

**Vision:** We envision the diverse communities of the Klamath Basin working together to restore our watershed resources to their historic abundance and function, so that our children and our children's children will have the opportunity to stay and create sustainable livelihoods.

**Mission:** The Mid Klamath Watershed Council is committed to promoting active participation in watershed restoration by coordinating education on resource issues; encouraging communication among the community, tribes, and other resource management agencies; and creating local economic opportunities by planning and implementing restoration projects.

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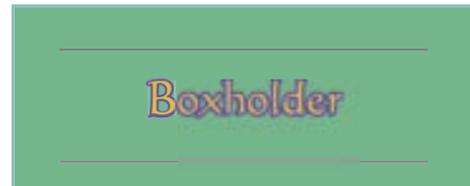
MID KLAMATH WATERSHED COUNCIL



**Mid Klamath Watershed Council**  
Panamnik Building, 38150 Highway 96  
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news from the  
**Mid Klamath Watershed Council**

Fall 2008, Eleventh Issue

*Fire on the Mountain,  
Lightning in the Air*  
**Lessons Learned from this Year's Fires**

By Will Harling



Jake-Portuguese Fire 6-28-2008

With the longest fire season on record here in the Mid Klamath and fire surrounding us on all sides, this summer has tested our community as we struggle to understand fire and figure out what are the appropriate fire fighting responses for our landscape and how our community can work with and inform the fire teams coming in. Given the breadth of fires across California we received few initial attack resources and the Ukonom Complex fires (Merrill, Haypress, and Jake Fires), the Siskiyou Complex fires (Dark Three and Mill Fires), and the Blue 2 Fire all firmly established themselves.

**Some Close Calls**

Initially fires were allowed to burn in areas where they were meeting resource objectives and getting us

closer to our historic fire regimes. But as fires grew and spread into Wildland Urban Interface areas along Highway 96 near Dillon and along the lower Salmon River, more active suppression tactics were used to keep structures safe. Despite these efforts, several landowners were threatened as burnout operations on the Merrill Fire jumped the line in the night and residents suddenly had fire in their backyards. An

cont'd on page 8-9?



Klamath-Siskiyou Outdoor School participants unwind the "Klamath Knot" before heading out on the trail to Haypress Meadows.

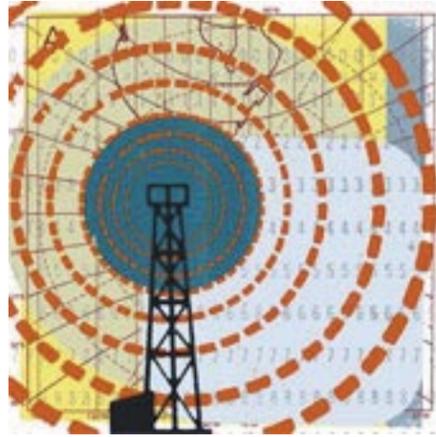
*Community Based Summer Youth Program...*  
**Rafting, Restoration and Fun!**

by Jillienne Bishop

Through the help of dedicated community volunteers and funding from the McLean Foundation, Humboldt Area Foundation, and US Fish and Wildlife Service, MKWC was able to provide its first ever cost-free summer youth program to the communities of the Mid Klamath. Events included the Klamath-Siskiyou Outdoor School, a week long overnight rafting and backpacking camp where participants implemented Klamath River Restoration projects while learning about the local ecology, three Restoration Raft Trips, A three day Kayaking Course, and multiple volunteer driven workshops every Thursday at the Panamnik Building with unique activities such as Willow Basketry, Mural Painting, Native Plants, Watershed

More Youth Program photos on page 2-3

cont'd on page 2



## new radio stations in Happy Camp and Orleans

The Karuk Tribe has been successful in their applications for two full power FM radio stations, one in Orleans and the other in Happy Camp. Although the FCC has not made official awards to any applicant yet, it is a known fact in the Karuk Tribal planning office and around the national community radio operators that the awards will be happening. Once the award is official the tribe will have three years to construct the stations. KIDE in Hoopa would like to help create a CA Tribal Radio Network, which would include the Hoopa, and Karuk Tribes and the Pala Band in southern CA. Agreements and MOUs are in the making.

