Redwood National and State Parks

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

Visitor Guide

The official visitor guide
of Redwood National and State Parks

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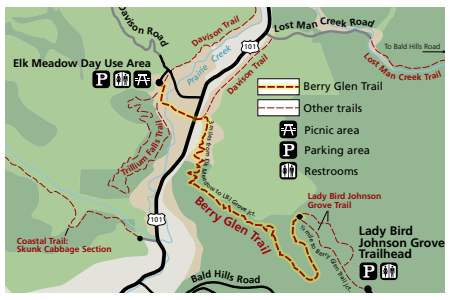
Park Map

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



Big Trees

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

Scenic Drives

The type of vehicle you drive might determine which roads are most suitable…page 7

Short Walks

Enjoy a walk through ancient forests or a coastal stroll with stunning views…page 6

Viewing Wildlife

The parks provide fantastic opportunities to view a variety of species…page 5

Camping

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

Pets

Several designated, pet-friendly adventures should suit the *whole* family…page 3

Longer Hikes

More than just big trees—explore 200 miles of trail and 37 miles of coastline…page 11

A Gift From and To the People

WE WELCOME YOU IN COMMEMORATING THE 150TH anniversary of California State Parks. California became the 31st state on September 9, 1850. Shortly after statehood, the California Department of Parks and Recreation was established to protect California's distinctive natural and cultural heritage. For a century and a half, our state parks have helped preserve a unique history that provides direct links to our identity as Californians.

California State Parks charts its origin to June 30, 1864, when President Abraham Lincoln signed the Yosemite Grant Act. This far-reaching grant protected Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove, ceding them to California as America's first state park. This historic legislation marked the beginning of national wilderness protection for public access. In California, the preservation movement grew as our nation's resources were increasingly threatened by expansion and development. Preservation of coastal redwood forest areas was at the goal of many public-minded citizens across the nation. One early activist from the Bay Area, Andrew Hill (see page 8), was inspired to establish the Sempervirens Club, named after the scientific name of the coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). The club's focus was the preservation of redwoods in the mountainous areas adjacent to Santa Cruz, and it was instrumental in the establishment of Big Basin Redwoods State Park in 1902, now California's oldest state park.

This redwood preservation movement shifted north in 1917, as highway construction and accelerated logging along the emerging US 101 highway threatened the Bull Creek flats, an unparalleled example of old-growth forest in southern Humboldt County. A group of scientists and naturalists explored the devastated area and, several months after returning to San Francisco, founded the Save-the-Redwoods League. The League negotiated with lumber companies and raised funds to purchase land for conservation. This was the first time that a public-private partnership had been attempted to acquire park lands in the United States.

Aided by native San Franciscan, UC Berkeley graduate, and advertising executive Newton B. Drury (see page 8), the organization helped establish the California State Park Commission. The Commission would serve as the driving force behind establishing the California State Parks system. Drury went on to serve as Executive Director of the Save-the-Redwoods League for 20 years. He eventually become Director of the National Park Service and then served as one of California State Parks' most influential Directors.

When you visit Redwood National and State Parks, be sure to take a drive on the stunning Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Named for the man whose passion and duty helped preserve much of the old-growth forest within the area, the Parkway—like much of the parks—will instill an appreciation and gratitude for the mission of California State Parks.

Continued on page 8…

Welcome to Redwood!

The ancient coast redwood forest ecosystem preserved at Redwood National and State Parks protects some of the world's most majestic forests and adjacent prairies, oak woodlands, and coastal and marine environments. The Yurok, Tolowa, and Chilula tribes historically occupied lands now included in the parks and the diverse traditions of these indigenous people continue today. Their stories and presence on these ancestral lands since time immemorial are important to understand the history of the region.

Yosemite was the first California State Park, established in 1864, and Yellowstone was the first national park, established in 1872, but it was not until 1916 that a national park system with a service to operate the system was established. In 2014, we celebrate the 150th anniversary of the California State Park system and similarly, in 2016, we will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the creation of the National Park Service. As we celebrate these milestones, park staff are working to protect and restore watersheds, ancient and second-growth forests, and 37 miles of coastline and near-shore marine environments so that you and future generations may continue to enjoy our state and national heritage contained in these world-class landscapes.

There are a number of organizations that partner with Redwood National and State Parks to help us carry out our mission. We rely on our park partners, some of whom include the Redwood Parks Association,

…*continued on page 12*

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National or State Park?

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

Redwood National and State Parks manages these 133,000 acres to preserve, protect, and make available to all people, for their inspiration, enjoyment, and education, the forests, scenic coastlines, prairies, and streams and their associated natural and cultural values, which define this World Heritage Site; and to help people forge emotional, intellectual, and recreational ties to these parks.

