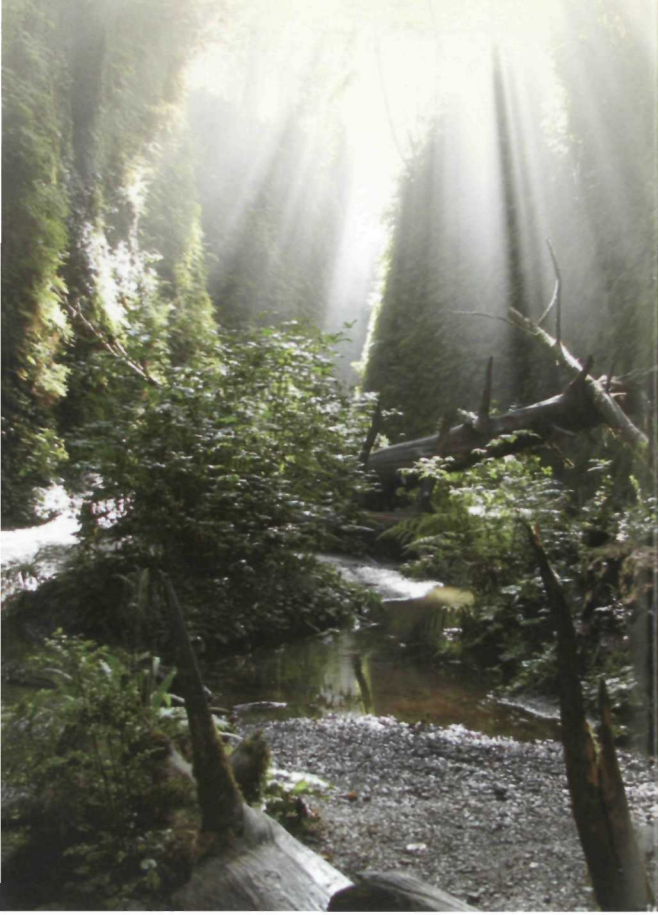


*In Fern Canyon,
earth-fragrant morning
mists silence the lush
greenery, while distant
bird songs blend with the
rippling sounds of nearby
Home Creek.*



Our Mission

The mission of California State Parks is to provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.



California State Parks supports equal access. Prior to arrival, visitors with disabilities who need assistance should contact the park at (707) 465-7335. This publication is available in alternate formats by contacting:

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

P.O. Box 942896

Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

For information call: (800) 777-0369.

(916) 653-6995, outside the U.S.

711, TTY relay service

www.parks.ca.gov

Discover the many states of California.™



SaveTheRedwoods.org/csp

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park

127011 Newton B. Drury Parkway

Orick, CA 95555

(707) 465-7335

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Cover photo courtesy of Save The Redwoods Photo Archives

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park



Redwood National
and State Parks



A long California's rocky north coast, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park offers sandy beaches and open meadows grazed by herds of Roosevelt elk. Ferns appear



to flow like a green waterfall down steep canyon walls, and old-growth redwoods stand in primeval majesty.

Summer brings morning fog, which usually burns off by midday. Winter rains bring needed water to the redwoods and ferns.

PARK HISTORY

Native California Indians

Yurok people have lived in and around today's Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park for generations. The temperate climate and abundant wildlife of the north coast promoted a culturally rich way of life that continues today. Yurok people built villages of redwood planks along major waterways. Traveling by dugout canoe, they fished for salmon. They also hunted elk, deer and other small game and gathered plants.

In 1850, when gold was found near today's Fern Canyon, the Yurok people were overwhelmed by an influx of settlers. Conflict over the land took many forms. The native people were hunted down; any who survived the attacks were forced onto reservations. Newly introduced diseases further decimated their numbers.

Today, the Yurok have made a remarkable recovery. As the most populous tribe in California, nearly 5,500 Yurok live in Humboldt and Del Norte counties. Tribal members are building a future by revitalizing their ancestral language and traditions based on customs of the past.

Settling the North Coast

The first marine explorers along the Humboldt-Del Norte coast were Spaniard Bartolome Ferrello in 1543, Englishman Sir Francis Drake in 1579, and Spaniard Sebastian Vizcaíno in 1602. The first shore landing, near Trinidad Head, was made by Bruno Hezeta and Juan Bodega in 1775.

