

Cool • Clear • Water

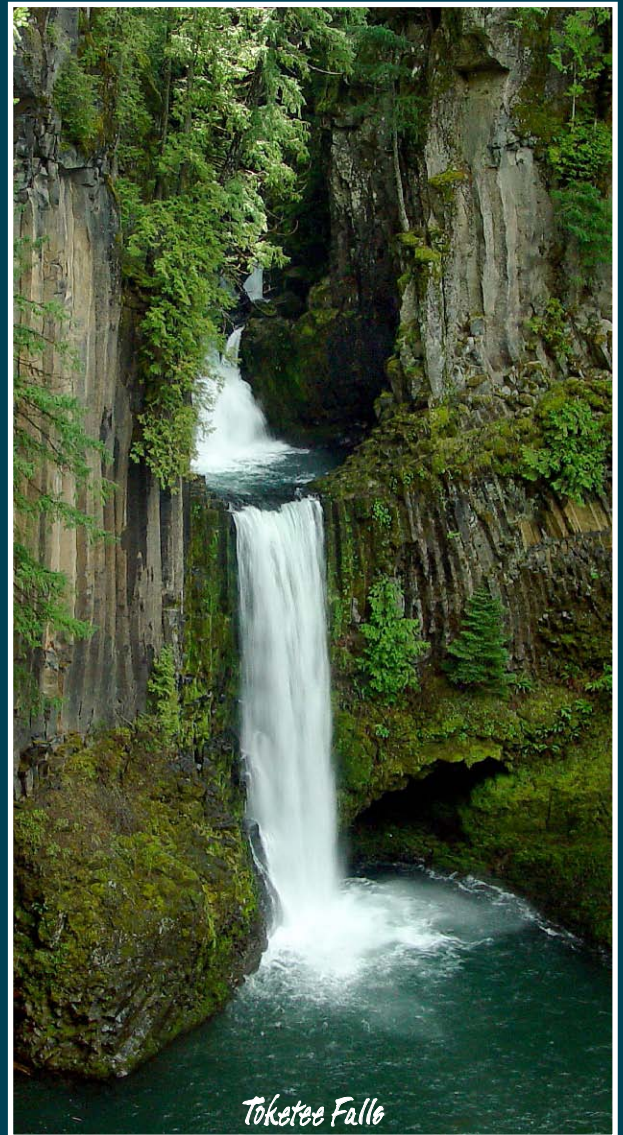
Thundering Waters

Umpqua National Forest
Roseburg District
Bureau of Land Management



Ron Murphy

Lemolo Falls (low flow)



Toketee Falls

This brochure is a cooperative project developed by the Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management and the Umpqua National Forest, with assistance from the Roseburg Visitors and Convention Bureau.

Roseburg District, (541) 440-4930
Bureau of Land Management
777 NW Garden Valley Blvd.
Roseburg, OR 97470
www.or.blm.gov/roseburg (brochure downloadable here)

Umpqua National Forest (541) 672-6601
2900 NW Stewart Parkway
Roseburg, OR 97470
North Umpqua Ranger District (541) 496-3532
Diamond Lake Ranger District (541) 498-2531
Cottage Grove Ranger District (541) 767-5000
Tiller Ranger District (541) 825-3100
www.fs.fed.us/r6/umpqua

Roseburg Visitors (541) 672-9731
and Convention Bureau
410 SE Spruce Street
Roseburg, OR 97470
www.visitroseburg.com