Mailing Address
Redwood National and State Parks
1111 Second Street
Crescent City, Calif. 95531

Web and E-mail
www.nps.gov/redw
For e-mail, click "Contact Us"

Join the Conversation
facebook.com/RedwoodNPS
twitter.com/RedwoodNPS
youtube.com/user/RedwoodNPS

Park Headquarters
ph: 707-465-7335
fax: 707-464-1812

Newspaper Editors
Nate St. Amand
Michael Glore

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.
Operating Hours: *Spring–fall*: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm;
Winter: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.
Phone: 707-465-7335

Hiouchi Information 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: 9 miles northeast of Crescent City, Calif. on US 199.
Operating Hours: *Summer:* Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm;
Off-season: Closed.
Phone: 707-458-3294

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: Closed.
Phone: 707-458-3496

Prairie Creek Visitor Center
Information, exhibits, park film, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.
Location: 6 miles north of Orick, Calif. on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway (exit off US 101).
Operating Hours: *Summer:* Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm;
Off-season: As staffing permits—please call ahead.
Phone: 707-488-2039

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: *Spring–fall:* Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm;
Winter: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm
Phone: 707-465-7765

Park Passes

If you're an America the Beautiful Pass holder, 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. You may even be eligible to 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 which 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/findapark/passes.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 page10), 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.dfg.ca.gov). For more information, contact any information center (see above) or the CDFG 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 state, local, 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 Parks-administered lands.

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

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

Permits
Permits may be 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, available from most information centers (see page 10 for more info).

Tall Trees Access Road
The gated Tall Trees Access Road is only accessible via free permit available from Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, Crescent City Information Center, and Hiouchi Information Center (see above). A maximum of 50 permits per day are issued on a first-come, first-served basis.

Collecting and Vandalism
Disturbing, defacing, or collecting plants, animals, rocks, historic or archaeological objects without a permit is prohibited. Exceptions on national (NPS) parklands *only*: apples (five per person per day); acorns (ten gallons per person per day); and berries, hazel nuts and unoccupied seashells (one gallon per person per day). Exception on state (CDPR) parklands *only*: berries (five pounds per person per day).

Crescent City, California Weather

Month	Average High	Average Low	Average Precip.
January	54.1°F (12.3°C)	39.5°F (4.2°C)	11.6″ (29.5 cm)
February	55.7°F (13.2°C)	40.5°F (4.7°C)	9.9″ (25.2 cm)
March	56.9°F (13.8°C)	40.9°F (4.9°C)	9.0″ (22.7 cm)
April	59.1°F (15.1°C)	42.4°F (5.8°C)	5.3″ (13.6 cm)
May	61.9°F (16.6°C)	45.3°F (7.4°C)	3.5″ (8.8 cm)
June	64.9°F (18.3°C)	48.3°F (9.1°C)	1.6″ (4.0 cm)
July	66.9°F (19.4°C)	50.6°F (10.3°C)	0.5″ (1.1 cm)
August	67.3°F (19.6°C)	50.9°F (10.5°C)	0.6″ (1.6 cm)
September	67.6°F (19.8°C)	49.1°F (9.5°C)	1.8″ (4.7 cm)
October	64.1°F (17.8°C)	46.2°F (7.9°C)	5.2″ (13.3 cm)
November	58.4°F (14.7°C)	42.9°F (6.1°C)	9.9″ (25.0 cm)
December	54.7°F (12.6°C)	40.1°F (4.5°C)	11.7″ (29.6 cm)

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

In case case of emergency dial:
911

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.

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JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)
Children ages 7-12 have fun while learning about the people, plants, animals, and life systems of the redwood region. Allow one hour for scheduled programs at the Jedediah Smith Campground, Mill Creek Campground, or Prairie Creek Visitor Center; self-paced junior ranger activities are available at all visitor centers. See page 9 for more activities and information.

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

CAMPFIRE 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 informative 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.*

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 ¼-mile radius of designated backcountry camps on national parkland. Wood collection is prohibited in developed campgrounds. On state parklands, up to 50 pounds of *driftwood only* may be collected by hand per person per day.

…ride my bicycle?
Bicycles are permitted on all public roadways open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bicycle routes (see page 11). Biker/hiker campsites are available at all developed campgrounds and at some backcountry campsites. 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 permit may be required. Inquire at any information center (see page 2) or see 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 *designated* backcountry camps; and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars upstream of Bond Creek and no closer than ¼-mile from Tall Trees Grove. Permits, reservations, and/or fees may apply—see pages 10-11 for more 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.

Area Information

Chambers of Commerce & Visitor Bureaus

Arcata, Calif.
California Welcome Center
1635 Heindon 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 800-356-6381
web: www.eurekachamber.com

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

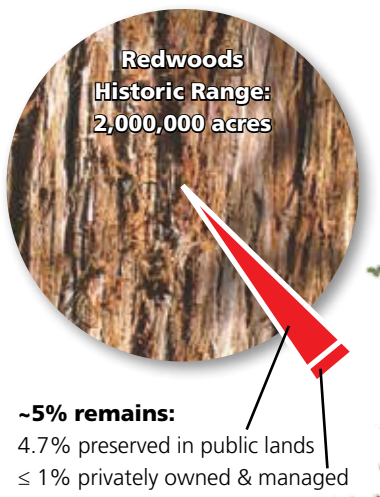
Klamath, Calif.
P.O. Box 476
Klamath, CA 95548
ph: 707-482-7165 or 800-200-2335
web: www.klamathchamber.com

McKinleyville, Calif.
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

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...see some really tall trees?