## Summer Youth Program...

cont'd from page 1

Education, Cooking classes, Community Gardening, Bicycle Repair and Maintenance, and a field trip to Sandy Bar Ranch.

MKWC and local youth would like to extend a big thank you to community volunteers who played a critical role in the success of the Klamath-Siskiyou Outdoor School and Mid Klamath Summer Youth Program. We are confident that this program will grow.

### Outdoor School and Summer Youth Program volunteers include:

Klamath River Outfitters, Americorps Watershed Stewards Project, Chris Hatton, Silas Beaver, Salmon Stroich, Shannon Flarity, Stormy Staats, Will Harling, Nathan Donnelly, Steve Robinson, Ben Beaver, Wind Beaver, Joclyen Rudig, Aida Kastel, Amanita Mollier, Janelle Reed, Blythe Reis, Edna Watson, Jeanette Quinn, Holly Hensher, Barbara Short, David McNeil, Charles Wickman, Blythe Reis, Michelle, Roberta Coragliotti, Rob Gale and Teresa Hacking.



Charles Wickman, MKWC Fisheries Coord., explains the importance of cold-water refugia via creek mouths to salmonids in the Klamath River on one of the many Youth restoration raft trips MKWC held this summer.



Klamath-Siskiyou Outdoor School group at Monument Lake.



Shannon Flarity, an SRRC volunteer, helps prepare trout over the fire that participants caught at Monument Lake.

## Panamnik Building Project Update

The Panamnik Building Project truly is a community effort. Even though MKWC has volunteered to facilitate the project, the community has had its hands on the steering wheel (and foot on the gas pedal!) right from the start. Over the last year the steering committee has come together, rolled up their sleeves, and gotten down to the business of fundraising. The results are impressive. In just 8 months, our tiny village has rummaged up over \$70,000 to manifest its dream of the Panamnik Building. Thank you Donors!



Third Thursday Chef Aida Kastel

There are the volunteer chefs for the Third Thursday Café, who create a menu, dotheshopping, and slave over the stove to whip up a meal for about 50 people! So far we have been treated to the culinary delights of the Sandy Bar Ranch crew, Nancy Doman, Betty Anne Hanauer and Bobbi Harling, Love Bug, Michael and Melinda Sterns, John and Kimberley Cabot, Aida Kastel and Rob Kehrig. Chefs-to-be include Kristina Pearlingi, Awna Zegzdryn, Naomi Rivera, and Margarite Pierce. YUM!!! We are so lucky to have so many talented cooks, and at each of those meals volunteers have set up and cleaned up. Coates and Cabot Vineyards have both been very generous with their wine and other goodies at these events.

Thanks to Roger Williams whose philanthropy turned the Panamnik Building Rummage sale into an extravaganza and to the many people who chipped in long hours to organize it.

Thanks to the trailer demolition crew including,

Michael Korekjo, The Beavers, Frank Fischl, Will Harling, Les McLaughlin, Nancy Bailey,

(..... Who else?) who worked with amazing gusto. Check out the cool one-minute Youtube video the KSMC did on the demolition! <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzxCyK22OYA&feature=related>

Thanks to The Siskiyou County Homewreckers, Chief, Adam, Pete, and Bird (any other members who volunteered a concert in Orleans, bringing in quite a crowd and many more coins to the Panamnik Fund.

Thanks to all the Artists who donated over and over again to the many raffles and auctions.

Thanks to Sandy Bar who hosted a Mandolin Concert and donated the proceeds to the Panamnik Building and to Stephen Most who donated 20 copies of his book River of Renewal.

Thanks to an angel named Dara Soto has been known to sweep and mop the entire floor of the Panamnik Building out of her own good will.

