A Logging Legacy

Did you notice any logging on the hills as you made your way to these parks? No matter where you came from, every visitor has travelled through forests greatly altered by a legacy of over a century and a half of logging. It is a part of the history, economy, and culture of the Pacific Northwest.

Diametrically opposed views of forests and their human use did, and still exist in redwood country. Yet embedded in this jigsaw of industrial timber lands are public lands set aside for conservation, protection, and your enjoyment—including the grandeur of the old-growth redwood groves you have come to visit.

Logging is part of our history, our culture, our story.

Post World War II consumer demand for lumber led to intensive harvesting of nearly all the original old growth conifer forests in the region. Well-paying jobs were plentiful in rural north-west California as demand for old growth redwood timber from sprawling new suburbs skyrocketed. For many people, harvesting redwoods became a matter of pride and middle-class economics. For others however, fallen redwoods became a symbol that spurred a powerful environmental movement.

From the 1950s-1970s, logging methods became more efficient, industrial, and prior to the establishment of more protective laws—environmentally devastating. Clear cutting of the forests became common and mountain-sides were cleared of their protective forest cover. The outcome was terrible erosion, decades of stream damage, and eyesore.

By 1980, 95% of the old-growth redwood forests had been logged. Pockets of old-growth trees remained. But, more than half of the land within Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) was clear-cut logged before it was bought and protected by environmental groups, state, and federal governments.

But, we can’t work alone to protect the parks’ habitats. To succeed we cooperate with local timber companies, non-profit organizations, local tribes, and other agencies to protect the forests, hillsides, and rivers inside and outside of the park.

The privately owned timberlands adjacent to the park are nearly all second and third growth timber—much of it a mix of redwood and Douglas fir. New rules for harvesting timber have changed forest operations to better protect the streams. Logging on privately owned lands completed in the last few years is far less impacting than even five to ten years ago. More trees are being retained during the harvest and logging boundaries are less straight. Park staff note that some recent harvest areas near the parks are even difficult to see—unless they are pointed out.

If it wasn’t for last century’s citizens who fought for and bought land from logging companies there would be no Redwood National and State Parks. The view you see today reflects an evolution of science, attitudes, conservation and industry—not just inside the park—but on our borders too.

The official 2017 visitor guide of Redwood National and State Parks

Visitor Guide

Redwood National and State Parks
Redwood National Park
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park
Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park

Park Map
Discover the best way to navigate Redwood's mosaic of habitats... pages 6-7

Big Trees
Learn about the three kinds of redwood trees and the best places to see them... page 5

Scenic Drives
The type of vehicle you drive might determine which roads are most suitable... page 7

Short Walks,
Enjoy a walk through ancient forests or a coastal trail with stunning views... page 6

Camping
Find out which of the parks' four unique campgrounds is best for you... page 10

Pets
Several designated, pet-friendly adventures should suit the whole family... page 3

The Next 100 Years
Welcome to the ever-popular Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP). With the National Park Service centennial, and the California State Parks 150 birthday behind us, we look forward to the next 100 years of managing these spectacular places.

Visitations to RNSP has nearly doubled in the past ten years to approximately 1.5 million visitors a year. Park managers are exploring a variety of alternatives and funding sources to address the growing problems of limited parking facilities and clogged roadways at the park. We are also encouraging more visitors to come to the park in the off-season by providing more year-round interpretative education programs and adding more rental cabins to keep campers dry in the rainy season.

At the end of this summer we will launch a new campground reservation system. Jedediah Smith campground will break ground on a permanent entrance kiosk in the fall. This new facility will provide for a safer environment for campers and day use visitors alike. The nearby Hiouchi Visitor Center is now open year-round. At Boy Scout Tree Trail and Fern Canyon, we are adding bathrooms to accommodate an especially dramatic increase in visitation.

RNSP is instituting a partnership with Save the Redwoods League called the “Redwood Collaborative” to jump-start large-scale restoration efforts on the Mill Creek and Prairie Creek watersheds. This will assist us moving ahead with restoring the old-growth forests and fisheries on over 25,000 acres of logged-over lands. We also are partners with the Yurok Tribe to ensure public involvement with a proposed 2018 experimental release of California condors at the Bald Hills.

