



NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM



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AMERICAN RIVER (LOWER), CALIFORNIA

Managing Agency:

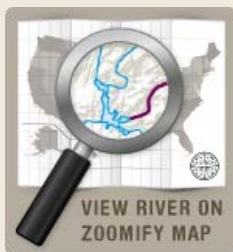
California Resources Agency

Designated Reach:

January 19, 1981. From the confluence with the Sacramento River to the Nimbus Dam.

Classification/Mileage:

Recreational — 23.0 miles; Total — 23.0 miles.



EXPLORE DESIGNATED RIVERS



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We could use a photo.
 Do you have one you'd like to let us use?
 If so, please [contact us](#) today.
 We would be happy to credit you as the photographer.

While progress should never come to a halt, there are many places it should never come to at all. — Paul Newman



American River (Lower)

This short stretch of river, flowing through the city of Sacramento, is the most heavily used recreation river in California. It provides an urban greenway for trail and boating activities and is also known for its runs of steelhead trout and salmon.

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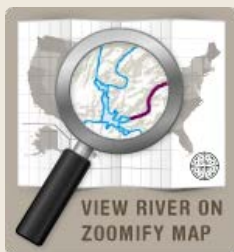


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TRINITY RIVER, CALIFORNIA

Managing Agency:

Bureau of Land Management, Redding Field Office
 California Resources Agency
 Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation
 U.S. Forest Service, Shasta-Trinity National Forest
 U.S. Forest Service, Six Rivers National Forest
 Yurok Tribe



Designated Reach:

January 19, 1981. From the confluence with the Klamath River to 100 yards below Lewiston Dam. The North Fork from the Trinity River confluence to the southern boundary of the Salmon-Trinity Primitive Area. The South Fork from the Trinity River confluence to the California State Highway 36 bridge crossing. The New River from the Trinity River confluence to the Salmon-Trinity Primitive Area.

Classification/Mileage:

Wild — 44.0 miles; Scenic — 39.0 miles; Recreational — 120.0 miles; Total — 203.0 miles.



RELATED LINKS

- [Trinity River \(Bureau of Land Management\)](#)
- [Trinity River \(U.S. Forest Service\)](#)
- [Trinity River Boating Access](#)
- [Klamath River \(U.S. Forest Service\)](#)

Photo Credit: Bureau of Land Management

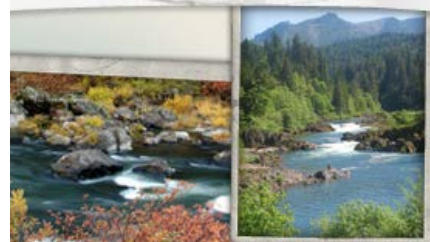
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Salmon, Native American culture, history, whitewater boating, unmatched beauty, world-renowned fishing, solitude, what don't Northwest rivers offer in abundance?



Trinity River

This major tributary of California's Klamath River is located in heavily forested, mountainous terrain. The Trinity is noted for its salmon and steelhead fishery resources, as well as its attraction to rafters, kayakers and canoeists. The North and South Forks of the Trinity and the New River are included. The Trinity Wild and Scenic River offers a wide variety of opportunities for fun, family and fishing!

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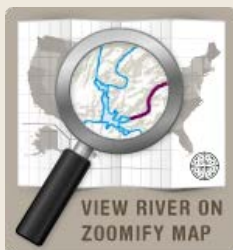


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KLAMATH RIVER, CALIFORNIA

Managing Agency:

Bureau of Land Management, Redding Field Office
 California Resources Agency
 Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation
 Karuk Tribe of California
 U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest
 U.S. Forest Service, Six Rivers National Forest
 Yurok Tribe



Designated Reach:

January 19, 1981. From the mouth to 3,600 feet below Iron Gate Dam. The Salmon River from its confluence with the Klamath to the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Salmon River. The North Fork of the Salmon River from the Salmon River confluence to the southern boundary of the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area. The South Fork of the Salmon River from the Salmon River confluence to the Cecilville Bridge. The Scott River from its confluence with the Klamath to its confluence with Schackelford Creek. All of Wooley Creek.

Classification/Mileage:

Wild — 11.7 miles; Scenic — 23.5 miles; Recreational — 250.8; Total — 286.0 miles.



RELATED LINKS

- [Klamath River \(U.S. Forest Service\)](#)
- [Salmon River \(U.S. Forest Service\)](#)
- [Trinity River \(U.S. Forest Service\)](#)
- [Klamath River Boating Access](#)

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Photo Credit: Dave Payne

Klamath River (California)

The Klamath WSR includes the Klamath River and its principal tributaries—the Scott and Salmon Rivers and Wooley Creek. The Klamath River reach begins 3,600 feet below Iron Gate Dam and ends at the Pacific Ocean. The upper 127 miles of the Klamath is administered by the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, and the remainder is administered by the state of California with support from the National Park Service and Native American tribes.

Klamath tributaries flow from the Mount Shasta, Marble Mountain, Siskiyou and Trinity Alps Wilderness areas. Elevations in the watershed vary from 14,162 feet to sea level. All tributaries, except one short segment of the Scott, are administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Klamath River's outstandingly remarkable value is its anadromous fishery. The river supports several anadromous species during most of their in-river life stages, including Chinook salmon (spring- and fall-runs), coho salmon, steelhead trout (summer- and winter-runs), coastal cutthroat trout, green and white sturgeon, and Pacific lamprey. The evolutionarily significant unit of coho salmon, the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast coho, is federally listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act; the Klamath River is designated critical habitat. The anadromous fishery supports the river's sport fishing guide and resort industry, Native American subsistence and ceremonial culture and the ocean commercial and sport fishing industry.

Other notable values include recreation and scenery. High spring-season flows support whitewater boating. Recreationists are attracted to the Klamath's long rafting season and whitewater. Whitewater classifications generally vary between Class II and Class V, with one instance of Class VI at Ishi Pishi Falls on the Klamath River. Angling is at its peak during the fall season's anadromous fish runs, although fishing activity is a year-round activity. Visitors also enjoy viewing salmonids, especially during migration seasons. The river is an important wildlife habitat corridor.

The river also supports an abundance of raptors.

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