**Find Your Park, Find Your Inspiration**

**REACHING HEIGHTS OF ALMOST 400 FEET, COAST REDWOODS (Sequoia sempervirens) aren’t just the world’s tallest trees—they are the tallest living things on the planet. Each year more than one million visitors come to Redwood National and State Parks from all over the world to be dwarfed by these giants and experience an adventure. But more people than you realize have already taken a journey through these forests.**

This summer, millions more will flock to local movie theaters in hopes of viewing the next big blockbuster. While watching a film and visiting a national or state park might seem like conflicting pastimes, they are not necessarily dissimilar experiences. As many diehard cinema fans already know, Star Wars: The Return of the Jedi was filmed in a redwood forest, using this epic environment to take you on an adventure to Endor, the exciting planet of thrilling速度er bike chases and the mysterious, yet lovable creatures known as the Ewoks. In 2011, The Rise of the Planet of the Apes also featured these iconic forests.

The dramatic, lush green setting of Fern Canyon in Prairie Creek REDWOODS State Park served as the primeval setting for scenes in Jurassic Park: The Lost World (1997). And again, in 1999, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) used the location to film part of the award-winning, six-part documentary miniseries Walking with Dinosaurs.

But Redwood is just one of our national treasures that has been used to make unforgettable cinematic experiences. Indiana Jones and the Lost Crusade was filmed in Arches National Park; Star Trek: The Final Frontier in Yosemite National Park; and Death Valley National Park was the inspired setting for the desert canyons on the planet Tatooine in Star Wars: A New Hope.

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

Where will you find your park?

Chris Hendrix, Park Ranger (and resident cinema buff)
Park Passes

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

Find out what pass is right for you and where passes can be purchased by visiting any park information center (see left) or online at: California State Parks Annual or Special Passes
http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1049

America the Beautiful Pass Series
www.nps.gov/redw/passportseries.htm

Passport Stamps

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

The Fine Print: What You Need to Know

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

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

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

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

Navy St. Amand
ph: 707-465-7335
instagram.com/RedwoodNPS
twitter.com/RedwoodNPS
facebook.com/RedwoodNPS

Information Centers: A Great Start

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

Crescent City Information Center
Information exhibits, live video feed from Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, Junior Ranger workbook.
Location: 1111 Second Street, Crescent City, Calif.
Operation Hours: Spring-fall: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Winter: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.

Houuchi Information Center
Information exhibits, pamphlet, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.
Location: 9 miles northeast of Crescent City, Calif. on US 199.
Operation Hours: Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season: Closed.

Jedediah Smith Visitor Center
Information exhibits, pamphlet, 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.
Operation Hours: Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season: Closed.

Prairie Creek Visitor Center
Information exhibits, pamphlet, 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.
Operation Hours: Spring-fall: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Winter: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.

Crescent City, California Weather

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average High</th>
<th>Average Low</th>
<th>Average Precip.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>54.1°F (12.3°C)</td>
<td>39.5°F (4.2°C)</td>
<td>11.6” (29.5 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>55.7°F (13.2°C)</td>
<td>40.5°F (4.7°C)</td>
<td>9.9” (25.2 cm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>56.9°F (13.8°C)</td>
<td>40.9°F (4.9°C)</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” (13.6 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>61.9°F (16.6°C)</td>
<td>45.3°F (7.4°C)</td>
<td>3.5” (8.8 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>64.9°F (18.3°C)</td>
<td>48.3°F (9.1°C)</td>
<td>1.6” (4.0 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>66.9°F (19.4°C)</td>
<td>50.6°F (10.3°C)</td>
<td>0.5” (1.1 cm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>67.3°F (19.5°C)</td>
<td>50.9°F (10.5°C)</td>
<td>0.6” (1.6 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>67.6°F (19.8°C)</td>
<td>49.1°F (9.5°C)</td>
<td>1.8” (4.7 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>64.1°F (17.8°C)</td>
<td>46.2°F (7.9°C)</td>
<td>5.2” (13.3 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>58.4°F (14.7°C)</td>
<td>42.9°F (6.1°C)</td>
<td>9.9” (25.0 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>54.7°F (12.6°C)</td>
<td>40.1°F (4.5°C)</td>
<td>11.7” (29.6 cm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CenMent: What You Need to Know

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

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

Hunting (and/or any discharge of firearms) is prohibited in Redwood National and State Parks.
**Ranger-Led Programs & Activities**

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

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

**JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)**
Children ages 7–12 have fun while learning about the people, plants, animals, and life systems of the redwood region. Allow one hour for scheduled programs at the Jedediah Smith Campground, Mill Creek Campground, or Prairie Creek Visitor Center, self-paced junior ranger activities are available at all visitor centers. See page 2 for more activities and information.

