

WELCOME

We cherish the tranquility of a towering redwood grove and enough of us have been inspired by this experience to lead efforts to save these ancient forests. Great challenges remain and parks will become even more valuable as we enter the next century with an ever-growing population.

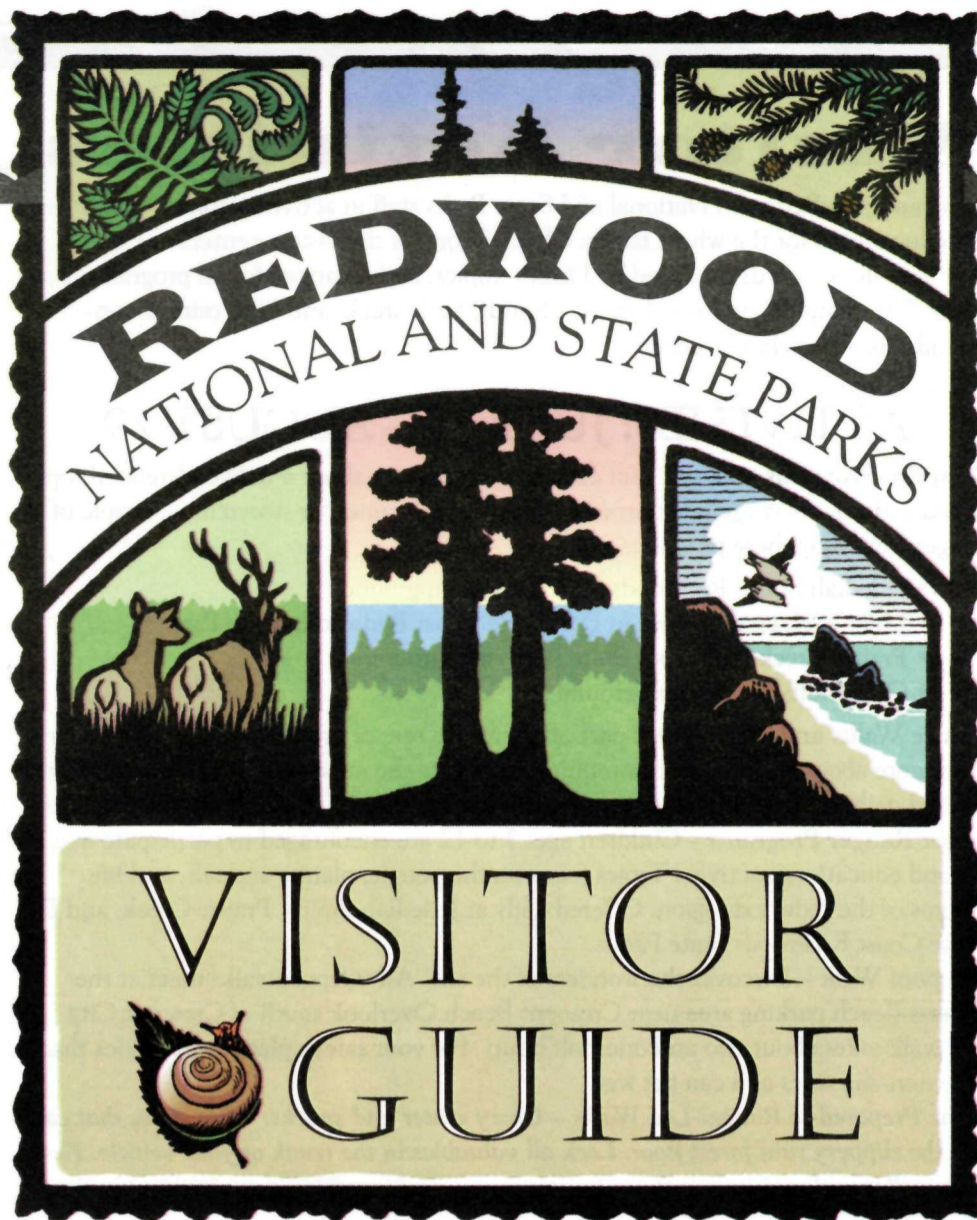
The movement to preserve the redwoods took shape more than 75 years ago when Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park was established and culminated in 1968 when Congress created Redwood National Park. Join us in paying tribute to both of these remarkable achievements.

Beginning in 1994, the National Park Service and the California State Parks agreed to cooperatively manage four parks — Redwood National Park, Prairie Creek, Jedediah Smith, and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks — as one to provide maximum resource protection and the best possible visitor services. The Redwood National and State Parks form a World Heritage Site and are part of the California Coast Ranges Biosphere Reserve, designations that reflect worldwide recognition that these resources are irreplaceable and must be safeguarded.

Whether your adventures include hiking on the many miles of park trails or enjoying a tidepool walk with a ranger, please remember to be a thoughtful protector. Take inspiration and memories. Leave only footprints.

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State Parks Superintendent

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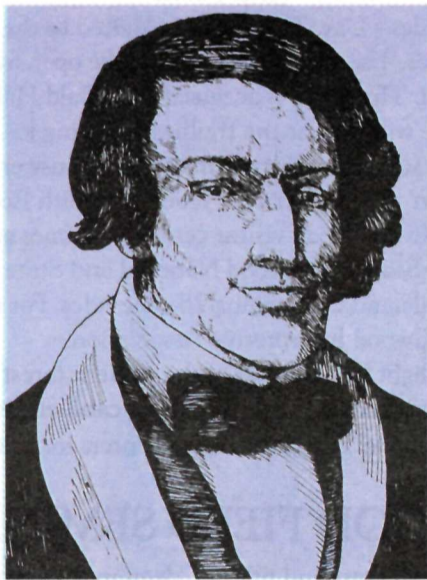


S U M M E R E D I T I O N 1 9 9 9

Jedediah Smith's 200th Birthday

Jedediah Strong Smith was born on January 6, 1799, in Bainbridge, New York. In 1822 he began an eight-year stay in the West, first as a recruit in the Ashley Fur Company of St. Louis trapping beaver on the upper Missouri River, then as a leader of trapping parties, and finally as a partner in two successful fur companies. He is credited with being the first European-American to visit the redwood coast.

Smith was clean-shaven, thin, about six feet tall, with blue eyes. After a grizzly bear attack in 1823 that destroyed part of his face and



almost tore off his ear, he wore his hair long to hide the scars. He was quiet, religious (his companions called him the Bible Toter), he used no tobacco, little alcohol, was not profane, and was intelligent, courageous, stern,

austere, and humorless.

