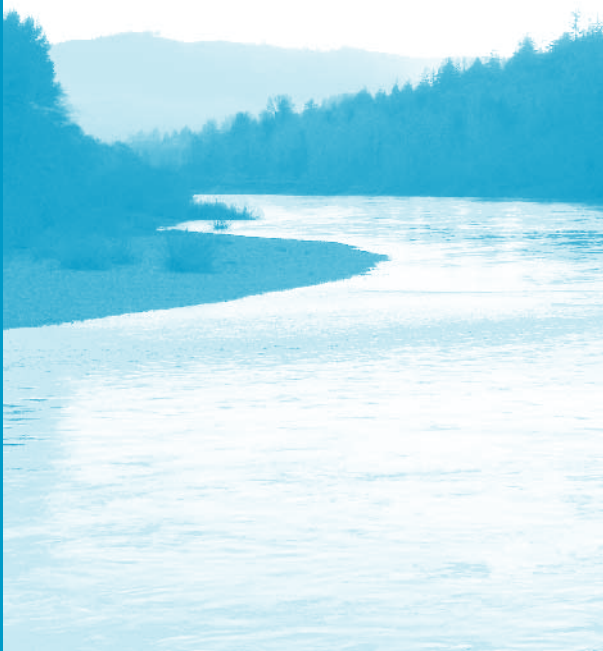




Alfred A. Loeb

CAMPGROUND



Alfred A. Loeb State Park

Off US 101, 8 miles NE of Brookings
North Bank Chetco River Rd, Brookings, OR 97415
541-469-2021



Latitude: 42.11297 N
Longitude: -124.188543 W

Reserve early! Reserve cabins two days to nine months in advance by phone, Reservations Northwest (1-800-452-5687), or online through www.oregonstateparks.org.

Shaded by a myrtlewood forest, Alfred A. Loeb State Park's campground lies along a bend of the scenic Chetco River, 8 miles inland from Oregon's southern coastline.

Year-Round Camping

- 48 electrical sites with water
- 3 reservable rustic log cabins
- Paved parking, picnic table, fire ring at all sites
- Flush toilets and hot showers
- River and gravel bar access
- Firewood for sale (see park hosts)

Universal Access

1 campsite (20) is accessible to campers with disabilities.

Camping Rates

Rates are subject to change. You can find up-to-date information by calling 1-800-551-6949, or visiting www.oregonstateparks.org.

Discovery Season

From October 1–April 30, you can rent a full, electric or tent site for less. At most state parks, including Loeb, you can save \$4 off summer rates.

Watch the River from a Cabin

The three rustic cabins overlook the scenic Chetco River making them a relaxing destination. They are furnished with lights, heat, beds with vinyl covered mattresses, table and chairs and a lockable wooden door. Pets are not permitted in these cabins. Call Reservations Northwest at 1-800-452-5687 or go online www.oregonstateparks.org for more information and reservations.

Need to cancel your reservation? Follow this guideline: If your reservation is for today or tomorrow, call 541-469-2021. Otherwise, call Reservations Northwest at 1-800-452-5687.

From Myrtlewood to Redwood

Follow the park's 3/4-mile-long Riverview Trail to the U.S. Forest Service's Redwood Nature Trail, which offers access to the northernmost stand of redwoods on the Pacific Coast. A trailhead with parking is located near the park's riverside day-use area.

Great Fishing

The Chetco River offers some of the finest fall and winter salmon and steelhead fishing on Oregon's south coast. You can bank fish from the gravel bar or use a drift boat.

Throughout the spring and summer, you may see scampering chipmunks, soaring osprey, or a family of river otters frolicking in the water.

More to See and Do

Harris Beach State Park: A long sandy beach is a beachcomber's delight. Bring the binoculars to watch the nesting sea birds and other wildlife on the largest island off the Oregon coast- a formation called both "Bird" and "Goat" Island.

Samuel Boardman State Scenic Corridor: This 12-mile-long park along Highway 101 features several wayside viewpoints, some with picnic tables where you can sit and enjoy unparalleled ocean scenery. To really savor the offshore seascapes, explore the coastline park by foot on the Oregon Coast Trail. The south end of the park is only three miles north of Harris Beach.

Boats in Brookings: A boat launching ramp, moorage facilities, boat rentals and charter boat service are located at the south jetty, near the mouth of the Chetco River.

