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 northwest 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 our economic system was out of control, and our priorities were out of scale. But by the mid-1970s, public concerns were mounting and national attention was being focused on the loss of our old-growth redwood forest resources.

During the 1960s, the National Park Service, on behalf of the Federal Government, began acquiring the redwoods for the national parks system. While this action was an important first step, it was not enough. The redwoods were not just a part of the history, economy, and culture of the Pacific Northwest. Diatomically opposed views of forests and their human use did, and still exist in redwood country. Yet embedded in this jigsaw of forests, hillsides, and rivers inside and outside of the park.

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.

A Logging Legacy

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.

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Visitors and Safety

Weather

Crescent City, California Weather

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average High</th>
<th>Average Low</th>
<th>Average Precip.</th>
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</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&quot; (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&quot; (25.2 cm)</td>
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<td>March</td>
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<td>40.9°F (4.9°C)</td>
<td>9.0&quot; (22.7 cm)</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>59.1°F (15.1°C)</td>
<td>42.4°F (5.8°C)</td>
<td>5.3&quot; (13.6 cm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>61.9°F (16.6°C)</td>
<td>45.3°F (7.4°C)</td>
<td>3.5&quot; (8.8 cm)</td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>48.3°F (9.1°C)</td>
<td>1.6&quot; (4.0 cm)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.5&quot; (1.1 cm)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.6&quot; (1.6 cm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
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<td>49.1°F (9.5°C)</td>
<td>1.8&quot; (4.7 cm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>64.1°F (17.8°C)</td>
<td>46.2°F (7.9°C)</td>
<td>5.2&quot; (13.3 cm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>58.4°F (14.7°C)</td>
<td>42.9°F (6.1°C)</td>
<td>9.9&quot; (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&quot; (29.6 cm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Passport Stamps

Fees and Reservations

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

Permits

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

Backcountry

Free permits are required for camping at all backcountry campsites 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 from the Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, Prairie Creek and Hoouchi Visitor Center. Fifty permits per day are issued first-come, first-served.

Collecting and Vandalism

Disturbing, defacing, or collecting any park resource without a permit is prohibited. Exceptions on national (NPS) parklands only: apples (five per person per day); acorns (ten gallons per person per day); and berries, hazelnuts and unoccupied seashells (one gallon per person per day). Exception on state (CDPR) parklands only:berries (five pounds per person per day).

Safety

The wild animals, plants, watersways, and other natural features, as well as certain weather conditions, can be dangerous. For more information about protecting yourself and your parks, see page 12.

National or State Park?

It’s both! In May 1994, the National Park Service and California State Parks agreed to cooperate to manage their contiguous redwood parklands. Both park systems have a long history of working together that dates back to Yosemite, which became California’s first state park in 1864. Though designated a national park in 1890, Yosemite was briefly managed by both state and federal governments.

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 honor people for their 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/redw

For e-mail, click “Contact Us.”

Join the Conversation

facebook.com/RedwoodNPS
twitter.com/RedwoodNPS
youtube.com/user/RedwoodNPS
instagram.com/RedwoodNPS

Newspaper Editors

Gregory Litten
Carey Wells
Sarathana Alexander
Michael Glore

Ph: 707-465-7335

instagram.com/RedwoodNPS
youtube.com/user/RedwoodNPS
facebook.com/RedwoodNPS

In case of emergency dial: 911

The Fine Print: What You Need to Know

Dates and Hours of Operation

Redwood National and State Parks is open every day. Visitor centers (above), campgrounds (see page 10), and day-use areas maintain regular/seasonal hours of operation.

Sportfishing

Sportfishing requires a California fishing license for those 16 years-old and older and must be in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulations. For more information, contact the CDFW Field Office at (707) 445-6493.

Fishing 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. Federal law also prohibits firearms in federal buildings 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.

Drone Aircraft

Federal and state laws prohibit the use of drones anywhere in Redwood National and State Parks.
Ranger-Led Programs & Activities

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 about the people, plants, animals, and

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 a creative and inspiring evening. 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 for a down-to-earth exploration of the natural communities 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

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 park-provided grills and fire rings at picnic areas, campgrounds, and designated backcountry camps; on Redwood Creek gravel bars in designated backcountry camps on national parkland. Wood collection is prohibited in developed campgrounds. On state parklands, 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 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 campsites 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). Campers can lease horses 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 lengths 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 pages 6-7.

...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?
There are no lodging services (hotels, motels, or hostels, etc.) within the parks, but 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 nearby communities—contact local chambers of commerce for more info. See “Area Information” (above-right). Full-service grocery stores are available in Brookings, Ore., and Crescent City. Orick, Trinidad, McKinleyville, Arcata, and Eureka, Calif.