To all our stakeholders, we humbly ask for your continued support and advocacy for our missions to provide resource protection, preservation, and education so that this park will continue to prosper. Your understanding and respect will help to guarantee that this World Heritage Site Park will be here for future generations.

Please engage with each other, share your experiences in the park on our social media and let us know how we are doing.

Brett Silver
RNSP Superintendent (California State Parks)

Steve Prokop
RNSP Superintendent (National Park Service)

Join the Conversation!
Just add RedwoodNPS to the URL of your favorite social media outlets:

Printed on paper with post-consumer recycled content

Greg Litton, Park Ranger and Dani Short, Park Geologist.

Find your PARK

FINDYOURPARK.COM
Drone Aircraft prohibited in Redwood National and State Parks. Hunting (and/or any discharge of firearms) is prohibited in Redwood National and State Parks. Federal law allows people who can legally 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. Federal law also prohibits firearms in federal buildings in the national park; those places will be signposted 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.

Redwood National and State Parks manages 133,000 acres. Our mission is 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 an intellectual, and recreational ties to these parks.

Five visitor and information centers provide orientation, information, and trip-planning advice. Park staff and park partners are on duty.

Crescent City Information Center
Information, live video feed from Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge, passport stamps, nearby restrooms, Junior Ranger workbook.
Location: 111 Second Street, Crescent City, Calif.
Operating Hours: Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season: As staffing permits—please call ahead: 707-465-7335.

Hiouchi Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, park film, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs; 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: As staffing permits—please call ahead: 707-465-7335.

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: As staffing permits—please call ahead: 707-465-7335.

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: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.

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: Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.

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

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

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

BE PART OF THE PARKS’ TRADITION!
Park 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 are available mid-May to mid-September. Some winter walks are offered too. Inquire at visitor 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 9 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 PROGRAM (1 HOUR)
As darkness descends on the North Coast, the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie campgrounds (see page 10) are ideal settings for a creative and inspiring evening. Programs may include narrated slide shows, storytelling, music, and/or games. Campfire circles and outdoor amphitheaters are wheelchair accessible.

FAQs: Where can I…

…find an accessible trail in the redwoods?
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park: Simpson-Reed Grove (see page 6). Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park: Several trails and loops begin at the Prairie Creek Visitor Center. Off the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway is an accessible path at “Big Tree Wayside” (see page 7).

…take my pet for a walk in the redwoods?
Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park: Walker Road (see page 6). Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park: Cal Barrel Road (see page 7). Pets on a leash not exceeding six feet in length are allowed at designated campgrounds, picnic areas, public roads, parking areas, and beaches with road access.

…have a campfire?
Fires are only permitted in parks-provided grills and fire rings at picnic areas, campgrounds, and designated backcountry camps; on Redwood Creek gravel bars per conditions of a valid permit; and, on national parkland beach wave slopes. Up to 50 pounds of wood 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 camps 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 (see page 11). Bike/hiker campers are available at all developed campgrounds and at some backcountry campsites.

…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.

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

…have a picnic?
Picnic tables are available at numerous locations throughout the parks, including all visitor centers (see page 2). Help Keep Wildlife Wild never feed wildlife, properly store and dispose of all food and garbage—even crumbs.

…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-right) 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-right) 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). Outside the national and state parks, tent, trailer, and RV camping may be available on adjacent public lands or on private lands. See “Area Information” for additional information.

Area Information
Chambers of Commerce & Visitor Bureaus

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

Blue Lake, Calif.
P.O. Box 476
Blue Lake, CA 95525
ph: 707-688-5655
web: www.sunnybluelake.com

Brookings, Ore.
16330 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 800-349-8300
web: www.exploredierante.com

Eureka, Calif.
2112 Broadway Street
Eureka, CA 95501
ph: 707-442-3738 or 800-356-6381
web: www.eurekahamber.com

Humboldt County Convention & Visitors Bureau
1304 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.klamath chamber.com

McKerricher, Calif.
P.O. Box 2144
McKerricher, CA 95451
ph: 707-839-2449
web: www.mckerricherchamber.com

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

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park:
…find an accessible trail in the redwoods?
…find really tall trees?
…find an accessible trail in the redwoods?
…find some really tall trees?
…see a redwood solitaire?
…see ancient redwoods?
…see a redwood solitaire?
…see ancient redwoods?

