

Cool • Clear • Water



Lemolo Falls (low flow)

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

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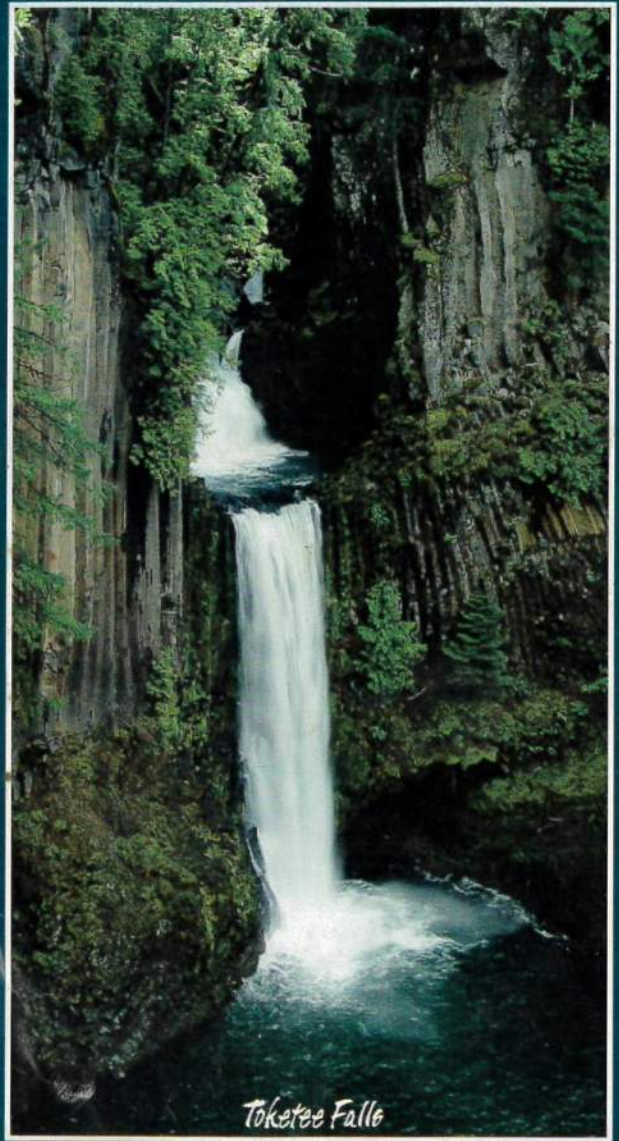
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Cover Photo: Dave Lines



Thundering Waters

Umpqua National Forest
Roseburg District
Bureau of Land Management



Toketee Falls



Welcome!

People are drawn to waterfalls as places of wonder, relaxation and inspiration.

Thundering waters, in their many forms, provide some of the earth's most beautiful landscape features.

Highlighted in this brochure are twenty-five waterfalls located on the Umpqua National Forest and the Roseburg District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Let this guide help you discover a special part of the Oregon Cascade's scenic beauty.



Dave Lines

Grotto Falls

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Waterfall Environments

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.

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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

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.



Fawn Lily
Erythronium oregonum



Shooting Star
Dodecatheon meadia



Maidenhair Ferns
Adiantum aleuticum



Osprey
Pandion haliaetus



American Dipper
Cinclus mexicanus



Pacific Treefrogs
Hyla regilla



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.

