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THE TRINITY RIVER

The Trinity River offers excellent opportunities for river running, ranging from expert kayak runs to novice summer rafting fun. The Trinity is primarily Class II and III and is suitable for rafting and kayaking most of the year. Because Highway 299 West runs adjacent to most of the river, there are a number of options for tailoring a run to fit your skill level and the time available. The most popular stretches are between Pigeon Point and Cedar Flat. Beyond

Cedar Flat lies the Burnt Ranch Gorge, rated an upper Class V on the water classification scale. Only expert boaters should attempt this run. Below Burnt Ranch are many popular areas for boating, fishing and more. Several commercial guides operate on the Trinity River under Forest Service special use permits. They provide quality guided raft trips and whitewater instruction. A list of the commercial whitewater rafting companies offering trips on the Trinity River is available at the Big Bar Ranger District office or by phone, (530) 623-6106. The Shasta–Trinity office also has a Website that describes the area: www.r5.fs.fed.us/shastatrinity/.

ACCESS SITES

The California Department of Boating and Waterways has funded boating access improvements on the Trinity River as part of the department's Boating Trails Program. These projects include the Big Flat and Pigeon Point

access sites. The access improvements include parking, restroom facilities and better access

CAMPING

There are numerous Forest Service campgrounds: Pigeon Point, Big Flat, Big Bar, Hayden Flat, and Burnt Ranch. There is also a group site at Skunk Point that is available by reservation through the Big Bar Office. Please look at the entrance kiosks for fee and other

information. Be aware that there are some seasonal closures of campgrounds.

There are also numerous privately owned campgrounds including: Big Foot, Trinity Adventure Park, Riverside Gulch Park, Del Loma RV Park, and the Lazy BB. There is also a campground at Camp Kimtu that is operated by the Willow Creek **Community Services** District and one at Tish Tang that is run by the

camp only on National Forest Land. There are many private parcels of land along the Trinity River and permission from the owner must be

When camping along the river, etiquette dictates that you select campsites suitable to the size of your group. Small groups occupying large campsites can cause problems, and viceversa. Whenever possible, camp along open areas such as gravel bars or sandy beaches. This will reduce damage to soil and plants.

Hoopa Valley Tribe.

Unless you have obtained prior permission, secured before camping on them.

CAMPFIRES

To avoid campfire impacts, use a portable stove for cooking whenever possible. If you decide to have an open fire, use a fire pan or existing fire ring. Make sure the ashes are dead and cold before leaving. Use only dead/down wood or bring your own.

Free fire permits are required for campfires

outside of a developed campsite. In addition, some areas and seasons have special limitations regarding campfire use. It is your responsibility to find out what these limitations are. The best way to do this is to contact the land management agency that is closest to your planned trip. Through the course of the dry season, as fire danger increases, various levels of fire restrictions are put into effect. In order to prevent wildfires, strict compliance is a must!

Pack-In & Pack-Out

Pack out everything that you bring in, including garbage. Planning ahead, avoiding glass containers and repackaging of foods, can lessen the amount of refuse that builds up during your trip. Dispose of garbage in appropriate containers to avoid attracting animals and insects. Avoid trampling sensitive plant life along the river and respect wildlife that you may see on your trip.

Human waste is a major problem along river runs. Use established rest rooms or portable toilet systems whenever possible.

For more detailed information on Leave No Trace ethics log on to http://www.lnt.org

RIVER SAFETY

Know Before You Go! Make a realistic and safe judgment of your group's ability level, your equipment, the run you are planning to do and the environmental conditions, before you get on the river.

NEVER BOAT ALONE! For safety reasons, it is suggested that you always boat with others.

RECOMMENDED RIVER SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Be familiar with the size and limitations of your craft. Choose a raft or kayak that is appropriate for white water. Inner tubes, inexpensive, single-chambered inflatables, and less rigid construction kayaks are not recommended for difficult whitewater. The following are some essential items to bring:

- 1 helmet per person
- boat repair kit
- 1 Type III or V lifejacket per person (should be worn at all times when on the
- extra oars, paddles, life jackets, helmets
- appropriate river rescue equipment (throw bag, bow line, rescue lines, etc.)
- sun hat sun screen
- first aid kit
- · drinking water, snacks in a dry bag
- bail bucket
- flashlight, water protected matches
- · tennis shoes, booties or other footwear
- dry clothing in a sealed bag
- wetsuits or other thermal protection (for cold water)
- knife

These are only some of the items you should bring. A complete list should be based on the length and duration of the trip you plan. Try to foresee any difficulties and plan accordingly. It

FOOD & WATER

is best to be prepared.

