restoring the mid Klamath subbasin: a perspective on the next 10 years

Unlike watersheds that can be defined by a single drainage system, the Middle Klamath subbasin encompasses the middle section of the Klamath River from Iron Gate Dam to Weitchpec, including 60 anadromous streams that drain into the Klamath River along this reach. This does not include the Salmon, Scott, and Shasta River watersheds. The Middle Klamath plays a critical role in sustaining viable coho salmon populations.

The removal of four dams on the Klamath River is the single most significant restoration project identified for the next ten years. Dam removal is scheduled to take place in 2020. If completed, dam removal will:

- restore fish passage to 300 miles of salmon streams in the Upper Klamath Basin.
- un-mask critical cold water springs in the reach above Iron Gate Dam.
- allow for more natural flow patterns that will decrease fish disease rates
- decrease instream water temperatures.

Taking out the dams, however, will not solve all of the river’s woes.

The makings of a timeline—a story of place

The timeline idea developed through my previous work with the Karuk-Uc Berkeley Collaborative and through meetings with research team members Naomi Canchela, Lisa Liu, Raphael Silberblatt, and Sara

see next 10 years, page 18

The Karuk Lands Management Historical Timeline:

We are Fix-the-World People.
– Ron Reed, Karuk tribal member

Timeline Group, photo by Raphael Silverblatt

Policies, human management systems, as well as environmental condition and human health.

I never liked history much before, but then something changed. When I started working with communities rooted in their place, like those on the Klamath River, history all of a sudden became important. As writer William Cronin puts it, history is something we create in the present through storytelling.

Last November, I was invited by Karuk tribal member Ron Reed to present a 15-foot long historic timeline of Karuk Lands Management to Karuk tribal managers and community members. The huge timeline swallowed up an entire wall of the community center. The columns list years 1850 to present. The rows separate federal and state

Timeline Group, photo by Raphael Silverblatt

An Ongoing Story of Place

by Sibyl Diver, sdiver@berkeley.edu

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Permit No. 20

see Ongoing Story, page 16

MID KLAMATH WATERSHED COUNCIL
Panannik Building, 38150 Highway 96
PO Box 409 Orleans CA 95556

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Panannik Building, 38150 Highway 96
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Spring 2010, Twelfth Edition

news from the
Mid Klamath Watershed Council

Klamath River at Ike’s Creek

Barholder

NLWCL.org

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The Klamath-Siskiyou Outdoor School!!

MKWC is preparing to host its 3rd year of the Klamath-Siskiyou Outdoor School from June 23rd, 28th. Eighteen youth participants, ages 12-14, are invited to participate in a week long overnight trips to local youth. Local kids can play in some former KSOS junior counselors. Please sign-up with Jillienne @ the MKWC office, limited spaces available.

The Return of the Raft Trips!!

MKWC and Klamath River Outfitters are continuing their 4th year in providing cost-free restoration raft trips to local youth. Local kids can play in some

Kayak students at the Orleans Bridge

Play in the Klamath “Amoeba” game before heading out on the river

about restoration projects, monitor and remove invasive weeds in the Wilderness areas, Outdoor Survival Skills, Backpacking Skills, local ecology and much more!!! Opportunities are available for former KSOS campers to become junior counselors.

News and Upcoming Activities for 2010

by Jillienne Bishop

Last year’s Outdoor School group, getting up to hit the trail at Waterdog Lake.

The Return of the Raft Trips!!

MKWC and Klamath River Outfitters are continuing their 4th year in providing cost-free restoration raft trips to local youth. Local kids can play in some

see Youth, page 3

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as natural inputs of wood and sediment to the mainstem and tributaries. Prioritize watersheds where fire has been excluded, where forest management has compromised forest resiliency to wildfires, and in tributaries that provide high-quality habitat for threatened coho salmon. Treatments will be prioritized based on 1) defensible space, 2) critical access/egress routes, 3) public/private boundaries, and 4) potential control features within Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), and 5) potential control features outside of WUIs. Special consideration will also be given to areas with unique ecological and cultural values.

6. Upgrade, storm proof, or decommission upslope roads that have significant potential for inputting sediment to streams where sediment is an issue. Focus on tributaries that provide, or have the potential to provide, large amounts of high-quality habitat for spawning and rearing coho salmon.

7. Identify and eradicate populations of invasive weeds. Focus on leading edge populations of Class A weeds.

In addition to prioritizing restoration objectives in upland processes on the landscape to be productive for fish, forests and people, this will require combining the best available western science with traditional ecological knowledge from tribal land managers, and looking at restoration across land ownerships. This means forging real relationships between landowners and land managers based upon mutual respect and openness for creative solutions to the resource issues we are facing. It’s in our hands.

The tributary prioritizations are primarily useful for determining which watersheds should receive the highest degree of protection and be the first to have extensive watershed restoration completed (such as road stem proofing, road decommissioning, and fuels reduction to restore fire adapted ecosystems) and for determining where to expend limited restoration resources, such as which watersheds should be first to implement water conservation practices and have water rights enforced.