...go camping?
Camping is permitted in four developed campgrounds; at numerous designated backcountry camps; and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars. Aquaticum 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 nearby private campgrounds. See “Area Information” 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

Blue Lake, Calif.
PO Box 47
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 800-343-8300
web: www.exploredelnorte.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
1034 2nd Street
Eureka, CA 95501
ph: 800-346-3482
web: www.redwood.info

Klamath, Calif.
P.O. Box 476
Klamath, CA 95548
ph: 707-482.7165 or 800-200-2335
web: www.klamathchamber.com

McKinleyville, Calif.
P.O. Box 2144
McKinleyville, CA 95519
ph: 707-839-2449
web: www.mckinleyvillechamber.com

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

Redwood Visitor Guide 3
Where Science Fiction Comes to Life

Imagine an alien landscape. As far as the eye can see humongous 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 exoskeletons of shocking designs. Leaping and sprinting 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 pried off rocks. 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 will close their shells and anemones will tuck their tentacles in on themselves to help retain water inside their soft tissues.

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 unwelcomed 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 shakes, 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 station(s) for updated information.
• Locate local tsunami and tsunami evacuation plans.
• Be ready to move quickly if a Tsunami Warning is issued.

What to do during a Tsunami Advisory:
• 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 hear a tsunami warning siren, detect signs of a tsunami, or hear about a tsunami warning via the radio or TV, move to higher ground and inland immediately.
• Bring pets with you to keep them safe.
• Take your disaster supplies kit. Having adequate supplies on hand will make you more comfortable.
• Watching a tsunami from near the shore is dangerous, and it is against the law to remain in an evacuated area.
• 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.
Three Redwoods: All in the Subfamily

THOUGH WE OFTEN SIMPLY REFER TO THE world’s tallest living trees on 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 own unique identities.

Fossil evidence suggests that redwoods descended from a group of conifers that thrived across Europe, Asia, and North America when dinosaurs roamed the Earth—in the Jurassic period more than 145 million years ago. As Earth’s climate gradually and generally became cooler and drier, redwoods became restricted to three distinct geographic regions and evolved into the three species we know today.

All redwoods are cone-bearing trees and get their common name from their reddish-brown bark and heartwood. And, by whatever name, these magnificent trees have the uncanny ability to inspire awe and mystery. It’s a subfamily tradition!

DAWN REDWOOD
Metasequoia glyptostroboides

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

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

GIANT SEQUOIA
Sequoiadendron giganteum

Quick-growing and long-lived (some over 3,000 years), no tree is more massive than the giant sequoia. The General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park is the most massive living thing on Earth, with an estimated total volume of over 90,000 cubic feet.

Distribution: Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in Central California
Height: To 314 feet (96 m)
Diameter: To 30 feet (9 m)
Age: To more than 3,000 years
Leaves: Evergreen, awl-shaped, attached at base
Cone size: Like a chicken egg, can stay on tree for two decades
Seed size: Like an oat flake
Reproduction: By seed only
Habitat/climate: Seedlings require abundant light, are frost tolerant, and drought-resistant

COAST REDWOOD
Sequoia sempervirens

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

Distribution: Northern California coast, and into 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
Seed size: Like a large olive, shed after 1-2 years
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 Davidson 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 Davidson Road (trailers prohibited; motorhome/RVs not advised).
- Bald Hills Road: Exit Bald Hills Road one mile north of Orick, Calif. or 41 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101; continue about nine miles or more on Bald Hills Road to upland prairie and oak woodland habitat.

Marbled Murrelet: On the Edge of Extinction

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

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

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

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

Jeff Donguy, Park Ranger

Redwood Visitor Guide 5
Redwood at a Glance

Recommended Short Walks

**Stout Grove Trail**
- **Distance & Duration:** 1/2 mile; 30 minutes.
- **Location:** Off US 101, turn north on Elk Valley Road and continue for 1 mile.
- **Description:** Easy trail surface with Grades.

**Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail**
- **Distance & Duration:** 0.3 mile; 15 minutes.
- **Location:** Trailhead located at the Prairie Creek Visitor Center, 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.
- **Description:** Developed specifically for visually impaired but enjoyable for all, this trail encourages you to engage all your senses: touch, hear, smell, and taste your way to a more complete understanding of the redwood ecosystem.

**Yurok Loop Trail**
- **Distance & Duration:** 1 mile; 30 minutes.
- **Location:** Trailhead begins at the signed Lagoon Creek picnic area, 15 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. or 6 miles north of Klammath, Calif. on US 101.
- **Description:** With spectacular views of False Klamath Cove and the Pacific Ocean.

