National Park Service Centennial approaching in 2016, park staff are taking us on a very personal journey. With the opportunity to experiencing these special places first hand. Each time we visit, the number of movies filmed at sites in the National Park System grows on the planet Tatooine in Valley National Park was the inspired setting for the desert canyon scene in Star Wars: A New Hope. The dramatic, lush green setting of Fern Canyon in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park was filmed in Arches National Park; Sand Dunes and the Last Crusade used to make unforgettable cinematic experiences:

Walking with Dinosaurs

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) used the location to film part of the award-winning, six part documentary miniseries Walking with Dinosaurs. The dramatic, lush green setting of Fern Canyon in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park was filmed in Arches National Park; Sand Dunes and the Last Crusade used to make unforgettable cinematic experiences:

Walking with Dinosaurs

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) used the location to film part of the award-winning, six part documentary miniseries Walking with Dinosaurs. The number of movies filmed at sites in the National Park System is truly vast, and the ability of a filmmaker to temporarily take us to new worlds is equally remarkable. However, nothing compares to experiencing these special places first hand. Each time we visit a national park we are taken on a very personal journey. With the National Park Service Centennial approaching in 2016, park staff encourage and invite you to “Find Your Park.” Find the place that takes you away. Find your place of tranquility. Find your place of motivation. Find your inspiration. These sites have fueled the creativity of filmmakers and artists for years, so why not jumpstart your imagination? Maybe you’ll discover the next great science fiction planet, or maybe you won’t. But you are guaranteed an unforgettable adventure.

Where will you find your park?

Chris Hendrix, Park Ranger (and resident cinema buff)
Information Centers: A Great Start

Five information centers provide orientation, information, and trip-planning advice. Park rangers are on duty.

Crescent City Information Center
Information, exhibits, live video feed from Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, Junior Ranger 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.

Hiouchi Information Center
Information, exhibits, park film, 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.

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: Closed.

Prairie Creek Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, park film, 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: 707-465-7335.

Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, park film, 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.

Passport Stamps
Don’t forget your park passport stamp! Stamps are available at all information centers in Redwood National and State Parks. Each of the five information centers has a unique stamp. Redwood National Park can be found in the Western Region (page 83) of the passport booklet.

National or State Park?
It’s both! In May 1994, the National Park Service and California State Parks agreed to cooperatively manage their contiguous redwood parklands.

Redwood National and State Parks manages these 133,000 acres to preserve, protect, and make available to all people, for their inspiration, enjoyment, and education, the forests, scenic coastlines, prairies, and streams and their associated natural and cultural values, which define this World Heritage Site; and to help people forge emotional, intellectual, and recreational ties to these parks.

Mailing Address
Redwood National and State Parks
1111 Second Street
Crescent City, Calif. 95531

Web and E-mail
www.nps.gov/red
For e-mail, click “Contact Us.”

Join the Conversation
facebook.com/RedwoodNPS
twitter.com/RedwoodNPS
youtube.com/user/RedwoodNPS
instagram.com/RedwoodNPS

Park Headquarters
ph: 707-465-7335

Newspaper Editors
Nate St. Amand
Michael Glore

The Fine Print: What You Need to Know

Dates and Hours of Operation
Redwood National and State Parks is open every day (information 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 Wildlife (CDFW) regulations (available online at www.wildlife.ca.gov). For more information, contact the CDFW Northern Region Field Office at (707) 465-6499.

Firearms and Hunting
Federal law allows people who can legally possess 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 responsibility 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. Federal law also prohibits 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.

Fees and Reservations
State parks collect day-use fees at entrance stations and fees are required for camping at campground; camping reservations may be required (see pages 10-11). Holders of qualifying park passes may be eligible for discounts (see above).

Permits
Permits may be required for scientific research, collecting, organized events, and commercial activities such as filming. Call 707-465-7307 or visit www.nps.gov/red for more information.

Backcountry
Free permits are required for camping at all backcountry campgrounds, available from most information centers (see page 10 for more info).

Tall Trees Access Road
The gated Tall Trees Access Road is only accessible via free permit available from Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, Crescent City Information Center, and Hiouchi Information Center (see above). A maximum of 50 permits per day are issued on a first-come, first-served basis.

Collecting and Vandalism
Disturbing, defacing, or collecting plants, animals, rocks, historic or archaeological objects without a permit is prohibited. Exceptions on national (NPS) parklands only: applies (five per person per day); acorns (ten gallons per person per day); and berries, hazel nuts and unoccupied seashells (one gallon per person per day). Exception on state (CDFP) parklands only: berries (five pounds per person per day).

Crescent City, California 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 (13.8°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>67.3°F (19.1°C)</td>
<td>50.9°F (10.5°C)</td>
<td>0.6” (1.6 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>67.6°F (19.8°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 (17.8°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 (6.1°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 conditions, present dangers. For more information about protecting yourself and your parks, see page 12.

