1953 Floods		678	7	356	973													
1955 Floods		7	926	973														
1964 Flood		563	679	617	13	1049	7	667	670	356	875	16	904	926	973	625	98	8
Aggradation		762	973	815	902	792	712	359	735	1	749							
Alluvial Flat		881	973	888														
Alluvial Terrace		792	717															
Amphibians		848																
Anadromous		1049	632	941	586	879	831	736	20	763	895	1046	112	623				
Anadromous Fish		941	879	831	736	895	623											
Anadromous Salmonid		25	612	632	586	831	20	763	1046									
Anthropoloy		688	91	629	751	608	738	744	17	1051	708	796	39					
Aquatic		25	907	666	732	976	665	588	667	670	941	830	698	736	734	673	866	973
		902	671	763	733	675	737	669	315	674	842	735	112	668	966	784	672	848
		849	908															
Archeology		681	827	688	91	751	708	796										
Armoring		704																
Bald Hills		687	693	747	829	713	493	39	721									
Barriers		25																
Bedload Transport		704	973															
Bedrock Hollows		1031																
Benthic Invertebrates		907	976	828	966	908												
Best Management Practices		32																
Biology		850	819	907	976	639	966	908										
Blocksliding		857																
Breaching		819	1069	2	935	933	932	839	934	842	735	101	102					
Bridge Creek		858	659	1005	769	770	857											
Bridge Reports		975																
Buffer		650	718	734	118	579	901											
Bypass		1057	968	1046	784	848	849											
CDF		31																
Cal Trans		1057	968	975	1047	1046	848											
Carcass		818	760	938														
Carrying Capacity		650	638															
Casper Creek		922	868	891														
Channel		915	893	665	22	7	593	85	81	670	1006	16	847	879	734	673	866	926
		701	704	890	761	1005	657	881	780	973	815	916	917	792	870	733	98	79
		711	712	767	674	748	1	660	717	611	749	728	892	117	662	650		
Channelization		7	776	752	735	1	939	568										
Chinook Salmon		644	633	599	968	632	571	1006	698	834	2	781	1056	600	895	935	933	932
		839	934	1	112	769	645	563	113	631								
Chum Salmon		595																
Clay Minerology		580	581															
Clearcut		689	115	727	892	664	650	372	509	675	966	885						
Climate		951	962	957	503	860	956	952	731									
Coast		810	503	860	747	811	880	705	782	870	777	805	800	479	595	606	717	784
		731	827															
Coho Salmon		75	25	819	628	944	531	34	758	3	968	632	638	571	922	1056	600	906
		112	646	563	943													
Cold Pools		831	736	711														
Columbia River		951	962	957	956	952												
Commercial Fish Harvest		627	630	944	740	589	590	629	587	795	796	645	63	594	592	849		
Community		961	828	778	35	835	880	719	848									
Cost Effectiveness		893	895	894	886													
Cross Section		860	79	748	749													
Cumulative Effects		767																
Cutthroat		639	571	814	1056													
Dams		1049	589	640														
Debris Flow		673	855	661														

Degradation	890	762																
Department of Fish and Game	818	819	937	920	642	941	974	832	837	838	935	933	932	839	934	939	26	
	24																	
Discharge Measurements	29																	
Disease	531	99																
Dissolved Oxygen	980	908																
Disturbed Lands	768	841	716															
Douglas-fir	686	650	125	846	721	885												
Downstream Migrant	1055	1049	968	640	923	781	646											
Drainage Basin	907	615	976	356	310	87	856	881	979	712	674	723	966	892	980	908	967	
	698	675	115	674														
Earthflows	943																	
Earthquakes	634																	
Economics	618	589	738	772	886	849	730	887	616									
Ecosystem	878	114	866	88	716	717	845	872	772									
Eel River	*584*	*678*	*939*	*638*	*1050*	*747*	*875*	*862*	*586*	*649*	*1051*	*640*	*812*	*648*				
EIS	784																	
Electroshock Surveys	746	1063	612															
Embryos	3	761	729															
Emerald Creek	820	689																
Emergence	3	741	729															
Erosion	732	915	12	682	893	816	583	11	665	859	876	897	694	85	81	356	372	
	860	898	878	697	509	861	114	847	862	87	863	864	865	879	867	700	866	
	817	659	119	833	855	868	657	881	780	80	973	480	1068	88	671	869	116	
	871	870	115	712	768	605	757	479	123	1	508	894	717	845	883	872	668	
	884	784	901	568	619	78	14	728	672	873	892	886	117	662	10	887		
Erosion Control	893	878	855	881	80	768	894	717	883	884	728	892	886	117	887			
Escapement	1062	155	154	939	942													
Estuarine Management	830	935	933	932	839	934												
Estuary	25	819	918	919	931	633	632	6	698	974	776	832	834	1069	2	837	782	
	752	935	933	932	839	934	842	735	1	112	939	936	619	631	104	101	102	
Expansion	961	730																
Explorers	679	747																
Fertilizer	714	899	841															
Fill	884	117	786															
Fine Sediment	1047	929	20	704	906	848	980	908										
Fire	598	829	864	54	836	31	125	846	845	39	721							
Fish	30	641	907	630	976	1054	914	1030	626	1010	1011	122	3	73	740	629	608	
	927	941	738	809	830	6	698	586	643	879	831	736	834	649	657	781	837	
	782	710	895	1066	585	793	112	939	741	1065	623	795	770	742	37	966	783	
	563	63	104	101	102	662	739	908										
Fish Culture	1065	37																
Fish Food	112																	
Fish Population	936																	
Fish Rescue	638	739																
Fish Tagging	638	586	646															
Fish Trapping	633	608	638	586	942	647	646											
Fisheries	944	978	1049	789	740	1057	920	589	590	325	503	738	744	830	879	24	895	
	623	648	723	568	63	464	592	943										
Fishing	630	738	744	796	723	785	63											
Flood	915	531	13	122	7	667	670	456	372	875	698	636	847	926	659	1069	704	
	868	890	973	480	625	712	967	842	1	8	611	328	113	10	888			
Flood Control	13	7	698	1069	98	842	735	1	113									
Floods	30	678	679	617	531	13	580	667	670	372	875	698	847	803	659	652	890	
	98	712	967	842	1	8	328	464	727	581	10	888						
Food	633	740	650	834	2	112	844	742										
Forest	34	978	758	686	687	961	99	876	571	860	970	32	734	854	866	835	38	
	779	880	1068	116	895	767	713	624	660	579	721	872	723	772	885	892	662	

	729	10	731														
Freshwater Creek	906	595															
Gaging Stations	16	78															
Geology	665	859	860	861	863	864	867	700	869	710	675	115	117				
Geomorphology	122	859	863	865	867	700	869	712	853	872	662						
Grassland	829	14	728														
Gravel	20	761	1005	973	711	906	786										
Grazing	829	846															
Groundwater	854	855	792														
Growth	866	596	781	714	845	882	885	888									
Gullies	893	961	85	81	898	87	866	884	14	672	892	117					
Habitat	25	746	30	907	666	732	976	612	1030	930	822	26	122	665	790	36	589
	593	667	670	698	879	879	831	736	734	673	776	834	1069	38	779	657	973
	902	671	781	24	782	710	763	733	675	737	669	315	838	895	711	767	674
	842	735	1	844	794	769	770	668	966	104	672	848	662	849	908		
Habitat Types	4	902	770														
Hatcheries	944	531	1010	1011	73	974	649	781	1066	939	621	942	741	623	37	783	63
	75																
Hillslope	890	881	973	1031	31	717	668	728	117								
History	905	907	69	679	617	666	976	100	292	687	851	693	670	356	875	642	695
	699	17	2	649	871	870	733	28	76	842	1	794	874	37	966	873	908
Human activity	1064	716	846														
Humboldt Bay	687	634	710														
Hydrology	676	875	970	607	80	88	710	661	10								
Incubating Salmon	3																
Indian Wars	93	687	693	747													
Indians	679	608	372	738	17	1051											
Insects	99	112															
Intrusion	20	834															
Invertebrates	907	976	650	828	830	752	723	966	619	908							
Jacoby Creek	856	710															
Juvenile Salmon	746	788	612	633	790	632	650	638	834	781	1063	935	933	932	839	934	646
	635	631	101	102													
Klamath	679	599	639	638	875	597	596	640	621	647	645	742	606	648	723	631	630
Lacks Creek	822	938															
Land Distrubance History	582	87	979	620	845	619											
Land Use	30	603	582	531	100	651	626	85	509	847	867	700	881	780	710	116	675
	712	118	508	611	78	892	886	581									
Landslide	820	292	670	356	896	697	673	854	855	979	674	913	620	728	858	509	700
	856	857	668	619													
Large Organic Debris	750	36	879	734	659	890	1032	674	657	24	661	662					
Legislation	604	873															
Life Histories	794																
Little Lost Man Creek	914	686	638	734	835	779	1005	1063	966	729							
Little River	978	639	638	642	744												
Load Limits	32																
Log Jam	24	769	750	36	793												
Logging	905	653	622	679	680	666	732	582	615	976	531	654	920	694	85	81	356
	571	896	509	861	718	673	866	701	119	607	38	880	652	868	1068	671	705
	116	614	675	115	118	123	1067	508	624	846	845	891	568	727	873	117	729
	980																
Lost Man Creek	914	3	686	638	642	734	835	779	1063	906	942	729					
Lumber Industry	679	693															
Mad River	978	651	626	11	858	639	591	638	1050	695	862	634	649	640	595	611	
Maple Creek	712																
Mass Movements	292																
Mattole River	1049																
May Creek	654	1064	638														

Microorganisms		845																
Migration		1055	1054	644	632	879	155	154	781	647								
Mill Creek		9	593	638	114	730												
Mining		69	679	122	693	741												
Minor Creek		773	683	824	669	854												
Molassas Creek		823																
Monitoring		918	919	122	718	1047	832	916	917	902	31	895	112	849	729			
Morphology		6	831	734	657	709	871	711	842	660	717	662						
Mycorrhizae		845																
Native Americans		681	629	751	608	54	708											
Natural Rivers		682																
Northwest Forest Plan		961																
Oak Woodlands		493	846	39	721													
Ocean Conditions		627	951	962	978	957	590	956	587	640	952	594	592					
Old Growth		734	854	866	855	779	844	624	885	686	730	694						
Oregon Landslide Study		913																
Oregon White Oak		846																
Organic Debris		879	734	890	24													
Orick		69	7	831	736	867	700	607	669	939	936	568						
Otters		793																
Oxygen		729																
Panther Creek		914	729															
Parasites		600	794															
Park Expansion		901																
Particle Size		857	908															
Peak Flows		7	652	675	10													
Permeability		20	980															
Photographs		850	610	773	774	905	653	664	622	69	617	654	651	1049	775	851	608	356
		927	928	697	861	975	636	904	17	625	614	712	624	742	606	648	611	14
		8	117															
Pink Salmon		591	637															
Politics		627	664	622	680	617	682	756	604	618	689	109	636	310	778	597	119	625
		76	118	663	616	78	727	730	977									
Pools		709	915	815	711	662	890	1005	1032	764	771	848						
Population		931	628	756	531	1030	957	927	956	830	834	836	895	935	933	932	839	934
		793	794	716	952	563	568	113										
Prairie Creek		75	819	774	1055	622	628	1054	923	788	944	937	654	914	1064	1010	1011	3
		73	7	639	1057	1062	968	591	638	974	975	155	154	1047	929	922	649	781
		1056	1060	614	1066	1059	1046	939	942	1065	637	623	1061	606	784	63	848	849
Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery		1010	1011	73	649	1066	939	1065	623	63								
Prairies		829	125	721	14	672												
Precipitation		803	652	88	675	669	98	668										
Predation		630	599	112	635	3												
Public Relations		597																
Rainfall		676	678	820	580	356	481	673	803	855	607	669	117	581	10			
Ranching		693																
Rearing		895	711	735	631													
Recovery		838	967	845														
Recreation		15																
Redd		1006	154	20	704	906	980											
Redwood Valley		905	481	79														
Redwoods		850	618	636	847	17	88	625	714	606	784	730	731					
Regulation		756	718	116	118													
Rehabilitation		25	900	120	12	893	583	961	876	897	694	828	898	830	6	847	879	854
		700	866	817	701	833	855	880	890	881	705	614	895	714	899	605	757	841
		867	715	769	894	717	882	883	884	891	77	885	728	892	886	117	662	887
		888																
Reproduction		*788*																

Resource Management		864	778	118	716													
Restoration		961	968	694	878	698	778	699	879	776	1069	705	710	895	768	770	716	719
		662																
Revegetation		878	847	714	841	844	717	882	117									
Riparian		907	976	890	733	966	328	908										
Roads		732	12	893	816	583	7	851	81	670	356	372	896	481	975	114	865	718
		867	866	701	855	868	1068	705	714	757	841	123	1067	845	884	619	14	728
		117	848	480	85	605	479	784										
Runoff		803	119	833	607	868	88	675	884	568	10							
Russian River		628	891	585														
Salmon Populations		746	756	923	914	957	956	941	974	154	939	938	936	623	952			
Salmonid		931	923	788	612	632	809	586	831	155	929	20	922	834	2	761	1063	763
		711	767	793	735	1046	568	635	588	589								
Schist		857																
Scour		1006	973	748	842	749	786											
Second Order Streams		828	672															
Sediment Budget		732	361	926	856	780	80	973	570	656	359	857						
Sediment Storage		915	734	659	973	815	662											
Sediment Supply		1005	973	674														
Sediment Transport		915	626	580	1050	361	761	1005	80	973	815	675	115	842	117	662		
Sediment Yield		893	858	833	80	973	480	1068	669	674	872	892	662					
Sedimentation		750	3	588	85	81	372	875	114	361	659	834	1069	657	780	80	973	815
		116	870	98	842	1	717	568	888	712	704	1046	980					
Siltation		588																
Slope		829	847	778	673	854	833	855	881	671	979	712	117	581				
Smith River		978	638	744	595													
Soil		900	893	876	897	81	860	854	833	855	880	1031	713	882	872	784	886	581
		10	731	888														
South Fork Eel River		584	628	638	747	1051												
Spawning		1059	938	942	25	818	819	923	788	531	644	654	914	1030	26	3	1062	591
		632	593	608	760	761	1060	640	895	906	621	794	741	647	645	742	1061	646
		783	563	568	113	594	849	729	786	755	756							
Species		531	629	878	829	830	6	2	779	763	841	112	845	848				
Stabilization		878	769	662														
Steelhead		30	584	630	34	937	790	1057	632	814	698	831	596	922	834	2	1056	640
		1032	838	895	711	935	933	932	839	934	112	621	794	647	1044	648	563	113
		635	594	739	755	698	746	830										
Storms		915	81	667	670	356	481	673	780	870	675	733	115	98	966			
Stover Creek		826																
Stream Channel		906	893	85	81	670	866	701	881	973	870	717	728	117	709			
Stream Clearing		25	879	719														
Stream Diversion		732	100	81	892													
Stream Habitat		930	26	790	593	660	598											
Stream Improvement		593	614	605	660													
Stream Restoration		25	750	633	36	24	614	838	605	769	660	719	619					
Stream Surveys		937	1064	920	927	928	975	837	24	719	849							
Stream Temperature		647	464	729	626													
Streamflow		1049	580	652	761	792	1	63										
Summer Diet		793	112															
Surface Erosion		833	671															
Survival		3	571	929	2	761	640	741	845	882	906							
Suspended Sediment		603	580	1050	20	868	675	115	29	581	10							
Sweasey Dam		651	626	1049	640	611												
Sweathouse Creek		825																
Tall Trees Grove		902	711	606	717	901	10											
Tanoak		686																
Tectonic Uplift		858	856	853														
Timber		893	758	650	670	356	860	861	114	718	879	867	700	803	80	88	870	675

		733	115	674	18	123	508	717	891	328	885	78	117					
Timber Harvest		907	666	732	976	893	689	356	947	114	718	870	733	115	891	966	328	885
		78	117	908	905	758	325	670	860	861	803	88	674	717	884			
TMDL		142	804	567	574	810	809	814	509	811	776	570	902	777	805	981	812	479
		808	806	813	567	32												
Toss-up Creek		821																
Tourism		618																
Transport		915	1050	361	926	704	761	780	80	973	675	115	98	842	117	662		
Trees		850	99	734	35	792	711	841	606	717	901	888						
Trinity River		628	650	656	906	621	796											
Turbidity		603	588	580	607	868	581											
Upper Redwood Creek		816	22	105	757	1044												
Van Duzen River		943																
Vegetation Management		493																
Vegetation Type		38	880	731	835													
Waddell Creek		794	646															
Water Quality		30	603	615	976	1022	4	142	804	810	6	811	911	718	922	834	868	777
		805	981	800	118	479	813	581										
Water Rights		100	651															
Water Supply		682	16															
Water Temperature		736	781	711	647													
Water Yield		607	78															
Watershed Conditions		310	29															
Watershed Management		652	895	663	579	977	88											
Watershed Rehabilitation		900	120	12	893	961	876	897	694	828	898	878	896	847	879	867	700	866
		817	701	833	880	890	881	895	714	899	605	715	894	717	882	883	884	891
		77	885	728	892	886	887	888	719	729								
Weather		690	481	125														
Wetlands		782																
Wildlife		914	1030	626	586	710	623	563	63									
Wolf Creek		715																
Woodlands		846	39	721														
Woody Debris		770	660	661	662													
Yager Creek		943																

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Reference ID: 1070
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File Name: R

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File Name: M

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   Ref ID: 598
   Keywords: stream/fire/stream nutrients/streams/IVE/IVA/VI
   Reprint: In File
   Abstract: Study attempted to clarify some effects of forest fires on streams in selected tributaries to Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone National Park

2. Allen, George H. Smolt production from Prairie Creek hatchery juvenile coho reared in an Arcata wastewater-seawater pond, October 1992-May 1992. 1-19. 1993.
   Ref Type: Report
   Ref ID: 75
   Keywords: coho/hatchery/Prairie Creek/bibliography
   Reprint: In File
   Abstract: Closure of Prairie Creek hatchery in 1992 resulted in transfer of stock to Arcata Wastewater-Seawater Pond. Summary of pond operations.
   Notes: citations

3. Amen, Bruce B. The hydrologic role of the unsaturated zone of a forested colluvium-mantled hollow Redwood National Park, CA. Technical Report 26, 1-54. 1990. Arcata, CA, National Park Service, Redwood National Park. Research and Development.
   Ref Type: Report
   Ref ID: 676
   Keywords: hydrology,forest,soil mechanics/rainfall/hydrology/IID
   Reprint: In File
   Abstract: The hydrologic behavior of the unsaturated zone of a forested collluvium-mantled hollow was examined using an array of 11 tensiometers and 3 groundwater wells to record the response to rainfall events during the 1987-88 winter. Erratic tensiometer responses, including inverted soil profile wetting, indicate that at the onset of the rainfall season, when the soil moisture content is relatively low and unsaturated hydraulic conductivity is low, the dominant mode of transport in the unsaturated zone is flow in macorpores. Later in the rainfall season, when the soil mass is more uniformly wetted, a uniform tensiometer response indicates that translatory flow is the dominant transport mechanism. Rapid and disproportionate rises in the water table results when small amounts of infiltrating water encounter a thick capillary fringe, where water is held in the soil pores above field capacity. The hydrologic behavior of the unsaturated zone of a forested soil plays a significant role in drainage basin response time to storms. No evidence was found to indicate that the hydrology of the unsaturated zone of a colluvium-mantled hollow differs from that of any other forest soil environment.
   Notes: tables, references

4. American Forest Products Industries, Inc. Our growing redwoods. 1965. Washington, D.C., American Forest Products Industries, Inc. and California Redwood Association.
   Ref Type: Report
   Ref ID: 850
   Keywords: redwoods/redwood/Redwood National Park/Redwood Creek/forest resources biology/photographs/photograph/trees
   Reprint: In File
   Abstract: Introduction to redwood forestry and biology. Includes statistics on redwood timberland acreage and volumes. Includes photographs of Redwood Creek and the Tall Trees Grove
   Notes: Source: Dean Solinsky

5. Anderson,D.G. and R.A.Brown, 1983. Anadromous salmonid nursery habitat in the Redwood Creek watershed. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 225-229.
   Ref ID: 25
   Keywords: habitat/anadromous salmonid/Redwood Creek/Redwood National Park stream/aquatic/rehabilitation/barriers/spawning/stream restoration/stream clearing/IID IIID/IVA/VA/estuary
   Reprint: Not in File
   Abstract: The extent and quality of anadromous salmonid nursery habitat in the Redwood Creek watershed, one-third of which is in Redwood National Park, were surveyed in 1980 during the months of lowest stream discharge (August, September). In 1981, 12 sites representative of stream habitats throughout the watershed were sampled with regard to aquatic organisms and habitat characteristics. Habitat quality has been extensively degraded as a result of logging and related activities, but nursery habitat ws essentially limited by stream gradient and "natural" barriers. Juvenile salmonids were widespread with most found in the tribuatries. Steelhead trout *Salmo gairdneri* was the predominant species. Coho salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch* and coastal cutthroat trout *S. clarki* were limited in numbers and distribution. Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* occur as well but spend little time in their natal stream and migrated prior to sampling. The results of this study will assist development of Park rehabilitation schemes and evaluation of their effects on salmonid populations.

6. Anderson, D. G. 1997 RNSP Redwood Creek summer Steelhead trout survey. 1997. Orick, California, Redwood National and State Parks.
   Ref Type: Report
   Ref ID: 755
   Keywords: Redwood Creek/steelhead trout/survey/spawning surveys/IIID/IVA
   Reprint: Not in File
   Abstract: This is the 17th consecutive summer of steelhead trout survey of Redwood Creek, the first was in 1981. All six adult summer steelhead (>16.5 inches) observed in 1997 were in the index reach from Lacks Creek to Tom McDonald Creek (Fig. 1). This year's count in the index reach was higher than last year's one fish, but generally the population appears to be declining over time and the cohort strength of 1984 and 1985 waning (fig. 2 and Appendix I).

7. Anderson, David and McGuire, Heather. Redwood Creek basin 1991-1992 spawning and carcass survey
   annual progress report. 1994. Arcata, California, Fish and wildlife branch research and resource management division Redwwod National Park.
   Ref Type: Report
   Ref ID: 818
   Keywords: Redwood Creek/spawning/carcass/IIID/IVA/DFG Eureka file
   Reprint: Not in File

8. Anderson, David. Biological supplement to Redwood National and State Parks, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers application: Coho Salmon utilization of the Redwood Creek estuary. 1995. Orick, California, Research and resources management division Redwood National Park and State Parks.
   Ref Type: Report
   Ref ID: 819
   Keywords: Redwood Creek/biology/Coho salmon/estuary/IID/IIID/IVA/IVF/breaching spawning/Prairie Creek/DFG Eureka file
   Reprint: Not in File
   Abstract: Description of estuary area with discussion and history of breaching. Includes

spawning escapement numbers for Prairie Creek for 1984 to 1992. Includes water temperature data for estuary area.

9. Anderson, David. 1997 Redwood Creek estuary annual monitoring report. 1998. Orick, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 918
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/estuary/monitoring/IID
Reprint: In File

10. Anderson, David. 1998 Redwood Creek estuary annual monitoring report. 1999. Orick, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 919
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/estuary/monitoring/IID
Reprint: In File

11. Anderson, David G. Juvenile salmonid habitat of the Redwood Creek Basin, Humboldt County, California. 1-93. 1988. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 746
Keywords: juvenile salmon/summer steelhead/IID/IIID/IVE/salmon populations electro-shock surveys
Reprint: In File
Abstract: During the summer-fall periods...the streams of the Redwood Creek basin were surveyed to describe and characterize the salmonid rearing habitat and distribution of juvenile salmonids. Twelve streams throughout the basin, 10 east-west paired tributaries and Prairie and Redwood Creeks, were intensively sampled August 24 to October 5, 1981, to measure biotic and physical parameters.
Notes: references, charts

12. Anderson, David G. Status of Summer Steelhead Trout in Redwood Creek, Redwood National Park, California. Viers, Stephen D., Stohlgren, J., and Schonewald-Cox, Christine. T, 1-8. 1993. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Proceedings of the Fourth Conference on Research in California's National Parks, Transactions and Proceedings Series 9.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 30
Keywords: Habitat,Oncorhynchus mykiss,summer steelhead,stock decline,Redwood Creek,water temperature/summer steelhead/steelhead/redwood/Redwood National Park Redwood Creek/fish/floods/land use/habitat/water quality/IIID/IVA/IVE/IVH
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summer steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss), a declining stock of rainbow trout in Redwood national Park, have been monitored in Redwood Creek by snorkelers since the summer of 1981. The adult fish migrate upriver in spring, hold in pools during summer, and spawn during winter. Large and numerous pools have been filled in as a result of record floods and land-use activities. The resultant high water temperatures (<25 degrees C) and lack of pool habitat and cover have restricted the distribution of summer steelhead in Redwood Creek. Schools of fish are rare and observed only in pools adjacent to tributaries where cooler water enters Redwood Creek. A 25.9 km reach of the creek's best habitat was used to index trends in the population. Numbers of fish observed peaked at 44 in 1984-85 but have since declined. Summer steelhead face several problems: habitat degradation, poor water quality, sport-fishing and poaching, and small population size. The prospect for recovery of the summer steelhead of Redwood Creek is poor and long-term.

13. Anderson,H.W., 1981. Sources of sediment-induced reductions in water quality appraised from catchment attributes and land use. Journal of Hydrology 51: 347-358.
Ref ID: 603
Keywords: water quality/land use/turbidity/sediment/suspended sediment/Redwood Creek/redwood/IID/IVB/IVD
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Suspeneded sediment measurements from 61 catchments in California were used to relate suspended sediment discharge to ten catchment attributes. An application was made in the Redwood Creek drainage, Humboldt County
Notes: Journal located at UC Berkeley, Engineering Library

14. Anonymous. Green Point Ranch. 1901.
Ref Type: Slide
Ref ID: 610
Keywords: Redwood Creek/photographs/Redwood Creek Ranch/vegetation/VI/IIB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Item is in the form of a post card. View approximately northeast from near summit of Lord Ellis at Green Point Ranch. Nixon Ridge area north of current Highway 299 is clearly visible.
Notes: Obtained at HSU Library, Humboldt Room, Photograph file cabinet, in file titled: Green Point Ranch

15. Anonymous. Photograph of Bairs Resort at Minor Creek, Redwood Creek, view nne. 1912.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 773
Keywords: photograph/Minor Creek/Bair Ranch/IIB/VI
Reprint: Not in File
Notes: A postcard referenced in Susie Baker Fountain papers

16. Anonymous. Prairie Creek CCC Camp. 1930.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 774
Keywords: photograph/Prairie Creek/IIB/VI
Reprint: Not in File

17. Anonymous, 1938. Must the scientist always be on the defensive? California Fish and Game 24: 290-293.
Ref ID: 627
Keywords: politics/sardine/ocean conditions/commercial fish harvest/IB4
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Interesting anonymous account of views of scientists being trounced by politicians, and the scientists speaking out.
Notes: Mailed copy to Leslie Reid on June 9, 1999

18. Anonymous, 1947. Publications of the California Fish and Game Commission. California Fish and Game 33: 35-51.
Ref ID: 641
Keywords: bibliography/salmon
Reprint: In File

19. Anonymous. Pond in the woods aids loggers. The Timberman [June 1955], 58-60. 1955.
Ref Type: Magazine Article
Ref ID: 905
Keywords: redwood valley/logging/timber harvesting/photograph/History/redwood/IIC/VI
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Details operations and short history of Joe Walker and Sons Logging Company

at their mill pond in Redwood Valley located at the present site of the Redwood Valley Dump and the Greenpoint School. Lists various mills they were supplying logs to, their equipment and annual volumes.

20. Anonymous, 1956. A bisexual steelhead. California Fish and Game 42: 229.
Ref ID: 584
Keywords: steelhead/Eel River/South Fork Eel River/Garberville/IVA
Reprint: In File

21. Anonymous, 1965. Redwood Creek in northern California. American White Water 2-3.
Ref ID: 653
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/northern California/california/Sierra Club/logging photographs/1964 Flood/IIC/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes logging in Redwood Creek, and provides photographs from a Sierra Club photographic expedition ran in April 1965. April 1965 followed the December 1964 flood

22. Anonymous. Death of Emerald Creek. Humboldt Independent News 3[2]. 1974.
Ref Type: Newspaper
Ref ID: 664
Keywords: Redwood National Park/clearcutting/redwood/Redwood Creek/politics/IIC/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Emotional account of clearcutting in Redwood Creek during the time of Redwood National Park expansion. Contains photograph of area in watershed, and small tributary with extreme ground disturbance
Notes: 14 June-14 July

23. Anonymous. Downstream migrant trapping information Prairie Creek 1993. 1993.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1055
Keywords: downstream migrant/Prairie Creek/migration
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of 1992/1993 season downstream migration trapping results

24. Anthrop,D.F., 1977. Redwood National & State Parks, Naturegraph Publishers, Inc., Happy Camp, California.
Ref ID: 622
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/logging/photographs/Redwood Creek politics/Prairie Creek/IID/VI/vegetation
Reprint: In File
Abstract: General social and ecological background on Redwood National and State Parks. Includes discussion on logging and many photographs in Redwood Creek of old-growth logging sites.

25. Army Corps of Engineers. Floods of 18 January 1953 in Northern California Coastal Streams. 1-40. 1953. San Francisco, California., Offce of the District Engineer.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 678
Keywords: 1953 floods/rainfall/floods
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The report provides a complete, but brief, account of the January 1953 floods in the San Francisco district, including a general description of the basins, flood characteristics, rainfall associated with floods, flood emergency activities of the Corps of Engineers, and the hydrologic, hydraulic an damage data collected. The storms causing the floods covered about 8,000 square miles, extending as far south as the lower

reaches of the Eel River.
Notes: Maps, rainfall curves, photo

26. Averett,R.C. and R.T.Iwatsubo, 1995. Aquatic biology of the Redwood Creek basin, Redwood National Park, California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C..
Ref ID: 907
Keywords: History/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/stream riparian/Redwood National Park/timber harvest/aquatic/biology/park/IID/drainage basin benthic invertebrates/invertebrates/fish
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A study of the aquatic biota in Redwood Creek drainage basin of Redwood National Park, California, was conducted between 1973 and 1975. The study included an assessment of coliform bacteria, benthic invertebrates, fish, periphyton, and phytoplankton.

27. Axelrod, David. Vegetative propagation of Blue Blossom. Coats, Robert N. 96-102. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 900
Keywords: watershed/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/soil/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Stem cuttings of Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Esch. were propagated in a greenhouse to compare six soil media and three collection times for relative rooting success. Spring/summer cutting rooted far more readily than those taken in fall or winter. Sand and sand/perlite were found to be superior to other media. The use of peat moss appeared to discourage rooting.
Notes: references

28. Babcock,E.M., R.G.LaHusen, R.D.Klein, and D.K.Hagans, 1983. Status of the Emerald Creek landslide, Redwood National Park. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 15-30.
Ref ID: 820
Keywords: Redwood National Park/landslide/Emerald Creek/VD/VA
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: A landslide in Redwood National Park was monitored during 1981-82 after an attempt at stabilization. Heavy equipment removed 7,000 yd^3 of log landing material, and constructed a 17-ft-deep trench designed to intercept surface and groundwater form upslope areas. Stage recorders showed that of the total 105 in. of rainfall, about 40% was intercepted as surface runoff and 6% was removed as groundwater. A network of piezometers showed areas of positive pore pressure. Some inadvertently acted as inclinometers, showing ground movement. Repeated surveys and mapping of scarp development indicated inactvity of the original headscarp and the right lateral scarp, and the formation of a new headscarp downslope of the excavated area. Maximum surface movement of individual blocks in the active area was 21.2 ft horizontal and 10.6 ft vertical. Magnitude of movement appears correlated with periodic rainfall.

29. Barbee, R. Watershed Rehabilitation Program. 1-8. 1978. Crescent City, CA, USDI, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 120
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/rehabilitation/watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Newsletter: provides a background to the effort, explains where we are now in the rehabilitation of the Redwood Creek watershed, and outlines what we intend to do over the next few years to carry out the rehabilitation program.
Notes: map

30. Barbee, Robert D. Letter to Ms. Roseann Zuber, esq. regarding Redwood Creek Estuary. 1982. Crescent City, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 931
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/estuary/breaching/salmonid/population
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Discussion of breaching of sand bar at Redwood Creek Estuary, includes estuary salmonid population for 1982.

31. Barlow, Savina. OREQ-W: Orick then and Now. 1985. Orick, California, Historical Committee of Orick Chamber of Commerce.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 69
Keywords: History/mining/IIB/IIC/IID/Orick
Reprint: On Request 07/01/1999
Notes: Interviews, newspaper articles, pioneers, obituaries, photographs, general history. p. 18: (Jedediah Smith), Harrison G. Rogers kept journals of the exploration of Redwood Creek Valley. p. 32 mention of mining in 1883 at the mouth of Redwood Creek. p. 161 section on loggers. p.318 earthquake reports. p. 342 erosions.

32. Barnhart,R.A., 1990. Comparison of steelhead caught and lost by anglers using flies with barbed or barbless hooks in the Klamath River, California. California Fish and Game 76: 43-45.
Ref ID: 630
Keywords: steelhead/Klamath River/predation/commercial fish harvest/fishing/IIID/IVG IVH
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents reduced succes of landing fish using barbless hooks. Has information that could indicate relative abundance of steelhead "half-pounders" in the Klamath River for 1988.

33. Bartley,D.M., B.Bentley, P.G.Olin, and G.A.E.Gall, 1992. Population genetic structure of coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in California. California Fish and Game 78: 88-104.
Ref ID: 628
Keywords: salmon/coho/salmon stocks/genetics/Trinity River/South Fork Eel River Russian River/Prairie Creek/streams/stream/Redwood Creek/IVA/IB1
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Populations of coho salmon were sampled throughout northern California to determine genetic traits. Samplers were taken in Prairie Creek and many other north coast streams.

34. Beamish,R., 1999. Climate, salmon, and preparing for the future. In: Bisbal,G.A. (ed.), Ocean Conditions and the Management of Columbia River Salmon, Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, OR, pp. 85-97.
Ref ID: 951
Keywords: climate/salmon/ocean conditions/condition/management/Columbia River
Reprint: Not in File

35. Bearss, Edwin C. History, Basic Data, Redwood National Park. 1-264. 1969. Redwood National Park (reprinted), U.S.Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 679
Keywords: History/Yurok/Humboldt County/Del Norte County/Tolowa/Chilula/Indians explorerers/Klamath/reservations/forts/lumber industry/mining/hotels and inns/floods/IIA IIB/IIC/IID/IVB/VI
Reprint: On Request 07/01/1999
Abstract: The report provides basic data: the area's historic sites are identified, evaluated and plotted on historical base maps. History includes Indian occupants,early exploration, contacts with whites, settlement, early mining, logging, WW II events and the development of plans for the Redwood Park.
Notes: Plates, maps, bibliography. Statement on page 205 regarding "conservationists" and their views on logging affecting the 1964 flood in relation to the 1861-1862 floods which were always "enemies of the redwoods". Must consider statement on page 210, however!

