A Very Special Year!

Welcome to Redwood National and State Parks - one of the most amazing places in the world! The National Park Service (NPS) turns 100 years old in 2016 and it’s time to celebrate “America’s Best Idea”. There are 408 national park sites across the country that preserve, protect, and interpret our nation’s special places. As we celebrate this year’s NPS Centennial and the recent (2014) 150th anniversary of the California State Parks system, our two agencies are committed to planning for the continued success of Redwood National and State Parks far into the future.

This year we have added four new cabins to the Jedediah Smith Campground and the Elk Prairie Campground. These cabins add a warm, dry experience for those looking for a new way to visit us. We are also working closely with the Yurok Indian Tribe in planning for the re-introduction of the California condor to the park and the Tribe’s ancestral lands. Hopefully, over the next few years, the once nearly extinct California condor can once again be seen soaring overhead. We are also excited to announce that the Houski Visitor Center, located at the northern gateway to the park is now open year round. This will offer visitor services and interpretive programs two minutes from the ancient redwood forest and pristine Smith River.

If visiting Crescent City, the Tsunami Self-Guided Historical Walking Tour and Crescent City Visitors Bureau are great places to start your exploration. Don’t forget to stop in at the Crescent City Information Center which is open seasonally during summer and fall.

No matter what you plans, please be sure to check out the parks website. Search “findyourpark”, “NPSCentennial” and “Every Kid in the Park” initiatives on social media sites for a wide variety of free centennial programs, events and activities. Whatever you plan to do here, have a safe and enjoyable stay.

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

**Information Centers: A Great Start**

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

- **Crescent City Information Center**
- **Prairie Creek Visitor Center**
- **Jedediah Smith Visitor Center**
- **Hiouchi Visitor Center**

**Park Passes**

If you’re an American the Beautiful pass holder (*Annual*, *Senior*, *Access*, or *Volunteer*), you enjoy free entry to more than 2,000 federal recreation sites, including national parks. Passes are available at state and national park sites and on recreation.gov. Federal campground hosts in Redwood National and State Parks also sell annual passes.

- **How to obtain a pass**
  - Go to *recreation.gov*.
  - Search for your park.
  - Click “Enter” or “Reserve”.
  - Choose a campsite and select “**Annual Pass**” (your pass is mailed to you) or “**Printed Annual Pass**” (you print it). The pass is good for all federal recreation areas.

**Passports**

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 also offers a Baby’s First Passport Program (for children under 12). You can also request a stamp by sending a postcard to the park. Parks and their addresses are:

- **Crescent City**
- **Prairie Creek**
- **Jedediah Smith**
- **Hiouchi**

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

**...find lodging?**

Visit the park’s lodging page at *nps.gov/redw* for current information.

**...find ghost forests?**

Visit the park’s ghost forests page at *nps.gov/redw* for more information.

**...drive my bike?**

Bicycles are permitted on all public roadways open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bicycle routes. Bicycles are not permitted on trails or on national park beach wave slopes. Up to 50 pounds of dead and dismembered wood (including deadfelled) may be collected from fire breaks, skid trails, and designated backcountry campsites. On state park lands, up to 50 pounds of deadfelled wood may be collected by hand per person per day.

**...ride my motorcycle, RV, or trailer?**

With the exception of highways, the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway, and access roads to information centers and campground areas (though length limits may apply—see page 15), motorhomes, recreational vehicles (RVs), and trailers are either disallowed or prohibited on other roadway. Check the map on pages 6-7 or inquire at any information center (see page 22) for additional information.

**...have a picnic?**

You can have a picnic at numerous locations throughout the park, including all information centers (see page 2). Help Keep Wildfood Wild: never feed wild, edible, or carrion animals (e.g.,icans, dogs, and other omnivorous items in waste containers, out-of-site in a locked car or open roof locker.

**...dine or purchase groceries?**

Locations are: Jedediah Smith Campground, Mill Creek Campground, or Prairie Creek Visitor Center (see above). A few items may be sold at the park store, or you can order meals in advance to be delivered to your campsite. The park store is open 8 am to 5 pm daily.

**Ranger-Led Programs & Activities**

**BE PART OF THE NATIONAL and state parks tradition!**

Rangers and other park staff lead a variety of programs and activities throughout the parks that are fun and free for all ages and backgrounds.