Redwoods
Historic Range
(2,000,000 Acres)

-5% remains:
4.7% preserved in public lands
1% privately owned & managed

What’s Left of the Redwoods?
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 real tall trees. Most of the “Suggested Hikes” in the chart on page 11 also traverse old-growth forests.

Eventually 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 Redwoods State Park, as well as on US 101, especially just south of Crescent City, Calif. In Del Norte Coastal Redwoods State Park—it’s not called the Redwood Highway for nothing!

Redwood Visitor Guide 3
Coastal Connections

High cliffs, sea stacks, and surging waves are common features along our shoreline.

Where Science Fiction Comes to Life

Imagine an alien landscape. As far as the eye can see, huge meadows of soft, spongy greenery sway. Psychedelic gelatinous beasts glide gracefully across the environment. Muscular giants cower between black shells. Five and six-limbed predators adorn every shore. Tentacles of giants to fight and consume.

The most cunning of this extraterrestrial kingdom—an eight-legged monstrosity—lurks in the deep crevices of the landscape. This is not science fiction. This is real. This is here.

The Northern California coastline is graced with rocky outcroppings forming this strange habitat known as a tidepool. When the tide is low, ocean water moves further away from the shore—in some cases enough to reveal the world caught in the pooling water. Anemones, sea slugs, mussels, sea stars, and octopuses are a shortlist of wildlife inhabiting the underwater terrain.

All tidepool dwellers need adaptations to survive the constant ebb and flow of water. Anemones have a muscular foot, sea stars have tube feet, and mussels have extremely strong hairs called byssus. All these structures are designed to cling tightly to the rocks. When exploring the tidepools, these animals should never be picked up. This will do damage to their structures and jeopardize their ability to survive.

Sea slugs and octopus have taken on a different tactic to survive the pounding waves. Instead of relying on a body part for survival, these creatures have changed their behavior to conquer their habitat. An octopus will hunker down at the base of rocks, or move shells and ocean debris into strategic locations to protect itself from the rushing waves. When the turbulence calms, the octopus uses its eight legs to move from one tidepool to the next, often crawling out of the water and across large expanses of exposed rock. Sea slugs take on a less showy approach, hiding under rocks, or within the flowing mats of seaweed.

Staying at home is only one conundrum these residents must navigate. Tidal movement creates conditions where inhabitants are exposed to the air for extended periods—up to eight hours at a time. As fauna of the sea, these animals require water to breathe. Once again, adaptations come to the rescue. Mussels at a time. As fauna of the sea, these animals require water to breathe. Once again, adaptations come to the rescue. Mussels have tube feet, and mussels have extremely strong hairs called byssus. All these structures are designed to cling tightly to the rocks. When exploring the tidepools, these animals should never be picked up. This will do damage to their structures and jeopardize their ability to survive.

Sea stars will often reduce their activity level—and hence need for oxygen—until submerged once again.

To view the underside of the horizon line, check in at a visitor center for current tide conditions. During your “first contact,” remember to show respect to the creatures living on the ocean’s edge. Finally, beware where you step—for every rock is a world of its own overflowing with life. May the tides be with you as you explore the alien realm of the redwood shore.

Melissa Lockwood, Park Ranger

You are in Tsunami and Earthquake Country

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 unaccounted experience and practice, it has proven itself to be one of the most tsunami ready cities on the Pacific Coast. These 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.

If you are in a coastal area and feel a strong earthquake...:
• Drop, cover, and hold on.
• Protect yourself from the earthquake.
• When the shaking stops, move quickly to higher ground away from the coast. A tsunami may be coming within minutes.
• Be prepared for aftershocks which happen frequently after earthquakes. Each time the earth shudders, drop, cover, and hold on.
• Move as far inland and uphill as possible.