36. Becking, R. W. Public Statement for Redwood National Park Field Hearings. 1-12. 1966. unpublished, ms.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 680
Keywords: Redwood Creek logging/Redwood National Park/IIC/politics
Reprint: In File
Notes: Typescript, Hearings held in Crescent City, CA, June 17-18, 1966. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Becking presents his views on the establishment of park, need for preservation and logging around Redwood Creek (p.7).

37. Becking, Rudolf W. The ecology of the coastal redwood forest and the impact of the 1964 floods upon redwood vegetation. Grant NSF GB #6310. 1971. Arcata, California, Redwood Research Institues. National Science Foundation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 617
Keywords: redwood/floods/vegetation/photographs/tree planting/IIC/politics/VI/1964 Flood
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Biological description of redwood and its ecosystem. Contains a good history of early redwood tree planting, including a nursery at Scotia owned by Pacific Lumber Company. Includes early tree planting photographs and resultant stands.

38. Beschta,R.L., 1979. Debris removal and its effects on sedimentation in an Oregon Coast Range stream. Northwest Science 53: 71-77.
Ref ID: 750
Keywords: sedimentation/stream/large organic debris/stream restoration/logjams sediment/IIC/IIID/IVA/IVE/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The removal of large organic debris accelerated downcutting of previously stored sediments.

39. Best,D.W., 1995. History of timber harvest in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. C1-C7.
Ref ID: 666
Keywords: timber harvest/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The timing and spatial distribution of logging indicate that the most intensive

timber harvest in the upper tw-thirds of the basin occurred in the 15 years prior to a major storm and flood in December 1964. The Z'bergNejedly forest Practices Act in 1973 started a trend to more regulated and smaller tractor harvest cuts, as well as the increased use of cable-yarding systems for timber harvest on steeper slopes

40. Best,D.W., H.M.Kelsey, D.K.Hagans, and M.Alpert, 1995. Role of fluvial hillslope erosion and road construction in the sediment budget of Garrett Creek, Humboldt County, California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. M1-M9.
Ref ID: 732
Keywords: erosion/road/road construction/sediment/sediment budget/Humboldt County california/timber harvest/logging/stream/stream diversion
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Of the sediment contributed to the main channel of Garrett Creek during a period of widespread timber harvest, fluvial slope erosion contributed 62 percent, and streamside landsliding contributed the rest. Of the total sediment input fort the 25-year period, only 6 percent remained in storage in the lower main channel of Garrett Creek. The fluvial erosion survey determined that almost all significant sources of fluvial erosion were created by road construction and logging. Two major causes of erosion accounted for 80 percent of all road-related fluvial slope erosion. Stream diversions caused by plugged culverts at crossings initiated 68 percent of road-related fluvial erosion, and the failure of road fills at established crossings initiated another 12 percent of such erosion.

41. Best, David W. Land use of the Redwood Creek basin. 1-24. 1984. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 582
Keywords: land use/redwood/logging/land disturbance history/vegetation/IIB/IIC/IID
Reprint: In File

42. Beven,K., 1981. The effect of ordering on the geomorphic effectiveness of hydrologic events. Erosion and Sediment Transport in Pacific Rim Steeplands. I.A.H.S. Publication No. 132, Christchurch.
Ref ID: 915
Keywords: flood/sediment/pool-riffle morphology/sediment storage/erosion/sediment transport/transport/storms/channel
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Discusses the effects of event ordering on effectiveness of storms in transporting sediment and modifying channels
Notes: Cited by Madej,

43. Bickel, Polly McW. A Study of Cultural Resources in Redwood National Park. i-195. 1979. Denver, Colorado, USDI, National Park Service.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 681
Keywords: archaeology/ethnohistory/Native Americans/IIA/IIIA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: This paper reports upon inventory and evaluation studies of cultural resources pertaining to past and present Native American use of lands in and near Redwood National Park. The present study, conducted between 1977 and 1979, was undertaken to supplement the 1973 archaeological overview. Background research focused upon a review of northwestern California ethnography, linguistics, ethnohistory and archaeology. The primary goal was to contribute to the formulation of a cultural resource management plan. The major consultation effort was to gather inventory information and recommendations from local Native Californians regarding interpretation, development

and preservation of archaeological and ethnohistoric resources of the park area, including traditional use areas, ceremonial and sacred places of continuing contemporary significance.
Notes: maps, photos (some historic), archaeological site locations, interviews

44. Bisson,P.A., S.V.Gregory, and T.E.Nickelson, 1999. The Alsea Watershed Study: a comparison with other multi-year investigations in the Pacific Northwest. Abstract from presentation. In: Coastal Oregon Productivity Enhancement Program (COPE) (ed.), Forests and streams of the Oregon Coast Range: building a foundation for integrated resource managment. Conference held at LaSells Stewart Center, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, January 12-13, 19.
Ref ID: 1000
Keywords: Alsea River/juvenile salmon/downstream migrant/salmon populations watershed
Reprint: In File

45. Bledsoe,A.J., 1956. Indian Wars of the Northwest: A California Sketch. Biobooks, pp. 414-419.
Ref ID: 93
Keywords: Camp Anderson/Indian wars
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Battle of Redwood Creek near Minor's ranch.

46. Bloom, Anna L. An assessment of road removal and erosion control treatment effectiveness: a comparison of 1997 storm erosion response between treated and untreated roads in Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California. 1-94. 1998. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 12
Keywords: erosion/road removal/treated roads/untreated roads/rehabilitation/watershed sediment/IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Since rehabilitation of deforested watersheds has begun in the Pacific Northwest, published large scale evaluations of road removal and respective erosion control techniques have been brief and scarce. In 1997, a 12 year recurrence interval storm provided an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of watershed rehabilitation efforts in Redwood national Park. The study compares 1997 storm erosion and resulting sediment delivery to streams between 91 miles of untreated roads and 21 miles of treated roads in the Redwood Creek basin.
Notes: references, diagrams, charts

47. Bodin, P., Brock, W, Buttolph, P, Kelsey, H., Lisle, T., Marcot, B., Reichard, N., and Wunner, R. Are California's North coast Rivers Really "wasting away to sea?". 1-20. 1982. Arcata, California, Northcoast Environmental Center.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 682
Keywords: erosion/natural river flows/water diversion/water supply/politics/IID/IIID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A growing demand for water and a decreasing supply of it in central and southern California has renewed the public's interest in the possibility of diverting more water from California's north coast rivers. The proliferation of the concept that these rivers are "wasting away to sea" and the lack of a compendium of information on the impacts of river diversion have motivated a group of professional scientists with experience in the physical and biological systems of north coastal California watersheds to prepare this paper. Possible physical and biological impacts of a major impoundment and diversion facility on a north coast river are discussed.
Notes: references

48. Botkin, Daniel B., Cummins, Kenneth, Dunne, Thomas, Regier, Henry, Sobel, Matthew, Talbot, Lee, and Simpson, Lloyd. Status and future of Salmon of western Oregon and Northern California: overview of findings and options. Research report 951002. 1995. Santa Barbara, California, The Center for the Study of the Environment.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 756
Keywords: salmon/Oregon/california/spawning surveys/regulation/politics/IVA/IID
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Describes problems associated with most popular methods of determining adult salmon populations and defines trends from Oregon and northern California

49. Bottom,D.L., 1999. Managing salmon as if the ocean mattered. In: Bisbal,G.A. (ed.), Ocean Conditions and the Management of Columbia River Salmon, Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, OR, pp. 99-128.
Ref ID: 962
Keywords: climate/salmon/ocean conditions/condition/management/Columbia River
Reprint: Not in File

50. Bradford, Wesley L. and Iwatsubo, Rick T. Water chemistry of the Redwood Creek and Mill Creek basins, Redwood National Park, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, California. 78-115. 1978. Menlo Park, California, United States Geological Survey. Water-Resources Investigations.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 615
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/Redwood National Park/water quality/IID/IVC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A 2 year study was made in the Redwood Creek and Mill Creek drainage basins of Redwood National Park to determine existing chemical water quality conditions and to identify the effects of logging on water quality in the main stems and tributaries of the two basins

51. Bradford,W.L., 1995. Compositional variations with season and logging history in streams of the Redwood Creek basin, Redwood National Park, California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior.
Ref ID: 976
Keywords: History/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/stream riparian/Redwood National Park/timber harvest/aquatic/biology/park/IID/drainage basin benthic invertebrates/invertebrates/fish/logging/streams
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Overall, the chemical water quality of the main stem and the tributaries is excellent, suitable for most beneficial uses

52. Brakensiek, Kyle. Prairie Creek downstream migration study. Update memorandum to David A. McLeod, California Department of Fish and Game. 1999. Arcata, CA.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1054
Keywords: Prairie Creek/migration/california/fish
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of catches in Prairie Creek, May 1999

53. Briggs, John C. The salmonid fishes of Prairie Creek, Humboldt County, California, season of 1948-1949. No. 49-34. 1949. Sacramento, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 923
Keywords: salmonid/Prairie Creek/Humboldt County/california/salmon populations

downstream migrants/spawning/spawning surveys
Reprint: In File

54. Briggs, John C. The behavior and reproduction of salmonid fishes in a small coastal stream. 94: 3-62. 1953. Terminal Island, California, California Department of Fish and Game. Bulletin.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 788
Keywords: juvenile salmon/Prairie Creek/reproduction/salmonid/spawning
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The present study was undertaken principally in order to obtain information regarding the extent of natural mortality during the egg and larval stages of certain salmonid fishes in a small California stream, to gather essential knowledge of the spawning behavior of these fishes, and to compare the results of such observations with similar evidence from other waters.
Notes: references. Cited in Meyer, et al, 1994.

55. Bromirski, Peter. Seismic refraction study of an earthflow in Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California . 1-33. 1989. HSU, Arcata, California.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 683
Keywords: IID/Minor Creek Landslide/bibliography
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The subsurface structure of an earthflow near Minor Creek in the Redwood Creek basin was studied by seismic refraction. Seismic lines were run both parallel and transverse to the slope near the head and at midslope in the active portion of the flow, and on the flanks adjacent to the active flow. A three layer structure, defined by two continuous seismic velocity boundaries was found throughout the earthflow. A 1.0 to 2.5m thick surface layer was observed on all lines run with a velocity typical of dry unconsolidated and uncompacted material. The base of this layer probably represents the depth of the water table. The second layer velocities varied from 630 to 720 mec (-1) in the active portion to about 1100 msec (-1) beneath the flanks. the lower velocity in the active portion may be a result of disruption due to movement. The deepest boundary varied in depth from 3.5 to 11.5m. In the active portion of the earthflow, this boundary closely correlates with the base of the shear zone identified from inclinometer data. The seismic velocities of the third layer are 1100 msec -1 which suggests that the material is the same as the second layer beneath the flanks. Beneath the flanks, the third layer velocities are about 2100 msec-1, similar to that of fractured, weathered Franciscan bedrock. The absence of the higher velocity material beneath the active portion within the depth range sampled suggests that the location of the earthflow is structurally controlled.
Notes: references

56. Brown, Larry R. and Moyle, Peter B. Status of coho salmon in California. Report to the National Marine Fisheries Service. 1991. University of California, Davis, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Biology.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 944
Keywords: coho/Coho salmon/salmon/california/Prairie Creek/hatcheries/commercial fish harvest/Redwood Creek/fisheries
Reprint: Not in File

57. Brown,L.R., P.B.Moyle, and R.M.Yoshiyama, 1994. Historical decline and current status of coho salmon in California. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 14: 237-261.
Ref ID: 531

Keywords: coho/salmon/california/Benbow Dam/IB1/population/Coho salmon/streams stream/hatchery/hatcheries/spawning/land use/logging/floods/flood/diseases/species
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The southernmost populations of coho salmon in California have declined or disappeared from all streams in which they were historically recorded. The farther south a stream is located, the more likely it is to have lost its coho salmon population. There are now probably less than 5,000 native coho salmon (with no known hatchery ancestry) spawning in California each year. There is every reason to believe that California coho populations, including hatchery stocks, will continue to decline. The reasons for the decline of coho salmon in California include: stream alterations brought about by poor land-use practices (especially those related to logging and urbanization) and by the effects of periodic floods and drought, the breakdown of genetic integrity of native stocks, introduced diseases, overharvest, and climatic change. We believe that coho salmon in California qualify for listing as a threatened species under state law, and certain populations may qualify for listing as threatened of endangered under federal law.
Notes: Cites known population estimates of adult coho runs in Redwood Creek: 2,000 since 1973.

58. Brown,M.W., 1938. The salmon migration in the Shasta River (1930-1934). California Fish and Game 24: 60-65.
Ref ID: 644
Keywords: salmon/Klamath River/chinook/spawning/IIIB/IVA/VI
Reprint: In File

59. Brown, Randy A. Physical rearing habitat for anadromous salmonids in the Redwood Creek basin, Humboldt County, California. 1988. Humboldt State University.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 612
Keywords: habitat/salmonids/salmonid/redwood/Redwood Creek/juvenile salmon/electro shock surveys/stream/channel conditions/IID/IVE/IVD
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Surveys were conducted in the Redwood Creek basin, Humboldt County, California, from August through early October of 1980 and 1981 to determine the quantity of rearing habitat available for anadromous salmonids.

60. Bundros, Gregory J., Spreiter, Terry, Utley, Kenneth, and Wosika, Ed. Erosion control in Redwood National Park, Northern California, 1980. Coats, Robert N. 273-282. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc, and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 893
Keywords: california/channel/cost-effectiveness/erosion/erosion control/gullies/northern California/park/redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/road/road construction sediment/sediment yield/soil/stream/stream channels/streams/timber/timber harvest watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: In Redwood national Park, erosion control treatments are aimed at reducing accelerated sediment yield from lands disturbed by timber harvest and road construction. Such practices address both active and potential sediment sources to streams. In 1980, detailed mapping of five rehabilitation units identified active gully systems, stream courses diverted from their natural channel, unstable road and skid trail stream crossings, and mass movement features. Approximately 1276 ha were examined in detail. Of the land, erosion control work was performed on 32 ha. Primary erosion control treatments utilize heavy equipment to perform earth moving tasks. These treatments, which result in the redirection of altered drainage networks and the removal

of unnatural sediment sources, accounted for 58% of the total cost. Secondary erosion control treatments provide protection to areas freshly disturbed by primary treatments. These measures include bed and bank protection for excavated stream channels, and surface protection for bare soil ares. Secondary treatments, which utilize heavy equipment and manual labor crews, accounted for 34% of the total cost. The proper design of stream channel excavations can minimize secondary treatment costs. The proper application of heavy equipment can lower unit costs and increase the cost-effectiveness of erosion control treatments.
Notes: Photos, figures

61. Bundros, Gregory J. and Hill, Barry R. Road conditions and erosion potential in the upper Redwood Creek watershed. 1997. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 816
Keywords: road/condition/erosion/Upper Redwood Creek/redwood/Redwood Creek watershed/IID/IB1/IB2/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Results from road inventories conducted on the west side of the upper watershed

62. Burns, David M. and Amimoto, Perry Y. Corrective work needed for the rehabilitation of the headwaters of the Redwood Creek watershed. 1977. Sacramento, California, California Department of Forestry.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 583
Keywords: redwood/rehabilitation/road/erosion/IID/VA/VI
Reprint: In File
Notes: Received from Bernie Bush, May 28, 1999

63. Busby,M.S. and R.A.Barnhart, 1995. Potential food sources and feeding ecology of juvenile fall chinook salmon in California's Mattole River lagoon. California Fish and Game 81: 133-146.
Ref ID: 633
Keywords: chinook/salmon/estuary/juvenile salmon/food/fish trapping/stream restoration redwood/IVC/bibliography
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Seining of Mattole estuary was utilized to capture juvenile chinook salmon who had their stomach contents determined. This report cites several other studies that performed similar experiments, including one on Redwood Creek.

64. Cafferata, Peter, Walton, Karen, and Jones, Weldon. Coho salmon and Steelhead trout of JDSF (Jackson demonstration state forest). 1989. Fort Bragg, California, JDSF Newsletter.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 34
Keywords: salmon/JDSF/coho/steelhead trout/Forest/steelhead/IIID/IVE
Reprint: Not in File

65. California Commissioners of Fisheries. Biennial report of the Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of California: 1884-1886. 1886. Sacramento, California.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 978
Keywords: fisheries/california/Forest/historical/Redwood Creek/Little River/Mad River Smith River/salmon/ocean conditions/redwood
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes Redwood Creek as abounding with salmon. Also attached is

1891-1892 report, discusses strange, and rapid increase in salmon runs
Notes: Received from Tim Lewis, Forest Science Project

66. California Department of Fish and Game. Redwood Creek stream/estuary survey. 1954. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 937
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/stream/stream survey/survey/DFG Eureka file
Prairie Creek/salmon/steelhead
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Seining in Redwood Creek at 200 yards below 101 bridge, 1/4 mile above 101 bridge and 1/4 mile above confluence of Prairie Creek was conducted in 1952, 1953 and 1954. Recorded catches for all years included 0 to 6 king salmon; 0 to 15 silver salmon; and 0 to 20 steelhead. Some hauls described as "good".
Notes: Found in DFG Eureka file, Redwood Creek file

67. California Department of Fish and Game, 1956. Illustrations of logging operations and practices which protect North Coast salmon and spawning streams-- and those that don't. Fish News for Timber Operators and Fishermen.
Ref ID: 654
Keywords: logging/salmon/spawning/streams/stream/photographs/Prairie Creek/redwood
Redwood Creek/IIC/IIIC/VI/IVA/May Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes contemporary "good" logging and "bad" logging practices in relation to stream protection. Includes photographs of May Creek, tributary to Prairie Creek, tributary to Redwood Creek
Notes: Only excerpt in file. HSU Library call # Cal. Doc F650 F5n nos. 1-4

68. California Department of Water Resources. Land and Water use in Mad River-Redwood Creek Hydrographic Unit. 94-97, 1-81. 1963. Sacramento, State of California.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 100
Keywords: History/land use/stream diversion/water rights/IIC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: This bulletin presents basic data on land and water use in portions of Humboldt and
Trinity Counties, designated as the mad River-Redwood Creek Hydrographic Units data include the descriptions of systems used to divert water from the various streams in the Hydrographic unit, together with histories, apparent water-rights data, and purpose and extent of use of each diversion. The data also include monthly quantities of surface water diverted, land use data, and an estimate of total consumptive use of applied water for 1958, and classification of lands in the unit as to suitability for irrigation and for potential recreational development. These data are prefaced by a general description and brief history of the Hydrographic unit and immediate vicinity.
Notes: photos, maps

69. California Department of Water Resources. Land and water use in Mad River - Redwood Creek Hydrologic Unit. 1965. Sacramento, California, State of California Department of Water Resources. Bulletin No. 94-7.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 651
Keywords: Mad River/redwood/Redwood Creek/salmon/land use/photographs/Sweasey Dam
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes conditions and resources in Mad River and Redwood Creek

drainages. Resources include salmon, water rights and land use. Includes some photographs of rivers including Sweasey Dam.

70. California Department of Water Resources. North coastal area investigation: appendix C, fish and wildlife. 1965. Sacramento, California, California Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 136. California Department of Water Resources.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 914
Keywords: fish/wildlife/resources/northern California/california/salmon/Redwood Creek spawning/salmon populations/IIIC/Lost Man Creek/Little Lost Man Creek/Panther Creek Prairie Creek
Reprint: In File
Notes: Fish and wildlife resources of northern California. Discussion on Mad River Redwood Creek hydrologic unit begins on page 227. Indicates salmon run size, citing USFWS 1960. Cited in Woods, 1975; page 2.

71. California Department of Fish and Game, 1965. California fish and wildlife plan: Volume III, supporting data, Part B-Inventory salmon-steelhead & marine resources, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.
Ref ID: 1030
Keywords: california/fish/wildlife/resources/spawning surveys/Redwood Creek/salmon habitat/stream/spawning/population/redwood
Reprint: On Request 08/16/2000
Abstract: Describes salmon habitat amount in stream miles, and estimated spawning populations.
Notes: States that the limiting factor for Redwood Creek is the low flows in summer and early fall months (page 377)

72. California Department of Water Resources. California High Water 1964-1965. 69-65. 1966. Sacramento, State of California. Department of Water Resources Bulletin.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 13
Keywords: flood control/floods/1964 Flood/IIC/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Descriptions of local conditions during the 1964-65 flood.
Notes: charts

73. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream habitat surveys: Redwood Creek. 1966. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 930
Keywords: stream/stream habitat/habitat/survey/redwood/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File

74. California Department of Fish and Game. An evaluation of the fish and wildlife resources of the Mad River as effected by the U.S. Corps of Engineers Mad River project with special attention to the proposed Butler Valley reservoir. 1968. Sacramento, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 626
Keywords: Mad River/salmon/sediment transport/land use/stream/stream temperatures Sweasey Dam/IIIC/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: General description of the Mad River drainage including discussion on land use and fish resources. Includes stream temperatures for various locations throughout the basin

75. California Department of Water Resources. Water management for fishery enhancement on North Coastal streams. 1974. Red Bluff, CA, California Department of Water Resources, Northern District.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1049
Keywords: water/management/fisheries/streams/stream/dams/Redwood Creek/Benbow Dam/Sweasey Dam/Mattole River/1964 Flood/streamflow/construction/redwood/salmon anadromous/statistics/downstream migrant
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Describes investigations into streamflow augmentation through the construction of dams and reservoirs. Includes discussion of Redwood Creek, and lengthy description of two potential dam sites in the Mattole River drainage--one at Thorn Junction. Presentation of adult salmon dam counts on Benbow and Sweasey, and many other pertinent anadromous fishery statistics. Report makes reference to, and includes photograph of, downstream migrant trapping in the Mattole River

76. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream surveys for May Creek, tributary to Prairie Creek, tributary to Redwood Creek. 1982. Eureka, CA, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1064
Keywords: stream/stream surveys/stream survey/survey/May Creek/tributaries/Prairie Creek/redwood/Redwood Creek/historical/human activity
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Compilation of stream surveys for May Creek. Document historical damage from human activity.
Notes: Originally found in DFG files, Eureka

77. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream inventory report: Unnamed tributary to Redwood Creek. 1995. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 5
Keywords: stream/Unnamed tributary to Redwood Creek/IIID
Reprint: Not in File

78. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream inventory report: Mill Creek. 1995. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 9
Keywords: stream/Mill creek/IIID
Reprint: Not in File

79. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream inventory report: Toss-up Creek. 1995. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 821
Keywords: stream/Toss-up Creek/IIID
Reprint: Not in File

80. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream inventory report: Lacks Creek. 1995. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 822
Keywords: stream/Lacks Creek/habitat/IIID
Reprint: Not in File

81. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream inventory report: Molasses Creek. 1995. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 823
Keywords: stream/Molasses Creek/IIID
Reprint: Not in File

82. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream inventory report: Minor Creek. 1995. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 824
Keywords: stream/Minor Creek/IIID
Reprint: Not in File

83. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream inventory report: Sweathouse Creek. 1995. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 825
Keywords: stream/Sweathouse Creek/IIID
Reprint: Not in File

84. California Department of Fish and Game. Stream inventory report: Stover Creek. 1995. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 826
Keywords: stream/Stover Creek/IIID
Reprint: Not in File

85. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Coho Salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) considerations for timber harvesting under the California Forest Practice Rules. 1997. Sacramento, California, California department of forestry and fire protection.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 758
Keywords: salmon/timber harvesting/Forest Practice Rules/california
Reprint: Not in File

86. California Department of Water Resources, Northern District. Mad River watershed erosion investigation. 1-93. 1999. Sacramento, CA.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 11
Keywords: Redwood Creek/Mad River/erosion/IA/IID
Reprint: Not in File
Notes: folded maps in pocket, bibliography. Cited by NCRWQCB as justification for listing of Redwood Creek as an impaired waterbody

87. California Division of Fish and Game. Thirteenth bienneal report for the years 1926-1928. 1929. Sacramento, California, State of California, Department of Natural Resources.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1010
Keywords: Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery/Prairie Creek/fish/hatchery/hatcheries
Reprint: In File
Notes: Reference to Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery on page 57

88. California Division of Fish and Game. Thirteenth bienneal report for the years 1928-1930. 1931. Sacramento, California, State of California, Department of Natural Resources.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1011

Keywords: Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery/Prairie Creek/fish/hatchery/hatcheries
Reprint: In File
Notes: Reference to Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery on page 52

89. California Division of Mines and Geology. Fluvial geomorphology and river-gravel mining; Redwood Creek, California. 98, 21-24. 1990. California Division of Mines and Geology. Special Publication.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 122
Keywords: geomorphology/mining/Redwood Creek/Humboldt County/fish/IID/IIID/IVF/VI redwood/watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: In summer 1987, Humboldt county began a program of annual gravel mining from between flood levees. Because of concern over potential effects of the mining on riverbed morphology which could in turn affect the quality of habitat provided for fish migrating upstream to spawing grounds within the park, RNP personnel initiated a monitoring program prior to gravel removal.
Notes: map,photo

90. California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region. Supplemental report for the proposed Redwood Creek water quality attainment strategy for sediment. 1998. Santa Rosa, California.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1022
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/water/water quality/sediment
Reprint: On Request //

91. California Water Quality Control Board. Water Quality Control Plan: North Coastal Basin (1B). 6. 1975. Santa Rosa, California, State of California.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 4
Keywords: fish-wildlife resources/habitat types/hydrographics/watershed/IA
Reprint: In File
Notes: Redwood Creek excerpted from report.

92. Carver,G.A., 1985. Quaternary tectonics north of the Mendocino Triple Junction: the Mad River fault zone. In: Savina,M.E. (ed.), Redwood Country: American Geomorphological Field Group field trip guidebook. Harvey M. Kelsey and Thomas E. Lisle co-convenors, American Geomorphological Society, pp. 155-168.
Ref ID: 858
Keywords: Bridge creek/california/field trip/Oregon/redwood/Redwood Creek/IID landslides/sediment/Mad River/tectonic uplift
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Steep youthful mountains, vigorous slope processes, deeply incised river valleys, and high fluvial sediment yields reflect the active tectonics of the northcoast region

93. Cashman,S.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.R.Harden, 1995. Geology of the Redwood Creek basin, Humboldt County, California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. B1-B13.
Ref ID: 665
Keywords: geology/redwood/Redwood Creek/Humboldt County/california/habitat northwestern California/erosion
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The composition and distribution of bedrock units and the distributution of major faults have played a major part in the geomorphic develoopment of the Redwood Creek

basin. Slope profiles, slope gradients, and drainage patterns withint the basin reflect the properties of the underlying bedrock. The main channel of Redwood Creek generally follows the trace of the Grogan fault, and other linear topographic features are developed along major faults. The steep terrain and the lack of shear strength of bedrock units are major contributing factors to the high erosion rates in the basin.

94. Chapman,D.W., 1988. Critical review of variables used to define effects of fines in redds of large salmonids. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 117: 1-21.
Ref ID: 655
Keywords: salmonids/sedimentation/fine sediment/salmonid/IVB/IB1
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Review of literature on effects of fines on survival to emergence of salmonids. Relates that laboratory and field studies to date on quantifying amounts of fines in spawning areas are flawed, and that continuing use of data in these studies is "to continue to use data of unknown accuracy and to extrapolate inappropriate experimental and sample data to natural incubation environments"
Notes: This reference was cited in the Redwood Creek TMDL development by NCRWQCB

95. Clark, G. H. Sacramento River Salmon Fishery. 15, 1-23. 1929. Terminal Island, California, State Department of Fish and Game. Bulletin.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 789
Keywords: salmon
Reprint: In File

96. Coats,R.N., 1981. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas, The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National Park Service, Washington, D.C..
Ref ID: 1071
Keywords: watershed/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/VA
Reprint: In File
Notes: references

97. Coey, Robert M. Effects of sedimentation on incubating Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch) in Prairie Creek, California. 1-134. 1998. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 3
Keywords: embryos/incubating salmon/predators/survival/emergence/spawning/IID/IIID IVB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: In this study, processes within the actual physical environment surrounding incubating coho salmon (incomplete sentence(. Embryos were monitored and measurements of environmental factors related to survival were taken. Artificial redds with eyed coho salmon eggs were constructed on treatment and control reaches of Prairie and Lost Man Creeks, California and monitored for incubation survival (hatching and emergence stages), percent fines infiltrating the gravel, and water inflow and dissolved oxygen rates in the winters of 1990 and 1991. Natural redds were also trapped and monitored then compared to artificial redd experiments.

Results indirectly related decreased survival to decreased gravel permeability and predatory oligochaete worm infestation. Results were consistent the literature; survival varies linearly and inversely with fine sediment in stream gravel and that 'fish effects' can be significant. Other variables ineffectively controlled (site geometric mean particle size, stream gradient and flow) confounded relationships between survival and physical

variables measured.
Notes: references, charts

98. Coghlan,M. and M.A.Madej, 1981. Main channel response to increased sediment supply, upper Redwood Creek, California. EOS 62.
Ref ID: 22
Keywords: sediment/channel/Redwood Creek/california/IA/IID
Reprint: Not in File

99. Coghlan, Michael. A climatologically-based analysis of the storm and flood history of Redwood Creek. 1984. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park. Technical Report No. 10.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 371
Keywords: floods/redwood/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File

100. Colman, Steven M. The history of mass movement processes in the Redwood Creek basin, Humboldt County, California. 1973. Masters Thesis. Pennsylvania State University.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 292
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/Humboldt County/california/landslides/mass movements/History/IIC/IID/IIB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Temporal and spatial landslide history for Redwood Creek.

101. Combs, W. E. Stand Structure and Composition of the Little Lost Man Creek Research Natural Area, Redwood National Park. ii-93. 1984. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 686
Keywords: douglas fir/hemlock/old growth/site conditions/tan oak/vegetation/IIA/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The stand structure of an old-growth redwood forest was examined for the purpose of investigating age and diameter size-class distributions for redwood, Douglas-fir, western hemlock and tanoak. Redwood, under both mesic and xeric site foundations, displayed evidence of an all-aged structure, suggesting s self-perpetuating replacement pattern. A similar pattern was also evident for western hemlock and tanoak. douglas-fir indicated more of an even-aged, disturbance-induced pattern. The composition of the stand in terms of density was examined, and findings were consistent with other observations in redwood forests. Implications for park management strategies are discussed.
Notes: references, plot data

102. Committe on Government Operations. Protecting Redwood National Park: first report by the Committee on Government Operations together with additional dissenting views. 56. 1977. Washington, D.C.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 604
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/politics/legislation/IIC/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Background and rationale for creation and expansion of Redwood National Park
Notes: Orignial obtained from UC Berkeley Biosciences Library

103. Corbett, Michael and Bradley, Denise. Historic Resources study report for Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery. 1-49. 1997. Chico, California, Mountain Anthropological Research.
Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 73
Keywords: fish/hatchery/IIIC/IIID/IVI/VA/VI/Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Prepared for NPS: national register of historic places evaluation. 1. document the existing historic buildings, structures, and landscape; site specific and background research and interviews; preparation of report.
Notes: map;references;photos of buildings

104. Cordone,A.J. and D.W.Kelley, 1961. The influences of inorganic sediment on the aquatic life of streams. California Fish and Game 47: 189-228.
Ref ID: 588
Keywords: sediment/streams/stream/salmonids/sedimentation/siltation/IVB/IVE/turbidity
Reprint: In File

105. Corps of Engineers. General Design Memorandum: Redwood Creek Flood Control Project. 1966. San Francisco, Department of the Army.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 7
Keywords: flood control/channelization/1964 Flood/IIC/peak flows/1953 floods/1955 flood
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The district Engineer recommends a plan for the construction of local protection works on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick. The principal features of the plan include construction of levees and channel improvement of Redwood Creek from the confluence with Prairie Creek to a point approximately 700 feet upstream of the mouth of Redwood Creek, a distance of 3.4 miles, construction of interior drainage facilities, and relocation of utilities and county roads.
Notes: charts, tables

106. Coy,O.C., 1929. The Humboldt Bay Region 1850-1875: a study in the American colonization of California, California State Historical Association, Los Angeles, California, 1-346 pp.
Ref ID: 687
Keywords: History/Indian wars/Redwood Creek,Bald Hills/Bald Hills/Humboldt Bay california/IIB
Reprint: On Request 06/07/1999
Abstract: Mentioned: p. 5 Lesser streams, the more northerly of these if known as Redwood Creek, a name derived without doubt from the heavy redwood forests near its mouth and for some distance along its course. it rises nearly east of Humboldt Bay along the Bald Hills which stretch for some distance along the back country beyond the redwood forests. This region is particularly adapted to grazing purposes, and in places offers excellent opportunities for small farms. p.71 Minor bout ranch on Redwood Creek which furnished beef and dairy products for the mines. p.115 J.P. Albee drove cattle into the area. p.149 Indian wars. Brief notes on Camp Anderson, located near Minor's ranch.
Notes: maps, references

107. Craig, John. Redwood Creek Review. 1998. Tetra Tech, Inc.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 142
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/TMDL/IA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Memo dated 1/26/98 from Craig of Tetra Tech, Inc. to Theresa Wistrom of North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Through contract, Craig reviewed information and data provided by NCRWQCB for Redwood Creek. Purpose of review was to provide guidance on TMDL development issues in the Redwood Creek basin.

108. Curry, Robert. Coupling marine and terrestrial watershed processes. 1998. Santa Cruz, California, CSU Monterey Bay.

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 969
Keywords: watershed/Monterey Bay/sediment
Reprint: In File

109. Curtis,B., 1943. Twenty-five years ago in "California Fish and Game". California Fish and Game 29: 43-44.
Ref ID: 740
Keywords: fish/food/fisheries/commercial fish harvest/IIIB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes 1918 article regarding a call for relaxation of conservation measures to allow an increased fish harvest to fill emergency food needs brought on by World War I. The author relates this information to the fisheries situation during World War II and hypothesizes that commercial and sport harvest during World War II is experiencing less effort, which will have a beneficial effect on the fishery because of less catch. This in turn will result in potentially higher catches following the end of the war.
Notes: The ideas presented in this article may help shed light on the fluctuations of commercial fish harvests both before and after World War I and II. This points out that commercial fish harvests are not only a factor of biological conditions, but by human effort to catch the fish.

110. Curtis, E. L. Hupa trout trap. 1923. Cambridge, Mass, Photogravure Suffolk Eng. Co.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 775
Keywords: photograph/water/IIB/VI/IIIB
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Photograph of Indian fisher checking trap in low water

111. Dahle,T.F., III, 1979. Observations of fingerling chinook salmon in the stomachs of yellow perch from the Klamath River, California. California Fish and Game 65: 168.
Ref ID: 599
Keywords: salmon/Klamath River/predation/chinook/IVG/IIIC
Reprint: In File

112. Decker, John Kenneth and Raeburn, Albert. The local economic effects of a proposed National Park in the California Redwoods. 1964. Washington, D.C., U.S. National Park Service.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 618
Keywords: redwood/politics/economics/economic/tourism/IIC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes economic effects of the proposed Redwood National Park on Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.