In May 1850, miners crossing today's Gold Bluffs Beach saw bits of gold in the sand. Removing the gold proved too laborious, so the prospectors moved on.

*Yurok plank houses near Trinidad
Illustration by J. Goldsborough Bruff
ca. 1851*



However, settlers needed raw materials to build their homes and towns. By the 1890s, several short-line railroads and steam donkeys had helped create a boom in commercial logging. Lumber quickly became the west's top industry—Eureka alone had nine sawmills.

By the end of the 19th century, farms, ranches and dairies had been developed along the north coast. Today, several of these historical dairies remain a vital part of the north coast's economy.

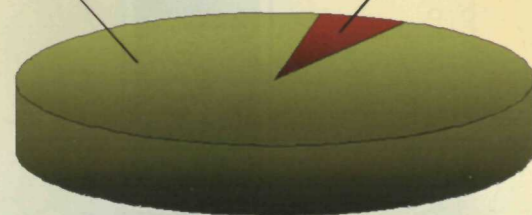
Conservation and State Parks

Between 1880 and the early 1900s, thousands of acres of old-growth redwoods had disappeared; in many areas, the trees had been cut to the bare ground.

Alarmed, conservationists established the Save the Redwoods League in 1918 to

The Coast Redwood

2,000,000 acres
118,000 acres



Original coast redwood habitat
Remaining older and old-growth redwoods

DID YOU KNOW?

- ▲ The coast redwood is the tallest living thing on earth.
- ▲ Fossils show that relatives of today's coast redwoods thrived in the Jurassic Era 160 million years ago.
- ▲ About five percent of the world's old-growth redwoods exist today.
- ▲ More than 95 percent of the world's old-growth redwoods are in California.
- ▲ Of those older and old-growth redwoods still in existence, about 80 percent are protected in parks and reserves.

protect the groves, obtaining donations from lumber companies and concerned citizens. The League and the State of California were able to buy thousands of acres adjoining Prairie Creek. By 1923, some of the grandest old-growth tree stands on the planet had been acquired by the State.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a national work program, began during the Great Depression of the 1930s. CCC members built themselves a camp at Elk Prairie, where they lived while building the present visitor center, trail system, campground and picnic facilities.

Redwood National and State Parks

In October 1968, the National Park Service (NPS) created Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt counties. In 1994, NPS and California State Parks agreed to co-manage four parks: Del Norte Coast, Prairie Creek and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks, and Redwood National Park. Both entities agreed that managing the parks together would ensure commitment to greater protection and preservation of more than 105,000 acres of redwood forest.

On September 5, 1980, the United Nations designated Redwood National and State Parks as a World Heritage Site and International Biosphere Reserve.

NATURAL HISTORY

Coast redwoods have existed along the north coast for about 20 million years. Ever-present coastal fog meets about one-

third of their annual water needs. Experts fear that Earth's changing climate endangers the redwoods' survival as temperatures increase and coastal fog diminishes. The redwoods and the "soil mats" of leaf litter that collect in the redwood canopy support a variety of other plants and animals.

Coast Douglas-fir also grows among the Sitka spruce, tanoaks, oaks, rhododendrons and azaleas.

Fern Canyon

This spectacular, shady canyon's 50-foot walls, draped with seven kinds of ferns, resemble a hanging garden. Prairie Creek's Fern Canyon is draped in mounds of five-finger, deer, lady, sword and chain ferns. The canyon's restful quiet is broken only by far-off bird songs and the distant sound of breaking waves.

Wildlife

Many species—including brown bats, red squirrels, black bears and even coyotes—feed on berries.

In this deep, rich soil, salamanders and slugs thrive. Mountain lions, coyotes and bobcats hunt at night for black-tailed deer, elk and small game.

Endangered marbled murrelets (closely related to puffins) nest in old-growth redwood trees. Since corvids (crows, ravens and jays) prey upon murrelet eggs and chicks, do not feed wildlife or drop food or scraps.



Northern red-legged frog

Double-crested and pelagic cormorants, common murres and surf scoters can be seen off the coast, while federally threatened Western snowy plovers, gulls, great blue herons, and peregrine falcons fly along Gold Bluffs Beach.

