Camping Pets

Keeping your distance and not leaving

CALIFORNIA CONDORS ONCE ROamed the skies along the Pacific Coast. Indigenous peoples along the Pacific Coast lived with condors, including the National Park Service, California State Parks, Oregon State Parks, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Ventana Wildlife Society and the Pacific Gas and Electric have worked on numerous projects to reintroduce condors to the wild. These projects include the reintroduction of condors to their former habitat, the creation of new habitats, and the protection of condors from predators. As a result, the condor population has increased significantly in recent years.

**Condors Are Back**

**California Condors once roamed the skies along the entire California coast and into the Pacific Northwest.** With a nine-and-a-half-foot wingspan—the largest of any North American land bird—condors can travel over a hundred miles each day in search of food. These prehistoric-looking scavengers can easily tear into carcasses too large for others, but will gladly consume any carrion they come across. Despite their impressive size, condors are not hunters, and cannot kill prey themselves. Condors began disappearing as Westward Expansion—beginning in the 1800s—altered their habitat. As new settlers killed bears, wolves, and mountain lions, it reduced the number of large predators that provided condors with prey to scavenge. The carcasses of homesteaders left behind were often filled with toxic lead fragments from bullets, and poisoning campaigns inadvertently killed condors who came to clean up the dead carcasses. Today, the main killer of wild condors is the inadvertent ingestion of fragments from lead ammunition in animal remains left on the landscape. Those tiny fragments are eaten by many scavenging birds—like bald eagles and condors. Using non-lead ammunition in all hunting and ranching activities protects their health.

Keeping your distance and not leaving trash is the best help for Condors.

Only 27 condors remained in the world—all living in zoos—when a captive breeding program began. In the span of three decades, it has dramatically increased condor numbers, and they have now been successfully reintroduced to the wild in California’s Central Coast, the Arizona/Utah border, and Baja California, Mexico—all part of the condors’ historic range.

In 2022, after years of work by dedicated conservationists, we are the release site for an experimental condor population. This effort is being led by the Yurok Tribe working with numerous partners—including the National Park Service, California State Parks, Oregon Zoo, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, Ventana Wildlife Society, and Pacific Gas and Electric.

Indigenous peoples along the Pacific Coast lived with condors since time immemorial. For the Yurok, the condor is a fundamental part of their culture. They believe the return of the condor will also restore spiritual balance to the world. Yurok wildlife biologists committed years of fieldwork to demonstrate the feasibility of reintroducing condors to their homeland.

You can help make this next chapter a success! The best way to see a condor is with a pair of binoculars, but please keep your distance. These are intelligent and curious birds, and their success in the wild hinges on being cautious around humans. Never attempt to feed a condor, and please pick up all trash. Condors may consume trash and become ill or require intensive treatment to recover. Even small pieces of trash can become a big problem.

Today, the main killer of wild condors is the inadvertent ingestion of fragments from lead ammunition in animal remains left on the landscape. Those tiny fragments are eaten by many scavenging birds—like bald eagles and condors. Using non-lead ammunition in all hunting and ranching activities protects their health.

By keeping your distance, and keeping your food and trash to yourself, you can help give condors their best chance at surviving back in their redwood home.

Sarah Briney, Park Ranger

**Working Together**

We welcome you to explore the many wonders of Redwood National and State Parks. This unique partnership of four parks from two agencies; a unique partnership that has endured for over a quarter century. Together, the National Park Service and California State Parks provide the best possible experience while managing 130,000 acres of diverse landscapes.

Our 28-year old partnership continues to showcase the best each agency offers. Yet, we cannot complete our work alone.

Redwood National and State Parks is proud of its ability to partner with organizations to take on significant projects that never could be accomplished by a single group. These projects include Redwoods Rising, condor reintroduction, Grove of Titans elevated walkway, and our continuous effort to make our parks a more welcoming place for everyone.