When logging began in 1850, roughly two million acres of ancient or "old-growth" coast redwood forest canopy mantled the coastal mountains of California. Today, just about five percent remains. Redwood National and State Parks preserves over 35 percent of all remaining, protected old-growth coast redwood forests in California.

To experience these rare yet iconic forests yourself, refer to the map on pages 6-7: Shaded areas identify the general locations of old-growth forests. Most "Recommended Short Walks" and "Recommended Scenic Drives" offer easy access to some 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!

In Depth: Coastal Connections

NOAA

Jutting out into the Pacific Ocean, Crescent City's tsunami vulnerability is illustrated by NOAA's digital elevation imagery.

Aftershocks, 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. This year marks 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 detonated under the surface of the earth. The United States Geological Survey reported that 200,000 square miles (520,000 km^2) experienced vertical displacements that ranged from 38 feet (11.5 m) of uplift to 7.5 feet (2.3 m) of subsidence relative to sea level. In less than five minutes, an area of seafloor larger the 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 (235,000km^2) of seafloor heaved and displaced billions of gallons of water. The 950 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, California. 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

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

Sneaker Waves 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 swimming or wading.

Rising Tides can cut off access. Know the tides; plan for rising water.

Think "TSUNAMI!" if you feel a strong earthquake. Go to high ground or inland. Stay there.

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

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

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, however. Often through unwelcomed 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 to stay safe while visiting tsunami country:*

Know the signs of a tsunami:

- A strong earthquake lasting 20 seconds or more near the coast.
- A noticeable rapid rise or fall in coastal waters.
- A loud roaring noise from the ocean.

If you are in a coastal area and feel a strong earthquake...:

- Drop, cover, and hold on.
- Protect yourself from the earthquake.
- When the shaking stops, move quickly to higher ground away from the coast. A tsunami may be coming within minutes.
- Be prepared for aftershocks which happen frequently after earthquakes. Each time the earth shakes: drop, cover, and hold on.
- Move as far inland and uphill as possible.

What to do during a Tsunami Watch:

- Use a NOAA Weather Radio or listen to local radio or television stations 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 Advisory:

- Because of the threat of a potential tsunami and the danger ito those in or near the water, local officials may close beaches and evacuate harbors and marinas. *Please obey their directions.*

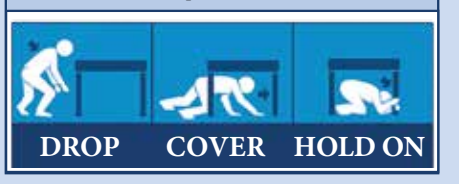
What to do during a Tsunami Warning:

- 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 floodwater may damage buildings.

Protect yourself during the earthquake



Move to high ground or inland as soon as you can

Remain on high ground! Tsunamis last for hours

Nature & Science

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

Humble beginnings: Actual size of a coast redwood seed cone.
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Three Redwoods: All in the Subfamily

THOUGH WE OFTEN SIMPLY REFER TO the world's tallest living trees on California's North Coast as "redwoods," there are in fact three distinct redwood species: dawn redwood, giant sequoia, and coast redwood. Much like the members of your family, the species in this subfamily (Sequoioideae) share a common ancestry and many similar characteristics while maintaining their own unique identities.

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

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

DAWN REDWOOD
Metasequoia glyptostroboides

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

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

GIANT SEQUOIA
Sequoiadendron giganteum

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

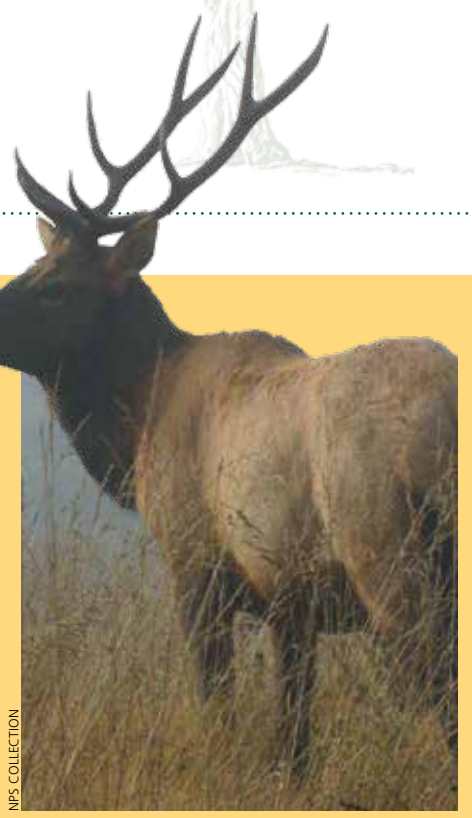
Distribution: Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in Central California.
Height: To 314 feet (96 m).
Diameter (DBH): To 30 feet (9 m).
Age: To more than 3,000 years.
Leaves: Evergreen; awl-shaped, attached at base.
Cone size: Like a chicken egg; can stay on tree for two decades.
Seed size: Like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

COAST REDWOOD
Sequoia sempervirens

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

Distribution: Northern California coast, and into southernmost coastal Oregon.
Height: To 379 feet (115 m).
Diameter (DBH): To 26 feet (8 m).
Age: To more than 2,000 years.
Leaves: Evergreen; both needle- and awl-shaped, attached at base.
Cone size: Like a large olive; shed after 1-2 years.
Seed Size: Like a tomato seed.
Reproduction: By seed or sprout.
Habitat/climate: Seedlings are shade-tolerant but frost sensitive; require abundant moisture.