Find out which pass is right for you and where passes can be purchased by visiting any park information center (see left) or online at:

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

America the Beautiful Pass Series
www.nps.gov/findapass/passes.htm

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

**BE PART OF THE NATIONAL and state parks tradition!** Park rangers and other staff lead a variety of seasonally available activities and programs throughout the parks that are free, informative, and fun for all ages and backgrounds.

**Programs available mid-May to mid-September. Inquire at information centers (left) or campground bulletin boards for times, topics, and locations.**

**JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)**

Children ages 7-12 have fun while learning about the people, plants, animals, and life systems of the redwood region. Allow one hour for scheduled programs at the Jedediah Smith Campground, Mill Creek Campground, or Prairie Creek Visitor Center, self-paced junior ranger activities are available at all visitor centers. See page J for more activities and information.

**TIDEPOOL WALK (2 HOURS, AS TIDES PERMIT)**

Get your hands (and feet!) wet while discovering delicate tidepool creatures. A park ranger-naturalist leads this investigation into the hidden world beneath the waves. Come prepared: dress for the weather; bring drinking water and a snack; wear sturdy hiking shoes or boots (no sandals) with non-slip soles—they will get wet!

**CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)**

As darkness descends on the North Coast, the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie campgrounds (see page 16) are ideal settings for an informative and inspiring night cap. Programs may include narrated slide shows, storytelling, music, and/or games. Campfire circles and outdoor amphitheaters are wheelchair accessible.

**NATURE WALKS (1-2 HOURS)**

Immerse yourself in the forest, sea, or prairielands. Join a park ranger-naturalist for a down-to-earth exploration of the natural ecosystems that contribute to one of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. Come prepared: dress for the weather; bring drinking water and a snack; wear sturdy hiking shoes or boots with non-slip soles.

**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, and Crescent, Gold Bluffs, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches (excluding dune habitat). Unless posted otherwise and/or with the exception of guide animals, pets are not allowed elsewhere in the parks, including on park trails, at ranger-led programs, or in park buildings.

- **have a campfire?** Fires are only permitted in park-provided grills and fire rings at picnic areas, campgrounds, and designated backcountry campgrounds.บน Redwood Creek gravel bars per conditions of a valid permit; and, on national parkland beach wave slopes. Up to 50 pounds of dead and downed wood (including driftwood) may be collected from: Freshwater, Hidden, Crescent, and Enderts beaches; Redwood Creek gravel bars; and, within 1/4-mile radius of designated backcountry camp on national parkland. Wood collection is prohibited in developed campgrounds. On state parklands, up to 50 pounds of driftwood only may be collected by hand per person per day.

- **ride my bicycle?** Bicycles are permitted on all public roadways open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bicycle routes. Travel with horses and/or pack animals is allowed only in designated areas or on designated routes and trail (see page 11). Campers are allowed to use two stock-ready campsites along these routes; free permit may be required. Inquire at any information center (see page 2) or 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 trail (see page 11). Campers are allowed to use two stock-ready campsites along these routes; free permit may be required. Inquire at any information center (see page 2) or 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 pages 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 Wildfire Wild: never feed wildlife; properly dispose of all garbage—even crumbs; store food and other odorous items in airtight 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 information. (see “Area Information,” above) for more information.

- **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 MacArthur Creek and no closer than 1/4-mile from Tall Trees Grove. Permits, reservations, and/or fees may apply—see pages 10-11 for 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 Hendon Road Arcata, CA 95521 ph: 707-822-3619 web: www.arcatachamber.com


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

Eureka, Calif. 2112 Broadway Street Eureka, CA 95501 ph: 707-442-3738 or 800-356-6831 web: www.eurekahamber.com

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

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

McKinelyville, Calif. 1640 Central Ave McKinelyville, CA 95519 ph: 707-839-2449 web: www.mckinelyvillechamber.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: 707-677-1610 web: www.discoverytrinidadca.com

**What’s Left of the Redwoods?**

- **-5% remains:** 4.7% preserved in public lands; c. 1% privately owned & managed

**see some really tall trees?** When logging began in 1850, roughly two million acres of ancient or “old-growth” coast redwood forest canopy mantled 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 a glimpse of these giants (just keep an eye on the road!)—look for ancient coast redwoods along US 199 through Jedediah Smith State Park and, especially just south of Crescent City, Calif. in Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park—it’s not called the Redwood Highway for nothing!
Aftershocks, Over 50 Years Later

For those who were there, a half-century is not nearly enough time for the lessons of March 27, 1964 to fade from the rear-view mirrors of their consciousness. 2014 marked the 50th anniversary of the most powerful recorded earthquake in U.S. history—50% more powerful, giving false hope to many that the worst was over. The second and third surges were smaller and less destructive, with homes in Oregon raised up and lurched seaward while, simultaneously, an area of mainland approximately the size of Nebraska sank.