Of course we owe a huge thanks to all the people who continue to come and support the ongoing Panamnik Building Project Events. We have many more fun filled events coming up. Hope to see you there. And remember; keep your eyes on the prize. Imagine Orleans with the new Panamnik Building, the riverside amphitheater, and the river park! Wow!! It's going to be beautiful, and thanks to all of you, it really is happening.

### Panamnik Building Project Donation Form

*Yes, I want to Help!!*

Enclosed is my tax deductible gift in the amount of:

- \$10.00
- \$50.00
- \$200.00
- \$750.00
- \$2,000.00
- \$5,000.00

Mid Klamath Watershed Council

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# Sugar Pine/Oskiip – Pinus Lambertiana



The largest of the Pines, (and the 4<sup>th</sup> largest tree species in North America), found mostly in California and Oregon, Sugar Pine stands 60 to 200 feet tall; the tallest being measured at 265 ft! It has a trunk measuring 5-8 ft. with needles bunched in 5 that are 2.5-4 inches long and a very thick, deeply furrowed bark that weathers to a grayish-brown. It has

long straight branches weighed down at the tip by its huge cones that measure 10-20 inches long. Usually found in mixed stands with Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, White Fir, Incense Cedar and other conifers at elevations of 200-9000 ft. It has been severely affected by the White Pine Blister Rust throughout much of its habitat.

**Plants and the People** an ethnobotany of the Karuk Tribe states that: "Sweat houses were fashioned from (ússip) Sugar Pine and Cedar planks.

by Blythe Reis

but the coagulated sap was more generally chewed as a gum, mixed with other foods or eaten alone. The nuts were gathered and traded for olivella and haliotis shells from the coast, or used to decorate clothing. The People roasted these nuts for food and added stalks of Penny Royal for seasoning. The tree's roots served as the wool in basket making.

When a young mother died leaving behind a small baby, other children in the family would pound Sugar Pine nuts into a flour which they then mixed with water until a milky liquid resulted. This substance was fed to the baby helping it to survive.

A Karuk legend tells of a turtle who went to gather pine nuts. He began at least two months early but traveled so slowly that by the time he arrived everyone else had gathered all the cones and nuts. The turtle was told "wherever you go you will always be late." That is why they call a person "turtle" who is slow or lazy.

In the legend of the Flood, the medicine woman gathers "pitchy-pine" that she burns and makes soot to use in the tattooing the chins of young girls. "



## youth art contest

MKWC and the Karuk Tribe recently held a youth art contest. Students from Orleans Elementary, Junction School, and Forks of Salmon School entered drawings into three categories: native plants, noxious weeds and aquatic insects. The winners of the contest may have their art displayed on various interpretive signs that are being planned for the Native Plant Demonstration Garden at the Karuk Center in Orleans. Please help us to congratulate these artists:

**Best of contest:** Zach Huddleston

**Native Plants Category**

- 1st place: Tyler Conrad
- 2nd place: Summer Goodwin
- 3rd place: Brianna Conrad & Ben Woodman
- Honorable Mention: Shan Davis

**Noxious Weed Category**

- 1st: Daniel Woodman
- 2nd: Autumn Allgier
- 3rd: Seaair Gale

**Aquatic Insect Category**

- 1st: Seaair Gale
- 2nd: Kateara Sanderson
- 3rd: Fernando Rendon
- Honorable Mentions: Stephanie & Ryan Reed



# summer on the river with kids

by Chris Hatton

One of the joys of working at the Somes Bar Store is being witness to the endless small town debate. This summer's debate was focused mostly around the wildfires, and how we should be fighting (or not fighting) them. But the debate refreshes itself almost daily, and tends to deal with the many pressing issues and concerns of rural living. One of the most contentious issues of debate involves the education of our children. Living where we do, there is a tendency for students (especially high school age) to feel isolated from the "real world." Parents approach this dilemma in many different ways. Many drive to the coast regularly for enrichment classes. Parents at Junction School spend all year fundraising for a far-flung 8<sup>th</sup> grade adventure. Others coordinate to bring enriching groups like Dell Arte or Missoula Children's Theater right here to our community.