Watchable Wildlife: Roosevelt Elk



NPS COLLECTION

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 Davison Road three miles north of Orick, Calif. or 39 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101.*
- **Gold Bluffs Beach** (day-use fee area)**:** *From Elk Meadow (see above), continue four unpaved miles on Davison Road (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.

Marbled Murrelet: On the Edge of Extinction

NPS COLLECTION

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.

KEEP IT CRUMB CLEAN

Jeff Denny, Park Ranger

Redwood at a Glance

Recommended Short Walks

6 - 9 and 10 - 16 on map refer to Mid-Level Walks and Longer Day Hikes, respectively (see page 11 for more).

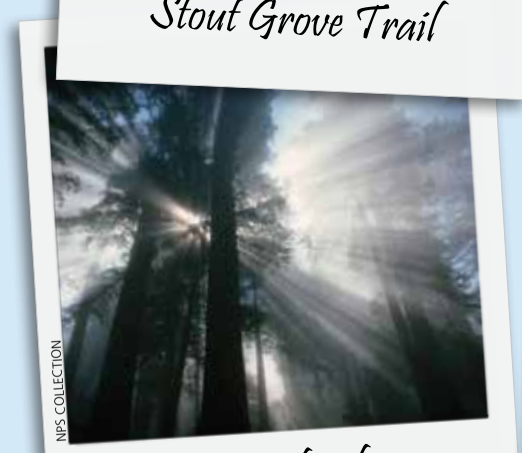
Stout Grove Trail 1
Easy; Level trail surface
Distance & Duration: ~½ mile; 30 minutes.
Location: Signed access road to trailhead located on east end of Howland Hill Road (see "Highlighted Scenic Drives," below). In summer, a bridge over the Smith River provides easy access from Jedediah Smith Campground.
Description: This loop trail meanders among colossal 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.

Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail 2
Easy-moderate; Level trail surface with grades.
Distance & Duration: ~1½ miles; 45-60 minutes.
Location: ~1 mile 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 tanoak 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.

Circle Trail 3
Easy; Level trail surface
Distance & Duration: ~½ mile; 30 minutes.
Location: Trail begins at the well-marked Big Tree wayside, ~¾ mile 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.

Revelation Trail 4
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.

NPS COLLECTION
Stout Grove Trail


NPS COLLECTION
Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail

NPS COLLECTION
Yurok Loop Trail

Yurok Loop Trail 5
Easy; Level trail surface with non-steep grades.
Distance & Duration: ~1¼ miles; 45-60 minutes.
Location: Trailhead begins at the signed Lagoon Creek picnic area, 15 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. or ~6 ½ miles north of Klamath, Calif. on US 101.
Description: With spectacular views of False Klamath Cove and Lagoon Creek, this trail traverses a fine example of coastal scrub forest plants, including Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, cow parsnip, wild cucumber, coltsfoot, yarrow, and a variety of berries. Bring along binoculars and scout for seabirds among the sea stacks.

NPS COLLECTION
Howland Hill Road

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 exits off of US 101 located 6 miles north of

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 as it enters Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park; continue another 5½ miles 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 Hiouchi, Calif. or enter from Hiouchi, Calif. and follow signs to "Stout Grove."
Description: Just 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; Motorhomes/RVs and trailers not advised.

Distance & Duration: ~17 miles, (from junction with U.S. 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 steep, 15 percent grade through old-growth redwoods (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 Dolason and Lyons ranch sites. Near this southernmost part of Redwood National Park is Schoolhouse Peak—the highest point in the parks at 3,097 feet.

Orick, Calif. or 4 miles south of Klamath, Calif.
Description: This not-to-be-missed alternative to US 101 passes through the heart of the old-growth redwood forest in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Northbound traffic take EXIT 753. Southbound traffic take EXIT 765. Features include numerous trailheads, Big Tree Wayside, Prairie Creek Visitor Center, Elk Prairie Campground, and a resident herd of Roosevelt elk.

Coastal Drive Loop

Mostly unpaved, two-way traffic; 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, following signs to Coastal Drive; after ~4 miles, the road becomes unpaved near mouth of Klamath River; continue ~ 1½ miles and turn left (east) onto Alder Camp Rd.; after 2 miles, Alder Camp Rd. junctions with Klamath Beach Road; follow signs 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 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.