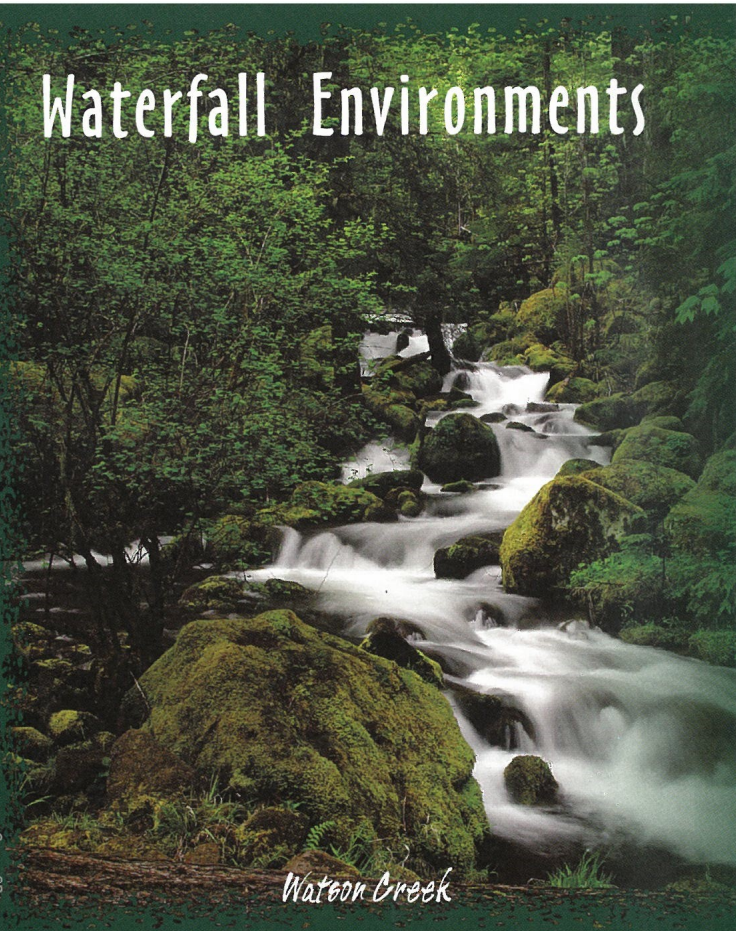
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Cover Photo: Dave Lines



Waterfall Environments

Gregg Morgan



Watoon Creek

Following these guidelines will help protect sensitive waterfall areas.

- Protect fragile vegetation, stay on the trail.
- Be sure matches are completely out. Crush and pack out all cigarettes.
- Wash with biodegradable soap, away from open water.
- Stream water is easily contaminated by human or animal wastes. Most waterfall trailheads have restrooms, however if no toilets are available, bury solid waste in "catholes" 6-8 inches deep, 200 feet from water, campsites, and trails. Pack out toilet paper.
- Pack it in, pack it out! Leave nothing behind.

Go Safely

- Use caution around steep areas, and wet, slippery rocks and vegetation.
- Know your hiking limits. Some trails are rough and steep.
- Keep informed of current and seasonal conditions of roads and trails leading to waterfalls. Contact Forest Service or BLM offices (weekdays, during office hours) for updated conditions. See brochure back cover for listings.
- Carry an ample supply of water. Do not drink untreated water.
- Beware of poison oak.



Poison Oak, late summer



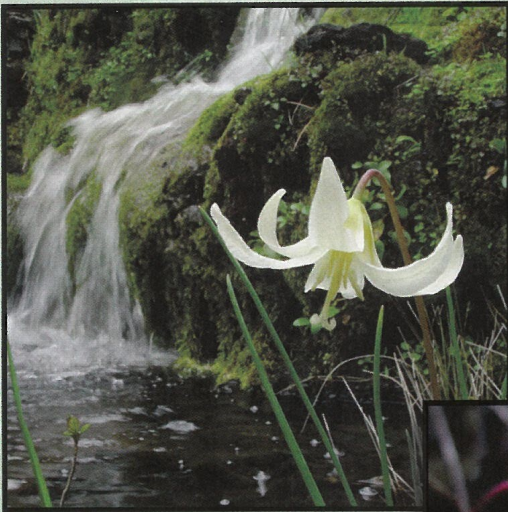
Spring Foliage

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Resident Plants and Animals

The micro-climate of waterfall areas provides a rich environment for an abundance of plants. The plants shown are typical of waterfall environments identified in this brochure.

Mosses, ferns and wildflowers are delicate. Please stay on trails. Take only photographs and leave all plants to be enjoyed by future visitors.



