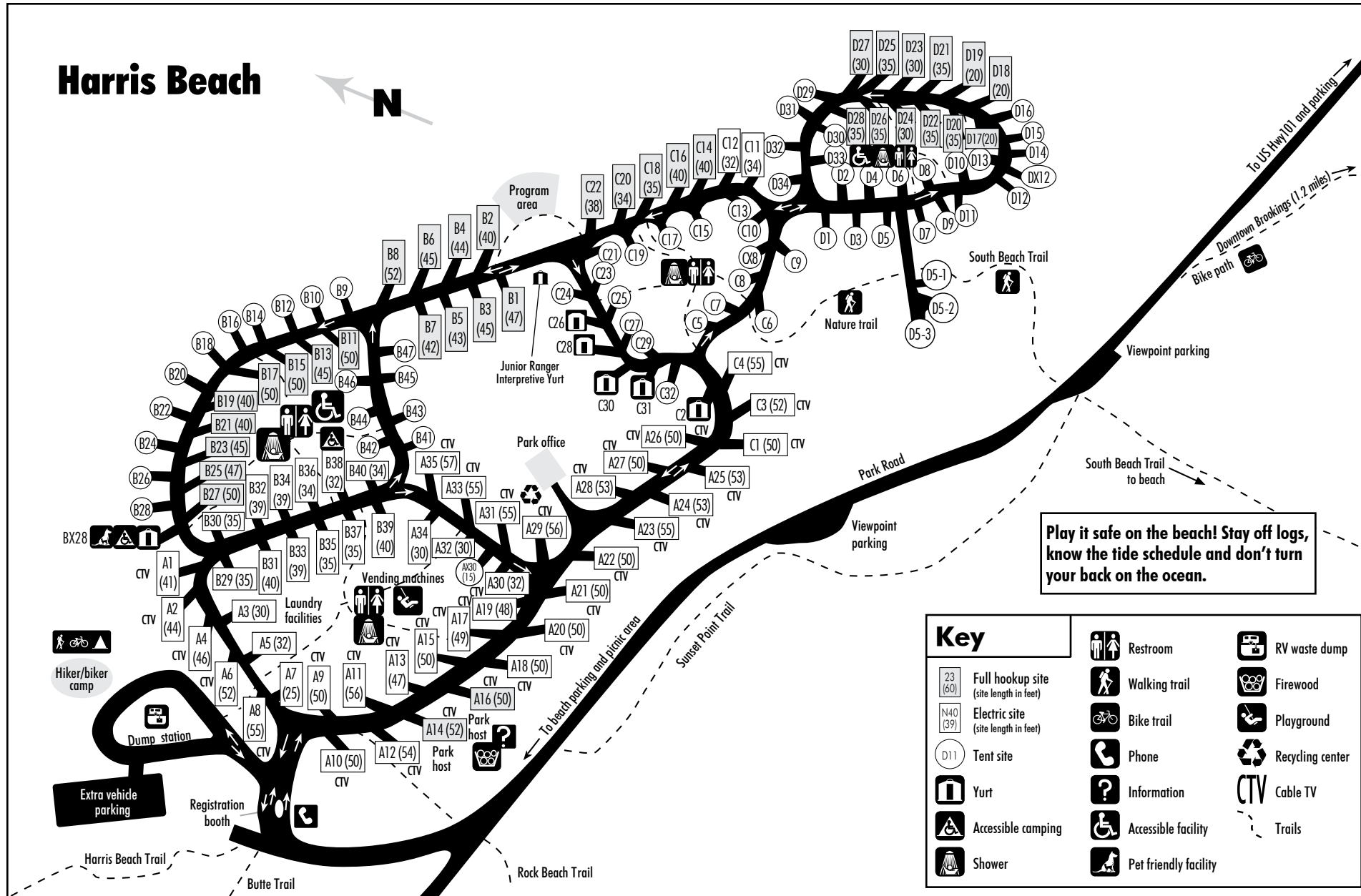


Harris Beach

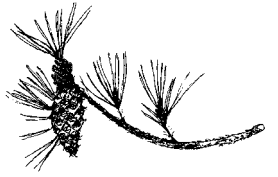


Play it safe on the beach! Stay off logs, know the tide schedule and don't turn your back on the ocean.