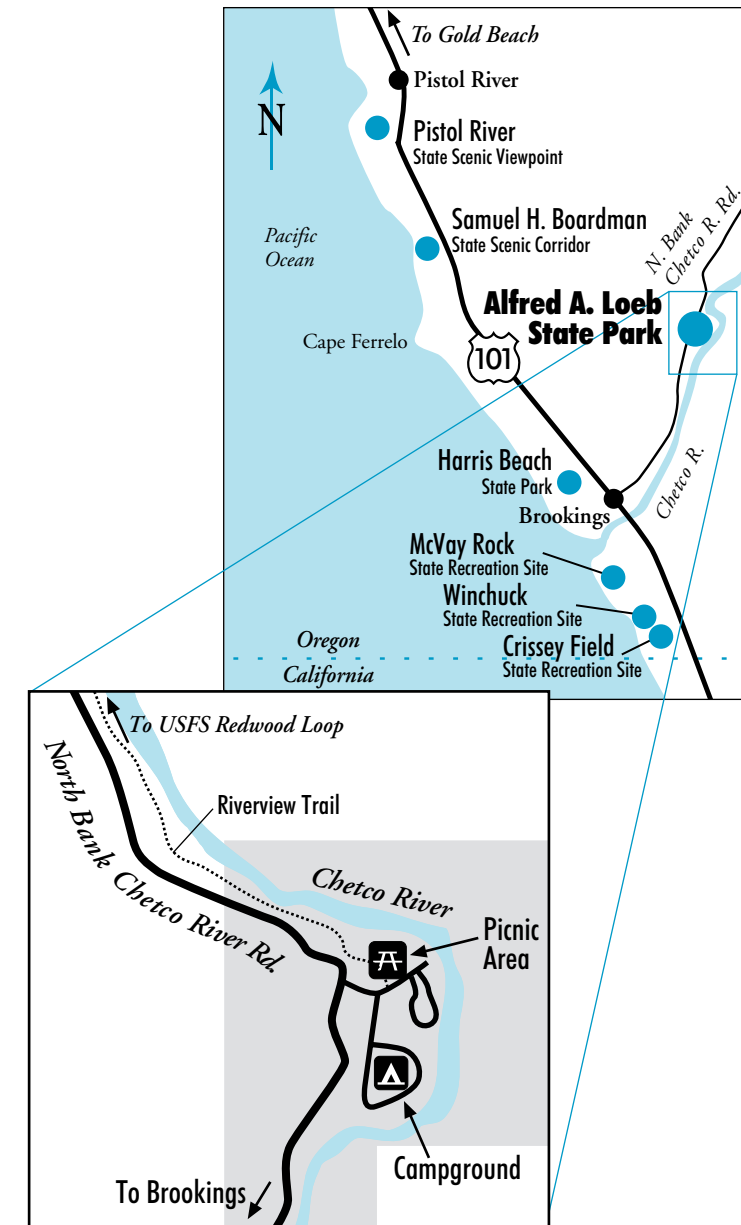
Jet boat rides: Gold Beach, 30 miles north of Brookings, offers jet boat rides up the famous Rogue River.