113. DeForest, Christopher E. Watershed restoration, Jobs-in-the-Woods, and community assistance: Redwood National Park and the Northwest Forest Plan. 1999. Portland, Oregon, United States Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. General Technical Report PNW-GTR-449.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 961
Keywords: watershed/restoration/community/redwood/Redwood National Park/park Forest/Northwest Forest Plan/expansion/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/gullies sediment
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Describes outcome of RNP Expansion Act of 1978, and watershed rehabilitation
Notes: For additional insight, read "Protecting Redwood National Park: first report by the Committee on Government Operations together with additional dissenting views"

114. Deibel, Robert H. The response of steelhead trout and physical habitat variables to stream improvement structures placed in Browns Creek, California. 1-87. 1988. HSU. 1988.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 790
Keywords: Trinity County/juvenile salmon/steelhead/IVE/IVD/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Eleven types of habitat improvement structures were placed in Browns Creek to increase the amount of juvenile steelhead rearing habitat. During the second year after installation, five habitat improvement structures contained the most juvenile steelhead: rock-v-dam, closed-v-gabion weir, gabion deflector, inclined log, and log crib deflector. Fourteen habitat variables were measured to determine how the added structures influenced stream habitat.
Notes: references, map tables

115. Deike, Evelyn McCombs. Some history of Redwood Creek Ranch. 1999. Fortuna, California, Evelyn McCombs Deike.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 851
Keywords: History/redwood/Redwood Creek/Redwood Creek Ranch/IIC/VI/road construction/photographs/photograph/stream
Reprint: In File
Abstract: History of Redwood Creek Ranch area during the 1930s to 1950s compiled by a woman who was the daughter of a road foreman during the construction of the Hoopa Road. Contains many references to Redwood Creek from the Susie Baker Fountain papers. Includes photographs of road foremans house, and photographs of stream.

116. Delgado,J.P., 1983. Underwater archaeological investigatoins of Gold Rush era steamships on the California coastline. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 259-262.
Ref ID: 827
Keywords: archaeology/underwater/Gold Rush/steamships/coastline
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The various shipwrecks in the area comprise a unique and significant study collection of vessel types and cargoes.

117. DeNitto, Gregg and Pierce, John. An evaluation of insect and disease conditions in the Redwood Creek drainage, Redwood Nation Park. 81-89, 1-5. 1981. San Francisco, California, USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region. Forest Pest Management: Pacific Southwest Region.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 99
Keywords: diseases/insects/vegetation/IID/redwood/Redwood Creek/watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Observations were made on a variety of insect and disease situations in the Redwood Creek drainage of Redwood National Park. This included alder flea beetle, Sitka spruce aphid, black stain root disease, and western gall rust. None of these were considered significant problems other than potentially on a localized basis. The major pest problem affecting growing trees in the high level of competition, both from the dense stocking and the excessive brush. Hazardous trees may be a problem in the Lady Bird Johnson Grove and along the trail to the Tall Trees Grove.

118. DeWitt,J.W., Jr., 1954. A survey of the coast cutthroat trout, *Salmo clarki* Richardson, in California. California Fish and Game 40: 329-335.

Ref ID: 639
Keywords: cutthroat/streams/stream/Eel River/Klamath River/redwood/Redwood Creek Prairie Creek/Mad River
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes biology and occurrence of cutthroat trout in northern California streams from the Eel River to the Klamath River basin including Redwood Creek, Prairie Creek, Maple Creek, Little River, Mad River, Elk River, and Salt River.

119. Diaz, Jesse M. Update of regional water quality control boards' (RWQCB) 303(d) lists and 305(b) assessment data. 1997. Sacramento, California, State Water Resources Control Board.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 804
Keywords: water/TMDL/IA/water quality
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Guidance for water quality control decisions, including TMDL listing and de-listing guidelines

120. Duls,J.M., 1979. Field Trip to observe natural and resource management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of northwestern California: A Guidebook, U.S.Geological Survey, WRD, Menlo Park, California.
Ref ID: 859
Keywords: california/erosion/geology/geomorphology/northwestern California/redwood Redwood Creek/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Press accounts of apparently widely diverging professional opinions about application of fundamental hydrologic and geomorphic principles to Park protection issues have led some Cordilleran Section members to express interest in personally viewing field conditions in the Redwood Creek basin during the 1979 spring meeting in San Jose, California....The purpose of the trip and the articles included in this guidebook is not to assign blame or to choose sides in these resource conflicts; rather, our purposes is to suggest that our evolving understanding of the geology and geomorphology of northwestern California may help to minimize future conflicts in this area.
Notes: maps, photos, references

121. Durgin, Philip B. and Tackett, Jeffrey E. Erodibility of forest soils--a factor in erosion hazard assessment. Coats, Robert N. 118-127. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 876
Keywords: california/erosion/Forest/park/redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation soil/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: of surface erosion is a function of two opposing forces--driving force and resisting force. Analysis of surface erosion hazards at a site should consider the resource at risk, the duration of hazard, and the site characteristic. soil erodibility is an important site characteristic determining resisting force. to evaluate erodibility, soil samples were collected from 36 cutblocks in Redwood national Park, California.
Notes: references

122. Eidsness, Janet P. A Summary of Cultural Resources Projects, Redwood National Park. 1-136. 1988. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 688

Keywords: bibliography/anthropology/archaeology/VI/IIA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Report provides background information on archaeological methods, cultural context and local chronology; summarizes and evaluates the Park's cultural resource projects to date; describes the cultural resources data base; discusses implications for future studies and provides management recommendations.
Notes: bibliography, glossary

123. Emerald Creek Fund. Emerald Creek. 1-10. 1972. Arcata, California, Redwood Research Institute.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 689
Keywords: clear-cut/Redwood Creek/timber harvest/watershed/vegetation/politics/IID redwood
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Informational article: pending loss of national heritage.
Notes: map, references, acreage logged table

124. Environmental Protection Agency. Redwood Creek Total Maximum Daily Load comment responsiveness summary. 1998. San Francisco, California, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 567
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/TMDL/IA/IB1/IB2
Reprint: In File

125. Environmental Protection Agency. Redwood Creek sediment Total Maximum Daily Load. 1998. San Francisco, California, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 9.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 574
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/sediment/TMDL/Total Maximum Daily Load/IA
Reprint: In File

126. Evans,W., 1964. The big cleanup. Outdoor California 12: 14-16.
Ref ID: 36
Keywords: stream restoration/large organic debris/logjams/habitat/IIIC/IVA/IVE/VI/VA
Reprint: Not in File

127. Farro, Mitch. Prairie Creek project 1989-1990. 1990. Trinidad, CA, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Inc.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1057
Keywords: Prairie Creek/fisheries/salmon/steelhead/Caltrans/sediment/redwood/bypass
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of fishery enhancement on Prairie Creek 1989-1990 season. Documents trapping of adult salmon and steelhead for purpose of gathering eggs to be raised and reared then released in Prairie Creek in response to the Caltrans mitigation associated with sediment spill from the Redwood Bypass project

128. Farro, Mitch. Prairie Creek Project 1991-1992. 1992. Arcata, CA, Pacific Coast Fish, Wildlife Restoration Association.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1062
Keywords: Prairie Creek/spawning/escapement/survey/salmon
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of spawning escapement survey, adult salmon trapping in Prairie Creek

129. Farro, Mitch. Prairie Creek salmon restoration 1992/1993 season. 1993. Arcata, California, Pacific Coast Fish,Wildlife & Wetlands Restoration Association.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 968
Keywords: Prairie Creek/salmon/restoration/coho/chinook/downstream migrants/Caltrans redwood/bypass
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes upstream and downstream migrant trapping and hatchbox program conducted as mitigation for the CalTrans Redwood Bypass Project

130. Ficklin, J. K., Harward, M. E., and Youngberg, C. T. Redwood Creek 1975 sediment study. 1977. Eureka, California, Winzler & Kelly Water Laboratory.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 580
Keywords: redwood/sediment/floods/rainfall/suspended sediment/clay mineralogy streamflow/turbidity/sediment transport/IID
Reprint: In File
Notes: Received from Bernie Bush. Available at HSU Library.

131. Fisk, Leonard, Gerstung, Eric, Hansen, Richard, and Thomas, John. Stream damage surveys-- 1966. No. 66-10. 1966. Sacramento, California, California Department of Fish and Game. Inland Fisheries Administrative Report.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 920
Keywords: stream/survey/Redwood Creek/Garcia River/fisheries/logging/redwood/stream survey
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents stream damage from logging on the Garcia River, Redwood Creek, North Fork Battle Creek and Middle Fork Mokelumne River.
Notes: Copy includes original field notes dated June & July, 1966, found in DFG Eureka files, Redwood Creek file

132. Fountain, S. B. Susie Baker Fountain Papers. 1863.
Ref Type: Unpublished Work
Ref ID: 19
Keywords: Humboldt County
Reprint: On Request 06/09/1999
Abstract: Sections and individual entries.

133. Fountain, S. B. The Winter of 1861-2. Vol.82, 222. 1888. Susie Baker Fountain Papers.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 690
Keywords: weather
Reprint: In File
Notes: Handwritten account of weather conditions.

134. Fountain, Susie Baker. Camp Anderson: Notes in the Fountain papers. 1900. Susie Baker Fountain Papers.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 91
Keywords: Camp Anderson/IIB/anthropology/archaeology
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Three references to Camp Anderson 1863, 1864.
Notes: Handwritten

135. Fountain, Susie Baker. Bair Ranch. 1913. Susie Baker Fountain Papers.
Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 97
Keywords: Bair/redwood/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File
Notes: Newspaper article, handwritten account

136. Fountain, Susie Baker. Macy ranch on upper Redwood Creek. 1925.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 105
Keywords: Macy Ranch
Reprint: In File
Notes: Handwritten

137. Francis,R.C., 1999. Ocean variability and population diversity-- a match made in heaven. In: Bisbal,G.A. (ed.), Ocean Conditions and the Management of Columbia River Salmon, Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, OR, pp. 139-143.
Ref ID: 957
Keywords: climate/salmon/ocean conditions/condition/management/Columbia River salmon populations/population
Reprint: Not in File

138. Fry,D.H., Jr., 1962. Potential profits in the California salmon fishery. California Fish and Game 48: 256-267.
Ref ID: 589
Keywords: salmonids/salmon/commercial fish harvest/dams/habitat/IIIC/economic
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes potential lost profits from habitat loss

139. Fry,D.H., Jr., 1966. A 1955 record of pink salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, spawning in the russian river. California Fish and Game 53: 210-211.
Ref ID: 591
Keywords: salmon/pink salmon/Russian River/Prairie Creek/Mad River/IIIC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes occurrence of pink salmon in Russian River, and notes that individual pink salmon have also been previously observed in Prairie Creek and Mad River

140. Fukushima,L. and E.W.J.Lesh, 1998. Adult and juvenile anadromous salmonid migration timing in California streams. California Fish and Game 84: 133-145.
Ref ID: 632
Keywords: salmonid/streams/stream/estuary/chinook/coho/steelhead/salmon/spawning juvenile salmon/redwood/Redwood Creek/IVA/bibliography
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes adult and juvenile run timing for most north coast river systems, including Redwood Creek.

141. Fulmer,B.A. and R.L.Ridenhour, 1967. Jaw injury and condition of king salmon. California Fish and Game 53: 282-285.
Ref ID: 590
Keywords: salmon/commercial fish harvest/ocean conditions/IVG
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes mortality caused by hook and release in the commercial salmon fishery

142. Gangmark,H.A. and R.G.Bakkala, 1960. A comparative study of unstable and stable (artificial channel) spawning streams for incubating king salmon at Mill Creek. California Fish and Game 46: 151-164.
Ref ID: 593

Keywords: streams/stream/salmon/habitat/stream habitat/spawning/stream improvement IIIC/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes potential improvement of spawining conditions of natural habitat by controlling flows

143. Genzoli, Andrew M. Humor,Sorrow Reflected in Namers Pioneers dubbed Many Moutain, Town Locations. 1999. Susie Baker Fountain Papers.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 94
Keywords: Camp Anderson
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Camp Anderson location

144. Gibbens, Robert P. and Heady, Harold F. The influence of modern man on the vegetation of Yosemite Valley. 1964. Berkeley, California, University of California division of agricultural sciences.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 759
Keywords: influence/modern/vegetation/Yosemite Valley/IIA/IIB/IIC
Reprint: Not in File

145. Gobalet,K.W., 1990. Fish remains from nine archaeological sites in Richmond and San Pablo, Contra Costa County, California. California Fish and Game 76: 234-243.
Ref ID: 629
Keywords: anthropology/Native Americans/salmon/commercial fish harvest/IIIA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents fish species remains in midden of archaeological site.

146. Goddard, Pliny E. Chilula texts. 289-379. 1914. Berkeley, California, University of California. Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology. Volume 10, No. 7.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 751
Keywords: Native Americans/Redwood Creek Indians/archaeology/anthropology/IIA/IIB IIIA/IIIB/VI/Chilula
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documentation of chilula stories and myths

147. Goddard,P.E., 1914. Notes on the Chilula Indians of northwestern California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 10: 265-288.
Ref ID: 608
Keywords: Chilula/Redwood Creek/Native Americans/anthropology/stream/fish trapping spawning/redwood/photographs/IIA/IIB/IIIA/IIIB/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes Chilula Indians of Redwood Creek.First systematic account of Indians who were virtually extinct after 65 years of contact with whites. Includes 4 photographs including creek photos and fish dam
Notes: Maps of habitation sites, photos

148. Gray, Donald H. Biotechnical slope protection and earth support. Coats, Robert N. 128-142. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 897
Keywords: watershed/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/vegetation/erosion/soil/VA

Reprint: In File
Abstract: The combined or integrated use of vegetation and structures provide an attractive and cost effective method of supporting earth masses and preventing erosion and shallow slope failures. This combined approach is term Biotechnical slop protection. Biotechnical measures include contour-wattling, brush layering, staking of unrooted cuttings, reed-trench terracing, brush matting, and conventional slope plantings in combination with breast walls ro other low structures at the toe of slopes. Vegetation can be grown in the interstices of porous revetments where plant roots are able to permeate and indurate the soil beneath. Vegetation can likewise be planted an established on the benches tiered retaining wall systems or in the vertical faces of porous t\retaining structures.
Notes: drawings, references

149. Greene, L. W. Historical Overview of the Redwood Creek Basin and Bald Hills Regions of the Redwood National Park, California. i-52. 1980. Denver, Coloradao, USDI, NPS.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 693
Keywords: History/Indian wars/lumber industry/pioneers,/ranching/Humboldt County/Bald Hills/mining/IIA/IIB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The following report is a synopsis of the main historical themes of northern Humboldt County in general, and of the Redwood Creek basin and Bald Hills regions in particular. Pioneering and ranching activities in those areas recently included within the New Lands of Redwood National Park, California were a result of broad expansionist movements encourage the he initiation of trade and commerce with the interior mining regions at the head of the Sacramento Valley. Overcoming such obstacles as isolation and Indian hostility during the 1850"s and 1960's, the ranchers of the Redwood Creek Valley and Bald Hills had, by the end of the century, laid the foundations of a thriving lifestyle based on agricultural, horticultural, and stock-raising activities. These pursuits lasted well into the twentieth century when they were finally disrupted and almost entirely destroyed by the arrival of the lumber industry. The story of the redwood country and the hardships and triumphs endured and won by its conquerors is a fascinating chronicle of the indomitability of the pioneer spirit.
Notes: Bibliography, extensive (18) maps

150. Griffin, Karen. Watershed Rehabilitation at Redwood National Park. 1-3. 1980. 27 Gate Five road, Sausalito, CA 94965.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 694
Keywords: erosion/old growth redwoods/restoration/IID/VA/VI/redwood/Redwood National Park
Reprint: In File
Notes: A description of restoration efforts in areas of logging. photos.

151. Grondalski, John W. Effects of timber harves on allochthonous energy budgets of stream ecosystems in the Douglas-fir type. 1975. Humboldt State University.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 650
Keywords: stream/clearcutting/buffer/food/salmon/carrying capacity/channel conditions juvenile salmon/invertebrates/streams/Trinity River/IID/IVC/IVE/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes different energy sources and input into study streams on the South Fork Trinity River, comparing logged and unlogged streams.

152. Grosvenor, Melville Bell. World's Tallest Tree discovered. 1964. Washington, D.C., The National Geographic society. The National Geographic Magazine.

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 109
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/vegetation/IIC/VI/politics
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Visit by Grosvenor, Paul Zahl, and H. Libbey of Arcata Redwood to Redwood Creek area. Fold-out photo of creek showing unlogged area on one side and logged area on the other.
Notes: photos

153. Gwynne, Bruce A. Staff report on the 1991 Water Quality Assessment for the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. 1991. Santa Rosa, California, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 810
Keywords: water/water quality/coast/TMDL/IA
Reprint: In File

154. Hagans,D.K., W.E.Weaver, and M.A.Madej, 1986. Long term on-site and off-site effects of logging and erosion in the Redwood Creek basin, northern California. Papers presented at American Geophysical Union meeting on cumulative effects, December 9-13, 1985, San Francisco, California. Technical Bulletin 490, National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, New York, New York, pp. 38-66.
Ref ID: 85
Keywords: logging/erosion/Redwood Creek/sedimentation/redwood/land use/stream northern California/california/IID/VI/gullies/roads
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Erosion and sedimentation studies conducted in the 720 sq. km. Redwood Creek basin show that some land use practices have caused persistent geomorphic effects at the logging site, on downslope areas and in far removed stream channels. These effects include on-site increases in drainage density and channel dimensions; off-site, downslope increases in fluvial erosion rates, drainage density and stream channel dimensions; and off-site, downstream increases in the volume of stored sediment and incidence of bank erosion, as well as decreases in pool number.

155. Hagans, Danny K. and Weaver, William E. Magnitude, cause and basin response to fluvial erosion, Redwood Creek basin, northern California. 1987.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 81
Keywords: erosion/Redwood Creek/sedimentation/redwood/stream/logging/roads northern California/california/IID/gullies
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Detailed erosion inventories and geomorphic mapping document the magnitude and causes of fluvial sediment production from hill slopes in the 197 sq. km. lower Redwood Creek basin. Sediment production from various fluvial erosion processes (gully erosion, 37%; washed out stream crossings, 7%; and surface erosion from bare soil areas, 4%) is nearly equal in volume to material derived from mass movement processes (52%). the leading cause of gully erosion is the diversion of stream flow at logging road and skid trail stream crossings. A simple predictive methodology, based principally on road gradient, successfully identifies stream crossings with a high potential for stream diversion (DP). Undersized culverts, infrequent culvert maintenance and the occurrence of high DP stream crossings have combined with infrequent, severe winter storms to trigger widespread gully erosion. Long term effects of fluvial erosion include increased hillslope drainage density, enlarged stream channels and downstream effects including bank erosion and decreased pool frequency.
Notes: Shows that gully creation is the single largest human caused contributor to

increased sedimentation following logging. Since that source is clearly identified, it can be readily anticipated and corrected.

156. Hagans, Danny K. Channel conditions between levees, lower Redwood Creek at Orick. 1987. Arcata, CA, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1075
Keywords: channel/channel conditions/condition/redwood/Redwood Creek/Orick/gravel extraction/bedload transport/transport/streamflow/gravel/salmon/migration
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents channel conditions, average annual bedload transport and streamflow of Redwood Creek at Orick with discussion on effects of gravel extraction and adult salmon migration passage
Notes: Found in DFG, Eureka files

157. Hall,J.D., G.W.Brown, and R.L.Lantz, 1987. The Alsea watershed study: a retrospective. In: Salo,E.O. and T.W.Cundy (eds), Streamside Management: Forestry and Fishery Interactions, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, pp. 399-416.
Ref ID: 325
Keywords: stream/fisheries/forestry/timber harvesting/Alsea River
Reprint: In File

158. Hallock,R.J., G.H.Warner, and D.H.Fry, Jr., 1952. California's part in a three-state salmon fingerling marking program. California Fish and Game 38: 301-332.
Ref ID: 638
Keywords: salmon/juvenile salmon/fish trapping/carrying capacity/fish tagging/fish rescue coho/streams/stream/Prairie Creek/Klamath River/redwood/Redwood Creek/Mad River Eel River/IA/IIIC/IVE/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Report describes capture, marking and release of young-of-year coho salmon in streams throughout northern California. Streams included Mill Creek (Smith River); High Prairie Creek, Hunter Creek, Turwar Creek, McGarvey Creek (Klamath River); Prairie Creek, Boyes Creek, May Creek, Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek and Redwood Creek; Little River; Lindsey Creek, Squaw Creek, Grassy Creek, Noisy Creek, Camp Bauer Creek, Mad River; Jacoby Creek; Freshwater Creek; Elk River; many tributary streams to Van Duzen River and South Fork Eel River.
Notes: Cited in Brown, Moyle, and Yoshiyama

159. Harden,D.R., 1995. A comparison of flood-producing storms and their impacts in northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. D1-D9.
Ref ID: 667
Keywords: northwestern California/california/floods/1964 Flood/redwood/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes magnitude of floods in northwestern California since the late 1800s, with comparison to 1964 flood. Special reference to Redwood Creek

160. Harden,D.R., S.M.Colman, and K.M.Nolan, 1995. Mass movement in the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. G1-G11.
Ref ID: 670
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/landslides/stream sediment/timber harvesting/road/road construction/floods/1964 Flood
Reprint: In File

Abstract: Mass movement has played a dominant role in the geomorphic history of the Redwood Creek basin. Areas of active mass movement presently occupy approximately 16 percent of the total area of the watershed, and sites of inactive mass-movement features occupy an additional 15 percent. Most of these features are earthflows. Although debris slides and avalanches occupy less than 2 percent of the basin area, these landslides, particularly those adjacent to stream channels, are important sediment sources. Since the late 1950s, the amount of sediment derived from landslides adjacent to tributaries of Redwood Creek has been similar to the amount derived from landslides adjacent to the main channel.
Photointerpretive studies of landslide history document dramatic increases in the number of streamside landslides since 1947. Debris slides and avalances have shown the greatest increase in activity; earthflow activity has not increased signficantly since 1947. Most of the increase landsliding occurred between 1962 and 1966. The cause for the increase were the 1964 flood, destabiliztion of hillslopes by earlier storms, and intensive timber harvesting and road construction in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Since 1970, landslide activity in the basin has apparently decreased, but the lesser impact of the 1972 and 1975 floods on slope stabilty may partly be explained by the failure of most unstable slopes in the earlier 1964 flood.

161. Harden, Deborah R., Janda, R. J., and Nolan, K. Michael. Mass movement and storms in the drainage basin of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California-a progress report. Open File Report 78-486. 1978. Menlo Park, California, United States Geological Service.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 356
Keywords: redwood/Humboldt County/Redwood Creek/IID/rainfall/flood/1953 floods/1964 Flood/landslide
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Numerous active landslides are clearly significant contributors to high sediment loads in the Redwood Creek basin. Field and aerial photograph inspections indicate that large mass-movement features, such as earthflows and massive streamside debris slides, occur primarily in terrain underlain by unmetamorphosed or slightly metamorphosed sedimentary reocks. These features cannot account for stream sediment derived from schist. Observed lithologic heterogeneiity of stream sediment therefore suggest that large-scale mass movement is only one part of a complex suite of processes suppplying sediment to streams in this basin. Other significant sediment contributors include various forms of fluvial erosion and small-scale discrete mass failures, particularly on oversteepened hillslopes adjacent to perennial streams.
Photo-interpretive studies of landslide and timber-harvest history adjacent to Redwood Creek, together with analysis of regional precipitation and runoff records for six flood-producing storms between 1953 and 1975, indicate that loci and times of significant streamside landsliding are influenced by both local storm intensity and streamside logging. Analysis of rainfall records and historic accounts indicates that the individual storms comprising a late 19th century series of storms in northwestern california were similar in magnitude and spacing to those of the past 25 years. The recent storsm apparently initiated more streamside landslides than comparable earlier storms, which occurred prior to extensive road construction and timber harvest.
Field observation and repeated surveys of stake arrays at 10 sites in the basin indicate that earthflows are especially active during prolonged periods of moderate rainfall; but that during brief intense storms, fluvial processes are the dominant erosion mechanism. Stake movment occures mostly during wet winter months. Spring and summer movement was detected at some moist streamside sites. Surveys of stake arrays in two recently logged areas did not indicate exceptionally rapid rates of movement in three years following timber harvest.

162. Hare,S.R., N.J.Mantua, and R.C.Francis, 1998. Inverse production regimes: Alaska and West Coast Pacific salmon. Fisheries 24: 6-14.

Ref ID: 503
Keywords: salmon/fisheries/coast/climate/IVH
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Salmon catches from the West Coast during the past 70 years are presented. Variations in catch suggest that an inverse catch/production pattern is related to climate forcing associated with the Pacific Decadal Oscillation.
Notes: In press: accepted by fisheries, august 1998

163. Harral, Carl. Stream survey of Redwood Creek: from powerlines in Sec. 3 to Hwy. 299. 1986. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 927
Keywords: stream/survey/redwood/Redwood Creek/stream surveys/stream survey condition/fish/population/photograph
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents stream conditions for upper section of Redwood Creek on July 14-16, 1986. Includes visual estimations of fish populations. Includes photgraphs of various sections in survey area
Notes: Obtained from DFG, Eureka, Redwood Creek file

164. Harrington,J.M., 1983. An evaluation of techniques for collection and analysis of benthic invertebrate communities in second order streams in Redwood National Park. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 200-214.
Ref ID: 828
Keywords: second order streams/benthic invertebrates/stream/Redwood National Park streams/rehabilitation/invertebrates/habitat/IIID/IVC/IVE
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The benthic invertebrate communities in two second-order streams within a watershed rehabilitation project site were studied during the summer of 1981. Due to low water depths and the heterogeneous morphology of second-order streams, common benthic invertebrate sampling procedures were ineffective. A Small Artificial Substrate Basket (SASB) sampler was designed to allow samplling streams as shallow as 5 cm. Compared to conventionally sized artificial substrate basket samplers used in other northern California streams, the SASB sampler collected lower number of total individuals with a comparable number of taxa. Analysis of covariance was an effective statistical procedure to help compensate for the variability in the benthic invertebrate community due to the water depth and water velocity at each sample site and the settled solids (SS) and coarse particulate organic matter (CPOM) which deposited on each sampler. Functional group composition was found an effective descriptive variable for comparing benthic invertebrate communities..

165. Harris, Richard, Lisle, Thomas E., and Ziemer, Bob. Aftermath of the 1997 flood: summary of a workshop. Watershed Management Council Networker 7[2], 16-22. 1997. Davis, California, Watershed Management Council.
Ref Type: Magazine Article
Ref ID: 372
Keywords: floods/landslides/sedimentation/clearcutting/roads/Redwood Creek/Indians northern California/california/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes effects from 1997 flood in northern California, mainly on federal lands. Includes statements by Mary Ann Madej regarding the API and effects of flood of January 1997, and erosion from rehabilitated and un-rehabilitated roads

166. Hartman,G.F. and J.C.Scrivener, 1990. Impacts of forestry practices on a coastal stream ecosystem, Carnation Creek, British Columbia. Canadian Bulletin of Fish and Aquatic Sciences 223.
Ref ID: 571
Keywords: forestry/stream/Carnation Creek/British Columbia/coho/chinook/cutthroat sediment/logging/IVA/IVB/IVC/IVD/IVE/IVH
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Results from the first 17 year of a multi-disciplinary study about the effects of logging activities on a small stream ecosystem in the coastal rainforest of British Columbia have been reviewed. In Carnation Creek forest practices that increased stream insolation, water temperature and nutrient levels increased the numbers, growth period and size of coho salmon fry, but reduced the marine survival of chum fry. They also increased the growth period and growth rate of trout fry, but growht decreased among the older age groups of both coho salmon and trout. The positive effects of these changes were simultaneous with the commencement of logging and burning of slash.

167. Harvey,B.C. and T.E.Lisle, 1999. Scour of chinook salmon redds on suction dredge tailings. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 19: 613-617.
Ref ID: 1006
Keywords: scour/chinook/chinook salmon/salmon/redd/redd scour/channel
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Quantifies scour of redds during wintertime flows in control channels and dredge tailings

168. Hatzimanolis, Ted. Redwood Creek reconnaisance report. 1972. Crescent City, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 928
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/california/photograph/stream survey/survey/stream condition/photographs
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Reconnaisance level survey that includes narrative of stream conditions and photographs of the entire length of mainstem Redwood Creek
Notes: Obtained personally from Ted Hatzimanolis, Crescent City, California

169. Hatzimanolis, Ted and Rogers, David. Field note, Redwood Creek-- Humboldt County. 1972. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 972
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/Humboldt County/survey
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes reconnaisance survey from of Redwood Creek mainstem from source to mouth

170. Hauge,C.J., M.J.Furniss, and F.D.Euphrat, 1979. Forest practice rules and soil erosion in the coast forest district. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S. Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. V-1-V-18.
Ref ID: 860
Keywords: california/climate/coast/cross-section/erosion/Forest/Forest Practice Rules geology/northwestern California/soil/timber/timber harvesting/IID/field trip
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The Forest Practice Act calls for "soil erosion studies: to assess the relationship between timber harvesting operations and soil erosion. In 1975, the CDF initiated an investigation of soil characteristics and erosion rates on California forest lands and an extensive literature review. In 1976, data were collected on 61 randomly selected

harvest sites in the coast district...together the plots represent a cross section of geology, relief, climate, and soils typical of the forested area of the state.
Notes: charts, diagrams, references. Cites Dodge report

171. Haux, Sandy. Redwood creek basin 1993-1994 spawning and carcass survey, annual progress report. 1994. Arcata, California, Fish and Wildlife branch research and resource management division Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 760
Keywords: Redwood Creek/spawning/carcass/survey/spawning surveys/IIID/IVA
Reprint: Not in File

172. Hawkins, Robert H. Magnitude and frequency of sediment transport in three northern California coastal streams. 1982. Humboldt State University.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 1050
Keywords: sediment/sediment transport/transport/northern California/california/streams stream/Redwood Creek/Eel River/Mad River/suspended sediment
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The data indicate that infrequent flows accomplish a majority of the geomorphic "work" in these basins

173. Heede, Burchard H. Analysis and guidelines for watershed rehabilitation. Coats, Robert N. 103-117. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for natural Resource Studies of JMI. Inc.and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 898
Keywords: rehabilitation/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/gullies/stream/tributaries/erosion/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Analysis of gully networks and subsequent ranking of the network gullies for treatment priority leads to highest benefits for least cost. Ranking is suggested as a stepwise process consisting of determining stream order, number of tributaries, and stages of development. Development stages are interpreted in terms of present and expected future erosion rates.
Notes: references, figures

174. Heizer, Robert F. George Gibbs' Journal of Redick McKee;s Expedition through Northwestern California in 1851. 1-89. 1972. Berkeley, University of California.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 747
Keywords: Indian wars/Chilula/explorerers/vegetation/elk/Bald Hills/Bair/IIA/IIB/IIIA/South Fork Eel River
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Journal written in 1851 while serving as interpreter on the treaty-making expeditions of Redick McKee who had been appointed as one of three Treaty-commissioners by President Fillmore. The area which fell to McKee by lot was the Coast Ranges north of San Francisco Bay and those portions of norther California which lay beyond the area assigned to O.M. Wozencraft.
Notes: annotated edition. References to Redwood Creek begin on page 35. References to South Fork Eel River begin on page 24, references to mouth of Eel River follow

175. Hektner, M. M., Reed, L. J., Popenoe, R. H., Mastrogiuseppe, R. J., Vezie, D. J., Sugihara, N. G., and Veirs, S. D. A review of the revegetation treatments used in Redwood national Park--1977 to present. Coats, Robert N. 70-77. 1981. Washington D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies, National Park Service. Watershed

Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 878
Keywords: ecosystem/erosion/erosion control/park/redwood/Redwood National Park rehabilitation/restoration/revegetation/site stabilization/species/stabilization/vegetation watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The revegetation program in Redwood National Park treats freshly reshaped surfaces following physical erosion control work. Revegetation prescriptions are coordinated with physical site treatments to address surficial erosion control, slop stabilization and ecosystem restoration. The program have evolved from early use of wattles and unrooted stem cutting to current use of nursery-grown cuttings, bare root and containerized seedlings. Grass seeding for immediate erosion control is being replaced by straw mulching. Experimentation continues for technique refinements and the wider use of native species. The most successful results are attributed to treatments which mimic natural vegetation patterns.
Notes: references

176. Hektner,M.M., R.W.Martin, and D.R.Davenport, 1983. The Bald Hills prairies of Redwood National Park. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, c, Davis, California, pp. 70-78.
Ref ID: 829
Keywords: Bald Hills/prairies/Redwood National Park/slope/vegetation/biodiversity/fire grazing/grassland/VA/IIC/IIA/IIB
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Approximately 2,000 ac of prairie occur along the ridgetop and southwest facing slopes of the Bald Hills in Redwood National park. Since the arrival of white settlers in the 1850s, livestock grazing, fire suppression, cultivation and introduction of exotic plants resulted in the reduction of many of the once dominant native species. Research has been initiated to define present grassland dynamics and to investigate methods of re-establishing a more nearly native grssland system. Permanent plots were established in 1980 and resampled in 1982 to describe species compostition and to monitor the effects of grazing and prescribed burning. Analysis indicates a shift towards a more native perennial cover over the 2 yrs, regardless of treatment. Annuals decreased from an average of 53% to 35% relative cover. Species richness dropped from an average of 50 species/sample area to 33/area. Discriminant analysis indicates that only some of the most dominant species changed as a direct result of treatments.

177. Helle,J.H., 1999. Changes in size at maturity of salmon before and after the ocean regime change of 1976-77: management implications. In: Bisbal,G.A. (ed.), Ocean Conditions and the Management of Columbia River Salmon, Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, OR, pp. 129-138.
Ref ID: 956
Keywords: climate/salmon/ocean conditions/condition/management/Columbia River salmon populations/population
Reprint: Not in File

178. Helley, Edward J and Lamarche, Valmore C. Historic flood information for northern California streams from geological and botanical evidence. -E16. 1973. Washington, D.C., United States Department of the Interior. Geological Survey Professional Paper 485-E.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 875
Keywords: northern California/streams/floods/hydrology/1964 Flood/sedimentation california/Eel River/stream/IIA/IIB/IIC

Reprint: In File
Abstract: This study compared the sediment deposits and botanical evidence associated with the largest flood event in the recorded history of northern California, that of the 1964 flood, to determine if floods of similar magnitude were evident in ancient flood deposits of the Smith, Klamath, Trinity, Mad, Van Duzen, and Eel Rivers. Comparison of ancient flood deposits and radio-carbon dating of buried stumps at four detailed study sites with flood deposits associated with the December 1964 flood indicate that floods of similar magnitude had occurred several times in the previous few hundred years. A flood that occurred about 1600 exceeded the 1964 flood.
Notes: Cited in Madej, 1992, p. 4.