He rediscovered South Pass, one of the easier routes over the Rockies that later became the gateway for travelers to Oregon, Utah, and California. Smith was the first to reach the Mexican settlements in California from the Great Salt Lake, the first to travel the length of California and to cross the

Sierra Nevada, the first to cross the arid Nevada desert to the Great Salt Lake, and the first to reach the Pacific Ocean from the upper Sacramento Valley. He survived several major incidents of the American fur trade, among them the Arikara defeat on the upper Missouri in 1823, and the Mojave disaster in 1827 when 10 of his 19 men were killed while crossing the Colorado River near Needles, California.

In April of 1828, he and 19 others with 250 horses and mules began their historic journey from the vicinity of Red Bluff in the Sacramento Valley to the shores of the Pacific Ocean just south of present-day Crescent City. The two-month trip over the Coast Mountain Range was harrowing. His journal on May 28, 1828, read: "In consequence of the hills which came in close and precipitous to the river I was obliged to ascend on to a range of hills and follow along their summits which was very difficult particularly as a dense fog rendered it almost impossible to select the best route. From all appearances I came to the conclusion that I must move in again towards the coast." On June 14 he camped on Elk Creek near what is now known as Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks, and then continued to head north along the coast. On June 23, 1828, Smith's journal read: "The Low land along the shore and in the valleys covered with high breaks and has some Miry springs. In the course of the day one Mule gave out and another ran back on the trail." Several weeks later, near the Umpqua River, 16 out of the 20 men in the party were killed during a conflict with members of the Kelawatset tribe. Smith and the three other survivors made their way to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River and then back to settlements in the East.

On May 27, 1831, Jedediah Smith was on a trapping and trading trip to Santa Fe when he was killed by Comanches on the Cimarron River in southwestern Kansas. He was 32, already one of America's great western explorers.

Special events celebrating his life and 200th birthday will be held at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park on July 9, 10, and 11. See page 2 of this guide for further information.



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 www.nps.gov/redw/

For camping reservations call:
 (800) 444-7275

Visitor Activities

Come and join Redwood National and State Parks staff in activities that are both fun and educational for the whole family. Check at one of the visitor centers or campground bulletin boards for scheduled times, topics, and locations for all programs listed below. The campfire circles at Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie campgrounds are wheelchair accessible.

ACTIVITIES: JUNE 19 – AUGUST 29

Campfire Programs – Here's your chance! Learn more about a redwood-related topic. Varied activities may include narrated slides, music, games, or storytelling. People of all ages can enjoy these programs given at:

- Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park campground
- Mill Creek campground in Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park
- Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park campground
- Gold Bluffs Beach campground

Nature Walks and Talks – Be a part of the forest, sea, or prairie lands. Join a ranger to learn more about the natural communities in one of the most diverse areas of the world. Offered daily at various locations and times near Hiouchi, Crescent City, and Orick.

Junior Ranger Programs – Children ages 7 to 12 are encouraged to participate in a fun and educational activity. Topics focus on the people, plants, animals, and life systems of the redwood region. Offered daily at Jedediah Smith, Prairie Creek, and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks.

Tidepool Walk – Discover the wonders of the sea! All tidepool walks meet at the Enderts Beach parking area near Crescent Beach Overlook south of Crescent City. The walk takes about two and one-half hours. For your safety, please wear shoes that have non-slip soles and can get wet.

Come Prepared to Ranger-Led Walks – Carry water and snacks. Wear shoes that can grip the slippery rain forest floor. Lock all valuables in the trunk of your vehicle. Keep your wallet with you.

SPECIAL EVENTS

JUNE 5 – Gourmet Tour at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Guided hike and edible journey through the redwood forest. For more information contact North Coast Redwood Interpretive Association at (707) 464-6101, ext. 5300.

JULY 9, 10, 11 – Celebrate Jedediah Smith's 200th birthday with a variety of skills, crafts, and music. There will be flint knapping, brain tanning, fire starting, and scrimshaw demonstrations, and authentic period costumes and dwellings. Check at one of the five visitor centers for details.

AUGUST 21 – Banana Slug Derby and 75th Anniversary Celebration at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. The park's annual slimy slug race is just one of the activities surrounding the 75th anniversary bash.

AUGUST 25 – NPS Founder's Day. The public is invited to the Tall Trees Grove to see the world's tallest trees. The access road gate will be open from 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. with no permits required. The grove is accessed from Bald Hills Road just north of Orick. A ranger-led hike will start at the trailhead parking lot at 10 A.M. Rangers will be on hand until 4 P.M. to provide information and answer questions.

SEPTEMBER 18 – Jammin' at Jed. Join us at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park for music along the Smith River. Check visitor centers for times and talent.

OCTOBER 9 – Discovery Ride in Redwood National and State Parks. Enjoy the park on bicycle for easy 10-mile and challenging 28-mile rides. For more information, contact North Coast Redwood Interpretive Association.

DECEMBER 11 – Candlelight Celebration of the ancient forest at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Experience the redwoods by candlelight. Short walk and program are free to the public. Check at visitor centers for time.

REDWOOD FIELD SEMINARS

Ancient forests, colorful grassland prairies, deep rock canyons, and backwater marshes – these are your classroom for a day. For more than 20 years, Redwood Field Seminars have paired subject-matter experts with small groups of amateur naturalists for concentrated and personal day-long field trips. Redwood Natural History Association, a non-profit partner in the park's education programs, directs the seminars.

This season's scheduled seminar subjects include tidepools, wildflowers, Roosevelt elk, mountain lions, natural history and geology of the rivers by kayak, and human and cultural history, past and present. One additional seminar, watershed restoration, is geared toward a professional audience.

Each course takes an integrated approach to using science to make sense of the grand landscape. Ask at a visitor center for detailed information. Pre-registration is required and there is a fee for each course. To be added to the mailing list, call (707) 464-6101, ext. 5095.

Join Our Redwood Community — Volunteer in the Parks

You can share your skills and education, help preserve the redwood community, and even learn something new as a Volunteer in the Parks. Previous experience often is not necessary. Training and uniforms are provided. Dorm-style housing or trailer hookups may be available. Ask a ranger how you can get involved or call the Volunteer Coordinator at (707) 464-6101 ext. 5031 to obtain an information packet and application.