**TIDEPool WALK (2 HOURS, AS TIDES PERMIT)**
Get your hands (and feet!) wet while discovering delicate tidepool creatures. A park ranger-naturalist leads this investigation into the hidden world beneath the waves. Come prepared: dress for the weather; bring drinking water and a snack; wear sturdy hiking shoes or boots (no sandals) with non-slip soles—they will get wet!

**CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)**
As darkness descends on the North Coast, the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie campgrounds (see page 10) are ideal settings for an informal and inspiring night cap. Programs may include narrated slide shows, storytelling, music, and/or games. Campfire circles and outdoor amphitheaters are wheelchair accessible.

**NATURE WALKS (1-2 HOURS)**
Immerse yourself in the forest, sea, or prairielands. Join a park ranger-naturalist for a down-to-earth exploration of the natural 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 hiking shoes or boots with non-slip soles.

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**FAQs: Where can I...**

- **take my pet for a walk?**
  Pets on a leash not exceeding six feet in length are allowed only at designated campgrounds, picnic areas, public roads, parking areas, and Crescent, Gold Bluffs, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches (excluding dune habitat). Unless posted otherwise and/or with the exception of guide animals, pets are not allowed elsewhere in the parks, including on park trails, at ranger-led programs, or in park buildings.

- **have a campfire?**
  Fires are only permitted in park-provided grills and fire rings at picnic areas, campgrounds, and designated backcountry camps 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 1.5 miles 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 path campers are available at all developed campgrounds and at some backcountry campgrounds. See pages 10-11 for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**Area Information**

Chambers of Commerce & Visitor Bureaus

**Arcata, Calif.**
California Welcome Center
1625 Heron Road
Arcata, CA 95521
ph: 707-822-3619
web: www.arcatachamber.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 800-356-6881
web: www.eurekahamber.com

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

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

McKINLEYVILLE, Calif.
P.O. Box 336
Trinidad, CA 95570
ph: 707-677-1610
web: www.discovertrinidadca.com

**McKinleyville, Calif.**
1640 Central Ave.
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

**Trinidad, Calif.**
P.O. Box 356
Trinidad, CA 95570
ph: 707-677-1610
web: www.discovertrinidadca.com

**What’s Left of the Redwoods?**

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

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

To experience these rare yet iconic forests yourself, refer to the map on pages 6-7. Shaded areas identify the general locatations of old-growth forests. Most “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 101, especially just south of Crescent City, Calif. in Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park—it’s not called the Redwood Highway for nothing!
Aftershocks, Over 50 Years Later

FOR THOSE WHO WERE THERE, A HALF-CENTURY IS NOT
nearly enough time for the lessons of March 27, 1964 to fade
from the rear-view mirrors of their consciousness. 2014 marked
the 50th anniversary of the most powerful recorded earthquake
in U.S. history—the second largest earthquake ever recorded—
and the largest and most destructive recorded tsunami to strike
Crescent City, California.

5:35 p.m. (AST) Anchorage, Alaska. For many, the evening of
March 27 signified the start of the Easter holiday. Family and
friends gathered. Dinner tables were being set. Festivities and
services were underway.

At 5:36 p.m., 75 miles (120 km) southeast of Anchorage, the earth
unleashed an energy equivalent to 950 million tons of TNT deto-
nated under the surface of the earth. The United States Geologi-
cal Survey reported that 200,000 square miles (520,000 km²)
experienced vertical displacements that ranged from 38 feet (11.5 m)
of uplift to 75 feet (23 m) of subsidence relative to sea level. In
less than five minutes, an area of seafloor larger than the state
of Oregon raised up and lurched seaward while, simultaneously,
an area of mainland approximately the size of Nevada sank.