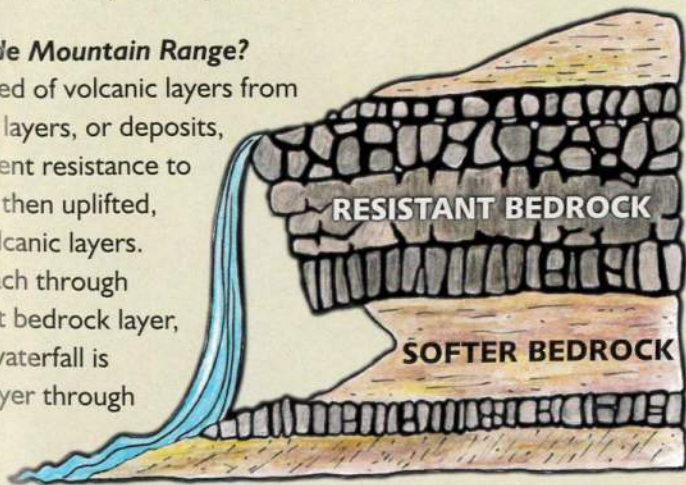
The Way Water Falls

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



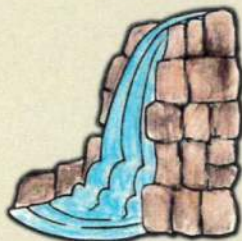
Block

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

Locations of Thundering Waters

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Row River Waterfalls

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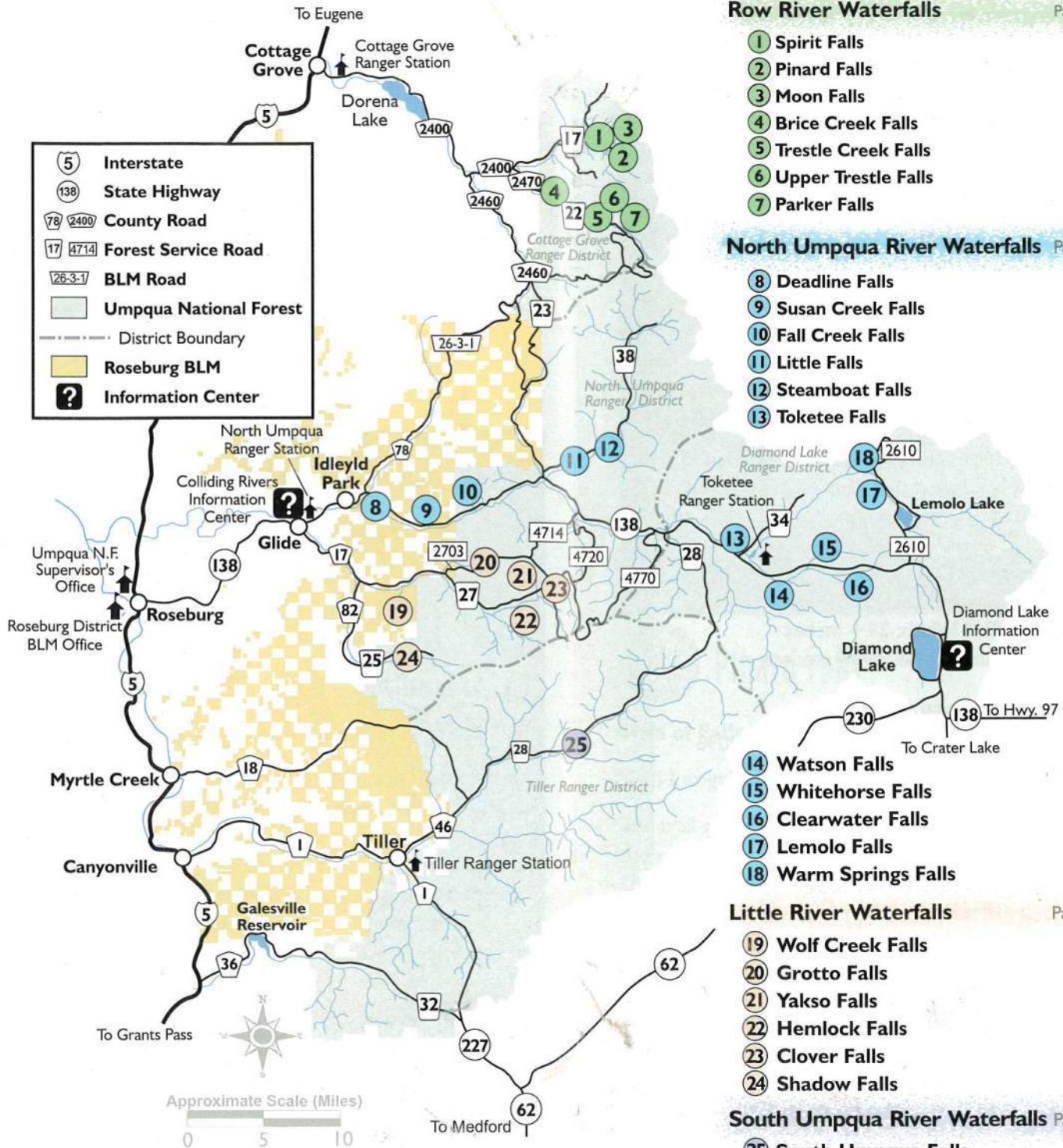
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Recreation Symbols