Dave Lines

Fawn Lily
Erythronium oregonum



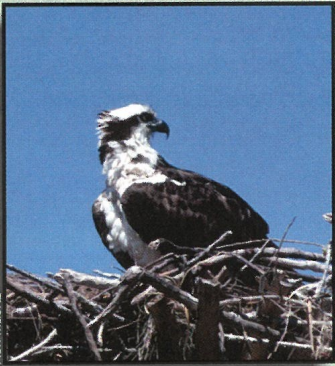
Dave Lines

Shooting Star
Dodecatheon meadia



Ron Murphy

Maidenhair Ferns
Adiantum aleuticum



Ron Maertz

Osprey
Pandion haliaetus



Betsy L. Howell

American Dipper
Cinclus mexicanus



Gregg Morgan

Pacific Treefrogs
Hyla regilla



Dave Herr

Hermit Thrush
Catharus guttatus

Vegetation associated with rivers and streams provides habitat for a variety of animals. Look for a dipper bobbing up and down in a stream, or an osprey flying overhead.

Although you may not see them, many birds using riparian areas can be identified by their song. Listen for the flute-like sounds of the hermit thrush.

Take the opportunity to observe the plant and animal species found in waterfall and riparian environments, but please do not disturb them.

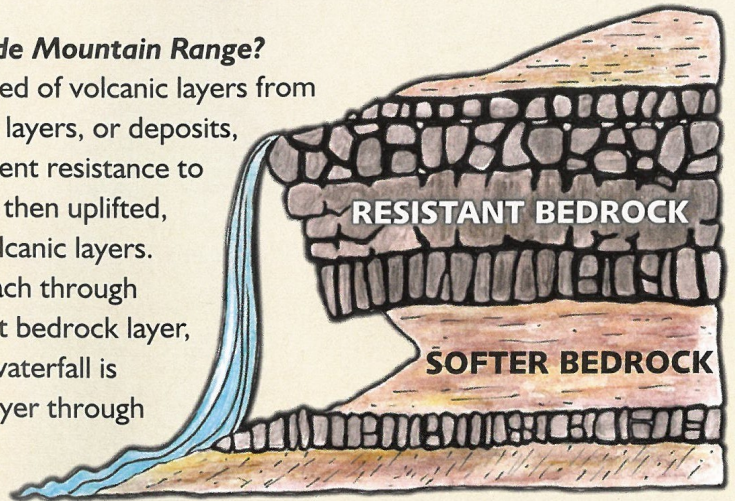
The Way Water Falls

What is a waterfall?

A waterfall is a vertical or near vertical descent of water over a step or ledge in the river bed.

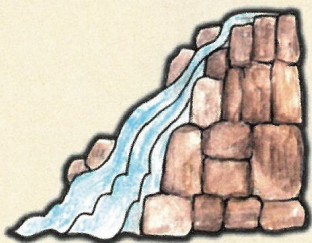
How do waterfalls form in the Central Oregon Cascade Mountain Range?

The Central Oregon Cascade Mountain Range is composed of volcanic layers from numerous eruptions over the last 35+ million years. The layers, or deposits, originated from several sources, with each having a different resistance to erosion. After the volcanic activity stopped, the area was then uplifted, causing the streams to begin to down-cut through the volcanic layers. Waterfalls often develop when downcutting streams breach through weakened zones, such as joints and cracks in the resistant bedrock layer, exposing the softer material beneath. The height of the waterfall is dependent upon the thickness of the resistant bedrock layer through which the stream erodes. The stream's erosive energy continues to carve the channels that we see today.



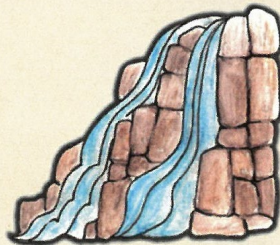
Do waterfalls change?

Energy from plummeting water creates a plunge pool at the base of the waterfalls, eroding a cavity in the softer underlying rock. This process undermines the resistant layer, causing it to break apart, piece by piece, along cracks and fractures in the rock. Through this process, waterfalls gradually migrate upstream. Over the course of thousands of years, this movement can range from a couple of feet up to several thousand feet.