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

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

After the 9.2 magnitude quake, it took the Alaskan born surge
only four hours to strike the shoreline of Crescent City, Cali-
forinia. The first surge made landfall at 11:52 p.m. (PST) causing
flooding and moderate damage to the low lying shops and
homes. Old timers had seen the likes of this before and had
weathered worse. The second and third surges were smaller and
less powerful, giving false hope to many that the worst was over.

The fourth wave, loaded with debris and a freakish energy,
surged 21 feet (6.1 m) above sea level, inundating 60 city blocks
and destroying 30. In its wake, 12 people were dead, over 100
were injured, and several were missing. Approximately, 300
buildings, 1000 cars, and 25 large fishing vessels had been lost
to the great wave. It was reported that Crescent City received
more damage from the tsunami on a block-by-block basis than
did Anchorage from the initial earthquake.

Nate St. Amand, Park Ranger

Tips from a Tsunami-Ready City

Since 1933, Crescent City, California has recorded 34 tsunamis—more
than any other community on the Pacific Coast of the United States.
Crescent City's tsunami preparedness came at the highest of costs, howev-
er. Often through unwelcomed experience and practice, it has proven itself
to be one of the most tsunami ready cities on the Pacific Coast. The fol-
lowing 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 earth-
  quakes. 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 sta-
  tions for updated information.
- Locate loved-ones and review evacuation plans.
- Be ready to move quickly if a Tsunami Warning is issued.

What to do during a Tsunami Warning:
- If you hear a tsunami warning siren, detect signs of a tsunami, or hear
  about a tsunami warning on the radio or TV; move to higher ground 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 flooding may damage buildings.
THOUGH WE OFTEN SIMPLY REFER TO THE WORLD’S TALLEST LIVING SPECIES 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 COMMOM 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 COLDER 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 CONES. THE MORE FAMILIAR NAME “REDWOOD” COMES FROM THE RICH RED DYES THAT COULD BE OBTAINED FROM DRIED LEAVES. THROUGHOUT HUMAN HISTORY, REDWOODS HAVE INSPIRED INNOVATION AND INSPIRED THE HUMAN SPIRIT.

THREE REDWOODS: ALL IN THE SUBFAMILY

DAWN REDWOOD
Metasequoia glyptostroboides

GIANT SEQUOIA
Sequoiadendron giganteum

COAST REDWOOD
Sequoia sempervirens

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 parent spends 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.

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

Jeff Denny, Park Ranger

Marbled Murrelet: On the Edge of Extinction

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

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

Northern California coast, and into southernmost coastal Oregon. Height: To 275 feet (83 m). Diameter crotch: To 28 feet (8.5 m). Age: To more than 2,000 years. Leaves: Evergreen; both 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.

Distribution: Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in Central California. Height: To 314 feet (96 m). Diameter crotch: To 29 feet (8.8 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.

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Quick-growing and long-lived (some over 3,000 years), no tree is more massive than the giant sequoia. The General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park is the most massive living thing on Earth, with an estimated total volume of over 350,000 cubic feet.


Dawn redwood, giant sequoia, and coast redwood all in the subfamily Sequoioideae share a common ancestry and many similar characteristics while maintaining their own unique identities.

All redwoods are cone-bearing trees and get their common name from their cones. By whatever name, these magnificent trees inspire awe and get their common name from their cones. All redwoods are cone-bearing trees and get their common name from their cones. By whatever name, these magnificent trees inspire awe and get their common name from their cones. All redwoods are cone-bearing trees and get their common name from their cones. By whatever name, these magnificent trees inspire awe and get their common name from their cones.
Redwood at a Glance

Recommended Short Walks

Stout Grove Trail
- Easy; Level trail surface.
- Distance & Duration: ~1 mile, 30 minutes.
- Location: Trailhead begins at the Big Tree Wayside, ~3 miles north of Elk Prairie on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway (see “Recommended Scenic Drives,” below).
- Description: This easy, Level trail surface encourages you to engage all your senses: touch, hear, smell, and taste your way to a more complete understanding of the redwood ecosystem. Bring along binoculars and scout for seabirds among the sea stacks.

Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail
- Easy-moderate; Level trail surface with grades.
- Distance & Duration: ~1 mile, 45-60 minutes.
- Location: ~3 miles north of Elk, Calif. on US 101, turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 21 miles to signed trailhead.
- Description: This historic walk winds through upland stands of old-growth redwood, Douglas fir, and tanoak to the site where Lady Bird Johnson dedicated Redwood National Park in 1968. In spring, rhododendrons and astilbe 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.

Yurok Loop Trail
- Easy; Level trail surface.
- 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 (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. Motor homes and trailers not advised beyond Canthook Mountain.

Highway 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: Located 6 miles north of Elk Prairie, CA on US 101, turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 21 miles to signed trailhead.

Howland Hill Road
- Mostly unpaved, mostly two-way traffic; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers not advised.
- Distance & Duration: 10 miles, 30 minutes.

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: Located 6 miles north of Elk Prairie, CA on US 101, turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 21 miles to signed trailhead.
From Crescent City, Calif., drive south 1 mile on US 101 and turn left (east-northeast) onto E. Valley Road; continue 1 mile and turn right (southeast) onto Howland Hill Road, after ~1½ miles the road becomes unpaved. At it enters Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, continue another ½ mile on Howland Hill Road until it becomes Douglas Park Road (paved); after ~1½ miles turn left onto South Fork Road, after ½ mile South Fork Road junctions with US 199 just east of Houchi, Calif. or enter from Houchi, Calif. and follow signs to “Stout Grove.”

**Description:** This is a 2-mile stretch of Howland Hill Road, offering 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, Motorhomes/RVs and trailers not advised.
- **Distance & Duration:** ~17 miles, (from junction with U.S. 101 to Lyons Ranch Trailhead); 45 minutes.
- **Directions:** Follow exit for Bald Hills Road; S 1 mile north of Orick, Calif. on US 101; after ~13 miles road becomes unpaved.
- **Description:** Ascend a steep, 15 percent grade through old-growth redwood (with trail access to the Lady Bird Johnson and Tall Trees groves) 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 of its namesake drainage as well as the Pacific Ocean in the distance. Further on are trailheads leading to the picturesque and historic, Dobson and Lyons ranch sites. Near this southernmost part of Redwood National Park is Schoolhouse Peak—the highest point in the park at 13,097 feet.

**Coastal Drive Loop**

- Mostly paved, one-way northbound traffic only between Alder Camp and Klamath Beach roads; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers prohibited.
- **Distance & Duration:** ~9 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, northbound 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, seals, and pelicans may be seen from overlooks high above the crashing surf. Enjoy a picnic at the High Bluff Overlook, and don’t miss the World War II radar station—disguised as a humble farmhouse and barn. Hiking and backcountry camping can be accessed from the Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge section.

**Drive Through a Tree?**

About 80 miles south of Orick, Calif. (120 miles south of Crescent City), Avenue of the Giants (State Route 254) is a -mile scenic drive that parallels US 101 and the South Fork of the El 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 birding among thousands of acres of coast redwoods, including the largest remaining old-growth coast redwood forest in the world.

**Avenue of the Giants**

- Picnic area
- Boat access
- Interpretive Trail
- Wheelchair accessible
- Backcountry camp (fee permit required)
- Whale watching
- Sportfishing
- Sea lions and seals
- Lighthouse
- Redwood National and State Parks boundary
- California State Park boundary
- Old-growth coast redwoods
- Scenic Drive (Motorhomes and trailers see advisories above)
- Scenic Drive (Motorhomes and trailers see advisories above)
- Unpaved road
- Trail
- 0.5 Kilometers
- 0.5 Miles
**Save The Redwoods**

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 redwood trees and the impending effect of the ax. So impressed were John C. Merriam, Professor Henry F. Gibbs, and Madison Grant that they immediately sought to preserve redwoods for future generations.

In 1918 they established Save the Redwood League and since then the non-profit organization has set aside more than 181,000 acres of redwood forest and helped to raise worldwide awareness of redwoods. Portions of Redwood National and State Parks comprise land donated by the League.