**Yurok Loop Trail**
- **Distance & Duration:** 1/2 mile; 30 minutes.
- **Location:** Trailhead begins at the signed Lagoon Creek picnic area, 15 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. or 6 miles north of Klammath, Calif. on US 101.
- **Description:** With spectacular views of False Klamath Cove and the Pacific Ocean.

**Circle Trail**
- **Distance & Duration:** 0.2 mile; 5 minutes.
- **Location:** Trailhead begins at the signed Lagoon Creek picnic area, 15 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. or 6 miles north of Klammath, Calif. on US 101.
- **Description:** With spectacular views of False Klamath Cove and the Pacific Ocean.

**Revelation Trail**
- **Distance & Duration:** 0.3 mile; 15 minutes.
- **Location:** Trailhead located at the Prairie Creek Visitor Center, 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.
- **Description:** Developed specifically for visually impaired but enjoyable for all, this trail encourages you to engage all your senses: touch, hear, smell, and taste your way to a more complete understanding of the redwood ecosystem.

Highlighted Scenic Drives

**Howland Hill Road**
- **Distance & Duration:** 10 miles; 45 minutes.
- **Description:** Mostly unpaved, mostly two-way traffic; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers not advised.

**Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway**
- **Distance & Duration:** 10 miles; 30 minutes.
- **Description:** Mostly unpaved, mostly two-way traffic; No commercial vehicles permitted.

**Simpson-Reed Wildlife Area**
- **Distance & Duration:** 0.5 mile; 15 minutes.
- **Location:** Trailhead located at the Prairie Creek Visitor Center, 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.
- **Description:** Developed specifically for visually impaired but enjoyable for all, this trail encourages you to engage all your senses: touch, hear, smell, and taste your way to a more complete understanding of the redwood ecosystem.
Drive Through a Tree?

There are no drive through trees in the parks. Canoeing a 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 Leggett, 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 Ed 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.
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 trees and the impending effect of the ax. So impressed were John C. Merriam, teacher; Professor Henry F. Osborn, paleontologist; 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 supporting lands. Through public donations and matching funds from the State of California, the League now maintains stands of redwoods and helps 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 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
email: info@SaveTheRedwoods.org.

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. 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.

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 1950’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, all trees are those 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). 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. Old-growth forests feel “closed.” Shafts of sunlight suffocate the forest, reducing the number of plants and animals.

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 Maggetti, Park Ranger

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 in 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 550 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.

Greg Litten, Park Ranger

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 entrance 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 was instrumental in securing hundreds of thousands of acres as parks. 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.

Drury noted, “There are values in our landscape that ought to be sustained against destruction though their worth cannot be expressed in money 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.”

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

Bald Hills Dunes, a scrubby coastal dune complex, are home to a surprising range of plants and animals. This habitat is currently resilient and provides a glimpse into what the coast would have been like before human disturbance. But how did these dunes come to be so unique?...
**Keep It Crumb Clean**

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  -t+d  -b

----------  them  ----------

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 2 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.

**PORTS**

Bringing the magic of the redwoods to classrooms, California State Parks’ PORTS program uses video-conference technology to link students and park rangers. In existence since 2003, this distance-learning program reaches over 30,000 students per year.

Aligned with sixth-grade California academic content standards, students get a behind-the-scenes look at Redwood National and State Parks—from the latest canopy research to large-scale ecological restoration efforts now underway in the parks.

For more information visit PORTS online at www.portsparks.ca.gov

**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.
Developed Campgrounds

Redwood National & State Parks

Jedediah Smith $35 $17.50 $17.50 Free 86 Flush Yes 36 ft. 31 ft. No No Yes No $100 / $80
Mill Creek $35 $17.50 $17.50 Free 145 Flush Yes 31 ft. 27 ft. No No Yes No No
Eek Prairie $35 $17.50 $17.50 Free 75 Flush Yes 27 ft. 24 ft. No No No No No
Gold Bluffs Beach $35 $17.50 $17.50 Free 26 Flush Yes 24 ft. Prohibited No No No No

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.ReserveCalifornia.com.