Key	
	Full hookup site (site length in feet)
	Electric site (site length in feet)
	Tent site
	Yurt
	Accessible camping
	Shower
	Restroom
	Walking trail
	Bike trail
	Phone
	Information
	Accessible facility
	Pet friendly facility
	RV waste dump
	Firewood
	Playground
	Recycling center
	Cable TV
	Trails

A Few Common Plants

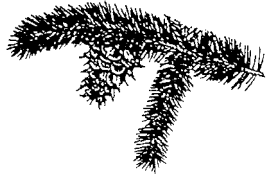
Shore pine is our only two-needle pine in the park. Its Latin name of *pinus contorta* means twisted or contorted. Strong coastal winds do shape the trees into unusual forms. Native Americans used the pitch to apply to wounds (like a bandage) and to waterproof their baskets. Modern science has found antiseptic properties in the pine sap.



Sitka spruce is the most common tree in the park. They grow to over 150 feet tall and live more than 300 years. One easy way to tell if you are looking at a spruce is to “shake hands” with it gently. If it pokes you, it’s a spruce. The chickaree squirrel thrives on its seed in the fall. It will often cache hundreds of the cones in the cool moist forest duff for a food source in winter. Sitka spruce forests hug the coastline and tidewater areas from Alaska to northern California.



Douglas-fir is the second most common tree in our park and is the state tree of Oregon. It generally has a single trunk and a Christmas tree appearance. The needles grow around the branch like a bottle brush. The cones on the tree also offer a clue as to its identification. On the cones, look for the bracts and the ‘mouse tail’ poking out.



Red alder is an important “first” tree to return to a disturbed area in the coastal forest. These trees grow quickly, and are able to “fix” nitrogen with their roots, adding nutrients that enrich the soil for other trees like spruce and fir. The buds are an early spring food source for birds like the ruffed grouse. Its bark chips are considered to be one of the finest for smoked fish and jerky.



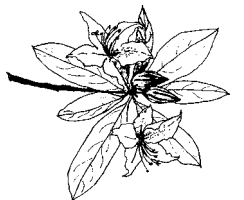
Salmonberry is an early spring shrub. The raspberry-sized fruit that ripens in May and June was an important food source for Native Americans. The fruit was named for the color of the berry and its ripening time—when the first spring salmon arrive. Different bushes will have different flavored berries. It is closely related to blackberry.



Pacific wax myrtle is a tall growing shrub (20-30 feet) with dense green foliage. Tiny black seeds form in fall and are an important food source for birds. Winter chickadees and kinglets feed heavily on the seeds during cold wintery days. A wax coating forms on the fruit.



Western azalea is a deciduous shrub commonly found along our paths and trails to the beach. Soft scented white flowers with pink and yellow throats dot this plant from April thru June. This is a favorite flower of hummingbirds and bumblebees. Azalea Park in Brookings lies in a grove of these plants.



Please help make camping here a safe and enjoyable experience by following these and other park rules:

- Campground quiet hours are between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.
- Vehicles must be parked on paved areas only.
- Bicycles are permitted on park roads, but ride them with the traffic flow. Riders under age 16 must wear helmets.
- Pets must be physically restrained at all times when not confined in a vehicle or tent. Leashes must be no longer than six feet. All waste must be properly removed. (See our “Pets in Parks” brochure for details.)

Check-in after 4 p.m., **Check-out** by 1 p.m.

All rates & information subject to change without notice. This publication is available in alternative formats upon request. Write to OPRD, 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C, Salem, OR 97301. You may also call 1-800-551-6949 or 1-800-735-2900 (Oregon Relay for the hearing impaired).