FACILITIES



Restroom



Picnic/Day-Use Area



Trail



Campground

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

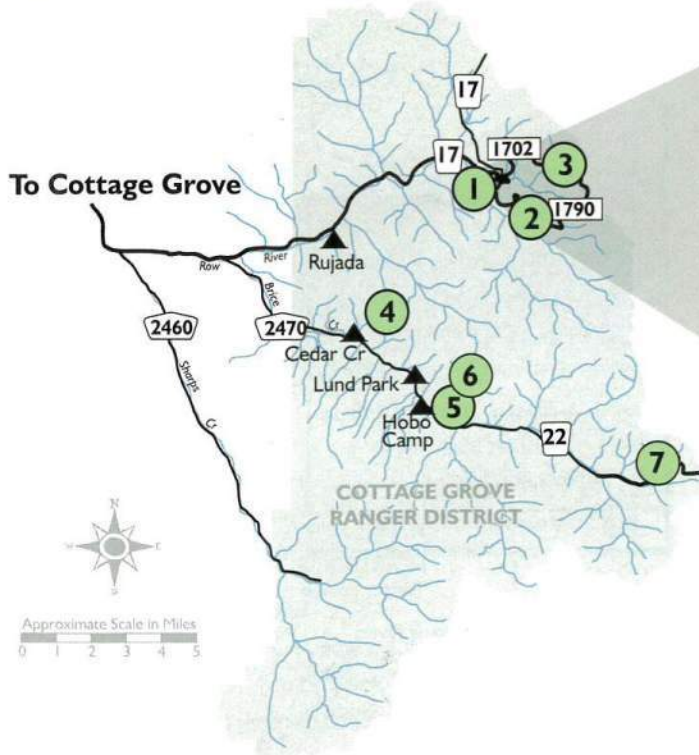


DIFFICULT

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



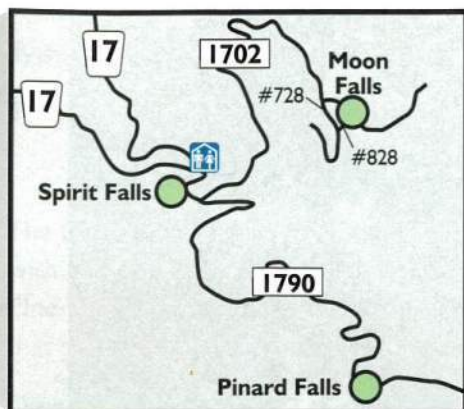
Type of Falls: Fan



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

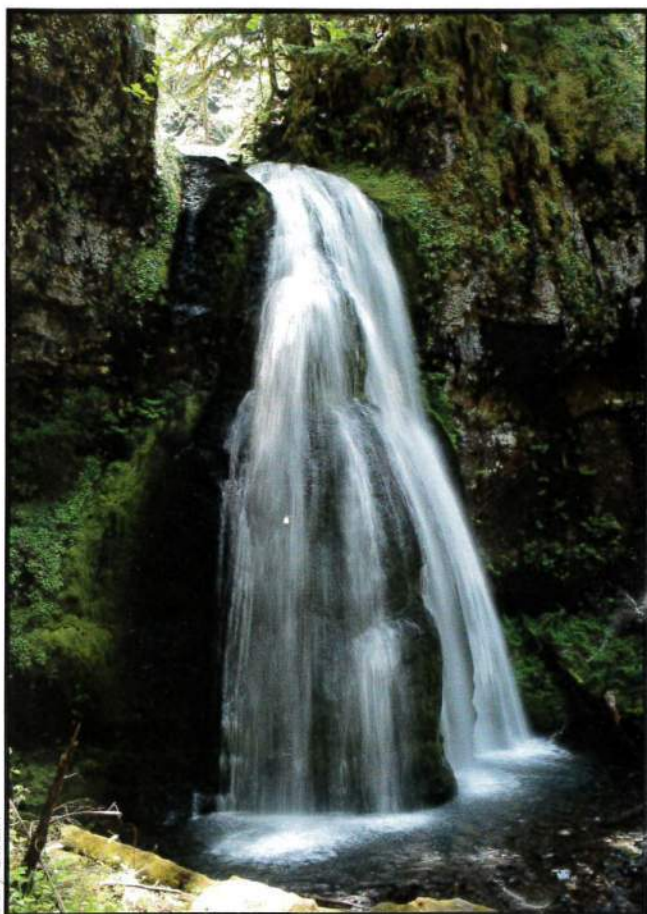
Aptly named, this 60-foot waterfall somehow seems surreal as Alex Creek rushes through moss-covered bedrock. A dense forest, lush and thick with ferns, surrounds the area, shading the waterfall for most of the day. Spirit Falls is located in the Layng Creek Watershed, the water supply for the Row River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



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



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

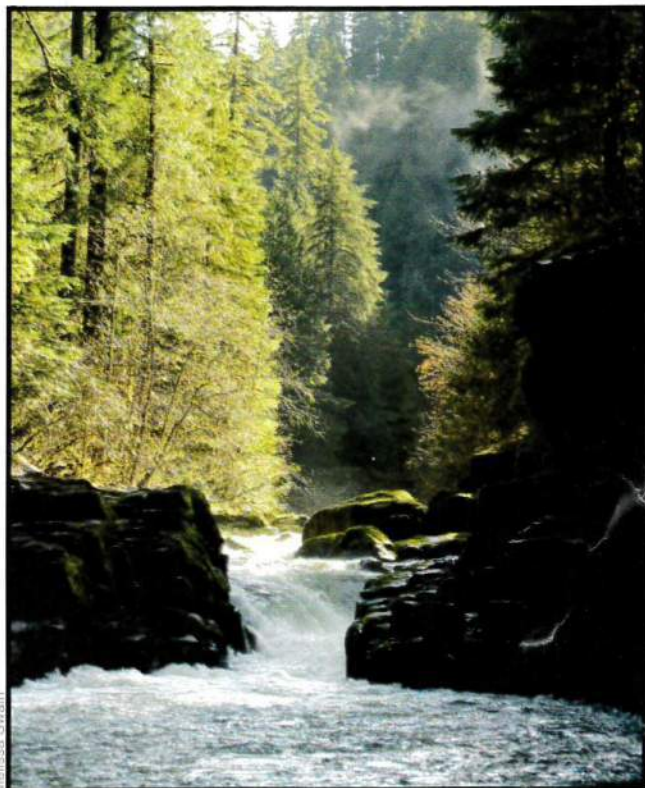
Trail Length: 0.3 mile **Rating:** Easy

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



Brice Creek Falls



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 Park


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

North Umpqua River Waterfalls

-  Umpqua National Forest
-  Roseburg BLM
-  Campground
-  Ranger Station
-  Information Center
-  Rogue-Umpqua National Scenic Byway