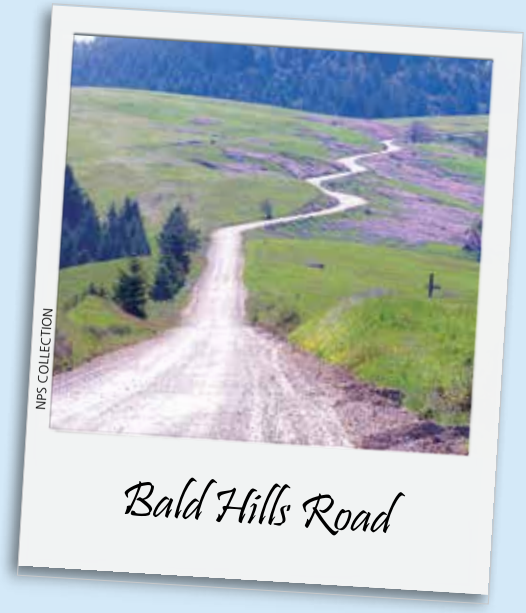
On the Road
Winding, narrow roads and wet or foggy conditions can be hazardous—please obey posted speed limits and road signs. Be on the lookout for large logging trucks, especially on Bald Hills Road. Motorhomes/RVs and vehicles pulling trailers should obey size/length restrictions.

Drive Through a Tree?

Carving a hole through a coast redwood reflects a time passed when we didn't fully appreciate the significance of all organisms and their interplay with the environment. 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 Legget, Calif. Whether we drive through, walk beside, or peer skyward to the tops of these towering ancient giants, their scale and timelessness capture our imagination and inspire our care.

Avenue of the Giants

About 80 miles south of Orick, Calif. (120 miles south of Crescent City), Avenue of the Giants (State Route 254) is a 32-mile scenic drive that parallels US 101 and the South Fork of the Eel River through the heart of Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Numerous public and privately operated services are available in the communities along the route: enjoy auto touring, picnicking, camping, hiking, biking, horseback riding, swimming, fishing, or boating among thousands of acres of coast redwoods, including the largest remaining old-growth coast redwood forest in the world.



FOR YOUR SAFETY

High Tide
Check the tide tables before walking on the beaches. Rising water can trap you against a cliff with no possibility of escape.

Tsunami Hazard Zone
If you feel an earthquake, think "tsunami!" Go to high ground or inland and stay there.

Heavy Surf
Very large, powerful "sneaker" waves can occur at any time. They will quickly pull you into the water and survival is unlikely. Never turn your back on the ocean.

Steep Cliffs
Cliffs are likely to crumble and slide. Climbing on them or walking near the edge invites catastrophe. Because of falling rocks, walking below cliffs is dangerous. Keep away!

Falling Limbs
Tree limbs can fall during high winds, especially in old-growth forests.

Private Land
Private land occurs throughout the parks. Trespass across and use of private land without owner consent is prohibited.

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

0 5 Kilometers
0 5 Miles

NATIONAL ARCHIVES / WEVER

On parade, the 41st Engineers at Ft. Bragg, NC in a color guard ceremony.

Save The Redwoods LEAGUE®

A League of Their Own

The road was dusty and long back in 1917 when three men traveled from San Francisco to see for themselves the towering trees and the impending effect of the ax. So impressed were John C. Merriam, Professor Henry F. Osborn, and Madison Grant that they immediately sought to preserve redwoods for future generations.

In 1918 they established Save the Redwoods League and since then the non-profit organization has set aside more than 181,000 acres of redwood forest and supporting lands. Through public donations and matching funds from the State of California, the League 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 and roadways represent the Memorial Grove Program, started in 1921. More than 950 groves, named for individuals and organizations, have been set up, with more being added each year. They are instrumental in saving redwoods.

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

Save the Redwoods League
114 Sansome Street, Suite 1200
San Francisco, Calif. 94104

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

The National Tribute Grove

The Eternal Gratitude of a Nation, Eternally Expressed

SO WENT OUT A CALL AT THE END OF World War II in support of a memorial honoring the sacrifices and accomplishments of the men and women of the United States military. The National Tribute Grove was to be a memorial like no other: Ancient and sacred coast redwood trees seemed the most fitting medium to remember veterans. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, a former Secretary of the Interior, said "Instead of stone or concrete, this monument is made up of living trees, survivors of centuries of combat with storm, drought, fire and flood."

Americans were urged to donate money toward the purchase of redwood forest from the Del Norte Lumber Company. And donate they did. All across the country, organizations like Save the Redwoods League, Garden Clubs of America, and Daughters of the American Revolution pooled member donations to buy 5,000 acres of old-growth coast redwood forest in what is now Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. At the dedication ceremony on September 25, 1949, a memorial marker was placed on the roadside in plain sight, all but ensuring that generations of visitors would stop, take notice, and remember.

But time passes, roads widen, and speeds increase; natural forces go to work on bronze and stone. Decades later, the National Tribute Grove seemed somehow forgotten; the memorial marker sat in forest shade about twenty feet off the highway where it was rarely visited. In April 2013, however, a 1940's era poster came to the attention of park staff. It referenced the National Tribute Grove, the armed services men and women of WWII, and bore the caption, "The Eternal Gratitude of a Nation Eternally Expressed." It has since started the rediscovery of this nearly forgotten memorial. For 65 years, Redwood National and State Parks has been home to surely the biggest WWII monument in America.

D.A.R.