Prioritizations among restoration components that are not tightly linked are essential to immediately address critical needs in the short term (such as establishing fish access to existing thermal refugia), and to concurrently begin mid- and long-term fisheries restoration projects (such as tributary floodplain restoration or upslope watershed improvement) that is essential for long term watershed and fish population resiliency.

Given the looming specter of climate change, restoration accomplishments in the next 10 years will be essential to protect and enhance our remaining salmon stocks and the upslope processes on which the fish depend. Ultimately, I believe the fish are the proverbial canary in the coal mine, telling us that there are serious problems with how we humans have managed the lands and waters of the Klamath Basin. The historic abundance of salmon in this region provided for the people here, from Indians to settlers to river rats like me who grew up fishing for salmon to feed the family. Salmon also provided the essential minerals from the ocean for the health of the forest soils and the health of the whole watershed. We have a unique opportunity now with the spotlight on the Klamath Basin to re-think management actions and re-design the landscape to be productive for fish, forests and people. This means forging real relationships between landowners and land managers based upon mutual respect and openness for creative solutions to the resource issues we are facing. It’s in our hands.
next 10 years continued from page 1

The Klamath, it has been said, is dying from a thousand cuts. The persistent “press” of human disturbance has spread to nearly every stage of the salmon’s life history from the ocean to the spawning grounds. Salmon, while resilient, have evolved to withstand natural disturbances, such as floods and fires that happen in discrete “pulses,” at different times and places. These pulse disturbances affect individual life history stages not every stage all at once like human disturbance.

In the ten years leading up to dam removal, it will be a critical that we address these “thousand cuts.” To this end, a strategic fisheries restoration plan for the Middle Klamath is being formulated by a diverse group of stakeholders to prioritize restoration actions in the subbasin. Those factors being considered are:

— thermal refugia and summer rearing
— winter refugia and winter rearing
— habitat connectivity and fish passage
— aquatic habitat conditions in the Klamath River mainstem
— condition of tributary watersheds and condition of aquatic habitats in tributary watersheds
— point sources of water pollution, such as from abandoned mines that were not properly decommissioned
— water quality and flow levels.

Priorities for restoration need to be balanced between emergency measures to curb extirpation of fish stocks in the short term, and longer term measures to restore the strength and resiliency of fish stocks. Longer term measures include improvement of water quality/quantity and watershed function. Restoration objectives in this draft plan, prioritized from highest (1) to lowest (7), are based on critical needs for salmon, with a focus on threatened coho salmon.

1. Protect all currently functioning summer and winter refugia, and spawning and rearing areas. This includes preventing physical disturbance, increasing flows through water conservation and adjudication, screening water diversions, correcting point sources of water quality impairment, and advocating for improvement of water quality and flows from the Scott, Shasta, and Upper Klamath basins.

2. Restore or enhance access to suitable thermal refugia and winter refugia associated with the Klamath River mainstem and tributary confluences. Re-align creek mouths, install engineered logs jams, replace culvert barriers with bridges or bottomless arches, and construct temporary step-pool fishways to provide adult and juvenile fish access.

3. Restore, enhance or develop additional thermal refugia and/or winter refugia along the mid-Klamath River corridor and in key tributaries. Add cover to existing refugia to increase carrying capacity, restore floodplain connectivity, construct or connect off-channel pond habitats.

4. Address point sources of pollution (where feasible) that are adversely affecting fish habitats. Assess and mitigate pollution from active and abandoned mine sites, intensive stock operations, septic systems, and other potential pollutant sources in riparian zones.

5. Restore historic fire regimes that lead to increased summer base flow, as well

MKWC News


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Spring 2010

Youth Stewardship, from page 2

whitewater while learning about salmon restoration and the ecology of the Klamath River. Sign-up and liability release forms are available at the MKWC office at the Panamnik Building.

Dates:
Friday July 9th, Ages 10-12 (Persido to Stuart’s Bar)
Friday July 16th- Ages 7-9 (Dolan’s to Big Bar)
Friday July 23rd- Ages 10-13 (Happy Camp & Seiad area TBA)
River Clean-up Raft Trip TBA

Ecology Kayaking Courses

Depending on grant funding, MKWC & the Whitman College Outdoor Program will be hosting a series of cost-free kayaking courses. Students will learn basic kayaking skills and assist Whitman College students in Freshwater Mussel Sampling. If you are interested in attending a course please contact Jillienne.

Panamnik Building Arts and Crafts Camp

Every Thursday in July, MKWC will host cost-free workshops at and around the Panamnik Building for kids to participate in cool activities like Basketry, Gardening, Canning & Preserving, and more. If you are interested in volunteering to present a class, or in signing up for the camp contact Teri at the MKWC office (teri@mkwc.org).

Wait, did someone say cool Summer Jobs??

MKWC Stewardship Intern(s)- A 6-10 week stipend position offered to residents of Humboldt and Siskiyou County, ages 16-20, to work for MKWC’s Watershed Education, Invasive Weeds, and Fisheries programs. Minimum wage at an hourly rate. Applicants must apply through the STEP program. 1-800-344-7837. This position is dependent on county funding, which is currently pending.

