



The CSPRA

Wave

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California State Park Rangers Association

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North Coast
Redwoods District,
see pages 3-11



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COVER PHOTO: by Ranger **Richard
Bergstresser**, Humboldt Redwoods SP

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



DANA JONES
CSPRA President

It is often amazing how fast a year can fly by. The 2004 Parks Conference is just around the corner, an opportunity for park professionals throughout the state to get together to share good times, ideas, concerns, problems and laughter. The issues that seem to consume us on a daily basis become less difficult when we learn that we are not alone.

The second annual Parks Advocacy Day is scheduled for March 22nd. Parks professionals and supporters from around the State will converge on the State Capitol in Sacramento to talk with our representatives about the importance of parks in California. My plan is to be there with my 10 year old son, to introduce him to the politics of our State and allow him to share his love of parks and their importance in his life.

The wide variety of parks in our system gives every Californian a place to play, to recreate and to recreate themselves. From each of the dedicated parks employees, to the wide variety of park visitors, the most dedicated hiker, to the extreme dirt biker, surfer or wake boarder, the common belief shared by all groups is that the parks need to be here for our children. Ten, twenty, fifty years from now we need to be steadfastly protecting the "Best of California".

As an organization we will continue

to bring all classifications together to ensure that parks will be here for the future.

In both good and bad times we have pulled together to support state parks, to fight for the future of our parks and our profession. As my term of as the President of CSPRA comes to an end I look forward to the future. Our legacy as park professionals are the parks we work in, live in and visit everyday. As we learn and grow, we search everyday for new and better ways to promote, improve and protect our legacy. As members of the California State Parks Rangers Association you are supporting the organization for all park professionals. Thanks again to each and every one of you for the continuing positive efforts that you put forth everyday for the future of our organization and the State Parks system. Keep up the good work, the best is yet to be.

The Breaking Wave

by Janet Carle, editor

Feb. 1 was my official retirement date. The last 22 years were spent as unit ranger at Mono Lake. Dave and I were the first staff at the new Reserve in the spring of 1982. I was pregnant. We had never lived in snow and at altitude. That first winter turned out to be the snowiest of the century!

Mono Lake is one of the last true "one ranger" parks. The ranger really does do *everything*.

One of our major missions has been educating people about the lake's water issues and environmental stewardship. Mono Lake is in a world famous landscape that takes your breath away. It is a major research area and wetlands habitat critical for migratory and nesting birds.

The ranger job is varied and challenging, involving 4WD patrol, boating, research and film permits and lots of interpretation. The position should be advertised soon. Hopefully, one of you will be interested in life as a ranger at this beautiful place.

Parting the Redwood Curtain

by **John Kolb**, Superintendent >>
North Coast Redwoods District

How far “North” is North? To the average resident of LA, Orange or Riverside County, “Northern California” might mean Pismo. So how far north is the North Coast Redwoods District? Stretching nearly 200 miles through Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, the district’s headquarters in Eureka is a 5 1/2 hour drive from Sacramento. Pelican State Beach, the most northerly of the district’s 22 parks, sits on the Oregon border. In fact, the quickest drive (if you can call 7 hours quick) for Sector Superintendent **Rick Sermon** to reach Sacramento from his Crescent City headquarters, is to go through Medford, Oregon and down I-5.

This distance presents challenges and opportunities. Because it was so difficult to get here, the redwood forests of the north coast were spared for a much longer time than redwoods in the rest of the state. For centuries before the 1900’s this land was populated by the Tolowa, the Yurok, the Hoopa, the Wiyot, the Sinkyone, and others. They cared for the land,



“managed” the forests and prairies with fire and lived in relative peace. Those people remain today and are a significant presence in local communities. Tribes own their own land, elect tribal governments, maintain police departments, hold tribal court



Agate Beach at Patrick’s Point State Park



and wield significant political clout. State and federal officials consult regularly with tribal leaders “government to government”.

It was 75 years after California became a state before the first road was completed into this region. And it still hangs (and often doesn’t stay) tenuously on the side of the Eel River canyon. Those that came on that road – in search of mineral and timber wealth - adapted to the distance, climate and way of life. They could not depend on supplies and assistance from the rest of California, so they developed their own: power, water, lumber, agriculture, fishing, Humboldt State University, Costco, Starbuck’s, it’s all here. Independence and self-sufficiency are a way of life behind the redwood curtain.

Besides the distance there is the climate. You can measure rain here by the foot – Cape Mendocino (just west of Humboldt Redwoods State Park) receives 200 inches (16 ft!) of annual rainfall, enough to raise the level of our big rivers 30 to 40 feet. Over time, the climate produced extensive forests that grew to become the world’s tallest. But financial opportunity took its toll beginning in the 1930’s. It continues to this day. Road building in the forests provided access to cut the trees. Exposed and unstable slopes failed, dumping millions of tons of sediment into the

rivers. Fish and wildlife populations declined. Native people were pushed aside and traditional forest practices were abandoned. A generation became alarmed at the loss and began a movement to preserve some of what was left. The result has been a century-long struggle for balance between the needs of industry and the need to protect a delicately balanced ecosystem.