A seafloor mountain had been instantaneously formed and the Pacific Ocean was no longer pacified. The 90,000 square miles (235,000 km²) of seafloor heaved and displaced billions of gallons of water. The 90 megatons of energy was transferred from the earth to water—from earthquake to tsunami.

By 6:00 p.m. that day and unbeknownst to much of the world, over 100 Alaskans had perished, entire towns had been lost, and a series of waves, traveling at staggering 400 miles per hour (644 kph), surged towards unsuspecting towns of the Pacific Coast.

After the 9.2 magnitude quake, it took the Alaskan born surge over 100 Alaskans had perished, entire towns had been lost, and a series of waves, traveling at staggering 400 miles per hour (644 kph), surged towards unsuspecting towns of the Pacific Coast.

Aftershocks are a series of waves that may continue for hours. Do not assume that the earthquake is over after one wave. The next wave(s) may be larger than the first.

Please obey their directions.

What to do during a Tsunami Warning:
- If you hear a tsunami warning siren, detect signs of a tsunami, or hear about a tsunami warning on the radio or TV, move to higher ground or inland as soon as you can. If someone in the water appears to be in trouble, CALL 911.
- Be prepared for aftershocks which happen frequently after earthquakes. Each time the earth shakes: drop, cover, and hold on.
- Protect yourself during the earthquake. Go to high ground or inland as soon as you can.
- Return ONLY when local officials tell you it is safe to do so. A tsunami is a series of waves that may continue for hours. Do not assume that the danger is over after one wave. The next wave(s) may be larger than the first.
- Stay away from damaged areas so emergency responders can have full access.
- Stay out of any building that has water around it and take care when re-entering any structure. Surge floodwater may damage buildings.

What to do during a Tsunami Advisory:
- If a tsunami is likely, move as far inland and uphill as possible. Protect yourself from the earthquake. Go to high ground or inland as soon as you can.
- If you feel a strong earthquake, go to high ground or inland as soon as you can. If someone in the water appears to be in trouble, CALL 911.
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- A loud roaring noise from the ocean.
- A noticeable rapid rise or fall in coastal waters.

Tips from a Tsunami-Ready City

Since 1933, Crescent City, California has recorded 34 tsunamis—more than any other community on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Crescent City's tsunami preparedness came at the highest of costs, however. Often through unwelcomed experience and practice, it has proven itself to be one of the most tsunami ready cities on the Pacific Coast. The following tips will help you to stay safe while visiting tsunami country:

Know the signs of a tsunami:
- A strong earthquake lasting 20 seconds or more near the coast.
- A noticeable rapid rise or fall in coastal waters.
- A loud roaring noise from the ocean.

Aftershocks are a series of waves that may continue for hours. Do not assume that the earthquake is over after one wave. The next wave(s) may be larger than the first.

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Three Redwoods: All in the Subfamily

THOUGH WE OFTEN SIMPLY REFER TO THE WORLD’S TALLEST LIVING SPECIES OF CALIFORNIA’S NORTH COAST AS “REDWOODS,” THERE ARE IN FACT THREE DISTINCT REDWOOD SPECIES: DAWN REDWOOD, GIANT SEQUOIA, AND COAST REDWOOD. MUCH LIKE THE MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY, THE SPECIES IN THIS SUBFAMILY (SEQUOIOIDEAE) SHARE A COMMON ANCESTRY AND MANY SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS WHILE MAINTAINING THEIR UNIQUE IDENTITIES.

All redwoods are cone-bearing trees and get their common name from their distinct geographic regions and evolved into the three species we know today. All redwoods are in fact three distinct redwood species: dawn redwood, giant sequoia, and coast redwood.

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 plant, 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: Indeterminable.
Leaves: Deciduous; needle-like with small stalk, arranged opposite each other.
Cone size: Large, olive, shed yearly.
Seed size: Like a tomato seed.
Reproduction: By seed.
Habitat/climate: Indeterminable.

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 314 feet (96 m).
Diameter: To 26 feet (8 m).
Age: To more than 3,000 years.
Leaves: Greenish; 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 keep the trees continually damp, even during summer droughts.

Distribution: Northern California coast, and into southernmost coastal Oregon.
Height: To 379 feet (115 m).
Diameter: To 26 feet (8 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.

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; motorhomers/RVs not advisable).
- 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.

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 (ravens and crows) flourish at the ecologically-rich edges of the redwood forest.

Marbled Murrelet: On the Edge of Extinction

SHELTERED IN A SOW OF MOSSES AND FERNS, A MARBLED MURRELET CHICK waits silently atop a massive coast redwood branch high above the forest floor. Its 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.

Marbled murrelets breed only in the northwestern forests of Oregon, Washington, California, and the Pacific Northwest. Their habitat consists of old-growth forest above 3,000 feet in elevation that provide protection from predators, food, and shelter. Marbled murrelets are listed as a species of concern, with their population continuing to decline due to habitat loss and fragmentation. In 2018, the California wildlife agency placed the species on its list of imperiled species.

