foot RV, no trailers Fees: $35 per vehicle, $20 for environmental sites, $8 for day-use only

Elk Prairie Campground
Enjoy ancient redwoods, grazing Roosevelt elk and black-tailed deer in Elk Prairie, easy access to over 70 miles of hiking and biking trails, and seasonal campfire programs. Location: Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, 6 miles north of Orick, Calif. on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway. Open: Year-round Sites: 125 tent and RV (no hook-ups); hiker/biker sites available. Facilities: Hot showers, ADA accessible restrooms, picnic tables, firepits and barbecues, food lockers and trash receptacles, visitor center, campfire center. Vehicle Length Limit: 27-foot RV or 24-foot trailer Fees: $35 per vehicle, $5 per hiker/biker, $8 for day-use only

Backcountry Basics
Backcountry travel and camping require careful planning in order to ensure a safe and rewarding experience. Visitors should adhere to national and state park regulations and are further encouraged to follow Leave No Trace guidelines to minimize their impact on the environment. Additional regulations may apply for traveling and camping with bicycles or horses (see page 11).

1. Plan Ahead and Prepare
• Camping requires a free permit and is allowed only in designated backcountry camps and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars—see “Backcountry Camping,” below.
• Pets, motorized vehicles, and hunting are prohibited on trails.
• Be sure to notify others of your travel itinerary.
• Overnight stays are limited to a maximum of 15 consecutive days; 15 in a calendar year.
• Proper food storage is required. Store food, cooking gear, and all outdoor items in food storage lockers (where available), in food storage canisters available at the Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, or suspended from a tree at least 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet from the trunk.
• Inquire at a visitor center about trail conditions, water levels, fire danger levels, and tidipockion oak information.

2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
• Do not build new tread or camp on designated backcountry campsites (except at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars—backpackers only).
• Stay on established trails; do not short-cut switchbacks (1% destruc- tive and illegal).

3. Dispose of Waste Properly
• Store all garbage in a manner that will prevent access by wildlife (see #1, above).
• Pack out all trash; do not dispose of garbage in pit toilets.
• Bury human waste 6-8 inches deep, at least 100 feet from water, camp, and trails. Pack out all toilet paper and hygiene products.
• Wash yourself, cookware, and/or dishes 150 feet away from water; strain food particles and pack them out or scatter well away from campground and 100 feet away from waterways.

4. Leave What You Find
• Collecting or disturbing natural features, plants, rocks, antlers, and cultural or archeological resources is prohibited. As part of our heri- tage, please leave these resources for future generations to enjoy. Mushroom gathering or possession is illegal.

5. Minimize Campfire Impacts
• Ask about fire danger levels at an information center (see page 2) before heading out.
• Strive to use portable stoves only; campfires are restricted to designated fire pits and on Redwood Creek gravel bars.
• Do not leave fires smoldering or unattended.
• Except at Osagon Creek (driftwood only), collect no more than 50 pounds of dead and downed wood per day per campsite.

6. Respect Wildlife
7. Be Considerate of Other Visitors
This copyrighted information has been reprinted with permission from the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics. For more information or materials, please visit www.lnt.org or call 303-442-8222.

Redwood Creek may be dangerous and/or inaccessible during the rainy season and/or high flow stages. Always check with a park ranger or inquire at any information center near page 2 for the latest conditions. Two bridges over the creek (via the Redwood Creek Trail) are only in place during summer, usually June-September.

Reservations are strongly recommended for camping at the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie camp- grounds between May 25 and September 2. Reservations must be made at least 48 hours in advance by calling 1-800-444-7275 or online at www.ReserveAmerica.com.

Campground Reservations

Backcountry Use Permits
Free permits are required for all backcountry camping, available from the Crescent City Information Center, Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center; and seasonally from the Houchi Infor- mation Center (see page 2 for operating hours and locations).

