



Watershed Stewards Project

MSG Petrolia Site Handbook
Service Year 18 – 2011/12

MSG Petrolia

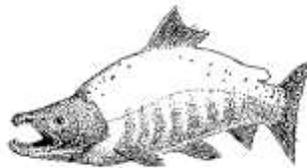
Site Handbook





Watershed Stewards Project Mission

The mission of the AmeriCorps Watershed Stewards Project is to conserve, restore, and enhance anadromous watersheds for future generations by linking education with high quality scientific practices.



Sockeye Salmon



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Placement Site Information

Descriptions of Local Ecology

The Mattole Watershed

The Mattole River watershed is located in Humboldt and Mendocino counties in northern California. The watershed boasts some of the most extreme rainfall, seismic activity, and rugged landscapes in the country. From its beginnings as springs in Mendocino County, it runs in a northwesterly direction, emptying into the Pacific Ocean at the north end of California's Lost Coast.

The mountainous King Range separates the watershed from the Pacific Ocean. The coast here is so rugged that builders of the Coastal Highway were forced to go inland. The watershed has a population of approximately 2,500 people, with most centered around the communities of Petrolia, Honeydew, Ettersburg, and Whitethorn. The Mattole landscape is a mix of forest and open grassland, punctuated by creeks and the river. The Mattole River is home to one of the last runs of salmon that is unaltered by the introduction of non-native hatchery fish in California.

The River

The Mattole River originates in northern Mendocino County, and flows in a northwesterly direction until it nears the town of Petrolia, where it takes a notable turn and meanders through a broad east-west trending valley. It enters the Pacific Ocean 10 miles south of Cape Mendocino, the western most point in California.

The main stem of the Mattole is approximately 65 miles (100 km) long, and drains a watershed area of approximately 304 square miles, fed by over 74 tributary streams. The river and its tributaries provide important habitat for three salmonid fish species: steelhead trout, Coho (silver) salmon and Chinook (king) salmon.

River systems are dynamic - they are the link between erosion of upslope lands, the creation of alluvial floodplains, transport of eroded materials to the ocean, and habitats for aquatic organisms. Rivers inherently transport sediment, much of which will eventually turn into beach sand. It is this sediment that plays an important role in determining the geomorphology of the river (i.e. its shape, response to flooding, sinuosity, and habitat characteristics).

The Mattole River, in this extremely geologically active and unstable watershed, is choked with sediment, which reduces its capacity to support fish and other aquatic organisms. Before wide-scale timber harvesting, erosion happened slowly over thousands of years, and the river could transport sediment at a rate roughly equal to input of new sediment. From the 1940s to the 1970s, intensive timber harvest and other land use changes created hundreds of miles of poorly built-and later abandoned-roads, and hillsides denuded of the vegetation holding the soil in place. Combined with the floods of 1955 and 1964, many deep pools that used to exist in the river filled in, and the river channel became flatter and wider.

These changes have redefined the geomorphology of the river, and there is little we can do to bring the river back to its narrower and deeper conditions other than to help prevent sediment inputs and wait for the river to flush itself out. In response, the Council initiated the Good Roads, Clear Creeks Program in 2001 to assist landowners with sediment reduction. Based on the recommendations in the Council's 1989 report "Elements of Recovery," this is our primary strategy for assisting the river return to its pre-timber harvest condition.

*The Forest*

The Mattole River watershed is largely a forested landscape, with several different forest ecotypes present: redwood, Douglas fir, mixed hardwood, oak woodlands, Sitka spruce, tanoak, and mixed conifers.

Some of the dominant hardwood trees include California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), Oregon White Oak (*Quercus garryana*), several Live Oaks (*Quercus spp.*), Pepperwood (*Umbellularia californica*), Tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and, in riparian areas, Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*), Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), Elderberry (*Sambucus spp.*), Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*), Dogwood (*Cornus spp.*), and several species of Willow (*Salix spp.*).

Tan Oak

While the forests of the Mattole are diverse, three species stand out in the economic history of the place. The first of these is the tanoak, whose bark was harvested in the late 19th century for its high tannin content. Tannic acid was necessary in the process of leather making. Most if not all of the harvested material was taken out by ship, from the mouth of the river near Petrolia.