Deadline Falls



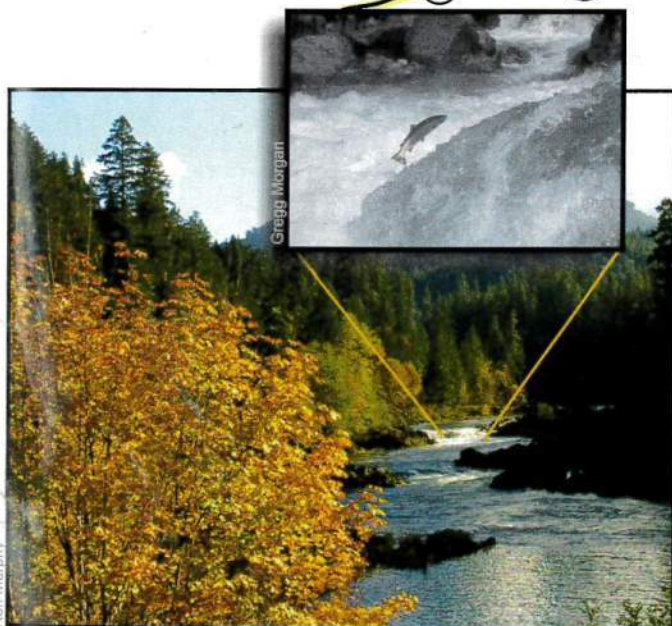
Type of Falls: Block

Trail Length: 0.25 mile **Rating:**  Easy

Deadline Falls is a short but powerful waterfall on the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River. Between May and October, anadromous (sea-run) steelhead and salmon may be observed jumping up the falls on their journey from the ocean to spawn in the tributary waters of the Cascade Mountains. A side trail to the Deadline Falls Watchable Wildlife Site is located a quarter-mile up the North Umpqua National Recreation Trail from the Swiftwater trailhead.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy 138 to mile post 22.1
- Turn south onto the Swiftwater Bridge
- Cross bridge, trailhead is on the left



Deadline Falls, North Umpqua River



Susan Creek Falls



Type of Falls: Fan

Trail Length: 0.8 mile (accessible)

Rating: Easy

Moderate

This spectacular waterfall drops 50 feet over moss-covered rock cliffs. Curious about the plants along the way? Keep an eye out for plant identification signs along the 0.8 mile trail to the falls.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 28.2
- Trailhead parking is on north side of highway, across from the Susan Creek Day-Use Area.



Hint

Photos taken under high contrasts of light and dark (sun and shadows) result in lower quality waterfall photos. Look for light overcast days to minimize the contrast, or shoot in early morning or later afternoon when the sun angle is low for higher quality photos.

Susan Creek Falls



Fall Creek Falls



Type of Falls: Tiered/Fan

Trail Length: 1 mile **Rating:**  Moderate

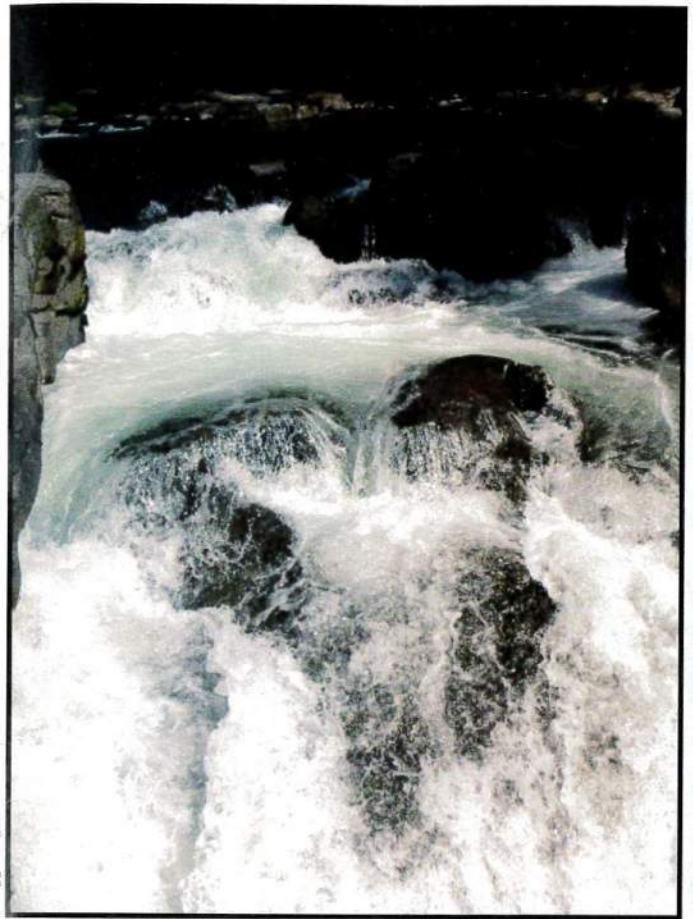
A one-mile trail passes through a narrow bedrock crevice and lush vegetation to a double falls with tiers of 35 and 50 feet. It is a good walk for families with a few moderately steep climbs. Job's Garden Trail takes off at the 0.5 mile point, leading to the base of a basalt columnar rock outcropping.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 32.2
- Trailhead parking is on north side of highway



Fall Creek Falls



Gregg Morgan

Little Falls



Little Falls

Type of Falls: Segmented

Falls located next to unpaved parking along road

Rating:  Easy

Located on Steamboat Creek, this small but powerful waterfall pours over large basalt boulders and cliffs. Parking at the site is limited, additional parking space is available up-stream along Road 38.