Redwoods Rising is an unprecedented effort to improve redwood forest health across 120,000 acres. By combining the resources and expertise of the public and private sectors, Redwoods Rising is promoting the development of healthier, more vibrant redwood forests reminiscent of the old-growth that once blanketed this region. The Grove of Titans raised walkway protects a vast stand of redwoods while also allowing visitors access to be inspired by their awe and grandeur. In partnership with the Yurok Tribe, the condor reintroduction is an opportunity to bring healing back to this area, by restoring a significant piece of the ecosystem and part of the heritage of these lands.

As you wander here, we hope that you will be moved by these significant places, and the stories of the original stewards of these lands. Please do your part to ensure that future visitors can experience these enchanted parks as you see them today by staying on trail, packing out all trash, and respecting the sacredness of these lands. Enjoy your visit to our parks!

Steve Metz
Superintendent (National Park Service)

Erin Gates
Deputy Superintendent
(California State Parks)

www.nps.gov/redw
The Fine Print: What You Need to Know

Dates and Hours of Operation
The Parks are open every day. Visitor centers (see page 10) and day-use areas maintain regular/seasonal hours of operation.

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

Firearms and Hunting
Federal law allows people who can legally posses firearms under applicable federal, state, and local laws to possess firearms in National Park Service (NPS)-administered lands within Redwood National and State Parks. It is the responsibility of visitors to understand and comply with all applicable local, state, and federal firearms laws. Federal law also prohibits firearms in federal buildings in the national park.

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).

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

Backcountry Camping
Permits are required for camping at all backcountry campsites. These are issued online. Visit www.nps.gov/redw to apply for a permit.

Tall Trees Access Road
The gated Tall Trees Access Road is only accessible via a free permit. Fifty permits per day are issued online. Visit www.nps.gov/redw to apply.

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

Gold Bluffs Beach Day Use Permits
From May 1st - Sept 30th, a permit is required to park at Fern Canyon and Gold Bluffs Beach parking areas. Visit www.nps.gov/redw to apply.

Drone Aircraft
Federal and state laws prohibit the use of drones anywhere in Redwood National and State Parks.

Safety
The wild animals, plants, watersheds, 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.
Ranger-Led Programs & Activities

MAKE NEW MEMORIES AND LEARN!
Park staff lead a variety of seasonally available activities and educational programs throughout the parks that are free, informative, and fun for all ages.

TIDEPOOL WALK (2 HOURS, AT TIDES PERMIT)
Get your hands (and feet!) wet while discovering these tidepool creatures. A park ranger-naturalist leads this investigation into the hidden world beneath the waves. Schedules will be at visitor centers and on our website. Come prepared: dress for the weather, wear sturdy hiking shoes or boots (no sandals) with non-slip soles!

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 a creative and inspiring evening. Programs may include narrated slide shows, storytelling, music, and/or games. Campfire circles and outdoor amphitheaters are wheelchair accessible.

NATURE WALKS (1-2 HOURS)
Immerse yourself in the forest, sea, or prairielands. Join a park ranger for a down-to-earth exploration of the natural communities that contribute to one of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. Come prepared: dress for the weather, bring drinking water and a snack, wear sturdy hiking shoes or boots with non-slip soles.

FAQs:
...

Area Information
Chambers of Commerce & Visitor Bureaus

Arcata, Calif.
California Welcome Center
1635 Hanean Road
Arcata, CA 95521
ph: 707-822-3619
www.arctacitachamber.com

Blue Lake, Calif.
PO Box 476
Blue Lake, CA 95525
ph: 707-688-5655
www.sunnybluelake.com

Brookings, Ore.
16320 Lower Harbor Road
Brookings, OR 97415
ph: 541-469-3181 or 800-535-9469
www.brookingsharborchamber.com

Crescent City, Calif. / Del Norte County
1001 Front Street
Crescent City, CA 95531
ph: 707-464-5174 or 800-343-8300
www.exploredelnorte.ca.org

Eureka, Calif.
Eureka Visitors Center
240 E Street
Eureka, CA 95501
ph: 707-796-6411
www.visiteureka.com