179. Hensley,A.L., 1946. A progress report on beaver management in California. California Fish and Game 32: 87-99.
Ref ID: 642
Keywords: beaver/Little River/IIIB/IIIC/IVE/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Provides history, distribution and plantings of beaver in Califonia. Table notes that 5 beaver were planted in Humboldt County, map indicates planting location to be in the vicinity of Little River or Big Lagoon area.
Notes: See beaver planting records from DFG Eureka file, planted beavers in Lost Man Creek

180. Hester, F. Eugene and United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Letter requesting information about past and present status of anadromous fish run and other aquatic resources. 1976. Washington, D.C., United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 941
Keywords: anadromous/anadromous fish/fish/aquatic/resources/DFG Eureka files/DFG Eureka file/redwood/Redwood Creek/salmon populations
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Letter requesting status of fish runs and aquatic resources, and a proposal for indepth study to evaluate the present and future of Redwood Creek and its aquatic resources
Notes: Found in DFG Eureka Files, Redwood Creek file

181. Hester,F.J., 1961. A method of predicting tuna catch by using coastal sea-surface temperatures. California Fish and Game 47: 313-326.
Ref ID: 587
Keywords: ocean conditions/commercial fish harvest/IVH/IIIC
Reprint: In File

182. Hewes,G.W., 1942. Economic and geographical relations of aboriginal fishing in northern California. California Fish and Game 28: 103-110.
Ref ID: 738
Keywords: economic/fishing/northern California/california/anthropology/fish/Indians Chilula/redwood/Redwood Creek/fisheries/salmon/IIIA/IIIB/IVG
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes fish resources exploited by northern California Indians, including the Chilula of Redwood Creek. Methods of fishing are described. The author hypothesizes that "the decline in catch totals from earlier peaks (ie. of the European fishery) in commercial salmon fishing in this area may represent not a decline from the abundance of ish in "nature", but a falling off from the abnormal peak caused by the disruption of Indian fishing in themiddle decades of the 19th Century.
Notes: Important to read article by D.W. Chapman (1986) before drawing conclusions related to this authors hypothesis noted in abstract

183. Hewes, Gordon W. Aboriginal use of the fishery resources in northwestern North America. 1947. U.C. Berkeley.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 744
Keywords: fisheries/anthropology/fishing/salmon/redwood/Redwood Creek/Little River/IIA IIIA/IIIB/IVG
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Contains references to fishing methods and relative salmon run size for Redwood Creek, Smith River and Little River. Redwood Creek and Little River are described as having "negligible" salmon runs

184. Hickey, John L. Variations in low-water streambed elevations at selected stream-gaging stations in Northwestern California. 1879-E, 1-7. 1969. Washington D.C., US Government Printing Office. Geological survey Water-Supply Paper.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 16
Keywords: sediment/gaging stations/channel cross sections/channel changes/1964 Flood IIC/IVA/IVE
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Graphs and a table are presented showing the variations in streambed elevations that have occurred over the years in the low-water channels at selected gaging stations in northwestern California.

185. Hicks, B. G. Landslide terrain management using hazard zonation and risk evaluation. Coats, Robert N. 143-152. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, In. and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and Other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 896
Keywords: management/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/redwood Redwood National Park/park/road/logging/influence/landslides/sediment/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A technique for the assessment of risk of landslide activation due to impact generated by road building and logging in presented. This technique involves assignment of activity levels and influence zones to all landslides and subsequent determination of hazard levels. These data are used to develop qualitative risk tables and quantitative estimates of potential impact in both cubic yard of sediment produced and acres of surface area lost. The technique produces valuable input for land management decision making. In addition, the technique can be used to gain access to some basins previously inaccessible due to stability problems, plus will allow unstable land to be easily identified and protected.
Notes: maps, references

186. Higgins, Pat. Northwest California salmonid stocks at risk. 1991. Arcata, California, American Fisheries Society, Humboldt Chapter.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 809
Keywords: california/salmonid/IA/IIID/TMDL/fish
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Questionaire for fish biologists regarding potential salmonid stocks at risk of extinction. Also includes minutes of Humboldt AFS Policy and Resolutions Committee dated October 1, 1991

187. Higgins, Patrick, Fuller, David, and Dobush, Soyka. Stocks of salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout of northern California at risk of extinction. 1992. Arcata, California, American Fisheries Society, Humboldt Chapter.

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 814
Keywords: salmon/steelhead/cutthroat/northern California/california/TMDL/IA/IB1 bibliography
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Presents information that indicates various stocks of salmon, steelhead and trout at risk of extinction. Information is organized by river basin

188. Hill, Mary and Kelly, Don. Landslides, erosion increase near Redwood national Park, Calif. 1-2. 1999. USDI, USGS.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 697
Keywords: erosion/landslides/Redwood National Park/Redwood Creek/photographs/IID VI/redwood/sediment/stream/watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Streamside landslides have increased more than fourfold during the past 30 years in the Redwood Creek basin near Redwood national Park, Calif. and are major contributors to high sediment loads in the creek, according to a recent U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, progress report. Nice photograph of stream while surveying was going on--a good example of what is in RNP files
Notes: photo

189. Hillis,W.C., 1864. August 8-12, 1864. Scout from Camp Anderson to Bald Mountain, Cal. War of Rebellion Official Records.
Ref ID: 753
Keywords: Camp Anderson/IIB/Bair
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Contains references to Camp Anderson at Bair Ranch. Also accompanying this article are handwritten notes of Susie Baker Fountain

190. Hinz, Keenan. 1997 Daily weather observations for November 1996, December 1996 and January 1997 at 5928 Stover Road, Blue Lake, CA 95525 (physical location at Redwood Valley, CA). 1997. Available from Redwood National Park, Arcata, CA.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 481
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/rainfall/weather/road/redwood valley/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Daily weather observations for Redwood Valley leading up to the January 1997 storms. This weather data is considered the "Official Record" for the area by the Eureka office of the National Weather Service
Notes: Obtained from the Eureka office of the National Weather Service

191. Hofstra,T.D. and J.M.Harrington, 1983. Aquatic resources rehabilitation, Redwood National Park. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 187-189.
Ref ID: 830
Keywords: rehabilitation/Redwood National Park/aquatic/invertebrates/population/fish summer steelhead/estuarine management/VA
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Development of the aquatic resources program at Redwood National Park has departed from traditional fisheries enhancement programs. National Park Service policy provides for a balanced, self-propagating communlity that is representitive of the undisturbed system. No one species or group of organisms is managed to maximize production, and the program has developd within this framework.

192. Hofstra, Terrence D. Management Alternatives for the Redwood Creek Estuary. 1-50. 1983. Arcata, California, Redwood national Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 6
Keywords: estuary/fish/morphology/rehabilitation/seasonal patterns/sediment/IVF/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The research was designed to : determine seasonal patterns in changes of water quality; determine and compare present patterns of inundation, seasonal morphological changes, and sediment sources with historic information, and; determine abundance, distribution and seasonal timing of use of the estuary by fish species.
The purposes of this document are: to summarize the research results relating to the physical and biological functioning of the estuary; to present and analyze interim and long-term management alternatives for the estuary, and, to facilitate obtaining public input on the estuary management/rehabilitation issue.
Notes: map,diagrams, charts

193. Hofstra, Terrence D. and Sacklin, John A. Restoring the Redwood Creek Estuary. 812-825. 1987. Seattle, Washington, Reprinted from "Coastal Zone '87", WW Div/ASCE.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 698
Keywords: draining/estuary/fish/flood control/floods/Redwood Creek/restoration/IVF/IID/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: During the mid-1960's, construction of a flood control project drastically altered the lower 5.1kilometers of Redwood Creek impairing the physical and biological functioning of the estuary. during late spring and early summer, a sand berm builds at the mouth of the creek, forming an embayment. As the water level rises in the embayment, adjacent private property floods. Draining of the embayment by landowners to prevent flooding destroys fish habitat and can prematurely flush young fish into the ocean. Data collected from research have shown that the estuary is critical to chinook salmon and steelhead trout in Redwood Creek and that natural estuarine function has been severely impacted. From research data, management techniques and restoration options were developed. Esturaine water levels are regulated by "controlled breaching" of the berm to prevent flooding of private lands while protecting aquatic habitat. Redwood National Park has worked with other Federal and State agencies to implement an estuarine restoration project at the mouth of Redwood Creek.
Notes: references, diagrams

194. Hofstra, Terrence D. Comments by Redwood National and State Parks on THP 1-99-458 HUM. 2000. Arcata, California, United States Department of the Interior and California Department of Parks and Recreation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 947
Keywords: redwood/park/timber harvest/Redwood National Park/Redwood Creek watershed
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Comments and recommendations on proposed THP in Redwood Creek. Mr. Hofstra offers his staff services for landowners seeking to protect the watershed

195. Hofstra, Terry D. Problems in Redwood Creek estuary. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 974
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/estuary/salmon populations/hatcheries/Prairie Creek
Reprint: In File
Notes: Obtained from DFG Eureka files

196. Hofstra, Terry D. Comments addressed to Liberty Cachuela, U.S. EPA regarding the proposed TMDL for Redwood Creek signed by Terrence D. Hofstra, Chief, Resources Management and Science, Redwood National and State Parks. 1998. Arcata, California, Redwood National and State Parks.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 509
Keywords: TMDL/redwood/Redwood Creek/Redwood National Park/erosion/logging clearcutting/landslides/land use/IB1/IB2/IA
Reprint: In File

197. Holman, Gerald and Evans, Willis A. Stream Clearance Project-Completion Report Noyo River, Mendocino County. 64-10, 1-13. 4-1-1964. Sacramento, California, California Department of Fish and Game. Inland Fisheries Administrative Report.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 802
Keywords: stream clearing/noyo river/california/large organic debris/anadromous fish mendocino county/stream/IIIC/IVA/IVE/IVD/VA/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes stream clearing of large organic debris within the Noyo River drainage between 1959 and 1961. 36.5 miles of stream were cleared, with in excess of 500,000 cubic feet of logs being removed.
Notes: Source: Mike Byrne, Inland Fisheries, DFG, Sacto.

198. Hoopaugh, David A. Update of the North Coast Region's Water Quality Assessment. 1991. Redding, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 811
Keywords: coast/water/water quality/TMDL/IA/IIID/redwood/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Field biologists responses to NCRWQCB request for background information on waters having water quality problems. Includes reference to Redwood Creek

199. Huffman,M.E. and T.L.Bedrossian, 1979. The geologist's role in timber harvesting plan review. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S. Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. VI-1-Vi-12.
Ref ID: 861
Keywords: california/erosion/geology/logging/northwestern California/timber/timber harvesting/field trip/IID/photograph
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Although adverse impacts related to ground disturbance caused by logging activities cannot be completely eliminated, they can be reduced if 1) they are recognized prior to the initiation of logging operations, and 2) sound engineering geology and engineering practices are used in conjunction with acceptable logging practices. The trained (registered and/or certified) geologist can identify geologic factors conducive to erosion, provide a professional opinion concerning the probable impacts or proposed logging on these factor, and, along with other specialists, recommend suitable mitigative measures.
Notes: photos, maps, references

200. Humboldt County Department of Public Works. Humboldt County bridge reports. 1973. Eureka, California, Humboldt County Department of Public Works.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 975
Keywords: Humboldt County/bridge reports/stream survey/channel cross sections photograph/redwood/Redwood Creek/Bair/road/Prairie Creek

Reprint: In File
Abstract: Bridge maintenance reports for various bridges in the Redwood Creek basin, including the Bair Road bridge, Chezem Road bridge, Don O'Kane bridge (Hwy 101) and Prairie Creek bridge. Dates of various reports go back to the 1950s and 1960s. Some files from Caltrans office in Sacramento

201. Humboldt Historian. The Four Minor Brothers. 4-12. 1989. Eureka. Humboldt Historian.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 695
Keywords: History
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Contains description of Isaac Minor
Notes: The article covers the history of the Minor family from early 1800's and their role in the development of Humboldt Count: saw mill at Mad River.

202. Hyde,P. and F.Leydet, 1963. The last redwoods: photographs and story of a vanishing scenic resource, Sierra Club, Washington, D.C..
Ref ID: 636
Keywords: redwood/photographs/politics/stream/Redwood Creek/IIC/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Contains man pre-1964 flood photographs of Redwood Creek

203. Ice, George G. and Sullivan, Kathleen. Forest hydrology-- key lessons learned. Paper presented at Washington State Society of American Foresters Annual Meeting, *A Showcase of Forestry*, Union, Washington, April 29-May 1, 1993. 1993.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 970
Keywords: Forest/hydrology/forestry
Reprint: In File

204. Ice, George G. Technical problems associated with the use of total maximum daily load limits for forest practices--revisited. 1999. Corvallis, Oregon, National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc. (NCASI).
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 32
Keywords: Forest/load limits/forest practices/VB/best management practices
Reprint: Not in File

205. Iwatsubo, R. T., Nolan, K. M., Harden, D. R., and Glysson, G. D. Redwood National Park Studies, Data Release Number 2, Redwood Creek, Humboldt County and Mill Creek, Del Norte County, California, April 1974 to Sept 1975. 2, 1-14. 1976. Redwood National Park. Redwood National Park Studies.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 114
Keywords: Del Norte County/ecosystem/erosion/Humboldt County/Mill creek/IID/IVA/IVB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: An interdisciplinary study has been undertaken in Redwood National Park to describe parts of the ecosystems and recent changes in the intensity of erosion and sedimentation, define process that may alter the natural ecosystems, and assess the impact of recent road construction and timber harvest. This report is the second of a series that will present data collected in this study.
Notes: maps

206. Iwatsubo, Rick T., Nolan, K. Michael, Harden, Deborah R., Glysson, G. Douglas, and Janda, Richard J. Redwood National Park studies, data release number 1, Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California, September 1, 1973-April 10, 1974. USGS Open-File Report. 1975. Menlo Park, California, United States Geological Survey.

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 911
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/park/Redwood Creek/Humboldt County california/IID/water
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Presents data on water quality of Redwood Creek with introductory remarks on the purpose of collecting such data. No conclusions provided in report.

207. Jacobson, Donald T. and Hilfiker, John H. Appraisal report: property of Mr. James Chezem, Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California. 1965. Eureka, California, Donald T. Jacobson, Real Estate Appraisers.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 904
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/Humboldt County/california/1964 Flood/photograph photographs
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Description of damages and photographs of Jim Chezem property near old-Hiway 299 bridge crossing of Redwood Creek
Notes: Received from Jim Chezem

208. Jager, Douglas and LaVen, Richard. Twenty years of rehabilitation work in Bull Creek, Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Coats, Robert N. 322-328. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and Other coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 847
Keywords: california/channel/erosion/land use/park/redwood/Redwood National Park redwoods/rehabilitation/revegetation/sediment/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/floods IVD
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Bull Creek Watershed is located in California's Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Lower Bull Creek meanders through 700 acres of superlative redwood groves. Land use and abuse in the upper watershed, as well as large floods in 1955 and 1964, have caused accelerated erosion in the basin and severe damage to the alluvial redwood groves. Public and private concern have led to an aggressive land acquisition and channel protection program. Today the basin is in public ownership and is being managed to protect park values. Revegetation has been successful in the upper basin and surface erosion problems appear to be minimal. Large slope failures in the upper basin continue to supply excessive sediments to the Bull Creek channel system. Much of the lower channel has been effectively armored with rock riprap to minimize channel erosion and loss of alluvial groves.
Notes: references

209. Janda, R. J., Nolan, K. M., Harden, D. R., and Colman, S. M. Watershed conditions in the drainage basin of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California as of 1973. USGS Open File Report 75-568. 1975. Menlo Park, California, United States Geological Survey.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 310
Keywords: watershed conditions/redwood/Humboldt County/california/Redwood Creek politics/IIC/IIIC/VI
Reprint: In File

210. Janda,R.J. and K.M.Nolan, 1979. Stream sediment discharge in northwestern California. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California, pp. IV-1-IV-27.

Ref ID: 862
Keywords: california/erosion/northwestern California/sediment/stream/field trip/IID/Eel River/Mad River/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The article is intended primarily as background for discussion among field trip participants. As such it attempts to summarize available sediment discharge records, to present some reasons for high regional sediment discharge rates, and to discuss briefly some possible implications of those high rates.
Notes: charts, references

211. Janda, Richard J. Recent man-induced modifications of the physical resources of the Redwood Creek unit of Redwood national Park, California and the processes responsible for those modifications. USGS Open File Report, 1-10. 1975.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 87
Keywords: erosion/land disturbance history/IID/gullies/redwood/Redwood Creek watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: This report is an assessment of the man-induced processes that are modifying or may in the future modify the physical resources of the Redwood Creek unit of Redwood national Park, California. ..problems caused by the configuration of the Redwood Creek unit and its location in the downstream end of a naturally unstable drainage basin that is actively being logged.

212. Janda,R.J. and K.M.Nolan, 1979. Introduction: field trip to observe natural and resource management-related erosion in franciscan terrane of northwestern California. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S.Geological Survey, WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. I1-I2.
Ref ID: 863
Keywords: california/erosion/geology/geomorphology/northwestern California/redwood Redwood Creek/IID/field trip
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Press accounts of apparently widely diverging professional opinions about application of fundamental hydrologic and geomorphic principles to Park protection issues have led some Cordilleran Section members to express interest in personally viewing field conditions in the Redwood Creek basin during the 1979 spring meeting in San Jose, California....The purpose of the trip and the articles included in this guidebook is not to assign blame or to choose sides in these resource conflicts; rather, our purposes is to suggest that our evolving understanding of the geology and geomorphology of northwestern California may help to minimize future conflicts in this area.

213. Janda,R.J., 1979. Summary of regional geology in relation to geomorphic form and process. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S.Geological Survey, WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. II1-II16.
Ref ID: 864
Keywords: california/erosion/fire/geology/management/northwestern California/resource management/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Mappable differences in bedrock lithology, particularly differences in (1) degree of brecciation and shearing and (2) relative abundance of clay-rich rocks exert major controls on the character of the regolith and the susceptibility of the terrane to fluvial erosion and to both shallow and\deep-seated forms of mass movement. Physical bedrock properties, therefore, place limits on the types and amounts of erosion that can

be anticipated following storm-, fire-,. and resource management actions in ways that will minimize the potential for management accelerated erosion. Such planning may lead to more efficient management and help reduce future controversy over resource utilization, protection, and preservation in northwestern California.

214. Janda,R.J. and K.M.Nolan, 1979. Road log for day 1: San Jose to Eureka, California. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S.Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. VIII-1-VIII-26.
Ref ID: 865
Keywords: california/erosion/northwestern California/road/field trip/geomorphology
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Printed log for road trip starting in San Jose ending in Eureka.
Notes: Maps, references

215. Jennings,M.R., 1996. Past occurrence of eulachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, in streams tributary to Humboldt Bay, California. California Fish and Game 82: 147-148.
Ref ID: 634
Keywords: streams/stream/candlefish/Mad River/earthquakes/Humboldt Bay/IIIC/IIID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Report details past occurrences of candlefish in Humboldt Bay. References to studies in Mad River, including paleoseismology study that indicates Mad River, until 2,000 years ago, flowed into Humboldt Bay

216. Jensen,P.T., 1957. An extension of the range of the long-finned smelt. California Fish and Game 43: 99.
Ref ID: 586
Keywords: smelt/Eel River/salmonids/fish trapping/fish tagging/IIIC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The smelt had become entangled in the wire of a cylindrical fyke net being used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to tag anadromous salmonids in the Eel River

217. Johnson, Christie L. Interpretation of resource management in Redwood National and State Parks. 1-96. 1997. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 778
Keywords: interpreters/research management/resource management/Redwood Creek condition/IID/politics
Reprint: In File
Abstract: One of the main focuses of the Resource Management division is the restoration of the logged slopes of Redwood Creek Basin. When this land was acquired by the Federal Government, funds were authorized to return this highly disturbed area to its natural condition over a period of 10-15 years. This watershed restoration project has gained worldwide renown among scientists and engineers for the innovative techniques being used by the parks' resource team. However, most visitors to the parks, including members of the local community, know very little about the project and its significance. since these and other activities of the resource management teams usually occur"behind the scenes", visitors to the park are often unaware that these projects exist. Park managers would like the public to be more educated about resource management in the park because informed visitors may help achieve management goals and are more likely to support park policies and management practices. These potential benefits are discussed further...
Notes: references, map, interviews

218. Jones, Robert L. A Method for regulating timber harvest and road construction activity for water quality protection in Northern California. 1-48. 1973. Sacramento, California State Water Resources Control Board.

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 718
Keywords: water quality/logging/road/regulation/buffer/monitoring/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The report develops a systematic method for assessing, regulating and controlling the impact on water quality by logging, road bulding and similar land disturbing pracitices in north coastal California.
Notes: references, glossary, attachments

219. Karmelich,K., 1935. Author and subject indexes: volumes 1-20 (California Fish and Game), inclusive, 1914-1934. California Fish and Game.
Ref ID: 643
Keywords: bibliography/salmon/IIB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Author and subject index for the journal, California Fish and Game, for volumes 1-20, 1914-1934
Notes: Volume and issue not noted when recovered

220. Keith,S.L., 1983. Renewing Redwood Park. American Forests 1983.
Ref ID: 699
Keywords: History/restoration/VA/VI/redwood/Redwood National Park/park
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes history of restoration efforts, good photos of before and after.
Notes: photos

221. Keller, E. A., MacDonald, Anne, and Tally, Taz. Streams in the coastal redwood environment: the role of large organic debris. Coats, Robert N. 161-190. 1981. Washington D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies, National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 879
Keywords: anadromous/anadromous fish/california/channel/erosion/fish/fisheries/habitat large organic debris/management/migration/northwestern California/organic debris/park redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/restoration/sediment/stream/stream clearing/streams/timber/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IIID/IVE/IVD
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Large organic debris has a major control on channel form and process (and thus anadromous fish habitat) in streams of the coastal redwood environment...Large organic debris in streams is pertinent to two interrelated management problems in northwestern California: restoration and enhancement of anadromous fish habitat, and reduction of sediment pollution. Management of streams to maximize production of anadromous fish in the coastal redwood environment should consider the entire fluvial system, including the role of large organic debris. Large organic debris in unusually large amounts may block fish migration and cause adverse channel erosion. However, within limits, large organic debris is probably necessary for may streams sustaining anadromous fisheries. Therefore, stream clearing operations must carefully weigh the benefits of locally stabilizing stream banks, opening up stream anadromous fish habitat, or marketing merchantable timber with potential dangers in losing hydrologic variability and mobilizing large quantities of sediment stored in conjunction with large organic debris.
Notes: references, map,charts,diagrams

222. Keller,E.A. and T.D.Hofstra, 1983. Summer "cold pools" in Redwood Creek near Orick, California, and their importance as habitat for anadromous salmonids. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 221-224.

Ref ID: 831
Keywords: Redwood Creek/cold pools/Orick/anadromous salmonids/habitat/stream
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: "Cold pools" maintain summer water temperatures several Celsius degrees cooler than mainstream temperatures. Cold pools do not develop at all locations where cool groundwater flows into the stream. Conditions favorable to the development of a cold pool are: first, a source of cool groundwater that is initially physically separated from the main flow of the stream; and second, a favorable pool morphology must cause slow mixing of the cold and warm water. Many fish occupy the cold pools compared to very few in adjacent pools with warmer temperatures. Cold pools appear to represent refugia for fish from the warm summertime temperatures of the mainstream which may reach 25 degrees C. Enhancement to produce new cold pools would increase summer low flow habitat for anadromous fish such as salmon and steelhead trout.

223. Keller,E.A., A.MacDonald, T.Tally, and N.J.Merrit, 1995. Effects of large orgainic debris on channel morphology and sediment storage in selected tributaries of Redwood Creek, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. P1-P29.
Ref ID: 734
Keywords: sediment/sediment storage/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California california/old-growth/old growth/large organic debris/buffer/streams/stream/morphology IID/IIID/IVA/IVE/IVD
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Approximately two-thirds of the variability of the debris loading in old-growth forests may be explained by variability of the number of mature redwood trees per hectare within 50 m of the channel. Generally, there is an inverse relationship between debris loading and upstream drainage area, but in some instances third order reaches may have a higher loading than adjacent second- or fourth-order reaches.
Minimum residence times for more than 30 individual pieces of large organic debris have been determined by dendrochronology, and about half of these exceed 100 years, with the oldeste exceeding 200 years. Large organic debris exerts consdiderable control over channel morphology, particularly in the development of pools. Large organic debris produces numerious sediment storage sites, supporting a sediment buffer system that modulates the routing of sediment through the fluvail system. A volume of sediment equivalent to approximately 100 to 150 years of average annual bedload is stored in debris-related sties along Little Lost Man Creek, and a volume equivalent to about 50 to 100 years of average annual bedlowd is available for future storage. Large organic debris in steep streams significantly concentrates potential energy expenditure over short reaches where accumulations of debris exist

224. Keller,E.A., T.D.Hofstra, and C.Moses, 1995. Summer cold pools in Redwood Creek near Orick, California, and their relation to anadromous fish habitat. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. U1-U9.
Ref ID: 736
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/california/fish/habitat/anadromous/water temperatures/water temperature
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Cold pools in Redwood Creek, California, maintain summer water temperatures several degrees Celsius cooler than main-stream temperatures. Cold pools in Redwood Creek, although few in number, provide high-quality summer habitat for juvenile and migratory adult anadromous fish relative to other pools.

225. Kelsey, H. M., Madej, Mary Ann, Pitlick, John, Coghlan, Michael, Best, Dave, Belding, Robert, and Stroud, Peter. Sediment sources and sediment transport in the Redwood Creek basin: a progress report. Technical Report #3. 1981. Arcata, California, National Park Service, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 361
Keywords: sedimentation/sediment transport/redwood/Redwood Creek/sediment budget
IID
Reprint: In File

226. Kelsey,H.M., M.Coghlan, J.Pitlick, and D.Best, 1995. Geomorphic analysis of streamside landslides in the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. J1-J12.
Ref ID: 673
Keywords: landslides/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/debris flows/debris flow/logging/rainfall
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Debris flows and earthflows are the two main types of mass movement in the Redwood Creek basin. All the large, volumetrically significant landslides occur on steep slopes of the inner gorge adjacent to the main channel and major tributaries. Virtually all major landslides were triggered by stroms. However, storms and logging together are the causes of widespread landslide activity. The degree to which logging increased slope failure is speculative because of a lack of data on physical slope conditions at failure and on the rainfall and runoff during large storms.

227. Kelsey,H., M.Savina, R.M.Iverson, R.Sonnevil, R.LaHusen, J.Popenoe, C.Ricks, and M.A.Madej, 1985. Redwood Creek Basin. In: Savina,M.E. (ed.), American Geomorphological Society, pp. 37-86.
Ref ID: 854
Keywords: field trip/redwood/Redwood Creek/park/old-growth/old growth/Forest rehabilitation/soil/groundwater/Minor Creek Landslide
Reprint: In File
Abstract: One of the main reasons for concern and interest in the geomorphic process of Redwood Creek basin is the potential for disruption of the natural environment within the national park, which originally included only the old-growth forests near the downstream end of Redwood Creek....We will be shown some of the rehabilitation sites ..and some of the research aimed at determining what rehabilitation measures will be most effective in preventing slope failures from previously-logged areas. This research is also leading to a better understanding of landslide processes, soil genesis, and groundwater movement in the Redwood Creek basin.
Notes: Maps, charts, photos

228. Kelsey, Harvey M., Weaver, W. E., and Madej, M. A. Geology, Geomorphic Process, Land Use, and Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park, and Vicinity Lower Redwood Creek Basin. Guide for a Field Trip to Observe Natural and Management-Related Erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northern California. 1-18. 1979. San Jose, California, The Cordilleran Section of the Geological Society of America.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 700
Keywords: geology/Redwood National Park/erosion/channel cross sections/rehabilitation landslides/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The field trip will broadly cover the geology, geomorphology, and land use of the lower Redwood Creek basin...loop route north to Redwood Creek via Highway 101

..return through the private lands of the Simspon Timber Company.
Notes: Guided tour, car and walking, beginning at Eureka going to Orick, continuing into park. Maps, photos, references

229. Kelsey,H.M. and W.E.Weaver, 1979. Watershed rehabilitation for erosion control on logged lands in Redwood national Park. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S.Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. XII-1-XII-14.
Ref ID: 866
Keywords: aquatic/california/channel/condition/ecosystem/erosion/erosion control/Forest growth/logging/northwestern California/old-growth/old growth/park/redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/sediment/stream/stream channels/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IID/field trip/gullies/road
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The rehabilitation program will be a multifaceted one designed to protect the resources of Redwood National Park and to restore altered terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to more natural conditions. Broad objectives for the program include minimizing the amount of sediment delivered to perennial stream channels from areas disturbed by logging and accelerating the conversion of logged timberlands to a reasonable mimic of the original old growth redwood-Douglas-fir forest.
Notes: photos

230. Kelsey,H.M., W.E.Weaver, and M.A.Madej, 1979. Road Log-Day No.2. Geology, Geomorphic Process, Land Use, and Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park, and Vicinity Lower Redwood Creek Basin. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S.Geological Survey RWD, Menlo Park, California, pp. XIII-1-XIII-18.
Ref ID: 867
Keywords: erosion/field trip/geomorphology/land use/Redwood Creek/IID/northwestern California/california
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The field trip will broadly cover the geology, geomorphology, and land use of the lower Redwood Creek basin...loop route north to Redwood Creek via Highway 101
..return through the private lands of the Simspon Timber Company.
Notes: Guided tour, car and walking, beginning at Eureka going to Orick, continuing into park. Maps, photos, references

231. Kelsey, Harvey M. and Stroud, Peter. Watershed rehabilitation in the Airstrip Creek basin. 1981. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 817
Keywords: watershed/rehabilitation/erosion/IB1/IID/VA
Reprint: In File

232. Kelsey,H.M., R.Lamberson, and M.A.Madej, 1987. Stochastic model for the long-term transport of stored sediment in a river channel. Water Resources Research 23: 1738-1750.
Ref ID: 926
Keywords: transport/sediment/channel/sediment budget/Redwood Creek/redwood/1964 Flood/1955 flood
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A model replicates field observation of the passage of a slug of sediment through the active reservoir of the middle reach of Redwood Creek in the 18 years following a major storm in 1964 that inroduced large quantities of lanslide debris to the channel.

Notes: Defines 1964 flood as an 60-80 year event (page 1741). Defined residence time of active sediment in middle reach Redwood Creek at 18 years, stored sediment at 30 years.

233. Kershner,J.L. and R.R.Van Kirk, 1984. Characteristics and attitudes of some Klamath River anglers. California Fish and Game 70: 196-209.
Ref ID: 597
Keywords: Klamath River/salmon/politics/public relations/IIID/IVG
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Angler attitude survey from the Fall of 1979

234. Kesner,W.D. and R.A.Barnhart, 1972. Characteristics of the fall-run steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri gairdneri*) of the Klamath River system with emphasis on the half-pounder. California Fish and Game 58: 204-220.
Ref ID: 596
Keywords: steelhead/Klamath River/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Creel census data for the years 1958, 1962, 1967 and 1968 Klamath River runs were analyzed to determine growth, age compositions, sex ratios, etc for fall runs.

235. Kiester,E.jr., 1993. A new park saved tthe tall trees, but at a high cost to the community. Smithsonian 24: 42-55.
Ref ID: 35
Keywords: trees/community/park
Reprint: Not in File

236. King, Virginia Mahacek. Timber harvesting and runoff in Redwood Creek, California: a climatic water budget analysis. 1983. University of California Davis.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 803
Keywords: california/redwood/Redwood Creek/runoff/timber/timber harvesting/IID/rainfall precipitation/floods/water
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Rainfall runoff relationships in regards to timber harvesting

237. Klatte, Bernard and Roelofs, Terry. Anadramous salmonid escapement and downstream migration studies in Prarie Creek, California, 1995-1996. 1996 Final Report. 12-1-1996. Arcata, California, California Department of Transportation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 155
Keywords: salmonids/Prairie Creek/california/salmonid
Reprint: In File
Notes: source: Dave Mcleod, Eureka DFG

238. Klatte, Bernard and Roelofs, Terry. Salmon redd composition, escapement and migration studies in Prairie Creek, Humboldt County, California, 1996-1997: Draft final report. 12-1-1997. Eureka, California, California Department of Transportation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 154
Keywords: salmon populations/Humboldt County/california/Prairie Creek/salmon/IIID redd/escapement/migration
Reprint: In File
Notes: source: Dave Mcleod, Eureka DFG

239. Klein, R. D. Stream Channel Adjustments Following Logging Road Removal in Redwood National Park. 1-38. 1987. Arcata, California, National Park Service, Redwood National Park. Watershed Rehabilitation.

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 701
Keywords: road removal/stream channels/road/rehabilitation/IID/IIID/IVA/IVB/VA/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The study was undertaken to: examine in detail the process of channel adjustment subsequent to stream crossing excavation; to determine the relative importance of on-site physical variables affecting channel adjustments, and to develop technical criteria to be used in designing more stable stream crossing excavations.
Notes: references, photos. Also in files in Thesis form

240. Klein,R., R.Sonnevil, and D.Short, 1987. Effects of woody debris removal on sediment storage in a northwest California stream. Erosion and Sedimentation in the Pacific Rim: Proceedings of the Corvallis Symposium., pp. 403-404.
Ref ID: 659
Keywords: sedimentation/sediment storage/california/stream/large organic debris/erosion large woody debris/redwood/Redwood Creek/Redwood National Park/floods/sediment IID/IIID/IVA/IVB/IVE/IVD
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents large woody debris removal from Bridge Creek, a fourth order tributary to Redwood Creek, located in Redwood National Park. Following debris removal, the physical effects of floods have been to decrease the volumes and centralize the locations of both woody debris and stored sediment. When material was removed in 1971, stored sediment decreased by 48,000 cubic meters: equating to 16 cubic yards per linear foot of study area.

241. Klein, Randy. Monitoring the impacts and persistence of fine sediment in the Prairie Creek watershed: 1989-1998. 1999. Eureka, CA, California Department of Transportation. Final Report on Physical Monitoring Element, Caltrans Contract No. 01A0161.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1047
Keywords: monitoring/fine sediment/sediment/Prairie Creek/watershed/Caltrans
Reprint: Not in File
Notes: Report and appendices

242. Klein, Randy D. and Weaver, William E. Hydrologic restoration of the Redwood Creek estuary. 1989. Oakland, California, Presented at the Sociey for Ecological Restoration and Management Annual Meeting; January 16-20, 1989.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 776
Keywords: estuary/TMDL/IVF
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Discussion of the effect of channelization on the estuary habitat

243. Klein, Randy D. and Madej, Mary Ann. Evaluating effects of fine sediment on salmonid egg survival, Prairie Creek, northwestern California. A proposal to the U.S. Man and the Biosphere Program. 1990. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 929
Keywords: sediment/salmonid/survival/Prairie Creek/northwestern California/california redwood/Redwood Creek/fine sediment
Reprint: In File
Notes: Obtained from DFG, Eureka files, Redwood Creek files

244. Klein, Randy D. Physical monitoring of the Redwood Creek estuary 1991 progress report. 1991. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 832
Keywords: Redwood Creek/estuary/DFG Eureka file/IIID/IVF/IVE
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Discusses contditions in estuary and considerations for monitoring

245. Klein, Randy D. Sediment flux, fine sediment intrusion, and gravel permeability in a coastal stream, northwestern California. 1993. Advances in Hydro-Science and Engineering, Volume I.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 20
Keywords: sediment/gravel/flux/intrusion/permeability/stream/california/water/salmonid IB1/IID
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Water and suspended sediment discharge (flux) and bed material properties were measured to document the downstream effects of fine sediment derived from highway construction on the stream's physical character relative to reproductive success of anadromous salmonids. Results indicated that unit suspended sediment flux (lonnes km^2) was at least twice as high in stream reaches which received sediment from the highway than in an upstream control reach. Fine sediment (<4.7mm) which intruded into artificial redds ranged from 2.1% in a control reach to 8.6% in the affected reach, but no difference in means of the two reaches was observed. Subsurface gravel permeability measurements gave mixed results, with no significant differences between the affected and the control reaches at the end of the study period. Regresion analyses showed a dependence of fines intrusion on the amount of suspended sediment flux and geometric mean diameter of the coarse gravel framework. Longitudinal variability in fine sediment intrusion along the creek indicated a strong dependence of fines intrusion on proximity to upstream tributary inputs.