Members of the Daughters of the America Revolution stand at the dedication site of the National Tribute Grove Memorial. Inscribed on the plaque: *"This unit of 500 acres in the National Tribute Grove is preserved through the National Society* (of the) *Daughters of the Revolution to honor those who served in the armed forces of the United States in World War II and to keep inviolate these primeval sequoias as an American heritage—1949."*

Today, most of the forest surrounding Howland Hill Road (see *Highlighted Scenic Drives* on page 7) is part of the National Tribute Grove. Stop at Boy Scout Tree Trailhead (see *Suggested Hikes* on page 11), close your eyes, and for a moment imagine the battlefields of Europe or the South Pacific. Hear the guns and the bombs. Then open your eyes and let the quiet beauty take over. Feel the peace of this natural refuge set aside for us all.

The founders of the National Tribute Grove knew what they were doing and why. The tallest trees in the world are also among the oldest. As redwood's scientific name implies, *Sequoia sempervirens* may live 2,000 years or more—longer than most human-made monuments. And so, as you remember the sacrifices that saved these trees, consider how these "ever-living" giants will in turn keep the memory of that sacrifice alive for eons to come. May the memory of our veterans never be forgotten again.

Mike Poole, Park Ranger

Tree Politics Remembered

"A hypocrite is the kind of politician who would cut down a redwood tree, then mount the stump and make a speech for conservation."
[referring to Richard Nixon]

Adlai Stevenson II
Governor of Illinois, 1949-1953
U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., 1961-1965

"Conservation is indeed a bipartisan business because all of us have the same stake in this magnificent continent...it is going to belong to our children and grandchildren."
[dedication speech at Lady Bird Johnson Grove, establishing Redwood National Park]

President Lyndon Johnson
U.S. President, 1963-1969
U.S. Senator, Texas, 1949-1961

"A tree is a tree. How many more do you have to look at?"
[in response to a proposal to create Redwood National Park]

President Ronald Reagan
U.S. President, 1981-1989
Governor of California, 1967-1975

... "A Gift From and To the People," continued from page 1

This year also marks the 20th anniversary of Redwood National and State Parks. In May 1994, California State Parks and the National Park Service agreed to cooperatively manage their contiguous redwood parklands, now known as Redwood National and State Parks. Following the path that Newton B. Drury and others had laid down, park managers and park partners continue to focus on the task-at-hand—the preservation and restoration of the old-growth redwood forest.

Parks and their supporters have a long history of collaboration. Redwood National and State Parks would not be able to sustain its mission without the support of its dedicated employees, volunteers, partners, and most importantly, its visitors!

Anica Williams, Park Ranger

For Kids / Education

NPS / DYLAN KLINESTEKER

Pick-up a copy of the Redood 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+ding

-t+d

-b

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ them _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

N

food _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ and food lockers.

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!

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

***Below:* A California state park ranger chats live with students from the "EduGator."**

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Parks as Classrooms

Don't Get Left Inside!

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

HOWLAND HILL OUTDOOR SCHOOL

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

WOLF CREEK EDUCATION CENTER

Started in 1972 as a grassroots effort by local teachers eager to study the newly created Redwood National Park, today the Wolf Creek Education Center provides overnight programs (2½ days, including 2 nights lodging) for fourth through sixth grade students. Ideally located near Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, in-depth study focuses on prairies, wetlands and streams, and the ancient coast redwood forest.

NPS COLLECTION

NPS COLLECTION

***Top:* students share discoveries during a "slideshow" 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 contact the Education Specialist at 707-465-7391 or visit us online at www.nps.gov/redw/forteachers.

Campgrounds & Backcountry Camps

NPS / BRYAN PETRTYL

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

Designated Campgrounds

	Fee	Federal Senior/ Access Pass	Calif. Parks Disabled Pass	Calif. Parks Veterans Pass	# of Sites	Toilet	Shower	RV Max. Length	Trailer Max. Length	Water & Electric	Sewer	Dump Station	Yurt	Cabin
Redwood National & State Parks														
Jedediah Smith	$35	$17.50	$17.50	Free	86	Flush	Yes	36 ft.	31 ft.	No	No	Yes	No	No
Mill Creek	$35	$17.50	$17.50	Free	145	Flush	Yes	31 ft.	27 ft.	No	No	Yes	No	No
Elk Prairie	$35	$17.50	$17.50	Free	75	Flush	Yes	27 ft.	24 ft.	No	No	No	No	No
Gold Bluffs Beach	$35	$17.50	$17.50	Free	26	Flush	Yes	24 ft.	Prohibited	No	No	No	No	No
Nearby Public Camping														
U.S. Forest Service														
Panther Flat	$15	$7.50	No	No	39	Flush	Yes	40 ft.	40 ft.	No	No	No	No	No
Grassy Flat	$10	$5	No	No	19	Pit	No	30 ft.	30 ft.	No	No	No	No	No
Patrick Creek	$14	$7	No	No	13	Flush	No	35 ft.	35 ft.	No	No	No	No	No
Big Flat	$8	$4	No	No	27	Pit	No	22 ft.	22 ft.	No	No	No	No	No
California State Parks														
Patrick's Point State Park	$35	No	$17.50	Free	124	Flush	Yes	31 ft.	31 ft.	No	No	Yes	No	No
Oregon State Parks														
Harris Beach	$18/$22	No	No	No	147	Flush	Yes	57 ft.	57 ft.	$21/$28	$21/$30	Yes	$39/$43	No
Alfred A. Loeb	$16/$20	No	No	No	48	Flush	Yes	66 ft.	66 ft.	$18/$22	No	No	No	$39/$44
Del Norte County														
Clifford Kamph	$15	No	No	No	12	Flush	No	Tent Only	Tent Only	No	No	No	No	No
Florence Keller	$15	No	No	No	28	Flush	No	32 ft.	32 ft.	No	No	No	No	No
Ruby Van Deventer	$15	No	No	No	4	Flush	No	22 ft.	22 ft.	No	No	No	No	No
Humboldt County														
Big Lagoon	$20/$25	No	No	No	25	Flush	Yes	24 ft.	24 ft.	1 Elec.	No	No	No	No
Clam Beach	$15	No	No	No	9	Pit	No	35 ft.	35 ft.	No	No	No	No	No