Humboldt County Visitors Bureau
322 1st Street
Eureka, CA 95501
ph: 800-346-3482
www.visiteureka.com

WHAT’S LEFT OF THE REDWOODS

Redwood Visitor Guide 3
Marine Protected Areas

Imagine an alien world, where rocks are painted with living rainbows and crawling with colorful critters. Special skills allow for creatures to disappear within plain sight. Animals digest their food outside of their bodies beneath a towering watery throne. The seas are home to reefs permanently drenched in darkness beneath a speckled bioluminescent sky. This bizarre world exists just a stone’s throw from Redwood National and State Parks iconic redwood groves.

These habitats are home to remarkable ecosystems and wild creatures.

Each year, over one million visitors travel from around the world to visit Redwood National and State Parks. Many seek to step in darkness beneath a speckled bioluminescent sky. This bizarre world exists just a stone’s throw from Redwood National and State Parks iconic redwood groves.

Just beyond park boundaries, fifteen Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) lie off the coasts of Humboldt and Del Norte counties. These MPAs are home to remarkable ecosystems and wild creatures that are rarely noticed by visitors.

Just as our nation’s parks protect special places on land, California’s statewide network of MPAs protect marine animals and their underwater homes. Within these protected areas, fishing and other human impacts are limited, providing a refuge for diverse marine life to live and reproduce. Within Northern California’s MPAs you will discover tranquil estuaries, lush kelp forests, colorful rocky reefs, productive sandy bottom habitats, and deep ocean canyons. California’s 124 MPAs provide a playground for the visitor’s imagination.

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. They are stronger than you are.

**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.

Just like ancient redwood groves, these submerged treasures provide a playground for the visitor’s imagination.

33% of California MPAs are located next to California State Parks, and visitation partnership which benefits both land and sea. Visitors to Redwood National and State Parks can experience MPAs in many ways.

Some seasonal interpretive programs focused on the watery world are offered during the summer months, shedding light on some of the ocean’s myths and mysteries. MPAs are open for everyone to explore, providing opportunities for ocean recreation including surfing, diving, kayaking and wildlife viewing.

Although the ocean contains incredible beautyworth exploring, California’s north coast waters are turbulent and frigid. Always use caution when recreating in or near the water.

The colorful underwater world is closer than you think, hosting incredible life. During your visit to walk amongst ancient redwood trees, explore rainbows and crawling with colorful critters. Special skills allow for creatures to disappear within plain sight. Animals digest their food outside of their bodies beneath a towering watery throne. The seas are home to reefs permanently drenched in darkness beneath a speckled bioluminescent sky. This bizarre world exists just a stone’s throw from Redwood National and State Parks iconic redwood groves.

Angela Edmunds, Marine Protected Area Interpreter
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 generally became cooler and generally became cooler and generally became cooler and generally became cooler and generally became cooler and generally became cooler, 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!

Watchable Wildlife: Roosevelt Elk

Rossevelt 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.

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 on the ecologically rich edges of the redwood forest.

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

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

Jeff Denny, Park Ranger

Marbled Murrelet: On the Edge of Extinction

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).
**Recommended Short Walks**

1. **Stout Grove Trail**
   - **Easy, Level trail surface.**
   - **Distance & Duration:** ~1 mile, 30 minutes.
   - **Location:** Begins at the Lagoon Creek Picnic Area, ~3 miles north of the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.
   - **Description:** Highlights the biodiversity of the coastal redwood ecosystem, including Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and a variety of wildflowers.

2. **Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail**
   - **Easy-moderate, Level trail surface with grades.**
   - **Distance & Duration:** ~1 mile, 45-60 minutes.
   - **Location:** Begins at the Lagoon Creek Picnic Area.
   - **Description:** Offers a leisurely walk through the redwood groves with various interpretive signs along the trail.