Western garter snakes, northern red-legged frogs and rough-skinned newts are common. Look for Pacific gray whales and dolphins offshore. California sea lions, harbor seals and Steller sea lions lie on rocks just off the coast.

Roosevelt Elk

Boyes Prairie, commonly used by one of the park's elk herds, is closed to visitors. For your safety and that of the elk, do not veer off any trails while hiking or cycling.

Once teetering on the brink of extinction, the Roosevelt elk now thrive in their habitat. During the elks' mating season—six weeks from August to October—the air resounds with the calls of bulls challenging each other for mating rights. Bull elk and cows with calves can be extremely dangerous.

Approaching elk is not only hazardous, it is also against state law. When taking pictures, please stay on trails, use a telephoto lens or purchase postcards at park headquarters.

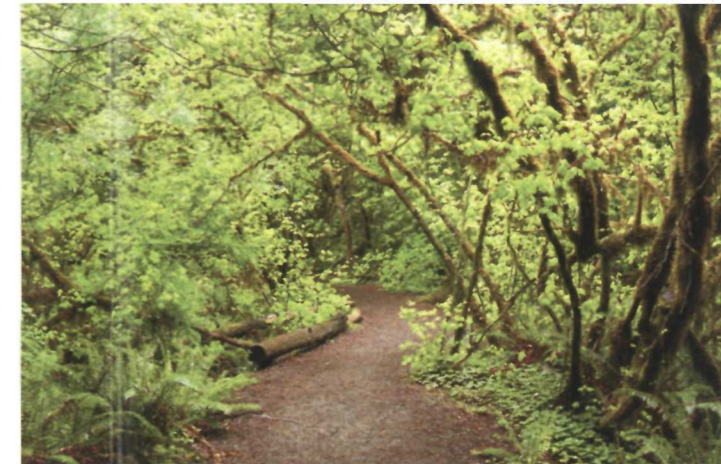
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Trails—The park has about 75 miles of trails rated from Very Easy to Strenuous. See the "Trails" chart on the map for details.



Photo courtesy of Brian Reub

Roosevelt elk roam free in the park meadows.



Be kind to the forest and stay on the trails.

Camping—Elk Prairie Campground has 75 family sites and hike/bike sites. For reservations, call (800) 444-7275 or visit www.parks.ca.gov. Gold Bluffs Beach Campground has 26 tent or RV sites, and three non-reservable environmental sites. RVs more than eight feet wide or 24 feet long may not use Davison Road or Coastal Drive. No hookups or sanitation stations are available. Call (707) 488-2171 for camping updates.

ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

Camping—Elk Prairie has three generally accessible sites, restrooms, showers and travel paths. Gold Bluffs Beach sites are on hard-packed dirt and gravel.

Trails—**Big Tree Trail:** 0.3 mile. Trailhead north of Big Tree lot. Roadside parking.

Prairie Creek Trail: 1.5 miles. Trailhead off Newton B. Drury Parkway.

Revelation Trail: 0.25 mile, interpretive; accommodates visually impaired users. For accessibility updates and details, visit <http://access.parks.ca.gov>.