Designated Camp Nearest Vehicle Access Horses Bikes Water Additional Info.
North of Klamath River
Little Bald Hills (6 sites) Little Bald Hills Trailhead: 3 mi. to camp ✓ Pack in or bring water; flush toilet. canoe, & non-pota- ble water gear
Nickle Creek (5 sites) Coastal Trail - East Chance Section Trailhead: 10 mi. to camp ✓ Pack in or bring water; flush toilet. ✓ * Pack in on Coastal Trail only; must walk bike ~275 ft on camp access trail.
DeMartini (10 sites) Wilson Creek Picnic Area: 2.5 mi. to camp ✓ Pack in; no reliable source nearby. ✓ * Limited bike access; ask a ranger for more info.
South of Klamath River
Flint Ridge (8 sites) Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge Section Trailhead: Is. to camp ✓ Pack in; no reliable source nearby. ✓ No riding on trails; must walk bike 15 mi. to camp from trailhead/Casteld Orisk.
Osagon Creek (3 sites) Prairie Creek Visitor Center: ~75 mi. to camp ✓ Pack in or bring water; flush toilet. ✓ No toilet (see “Leave No Trace”—see right). Permit required for overnight parking near visitor center.
Elm Creek (3 sites) Redwood Creek Trailhead (hikers only): 3 mi. to camp ✓ Pack in or bring water; flush toilet. Horse access via Orrick Horse Trail ( Fees apply) ~6 mi.
44 Camp (4 sites) Tall Trees Trailhead: ~1 mi. to camp Pack in or bring water; flush toilet. Backpackers only.
Redwood Creek (dispersed: no facilities) Tall Trees Trailhead: ~2 mi to gravel bar Pack in or bring water; flush toilet. Dispersed camping only on gravel bars; Walk 0.5 mi. from Tall Trees Grove.
Hiking

Suggested hikes in the chart below are just a sample of possible adventures and may not be suitable for everyone. Cardiac numbers next to each trailhead name indicate reference trailhead locations indicated on the map on pages 6-7. Mid-Level walks/hikes are shown in red. Longer day hikes in blue. Short on time? Check out “Recommended Short Walks” 1–3 on page 6.

Bicycles

Bicycles are permitted on all public roadways open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bicycle routes:

- Little Bald Hills Trail
- Coastal Trail
- Ossagon Trail
- Davison Trail
- Streeelow Trail
- Lost Man Creek Trail

Bikelniker campsites are available at the Jede-
- south of Stout Grove Campground (summer only)
- 11/4 miles to/from tall trees Grove.
- 4 miles (out and back) or 5 miles as a loop.
- South Fork/Ferndale Road (unpaved through park).
- Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.
- Elk Meadow Day Use Area: 3 miles north of Elk Camp, off US 101.

Horses

Horses and pack animals are welcome on three designated trails, with opportunities for short day rides or multi-day trips. Camping is allowed at two stock-ready sites along these trails (see “Backcountry Camping” on page 10):

- Little Bald Hills Trail
- Mill Creek Horse Trail
- Orick Horse Trail

Pets

While pets are family, a national or state park may not be the best place for them. Some pets may mark territory with scent or spread domestic disease, interfering with natural patterns and causing injury to wildlife. Even normally well-behaved pets can become stressed by unfamiliar surroundings, threatening visitors and wildlife in close situations, such as on trails. Predators including mountain lions, bears, and coyotes may see pets as prey, placing both pet and owner in danger.

Trails

Hundreds of miles of trails beckon bikers, hikers, and horseback riders in Redwood National and State Parks. Whatever your interest, experience, or fitness level, there’s a trail adventure for you!

The information in this visitor guide alone does not ensure a safe and enjoyable trail experience. Inquire at any information center (see page 2) for trip-planning advice and trail conditions. Maps and guidebooks are also available at cooperating association bookstores and are an essential part of any trail user’s pack.

Trailhead Security

Whenever leaving your vehicle, secure all valuables and keep them out of sight. Better yet, take them with you!

Choose Your Own Adventure!

More than 200 miles of trails traverse a mosaic of habitats at Redwood National and State Parks. Whatever your interest, experience, or fitness level, there’s a trail adventure for you!