Directions:


- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 38.3
- Turn north on Steamboat Road #38/1.3 miles
- Falls are visible along the right side of the road



Steamboat Falls



Type of Falls: Block

Trail Length: 100 feet **Rating:**  Easy

Located at the Steamboat Falls Campground, visitors can view this impressive waterfall from the Day-Use Area. Early summer visitors (May through July) may see steelhead attempting to jump the 25 foot falls adjacent to the fish ladder. Watch out for poison oak along the trail and along the fence line!

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 38
- Turn north on Steamboat Road #38/5.3 miles
- Turn right on Road 3810 and stay left/.6 miles to Steamboat Falls Campground entrance



Janis Pardo

Steamboat Falls



Ron Murphy

Toketee Falls



Toketee Falls



Type of Falls: Tiered

Trail Length: 0.4 mile **Rating:**  Moderate

A trail leads visitors through an old-growth forest along the North Umpqua River with views of cascading water through a narrow rock gorge. The trail has 200 steps leading to a sturdy deck overlooking the two-tiered falls (see cover photo for view from overlook). The upper descent drops 40 feet, and the lower falls plunge 80 feet over a sheer wall of volcanic basalt. In the Chinook jargon, a language used by American Indians for trade in the Pacific Northwest, the word "**Toketee**" means "pretty", or "graceful", an apt name for this inspiring waterfall. The trail is for hikers only.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 58.6
- Turn north on Road #34, stay left at "Y", cross bridge
- Trailhead road is 200 feet on the left



Watson Falls



Type of Falls: Plunge

Trail Length: 0.4 mile

Rating:  Moderate

This majestic waterfall is the highest in southwest Oregon and third in the state, plunging 293 feet over the edge of a basalt lava flow. A wooden bridge crosses Watson Creek 0.3 miles from the trailhead, and offers an excellent view of the falls, as well as a resting bench further up the trail. There is a viewpoint of the upper portion of the falls at the end of the trail.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 60.5
- Turn south on Road 37. Parking is on the right



Whitehorse Falls



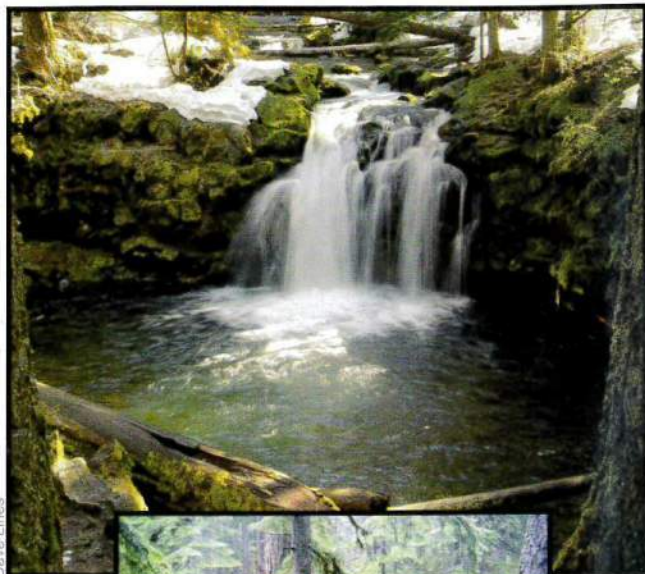
Type of Falls: Punchbowl

Rating: Easy

Located adjacent to Whitehorse Falls Campground, visitors can view this 15-foot falls on the Clearwater River from an accessible overlook.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 65.9
- Turn north at Whitehorse Falls Campground entrance