Please contact Jillienne or Luna at (530) 627-3202 for more information.

STEP- An 8-week internship position offered for a Siskiyou County resident, age 16-24, to work for MKWC’s Watershed Education, Fisheries, Invasive Weeds, Native Plants, and Community Programs. Minimum wage at an hourly rate. Applications are available at the MKWC office.

Special thanks to the raft guides of Klamath River Outfitters, our community volunteer instructors, KSOS counselors, MKWC staff, California Department of Fish and Game, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Humboldt Area Foundation, the Stewardship Council, Siskiyou County RAC, and the Klamath River youth for making all of these activities successful!
The Orleans/ Somes Bar Fire Safe Council

OFS FC has been busy burning 40 acres this winter, and preparing for nearly 100 acres of prescribed burning this Spring & Fall...that is, if the weather cooperates. Through funds from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Partners program, strategic fuelbreaks were created in the Ti Bar, Pearc Creek, Somes and Red Cap neighborhoods. These fuelbreaks were strategically placed in areas where treatments also benefited wildlife and cultural uses (e.g., elk and tan oak acorns). One 18-acre fuelbreak went a long way toward restoring a traditional tanoak acorn gathering area along Cheenitch Creek in Orleans. A hearty thanks goes out to our dedicated brushing crew and expert contractors for a job well done.

We were recently awarded funds from the Six Rivers National Forest through the Wyden Amendment to burn 120 acres of established fuelbreaks over the next two years. We also received a Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Committee grant for 40 acres of burning on mid-slope private properties on the western edge of the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area.

OFS FC continues to increase our levels of efficiency and safety with our prescribed burning program. We have also brokered half price burn permits for landowners burning as part of OFS FC projects. Firestorm Inc. has agreed to give us discounted rates for burn support if we need extra trained personnel to safely implement upcoming burns. Also, we are in the process of establishing a cooperative burn agreement with the USFS to allow USFS engines to participate in burns on private lands. If you are interested in participating in any of the FC’s upcoming controlled burns this Spring or Fall, please contact Will Harling (will@mkwc.org) or Ben Beaver (ben@mkwc.org).

Ongoing Story of Place, continued from page 16

illnesses, such as diabetes.

In the 1970s, however, public concern over environmental degradation, and Native American rights sparked a new era of environmental and tribal self-determination policies. Federal policies, including the Clean Water Act (1972) and the Endangered Species Act (1973), were passed to protect the environment and wildlife. Other policies, such as the National Environmental Policy Act (1969), required public comment for development projects. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (1975) allowed tribes to create their own natural resource departments.

After over a hundred years of blindly pushing resource extraction, policy makers finally began to recognize ecological limits and traditional land use practices. Policies in the 1980s and 1990s brought stronger measures for environmental protection, following events like the endangered species listing of the northern spotted owl in 1990. Federal laws were also adopted to promote Indian control over forest management (1990), environmental justice (1994), and protection of Indian sacred sites (1996).

Present day restoration and fixing the world

In more recent years, our timeline traces the increasing focus on restoration efforts from both tribal and non-tribal community members. There is now greater community participation in forest management. Fire Safe Councils are beginning to reintroduce more frequent low intensity burns. Watershed monitoring, river restoration, upslope management, and road decommissioning are all moving forward.

However, the stories we heard at our November meeting trace a history of deep conflicts within the community. We listened to the stories of forest service employees burning down community members’ cabins on national forest land. We heard recounts of fights over water allocation for salmon. We discussed the challenge of Smokey the Bear indoctrinating the public against prescribed fire.

We also learned how—despite past conflicts—individual community members have worked to form new management relationships among organizations. First, Petey Brucker told us the story of planning a salmon education workshop, complete with a theatrical play starring agency managers. This event got people out of their silos and galvanized a restoration movement on the Salmon River. Then, Frank Lake discussed how a few individual agency managers recognized the importance of the tribe’s cultural resource areas. This led to initial co-management opportunities between the Karuk Tribe and Forest Service in areas like the Ti Bar Demonstration Project, now referred to as the Karuk Environmental Management Practices Demonstration Area.

During our meeting, we made note of all these stories on the timeline and are now incorporating these changes. Through this experience, we found stepping back and looking at Karuk lands management history provides important context for ongoing restoration work. Past conflicts are not forgotten, but changes are now taking place. Bill Tripp put it best when he told us, “I usually feel like I am beating my head against the wall, but now I feel like we’re getting somewhere.”

Concluding thoughts—telling your story

Sharing this version of our timeline with others makes me wonder, what are the stories that are not being told? In wildlife science, sometimes you do bird surveys by listening for bird song. But just because you don’t hear a pileated woodpecker in that particular spot on that particular morning, it doesn’t necessarily mean there aren’t any woodpeckers there. You may have just missed them that particular morning.

In the same way, we know our timeline does not capture all of the important stories on the Klamath. Regardless, we hope that it will inspire some additional storytelling and dialogue along the river. Thanks to all the individuals who shared their stories for this project, and to everyone who continues to value and protect the Klamath River Basin as a “community in place” for future generations.

For a full version of the timeline, or to share your comments and stories with others, go to http://nature.berkeley.edu/~sdiver
Ongoing Story of Place, from page 1

Rose Tannebaum—all Berkeley students studying citizen participation. Our goal was to understand the barriers and opportunities to community participation in land management on Karuk traditional territory. We stumbled upon the timeline concept as a starting point for synthesizing our findings.

We started by reading any literature we could find that described land management events in the mid-Klamath. We reviewed sixty-eight documents, and copied descriptions of all land management events affecting the mid-Klamath into a database. Our literature review included scientific and policy reports, historical books on the Klamath, interviews with tribal members, thesis papers, Karuk tribal planning documents, Forest Service documents, and other materials.

The next step was groundtruthing our work with the local community. We sought advice on how to best present our work from the Karuk-UC Berkeley Collaborative, a group co-founded by Ron Reed and UC Berkeley researchers Jennifer Sowerwine and Tom Carlson to support the Karuk Tribe’s revitalization goals. We wanted to talk with the people that continue to live on the land and manage resources.

Community dialogue, and a tasting journey

We met with community representatives with the goal of presenting the timeline, generating feedback, and developing the timeline as a useful educational tool. The three hour conversation that we had originally planned spanned the entire day. We took a red pen to the timeline, adding and correcting entries, and drawing arrows between events as we began to understand the connections.

Through our conversation, we became less attached to the documents we had read and more connected to perspectives of local people, both tribal and non-tribal members, who had helped create this history. In the morning, tribal member Kathy Barger spoke of her efforts to incorporate tribal perspectives in Forest Service policies, for example. That afternoon, community member Pete Brucker described how he got started in river restoration. And others joined in throughout.

Over the day, our dialogue was punctuated with the smoky chocolate taste of roasted pepperwood nuts that Kathy had made the night before. We broke for a lunch of delicious salmon, prepared by Robyn Carlson to support the Karuk Tribe’s revitalization goals. We sought advice on how to best present our work from the Karuk-UC Berkeley Collaborative, a group co-founded by Ron Reed and UC Berkeley researchers Jennifer Sowerwine and Tom Carlson to support the Karuk Tribe’s revitalization goals. We wanted to talk with the people that continue to live on the land and manage resources.

Historical research—seeing the forest through the trees

Through our literature review, our research team learned about the abrupt changes in Karuk lands management that took place following European-American settlement beginning in the 1850s. As the Gold Rush attracted new settlers to the Klamath region, new policies were passed that favored industrial scale resource extraction. The mining industry, then grazing were joined by logging and associated road building. Industrial fishing developed as canneries were built. Agriculture and demand for hydropower drove dam development upriver.

Thus, Karuk Tribe’s traditional lands management systems were displaced, along with the tribe. Fire suppression policies prevented the Karuk traditional burning that maintained open forests and prevented intense wildfires. Land tenure policies transferred Karuk traditional territory to private landowners and the federal government, in the form of national forest lands. Tribal members were prohibited from practicing traditional land use, such as gathering and fishing, and many entered jobs in mining, ranching, or logging. Karuk children were sent to boarding schools and forbidden to speak their language or discuss tribal beliefs and customs.

Changes in human management systems affected Klamath Basin ecosystem functions with impacts on plants, wildlife, and the human community. Plant communities changed as non-native grasses and invasive blackberry bushes took over. Without frequent fires, open meadows became choked with dense conifer trees. Animal communities changed as salmon spawning grounds were filled with sediment from hydraulic mining and logging roads. Dominant lands management policies prevented the tribal community from accessing many traditional foods, which may now be contributing to diet-related

The Pros:

-A safe fuelbreak without YOU brushing, because goats will eat almost anything: leaves, shoots, and berries from oak, madrone, oak, tan oak, live oak, manzanita, cedar, fir, pine, blackberries, poison oak, ferns, wild grapes and acorns.

-It’s CHEAP, about $20 an acre.

-You are blessed with organic "no burn" fertilizer and mulch.

-Other possible profits: Meat, milk, wool and hides.

-And they will make you laugh – I promise!

The Cons:

-Most goats love people and will be on your porch and in your garden unless you fence them out.

-They DO NOT respect electrical strand fence, they’ll go through, under and over. Metal woven fencing stand up to their abuse and goats will lean and scratch on any fence till it fails, breaks or falls.

-They will eat most ornamental plants - all my roses, lavender and rosemary are gone by now, but our goat meat has a lovely flavor. No young fruit tree will survive without protection and they will totally girdle madrone trees by eating the bark, leaving you with standing dead firewood for next year.

Minimum needs:

- Two goats at least (goats are herd animals and hate being alone.)

- A barn for hay and grain.

- A "safe pen". Mine is 8-feet tall and so far no mountain lion has jumped it, though I’ve seen them contemplating it!