3. **Yurok Loop Trail**
   - **Easy, Level trail surface with non-steep grades.**
   - **Distance & Duration:** ~1 mile, 45-60 minutes.
   - **Location:** Begins at the signed Lagoon Creek picnic area.
   - **Description:** Ideal for families, with interpretive signs about the local flora and fauna.

**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:** Continue on US 101 and turn off at the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway (see "Recommended Scenic Drives," below).
Directions: From Crescent City, Calif., drive south 1 mile on U.S. 101 and turn left (east-northeast) onto Elk Valley Road; continue 1 mile and turn right (east) onto Howland Hill Road; after ~11 miles 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, ADA trails, Big Tree Wayside, Prairie Creek Visitor Center and Elk Prairie Campground.

Coastal Drive Loop

Mostly paved, except for northbound traffic only between Alder Camp and Klamath Beach roads; Motocampers/RVs and trailers prohibited.

Distance & Duration: ~9 miles, round-trip; 45 minutes.

Description: From Klamath, Calif., drive south 1 mile on U.S. 101 (over the Klamath River) and exit Klamath Beach Road; after 1/2 mile, turn left onto Alder Camp Rd. and proceed 2 miles to junction. Turn right (north) and continue ~11 miles on unpaved road restricted to one-way northbound traffic, only toward the mouth of the Klamath River. Turn right (east) onto the paved Klamath Beach Road and travel ~4 miles to return to U.S. 101.

Description: This ramp 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 over looks 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.

On the Road

Winding narrow roads and wet or foggy conditions can be hazardous due to guardrail failures and mudslides. Be on the lookout for large logging trucks, especially on Bald Hills Road, Motorhome parks and vehicles pulling trailers should obey size/length restrictions.

Where Are The Drive-Through Trees? Where Is Avenue of the Giants?

There are no drive-through redwood trees in the parks—though you are within a few hours drive of all of them.

Today, there are only two remaining coast redwood drive-through trees. They are along U.S. 101 in Klamath, Myers Flat and Leggett, Calif. Whether you drive through, walk beside, or peer down through the tops of these living giants, we hope their scale and timelessness captures your imagination and inspires your care.

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Redwood Titmouse Guide 7
Rebuilding Redwood Ecosystems

AT REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS (RNSP) YOU
will be amazed by 40,000 acres of ancient redwoods—these
towering giants are 45% of the world’s last old-growth
redwoods. But not all the forests are the same here. Two-
thirds (80,000 acres) of RNSP are second-growth forests—
these are young, crowded forests that grew back after old-
growth redwoods were clear-cut in the 20th century. Before
RNSP was created, industrial logging damaged ecosystems,
destroyed streams, carved hundreds of miles of logging
roads, and fragmented redwood habitats. Negative effects
from that logging continues to be felt today.

A landscape-scale restoration program called “Redwoods Rising” has begun. The goal is to fast-track the development of healthy redwood ecosystems in park lands that were
logged. We are re-occupying old logging roads, restoring
rivers, and repairing second-growth forests. An ecosystem
benefit of this will be to join fragmented habitats across
state and federal boundaries. Additionally, restoration
should build natural resiliency in RNSP to the impacts of
drought, fire, diseases, invasive species, and climate change.

This year, you will see and hear restoration crews working in our
second-growth forests.

Formed in 2018, Redwoods Rising is a collaboration among
Save the Redwoods League, the National Park Service,
and California State Parks. This partnership combines our
different resources to conserve and restore 40,000 acres of old-growth redwoods. Together, we can work
at a scale needed to restore tens of thousands of acres of
damaged habitats.

During 2022, you will be driving along U.S. 101 and might
see restoration crews working. Redwoods Rising involves
restoration thinning in second-growth forests. These young
forests now hold unnaturally dense amounts of different
trees—often more than a thousand thin trees in each acre.
To reduce the unhealthy tree density, many young Douglas-
s and some young redwoods will be removed.

The remaining young redwoods will then grow vigorously with
the light and space to eventually become giants.