Suggested Hikes

The chart below is a sample of possible adventures and may not be suitable for everyone. Cardiac numbers next to each trailhead name indicate reference trailhead locations indicated on the map on pages 6-7.

Mid-Level Walks/Hikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trailhead(s)</th>
<th>Distance/Duration (Approx.)</th>
<th>Difficulty</th>
<th>Additional Info.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pullout at milepost 16 on west side of US 101</td>
<td>4.5 miles (out and back) / 3 hours round-trip</td>
<td>Strenuous. Sleep 1000-foot descent/ascend (out and back) with switchbacks.</td>
<td>Old-growth redwoods, Damnation Creek, rugged coast and tidelands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
<td>2.5 miles loop / 1 hour</td>
<td>Easy (overall): Relatively level.</td>
<td>Loop: Prairie Creek Trail north, east across parkway to footpath Trail, footpath Trail south, west across parkway to Prairie Creek Visitor Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Meadow Day Use Area: 3 miles north of Elk Camp, off US 101</td>
<td>2.56 miles loop / 1.5 hours</td>
<td>Moderate: Some non-steep grades.</td>
<td>Old-growth redwoods, Trillium Falls, Reusszuc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Longer Day Hikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trailhead(s)</th>
<th>Distance/Duration (Approx.)</th>
<th>Difficulty</th>
<th>Additional Info.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Damnation Creek | 11/4 miles southeast of Stout Grove on Howland Hill Rd., just across footbridge from Jedediah Smith Campground (summer only) | 6 miles (out and back) or 5 miles as a loop.
| South Fork/Rhododendron/Brown Creek | 1 1/4 miles north of Elk Prairie on east side of Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway | 3/4 mile loop / 2 hours | Moderate (overall): Sleep ascent on South Fork Trail. |
| Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway | 13 miles (out and back) or 6-9 hours round-trip | Strenuous. Sleep 1000-foot descent/ascend (out and back) over 1 mile section south of Nike Creek. | Loop: Prairie Creek Trail, south across parkway to Prairie Creek Visitor Center. |
| Fern Canyon/Friendship Ridge/West Ridge/Coral Trail | Fern Canyon Trailhead and parking area at end of Davison Road. | 7-mile loop / 4 hours | Moderate (overall): Sleep grades and switchbacks on Friendship Ridge Trail. |

Thank you for your cooperation!
Who Turned Out the Lights?

IF IT SEEMS A BIT DARKER DURING your next visit to Redwood, that’s a good thing! It’s no accident, either. Just as the parks protect old-growth forests and other resources, we’re also working hard to preserve a dark night sky as it may have been seen centuries ago. Unfortunately, that view is gradually disappearing with increased use of artificial outdoor lighting in our communities. It’s a global phenomenon commonly known as light pollution.

When properly directed with the appropriate intensity, artificial light can undoubtedly be a good thing—especially at night. Light pollution and excessive lighting, however, can be harmful to humans. It can interfere with our daily rhythm, interrupting sleep patterns and affecting our energy levels. When constantly exposed to bright lights, our eyes don’t have the ability to develop nighttime vision. Glare (excessive brightness) from outside lighting further reduces visibility, concealing potential dangers in the shadows. Some communities have actually experienced a decrease in crime by reducing or eliminating nighttime lighting in some areas.

Excessive lighting impacts wild animals, too—bats, coyotes, bobcats, deer, and elk rely on darkness to safely move about the park. Impaired night vision can make it difficult for food, a decline in reproduction, and/or increased exposure to predators. For the millions of birds navigating the park coastline on the Pacific Flyway, light pollution has been shown to cause nocturnal migrating birds to become lost and confused to the point of exhaustion.

Working with the International Dark-Sky Association, Redwood recently inventoried and evaluated every outdoor light fixture in the parks. Funding for the study was provided by the National Park Service Night Sky Program, with similar inventories conducted in at least 12 other national parks. Lighting fixtures in the parks are being removed or retrofitted with more efficient technologies.

The parks also received funding from the National Park Foundation to provide scholarships for four high school students to attend a summer camp at Wolf Creek Education Center in Oregon, sponsored by the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry. Students/campers will learn to produce short educational web videos promoting the importance of dark skies.