246. Kolipinski, M, Helley, E., Leopold, L., Viers, S., Witucki, G., and Ziemer, R. Status of natural resources in Redwood Creek basin, Redwood National Park. 1-9. 1975. unpublished.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 119
Keywords: erosion/bibliography/IID/logging/politics/redwood/Redwood Creek/watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A scientific team identified recent increases in erosion and runoff by altered processes as being consequential to the resources of Redwood National Park. This conclusion is based on observations of increased sediment loads and runoff as discussed below.
Notes: references

247. Kopperdahl, Fredric R., Burns, James W., and Smith, Gary E. Water quality of some logged and unlogged California streams. 1971. Sacramento, California, Inland Fisheries Administrative Report No. 71-12. California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 922
Keywords: california/streams/stream/Caspar Creek/Prairie Creek/salmonid/coho steelhead/Godwood Creek
Reprint: In File

248. Kveton,K.J., K.A.Considine, E.M.Babcock, R.G.LaHusen, M.S.Seltenrich, and W.E.Weaver, 1983. Comparison of slope treatments for reducing surface erosion on disturbed sites at Redwood NationalPark. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 31-41.

Ref ID: 833
Keywords: slope/erosion/sediment/Redwood National Park/IID/rehabilitation/VA/surface erosion
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: During the winters of 1980, 1981 and 1982, sediment and runoff were collected from adjacent, isolated plots located on disturbed, bare soil areas at four watershed rehabilitation sites in Redwood National Park. The goal was to compare the effectiveness of surface erosion treatments in reducing sediment yield. Plot treatments included straw mulch, grass-legume seed mix, or hydromulch with seed mix. The 1980-81 data show that treated plots yield much less sediment than the unprotected plots (i.e., straw = 95-97% less than unprotected; grass-legume seed mix = 60-88% less than unprotected; and hydromulch with seed mix = 70% less than unprotected). At one site, Maneze Creek in 1981, four plots were bared, rototilled and left untreated to determine the variability between test plots and to define a range for the mean sediment yield. Mean sediment yield from the four plots (within 95% confidence limits) ranged from 4.5 to 8.2 tons/ac with 82 in. of rain.

249. LaHusen,R.G., 1985. Characteristic of management-related debris flows, northwestern California. In: Savina,M.E. (ed.), Redwood Country: American Geomorphological Field Group field trip guidebook. Harvey M. Kelsey and Thomas E. Lisle co-convenors, American Geomorphological Society.
Ref ID: 855
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/old-growth/old growth/rehabilitation/soil/groundwater debris flows/debris flow/northwestern California/california/IID/landslides/erosion/rainfall roads/road/erosion control/field trip
Reprint: In File
Abstract: An inventory of landslides in the lower Redwood Creek basin, California showed that erosion due to shallow landslides has been accelerated by logging-road and skid trail construction. The analysis of landslides occurring during the 1981-82 rainfall season showed that all debris flows (40) originated from roads or skid trails on slopes with gradients of at least 30 degrees. Furthermore, 90 % of the inventoried features originated less than 30 meters below a major convex break-in-slope and 87.5% of the failures occurred in a poorly drained soil having a mottled horizon less than one meter from the surface. These site characteristics commonly occur at the headwaters of ephemeral drainages or in streamside gorge slope positions. Results of this study are being applied in an erosion control program to selectively identify road reaches with high failure potential.
Notes: Cited in Bloom, 1998, page 49, 77

250. Lake,R.G., Jr., 1982. Chilula: people from the ancient redwoods, University Press of America, Lanham, Maryland.
Ref ID: 17
Keywords: Chilula/redwood/anthropology/Redwood Creek/Indians/photographs/Camp Anderson/IIA/IIB/IIIA/IIIB/IVG/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes history and practices of Chilula Indians of Redwood Creek. Contains place names, maps and photographs. References early settler contact period including Camp Anderson and Minor's place.

251. Larson,J., J.McKeon, T.Salamunovich, and T.D.Hofstra, 1983. Water quality and productivity of the Redwood Creek estuary. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 190-199.
Ref ID: 834
Keywords: Redwood Creek/estuary/sedimentation/Redwood National Park/habitat/fish

population/juvenile salmon/chinook/steelhead/IID/IIID/IVE/IVF
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Levee construction and sedimentation are judged to have decreased the productivity of the Redwood Creek estuary, Redwood National Park. Water quality is suitable for production of benthic organisms and juvenile salmonids but saltwater intrusions creating a true estuary occur onlly on an occasional basis. Production of benthic organisms is inhibited by substrate instability and limited develoopment of a true estuary. Utilization of the estuary by juvenile chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and steelhead *Salmo gairdneri* is limited by the availability of estuarine habitat and cover when the mouth of the creek is open. Juvenile salmonids appear to migrate before the full productive potential of the estuary is realized. Food of the juvenile salmonids is primarily chironomid larvae and pupae, although amphipods *Corophium* spp. are the most abundant organism when estuarine conditions occur.

252. Larson,J.P., C.L.Ricks, and T.J.Salamunovich, 1983. Alternatives for restoration of estuarine habitat at the mouth of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 49-60.
Ref ID: 1069
Keywords: estuary/flood/sedimentation/habitat/sediment/sediments/Redwood Creek/IIC IID/IVE/IVF/breaching/flood control/restoration/redwood/Humboldt County/california
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Aggradation at the mouth of Redwood Creek has resulted in loss of productive estuarine and slough habitat throughout most of the year

253. Larson, James P. Utilization of the Redwood Creek Estuary, Humboldt County, California by Juvenile Salmonids. 1-63. 1987. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 2
Keywords: estuary/food/immigration/juvenile chinook/steelhead trout/yearling/IIID/IVF/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The timing, duration and extent of utilization of the redwood Creek estuary by juvenile chinook salmon and steelhead trout were examined in 1980. All of the chinook were young-of-the-year, whereas the 79% of the steelhead were yearlings. The primary food items consumed by chinook and steelhead were Diptera larvae and pupae. Peak immigration into the estuary occurred in late May and early June for chinook salmon and steelhead trout. Both salmonid species appeared to reside in the estuary and did not immediately enter the ocean. ocean entry of both salmonid species in early July was lined to the breaching of the sand berm that partially dammed the creek mouth. the breaching of the sand berm forced the juvenile salmonids to involuntarily enter the ocean and may have reduced survival.
Notes: references,tables, charts. For any reference to the Sixes River, see Reeves, et al, 1998, page 206: Sixes has stream type and ocean type chinook life histories.

254. Lee, K. W., Kapple, G. W., and Dawdy, D. R. Rainfall-runoff relation for Redwood Creek above Orick, California. 1975. Menlo Park, California, United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey. Open-File Report.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 607
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/turbidity/sediment/rainfall/water yield/logging/IID/IVE IVD/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Rainfall runoff model calibrated for two periods, late 1950s and another in late 1960s and early 1970s, showed runoff increased about 20 percent during the latter period as a result of changes in hydrology caused by logging and not as a result of

climatic changes.
Notes: Obtained from UC Berkeley Biosciences Library. Cited in USGS 1454, Chapter L, page 6. Critiqued by Wooldridge, 1977, page 51.

255. Lehre,A.K. and G.Carver, 1985. Thrust faulting and earthflows: speculations on the sediment budget of a tectonically active drainage basin. In: Savina,M.E. (ed.), Redwood Country: American Geomorphological Field Group field trip guidebook. Harvey M. Kelsey and Thomas E. Lisle co-convenors, American Geomorphological Society, pp. 169-184.
Ref ID: 856
Keywords: Jacoby Creek/california/field trip/Oregon/redwood/Redwood Creek/IID landslides/sediment/tectonic uplift/drainage basin/sediment budget/northern California
Reprint: In File
Abstract: In the last decade, considerable effort has been devoted to the definition and construction of sediment budgets in mountainous terrain, chiefly in northern California, Oregon and Washington. Although these studies were generally conducted in tectonically active areas, none incorporated the possibility of direct tectonic transfer of material into the drainage basin. To define the possibility, a variety of crude mass-balance models are presented

256. Leitritz, Earl. A history of California's fish hatcheries 1870-1960. 150, 1-92. 1970. Sacramento, California, California Department of Fish and Game. Fish Bulletin.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 649
Keywords: hatcheries/Prairie Creek/redwood/Redwood Creek/Mad River/Eel River/IIIB IIIC/IVA/IVI/VA/Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Excellent history of California fish hatcheries. Contains reference to Prairie Creek fish hatchery, Redwood Creek egg taking station, and Mad River hatchery, and several hatcheries on the Eel River. Redwood Creek Egg Collecting Station is mentioned on Page 11 (Table 2) and Page 20. Prairie Creek Hatchery is mentioned on Page 13 (Table 1) and Page 67

257. Lenihan,J.M., W.S.Lennox, E.H.Muldavin, and S.D.Veirs, Jr., 1983. Classifying early, post-logging vegetation in the lower Redwood Creek basin of Redwood National Park: a manager's handbook. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), Proceedings of the First Biennial Conference of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California.
Ref ID: 38
Keywords: vegetation/vegetation type/IID/Forest/habitat/VA
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: This handbook has been prepared as a field tool for identifying 10 successional vegetation types estalbished 1 sto 10 years following clearcut logging of coastgal redwood forests in northwestern California.The classification procedure can be applied to systematiclaly to generater a map of vegetation types which would stratify the cutover landscape into units of equivalent habitat

258. Lenihan,J.M., 1983. The forest communities of the Little Lost Man Creek Research Natural Area, Redwood National park, California. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), Proceedings of the First Biennial Conference of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 139-152.
Ref ID: 835
Keywords: Redwood National Park/Forest/Little Lost Man Creek/vegetation/vegetation typing/IIA/IIB/IIC/IID
Reprint: Not in File

Abstract: This paper describes a forest classification study in the Little Lost Man Creek Redwood Research Natural Area, CA. Data from 80 sample plots were analyzed using cluster analysis, contingency analysis, discriminant analysis and phytosociological table manipulation. Eight unions and three associations were described on the basis of floristic composition. These are the Sequoia-Blechnum, Sequoia-Mahonia, and Sequoia-Arbutus associations. The associations occur in moist, mesic, and xeric environments, respectively. An association map of the natural area was prepared using the grid method.

259. Lenihan, James M. The forest associations of the little Lost Man Creek research natural area, Redwood national Park, CA. 1-69. 1986. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 779
Keywords: forest associations/old-growth/vegetation/IID/IIA/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The old-growth redwood forest associations of the Little Lost Man Creek Research Natural Area in Redwood National Park,Ca, were defined by this study. Eighty stands on a systematic sample grid were inventoried using releve-style sampling procedures of the Zurich-Montpellier method of phytosociology. Traditional ZM synthetic procedures and modern multivariate techniques of classification (i.e. two-way indicator species analysis and discriminant analysis) were used to define the associations and to investigate the relationship between the distribution of the associations and topographic and edaphic factors in the natural area. A forest association map derived from the classified sample grid subdivided the vegetation into homogeneous subunits occupying uniform habitats.
Notes: references, photos,maps

260. Lennox, William, Muldavin, Esteban, Lenihan, James, and Veirs, Stephen Jr. A practical application of discriminant functions for classifying successional vegetation communities in the first ten years following logging of coast redwood forests, in Redwood National Park. Coats, Robert N. 56-68. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural resource Studies of JMI, Inc., and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 880
Keywords: california/coast/community/Forest/logging/northwestern California/park redwood/Redwood Creek/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/soil/vegetation/watershed watershed rehabilitation/IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Successional patterns in one to ten-year old vegetation established following logging of upland redwood forest have been determined for the lower Redwood Creek basin in northwestern California. A classification of successional vegetation types was developed using cluster analysis and tabular comparison of releves. Two main groups were identified. The first included four remnant vegetation types re-established where disturbance due to logging was low. Where logging resulted in severe soil disturbance or removal, a more weedy flora became established which was divided into six types through a moisture gradient. Multiple discriminant analysis models were derived for the classification and can be used to predict potential vegetation on sites poorly revegetated or newly denuded in the watershed rehabilitation process in Redwood National Park.
Notes: references

261. Lewis, Jack and Rice, Raymond M. Site conditions related to erosion on private timberlands in northern California: Final Report. 1989. Sacramento, California, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Forest Practice Section. Critical Sites Erosion Study.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 289

Keywords: erosion/northern California/california
Reprint: In File

262. Lins,H.F. and J.R.Slack, 1999. Streamflow trends in the United States. Geophysical Research Letters 26: 227-230.
Ref ID: 652
Keywords: streamflow/watershed management/floods/precipitation/peak flows/logging northern California/IID/IIE/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Hydrologically, the conterminous U.S. is getting wetter, but less extreme. The broad pattern is toward increasing annual minium streamflow. An exception in the *Pacific Northwest and northern Califonia where there are decreasing median flows, and* high flows.
Notes: Referenced in Winter/Spring 1999 Watershed Management Council Networker

263. Lisle,T.E. and M.A.Madej, 1992. Spatial Variation in Armouring in a Channel with High Sediment Supply. In: Billi,P., C.R.Hey, C.R.Thorne, and P.Tacconi (eds), Dynamics of Gravel-bed Rivers., John Wiley and Sons Ltd, pp. 277-293.
Ref ID: 704
Keywords: armouring/bedload transport/gravel-bed rivers/IID/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Recent advances in our understanding of the origin and function of armouring in gravel-bed rivers have not addressed the role of non-uniformity and unsteadiness of flow. These flow attributes have important influences on both the surface and subsurface bed material size distributions which are observed at low flow, from which we commonly make inferences concerning bedload transport at high flow.
Notes: references, maps. Study finds that "...downstream winnowing of coarse armour layers in Redwood Creek was prevalent during waning stages of flood hydrographs." (p. 288-9). Also, "selective transport is very pronounced in Redwood Creek" (page 289). Possible implications are that riffles, where salmon redds would exist, have larger sediments that are stable and fine sediments that would be deposited during rising flows would later be winnowed during the receding flow. Net result would be that an existing redd would remain undisturbed, and left without a layer of fine sediment over it after storm flows. This study seems to indicate no adverse effects from the storm flows or high sediment loads experienced by Redwood Creek. Supporting statement can be found in Lisle & Hilton, 1999, page 1303

264. Lisle,T., 1979. The Caspar Creek experimental watershed. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S. Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. XIV-1-XIV-8.
Ref ID: 868
Keywords: california/condition/erosion/logging/northwestern California/road/road construction/sediment/suspended sediment/water/water quality/watershed/runoff/field trip turbidity
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The primary objectives of the project are to measure the sediment produced by a north coastal watershed in an undisturbed condition and to measure the degree to which water quality, flood peaks, suspended sediment, and bedload are effected by road construction and logging when practices are designed to minimize excessive runoff and erosion.
Notes: Charts, references

265. Lisle, Thomas E. Channel recovery from recent large floods in north coastal California: Rates and processes. Coats, Robert N. 153-160. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National Park Service. Watershed

Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 890
Keywords: california/channel/channel recovery/degradation/floods/hillslope/large organic debris/northern California/organic debris/park/pools/redwood/Redwood National Park rehabilitation/riparian/sediment/stream/vegetation/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IID IIID/channel cross sections
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Stream channel recovery from recent large floods in northern California involves a sequence of processes, including degradation of streambeds to stable levels, narrowing of channels and accentuation of riffle-pool sequences. Most channels have degraded but remain widened because hillslope encroachment and establishment of riparian groves conducive to sediment deposition have not yet caused streambanks to accrete. The deepening of pools depends on streambed degradation, channel narrowing, and introduction of scouring agents, such as large organic debris, that were removed by floods. The treatment of riparian vegetation and organic debris may be the most effective and economical means of hastening channel recovery.
Notes: Figures, references. Another version of this article (Lisle, 1981; IAHS Publication) is cited in Hawkins, 1982; page 52

266. Lisle,T.E. and J.Lewis, 1992. Effects of sediment transport on survival of Salmonid embryos in a natural stream: a simulation approach. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 49: 2337-2344.
Ref ID: 761
Keywords: sediment/transport/salmonid embryos/stream/survival/spawning/IVB/IB1
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: A model is presented that simulates the effects of streamflow and sediment transport on survival of salmonid embryos incubating in spawning gravels in a natural channel.

267. Lisle,T.E. and S.Hilton, 1999. Fine bed material in pools of natural gravel bed channels. Water Resources Research 35: 1291-1304.
Ref ID: 1005
Keywords: pools/gravel/channel/sediment/sediment supply/sediment transport/Redwood Creek/Little Lost Man Creek/Bridge creek/northern California/california/Oregon
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Discusses V-star as collected in 34 natural channels in northern California and southern Oregon

268. MacDonald,A. and E.A.Keller, 1987. Stream channel response to the removal of large woody debris, Larry Damm Creek, northwestern California. Erosion and Sedimentation in the Pacific Rim (Proceedings of the Corvallis Symposium, August 1987), pp. 405-406.
Ref ID: 657
Keywords: stream/northwestern California/california/large woody debris/erosion sedimentation/sediment/redwood/Redwood Creek/fish/habitat
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes the effects on channel morphology and stored sediment following large woody debris removal in Larry Damm Creek, a third order tributary to Redwood Creek, located on Redwood National Park. Water velocity increased 250 percent, and approximately 100 cubic meters of sediment was entrained solely from within the affected reach in the first year after debris removal. Bed material is now coarser. The authors suggest that balance must be made between the potential positive and negative effects of woody debris removal on fish habitat

269. Madej,M.A., D.K.Hagans, and V.Ozaki, 1981. Aggradation and degradation in Redwood Creek, northwestern California, over three time scales. EOS 62.

Ref ID: 762
Keywords: Redwood Creek/aggradation/degradation/california/IA/IID
Reprint: Not in File

270. Madej, Mary Ann. Gravel in lower Redwood Creek. 1980. Arcata, CA, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1074
Keywords: gravel/redwood/Redwood Creek/sediment/condition
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes stored sediment conditions in lower Redwood Creek and effects of recent and proposed gravel extraction
Notes: Found in DFG, Eureka files

271. Madej, Mary Ann and Kelsey, Harvey. Sediment routing in stream channels: its implications for watershed rehabilitation. Coats, Robert N. 17-25. 1981. Washington D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies, National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 881
Keywords: california/channel/erosion/erosion control/hillslope/land use/northern California park/redwood/Redwood Creek/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/sediment/stream stream channels/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IID/VI/alluvial flat
Reprint: In File
Abstract: In the Redwood Creek watershed in northern California, the combination of naturally unstable terrain and intensive land use has created a need for erosion control programs to rehabilitate heavily disturbed slope. Major sediment sources generally occupy small, inaccessible portions of the basin that are in the stream channel or on footslopes adjacent to steep stream reaches. Large volumes of sediment are stored within the Redwood Creek channel itself and form a sediment source for downstream reaches. the best available erosion control measures, exemplified by those currently in use in Redwood national Park, are effective in dealing with erosion problems on heavily disturbed hillslope. Early treatment of problems can prevent possible downslope cumulative impacts. However, because of the inaccessibility of some major sediment sources areas, there is a limit to effectiveness of erosion control. Total drainage basin rehabilitation is not technically feasible, and basin-wide erosion control becomes, in part, a problem of managing land within recognized geologi constraints.
Notes: references

272. Madej, Mary Ann. Recent changes in channel-stored sediment, Redwood Creek, California. 11, 1-50. 1984. Arcata, CA, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 780
Keywords: Redwood Creek/sediment/channel cross sections/sedimentation/IID/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: An example of recent changes in alluvial storage is found in Redwood Creek in northern California. Extensive land use changes in recent years combined with several large storms caused widespread erosion and channel changes...In order to help understand these problems, a sediment budget study was initiated in 1978 to document sediment sources, storage and transport in the watershed. This paper addresses one component of the study, alluvial storage of sediment in Redwood Creek.
Notes: references, photos

273. Madej, Mary Ann. Cooperative erosion control efforts based on sediment transport trends, Redwood Creek, north coastal California. Draft manuscript submitted to American Institute of Hydrology. 1992.

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 80
Keywords: erosion/sedimentation/redwood/Redwood Creek/california/erosion control sediment/transport/sediment budget
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Water and sediment discharge have been monitored in Redwood Creek, north coastal California, since the mid-1970's. during the last decade of drought, sediment yields in Redwood Creek have decreased from a high of 6100 t/sq.mi./yr to <1000 t/sq. mi./yr. Remobilization of previously deposited sediment became a major sediment source during low flow years and supplied at least half the bedload measured at the mouth of Redwood Creek. Land now part of Redwood National Park located at the downstream third of the Redwood Creek basin was heavily logged in the 1970's; however, most bedload sediment (about 70%) still originates from upstream of national park boundaries. Based on an analysis of sediment yield trends, the National Park Service is expanding the focus of its erosion control efforts from within park boundaries to outside its boundaries. This entails working cooperatively with other federal, state and county agencies, several timber companies, and many private landowners. Public education, cooperative agreements and assistance to landowners are being used in an attempt to address existing erosion problems and to prevent future problems upstream of National Park lands.

274. Madej,M.A., 1995. Changes in channel-stored sediment, Redwood Creek, northwestern California, 1947-1980. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior.
Ref ID: 973
Keywords: sediment/channel cross sections/channel adjustment/channel/channel changes/sediment yield/sediment budget/sediment storage/sediment supply/sediment transport/sedimentation/1964 Flood/1953 floods/1955 flood/aggradation/alluvial flat
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Stream channels form a link between hillslope erosion and sediment transport processes because they temporarily store sediment before it is transported out of the system Storage of alluvium in the main stem of Redwood Creek was quantified for three time periods totaling 35 years. an unusual amount of aggradation during the December 1964 flood (a 50 year flood) increased the total volume of sediment stored on the valley floor by almost 1.5 times...Although moderate to high flood flows (2-20 Year recurrence intervals) in subsequent years eroded sediment in the upper basin and redeposited it in downstream reaches, little change in the total amount of sediment stored on the valley floor occurred potential of stored sediment for transport was characterized as active, semiactive, inactive or stable. Depths of scour in the gravel bed were computed from scour chain data and from successive discharge measurements made from selected cableways. In this gravel-bed stream, depth of scour increases downstream for equivalent, discharges and also increases with increasing discharge at a given station. ...Erosion of bed sediment deposited by the 1964 flood contributed greatly to annual bedload transport in the upper reaches of Redwood Creek for several years after the flood.

275. Madej,M.A. and V.Ozaki, 1996. Channel response to sediment wave propagation and movement, Redwood Creek, California, USA. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms 21: 911-927.
Ref ID: 815
Keywords: sedimentation/Redwood Creek/california/aggradation/sediment transport channel adjustment/sediment storage/pool-riffle morphology/channel recovery/redwood IID/IVE/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Twenty years of cross sectional data document the downstream movement of a

sediment wave during a period of moderately low flows. The amplitude of the wave is attenuating as it moves downstream.
Notes: Source: Mary Ann Madej

276. Madej,M.A., 1997. Report at workshop titled: Aftermath of the 1997 Flood. Watershed Management Council Networker 7: 19.
Ref ID: 480
Keywords: Redwood Creek/erosion/road construction/sediment yield
Reprint: In File

277. Madej, Mary Ann. Written comments to EPA regarding draft Redwood Creek TMDL, dated November 19, 1998. 1998. Arcata, California, United States Geological Survey.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 570
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/TMDL/sediment budget/IB1/IB2
Reprint: In File

278. Madej,M.A., 1999. What can thalweg profiles tell us? A case study from Redwood Creek, California. Watershed Management Council Networker 8.
Ref ID: 902
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/california/monitoring/watershed/IID/TMDL/Tall Trees Grove/sediment/aggradation/habitat types
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Describes use of thalweg profile (as opposed to longitudinal profile) for long term monitoring of watershed "health". The relationship between thalweg profile "roughness" and complexity of aquatic habitat is assumed.

279. Madej,M.A., 1999. Time, space, and rates of change in channel monitoring. In: Taylor,R.N. (ed.), Using stream geomorphic characteristics as a long-term monitoring tool to assess watershed function, Fish, Farm, Forests, and Farms Communities Forum, Arcata, California, pp. 15-27.
Ref ID: 916
Keywords: channel/monitoring/Redwood Creek/IID/stream/watershed
Reprint: In File

280. Madej,M.A., 1999. Channel monitoring in land management: case study #2. In: Taylor,R.N. (ed.), Using stream geomorphic characteristics as a long-term monitoring tool to assess watershed function, Fish, Farm, Forests, and Farms Communities Forum, Arcata, California, pp. 70-77.
Ref ID: 917
Keywords: channel/monitoring/Redwood Creek/IID/stream/watershed/management
Reprint: In File

281. Madej,M.A., 2001. Erosion and sediment delvery following removal of forest roads. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms 26: 175-190.
Ref ID: 1068
Keywords: erosion/sediment/Forest/roads/road/Redwood Creek/road removal/sediment yield/logging
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Although road removal treatments do not completely eliminate erosion associated with forest roads, they do substantially reduce sediment yields from abandoned logging roads

282. Mahacek-King, Virginia L. and Shelton, M. L. Timber harvesting and the hydrologic response of Redwood Creek,California. 8, 241-256. 1987. V.H. Winston & Sons, Inc. Physical Geography.
Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 88
Keywords: hydrology/Redwood National Park/timber harvesting/watershed model/erosion ecosystem/redwoods/IID/IIID/IVA/redwood/Redwood Creek/watershed/precipitation runoff/timber
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Timber removal on public and private land surrounding Redwood National Park exacerbates naturally high rate of erosion that are common to this region and alters hydrologic process within the park boundaries. These alterations of the natural environment complicate the efforts of the National Park Service to preserve a remnant of the once extensive coastal redwood ecosystem in the park. A watershed model for Redwood Creek calibrated to pre-logging conditions is employed to define and quantify changes in the hydrologic response of the basin during the years when timber harvesting reduced significantly the acreage of redwoods. Analysis of modeled and observed runoff indicates that timber removal is related to increased runoff during wet months and wet years, but runoff is reduced during dry months and dry years. These alterations in the hydrologic system occur at the least beneficial time because the augment high flow, whereas low flows are depleted. Such changes in runoff contribute to magnified erosion and deposition problems and increased stress for the flora and fauna that reside in and along Redwood Creek.
Notes: references

283. Marron,D.C., K.M.Nolan, and R.J.Janda, 1995. Surface erosion by overland flow in the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California, effects of logging and rock type. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. H1-H6.
Ref ID: 671
Keywords: erosion/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/logging
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Erosion and deposition determined through the use of pins caused elevation changes measured during the water years 1977 to 1978 indicate that the mean rate of ground-surface lowering was 0.3 mm/year on forested sandstone slopes, forested schist slopes, and tractor- and cable-yarded sandstone slopes. The mean rate of ground-surface lowering during the water years 1977 and 1978 was 1.1 mm/year on cable-yarded schist slopes and 4.6 mm/year on tractor-yarded schist slopes
Notes: Surface erosion from rilling significant only on logged schist slopes, mostly on tractor logged areas. Logged sandstone areas were much less than Janda's 1975 estimate of basin surface lowering.

284. Marron,D.C., 1985. Colluvium in bedrock hollows on steep slopes, Redwood Creek drainage basin, northwestern California. In: Savina,M.E. (ed.), Redwood Country: American Geomorphological Field Group field trip guidebook. Harvey M. Kelsey and Thomas E. Lisle co-convenors, American Geomorphological Society, pp. 119-130.
Ref ID: 979
Keywords: hollow/sediment/landslide/land disturbance history
Reprint: In File

285. Marron, Donna Carol. Hillslope evolution and the genesis of colluvium in Redwood National Park, northwestern California: the use of soil development in their analysis. 1982. University of California, Berkeley.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 1031
Keywords: hillslope/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/northwestern California california/soil/bedrock hollows/hollow
Reprint: On Request 08/21/2000

286. Martin, Robert E. and Stephens, Scott L. Prehistoric and Recent Fire Occurrence in California. 1997. Unpublished Report.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 54
Keywords: fire/california/fire history/redwood/Native Americans/IIA/IIB/IIC/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Prehistorically, it is estimated that from 5.5 to over 19 million acres burned on the average each year in California, excluding the desert (southeast portion of California). This is over 6 to 20% of the land area of the state. Because of fire suppression, there is less pyrodiversity, leading to less overall diversity.
Notes: Source: Robert E Martin, 3597 Campus View Dr. Grants Pass OR, 97527-9146 phone 541-955-9801. Advance copy of article to be published in conference proceedings

287. Marx, Wesley. A Greening on the Sundown Coast. Vol.6, No.2, 33-38. 1990. California Coast and Ocean.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 705
Keywords: restoration/redwood/Redwood Creek/watershed/road/rehabilitation/IID/VA/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: An article on efforts to save Redwood Creek watershed, logging practices and restoration efforts.
Notes: photos

288. Mastrogiuseppe,R.J., N.T.Blair, and D.J.Vezie, 1983. Artificial and biological control of Tansy Ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea* L., in Redwood National Park, California. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 83-89.
Ref ID: 836
Keywords: Tansy Ragwort/Redwood National Park/IIA/IIB/IIC/IID/vegetation
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The invasion of a disturbed coastal prairie by the noxious weed,*Senecio jacobaea* L., has been dramatic during the past decade. Interim control techniques currently used in the park include mowing, prescribed burning, plowing, discing, grass reseeding, and hand pulling. Even with treatment, large numbers of seeds mature and are wind dispersed. Prescribed fire plays an important role not only in killing ragwort seeds and consuming mulch but in promoting the germination of buried seeds native species.The effectiveness of these control practices has been monitored during three field seasons. A interim treatment for dense ragwort aggregations includes plowing discing and grass reseeding to *Festuca rubra* L. Long-term eradication is dependent upon the success of tansy flea beetles, *Longitarsus jacobaeae* Waterhouse. The less mobile cinnabar moths, *Tyria jacobaeae* L., defoliate portions of plants, and provide additional stress, but alone do not make significant impact on population size.

289. McFadden, Michael C. Groundwater investigation of an alluvial terrace, Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California using a flood-wave response model. 1-49. 1983. HSU. 1983.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 792
Keywords: sediment/alluvial terrace/groundwater/IID/IVE/aggradation/IB2
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Recent channel aggradation along Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California, has posed a hazard to streamside groves of coastal redwood by elevating the water table adjacent to the creek. This causes a prolonged inundation of the rooting zone, thereby "drowning" streamside trees. This investigation summarizes and interprets data collected at three recording piezometer wells and other pertinent survey and

streamflow data in order to document groundwater behavior in a typical Redwood Creek alluvial terrace.
Notes: references, drawings

290. McKeon, Joseph F. Downstream migration, growth, and condition of juvenile fall chinook salmon in Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California. 1-73. 1985. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 781
Keywords: chinook salmon/condition/growth/migration/Redwood Creek/juvenile salmon downstream migrants/IIID/IVE/IVD/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Juvenile fall chinook salmon were trapped while migrating downstream in Redwood Creek in 1981-83. Salmon were trapped while migrating downstream in Prairie Creek and sampled at Prairie Creek Hatchery in 1983. Low flows and warm water temperatures in Redwood Creek in 1981, probably decreased rearing habitat in the river which resulted in an intense migration and early termination of downstream movement. High flows, and low water temperatures during early May in Redwood Creek in 1982 and 1983 may have supported in-river rearing, and temporally extended downstream migration. In all years fish migrated in late May through June. ...Factor analyses, indicated a positive correlation between discharge and adjusted number of fish captured in Redwood Creek, 1981, and a positive correlation between discharge and actual number of fish captured in Prairie Creek, 1983.
Notes: references, charts

291. McLaughlin,R.J., 1979, The Franciscan assemblage and Great Valley sequence in the Geyser-Clear Lake region of Northern California. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S.Geological Survey, WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. III-1-III-11.
Ref ID: 869
Keywords: california/erosion/geology/geomorphology/northern California/northwestern California/field trip
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Discussion of the geology and geomorphology of the region.
Notes: Maps, references

292. McLeod, D. and Preston, Larry. Prairie Creek, Humboldt County field note. 1993. Eureka, CA, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1056
Keywords: Prairie Creek/Humboldt County/tributaries/cutthroat/steelhead/steelhead trout coho/Coho salmon/salmon/chinook/chinook salmon
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of electrofishing effort on Prairie Cr and its tributaries on August 15, 1993. Reports collection of cutthroat trout, steelhead trout, coho salmon and chinook salmon juveniles

293. McLeod, D. Redwood Creek, Humboldt County (field note). 1997. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 837
Keywords: Redwood Creek/Humboldt County/IIID/estuary/DFG Eureka file/stream survey
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Summertime juvenile fish survey using snorkeling as the survey method in the diked area just above the estuary

294. Mcleod, David A. Stream survey for 5.8 mile section located upstream of the Highway 299 bridge, Redwood Creek. 1990. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game. Field Note.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 24
Keywords: stream/survey/Redwood Creek/DFG Eureka files/habitat/stream restoration log jam/large woody debris/organic debris
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: To check success of instream structures placed by Trinity Fisheries Consulting

295. Merriam, C. Hart. Ethnogeographic and ethnosynonymic data from northern California tribes. Heizer, Robert F. 1976. Berkeley, CA, Archaeological Research Facility, Department of Anthropology, University of California Berkeley. Contributions to Native California Ethnology from the C. Hart Merriam Collection.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1051
Keywords: northern California/california/Chilula/anthropology/Redwood Creek/South Fork Eel River
Reprint: In File
Notes: Title page and excerpts only related to Redwood Creek and Eel River Indians

296. Meyer, Carolyn. Monitoring the impacts and persistence of fine sediment in the Prairie Creek watershed: results for water year 1993 and a summary of study years 1989-1993 with recommendations based on data from 1981-1994. 1994. Eureka, California, California Department of Transportation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 565
Keywords: fine sediment/sediment/Prairie Creek/salmon/coho/IA/IB1/IVB
Reprint: In File

297. Meyer,C.B., M.A.Madej, and R.D.Klein, 1993. Effects of fine sediment on salmonid redds in Prairie Creek, a tributary of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California. Transactions and Proceedings Series 9 1993: 47-55.
Ref ID: 573
Keywords: fine sediment/sediment/salmonid/Prairie Creek/redwood/Redwood Creek Humboldt County/california/IA/IB1/IVB
Reprint: In File

298. Monitoring Study Group, California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Interim report to the California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, Hillslope monitoring program: Monitoring results from 1996 through1998. 1999. Sacramento, California, California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 31
Keywords: california/hillslope/California State Board of Forestry/monitoring/IID
Reprint: Not in File

299. Monroe, Gary W., Mclaughlin, Patric L., Kelly, Paur R., and Lee, Dennis. Natural Resources of coastal wetlands of Humboldt and Del Norte counties. 1-167. 1976. unpublished.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 782
Keywords: coast/Redwood Creek/wetlands/IIID/IVF/bibliography
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A number of wetland areas are situated along the 167 mile coast line of Humboldt and Del Norte counties in northern California. They occur in many forms including stream estuaries, lagoons, ponds and marshes. The wetlands described in this

report, along with the other northcoast wetlands covered in previous reports of the Department of Fish and Game's coastal Wetland Series, constitute an important part of the States remaining wetland habitat.
Notes: references

300. Moore, Mark. Natural spawning in Prairie Creek. 1990. Eureka, CA, California Department of Transportation (CalTrans).
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1060
Keywords: spawning/Prairie Creek/survey
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of 1989/1990 spawning surveys conducted by various individuals agencies

301. Moratto, Michael. An Archaeologiclal overview of Redwood National Park. 8, 1-111. 1973. Tucson, Arizona
Cultural Resource Management Division, Western Archaeological Center, National Park Service. Publication in Anthropology.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 708
Keywords: archaeology/Native Americans/Redwood National Park/IIA/IIIA/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: comprehensive anthropological/archaeological survey of Redwood National Park.
Notes: bibliography,maps, photos

302. Moses, C. G. Pool morphology of Redwood Creek, California. 1-117. 1984. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 709
Keywords: ponds,California,aquifers/stream ecology
Reprint: In File
Notes: maps

303. Moyle,P.B., 1976. Some effects of channelization on the fishes and invertebrates of Rush Creek, Modoc County, California. California Fish and Game 62: 179-186.
Ref ID: 752
Keywords: invertebrates/california/estuary/IIID/IVE/IVF
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Comparison of channelized and unchannelized sections of river. Channelized sections contained fewer and smaller trout, as well as a lower biomass

304. Murphy,G.I. and L.Shapovalov, 1951. A preliminary analysis of northern California salmon and steelhead runs. California Fish and Game 37: 497-507.
Ref ID: 640
Keywords: salmon/steelhead/spawning/dams/Mad River/Sweasey Dam/Eel River downstream migrants/ocean conditions/ocean survival/IIIC/IVA/Benbow Dam
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes spawning run size and timing for northern California rivers including Klamath River (Shasta Racks and Klamathon Racks); Mad River (Sweasey Dam); and Eel River (Benbow Dam). Includes comparison of downstream migrants and returning adults and an attempt to quantify ocean survival.