Cascade

Follows along a series of rock steps



Segmented

Descends as the stream diverges into 2 or 3 parts



Block

Descends from a wide stream



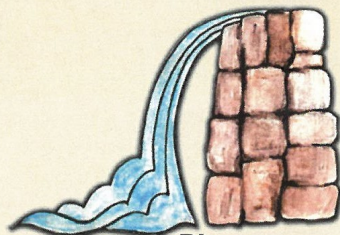
Tiered

Descends from a distinct series of separate falls



Punchbowl

Descends from a constricted width of a stream into a pool below



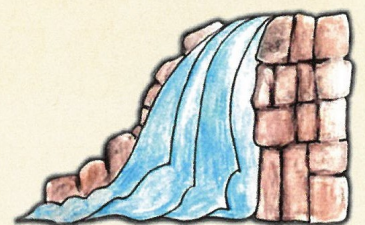
Plunge

Descends vertically, losing contact with the bedrock surface



Horsetail

Descends vertically maintaining some contact with the bedrock surface



Fan

Similar to horsetail form, with an increasing width of spray

Recreation Symbols

FACILITIES



Blue symbols indicate sites with accessible facilities

TRAIL DIFFICULTY RATINGS

The difficulty rating of a trail is determined by the challenge it presents to the physical ability of an average hiker.



EASY

Grades: Less than 10%
Trail Width: 24+ inches
Surface: Relatively smooth



MODERATE

Grades: 10% to 15%, up to 30%
Trail Width: 12 to 24 inches
Surface: Can be rough

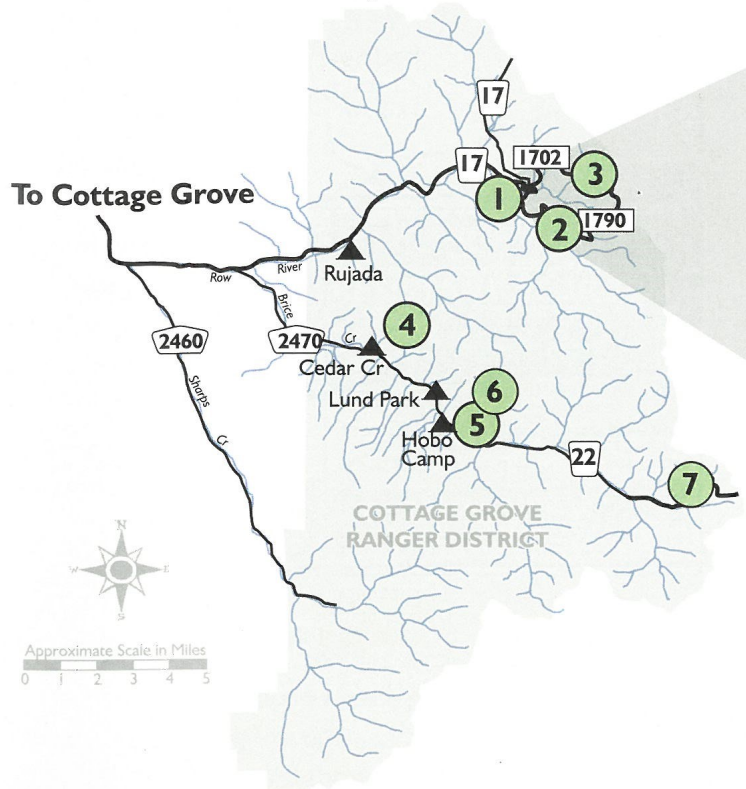


DIFFICULT

Grades: 15% to 20%, up to 30%
Trail Width: 12 inches
Surface: Rough
Distance: May be long

Trail lengths show one-way distance, unless otherwise noted.

