

Cool • Clear • Water

Thundering Waters

Umpqua National Forest
Roseburg District
Bureau of Land Management



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 the Roseburg Visitors and Convention Bureau.

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410 SE Spruce Street
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Toketee Falls



Watson Falls

Waterfall Environments

Following these guidelines will help protect sensitive waterfall areas.

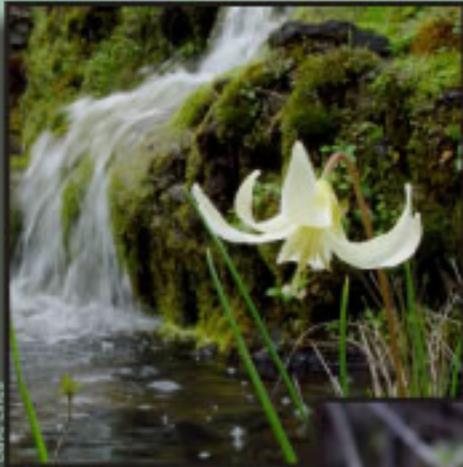
- **Protect fragile vegetation, stay on the trail.**
- **Be sure matches are completely out. Crush and pack out all cigarettes.**
- **Wash with biodegradable soap, away from open water.**
- **Stream water is easily contaminated by human or animal wastes. If no toilets are available, bury solid wastes 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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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



Pacific Treefrogs
Hyla regilla



Osprey
Pandion haliaetus



American Dipper
Cinclus mexicanus

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.



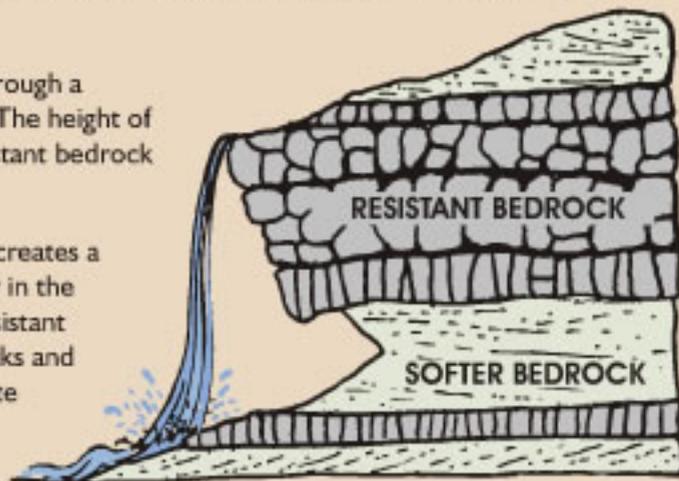
Salamander
Oregon ensatina

The Way Water Falls

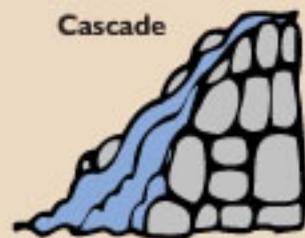
How do waterfalls form? The Cascade Range is made of volcanic layers from numerous eruptions over the last 35+ million years. The layers, or deposits, originated from numerous sources, each having a different resistance to erosion. They were then uplifted after the volcanic activity stopped. The stream's erosive energy continues to carve the channels that we see today.

Waterfalls develop when downcutting streams breach through a resistant bedrock layer into the softer material beneath. The height of the waterfall is dependent upon the thickness of the resistant bedrock layer through which the stream erodes.

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 fissures. Through this process, waterfalls gradually migrate upstream. Over the course of thousands of years, this movement can be a few to several feet.

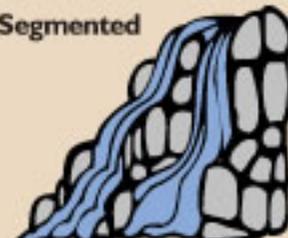


Are there different types of waterfalls? Water plummets over ledges of basalt in eight forms. While most falls have elements of more than one form, the examples shown are most representative of each type.