Since the Redwood Expansion Act of 1978, RNSP has been finding ways to restore our rivers and logged forests. Decades of testing and experimentation has proven that degraded second-growth forests can be restored—but a careful human-hand is needed. We have successfully removed hundreds of miles of logging roads,
fixed miles of river ecosystems, and thinned several thousand acres of second-growth forests. You can easily experience a previously
restored area if you walk the Ah-Pah Interpretive Trail on the
Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.

But, we have so much more to restore—and this is why we need
Redwoods Rising. The first phase began in October 2019 at the
Prairie Creek and Mill Creek Watersheds. Redwoods Rising will
initially restore 10,000 acres of second-growth forest. Rivers will be
restored and we will re-occupy or remove some old logging roads.

Redwoods Rising has already brought jobs into the local area and
increasing economic benefits will be felt near and far. Eventually,
park visitors could have more hiking and biking opportunities when
legacy logging roads are turned into trails.

This project will benefit future generations of visitors. Just imagine:
in a couple of human lifetimes from now, there will be additional
tens of thousands of acres of old-growth redwoods to be enjoyed by
all. I hope you are amazed by that too!

Gregory Litten, Park Ranger

Our Partner: Redwood Parks Conservancy
You may have discovered that providing visitor services in these parks is a collaborative effort between the National Park
Service, California State Parks, and the non-profit Redwood Parks Conservancy (RPC). RPC is the official non-profit partner
of Redwood National and State Parks, as well as other public lands in our region. All these partners work hard to ensure that
your public lands are well-managed so you can safely enjoy and learn about these forests, beaches, prairies, and wildlife.

Redwood Parks Conservancy is here to support and supplement park operations. RPC staff help orient park visitors and provide
educational products at stores in all five Redwood National and
State Parks’ visitor centers. By making sales, fundraising,
obtaining grants, acquiring donations, and coordinating family
events, RPC raises funds to funnel directly back to the parks.

RPC also supports the parks through community events such as the “5k Run in the Redwoods” and December’s “Candlelight Walk in the Redwoods” at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.

If you want to help support redwood parks on the far north
cost of California, consider joining fellow redwood enthusiasts
by becoming a RPC member. You’ll receive a number of benefits,
including sales discounts, a subscription to their quarterly
newsletter, and receive regular updates about happenings here.

Stop by and say hello to the Redwood Parks Conservancy staff at any of the park’s visitor centers. New members receive a free
gift and a discount on all purchases. To find out more visit www.redwoodparksconservancy.org

Who’s Newton B. Drury?
Perhaps you’ve driven the scenic parkways
guided in his honor in Prairie Creek
with a rare tree—Drury dedicated 40 years of
to preserving these forests and connected people with
the meaning of that tree. Drury was instrumental in securing hundreds of thousands of acres as
forest reserves. A fitting symbol of the continuing partnership between
the redwoods,” Drury dedicated 40 years
to preserving these forests and
connected people with their
peace and beauty. In our second century,
our overarching goals are to protect the
remaining old-growth redwood forests,
restore young forests at a landscape scale
so that they become the old growth of the
future, and create world-class park experi-
ences to inspire new audiences that reflect
the diversity of California’s population.
Save the Redwoods League
has assisted in
preserving more than 217,000 acres
of redwoods, including areas within Red-
wood National and State Parks.

For more information, contact the League:
Save the Redwoods League
111 Sutter Street, 11th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
ph: 888-836-6005
members@SaveTheRedwoods.org.

Drury noted, “There are values in our landscape that ought to be
sustained against destruction though their worth cannot be
expressed in money terms. They are essential to our life, liberty
and pursuit of happiness; this nation of ours is not so rich it can afford to
lose them; it is still rich enough to afford to preserve them.”

Behind the Scenes
Many different organizations, people, and projects are a part of the parks’ past—and future.
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.

-wildlife by -and food lockers.

Parks as Classrooms
Don’t Get Left Inside!