Row River Waterfalls



Spirit Falls



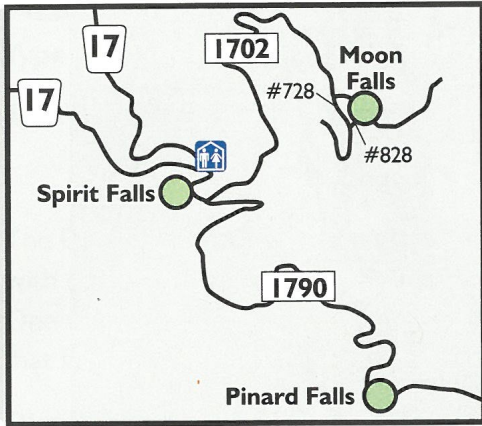
Type of Falls: Fan



Trail Length: 0.35 mile **Rating:**  Difficult

Aptly named, this 60-foot waterfall somehow seems surreal as Alex Creek rushes through moss-covered bedrock. A dense forest, lush and thick with ferns, surrounds the area, shading the waterfall for most of the day. Spirit Falls is located in the Layng Creek Watershed, the water supply for the Row River Valley. Please protect water quality.

Directions:

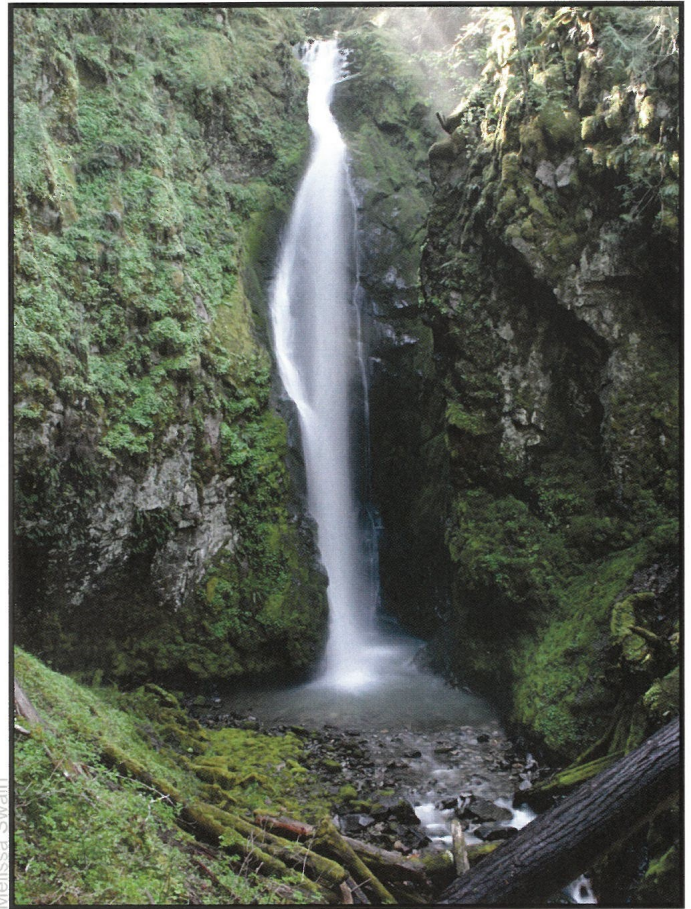
- I-5 exit 174 at Cottage Grove
- Travel east on Row River Road/19.4 miles
- Turn left on Layng Creek Road # 17/8.8 miles
- Turn right on Road # 1790 (gravel)/0.1 mile to Spirit Falls Trailhead