Riparian Forests

Riparian forests, those that grow along creeks and the River, are important to fisheries and riverine health as well. A healthy riparian canopy shades the watercourse and maintains cool water temperatures. In many coastal rivers, summertime water temperatures approach levels high enough to be lethal to salmonid fishes. Riparian zones act as a "buffer" between upslope lands and the river. This can work to prevent excessive nutrients and sediment from entering watercourses. Riparian vegetation also "armors" stream banks so that they can withstand high stream flows lessening the chance of eroding the banks. Fallen riparian vegetation (particularly the larger and more rot-resistant conifers) also contribute large woody debris to the river, which is important in the creation of complex habitats preferred by young salmonids.

Conifers

In the Pacific Northwest of the 20th century, particularly in the post-World War II construction boom, harvest of redwood and Douglas fir has become economically important. Douglas fir is the dominant forest species in the Mattole watershed. Prior to World War II, the technology did not exist to make harvesting and transporting of logs out of the extremely steep and rugged country of the Mattole profitable. After the war, two conditions were in place to make logging of Douglas fir in the Mattole a reality: a standing-timber tax that made it economically difficult for private landowners NOT to cut trees, and the tank tread technology and heavy equipment needed to make roads and transport logs out.

From the time of the migration of Eastern settlers to the watershed, land in the Mattole was held in large tracts primarily for ranching and orchard agriculture. The standing-timber tax forced much of the ranching community to either log their land or lose it. In 1957, Humboldt County had more sawmills than any other county in the United States. So many logs were being transported out of the Mattole that log truck drivers had to time their trips to the mill as to avoid congestion on the small roads. In the 1980s, most of the original forest had been entered for harvest, and very little ancient forest remained.

In 1988, the Mattole Restoration Council created a map depicting the ancient forest cover in 1942 and in 1988. On the next page is a picture depicting old growth forests as of 1997, which shows that of the total Mattole forestlands, only about 9% remain as ancient forest. That percentage has since dropped to less than 8%. The MRC is actively engaged in efforts to preserve remaining old growth forests.



The Prairies

Before Europeans arrived in California, grasslands looked very different than they do today. Perennial bunch grasses dominated grassland ecosystems. Bunch grasses can live up to 100 years, and are adapted to semi-arid summer conditions and geology that is unique to California ecosystems. Each year new shoots are formed out of a common fibrous root system. These bunch grasses, with their large and well-developed root systems, are excellent at holding soil on to hillsides.

Perennial grass species exist in patches in the Mattole, but have been largely supplanted by introduced annual grasses from Europe and Asia. Annual grasses complete their life cycle in one year. In the Mattole, this generally means winter and spring vegetative growth, followed by seed production in early summer. Annuals are essentially dormant through the driest parts of the late summer and fall. Because they die and dry up in the fall, annual grasslands pose a higher fire risk than perennial grasslands.

Research suggests that grasslands historically covered around 25% of the Mattole watershed. These grasslands are important economically, particularly for cattle and sheep ranching, and other agricultural operations.

Last year, the Mattole Restoration Council completed a project comparing the extent of grasslands in 1950 and 1998. According to this research, more than a third of the Mattole's grassland's have disappeared since 1950, primarily due to fire suppression which allows fir and brush to encroach on the prairie edges. To see the full report, look at centerfold of Newsletter #19.

Geology

The Mattole watershed is located in one of the most geologically active spots in North America. Three tectonic plates meet offshore, the North American, the Gorda, and the Pacific, forming the Mendocino Triple Junction. This network of faults produces many earthquakes, including the large and devastating events of 1952 and 1992.

Rates of uplift in the King Range are among the highest anywhere in North America. The Mattole watershed is underlain primarily by young sedimentary rocks, which are highly erodible and often incompetent - easily fragmented and cracked. Soils, which are primarily of the Atwell, Boomer, Cahto, Hugo, Josephine, Kneeland, Laughlin, Los Gatos, Mattole, Maymen, McMahan, Melbourne, Usal, Wilder and Zanone series, range in depth from less than a foot on rockier ridge tops to more than six feet in bottomlands.

Source Information

All information above was taken from the Mattole Restoration Council Website (www.mattole.org) ...refer to "watershed" section of the website to follow links described in text.