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

**HOWNLAND 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.

Programs and facility use are by reservation only. Weekend and shoulder season rental of the facilities for redwood ecosystems-related study may also be available. For more information, please call 707-464-5101 or visit us online at www.nps.gov/redw/forteachers.
Developed Campgrounds

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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>$100 / $80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Bluffs Beach</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 ft.</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

**RESERVATIONS:**
Year-round reservations now can be made for camping at Gold Bluffs Beach and Prairie Creek campgrounds in Redwood National and State Parks. Other campgrounds can be reserved during summer. Reservations must be made at least 48 hours in advance by calling 1-800-444-7275 or online at www.ReserveCalifornia.com.

**Nearby Public Camping**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Forest Service</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panther Flat</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Flush</td>
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<td>Grassy Flat</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$5</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pit</td>
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<td>30 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Creek</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>35 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big Flat</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>22 ft.</td>
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</table>

**California State Parks**

| Patrick's Point State Park | $35              | No               | No               | 124              | Flush            | Yes              | 31 ft.           | 31 ft.           | No               | No               | No               | No               | No               | No               | No               |

**Oregon State Parks**

| Harris Beach              | $20/$32          | No               | No               | No               | 147              | Flush            | Yes              | 57 ft.           | 57 ft.           | $32              | $32              | Yes             | $45              | No               |
| Alfred A. Loeb            | $24              | No               | No               | No               | 48               | Flush            | Yes              | 66 ft.           | 66 ft.           | $24              | No               | No               | No               | No               |

**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               | 18               | 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               |

**Backcountry Camps**

For those who like to get away—away from themselves, a starlit sky at night, and a multitude of crashing waves—Redwood National and State Parks offers you more than 200 miles (322 km) of extraordinary backcountry trails and seven designated backcountry camps. Whether on foot, bicycle or horseback (see page 11 for more info.), you’ll traverse a wide variety of natural habitats including redwood forests, prairies, rivers and woodlands.

Backcountry camping in Redwood National and State Parks is allowed only in designated backcountry sites and at dispersed locations on Redwood Creek gravel bars (see below). Except at Redwood Creek gravel bars, all camps feature picnic tables and food storage lockers. Toilets are located at all designated backcountry sites except at 44 Camp.

**Backcountry Use Permits**
Backcountry permits are required for all backcountry camping. These are only issued online. Visit www.nps.gov/redw to apply for a backcountry camping permit.

**CAUTION: CROSSING REDWOOD CREEK**

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

**Elk Prairie**

- Site 3: 4 sites (no facilities) - Trough, corral, and non-potable water; Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries
- Site 4: 3 sites (no facilities) - Trough, corral, and non-potable water; Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries
- Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries
- Hiker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night. (Between sites 19 and 20.)

**Redwood Creek (dispersed)**

- No riding on trails; must walk bike 3 mi. to camp from trailhead/Castoral Dr.
- Pack in; no reliable water source nearby
- No riding on trails; must walk bike 1 mi. to camp from trailhead/Castoral Dr.
- Trough, corral, and non-potable water; Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries
- Trough, corral, and non-potable water; Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries
- Hiker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night. (Between sites 19 and 20.)

**Gold Bluffs Beach**

- Trough, corral, and non-potable water; Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries
- Trough, corral, and non-potable water; Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries
- Trough, corral, and non-potable water; Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries
- Hiker/biker ONLY. Max. of 8 people. $5 per person/night. (Between sites 19 and 20.)
Choose Your Own Adventure!

More than 200 miles of trails traverse a mosaic of habitats at Redwood National and State Parks. Whatever your interest, experience, or fitness level, there’s a trail adventure for you! This visitor guide does not ensure a safe trail experience. Inquire at any visitor center (see page 2) for trip-planning advice and trail conditions. You can get maps or guidebooks from any cooperating association bookstore.

Bicycles

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

- **Little Bald Hills Trail**
  - Camp: Little Bald Hills Camp
  - Distance: 4.6 miles loop
  - Duration: 3 hours round-trip
  - Difficulty: Easy; moderately level.
  - Additional Info: Moderate to strenuous; 1800-foot ascent/descent (out and back) over 4½ miles to/from park boundary.