Dehydration and poor nutrition can contribute to hypothermia, heat-related illnesses and not being as alert as you should be. Be sure to drink plenty of water, avoid alcohol and eat nutritious, high-energy foods.

COLD WATER DANGERS

Cold drains your strength, and robs you of the ability to make sound decisions on matters affecting your survival. Cold water immersion, because of the initial shock and the rapid heat loss which follows, is especially dangerous. Dress appropriately for sudden immersion in the water. When the water temperature is cold, a wetsuit or dry suit is essential for protection. Next best is wool or pile clothing under a waterproof shell. Avoid cotton, as it accelerates cooling. In any case, you should also carry a change of clothing, high energy snacks and waterproof matches in a waterproof bag. If, after prolonged exposure, a person experiences uncontrollable shaking, loss of coordination, difficulty speaking, appears drunk, or becomes combative, he or she is hypothermic and needs your assistance to get medical attention.

STRAINERS

Willows, brush, fallen trees, submerged obstacles and other debris can form "strainers." These hazards allow the force of the river to flow through them but may entrap boats and/or people. Learn to identify and avoid strainers.

Man-Made **OBSTACLES**

There may be mining equipment, cables and flood debris in or near the river. Learn to look well downstream and avoid these obstacles.

EXTREME HIGH & Low Water

Any river can have extremes of high and low water, and each has its own unique set of chal lenges. High water increases the likelihood of large holes, strainers and other river hazards. Due to water speed, reaction time must be fast for avoiding obstacles, and rescue may be difficult. Any unexpected swims or other events can result in long exposure to cold water. Low water increases the problems of exposed rocks and other obstacles that can trap boats and people.

WHEN IN DOUBT, SCOUT!

Be aware that rapids and drops can look different from various vantage points. Scouting is always recommended when approaching an unfamiliar or difficult rapid. Looking for unique hazards, planning the best routes through them, and deciding whether or not to run the rapid are all elements of scouting. A short portage around a rapid may be a better choice than putting yourself or others in harm's

Poison Oak

Poison oak is a common plant in the Trinity River area. Exposure can lead to severe itching and spreading rashes. Learn to identify and avoid poison oak. If exposed, washing with soap and cold water immediately after touching the plant may prevent or lessen the rash. There are also over the counter products that

SNAKES & OTHER WILDLIFE

There are rattlesnakes, bears and other wildlife that make their homes in the Trinity River area. Be alert to their possible presence and give them plenty of space if you see them, and you will rarely have any problems.

RIVER FLOW & WEATHER **INFORMATION**

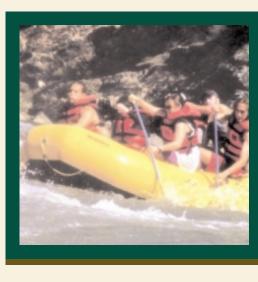
Weather and water flows can be highly variable on the north coast of California. Air temperature, wind, water level and velocity, size and difficulty of rapids can vary widely and change quickly. What may be a safe trip under one set of conditions may become an extremely hazardous voyage at another. It is highly recommended that river travelers check the flows and weather forecast before embarking on a trip downstream.

There are a couple of sources of weather and water conditions available. Weather

reports are available at (707) 443-7062 or at http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/Eureka/. Flow information is available at (707) 445-7855 or on the internet at http://cdec.water.ca.gov and http://water.usgs.gov/data.html. The flow-related information on this map is based on the gauge at Hoopa.

When planning a boating trip, you should obtain river flow information and deter mine how the flow will affect the difficulty of the run. It is imperative to make an honest assessment of your boating skills and avoid runs that are too difficult. Whitewater accidents often occur because boaters attempt rivers beyond their level of skill. Included in this brochure is the American Whitewater rating system for classifying the difficulty of river runs, from Class I to Class VI, with Class VI being the most difficult run

For a safe and enjoyable time, learn to always check flow and weather information before you embark on your trip.



Shasta-Trinity National Forest

Being considerate of other users of the Trinity River helps to make it a safe and enjoyable time for everyone. Here's some tips:

RIVER ETIQUETTE

Minimize your time at put-ins and take-outs whenever possible. This makes it possible for others to get on and off the water efficiently.