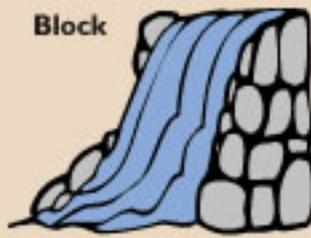
Cascade

Follows along a series of rock steps



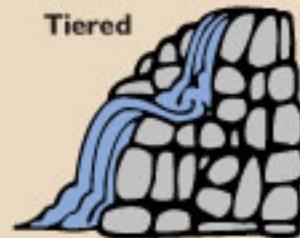
Segmented

Descends as the stream diverges into 2 or 3 parts



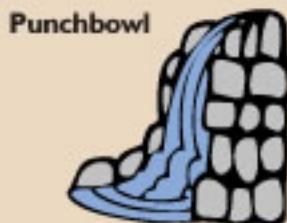
Block

Descends from a wide stream



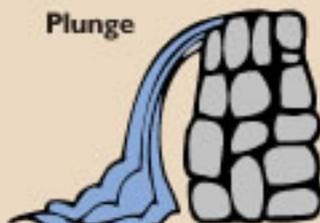
Tiered

Descends from a distinct series of separate falls



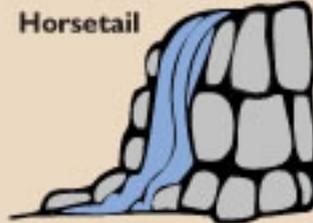
Punchbowl

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



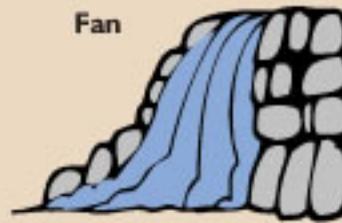
Plunge

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

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

Recreation Symbols

FACILITIES

		Restroom
		Day-use Area
		Trail
		Campground
		Drinking Water

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.



Shadow Falls



Type of Falls: Tiered

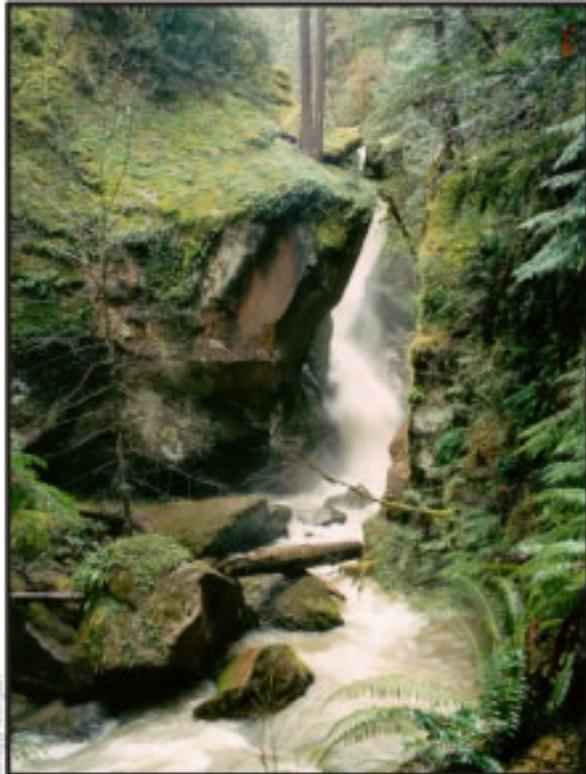
Trail Length: 0.8 mile **Rating:**  Moderate

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: At milepost 16 on Hwy. 138, turn south on Little River Road (County Road 17) and follow for 6.6 miles. Turn right at the covered bridge on Cavitt Creek (Road #82B) and continue 11.6 miles on Roads 82 and Forest Road #25 to the trailhead. Follow Trail #1504 to the falls.

Nearby Attractions: Wolf Creek Falls, Wolf Creek Campground, Cavitt Creek Campground, Coolwater Campground, Grotto Falls.

Managed by North Umpqua Ranger District, USFS



Shadow 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



Moderate



High

Past Lives at Waterfalls

Native American Indians living in the Umpqua Basin when trappers and settlers first arrived included the Yoncalla Kalapuya, Upper Umpqua, Upper Coquille, Southern Molalla and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua. Although the tribes spoke different languages and had different customs, their lifestyle had much in common.

During the winter, permanent villages were located in the lowland valleys. The cold, wet winter months were spent repairing tools that would be used during other times of the year.

With the arrival of spring, the Indians would dig camas and other edible roots and bulbs, harvest berries, and hunt game. During these months, salmon would run in nearby rivers. Fishing provided a large and dependable source of food.

Technologies were developed to harvest their 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.

Umpqua

Many theories exist on the meaning of the Indian word Umpqua, some are: Thundering Water . . . The sound the water makes . . . Across the water . . . and, One is satisfied. Visit some of these beautiful landscaped and experience the roar of falling water as the Native American Indians did.

Fishing platforms were often placed near falls where dip nets, spears (leisters) or harpoons were used to catch fish. South Umpqua and Steamboat falls were areas where fishing platforms probably existed.

In the summer months, the people moved into the uplands, following the ripening plants to higher ground.

As fall approached, the Indians returned to the valley floor to harvest acorns and fish the fall salmon runs. The fish would be dried and smoked to ensure a winter supply of food.

