REDWOODS RISING

HEALING THE LANDSCAPE TOGETHER

2023-2027 STRATEGY

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE

Along the northwestern coast of California in the ancestral lands of the Yurok, Tolowa, and Chilula peoples, Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) protect nearly half the old-growth coast redwood forest remaining on Earth and safeguard the tallest trees known to exist. Here in these parks, we have a conservation opportunity to further protect the ancient groves, ensure young forests become the old growth of the future, and build climate and fire resilience back into the landscape—all while bringing jobs to a rural community.

In between the parks' renowned old-growth groves, approximately two-thirds of this redwood forest bears the scars from decades of industrial-scale logging, some of which took place as recently as the 1990s.

Through Redwoods Rising, an ambitious, landscape-scale restoration project, the National Park Service, California State Parks, and Save the Redwoods League are leading the successful restoration of this globally significant forest. We are healing the landscape by restoring 70,000 acres of young redwood forests, removing hundreds of miles of failing and eroding logging roads, and restoring aquatic and riparian habitats. Together, we are achieving more than any one of our organizations could do alone.

Our work is supported by leveraging the capacity and talents of each organization. We work together to secure philanthropic and public resources that make this work possible. We engage with experts in the local communities, including tribes, colleges, and other key stakeholders. Through our actions, we make the changes needed to set this critical forest ecosystem on a new trajectory.

This document describes how we are embracing the opportunity to heal the landscape so it will flourish for centuries to come. The following sections will illustrate our overall vision, define what we have accomplished in our first five years from a financial and operational perspective, and detail what we will accomplish in our next five years.

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Cover Photo: John Chao
Historical Photo: Dave Van der Mark

Opposite page: Unnaturally dense forest that grew after industrial-scale logging abuts old-growth redwoods in Redwood National and State Parks.

Redwoods Rising is an ambitious, landscape-scale project to restore areas damaged by historical logging in Redwood National and State Parks, a globally significant forest. The project's partners—the National Park Service, California State Parks, and Save the Redwoods League—are working together to secure philanthropic and public resources that make this work possible.