**Programs available mid-May to mid-September**

**Information centers**

- **Daytime**
- **Evening**

**JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)**

Children ages 7-12 have fun while learning about the redwood forest and kelp systems of the redwood region. Allow one hour for this program.

Jedediah Smith Campground, Mill Creek Campground, or Prairie Creek Visitor Center (see above). In order to participate in the Junior Ranger Program, you must be at least 7 years old and be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

**CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)**

As darkness descends on the North Coast, the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Prairie Creek campgrounds each have a campfire program that are ideal settings for an informative and inspiring night-cap. Programs may include nature stories, storytelling, music, and campfire games.

**Where can I...**

**...bike my bicycle?**

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Aftershocks, 52 Weeks Later

After the great wave, the earthquake continued, weaker, but still powerful, giving false hope to many that the worst was over. Experienced vertical displacements that ranged from 38 feet (11.5 m) in Crescent City to less than five minutes, an area of seafloor larger than the state of Oregon raised up and lurched seaward while, simultaneously, the eastern part of the state subsided to 7.5 feet (2.3 m) of subsidence relative to sea level. In Anchorage, damage was widespread, but удалось to the quick thinking of those present, injuries were less than what might have been expected.

By 6:00 p.m. that day and unbeknownst to much of the world, the first surge of water had made landfall at 11:52 p.m. (PST) causing inundation of a large coastal area, but the damage was not as severe as would have been expected.

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Three Redwoods: All in the Subfamily

Though we often classify the world’s tallest living trees on California’s North Coast as “redwoods,” there are actually three distinct subfamilies: dawn redwood, giant sequoia, and coast redwood. Each has its own unique characteristics and form of growth, yet still maintain 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—so the notion that these ancient trees have been around for 145 million years is true. As Earth’s climate gradually and generally became cooler and drier, redwoods became restricted to distinct geographic regions and evolved into the three species we know today.

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

Tips from a Tsunami-Ready City

Since 1993, Crescent City, California has recorded 34 tsunamis—more than any other community on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Crescent City tsunami preparedness came at the highest of costs, however. Often through unrelenting experience and practice, it has proven itself to be one of the most tsunami ready cities on the Pacific Coast. The following tips will help you get to higher ground while watching tsunami country.

Know the signs of a tsunami:
- A distant roaring noise from the ocean.
- Rising Tides: can cut off access. Know the tide, plan for rising water.
-"F ukulent: if you feel a strong earthquake Go to high ground or stay down.
-Cold Water quickly paralyzes. Make it hard to save.

the earthquake

A life raft can be the difference between an incident and a tragedy. Enjoy the beaches but don’t let the ocean catch you off guard.

Snag Water are very large waves that can occur at any time. Never turn your back on the ocean.

Rip Currents are strong out-going currents that can occur at any time. Avoid wading or walking.

When you feel the earthquake:
- Drop, cover, and hold on.
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What to do during a Tsunami Advisory:
- Be aware of the threat of potential tsunami and the danger it poses to those in near or west, local officials may close beaches and evacuate residents and property. Please obey their directions.

What to do during a Tsunami Warning:
- If you have a tsunami warning, seek higher ground or shelter if possible. This is the time to evacuate.
- If you are on a coastal area and feel a strong earthquake:
- Stand, cover, and hold on.
- Protect yourself from the earthquake.
- When the shaking stops, move quickly higher ground away from the coast. A tsunami may be coming.
- Be prepared for aftershocks which happen frequently after earthquakes.
- Each time earthquake shakes, drop, cover, and hold on. Move as far inland as possible.

What to do during a Tsunami Advisory:
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Redwood at a Glance

Recommended Short Walks

Stout Grove Trail
Long, Level Self-guide
Distance & Duration: ~1 mile, 30 minutes.
Location: Entrance to Stout Grove Trailhead located 1 mile north of Redwood National Park boundary.
Description: This trail is well-marked. A short distance from the road, the massive Stout Tree comes into view. The stout trunk is astonishing, a tree that is one of the easiest to see.

Yunc Loop Trail
Dry, Level Self-guide
Distance & Duration: ~1 mile, 15 minutes.
Location: Entrance to Yunc Loop Trailhead located 1 mile to the south on Redwood Highway.
Description: This trail is well-marked. A short distance from the road, the massive Redwood stands out. The trail is generally level.

Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail
Moderate, Level Self-guide
Distance & Duration: ~1 mile, 40 minutes.
Location: Entrance to Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trailhead located 1 mile north of Redwood National Park boundary.
Description: This trail is well-marked. A short distance from the road, the massive Redwood stands out. The trail is generally level.

Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway
Self-guide
Distance & Duration: ~1 mile, 30 minutes.
Location: Entrance to Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway located 1 mile north of Redwood National Park boundary.
Description: This trail is well-marked. A short distance from the road, the massive Redwood stands out. The trail is generally level.

Highland Hill Road
Self-guide
Distance & Duration: ~10 miles, 40 minutes.
Directions: From Crescent City, Calif. drive south on US 101 and turn left at Highland Road (continues 1 mile north and right onto Howland Hill Road) and then continue 1 mile as it rounds around Howland Hill Road to Howland Hill Road and then continue 1 mile north and right onto Howland Hill Road. Then continue another 1 mile north to end at Stout Grove and back to Klamath Beach Rd.
Distance & Duration: ~10 miles, 30 minutes.
Location: Entrance to Highland Hill Road located 1 mile north of Redwood National Park boundary.
Description: This trail is well-marked. A short distance from the road, the massive Redwood stands out. The trail is generally level.

Bald Hills Road
Self-guide
Distance & Duration: ~17 miles, 40 minutes.
Directions: From Requa Rd to Bald Hills Rd.
Description: This trail is well-marked. A short distance from the road, the massive Redwood stands out. The trail is generally level.

Avenue of the Giants
Self-guide
Distance & Duration: ~120 miles, 2 hours.
Location: Entrance to Avenue of the Giants located 120 miles north of Crescent City.
Description: This trail is well-marked. A short distance from the road, the massive Redwood stands out. The trail is generally level.

Drive Through a Tree?

There are no drive-through trees in the park. Crabbing through a tree is just plain bad taste and a problem. This is a very large area and it is easy to miss some of the trees. Make sure to take the time to explore all of the trees in the park.

Highway 101

Highway 101 is the main road through the park. It is a two-lane road that runs through the park from north to south. It is a very scenic drive with many points of interest.

Coastal Drive Loop

This drive loop takes you through some of the most scenic areas of the park. It is a great way to see the highlights of the park.

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Redwood National Park

Redwood National Park is located in northern California. It is a very diverse park with a wide variety of plant and animal life. The park is divided into several sections, each with its own unique features.

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History & Culture

The road was dusty and long back in 1818 when three men traveled from San Francisco to see for themselves the towering trees and the remarkable effect of the ax. So impressed were John C. Merriam, Dr. Henry Habb, and Madison Grant that they immediately sought to preserve this national forest generation after generation.

In 1918 they established Save the Redwoods League and since then the nonprofit organization has set aside more than 180,000 acres of redwood forest and supporting lands. Through public donations and matching funds from the State of California, the League purchases stands of redwoods and helps to raise worldwide awareness of redwoods. Portions of Redwood National and State Parks comprise land donated by the League. The brown and gold signs seen along trails are sponsored by the League and organizations, have been set up, with more being added each year. They are instrumental in raising awareness of redwoods and helps to raise worldwide awareness of redwoods.

A newly constructed visitor center, amphitheater, and Cultural Knowledge Park opened in June 2016. This offers information to learn about Tribal culture, history, and current initiatives through mixed-media exhibits. Tribal artisans and businesses are also highlighted in a gift shop. The 3,500 square foot visitor center is located off U.S. Highway 101 at on Klamath Circle in Klamath, Calif.

The park visitor center, amphitheater, and Cultural Knowledge Park are all part of the Yurok Tribe’s $28 million cultural development project to help make Klamath a world-class tourism destination. Other developments include construction of a modern hotel, restaurant, and casino, as well as the purchase of several popular local tourist attractions—all part of the Tribe’s plan to revitalize the economy of the Yurok reservation and downtown Klamath.

Experience the Yurok Way of Life.

Yurok Country Visitor Center. Klamath, Calif.