Nearby Public Camping

U.S. Forest Service

Panther Flat $15 $7.50 No No 39 Flush Yes 40 ft. 40 ft. No No No No No
Grassy Flat $10 $5 No No 19 Pit No 30 ft. 30 ft. No No No No No
Patrick Creek $14 $7 No No 13 Flush No 35 ft. 35 ft. No No No No No
Big Flat $8 $4 No No 27 Pit No 22 ft. 22 ft. No No No No No

California State Parks

Patrick’s Point State Park $35 No $17.50 Free 124 Flush Yes 31 ft. 31 ft. No No No No $80

Oregon State Parks

Harris Beach $20 No No No 147 Flush Yes 57 ft. 57 ft. $28 $30 Yes $43 No
Allard A. Loeb $22 No No No 48 Flush Yes 66 ft. 66 ft. $22 No No No No $40

Del Norte County

Clifford Camp $15 No No No 12 Flush No Tent Only Tent Only No No No No No
Florence Keller $15 No No No 28 Flush No 32 ft. 32 ft. No No No No No
Ruby Van Deventer $15 No No No 4 Flush No 22 ft. 22 ft. No No No No No

Humboldt County

Big Lagoon $30/$25 No No No 25 Flush Yes 24 ft. 24 ft. 1 Elec. No No No No No
Clam Beach $15 No No No 9 Pit No 35 ft. 35 ft. No No No No No

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 Hoouchi 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

North of Klamath River

Little Bald Hills

Little Bald Hills Trailhead

3 mi. to camp

✓ ✓ Pack in or bring filter/purifier

✓ Trough, corral, & non-potable water spigot

Nickel Creek

Crescent Beach Education Center, Enderts Beach Rd.

~25 mi. to camp

✓ Pack in or bring filter/purifier

✓ Ride on Coastal Trail only; must walk bike ~275 ft. on camp access trail.

DeMartini

Wilson Creek Picnic Area

2.5 mi. to camp

✓ Pack in; no reliable water source nearby

✓ Limited bike access; ask a ranger for more info.

South of Klamath River

Flint Ridge

Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge Section (Trailhead:

~0.5 mi. to camp

✓ Pack in; no reliable water source nearby

✓ No riding on trails; must walk bike ~0.5 mi. to camp from trailhead/Coastal Dr.

Gold Bluffs Beach

Prairie Creek Visitor Center:

~0.5 mi. to camp

✓ Potable water; normally available

✓ Hiker/Biker ONLY. Max. of 6 people, $5 per person/night. (Between sites 19 and 20.)

Elam Creek

Redwood Creek Trailhead (hikers only): ~3 mi. to camp

✓ Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries

Elam Creek

Redwood Creek Trailhead (No Hikers): ~7 mi. to camp

Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries

Backpackers only.

Redwood Creek (dispersed, no facilities)

√ 0.5 mi. to camp

Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek Tributaries

Camp only on gravel bars upstream of MacArthur Creek & no closer than 1/4 mile from Tall Trees Grove.
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! This guidebook 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 guides from any cooperating association bookstore.

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**

Biketrail campgrounds are available at developed campgrounds and at two designated backcountry campgrounds (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**
Day-use only:

**Orick Horse Trail**
Camp: Elam 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.

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 indicate 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.

**Damnation Creek**

**South Fork / Rhododendron / Brown Creek**

**Prairie Creek / Foothill**

**Trillium Falls**

**Mill Creek**

**Bay Scout Trail**

**Coastal Trail - Last Chance Section**

**Fern Canyon / Friendship Ridge / West Ridge / Coastal Trail**

**James Irvine / Clintonia / Miners Ridge**

**James Irvine / Fern Canyon / Davison Road / Miners Ridge**

**Tall Trees**

**Elk Meadow Day Use Area**

**Klameko / Little Bald Hills**

**Klamer Ridge**

**Lost Man Creek Trail**

**Little Bald Hills Trails**

**Mill Creek Trails**

**Orick Trails**

**Trillium Falls**

Hundreds of miles of trails beckon bikers, hikers, and horseback riders in Redwood National and State Parks.

**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.

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

**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 possibly 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 parks, visit www.redwoodparksconservancy.org

...Protect Your Parks

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 seals 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 dependent on humans often has to be killed; feeding ravens and jays may result in increased populations of these predatory birds; threatening endangered species like marbled murrelets and snowy owls.

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

Reduce. Reuse. Recycle

Visitors are asked to help preserve our natural and cultural treasures for future generations:

- Fleet sizes have been reduced and conventional vehicles replaced with fuel/energy efficient models.
- Fleet sizes have been reduced and conventional vehicles replaced with fuel/energy efficient models.
- Recycling for a variety of materials is available throughout the parks—look for receptacles at day use areas, information centers, and campgrounds. Dual propellant/assembled drop-off locations are available at all campgrounds. Any usable fuel will be made available to other campers, while staff safety and completely remove remaining fuel from “empty” containers so they can be recycled by a local steel recycler.
- To view Redwood’s Action Plan or learn more about Cool Parks, visit www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24872.
- For more information on Cool Parks, visit www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24872.
- We welcome VIPs from all over the United States and the world to help preserve our natural and cultural treasures for future generations:

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/?page_id=886

Ask us about change!

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

Here’s just one of the more visible climate-friendly actions Redwood has already taken to help preserve our natural and cultural treasures for future generations: