It’s More Than Just An Anniversary

Why do we celebrate anniversaries? For this ranger—the answer seems simple. To commemorate years spent with loved ones. To show progress made over time. To recognize a decision made long ago that is still valid. No matter the reason, anniversaries mark a moment in time meant to be remembered. Redwood National Park was established on October 2, 1968. As we celebrate our 50th anniversary, we are given an opportunity to re-evaluate the meaning of an anniversary—a momentous can’t be honored in a single day. This 50th year is more important than the 49th or the 51st? As we commemorate Redwood’s 50th anniversary, we aren’t celebrating one isolated event; we are celebrating the past, present, and future efforts to protect and admire this unique place on earth. Something so momentous can’t be honored in a single day. This 50th year is an opportunity to re-evaluate the meaning of an anniversary—a time to reflect on every victory taken towards the preservation of the primeval redwood forests and surrounding lands.

We are celebrating the past, present, and future efforts to protect this unique place on earth. As a place of both human inspiration and far-reaching ecological value, the park was designated a World Heritage Site in 1980. Partnerships with local tribes and communities have enriched stories told of the past and created dreams for the future. Millions of visitors made memories with the tallest trees in the world. Most importantly, we have stood watch over a mosaic of habitats—from windy coastlines to towering forests—striving to preserve, protect and restore the last of the redwoods for future generations.

This year Redwood National and State Parks celebrates many special anniversaries. These occasions remind us that it will take all of us working together to preserve, protect and restore the last of the redwoods for future generations.

It all began 100 years ago with the creation of Save the Redwoods League. The League was instrumental in acquiring the old-growth redwood stands that became Prairie Creek Redwoods, Del Norte Coast Redwoods, and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks, the forests that anchor Redwood National and State Parks. In 2018, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park celebrates 95 years of instilling wonder and amazement within millions of visitors from around the world.

This year also marks five decades since the establishment of Redwood National Park, an act that bought the National Park Service’s legacy of stewardship and visitor engagement to the preservation and conservation of coastal redwoods.

Another valued partner that provides critical assistance is Redwood Parks Conservancy. The Conservancy is the nonprofit arm of Redwood National and State Parks that helps support park projects through fund raising and sales from the gift stores. The money you spend in our visitor center gift stores returns to the park to support interpretive, educational and resource protection projects and services.

It takes all of us working together to protect and preserve these wondrous resources—including you, the visitor. The park has many exciting volunteer opportunities from being a camp host, greening visitors at our information centers, walking the trails to report on conditions, removing invasive plants, monitoring wildlife, and helping keep our facilities in top shape. Even if you can’t volunteer, you can still support parks by being good stewards of the redwoods and observing the rules and regulations that help protect this incredible resource.

All of the staff at Redwood National and State Parks hope your visit is one you will never forget. Please share your experience in the park on our social media sites. Thank you for visiting.

Melissa Lockwood, Park Ranger

Join the Conversation!

@RedwoodNPS #lovemyredwoods

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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.

Permissions
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.

Backcountry
Free permits are required for camping at all backcountry campsites. For more information (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 Centers. 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: applies (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.

Visitor Centers: A Great Start
Five visitor and information centers provide orientation, information, and trip-planning advice. Park staff and park partners are on duty.

Crescent City Information Center

Location: 111 Second Street, Crescent City, Calif.

Operating Hours: Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season: As staffing permits—call please ahead: 707-465-7335.

Hoouchi 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: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.

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—call please ahead: 707-465-7335.

Prairie Creek Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook. ADA trail.

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 4pm.

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.
Ranger-Led Programs & Activities

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 campsites; on Redwood Creek gravel bars per conditions of a valid permit; and, on national parkland beach wave slopes. Up to 50 pounds of dead and downed wood including driftwood may be collected from Freshwater, Hidden, Crescent, and Enderts beaches; Redwood Creek gravel bars; and, within 1/4-mile radius of designated backcountry 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 1). Bike/fish/camping trails are available at all developed campgrounds and at some backcountry campsites.

...ride my horse or horse travel with pack animals?
Travel with horses and/or pack animals is allowed only in designated areas or on designated routes and trail (see page 11). Camping with horses is allowed at two stock-ready campes 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 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?
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). Full-service grocery stores are available in Brookings, Ore., and Crescent City, Trinidad, McKinleyville, Arcata, and Eureka, Calif.

...go camping?
Camping is permitted in four developed campgrounds; at numerous designated backcountry camps; and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars upsteam 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.

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.

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

Area Information
Chambers of Commerce & Visitor Bureaus

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

Blue Lake, Calif. FO Box 47 Blue Lake, CA 95525 ph: 707-688-5655 web: www.sunnysblalake.com


Crescent City, Calif. / Del Norte County 1001 Front Street Crescent City, CA 95531 ph: 707-484-3174 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 1054 2nd Street Eureka, CA 95501 ph: 800-346-3482 web: www.visitredwoods.com

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

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

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

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

Arcata, CA 95521 ph: 707-822-3619 web: www.arcatachamber.com

What's Left of the Redwoods?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Range:</th>
<th>2,000,000 acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What's Left of the Redwoods?</td>
<td>Historic Range:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000,000 acres</td>
<td>4.7% preserved in public lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What's Left of the Redwoods?</td>
<td>≤ 1% privately owned &amp; managed</td>
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<tr>
<td>What's Left of the Redwoods?</td>
<td>~5% remains:</td>
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When logging began in 1850, roughly two million acres of ancient or “old-growth” coast redwood forest canopy was cleared over the coastal mountains of California. Today, just about five percent remains. Redwood National and State Parks preserves over 35 percent of all remaining, protected old-growth coast redwood forests in California.

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

Even travelers on major highways will catch a glimpse of these giants (just keep an eye on the road!)—look for ancient coast redwoods along US 199 through Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, as well as on US 101, especially just south of Crescent City, Calif. in Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park—it’s not called the Redwood Highway for nothing!
50 Years of Wild and Scenic Rivers

The Smith River provides many great recreation opportunities in Redwood National and State Parks. Park rangers offer free, guided kayak tours for a limited time during the summer. You can learn more about this popular program by asking rangers at any visitor centers. Also, the Smith is a wonderful river for swimming, bird watching, or even just lounging with a good book on sandy river bars in Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. Fishing is especially popular in the winter months when Chinook salmon and steelhead trout swim upstream from the ocean to spawn. The California state record for steelhead trout, just over 27 pounds, was caught in the Smith River in 1976. While impounded by four major dams further upstream, most of the Klamath River is designated “wild and scenic,” making it one of the most complete river systems in the national system. It flows freely without a single dam along its entire length—the only major river system in California to do so. You can tell right away that this river is something special: the emerald-clear water, deep swimming holes, and towering tall trees along its banks beckon visitors to stay longer.

The Smith River is the Klamath River Overlook, an accessible parking viewpoint is the Klamath River Overlook, an accessible parking area on a cliff hundreds of feet above the ocean. You can visit in Redwood National Park. Wildlife viewing at the mouth of the Klamath River is also designated—including the stretch while gray whales have one of the longest migrations of any animal, some individuals may take up residence at the mouth of the Klamath for the summer. Seals and sea lions join the party, as do a myriad of sea birds, raptors, and the more-common but no-less-beautiful swallows and other songbirds.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act does not prohibit development along designated rivers, or their shorelines. Designation of a river as Wild and Scenic is an attempt to balance the value of future development with other values such as conservation, recreation, and culture. Over 200 rivers are included in the national system; ten states do not have any National Wild and Scenic Rivers. If you’re from the USA, there’s a chance that a river near your home has outstanding qualities similar to the rivers here. Wherever you call home, exploring new areas and enjoying the many benefits of outdoor recreation is something we wish for all of our visitors.

Celebrate 50 years of Redwood National Park—and 50 years of Wild and Scenic Rivers—by creating memories on the water to forever take home with you. Then, be sure to make more.

Brad Maggioni, Park Ranger
Mystery. It's a subfamily tradition!

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!

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.

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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: 10 ft. (3 m). Age: To more than 2,000 years. Leaves: Evergreen; needle- and awl-shaped, attached at base. Cone size: Like an oat flake. Seed size: Like a tomato seed. Reproduction: By seed or sprout. Habitat/Climate: Seedlings require abundant light, are frost tolerant, and drought-resistant. Coastrdwood

Redwood Seed Cone: Actual size of a coast redwood seed cone.

Distribution: Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in Central California. Height: To 314 feet (96 m). Diameter: 10 ft. (3 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. Giant Sequoia

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

Distribution: Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. Height: To 354 feet (108 m). Diameter: 10-12 ft. (3-3.5 m). Age: To more than 3,000 years. Leaves: Evergreen; needle- and 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. Dawn Redwood

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 ft. (2 m). Age: Indeterminate. Leaves: Deciduous; needle-like with small stalk, arranged opposite each other. Cone size: Like a large olive; shedding yearly. Seed size: Like a tomato seed. Reproduction: By seed only. Habitat/Climate: Indeterminate. Dawn Redwood

Three Redwoods: All in the Subfamily

Jeff Denny, Park Ranger

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 (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.

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

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; motorhomes/rvs not advised).
- Bald Hills Road: Exit Bald Hills Road one mile north of Orick, Calif. or 41 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101; continue about nine miles or more on Bald Hills Road to upland prairie and oak woodland habitat.

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

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

1. Stout Grove Trail
   - Easy, Level trail surface
   - Distance & Duration: ~1 mi; 30 minutes
   - Location: Signed access road to trailhead located east of Howland Hill Road. In summer, a bridge over the Smith River provides easy access from Jedediah Smith Campground.
   - Description: This loop trail meanders among old-growth redwoods thriving in the rich soils of the Smith River floodplain. Flood waters inhibit the growth of understory trees and plants seen in other groves, revealing the full stature of the 300-foot coast redwoods on display.

2. Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail
   - Easy-moderate, Level trail surface with grades.
   - Distance & Duration: ~1 mi; 45-60 minutes.
   - Location: ~1 mi north of Orick, Calif. on US 101; turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 2½ miles to signed trailhead.
   - Description: This historic walk winds through upland stands of old-growth redwood, Douglas fir, and tan oak to the site where Lady Bird Johnson dedicated Redwood National Park in 1968. In spring, rhododendrons and azaleas abound, while vine and big leaf maple reveal their bold colors in the fall. A brochure at the trailhead corresponds to marked interpretive stops along the trail.

3. Circle Trail
   - Easy, Level Trail Surface
   - Distance & Duration: ~1 mi; 30 minutes.
   - Location: Trail begins at the well-marked Big Tree wayside, ~1 mi north of Elk Prairie on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway (see “Recommended Scenic Drives,” below).
   - 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.

4. Revelation Trail
   - Easy, Level Trail Surface
   - Distance & Duration: ~0.3 mi; 15 minutes.
   - Location: Trailhead located at the Prairie Creek Visitor Center, 1 mi north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway (see “Recommended Scenic Drives,” below).
   - Description: Developed specifically for the 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.

5. Yurok Loop Trail
   - Easy, Level Trail Surface with non-steep grades.
   - Distance & Duration: ~1 mi; 45-60 minutes.
   - Location: Trailhead begins at the signed Lagoon Creek Picnic Area, 15 mi south of Crescent City, Calif. or ~6 mi north of Klamath, Calif. on US 101.
   - Description: With spectacular views of Fidalgo Lagoon and Lagoon Creek, this trail traverses a fine example of coastal scrub forest plants, including Skaa spruce, Douglas fir, cow parsley, wild cucumber, coltoft, yarrow, and a variety of berries. Bring along binoculars and scree for seabirds among the sea stacks.

Highlighted Scenic Drives

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

Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway
- Paved, two-way traffic; No commercial vehicles permitted.
- Distance & Duration: 10 miles, 30 minutes.
- Directions: Signed pullout at the north end of U.S. 101 located 6 miles north of Klamath on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway. This drive south 1 mile on US 101 through the heart of the old-growth redwood forest in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park; continue another 51 miles on Howland Hill Road until it becomes Douglas Park Road (paved); after ~11 miles, turn left onto Bald Hills Road and continue to the mouth of the Klamath River. Turn right (east) onto the paved Klamath River Road; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers prohibited.

The lands within one mile of each side of the Klamath River from the Pacific Ocean to 43 miles upstream compose the

**Tsunami Hazard Zone**

- The Tsunami Hazard Zone is a narrow road with steep grades and sharp curves.
- Most of the road is one-way, northbound traffic only on one-lane section.
- From the Klamath River Road, this narrow road with steep grades and sharp curves can be accessed from the Coastal Trail — Flint Ridge section.

- The lands within one mile of each side of the Klamath River from the Pacific Ocean to 43 miles upstream compose the

**Tsunami Hazard Zone**

- The Tsunami Hazard Zone is a narrow road with steep grades and sharp curves.
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 (east) onto Howland Hill Road; after ~1½ miles the road becomes unpaved. At the junctions of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, continue another 1½ miles on Howland Hill Road until it becomes Douglas Park Road (paved); after ~3½ miles turn left onto South Fork Road; after 1½ miles South Fork Road junctions with US 199 just east of Houchi, Calif. or enter from Houchi, Calif. and follow signs to “Stout Grove.”

Description: but a couple miles west of Crescent City, an unpaved stretch of Howland 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 Tree Trail and Stout Grove.

Bald Hills Road
Mostly paved; two-way traffic; motorists not advised.

Distance & Duration: ~17 miles; (from junction with US 101 to Lyons Ranch Trailhead); 45 minutes.

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

Description: Ascend a ramp; 15 percent grade through old-growth redwoods; (trail access to the Lady Bird Johnson and Bill Trelles grove) before passing through several open prairies resplendent with spring wildflowers, Roosevelt elk, and black bear. Along the way, the Redwood Creek Overlook provides outstanding views; if it's a rainy day, then stay on the paved road and exit to Bald Hills Road; after 1 mile south of Bald Hills Road, turn right (north) and continue ~11 miles on unpaved road to the Klamath River Bridge site on US 101.

Coastal Drive Loop
Mostly paved; one-way northbound traffic only between Alder Camp and Klamath Beach roads; motorists not advised; and trailers prohibited.

Distance & Duration: ~9½ miles, round trip; 45 minutes.

Directions: From Klamath, Calif.; drive south 1 mile on US 101 over the Klamath River and exit Klamath Beach Road; after ~½ mile, turn left onto Alder Camp Rd. and proceed 2 miles to junction. Turn right (north) and continue ~1½ miles on unpaved road restricted to one-way, non-motorized traffic only toward the mouth of the Klamath River. Turn right (east) onto the paved Klamath Beach Road and travel 4 miles to return to US 101.

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

On the Road
Wildlife and redwoods and water and foggy conditions are common. The closest town is Orick, Calif. on US 101; at ~13 miles north of Orick, Calif. on US 101. The road becomes unpaved as it enters Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. Paved road continues through Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. The road becomes unpaved again at the Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park entrance. The road reverts back to paved road at milepost 318.5. The road becomes unpaved for the remainder of the drive to Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park.

Avenue of the Giants
About 80 miles south of Orick, Calif. (120 miles south of Crescent City), Avenue of the Giants (State Route 256) 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 coastal redwoods, including the largest remaining old-growth coast redwood forest in the world.

