



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

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

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.

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

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 carnososa*).

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.

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

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 Association**

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

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

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Crescent City, Calif. 95531
ph: 707-465-7335
email: REDW_Information@nps.gov
web: www.nps.gov/redw

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.