Photo: Jim Campbell-Spickler

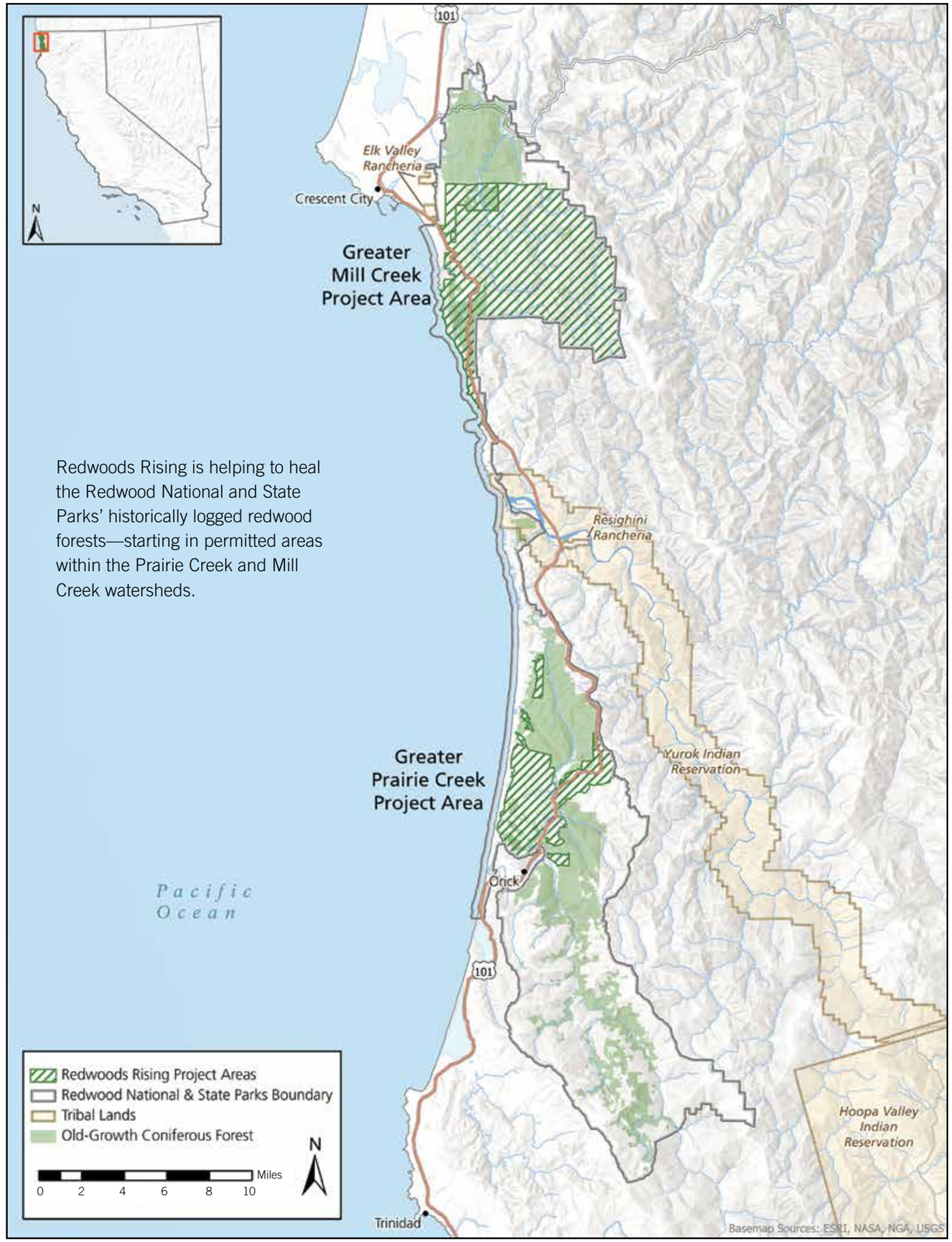
THE LEGACY OF LOGGING IN REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS

Only 5% of the original ancient coast redwoods are still standing today, and nearly half of the world's remaining old-growth redwoods are protected in RNSP. About two-thirds of these parks bear the scars of decades of industrial logging practices that predated the parks' protection. Building upon decades of research and restoration practice, Redwoods Rising is protecting the remaining ancient forests and ensuring the young forests are on a trajectory to become the old-growth forests of the future.

66% of these parks bear damage such as unnaturally dense stands that grew after decades of industrial-scale logging.

34% is ancient redwood forests, including some of the tallest trees in the world.

Photo: Max Forster, @MaxForsterPhotography



Redwoods Rising is helping to heal the Redwood National and State Parks' historically logged redwood forests—starting in permitted areas within the Prairie Creek and Mill Creek watersheds.

OUR VISION FOR REDWOODS RISING

Redwoods Rising's vision is implemented through five primary strategies.

Redwoods Rising unites the National Park Service, California State Parks, and Save the Redwoods League to restore historically logged forests in RNSP. While healing this landscape, Redwoods Rising will also 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 colleges, redwoods enthusiasts, park visitors, local communities, and tribes, we will bring back the vibrant forests of redwood giants that once blanketed these lands.

Redwoods Rising builds upon decades of effort to protect and improve the health of these redwood ecosystems. The program's vision is implemented through five primary strategies:

1. Implement restoration in an iterative framework that facilitates continued improvement of landscape-scale forest and watershed restoration.
2. Enhance existing capacity of Redwoods Rising to achieve our restoration treatment goals.
3. Implement funding strategies that help scale up current capacity, overcome financial barriers, and support the California North Coast's restoration economy.
4. Expand support for regional, state, and federal stakeholders for protection and stewardship of Redwood National and State Parks' redwood ecosystems.
5. Build and broaden engagement with local Indigenous communities to implement ecologically and culturally appropriate stewardship and strengthen capacity for effective, long-term redwood ecosystem stewardship.