Drive Through a Tree?
There are no drive through trees in the parks. Caging 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.

For Your Safety
High Tide
Check tide tables before setting out on this drive. Rising water can trap you against or fall off unpaved road.

Trailhead Hazard Zone
1-½ mile before intersection with Hwy “Dolason”/“Stout Grove” campsites. Stay high ground or inland and keep away.

Heavy Surf
Very large surf may make “swimable” waves at certain times. Be aware of surf’s power and try to avoid it.

Steep Cliff
Keep a safe distance or stay back; cliffs are likely to crumble and drop. Keep away.

Rising Water
Keep a safe distance or stay back; rising water can trap you.

Tree Limbs
When you feel an earthquake, or see tree limbs and leaves falling, keep to the side and away of the tree and quickly walk away.

For You R Safety
The lands of this one mile of south side of the Klamath River from the Redwood to 43 miles to the north compose the Fort Ross Reservation.

Distance & Duration:
10 miles, 30 minutes.
Protec'ing Redwood Parks, Future & Future

THIS YEAR MARKS THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK. SERENDIPITOUSLY, IT ALSO THE CENTENNIAL OF THE SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE, A PREMIUM NON-PROFIT PARTNER. WE SHARE COMMON ROOTS. STEPHEN MATHER HELPED TO ESTABLISH BOTH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE. IN THIS ANNIVERSARY YEAR FOR BOTH ORGANIZATIONS WE CELEBRATE MATHER’S VISION, AND HONOR ALL WHO HAVE FOSTERED THE SPIRIT OF REDWOOD CONSERVATION THROUGH THE DECADES.

CALIFORNIA IS A LAND OF SUPERLATIVES, AND NOTHING EXEMPLIFIES THIS FACT MORE THAN OUR COAST REDWOOD AND GIANT SEQUOIA FORESTS. THEY SHelter THE TALLEST AND LARGEST TREES ON THE PLANET, AND ARE NATURAL WONdERS COMPARABLE IN SIGNIFICANCE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, THE AMAZON RAINFORD AND THE SERENGETI.

SINCE 1918, THE SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE HAS PROTECTED MORE THAN 55,000 ACRES ON THE FAR NORTH COAST OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PURCHASE AND TRANSFER OF MORE THAN 440 PROPERTIES TO REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS. TODAY, THE PARKS ENCOMPASS 131,983 ACRES, INCLUDING 38,982 ACRES OF OLD-GROWTH COAST REDWOODS—the tallest trees in the world. THE PARKS ARE THE HEARTLAND OF THE COAST REDWOOD FOREST, AND THEIR FOUNDING WAS DRIVEN BY PRIVATE CITIZENS DETERMINED TO SAVE THESE MAJESTIC GIANTS FOR POSTERITY.

LEAGUE-FUNDED RESEARCHERS HAVE RECENTLY DISCOVERED THAT REDWOODS SERVE ANOTHER VITAL PURPOSE FOR OUR PLANET. FOR MILLIONS OF YEARS, THE REDWOOD FOREST HAS BEEN STORING AND ABSORBING MORE ATMOSPHERIC CARBON PER ACRE THAN ANY OTHER LAND ECOSYSTEM ON THE PLANET. THIS BRINGS A NEW LEVEL OF INTANGIBILITY TO THE CONTINUED CONSERVATION, RESTORATION, AND STEWARDSHIP OF REDWOODS. NOT ONLY DOES THE REDWOOD FOREST PROVIDE JOY AND TRANQUILITY TO MILLIONS OF ANNUAL VISITORS AND THE IMPERILED SPECIES SUCH AS COHO SALMON, MARBLED MURRELETS AND NORTHERN SPOTTED OPOSSUMS. MA-TURE REDWOOD FORESTS ALSO PLAY AN OUTSTANDING ROLE IN MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE.