WSP Member Duties

- WINTER (moderate)** *Fundraising Research:* Assist staff with grant proposal research.
Data Management: Assist staff with data management and analysis.
Outreach Event Planning: Plan/organize events, solicit food donations for events.
Spawner Surveys: Survey for carcasses, redds, and fish.
Newsletter & Online Outreach: Write and edit articles, update website & Facebook.
- Program Development Research:* Assist staff with research for program development, including investigations and emerging techniques from other local and regional watersheds.
- Real Science*
- SPRING (busy)** *Fundraising Research, Data Management, Online Outreach, Program Development Research continue.*
- Downstream Migrant Trapping (DSMT):* Build and place trap(s), check trap daily.
Estuary Snorkel Surveys: Snorkel the estuary to count juvenile salmonids.
Juvenile Dives: Conduct snorkel surveys throughout the watershed, install temperature loggers at specified locations, conduct brief habitat assessments.
- SUMMER (busy)** *Estuary Snorkel Surveys, Juvenile Dives, Fundraising Research, Online Outreach continue*
- DSMT:* usually is complete by the end of July
Estuary Water Quality Monitoring: Prepare and place data sondes in estuary, download data and calibrate sondes bi-weekly (or as scheduled). Monthly roving surveys.
Habitat Enhancement: Assist staff with construction and anchoring of large wood habitat enhancement structures when projects are occurring.
Habitat Enhancement Effectiveness Monitoring: Collect temperature and physical parameter measurements, analyze results and create maps.
Summer Steelhead Dives: solicit donations, organize and prepare gear, help with diver training and meals, participate in dives and cleanup.
- ISPs*
- FALL (busy)** *Estuary Snorkel Surveys:* these continue until mid-October
Estuary Water Quality Monitoring: this continues through mid-October, sondes are retrieved and cleaned for storage.
Juvenile Dives: complete by the end of October
Spawner Surveys
Real Science



General Calendar of Duties at MSG Petrolia

Mentor(s): Kate Cenci

Fall	<i>Location</i>	<i>Site Duties</i>	<i>Work Load</i>	<i>Typical Work Hours</i>
September	Field/Office	Estuary Water Quality and Dives, Office duties (website, newsletter, research)	Moderate	8 hours/day
October	Field	Juvenile Dives, Estuary Water Quality and Dives	Moderate/Busy	8 hours/day
November	Field/Office	Spawner Surveys/Office duties	Moderate	8 hours/day
Winter				
December	Field	Spawner Surveys	Busy	8 hours/day
January	Office	Grant Research, Site Outreach, WSP Real Science	Slow/Moderate	8 hours/day
February	Office	Site Outreach (Event Planning, Newsletter Editing), office duties WSP Real Science	Slow	8 hours/day
Spring				
March	Office	WSP Real Science Field Season Prep	Moderate	8 hours/day
April	Field/Office	DSMT (Downstream Migrant Trapping) Field Season Prep	Busy	8 hours/day
May	Field/Office	DSMT, Estuary Water Quality Monitoring, Juvenile Dives WSP Spring Training, Creek Days	Busy	8-10 hours/day
Summer				
June	Field	DSMT, Large Wood Habitat Enhancement & Monitoring, Juvenile Dives, Estuary Water Quality and Dives	Busy	8-10 hours/day
July	Field	Summer Steelhead Dives, Estuary Water Quality and Dives, Habitat Enhancement	Busy	8-10 hours/day
August	Field/Office	Estuary Water Quality and Dives, Habitat Enhancement	Moderate/Busy	8 hours/day
Ongoing Duties:		Website Updates		
		Newsletter		
		Clean/Organize Office and Resource Library		
		Site Outreach: Event Tabling, Creating Outreach Supplies		
		Assisting Staff with Grant Proposals, Reports, Program Development Research		