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
**Recommended Short Walks**

**Stout Grove Trail**
Easy; Level trail surface
*Distance & Duration:* ~1/2 mile; 15 minutes.
*Location:* Located south of Stout/Grove Campground on Rampart Creek overlook.
*Description:* Hike less than a mile to Stout Grove, which includes a trail to the Lady Bird Johnson and Tall Trees Loop. Lake Earl State Park—this trail offers an opportunity to experience a lush old-growth redwood forest.

**Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail**
Easy-moderate; Level trail surface with grades.
*Distance & Duration:* ~1 mile; 45-60 minutes.
*Location:* Located north of Stout/Grove Campground on Rampart Creek overlook.
*Description:* Trailhead begins at the signed Lagoon Creek picnic area. 15 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. or ~6 1/2 miles north of Klamath, Calif. on US 101. This trail offers an opportunity to experience various species of redwoods, including some of the tallest redwoods in the park.

**Yurok Loop Trail**
Easy; Level trail surface with non-steep grades.
*Distance & Duration:* ~1 1/2 miles; 45-60 minutes.
*Location:* Located in the middle of the park on Redwood Creek.
To Oregon 10mi 16km

TOLOWA DUNES 799m
National Recreation Area
County Park

ith                             River
wood   Highway
North  Bank  Road
Redw
Lake Earl
Walker
LAKE EARL
STATE
Rd
Lake Earl State
Elk Valley    Road
Headquarters
Florence Keller
STATE PARK
County Park
Point
Craigs Creek Mountain
2195ft
669m
Washington Blvd
Howland Hill Rd
Castle
Dr
land
motor homes and
South
CRESCENT CITY
N AT ION
Battery Point
Fork
East
Six R ivers National F o r e s t
Crescent Beach
Creek
Vista Point
River
Br
DEL N ORTE  COAST
Mill Creek
RED WOOD S
STATE  PARK
Nickel Creek
Big Flat
101
Pigeon Roost
South  Fork  Road
Wilson Creek
Creek
False Klamath Cove
Lagoon Creek

Turwar
Flint Ridge
Klamath
Coastal  Trail

Alder Camp Rd
Motor homes and trailers prohibited.

Coastal Drive Loop
The lands within one mile of each side of the Klamath River from the Pacific Ocean to 43 miles upstream compose the Yurok Reservation.

For YOUR SAFETY
High Tides: Check tide tables before launching a vessel. If you encounter a difficult situation, you may need to abandon your vessel with no possibility of rescue.

Tsunami Hazard Zone
Avoid: “hazard” zones. High ground inland and stay there.

Heavy Surf
Stay clear of the surf! Surf can be very dangerous and powerful. Stay on solid ground when surfing. Fleeing will only put you at risk of being “washed over” by the waves.

Falling Limbs
Falls can be fatal during high winds, especially in old-growth forests.

Step Offs
Stay away from the edge of the cliff. Cliff edges are often less stable than they appear.

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

Avenue of the Giants
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 the communities along the route: enjoy auto-touring, picnicking, camping, hiking, biking, back-road riding, fishing, or boating among thousands of acres of coast redwoods, including the largest remaining old-growth coast redwood forest in the world.
Who’s Newton B. Drury?
Perhaps you’ve driven the scenic parkway named in his honor in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park (see page 7), or seen his name above the entryway to the Crescent City Information Center. But was he Newton B. Drury?

Considered by many “the man who saved the redwoods,” Drury dedicated 40 years of his life to preserving these forests and was instrumental in securing hundreds of thousands of acres as parkland. A fitting symbol of the continuing partnership between the National Park Service, California State Parks, and the Save the Redwoods League, Drury served as director of all three organizations during his career.

In reference to the values of his country’s natural and cultural treasures, Drury noted, “There are certain values in our landscape that ought to be sustained against destruction or impairment, though their worth cannot be expressed in monetary terms. They are essential to our life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; this nation of ours is not so rich it can afford to lose them; it is still rich enough to afford to preserve them.”

The Yurok Country Visitor Center engages visitors with the traditions and culture of the Yurok Tribe. It is part of a $125 million economic development plan to revitalize the Yurok Reservation and downtown Klamath, Calif.

Partial funding for the Yurok Country Visitor Center came from a National Scenic Byways grant through the Federal Highway Administration. The National Scenic Byways Program has promoted inter-regional travel since the 1990s. The Yuroks are the first California tribe to obtain such a grant for a visitor center. The grant will also fund a Scenic Byway Programs Corridor Management Plan to enhance and improve visitor services along designated byway routes that possess ecological, cultural, and recreational values. Plans include educational kiosks in heavily trafficked areas and interpretive panels at popular trailheads. The designated Yurok Scenic Byways include Requa Road, Bald Hills Road, U.S. Highway 101, and CA State Routes 96 and 169.