305. Murphy, M. L. Salmonid density and biomass in Little Lost Man Creek, Copper Creek and Harry Weir Creek, tributaries to Redwood Creek. 2001. Helena, CA.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1063
Keywords: salmonid/Little Lost Man Creek/Lost Man Creek/tributaries/redwood/Redwood

Creek/electro-shock surveys/juvenile salmon/survey/streams/stream
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of summertime electro-shock surveys in Redwood Creek tributaries. Discussion on the comparison of salmonid abundance in shaded, unharvested streams with open, clearcut streams. ". . . from the data you might notice that the open, unshaded sites have greater density and biomass. We've corroborated this pattern in over 40 streams in Oregon."
Notes: Originally found in DFG files, Eureka

306. Murray, Alison and Wunner, Robert. The Jacoby Creek Watershed: Past, Present and Future. 1-55. 1988. Eureka, CA, Redwood Community Action Agency.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 710
Keywords: geology/hydrology/vegetation/fish/land use/restoration/IID/IIID/bibliography
Reprint: In File
Abstract: This report updates background information contained in a Study of the jacoby Creek Watershed (Murray and Wunner, 1980): provides a summary of fish habitat restoration projects undertaken from 1977 to 1988; presents a plan for improvement work; and makes recommendations for the benefit of fish and wildlife of Jacoby Creek watershed and Humboldt Bay.

307. National Geographic Society. The redwoods: a national opportunity for conservation and alternatives for action. 1964. National Geographic Society.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 625
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/politics/stream/photographs/Redwood Creek IIC/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: General background information on Redwood National Park area including ecological and social information. The report includes many photographs of Redwood Creek just prior to the 1964 flood. Introduction calls for public comment on the Redwood National Park creation to be sent to the National Park Service. John Miles and Humboldt State College contributed to the report

308. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) staff. Aquatic properly functioning condition matrix, a.k.a. Species habitat needs matrix. 1997. Santa Rosa, California, NMFS,soutwest region.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 763
Keywords: aquatic/habitat/species/california
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: . . .puts forward a condition for the landscape which has been determined to be in properly functioning order to meet the habitat needs of anadromous salmonids and other aquatic species in northern California on Pacific Lumber Company's properties in Humboldt County.

309. National Park Service. Report to the State of California concerning sedimentation problems in the Redwood Creek watershed, and their impact on Park Resources. 1-9. 1975. San Francisco, USDI NPS: Western Region.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 116
Keywords: land use/sediment/sedimentation/erosion/IID/IIID/redwood/Redwood Creek watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: There is damage now occurring to the resources of Redwood National Park in Redwood Creek from past and present land use practices, primarily logging and

roadbuilding. Certain processes have been set in motion that are causing current adverse impacts, and through forest practice regulation, some of these impacts can be mitigated. ...The description of damage presented here is intended to supplement and summarize the material in earlier reports.

310. Naylor, Jack and Giovannetti, Dennis. Redwood National Park rehabilitation study: test area 1 and 2, rehabilitation methods and cost analysis. 1977. Fortuna, California, Air Data Systems.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 614
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/logging/stream restoration/stream improvement/photographs/Prairie Creek/IID/vegetation/VI/rehabilitation
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Contains high quality aerial and perspective photographs of area near the mouth of Prairie Creek of recently logged area and its recovery

311. Nielsen,J.L., T.E.Lisle, and V.Ozaki, 1994. Thermally stratified pools and their use by steelhead in northern California streams. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 123: 613-626.
Ref ID: 1032
Keywords: pools/steelhead/northern California/california/streams/stream/sediment/large organic debris
Reprint: On Request 08/21/2000

312. Nolan,K.M. and R.J.Janda, 1979. Recent history of the main channel of Redwood Creek, California. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S. Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. X-1-X-16.
Ref ID: 870
Keywords: california/channel/channel changes/coast/erosion/History/northwestern California/redwood/Redwood Creek/sedimentation/storms/stream/stream channels timber/timber harvest/streams/IID/field trip
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The channel configuration and behavior of Redwood Creek have changed markedly since the mid-1950's. These changes were in response to modifications of basin hydrologic and sedimentation processes induced primarily by 1) a sequence of intense storms and 2) initiation of large scale timber harvest. The most apparent changes along Redwood Creek have been widespread increased channel width, increased channel braiding, and a large increase in streamside landsliding. Similar channel changes occurred starting in the mind-1950's in other near-by north coast streams. Such changes are characteristic of aggrading stream channels in general.

313. Nolan,K.M. and R.J.Janda, 1979. Recent history of the surface morphology of two earthflows adjacent to Redwood Creek. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S. Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. XI-1-XI-10.
Ref ID: 871
Keywords: california/erosion/History/morphology/northwestern California/redwood Redwood Creek/field trip
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Rain Gage and Devils Creek earthflows are being studied as part of a USGS-NPS cooperative study to document rates, times, and types of mass movement processes operating within the Redwood Creek basin.
Notes: Maps, photos, references

314. Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron, 1995. Summary of research in the Redwood Creek basin, 1973-1983. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic

Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., pp. 1-6.
Ref ID: 315
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/habitat/northwestern California/california
Reprint: In File

315. Nolan,K.M. and R.J.Janda, 1995. Movement and sediment yield of two earthflows, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. F1-F12.
Ref ID: 669
Keywords: sediment/sediment yield/northwestern California/california/redwood/Redwood Creek/streams/stream/precipitation/rainfall/Minor Creek/feedback loop
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Annual sediment yields as high as 25,100 megagrams per square kilometer have been measured at two earthflows in the Redwood Creek basin. More than 90 percent of the sediment delivered from the earthflows to adjacent streams was delivered by earthflow movement between 1977 and 1982. Less than 10 percent of the sediment measured leaving the earthflows was delivered by fluvial processes operating in earthflow-gully systems. Movement rates and colluvial sediment yields depend upon both the amount and the pattern of seasonal precipitation
Notes: Describes sediment yield from two earthflows in Redwood Creek, including the Minor Creek earthflow. Measurements indicate 90 percent of the sediment delivered was by earthflow movement. At one site the movement of the earthflow was suppressed through buttressing of the toe by accumulated alluvium. Study contains monthly rainfall data for Minor Creek between 1974 and 1982. Places annual sediment yield from earthflows in context of proportion of average annual sediment yield of Redwood Creek as measured at Orick gaging station. Sediment yields ranged from 3 1/4 to 112 tons per acre-- this represents 1.6 to 18.3 times the yield measured at Orick for similar years.

316. Nolan,K.M. and R.J.Janda, 1995. Impacts of logging on stream-sediment discharge in the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. L1-L8.
Ref ID: 675
Keywords: logging/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/sediment transport/suspended sediment/clearcutting/streams/stream/draining/geology/land use sediment/peak flows/runoff
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Sediment-transport data resulting from periodic and synoptic sampling of water and suspended-sediment discharge have been used to estimate the degree to which extensive tractor-yarding and clearcutting have accelerated the naturally high erosibility of the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California. Suspended-sediment transport curves (SSTC's) of eight streams draining basins of diverse geology and land use were compared by using analysis of covariance. Adjusted mean values of suspended-sediment discahrge per unit area from streams draining recently harvested terrrance were at least twice as great as adjusted means for streams draining physically comparable, but nearly uncut, basins. Relations between SSTC's of higher order streams and those of lower order tributary strems draining areas with contrasting amounts of timber harves further indicated that harvest caused tributary streams to become major sediment sources at times of high water discharge. Sampling conducted during nine storms indicated that water discharge per unit area from streams draining harvested terrane was troughly twice that from unharvested terrane under similar hydrologic conditions. Synoptically measured values of suspended-sediment discharge were roughly 10 time greater from harveste terrane than from unharvested terrane
Notes: Drainages measured were subject to highly disruptive, large-scale tractor-yarded

clearcutting in a relatively short period (10-15 years). Runoff from logged basins was higher, generally greater during low to moderate storms with lower antecedant precipitation. Recently harvested basins were estimated to have roughly twice the total runoff as unharvested basins during the two storm seasons sampled.

317. Nolan,K.M. and D.C.Marron, 1995. History, causes, and significance of changes in the channel geometry of Redwood Creek, northwestern California, 1926-82. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. N1-N22.
Ref ID: 733
Keywords: History/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/stream riparian/Redwood National Park/timber harvest
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The configuration and behavior of the Redwood Creek stream channel changed markedly between 1936 and 1982. Increases in bank-to-bank width in excess of 100 percent and channel fill in excess of 4.5 m were observed. These changes, which occurred primarily in response to major storms in 1964 and 1972, adversely affected riparian resources of Redwood National Park. Timber harvest in the area may have exacerbated effects of these storms but did not trigger processes other than those that occur in the basin naturally. Effects fo the 1964 and 1972 storms were still evident in the channel in 1981, but changes in channel geometry and grain size of alluvium indicated that some basinwide recovery may have begun.

318. Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron, 1995. Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Government Printing Office, Washington D.C..
Ref ID: 737
Keywords: california/habitat/northwestern California/redwood/Redwood Creek/IID
Reprint: In File
Notes: Papers filed by author

319. Nolan, K. Michael and Janda, Richard J. Use of short-term water and suspended-sediment discharge observations to assess impacts of logging on stream-sediment discharge in the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California, U.S.A. Davies, T. and Pearce, A. 132, 415-437. 1981. Chirstchurch, I.A.H.S. Erosion and Sediment Transport in Pacific Rim Steeplands.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 115
Keywords: erosion/draining/geology
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Sediment-transport data resulting from periodic and synoptic sampling of water and suspended-sediment discharge have been used to estimate the degree to which extensive, tractor-yarded, clear-cut timber harvesting has accelerated naturally high erosion in the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California. Suspended-sediment transport curves (SSTCs) of eight streams draining basins of diverse geology and landuse were compared using analysis of covariance. Adjusted mean values suspended-sediment discharge per unit area (SSD/A) for streams draining recently harvested terrane were at least twice as great as adjusted means for streams draining physically comparable, nearly uncut basins. Relationships between SSTc of higher-order streams and those of lower-order tributary streams draining areas with contrasting amounts of timber harvest further indicated that time harvest caused tributary streams to become major sediment sources at times of high water discharge. Synoptic sampling conducted during nine storms indicated that water discharge per unit area (WD/A) from streams draining harvested terrane under similar hydrologic conditions. Synoptically measure values of suspended-sediment discharge were roughly 10 times greater from

harvested terrane than from unharvested terrane.
Notes: references

320. Nolan,K.M. and D.C.Marron, 1985. Contrast in stream-channel response to major storms in two mountainous areas of California. Geology 13: 135-138.
Ref ID: 98
Keywords: precipitation/flood control/floods/sedimentation/1964 Flood/IIC/IID/channel cross sections/channel adjustment
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The generally catastrophic effects of major storms on the geometry of intermediate-and-high-order channels in northwestern California contrast with localized storm-related channel changes found in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Sediment delivery in northwestern California during storms overwhelms transport capacities throughout the length of most intermediate- and high-order channels and causes long-lasting changes in geometry. In contrast, sediment delivery during storms in the Santa Cruz Mountains overwhelms transport capacities only in localized reaches. This contrast in channel behavior is at least partially caused by contrasts in the style of landsliding found in the two areas.

321. North Coast Fisheries Restoration. Redwood Creek pool cover project, (Phase two) FG-1251. 1992. Eureka, California, California Department of fish and game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 764
Keywords: Redwood Creek/pools
Reprint: Not in File

322. North Coast Fisheries Restoration. Redwood creek cover structure project, final report contract #FG 5050 IF. 1996. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game Inland Fisheries division.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 765
Keywords: Redwood Creek
Reprint: Not in File

323. North Coast Fisheries Restoration. Redwood Creek cover structure project, final report # FG 5046 IF. 1997. Arcata, California, California Department of fish and game inland fisheries division.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 766
Keywords: Redwood Creek/VA
Reprint: Not in File

324. North Coast Fisheries Restoration. Redwood Creek summer Steelhead recovery project, final report contract # FG 7058 IF. 1998. Blue Lake, California, California Department of fish and Game Inland Fisheries division.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 838
Keywords: Redwood Creek/steelhead/recovery/stream restoration/IID/IVE/VA/DFG Eureka file/habitat/summer steelhead
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Description of completed and potential habitat improvement projects that would benefit summer steelhead. Includes habitat survey in the upper portion of Redwood Creek

325. North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Water Quality Control Plan for the north coast Region 1. 1994. Santa Rosa, California, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 777
Keywords: water/TMDL/IB1
Reprint: Not in File

326. North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of water quality limited waterbodies for California's North Coast Region. 1996. Santa Rosa, California, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 805
Keywords: water/water quality/california/coast/IA/TMDL
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Listing of impaired waterbodies in the North Coast region

327. North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Material supporting listing of Redwood Creek as an impaired waterbody. 1997.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 799
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/IA
Reprint: In File

328. North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Material from Redwood Creek file at North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Rosa, California. 1998.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 800
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/coast/water/water quality/california/IB1
Reprint: In File

329. North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Proposed Redwood Creek Water Quality Attainment Strategy for sediment. 1998. Santa Rosa, California, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 981
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/water/water quality/sediment/TMDL
Reprint: In File

330. Northwest Power Planning Council, 1999. Ocean conditions and the management of Columbia River salmon, Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, OR.
Ref ID: 950
Keywords: ocean conditions/Columbia River/salmon
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The day-long symposium convened on July 1 was our attempt to seek professional input from a select group of experts who included leading authorities in the fields of climatology, oceanography and fisherry science, to expand many of the arguments, emphasize fundamental principles and provide a more detailed account of current regional thinking.

331. Olson,R.E., 1978. Parasites of silver (coho) salmon and king (chinook) salmon from the Pacific Ocean off Oregon. California Fish and Game 64: 117-120.
Ref ID: 600
Keywords: salmon/chinook/parasites/IVI
Reprint: In File

332. Overton, Kerry, Brock, William, Moreau, Joseph, and Boberg, Jerry. Six Rivers National Forest anadromous fish habitat restoration and enhancement program. Coats, Robert N. 217-229. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI,Inc. and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and

other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 895
Keywords: anadromous/anadromous fish/california/chinook/chinook salmon/fish/fisheries Forest/habitat/management/monitoring/park/population/rearing/redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/restoration/salmon/spawning/steelhead/steelhead trout stream/streams/watershed/watershed management/watershed rehabilitation cost-effectiveness/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: In 1978, six Rivers National Forest developed a fisheries and watershed management program aimed at restoring and enhancing anadromous fish populations habitat. The two objectives for the program are: 1) identify habitat ..that are limiting fish production, and 2) develop and evaluate procedures to restore or enhance chinook salmon and steelhead trout habitat in north coastal California streams. Projects included the placement of gabion weirs, boulders, and egg incubation boxes to create spawning sites, rearing habitat, and fry production, respectively. Biological and hydrological monitoring is being conducted to evaluate the procedures, develop guidelines and determine project cost effectiveness. Direct increases in fish utilization through improved chinook salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing habitat has resulted from the projects.

333. Ozaki, Vicki. Letter to Eddie Mendez (sic) enclosing channel cross sections in Redwood Valley. 1997.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 79
Keywords: redwood valley/cross-section/Redwood Creek/redwood/channel/channel cross sections/cross sections/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Cross-section graphs cover 1973, 1985, 1995 and 1996

334. Ozaki, Vicki L. Geomorphic and Hydrologic Conditions for Cold Pool Formation on Redwood Creek, California. Technical Report 24, 1-57. 1988. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park. Research and Development.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 711
Keywords: pool formation/Pool Temperatures/water temperature/IIID/IVE/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summer cold pools are thermally stratified pools which maintain water temperatures more than 3 degrees lower than adjacent mainstem water temperatures. These pools provide concentrated areas of cold water and are partially separated from the low flow channel by a gravel bar. During the summer of 1985, four cold pools were studied in the lower 21 kilometers of Redwood Creek, California. These pools were observed in the wide aggraded reaches downstream of the Tall Trees Grove. Although few in number, cold [pools on Redwood Creek represent high quality rearing habitat and holding areas for juvenile salmonids and adult summer steelhead (Keller and other, in press). This study quantifies and describes cold pools from a geomorphic perspective. The objective of this study was to: determine the relationship of temperature structure and mixing to pool morphology; quantify cold water inflow to cold pools; and, determine physical factors that affect cold pool formation.
Notes: references, map, tables

335. Pacific Watershed Associates. South Fork Eel and North Fork Eel River sediment and temperature Total Maximum Daily Load reconnaissance survey with annotated bibliography: review draft. Prepared for David Smith, EPA Region 9. 1997. Arcata, California, Pacific Watershed Associates.
Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 812
Keywords: Eel River/sediment/survey/bibliography/TMDL/IA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Literature review and reconnaissance level survey of Eel River in regards to sediment and temperature TMDL

336. Parker, John T. C. Geomorphology and Sedimentology of Maple Creek Deltaic Marsh in Big Lagoon, Humboldt County, California. 1988. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 712
Keywords: Big Lagoon/erosion/floods/geomorphology/Humboldt County/land use/Maple Creek/sedimentology/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Geomorphic and sedimentologic processes have been little studied in northwest California coastal fluvial depositional environments such as the 81-ha Maple Creek deltaic marsh in Big Lagoon, Humboldt County. Numerous investigators have documented effects of land use practices and large, destructive floods on northwest California upper drainage basin slopes and channels including widespread landsliding, coarse-grained overbank deposition, channel aggradation and bank erosion. an investigation of Maple Creek marsh employing detailed mapping of marsh physical features and surficial sediments: examination of 70 cores and borings; and analysis of aerial photographs shows that the effect of large floods and watershed disturbance has been quite limited in that fluvial system.
Notes: Abstract, Table of Contents only

337. Parkinson, Douglas. Summary of data on Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery releases. 2000. Arcata, CA, Douglas Parkinson and Associates.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1066
Keywords: Prairie Creek/Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery/fish/hatchery/hatcheries/historical
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of all known historical data for Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery

338. Peterson, N. Phil, Hendry, Andrew, and Quinn, Dr. Thomas P. Assessment of cumulative effects on salmonid habitat: Some suggested parameters and target conditions. 1992. Seattle, Washington, Center for Streamside Studies University of Washington.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 767
Keywords: habitat/salmonid/cumulative effects/Forest
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Cumulative effects (CEs) as used in this paper refer to changes in watershed and channel conditions caused by multiple forest practices. These effects may be additive or multiplicative in nature and are functionally linked to watershed processes.

339. Pintler,H.E. and W.C.Johnson, 1958. Chemical control of rough fish in the Russian River drainage, California. California Fish and Game 44: 91-124.
Ref ID: 585
Keywords: Russian River/rotenone/IIIC/IVG
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes treatment of 286 miles out of 576 total miles of the Russian River with rotenone to kill rough fish. Treatment killed all fish in treated areas.

340. Pitlick,J., 1995. Sediment routing in tributaries of the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. K1-K10.
Ref ID: 674

Keywords: sediment/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/streams stream/timber harvesting/landslides/sediment supply/sediment yield/large organic debris
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Detailed studies of 16 streams draining diverse terrain in the drainage basin of Redwood Creek indicate that tributaries have been major sediment sources since the early 1950s. Low-frequency, high-intensity storm events and timber harvesting resulted in sediment production by landslides along tributary channels comparable in magnitude to production along the channel of Redwood Creek, a much larger stream. In the majority of tributaries, the amount of sediment in storage is low relative to sediment supply; hence, the residence time of sediment in tributary channels is necessarily short. Over short periods of time, sediment yield from these small steepland watersheds is largely dependent on sediment supply rather than on water discharge

341. Pitlick,J. and D.Best, 1981. Sediment routing in tributaries of the Redwood Creek basin, northern California. EOS 62.
Ref ID: 21
Keywords: sediment/Redwood Creek/california/IA/IID
Reprint: Not in File

342. Pitlick, John. Organic debris in tributary stream channels of the Redwood Creek Basin. Coats, R. N. 177-190. 1981. John Muir Institute; Redwood National Park. 8-24-1981.
Ref Type: Conference Proceeding
Ref ID: 40
Keywords: Redwood Creek/large organic debris/sedimentation/anadromous fish/stream clearing/stream/redwood
Reprint: In File
Notes: Second review on June 9, 1998.

343. Pitlick, John. The response of coarse-bed rivers to large floods in California and Colorado. 1988. Colorado State University.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 967
Keywords: floods/flood/california/Redwood Creek/recovery/drainage density
Reprint: In File

344. Polos, Joseph C. Estimation of the number of juvenile chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) migrating downstream from Blue Creek, California, 1989-1992. 1997. Arcata, California, Humboldt State University. Masters Thesis.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 511
Keywords: chinook/salmon/california/smolt production/downstream migrants/Klamath River/habitat
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes outmigrating chinook salmon from Blue Creek, tributary to Klamath River. Population represented only 6 percent of the number of juvenile chinook salmon downstream migrants that could theoretically be produced in Blue Creek based on spawning habitat assessments.

345. Popenoe, James. Soil Series Descriptions and Laboratory Data From Redwood National Park. Technical Report 20, 1-55. 1987. Orick, CA, U.S.D.I. National Parks Service, Redwood National Park. Redwood National Park, Research and Development.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 713
Keywords: Bald Hills/soil/vegetation/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: This report describes and discusses ten forest soil series used in the Redwood National Park soil survey in the Redwood Creek basin, and laboratory investigations of

31 pedons sampled in the redwood Creek basin and Little Bald Hills areas of the park.
Notes: glossary of terms,bibliography, soil map,

346. Popenoe, James and Martin, R. W. An Evaluation of Compost and Fertilizer to Promote Revegetation of Rehabilitated Road Surfaces. Technical Report 25, 1-38. 1990. Orick, CA, Redwood National Park. Redwood National Park, Research and Development.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 714
Keywords: revegetation/compost/fertilizer/road rehabilitation/redwoods/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: As part of its watershed rehabilitation program, Redwood national Park is removing many abandoned, deteriorating roads. Some reshaped roads contain a high proportion;of subsoils slow to revegetate. Compost and fertilizer tablets were investigated as ways to encourage native plant growth on one of the harsher sites. one-year redwoods averaging 160mm tall were outplanted in January 1985, redwoods with incorporated compost 848 mm and redwoods with fertilizer tablets and compost 930 mm. Fertilizer tablets accelerated growth most strongly the first year and had no effect by the third year. Compost increased growth for four years. By 1988 the compost-treated areas also had greater cover of natural colonizers with taller individuals. Compost did not affect growth of outplanted, nitrogen-fixing red alders. The chief limitations of compost were the high cost of application and the small quantities available. The greatest need and most cost-effective use of park compost may be in landscaping.
Notes: references

347. Popenoe, James H. Effects of grass-seeding, fertilizer and mulches on seedling patterns at the Copper Creek watershed rehabilitation unit. Coats, Robert N. 87-95. 1981. Washington D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies, National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 899
Keywords: fertilizer/park/redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/watershed watershed rehabilitation/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Several experimental combinations of grass seed, fertilizer and organic mulches were tested on newly reshaped ground in Redwood National Park. Results were monitored for two years. Total vegetative cover increased with rate of seed of fertilizer application, but decreased under mulches.
Notes: references

348. Potter, Sandi, Ozaki, Vicki, Best, Dave, and Hagans, Danny. Data release: Redwood Creek channel cross section changes, 1985-86. 22, 1-17. 1987. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park. Technical Reports.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 748
Keywords: channel cross sections/cross sections/channel changes/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A total of 61 channel cross sections were surveyed in Redwood Creek during the summers of 1985 and 86. This report summarizes channel changes. Scour and fill, change in thalweg elevation, mean change in streambed elevation and absolute change were calculated at cross sections. In addition, plots of all cross sections are presented.
Notes: references, charts, map

349. Raines, Mary A. and Kelsey, Harvey M. Sediment budget for the Grouse Creek basin, Humboldt County, California. 1991. Eureka, California, United States Forest Service, Six Rivers National Forest.
Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 656
Keywords: sediment/sediment budget/Humboldt County/california/Trinity River/redwood
Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Sediment budget for Grouse Creek, tributary to South Fork Trinity River. Quantifies sediment production from the basin that was 40 percent logged. Comparison is made with other disturbed basins, including Garrett Creek, tributary to Redwood Creek

350. Redwood Creek Landowners Association. A study in change: Redwood Creek and salmon. Mader, Steve and Hovland, Ann. 2000. Portland, OR, CH2M Hill.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1043
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/salmon
Reprint: On Request 09/21/2000

351. Redwood National and State Parks. Watershed rehabilitation program for Redwood national Park: Redwood Creek watershed. 1-92. 1980. Crescent City, California, USDI National Park Service.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 77
Reprint: In File
Notes: Maps, references

352. Redwood National and State Parks. Redwood National State Parks fact sheet. 1996. Crescent City, California, National Parks Service and California State parks.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 27
Keywords: Redwood National Park
Reprint: Not in File

353. Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) staff. Alternatives for erosion control and disturbed lands restoration within Redwood National and State Parks. 1996. Ukiah, California, RNSP.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 768
Keywords: erosion/disturbed lands/restoration/Redwood National Park/IID/IB1
Reprint: Not in File

354. Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) staff. Redwood Creek watershed information, Humboldt County, California. 1998. Arcata, California, RNSP.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 28
Keywords: Redwood Creek/watershed/california/IID/IB1/History/park
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Preliminininary information from RNP, cited in NCRWQCB files

355. Redwood National Park. Master Plan. 1971.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 76
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/History/park/politics/IIC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Preliminary working draft includes brief history of Park establishment and written comments by Master Plan Advisors, including C. Robert Barnum and Edgar Wayburn. Potential Park development and environmental impact are discussed.

356. Redwood National Park. Resource management actions affecting Redwood Creek Corridor--Options paper. 1-15. 1973. Washington, D.C., United States Department of the

Interior.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 118
Keywords: land use/politics/logging/vegetation/IID/redwood/Redwood Creek/watershed water quality/buffer
Reprint: In File
Abstract: ...In the absence of strong enforceable, local regulations governing land use practices and water quality, some means of Federal control of the watershed is essential for resource protection....thus the effectiveness of resource protection is dependent primarily upon the practices of landowners adjacent to the park. This management problem is most clearly defined along the worm-like appendage of the Redwood Creek unit. This paper suggest some of the ways that such protection can be attempted. Also known as the Curry report

357. Redwood National Park. Resources management plan. 1982. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 602
Keywords: forest management/bibliography/IID
Reprint: In File
Notes: File contains only excerpts of report, including table of contents and bibliography. Original obtained at UC Berkeley, Biosciences Library

358. Redwood National Park. Back Country Trail Plan: Redwood and Skunk Cabbage Creeks. 1984. Arcata, California, RNP.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 15
Keywords: recreation/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes trails within Redwood National Park. Contains a good photo mosaic, undated but probably from c. 1975-1980.

359. Redwood National Park. The Redwood National Park Watershed Rehabilitation Program: a progress report and plan for the future. 1984. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 605
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/stream improvement/stream restoration roads/erosion/sediment/bibliography/IID
Reprint: In File

360. Redwood National Park. Estuarine management and research activities mouth of Redwood Creek: 1983. 1984. Crescent City, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 935
Keywords: Redwood Creek/estuarine management/DFG Eureka file/estuary/breaching juvenile salmon/population/chinook/steelhead/VD/IVF/IVE/management/redwood
Reprint: Not in File

361. Redwood National Park. Estuarine management and research activities mouth of Redwood Creek: 1984. 1985. Crescent City, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 933
Keywords: Redwood Creek/estuarine management/DFG Eureka file/estuary/breaching juvenile salmon/population/chinook/steelhead/VD/IVF/IVE/management/redwood
Reprint: Not in File

362. Redwood National Park. Estuarine management and research activities mouth of Redwood Creek: 1985. 1986. Crescent City, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 932
Keywords: Redwood Creek/estuarine management/DFG Eureka file/estuary/breaching juvenile salmon/population/chinook/steelhead/VD/IVF/IVE
Reprint: Not in File

363. Redwood National Park. Estuarine management and research activities mouth of Redwood Creek: 1986. 1987. Crescent City, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 839
Keywords: Redwood Creek/estuarine management/DFG Eureka file/estuary/breaching juvenile salmon/population/chinook/steelhead/VD/IVF/IVE
Reprint: Not in File

364. Redwood National Park. Estuarine management and research activities mouth of Redwood Creek: 1987. 1988. Crescent City, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 934
Keywords: Redwood Creek/estuarine management/DFG Eureka file/estuary/breaching juvenile salmon/population/chinook/steelhead/VD/IVF/IVE/management/redwood
Reprint: Not in File

365. Redwood National Park. Salmon spawning survey: Prairie Creek 1987/1988. 1988. Orick, CA, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1059
Keywords: salmon/spawning/survey/Prairie Creek/spawner surveys/tributaries
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Summary of spawner surveys on Prairie Creek and its tributaries

366. Redwood National Park. Bald hills vegetation management plan. 1992. Arcata, California.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 493
Keywords: vegetation management/Redwood National Park/Redwood Creek/biodiversity Oak woodlands
Reprint: In File

367. Redwood National Park. Draft Redwood Creek watershed analysis. 1997. Arcata, California, Division of Resource Management and Science, Redwood National and State Parks.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 359
Keywords: Redwood Creek/redwood/IB1/IB2/sediment budget/aggradation
Reprint: In File

368. Redwood National Park. Draft environmental assessment, erosion prevention on Sierra-Pacific Industries and Herb Russ Estate lands upper Redwood Creek basin. 1998. Arcata, California, Redwood national and State parks (RNSP).
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 757
Keywords: erosion/Sierra-Pacific Industries/Herb Russ Estate lands/Redwood Creek/IID IA
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Environmental impact report for road rehabilitation work in upper Redwood Creek

369. Reed,L. and M.M.Hektner, 1983. Effects of seed, fertilizer, and mulch application on vegetation re-establishmnet on Redwood National Park rehabilitation sites. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), Proceedings of the First Biennial Conference of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 90-97.
Ref ID: 841
Keywords: vegetation/rehabilitation/Redwood National Park/VA
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Rehabilitation projects begun in 1977 on disturbed lands in the Redwood Creek watershed have used numerous techniques to accelerate revegetation. Treatments encouraging natural successional patterns on distrubed ground have appeared most promising. Plots were established in 1980 to determine the effects of grass, fertilizer and mulch applications on recently rehabilitated road surfaces. Colonizing trees, shrubs, and herbs were systematically sampled to determine toal cover and density achieved by different treatments. Treatments resulting in extremely high total vegetative cover of seeded plants discouraged establishemnet of colonizing seedlings. Species diversity and cover increased with fertilization and mulching. Various long and short range revegetation management objectives can be achieved by site specific vegetation prescriptions.

370. Reedy, Gary D. Summer abundance and distribution of juvenile chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) in the Middle Fork Smith River, California. 1995. Arcata, California, Humboldt State University.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1025
Keywords: chinook/chinook salmon/salmon/steelhead/steelhead trout/Smith River california/downstream migrant/juvenile chinook
Reprint: On Request 08/03/2000

371. Reeves, G. H., Benda, Lee Elliott, Burnett, K. M., Bisson, P. A., and Sedell, J. R. A disturbance-based ecosystem approach to maintaining and restoring freshwater habitats of evolutionarily significant units of anadramous salmonids in the Pacific Northwest. Nielsen, Jennifer L. and Powers, Dennis A. 17, 334-349. 1995. Bethesda, Maryland, American Fisheries Society Symposium 17. Evolution and the aquatic ecosystem: defining unique units in population conservation. 5-23-1994.
Ref Type: Conference Proceeding
Ref ID: 910
Keywords: salmonids/landslides/debris flows/timber harvesting/evolutionarily significant units/fire/straying/natural disturbance/habitat/salmonid
Reprint: In File
Notes: Source: Gordon Reeves

372. Reeves, Kent A. Summer diet and status of river otters on Redwood Creek. 1-44. 1988. HSU. 1988.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 793
Keywords: otters/summer diet/salmonid/IID/IVE/beaver/IVG
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The summer diet and status of river otters were studied on Redwood Creek in northwestern California in 1980, 1981 and 1982. Thirteen den and resting sites were found during the study. otters used dens excavated by other animals, logjams and in rocks at the end of the levee at the mouth of the creek. Fish were the principle prey in the summer diet...river otters probably did not seriously impact salmonid populations on Redwood Creek.
Notes: references, photo

373. Regnart, Jeff R. Physical parameters associated with coho salmon redds in northwest California. 1991. Humboldt State University.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 906
Keywords: coho/Coho salmon/salmon/california/sediment/fine sediment/spawning/redd Lost Man Creek/Redwood Creek/stream channel type/Freshwater Creek/Trinity River streams/stream/survival to emergence/gravel/IIID/IVA/IVB
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Documents cleansing effect of spawning activity and redd building. Mean percent fines less than 2 mm was 10.1 (range 2.0 to 23.8) in the redd, and 17.3 (range 6.7 to 37.2) outside of redd for Lost Man Creek. Averages were higher for Lost Man Creek than all other streams sampled. The quality of the gravel for spawining in the streams sampled was adequate.