As a board member here at MKWC, I've been really excited by the possibilities of the Summer Youth Program (SYP). Jilliene did an outstanding job this summer by organizing numerous enriching programs for our local youth. From backpacking in the Marble Mountains, to recruiting Klamath River Outfitters for a few great rafting trips, students will remember the summer of '08 for the friendships formed while traveling through the wild places in our backyard. I was fortunate enough to take part in a 3-day kids kayaking course as part of the SYP.



Youth participate in a free Kayaking Course with instructors Chris Hatton and Silas Beaver.

Watching kids go from never having put on a spray skirt, to a full-fledged kayak rolling competition by day three (I think Will got more than 20 rolls) was a sight to behold. For river kids, learning to paddle a kayak is a great way to get connected to this place where we are all so lucky to live and can lead to a lifetime of remarkable journeys. It would be great to get more students into the sport.

Special thanks to Silas Beaver, and Sam Stroich for donating their instructional expertise to the course, and to Peter and Kristy at Otter Bar for loaning us all the excellent equipment that the students got to use. It is my hope that the SYP will continue to grow, so that all of our local youth get to better experience this remarkable place we call home.



MKWC thanks the National Forest Foundation and US Fish & Wildlife Service for funding our newsletter

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  - Jeanerette Jacups-Johnny
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## Freshwater Mussels of the Klamath and Salmon Rivers

Ask someone to name a threatened species that makes its home in the Klamath River, and odds are the answer you'll hear will be "salmon," followed by suckerfish or sturgeon. While this is true, in fact most of the organisms threatened by human impact on freshwater ecosystems like the Klamath are invertebrates (animals without a backbone), including freshwater mussels. The freshwater



Mussel Crew

mussel project was inspired by the work of Dr. Kari Norgaard, of Whitman College, and Ron Reed (Karuk Cultural Biologist) on the loss of tribal traditional foods. For two summers running, students from Whitman College (from Walla Walla, WA) have been working in conjunction with the Karuk Department of Natural Resources, MKWC, and the local Forest Service office to find out more about the mussels in the Klamath River. Here are some of our observations at the 40 research sites:

- There is a greater abundance and diversity of mussels species in the Klamath River than in the Salmon River.
- In total, we estimated 70,307 mussels at the 40 sites we surveyed on the Klamath—this represents only a tiny fraction of how many mussels must be

### the many uses of mussels

In the Klamath Basin, freshwater mussels historically comprised an important element of the diet of the Tribes along the Klamath River. Adrienne Harling, the Klamath-Salmon Natural History Library librarian, compiled information about historical Karuk use of mussels in an unpublished summary for the Library. One traveler, passing through Karuk country in 1851, wrote: "[Freshwater mussels] form a favorite article of food with the Indians, who boil them in baskets by means of hot stones". There are numerous words in the Karuk language pertaining to mussels and mussel preparation for food. Mussels are also an important food item for

other culturally significant animals, such as salmon, mink, and otters. Mussels offered utility beyond a source of easily harvested protein: their shells could be used as utensils such as spoons, made into jewelry, or sharpened to provide tools. Written accounts from explorers and ethnographers in Karuk territory in the 19<sup>th</sup> century document Karuk use of mussels as food, tools, and game pieces. Women traditionally used large mussel shells as utensils for consuming acorn soup and the shells were also used as thumb protectors for drawing fiber for cordage from iris plants.

by Emily Davis

in the river overall.

- All three genera of Western mussels were identified in the Klamath River: *Gonidea*, *Margaritifera*, and *Anodonta*.