1940s-1990s:
Large-scale industrial logging

30 years after logging

Today: Redwoods Rising

10 years after restoration

100 years after restoration

Illustrations: Gary Bloomfield, Bloomfield Studio.

ADAPTING TO A CHANGING CLIMATE

Redwoods Rising has the potential to put 70,000 acres of young redwood forest on an accelerated trajectory to old-growth conditions—a major opportunity for carbon sequestration and long-term carbon storage.

By restoring degraded forests and watersheds, Redwoods Rising provides long-term increases in carbon sequestration and storage, and it helps prepare these forests and watersheds for a warmer, drier world.

Old-growth redwood forests store up to 890 metric tons (or 3,263 metric tons of CO_2e) of aboveground carbon per acre, which is greater than any other forest type on Earth (Sillett et al., 2020)[1]. Much of this carbon is stored in highly stable, rot-resistant biomass called heartwood. Mature second-growth redwood forests with trees as little as 150 years old can accumulate 40% as much biomass and store 30% as much carbon as old-growth redwoods (Sillett et al., 2019)[2]. We don't have to wait to see the carbon-storing benefits of these regrowing forests. Redwoods Rising has the potential to put 70,000 acres of young redwood forest on an accelerated trajectory to old-growth conditions—a major opportunity for carbon sequestration and long-term carbon storage.

Forest restoration sets trees on a long-term and accelerated trajectory of growth and carbon sequestration. These restored forests are also less susceptible to climate change-driven drought and wildfires. Simply put, this work helps the forest grow and become the carbon-rich old-growth forests of the future.

In addition to the carbon-storage benefits, redwood forests provide refugia for fish and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species. The large, old trees with their complex canopies host diverse communities of arboreal life, and older second-growth forests have increased benefits for wildlife and the surrounding environment, compared to younger second- or third-growth forests (Sillett et al., 2022)[3]. As the young forests are restored, Redwoods Rising is creating connected, mature habitat for wildlife across the landscape.

The removal and reforestation of many miles of crumbling and highly compacted logging roads reduce habitat fragmentation, improve downstream water quality, and provide enhanced habitat for drought-vulnerable salmonids. As the roads transform from degraded landscape features to recovering forests, they sequester and store more carbon.

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[1] Sillett, S. C., Van Pelt, R., Carroll, A. L., Campbell-Spickler, J., & Antoine, M. E. (2020). Aboveground biomass dynamics and growth efficiency of Sequoia sempervirens forests. Forest Ecology and Management, 458. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2019.117740

[2] Sillett, S. C., Van Pelt, R., Carroll, A. L., Campbell-Spickler, J., Coonen, E. J., & Iberle, B. (2019). Allometric equations for Sequoia sempervirens in forests of different ages. Forest Ecology and Management, 433, 349–363. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.11.016

[3] Sillett, S. C., Antoine, M. E., Carroll, A. L., Graham, M. E., Chin, A. R. O., & Van Pelt, R. (2022). Rangewide climatic sensitivities and non-timber values of tall Sequoia sempervirens forests. Forest Ecology and Management, 526. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2022.120573

SUSTAINING A THRIVING RESTORATION ECONOMY

Redwoods Rising supports a large, localized, multisector labor force responsible for planning and implementing restoration projects.

Through a landscape-scale restoration approach, Redwoods Rising is a model for both a healthy ecosystem and a healthy economy. In a region with a legacy of extraction-based industries and boom-bust cycles of economic growth and contraction, Redwoods Rising creates opportunities for economic activity that is restorative rather than exploitative.

Redwoods Rising supports a large, localized, multisector labor force responsible for planning and implementing restoration projects—from research and monitoring to on-the-ground implementation. Practices like forest restoration, road removal, and riparian restoration require specialized expertise and are made possible through collaboration with our tribal partners and private-sector workforce who have the skills, knowledge, and equipment to execute the work. Redwoods Rising provides more than 100 jobs annually.

Revenue from biomass removed from the project sites feeds directly back into the project, keeping that money local and contributing to the sustainability of this project and, by extension, a developing restoration economy.