374. Reid, Leslie M. Evaluating timber management effects on beneficial water uses in northwest California. 1994. Arcata, California, Pacific Southwest Research Station USDA Forest Service.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 18
Keywords: management/timber/water/california
Reprint: Not in File

375. Rice,R.M., 1992. The science and politics of BMP's in forestry: California experiences. In: Naiman,R.J. (ed.), Watershed Management: Balancing Sustainability and Environmental Change, Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 385-400.
Ref ID: 663
Keywords: politics/california/salmon/watershed management/IID
Reprint: In File
Notes: Cited in *Upstream: Salmon and Society in the Pacific Northwest*, page 169

376. Rice, Raymond M. Letter to Ross R. Liscum, Chairman, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region. Dated 23 July 1998. 1998. Arcata, CA.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 479
Keywords: california/TMDL/Redwood Creek/erosion/roads/IID/VA
Reprint: In File

377. Rice,R.M., 1999. Erosion on logging roads in Redwood Creek, northwestern California. Journal of the American Water Resources Association 35: 1.
Ref ID: 123
Keywords: erosion/logging/roads/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California california/IID/road/timber
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Estimates amount of gross erosion coming from roads on a 17,100 acre ranch managed primarily for timber production

378. Rice,R.M., 2000. Reply to discussion by Randy Klein, Vicky Ozaki, Greg Bundros, and Mary Ann Madej "Erosion on logging roads in Redwood Creek, northwestern California". Journal of the American Water Resources Association 36: 1441-1442.
Ref ID: 1067
Keywords: logging/roads/road/redwood/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File

379. Ricks,C.L., 1983. Redwood Creek estuary flood history, sedimentation and implications for aquatic habitat. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp.

49-60.
Ref ID: 842
Keywords: estuary/flood/sedimentation/habitat/sediment/sediments/Redwood Creek/IIC IID/IVE/IVF/breaching/flood control
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The mouth of Redwood creek has suffered a drastic reduction in quantity and quality of aquatic habitat due to the accumulation of sediment since the early 1950s. Sedimentation at the mouth results primarily from flood control levees constructed along the lowermost reach of Redwood Creek in 1968. Floods in 1953, 1955 and 1964 deposited sediment adjacent to the tidally influenced embayment but the volume of the embayment was maintained by scour during high discharge. The lower reach of Redwood Creek is presently confined by levees which extend beyond the downstream meander, creating a south slough with little circualtion. The sources, rates and types of events responsible for sediment transport have ben examined using surveyed profiles, field observations of sedimentary structures and morphology, wave power, discharge and tide height data, and texture and mineralogy of sediments. In addition to filling areas which were formerly productive fish-rearing habitat, excess sediment has reduced the potential for development of estuarine conditions.

380. Ricks,C.L., 1995. Effects of channelization on sediment distribution and aquatic habitat at the mouth of Redwood Creek, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. Q1-Q17.
Ref ID: 735
Keywords: sediment/habitat/redwood/northwestern California/california/Redwood Creek estuary/flood control/salmonids/salmonid/rearing
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents historic changes to the Redwood Creek estuary since 1950s, including the effects of channelization that occurred during flood-control levee construction from 1966 to 1968. The distribution of erosional and depositional sites at the mouth has been more drastically altered by channelization than by aggradation. More frequent closure and flooding of backwater areas and adjacent patures have historically led to artificial breaching of the storm berm (sand bar). Recently, such premature breaching released 75 percent of the embayed water, which was inhabited by 20,000 juvenile salmonids

381. Ricks, Cynthia L. Flood History and Sedimentation at the Mouth of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California. 16, 1. 1983. 117. Redwood National Park Research and Development: Technical Report.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1
Keywords: estuary/flood control/floods/habitat/IID/IVF/redwood/Redwood National Park park
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Since the early 1950"s, the distribution of sediment at the mouth of Redwood Creek has been altered by the effects of channel aggradation and channelization along the lower reach. Sever flooding in 1953, 1955 and 1964 caused bank erosion, landsliding, and channel geometry changes along Redwood Creek. The increased sediment load resulted in channel aggradation and widening along the lower floodplain. Flood control levees constructed from 1966 to 1968 channelized the lower reach of Redwood Creek and extended beyoond the last downstream meander. The distribution of erosional and depositional sites at the mouth has been more drasticaly altered by the effects of channelization than of aggradation.

Channelization was accompanied by removal of bed roughness elements, shaping a trapezoidal channel with an increased hydraulic radius, and steepening the channel with an icnreased hydraulic radius, and steepening the channel gradient. This caused an

increase in the mean velocity and frequency of mobilization of the substrate between the levees. With streamflow confined between the levees, sediments deposited in the last downstream meander (south slough) and north slough are no longer fluccccshed from the mouth of Redwood Creek. Since 1966, 47 to 54 percent of the lower estuary (between 0 and 4 feet above MSL) has filled with sediment or become isolated from the embayment.
Notes: For any reference to the Sixes River, see Reeves, et al, 1998, page 206: Sixes has stream type and ocean type chinook life histories.

382. Ringgold, Andrew T. Letter to Stephen R. Horner, Barnum Timber Company from Andrew T. Ringgold, Superintendent, Redwood National and State Parks. 1998.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 508
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/land use/erosion/logging/Forest Practice Rules/IB1/IB2/bibliography
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Response to letter from Stephen R. Horner, December 4, 1998

383. Ringgold, Andrew T. Cooperation makes for a healthy forest. 1998. Eureka, Calif, Times-Standard.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1070
Keywords: Forest
Reprint: Not in File

384. Ritter, John R. Sand transport by the Eel River and its effect on nearby beaches. 1972. Menlo Park, California, United States Geological Survey. Open-File Report.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 940
Keywords: transport/Eel River/suspended sediment/gaging stations/beaches/1964 Flood Humboldt Bay/Little River/Klamath River
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The annual sand load averages about 4,600,000 tons, equivalent to a deposition of about 2,100 acre feet of sand per year. The Eel River probably supplies most of the sand found along the beaches between Centerville Beach and the entrance to Humboldt Bay. The Mad and Little Rivers probably supply most of the sand found along the beaches between the entrance to Humboldt Bay and Moonstone Beach.
Notes: I hypothesize a possible use of beach characteristics as a surrogate for long-term sediment yield from local rivers. Cited in Bodin, et al, 1982.

385. RNSP staff. Redwood Creek suspended sediment data: 1992-1997 water years; Sediment and water discharge measurements in tributaries: 1980-1990; Summary of watershed conditions in the vicinity of Redwood National Park, California. 1997. Arcata, California, RNSP.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 29
Keywords: Redwood Creek/suspended sediment/tributaries/discharge measurements sediment/water/watershed/california
Reprint: Not in File

386. Robertson,D.A. and D.S.Wilson, 1983. Toward a "natural history" of people in Yosemite Natinal Park. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 271-277.
Ref ID: 843
Keywords: natural history/people/Yosemite National Park
Reprint: Not in File

Abstract: We have begun to study "park people," residents as well as visitors . . . in order to discover *their* world . . . .

387. Robinson, John. Christmas Floods, 1964. 1-47. 1965.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 8
Keywords: floods/1964 Flood/IIC/IIIC/VI/photographs/california
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Photographic essay of the December 1964 flood, concentrating on northwest California
Notes: Reprint from California Highways and Public Works magazine. Covers damage in entire area. Photos of damage and repair efforts. Not specific to Redwood Creek.

388. Robison, George E., Mills, Keith, Paul, Jim, Dent, Liz, and Skaugset, Arne. Storm impacts and landslides of 1996: final report. 1999. Oregon Department of Forestry. Forest Practices Technical Report No. 4.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 913
Keywords: landslides/landslide/aerial photography/Oregon Landslide Study
Reprint: In File
Notes: Oregon landslide study

389. Roelofs, Terry D. and Sparkman, Michael D. Effects of sediments from the Redwood National Park Bypass Project (CALTRANS) on anadromous salmonids in Prairie Creek State Park 1995-1998. 1999. Eureka, CA, California Department of Transportation. Final Report to the California Department of Transportation, Contract No. 001A0162.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1046
Keywords: sediments/sediment/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/bypass/Caltrans anadromous/anadromous salmonids/anadromous salmonid/salmonids/salmonid/Prairie Creek
Reprint: Not in File
Notes: Received from Tim Ashe, Eureka Caltrans

390. Rogers,D.W., 1974. Chum salmon observations in four North Coast streams. California Fish and Game 60: 148.
Ref ID: 595
Keywords: salmon/streams/stream/chum salmon/Mad River/IIC/IIIC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes occurrence of chum salmon in Freshwater Creek, Mad River (2 locations) and Smith River

391. Sacklin, John. Wolf Creek Compost Facility, Operation and Maintenance Manual. Technical Report 4, September 1982, 1-61. 1982. Arcata, California, National Park Service, Redwood National Park. Redwood National Park, Research and Development.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 715
Keywords: Wolf Creek/compost/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Composting at Redwood was undertaken to prevent a future sewage disposal problem and to provide a by-product useful in the watershed rehabilitation program.
Notes: maps, photos

392. Salamunovich, T. J. and Ridenhour, R. L. Food habits of fishes in the Redwood Creek Estuary. Van Pipen, Charles. 8, 111-123. 1990. USNPS. Examples of Resource Inventory and monitoring in National Parks of California.
Ref Type: Conference Proceeding

Ref ID: 112
Keywords: estuary/fish food/predation/fish/insects/redwood/Redwood Creek/IVF/IVC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The food habits of 11 fish species in the Redwood Creek estuary and an adjacent stream and sloughs were studied during 1980 to identify organism consumed, seasonal and spatial dietary patterns, and levels of dietary overlap. fish examined included anadromous species: chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout; marine species: starry flounder, surf smelt and shiner surfperch; freshwater species; prickly sculpin Sacramento sucker and threespine stickleback; and euryhaline species: staghorn sculpin and tidewater goby. Immature aquatic insects, especially dipterans were most important in the diets of most fish species. Aquatic crustaceans, particularly two species of the benthic amphipod Corophium, were very important in the summer diet of juvenile steelhead and prickly sculpin in the estuary. Because the diets of the different fish species tended to emphasize different species of prey, dietary overlap was biologically insignificant. Predation of fish on other fish was found to be generally of little importance.
Notes: maps,charts, references

393. Sanders, Steven D. Geothermal mitigation fund for salmon enhancement programs. 1981. Orick, California, Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 939
Keywords: salmon/redwood/Redwood Creek/Prairie Creek/hatcheries/escapement salmon populations/fish/hatchery/estuary/construction/Orick/channelization
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Letter to County Board of Supervisors outlining Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery operations, and requesting mitigation funds for correction of problems incurred at Redwood Creek estuary because of dike construction at Orick
Notes: Obtained from DFG Eureka files, Redwood Creek file

394. Satterthwaite,T., 1988. Influence of maturity on straying rates of summer steelhead into the Rogue River, Oregon. California Fish and Game 74: 203-207.
Ref ID: 621
Keywords: steelhead/ODFW/spawning/Klamath River/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A large number of steelhead strays were captured from 1977 through 1982 in the Rogue River. More than 95 percent of the marked strays originiated from Iron Gate and Trinity River hatcheries in the Klamath River basin. Half-pounders strayed at higher rates than mature adults.

395. Savina,M.E., 1985. Redwood Country: American Geomorphological Field Group field trip guidebook. 1985 Conference, Northwestern California. H. M. Kelsey, T. E. Lisle and M.E. Savina co-convenors, American Geomorphological Society.
Ref ID: 620
Keywords: redwood/sediment/landslides/land disturbance history/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Collection of many articles on sediment and landslides

396. Savina,M.E., 1985. Abstracts. In: Savina,M.E. (ed.), Redwood Country: American Geomorphological Field Group field trip guidebook. Harvey M. Kelsey and Thomas E. Lisle co-convenors, American Geomorphological Society, pp. 185-205.
Ref ID: 853
Keywords: tectonic uplift/sediment/Redwood Creek/IID/geomorphology/northern California/california
Reprint: In File

Abstract: Abstracts by various authors of papers dealing with the geomorphology of northern California.

397. Schroeder,M.T. and T.D.Hofstra, 1983. Black Bear research, Redwood National Park. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 252-258.
Ref ID: 844
Keywords: Redwood National Park/Black Bear/Redwood Creek/habitat/vegetation/IID animals
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: A newly acquired portion of Redwood National Park, lying within Redwood Creek Basin, is a mosaic of logged-over areas in different stages of revegetation that vary in relative productivity. . . .Homeranges were determined for bears utilizing old-growth and cutover lands, and preliminary results of food habitats are presented. Of particular interest is insight being gained into tree girdling and the utilization of cambium as a food resource.

398. Seney, Joshua. Redwood Creek spawner and carcass surveys: 1988-89; 1989-90; and 1998-99. 1999. Eureka, California, Barnum Timber Company.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 938
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/carcass/survey/spawner surveys/salmon populations/Lacks Creek
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Spawner surveys for reach between Lupton Creek and Lacks Creek

399. Shapovalov, Leo. Supplementary sheet report on the Prairie Creek Hatchery. 1937. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 942
Keywords: Prairie Creek/hatchery/hatcheries/spawner surveys/escapement/fish trapping Lost Man Creek/salmon/DFG Eureka file
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Notes 500 silver salmon had been taken at racks in Prairie Creek just below Lost Man Creek. States only a few king salmon come in each year, perhaps 7 or 8

400. Shapovalov, Leo and Taft, Alan C. The life histories of the steelhead rainbow trout and silver salmon with special reference to Waddell Creek, California, and recommendations regarding their management. 98, 1-275. 1954. Terminal Island, California, California Department of Fish and Game. Bulletin.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 794
Keywords: life histories/salmon/steelhead/History/Waddell Creek/california/management IIIC/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Study steelhead and salmon in their natural habitat. Counting, observations on migrants, measurements, scale samples, sexual maturity, parasites, etc. Fluctuations of populations determined from the counts and the counts complemented by observations made on the fishes in the streams (spawning activities, feeding habits, etc).

401. Shaw,P.A. and J.A.Maga, 1943. The effect of mining silt on yield of fry from salmon spawning beds. California Fish and Game 29: 29-41.
Ref ID: 741
Keywords: mining/salmon/spawning/hatchery/hatcheries/fish/IVB/IVE
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Experiment in hatchery troughs used clean water controls and troughs treated

with mining silt. Clean water had an average yield of 16.2 percent. Silt water had an average yield of 1.16 percent
Notes: This study cites an apparently controversial study by Oregon State that asserts mining activity was not found to be damaging to fish life on the Rogue River. An interesting part of the article is that it documents the range in survival to emergence in control troughs from this and other studies

402. Shepherd,J., 1975. The forest killers, Weybright and Talley, New York, New York.
Ref ID: 624
Keywords: logging/redwood/Redwood Creek/photographs/old-growth
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Virulent attack on logging, with special reference to Redwood Creek. Includes many photographs of old-growth logging in Redwood Creek
Notes: Only excerpts in file. Original available at HSU Library

403. Simpson, D. A. and Simpson, Helen. Seine survey of Redwood Creek at Orick on Highway #101 at bridge, Humboldt County, Calif. September 22, 1945. 1945. Eureka, California, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 936
Keywords: survey/redwood/Redwood Creek/Orick/Humboldt County/fish population salmon populations/estuary
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Fourteen hauls with seine made. Gathered were 10 Cottus asper; 29 Cottus gulosus; 128 Salmo g. gairdnerii (small young); 374 Gasterosteus aculeutus.
Notes: Found in DFG Files, Eureka, Calif, Redwood Creek file

404. Smedley, S. C. Redwood Creek king salmon plant. 1950. Eureka, CA, California Department of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1065
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/salmon/juvenile chinook/fish-culture/Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery/fish/Prairie Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documentation of king salmon fish plant in Prairie Creek. File also includes fish planting in Prarie Creek from the 1920s to current times

405. Smedley,S.C., 1952. Pink salmon in Prairie Creek, California. California Fish and Game 38: 275.
Ref ID: 637
Keywords: pink salmon/salmon/Prairie Creek/IIIC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents occurrence of pink salmon in Prairie Creek on October 13, 1951

406. Smith, Emil J., Jr., Fry, Donald H., Jr., Frey, Herbert W., Speth, John, Rutsch, Alvin, and Fisk, Leonard. Coastal county fish and wildlife resources and their utilization. 1976. University of California Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 623
Keywords: Redwood Creek/redwood/stream/Prairie Creek/IIID/IIIC/salmon populations
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Report contains reference to Redwood Creek (page 29) as being a major anadromous fish stream. Report describes limiting factor of fishery productivity in the Redwood Creek drainage appearing to be the extreme fluctuation in natural flows. Also contains reference to Prairie Creek fish hatchery.
Notes: Only excerpt in file. Original available at HSU Library

407. Smith, Hugh. The salmon industry. California. Vol.14, 232-236. 1894. United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 795
Keywords: salmon/commercial fish harvest/IIB/IVG/United States Fish Commission United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Reprint: In File

408. Smith, Matt. Bridge Creek log jam modification and stabilization project. 1994. Blue Lake, California, North Coast Fisheries Restoration.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 769
Keywords: Redwood National Park/Bridge creek/log jam/stabilization/salmon/Redwood Creek/IIID/IVE/stream restoration/rehabilitation/habitat
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: This report describes the methods and procedures used to modify a log jam barrier to chinook salmon, on Bridge Creek, a tributary to Redwood Creek, in Redwood National Park. A summary of periodic inspection and maintenance performed over a four year period following construction is included. The "Winter Inspection and Maintenance Summary" provides an assessment of the projects ability to meet its objectives, and describes the follow-up work that was required.

409. Smith, Matthew and Barnard, Keith. Redwood National Park habitat inventory and woody Debris inventory of Bridge Creek. 1990. Arcata, California, Trinity fisheries consulting.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 770
Keywords: Redwood National Park/habitat/woody debris/Bridge creek/redwood/park/IIID
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The objectives of this inventory are: 1) to provide information on the quantity and distribution of fish habitat types within Bridge Creek from the mouth to 5 miles upstream; 2) to determine the quantity and location of woody debris within the study reach; and 3) to explore restoration alternatives for the study reach.

410. Smith,R.D., R.C.Sidle, P.E.Porter, and J.R.Noel, 1993. Effects of experimental removal of woody debris on the channel morphology of a forest, gravel-bed stream. Journal of Hydrology 153-178.
Ref ID: 660
Keywords: stream/woody debris/stream improvement/stream habitat/stream restoration sediment/IIC/IIID/IVA/IVD/IVE/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Experimental removal of woody debris from a small, gravel-bed stream in a forested basin resulted in dramatic redistribution of bed sediment and changes in bed topography

411. Smith,R.D., 1996. Geomorphic effects of large woody debris in streams. In: Neary,D., K.C.Ross, and S.S.Coleman (eds), National Hydrology Workshop Proceedings: Watersheds in the Nineties. Phoenix, Arizona, April 27-May 1, 1992., USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado, pp. 113-127.
Ref ID: 661
Keywords: hydrology/woody debris/streams/stream/large woody debris/debris flows debris flow/sediment/IIC/IVA/IVE/IVD/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: This paper reviews the geomorphic effects of in-channel obstructions, including large woody debris. It includes discussion of debris flows, debris removal, obsturction-pool interactions. Review of results of several debris removal studies that

document increased sediment discharge despite lack of increased sediment input into the stream.

412. Snyder,J.O., 1920. Indian methods of fishing on Trinity River and some notes on the King Salmon of that stream. California Fish and Game 163-171.
Ref ID: 796
Keywords: salmon/anthropology/commercial fish harvest/archaeology/IIIA/IIIB/IVA
Reprint: In File
Notes: photos

413. Snyder,J.O., 1933. A steelhead migration in Shasta River. California Fish and Game 19: 252-254.
Ref ID: 647
Keywords: steelhead/Klamath River/spawning/fish trapping/stream temperature/water temperatures/water temperature/IIIB/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Contains steelhead migration numbers for 1932. Also describes air and water temperatures for Klamath River and Shasta River during October 10 through December 10

414. Snyder,J.O., 1936. Notes on the 1930 catch of king salmon in Klamath River. California Fish and Game 22: 138-139.
Ref ID: 645
Keywords: salmon/Klamath River/spawning/commercial fish harvest/chinook/IIIB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Discusses timing, magnitude, and size frequency of adult returning chinook to the Klamath River in fall of 1930. Gives total estimated run from 1930 to 1935, which ranged from 11,570 to 81,884

415. Snyder,J.O., 1940. The trouts of California. California Fish and Game 26: 96-138.
Ref ID: 742
Keywords: california/photographs/Klamath/Klamath River/fish/Benbow Dam/spawning food/stream/IIIB/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: General description of the trouts of California. Includes spawning run size for the Klamath River. Includes discussion on food for trout, and photograph of unidentified stream that is totally open described as having abundant trout food
Notes: Contains photographs of the Klamath River, and one of the fish ladder at Benbow Dam

416. Snyder,J.O., 1907. The fishes of the coastal streams of Oregon and northern California. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Fisheries 27: 153-191.
Ref ID: 1048
Keywords: streams/stream/Oregon/northern California/california/Redwood Creek historical
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Description of fishes found in coastal streams during a 1897 expedition

417. Sonnevil,R., R.Klein, R.LaHusen, D.Short, and W.Weaver, 1985. Blocksliding on schist in the lower Redwood Creek drainage, northwest California. In: Savina,M.E. (ed.), Redwood Country: American Geomorphological Field Group field trip guidebook. Harvey M. Kelsey and Thomas E. Lisle co-convenors, American Geomorphological Society, pp. 139-154.
Ref ID: 857
Keywords: Bridge creek/california/field trip/Oregon/redwood/Redwood Creek/IID landslides/sediment/particle size analysis/blocksliding/schist
Reprint: In File

Abstract: Blocksliding may be an important process responsible for sculpting schist terrane, producing many of the smaller, "trough-shaped" first-order drainages common to this lithologic unit within the lower Redwood Creek basin. Block slides also probably exist on schist terrane in the upper two thirds of the basin. Aside from along the Bridge Creek lineament, block slides are most likely to be found in other areas where the bedrock consists predominately of sheared black schist. they may also be found on terrain underlain by lithologies similar to the schist of Redwood Creek, such as the South Fork Mountain schist in northwest California and the colebrooke Schist in southwest oregon.
Notes: Cited in RNP, 1997, sediment budget. Cited 113,000 tons of sediment derived from forested blockslides within the 14500 ha of schist terrain within the park.

418. Sonnevil, Ronald A. and Weaver, William E. The evolution of approaches and techniques to control erosion on logged lands in Redwood National Park, 1977-1981. Coats, Robert N. 258-272. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and national Park Service. Watershed rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 894
Keywords: erosion/redwood/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/Redwood National Park/park/erosion control/cost-effectiveness/IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The erosion control program at Redwood National Park began in 1977 with several small pilot projects intended to test a limited number of techniques and to evaluate overall program feasibility. In 1978 and 1979, work focused on the treatment of a wide variety of erosional problems through extensive experimental application of heavy--equipment and labor -intensive treatments. by 1981, the best, previously tested techniques were being systematically implemented with the goal of maximizing the effectiveness, or cost-effectiveness, of erosion prevention and control. Over this five year period, rehabilitation has shifted from a methodology dominated by labor-intensive treatments to one which emphasizes the use of heavy, earth-moving equipment. The once subjective approach developing work prescriptions solely through professional judgement has largely been replaced by the application of more standardized objective criteria for decision-making. Future changes in the erosion control program are expected to be less substantial than those which have already occurred.
Notes: Maps, references

419. Sparkman, Michael. 1989/1999 Prairie Creek spawning survey. 1999. Arcata, CA, California Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, Humboldt State University.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1061
Keywords: Prairie Creek/spawning/survey
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Spawning survey summary

420. Sparkman, Michael. Summary report on salmon & steelhead outmigration, upper Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California, April 5-August 5, 2000. 2000. Korbel, CA, Redwood Creek Landowners Association.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1044
Keywords: salmon/steelhead/Upper Redwood Creek/redwood/Redwood Creek/Humboldt County/california
Reprint: On Request //

421. Spreiter, T. A., Franke, J. F., and Steensen, D. L. Disturbed Lands Restoration: The Redwood Experience. 1-9. 1995. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park. 8th Conference on Research and Resource Management in Parks and Public Lands, April

17-21, 1995, Portland, Oregon; George Wright Society, Hancock, Michigan, p. 238.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 716
Keywords: wildlands/restoration/human activity/ecosystem/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: As urban populations increase and enroach on the remaining global wildlands, the value of those open spaces becomes increasingly important. many wildlands have been distrubedby previous human activity, yet retain a significant potential for both human and ecosystem refugia. restoration in these disturbed areas can greatly enhance the future human enjoyment of these lands and reestablish more naturally functioning ecosystems.
Notes: references

422. Spring,B., I.Spring, and H.Manning, 1970. Redwood National Park and Jedidiah Smith Redwoods State Park, Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.
Ref ID: 606
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/Prairie Creek/photographs/stream/Redwood Creek/Klamath River/IID/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Contains high quality photographs of Redwood Creek, including Tall Trees Grove, and also the mouth of Klamath River
Notes: Publication date uncertain. Only excerpt in file. Obtained from UC Berkeley Biosciences Library.

423. Stanton, K. and Van Kirk, S. An Historic Resources Study of Coyote Creek Lands, Redwood National Park. 1992. Bayside, CA, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 125
Reprint: In File
Notes: Historical overview of Lyons Family Ranch, 1877-1986. White-Indian family. P.17: Fires, controlled burns. P.B-4: excerpts from Lucy Thompson on prairies, Douglas fir and fires. P. B-10: weather of '61-62, snows up to 12 feet. Other incidental weather information: 23 Feb 1980, William Lipton went from Blue Lake to Willow Creek on snowshoes over about 12' of snow.

424. Stanton, Kathleen and Van Kirk, Susie. Home place: an historic resources study of the Coyote Creek lands, Redwood National Park, Humboldt County, California. 1992. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 874
Keywords: resources/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/Humboldt County/california IIB/IIC/IID/History/Lyons Ranch
Reprint: In File
Abstract: History of the Coyote Creek drainage and the Lyons Ranch

425. Steensen, D. and Spreiter, T. A. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park. 1-7. 1992. Duluth, Minnesota, National Meeting of the American Society for Ssurface Minig and Reclamation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 717
Keywords: erosion,revegetation,slope stability,cost-effectiveness ,reclamation techniques,stream impacts/ecosystem/erosion/revegetation/VA/VI/watershed rehabilitation/redwood/Redwood National Park
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Redwood national Park was established in 1968 to protect significant examples

of coast Redwood ecosystem. Timber harvesting outside Park boundaries threatened downstream park resources by causing unnatural and excessive erosion. Resultant sedimentation in Redwood Creek threatened the Tall Trees Grove located on an adjacent alluvial terrace. The Park was expanded in 1978 to include 36,000 acres of recently logged land. The Park was directed to design and implement a rehabilitation program with the goals of reducing management-related erosion and encouraging natural patterns of revegetation. Pilot projects were initiated to test a variety of erosion control techniques. Evaluation of these techniques has shown that many of the reclamation methods are effective. However, cost analysis shows that reclaiming original stream channels, restoring hillslope morphology, and recovering side-casted topsoil is the most cost-effective way to achieve the objectives. Procedures and techniques have evolved from dominantly small-scale hand labor work to primarily larger-scale heavy equipment operations.
Notes: references, photos

426. Stone, Edward C., Grah, Rudolf F., and Zinke, Paul J. An analysis of the buffers and the watershed management required to preserve the redwood forest and associated streams in the Redwood National Park. 1969. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 579
Keywords: buffers/buffer/watershed management/redwood/streams/stream/Redwood National Park/IIC/vegetation
Reprint: In File

427. Stone,L., 1897. Some brief reminiscences of the early days of fish-culture in the United States. Bulletin of the United States fish commission XVII: 337-343.
Ref ID: 37
Keywords: fish-culture/fish/United States/History/IIIB/hatcheries
Reprint: Not in File

428. Streamfellow, Dwight and Reichard, Nancy. Humboldt-Del Norte coastal stream restoration project: final report.
Prepared for Caliood Community Action Agency. 1-30. 1983. Eureka, California.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 719
Keywords: Humboldt County/stream conservation/watersheds/stream surveys/IIID/IVE
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: The purpose of this project was to systematically identify specific coastal streams resotration projects appropriate for California State Coastal Conservancy sponsorship, and in the process develop a comprehensive inventory of what is known and not know about stream condidtions in coastal Del Norte and Humboldt Counties.
Notes: maps

429. Sugihara,N.G., 1983. The role of symbiotic micro-organisms in post-disturbance ecosystems, Redwood National Park. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 61-66.
Ref ID: 845
Keywords: micro-organsisms/land disturbance history/erosion/mycorrhizae/seedlings/VA vegetation
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Plant species dominating undisturbed vegetation systems are dependent on mycorrhizal associations for optimal nutrient uptake and cycling. Following disturbances of logging, fire and erosion, plants which form both nitrogen-fixing and mycorrhizal symbioses become dominant. Advantages gained by these relationships enable rapid

growth during colonization. Nursery establishment of nitrogen-fixing organisms with *Alnus oregona* seedlings increased initial planting stock size and vigor as well as survival and growth upon outplanting. Inoculated clover rapidly became dominant on recently recontoured roads. Conifer seedlings exhibited higher growth and survival rates when appropriate mycorrhizae were estblished in the nursery. Understanding the roles of symbiotic micro-organisms enables their utilization in management of ecosystem recovery and maintenance.

430. Sugihara,N.G., M.M.Hektner, L.J.Reed, and J.M.Lenihan, 1983. Oregon White Oak woodlands of Redwood National Park: description and management considerations. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 177-182.
Ref ID: 846
Keywords: Redwood National Park/Oregon White Oak/woodlands/IIA/IIB/IIC/IID vegetation/Oak woodlands
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Preliminary studies of *Quercus garryana* were conducted in the Bald Hils area of Redwood National Park. Three general stand types were found: 1) oak savanna-open stands dominated by few large, widely scattered individuals; 2) closed canopy with numerous, medium size clustered individuals; 3) closed canopy with dense, small single stem individuals. The understories of the savanna and clustered closed canopy stands are characterized by high herbaceous cover dominated by grasses. A few tall shrubs are scattered throughout. Low shrubs dominate the understory of the dense, single stem stands. Herbaceous cover, especially that of grasses, is low. Douglas-fir is present in low amounts throughout the woodlands. Localized concentrations may be caused by recent human activities including logging, livestock grazing and fire supression. Primary considerations in oak stand management include the potential dominance of Douglas-fir and the role of fire, natural and prescribed.

431. Sugihara, N. G. and Reed, L. J. Vegetation Ecology of the Bald Hills Oak Woodlands of Redwoood National Park. Technical Report 21, 1-78. 1987. North Operations Center,Orick, California, Redwood National Park. Research and Development.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 39
Keywords: vegetation/Bald Hills/Oak woodlands/IID/IIA/fire history/fire/anthropology/elk pollen
Reprint: In File
Notes: Maps, Bibliography. Discussion of pollen record study on page 54

432. Sugihara, Neil G. and Reed, Lois J. Vegetation ecology of the Bald Hills oak woodlands of Redwood National Park. RNP research and development technical report 21: September 1987, 1-78. 1999.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 721
Keywords: Bald Hills/vegetation/Oak woodlands/douglas fir/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/IID
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Since European settlement, approximately one-third of the bald hills vegetation within the park has converted to conifer forest. This trend is regionwide and threatens the existence of bald hills oak woodlands. controlled by fire until settlement, douglas-fir encroachment has been most rapid in oak woodlands and slower in open prairies. unless present management practices are changed, rapid encroachment is expected to continue.
Notes: 9 plates, ill. maps (some coll.) bibliography

433. Sugihara, Neil G. and Cromack, Kermit, Jr. The role of symbiotic microorganisms in revegetation of disturbed areas- Redwood National Park. Coats, Robert N. 78-86. 1999. Washington, D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and Other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 882
Keywords: park/redwood/Redwood National Park/revegetation/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/soil/survival/growth/IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Symbiotic microogranisms play an important role in initial revegetation of disturbed areas. Nitrogen fixation and mycorrhizal associations improve the ability of plants to grow in and enrich nutrient poor soils. Establishment of these relationships on nursery stock prior to outplanting improves outplanting survival. Implementation of large scale inoculation resulted in increased survival and initial growth rates.
Notes: references

434. Swanson, F. J. and Weaver, William E. Management of watershed rehabilitation--reflections from Mr. St. Helens and Redwood Creek. Coats, Robert N. 11-16. 1981. Washington D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies, JMI, Inc., National Park Service. Watershed rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 883
Keywords: erosion/erosion control/management/park/redwood/Redwood Creek/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/sediment/United States/watershed/watershed rehabilitation VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A critical examination of recent major watershed rehabilitation programs in the western United States reveals five basic guidelines for conduction such programs: state long- and short-term objectives, use an interdisciplinary approach at all stages, consider erosion processes and fate of sediment in planning erosion control measures, define costs of full, partial, and no treatments, and, provide independent evaluation of programs.
Notes: reference

435. Swanson,F., 1979. Comments on geomorphology in ecosystem studies. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S.Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. VII-1-VII-8.
Ref ID: 872
Keywords: california/ecosystem/erosion/Forest/geomorphology/management *northwestern California/sediment/sediment* yield/soil/stream/streams/vegetation watershed/field trip
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Assessment of geomorphic effects of ecosystem disturbances concerns not only magnitude and duration of response to a single disturbance, but also frequency of disturbance. This is an important consideration in comparing diverse ecosystems where disturbance frequency may be quite different and in measuring long-term impact of management activities on sediment yield. In the later case management related disturbances of an ecosystem may differ in kind, magnitude, duration, and frequency from the disturbance regime. Hypothetical variation in several of these parameters over about a thousand years is shown in Fig. 4, again using watershed 10 in the H.J.Andrews Experiment Forest as the example. Such a long-term perspective is essential to realistically evaluate management impact on vegetation, soils, and streams.
Notes: charts, references

436. Swanston,D.N., R.R.Ziemer, and R.J.Janda, 1995. Rate and mechanics of progressive hillslope failure in the Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. E1-E16.
Ref ID: 668
Keywords: redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/erosion precipitation/landslides
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Both creep and earthflow processes dominate hillslope erosion over large parts of the Redwood Creek basin. The type of process and teh displacment rates are largely dependent on underlying bedrock type and precipitation

437. Taft,A.C., 1933. California steelhead trout problems. California Fish and Game 19: 192-199.
Ref ID: 648
Keywords: steelhead/salmon/photographs/Klamath River/Eel River/IIIB/IVA/IVE/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes factors affecting the steelhead fishery of northern California using information from the Klamath River and Eel River. Includes photograph of a salmon ascending Benbow Dam

438. Taft, A. C. and Shapovalov, L. A Biological Survey of Streams and Lakes in the Klamath and Shasta National Forest of California. 1-20. 1935. Washington, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 723
Keywords: fisheries/Klamath/invertebrates/salmon/IIB/IIIB/IVE/IVC
Reprint: In File
Abstract: In line with similar work carried on in National Forests throughout the country by the U.S. Bureau of fisheries during the summer of 1934, a stream and lake survey party conducted an investigation of the Klamath watershed in California. the object of the survey was to gather a useful description of the fishing waters of the Klamath drainage basin. the information secured in this work and the data derived from these descriptions will assist in the conservation of the fishes present, the maintenance and improvement of fishing conditions, and the eventual development of rational stocking and improvement programs.
Notes: Klamath section only.