- A shelter with mangers, clean water, and mineral lick.

- A first aid kit, file, hoof shears.

Work load:

-Daily: -Let the goats out.
-Taking them for a walk is optional
-Show them where to browse.

-Annually:
- Worn them, cut and file their hoofs back.
-Clean out their pen (people WILL work for manure!)

see Ongoing Story, next page
During the summer of 2008, the Klamath River experienced one of the longest and largest fire seasons in recorded history. Over 210,000 acres burned in the watershed during that fire season. This was on the heels of the 2007 Elk Complex fires near Happy Camp, which burned 17,684 acres. Fire intensity mapping of the 2007 and 2008 fires indicated that many of the perennial streams in the wildfire areas burned hot enough to lose riparian vegetation and destabilize hydraulically connected slopes.

In 2009, MKWC received funding from the Bella Vista Foundation to do on-the-ground assessments in some of the most intensely affected tributaries to the Klamath River to describe fire effects and restoration needs. The project also included a small amount for restoration activities meant to serve as a model for future projects. Partnering with the USFS Klamath National Forest, MKWC did surveys in eight separate tributaries, walking and collecting data on 11 miles of streams. Areas with critical restoration needs were identified and prioritized for treatment.

In addition to recording potential restoration sites along tributaries, these surveys documented excessive heating occurring in catchment ponds associated with USFS road crossings in the Bear Creek drainage. In one instance, water entering the associated with USFS road crossings in the Bear Creek. They planted several hundred trees and shrubs along the stream (see photo below), giving natural regeneration a jump start to provide cooling riparian shade. These activities, while minor in the context of the vast burned landscape of the Panther Fire, can be a valuable model for future burned area restoration. By monitoring how these treatments function over time, compared to adjacent untreated drainages, we can determine if larger scale treatments using Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation funds should be implemented after future fires.

Improvements include: trail work to increase accessibility, renovated horse shoe, blackberry eradication, and more than 50 new transplants. Much of this was accomplished by the Tribal CCC crew from Hoopa who worked diligently for the better part of a week in April. Thank you CCCs!

Sediment structure above Bear Creek

Wildfire area burned 17,684 acres.

About 5 years ago I was contacted by a friend, she was a former resident of Orleans, the wife of the Ranger of the Orleans District about 35 years ago, her name is Pat Bunnell, she currently resides in Redding.

Pat was approached by a woman who had taught in Orleans around 1942, she wished to remain anonymous so we do not have her name we can only speculate as to who it could be. She wanted to know if Pat still knew anyone that still lives in the Orleans area; she had been given a basket and wanted to return it to the family who gave it to her. Pat said she did keep in touch with a few people and asked who had given her the basket, she replied Mayme Allen. Pat was delighted to be able to tell her that one of the people she was still in contact with was indeed her daughter and would be able to return the basket to her. When I was contacted by Pat, I was told that she had something for me and that it could not be mailed and was requested to come over and pick it up, the detail of what it was would remain a surprise.

I had no idea that I would be reunited with such a beautiful basket that had been gifted by my mother some 60+ years prior.

To this day we still do not know who this woman is, but are extremely grateful that she thought enough of the gift to return it to its people.
Pacific Madrone Tree  
**Arbutus menziesii**

*The Heath Family – Ericaceae*

**Photo by Grant Gilkison**

A *rbutus* means “strawberry tree” in Latin, in reference to the bright red fruits and its resemblance to the Mediterranean strawberry tree. (*Arbutus unedo*)

A native branching evergreen tree growing 20-125 feet tall, and reaching, in the largest known tree a diameter of 24 ft. (Under the “Council Madrone”, the coast tribes met the interior tribes in former days for the discussion of intertribal matters and for the conclusion of treaties). The brick red bark looks as if it has been polished, is thin and papery and peels off in irregular flakes to reveal a glossy terra-cotta trunk and limbs. The 3 to 6 inch long glossy leaves are dark green above and whitish-green below, thick and leathery and finely serrated along the edges. They stay green 13 or 14 months, before shedding, in midsummer, just as the new leaves are coming on. Flowers, blooming from March to May, are white or pinkish, urn-shaped, about 1/4 inch long, and bloom in large compound clusters.

The Karuk gathered the small (1/2 inch) fleshy, orange-red berries in the fall. They were put in acorn baskets along with a small amount of water and hot stones, covered with Madrone leaves and steamed. The leaves were then spread on basket plates to dry, and stored for winter use either in acorn soup, foraging for food, or kept in a box. The berries were used as firewood for the cooking of the Salmon. The berries were used as bait for steelhead. The leaves were used to test the temperature of pitch in canoe construction – the pitch was ready to use when the leaf turned black. The Tolowa used the inner bark for “every-day clothing”. The children of many of the local tribes used the bark as a sled.

