

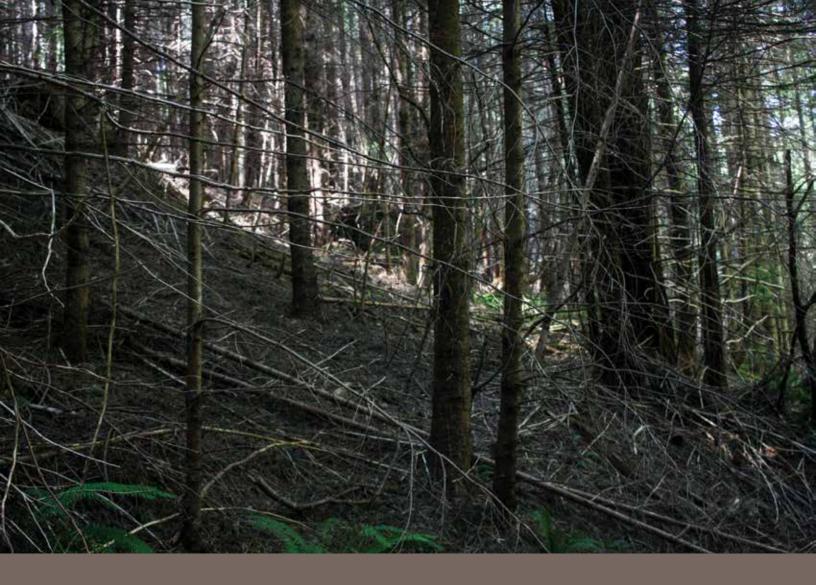


Redwood Creek Watershed, 1978

owever, 80,000 of the parks' 120,000 acres of redwood forests were logged before they became protected.

Logging not only took away huge, old trees. It also left behind heavily damaged streams and hundreds of miles of old, failing roads and stream crossings.

Redwoods Rising is a visionary partnership dedicated to accelerating the pace and scale of these redwood forests' recovery.



In some places today, many thousands of thin redwoods have resprouted since being logged. In others, the spindly trunks of very densely reseeded Douglas-fir crowd against one another and shade out important wildlife habitats on the forest floor. Trapped in desperate competition for space, light, water, and nutrients, none of these young trees will ever reach their potential to be the giants of tomorrow.

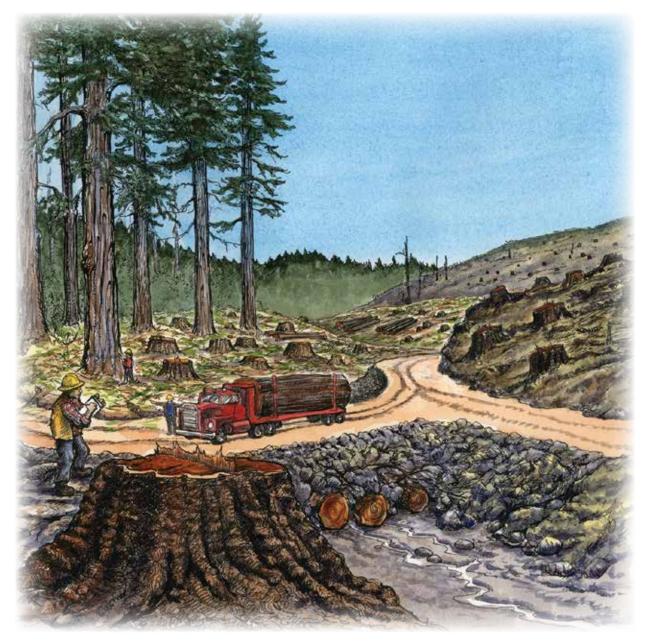
Eroding and inaccessible old logging roads and failing stream crossings also help spread invasive species and send tons of sediment into nearby streams where threatened salmon and trout spawn.

These forests are so damaged that they will not recover on their own in the foreseeable future. We must help.

Redwoods Rising unites Save the Redwoods League, California State Parks, and the National Park Service to restore these previously logged forests, protect the parks' remaining old-growth redwoods, and ensure the long-term health of these forests and all of the plants, animals, and people who depend on them.