The Yurok Tribe is the largest Native American tribe in California, with more than 6,000 members. The Yurok reservation encompasses 75,000 acres, extending 1 mile on both sides of the Klamath River, from the river mouth and upstream for 44 miles.

Together, these new facilities provide a place for the Yurok Tribe to share their rich heritage with the world for the first time, said Thomas P. O’Rourke, Sr., Chairman of the Yurok Tribe. “We will be able to tell our story in our own words,” he said. “Who better to interpret Yurok Country—from the high mountains to the Klamath River to the Pacific Ocean—than Yurok people. To understand a way of life, you have to live it.”

Learn more about Yurok Country online at www.yurokcountry.com

Tolowa Nation Presents Dance Demonstration
On July 18, 2015, members of the Tolowa Nation will present a dance demonstration at 1 pm at the Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park day use area off U.S. Highway 199, just west of Hiouchi, Calif. Co-hosted by Redwood National and State Parks and Redwood Parks Association, the demonstration is open to the public, free of charge, and will last about an hour.

Many northwestern California tribes continue to pass on their language, arts, and traditions in the form of song and dance. In Tolowa culture, it is also an important means for reestablishing positive relationships between humans and the earth. The dance, called Na-dosh, is a renewal ceremony traditionally performed inside a redwood plank house. For the demonstration, the dance takes place in a redwood grove overlooking the Smith River.

Special event parking will be available for this popular event, and will enable visitors to attend the dance demonstrations without paying standard day use fees. It will be located directly across U.S. Highway 199 from the Hiouchi Information Center and requires a 1/3 mile walk to the dance site. Shuttle service between the parking area and day use area will be available for visitors with limited mobility.

Come share in this celebration of local cultural diversity! Bring blankets or folding chairs, as seating may be limited. Photography during the dance is not permitted, though dancers may be available for photos after the demonstration. For more info, please call 707-465-7764 or 707-465-7335.

The Yurok Country Visitor Center

Save the Redwoods League
A League of Their Own
The road was dusty and long back in 1917 when three men traveled from San Francisco to see for themselves the towering redwoods and the impending effect of the ax. So impressed were John C. Merriam, Professor Henry F. Gibson, and Madison Grant that they immediately sought to preserve redwoods for future generations.

In 1918 they established Save the Redwoods League and since then the non-profit organization has set aside more than 181,000 acres of redwood forest and helped to raise worldwide awareness of redwoods. Portions of Redwood National and State Parks comprise land donated by the League. The brown and gold signs seen along trails and roadways represent the Memorial Grove Program, started in 1921. More than 950 groves, named for individuals and organizations, have been set up, with the design of the visitor center and the nearby Yurok Tribal Headquaters. Another traditional Yurok construction technique involves digging a few feet beneath the ground surface to take advantage of the soil’s naturally moderate temperature, providing passive solar warmth and cooling for the building. Landscaping throughout the complex consists of native plants, including redwoods, Douglas iris, and salmonberrry.

Outside the visitor center, an amphitheater provides a venue for traditional storytelling, small concerts, and other group functions. Across the street is the Cultural Knowledge Park, where traditional Yurok architecture is portrayed in two houses and a sweat lodge. Building features include use of a round door, which is also reflected in the design of the visitor center and the nearby Yurok Tribal Headquaters. Another traditional Yurok construction technique involves digging a few feet beneath the ground surface to take advantage of the soil’s naturally moderate temperature, providing passive solar warmth and cooling for the building. Landscaping throughout the complex consists of native plants, including redwoods, Douglas iris, and salmonberrry.

The Yurok Country Visitor Center, amphitheater, and Cultural Knowledge Park are all part of the Yurok Tribe’s $2 million economic development plan to help make Klamath a world-class tourist destination. Other developments include construction of a modern hotel, restaurant, and casino, as well as the purchase of several popular local tourist attractions—all part of the Tribe’s plan to revitalize the economy of the Yurok reservation and downtown Klamath.

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Learn more about Yurok Country online at www.yurokcountry.com

MATT MAIS / YUROK TRIBE

“To Understand a Way of Life…”
Yurok Country Visitor Center Opens in Klamath, Calif.
**For Kids / Education**

**Redwood Junior Ranger**

Pick up a copy of the Redwood Junior Ranger booklet at any Redwood National and State Parks visitor center (see page 2 for locations).

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**Be a Junior Ranger!**

Want to learn even more 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’s 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!