In a Straits Salish story, the tree was used by the survivors of the Great Flood to anchor their canoe to the top of Mount Newton and is revered to this day by not being burned as firewood for that service. They also have a story about Pitch. “Pitch use to go fishing before the sun rose, and then retire to the shade before it became strong. One day he was late and had just reached the beach when he melted. Other people rushed to share him. Douglas-fir arrived first and secured most of the pitch, which he poured over his head and body. Grand fir obtained only a little” and by the time Madrone arrived there was none left. Therefore, Madrone has no pitch to this day.”

Today many use it as firewood due to its hot, clean burning qualities. Charcoal made from Madrone was used in gunpowder.

**References:**  
Plants and The People – Davis and Hendryx  
Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast – Pojar and Mackinnon  
The Tree – a Natural History – Colin Tudge

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**The Karuk Story of Chiipákpaak (Robin)**

Uknîi.

In this story, Chiipákpaak is sweating in the sweathouse and messengers come to tell him of women who have come to marry him. He asks, “What kind of dress is she wearing?” He is told “a clamshell dress” (xanvatyáffus). Chiipákpaak says “No, send her back to where she has come from.” This happens again and again as he rejects an abalone shell dress (yutharamayátus), a gray pine-nut dress (axyusyáffus), a juniper seed dress (payáffus), a disk bead dress (urushayáffus), and an oliveilla shell dress (sapruyáffus). Finally someone with a madrone berry (axkunishyáffus) dress comes.

“Alright! That’s what I’ve been thinking off!” He goes to his wife in the living house and eats off all of the madrone berries from her dress. Then he flies up in the form of Robin and even nowadays he is still eating them.

Kupánnakakanaka.

Chêmyaach ik vu’a ataychikunnithch u’nunpréevesh.

Chêmyaach ik vu’a ishyáth imshinaavish.

Namúmvash vaa itkínnavayáach.

Based on: Phoebe Maddux and JP Harrington “The Story of Chiipákpaak”, transcribed by Jim Ferrara

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**The Karuk Tribe Department of Land and Transportation, in coordination with the Yurok Tribe and K/T Net Transit Service, are pleased to announce local transit service for residents of the Orleans area with connecting routes to Arcata, CA and Redding.**

- Currently, transit service is being provided every Monday and Friday
- The KTN Bus will pick up and drop off passengers in Orleans as identified below
- Fees are $3 from Orleans to Willow Creek, or $6 for a round-trip ticket
- Fees are $3/$6 to transfer to HTA Bus Systems in Willow Creek for transport to Arcata; or, transfer to the Redwood Transit Authority for travel to Redding.

**Economy:**

So the cheapest is to have wethers (neutered males) only! Their needs are very basic: All summer long they can sustain themselves on brushing alone. But come winter they’ll need 1/3 flake of grass hay for dinner to stay warm through the cold nights.

But if you, like me, enjoy having kids, fresh milk and organic meat, you will need does. Like any other female, does need a lot more TLC, grain and alfalfa hay, not to mention getting milked daily and taken out on a date yearly.

So get started. How can you possibly resist!? But if you, like me, enjoy having kids, fresh milk and organic meat, you will need does. Like any other female, does need a lot more TLC, grain and alfalfa hay, not to mention getting milked daily and taken out on a date yearly.

For if you have any questions regarding current and upcoming transit planning or service efforts please contact Sandi Tripp at (530) 627-3063 or by email at karuktransit@karuk.us

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**Upcoming Transit Services**

The Karuk Tribe Department of Land and Transportation is currently in negotiations with the S.T.A.G.E. Transit Service in Yreka, CA. The S.T.A.G.E. service is expected to begin this summer and provide residents of Happy Camp, Somes Bar and Orleans bus service three days per week. We will provide updates on this route as information becomes available.
Karuk Wildland Fire Prevention & Suppression Workforce Development Project

Community Computer Centers in Orleans, Happy Camp and Yreka provide free community resources including:
- computer lab with high speed internet access
- computer classes and training
- GDP Program assistance
- job search assistance
- resume building

The Karuk Community Development Corporation (KCDC) received a 2-year grant from the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) in October 2009, for Workforce Development and Wildland Fire Prevention & Suppression. This grant provides a Workforce Development Trainer at each of the Community Computer Centers in Yreka, as well as IT and administrative staff for the project. Helping individuals gain the job skills needed for the jobs available in the area is a goal for the project crew, in addition to providing educational opportunities through the distance learning and computer centers.

For more information, check out our new websites at karukcdcc.us. Contact Emma Lee Johnson or Tai Kim at the Happy Camp Community Computer Center, 530-493-9211; Bari Talley or Grant Golkison at the Orleans Community Computer Center, 530-627-3081; or Scott Nelson at the Yreka Computer Center (530) 842-1644 ext 7004.

Panamnik Library, community resources by Creek Hanauer, volunteer

Why wait for the bookmobile when there’s a pretty darn good homegrown library right here in Orleans at the Panamnik Center, a Karuk Tribal Building on Asip Road; also home to the Community Computer Center, Senior Nutritional Lunch Program and more. A wide variety of volumes are available on loan for the river community’s enjoyment.

