

Big Basin Redwoods State Park



Our Mission

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Save The Redwoods
LEAGUE®

SaveTheRedwoods.org/csp

Big Basin Redwoods State Park

21600 Big Basin Way

Boulder Creek, CA 95006

(831) 338-8860

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*“These trees, because
of their size and
antiquity, were among
the natural wonders of
the world and should
be saved for posterity.”*

—Andrew P. Hill, 1899



Photo courtesy of Ruskin K. Hartley

Big Basin Redwoods, California's oldest

state park, covers more than 18,000 acres ranging from sea level to more than 2,000 feet elevation. This acreage launched the state park movement in California.

Big Basin's biggest attraction—literally—is a rare stand of awe-inspiring, ancient coast redwoods that are among the tallest and oldest trees on Earth. Some measure more than 300 feet tall and 50 feet in circumference. Scientists estimate that these trees may range from 1,000 to 2,500 years old.

Spectacular views of the Pacific Ocean, lush waterfalls, more than 80 miles of roads and trails, and a fascinating natural and cultural history have beckoned millions of visitors to Big Basin since 1902.

NATIVE PEOPLE

Humans lived in or near Big Basin for at least 10,000 years before the Spanish explored the area in the late 1700s. The Big Basin area was home to the Cotoni and Quiroste tribes, two of more than 50 tribes comprising the Ohlone culture of the San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas.

Grinding rocks, where native people pounded acorns and other seeds into flour, are evidence that today's parkland served as the interior “food basket” for

coastal people. They harvested seeds of grassland plants in the meadows and gathered soap root and other bulbs for food and utility. Parts of fern, horsetail, and sedge were used to create baskets. They hunted elk, pronghorns, and mule deer. The Quiroste and Cotoni used fire and other land-management practices to promote growth of useful plants.

The Ohlone led resistance to the local Spanish mission influence in the late 1700s. Eventually, tribal culture collapsed in the face of contagious European diseases, natural-resource destruction, and the suppression of their native customs. Today, descendants of these tribes are working toward federal recognition and revitalizing their native traditions.

THE REDWOODS

Big Basin's coast redwoods, *Sequoia sempervirens*, are native to the United States; they grow only along the coast from southern Oregon to Central California. The name *Sequoia* may honor Sequoyah, the

19th-century inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, and *sempervirens* means “ever living.”

These trees are part of a once-huge ancient forest of which less than five percent remains. The redwood is California's official state tree.

The Santa Cruz redwood forest was first



Sempervirens Club with the famous Father of the Forest tree, 1901

noted in accounts of a Spanish coastal expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769. Less than a century later, logging—to meet the demands of the gold rush and urban development—threatened to deplete the forest. By 1884, the area's 28 sawmills were processing more than 34 million board feet of lumber, shingles, railroad ties, and posts annually.

PARK HISTORY

As logging continued, a battle to protect the ancient trees in the heart of Big Basin became the focus of citizens united to save the redwoods. Photographer Andrew P. Hill, journalist Josephine McCrackin, writer-publisher Carrie Stevens Walter, and a growing coalition of journalists, politicians, artists, businessmen, and scholars formed the Sempervirens Club in May of 1900.

As Walter wrote, “Once gone, no human power or ingenuity can replace them.



Sawmill, 1900

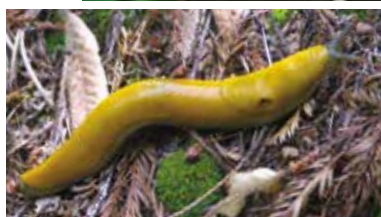
Even the most callous-minded materialist does not love to think of this swirling globe as a treeless place."

The Sempervirens Club enlisted and mobilized supporters throughout the state to join the race to pass legislation that would protect Big Basin's ancient redwoods. In March 1901, a State bill created California Redwood Park (renamed Big Basin Redwoods State Park in 1927).