California State Parks is part of that story. Thanks to an 80 - year partnership with Save-the-Redwoods League, our parks now preserve over 125,000 acres of forest and coastline. They are some of the state’s oldest, tallest and greenest parks. A dedicated corps of department staff, volunteers and partners help maintain that delicate balance and tell the stories that must be told so that mistakes of the past are not repeated. Many challenges



Docents Fran & Steve Champ with Interp. Assoc. Dir. Dave Stockton (center) at Humboldt Redwoods SP Visitor Center

See NORTH COAST, p.4 The CSPRA Wave, Mar-Apr, 2004

NORTH COAST REDWOODS DISTRICT

NORTH COAST, from page 3

remain. We share miles of common border with timber companies and must remain vigilant. We manage lands once occupied by native people and must be sensitive. We attempt to repair the damage done by past land management practices and must be diligent. We acquire new lands carefully and must weave a balance between the needs of preservation and the impact to local economies. We serve over 1.5 million annual visitors, in 1,200 campsites and some 400 miles of backcountry roads and trails. We keep CCC era facilities in use, struggling against the forces of age and gravity. It's an awesome job, an awesome responsibility, and an awesome heritage to protect for future generations of Californians as well as park professionals coming after us.

Fort Humboldt SHP "steam-up" >>



^^Roosevelt elk at Prairie Creek Redwoods SP



^^Jr. rangers on the Eel River



Humboldt Redwoods Ranger Dan Ash >>



Redwood State and National Parks - A Partnership

by Ray Murray

Planning and Partnerships, Pacific Western Regional Office, NPS

This partnership-based park operation emerged out of conflict. The 1968 legislation that established Redwood National Park included three spectacular State Parks within the authorized federal boundary – Prairie Creek Redwoods SP, Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP, and Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP. In the early 90's, the National Park sought to transfer these three "crown jewel" State Parks to NPS, which set up a spirited local conflict between two park agencies despite their almost identical missions. The conflict spilled over into the adjacent communities and interest groups took sides.

In August 1993, the respective headquarters level directors appointed a 10-person review committee of five "outside" reps from each agency to



Rick Sermon, DPR Superintendent, and his NPS partner, Bill Pierce

assess the situation on-site and make recommendations. The committee concluded the advantages of a shared park operation using the collective resources of both agencies offered greater advantages than a transfer. After a report and public involvement process, a 5-year Memorandum of Agreement was negotiated in 1994 and a second 5-year General Agreement was negotiated in 1999. Today Redwood National and State Parks is the most integrated park operation in the Pacific West Region and both



agencies are proud and respectful of the partnership.

Once the decision to partner was made, the respective superintendents and managers planned how they could merge their staff, budgets, talents, facilities, rolling stock and connections to best advantage. California State Parks recruited a superintendent for the three state parks to work alongside the NPS Superintendent. The respective management teams adopted a bottom-up process to get

PARTNERSHIP, from p. 4

buy-in and ideas from the staff to make the partnership work. Counterpart staff developed lists of partnering opportunities and a joint annual work plan was adopted. The name of the park was changed to "Redwood National and State Park". Ranger patrols, campground staffing, interpretation, resource management, and facility and roads and trails maintenance were shared. A unified sign plan and logo was designed and installed depicting two side-by-side redwood trees and both agency's logos. This identity was incorporated in all printed materials, stationary and the way the phones are answered. The agencies also obtained special legislative authority to co-mingle funds. Training was integrated.

The many specific accomplishments and cost savings and efficiencies by park function have been

documented in annual and biennial progress reports. RNSP is a showcase agency-to-agency partnership that has greater capacity to manage the park resources and serve and educate visitors. NPS and California State Parks came out of the initial catharsis with a strong resolve to cooperate more closely and look out for each other's interest throughout California everywhere we have adjacent lands or common interests.

Most important lessons learned to date:

- 1) With the right process and players, a close partnership can emerge from heated conflict.
- 2) Use a combined "bottom up - top down" approach to forge the partnership - top down to get it rolling quickly and bottom up to tap practical work-based ideas and get staff ownership. Allow time for it to gel.
- 3) Enlist superintendents and managers who are committed to the partnership and are always looking for ways to make it work.
- 4) Replace malcontents with players as opportunities arise.
- 5) Adopt written work plans and measure and regularly report results.
- 6) Have oversight and accountability both internally and externally.
- 7) Resolve problems and if something is impractical, move on to more productive opportunities
- 8) Recognize and celebrate success.
- 9) Obtain the capacity to co-mingle funds and staff.
- 10) There are more advantages to the combined resources and political strength of side by side partner agencies than a stand alone operation.

Designing Trails for Accessibility

By **Don Beers**, Maintenance Chief
No. Coast Redwoods

In October of 1998, Whole Access and the North Coast Redwoods District co-sponsored a Multi-Disciplinary Trail Design "Charette" in Eureka. This 5-day synergistic problem-solving session focused on evaluating and designing recreational trails to determine how accessibility can be obtained without adversely affecting the natural and cultural resources of the land.

The charette process began with a field review of two trails (Prairie Creek and Foothill) both located at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Both trails were totally inaccessible and had numerous trail maintenance and resource degradation issues.

Prairie Creek Trail closely followed a stream and meandered through a broad and heavily forested stream valley. Its linear grades ranged from 0 to 36% with most of the trail grade being under 10%. Steep linear grades,



step carriages, and bridges with step approaches represented obstacles to accessibility. Roots protruding into the trail bed and wet saturated tread surfaces also created obstacles.

Foothill Trail was located on a steep hillslope and traversed through an old growth redwood forest winding

around giant trees both standing and fallen. Linear grades ranged from 0 to 59% with most of the trail being under 12%. With the same obstacles and barriers as the first trail, this one also had severe cross slopes, narrow tread widths, and precipitous drop-offs.

