



Fact Sheet

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	<p>Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park August 13, 1923</p> <p>Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park October 26, 1925; Mill Creek acreage added June 2002</p> <p>Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park June 3, 1929</p>	<p>Redwood National Park October 2, 1968; expanded March 27, 1978</p> <p><i>In May 1994, the National Park Service and California Department of Parks and Recreation signed an agreement to manage these four redwood parks cooperatively.</i></p>
Designations	<p>World Heritage Site September 5, 1980</p>	<p>International Biosphere Reserve June 30, 1983</p>
Acreage	<p>Parklands Total: 131,983 acres <i>Acreage does not include submerged lands and public roads.</i></p> <p>Federal: 71,715 acres State: 60,268 acres Del Norte County: 49,935 acres Humboldt County: 80,843 acres</p>	<p>Ancient Coast Redwood Forest: 38,982 acres <i>This is ~35% of all ancient/old-growth redwood forests remaining in the world.</i></p> <p>Federal: 19,640 acres State: 19,342 acres Coastline: 37 miles Elevation: sea level to 3,262 feet</p>
Superintendents	<p>State Parks Brett Silver</p>	<p>Redwood National Park Steven Mietz</p>
Staff	<p>State Parks Peak season 2017: 8 permanent, 15 temporary</p>	<p>Redwood National Park Peak season 2017: 88 permanent, 29 temporary</p>
Budget	<p>State Parks (Redwood Coast Sector) Fiscal year 2017: \$660,000</p>	<p>Redwood National Park Fiscal year 2017: \$9,048,000</p>
Annual Visitation	<p>State Parklands (Fiscal year 2016/2017) +1,000,000 visitors</p>	<p>Redwood National Park (2017) 445,000 visitors</p>
Economic Contribution	<p>Redwood National and State Parks (2016) Visitation generated \$90 million in spending in local communities and directly supported 900 jobs.</p>	<p>Redwood National Park (2016) Visitation generated \$34 million in spending in local communities and directly supported 548 jobs.</p>

Sister Park

In 2013, Redwood National Park signed a Sister Park Agreement with Parque Nacional 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.