 Umpqua National Forest
 Campground



Spirit Falls



Melissa Swain

Pinard Falls



Type of Falls: Tiered

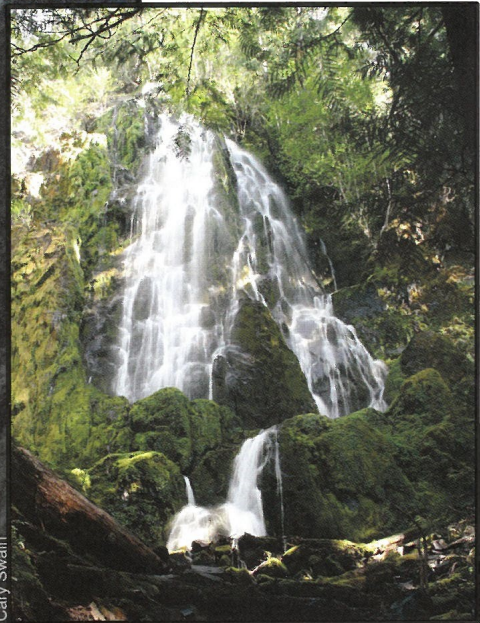
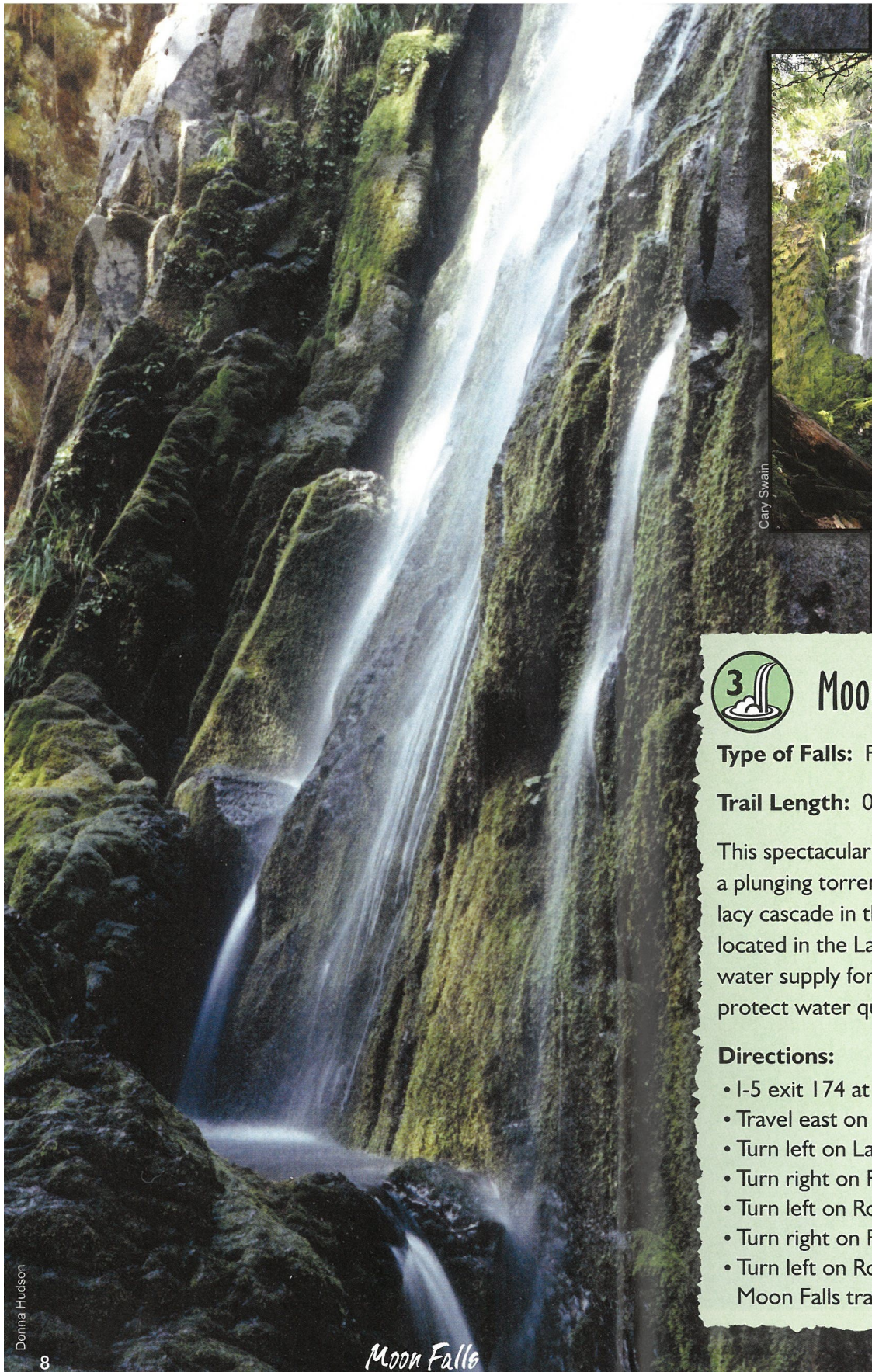
Trail Length: 0.6 mile **Rating:**  Difficult

The trail goes downslope 0.6 miles to a viewpoint and resting bench that offers a beautiful view of the 105-foot waterfall. Pinard Falls is located in the Layng Creek Watershed, the water supply for the Row River Valley. Please protect water quality.