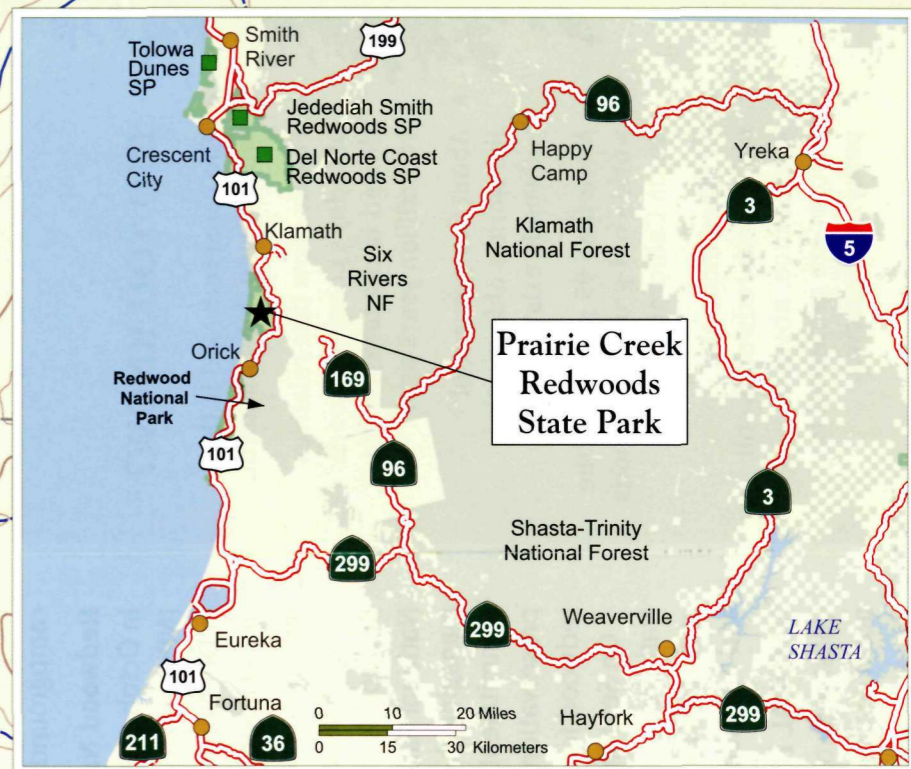
NEARBY STATE PARKS

- Patrick's Point State Park
4150 Patrick's Point Dr., Trinidad 95570
(707) 677-3570
- Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP, 7 miles south of Crescent City off Highway 101
(707) 465-7335
- Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP
1111 Second St. (Visitor Center)
Crescent City 95531 (707) 465-7335

PLEASE REMEMBER

- Dogs must be on a leash no more than six feet long and must be confined to a tent or vehicle at night. Except for service animals, pets are not allowed on trails.
- Natural and cultural artifacts are protected by law and may not be disturbed.
- Never approach elk or other wild animals.
- Do not feed wildlife. Keep a clean camp; store food and scented items in lockers.
- All firearms are prohibited.
- Help keep your park clean and litter free. If you bring it in, take it back out.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park



Legend

- State Park Boundary
- State Wilderness Area
- National Park Service
- Major Road
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Accessible Trail (Hike Only)
- Trail: Hiking
- Trail: Hike and Bike
- Accessible Feature
- Campground
- Primitive Campground
- Environmental Camp
- Restroom
- Shower
- Visitor Center/ Ranger Station
- Picnic Area
- Campfire Center
- Parking

TRAILS	MI.	DIFFICULTY	DRURY PARKWAY MILE MARKER
Ah Pah Interpretive Trail	0.4	Easy	133.5
Big Tree Trail	2	Easy	
Brown Creek Trail	1.2	Easy	129.00
California Real Estate Assn (CREA) Trail	1.9	Moderate	130.17
Campfire Center Trail	0.7	Easy	
Carruthers Cove Trail	1.0	Strenuous	
Cathedral Trees Trail	1.4	Moderate	127.27
Circle Trail	0.3	Very easy	127.96
Clintonia Trail	1.4	Moderate	
Coastal Trail	11.4	Easy	
Davison Trail	2.8	Moderate	
Elk Prairie Trail	1.3	Easy	
Fern Canyon Loop	0.5	Easy	
5-minute Trail	0.1	Very easy	
Foothill Trail	2.2	Moderate	
Friendship Ridge Trail	2.8	Moderate	
Hope Creek Trail	1.6	Moderate	132.74
James Irvine Trail	4.5	Easy	
Little Creek Trail	1.0	Easy	131.9
Miner's Ridge Trail	4.1	Moderate	
Moorman Pond Trail	0.3	Easy	
Nature Trail	0.3	Easy	
Ossagon Trail	1.6	Moderate	132.74
Prairie Creek Trail	4.3	Easy	130.19
Revelation Trail	0.3	Very easy	
Rhododendron Trail	7.8	Moderate	130.54
South Fork Trail	0.9	Strenuous	129.0
Streelow Creek Trail	2.1	Easy	
Ten Taypo Trail	2.0	Easy/Strenuous	
Trillium Falls Trail	2.3	Moderate	Davison Rd.
West Ridge Trail	6.8	Moderate	
Zigzag 1 Trail	0.5	Strenuous	129.37
Zigzag 2 Trail	0.5	Strenuous	130.54

This park receives support in part through the nonprofit Redwood Parks Association
 1111 Second Street
 Crescent City, CA 95531
 (707) 465-9150
www.redwoodparksassociation.org