Dave Lines



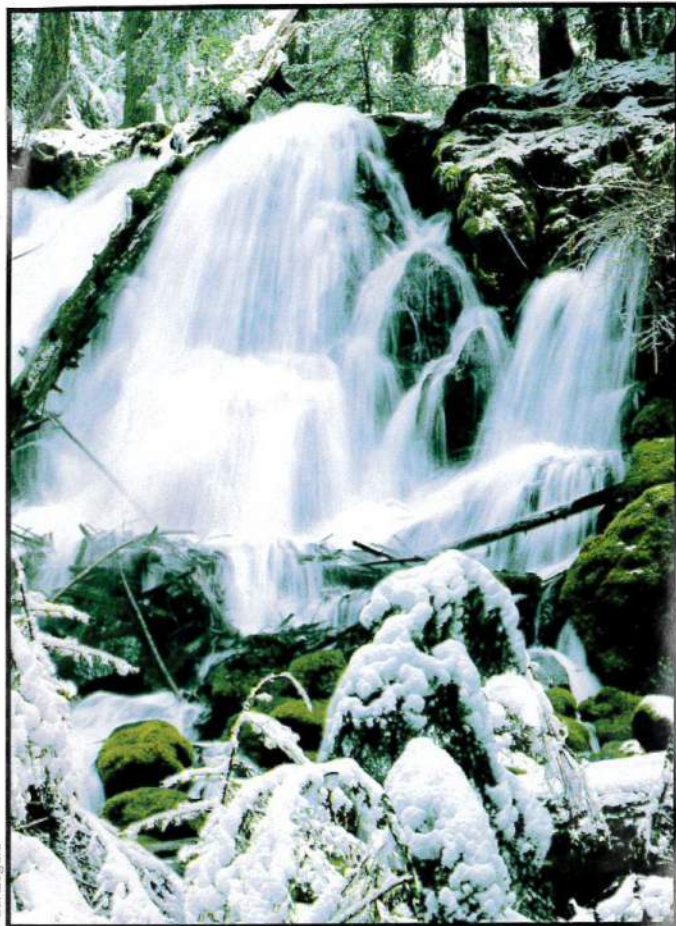
Julie Merritt

Whitehorse Falls



Hint

For a soft water effect, use a longer shutter speed and a tripod (see photos, this page).



Paul Zegers

Clearwater Falls



Clearwater Falls



Type of Falls: Segmented

Distance to Falls: 400 feet

Rating: Easy Moderate

The Clearwater River cascades 30 feet over moss-covered rocks and logs. A short accessible trail leads to a viewing platform where the falls can be seen. The falls are adjacent to Clearwater Falls Campground.

Directions:



- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 69.5
- Turn south at Clearwater Falls Campground entrance
- Continue 0.2 mile to Day-Use Area



Lemolo Falls



Type of Falls: Horsetail

Trail Length: 1.7 mile (Route 1) **Rating:**  Difficult
1.5 mile (Route 2) **Rating:**  Moderate

The word "**Lemolo**", in Chinook jargon, means "wild" or "untamed". The meaning comes to life as the North Umpqua River plunges 102 feet into a deep pool.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 72.8

Route 1 (best view)

- Turn north on Road Forest Road #2610/4.2 miles
- Turn left on Road #3401 (Thorn Prairie Road)/0.5 miles
- Turn right on Road 3401-800/1.75 miles
- Turn right on Road 3401-840/0.25 mile
- Trail descends the canyon to base of falls

Route 2 (limited topside view)

- Turn north on Road 2610/5.2 miles, crossing dam
- Take left fork, Road 2610-600/0.5 mile
- Turn left across wooden bridge and park at trailhead. Take this trail 1.5 miles to view falls from above the North Umpqua National Recreation Trail



Lemolo Falls, high flow



Warm Springs Falls



Warm Springs Falls



Type of Falls: Block

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

Columns of basalt are continuously pounded as this waterfall thunders over the 70-foot drop into the pool below. The trail ends above the falls. There is no access to the base of the falls. **Use caution nearing the edge of the bluffs, there are no guardrails.**

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to mile post 72.8
- Turn north on Forest Road 2610/6 miles
- Turn left on Forest Road 2610-680, just past dam/1.7 miles to Warm Springs Trail #1499

Little River Waterfalls



19 Wolf Creek Falls



Type of Falls: Tiered
(see photos on page 21, Seasonal Flows)

Trail Length: 1.2 miles **Rating:** Moderate

Secluded in a tranquil forest setting, a beautiful two-tiered waterfall tumbles over rock cliffs to a pool below. The upper falls drop 75 feet and the lower falls drop 50 feet. Water flows vary from full-fan in spring to a narrowed spout in late summer. A restroom and additional parking are located across the road from the footbridge.

Directions:

- Travel Highway 138 to mile post 16
- Turn south onto Little River Road
- Continue south 11 miles to trailhead



20 Grotto Falls



Type of Falls: Plunge
(see photo on page 1)

Trail Length: 0.3 mile **Rating:** Moderate

The glistening waters of this attractive waterfall invite visitors to experience a closer view. Water plunges 100 feet over a cliff with the trail passing behind the falls into a natural cavern. This trail is for hiker use only.

Directions:

- Travel Highway 138 to mile post 16
- Turn south onto Little River Road (County Rd. 17, becoming Forest Road 27)
- Continue for 16.1 miles
- Turn left on Road 2703, continue for 4.4 miles
- Turn left on Road 2703-115, continue for 2 miles to trailhead turnout, just past Emile Creek bridge