Directions:

- I-5 exit 174 at Cottage Grove
- Travel east on Row River Road/19.4 miles
- Turn left on Layng Creek Road #17/8.8 miles
- Turn right on Road #1790 (gravel)/3.6 miles to Pinard Falls trailhead

Cathy Swain



Cary Swain

Moon Falls



Moon Falls



Type of Falls: Fan

Trail Length: 0.5 mile **Rating:**  Easy

This spectacular 125-foot waterfall ranges from a plunging torrent during the spring rains to a lacy cascade in the summer. Moon Falls is located in the Layng Creek Watershed, the water supply for the Row River Valley. Please protect water quality.

Directions:

- I-5 exit 174 at Cottage Grove
- Travel east on Row River Road/19.4 miles
- Turn left on Layng Creek Road #17/ 8.8 miles
- Turn right on Road #1790 (gravel)/0.3 miles
- Turn left on Road #1702/2.8 miles
- Turn right on Road #1702-728/0.3 miles
- Turn left on Road #1702-203/0.3 miles to Moon Falls trailhead



Brice Creek Falls



Type of Falls: Punchbowl & Cascade

Trail Length: 0.3 mile **Rating:** Easy

Rating: Moderate

The Brice Creek corridor is a scenic, rocky canyon with numerous small waterfalls and pools in the creek. One area along Brice Creek includes several small falls that share the same plunge pool.

Directions:

- I-5 exit 174 at Cottage Grove
- Travel east on Row River Road/19.4 miles
- Stay right on Brice Creek Road #2470/4.7 miles to Cedar Creek Campground
- Follow Brice Creek Trail #1403 upstream to Brice Creek Falls



Melissa Swain

Brice Creek Falls



Cindy Paack

Trestle Creek Falls



Trestle Creek Falls



Type of Falls: Fan

Trail Length: 0.6 mile **Rating:** Moderate

Enjoy this scenic 60-foot waterfall nestled in a moss-covered rock grotto surrounded by a towering old-growth forest. A narrow, meandering trail offers a great family hike.

Directions:

- I-5 exit 174 at Cottage Grove
- Travel east on Row River Road/19.4 miles
- Stay right on Brice Creek Road #2470/8.3 miles
- Park at Brice/Champion Creek trailhead just before bridge
- Cross bridge to Brice Creek Trail #1403 and hike 0.4 miles downstream to Trestle Creek Falls Trail.



Melissa Swain

Upper Trestle Falls



Cindy Pack

Parker Falls



Upper Trestle Creek Falls



Type of Falls: Tiered

Trail Length: 2.6 miles (loop) **Rating:**  Difficult

Take this unique opportunity to walk behind a 65-foot tiered waterfall. Hikers will find the water's mist refreshing, reinvigorating them for the remainder of their hike. The trail passes through forested and lush fern landscapes.

Directions:

- I-5 exit 174 at Cottage Grove
- Travel east on Row River Road/19.4 miles
- Stay right on Brice Creek Road #2470/8.3 miles
- Park at Brice/Champion Creek trailhead just before bridge
- Cross bridge, pass Brice Creek trailhead and continue 50 feet to Upper Trestle Creek trailhead



Parker Falls



Type of Falls: Fan

Trail Length: 0.8 mile **Rating:**  Difficult

Following parts of an old trail used by early rangers, this narrow, rocky trail leads to the Lower (35-foot) and Upper Parker (40-foot) waterfalls.

Directions:

- I-5 exit 174 at Cottage Grove
- Travel east on Row River Road/19.4 miles
- Stay right on Brice Creek Road #2470/10.8 miles (all paved) to turnout at west end of bridge at Parker Falls trailhead