---

**Keep It Crumb Clean**

*Help Keep Wildlife Safe and Healthy*

Did you know that human food and garbage can hurt wildlife? Keeping our parks clean and safe is important! Decode the secret message to find out what you can do to help wildlife in Redwood National and State Parks. Some of the pictures make the sound of the word. You may also have to subtract (−) or add (+) letters to the word.

\[-y + ep\]  

\[ -t + ding\]

\[ -t + d\]

\[ -b\]

\[ N\]

\[ food \]

\[ and\]

\[ food\]

**Lockers.**

---

**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.

**Howland 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.

Programs and facility use are by reservation only. Weekend and shoulder season rental of the facilities for redwood ecosystem-related study may also be available. For more information, please call 707-465-7335 or visit us online at www.nps.gov/redw/forteachers.
Developed Campgrounds

Redwood National & State Parks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Senior/Access Pass</th>
<th>Calif. Parks Disabled Pass</th>
<th>Calif. Parks Veterans Pass</th>
<th># of Sites</th>
<th>Toilet</th>
<th>Shower</th>
<th>RV Max Length</th>
<th>Trailer Max Length</th>
<th>Water &amp; Electric</th>
<th>Sewer</th>
<th>Dump Station</th>
<th>Yurt</th>
<th>Cabin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jedediah Smith</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30 ft.</td>
<td>30 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Mill Creek</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30 ft.</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Prairie</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>30 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Bluffs Beach</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>24 ft.</td>
<td>24 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reservations:**

Reservations are strongly recommended for camping at all developed campgrounds in Redwood National and State Parks 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.

Nearby Public Camping

**U.S. Forest Service**

- **Panther Flat:** $15, $7.50
- **Grassy Flat:** $10, $5
- **Patrick Creek:** $14, $7
- **Big Flat:** $8, $4

**California State Parks**

- **Patrick's Point State Park:** $35, $17.50
- **Humboldt County:**
  - **Big Lagoon:** $30/$25
  - **Clam Beach:** $15

**Oregon State Parks**

- **Harris Beach:** $195/$22, $17.50
- **Alfred A. Loeb:** $16/$20, $17.50

**Preservation Campgrounds & Backcountry Camps**

- **Big Lagoon:** $30/25
- **Clam Beach:** $15

- **Park Reservations:**
  - Other campgrounds: 1-877-444-6777.

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Free permits are required for all backcountry camping, available at the Crescent City Information Center, Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, and seasonally from the Hoopa Information Center (see page 2 for operating hours and locations).

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**Backcountry Camps:**

For those who like to get away—a trail to themselves, a starlit sky at night, and a lullaby of crashing waves—Redwood National and State Parks offers you more than 200 miles (322 km) of extraordinary backcountry trails and eight designated backcountry camps. Whether on foot, bicycle or horseback (see page 11 for more info.), you’ll traverse a wide variety of natural habitats, including old-growth redwood forests, oak woodlands, prairies, pristine beaches, rivers, streams, and marshes.

**Backcountryamping in Redwood National and State Parks**

- Backpacking only.
- Pack in water; normally available.
- Potable water; normally available.
- Pack in; no reliable source nearby.
- Pack in; no reliable source nearby.
- Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries.
- Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries.
- Pack in or bring filter/purifier.
- Pack in or bring filter/purifier.
- No riding on trails; must walk bike ~275 ft on trailhead/Coastal Dr.
- Horse access via Drick Horse Trailhead (few applies). - 46 mi.
- Camp only on gravel bars.
- Backpackers only.
- Camp only on gravel bars

**CAUTION: CROSSING REDWOOD CREEK**

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 (see page 2) for the latest conditions. Two bridges over the creek (via the Redwood Creek Trailhead) are only in place during summer, usually June-September.

**Designated Camps & Water Info.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated Camp</th>
<th>Nearest Vehicle Access</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Bikes</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Additional Info.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North of Klamath River</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bald Hills (5 sites)</td>
<td>Little Bald Hills Trailhead: 3 mi. to camp</td>
<td>Pack in or bringing filter/purifier</td>
<td>Trough, corral, &amp; non-potable water supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nickel Creek (5 sites)</td>
<td>Crescent Beach Education Center: Endert’s Beach Rd.: ~25 mi. to camp</td>
<td>Pack in or bringing filter/purifier</td>
<td>* Ride on Coastal Trail only; must walk bike ~275 ft on camp access trail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeMartin (10 sites)</td>
<td>Wilson Creek Picnic Area: 25 mi. to camp</td>
<td>Pack in; no reliable source nearby</td>
<td>* Limited bike access; ask a ranger for more info.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>South of Klamath River</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flint Ridge (8 sites)</td>
<td>Coastal Trail – Flint Ridge Section Trailhead: 10 mi. to camp</td>
<td>Pack in; no reliable source nearby</td>
<td>* No riding on trails; must walk bike 1 mi. to camp from trailhead/Coastal Dr.</td>
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<td>Gold Bluffs Beach (2 sites in developed campground)</td>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: ~65 mi. to camp</td>
<td>Pack in or bringing filter/purifier</td>
<td>Hiking/Biking ONLY: Max. of 6 people, $5 per person/night. (Between sites 19 and 20.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elam Creek (3 sites)</td>
<td>Redwood Creek Trailhead: (hikes only): 25 mi. to camp</td>
<td>Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries</td>
<td>Horse access via Drick Horse Trailhead (few applies). - 46 mi.</td>
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<td><strong>44 Camps (4 sites)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Redwood Creek (dispersed; no facilities)</td>
<td>Tall Trees Trailhead: ~2 mi. to gravel bars</td>
<td>Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries</td>
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**Trailer Use**

- RVs and trailers are not allowed in Jedediah Smith, Big Lagoon, and Panther Flat.
- RVs and trailers are allowed at the other campsites, but visitors are encouraged to camp on a tent-only basis.