What to do during a Tsunami Watch:
• Use a NOAA Weather Radio or listen to local radio or television stations for updated information.
• Locate local one and review evacuation plans.
• Be ready to move quickly if a Tsunami Warning is issued.

Protect yourself during the earthquake

DRoP, COVER, Hold ON

Move to high ground or inland as soon as you can

Go to HIGH GROUND

Remain on high ground! Tsunamis last for hours

Stay THERE!

What to do during a Tsunami Advisory:
• Be ready to leave your home and move to high ground if a tsunami watch is issued.

What to do during a Tsunami Warning:
• Keep listening to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio or TV for the latest updates.

What to do after a tsunami:
• 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.

Cold Water quickly paralyzes muscles, making it hard to swim.

If someone in the water appears to be in trouble, CALL 911. Don’t go in after them—you may not survive.

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Melissa Lockwood, Park Ranger

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Melissa Lockwood, Park Ranger
Three Redwoods: All in the Subfamily

Dawn Redwood
Metasequoia glyptostroboides

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 90,000 cubic feet.

Distribution: Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in Central California.
Height: To 341 feet (104 m).
Diameter: To 10 feet (3 m).
Age: To more than 3,000 years.
Leaves: Evergreen; oval 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: Indeterminate.

Giant Sequoia
Sequoiadendron giganteum

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 southernmost coastal Oregon.
Height: To 591 feet (180 m).
Diameter: To 26 feet (8 m).
Age: To more than 2,000 years.
Leaves: Evergreen; needle-like, 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 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.

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Reproduction: By seed or sprout.

Habitat/Climate: Seedlings require abundant light, are frost tolerant, and drought-resistant.

Watchable Wildlife: Roosevelt Elk

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 (trails 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.

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.

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.

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

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Ancient coast redwoods seen along the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park (see “Recommended Short Drives” on pages 6-7).

Elk appear 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.

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.

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.

Marbled murrelets are on the edge of extinction. 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.

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Ancient coast redwoods seen along the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park (see “Recommended Short Drives” on pages 6-7).

Marbled Murrelet: On the Edge of Extinction

Metallesoxia glyptostroboides

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 90,000 cubic feet.

Distribution: Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in Central California.
Height: To 341 feet (104 m).
Diameter: To 10 feet (3 m).
Age: To more than 3,000 years.
Leaves: Evergreen; oval 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: Indeterminate.
Recommended Short Walks

Stout Grove Trail
Easy; Level trail surface
Distance & Duration: ~½ mile; 30 minutes.
Location: Trailhead located at Prairie Creek Visitor Center, 1 mile north of US 101.
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.

Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail
Easy; Level trail surface with grades.
Distance & Duration: ~¼ mile; 45-60 minutes.
Location: Start at the signed Lagoon Creek picnic area, 15 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101.
Description: With spectacular views of Falsa 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, cattails, yarrow, and a variety of ferns. Bring along binoculars and scout for seabirds among the sea stacks.

Yurok Loop Trail
Easy; Level trail surface with non-steep grades.
Distance & Duration: ~¼ mile; 45-60 minutes.
Location: Trailhead begins at the signed Lagoon Creek picnic area, 15 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101.
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.

Howland Hill Road
Mostly unpaved, mostly two-way traffic; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers not advised.
Distance & Duration: 10 miles, 45 minutes.
Description: From Crescent City, Calif.:
Directions:
From Crescent City, Calif.:
Directions:
Directions: From Crescent City, Calif.: drive south 1 mile on US 101 and turn left (east-northeast) onto Elk Valley Road; continue 1 mile and turn right (west) onto Holly Hill Road; after ~1½ miles the road becomes unpaved as it enters Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park; continue another ½ mile on Holly Hill Road until it becomes Douglas Park Road (paved); after ~⅓ mile turn left onto South Fork Road, after ½ mile South Fork Road junctions with US 199 just east of Houchi, Calif. or enter from Houchi, Calif. and follow signs to “Stout Grove.”

Description: Just a couple miles west of Crescent City, an unpaved stretch of Holly Hill Road 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 Trail Tree and Stout Grove.

Bald Hills Road
Mostly paved, two-way traffic; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers not advised.

