

## HISTORIC TIMELINE

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY & KINGS RIVER

- 1772 — Spanish Governor Pedro Fages traverses Tejon Pass, explores San Joaquin Valley.
- 1804 — Franciscan Juan Martin visits Tulare Lake, estimates 4,000 Indians living nearby.
- 1805 — Father Pedro Munoz and 2nd Lt Don Gabriel Moraga name Kings River (Rio de los Santos Reyes — River of the Holy Kings), note large numbers of salmon and beaver.
- 1810 — Mexican independence.
- 1827 — Jedediah Smith traps beaver along valley's rivers.
- 1833 — Joseph Rutherford Walker discovers Walker's Pass.
- 1837 — End of trapping; pelts exhausted.
- 1843 — First Spanish land grant to Tejon Ranch.
- 1844 — John C. Fremont and Kit Carson traverse immediate area, note many elk, antelope and wild horses.
- 1848 — Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
- 1849 — John Woodhouse Audubon nearby. California Gold Rush. So begins the ultimate demise of Native American culture statewide.
- 1850 — California becomes 31st state; 8 year old Thomas Jefferson Mayfield adopted by Choinumni Indians. El Camino Real morphs into Stockton-Los Angeles Stage Road, much of the route along ancient Indian trails.
- 1851 — Campbell's Crossing, a ferry, spawns the town of Centerville. Valley's first irrigation canal at Tejon Ranch.
- 1852 — San Joaquin Valley produces 112,300 bushels of wheat. First vineyard in Centerville. John Pool establishes ferry near today's Manning Bridge in present-day Reedley. Jim Savage killed on Grand Island.
- 1855 — James Smith establishes ferry and hotel near today's Olson Avenue Bridge, Reedley. Fresno County established.
- 1860 — End of Mayfield's Choinumni adoption.
- 1868 — Only known commercial boat trip from Tulare Lake to San Francisco delivers 2,000 lbs. of honey. Kern River gold rush.
- 1869 — San Joaquin Valley Railroad nearby.
- 1872 — Central Pacific (Southern Pacific) Railroad to Goshen. Carp introduced to California rivers.
- 1874 — First school, Riverbend, 3 miles west of Reedley. City of Visalia incorporated.
- 1880 — Mussel Slough shoot-out, 7 dead.
- 1885 — Bridge at present-day Manning Ave; City of Fresno incorporated.
- 1887 — 65,000 lbs. of wheat delivered to new Reedley depot.
- 1888 — Southern Pacific Railroad depot in Sanger; Centerville eclipsed as a commercially viable community.
- 1893 — Kings County incorporated.
- 1897 — Santa Fe Railroad.
- 1899 — Reed builds first warehouse in Reedley; town lots auctioned; first private phone in Hirschfield's store; first church in Reedley.
- 1890 — Sequoia National Park.
- 1893 — Sierra National Forest.
- 1908 — Sequoia National Forest.
- 1940 — Kings Canyon National Park.
- 2000 — Giant Sequoia National Monument.
- 2004 — Kings River Conservancy.

## CLIMATE AVERAGES

Reedley, CA  
50 Year Moving Average

TEMP	MOISTURE	SUNSHINE
Jan 46.1F	2.69"	38.71%
Feb 51.1	2.22	55.17
Mar 55.8	2.41	61.29
Apr 60.8	0.82	73.33
May 68.4	0.43	83.87
Jun 75.8	0.06	93.33
Jul 80.5	0.01	96.77
Aug 79.3	0.02	96.67
Sep 74.5	0.18	93.33
Oct 65.4	0.66	83.87
Nov 53.6	1.37	63.33
Dec 45.9	1.4	41.94

## CONTACT INFORMATION

### EMERGENCY: 911

CA Fish & Game  
(559) 243-4005

CA Water Resources Control Board  
(559) 445-5116

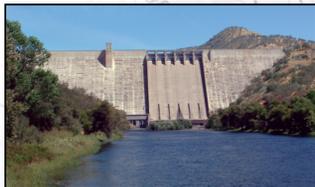
Kings River Conservation District  
(559) 237-5567

Kings River Water Association  
(559) 266-0767

Pine Flat Dam Flow information  
<https://www.spk-wc.usace.army.mil/fcgi-bin/hourly.py?report=pnf>

## PINE FLAT DAM & RESERVOIR

Owner/operator: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Date of completion: 1954  
Concrete gravity dam, 440' high, 1,840' long  
Primary purpose: flood control  
Secondary purpose: irrigation, recreation  
Reservoir capacity: 1,000,000 AC. FT.  
Reservoir surface area: 5,970 AC.  
Catchment: 1,545 SQ MI  
Power plant: 3 Francis turbines = 165MW  
Wettest water year on record: 1983  
Total unregulated flow at dam: 4,286,888 AC.FT.  
Year reservoir reached full pool: 1958  
Maximum historical discharge: 17,000 CFS  
Maximum discharge, date: 5 June, 1969  
Mean daily release, 1953-2008: 2,312 CFS  
Minimum historical discharge: 1 CFS  
Minimum discharge, date: 26 Feb, 1962