Solutions and/or Mitigation

1. **Increasing the tread width** and improving the coefficient of friction of the surface on steeper linear grades

2. **Widening the tread width**, improving tread surface and/or providing edge protection to address steeper linear grades, higher cross slopes and direction changes

3. **Widening the tread width and or installing edge protection** on locations with steep drop-offs

4. **Trail tread surfaces** to be shaped, compacted and constructed on fuller benches to provide better firmness and stability

5. **Native soils are augmented** with
See TRAILS, p. 6

TRAILS, from p. 5



crushed shale rock when additional strength and firmness is required

6. **Tread surfaces are constructed to be uniform** but have enough roughness and texture to provide a good coefficient of friction

7. **Barriers are eliminated**, such as steps, water bars and open culverts

8. **Trail tread widths** are designed to be a minimum of 36 inches

9. **Tree roots protruding** into the trail tread are covered with native soils or a combination of crushed shale rock and native soil

10. **Rocks protruding** into the trail tread are removed or covered with native soils or crushed shale rock

11. **Vertical obstructions** are either removed or features are installed to warn visually impaired trail users

After the design charette, a core trail design group comprised of **Don Beers, Barry Atwood, Karl Knapp** and **Phyllis Cangemi** re-evaluated Prairie Creek and Foothill trails.

The charette process helped identify the commonalities between good trail design and accessible design. It also showed that the conflicts between those two disciplines could be solved or mitigated with simple design and construction solutions that already exist and are commonly used by trail designers and builders. Finally, it defined a process for re-designing existing trails or designing new trails to maximize accessibility, protect resources and provide sustainable trails. This process can be applied universally to all trails regardless of their location or conditions.

6 *The CSPRA Wave*, Mar-Apr, 2004

Rangering in the Redwoods

by *Richard Bergstresser, Ranger*

Humboldt Redwoods State Park can be defined, if one chooses to, with a series of numbers and statistics. It's the third largest park in the system, has the largest contiguous old-growth redwood forest in the world, has eight of the ten tallest trees in the world – the list goes on. It can also be defined in superlatives: a “classic” redwood park, home of a “majestic” forest, a “crown jewel” of California’s State Parks. All of these things are true, yet mean very little aside from sounding good in brochures. A deeper look into the park shows many facets, many of which are unique to this location. Working in this environment often forces one to approach the job of being a Ranger in new and creative ways.

Humboldt Redwoods had its genesis in 1922 with the creation of the 2,200 acre Humboldt State Redwood Park, a series of groves preserved by the newly formed Save the Redwoods League.

These groves were scattered along the newly completed Redwood Highway, with the Bolling Grove generally regarded as the “first” portion of the park. In 1929 oversight of the area was transferred from the Division of Forestry to the newly created Division of Beaches and Parks.

Following a protracted battle between conservationists and lumber concerns, 1931 saw the addition of the Bull Creek Flats and Dyerville sections and, through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr., the now world-famous Rockefeller Forest was saved. Despite the depression, additional old-growth land was acquired throughout the 1930's, with the park reaching out in all directions.

The post-war housing boom created a huge demand for lumber, much of

which was satisfied by tremendous growth in the Humboldt County logging industry. The hillsides of the area are notoriously unstable, and logging techniques of the time didn't take into account such things as sedimentation, stable slopes, and effective road-building. The winter of 1955 brought a huge flood which, combined with the denuded slopes of the Bull Creek watershed upstream of the Rockefeller Forest, brought mud and debris flows of unprecedented proportion. Over 500 old trees fell, and it became clear that something had to be done upstream to protect this precious stand of trees. Over the next 30 years, piece by piece, the entire Bull Creek watershed was acquired, creating the 53,000+ acre park we enjoy today.

One result of this piecemeal growth is that the park has uncontrolled access. Humboldt Redwoods has no primary entrance point, with 30 miles of the Avenue of the Giants and 30 miles of U.S. 101 running through the

park. Additionally the Mattole Road, which goes

through the heart of the Rockefeller Forest, is one of only three routes to the rugged Humboldt coast and the Mattole Valley, traveled by locals and tourists alike. Seven communities either border or are completely surrounded by the park. This kind of open access presents a series of management challenges and a unique relationship between local residents and the park.

Perhaps the most notorious challenge is dealing with Humboldt County's most fabled agricultural product now that logging has slowed down – marijuana. While the “glory days” of large grows within the park are long gone, there continues to be a steady incidence of small gardens, often in remote and very steep terrain,

Perhaps the most notorious challenge is dealing with...marijuana.

See *RANGERING*, p. 11

Watershed Rehabilitation

by *Brian R. Merrill*
Engineering Geologist

The north coast of California boasts a rich natural and cultural heritage stretching across 150 years and thousands of square miles. Many of the parks within the North Coast Redwoods District (NCRD) interpret this great history to visitors still awed by the vast temperate forests. Beneath the canopy however, remnants of intensive 20th century logging persist and continue to adversely affect streams and other forest habitats.

Within Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Bull Creek is home to the Rockefeller Forest and other magnificent redwood groves. This is one of the most notable watersheds impacted by past logging practices. Intensive logging and road building following WWII set the stage for a natural catastrophe in the redwoods. In 1955, and then again in 1964, large storms swept over the coastal mountains and washed millions of cubic yards of sediment off the slopes into the rivers. Effects on the rivers and adjacent redwood groves were severe. Hundreds of old-growth giants were lost and salmonid spawning grounds were buried. Twenty-five years and millions of dollars were spent trying to protect redwoods and manage unruly sediment-choked rivers – to no avail. As resource scientists gained an understanding of the processes involved, they determined the most effective action would be to treat upslope sources of sediment rather than the waves of sediment moving downstream.

In 1991 the NCRD began a watershed rehabilitation program to evaluate and stabilize the slopes in logged watersheds throughout the District. Geologists experienced in watershed processes evaluate abandoned road



networks and the effect they have on surface hydrology and slope stability. As treatment priorities are developed, funding is acquired through the Department and outside grants to implement road rehabilitation.