Yakso Falls



Type of Falls: Fan

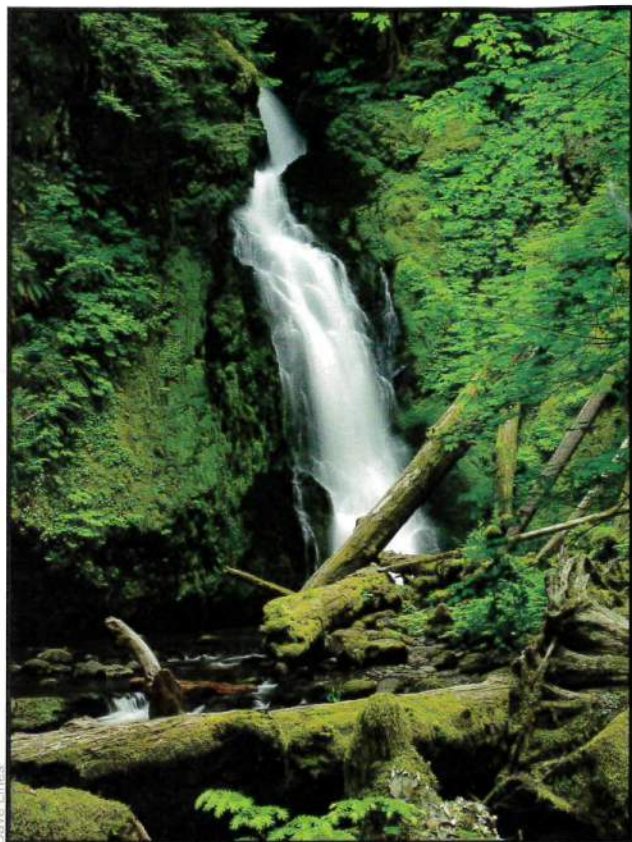
Trail Length: 0.7 mile

Rating:  Moderate

Little River drops 60 feet, as protruding rocks spread the water flow to make Yakso Falls a spectacular sight.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 16
- Turn south on Little River Road (County Rd. 17, turning into Forest Road 27)
- Continue to Lake-in-the-Woods Campground
- Trailhead parking is across from campground entrance
- Yakso Falls Trail #1519 is across Road 27 from campground



Hemlock Falls



Hemlock Falls



Type of Falls: Horsetail

Trail Length: 0.4 mile **Rating:**  Moderate

Rock formations, verdant ferns and towering trees surround this 80-foot rush of water along Hemlock Creek.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 16
- Turn south on Little River Road (County Rd. 17, turning into Forest Road 27)
- Continue for 25.8 miles to Lake-in-the-Woods Campground
- Trailhead parking is at campground entrance
- Access to Hemlock Falls Trail is near campsite # 1



Clover Falls



Type of Falls: Block

Trail Length: 1.25 mile from Lake-in-the-Woods
2.25 miles from Hemlock Lake

Rating:  Difficult

Water cascades from this secluded falls. Hikers along the Hemlock Creek Trail will encounter this scenic waterfall between Hemlock Lake and Lake-in-the-Woods Campgrounds.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 16
- Turn south on Little River Road (County Rd. 17, turning into Forest Road 27)
- Continue for 25.8 miles to Lake-in-the-Woods Campground
- Travel 0.2 mile to trailhead
- Follow Trail #1505 for 1.25 miles (trail continues 2.25 miles to Hemlock Lake and Hemlock Lake Campground)



Clover Falls



Shadow Falls



Shadow Falls



Type of Falls: Tiered

Trail Length: 0.8 mile **Rating:**  Moderate

This triple-tiered waterfall on Cavitt Creek totals 100 feet. The creek, working its way through a rock fracture, forms a narrow grotto. Immediately downstream from the falls, next to the trail, are interesting weathered bedrock formations.

Directions:

- Travel Hwy. 138 to milepost 16
- Turn south on Little River Road (County Rd. 17, turning into Forest Road 27)/6.6 miles
- Turn right at the covered bridge on Cavitt Creek Road (Road #82B) and continue on Road 82 and Forest Road #25/11.6 miles to trailhead
- Follow Trail #1504 to the falls

Seasonal Flows

The amount of water flow varies according to the season and recent weather conditions. At times, a waterfall may be a thundering torrent, and other times, a mere trickle. All of the waterfalls in this brochure have year-round flow, even during dry seasons.

These photographs show the seasonal flow differences of Wolf Creek Falls. See page 18 for information on this waterfall.