Photos: Jim Campbell-Spickler

ALIGNING WITH REGIONAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL RESTORATION EFFORTS

Redwoods Rising advances the goals of state and federal climate and conservation initiatives.

Redwoods Rising's vision aligns with California's climate policies by building sustainable and equitable communities, increasing carbon capture, and contributing significantly to a local restoration economy.

Additionally, Redwoods Rising strongly addresses the goals of California's 30x30 initiative to protect and restore biodiversity, expand access to nature, and mitigate and build resilience to climate change.

We are also advancing the goals of the U.S. Department of the Interior's America the Beautiful initiative to restore, connect, and conserve 30% of our lands and waters by 2030. Redwoods Rising is restoring broad swaths of degraded forest habitat, re-establishing healthy river corridors that are essential to fish and wildlife movement, and prioritizing a globally unique redwood forest landscape.

Redwoods Rising has enabled land managers to quickly expand and accelerate environmental restoration and stewardship across both state and federal jurisdictions. The program is catalyzing the creation of a vibrant restoration economy that includes tribal partners, tribe-owned businesses, local contractors, colleges, and environmental professionals.

We also are closely aligned with stated conservation actions in the California State Wildlife Action Plan, North Coast and Klamath Province, through a variety of activities, such as supporting habitat restoration for at least a dozen species identified in the plan. These species include coho and Chinook salmon, coastal cutthroat trout, northern red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, white-tailed kite, bald eagle, and northern spotted owl.

Northern spotted owl
Photo: Kyle Sullivan, BLM

Northern red-legged frog
Photo: Don VandeBergh, ODFW, Wikimedia Commons

Chinook salmon
Photo: Ryan Hagerty, USFWS

WORKING TOGETHER TO HEAL THE LANDSCAPE

A four-tiered governance structure formalized relationships between the three Redwoods Rising partners. Comprehensive landscape-scale permitting and compliance efforts have helped to drive the project's success.

OPERATING MODEL

After the completion of the third, full implementation season in 2022, Redwoods Rising has demonstrated that it is a model and roadmap for collaborative landscape-scale restoration.

The partnership was officially formed with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in April 2018. Redwoods Rising has formalized relationships between the three partner organizations for planning, implementation, and interpretation through a four-tiered governance structure.

- An Executive Committee made up of organizational leadership offers connections to national, state, and League priorities and plans.
- A Leadership Team including the parks' superintendents and a League program director provides high-level guidance and approvals for the partnership's work.
- Two staff-level committees take direction from the Leadership Team:
  - The Steering Committee is responsible for overall partnership management, planning, and project development.
  - The Communications Committee is responsible for sharing the Redwoods Rising story through parks programming, media engagement, and various external communications projects.
- Teams of dedicated staff members support on-the-ground implementation and participate in technical committees and working groups as needed.

Each Redwoods Rising project site has leads from the National Park Service and California State Parks for the types of restoration activities: aquatics, forestry, and roads. Save the Redwoods League provides backbone administrative support for the project, and it employs a field operations manager who oversees and coordinates work across the project sites in conjunction with agency managers. Agency and operation leads work closely with staff, contractors, and tribal partners to execute the restoration work on the ground.

During our initial implementation years, we have prioritized building organizational capacity by hiring key staff to support the project. Fostering project leadership across the partnership has significantly reduced the annual costs and increased control over field operations and contractor selections. It has also improved overall decision-making and communication between partners.

REDWOODS RISING LEADERSHIP TEAM

Steve Mietz, superintendent,
Redwood National and State Parks

Victor Bjelajac, North Coast Redwoods District superintendent,
California State Parks

Ben Blom, director of stewardship and restoration,
Save the Redwoods League

The staff and community stakeholders who make Redwoods Rising work possible.
Photo: Max Forster, @MaxForsterPhotography

All the operations above are enabled by the comprehensive landscape-scale permitting and compliance efforts undertaken at the outset of the project. The early version of programmatic compliance and permitting, which has driven project success, was only made possible because of a fundraising campaign led by Save the Redwoods League.