439. Taft,A.C., 1936. The Waddell Creek Experimental Station for trout and salmon studies. California Fish and Game 22: 99-110.
Ref ID: 646
Keywords: salmon/Waddell Creek/coho/juvenile salmon/downstream migrants/fish trapping/fish tagging/spawning/IIIB
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes facilities and work conducted at Waddell Creek. Includes returning salmon numbers for 1933-1935.

440. Taylor,G.H., 1999. Long-term climate and ocean trends and salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest. In: Bisbal,G.A. (ed.), Ocean Conditions and the Management of Columbia River Salmon, Northwest Power Planning Council, Portland, OR, pp. 31-54.
Ref ID: 952
Keywords: climate/salmon/ocean conditions/condition/management/Columbia River salmon populations/population
Reprint: Not in File

441. Teti, Patrick. Rehabilitation of a 290 hectare site in Redwood National Park. Coats, Robert N. 283-297. 1981. Washington D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies, National Park Service. Watershed rehabilitation in Redwood national Park and other Pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 884
Keywords: erosion/erosion control/fill/gullies/management/park/redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/road/roads/runoff/stream/tractor-logging/watershed watershed rehabilitation/IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A 290 hectare (710 acre) site that had been tractor logged between 1969 and 1975 was mapped and treated for erosion control in 1980. Gullies up to 4.3 meters deep were the dominant erosion feature and were caused by the diversion of run-off roads. A gully inventory in a 40 hectare sub-unit revealed management related erosion of 1.3 centimeters in seven years although all mapped erosion occurred in gullies that occupied only a half a percent of the land area. The most cost-effective erosion control treatments were the de-watering of active gullies and the excavation for road fill from stream crossings.
Notes: map, diagram

442. Tilley, Forest B. What have we learned, what can we learn from this project? Coats, Robert N. 313-321. 1981. Washington, D.C., The Center for natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 891
Keywords: watershed/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/logging/timber/timber harvest/Caspar Creek/IIID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: I have discussed what did happen with an "average" logging operation of ten years ago and what might have happened had the south Fork been logged today. The future plans for the Caspar Creek Study area include a proposal to use the North Fork area to study the results of a harvest operation carried out under strict adherence to a timber harvest plan developed under rules current at the time and employing technology, equipment and methods foreseen as the state of the art ten to fifteen years down the line when the results will be known.
Notes: Map, references

443. Tolhurst, Jeffrey W. Historical analysis of geomorphic channel changes, lower Mad River, Humboldt County, California. 1995. Humboldt State Universtiy.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 611
Keywords: Mad River/stream/photographs/land use/Sweasey Dam/IIIB/IIIC/IIID/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents channel changes to lower Mad River. Provides historical flood, land use information, historic photographs. Includes discussion of Sweasey Dam.

444. Tom, Laura. Letter to Mr. John Norton and Mr. Michael Perrone, State Water Resources Control Board. 1992. San Francisco, California, Environmental Protection Agency.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 808
Keywords: water/TMDL/IA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Notification of EPA partial approval of States 303(d) list, and explanation of areas of insufficiency and waterbodies that need to be listed

445. Trinity Fisheries Consulting. Redwood creek pool shelters final report FG-8451. 1990. Arcata, California, Trinity fisheries consulting.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 771
Keywords: Redwood Creek/pools/shelters
Reprint: Not in File

446. Triska,F.J., V.C.Kennedy, R.J.Avanzino, and K.C.Stanley, 1995. Long-term effects of clearcutting and short-term impacts of storms on inorganic nitrogen uptake and regeneration in a small stream at summer base flows. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior.
Ref ID: 966
Keywords: History/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/stream riparian/Redwood National Park/timber harvest/aquatic/biology/park/IID/drainage basin benthic invertebrates/invertebrates/fish/clearcutting/storms/Little Lost Man Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes adverse effects of canopy closure on stream productivity
Notes: Another version cited in Reeves, et al, 1998, page 218.

447. Trush, William J. The influence of channel morphology and hydrology on spawning populations of steelhead trout in South Fork Eel River tributaries. 1991. PhD. dissertation. University of California Berkeley.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1026
Keywords: hydrology/spawning/steelhead/South Fork Eel River/Eel River/floods/rainfall Benbow Dam
Reprint: In File

448. U.S.Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Report of the Commissioner: yearly summary of fish propogation at Fort Gaston and Redwood Creek Station. 46-48. 1892. Washington D.C., Government Printing Office. Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Game.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 783
Keywords: IIIB/Redwood Creek Egg Collection Station/hatcheries/spawning/Redwood Creek/fish/redwood
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Notes on fish and spawning and hatchery operations at Fort Gaston, Redwood Creek and Korbel.

449. U.S.Commission of Fish and Game. Baird Station: Report of the Commissioner. 49-50. 1896. Washington D.C., Government Printing office. Report of the Commissioner.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 785
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Data for fishing and spawn collection station.

450. U.S.Department of Transportation. Final Environmental Impact Statement: U.S. 101 Bypass, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. 1-194. 1983. Sacramento, California Department of Transportation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 784
Keywords: EIS/roads/coast/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: U.S. 101 is the only major north-south highway in the north coast region of California. Approximately 60 miles of this highway pass through Redwood National Park and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. a conflict exists between visitors to Redwood

National Park and the commercial traffic using this highway...A major impact of the highway construction would be the moderate to high soil erosion, which could occur ruing the construction period and for an indeterminate number of years thereafter. This erosion would have the potential to significantly reduce the aquatic productivity of the streams in the project area.
Notes: typescript

451. U.S.Geodetic Survey. Task force meeting on Redwood National Park. Held at library, U.S. Geodetic Survey, Menlo Park, California. Monday, June 12, 1972. 1972. Menlo Park, California, United States Geodetic Survey.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 901
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/park/survey/california/Park Expansion erosion/Tall Trees Grove/sediment/buffer/trees/Redwood Creek/tributaries/IIC
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Transcript of meeting regarding potential approaches to protect the Tall Trees Grove, which included: full acquisition of upstream areas; enter into cooperative agreements with upstream landowners; seek immediate injunctive relief from the courts ordering landowners not to introduce additional materials (silt, logs) into Redwood Creek tributaries. Task force members are: Richard Curry; Edward Stone; Phillip Langley; Joe Rumburg; Robert J. Smith; Jack Davis; Ted Hatzimanolis; Edward Helley; Richard Janda; William Brown III; Lionel Jackson.

452. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, United States Department of the Interior (USDI): National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management BLM, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Forest ecosystem management: An ecological, economic and social assessment. 1993. Washington D.C., USDA.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 772
Keywords: Forest/ecosystem/management/ecological/economic/social
Reprint: Not in File

453. United States Fish and Wildlife Service. A preliminary survey of fish and wildlife resources: Northwestern California. 1960.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 563
Keywords: fish/wildlife/northwestern California/california/coho/salmon/chinook/Redwood Creek/spawning/spawning surveys/population/IIIC/IVA/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The report gives emphasis to the fish and wildlife resources as they exist today in Northwestern California. Many problems which presently limit fish and wild life production and utilization or may limit it in the future are summarized. The report considers the possibilities of improving conditions and of compensating for losses. Indicates spawning run size for chinook, coho, and steelhead for Redwood Creek on page 41, 42

454. United States Fish and Wildlife Service. A summary of existing information relating to the past and present fishery resources of Redwood Creek, California. 1975. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 568
Keywords: fisheries/redwood/Redwood Creek/california/logging/sedimentation/erosion runoff/salmonids/salmonid/channelization/IIC/IIIC/IIID/IVA/IVE/IVF/spawning/population streams/stream/IB1
Reprint: In File

Abstract: A summary of known information on Redwood Creek. States that logging has either caused increased sedimentation through erosion, or increased storm runoff that has caused increased bank cutting. Refers to egg collecting station on Redwood Creek during 1891-1898. Discusses the adverse effects on salmonids from channelization at Orick. Report notes that 1960s spawning population estimates were based on data from other streams
Notes: Obtained from Jim Craig at USFWS Arcata

455. United States House of Representatives. Conference on Northern California Fishing Problems. Transcript from a symposium held in San Rafael, Claifornia in November, 1959. Clem Miller, Chair. 1960. Washington, D.C., United States House of Representatives.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 63
Keywords: northern California/california/fishing/IIIC/commercial fish harvest/salmon
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A symposium of scientific papers and other expert testimony by some two dozen fishery scientists, state fish and game officials form Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California, and U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Reclamation officials, as well as spokesmen for the commercial and sport fishing industries. Testimony regarding problems facing northern California fishing problems. Reference to Redwood Creek on Page 16-- California's Water Plan considers streamflow maintenance projects in seven river basins, Redwood Creek included. Page 24 contains a reference to Prairie Creek fish hatchery.

456. Urner, Stacey and Madej, Mary Ann. Changes in riparian composition and density following timber harvest and floods along Redwood Creek, California. 1997.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 328
Keywords: riparian/timber harvesting/floods/Redwood Creek/california/timber harvest redwood/vegetation/IID/IVE
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes changes in density of streamside vegetation for photo series 1958, 1966, 1978, 1992 and 1997. Intended to serve as baseline inventory of streamside vegetation.

457. Vale, Thomas Randolph. The Redwood National Park: a conservation controversy. 1966. University of California Berkeley.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 616
Keywords: redwood/Redwood National Park/politics/economics/IIC
Reprint: In File
Notes: Obtained from HSU Library

458. Van Kirk, Susie. Historical information on redwood creek. 1994. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 464
Keywords: Redwood Creek/floods/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/survey/fisheries stream temperature
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Prepared by Susie Van Kirk for Vicki Ozaki, Redwood National Park. Survey of local newspapers for references on fisheries, especially in Redwood Creek. Includes some interviews with local residents.

459. van Riper, Charles, III, Whittig, Lynn D., and Murphy, Marsha L. Proceedings of the first biennial conference of research in California's National Parks. van Riper, Charles, III,

Whittig, Lynn D., and Murphy, Marsha L. 1-310. 1983. Davis California, University of California Davis. 9-9-1982.
Ref Type: Conference Proceeding
Ref ID: 619
Keywords: landslides/Redwood National Park/erosion/stream restoration/stream/road road rehabilitation/land disturbance history/vegetation/forest management/estuary invertebrates/bears/redwood/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Contains numerous articles pertaining to physical conditions of Redwood National Park and Redwood Creek
Notes: Individual articles relating to Redwood National Park are filed alphabetically by primary author, remaining articles are filed with book citation under "V" for van Riper

460. Vance, Cyrus R. Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California: A Letter form the Secretary of the Army. 1-65. 1962. Washington, D.C., US Government Printing Office.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 113
Keywords: flood control/Humboldt County/spawning surveys/spawning/population/IIID IVA/redwood/Redwood Creek/salmon/chinook/steelhead
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A Letter form the Chief of engineers, Department of the Army dated June 21, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of Redwood Creek, Humboldt county, CA, authorized by the flood control act. Includes discussio of previous reports on Redwood Creek. There is a population estimate for adult salmon on page 39: 5,000 chinook; 2,000 silver salmon; 10,000 steelhead
Notes: Letters between government agencies regarding the survey.

461. Vander Haegen,G.E., J.M.Tipping, and S.A.Hammer, 1998. Consumption of juvenile salmonids by adult steelhead in the Cowlitz River, Washington. California Fish and Game 84: 48-50.
Ref ID: 635
Keywords: salmonids/salmonid/steelhead/juvenile salmon/predation/salmon/IVG
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Documents predation of juvenile salmon in the Cowlitz River, Washington

462. Varnum, Nick. Channel changes at cross sections in Redwood Creek, California. 1-51. 1984. Arcata, California, Redwood national Park.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 749
Keywords: channel changes/cross sections/streamed elevations/IID/flow duration curve
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Between 1973 and 1978, 58 cross sections were established along 108 kilometers of the redwood Creek stream channel. All cross sections have been resurveyed at least annually since they were established. Major aggradation has been documented throughout the length of Redwood Creek since 1964. Since 1973, the uppermost reaches of Redwood Creek have experienced pervasive scour of the channel bed, with changes in net area and thalweg elevations adjusting accordingly. The streambed elevations of some of these cross sections are approaching pre-aggradation levels. In contrast, the down-stream reaches have undergone widespread aggradation. In Water Year 1982, the mean net change in cross-sectional area was 2.1 meter squared of scour. The mean change in thalweg elevation based on cross section data indicated slight scour (0.1m). The cross sections that did experience aggradation in Water Year 1982 were mostly located in the wide, alluviated downstream reaches of Redwood Creek within the boundaries of Redwood National Park.
Notes: maps, references, tables, photos

463. Veirs, Stephen D. and Lennox, William S. Rehabilitation and long-term park management of cutover redwood forests: problems of natural succession. Coats, Robert N. 50-62. 1981. Washington D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies, National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 885
Keywords: condition/cutover forest/douglas fir/Forest/growth/management/old growth old-growth/park/redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/timber/timber harvest vegetation/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: There is no know natural equivalent of clearcut timber harvest in the redwood vegetation of Redwood National Park. Thus no prediction of future forest development on cutover parklands can be made without formulation of models based on data from ;young second growth forests and descriptions of the dynamics of uncut (old growth) forests. Preliminary observations suggest that douglas-fir will be strongly over-represented with respect to cast redwood and that this condition may persist for centuries. Studies now underway may be used to predict long-term second growth stand dynamics and suggest rehabilitation methods for speeding the development of an old growth mimic.
Notes: references

464. Volker, Stephan C. Public Records Act request. 1993. San Francisco, California, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Inc.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 806
Keywords: TMDL/IA/water
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Request for information from NCRWQCB for Clean Water Act, listed waterbodies, and TMDL limits

465. Wahrhaftig, Clyde. Statement on erosion problems in Redwood Creek. 1-13. 1976. unpublished.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 78
Keywords: erosion/land use/politics/Redwood Creek/IID/IIC/gaging stations/water yield redwood/watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Presentation to State Board of Forestry. Discusses: questions that must be answered before reaching a decision on Redwood Creek; the relation of natural conditions on Redwood Creek to the land use problems; specific impacts of timber harvest on water and sediment discharge; what has to be know before any action can be recommended; and, resolution of the differences.
Notes: typescript, attachments, selected bibliography. Evaluates Winzler and Kelley report, with critique from Cal Berkeley professor refuting W & K's findings.

466. Wallace,M. and B.W.Collins, 1997. Variation in use of the Klamath River estuary by juvenile chinook salmon. California Fish and Game 83: 132-143.
Ref ID: 631
Keywords: Klamath River/estuary/chinook/salmon/juvenile salmon/IVF
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Use of the Klamath River estuary by young-of-the-year (YOY) chinook salmon varied between high (1993) and low (1994) river flow years. Observations suggest that more estuarine rearing by YOY chinook salmon took place in the low flow year of 1994 thatn the high flow year of 1993, potentially because of better up-river rearing conditions

in 1993. In 1993, most YOY chinook salmon reached the estuary at a size large enough to immediately enter the ocean.

467. Walter, Tom. Prairie gully erosion in the Redwood Creek basin, California. 16, 1-24. 1985. Arcata, California, Redwood National Park. Technical Reports.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 14
Keywords: erosion/gullies/grassland/vegetation/IID/redwood/Redwood Creek/california
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Gully formation and enlargement in open grassland areas were mapped and measured by reviewing aerial photographs taken in 1954 and 1978. Roads traversing prairies were classified according to construction standard, and their lengths were measured. Approximately 80 percent of the gully erosion occurring during the study period was either road-related or probably road-related.
Notes: references, charts, photos

468. Warnock, Douglas G. Redwood Creek Estuary Management: Environmental Assessment, 1983. 1-10. 1983. Crescent City, USDI, NPS, RNP.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 104
Keywords: estuary/fish/IVF/IIID/IID/redwood/Redwood Creek/watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The purpose of the environmental assessment is to analyze short- and long-term alternatives for maintaining an embayment at the mouth of Redwood Creek to provide critical fish habitat without flooding adjacent private lands.

469. Warnock, Douglas G. RNP Fish counts. 1986.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 101
Keywords: fish/estuary/IIID/IVF/IVE/breaching/juvenile salmon/redwood/Redwood Creek watershed
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Letter reporting fish counts for 1986 in Redwood National Park estuary and water level adjustments to prevent flooding of private property.

470. Warnock, Douglas G. Letter: RNP Fish counts. 1987.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 102
Keywords: fish/IID/IIID/IVF/IVE/breaching/estuary/juvenile salmon/redwood/Redwood Creek/watershed
Reprint: In File

471. Washington,P.M., 1970. Occurrence on the high seas of a steelhead trout in its ninth year. California Fish and Game 56: 312-314.
Ref ID: 594
Keywords: steelhead/ocean conditions/spawning/commercial fish harvest/IVH
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Steelhead found in ocean that was 9 years old and had shown evidence of having spawned 4 times

472. Wayburn, Edgar. Man Still Pays for Ignoring Nature. 1997. Sierra Club. Open Forum.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 727
Keywords: politics/logging/floods/IID/VI
Reprint: In File
Notes: Sierra Club article on clear-cut logging and flooding with the consequent damage.

473. Weaver, W., Hektner, M., Hagans, D., Reed, L., Sonnevil, R., and Bundros, G. An Evaluation of Experimental Rehabilitation Work, Redwood National Park. Technical Report 19, 1-165. 1987. Arcata, California, National Park Service, Redwood National Park. Watershed Rehabilitation.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 728
Keywords: erosion/IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Erosion control efforts have been directed at four main problem areas: tractor logged hillslopes and associated stream channels, logging roads, landslide areas and natural prairie grasslands that have been gullied. On hillslopes logged in the previous decade, tractors created a network of deeply cut trails to drag logs to nearby roads....The three rehabilitation units described in this report contained a wide variety of these erosion problems.
Notes: references, photos

474. Weaver,W.E., D.K.Hagans, and J.H.Popenoe, 1995. Magnitude and causes of gully erosion in the lower Redwood Creek basin, northwestern California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior, pp. I1-I21.
Ref ID: 672
Keywords: erosion/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/streams stream
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Gullying was found to be a major process of erision on roaded prairies and logged lands in the lower Redwood Creek basin.Detailed mapping of disturbed terrain revealed that 90 percent of the 329,500 cubic meters of measured gully erosion on nine study sites was caused by the diversion of first-order and second-order streams.

475. Weaver,W.E., H.M.Kelsey, and M.A.Madej, 1979. General history of Redwood National Park. In: Duls,J.M. (ed.), Field Trip to Observe Natural and Resource Management-related erosion in Franciscan Terrane of Northwestern California, U.S.Geological Survey WRD, Menlo Park, California, pp. IX-1-IX-3.
Ref ID: 873
Keywords: california/erosion/History/legislation/logging/northwestern California/park redwood/Redwood National Park/field trip/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Brief overview of park, logging and legislation

476. Weaver, William E. and Madej, Mary Ann. Erosion control techniques used in Redwood national Park, Northern California, 1978-79. Davies, T. and Pearce, A. 640-654. 1981. Christchurch, I.A.H.S. Erosion and sediment transport in Pacific Rim steeplands.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 117
Keywords: erosion/geology/revegetation/rainfall/photographs/VA/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Redwood national Park has initiated a rehabilitation program to reduce erosion from lands impacted by timber harvest and road construction. Severity of damage to park lands varies with age and type of logging, underlying geology and hillslope gradient. For each rehabilitation site, detailed geomorphic maps delineated natural and disturbed drainages, slope instabilities, and other erosional problems. Next, heavy equipment disaggregated and outsloped logging roads, excavated road fill from stream channels, removed unstable road fill from road prisms, and restored altered drainages to their natural patterns. After heavy equipment work was completed, labor-intensive work crews constructed erosion control structures to stabilize gullies and stream channels, minimize

rainsplash erosion and rilling, and promote revegetation of disturbed areas. Checkdams, water ladders and flumes, wattling, wooded terraces, mulched and vegetative techniques were used. Winter maintenance of these structures if essential to assure adequate protection of slopes and drainages through high rainfall periods. Costs and time involved for rehabilitation techniques are included.
Notes: photos

477. Weaver, William E., Seltenrich, Mark S., Sonnevil, Ronald A., and Babcock, Elizabeth M. The use of cost-effectiveness as a technique to evaluate and improve watershed rehabilitation for erosion control, Redwood National Park. Coats, Robert N. 341-359. 1981. Washington D.C., Center for Natural Resource Studies, National Park Service. Watershed rehabilitation in Redwood national Park and other pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 886
Keywords: cost-effectiveness/economic/erosion/erosion control/land use/park/redwood Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/sediment/soil/watershed/watershed rehabilitation IID/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Traditional cost-benefit analyses cannot be routinely applied to rehabilitation practices because soil and many other watershed amenities have little net economic value. Consequently, the success and effectiveness are, by definition, twofold. cost is influenced by such factors as program goals, indirect expenses, professional judgment and treatment design standards. Erosion control effectiveness is influenced by temporal changes in vegetative and structural control work with respect to the original land use disturbance. Quantitatively predicting and evaluating cost-effectiveness are the two most valuable tools for best achieving erosion control objectives. In the park, over three orders of magnitude difference exists between the most cost-effective primary technique and the least cost-effective secondary procedure. Even treatments designed to control similar problems display cost-effectiveness differences of over one order of magnitude. Whether in conjunction with the original land use or as part of subsequent rehabilitation activities, prevention is clearly the most cost-effective technique for minimizing sediment production and yield.
Notes: references

478. Weaver, William E., Choquette, Anne V., Hagans, Danny K., and Schlosser, John. The effects of intensive forest land-use and subsequent landscape rehabilitation on erosion rates and sediment yield in the copper Creek drainage basin, Redwood National Park. Coats, Robert N. 298-312. 1981. Washington, D.C., the Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc. and National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 892
Keywords: erosion/Forest/land use/park/redwood/Redwood National Park/sediment sediment yield/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/rehabilitation/clear-cut/drainage basin tributaries/Redwood Creek/gullies/channel/stream/stream diversion/erosion control/IID
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The detailed erosional inventory of a 246 hectare tractor yarded clear-cut area in the Copper Creek drainage basin, a tributary to Redwood Creek, indicates widespread management-related sediment production and yield. The most important sources were gullies and enlarged channels caused by stream diversions. These accounted for 83% of the total measured erosion of 124,453 cubic meters. Ninety-two percent was attributed to four management-related causes while over 80 percent could have been entirely avoided by better land-use practices. Most of the increased erosion occurred during three major storm periods in 1972 and 1975. The delivery ratio for 91 percent of the gully systems were inactive. Erosion control eliminated roughly 80 percent of the

continuing and expected future management-related erosion.
Notes: references

479. Welsh, Hartwell H., Jr. and Ollivier, Lisa M. Effects of sediments from the Redwood National Park Bypass Project (Caltrans) on the amphibian communities in streams in Prairie Creek State park. Final report to the California Department of Transportation. 1999. Arcata, California, Pacific Southwest Research Station.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 848
Keywords: sediments/Redwood National Park/Caltrans/amphibian/streams/Prairie Creek
Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Road construction of the Redwood National Park Bypass (CALTRANS) resulted in a large infusion of fine sediments into pristine streams in Prairie Creek State Park during an October 1989 storm event. We employed a habitat-based, stratified sampling design to assess their impacts of these sediments on the densities of aquatic amphibians in five impacted sreams by comparing them with densities in five control streams in summer 1990. These same streams were resampled in summer 1996. In this report we will focus on the current sampling results and discuss changes that have occured between years. Three amphibian species were sampled in numbers sufficient to be informative: tailed frogs (larvae), Pacific giant salamanders (paedomorphs and larvae), and southern torrent salamanders (adults and larvae). Densities of all three species were significantly lower in the sediment-impacted streams in 1990; in 1996 none of the amphibian species densities were significantly lower in impacted streams; although a shift in habitat use was detected. Sediment levels have changed between sampling periods. Pool sediment mesaures and overall embeddedness indicate significant increases in sediment deposition, particularly in pools.

480. Wendler,H.O., 1960. The importance of the ocean sport fishery to the ocean catch of salmon in the states of Washington, Oregon and California. California Fish and Game 46: 291-300.
Ref ID: 592
Keywords: salmon/commercial fish harvest/ocean conditions
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes commercial and sport catches for Washington, Oregon and California for the years 1947-1958

481. White, Wayne S. List of impaired water bodies for the updated Water Quality Assessment. 1990. Sacramento, California, United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 813
Keywords: water/water quality/IA/IIID/TMDL/california/redwood/Redwood Creek
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Response to request by Dr. Robin Pinon of the State Water Resouces Control Board for information on potential impaired water bodies. Includes the statement that "our initial reaction is to simply state that virtually all water bodies in California are impaired to some extent." Includes reference to Redwood Creek

482. Wilzbach, Peggy and Cummins, Ken. Summary of site visit to upper Redwood Creek rotary screw trap site. 2000. Arcata, CA, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, California Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, Humboldt State University.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1072
Keywords: Upper Redwood Creek/redwood/Redwood Creek/macroinvertebrates downstream migrant
Reprint: In File

483. Wilzbach, Peggy and Cummins, Ken. Macroinvertebrate functional feeding group analysis, upper Redwood Creek: 10/26/2000. Summary of data collected by Humboldt State University Fisheries 580 Class. 2000. Arcata, CA, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, California Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, Humboldt State University.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 1073
Keywords: Upper Redwood Creek/redwood/Redwood Creek/fisheries
Reprint: In File

484. Winzler and Kelly Engineers. Redwood Creek sediment study. 1975. Eureka, California, Winzler & Kelly Water Laboratory.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 581
Keywords: redwood/sediment/soil/turbidity/clay mineralogy/slope stability/floods/rainfall water quality/land use/suspended sediment
Reprint: In File
Notes: Received from Bernie Bush, May 28, 1999. Critique of this report contained in Waharftig, 1976, which also includes statement by Cal Berkeley prof refuting W & K's findings.

485. Winzler and Kelly, Consulting Engineers. Comments to National Marine Fisheries Service regarding the proposed listing of coho salmon as threatened. 1997. Sacramento, California, California Forestry Association.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 943
Keywords: fisheries/coho/Coho salmon/salmon/Redwood Creek/Yager Creek/Van Duzen River/sediment/earthflows
Reprint: Not in File

486. Wood-Smith,R.D. and F.J.Swanson, 1997. The influence of large woody debris on forest stream geomorphology. In: Wang,S.S.Y., E.J.Langendoen, and F.D.Shields, Jr. (eds), Management of Landscapes Disturbed by Channel Incision: Stabilization, Rehabilitation, Restoration. Proceedings of the Conference on Management of Landscapes Disturbed by Channel Incision, The Center For Computational Hydroscience and Engineering, The University of Mississippi, pp. 133-138.
Ref ID: 662
Keywords: restoration/woody debris/stream/large woody debris/erosion/sediment sediment transport/sediment storage/fish/habitat/IIID/IVA/IVE/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Large woody debris can significantly influence energy dissipation, pool formation, local base level, bank erosion, frequency and duration of overbank flow, bed surface texture, and sediment transport, deposition, and storage. LWD provides important buttressing of sediment storage sites, which depending on stream size, can account for the majority of sediment stored in a channel, in some cases exceeding annual sediment yield by more than 10-fold. This report is an excellent literature review regarding large woody debris influences on stream morphology and fish habitat.

487. Wood,R., T.D.Hofstra, and D.McLeod, 1983. Determining the economic value of aquatic resources within the impact area of proposed highway construction. In: van Riper,C., III, L.D.Whittig, and M.L.Murphy (eds), PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE of RESEARCH IN CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, pp. 215-220.
Ref ID: 849
Keywords: aquatic/economic/resources/construction/Prairie Creek/Redwood National Park/commercial fishing/bypass/IID/habitat/stream surveys/spawning

Reprint: Not in File
Abstract: Proposed constructin of a new highway through Prairie Creek State Park and Redwood National Park prompted concern for the potential impacts to aquatic resources. To serve as a basis for evaluating impacts and determining degree of mitigation, an economic evaluation of these resources was prepared. The method employed to make this evaluation could prove useful in other ares where such a determination is required in the absence of long-term monitoring data.

488. Woodhull,C., 1943. Fish rescue in California. California Fish and Game 29: 132-140.
Ref ID: 739
Keywords: fish/fish rescue/california/salmon/steelhead/IIIC/IVE/VI/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Describes fish rescue of salmon and steelhead throughout California, with a description of the methodology and rationale. Includes annual numbers rescued for the years 1936-1941 for the State of California

489. Woods, Paul F. Intragravel and Surface Water Conditions in Three tributaries of Redwood Creek. iii-68. 1975. HSU.
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 729
Keywords: oxygen concentration/watersheds/spawning/embryos/emergence/IIID/IVA/IVB VI/Lost Man Creek/Little Lost Man Creek/Panther Creek/stream temperature
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Study objectives included the monitoring of dissolved oxygen concentration and temperature of surface and intragraval water, and determination of the percentage composition of stream bottom materials in three tributaries of Redwood Creek. ..the study areas were chosen so as to represent stream conditions in three different types of watersheds; virgin redwood forest, redwood forest recovering from logging, and recently looged redwood forest.

490. Woods,P.F., 1980. Dissolved oxygen in intragravel water of three tributaries to Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California. Water Resources Bulletin 16: 105-111.
Ref ID: 980
Keywords: dissolved oxygen/water/tributaries/redwood/Redwood Creek/Humboldt County california/redd/salmon/sediment/streams/stream/permeability/drainage basin/fine sediment/sediments/logging
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The intragravel environments in three Redwood Creek tributaries-- two logged, one unlogged-- were monitored for differences. Larger quantities of fine streambed sediment in the two streams in logged basins may have reduced the permeability of the streambeds and hence their capacity to interchange surface and intragravel water. However, differences in the lithology fo the three tributary drainage basins examined may contribute to the differences in the percentage of fine sediments observed among the streams, even in the absence of logging.

491. Woods,P.F., 1995. Interchange of surface and intragravel water in Redwood Creek, Redwood National Park, California. In: Nolan,K.M., H.M.Kelsey, and D.C.Marron (eds), Geomorphic Processes and Aquatic Habitat in the Redwood Creek Basin, Northwestern California, United States Department of the Interior.
Ref ID: 908
Keywords: History/redwood/Redwood Creek/northwestern California/california/stream riparian/Redwood National Park/timber harvest/aquatic/biology/park/IID/drainage basin benthic invertebrates/invertebrates/fish/water/dissolved oxygen/sediment/fine sediment particle size analysis
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Sediment samples and dissolved oxygen were taken from sites throughout the

Redwood Creek basin. Fine sediment less than 0.83 mm did not correllate with dissolved oxygen.

492. Wooldridge, David D. Analyses of hydrologic and erosional impacts of forest harvest practices on Redwood Creek, Humboldt county, California. 1-99. 1977. unpublished.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 10
Keywords: erosion/forest practices/hydrology/floods/IID/peak flows/suspended sediment rainfall/runoff/Tall Trees Grove
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Cutting of the forests started with early settling, clearing for ranches, field crops, etc.. Commercial forest harvest started in the 1940's and is continuing. Relationships of forest harvest to floods, soil erosion and bed load movement are analyzed in this report.
Notes: Report prepared for Simpson Timer Co.;tables, photos, pg.98 missing

493. Yee, Carlton S. Scour and fill of spawning gravels in a small coastal stream of Northwestern California. 1-31. 1980. unpublished.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 786
Keywords: fill/scour/spawning gravels/IVA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: In this study, I have investigated the spatial and temporal variable in gravel movement on three spawing riffles over two winter seasons. This study attempts to provide some answers to the following questions; 1) what is the frequency of spawning gravel bed movement; 2) during which months is movement most likely to occur; 3)where does gravel movement most likely occur on a riffle.
Notes: references, photos, maps

494. Z'Berg, E. L. Conflict in the Redwoods. 39-41. 1965. Sacramento, State of California.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 730
Keywords: expansion/Mill creek/old growth/politics/IIC/VI/redwood/Redwood National Park
Reprint: In File
Abstract: Argument for the location of Redwood National Park, economic, ecological impact,
Notes: Published by the Assembly committee on Natural Resources, planning and public works, California State Legislature

495. Ziemer, Robert R. Watershed rehabilitation: A process view. Coats, Robert N. 1-10. 1981. Washington, D.C., Center for Natural Resource Studies of JMI, Inc., National Park Service. Symposium on Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific Coastal Areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 887
Keywords: rehabilitation/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/redwood/Redwood National Park/park/erosion/economic/erosion control/VA
Reprint: In File
Abstract: The most effective control of erosion, in both physical and economic terms, is through prevention because once natural erosion is accelerated, corrective action is not only expensive but seldom entirely successful. to control erosion it is important to understand the forces that cause material to move or resist movement. Once the forces and processes of erosion are understood, proposed erosion control measures can be evaluated for anticipated effectiveness. the successful control of erosion is as much a philosophical and political problem as a technical one.
Notes: references

496. Ziemer,R.R. and L.M.Reid, 1997. What have we learned, and what is new in watershed science? In: Sommarstrom,S. (ed.), What is watershed stability? A review of the foundation concept of Dynamic Equilibrium in watershed management. Proceedings of the Sixth Biennial Watershed Management Conference, Centers for Water and Wildland Resources. University of California., Davis, California, pp. 43-56.
Ref ID: 977
Keywords: watershed/Redwood Creek/politics/watershed management/management water/resources
Reprint: In File

497. Zinke,P.J., 1977. The Redwood Forest and Associated North Coast Forests. In: Barbour,M.G. and J.Major (eds), John wiley and Sons., New York, pp. 697-698.
Ref ID: 731
Keywords: climate/redwoods/topography/vegetation/IID/VI
Reprint: In File
Abstract: A major portion of the data in this chapter is derived from vegetation and soil maps and study plots of the State Cooperative Soil-Vegetation survey which has covered the entire north coast forest area..the vegetation of the area will be examined, then the environmental factors that seem to be related to array of vegetation types will be discussed.
Notes: references

498. Zinke, Paul J. Floods, sedimentation, and alluvial soil formation as dynamic processes maintaining superlative redwood groves. Coats, Robert N. 26-49. 1981. Washington D.C., The Center for Natural Resource Studies, National Park Service. Watershed Rehabilitation in Redwood National Park and other Pacific coastal areas.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 888
Keywords: floods/growth/park/redwood/Redwood National Park/rehabilitation/sediment sedimentation/soil/soil profile/tree rings/trees/watershed/watershed rehabilitation/IID/IIA vegetation/alluvial flat
Reprint: In File
Abstract: New sediment accretion to soil profiles was found to be related to tree ring growth acceleration in old redwood trees growing on alluvial soils subject to flooding. It is inferred that the vigor of growth of these trees is rejuvenated periodically by sedimentation of new soil material that is consistent in texture with past deposits. However, it was observed that drastic changes in quality of sediment, either due to change in texture, or in organic matter content, resulted in death to trees on these alluvial flats.
Notes: photos, charts