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<tr>
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<td>Redwood Creek Trailhead: (hikes only): 25 mi. to camp</td>
<td>Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries</td>
<td>Horse access via Drick Horse Trailhead (few applies). - 46 mi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>44 Camps (4 sites)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Creek (dispersed; no facilities)</td>
<td>Tall Trees Trailhead: ~2 mi. to gravel bars</td>
<td>Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries</td>
<td>Backpackers only.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trailer Use**

- RVs and trailers are not allowed in Jedediah Smith, Big Lagoon, and Panther Flat.
- RVs and trailers are allowed at the other campsites, but visitors are encouraged to camp on a tent-only basis.

**Reservations:**

Reservations are strongly recommended for camping at all developed campgrounds in Redwood National and State Parks 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.

**Backcountry Use Permits:**

Free permits are required for all backcountry camping, available at the Crescent City Information Center, Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, and seasonally from the Hoopa Information Center (see page 2 for operating hours and locations).

**CAUTION: CROSSING REDWOOD CREEK**

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 (see page 2) for the latest conditions. Two bridges over the creek (via the Redwood Creek Trailhead) are only in place during summer, usually June-September.
### Trails

#### 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!

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!

**Hiking**

Suggested hikes in the chart below are just a sample of possible adventures and may not be suitable for everyone. Circled numbers next to each trail route name reference trailhead locations indicated on the map on pages 6-7. Mid-level walk/hikes are shown in red; longer day hikes in blue. Short on time? Check out “Recommended Short Walks” 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**
  - Camp: Little Bald Hills Camp
- **Coastal Trail**
  - Last Chance & Gold Bluffs Beach sections
  - Camp: Gold Bluffs Beach Campground
- **Ossagon Trail**
- **Davison Trail**
- **Steele Creek Trail**
- **Lost Man Creek Trail**

Bikerafter campsites are available at developed campgrounds and at two designated backcountry campsites (see page 10). For more information, including a free bicycle map/brochure, contact any information center or visit us online at [www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/bikes](http://www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/bikes).

**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**
  - Camp: Little Bald Hills Camp
- **Mill Creek Horse Trail**
  - Day use only:
  - **Orick Horse Trail**
    - Camp: Elm Creek Camp

Horses are also allowed on Crescent, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches, and within the Redwood Creek streambed up to the first footbridge/trail crossing of Redwood Creek. Animals may not graze park vegetation, and must be hobbled or tied to a hitching post when unattended. Carry only pellets or weed-free feed.

Contact us for more info. (see page 2) or visit [www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/horses](http://www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/horses).

**Pet Friendly**

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.

For the safety of visitors and all animals (domestic or wild), and for the continued protection of your parklands, pets on a leash not exceeding six feet in length are allowed only at designated campgrounds, picnic areas, public roads, parking areas, and Crescent, Gold Bluffs, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches. Unless posted otherwise and/or with the exception of guide animals, pets are not allowed elsewhere in the parks, including on park trails, at ranger-led programs, or in park buildings.

Thank you for your cooperation!