Be as discreet as possible when changing clothing or when using a "wilderness restroom."

Avoid crowding when on the river. Give other boats and groups as wide of a berth as possible. This is especially true of large boats such as drift boats and rafts. Be aware of right-ofway rules, the upstream boat has the right of

Avoid excessive noise and respect private prop erty on or near the river. This includes other privately owned land and buildings, river craft, and mining equipment.

When you see anglers or mining equipment, give them as much space as possible and pass the area quickly. Anglers may have hard to see fishing line in the water and miners may be actually under the water when operating

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Always leave information with someone in advance regarding your travel plans (entry and exit locations, time schedule for your trip,

number in your party, etc.). If you become lost or injured, you can be more easily located.

If your boat capsizes, stay on the upstream side, preferably at the end of the craft. This allows better visibility, and more importantly, prevents the possibility of being pinned against obstacles.

If rescue is not imminent and water is intolerably cold or perilous rapids are near, swim with the river current to the nearest landing.

If you find yourself in the water alone, float downstream feet-first, with your hips close to the surface. This will enable you to fend off rocks and other obstacles.

Never attempt to stand up in fast-moving water Your foot could become entrapped on the bottom between obstructions, and the force of the moving water could pull your body

In case of Emergency, call 911.

ALCOHOL AND BOATING

Boating and alcohol can be a deadly mix. Boating skills decline as alcohol begins to reduce depth perception; peripheral, color and night vision; balance and coordination; reaction time; comprehension; and concentration. After only a few drinks, boaters begin to lose the ability to judge their degree of impairment and become overconfident, taking more risks. The effects of alcohol result in the inability to react safely to a dangerous boating situation.

WHITEWATER **CLASSIFICATIONS**

The following classification is based on a guide for rivers established by American Whitewater. The river should be considered one class more difficult than normal if the water temperature is below 50° Fahrenheit, or the trip is in a wilderness area.

CLASS I (EASY)

Fast moving water with riffles and small waves. Few obstructions-all obvious and are missed easily with little training. Risk to swimmers is slight; self-rescue is easy.

CLASS II (NOVICE)

Straightforward rapids with wide, clear channels, which are evident without scouting Occasional maneuvering may be required, but rocks and medium-sized waves are missed easily by trained paddlers. Swimmers are seldom injured and group assistance, while helpful, is seldom needed.

CLASS III (INTERMEDIATE)

Rapids with moderate, irregular waves, which may be difficult to avoid and which can swamp an open canoe. Complex maneuvers in fast current and good boat control in tight passages or around ledges are often required. Large waves or "strainers" such as fallen trees, bridge pilings and undercut rocks, may be present but are easily avoided. Strong eddies and powerful currents can be found, particularly on large-volume rivers. Scouting is advisable for inexperienced parties. Injuries while swimming are rare; self-rescue is usually easy but group assistance may be required to avoid a long swim.

CLASS IV (ADVANCED)

Intense, powerful but predictable rapids requiring precise boat handling in turbulent water. Depending on the character of the river it may feature large, unavoidable waves and holes or constricted passages demanding fast maneuvers under pressure. A fast, reliable eddy turn may be needed to initiate maneuvers, scout rapids, or rest. Rapids may require "must" moves above dangerous hazards. Scouting is necessary the first time down. Risk of injury to swimmers is moderate to high, and water conditions may make self-rescue difficult. Group assistance for rescue is often essential but requires practiced skills. A strong Eskimo roll is highly recommended.

CLASS V (EXPERT)

Extremely long, obstructed, or very violent rapids, which expose a paddler to above-average danger. Drops may contain large unavoidable waves and holes or steep, congested chutes with complex, demanding routes. Rapids may continue for long distances between pools, demanding a high level of fitness. What eddies exist may be small, turbulent, or difficult to reach. At the high end of the rating scale, several of these factors may be combined. Scouting is mandatory but often difficult. Swims are dangerous, and rescue is difficult even for experts. A very reliable Eskimo roll, proper equipment, extensive experience, and practiced rescue skills are essential for survival.

CLASS VI (EXTREME)

These runs often exemplify extremes of difficulty, unpredictability and danger. The consequences of errors are very severe and rescue may be impossible. For teams of experts only, at favorable water levels, after close personal inspection and taking of all precautions. This class does not represent drops thought to be unrunnable, but may include rapids that are only occasionally run.