The Yurok Tribe invites visitors to a world of rich culture and history. In June of 2016, the Yurok Country Visitor Center will be hosting a variety of activities highlighting aspects of Yurok Culture, including Brush Dance Demonstrations. Demonstrations will be held in various locations along the Klamath River throughout the summer.

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Save the Redwoods League
Save the Redwoods League is a group of people who take strong action to save the ancient coast redwood forest. The Redwood Forest is one of the world’s last great wild places—the tallest, oldest, and most enchanted forest on earth. It is a place of ancient giants, of spiritual delight, and of sustainability.

Who’s Newton B. Drury?

Perhaps you’ve driven the scenic parkway named in his honor at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Or maybe you’ve seen his name before the winery to the Crescent City Information Center. But who was Newton B. Drury?

Considered by many “the man who saved the redwoods,” Drury was born in 1850 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was destined for a medical career, but he deserted his studies in his late teens to pursue his lifelong interest in nature. As he grew older, he resolved to spend his life conserving the forests. As an physician, Drury was one of the first to understand the medical importance of the redwood forest. He wrote that redwood forests provided a “natural hospital” where he and his colleagues could treat redwood-related respiratory ailments such as asthma and pneumonia.

Drury was a founder of the Save the Redwoods League in 1918. The League’s first president, Dr. Henry H. Dreyfus, was a colleague of Drury at the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Dreyfus named the League in honor of Drury and his untiring efforts to save the redwoods.

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 safeguarded against destruction or impairment, though their worth cannot be expressed in money terms. They are essential to our life. Nearly and partly of happiness, this nation of ours is not so rich that we can afford to lose them; it is still rich enough to afford to preserve them.”

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The Yurok Country Visitor Center, amphitheater, and Cultural Knowledge Park are all part of the Yurok Tribe’s $28 million cultural development project to help make Klamath a world-class tourism destination. Other developments include construction of a modern hotel, restaurant, and casino, as well as the purchase of several popular local tourist attractions—all part of the Tribe’s plan to revitalize the economy of the Yurok reservation and downtown Klamath.

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Backcountry Camps

Backcountry camping is available 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 pit toilets, food storage lockers, and toilets.

Backcountry Site Permits

For those who wish to get away—a trip to themselves, a short hike at night, and a solitude of reading—a map of Redwood National and State Parks offers more than 200 miles (322 km) of extraordinary backcountry trails. 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 campsites and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars (see below). Except at Redwood Creek gravel bars, all camps feature pit toilets, food storage lockers, and toilets.

Backcountry Site Permits

Free permits are required for all backcountry camping available, including the Thomas R. Kuchel Visitor Center, and the Holmes Visitor Center, which is one mile past 2 (for operating hours and costs).

CAUTION: CROSSING REDWOOD CREEK

Redwood Creek may be dangerous and/or inaccessible during the very rainy season or high flow stages. Always check with park ranger or узнать о состоянии любой информации (см. страницу 3) на ближайших станциях. Two bridges over the creek (the Redwood Creek Trail) are only in place during summer, usually june-

Campgrounds & Backcountry Camps

The information in this visitor guide alone does not ensure a safe and enjoyable trail experience. Inquiry at any information center (see page 11) for top-trail planning advice and trail conditions. Maps and guides/services are also available at cooperating association bookstores and are an essential part of any trail user's pack.

Campgrounds are permitted on all public roadways, open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bike/ped routes:

Little Bald Hills Trailhead

Coastal Trail

Last Man Creek Trailhead

Oceanogon Trailhead

Wilson Creek Trailhead

—all in designated backcountry camps.

Hiking

Suggested hikes in the chart below are just a sample of possible adventures and may not be suitable for everyone. Considered numbered next to each trail name, reference trail location indicated on the map on page 7. Mile level waterfalls are shown in red, longer day hikes in blue. Shorter trail check box “Suggested Short Hikes” (see page 6).
**Tidepools**

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

**Aquatic Hitchhikers**

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

**Invasive Plants and Diseases**

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

**Marine Mammals**

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

**Never Feed Wildlife**

Feeding wildlife is dangerous to you, other humans, and the wild animal. It’s against the law, too! A fed bear that becomes habituated to humans often has to be killed; feeding ravens and jays may result in increased populations of these predatory birds, threatening endangered species like marbled murrelets and snowy plovers.

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

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