A little over a year after the MOU was signed, the partners completed programmatic environmental compliance under both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Covering restoration treatments over roughly 40,000 acres of RNSP, this compliance and permitting allows the partnership to collaboratively select high-priority areas to implement restoration activities with maximum efficiency. Unlike many other restoration projects, Redwoods Rising is implementation ready.

Leaders from the National Park Service, California State Parks, and Save the Redwoods League commemorating the launch of Redwoods Rising.
Photo: Max Forster, @MaxForsterPhotography

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: FIRST FIVE YEARS

Redwoods Rising has completed forest restoration treatments on more than 2,600 acres; completed improvements on approximately 32 miles of roads; removed approximately 22 miles of roads; replaced or removed 34 stream crossings; restored 15,840 feet of stream channels; and provided jobs for more than 100 people annually.

FOREST RESTORATION

Past commercial logging not only took away huge, old trees, but it also left behind damaged and degraded forests of redwoods that have resprouted and young Douglas-fir trees that were heavily reseeded. These areas are struggling to grow back. The densely growing, spindly young trees are competing for space, light, water, and nutrients.

Forest restoration activities reduce stand density, redistribute growth among the remaining trees, and enhance forest health. Variable density thinning is a primary method used, which seeks to accelerate the development of old-growth forest characteristics. While some trees cut in thinning activities are left on site (i.e. lop and scatter), removal of these trees is preferred to reduce fire hazards, encourage understory development, and increase carbon sequestration benefits.

Some trees removed from the project site are transported as logs to local sawmills, and the biomass revenue generated from their sale is reinvested in Redwoods Rising. To date, the partnership has completed restoration thinning on more than 2,600 acres. The ecological benefits of this work extend far beyond the treated area by providing watershed-scale benefits for fish, wildlife, and forest resilience, while accelerating carbon sequestration and storage.

Restoration work such as variable-density thinning is transforming young, densely growing stands (top) into healthier forest habitat like this (bottom), where there are fewer trees and therefore less competition for space, light, water, and nutrients.

ROAD TREATMENTS

Legacy logging roads have been identified as the biggest threat to aquatic resources in RNSP. Combined, the Mill Creek and Prairie Creek watersheds within RNSP have several hundred miles of abandoned haul roads, associated skid trails, and over 630 legacy stream crossings—many of which are failing and choking streams with eroded sediment.

Initially, it has been necessary to repair and reuse some logging roads to facilitate access for forest restoration, restore historical drainage patterns by removing fill from eroded stream crossings, and remove malfunctioning drainage structures such as culverts to improve stream flow and remove barriers to fish passage.

After forest restoration treatments and aquatic restoration activities are complete, most logging haul roads will be removed and reforested, while administrative roads that are part of the transportation network will be left as needed for interior park access. Road removal involves re-establishing natural topography and restoring impacted drainages.

To date, the partnership has completed improvements on approximately 32 miles of roads, removed approximately 22 miles of roads, replaced or removed 34 stream crossings, and installed one bridge and three temporary bridges. These treatments improve downstream water quality and reduce habitat fragmentation, benefiting fish and wildlife on a watershed scale.

AQUATIC RESTORATION

Redwoods Rising aquatics projects improve critical habitat for aquatic life, including three threatened and endangered species of salmonids found within both project areas: Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout. This work involves restoring natural stream channel processes, creating habitat by inserting large wood structures into the channel, removing invasive plants, and replanting with native species. The values and benefits of this work extend both upstream and downstream.

To date, the partnership has installed large wood at 26 sites within a 1-mile reach of Prairie Creek, positioned large wood within a 0.8-mile stretch of Bummer Lake Creek, and restored 15,840 feet of stream channels.

The Yurok Tribe Construction Corporation and Fisheries Department installed large pieces of wood in stream channels to improve habitat for salmon and other aquatic species.
Photo: Will Goldenberg

In Greater Prairie Creek, aquatics restoration work has been completed by the Yurok Tribe Construction Corporation and Fisheries Department, which is renowned for its aquatic restoration expertise. Continuing and deepening relationships with the Yurok Tribe for collaboration opportunities is a priority.