Distance & Duration: ~17 miles, from junction with US 101 to Lyons Ranch trailhead; 45 minutes.

Directions: Signed exit for Bald Hills Rd is ~1 mile north of Orick, Calif. on US 101; after ~13 miles road becomes unpaved.

Description: Ascend a steep, ~15 percent grade through old-growth redwoods (with trail access to the Lady Bird Johnson Trail and Tall Trees Overlook, and don’t miss the World War II radar station—disguised as a humble farmhouse and barn. Hiking and backcountry camping can be accessed from the Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge section.

Drive Through a Tree?
There are no drive-through trees in the parks. A car hole through a coast redwood reflects a time passed when people didn’t fully appreciate the damage that would be done. 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 Lagunita, 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, 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.
Preservation Alone is not Enough

YOU MIGHT WALK THROUGH TWO kinds of redwood forest: old-growth and second-growth. An old-growth forest has never been logged; they’ve braved winter storms for thousands of years. A second-growth forest has had all, or most of the original trees logged, and has regenerated.

Visitors to old-growth forests gaze upwards and feel deep emotional connections to this environment. It is a place to recreate, meditate, or bond with friends and family. Yet, these contemporary values may not be the same values as those held in the past. Logging of old-growth redwoods started around 1890 and continued well into the 1990’s, resulting in over 95% of these forests being harvested. The workers cutting down old-growth redwood trees felt deep connections to the forest around them, too. After all, these are the trees that provided income for them to feed and educate their children.

The price we put on our natural resources—and the ways we decide what is priceless—may change from one generation to another. The fact remains that we inherit the world that past generations left for us. How can you tell what past generations left for you when you are visiting here?

Old-growth forests are found in many places in the parks—look for the dark green areas on the park map (page 6-7). The trees here are spaced apart with about a dozen giant trees per acre. Old-growth forests feel “open”. Shafts of sunlight feed a diverse understory of ferns, flowers, and wildlife.

Second-growth forests on the park map are lighter green. In second-growth, trees are roughly the same height and width—having been planted after logging. They were planted at unnaturally high densities with hundreds, or thousands of trees per acre. Little light reaches the ground through the crowded canopy, resulting in stunted growth and little diversity.

Today, the fight to save the old-growth redwood forest is mostly over. Nearly half of the remaining 5% of old-growth redwoods surround you right now. However, many of these last habitats are next to, or downstream from logged areas. Hastily built logging roads failed, triggering massive landslides that threatened old-growth forests and rivers.

In 1978, Congress passed the Redwood Expansion Act to acquire 4,000 acres of land in Redwood Creek. This directed the national park to engage in restoration and restore logged parts of the newly acquired lands. The Act also authorized park managers to work together with neighboring landowners. This authority enhanced partnerships between the park and private entities—not only in this park—but across the National Park Service.

As part of this restoration effort, logging roads are removed—in some cases by the same people and equipment that originally built them. Second-growth forests now echo with chainsaws as some non-redwood trees are removed to mimic the density found in old-growth forests.

One place to see the results of this revolutionary restoration and road removal program is the Ah-Pah Trail on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.

Behind the Scenes

Like most of the habitats in the parks, the Bald Hills are influenced and shaped by humans.

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 who was he?

Considered by many “the man who saved the redwoods,” Drury dedicated 40 years of his life to preserving these forests and helping 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 1931. More than 950 groves, named for individuals and organizations, have been set up, with more being added each year. They are instrumental in saving redwoods.

Save the Redwoods League has about 20,000 members from all over the world. For more information, contact the League:

Save the Redwoods League
114 Sansome Street, Suite 1200
San Francisco, Calif. 94104
ph: 415-362-2352
e-mail: info@SaveTheRedwoods.org
web: www.SaveTheRedwoods.org

Hands-On Efforts Restore Beach Dune Habitats

Gold Bluffs Beach is a popular destination for many people. The miles of tranquil dunes seem to invite us to explore and play amongst them. Yet, all is not quiet—the largest coastal restoration program on the Pacific Coast is unfolding here.