The bill also established the California Redwood Park Commission. In 1906, after much debate, the commission acquired 3,901 acres from the Big Basin Lumber Company through purchase and donation. Another 3,785 acres were converted from federal land to the state park in 1916.

In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the redwood Nature Lodge and Park Headquarters, a campfire center, a footbridge, cabins, stoves, and a trail network.

Today, preservation of the park's natural wonders has returned to the forefront. The emphasis is preservation of the forest's entire ecology, with its significant geologic features, wildlife corridors, and massive watershed. Currently comprising



The forest supports a variety of life. Top to bottom: false turkey tail fungus, western azalea, banana slug

more than 18,000 acres, the park continues to grow through partnerships with private nonprofit groups like Save the Redwoods League and the Sempervirens Fund.

NATURAL HISTORY

Ecology and Vegetation

Some redwoods measure more than 300 feet tall and 50 feet in circumference. However, with no taproot, redwood trees rely on a network of far-reaching roots about six feet deep, intertwined with those of other redwoods. Soil compaction is a danger to these roots. Knobcone pine, Douglas-fir, red alder, madrone, chinquapin, and buckeye also grow here. The forest's tanoak tree bark once provided tannin for local leather

tanneries. Huckleberry, azaleas, wild orchids, ferns, manzanita, Indian paintbrush, and poppies dot the park.

Wildlife, Geology, and Climate

Foxes, coyotes, and bobcats live throughout the park. Banana slugs feed on organic matter, plants, and mushrooms on the forest floor. Newts, lizards, and frogs are bountiful in the coast's damp, moist climate.

California quail, brown creepers, various woodpeckers, owls, and flickers are some common bird species found in the park.

Be alert for rattlesnakes, poison oak, and ticks. Use caution if you see a mountain lion; report aggressive encounters to park staff.

Geologically, the park's rock formations are a "Franciscan assemblage"—outcrops

of serpentinite, basalt, limestone, ribbon chert, graywacke, sandstone, and shale.

Each season offers a different park experience. The intense greens of mosses contrast with the subtle colors of lichens and mushrooms during wet winters. Rushing waterfalls and wildflowers abound in the cool, foggy spring. Find a shady getaway from inland heat in summertime. Fall offers pleasant weather without storms, pests, or extreme heat.

Climate change affects the redwood forest. Coast redwoods receive much of their water and nutrients from fog drippings. A 2010 University of California, Berkeley study found that the coast now has 75% fewer foggy days than it did a century ago. Mature redwoods can survive, but fewer foggy days mean fewer seedlings mature into trees.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A year-round activity schedule can be found on the park's website. The park's Nature Lodge museum and the Headquarters Visitor Center have natural and cultural exhibits. The coastal Rancho del Oso Nature



Interpretive programs at the campfire center

and History Center offers exhibits and guided tours; call (831) 427-2288.

Camping—146 family campsites, four group camping sites, tent cabins, backcountry trail camps, and horse camping are available. For complete camping options and reservations, visit www.parks.ca.gov/bigbasin or call (800) 444-7275. Trail camps are reservation only; for trail camp or Rancho del Oso horse camping details, call (831) 338-8861. For Little Basin Group Camp info, call (831) 338-3314.

Trails—Big Basin's 80 miles of roads and trails introduce visitors not only to the redwoods, but to the park's different habitats and plants. Guided hikes are scheduled.

The easy stroller- and wheelchair-accessible Redwood Loop Trail winds a half-mile through the ancient redwood environment. Visitors can see Opal Creek, some of the larger old-growth trees, a redwood ring, and the

giant Mother and Father of the Forest trees. Rated moderate, the Sequoia Trail passes spectacular Sempervirens Falls. A strenuous hike on the Berry Creek Falls Trail passes many of the largest old-growth redwood trees, Berry Creek, and its four waterfalls. The 33-mile Skyline to the Sea Trail runs from Castle Rock State Park through Big Basin to Waddell Beach at Rancho del Oso.