- **Coastal Trail**
  - Distance: 3.5 miles
  - Duration: 4 hours round-trip
  - Difficulty: Moderate to strenuous; 1800-foot ascent/descent (out and back) over 5½ miles to/from park boundary.

- **Lost Man Creek Trail**
  - Distance: 1 mile
  - Duration: 1 hour round-trip
  - Difficulty: Easy; moderately level.

- **Streelow Creek Trail**
  - Distance: 4 miles
  - Duration: 6-9 hours round-trip
  - Difficulty: Moderate to strenuous; 1800-foot ascent/descent (out and back) over 5-6 miles to/from park boundary.

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.
  - Camp: Mill Creek Camp

Animals may not graze park vegetation; must be hobbled or tied to a hitching post when unattended. Carry only pellets or weed-free feed.

Contact us for more info. (see page 2) or visit www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/horses.

Accessible

Simpson-Reed Grove, Big Tree Wayside, Elk Prairie, Foothills/Prairie Creek Loop, Leiffer Loop and Revelation trails will lead you through old-growth redwood groves (see page 6-7).

Hiking

Suggested hikes in the chart below are just a sample of possible adventures and may not be suitable for everyone. Circular numbers next to each trail/trail route indicate trailhead locations indicated on the map on pages 7-8. Mid-level walk/hikes are shown in red; longer day hikes in blue. Short on time? Check out “Recommended Short Walks” on page 6.

**Suggested Hikes**

Trail/Route Name(s) | Trailhead(s) | Distance/Durability (Approx.) | Difficulty | Additional Info
---|---|---|---|---
**Mid-Level Walks/Hikes**

1. **Cadmia Trail**
   - 0.5 mi. north of Crescent City on Northshore Dr. to 1.5 mi. north on Old Mill Rd.
   - 4.6 mile loop / 3 hours
   - Difficulty: Easy; moderately level.

2. **Brown Creek**
   - 1.5 mi. on east side of Bloom Big Drury Scenic Parkway
   - 2 miles there and back / 1 hour
   - Difficulty: Easy; moderately level.

3. **Little Bald Hills Trail**
   - Camp: Little Bald Hills Camp
   - Distance: 4.6 miles loop
   - Duration: 3 hours round-trip
   - Difficulty: Easy; moderately level.
   - Additional Info: Moderate to strenuous; 1800-foot ascent/descent (out and back) over 4½ miles to/from park boundary.

4. **Coastal Trail**
   - Distance: 3.5 miles
   - Duration: 4 hours round-trip
   - Difficulty: Moderate to strenuous; 1800-foot ascent/descent (out and back) over 5½ miles to/from park boundary.

5. **Lost Man Creek Trail**
   - Distance: 1 mile
   - Duration: 1 hour round-trip
   - Difficulty: Easy; moderately level.

6. **Streelow Creek Trail**
   - Distance: 4 miles
   - Duration: 6-9 hours round-trip
   - Difficulty: Moderate to strenuous; 1800-foot ascent/descent (out and back) over 5-6 miles to/from park boundary.

**Longer Day Hikes**

1. **Little Bald Hills Trail**
   - Camp: Little Bald Hills Camp
   - Distance: 2.6 miles loop / 1½ hours
   - Difficulty: Moderate; Some non-steep grades.

2. **Boy Scout Tree**
   - From Crescent City, Calif. to 3½ miles east of Elk Valley Road on Howland Hill Road (unpaved through park).
   - Distance: 5½ miles (out and back) / 4 hours round-trip
   - Difficulty: Moderate; Some steep grades with switchbacks.

3. **Coastal Trail - Last Chance Section**
   - Distance: 3.5 miles
   - Duration: 6 hours round-trip
   - Difficulty: Moderate; Some steep grades and switchbacks on Friendship Ridge Trail.