RESERVATIONS:
Reservations are strongly recommended for camping at the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie campgrounds between Memorial Day weekend and Labor Day weekend. 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 you more than 200 miles (322 km) of extraordinary backcountry trails and eight designated backcountry camps. Whether on foot, bicycle or hosrse-back (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 Hiouchi 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.

Designated Camp	Nearest Vehicle Access	Horses	Bikes	Water	Additional Info.
North of Klamath River					
Little Bald Hills *(5 sites)*	Little Bald Hills Trailhead: *3 mi. to camp*	✓	✓	Pack in or bring filter/purifier	Trough, corral, & non-potable water spigot
Nickel Creek *(5 sites)*	Coastal Trail - Last Chance Section Trailhead: *½ mi. to camp*		✓ *	Pack in or bring filter/purifier	* Ride on Coastal Trail only; must walk bike ~275 ft on camp access trail.
DeMartin *(10 sites)*	Wilson Creek Picnic Area: *2.5 mi. to camp*		✓ *	Pack in; no reliable source nearby	* Limited bike access; ask a ranger for more info.
South of Klamath River					
Flint Ridge *(8 sites)*	Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge Section Trailhead: *¼ mi. to camp*		✓ *	Pack in; no reliable source nearby	* No riding on trails; must walk bike ¼ mi. to camp from trailhead/Coastal Dr.
Gold Bluffs Beach *(1 site)*	Prairie Creek Visitor Center: *~4½ mi. to camp*			Potable water; normally available	Site #23 in campground. HIker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night.
Elam Creek *(3 sites)*	Redwood Creek Trailhead (hikers only): *3 mi. to camp*	✓		Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries	Horse access via Orick Horse Trailhead (fees apply): ~6 mi.
44 Camp *(4 sites)*	Tall Trees Trailhead: *~3 mi. to camp*			Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries	Backpackers only.
Redwood Creek *(dispersed; no facilities)*	Tall Trees Trailhead: *~2 mi. to gravel bars*			Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries	Dispersed camping only on gravel bars upstream of Bond Creek & no closer than ¼-mile from Tall Trees Grove.

Trails

NPS COLLECTION

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

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.

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 walks/hikes are shown in red; longer day hikes in blue. Short on time? Check-out "Recommended Short Walks" 1 – 5 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

Ossagon Trail

Davison Trail

Streelow Creek Trail

Lost Man Creek Trail

Biker/hiker campsites are available at the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie 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 information (see page 2) or visit www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/horses.

Pets

While pets are family, a national or state park may not be the best place for them. Some pets may mark territory with scent or spread domestic disease, interfering with natural patterns and causing injury to wildlife. Even normally well-behaved pets can become stressed by unfamiliar surroundings, threatening visitors and wildlife in close situations, such as on trails. Predators including mountain lions, bears, and coyotes may see pets as prey, placing both pet and owner in danger.

For the safety of visitors and *all* animals (domestic or wild), and for the continued protection of your parklands, pets *on a leash not exceeding six feet in length* are allowed only at designated campgrounds, picnic areas, public roads, parking areas, and Crescent, Gold Bluffs, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches. 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.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Suggested Hikes