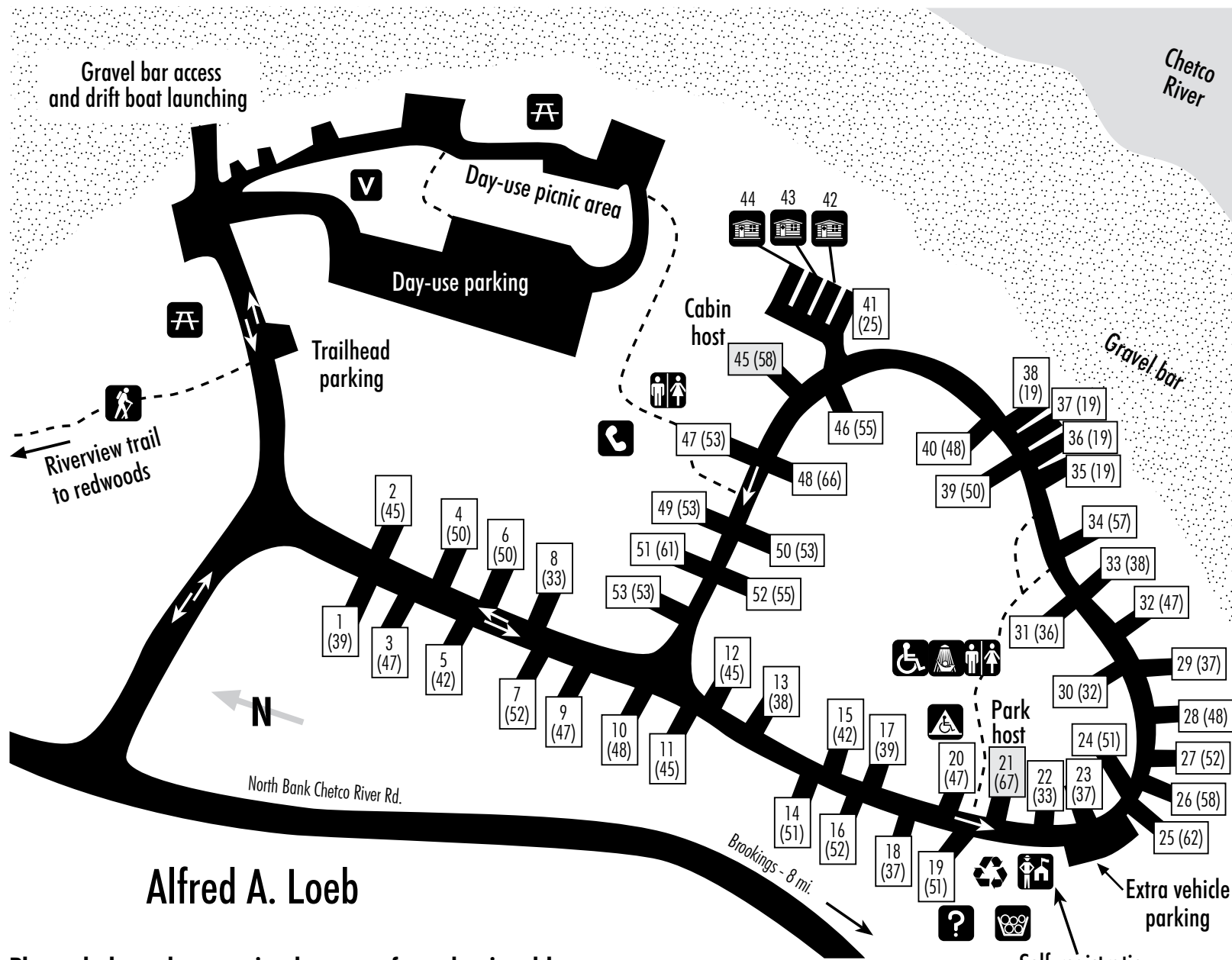
Lily bulbs: The Brookings area produces about 75 percent of the Easter lilies grown in the United States. Vast fields bloom in early July. The bulbs are shipped all over the world.

Park Information:

1-800-551-6949
www.oregonstateparks.org

More beach access: McVay Rock, Crissey Field and Winchuck State Recreation Sites offer access to beaches south of Brookings. A visitor welcome center at Crissey Field has more information about things to see and do in the area.





Key	
	Electric site
	Cabin
	Accessible camping
	Shower
	Restroom
	Vault toilet
	Walking trail
	Phone
	Information
	Accessible facility
	Firewood
	Recycling center
	Park office
	Trails

A Few Common Plants

Evergreen huckleberry shrubs bloom in the spring with tiny, bell-shaped flowers that attract bees. The blue-black, round berries generally ripen by late August. Many people make pies and jellies from the fruit. Others eat the berries right off the bush.



Tanoak is closely related to a true oak. Its leaves are leatherlike to the touch and have a brownish fuzz on the undersides. The inner bark contains tannin, a chemical used in animal hide tanning. Native Americans used the Tanoak acorn as a source of carbohydrates. To make the acorns edible, they would remove the tannic acid in sand pits along a secondary stream. This process was also done in woven baskets weighed down with stones in the river. The acorns were ready to eat when they became soft and slightly off-blue in color. Once edible they were used for making flat breads or mush.

Oregon myrtle trees are usually identified by their smell. You are likely to notice a eucalyptus/camphor-like odor in the air when myrtle trees are near. Trunks of young trees are smooth to the touch, while older trees have thick brown bark, often gnarled and covered by an assortment of moss. Native Americans and early pioneers used the myrtle's leaves to brew tea for medicinal purposes, including the relief of sinus headaches. Loeb State Park is known for its protected myrtlewood grove.



Red alders were the first trees to return after flooding disturbed the coastal forest. They grow quickly, and add nitrogen to the soil through their roots, which then supports the growth of more valued trees like spruce and fir. The small flower buds are a food source for birds in the spring, and the bark is used for smoking fish and jerky.

Sword ferns have shiny, leather-like foliage, and often grow up to three feet high. Native Americans used the plant's fronds for protective cooking wraps, baking dividers in pit ovens, and on berry drying racks. They were also used as flooring and bedding materials.



Redwood trees are the tallest in the world. Some grow to be more than 300 feet high and live up to 2000 years. On the northern edge of a once vast growing range, the trees in the Loeb area are much younger than that. Some are mere seedlings; others are 600-800 years old. These great trees spring from seeds the size of tomato seeds.

Salmonberry shrubs flower in March and April, providing food for bees and hummingbirds. Its name comes from the salmon color of its berries and their May-June ripening time, which coincides with the arrival of the first spring salmon. The plant's raspberry-sized fruit was an important food source for Native Americans.



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 parking pads.
- 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.