- Mussel beds were found at a total of 13 sites. Beds are defined as a patch of more than 50 mussels. Beds varied in size from 450 to a whopping 16,050 mussels

- *Gonidea angulata*, or the Western Ridged Mussel, was the most common mussel observed in the Klamath. Little is known about the life history or ecology of *Gonidea*, including which fish host they use. *G. angulata* were found at 30 of 31 sites where mussels were found, for an estimated total of 69,001 *G. angulata* at Klamath sites.
- *Margaritifera falcata*, or the Western Pearlshell, are extremely long-lived—up to 120 years in one case. They prefer cold, clean streams and depend on salmonid fish to complete their life cycle. *M. falcata* were far less widely distributed. They occurred at only thirteen sites, usually co-occurring with *G. angulata* in a bed. *M. falcata* occurred alone at only one site, and no beds were

cont'd on page 5

## Fire Lessons, continued from page 8

humidity during summer afternoons allow firefighters to get this depth and fuel consumption in a hurry, thus we have seen hotshot crews using this window repeatedly over the summer. Where resources are limited due to terrain or drawdown, firefighters may be committed to finishing a burnout down a fireline even if they have to burn through a bad window (strong winds or hot time of day) to prevent their backfire from burning across the line before any black has been created. When resources are available, they can create a check line, a fireline that "T's" into the burn, to hang the fire up during poor burning conditions.

issue

### differing levels of understanding about firefighting techniques

Locals see burnouts in the context of all past burnouts, and their lasting effects on the landscape and private resources. At times some of the fire fighting crews that came in had no experience with a landscape like ours. The hubris of firefighters, confident that a burnout will be successful, has been too often exposed as the complexity of fire behavior in this landscape has caused many critical burnouts to fail. Fire fighting strategies need to be flexible given the inherently unpredictable nature of fire, particularly in its relationship to wind speed and direction. In our steep and rugged terrain, winds can be strong and unpredictable. The Karuk word for Salmon River country literally translates as "the place where wind lives".

In this country firefighters will never be 100% successful with their burnouts, but there are several ways to increase potential for success. These include:

- Where feasible (safety/humidity), structure hotshot crew shifts to utilize the burn window roughly from 7pm to noon the next day (typically less wind).
- Research past effectiveness of burnouts along that fireline. It may have held in a past fire, but only because of a rain event, or it may never have been tested. To this end, the FSC has created a map layer of past firelines and reasonable control for use in this and future fires.
- Scale intensity of burnout to provide for firefighter safety AND minimal impact to the landscape. Too often we have seen firefighters go overboard putting fire on the ground in the name of creating "black line".



East Peak Burnout, photo by Ben Beaver

- Where feasible, use check lines more to hold burnouts and stay just ahead of the fire before putting fire down firelines to the bottom of slopes. Allow natural fire to wrap around land features and consume upslope fuels before putting fire below large expanses of unburned fuels.
- Inform the community, in particular, nearby landowners, of burnout operations prior to ignition (if feasible).

### Looking at the rest of this fire season

There are several ways that we can create a common vision for fire suppression. These include:

- Developing collaborative strategies/expectations for suppression in wilderness areas.
- Extending IMT commands to three week periods when possible, revising updates to fit community understanding of fire.
- Better communication between local resources: Tribe, USFS District, local FSC's, residents with local fire experience.

While we still have our current fires to deal with, it is not too soon to start looking at how we can better address future fires for the benefit of all stakeholders. Suggestions from the last FSC meeting included:

- Having more public discourse on all levels regarding the merits of fighting fire aggressively in wild areas with little threat to houses.
- Consolidating pre-planning resources at the district level for dissemination to incoming teams (historic fire lines with metadata, structure protection planning info etc.)
- Investing in defensible space across jurisdictional boundaries
- Protecting cultural and USFS resources ahead of time AND during fire events.

see Malcolm Terrence's North Coast Journal article at: <http://www.northcoastjournal.com/issues/2008/09/18/>

### Fire Lessons, cont'd from page 1

Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council (OSBFSC) prescribed burn of a previous SRRC fire line at the Hacking residence this May gave firefighters an extra buffer to hold the fire from burning onto the Hacking property. Dave and Glenna Atwood, who live on the other side of Merrill Creek, saved their water line by cutting it into long sections and pulling it out of the area that burned just above their place. As soon as the fire burned through, they dragged it back into place, slapped a few connectors on, and saved a ton of money in repairs.

