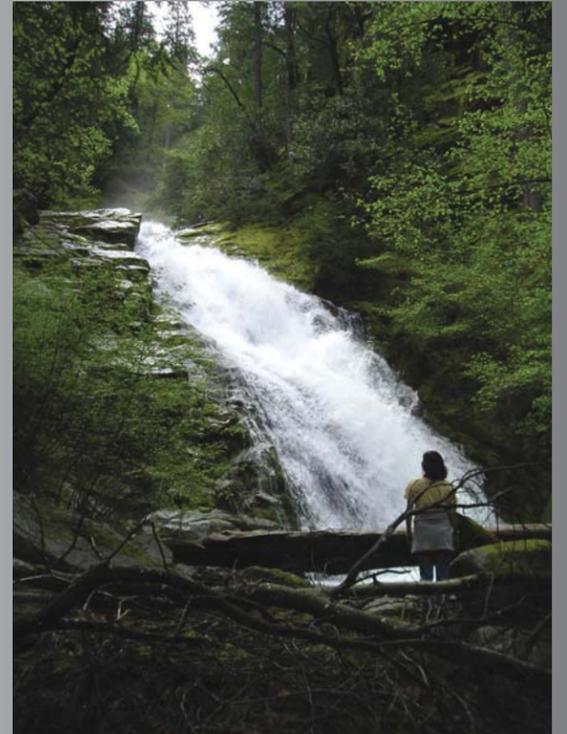
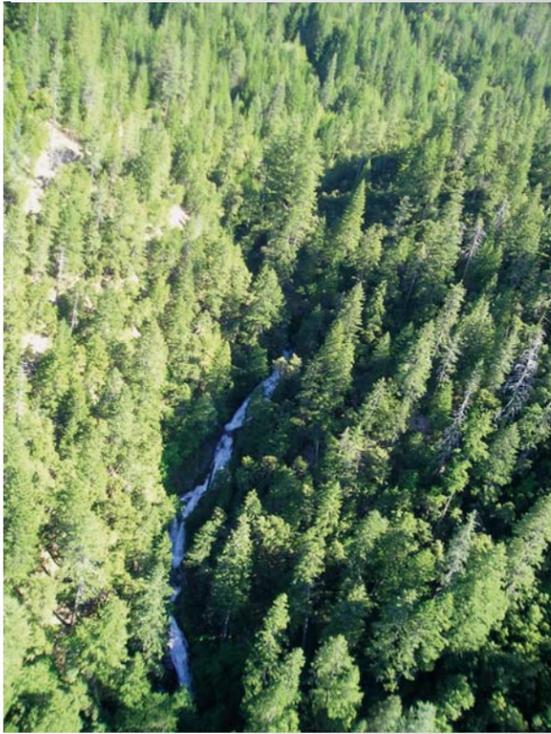




Whiskeytown Waterfalls



The Rediscovery of a Waterfall

In the spring of 2004, park wildlife biologist, Russ Weatherbee, was viewing contour maps on his computer when he noticed a portion of Crystal Creek that dropped very steeply in a short distance. By examining aerial photographs, he could see what appeared to be white water between the trees. Weatherbee and park geologist, Brian Rasmussen, drove up Crystal Creek Road and then bushwhacked through the hills. They found a spectacular 220-foot waterfall, which has been christened Whiskeytown Falls.

Park staff was surprised and excited by the "discovery" of the falls. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area was incorporated into the National Park Service over forty years ago, and one would think that almost every section of the park had already been explored by hikers, hunters, and other outdoor enthusiasts. Prior to the park's management, much of the land had been scoured by miners, loggers, homesteaders and others. And for centuries it was home to the Wintu Indians. How could such a dramatic natural feature have remained "undiscovered" for so many years?



Brian Rasmussen, geologist



Russ Weatherbee, wildlife biologist

It is likely that many generations of local residents knew about the waterfall, but did not widely share their knowledge. In the 1950s, the property was owned by Arthur Coggins, who made the decision to harvest the timber. Temporary roads were constructed and the east fork of Crystal Creek, near the falls, was logged. Once the loggers left, the logging roads began to wash away, vegetation grew over the old paths, and the forest regenerated, concealing the waterfall.

For a variety of reasons, some people may have decided not to share the falls' existence with others. At a fortieth-year reunion of park employees in 2005, former rangers Jack Holland and Henry J. La Sala revealed finding the falls in 1968 while locating property lines on Shasta Bally. Then park superintendent Leon Mitchell agreed that they would keep it a secret because with a very small staff, they could not adequately patrol the new park

lands and they did not want the falls to be trashed by "beatniks and hippies." In the 1970s, Holland and La Sala transferred to other parks, Mitchell passed away, and only one mention of the falls turned up in the park's 1976 master plan. It devotes one sentence to describing the falls and the potential for a trail to be developed.