Roads identified for treatment are removed and recontoured to restore pre-disturbance topography, converted to trails for recreation, or reengineered for long-term stability. The work is accomplished using heavy equipment of the size and type that were originally used to



build the roads. Large dozers and excavators are teamed with State Park geologists who supervise the treatments each summer. The NCRD has two teams of equipment and operators assigned to road rehabilitation. But the workload each year far exceeds available staffing, so the remaining work is contracted out.

Road removal recovers poorly compacted soil from the road embankment and from stream crossings and moves the material into the road cut where it is compacted and shaped to match the surrounding natural topography. A similar process is used to convert a road to a trail. In this case, a narrow strip of road is

left intact as the cutbank is reshaped converting the former road to a much narrower tread. Reengineering includes a variety of treatments including culvert replacement, outsloping road surfaces, and compaction. Rehabilitation treatments result in slopes that are stable and hydrologically sound, eliminating most of the road-derived sediment affecting downslope aquatic resources.

To date the NCRD has removed over 80 miles of road and reengineered another 50 miles. Several abandoned roads have been converted to popular equestrian trails. Rehabilitation efforts continue in the NCRD with the completion of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park expected in 2005 and estimated in Bull Creek by the end of the decade. New challenges lie ahead as we move forward with assessment and rehabilitation of the newly acquired Mill Creek Property and its 300+ miles of roads adjacent to Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park. Rehabilitation at Mill Creek will likely span several decades and will preserve 2 major tributaries to the Smith River, some of the best salmon and steelhead habitat remaining in California.



TREETOP ACTIVISM

by **Robert Leiterman**

State Park Ranger, Grizzly Creek and Humboldt Redwoods State Parks

Environmental activism is nothing new to Humboldt County. Even the activists seem surprised when they learn the first non-violent protest actions were conducted by a couple of senior citizens almost 80 years ago.

Laura Mahan chained herself to ancient redwood trees while her husband James Mahan, an attorney, sought an injunction to stop the timber harvest. Their plan worked. The grove was saved. I enjoy my stroll among those trees and think about her brave deed every time I stop in front of the plaque near Founders Grove within Humboldt Redwoods State Park.

There is another plaque I visit from time to time near an old bridge just east of Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park. It honors the death of a young Texan by the name David Nathan Chain, an Earth First activist who on 9-17-98, was struck by a fallen tree and killed. The wrongful death suit left the tree that killed "Gypsy" (Chain's earth name) and a hundred-foot buffer in all directions around the spot where the activist died. Though his death was ruled an unfortunate accident, both sides still point fingers at each other. Many come to visit the plaque before they trespass onto PALCO (Pacific Lumber Company) land in their quest to perch a hundred feet up in a half dozen ancient trees. They also visit the tree affectionately named Aradia, the most prominent one in the grove, which has been continually occupied since January of 2001. These are mostly idealistic young people from out of state, but some are late in their careers. They understand the concept of watershed, wish for protection of the whole mountainside, and believe the only



way to do it is to climb into the trees. It's a new, exciting way to experience the forest in a way that very few will.

On December 18th 1999, Julia Butterfly Hill had successfully saved her beloved redwood Luna by living in the tree's upper canopy for more than 2 years. She negotiated a settlement and educated the public on the importance of protecting ancient trees. A new hero had emerged in the fight to save the forest. Many were disappointed when she finally climbed down from the tree to continue her work. Nearly a year later, Luna was back in the news. Some unknown vandals had chainsawed through 60% of the base of the tree. Groups scrambled to stabilize the tree before nature decided to take it to the ground. Now secured with metal braces and stout cables, the tree still stands today.

After the Redwood Summer of 1990, the number of protesters has continued to decline, though clashes with law enforcement continue. Instead of chaining themselves to trees as originally done in the mid-twenties, they secure themselves to equipment, vehicles, bridges, furni-

ture, barricades, and to each other. PALCO sends climbers up into the trees to retrieve activists, but others only replace them. Support teams scramble to avoid arrest, but always return to deliver the needed supplies. Much of PALCO's time and money goes into dealing with activist issues. Much of the activists' time goes into interfering with aspects of timber harvest.

The activists turn trees into small towns by constructing platforms on the branches hundreds of feet above the forest floor. They employ climbing techniques from cavers, arborists, and rock climbers, installing tyrolians (rope systems that run parallel to the ground) between the trees so individuals can travel freely back and forth without touching the ground. Ground teams have a higher risk of being captured and arrested. Support teams bring them supplies and carry out garbage and human waste. Dealing with Humboldt County's harsh winters and unpredictable weather is the biggest challenge of them all.

When in the parks, we make activists adhere to the rules and regulations. We don't allow them to climb our trees. We tell them that the park trees are already saved. They still don't quite know what to make of the gun toting, fern feeling park rangers. I deal with them often at Grizzly Creek. We swap lies, exchange courtesies, and both go our separate ways, each trying to do our part to preserve a bit of the ancient past.



**Want a CSPRA scholarship?
Contact Fred Jee at (760) 767-3674**

The Saga of the Eel River Pirates

by **Robert Leiterman** >>
State Park Ranger, Grizzly Creek and
Humboldt Redwoods State Parks

It's not every day you make the Environment section of the *San Francisco Chronicle Magazine*. But there we were, Supervising Ranger **John O'Rourke** and myself, on a whole three pages. PIRATES OF THE EEL RIVER stretched across the top of the page in bold print. Below it were the pictures of the notorious redwood log with O'Rourke and myself posing for scale, the very same pictures we had taken at the scene.