### Suggested Hikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail/Route Name(s)</th>
<th>Trailhead(s)</th>
<th>Distance/Duration (Approx.)</th>
<th>Difficulty</th>
<th>Additional Info.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid-Level Walks/Hikes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Damnation Creek</strong></td>
<td>10 miles south of Crescent City, pullout at milepost 16 on west side of US 101</td>
<td>4-5 miles (out and back) / 3 hours round-trip</td>
<td>Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Miners Ridge Trail.</td>
<td>Old-growth redwoods, Damnation Creek, rugged coastline and tidepools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Fork / Rhododendron / Brown Creek</strong></td>
<td>1 1/2 miles north of Elk Prairie on west side of Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
<td>3 1/2 mile loop / 2 hours</td>
<td>Easy (overall): Relatively level.</td>
<td>Loop: South Fork Trail west, Rhododendron Trail northeast, Brown Creek Trail south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prairie Creek / Foothill Trail</strong></td>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
<td>2 1/2 mile loop / 1 hour</td>
<td>Easy (overall): Relatively level.</td>
<td>LOOP: Prairie Creek Trail north, east across parkway to Foothill Trail, Foothill Trail south, west across parkway to Prairie Creek Visitor Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trillium Falls</strong></td>
<td>Elk Meadow Day Use Area: 3 miles north of Elk, Calif. off US 101</td>
<td>2 1/2 mile loop / 1 1/2 hours</td>
<td>Moderate: Some non-steep grades.</td>
<td>Old-growth redwoods, Trillium Falls, Rosseau Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longer Day Hikes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mill Creek</strong></td>
<td>1 1/2 miles southwest of Stout Grove on Howland Hill Rd., or just across football from Jedediah Smith Campground (summer only)</td>
<td>6 miles (out and back) or 5 miles as a loop. Stout Grove and Howland Hill Road (summer only) / 3-4 hours</td>
<td>Easy: Relatively level.</td>
<td>Mill Creek Footbridges across Smith River (from Jedediah Smith Campground) and Mill Creek available in summer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boy Scout Tree</strong></td>
<td>From Crescent City, Calif. 3/10 mile east of Elk Valley Road on Howland Hill Road (unpaved through park)</td>
<td>5 1/2 miles (out and back) / 4 hours round-trip</td>
<td>Moderate: Some steep grades with switchbacks.</td>
<td>Old-growth redwoods, riparian corridor, fern falls, Boy Scout Tree (optional).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coastal Trail - Last Chance Section</strong></td>
<td>Crescent Beach Overlook: Southern end of Enderts Beach Road (just south of Crescent City, Calif.)</td>
<td>13 miles (out and back) / 6-9 hours round-trip</td>
<td>Strenuous: Steep 1000-foot descent/ ascent (out and back) over 1-mile section south of Nickel Creek.</td>
<td>Overnight access, footbridge/trail crossing of Redwood Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fern Canyon / Friendship Ridge / West Ridge / Coastal Trail</strong></td>
<td>Fern Canyon Trailhead and parking area at end of Davison Road</td>
<td>7 mile loop / 4 hours</td>
<td>Moderate (overall): Steep grades and switchbacks on Friendship Ridge Trail.</td>
<td>Loop: Fern Canyon Trail east, Friendship Ridge Trail north, West Ridge Trail southwest, Coastal Trail south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>James Irvine / Clintonia / Miners Ridge</strong></td>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
<td>6 1/2 mile loop / 3-4 hours</td>
<td>Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Clintonia and Miners Ridge trails.</td>
<td>James Irvine Trail northnorthwest, Clintonia Trail south, Miners Ridge Trail southwest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>James Irvine / Fern Canyon / Davison Road / Miners Ridge</strong></td>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
<td>12-mile loop / 6 hours</td>
<td>Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Miners Ridge Trail.</td>
<td>James Irvine Trail northwest then southwest into Fern Canyon, Davison Road south, Miners Ridge Trail southwest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tall Trees</strong></td>
<td>Trailhead accessible only via free permit from Kuchel Visitor Center, or Crescent City or Mousetail info center</td>
<td>6 1/2 miles southeast of US 101 on Bald Hills Road, then 6 1/2 miles south on unpaved Tall Trees Access Road</td>
<td>3 1/2 mile semi-loop / 4 hours (includes drive to/from trailhead)</td>
<td>Modemately strenuous: 800-foot descent/ascend (out and back) over 1 1/2 miles to/from Tall Trees Grove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Redwood Visitor Guide 11*

*Remarkable Half-Century of Redwoods*
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 strike unexpectedly. 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 receive 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. Keep a clean camp; always be alert to your surroundings. If you meet a mountain lion:
- keep a clean camp; always be alert to your surroundings.
- if attacked, light back!
- if attacked, fight back!

Ticks
Ticks carrying Lyme disease occur in the area. Stay on trails and check clothing frequently (light-colored clothes enhance visibility). Tuck pant legs into socks shirts into pants. Inspect your body thoroughly after hiking.

High Winds
Avoid old-growth forests in high wind. Entire trees or heavy branches (“widow-makers”) can fall from hundreds of feet above at high speeds.

Mountain Lions
Mountain lions, or cougars, are seldom seen in these parks. Like any wild animal, they can be dangerous. To prevent an encounter: hike in groups (not alone) and keep children close—don’t let them run ahead on the trail; keep a clean camp; always be alert to your surroundings.
- if you meet a mountain lion: DO NOT run, crouch down, or bend over—stand and face the animal; pick-up children and appear large; remain calm and back away slowly, giving the animal a chance to leave the area.
- if the animal approaches, yell loudly, wave arms, and throw objects; if attacked, fight back!

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-Oxford-oak throughout its limited range. Non-native invasive plants such as Scotch broom, English ivy, and yellow starthistle compete with native plants and alter ecosystems. You can help: stay on established trails; clean mud and debris from shoes, pets, livestock, and tires before exploring your parks.

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

Never 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 barred murrells and snowy plovers.

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