4. **Fern Canyon / Friendship Ridge / West Ridge / Coastal Trail South**
   - Distance: 7 miles loop / 4 hours
   - Difficulty: Moderate; Overall: Some steep grades and switchbacks on Friendship Ridge Trail.

5. **James Irvine / Clintonia / Miners Ridge**
   - Distance: 6½ miles loop / 3½ hours
   - Difficulty: Moderate; Overall; Some steep grades on Clintonia and Miners Ridge trail.

6. **James Irvine / Fern Canyon / Davison Road / Miners Ridge**
   - Distance: 12 miles loop / 6 hours
   - Difficulty: Moderate; Overall; Some steep grades on Miners Ridge Trail.

7. **Tall Trees Grove**
   - Distance: 6½ miles loop / 4 hours (includes drive through trailhead)
   - Difficulty: Moderately strenuous; 800-foot descent/ascent (out and back) over 1½ miles to/from Tall Trees Groove.

**Pets**

Ask at a visitor center how your dog can become a BARK! RANGER.

Walker Road and Cal Barrel Road are great places to walk through old-growth redwoods with your pets (see page 6-7). Unless posted— with the exception of service animals—pets are not allowed on park trails, at ranger-led programs, or in park buildings.

For safety, pets on a leash not exceeding six feet in length are allowed only at designated campgrounds, picnic areas, public roads, parking areas, and beaches with road access.

While pets are family, wild park trails are not the best place for them. Well-behaved pets can become stressed by unfamiliar surroundings and threaten visitors or wildlife. Predators may see pets as prey, placing pet and owner in danger.

Thank you for your cooperation!

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

Beach Safety
Before hitting the beach, check for storm or high surf advisories and be aware of changing tide levels—tide charts are available at all visitor centers (see page 2). Never turn your back on the surf: large “rogue” or “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 leaves 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, cough down, or bend over—stand and face the animal; pick-up children and appear large; remain calm and back away slowly, giving the animal a chance to leave the area; if the animal approaches, yell loudly, wave arms, and throw objects; if attacked, fight back!

Tidepools
While exploring, protect yourself and the fragile creatures that live here: be aware carefully among sluggish 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 through-out its limited range. Non-native invasive plants such as Scotch broom, English ivy, and yellow starthistle compete with native plants and alter ecosystems. You can help: stay on established trails; clean mud and debris from shoes, pets, livestock, and tires before exploring your parks.

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

Never Feed Wildlife
Feeding wildlife is dangerous to you, other humans, and the fed animal. It’s against the law, too!

Poison Oak

Sinkable items

Keep it CRUMB CLEAN

Redwood Parks Conservancy

Redwood Parks Conservancy (RPC) is a non-profit cooperating association established to foster understanding, enjoyment, and stewardship of our parks and public lands through educational outreach, visitor services, and support of our partners entrusted with the care of public lands along California’s North Coast. Proceeds from visitor center and online store sales, as well as from fundraising events, are returned to these special places to provide interpretive and educational programs and materials.

This Visitor Guide was made possible by a generous donation from Redwood Parks Conservancy.

Redwood Parks Conservancy ph: (707) 464-9150
Visit our social media channels:
Facebook: RedwoodParks Instagram: @redwoodparks
To become a RPC member and/or make an online donation to support your public lands, visit:
www.redwoodparksconservancy.org

VIPS: Volunteers in Parks

Volunteers play an ever-increasing role in our parklands. At Redwood, VIPs work side-by-side with National Park Service, California State Park and Redwood Park Conservancy employees to help care for these special places. Whether staffing a visitor center front desk, serving as a campground host, assisting park scientists in the field or lab, or picking up litter, volunteers are true stewards of our natural and cultural heritage!

We welcome VIPs from all over the United States and the world to live and work in this special place (housing may be available).

To 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

To view Redwood’s Action Plan or learn more about Climate Friendly Parks, visit
www.nps.gov/climatefriendlyparks
For more information on Cool Parks, visit
www.parks.ca.gov/page_id=24872.