This story started in the winter of 2002. Rangers reported seeing a large redwood log along the river's edge near Phillipsville, a small community along the Avenue of the Giants. The huge eight-foot diameter by 100-foot log had come to rest in shallow, calm water just up river from Alexander Grove Bar, part of Humboldt Redwoods State Park. We were asked to check out the log for any identifying markers.

Markers you say!

Yes, markers. Anticipating the battles with the Log Pirates, (individuals who take downed wood from the parks and sell it as split redwood products) we place metal markers on logs and trees that have the potential to get washed down river and out of the park during high water. Definitely a worthy project since most, if not all of the huge ancient trees that fall into the river are from within the boundaries of the State Park System.

The incredible power of the Eel River erodes banks and unearths the shallow rooted trees. Marking the trees, while on foot or kayak patrol, helps later in their recovery farther down river. In past years, hundreds of huge trees were washed down stream every winter, many of them never to be recovered by park staff. The locals



took full advantage of the bounty nature provided and, with the number of ancient trees declining, their value has increased. The downed trees are valuable to the park as fish habitat if left in place in the river, or as a source of wood for park projects, if logs that drift out of the park can be retrieved.

So, due to the potential for confrontation with the local landowners, we wanted to get in and out without being noticed. And we didn't want to trespass on private land to do it. To make things a little more entertaining, we decided



Supervising
Ranger John
O'Rourke

to don wetsuits and swim fins and conduct a swim/run/swim stealth exercise, which would deliver us, undetected, to the log in question.

A five-foot diameter section of the log had been secured to shore by a one-inch diameter cable. Coiled next to it was a 1/2 inch diameter nylon rope. When you look at the immense size and weight you can't help but wonder how they landed the log in the shallows in the first place, securing it with a

steel cable during the peak of high water, most likely in the middle of the night. It's a gutsy process we affectionately call The Log Rodeo.

Very few still participate these days for obvious reasons. You can be easily maimed or killed! Those who were successful basked in their glory with a full wallet. Most of the old timers have either passed away or discontinued the practice. But evidently, there are still a few log cowboys out there.

So, how is it done?

Well first you need a huge log that you have been keeping your eye on for the last month or so (check with the state parks, they always seem to have a few). Then you need high water, which usually comes with lots of cold rain (usually peaking at night). You will need someone to monitor that log and notify you immediately when it starts to move (slowly at first but it can reach speeds greater than ten miles an hour when fully floated). It takes a minimum of two fearless participants to successfully complete the job, one to operate the personal watercraft and the second to tie the rope around the log. Once the rope is attached (make sure you have enough length to make it back to shore and tie it off before the rope goes taut), you quickly make your way to the shore to anchor your log... and don't forget to retrieve your buddy. The river will do the rest. Once the rope is taut, the log will swing back in towards shore right where you want it. You now need to cable the log in place. You can't trust a nylon rope, the weight of the log, the strength of the current, or a ranger's sharp knife may render your heroic effort for naught.

We examined the entire exposed

See *PIRATES*, p. 10

North Coast Redwoods - Law Enforcement

PIRATES, from p. 9

portion of the log and didn't see any D.P.R. markers, though they may have been removed. We speculated that the tree most likely drifted down from John DeWitt State Reserve near Redway, a few miles away, which gave the Log Pirates ample time to carry out their rodeo.

Not long after our arrival, a local

surfer named John Barber was surfing the net. He contacted *Outside Magazine* and asked them if they would print his story. They said yes, it fit the sensationalism they were looking for. In the fall of 2002, Phil interviewed both John and myself. I even took him on a ride along for a couple of hours. Two weeks later *Outside Magazine* paid a photogra-

pher and his assistant out of Los Angeles to photograph me and John. They wanted us to don wetsuits and recreate the high waters of winter in the low waters of late fall, and oh yes, to stop smiling! About five hundred poses later our photo session ended. Since *Outside Magazine* didn't have the space in the February issue, Barber submitted it to the *San Francisco Chronicle*. On Sunday, March 9th 2003, the event was memorialized in print, with our original photos from the scene. Our ranger action photo shoot... somewhere in a file.

Follow up: The District Attorney wanted more proof of ownership... how did we know it was our tree? After all if you've seen one tree you have seen them all! We needed absolute proof. Photographs of specific trees in place, markers with records to match. Four months later the log began to disappear. A month after that it was gone. So... ..Pirates 1...Rangers 0. Until next time.



man hired to protect the log from people like ourselves showed up.

Possession is nine tenths of the law! he argued.

We stated our case, advised him that the matter would be taken up with the District Attorney, bid our farewells and disappeared into the rain-swollen river from which we had emerged.


I watched his bewildered stare fade into the beautiful overcast day as we drifted away with the current...he would be spending more time looking over his shoulder from now on.

So how did this whole mess reach the *San Francisco Chronicle*?

On 1-11-02, after our little recreational recon, we wrote up our action and submitted it to our Sector Superintendent. He submitted an article about the event to the spring edition of *News & Views*. In the fall of 2002, a freelance writer by the name of Phil Barber stumbled upon it while

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OUTDOOR EDUCATION ♦ VIDEOS

BOOK REVIEWS - COAST REDWOODS



by Robert Pavlik

John Evarts and Marjorie Popper, eds. *Coast Redwood: A Natural and Cultural History* (Cachuma Press, 2001; paper, \$27.95, hardbound, \$37.95)

Peter Johnstone, ed., *Giants in the Earth: The California Redwoods* (Heyday Books, 2001; 304 pp., b/w photos; paper, \$18.00)

Coast Redwood: A Natural and Cultural History is a collaborative effort on the part of biologists Michael Barbour, Mark Borchert, Valerie Whitworth, and historian Sandy Lydon. Several outstanding photographers, including **Frank Balthis**, Bill Evarts, and Larry Ulrich join them. The writing is clear and instructive, without being

didactic. The photographs, both historic and contemporary, are stunning. The biology, ecology, and geography of coast redwoods are thoroughly examined and the scientific literature is mined for the latest information on the diverse plant and animal life that coexists in these primordial forests. The complex issues surrounding the history of human utilization are thoroughly examined, resulting in a nuanced study that illustrates the challenges faced by landowners, lumber companies, state and national park officials, and resource agencies. *Coast Redwood* has quickly become an accessible and authoritative source-book on the subject.