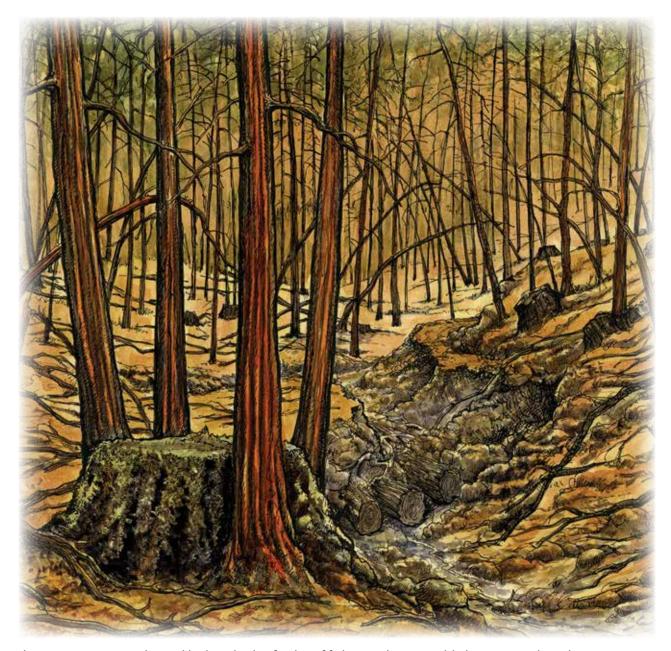
Together with redwood enthusiasts, park visitors, local communities, and Tribes, we will bring back the vibrant forests of redwood giants that once blanketed these lands.

1940s–1990s: Large-Scale Commercial Logging



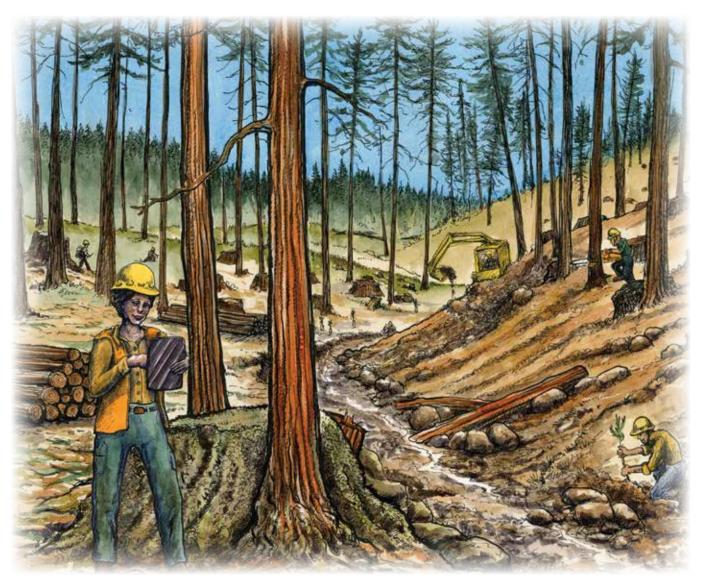
For 50 years, industrial logging took place across 80,000 acres, or about two-thirds of the forests that would later become part of Redwood National and State Parks.

30 Years After Logging



These areas are now plagued by hundreds of miles of failing and inaccessible logging roads and stream crossings. Their streams are buried and damaged, and their young forests are dense, dark, and unhealthy.

Today



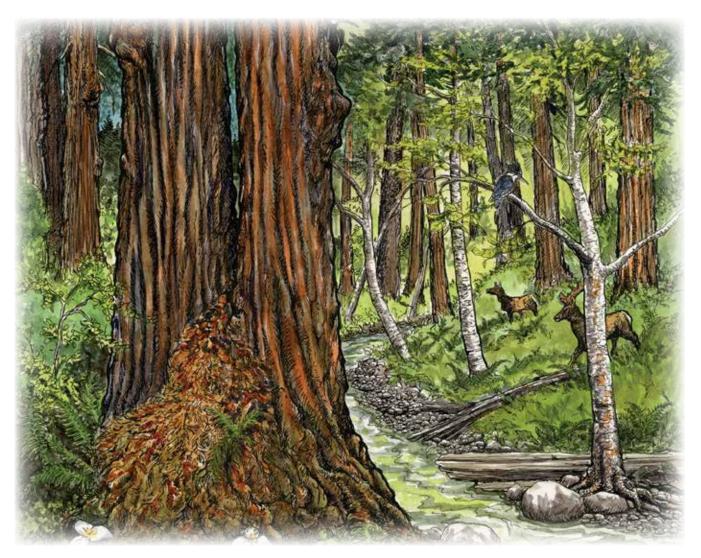
Redwoods Rising is working to undo this damage and put the parks' forests and streams back on the path to becoming healthy old-growth forests once again.

10 Years After Restoration



In a recovering, restored forest, the remaining trees can thrive and store more carbon, and a diversity of plants and animals can find a home.

100 Years After Restoration



Redwoods Rising is putting in motion a vision that will endure for countless future generations.