WSP Member Information



Education Requirements

Notes about Past and Future Petrolia Real Science

- **Petrolia (MSG, MRC) – Watershed = Mattole River;** members have taught at Ferndale (Eel River Watershed) schools in the past but have expressed concerns about leaving their community to do education. Petrolia is remote. The wildcat is a long, windy road in terrible shape that connects Petrolia to Ferndale/Fortuna. Members in Petrolia do not have site vehicles and so have to take their own. With that said, members shouldn't be teaching outside their watershed, unless they want to do extra classes. Some members have expressed a lot of interest in continuing to teach in Ferndale as there are larger classrooms and it provides them a nice day away from the office. If members are up for it, they can be given 2 mandatory Mattole watershed schools and 1 -2 extras in Ferndale. As long as an organized rotation occurs, the following 6 Mattole schools provide plenty of teaching opportunities:
 - ❖ **Upriver Schools: (farther from Petrolia)**
 - Whale Gulch: 1.5 hours from Petrolia; 707-986-7131
 - Cietha – 1st/2nd
 - Leah Fanucci 3rd/4th
 - Whitethorn: 1.25 hours from Petrolia; 986-7420
 - Erica (2nd-3rd)
 - Eric and Victoria Shafer (K-1)
 - Ettersburg: 1 hour from Petrolia; 986-7677
 - Jennifer Kubik (K-3rd)
 - ❖ **Downriver Schools: (closer to Petrolia)**
 - Honeydew: 40 minutes from Petrolia; 629-3230
 - Mattole Triple Junction High School: Petrolia 629-3250
(This placement is the least likely, although if a team is insistent, they could run this by the current science teacher—Shannon Rinehart)
 - Mattole Elem School: Petrolia 629-3240

Petrolia Protocol: READ THIS!

- Familiarize yourself with MEEP – Mattole Ecological Education Program: an ecological/watershed-based education program run in conjunction with the Mattole Restoration Council (MRC) http://www.mattole.org/program_services/meep.html
 - MEEP program coordinator: Moss 707-986-7665
 - hungydungy@kingrange.net
- Each new WSP Education Team Leader (ETL) should contact Moss to introduce themselves at the beginning of the term. ETL should also introduce the new MRC and MSG members.
 - ***Important Notes: Most importantly, the Ed Team Leader and Members should keep Moss in the loop!*** Open communication is necessary as there has not been in the past and this is a really positive relationship that all parties involved can benefit from. Moss may or may not have projects that she needs help on but is a great resource for ideas. Members also don't have to help with her projects if they have ideas of their own but should run them by her (as well as their



schedule) so overlap can be avoided.

- MRC and MSG members should also contact Moss in the beginning of their term to start a dialogue and make sure everyone's on the same page about environmental education happening in the Mattole for the upcoming season.
- If members have particular interests let Moss know! She is a great resource for information and ideas.
- Ed Team Leader should inform Petrolia members that *Real Science* can be flexible for them. A field partner pair still must have 2 classrooms but the structure of the 6-visit sessions can be modified. For example – during a year when members are placed at upriver schools, they could schedule both schools on the same day and maybe turn the 6-visits into three 2-hour visits where a variety of topics are covered. The bottom line is that a salmon lesson needs to be done – both from a mission *and* pre/post test standpoint. Otherwise, members can get creative (one year members did a native plant curriculum) with their watershed topics.....as long as you include the salmon thread throughout.
 - It has been noted in the Mattole community that members may need to expand the curriculum as Real Science standards have been done quite a bit. This is a great topic to discuss with Moss.
- Important Notes:
 - Always try for an equal mix of upstream and downstream schools.
 - Rotate the MSG members versus MRC members back and forth between the upriver and downriver school placements

❖ **Petrolia Past and Future:**

- Previous Years (info from Moss) –
 - Whale Gulch: 1st/2nd Cietha; 3rd/4th Leah Fanucci – neither have had WSP in the classroom; had WSP in 2006
 - Whitethorn: K-2nd Eric & Victoria Schafer; Erica 3rd/4th (had WSP a few years ago); Shelby Spears 5th/6th
 - Ettersburg: Jennifer Kubik, only 3-4 students but Jennifer is very enthusiastic and great to work with; school has not had WSP for probably 5 years, have digital cameras to use in projects
 - Honeydew: Linda Lyons; WSP in 2006
 - Mattole Triple Junction HS: Shannon Stalder – had WSP in YR15
 - Mattole Elem School: this school has had WSP, there are new teachers there now that haven't: Sarah 1st-3rd and Stacy Hoffinger 5th-8th
- **WSP Year 15 (2008/2009)**
 - MSG members taught at Triple Junction High School and a class in Ferndale
 - MRC members taught 2 classes at Ferndale
- **WSP Year 16 (2009/2010)**
 - MSG (Sarah Burstein & Matt Hanington)
 1. Honeydew Elementary (downriver): Lynda Lyons, 4th-8th; approx 9 students
 2. Ettersberg School (upriver): Jennifer Kubik, K-3rd, approx 5 students
 - MRC (Nora Talkington, Vimal Golding)
 1. Whale Gulch (upriver): Leah Fanucci, 3rd-5th, 9 students