For pure reading pleasure I turn to *Giants in the Earth*. This book is packed with excerpts from a wide-ranging survey of the history and literature of California redwoods, both coastal and inland. John Muir is here, along with Mary Austin, side by side with Walt Whitman, Jack

Kerouac, and Gary Snyder. Activist Julia Butterfly Hill takes her place with naturalists Verna Johnston and Elna Bakker.

California's greatest poet, Robinson Jeffers offers his brooding "Beaks of Eagles," but his Salinas neighbor John Steinbeck is somehow absent. This minor omission is more than made up for with the inclusion of Palmquist's essay on "Photographing the Humboldt County Redwoods." He offers a portfolio of 48 photos from eleven photographers, taken from 1870 through 1970. Here are pastoral scenes of verdant redwood forests; sinewy axemen with misery whips (crosscut saws) posed by their hewn handiwork of cut stumps and shake bolts; Native Americans with redwood slab houses; and piles of giant logs awaiting the sawmill and the lumber yard. I found Palmquist's 1960s photos of giant machinery and hard hatted loggers to be particularly evocative.

RANGERING, from p. 6

sometimes several miles within park boundaries, and often with extensive irrigation systems. Detection and eradication of these gardens remains a priority for the Ranger staff, though the reality of the staff available versus the acreage to be patrolled makes it a daunting challenge.

Another open access issue revolves around old growth redwood. Now that the vast majority of standing old-growth redwood trees are protected, prices for old growth products are sky high. While a conservationist sees a naturally fallen old tree as biomass waiting to decay and feed the forest, many former timber workers see it as money lying on the forest floor. One pickup truck load of shingle bolts cut from a downed tree can bring \$200 – not bad for a night's work in an economically depressed county. The aforementioned public thoroughfares make access easy, and the sheer size of the park makes effective

around-the-clock patrolling an impossibility. Other "bounty of the forest" crimes occur, including an event where two trees, roughly 200 and 300 years old, were felled by thieves attempting to harvest burls. While the thieves weren't able to retrieve the pricey, oddly shaped burls, the damage was already done.

A final open access issue is getting the park message across. With so many points of access it is difficult to inform visitors of the basic information they may need or desire. Short of filling the forest with so many signs that the trees are obscured there is simply no way to get all needed information across. Often a contact will result in the visitor saying they didn't know they were in a park, and that argument is sometimes hard to dispute.

One shouldn't get the impression that the Rangers spend all their time chasing dope-growing wood thieves

who don't know they're in a park! Working at Humboldt Redwoods is truly a generalist Ranger experience. With over 250 campsites generally full throughout the summer, there are always logistics issues to keep you busy. On the interpretive front we try to offer campfire programs, junior Rangers, and nature walks 7 days a week in the busy season, and the Visitor Center is open 363 days a year. Between the 600,000 park visitors per year and seven communities in or next to the park, there is enough law enforcement to keep you sharp, and plenty of resource issues.

For those who have ever wondered what happens up behind the Redwood Curtain, in one of the most remote, rugged, and beautiful parts of California, perhaps this peek inside one of the "jewels in the crown" gives you an idea of our challenges and opportunities.

BOARD MEETING MINUTES

December 16th, 2003

Prairie City

Attended: Val, Dana, Kevin, Joe, Bud and Angy

1. We reviewed the minutes from the previous month. Val made a motion to approve the minutes with some changes. Bud second and all approved.

2. Val wanted Gar to explain where on the financial report the Maintenance Chief's money had been placed?

3. Reviewed financial report, Gar was not available to comment.

4. El Morro issue: a. Dana had a conference call since last month's meeting; b. The City Council has gone on the record supporting the State Parks Plan; c. Campbell has submitted legislation to prohibit a campground a certain distance from a school which would impact the El Morro Plan; d. Concerns that the residence at El Morro are going to approach the Governor regarding extending the lease which had been extended by the Wilson Administration; e. Dana will keep the board informed of any movement regarding El Morro.

5. Parks Conference: a. Frank Padilla is our liaison for the conference. b. Concerns regarding the event should be run past Frank.

6. Park Advocacy Day: a. Date has been changed to March 22nd, 2004; b. Save the date postcards will be sent out soon; c. SPF requested labels from our membership to place on the postcard; i. This was in place of giving them our data base. ii. All members of the board approved. iii. DANA will contact Sarah Friedman with SPF regarding labels; d. The next conference call for Park Advocacy Day will be Monday, December 22nd.

7. Concession legislation: a. The concession requesting the legislation was the Candy Kitchen in Columbia. b. Legislation was specifically for the Candy Kitchen; c. DANA will be keeping a close eye on the movement of this Legislation and report to the board; d. At this point in time it appears

that the Legislation is tabled.

8. State Parks Foundation: a. ANGY will contact Barbara Hill (Done meeting set for Jan 19th, 04); b. Set up a meeting for the 19th of January.

9. Monica Miller: a. ANGY will contact Monica to give the board an update as to what she has been working on. b. Monica agreed to come to the next meeting Tuesday February 3rd, 04 at the Big 4 building 11:00 AM; c. A meeting with Barbara and Monica will be set up at a later date.