Sempervirens Falls

During the winter, seasonal bridges on the Skyline to the Sea Trail are removed when Waddell Creek is high.

ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

Restrooms and showers are accessible. Parking, eight campsites, three tent cabins, the main picnic area, and several trails are accessible, as are the main Visitor Center,

Park Headquarters, and the Rancho del Oso Nature and History Center and restrooms. See <http://access.parks.ca.gov>.

PLEASE REMEMBER

- All natural and cultural features in the park are protected by law and may not be disturbed or removed. Collecting is prohibited, including down wood.
- Purchase firewood from the park store or camp hosts.
- Be prepared for mosquitoes in summer.
- Feeding wildlife is prohibited by law.
- Be crumb clean! Please leave no food out—not even a crumb. Use food lockers and don't leave any food unguarded.
- Dispose of all trash properly. Recycle glass, plastic, and aluminum.
- Except for service animals, dogs are never allowed on any trails, unpaved service/fire roads, in any portion of Rancho del Oso, or on Waddell Beach, any time.

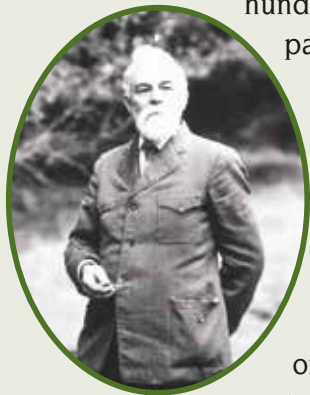
THE MARBLED MURRELET, a seabird about the size of a robin, is a redwoods inhabitant listed as endangered in California and threatened in the U.S.

The murrelet nests high on a limb in the redwood canopy, hundreds of feet above ground. The bird travels up to 30 miles at dawn and dusk to feed on herring, smelt, or anchovies as it swims through the ocean. The murrelet parents trade off for morning and evening feeding; the mother hatches only one chick per year. Marbled murrelet eggs and babies are prey to the park's *corvids*—jays, crows, and ravens. They are first attracted to food or crumbs left by humans, and then the *corvids* notice the murrelet nests high in trees.



BIG BASIN: CALIFORNIA'S OLDEST STATE PARK

The establishment of Big Basin Redwoods State Park in 1902 marked the beginning of the preservation and conservation movement in California and provided the vision for the hundreds of California state parks we enjoy today.



*Andrew P. Hill
1915 self-portrait*

In 1900, San Jose photographer Andrew P. Hill photographed the coast redwood trees in Felton Grove, now part of Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park. The then-owner of the forest accused Hill of trespassing and demanded his negatives. Hill refused and left, vowing to himself to save the trees for future generations and “make a public park of this place.”

After a landmark meeting at Stanford University in May of 1900, Santa Cruz businessmen led Hill, journalists, and politicians on an excursion to Big Basin, an ancient forest threatened by logging. After three days of exploring the forest's wonders, the group elected officers and formed the Sempervirens Club.

The club and its growing team of supporters pushed the state legislature to approve a bill to purchase the land. The bill passed unanimously. Thus was established California Redwood Park—known since 1927 as Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

Andrew P. Hill photographed much of the early history of Big Basin:



*Father of the Forest
redwood, ca. 1915*



*Sempervirens Club annual
meeting, ca. 1915*



*Campfire benches and
tents, ca. 1915*

Legend

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Big Basin Redwoods State Park

BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK



This park receives support in part through two nonprofit organizations:
 Mountain Parks Foundation (inland areas)
 525 N. Big Trees Park Rd., Felton, CA 95018
 (831) 335-3174 • www.mountainparks.org
 Waddell Creek Association (Rancho del Oso)
 3600 Highway 1, Davenport, CA 95017
 (831) 427-2288 • www.ranchodeloso.org



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Butano State Park
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 Pescadero 94060 (650) 879-2040
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 Los Gatos 95030
 (408) 867-2952

Theodore J. Hoover
 Natural Preserve

