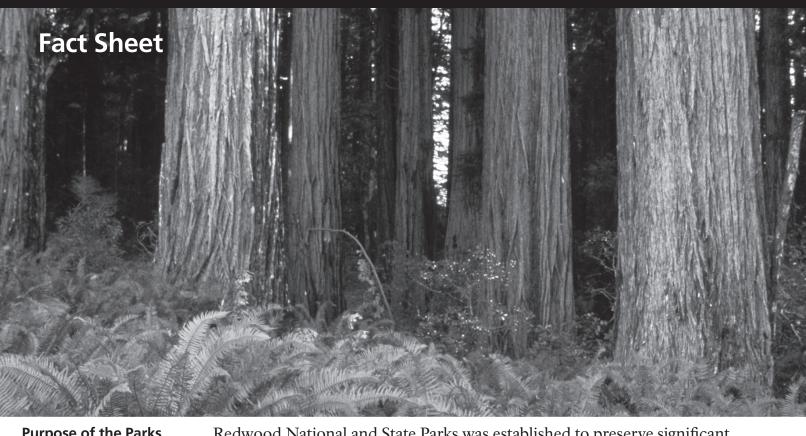
Redwood National Park Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park







Purpose of the Parks

Redwood National and State Parks was 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

Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park

October 26, 1925;

Mill Creek acreage added June 2002

Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park

June 3, 1929

Redwood National Park

October 2, 1968; expanded March 27, 1978

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

Acreage

Parklands Total: 131,983 acres

Acreage does not include submerged lands and

public roads.

Federal: 71,715 acres State: 60,268 acres

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 the world.

Federal: 19,640 acres State: 19,342 acres Coastline: 37 miles

Elevation: sea level to 3,262 feet

Superintendents

State Parks Brett Silver

Redwood National Park

Steven Mietz

Staff

State Parks

Peak season 2017: 8 permanent, 15 temporary

Redwood National Park

Peak season 2017: 88 permanent, 29 temporary

Budget

State Parks (Redwood Coast Sector)

State Parklands (Fiscal year 2016/2017)

Fiscal year 2017: \$660,000

+1,000,000 visitors

Redwood National Park Fiscal year 2017: \$9,048,000

Redwood National Park (2017)

445,000 visitors

Economic Contribution

Annual Visitation

Redwood National and State Parks (2016)

Visitation generated \$90 million in spending in local communities and directly supported 900 jobs.

Redwood National Park (2016)

Visitation generated \$34 million in spending in local communities and directly supported 548 jobs.

Sister Park

In 2013, Redwood National Park signed a Sister Park Agreement with Parque National Alerce Costero in Chile. The parks have similar ecologic, historical and cultural relationships to the lands being managed.

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, Ossagon Creek, Miners Ridge, Elam Creek, 44 Camp

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

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, some 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 carnosa*).

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

Committed to watershed-scale restoration of damaged landscapes. River 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.

Interpretation and Education

Primary Interpretive Themes

Ancient coast redwood ecosystem; "mosaic of habitats"; highly erodible landscapes and dramatic local geologic forces; diverse, traditional lifeways of indigenous peoples; development of local industries including mining, farming, ranching, fishing; logging legacy; 20th century conservation movements.

Environmental Education / Outdoor Schools

Howland Hill Outdoor School Wolf Creek Education Center

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.

Cooperating Association

Redwood Parks Conservancy

ph: 707-464-9150

www.redwoodparksconservancy.org

Headquarters & Contact Information

Redwood National and State Parks

1111 Second Street Crescent City, Calif. 95531

ph: 707-465-7335

email: REDW_Information@nps.gov

www.nps.gov/redw

Visitor Centers

Hiouchi Visitor 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.