10. Anza Borrego Coalition Group a. Group of off roaders are attempting to gain support to open Anza Borrego to off roading; b. BUD will follow the progress of this movement; c. BUD will draft a letter to the State Parks Commission for DANA; d. Bud moved to have him follow the issue, Val second all approved.

11. CSPRA WEB SITE: a. The Constitution and the Bi-laws need to be updated; b. DANA will send Jeff and the Board updated copy

12. Question to GAR regarding the ballots that were sent out last year. Did we vote for anything but new board members?

13. GAR where are we on the retirees payroll deduction? a. The board agreed that the dues did not need membership approval; b. Dues for retirees will be increased to \$3.00 month c. GAR can you draft a letter to the retirees?

14. VAL will itemize a list of potential items to trade mark our logo. She will work with Donna on the Trade mark

15. CSPRA legislative folder: a. KEVIN will send Dana the password for her to access the information on the WEB; b. This folder has potential legislation that may effect the Department; c. DANA will send that info on to the rest of the board

16. Statement for Director: a. ANGY will remind Ron to have

Pam send the statement to GAR; b. She was suggested as a representative to be on the training and education committee; c. ANGY will remind Ron to get Wayne and Glenn's statement to GAR

17. KEVIN will contact Frank Padilla regarding the Honorary Ranger selection

18. DANA will check her notes regarding a Job Description for District Representatives.

19. DANA will contact PRAC regarding the breakdown of their districts.

20. VAL will be watching the potential effects of the Speed Train on State Parks

21. ANGY will check on the status of the Candlestick overpass

22. BUD will be reporting to the board: a. DWR Dam at Henry Coe; b. Anza Borrego off road

Next meeting will be Tues., February 3rd, 2004 at 10:00 in Old Sac

ELECTION RESULTS

President elect (Select One)

Ron Brean* 109

Angy Nowicki 40

Joe Rodgers 17

Write in: Karen Broderick 1

Director (Select Two)

Pam Aramas* 95

Jill Dampier* 93

Karen Barrett 47

Tyson Butzke 37

Glenn Farris 33

Write-in:

Joe Rodgers 1

Eric Hsecsean 1

Darren Cooke 1

Park Advocacy Day

Monday, **March 22, 2004**

See www.calparks.org for more information

PARK NEWS



Position Available

OPEN SPACE RANGER
\$48,007 – 58,368 annually

The City is seeking an experienced Ranger to operate, maintain, and preserve parklands in designated open space areas; plan and perform a variety of related maintenance and development tasks; provide visitor information and historical and natural science interpretive services;

and, patrol parkland areas and enforce regulations and policies. Employee carries out conservation efforts to protect plant and animal life in the parklands; assists other agencies responding to emergency situations; and, performs minor fire fighting and first aid. Employee works irregular hours outdoors in a variety of weather conditions, wears a uniform while on duty, and will be required to rent, reside in and maintain a home in the park.

Position requires at least 2 yrs experience, CA Driver's License and ability to obtain Red Cross First Aid and CPR, P.C. 832 and citation writing certification. A City Application and current DMV printout are required. Apply by 5:00 p.m. March 30, 2004 to: Human Resources Division, City of Walnut Creek, 1666 N. Main St., Walnut Creek, CA 94596. (925) 943-5817. www.ci.walnut-creek.ca.us. EOE



Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park will celebrate its 50th birthday on May 15, 2004, with a picnic, BBQ dinner, sock hop and special continental breakfast for park alumni. Contact John at 831-335-7077 or SFjlg@aol.com for more information.

This picture shows the ceremony held when Henry Cowell Redwoods SP opened in 1954. The Santa Cruz Sheriff's posse and Santa Cruz Naval Reserve participated.

Do you know someone who is retiring?

CSPRA provides a plaque for each member when they retire. Contact CSPRA at (800) 749-8749, or make a request at www.cspra.com, or write to CSPRA, P.O. Box 247, Carpinteria, CA 93004-0247, or email: Officemanager@CSPRA.com

PROMOTING PROFESSIONALISM IN CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Membership

To join CSPRA, mail this application to: P.O. Box 247, Carpinteria, CA 93014-0247

For all except "Active" member payroll deduction, please include check for 1 year's dues.

Name

Address

City State Zip

Job Classification

Social Security #

Phone: Work

Phone: Home

District, Section, or Park:

Membership type (Circle one):

Active \$8/month

Active Retired \$18/year

Supporting \$36/year

Organization \$50/year

Benefactor \$1,000/life

I hereby authorize the State Controller to deduct from my salary and transmit as designated an amount for membership dues in the California State Park Rangers Association. This authorization will remain in effect until cancelled by myself or by the organization. I certify I am a member of the above organization and understand that termination of my membership will cancel all deductions made under this organization. Send to: CSPRA, P.O. Box 247, Carpinteria, CA 93014-0247

Signature

Date



CSPRA OFFICE MANAGER



Gar Salzgeber, Office Manager

My father, **Al Salzgeber**, passed away January 10, 2004. He had a long career with our State Park System, spending time at Palomar Mountain, Anza-Borrego, Doheny, Carpinteria, Sacramento Headquarters, Monterey District HQ, Big Basin and finally at District 5 HQ in Goleta as Assistant District Superintendent where he retired in 1977.

His most lasting accomplishment was to be one of the founders of CSPRA. He spent a couple years in informal meetings with Neil Power of Columbia State Historical Monument, **Paul Griffith** and others who I don't recall, developing the model for CSPRA. Paul became the first CSPRA President in 1964 and dad the first Vice President, becoming the second President in 1966. He loved the park people, parks and CSPRA.