A Plan for the Parks

Should there be a new visitor center at Redwood National and State Parks? Should portions of the parks be designated wilderness? How and when should watershed restoration be completed within the disturbed lands of the parks? These and other questions will be answered when the final General Management Plan, which will guide management for these parks for the next 15 to 20 years, is approved in the fall of 1999.

In 1996 a mailing to more than 500 groups and individuals announced the start of the plan, explained the planning steps, and described the purpose of the parks. Public meetings, held in several communities near the parks, led to identifying issues and the development of management alternatives. Four public meetings were held during September in the North Coast region to review and comment on the draft plan, which was released in August 1998. Interest was high, with almost 600 people providing written comments.

The new plan will provide strategies to achieve a variety of objectives, such as protecting park resources through watershed restoration efforts, pursuing a second-growth forest management program, maintaining collaborative relationships with local communities and tribes, and developing a comprehensive trail system.

Celebrating the Smith River

The Smith River begins high in the Siskiyou Mountains and flows through the northern part of the parks. Named for explorer Jedediah Smith, it is the last and largest undammed river in California. Its year-round clarity and blue green water, streamside old-growth redwood groves, and world class fishery make it stand out among North Coast rivers. Join us in exploring the natural wonders of the Smith River.

A Rocky Start

The Smith River basin began forming when dinosaurs roamed the earth, about 200 million years ago, during the late Jurassic. The landscape is a product of the head-on collision between two large tectonic plates.

Sand, mud, and gravel, washed by rivers out to sea, settled into thick blankets on the area of the sea bottom known as the Gorda oceanic plate. As the Gorda plate moved eastward and downward like a large conveyor belt, it slid under the edge of the North American plate (now part of the western coastline of our continent). The North American plate acted like a bulldozer blade and scraped off slivers of ocean floor sediments, pieces of a volcanic island arc (similar to a chain of volcanic islands), and slices of oceanic crust. These scraped-off materials were added to the western edge of the North American plate to form the land and rocks that would later become the Smith River basin.

The geology of the Smith River controls the character and topography of the river and plays a significant role in the local distribution of coast redwoods. Most of the Smith River

watershed lies within the Klamath Mountains whose harder rocks form prominent, high ridge tops heavily forested with Douglas-fir and hardwoods. The river then flows westward from the Klamath Mountains to the softer rocks of the Franciscan Assemblage, more recent ocean-floor sediments that were scraped off and added

and on its banks rise the world's tallest trees. How do they all live together? Life along and above this beautiful stream is entirely interconnected.

RIPARIAN LIFE • Riparian means located along a stream, but what makes a riparian zone significant? Flooding! The frequency and energy of

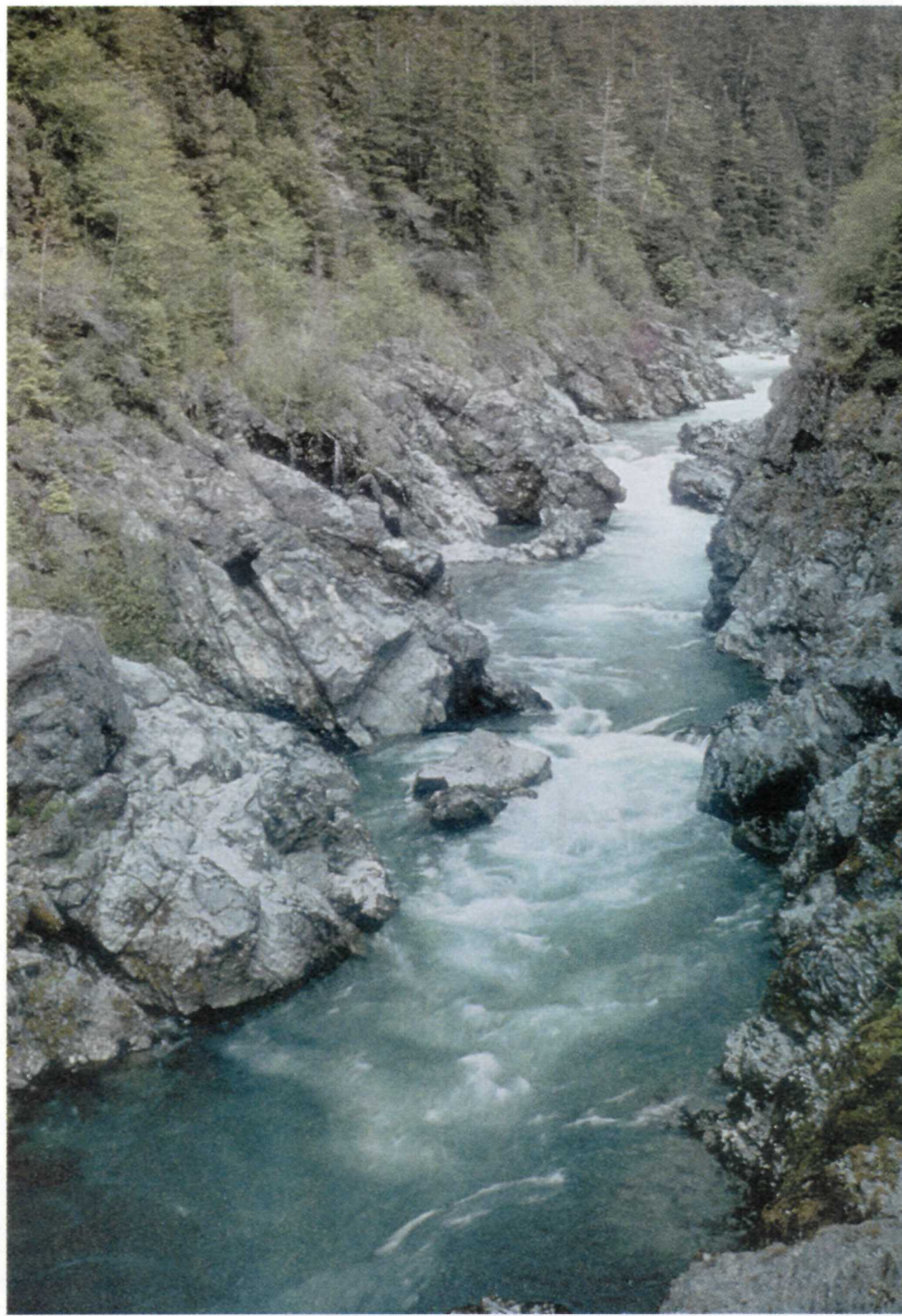


PHOTO BY SUSAN CALLA



Big-leaf maple

to the edge of the continent. Near the coast, the Franciscan rocks form low subdued hills, the river channel becomes wider, and streambanks are lower and prone to erosion. The change to Franciscan is marked by the sudden appearance of giant redwood trees. Franciscan rocks support the tallest trees in the world! Read on to find out more about Smith River life and why the coast redwood thrives here.