In the past years, California State Parks and volunteer groups have been busy removing invasive plants that had almost taken over the natural and diverse dune ecosystem. More than 150 acres has been treated to remove European beachgrass (Ammophila arenaria) from the northern part of Gold Bluffs Beach.

This invader changes how dunes form, impacts pollinators like bees, and chokes out the native plants that make the dunes such a rich habitat for a wide variety of coastal creatures.

European beachgrass may initially be removed, or buried by machinery—but it takes people to handpull the regrowth. Once this invasive species is gone, native flowers and plants come back swiftly to the dunes. Thanks to the efforts of unsung nature-heroes, these dunes are almost back to their natural and healthy state.

An easy walk on this trail allows visitors to understand the difference with before-and-after exhibits. Nowadays, this kind of restoration work is being done around Lost Man Creek.

Creating ideal conditions for second-growth forests to acquire old-growth characteristics takes patience. It is an investment made today that a person might not live long enough to fully see the returns from. In the short term, a restored forest develops more diversity and grows healthier trees. There is no replacing all the old-growth forests that were logged. However, because of restoration actions today, more old-growth forests will stand tall in the future. Your descendants will have even more opportunities to discover their own value of ancient redwoods.

Brad Maggitti, Park Ranger

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Brad Maggitti, Park Ranger
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

wildlife

by

-t + ding

them

-t + d

-b

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.

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 the activities. 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.
The well-maintained Jedediah Smith Campground offers exceptional opportunities to camp among old-growth coast redwoods.

## Developed Campgrounds

### Redwood National & State Parks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Federal Senior/Access Pass</th>
<th>Calif. Parks Disabled Pass</th>
<th>Calif. Parks Veterans Pass</th>
<th># of Sites</th>
<th>Toilets</th>
<th>Showers</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>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jedediah Smith</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>36 ft.</td>
<td>31 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$100 / $80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Creek</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>31 ft.</td>
<td>27 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Prairie</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>27 ft.</td>
<td>24 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$100 / $80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Bluffs Beach</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>24 ft.</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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### California State Parks

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patricks Point State Park</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>31 ft.</td>
<td>31 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$80</td>
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### Oregon State Parks

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pikachu</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>23 ft.</td>
<td>21 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Lagoon</td>
<td>$31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Flush</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clam Beach</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>35 ft.</td>
<td>35 ft.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reservations:

Reservations are strongly recommended for camping at all developed campgrounds in Redwood National and State Parks from early May to the end of September. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiouchi Visitor Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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.

Backcountry camping in Redwood National and State Parks is allowed only in designated backcountry camps and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars (see below). Except at Redwood Creek gravel bars, all camps feature picnic tables, food storage lockers, and toilets.

### Backcountry Use Permits

Free permits are required for all backcountry camping, available from the Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, and the Hiouchi Visitor 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 Trail) are only in place during summer, usually June—September.

### Designated Camp

<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North of Klamath River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bald Hills (5 sites)</td>
<td>Little Bald Hills Trailhead: 3 mi. to camp</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>Pack in or bring filter/purifier</td>
<td>Trough, corrall, &amp; non-potable water spigot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel Creek (5 sites)</td>
<td>Crescent Beach Education Center: Enderts Beach Rd.: ~21 mi. to camp</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pack in or bring filter/purifier</td>
<td>* Ride on Coastal Trail only; must walk bike ~275 ft. on camp access trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeMartin (10 sites)</td>
<td>Wilson Creek Picnic Area: 2.5 mi. to camp</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pack in; no reliable source nearby</td>
<td>* Limited bike access; ask a ranger for more info.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South of Klamath River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint Ridge (8 sites)</td>
<td>Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge Section Trailhead: 9 mi. to camp</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pack in; no reliable source nearby</td>
<td>* No riding on trails; must walk bike 9 mi. to camp from trailhead/Coastal Dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Bluffs Beach (7 sites in developed campground)</td>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: ~6 mi. to camp (longer via bike route)</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>Potable water; normally available</td>
<td>Hiker/biker ONLY. Max. of 6 people. $5 per person/night. (Redwood sites 19 &amp; 20.)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elam Creek (3 sites)</td>
<td>Redwood Creek Trailhead: (hikers only). 3 mi. to camp</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries</td>
<td>Horse access via Dicky Horse Trailhead (fews apply). ~4 mi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Creek (dispersed; no facilities)</td>
<td>Tall Trees Trailhead: ~2 mi. to gravel bars</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries</td>
<td>Camp only on gravel bars upstream of MacArthur Creek &amp; no closer than ½-mile from Tall Trees Grove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Limited bike access; ask a ranger for more info.
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! This visitor guide does not ensure a safe trail experience. Inquire at any visitor center (see page 2) for trip-planning advice and trail conditions. You can get maps or guidebooks from any cooperating association bookstore.