RIVER RUNS

PIGEON POINT CAMPGROUND TO BIG FLAT Difficulty: Class III+ Length: 6 miles Recommended Levels: 500 to 5000 cfs Put-in at the Pigeon Point Forest Service Campground. Take-out is on river right at

BIG FLAT TO FRENCH BAR

Big Flat. Significant Class III rapids

Sailor Bar and Fish Tail.

include: the Slot (Z-Drop), Hell's Hole,

Difficulty: Class II **Length: 8 miles** Recommended Levels: 500 to 5000 cfs

Put-in at Big Flat. Numerous Class II rapids. Possible put-ins and take-outs at Big Bar and White's Bar. This stretch is popular with novice rafters, kayakers, canoers and rafters.

FRENCH BAR TO HAYDEN FLAT Difficulty: Class II+

Length: 2.5 miles Recommended Levels: 500 to 5000 cfs

Put-in at the Forest Service River Access at French Creek. Class II+ rapid where Big French Creek enters the river on the right and the river takes a wide bend to the left. Take-out is on river right at Hayden Flat.

HAYDEN FLAT TO CEDAR FLAT

Difficulty: Class II+ Length: 7 miles Recommended Levels: 500 to 5000 cfs

Class V and for experts only!

Put-in at the Hayden Flat Forest Service Campground Take-out is on river right at Cedar Flat. Numerous Class II+ especially in a small gorge section about 1.25 miles after put-in. Cedar Flat is also the beginning of the Burnt Ranch Gorge section which is

CEDAR FLAT TO HAWKINS BAR (BURNT RANCH GORGE)

Difficulty: Class V Length: 9 miles Recommended Levels: 500 to 2000 cfs

Put-in at the Forest Service access at Cedar Flat. Take out is on river left at Hawkins Bar. An alternate take-out for kayakers is at Gray's Falls. Number of Class IV rapids in the upper stretch followed by numerous Class V rapids including Upper, Middle and Lower Burnt Ranch Falls, Origami, Table Rock and Gray's Falls in the gorge section.

HAWKINS BAR TO TISH TANG CAMPGROUND

Length: 24 miles Recommended Levels: 500 to 6000 cfs Numerous options for put-ins and take-outs along

Tunnel Flat (4), Confluence of the South Fork (8),

Difficulty: Class II - II-1/3 of the flow at Hoopa. Flow Information: this stretch. From Hawkins Bar the popular access points with approximate mileage markers are

Campground (24). Very popular with novice canoeists, drift boaters, kayakers.

TISH TANG CAMPGROUND

Camp Kimtu (13.5), Big Rock (14.5), Tish Tang

TO WEITCHPEC (not shown on this map) **Difficulty: Class II - III**

Recommended Levels: 500 to 5000 cfs

Length: 17 miles

the Klamath.

Numerous options for put-ins and take-outs along this stretch. Popular run for canoers. From Tish Tang Campground the popular access points with approximate mileage markers are Hoopa (5) and Mill Creek (8). Class II rapids and one Class III (Weitchpec Falls) in the gorge section. Scouting and possible portage of the falls is recommended. Take-

out is on river right just below the confluence with

SOUTH FORK OF THE TRINITY

is not a dam controlled river. As a result, boatable flows are generally during the rainy season and can also change quickly. The main gauge is downstream at Hoopa on the main fork of the river. Flows given here are flows for the South Fork only. This is approximately 1/4 to

(Note on flows) The South Fork of the Trinity

Department of Water Resources http://cdec.water.ca.gov/

Department of Water Resources (Eureka) 707-445-7855

SURPRISE CREEK TO LOW WATER BRIDGE (Three Bears)

Difficulty: Class IV+ Length: 6 miles Recommended Levels: 600 to 3000 cfs

A remote Class IV+ run with beautiful scenery. The nature of this run can change drastically depending on the river flow. Narrow and rocky at low flows and large holes at higher flows. Mostly run in winter/spring as it is rain

Low Water Bridge TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE MAIN FORK

and snowmelt dependent.

Difficulty: Class II+ Length: 9 miles Recommended Levels: 1000 to 3000 cfs

Beautiful run through a remote and narrow canyon. Take out at Sandy Bar on river left or farther down on river right at Hiel-Din. Popular with canoeist and beginning boaters.

Flows are "suggested" levels, and except for the South Fork runs are based on flows downstream at Hoopa.