The brown and gold signs seen along trails and roadways represent the Memorial Grove Program, started in 1921. More than 950 groves, named for individuals and organizations, have been set up, with 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. 94110

ph: 415-362-2352
email: info@SaveTheRedwoods.org
web: www.SaveTheRedwoods.org

**Web:** www.SaveTheRedwoods.org

**Email:** info@SaveTheRedwoods.org

**Phone:** 415-362-2352

**San Francisco, Calif. 94104**

**Save the Redwoods League**

For more information, contact the League:

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History & Culture

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

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 was he Newton B. Drury?

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

In reference to the values of his country’s natural and cultural treasures, Drury noted, “There are certain values in our landscape that ought to be sustained against destruction or impairment, though their worth cannot be expressed in 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.”

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**To Understand a Way of Life...**

Yurok Country Visitor Center Opens in Klamath, Calif.

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

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**Tolowa Nation Presents Dance Demonstration**

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

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

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

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

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**Bald Hills Road**

Bald Hills Road winds along rolling ridgelines of grass and oak woodland. Since time immemorial, humans have managed such open landscapes with periodic burning.
Parks as Classrooms

Don’t Get Left Inside!

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

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

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

Be a Junior Ranger!

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

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

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

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

For Kids / Education

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.

food and food lockers.

-v +ENDING

wildlife by +y +EP

them −t+D

N

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.parks.ca.gov/ports

Below: A California state park ranger chats live with students from the “EduGator.”

PORTS

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/redw/forteachers.

Redwood Visitor Guide
Developed Campgrounds

Reservations are strongly recommended for camping at all developed campgrounds in Redwood National and State Parks between May 25 and September 2. Reservations must be made at least 48 hours in advance by calling 1-800-444-7275 or online at www.ReserveAmerica.com.

Backcountry 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 Crescent City Information Center, Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, and seasonally from the Ho-Chunk Information Center (see page 2 for operating hours and locations).

CAUTION: CROSSING REDWOOD CREEK

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

hikes in blue. Short on time? Check-out "Recreations indicated on the map on pages 6-7. Mid-Level Walks/Hikes are suitable for everyone. Circled numbers next to sample of possible adventures and may not be an essential part of any trail user's pack.

Maps and guidebooks are also available at cooperating association bookstores and are an essential part of any trail user's pack.

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

Hiking

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

Bicycles

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

Little Bald Hills Trail
Camp: Little Bald Hills Camp

Coastal Trail
Last Chance & Gold Bluffs Beach sections
Camp: Gold Bluffs Beach Campground

Ossagon Trail

Davison Trail
Steelelow Trail
Lost Man Creek Trail

Biker/hiker campsites are available at developed campgrounds and at two designated backcountry camps (see page 10). For more information, including a free Bicycle Routes brochure, contact any information 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.

Choose Your Own Adventure!

