



## Fact Sheet



### Purpose of the Parks

Redwood National and State Parks were established to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood forests and the prairies, streams, seashore, and woodlands with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study, and to preserve all related scenic, historical, and recreational values.

### Dates of Establishment

**Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park**  
 August 13, 1923

**Redwood National Park**  
 October 2, 1968; expanded March 27, 1978

**Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park**  
 October 26, 1925;  
 Mill Creek acreage added June 2002

**Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park**  
 June 3, 1929

*The three California state parks (see left) are located within the Redwood National Park boundaries. In May 1994, the National Park Service and California Department of Parks and Recreation signed an agreement to manage these four redwood parks cooperatively.*

### Designations

**World Heritage Site**  
 September 5, 1980

**International Biosphere Reserve**  
 June 30, 1983

### Sister Park

**Parque Nacional Alerce Costero**  
 Corporación Nacional Forestal de Chile  
*Sister Park Agreement signed September 3, 2013.*

Park-to-park exchange of information, best practices, and technical expertise in areas of forest restoration, interpretation and education, relationships with indigenous peoples, and trail/road construction and maintenance.

### Acreage

**Parklands Total: 131,983 acres**  
*Acreage does not include submerged lands and public roads.*

**Totals by County**  
 Del Norte County: 49,935 acres  
 Humboldt County: 80,843 acres

**Ancient Coast Redwood Forest: 38,982 acres**  
*This is ~35% of all ancient/old-growth redwood forests remaining in California.*

Federal: 19,640 acres  
 State: 19,342 acres

**Other Statistics**  
 Coastline: 37 miles  
 Elevation: sea level to 3,262 feet

### Superintendents

**State Parks**  
 Jeff Bomke

**National Park**  
 Stephen Prokop

### Staff

**State Personnel**  
 Peak season 2012: 20 permanent, 51 temporary

**Federal Personnel**  
 Peak season 2013: 88 permanent, 45 temporary

### Budget

**State Parks (Redwood Coast Sector)**  
 Fiscal year 2011/2012: \$2,477,000

**National Park**  
 Fiscal year 2013: \$8,230,725

### Annual Visitation

**Parklands Total: 801,944 visitors**  
*Includes visitors to both national and state parklands over the period July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012.*

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**Recreational Facilities****Developed Campgrounds**

Jedediah Smith Campground  
Mill Creek Campground  
Elk Prairie Campground  
Gold Bluffs Beach Campground

**Designated Backcountry Sites**

Little Bald Hills, Nickel Creek, DeMartin,  
Flint Ridge, Elam Creek, 44 Camp,  
Redwood Creek (dispersed)

**Trails**

Hiking: 170 miles; Horse: 44 miles; Bicycle: 54 miles

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**Natural Resources****Primary Protected Habitats**

Coast redwood forest, freshwater streams, prairies, oak woodlands, and coastal and near-shore marine environments.

**Major Rivers and Streams**

Smith River, Klamath River, Redwood Creek, Prairie Creek, and Mill Creek.

**Tall Trees**

Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), the world's tallest trees, many more than 350 feet tall and up to 2,000 years old.

**Plant Species**

816 species (621 native; 195 exotic), including the endangered beach layia (*Layia carnos*a).

**Wildlife Species**

202 native resident species include Roosevelt elk and black bear—the most commonly seen large mammals—and seven threatened species: western snowy plover, marbled murrelet, northern spotted owl, coho salmon, Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and Steller sea lion. Over 400 migratory and resident bird species have been recorded.

**Research and Management Emphasis**

Redwood Creek watershed and forest restoration to reduce impacts from timber cutting prior to national park's establishment; fire management through prescribed burning program to restore prairies and maintain old-growth forests; removal of exotic invasive species.

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**Interpretation and Education****Primary Interpretive Themes**

Ancient coast redwood ecosystem; “mosaic of habitats” (see “Primary Protected Habitats,” above); steep, highly erodible landscapes and frequent earthquakes related to local geologic forces; diverse, traditional lifeways of indigenous peoples (see “Traditional Ties,” below); development of local industries including mining, farming, ranch-

ing, fishing, and logging; living legacy of 19th and 20th century conservation movements.

**Environmental Education / Outdoor Schools**

Howland Hill Outdoor School  
Wolf Creek Education Center

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**American Indian Culture****Traditional Ties**

The Yurok, Tolowa, and Chilula people historically lived upon lands included in Redwood National and State Parks. The Chilula have assimilated into

the inland Hupa culture, east of the parks. The diverse traditional lifeways of these indigenous groups continue today.

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**Cooperating Association****Redwood Parks Association**

ph: 707-464-9150  
www.redwoodparksassociation.org

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**Headquarters & Contact Information****Redwood National and State Parks**

1111 Second Street  
Crescent City, Calif. 95531  
ph: 707-465-7335  
email: REDW\_Information@nps.gov  
web: www.nps.gov/redw

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**Visitor Centers****Hiouchi Information Center**

9 miles NE of Crescent City, Calif. on U.S. 199

**Jedediah Smith Visitor Center**

In Jedediah Smith Campground, 9 miles NE of Crescent City, Calif. on U.S. 199.

**Crescent City Information Center**

1111 Second Street, Crescent City, Calif.

**Prairie Creek Visitor Center**

6 miles north of Orick, Calif. on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway (exit off U.S. 101).

**Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center**

2 miles south of Orick, Calif. on U.S. 101.