By the Beautiful Stream

The Smith River teems with trout, willows, and slippery salamanders,

flooding in the Smith River created its riparian zones, defined by a variety of streamside vegetation. Willows usually grow near and in the active stream channel where flooding is frequent and violent enough to strip away all other vegetation. Willows easily resprout on these banks and grow vigorously, but not very tall. Because willows need lots of light, it would be hard for them to compete farther up the bank where vegetation grows thickly.

Taller big-leaf maples and red alder grow where there is less frequent violent flooding. They live longer than



willows but also require abundant light to mature, so they grow where floods have made gaps in the vegetation. In this zone will be dense understory vegetation—a good place to find berries.

Farther back from the stream, on higher alluvial terraces, are redwoods. Redwoods, such as those in the Stout Grove, need the fine alluvium (dust-size silt) brought in by low-energy flooding. Alluvium retains moisture and releases nutrients throughout the rainless summer. The redwoods here are superlative giants, even among redwoods, because of exceptional soils.



Del Norte salamander

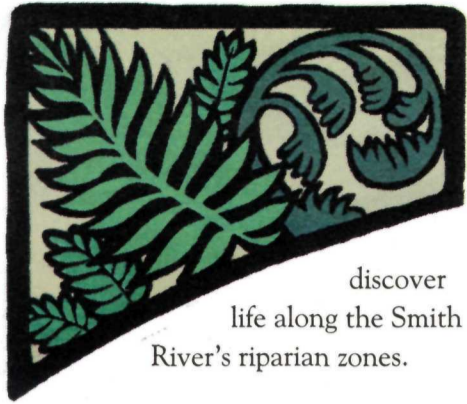
INTERCONNECTED LIFE • The beautiful broad leaves of willows, maples, and alders not only create beautiful colors in autumn, but also fall into the Smith River and become an important part of the aquatic food chain. Fallen leaves become food for caddisfly and dragonfly larvae and many other invertebrates, which in turn are eaten by larger animals, including steelhead and cutthroat trout, and birds like the dipper.

The trees provide shade for the stream to keep it cool and livable for juvenile fish. Logs in the stream provide shelter for migrating fish and eels. High above the streams, the canopies of these trees serve as foraging and nesting habitat for a variety of resident and migrating songbirds. Along the riparian corridor berry bushes produce abundant fruit relished by birds and mammals alike.

Giant redwoods provide special habitat, too. The marbled murrelet, a small, rare seabird, and the arboreal clouded salamander find shelter amongst the ferns and lichens growing on high redwood branches.

Join a ranger on a guided walk to

Continued on next page ...



discover life along the Smith River's riparian zones.

Something's Fishy

In the Smith River's aquamarine waters swim Chinook and coho salmon, and cutthroat and steelhead trout. These are anadromous fish, those that migrate from the ocean in

populations are undergoing review to see if they warrant listing. Their decline can be attributed to land-use activities that diminished their habitat and to over-harvesting.

If you fish, consult the California Department of Fish and Game Sport-fishing Regulations. Be aware of special closures and bag limits before fishing, and practice catch-and-release fishing to ensure the continued survival of this world-class fishery.

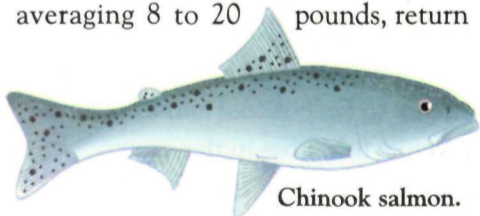


Cutthroat trout.



Steelhead trout going upstream.

the fall and winter to spawn in fresh water. After hatching, the juveniles reside in the river, its tributaries, and estuary, before migrating to the ocean as smolts. Residence time varies: Chinook stay less than a year, coho remain one year, and trout can vary from one to three years while some rainbow and cutthroat trout never migrate to the ocean. After spending several years in the ocean, the adults, averaging 8 to 20 pounds, return



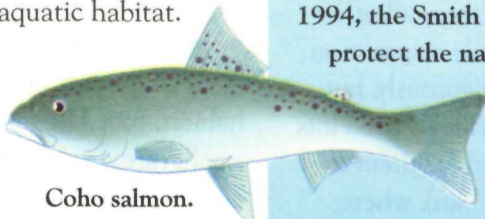
Chinook salmon.

to their native stream. The state steelhead record, 27 pounds and 4 ounces, came from the Smith River.

The Smith River contains more than 250 miles of aquatic habitat.

However, present salmon and trout populations are well below historic levels.

Coho salmon have been designated a threatened species and the region's salmon and trout



Coho salmon.

A Wild and Scenic Riverway

In the 1960s the country awoke to the understanding that our rivers were being dammed, dredged, diked, diverted, and degraded at an alarming rate. To moderate our tendency to alter pristine waterways, Congress created the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 1968. With this act, the Smith River, its ecosystem and cultural heritage, became one of the protected rivers of America.

Just east of the parks, the Smith River National Recreation Area, administered by the USDA Forest Service encompasses over 300,000 acres. Established in 1994, the Smith River NRA helps protect the natural and cultural

resources of the area and provides recreational opportunities. Activities such as hiking, kayaking, and steelhead fishing bring many people back to the sparkling waters of the Smith year after year.

THE TOLOWA

The Tolowa are Indians of the Smith River. They are many things: tideland collectors, riverine fisherman, redwood dugout builders, and feudal warriors.

The lower portion of the Smith River is included in the traditional territory of the Tolowa Indians. In the late 1820s, when Jedediah Smith entered this part of the state, the Tolowa spent most of the year in a few villages along or close to the coast. Their larger area included all of the lands along the coast between the Winchuck River in Oregon and Wilson Creek south of Crescent City, as well as lands extending inland some 15 to 30 miles.

The Tolowa speak an Athabascan language closely related to the language spoken by the Tututni in Oregon. Much of their material culture—plank houses, highly valued strings of dentalium-shell beads, horn and bone carved items, and redwood dugout canoes—they shared with California neighbors the Hupa, Yurok, Karuk, and Wiyot.