2. Mattole Elementary (downriver): Sarah Fredey, K-3rd, 9 kids

Recommendations for YR17 (2010- 2011)

- This year, Moss recommends that participating schools be: Mattole, Ettersburg, Whitethorn, and Whale Gulch. Conceivably, Triple Junction H.S. might also be interested in getting a crack at the great WSP energy, but this is something to run by the current science teacher (Shannon Stalder, now Shannon Rinehart, post marriage!) to see if she's interested and/or has room in her curriculum.
 - **Mattole School** should be included since they're such an 'anchor' school. The curriculum would have to depart from last year's though, since a number of the students were already exposed to the core stuff.
 - **Honeydew School** might want to take Year 17 off, since there are many repeating students, and it would be good to wait another year to revisit the WSP curriculum.
 - **Ettersburg School** just got a HUGE infusion of new students, and their enrollment is now up from 5 last year to 12 this year, which is why they'd still be a great placement site! Ideally, WSP's 'Real Science' curriculum would revisit some of the basic info, but then move into some new curriculum to keep it fresh for the 5 students that were exposed to it last year
 - **Whitethorn School** is always interested in the WSP curriculum! Either Eric and Victoria Shafer (K-1) or Erica (2-3rd) would be receptive. Not sure which classroom would be 'best.' Both classrooms have had WSP members come in, with great success. Maybe they need to draw straws!
 - **Whale Gulch School** is very interested again! Leah LOVED what Nora and Vimal (YR16) brought to her classroom and would be receptive again. She's particularly open to creative interpretations of the Real Science curriculum, and likes it when members talk with her and figure out a way to supplement/enhance whatever science curriculum she's doing. Cietha Wilson, who has the younger grades, is also very interested, but it's hard to know which grade to focus on. Maybe Cietha would be a good switcheroo for Year 17.
- It's previously been agreed that there should be a rotation of which organization's (MRC/MSG) members have to drive the farthest from one year to the next (Whale Gulch being the furthest afield). Year 16 had MRC's interns driving to Whale Gulch, but also having a compensatory placement at Mattole School.
 - **Year 17 Classroom Assignment Suggestions:**
 - MRC's members ideally placed at mid-range sites (eg. Ettersburg and either Whitethorn or Triple Junction)
 - MSG's members would ideally be placed at the nearest and furthest sites—Mattole School and Whale Gulch. Sort of sharing/alternating



the pain of driving! Hopefully this makes sense....

ISP/ Outreach Requirements

Local Resources and Contact Information

Former WSP members:

Kate Cenci (MSG Year 13 and 14, current MSG staff)
Will Kelly (MSG Year 14, current MSG staff)
Amy Baier (MSG Year 11, current MSG staff)
Matt Hanington (YTEP Year 15, MSG Year 16)
Sarah Burstein (MSG Year 15 and 16)
Amanda Piscatelli (current MSG staff)

(Please contact MSG for contact info)

Phone Lists and Bulletin Boards:

NEST List: phone numbers for the greater Petrolia area

Mattole Valley Bulletin Board: <http://groups.google.com/group/mattole?lnk=srg>

Posts community events, ride shares etc...