Trail/Route Name(s)	Trailhead(s)	Distance/Duration (*Approx.*)	Difficulty	Additional Info.
Mid-Level Walks/Hikes				
6 **Damnation Creek**	10 miles south of Crescent City, pullout at milepost 16 on west side of US 101	4¼ miles (out and back) / 3 hours round-trip	Strenuous: Steep 1100-foot descent/ ascent (out and back) with switchbacks.	Old-growth redwoods, Damnation Creek, rugged coast and tidepools.
7 **South Fork / Rhododendron / Brown Creek**	1¾ miles north 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, Rhododendron Trail northwest, Brown Creek Trail south.
8 **Prairie Creek / Foothill**	Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway	2½-mile loop / 1 hour	Easy (overall): Relatively level.	Loop: Prairie Creek Trail north, east across parkway to Foothill Trail, Foothill Trail south, west across parkway to Prairie Creek Visitor Center.
9 **Trillium Falls**	Elk Meadow Day Use Area: 3 miles north of Orick, Calif. off US 101.	2¾-mile loop / 1½ hours	Moderate: Some non-steep grades.	Old-growth redwoods, Trillium falls, Roosevelt elk.
Longer Day Hikes				
10 **Mill Creek**	1½ miles southwest of Stout Grove on Howland Hill Rd., ***or*** 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 Footbridges across Smith River (from/to Jedediah Smith Campground) and Mill Creek available in summer only.
11 **Boy Scout Tree**	*From Crescent City, Calif.*: 3½ miles east of Elk Valley Road on Howland Hill Road (unpaved 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).
12 **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) / 6-9 hours round-trip	Strenuous: Steep 1000-foot descent/ ascent (out and back) over 1-mile section south of Nickel Creek.	Ocean views, Enderts Beach (via side trip), Damnation Creek, old-growth redwoods
13 **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.	Loop: Fern Canyon Trail east, Friendship Ridge Trail north, West Ridge Trail northwest, Coastal Trail south.
14 **James Irvine / Clintonia / Miners Ridge**	Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway	6½-mile loop / 3-4 hours	Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Clintonia and Miners Ridge trails	James Irvine Trail northwest, Clintonia Trail south, Miners Ridge Trail southeast.
15 **James Irvine / Fern Canyon / Davison Road / Miners Ridge**	Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway	12-mile loop / 6 hours	Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Miners Ridge Trail.	James Irvine Trail northwest then southwest into Fern Canyon, Davison Road south, Miners Ridge Trail southeast.
16 **Tall Trees** *Trailhead accessible only via free permit from Kuchel Visitor Center, or Crescent City or Hiouchi info centers.*	6½ miles southeast of US 101 on Bald Hills 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 1¼ miles to/from Tall Trees Grove.	Old-growth redwoods, Redwood Creek access, Tall Trees Grove.

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 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 enhances visibility). Tuck pant legs into socks shirts into pants. Inspect your body thoroughly after hiking.

High Winds
Avoid old-growth forests in high wind. Entire trees or heavy branches ("widow-makers") can fall from hundreds of feet above at high speeds.

Mountain Lions
Mountain lions, or cougars, are seldom seen in these parks. Like any wild animal, they can be dangerous. To prevent an encounter: hike in groups (not alone) and keep children close—don't let them run ahead on the trail; keep a clean camp; always be alert to your surroundings. If you meet a mountain lion: do **NOT** run, crouch down, or bend over—stand and face the animal; pick-up children and appear large; remain calm and back away slowly, giving the animal a chance to leave the area; if the animal approaches, yell loudly, wave arms, and throw objects; if attacked, fight back!

CALIFORNIA DFG

…Protect Your Parks

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

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

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

Marine Mammals
Marine mammals are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Stay at least 75 feet away—like all park animals, they're wild, unpredictable, and potentially dangerous. Never approach 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.

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.

…"Welcome to Redwood," continued from page 1

Tribal Councils, Save the Redwood League, Humboldt State University, and the California Coastal Conservancy, to strengthen our parks and prepare them for future conservation, preservation, and recreation. These partnerships help us stretch our budgets, while also helping us accomplish our mission. Beyond partnering with organizations, there are countless residents that take time to support the parks as volunteers or as members of Redwood Parks Association. You don't have to wear a ranger hat to carry out the Redwood National and State Parks mission where you live. You can become involved and make a difference.

Healthcare professionals are witnessing the benefits of time spent outside in wild places, and Redwood National and State Parks provides superb opportunities for outdoor experiences, education and exercise. We invite you to take a walk, ride a bike, paddle a kayak, or find a quiet place to sit and reflect. You will feel better for it, and if you encourage young friends to join, you will help restore an immeasurable benefit that is missing from the lives of many youth today.

Fortunately, Redwood National and State Parks has countless opportunities for first-hand experience with nature. Many young people no longer have the outdoor experiences that their parents took for granted. Increased concerns over safety, family dynamics, sedentary pursuits, and access limitations placed on public lands have all affected the availability and appreciation for outdoor recreation and education. Field trips and time for "wonder" are replaced by less hands-on examinations that limit the opportunities for personal connections. In his book, *Last Child in the Woods*, Richard Louv reminds us that outdoor experiences contribute to our physical, mental, and emotional well-being. The importance of an enthusiastic adult in the lives of young people, to excite them about the outdoors, is immeasurable. Perhaps we can all take the time to mentor a young person and introduce them to the wonders of Redwood.

Many dedicated staff are here to assist you in experiencing the park in a memorable and safe way. During your stay, please help us protect these national treasures for future generations. Enjoy your visit!

Jeff Bomke
RNSP Superintendent (California State Parks)

Steve Prokop
RNSP Superintendent (National Park Service)

Redwood Parks Association

Redwood Parks Association (RPA) 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 Association.

Redwood Parks Association
ph: (707) 464-9150

Visit us on Facebook:
www.facebook.com/redwoodparks

To become an RPA member and/or make an online donation, visit:
www.redwoodparksassociation.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 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

Planting redwoods in the Mill Creek Watershed

Join the Conversation

Just add /RedwoodNPS to the URL of your favorite social media outlets:

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