From their dugout canoes the Tolowa fished for salmon and hunted sea lions, and at low tide they scoured the shoreline for clams and mussels. Near shore and in the forest, they hunted waterfowl, elk, and rabbits, and collected berries and acorns.

Today, the Tolowa number perhaps a thousand people distributed among three groups: the Smith River and Elk Valley Rancherias, and the Tolowa Nation. Many carry on traditional ceremonies and activities such as hunting and fishing, basketweaving and other arts and crafts, and speak the native language.

For additional information about the Indian people of northwestern California, look for a copy of the brochure *Living in a Well-Ordered World* at one of the visitor centers.



Polly Albert, shown here, was a Tolowa basketmaker. Tolowa Indians continue traditions in crafts, hunting, fishing, and in speaking their native language.

Watershed Restoration Underway

During your visit to Redwood National and State Parks, you can get a first-hand look at how heavy equipment is used to heal the unstable slopes caused by past logging practices and roads. When storms saturate these slopes, major landslides occur and can destroy ancient and recovering forests, salmon and steelhead spawning areas, and pools critical for the survival of aquatic life.

In 1978, Redwood National Park was expanded to include extensively logged lands in Redwood Creek basin. The goal of the watershed rehabilitation program that was implemented at the time is to restore natural watershed processes. Restoration begins with removing roads. Bulldozers and excavators remove culverts, re-exposing



National Park Service employees restore nature's original landscape.

the original streambeds. They also take out road fill, uncovering the original topsoil. With the natural shape of the streams and hillsides restored, workers scatter woody debris to reduce surface erosion, add organic matter to the soil, and provide cover for smaller wildlife. Within a few months, native redwood forest species establish themselves on the finished slopes, and within a few years the forest is re-established.

You can view a restored landscape along the Ah Pah Trail at milepost 133.50 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway. The half-mile interpretive trail has displays of the road before, during, and after restoration work.

A hike up Redwood Creek between Forty-four Creek and Bridge Creek reveals the recently removed logging road that followed the west bank of Redwood Creek. This work began in 1997 and will continue into October 1999. In this area you can see and hear work in progress. For your safety, please heed all warning signs and stay out of closed areas.

Old-growth forest ecosystems of the Pacific Northwest are dominated by large conifers which range in age from 250 to beyond a thousand years. Twenty-five conifer species are in these forests. In southeast Alaska and coastal British Columbia, Sitka spruce tends to be dominant; Douglas-fir in Oregon, Washington State and inland B.C.; and the stately coast redwood, largest of all, in northern California.

Younger forests share some characteristics with old-growth woodlands; however, only in old-growth forests are all of the following features present at the same time.

- **Large living trees and a multi-layered canopy.** Old and younger trees grow together in a mixture of species. The larger trees, 200 feet tall or more, have wind-damaged tops and relatively few large branches and thick growth of mosses and lichen harboring many insects, birds, and small mammals. The huge trunks often survive fires, for they are reservoirs, which hold thousands of gallons of water protected by thick bark. The uneven canopy is efficient at trapping moisture, even from thin fog during drier seasons. Bacteria living on the leaves of certain lichen capture nitrogen, essential for plant growth, from the atmosphere.

- **Large standing snags.** Dead snags may remain standing for more than 200 years. As their branches slough off, sunlight can reach the forest floor and allow species that require light, such as Douglas-fir, to germinate. Insects and woodpeckers open up the dead wood, providing habitat for many other species. In turn, these creatures become food for the northern spotted owl, marten, black bear, and other larger predators.

- **Large down trees.** Logs, 50 tons per acre or more in stands of Douglas-fir crisscross the forest floor, helping to hold steep soils in place. Over a period of 200 to 500 years, as the logs decay, dozens of species of insects, birds, and mammals use them for shelter or food. All this activity helps raise concentrations of nutrients such as phosphorous and nitrogen in the rotting wood, and the rootlets of nearby live trees tap them for food. Like live trees, down logs can hold extraordinary amounts of water. Often rotten sapwood from such logs can be wrung out like a sponge.

- **Large fallen trees in streams.** Old-growth forests shape their streams in complex ways. Fallen trees lie in random patterns in small headwater streams. Since run-off is not powerful enough to dislodge them, such logs form semipermanent "staircases" that hold woody debris long enough for 70 percent of it to be processed as food and shelter by insects and bacteria. Fish benefit from the pool-forming ability of the forest floor by not only having the insects available for food, but also having shelter from storm run-off and temperature-controlled waters. Studies show that populations of large salmonoids, such as coho salmon and cutthroat trout, are directly related to pool volume on a stream. Given a choice between pools, large fish always congregate in the one with the most large woody debris. Fish are an end product of the old-growth forest. When northwestern fisheries declined disastrously after World War I, overfishing was blamed. Recent research suggests that this was instead the consequence of the destruction of old growth in the coast ranges, a distress signal that no one understood.

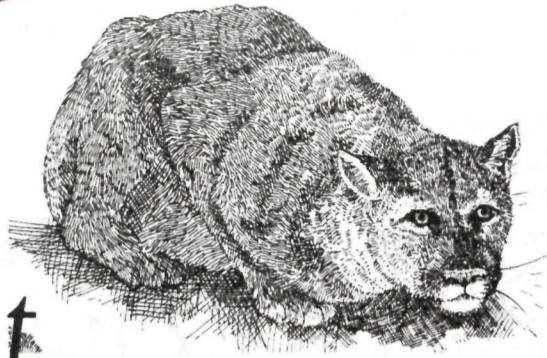
(Information from *Secrets of the Old Growth Forest* by David Kelly; Gibbs Smith Publishers, Layton, Utah; Copyright 1988. Used with permission of the publisher.)



What Is Old Growth?



Coast redwood are the tallest trees in the world. Many are more than 300 feet tall.



About Cougars

Cougars, or mountain lions, are large, seldom-seen inhabitants of Redwood National and State Parks. Like any wild animal, they can be dangerous. No attacks on humans have occurred within the parks, but mountain lion sightings have increased over recent years. If you should be among the few people to see a cougar, the following suggestions can help ensure a safe experience:

Prevent an encounter

- Do not hike alone.
- Keep children in sight; do not let them run ahead of you on the trail.
- Keep a clean camp.
- Be alert to your surroundings.