Petrolia Store and Honeydew Store: bulletin boards of community events

Media Outlets

Google Groups: Mattole Valley Bulletin; Petrolia Store Bulletin Board

Where to send PSA and releases:

Local TV Station: brenda@kwptfm.com

Arcata Eye: editor@arcataeye.com

North Coast Journal: ncjournal@northcoastjournal.com

The Independent: indie@asis.com

Redwood Times: sgardner@redwoodtimes.com

KHUM Radio: info@khum.com

KMUD Radio: psa@kmud.org

Where to post events on community calendars:

www.humboldtmusic.com/calendar/index.cfm?C_id=1&Add=1

www.northcoastjournal.com/calendar/submitcalendar.php

www.khum.com/gtg_entry_form.html

<http://groups.google.com/group/mattole?lnk=srg>



History of previous years' ISP & Outreach activities and outcomes

Willow Mat making in the Mattole Lagoon

Description: Willow mats should be constructed in July or August to be most effective. The mats provide cover for juvenile fish over-summering in the lagoon. They are constructed with a triangular or square driftwood frame, willow sprigs, and biodegradable twine. The size of the mats should fit the age group of volunteers working on them. BLM requires a permit for cutting live material on public lands, contact Dave Fuller in advance. If done in early June, Mattole Elementary is a great volunteer base. In July, Lost Coast Camp.

Year 13 members did a joint ISP making willow mats in the Mattole estuary as part of the SRF Coho Confab.

Year 15 members did a joint ISP making willow mats with Mattole Elementary as a MEEP field trip. Parent volunteers, MRC WSP members, Nick's Interns and MRC and MSG staff also attended. Members prepared all materials needed ahead of event and made cookies with supplies donated from North Coast Co-op. Members placed mats in specific locales in the estuary later in the afternoon without students.

Year 16 members made willow mats with Lost Coast Camp. After making mats the campers toured the MSG's latest large wood project in the upper estuary.

Newsletter—Mattole Salmon Chronicle

MSG attempts to put out a bi-annual newsletter (Fall/Winter and Spring/Summer). WSP members will write articles and assist with editing.

MSG Fundraisers

WSP members will organize fundraising events, solicit donations, setup and clean.

MSG Outreach Materials

WSP members add information to the MSG website and add weekly updates to the front page.

Suggested Activities for Year 17

Tree planting

Description: Contact MRC. Trees should be planted in fall or early spring to have the highest rate of survival, dependent on whether they are bare-root or in containers. Besides conifers, trees could include big leaf maple, alder, buckeye, and sprigs of willow pounded into the ground along unstable banks.

Creek Cleanup

Description: This may be a good idea for an ISP as it provides a good quantitative number for trash removed. Most of the trash in the watershed requires some heavy lifting as it is rusty metal. Lower East Mill Creek is a potential site as it is close by and has some trash.

Invasive removal

Description: Contact the MRC for project site suggestions. There is a lot of invasive work to be done in the valley in the spring.

Open House days at the DSMT



Description: in coordination with DSMT project coordinator, develop an open house schedule (Fridays or twice/month etc) where community members can come check out the trap and fish and see the MSG in action. Bring fish ID handouts.

Calendar of Activities for Site / Community

Continuing Activities MRC holds volunteer days occasionally
Mattole Valley Historical Society has volunteer opportunities
Attend events in Arcata/Eureka area
Get involved with river or creek mouth cleanup
Support other WSP members ISPs

Regional Events March: SRF Conference
April: Klamath River Clean-up*
May: Kinetic Sculpture Race
June: Salmon Aid*
July: Salmon River Dives, Smith River Dives, Chinook Symposium
August: Humboldt County Fair, Coho Confab
October: Weaverville Salmon Festival*

****Northern or Southern Region event, obtain approval from Project Manager to attend***

Community Resources

Community Demographics Petrolia is a rural town of about 400 people located on the Lost Coast (a rollercoaster one hour drive off the 101). The community ranges from ranchers and long-time “back-to-the-landers” to young homesteaders and restoration staff. The “downtown” area is comprised of the Petrolia Store, Post Office, Volunteer Fire Department, and a payphone booth. Humboldt agriculture is a popular form of income and many residents also promote sustainability in the valley by farming their own produce, meat, and eggs. Several former WSP members continue to live in Petrolia and are an excellent resource on the MSG and the Mattole. The winters are quiet and quite rainy while the summer is full of activity and sunshine (when it’s cloudy in “town,” Petrolia is usually full of sun). Events are usually open to the entire community and posted at the Petrolia Store.