Pine Flat Dam

## COMMON SUMMER INSECTS

Convergent Lady Beetle  
(*Hippodamia convergens*)

Yellow Jacket  
(*Vespa pennsylvanica*)

Green Lacewing  
(*Chrysoperla carnea*)

Honeybee  
INTRODUCED SPECIES  
(*Apis mellifera*)

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle  
ENDANGERED SPECIES  
(*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*)

Lygus Bug  
(*Lygus hesperus*)



## BEACH & PARK AREAS

Watch children closely. Always wear a Coast Guard approved lifejacket. Air filled 'water wings' and similar devices are not approved for personal safety. Know how to swim. Swim only in designated areas. The river banks at Reedley's Cricket Hollow and Smith's Ferry Parks are steep and difficult to climb. Swimming is prohibited in these areas. Do not attempt to swim across the river. NEVER dive into unknown waters. Wear sunscreen. Apply it often. Drink plenty of water. Cold water can quickly lead to hypothermia. Dry off and bundle up if you're cold.



RIVER SAFETY VIDEO

## RIVER SAFETY

Boating and swimming are assumed risk activities. You are responsible for your own safety.

CALIFORNIA LAW forbids going over any weir in any watercraft. All watercraft **must** be portaged—carried around—these obstacles.

PORTAGE AREAS are identified by signs along the river that indicate shoreside portage trails around weirs.



One sort of weir.

## RIVER ETIQUETTE

You packed it in, you pack it out. Be courteous to others. Clean up after your dog. Pass fishermen on the opposite side of the river whenever possible. Like all California rivers, the water in the Kings River belongs to the State. California's legal boundary extends from the historic high water 'mark' on one side of the river to a similar 'mark' on the opposite side of the river. Stranded boaters may legally travel on foot along the river bank but must remain below the high water mark to avoid charges of trespass on private property.

## SCALE OF RIVER DIFFICULTY

**Class I** — Easy. Moving water with small riffles. Obstructions easily avoided with little or no experience. Simply navigated by swimmers.  
**Class II** — Novice. Relative to the river being traveled: small rapids with clear channels and insignificant, regular waves. Scouting unnecessary. Swimmers rarely injured.  
**Class III** — Intermediate. Rapids with moderately sized, sometimes irregular, waves. Strong eddies, strainers, bridge abutments and other hazards. Novice boaters should scout.  
**Class IV** — Advanced. Difficult. Intense and powerful rapids; strong eddies; scouting, advanced skills required. Certain likelihood of swimmer injury.  
**Class V** — Expert. Foam—steep and deep. Violent rapids. Furious eddies. Scouting difficult but mandatory. Swimmer injuries unavoidable.  
**Class VI** — Extreme. Navigable with substantial risk of life. Teams of experts only.

## RIVER RESCUE SEQUENCE

### THROW — DO NOT SWIM

REACH — pole, paddle, ladder, tree branch.  
THROW — line, flotation cushion, spare PFD.  
ROW — inflatable raft, kayak.  
GO — Boogie board or similar device.  
IF YOU SWIM — BE AWARE — YOU have a high probability of drowning beside the person you are attempting to save. They will pull you down with them.

THERE IS NO COMPROMISE WHEN HEALTH & SAFETY ARE CONCERNED!

## DANGER — CAUTION — BEWARE



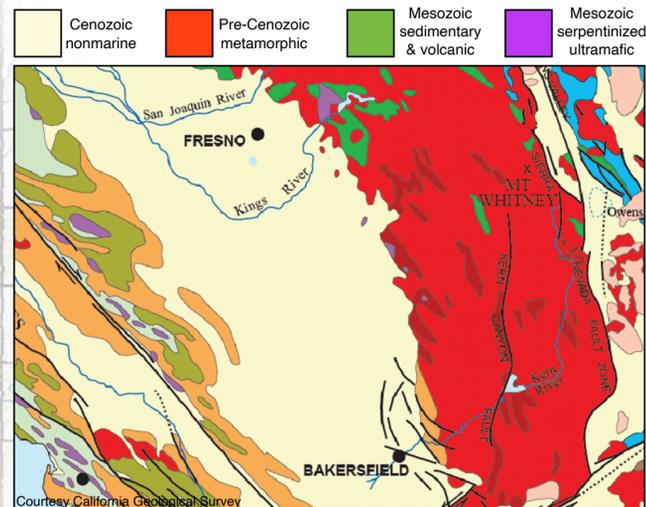
RATTLESNAKE POISON OAK



## LEGEND

- Hiking
- No Fishing
- Fishing Access
- Picnic Area
- River Access
- Boat Ramp
- City/County Park
- Public Restroom
- Hospital
- Biking
- Camping
- Golf Course
- Bike Route
- Weir Hazard
- PL Portage Left
- PR Portage Right
- Appx River Mile
- 480' River Elevation

## KINGS RIVER POCKET GEOLOGY



OVER