If you meet a mountain lion

- Do NOT run!
- Do NOT crouch or bend over.
- Stand up and face it.
- Pick up young children.
- Appear large; wave your arms or jacket.
- Do not approach the lion; slowly back away.

If a mountain lion attacks

- Do NOT turn your back or take your eyes off it.
- Shout loudly.
- Fight back aggressively.

Report all mountain lion sightings to a ranger immediately. Call (707) 464-6101 or stop by any park information center. A description of the animal, the location, date, time of day, the cat's behavior, and duration of the sighting can help park managers protect visitors and lions.

About Bears

Like all animals in our parks, bears are wild. Inviting them into your picnic or camp—on purpose or accidentally—can result in damage to your equipment, you, or the bear. Bears are memory retentive and quickly grow accustomed to human foods. Wildlife managers may have to destroy bears that repeatedly visit areas where they encounter people. So that visitors continue to enjoy seeing free-roaming bears, and to avoid personal injury, please follow these precautions:

- Keep a clean camp. A bear uses its nose to read your menu. Food odors will invite a bear to pay you a surprise visit—not a good thing.
- Store food in airtight containers or wrap it carefully. Use bear-proof lockers; when they are not available, lock food in the trunk of your vehicle and/or out of sight.
- Dispose of all garbage in bear-proof trash cans or dumpsters.

Animals will often beg for food. Do NOT feed them. Once fed, animals often become increasingly aggressive in their demands for more.

Remember: A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear



ELK WATCHING



The northern redwood region's most often seen land mammal is the Roosevelt elk. Bulls of this largest subspecies of North American elk can weigh as much as 1,200 pounds, and are aggressive in guarding their cow elk harems.

REMEMBER that Roosevelt elk are wild animals. NEVER APPROACH THEM.

One of the most popular elk-watching spots is along the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Elk Prairie is 35 miles south of Crescent City and 6 miles north of Orick. The open area on both sides of the parkway allows good year-round viewing of the herd, mostly females and calves. Large bull elk with magnificent antlers are commonly seen at Elk Prairie during the fall mating season. Calves are born in May and June.

You may see elk a few miles south of Elk Prairie off Highway 101 along Davison Road. If you follow the unpaved Davison Road (motorhomes and vehicles with a combined length of more than 24 feet are prohibited) eight miles to Gold Bluffs Beach (day-use fee area) you may take advantage of the only opportunity to see and photograph these majestic animals on the beach.

Travel eight miles along Bald Hills Road (½ mile north of Orick off Highway 101; motorhomes and trailers not advised) to reach one of the most picturesque areas for elk watching. Oak woodlands and grasslands with Redwood Creek far below provide a grand backdrop for grazing elk surrounded by ancient redwoods.

South of Orick on the ocean-side of Highway 101, lone bulls and herds of as many as 30 cow elk may be seen grazing at Stone and Big Lagoons.

DRIVE THROUGH A TREE?

Both giant sequoias and coast redwoods have served as drive-through trees that have fascinated travelers for years. Carving a hole through a tree reflects a time passed, a time when we didn't understand the significance of all organisms and their interplay within the environment. Now we know that the coast redwood is home to threatened and endangered species, animals that don't live anywhere else. And we know that, because redwoods do not have taproots, the mass that so inspires us to look upon them plays a major role in keeping them upright. The famous drive-through giant sequoia in the Mariposa Grove of Yosemite National Park fell in 1969 under heavy snow.

Today there are three coast redwood drive-through trees along the Highway 101 corridor in northern California. All are on private lands, all charge admission. From north to south, they are:

- Klamath Tour-Thru Tree in Klamath. Take the Terwer Valley exit.
- Shrine Drive-Thru Tree in Myers Flat.
- Chandelier Tree in Drive-Thru Tree Park in Leggett. Follow signs off Highway 101.

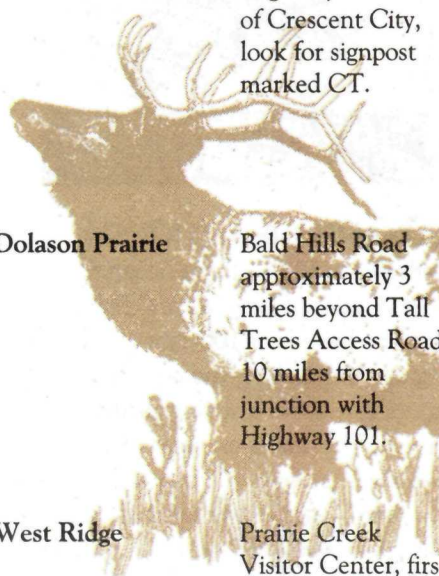
Whether we drive through, walk through, or peer skyward more than 300 feet to the tops of these towering ancient giants, their scale and timelessness capture our imagination and inspire our care.

Four Longer Hikes

Banana slugs and elk tracks, black huckleberries and Sitka spruce—these are just a few of the wild things you may encounter on a hike amongst the coast redwoods. And no matter what time of day or year it may be, you're also likely to encounter a slippery path. Redwoods are notorious for their drippy environment. Wear raingear and shoes that grip the ground. Be aware of windy days. The limbs of the coast redwood are known as "widow makers" because they have been known to come crashing down during strong winds. Look skyward. You'll see branches bigger than your hiking partner.

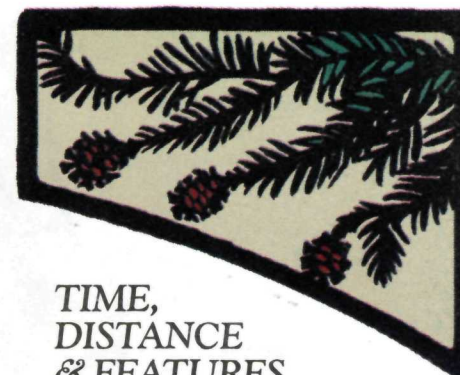
Be sure to purchase a good map, not all trailheads are marked. At the trailhead, always secure your valuables in the trunk of your vehicle; leave nothing showing through the windows. Please refer to the back of this visitor guide for a list of other warnings and regulations that you'll need to know.