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

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

Trails

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

Suggested Hikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail/Road Name(s)</th>
<th>Trailhead(s)</th>
<th>Distance/Duration (Approx.)</th>
<th>Difficulty</th>
<th>Additional Info.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid-Level Walks/Hikes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Spotlight</td>
<td>Little Bald Hills Camp</td>
<td>45 miles (out and back) / 3 hours round-trip</td>
<td>Strenuous. Sleep 1100-foot descent/ascend (out and back) with switchbacks.</td>
<td>Old-growth redwoods, Domination Campground, ridge and tidal pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Damnation Creek</td>
<td>10 miles south of Crescent City, pulled at milepost 16 on west side of US 101</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 South Fork / Rhododendron / Brown Creek</td>
<td>1 1/2 miles north of Elk Prairie on east side of Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
<td>3 miles loop / 2 hours</td>
<td>Moderate (overall); Sleep ascend on South Fork Trail.</td>
<td>Loop: South Fork Trail, Rhododendron Trail northwest, Brown Creek Trail south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Prairie Creek / Foothill</td>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Trillium Falls</td>
<td>Elk Meadow Day Use Area: 3 miles north of Elk, Calif. off US 101</td>
<td>2 1/2-miles loop / 3 hours</td>
<td>Easy (overall); Relatively level.</td>
<td>Loop: Prairie Creek Trail north, east across pathway to Foothill Trail. Foothill Trail south, west across pathway to Prairie Creek Visitor Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longer Day Hikes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mill Creek</td>
<td>1 1/2 miles southwest of Stout Grove on Howland Hill Rd., just across footbridge from Jedediah Smith Campground (summer only)</td>
<td>6 miles (out and back) or 5 miles as a loop, Stout Grove and Howland Hill Road (summer only) / 3-4 hours</td>
<td>Easy; Relatively level.</td>
<td>Mill Creek Footbridges across Smith River (north of Jedediah Smith Campground) and Mill Creek available in summer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Boy Scout Tree</td>
<td>From Crescent City, CA: 310 miles east of E &amp; K Valley Road on Howland Hill Road (applied through pack)</td>
<td>5 1/2 miles (out and back) / 4 hours Round-Trip</td>
<td>Moderate; Some steep grades with switchbacks.</td>
<td>Old-growth redwoods, riparian corridor, fern falls, Boy Scout Tree (optional).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Coastal Trail - Last Chance Section</td>
<td>Crescent Beach Overlook: Southern end of Enderts Beach Road (just south of Crescent City, CA).</td>
<td>13 miles (out and back) / 6-9 hours round-trip</td>
<td>Strenuous. Sleep 1000-foot descent/ascend (out and back) over 1 mile section south of Nickel Creek.</td>
<td>Ocean views, Enderts Beach (via side trip), Domination Creek, old-growth redwoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Fern Canyon / Friendship Ridge / West Ridge / Coastal Trail</td>
<td>Fern Canyon Trailhead and parking area at end of Davison Road</td>
<td>7-mile loop / 4 hours</td>
<td>Moderate (overall); Steep grades and switchbacks on Friendship Ridge Trail.</td>
<td>Loop: Fern Canyon Trail east, Friendship Ridge Trail north, West Ridge Trail northwest, Coastal Trail south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 James Irvine / Clintonia / Miners Ridge</td>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
<td>6-mile loop / 3-4 hours</td>
<td>Moderate (overall); Some steep grades on Clintonia and Miners Ridge.</td>
<td>James Irvine Trail northwest, Clintonia Trail south, Miners Ridge Trail southeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 James Irvine / Fern Canyon / Davison Road / Miners Ridge</td>
<td>Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway</td>
<td>12-mile loop / 6 hours</td>
<td>Moderate (overall); Some steep grades on Miners Ridge Trail.</td>
<td>James Irvine Trail northwest then southeast into Fern Canyon, Davison Road south, Miners Ridge Trail southeast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12 Tall Trees | Trailhead accessible only via free permit from Jedediah Smith Visitor Center, or Crescent City or Moush info center. | 6 1/2 miles southeast of US 101 on Bald Hills Road, then 6 miles south on unpaved Tall Trees Access Road | 3 1/2 miles semi-loop / 4 hours (includes drive to/from trailhead) | Moderately strenuous; 800-foot descent/ascend (out and back) over 1 1/2 miles to/from Tall Trees Grove. | Old-growth redwoods, Redwood Creek access, Tall Trees Grove.
Beach Safety
Before hitting the beach, check for storm or high surf advisories and be aware of changing tide levels—tide charts are available at all information centers (see page 2). Never turn your back on the surf: large “rogue” or “sneaker” waves may strike unexpectedly. Supervise children at all times.

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

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

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

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, use noise-making devices, and carry bear spray. If you meet a mountain lion:
-do NOT run, crouch down, or bend over—stand and face the animal; pick-up children and pets, livestock, and tires before exploring your parks.
-Neve Feed Wildlife

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

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

Invasive Plants and Diseases
Sudden Oak Death is a disease killing millions of oak and tanoak trees in Calif. and Ore. A root-rotting fungus is killing Port-Orford-cedar throughout its limited range. Non-native invasive plants such as Scotch broom, English ivy, and yellow starthistle compete with native plants and alter ecosystems. You can help: stay on established trails; clean mud and debris from shoes, pets, livestock, and tires before exploring your parks.

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

Never Feed Wildlife
Feeding wildlife is dangerous to you, other humans, and the 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 plovers.

VIPS: Volunteers in Parks
Volunteers play an ever-increasing role in our parklands. At Redwood, VIPs work side-by-side with National Park Service and California State Park employees to help care for these special places. Whether staffing an information 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.

Clamflax (redwood species)