With the reduction of park-produced light pollution and the completion of the summer camp program, Redwood will meet all the criteria to become officially recognized as an International Dark Sky Park.

Who turned out the lights? We did! But so can you. Visit www.darksky.org or www.nature.nps.gov/night for some easy and inexpensive actions you can take right now to make things a little darker.

Debbie Savage, Park Ranger

Protect Yourself...

Beach Safety
Before hitting the beach, check for storm or high surf advisories and be aware of changing tide levels—tide charts are available at all information centers (see page 2). Never turn your back on the surf; large “rogue” or “sneaker” waves may wipe you out. Supervise children at all times.

Tsunamis
Most commonly caused by earthquakes, tsunamis are series of large waves or surges that may strike the coast for eight hours or longer. If you feel an earthquake, see the ocean suddenly recede, or notice any other tsunami warning: immediately move inland or to higher ground; stay away from coastal areas until officials permit you to return.

Poison Oak
Leaves of three, let them be! Poison oak occurs in various forms in the parks—it can be vine-like or a free-standing shrub. Stay on trails and look for the three distinctive, smooth, shiny leaflets that are bright green or red in new shoots or during the dry season. Contact with leaves can cause an itchy skin rash—wash thoroughly if you brush against poison oak.

Protect Your Parks

Tidespools
While exploring, protect yourself and the fragile creatures that live here: step carefully among slick rocks; return all rocks and tidepool life to their original position and orientation; be aware of changing tides.

Aquatic Hitchhikers
Help prevent the spread of invasive species such as New Zealand mudsnail, quagga mussels, and Asian clam. Never release plants, fish, or other animals into a body of water unless they came from that body of water. When leaving water: remove mud and plant roots, trash, and fish from recreational equipment and drain water before transporting, clean and dry any equipment or clothing that comes into contact with water.

Invasive Plants and Diseases
Sudden Oak Death is a disease killing millions of oak and tan oak trees in Calif. and Ore. A root-rotting fungus is killing Port Orford-cedar through-out limited range. Non-native invasive plants such as Scotch broom, English ivy, and yellow starthistle compete with native plants and alter recreational equipment and drain water before transporting, clean and dry any equipment or clothing that comes into contact with water.

Marine Mammals
Marine mammals are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Stay at least 75 feet away—like all park animals, they’re unpredictable, and potentially dangerous. Never approach seal pups on the beach—they’re resting and waiting for their mothers to bring food.

Neve Feed Wildlife
Feeding wildlife is dangerous to you, other humans, and the fed animal. It’s against the law, too! A fed bear that becomes habituated to humans often has to be killed; feeding ravens and jays may result in increased populations of these predatory birds, threatening endangered species like marbled murrelets and snowy owls.

Please keep a clean camp or picnic site and store all food or smelly items out of sight in a locked car or bear-proof locker. Whichever cooking or preparing food, keep all food within arm’s reach.

Why are you here?... What is your purpose today?

As a participant in both the National Park Service Climate Friendly Parks and California State Parks Cool Pools programs, Redwood National and State Parks belongs to an intergrating network of parks putting climate-friendly behavior at the forefront of sustainabilty planning. By conducting an emission inventory, setting emission reduction goals, developing an Action Plan, and committing to educate staff, visitors, and the community about climate change, Redwood is taking a leading role in climate change response.

In addition to “turning out the lights” (see left), here are some of the more visible climate-friendly actions Redwood has already taken to help preserve our natural and cultural treasures for future generations:

• In collaboration with Humboldt State University’s Schatz Energy Research Center, existing facilities are being retrofitted with energy efficient technologies that reduce or eliminate energy consumption.

• Fleet sizes have been reduced and conventional vehicles replaced with fuel/energy efficient models.

• Steel grates and rubber drop-off locations are available at all campgrounds. Any countable fuel will be made available to other campers if they are able to supply all campers and completely remove reamining fuel from “empty” cans.

• That’s a good thing—especially at night.