Housing Rentals: ask MSG mentors, staff, and community members
Camping: BLM Mattole Beach Campground, A.W.Way County Park, Honeydew Campground
Lodging: Lost Inn 629-3394
(Housing is often limited in Petrolia. Camping and house-sitting are alternatives while waiting for somewhere to open up.)

Services ***Computers and solar power systems:*** Charlie Solo
Doctors: Dick Scheinman (accepts AmeriCorps insurance), Peter Nash (provides free medical service to MSG staff, gives references to Arcata/Eureka/Fortuna doctors, if needed)
Auto repair: Cedar
Bike repair: Cedar
Anything repair: Cedar
Plumbing: Brian Jahnke



Entertainment

- Venues*
- Mattole Valley Community Center (MVCC), downtown Petrolia
 - weekly yoga, aikido, and dance classes
 - hosts community meetings
 - live music and events, including Cabarets
 - Mattole Grange (The Grange), Petrolia, on the way to Honeydew
 - monthly pancake breakfasts and farmers market
 - live music, including Roll on the Mattole, some MSG events
 - school plays, other events
 - The Yellow Rose (The Rose), Petrolia, north end of downtown
 - pool table, juke box, cards, dice
 - Petrolia Store, downtown Petrolia
 - bulletin board: local info, advertising, announcements
 - lunch sandwiches, BBQs, basic groceries, movies, gas, propane (usual hours: 9:00am – 5:30pm)
- Events*
- Cabarets:* Local talent showcase presented in an open-mic/talent show format. Cabarets occur 3-4 times per year at the MVCC, proceeds benefit the MVCC and various local sponsoring groups. “Dinner and a show” involves optional homemade meal (\$6-\$8) and cabaret (\$5, or \$4 for MVCC members).
 - Roll on the Mattole:* Annual fundraiser for Honeydew Volunteer Fire Dept., usually in late June/early July at the Grange. Live music (multiple good bands), BBQ, beer, Fireman’s Muster (competition b/t local fire squads). The biggest event in the Mattole.
 - 4th of July:* Huge annual party hosted by Greg and Margie Smith (Petrolia); giant community potluck on the North side of the river. Fireworks on river bar (sometimes on July 3rd).
 - All Mattole Potluck:* Potluck of foods from only the Mattole Valley in the fall.
 - Rye & Tide:* Annual bike/running race that takes place during October. Partner teams take turns riding bike and running, race starts at Yellow Rose and ends at the beach with BBQ and bonfire.
 - Thanksgiving:* Large community potluck feast hosted by Hugh and Darlene, not to be missed.
 - Christmas Parties:* Freeman’s Solstice Party, Dick’s White Elephant Party, potlucks abound during the holidays, which are quite festive.
 - Volleyball:* Wednesdays at 6:00 Mattole Elementary School
 - Yoga:* Tuesdays at 10:00 am, Thursdays at 5:30 pm at MVCC
 - Dance:* Wednesdays at 5:30 pm at MVCC
 - Basketball:* Tuesdays at 5:30 at the Mattole Elementary School.
- Other Entertainment*
- Hiking: Mill Creek Trail (1/4 mile east down Lighthouse Road from MSG office), Lost Coast Trail, Windy Point, King Peak Trail, Sinkyone Wilderness (Visit the BLM website for more information:
<http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/arcata/kingrange/index.html>.)
 - Mountain Biking: King Range



Beach & tide pooling
Swimming holes: by DSMT site, AW Way
Potlucks: happen often, very fun, good way to meet folks
Bonfires: frequent and fun
Music groups
Star gazing
Bird watching
Yellow Rose
Homesteading: gardening, growing and canning things...
Volunteering for fire department

Nearby Towns with Fun Stuff

*Garberville/
Redway* Matteel Community Center: big name bands have shows here
Benbow Summer Arts & Music Fest: small, awesome festival
Bars, grocery, laundry
Reggae festivals

*Humboldt
Redwoods State
Park* Camping and hiking

Arcata / Eureka Lots of bars/ music venues
Groovy, natty grocery stores
Laundry, Saturday Farmer's Market on the Plaza

*Trinidad and
North* Patrick's Point State Park
Beaches, coves, lagoons