Knowledge of the falls faded quietly away, until resuscitated by Weatherbee. The current superintendent, Jim Milestone, never considered keeping the waterfall a secret. He wishes everyone the opportunity to experience the splendor and power of the falls. A series of press releases sent out in 2005 caught the attention of newspapers and other media from around the world, with many people experiencing a sense of wonder and delight that even today there are lovely natural features left to be discovered.

Visitors will soon be able to hike to Whiskeytown Falls, the tallest waterfall in Shasta County. The National Park Service is constructing a safe and picturesque trail, paid for in part by fee dollars---money from the sale of daily, weekly and annual park passes. In addition, the Friends of Whiskeytown has sponsored a volunteer trail crew from the Student Conservation Association and, through donations, has purchased supplies and tools necessary for building the trail.

The trail itself has been named in honor of James K. Carr, one of Redding's native sons. James Carr was appointed Undersecretary of the Interior during



Hikers carefully cross a wooden bridge over Mill Creek.



Work needs to be completed on various narrow, slippery sections.



Student Conservation Corps workers built steps in the steeper trail sections.



Railings are being installed along some portions of the trail.

President Kennedy's administration and championed the legislation which made the area a unit of the National Park Service in November 1965.

By developing the James K. Carr Trail, Whiskeytown continues to expand on its exceptional recreational opportunities for the public. Please help us further the mission of the National Park Service to conserve the scenery and to leave it unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

The trail to Whiskeytown Falls remains closed to visitors by order of the Superintendent. Please respect the closure of the park trails. The trail work. We apologize for any inconvenience. James K. Carr Trail will be opened with unrestricted access on July 11, 2006

Facts of Whiskeytown Falls

- Height of falls:** 220'
- Elevation at top of falls:** 3,200'
- Trail name:** James K. Carr Trail
- Trail length:** 1.7 miles
- Hiking Environment:** Shady but uphill hike, moderate skill level - may be strenuous for some.
- Dedication of trail:** August 8, 2005, by Fran Mainella, Director of the National Park Service and the Carr family.

The park will be offering guided ranger hikes to the falls during the summer. For more information call the Visitor Center at (530) 246-1225, 9 am - 6 pm daily (summer hours).

Waterfalls of Whiskeytown



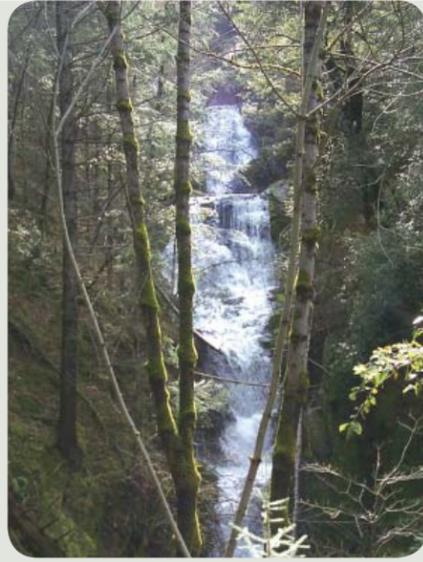
Crystal Creek Falls Trail

Length: ¼ mile one way
Elevation: Flat
Difficulty Level: Easy

From Highway 299 west, follow Crystal Creek road for 2 miles until you see the quarried area on your left. In this area, huge piles of rock were removed from the tunnel between Lewiston Dam and Carr Powerhouse and deposited. Turn left onto the dirt road down the center of the piles; park your vehicle at the locked silver gate located about 0.2 miles from the paved road. On foot, follow the dirt road behind the gate for about 0.25 miles until you reach a picnic and barbecue area. The falls are immediately ahead of you. To reach the top of the falls, walk behind the cement building and follow the trail upwards.

Detailed trail guides are available at the Visitor Center or online at www.nps.gov/whis

Please contact the Visitor Center to check for current trail conditions.



Boulder Creek Falls Trail (South Shore Drive Access)

Length: 2.6 miles one way to Boulder Creek Falls
Elevation: 1300 to 2250 feet
Difficulty level: Moderate to difficult
Note: Creek crossings are not advised during high water.

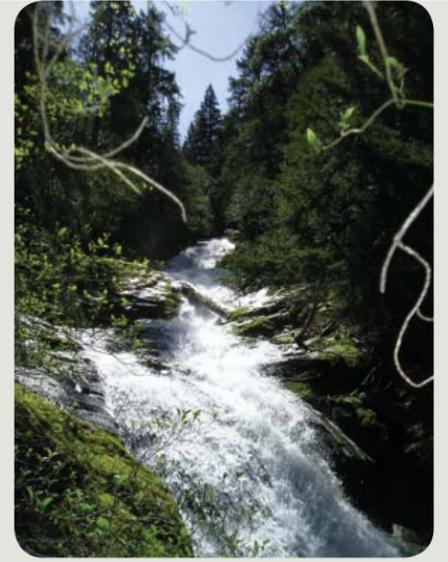
From Highway 299 west, take Carr Powerhouse Road past the powerhouse itself and turn left on South Shore Drive, a well-maintained dirt road. The trailhead is located 2 ½ miles further on the right side of a crossroads. Walk around the gate at the trailhead and follow an old dirt road that climbs to a fork; turn left. Much of the trail is a steady uphill walk with the first mile exposed to the sun. After a few steep climbs, stands of ponderosa pines and douglas fir provide shade. About one mile from the trailhead, turn left at a second fork in the road and you will come to the first of four crossings of Boulder Creek. On the last crossing, if you follow the creek to the left about 200 feet, you will be rewarded with a refreshing waterfall, a perfect place for a dip. The trail ends about a mile beyond this point at Mill Creek Road.