Upslope in the Merrill drainage, work by fire crews and a 30 person local crew prepared the Wiegel residence (formerly the Cornwell Homestead) for fire coming from below. Six brave (crazy?) souls who stayed at the Wiegel Residence in Merrill Creek as the fire burned up and around it on July 10<sup>th</sup> were treated to a rare show of pyrotechnics as flames up to 100 feet high came over the ridge approximately 1,000 feet to the east near their pond. Because of the amazing amount of prevention work, no houses were lost, and the local firefighters/homeowners did not need to use their bunker. History repeated itself as high fire activity followed the path of the 1973 Offield Fire that also spared their place.

### Working with the IMT'S (Incident Management Teams)

In general, there has been good coordination between structure protection forces from the IMT's, the landowners, local FSC's, and well organized local volunteer crews who have showed up at critical moments to assist landowners in preparing their homes for fire close by, getting things ready to evacuate, and facilitating communication between suppression teams and residents. The OSBFSC and SRFSC worked closely with the IMTs to streamline structural protection survey efforts after some residents reported being surveyed six times. This included using digital RedZone surveys that will capture data for emergency fire response in the future.

Other areas where IMTs in general are improving services to the community include:

- Having regular public meetings during critical fire periods.
- Increased efforts to assist landowners in creating defensible space around their homes.



East Peak Fireline with crew

- Use of local/tribal resources, advisors, etc.
- Providing support to landowners who choose to "stay and defend."
- Transitioning back in local IMT's later in the fire.

ON the whole, there has been more inclusion of the community in firefighting efforts through dissemination of info via email lists, poster boards, meetings, public info officers, and access to IMT staff. As the

IMT's realized that our community had a higher level of understanding of fire and fire suppression, and that we required more detailed information and involvement in the decision-making process, they accommodated our needs where feasible.

### OSBFSC Community Meeting August 18th

At a special meeting of the OSBFSC to address community fire strategies, there were several issues raised including:

- **Timing, intensity, coordination, and accountability for burnout operations.**
- Effects of frequently transitioning management teams (data loss, accountability, and changing strategies).
- Fireline locations and firefighting strategies in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).
- Communicating firefighting strategy at a local and regional scale (why we are doing what we are doing).

### Burnouts – the issues

Friction between stakeholders regarding burnout operations are partially due to

**issue** **the balance of firefighter safety vs. resource damage**

Firefighters are seeking "good depth" or "good black" in their burnouts off firelines to increase firefighter safety along those lines as natural fire burns up to their burnout. Strong, directional winds and low

### mussels cont'd from page 5



- of mussels sucked up into the dredge.
- Older interviewees remembered selectively harvesting mostly small- to medium-sized mussels, because larger, older mussels were too chewy.

found consisting exclusively of *M. falcata*. A total of 1305 *M. falcata* were estimated at Klamath sites.

- We found individuals of the genus *Anodonta* at only one site, right below Irongate Dam (although we also located some shells around the reservoir). *Anodonta* are known to be more tolerant of pollution, and to prefer silty, stagnant conditions. *Anodonta* are generalists where host fish are concerned.

### Our research also included interviews with Karuk people

- Our interviews with Karuk people appeared to show that relatively little cultural knowledge of mussels remains, and that the disappearance of that knowledge has been fairly recent.
- Although all tribal members we interviewed had eaten freshwater mussels in their lifetimes and recognized them as a traditional Karuk food, no interviewees knew or were able to recall details of traditional preparation methods, traditional harvest sites, or Karuk words for mussels. For interviewees younger than about 40, mussel consumption was reported as very infrequent.
- When asked why they didn't eat mussels more often or why they thought the practice had died out, some interviewees expressed concern over what might be in the mussels, such as heavy metals, organic toxins, or other harmful agents, stating that they knew the river was not healthy.
- Interviewees older than about 60 recalled having eaten mussels frequently as children (several times weekly at certain seasons, although no one recalled when harvesting season used to occur), as recently as the 1960s, before being sent away to Indian boarding schools.
- One interviewee recalled dredge mining for gold in the river with friends, and seeing whole beds