HIKE	LOCATION	TIME, DISTANCE & FEATURES
Little Bald Hills	Trailhead parking off Howland Hill Road, 7-½ miles east of Crescent City, or 1-½ miles off South Fork Road (east of Hiouchi).	8 hours, 10 miles round trip. Strenuous. Once an old roadway, this hike begins in old-growth forest and changes 1,800 feet in elevation. Past the redwoods are mixed conifer followed by open prairie fringed with Jeffrey pine and Douglas-fir. The prairie is the site of the old Murphy sheep ranch. Look for abundant wildflowers and raptors. Please step beside the trail when encountering horses.
DeMartin Section of the Coastal Trail	Milepost 15.6 on Highway 101 south of Crescent City, look for signpost marked CT.	7 hours, 10 miles round trip. Moderate. Experience an old-growth redwood, hemlock, and Douglas-fir forest for the first few miles. A steep grade takes you to 10 backcountry campsites with water and toilets. Descend into prairie lands and sweeping panoramas of the ocean. Look for wildflowers and berries; watch out for bears.
Dolason Prairie	Bald Hills Road approximately 3 miles beyond Tall Trees Access Road, 10 miles from junction with Highway 101.	7 hours, 9-½ miles round trip. Moderate hike with some steep grades and switchbacks. Hike through open prairie and oak trees, then drop into the Redwood Creek watershed with access to both old-growth and second-growth forests. Pass an old barn, relic of an early ranching operation. Connects with Emerald Ridge and Tall Trees trails.
West Ridge	Prairie Creek Visitor Center, first half mile shared with the James Irvine Trail	10 hours, 14 miles round trip. Moderate. You're in elk country! Follow a prominent ridge through old-growth forest. Gain 400 feet in elevation then drop to sea level at Butler Creek. Walk to the ocean and picnic by seastacks.



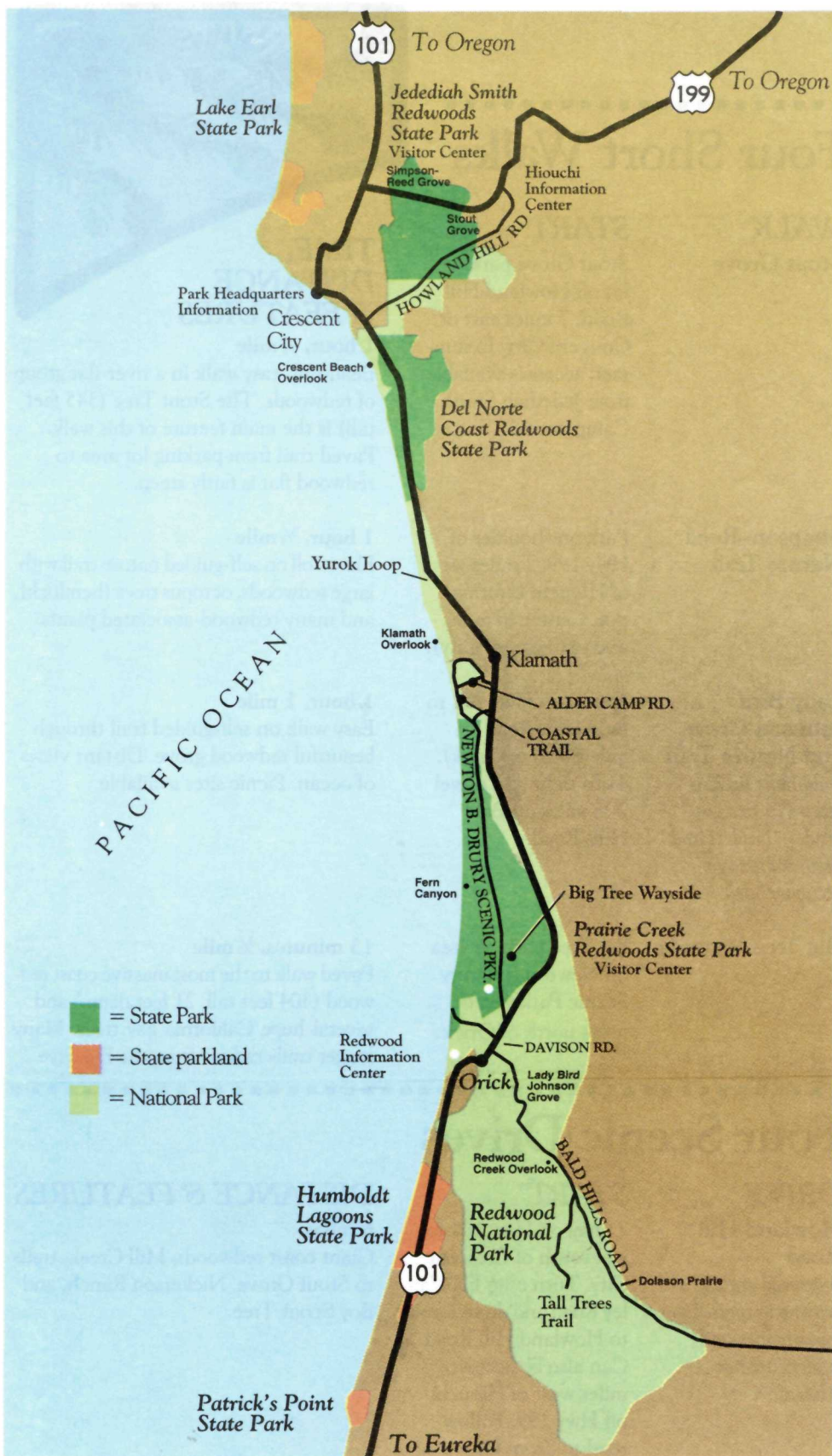
Four Short Walks

WALK	START	TIME, DISTANCE & FEATURES
Stout Grove	Stout Grove parking lot off Howland Hill Road, 7 miles east of Crescent City. In summer, access is available from Jedediah Smith Campground.	1 hour, ½ mile Beautiful, easy walk in a river-flat group of redwoods. The Stout Tree (345 feet tall) is the main feature of this walk. Paved trail from parking lot area to redwood flat is fairly steep.
Simpson-Reed Nature Trail	Park on shoulder of Hwy 199, 2 miles west of Hiouchi Information Center (6 miles east of Crescent City).	1 hour, ¾ mile Flat stroll on self-guided nature trail with large redwoods, octopus trees (hemlock), and many redwood-associated plants.
Lady Bird Johnson Grove and Nature Trail	Travel on Hwy 101 to Bald Hills Road (½ mile north of Orick). Turn right and travel 2-½ miles on Bald Hills Road.	1 hour, 1 mile Easy walk on self-guided trail through beautiful redwood grove. Distant views of ocean. Picnic sites available.
Big Tree Wayside	Big Tree parking area off Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway, 6 miles north of Orick.	15 minutes, ¼ mile Paved walk to the most massive coast redwood (304 feet tall, 21 feet diam.) and several huge California bay trees. Many longer trails radiate from the Big Tree.