Brandy Creek Falls Trail

Length: 1.5 miles one way
Elevation: 2000 to 2500 feet
Difficulty level: Moderate
Note: Creek crossings are not advised during high water, when the plank bridges on the upper section of the trail may break away.

Take Kennedy Memorial Drive to Shasta Bally Road, which is paved for a short way but quickly becomes a dirt road. Stay on this road for 3.4 miles; stay to the left at the junction to Sheep Camp. Park your vehicle in the dirt parking area at the trailhead near the end of the road. The trail is a steady uphill walk crossing several small streams. Before you reach the first crossing of Brandy Creek, you will be able to look down upon the lower falls. You will soon arrive at a bridge made of wooden planks cabled in place. After crossing this bridge, go several hundred yards upstream and cross another plank bridge over the creek. You will be able to see the upper falls from here. Follow the pathway to stairs cut into the rock with handrails. The trail ends in the streambed at the base of the upper falls.



James K. Carr Trail (Whiskeytown Falls)

Trail is open to the public now!

Length: 1.7 miles one way
Elevation: 3,200 ft at top of falls
Difficulty level: Moderate - may be strenuous for some
Note: Please do not go beyond any railings or signs; please stay on the trail at all times.

Starting at the Whiskeytown Visitor Center, drive west 8 miles along Highway 299 to Crystal Creek Road; 0.25 miles past the Towerhouse Historic District. Turn left onto Crystal Creek Road, driving 3.5 miles to the gravel parking area on the left for the Mill Creek trail head.

Follow Mill Creek trail until the junction of the James K. Carr Trail head leading to Whiskeytown Falls. The trail leads downhill following an old restored logging road. Cross over the foot bridge. The trail ascends steadily uphill, moving away from creek. As the trail ascends up - use caution as this portion of the trail could be strenuous for some. The trail continues to follow an old logging road, and soon levels out. After crossing another footbridge the falls are now .25 miles distant, this portion of the trail is not suitable for horses and mountain bikers. To the left of the base of the falls look for the stone stair trail leading up the cliff. Be sure to use the metal handrails for safety.

Things to know before you go hiking

Safety

Proper equipment, good conditioning, and a healthy regard for weather and wilderness conditions will serve to enhance your visit and help avoid an unpleasant or dangerous experience. Stay on established roads and trails and notify someone of your travel plans. Wear sturdy, enclosed shoes or boots made for hiking.

Weather

Summers are typically hot and dry with temperatures often around 100 degrees. Consider hiking in the early morning to avoid the heat of the day. Bring sunscreen, a hat, sunglasses and drinking water to avoid dehydration and hyperthermia.

Fees

All vehicles must display a pass – Whiskeytown annual passes are \$25, weekly passes \$10, and daily passes \$5. Lassen Volcanic, National Park Passes, Golden Age, Access, and Eagle passports may also be used.

Dogs

Dogs on leashes are permitted on trails. Please be responsible for and clean up after your pet.

Fires

Fires are only allowed in the established fire pits in designated camping and picnic areas.

Ticks

Their bite is painless, but a small percentage carry Lyme Disease. Remove the tick yourself with tweezers or seek medical assistance. Consider keeping the tick for testing in case you become ill or develop a target-shaped rash around the bite.

Rattlesnakes

Stay a safe distance away. Most snake bites occur as a result of teasing or trying to handle snakes. Few people die from rattlesnake bites, but seek immediate medical attention if bitten.

Bears

If a bear approaches, try to scare it away by shouting, waving your arms, or throwing rocks. If a bear attacks, fall to the ground in a fetal position and play dead. Protect your neck and head with your hands.

Abandoned Mine Shafts

Do not enter! Stay out and stay alive.

Mountain Lions

Avoid hiking alone. Watch children closely, and never let them run ahead of you on the trail. If you cross paths with a mountain lion, don't run, which may stimulate its instinct to chase. Face the lion and stand upright, making eye contact, and back up slowly. Pick up small children and place them on your shoulders. Spread your arms, open your coat, and try to make yourself appear larger. If the lion behaves aggressively, wave your hands, shout, and throw rocks at it. If attacked, fight back. Do not play dead.



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Poison Oak

Poison oak is very common throughout the park and produces a resinous oil that causes a severe rash in most people. Remember, "Leaves of three – let them be!" If you come into contact with poison oak, wash the exposed skin with clear water and wash the exposed clothing in a separate load of laundry.