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Check out <http://www.fws.gov/columbiariver/musselwg.htm> if you're interested in learning more basic mussel biology and ID skills--just click on the link to "Field Guide to Native Freshwater Mussels of the Pacific Northwest". For a more detailed description of the results of the first year of the mussel project, Emily Davis and Aaron David have made our senior theses available at the Klamath-Salmon Natural History Library, in the Panamnik building in Orleans.

### things to know about mussels

- One mussel can filter up to a liter of water per hour earning them the name "lungs of the river"
- They reduce river turbidity and help maintain water quality.
- They must pass through a larval stage as parasites on host fish, such as salmon, during which they grow and metamorphose into juvenile mussels. Thus, conservation of mussel species is very much dependent on the conservation of the host fish they parasitize.
- Mussels are sensitive to changes in their environment because they are sedentary, bottom dwelling, long-lived (up to 100 years) and filter feeders.
- Mussels continue to grow larger throughout their lives. The biggest mussels, therefore, are the oldest. Mussels are known to live for over a hundred years, and can be up to about 100 mm long. Mussels can therefore provide a cumulative indication of long-term environmental conditions at a site of interest.

# Volunteers ♡ the heart of the Mid Klamath Watershed Council

by Blythe Reis



Rifle Range Clean-up, Rod and Gun Club 9/06/2008

**For 2006, 07 & 08 (the years we have records of) paid staff volunteered 3,685 hours and the community volunteered 6,896 hours. That makes a whopping total of 10,581 volunteer hours worked since 2006!!**

A lot of you have put volunteer time into this community over the years and know that so much of what makes "community" is our willingness to come together outside of our "paid jobs" to promote that special sense of place and unity that makes "community" happen.

MKWC was started by a group of community members who volunteered their time over several years and many meetings to form this organization. Like most non-profit organizations these days, even the paid staff work many volunteer hours to keep MKWC going.



Looks like Luna & what's her name? date?



The projects that had the most volunteers were the Firesafe Council Fuels Reduction Program (2,415 hours) and the Fisheries Program (1,477 hours).

Some of the other projects volunteers worked on were:

- Noxious Weed Program
- MKWC Newsletter
- Native Plant Garden
- Watershed Education Program
- Salmon Relay Run

- Kids Summer Watershed Program
- Happy Camp Watershed Festival
- Trailer Demolition
- Panamnik Building Renovation and Capital Campaign
- Ford Family Foundation Community Leadership Program
- Bigfoot Birding Day
- Fire Ecology Conference
- Highway 96 Trash Removal
- Grant Writing
- Administrative Office Work

We are thrilled that there has been more crossover between different organizations in the community over the last year. It makes sense to pool our resources and pitch in together when possible. We've started to coordinate dates so fundraising/community events don't interfere with each other. We have also continued the tradition of coming together to get more done. This month the Orleans Rod and Gun Club and MKWC



Who is that? & where? when?



Fire Ecology Panel who? when?

sponsored a workday to clean up the GO Road rifle range.

Given the state of the economy these days it looks like volunteer hours are going to become even more important to keeping all the community activities going. Volunteer hours help non-profit organizations, like MKWC, get grant funds to be spent in the community, for the community. When the community feels like there is something worth volunteering for, grantors are more likely to support the project.



Is that Luna? & Jeannette Quinn place plant identifiers at the Native Plant Garden

For those of you who haven't volunteered but would like to and just don't know how, check out the community calendar or stop by the MKWC office to see where help is needed, perhaps it's just up your alley. We can only make it happen together!



Old Timer's Parade, June 2008