Four Scenic Drives

DRIVE	START	DISTANCE & FEATURES
Howland Hill Road	Travel on Hwy 101 to just south of Crescent City. Turn onto Elk Valley Road and drive 1 mile to Howland Hill Road. Can also be accessed 2 miles west of Hiouchi off Hwy 199. Follow road to Stout Grove.	6 miles Giant coast redwoods, Mill Creek, trails to Stout Grove, Nickerson Ranch, and Boy Scout Tree.
Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway	Parkway begins 6 miles north of Orick on Hwy 101, or 4 miles south of Klamath on Hwy 101.	8 miles Old-growth redwoods, ferns, numerous trailheads, Big Tree wayside.
Coastal Drive	From the north: travel Hwy 101 to Klamath Beach Road, and follow to Coastal Drive. From the south: travel Hwy 101 to Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway, then 7 miles to Coastal Drive.	7-½ miles Magnificent views of ocean, mouth of Klamath River and its estuary. Whales, sea lions, and pelicans are often seen from overlooks. Flint Ridge trailhead is about 3 miles from Highway 101 on Klamath Beach Road.
Gold Bluffs Beach/Fern Canyon Road	Travel Hwy 101 to Davison Road, 2 miles north of Orick.	8 miles State park day-use fee is charged. 4 miles of spectacular beach; elk watching; Fern Canyon, a botanical wonder (30-foot canyon walls covered with numerous fern species).



Maps, Field Guides, & Books

Five information centers operate within Redwood National and State Parks. Available for purchase in these centers are a wide range of educational and informational material covering the redwood forests, the seashore, and other natural history topics as well as regional human history. You will probably find something appealing no matter what your age or interests.

Redwood Natural History Association and the North Coast Redwood Interpretive Association are not-for-profit cooperating associations, established to aid and support the interpretive programs within Redwood National and State Parks. Proceeds from sales are returned directly to the parks for visitor programs, museum activities, research, library operations, exhibits, and publications. Park maps, information, and publications are available at the following locations:

- Hiouchi Information Station — Located on Highway 199. Open daily 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. during the summer months. ♿
- Jedediah Smith Visitor Center — Located in Jedediah Smith Campground. Open daily during the summer months, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. and when staffing is available in the winter months.
- Crescent City Information Center — Located at 1111 Second Street, Crescent City. Open daily 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. ♿
- Prairie Creek Visitor Center — Located off Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway. Summer hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily. Winter hours, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. daily. ♿
- Redwood Information Center — Located one mile south of Orick on Highway 101. Open daily 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. ♿

What You Need to Know!

PETS—Pets are wonderful creatures that give comfort and companionship; however, a national or state park is not the best place for them. Domestic dogs or cats retain their instinct to mark territory with scent and may spread domestic diseases to wild animals. Unleashed pets may chase wildlife, causing the animals to be injured or leave their territory. Your unleashed pet may get lost and become a meal for a coyote or mountain lion.

If you bring your pet, please remember the following:

- Pets must remain on a leash under six feet in length while they visit Redwood National and State Parks.
- Enderts Beach Trail near Crescent City is the only trail on which pets are permitted; they must be on-leash.
- Your leashed pet is welcome at Crescent and Gold Bluffs Beaches, the parking and picnic areas of Redwood Information Center, Lost Man Creek, the Freshwater Spit Overnight Use Area, and state park campgrounds and roads.
- Only guide animals are allowed in park buildings or at interpretive programs.

BICYCLES—Bicycle on designated trails only. Bicyclists under 18 years of age must wear a helmet. Walk your bike past horses; do not attempt to pass on a bike. Practice trailside courtesy by calling out to hikers as you approach. Bike trails at Redwood National and State Parks include:

- Holter Ridge Trail—Along an old road; 11 miles one way
- Rellim Ridge Trail—Through redwood forest; 4-½ miles one way
- Coastal Trail (Last Chance section)—Through redwood forest ending with steep section and coastal views; six miles one way
- Little Bald Hills Trail—Through open prairie; eight miles one way
- Ossagon Trail Loop—Through redwood forest to coast and back; 19-mile loop

Check at park visitor centers for current information on trail closures and conditions. Sections of trails may have been affected by winter storm damage.

PARK ANIMALS—Remember these are wild animals. Let's keep them that way. Do NOT approach or feed any park animals.

PLANTS—You are welcome to harvest berries, but plants, mushrooms, and flowers are protected and removal is prohibited.

LITTER—Place all garbage in trash cans or bear-proof receptacles. Do not stuff garbage cans to overflowing or place garbage outside of cans. Please use recycle bins found throughout the parks. Help keep the parks clean. Save a bear.

LODGING—Redwood Hostel offers inexpensive shared lodging inside the parks. Contact them at 14480 Highway 101, Klamath, CA 95548, (707) 482-8265.

Be Aware!

TICKS—Ticks that carry Lyme disease occur in this area. Stay on trails and check your clothing frequently. Dark-colored ticks can be seen most easily on light-colored clothing. Tuck pant legs into your socks, and your shirt into your pants. Inspect your head and body thoroughly after a hike.

POISON OAK—*Leaves of three, let them be.* Poison oak is found in various forms throughout the parks. Sometimes it occurs in vine form, climbing the tallest redwoods in Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, but can also be found as a free-standing shrub. Look for the distinctive three smooth, shiny leaflets that are bright green or can be red in new shoots or during the dry season. Contact with leaves can cause an itchy skin rash, so wash thoroughly if you brush against its leaves. Stay on trails.

BEACHES—The North Coast offers a diversity of beaches to explore. If you plan to spend time near the shoreline, be aware of the movement of the tides. Consult a tide book or check at a visitor center. Always keep an eye on the surf and watch for large "sneaker" waves along Pacific Ocean beaches.



TSUNAMI PRECAUTIONS—Earthquakes beneath the ocean floor can cause a series of large waves. These tsunamis have sent 100-foot waves surging inland along the coastline in this region. If you feel a strong earthquake while on the coast, move to higher ground — at least 100 feet above the shoreline — and move away from the coast right away, and stay away. Do not return to the coast after the first wave. Big waves can occur for hours. Wait for an official "all clear" on the radio.