WITH ACTIVE RESTORATION EFFORTS, YOUNGER, STRUGGLING REDWOOD TRACTS WILL ASSUME THE CATHEDRAL-LIKE QUALITY OF THE ANCIENT FOREST; THE IMPERILED WILDLIFE SPECIES ASSOCIATED WITH OLD-GROWTH TREES WILL RETURN, AND THE SCARS INFICTED BY GENERATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL CLEAR-CUTTING WILL FADE AND ULTIMATELY DISAPPEAR.

IN TIME, THE GREAT TREES WILL RETURN ACROSS THEIR HISTORIC RANGE, PROVIDING TRANQUILITY AND ENJOYMENT FOR GENERATION AFTER GENERATION, ASSURING SECURE HABITAT FOR A BROAD SUITE OF IMPERILED SPECIES, AND MODERATING CLIMATE CHANGE BY SEQUESTERING VAST QUANTITIES OF ATMOSPHERIC CARBON.

REDWOOD FORESTS EXIST ON A GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE. THE INDIVIDUAL TREES CAN LIVES MILLION OF YEARS, AND A MATURE AND HEALTHY FOREST CAN REGENERATE AND SUSTAIN ITSELF INDEFINITELY. OUR RESTORATION TECHNIQUES CONFORM TO THE DEEP TIME THAT CHARACTERIZES THE REDWOOD FOREST, ASSURING STEADY PROGRESS AND ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

WE HAVE, IN SHORT, ENTERED A NEW ERA IN REDWOOD CONSERVATION. THOUGH VAST TRACTS OF THE ANCIENT REDWOOD FOREST HAVE BEEN LOST, WE NOW KNOW THAT WHAT WAS LOST CAN BE REGAINED.

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 was instrumental in securing hundreds of thousands of acres as parklands. 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.”

HANldS-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 390 acres has been treated to remove European beachgrass (Ammophila arenaria) from the northern part of Gold Bluffs Beach.

This invader changes how dunes forms, impacts pollinators like bees, and chokes out native plants that make the dunes 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 hand pull 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.

Hands-On Efforts Restore Beach Dune Habitats

Early visitors to Stout Grove in the 1920s included President Herbert Hoover (center).

Protecting Redwoods, Past & Future

Redwood forests exist on a geologic time scale. The individual trees can live for millennia, while a mature and healthy forest can regenerate and sustain itself indefinitely. Our restoration techniques conform to the deep time that characterizes the redwood forest, assuring steady progress and ultimate success.

We have, in short, entered a new era in redwood conservation. Though vast tracts of the ancient redwood forest have been lost, we now know that what was lost can be regained.
Pick-up a copy of the Redwood Junior Ranger booklet at any Redwood National and State Parks visitor center (see page 2 for locations).

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+d+ing

_______ 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 a night’s 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.ports.parks.ca.gov

Top: students share discoveries during a “slide show” activity at the Howland Hill Outdoor School. Bottom: A school bus passes through the Wolf Creek Education Center entrance gate.

Programs and facility use are by reservation only. Weekend and shoulder season rental of the facilities for redwood ecosystems-related study may also be available. For more information, please call 707-465-7335 or visit us online at www.nps.gov/redwforteachers.
**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 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 10 for operating hours and locations). RESERVATIONS: From early May to the end of September reservations are strongly recommended for camping at all developed campgrounds in Redwood National and State Parks. Reservations must be made at least 48 hours in advance by calling 1-800-444-7275 or online at www.ReserveCalifornia.com.