Redwoods Rising has obligated project dollars to the Yurok Tribe to do in-stream and other restoration projects in the future. Redwoods Rising partners value the technical expertise and traditional knowledge of the people who have stewarded this land since time immemorial. As the project evolves, Redwoods Rising partners are committed to building upon decades of joint effort between tribal leaders and the parks' staff to expand tribal engagement across the project.

SOCIAL IMPACT

Redwoods Rising works closely with nearby communities, including the disadvantaged gateway towns of Orick and Crescent City. Through many project facets, including contracting with regional firms, enhancing recreation values at RNSP, and offering the project's apprenticeship and fellowship programs, Redwoods Rising supports investments in these local communities, building the connection between an ethic of stewardship and thriving restoration economies.

Redwoods Rising provides jobs for more than 100 people in any given year, which includes temporary and permanent staff members, as well as contractors working on the project. Redwoods Rising employs local registered foresters, fish and wildlife biologists, botanists and plant ecologists, hydrologists, geologists, inspectors, and other restoration specialists to guide and assess field-based decision-making. Our partnership helps build agency capacity to address climate resilience and usher in a new paradigm for collaborative stewardship.

Photo: National Park Service

Photo: Jim Campbell-Spickler

Redwoods Rising volunteers and apprentices gain valuable hands-on experience in forestry and natural resources management.

Through the apprenticeship program, Redwoods Rising is training future natural resources managers. Every year the program hires apprentices from local higher education institutions including Cal Poly Humboldt and College of the Redwoods to work alongside project leads to advance Redwoods Rising. To date, 54 apprentices have participated in the program over the past five years. Redwoods Rising also includes a fellowship program—a two-year funded position through Save the Redwoods League that provides postgraduate opportunities for emerging natural resources professionals to support redwood forest restoration.

OUTLOOK: FIVE-YEAR HORIZON, 2023-2027

Forestry, road, and aquatic restoration projects through 2027 will have significant positive impacts on a watershed and landscape scale.

By the end of 2027, Redwoods Rising plans to complete an additional 3,000 acres of forestry treatments and remove 30 miles of failing logging roads, at a pace of 600 acres and 6 miles of road per year.

These forestry and roads activities, in addition to aquatics restoration projects, will have significant positive impacts on a watershed and landscape scale. Treated stands will have a higher proportion of redwood trees with lush, deep canopies exhibiting vigorous growth. The redistribution of growing space will allow light to penetrate through the forest and will help to regenerate younger trees that will fill in the intermediate portions of the forest strata while reinitiating shrubs and herbs that will dominate the forest floor—the desired multilayered forest. The newly created floral diversity in conjunction with large wood left on the forest floor will create habitat for a wide array of animals.

We also will see significantly improved stream function. For example, the addition of 25 large wood structures in stretches of Prairie Creek in half a mile of salmon-critical habitat will create shelter for fish and increase the channel complexity through pool formation. Other aquatics projects will have similar beneficial outcomes for the fish and other species that rely on riparian habitats in the project areas.

We anticipate this work will be supported by a growing number of partners, contractors, parks and League staff members, and apprentices.

Photo: John Chao

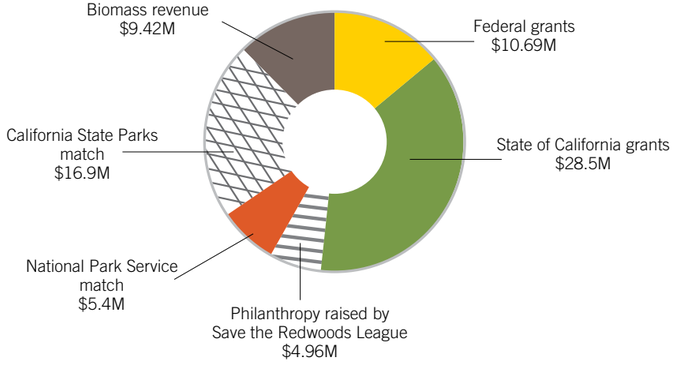
REDWOODS RISING FUNDING

As it evolves, Redwoods Rising looks to secure more long-term funding sources, including funding from public agencies. The partnership strives to raise at least $5 million annually toward our restoration objectives.