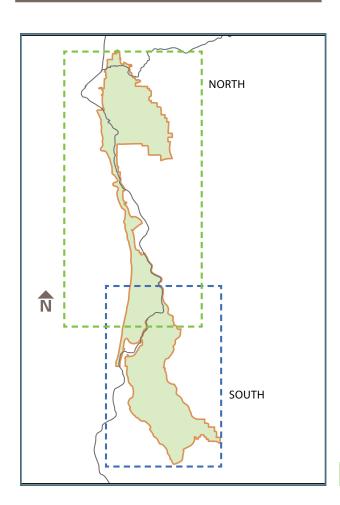
Redwoods Rising has begun to help heal the parks' 80,000 acres of previously logged redwood forests—starting with over 8,000 acres in the Prairie Creek watershed and more than 25,000 acres in the Mill Creek watershed. These two large project areas are outlined in dotted lines on the maps to the left.

Starting with these two areas, Redwoods Rising will begin to reconnect critical islands of old-growth forest and put the places that were once harvested back on the path to becoming the parks' vibrant, healthy redwood forests of the future.

Hiking and Trail Safety

For your safety, and to protect the parks' plants and wildlife, always stay on designated trails.

Detailed trail information, including temporary closures, is available at www.nps.gov/redw.



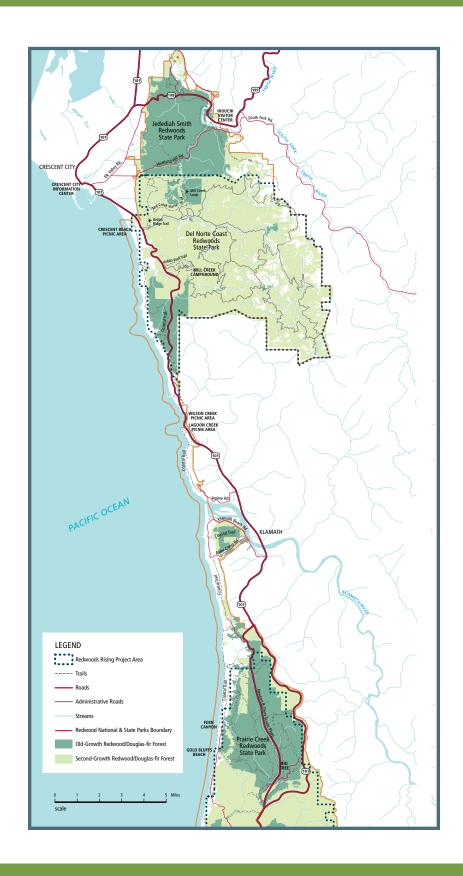


The dark-green areas on the maps below show where ancient redwood forests like the one pictured here can still be found scattered throughout one-third of the parks' lands.

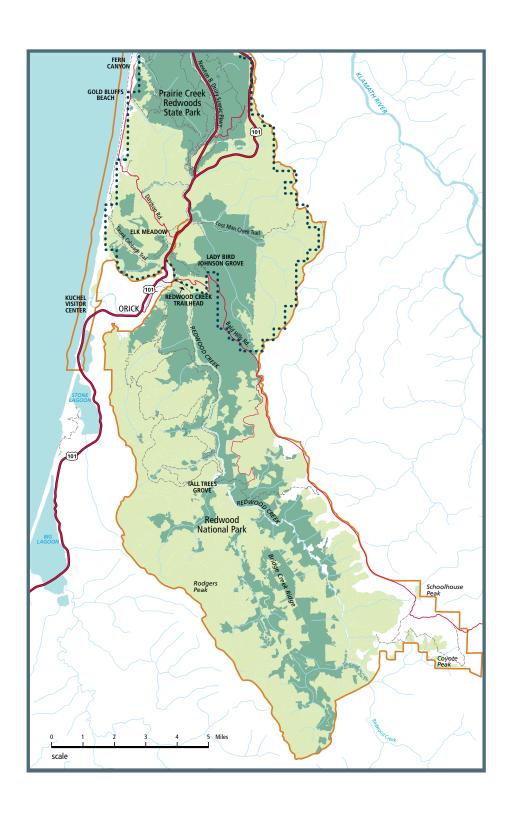


The light-green areas on the maps below represent formerly logged lands (about two-thirds of the parks' forests) that are now blanketed with thin, densely growing, young redwood and Douglas-fir trees.

NORTH



SOUTH



The time to restore the grandeur of the parks' vast redwood forests is now, and it all starts with you.









RedwoodsRising.org

to learn more and to support the future of tomorrow's giants.