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**Designated Camp**

- **Little Bald Hills Trailhead:** 3 mi. to camp
- **Coastal Trail – Flint Ridge Section Trailhead:** 1.5 mi. to camp
- **Prairie Creek Visitor Center:** ~6 mi. to camp (via bike route)
- **Redwood Creek Trailhead (hikers only):** 3 mi. to camp
- **Redwood Creek Trailhead (bicycles only):** ~3 mi. to camp

- Pack in or bring filter/purifier
- Pack in; no reliable source nearby
- Pack in; no reliable source nearby
- Pack in or from Pack in or from Pack in or from

- **Trough, corn, & non-potable water spigot**
- **Hiker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night.**
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- **North of Klamath River**

- **Coastal Trail – Flint Ridge Section Trailhead:** 1.5 mi. to camp
- **Prairie Creek Visitor Center:** ~6 mi. to camp (via bike route)
- **Redwood Creek Trailhead (hikers only):** 3 mi. to camp
- **Redwood Creek Trailhead (bicycles only):** ~3 mi. to camp

- **Trough, corn, & non-potable water spigot**
- **Hiker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night.**
- **HIker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night.**
- **HIker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night.**

- **South of Klamath River**

- **Coastal Trail – Flint Ridge Section Trailhead:** 1.5 mi. to camp
- **Prairie Creek Visitor Center:** ~6 mi. to camp (via bike route)
- **Redwood Creek Trailhead (hikers only):** 3 mi. to camp
- **Redwood Creek Trailhead (bicycles only):** ~3 mi. to camp

- **Trough, corn, & non-potable water spigot**
- **Hiker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night.**
- **HIker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night.**
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- **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.
Choose Your Own Adventure!

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**

**Steelelow Creek Trail**

**Lost Man Creek Trail**

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 drainage 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.

Suggested Hikes

Hiking

Suggested hikes in the chart below are just a sample of possible adventures and may not be suitable for everyone. Circuit numbers next to each trail/hike name reference trailhead locations indicated on the map on pages 6-7. Mid-level walk/hikes are shown in red; longer day hikes in blue. Short on time? Check-out “Recommended Short Walks.”

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

**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
- Steelelow Creek Trail
- Lost Man Creek Trail

**Horses**

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- 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 drainage 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.

**Suggested Hikes**

**Mid-Level Walks/Hikes**

- **Damnation Creek**
  - 10 miles south of Crescent City, pulloff at milepost 16 on west side of US 101
  - 4½ miles (out and back) / 3 hours round-trip
  - Shenannas: Steep 1½-mile descent (out and back) with switchbacks.
  - Old-growth redwoods, Damnation Creek, rugged coast and tidepools.

- **South Fork / Rhodesodendron / Brown Creek**
  - 1½ miles south of Elk Prairie on east side of Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway
  - 3½-mile loop / 2 hours
  - Moderate (overall): Steep ascent on South Fork Trail.
  - Loop: South Fork Trail east, Rhodesodendron Trail north, Brown Creek Trail south.

- **Prairie Creek / Foothill**
  - Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Brown Creek Scenic Parkway
  - 2½-mile loop / 1½ hours
  - Easy (overall): Relatively level.
  - Loop: Prairie Creek Trail north, east across parkway to footpath, Foothill Trail south, west across parkway to Prairie Creek Visitor Center.

- **Trillium Falls**
  - Elk Meadow Day Use Area: 3 miles north of Elk, Calif. (off US 101)
  - 2½-mile loop / 1½ hours
  - Moderate: Some non-steep grades.
  - Old-growth redwoods, Trillium Falls, Rossett Creek.

**Longer Day Hikes**

- **Mill Creek**
  - 1½ miles southwest of Stout Grove on Howland Hill Rd., just across footbridge from Jedediah Smith Campground (summer only)
  - 6 miles (out and back) or 5 miles as a loop via Stout Grove and Howland Hill Road (summer only) / 3-4 hours
  - Easy: Relatively level.
  - MILL Creek Foothills across Smith River (north of Jedediah Smith Campground) and MILL Creek available in summer only.

- **Boy Scout Tree**
  - From Crescent City, Calif.: 3½ miles east of E&K Valley Road on Howland Hill Rd (unsigned through park)
  - 5½ miles (out and back) / 4 hours round-trip
  - Moderate: Some steep grades with switchbacks.
  - Old-growth redwoods, riparian corridor, Fern Falls, Boy Scout Tree (optional).