Four days later my wife **Shione** died. Shortly after the Retirees Rendezvous she went to the doctor for a routine checkup. We learned that she probably had terminal liver cancer. She then spent about half her time in hospitals going through tests and procedures.

After I retired, I went back to work as a retired annuitant ranger at the Redwood State and National Parks. We lived at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and Shione had an opportunity to learn the pleasures of being a ranger's wife. She had a bright effervescent personality and soon

*Al Salzgeber,
one of the
founders of
CSPRA >>*



Shione and Gar



adopted the seasonal young people living around us. She prevented seasonals from getting hungry and when they were short on time, did their laundry for them. While at Prairie Creek she wrote an introductory guide to the Redwood Parks for Japanese people.

The accomplishment she was most proud of was her influence on a young trail worker who is much like an adopted son. He learned some Japanese language from her. She convinced him to go to college. At Sacramento State he took classes in Japanese Tea Ceremony and Japanese Language. He got a scholarship to Penn State University, took off a year fighting testicular cancer, achieved his Doctorate Degree and is now a Professor at that University.

Shione was most liked for her bright, positive, flexible life. Close friends felt she had the grace of a child and the courage of a woman. She had the gift of finding joy everywhere and leaving it behind her when she left.



^^ L to R- Al Salzgeber, Paul Griffith, Walt Disney in 1965 at the first CSPRA conference

Ed. note: Donations in memory of **Shione** can be made to:
Visiting Nurse & Hospice Care
222 E. Canon Perdido St.
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Help! We are looking for the following member addresses. Their ballots were returned during our last election:

Ron P. Schafer, San Francisco
William R. Pfeiffer, Aliso Viejo
Donald Patrick Monahan, Sun City
Thomas C. Morgan, Watsonville
James O. Fitzpatrick, Sacramento
Casey T. Carlson, Camarillo
John S. Pelonio, Rio Vista
Robert K. Birkland, Benicia
Ron P. Schafer, San Francisco
Eric Carter, Pacific Grove
Mark Wright, Costa Mesa
Jeffrey J. Reed, Arroyo Grande
Darci J. Moore, Novato
Thomas P. Gunther, Pacific Grove
Matthew J. Spruill, Pacific Grove
Johathan B. Thompson, S. Francisco
Scott C. Struckman, Oceanside
Brian E. Robertson, Sacramento
Yuk-hoi Yeung, Red Bluff
Dennis Carriere, Capitola
Barbara J. Escobar, Atwater
Katie Metraux, Pine Grove
Stephen E. Michel, Truckee

humor in unicorn



Mixed Metaphors and Malaprops

by Jeff Price, retired

Brightly colored train tunnel?

These budget problems are killing us, but there is light at the end of the rainbow.

Thyroid problem maybe?

She was moving at great-neck speed

Relic abbreviation.

I can't remember the steps, what is the anachronism for that?

Row, row, row the dirt . . .

Now that is really a tough road to hoe.

May I take your coat?

The man had a tattoo on his shoulder, a code of arms I think.

GET CONNECTED

CSPRA ONLINE

Catch up on CSPRA activities contact your District Reps, Board or Officers, get latest information.

www.cspra.com

GRAYBEARS

Attention Retired Members!

Want to keep in touch after you leave DPR? Join the *GrayBears* list server. It is FREE and EASY to use. Just send your name and e-mail address to:

graybears@cspra.com



DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Phone /email</u>
Angeles, Coast	Padilla, Frank	310 457-4358 trailpro@aol.com
Bay Area, Coast	Edgemon, Chuck	650 879-2025 chuckedgemon@earthlink.net
Bay Area, Diablo Calaveras	Nielson, Carl Harrison, Wayne	925 837-6129 209 795-3488 rxfire@goldrush.com
Channel Coast	Robinson, Rondalyn	805 654-5301
Colorado Desert	Zemon, Jeri	760 767-4399
Four Rivers	Martin, Greg	209 827-1525 gmartin@thegrid.net
Gold Fields	Van Etten-Collins, Laura	916 988-0206
Gold Rush	Simmons, Ken	916 445-7387 colomaken@ips.net
Inland Empire	Neary, Sue	909 940-5647
Marin	Whitehead, Mike	415 435-5390 tamangel@earthlink.net
Mendocino	Joe, Kevin	707 937-5804 kjoe@mcn.org
Monterey	Gray, Pat Clark	831 649-2855 pgray@parks.ca.gov
Northern Buttes	Grove, Susan	530 235-0956 susan@finestplanet.com
North Coast	Sermon, Rick	707 464-6101 x5100 richard_sermon@partner.nps.gov
Orange Coast	Serpa, Jim	949 496-5290 serpa@fea.net
Oceano Dunes	Monge, Rey	805 473-7225 rmonge@parks.ca.gov
Park Services	Maris, Vic	916 653-9315 maris@parks.ca.gov
Russian River	Broderick, Karen	707 847-3286 karen@mcn.org
San Joaquin	Faull, Mark	mfauill@starband.net
San Simeon	Van Schmus, James	805 927-2020 ivans@parks.ca.gov
Santa Cruz	Hitchcock, Linda	831 429-2851 lindi3@juno.com
Sierra	open	
Silverado	Nixon, Valerie	707 279-4293
So. Service Center	Webb, Paul	619 220-5311



THIS CUP COULD BE YOURS!

All contributors to the WAVE receive a stainless steel CSPRA travel mug in appreciation. Send articles to wave@cspra.com.



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CALIFORNIA STATE PARK RANGERS ASSOCIATION

Mission Statement



The California State Park Rangers Association is an organization of park professionals dedicated to advancement of the highest principles of public service, and established to support, protect, and defend the integrity of State Parks for present and future generations.



Founded 1964