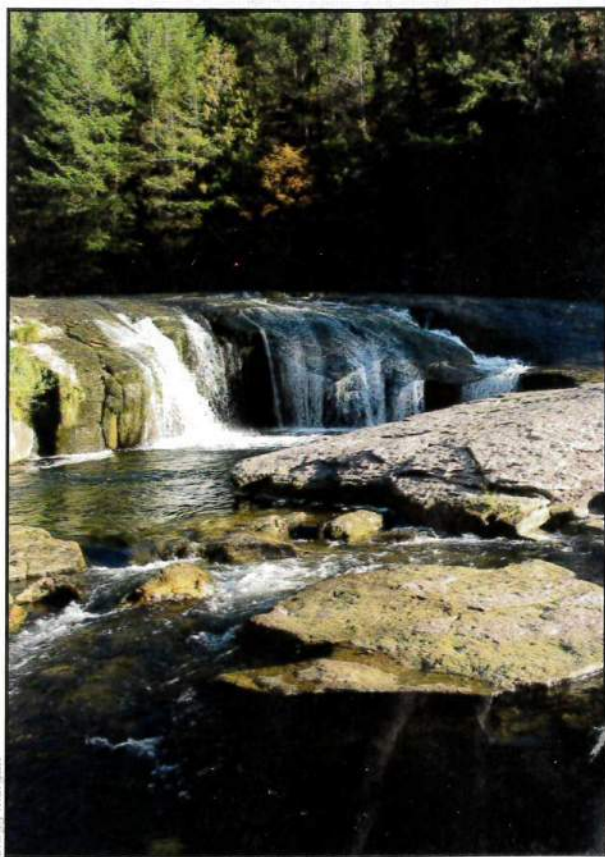
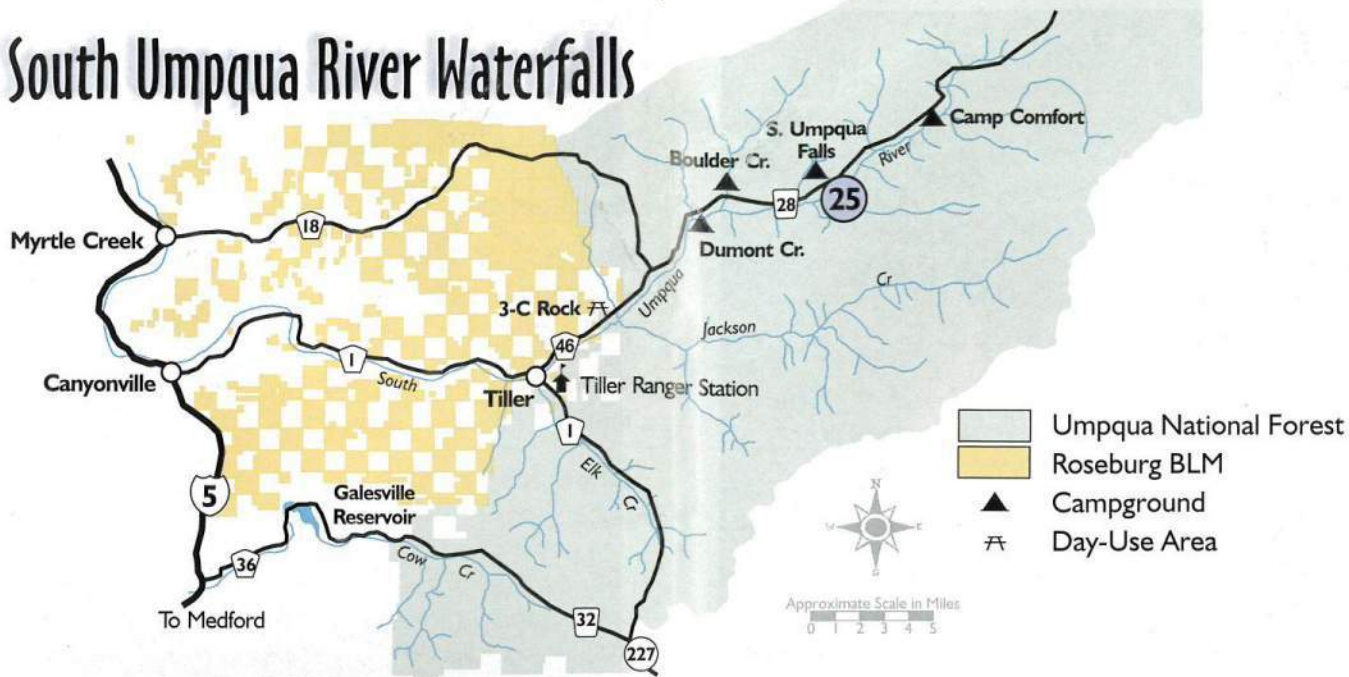


Low



High

South Umpqua River Waterfalls



South Umpqua Falls




South Umpqua Falls



Type of Falls: Cascade

Falls Location: Next to parking area

Trail Rating:  Easy

This falls results in a unique formation on the South Umpqua River, where shallow water flows over a wide slab of bedrock and plunges 15 feet into a deep pool. An observation deck overlooks the falls and a fish passage ladder. Trespassing on the fish ladder is prohibited by state law. The picnic area is popular during the summer and is managed as an “alcohol free” recreation site.

Directions:

- I-5 exit 98 to Canyonville
- Take County Road #1 east/25 miles
- Turn left at Tiller on County Road 46, which becomes South Umpqua Road 28, 21 miles to South Umpqua Falls Day-Use Area

Past Lives at Waterfalls

Native Americans were living in the Umpqua Basin when Euroamerican explorers, trappers and settlers first arrived. The tribes included the Yoncalla Kalapuya, Umpqua, Upper Coquille, Southern Molalla and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua. Although these peoples spoke different languages and had different customs, their lifestyles had much in common.

In the winter months, they lived in permanent villages located in the lowland valleys. Lodges, made of split cedar planks, provided shelter from the elements. Hunting and fishing went on throughout the winter when possible. With the arrival of spring, they would dig and bake camas and process other edible roots and bulbs as they became available. By the time the dogwood bloomed, salmon and eels runs would start in the nearby rivers and streams.

Umpqua

Many theories exist on the meaning of the Native American word Umpqua, some are: thundering water . . . the sound the water makes, across the water, and satisfied or full.

In the summer months, the people moved into the uplands, following game and harvesting seeds and berries accessible only at higher elevations. As fall approached, the people returned to the valley floor to harvest acorns and fish the fall salmon runs. The acorns, high in tannins, had to be leached to make them edible, while the fish was dried and smoked to ensure a winter supply of food.

Fishing provided a large and dependable source of food. Technologies were developed to harvest this reliable food source. Walls of stone or brush in the rivers would force the salmon into basket traps or shallow water where they could be caught with dip nets. Fishing platforms were often placed near waterfalls where dip nets, spears (leisters) or harpoons were used to catch fish. South Umpqua Falls, the Narrows and Steamboat Falls were areas where fishing platforms probably existed.