- **Coastal Trail – Last Chance Section**
  - Crescent Beach Overlook to Damnation Creek Trail
  - Crescent Beach Overlook: Southern end of Enderts Beach Road (just south of Crescent City, Calif.)
  - 13 miles (out and back) / 6½ hours round-trip
  - Shenannas: Steep 1000-foot descent/ ascent (out and back) over 1½ miles section south of Nickel Creek.
  - Ocean views, Enderts Beach (via side trip), Damnation Creek, old-growth redwoods.

- **Fern Canyon / Friendship Ridge / West Ridge / Coastal Trail**
  - Fern Canyon Trailhead and parking area at end of Davison Road
  - 7-mile loop / 4 hours
  - Moderate (overall): Steep grades and switchbacks on Friendship Ridge Trail.

- **James Irvine / Clintonia / Miners Ridge**
  - Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Brown Creek Scenic Parkway
  - 6½-mile loop / 3-4 hours
  - Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Clintonia and Miners Ridge trails
  - James Irvine Trail north/northwest, Clintonia Trail south, Miners Ridge Trail southeast.

- **James Irvine / Fern Canyon / Davison Road / Miners Ridge**
  - Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Brown Creek Scenic Parkway
  - 12-mile loop / 6 hours
  - Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Miners Ridge Trail.
  - James Irvine Trail north/northwest then south/northeast into Fern Canyon, Davison Road south, Miners Ridge Trail south.

- **Tall Trees**
  - Trailhead accessible only via free permit from Jedediah Smith Visitor Center, or Crescent City or Moss Beach info centers.
  - 6½ miles southeast of US 101 on Bald Hill Road, then 6½ miles south on unpaved Tall Trees Access Road.
  - 3½-mile semi-loop / 4 hours (includes drive to/from trailhead)
  - Moderately strenuous: 800-foot descent/ascent (out and back) over ½ mile from Tall Trees Grove.
  - Old-growth redwoods, Redwood Creek access, Tall Trees Grove.

Redwood Visitor Guide 11
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 “naked” 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. 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 may break into large; remain calm and back away slowly, and face the animal; pick-up children and keep a clean camp; always be alert to your surroundings.

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, crash 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
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 tan oak 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 resting and waiting for their mothers to bring food.

Never Feed Wildlife
Feeding wildlife is dangerous to you, other humans, and the fed animal. It’s against the law, too! A fed bear that becomes habituated to humans often has to be killed; feeding ravens and Jays may result in increased populations of these predatory birds, threatening endangered species like marbled murrelets and snowy owls.

Poison Oak

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

Protect Yourself… …Protect Your Parks

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

- Marine Mammals are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Stay at least 75 feet away—like all park animals; they’re resting and waiting for their mothers to bring food.
- Never Feed Wildlife
- Protect Yourself… …Protect Your Parks
- Invasive Plants and Diseases
- Redwood Parks Conservancy (RPC)

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.

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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 public lands, 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/?page_id=886

Recycling for a variety of materials is available throughout the parks—look for receptacles at day use areas, information centers, and campground host. Steel propane cylinder drop-off locations are available at all campgrounds. Any usable fuel will be made available to other campers, while staff safely and completely remove remaining fuel from “empty” canisters so they can be recycled by a local steel recycler.

To view Redwood’s Action Plan or learn more about Climate Friendly Parks, visit www.nps.gov/climatefriendlyparks

For more information on Cool Parks, visit www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24872

Reduce. Reuse. Recycle. This Visitor Guide!

Visit us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/redwoodparks
To become a RPC member and/or make an online donation to support your public lands, visit: www.redwoodparksconservancy.org

Redwood Parks Conservancy

REDWOOD PARKS CONSERVANCY

VIPs: Volunteers in Parks

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