Redwoods Rising has paid for expenses through public grant funding, private fundraising, biomass revenue generation, and agency match dollars. Our funding sources include over $39 million from publicly funded grants, $22.3 million in Redwood National and State Parks match contributions, almost $5 million from private donors, and more than $9 million in biomass revenue.

On average, Redwoods Rising strives to raise at least $5 million annually. This funding goal allows us to keep pace with our current restoration goals. Annual fundraising objectives also factor in anticipated biomass revenue and partner matching contributions.

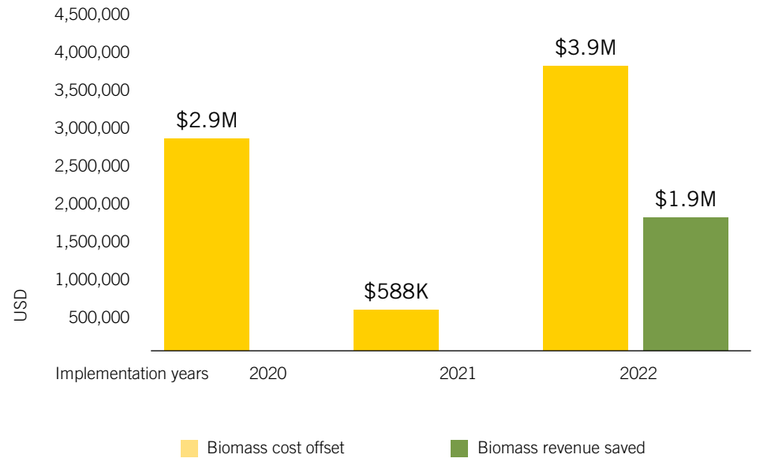
2020-2023 Redwoods Rising sources of funding



As Redwoods Rising evolves, funding sources will be weighted toward public funding agencies and revenue from biomass sales. The partnership relied on private funding and match dollars during the compliance and permitting phases. Now that the project is implementation-ready, public funding and biomass revenue are more viable options. Our public funding partners include the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire), California State Coastal Conservancy, California State Parks, California Wildlife Conservation Board, and the National Park Service.

In the first two years of implementation (2020 and 2021), all biomass revenue generated from thinning was used to partially offset the cost of the operations. In 2022 the partnership was able to set aside nearly $2 million in biomass revenue. This funding is refunneled into the project to cover activities that are not covered by public funding, including matching funding for high-leverage public and private sources.

2020-2023 biomass revenue summary



In the first two years of implementation (2020 and 2021), all biomass revenue generated from thinning was used to partially offset the cost of operations. In 2022, Redwoods Rising was able to set aside nearly $2 million in biomass revenue. Higher biomass revenue in 2022 can be attributed to different forest prescriptions. (Lop and scatter was primarily used in 2020 and 2021 and biomass removal was primarily used in 2022.)

We also restructured the contracting model starting in 2022 to allow for more competitive pricing. The result of the new contracting model was a reduction to our annual operating expenses, allowing us to save more of the biomass revenue generated.

As Redwoods Rising adapts its operating model and organizational structure to better implement restoration activities, maintaining sustainable funding will continue to be a priority to support operations. This includes navigating fluctuating biomass prices, staffing changes, and short-term grant cycles.

It should also be noted that not every acre or mile of treatment is of equal cost. For example, forestry thinning operations can range from $2,000-$16,000 per acre. Variables that influence the range in cost per acre include treatment type (i.e. biomass removal versus lop and scatter), hauling distance, site accessibility, and species composition and density. Likewise, road removal costs can fluctuate from $200,000-$380,000 per mile based on the amount of fill needing to be stabilized, which impacts fuel and labor costs and materials.