Over the past year, the Panamnik Library’s collection has been sorted and grown by almost one thousand books. The library features a large and pretty wide-ranging fiction section, with lots of mysteries; shelves of books concerning military history, U.S. and world history, biography, Native American books, books on religion, cookbooks, and many vaguely sorted miscellaneous tomes. (Lacking a volunteer, the children’s books are less “sorted” but there are a lot of them if you’re looking for something for your kids to read to you.) There is also a bookcase jam-packed with paperback books just waiting for you to dig in and discover. Bari Talley coordinates the Library and Computer Center, which is now open from noon to seven, Monday through Thursday, and Fridays and Saturdays from noon to 5 p.m. Stop in and check it out, you won’t be sorry.

Community access hours have expanded at the Community Computer Center and Panamnik Library in Orleans. We are now open from noon to 7 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and from noon to 5 p.m. on Friday and Saturday! Wireless and verizon cell access is now available at the Karuk Panamnik Center!

How much money comes into the Panamnik Building Project and where does it go?

### Income (gross) 2007-2010

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007-2009</td>
<td>$337</td>
<td>$602</td>
<td>$2,250</td>
<td>$443</td>
<td>$700</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$804</td>
<td>$1,057</td>
<td>$1,225</td>
<td>$1,436</td>
<td>$1,728</td>
<td>$2,434</td>
<td>$3,786</td>
<td>$13,346</td>
<td>$6,648</td>
<td>$3,150</td>
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<td>$13,346</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$2,250</td>
<td>$443</td>
<td>$700</td>
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<td>$6,648</td>
<td>$3,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses 2009-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mileage</td>
<td>$87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wine and Art Show expenses</td>
<td>$105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homewreckers Dance expenses</td>
<td>$213</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oktoberfest expenses</td>
<td>$215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raft Trip expenses</td>
<td>$305</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glory of Love expenses</td>
<td>$335</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Fundraisers</td>
<td>$831</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trailer Removal</td>
<td>$1,176</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies (cups, plates, wine glasses, table clothes, charging dishes)</td>
<td>$1,556</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gala expenses</td>
<td>$1,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$2,011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appraiser and Architect</td>
<td>$2,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hats and T-Shirts Expenses</td>
<td>$3,884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banquet and Auction Expenses</td>
<td>$4,213</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third Thursday Café Expenses</td>
<td>$5,489</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Repair Fund</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payroll</td>
<td>$23,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Purchase</td>
<td>$190,900</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Net Income (reserved for operating and closing costs) $4,462

What will happen after the Watershed Council purchases the Building?

After the purchase of the building, the focus will turn to the remodel. The Somes Bar Arts Council has $20,000 for the construction of a riverside amphitheater to be installed behind the Building. After the close of escrow, we will begin grant writing for the improvement of the Building itself. The first goal will be some much needed maintenance of the structure itself. There will also be an art installation to name and honor the generous supporters of the project. Ralph Starritt and Amanita Mollier are teaming up to create this feature. We are also looking forward to the removal of the walk in refrigerators and small improvements to the kitchen. This will increase the function of the building as a community center in the short term. While we are implementing these improvements, we will also be writing grants to fund new improvements. A commercial kitchen, an improved community space, sound proofing and acoustic paneling, and additional office space are all in the works.

Donations toward this project are tax deductible, please contact MKWC if you would like to make a donation.
What is the Panamnik Building?
The Panamnik Building is an old grocery store located in downtown Orleans. It is home to several nonprofit organizations and to a community center.

Who owns the Panamnik Building?
The building is currently owned by the same family that owns the Orleans Market. However, the Mid Klamath Watershed Council is in escrow to purchase the building.

How did the Panamnik Building get its name?
The building at 38150 Highway 96 has a long history of names. Since the 1980s, the Panamnik Building was the Panamnik General Store. Before that, it was Stuart’s Market. When the Mid Klamath Watershed Council began leasing the building in 2006, the building’s steering committee deliberated on a new name for the building. At first, the group considered calling it the “Old Panamnik Store.” The group decided to call it the Panamnik Building. Unfortunately, this was close to the name of the Karuk Tribal Building named the “Panamnik Center,” which houses the Senior Nutritional Health Store. Before that, it was Stuart’s Market. When the Watershed Council would lead the charge. Currently, Teri Chantural is playing that role. The Watershed Council staff volunteers at fundraising events just like the rest of the community.

What is happening with the Panamnik Building Project?
In February 2010, the Mid Klamath Watershed Council entered into escrow with the current owners of the Panamnik Building. The 120 day escrow will end in June. In addition to the generous support of the community, the Watershed Council received a $50,000 grant from the Headwaters Fund. Even with these funds, the Watershed Council is still getting a loan for $50,000 to purchase the building. We anticipate that this loan will be repaid in 5 years. With the added income from the Post Office and the continued rent from current tenants, we will not have to increase our fundraising to reach this goal. See the pie charts showing the income and expenses that we project in 2011 (this article). All of the net income will go directly towards the renovation of the property and building. This budget does not include the costs of the renovations. We anticipate that grant funding will be the primary source of funding for the renovations.

