

36 CFR PART 2 – RESOURCE PROTECTION, PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION

Section 2.1 – Preservation of natural, cultural, and archeological resources

(a)(4) Dead wood on the ground may be collected for use as fuel for campfires within the parks in all areas except:

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Above 10,000 feet elevation

Granite Basin

Redwood Canyon

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Kaweah River drainage:

- Above 9,000 feet elevation.
- Hamilton Lakes Basin
- Mineral King Valley above the Ranger Station
- Pinto Lake

Kern River drainage:

- Above 10,400 feet elevation throughout the drainage.
- Above 10,000 feet at Nine Lakes Basin and Big Arroyo areas.
- At Lower Crabtree Meadow, within ¼ mile of the food storage locker.

Tule Drainage:

- Summit Lake Basin
- Dillonwood Area

Those Sequoia groves, identified in §2.10 and §2.13 of this compendium, where wood fires are prohibited.

(See also **Attachment 4: 2010 Minimum Impact Regulations.**)

(c)(1),(2) The following fruits, nuts, and berries may be gathered by hand for personal consumption, in accordance with the noted size, quantity, collection sites and/or use consumption:

One (1) pint per person, per day, wherever found, for immediate consumption for:

Blackberries
Billberries (Huckleberries)
Currants
Elderberries
Fungi, edible*
Gooseberries

Raspberries
Strawberries
Thimbleberries
Watercress (leaves only)*
Wild Onions (tops only)*

** Must be cut, not pulled.*

Section 2.2 – Wildlife Protection

(d) The transporting of lawfully taken wildlife through the park is only permitted under the following conditions and procedures:

- 1. The carcass must be tagged in accordance with state law; AND**
- 2. Game must be kept out of sight as much as practicable; AND**
- 3. Legally taken wildlife may only be transported in the following areas:**

Grant Grove Highway 180 through Grant Grove, and the Generals Highway to Highway 180 in Grant Grove, for hunters to leave the park by the most direct route without delay from adjacent National Forest lands, and for Hume Lake, Wilsonia and park residents to access their private residences.

Cedar Grove Cedar Grove Road from the park boundary to private residences within the park (park residents only).

Lodgepole Those portions of the Generals Highway from either park boundary to Lodgepole (park residents only).

Ash Mountain Generals Highway from the Ash Mountain Entrance to private residences within the park (private landowners and park residents only).

Mineral King Mineral King Road from the park boundary to private residences within the park in Silver City (cabin permittees and park residents only).

Wilderness On wilderness trails where wildlife was harvested outside the park and the only reasonable route back to the trailhead is through the park. Hunters must have a valid weapons permit, issued by the park, if they have weapons.

NOTE: Title 16 United States Code § 62 specifically provides that mere possession of dead animals or animal parts within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks constitutes prima facie evidence that said animal was taken illegally within the park. The responsibility to prove that the animal was lawfully taken rests, therefore, with the hunter.

(e) All areas of the park are closed to the viewing of wildlife with the use of an artificial light.

Section 2.3 – Fishing

“Developed areas”, for the purposes of this regulation, are defined as areas within one-quarter (1/4) of a mile of buildings, campgrounds, picnic areas or parking lots that accommodate more than five (5) vehicles.

State fishing regulations apply to all areas in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park, with the following exceptions:

In areas below 9,000 feet in elevation and more than one-quarter (.25) of a mile from developed areas, Rainbow Trout, Sacramento Sucker, Kern Rainbow, Sculpin, and Roach fish (i.e. native species of the park) must be released.

Artificial flies or lures with barb-less hooks are required in areas below 9,000ft elevation and more than one-quarter (.25) mile from developed areas.

Soda Springs Creek is closed to fishing.

[Excerpted from:]

36 CFR PART 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1.5 – Closures and public use limits.

(a)(1) Visiting hours, public use limits, closures, and area designations for specific use or activities.

Areas on and around Moro and Chimney Rocks are subject to seasonal closures in order to protect nesting Peregrine Falcons. The closures are from April 17 through August 30, during which time closure status is posted on the bulletin boards in each area's parking lot. If a closure has been lifted, the closure posting will be removed from the area's bulletin board.

CHIMNEY ROCKS SEASONAL AREA CLOSURE DESCRIPTION:

Being within ¼ mile of the border between the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the National Park Service (NPS) occupied by Chimney Rock, as defined by the following points along this border:

The following describe a triangle that encompasses the area closure:

From 332897e, 4058397n southeasterly along the USFS/NPS border to 333321e, 4057713n (GPS Data Format UTM NAD83)

From 333321e, 4057713n northwesterly, in a straight line to 332486e, 4058128n (GPS Data Format UTM NAD83)

From 332897e, 4058397n in a straight line southwesterly to 332486e, 4058128n (GPS Data Format UTM NAD83)

[See Attachment 2 for map of the Chimney Rock Closure Area.]

This closure includes, but is not limited to, the following climbing areas: Chimney Rock and Chimney Spire, The Monk, Camp Ridge (Crystal Wall), and Chartreuse Dicephalon. Access to Sasquatch Spire, Moccasin Ridge, and Moccasin Spire is also closed during closures.

MORO ROCK SEASONAL AREA CLOSURE DESCRIPTION:

The entire rock structure is closed to climbing except the area accessed by stairs that is enclosed by railings.

If it is determined that an area is not occupied by Peregrine falcons, its closure will be lifted.

Chimney and Moro Rocks have been traditional nesting sites for Peregrine Falcons, and are expected to continue to be nesting sites in the future. Peregrine Falcons are an endangered species in California; they are extremely sensitive to human activity and may abandon their nests if disturbed. When upset they have been known to dive bomb intruders. Closures protect both visitors and the falcons.

Climbing or attempting to climb Giant Sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum) trees.

Giant Sequoia trees are found only on the western slope of the southern Sierra Nevada. Many of the world's finest specimens are located within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. Every effort is made to protect them from potential damage and for park visitors to view them undisturbed by other humans.

CFR 36 PART 7 – SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Section 7.8 – Special Regulations, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

- (b)(1) Fishing restrictions, based on management objectives described in the parks' Resource Management Plan, are established annually by the Superintendent:**
(See **Section 2.3 – Fishing.**)
- (c)(1)(I)(b) No person shall construct, rebuild, or alter any building, water supply or sewage disposal system without the permission of the Superintendent.**
- (d) When cattle drives are permitted to occur in the park, dogs may be used to drive the cattle. Dogs must be controlled so that they do not kill, injure or molest humans or wildlife and may be destroyed if necessary for public safety or protection of wildlife, or other park resources.**
- (e)(2) Snowmobile use will be limited to providing access to private property within the exterior boundaries of the park area, pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit issued only to owners of such property.**