Projecting costs also depends on outyear implementation planning. This includes defining the number of acres to be treated, designing project specifications, and securing contractors or scheduling available staff to achieve restoration goals.

SUSTAINING REDWOODS RISING: INNOVATING TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES AND ADVANCE A VISION FOR THE FUTURE

There's something we call, the "Redwoods Rising way." It's shorthand used by staff, consultants, and leadership across our organizations. It means we work collaboratively, as partners, and marshal the creativity and grit to drive toward our shared vision of a restored and vibrant landscape. The Redwoods Rising way describes the spirit we all bring to this partnership. It has also helped drive extra effort to overcome the obstacles that many restoration projects might face, even when those obstacles can be amplified by the scale of our objective and complexity of the physical and social geography in which we work.

A project as complex as Redwoods Rising faces predictable constraints as well as unanticipated obstacles that emerge in real time. The project's pace is determined by the unique ecology and climate in RNSP. Geological site characteristics affect the accessibility of treatment areas and vary by season and sometimes by weather patterns. The presence of sensitive resources including rare, threatened, or endangered species often dictates the timing and location of activities. Local market, operational, and financial constraints also affect the pace of the project, as do statewide shortages of specialized labor and equipment.

Local market constraints

- contractor capacity
- trucking availability
- lumber mill capacity
- timber market stability
- workforce readiness

Operational constraints

- staffing
- permitting requirements
- operating season length
- implementation planning
- infrastructure to access restoration sites

Financial constraints

- lack of flexible funding
- reliance on grant cycles
- costly equipment and materials

While many projects throughout the state face similar challenges, Redwoods Rising has a nimble, partnership-based structure that was designed to deliver a project despite the obstacles. Redwoods Rising partners use our unique attributes to find new, innovative ways to approach large-scale restoration. For example, RNSP has recently been selected by the National Park Service to host a Maintenance Action Team (MAT). The MAT will provide training opportunities for heavy equipment operators from around the country who will gain on-the-ground experience working on Redwoods Rising project sites.

Through Redwoods Rising, Save the Redwoods League, California State Parks, and the National Park Service strive to continue building relationships with local tribal communities and governments. We will continue to build on efforts to meaningfully engage redwoods enthusiasts, park visitors, local communities, and tribes in achieving our vision for an ecologically diverse and healthy redwood forest that spans the entire RNSP landscape.

Redwoods Rising is implementing a landscape-scale, long-term vision for watershed restoration. The partnership is grateful for the support of many individuals and organizations that see the promise of our vision. With several years of project implementation completed, we can confidently anticipate our funding needs.

The project partners are looking to explore new funding strategies, including carbon markets, which could provide a funding stream aligned with the incredible carbon sequestration and storage potential of these recovering forests. Other potential strategies include programmatic mitigation for critical regional infrastructure projects and other emerging public-private partnerships.

Redwoods Rising's first five years have been characterized by both incredible growth and setting deep roots, our model that will deliver restoration results for decades to come. This phase was also underwritten by one-time funding from a variety of sources, both public and private.

For its next decade, Redwoods Rising is pursuing long-term investments that will sustain—or even accelerate—the pace of restoration. The goals of Redwoods Rising are ambitious, but its successful track record has already shown that the Redwoods Rising way is a pathway to a resilient and inspiring redwood ecosystem for decades and centuries to come.

If you're interested in finding ways to contribute, please contact RedwoodsRising@SaveTheRedwoods.org or visit RedwoodsRising.org

Photo: Steve Sillett

REDWOODS RISING

We protect old-growth stands, restore redwood forest ecosystems, and ensure the long-term health of Redwood National and State Parks. Together with redwoods enthusiasts, park visitors, local communities, and tribes, we seek to increase support, knowledge, and appreciation of the iconic and unique California redwood forest landscape.

RedwoodsRising.org

RedwoodsRising@SaveTheRedwoods.org