What is happening with the wireless internet?
The Panamnik Building has a high-capacity satellite internet package. The tenants of the building pay for the internet access.
Looking Back – the Last 10 years of Restoration in the Middle Klamath

Based in part on the Karuk Lands Management Historical Timeline established by Sibyl Diver and colleagues (see front page article in this issue)

by Blythe Reis

River Tribes along with environmental groups against the Bureau of Reclamation’s full delivery of water to the Klamath Project Irrigators that year.
- US Fish and Wildlife later determine that full delivery of water to irrigators was responsible for the dieoff.
- The Mid Klamath Subbasin Fisheries Resource Recovery Plan is completed.
- The environmental group American Rivers calls the Klamath the second most endangered US river.
- The OSBFSC conducts over 300 acres of prescribed burns on private lands.
- Klamath Watershed Conference brings together stakeholders to discuss water allocation issues.
- Tribal representatives protest Klamath Dams at stockholders meeting in Scotland.
- Tribal Fish harvests are exceedingly low (only 100 fish are harvested at Ishi Pishi Falls).
- Report is published on “Effects of Altered Diet on fish are harvested at Ishi Pishi Falls).
- Tribal Fish harvests are exceedingly low (only 100 fish are harvested at Ishi Pishi Falls).
- The Magnuson–Stevens Reauthorization Act includes Klamath River Coho Salmon Recovery requirements.
- The Klamath Common Ground Alliance is formed, bringing together commercial fishing, farming, ranching and tribal fishing groups.
- Forest Service adopts Interagency Traditional Gathering Policy.
- PacifiCorp, federal agencies and states sign “Agreement in Principal” to remove Klamath Dams.
- Klamath Common Ground Alliance is formed.
- MKWC completes Klamath River Tributary Fish Passage Improvement projects.
- Karuk Tribe and MKWC cooperate on Fish Habitat Restoration projects including monitoring creek mouths for barriers to fish passage, treating logjams, improving off channel habitat.
- Forest Service and Karuk Tribe re-build Camp Creek fish hatchery.
- Large fires burn in the Klamath area all summer (98 days starting in June).
- Governor signs injunction on suction dredge mining until the CA Department of Fish and Game develops new regulations protecting fish and water quality.
- Formal Klamath Dam removal and restoration agreements are signed by the governors of Oregon and California, the US Interior Secretary and the CEO of PacifiCorp, committing to 4 dam removals by 2020.

2000
- The National Fire Plan (NFP) is initiated following a landmark fire season addressing 5 key points: firefighting, rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, community assistance and accountability.
- Executive Order 13175 directs a policy of regular and meaningful collaboration with Indian Tribal Governments.
- The Karuk Tribe develops interim water quality standards for the Klamath.
- The Mid Klamath Watershed Council (MKWC) is created to highlight the need to protect declining fish populations.
- The Orleans Somes Bar Fire Safe Council (OSBFSC) is created to help reinstate historic fire regimes in the Mid Klamath through strategic fuels reduction.
- The OSBFSC initiates fuels reduction and prescribed burning projects on private land leading to reduced risk of fires initiating from private land.
- Federal Government shuts off irrigation water to Klamath Project Farmers.
- First Klamath Watershed Conference in Klamath Falls, OR brings stakeholders together to discuss water allocation.
- The toxin microcysten, a cyanotoxin harmful to humans, plants and animals is discovered in the Klamath Basin.
- The Klamath Act which appropriated money to the Klamath for restoration and funded the Klamath Fisheries Management Council expires and is not renewed by Congress.
- Preliminary Draft of the Karuk Tribe’s Eco-cultural Land Management Plan is published with the intent to promote land management according to Karuk custom, culture and ceremonial practices.
- Extensive flood events continue to cause substantial changes to stream channels.
- Drastic reduction in commercial salmon harvests.
- Health and Consumption Survey reports actions denying access to traditional foods and cultural resources for Karuk Tribal Members.

2003
- The Mid Klamath Subbasin Fisheries Resource Recovery Plan is completed.
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- Tribal Fish harvests are exceedingly low (only 100 fish are harvested at Ishi Pishi Falls).
- Report is published on “Effects of Altered Diet on the Health of the Karuk People”.
- Tribal Forest Protection Act is passed, supporting collaborative stewardship on tribal trust land through contracts and protecting Tribal Trust Lands from threats by the FS or the BLM.

2004
- Six Rivers National Forest expresses renewed interest in creating a Karuk Environmental Management Practices Demonstration Area as a collaborative project.
- Formation of the Upper Mid Klamath Watershed Council to solicit involvement in fisheries restoration.
- Winter flooding contributes to fish passage problems in Ti Creek and Stanshaw Creek.
- The toxin microcysten, a cyanotoxin harmful to humans, plants and animals is discovered in the Klamath Basin.

2005
- Six Rivers National Forest expresses renewed interest in creating a Karuk Environmental Management Practices Demonstration Area as a collaborative project.
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