## Accessible

Simpson-Reed Grove, Big Tree Way-side, Elk Prairie, Foothills/Prairie Creek Loop and Revelation trails will lead you through old-growth redwood groves (see page 6-7).

## 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 pages 6-7. All hike/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**

- **Streetlow Creek Trail**

- **Lost Man Creek Trail**

Biking/hiking campsites are available at developed campgrounds and at two designated backcountry camp/treks (see page 10). For more information, including a free Bicycle Routes brochure, contact any visitor center or visit us online at 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**
  - **Camp:** Elm Creek Camp

Horses are also allowed on Crescent, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches, and within the Redwood Creek streambed up to the first footbridgletail crossing of Redwood Creek. Animals may not graze park vegetation, and must be hobbled or tied to a hitching post when unattended.

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

### Pets

Walker Road and Cal Barrel Road are great places to walk through old-growth redwoods with your pets (see page 6-7).

While pets are family, wild park trails are not the best place for them. Some pets may mark territory with scent or spread domestic disease to wildlife. Well-behaved pets can become stressed by unfamiliar surroundings and threaten visitors or wildlife. Predators including mountain lions, bears, and coyotes may see pets as prey, placing 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 beaches with road access.

Unless posted—with the exception of service animals—pets are not allowed on park trails, at ranger-led programs, or in park buildings.

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**TRAILHEAD SECURITY!** Whenever leaving your vehicle, secure all valuables and keep them out of sight. Better yet, take them with you!
Redwood Parks Conservancy

Redwood Parks Conservancy (RPC) is a non-profit cooperating association established to foster understanding, enjoyment, and stewardship of our parks and public lands through educational outreach, visitor services, and support of our partners entrusted with the care of public lands along California’s North Coast. Proceeds from visitor center and online store sales, as well as fundraising events, are returned to these special places to provide interpretive and educational programs and materials. This Visitor Guide, too, was made possible by a generous donation from Redwood Parks Conservancy.

Redwood Parks Conservancy ph: (707) 464-9150
Visit us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/redwoodparks
To become a RPC member and/or make an online donation to support your local park, visit www.redwoodparksconservancy.org

Vips: Volunteers in Parks

Volunteers play an ever-increasing role in our parklands. At Redwood, VIPs work side-by-side with National Park Service, California State Park and Redwood Park Conservancy employees to help care for these special places. Whether staffing a visitor center front desk, serving as a campground host, assisting park scientists in the field or lab, or picking up litter, volunteers are true stewards of our natural and cultural heritage.

We welcome VIPs from all over the United States and the world to live and work in this special place (housing may be available to qualified volunteers). To learn about available VIP opportunities and to apply online, visit www_volunteer.gov.

For opportunities as a campground host, visit www.parks.ca.gov/7page_id=886

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 visitor 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. 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 brushes against poison oak.

Ticks
Ticks carrying Lyme disease occur in the area. Stay on trails and check clothing frequently (light-colored clothing enhances 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 (“window-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!

Tidepools
If the animal approaches, yell loudly, and face the animal; pick-up children and run, crouch down, or bend over—stand

Tidepools
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 mussel, 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 any visible mud, plants, fish, or other animals 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 tanoak trees in Calif. and Ore. A root-rotting fungus is killing Port Orford-cedar 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 wild 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 plovers.

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. When cooking or preparing food, keep all food within arm’s reach.

…Protect Your Parks

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A word about...