

DISCOVER

North Umpqua

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER USERS GUIDE



WORLD CLASS FISHING
and WHITEWATER ADVENTURES



This recreation guide has been developed by:

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The following groups and agencies have contributed to the development of guidelines or infrastructure of the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River Corridor.



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

PACIFIC POWER



Cover photo Elevation Rock: Gregg Morgan Inset Photo: Sun Country

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August 2004

Experience the Wild and Scenic North Umpqua

Visit one of Oregon's most beautiful rivers. Renowned for outstanding fishing environments and exhilarating whitewater challenges, the North Umpqua River offers an ideal setting for many recreational pursuits.

Table of Contents

Wild and Scenic River Map	2
River Values	4
Historical Use	5
River Courtesy	6
International Scale of River Difficulty	7
River Flows	8
Safety/Floating Guidelines	9
RIVER SEGMENTS	
1 Boulder Flat to Horseshoe	10
2 Horseshoe to Gravel Bin	12
3 Gravel Bin to Bogus Creek	14
4 Bogus Creek to Susan Creek	16
5 Susan Creek to Cable Crossing	18
Fisheries	20
Campgrounds and Trails	22
Natural Resources	23

The North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River



The North Umpqua provides the right challenge for all types of rafters and kayakers, from the placid Class I waters to roaring Class IV rapids. The best months to raft are May, June, and early July, depending on the weather. Later in the summer as water flows decrease, floaters test their rock-maneuvering skills as the rapids become more technical.

The North Umpqua River flows from east to west. In the map below, and on the following pages, Segments 1 through 5 are shown from right to left to match the river's flow direction. Each segment is highlighted to acquaint users with the rapids, boating guidelines, fishing and other recreational opportunities.

SEGMENT 5

Susan To Cable Crossing

Float Time: 3-4 Hours

Length: 6 River Miles

Page 18



SEGMENT 4

Bogus to Susan

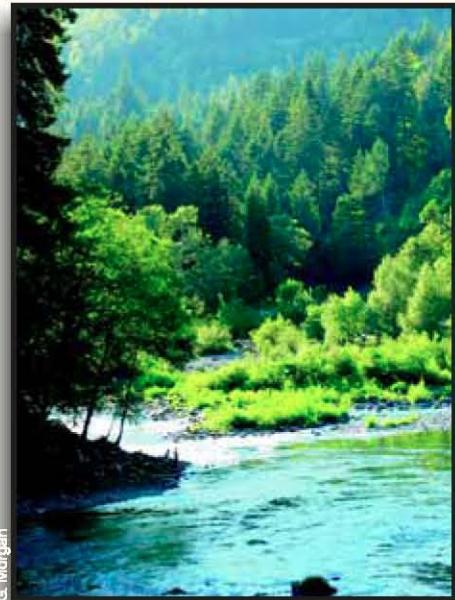
Float Time: 3-4 Hours

Length: 7 River Miles

Page 16



Float times based on 1500-2000 CFS flows



G. Morgan

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SEGMENT 3

Gravel Bin to Bogus

Float Time: 2 hours

Length: 5 River Miles

Page 14



SEGMENT 2

Horseshoe to Gravel Bin

Float Time: 2-3 Hours

Length: 7 River Miles

Page 12



SEGMENT 1

Boulder Flat to Horseshoe

Float Time: 2-3 Hours

Length: 6 River Miles

Page 10





Outstandingly Remarkable!

The Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 designated 33.8 miles of the North Umpqua as a Recreational River in the National Wild and Scenic River System. That same year, it was designated an Oregon State Scenic Waterway by the Oregon Rivers Initiative.

To meet designation criteria the river must be free-flowing and have at least one "outstandingly remarkable value" (a unique, rare, or exemplary feature significant at a regional or national level). This portion of the North Umpqua River contains five Outstandingly Remarkable Values . . .



Scenic



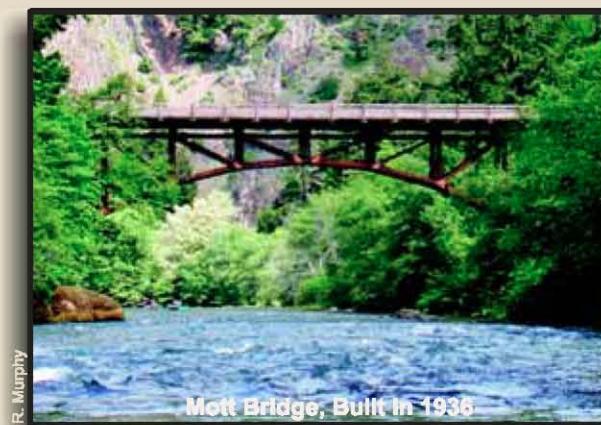
R. Murphy

Water Quality and Quantity



G. Morgan

Fisheries



R. Murphy

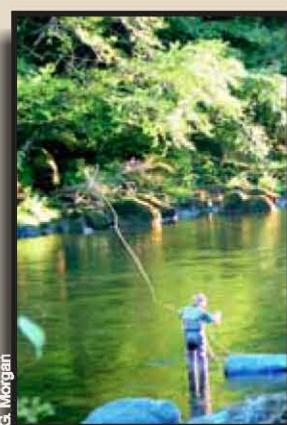
Mott Bridge, Built in 1936

Cultural



G. Morgan

Recreation

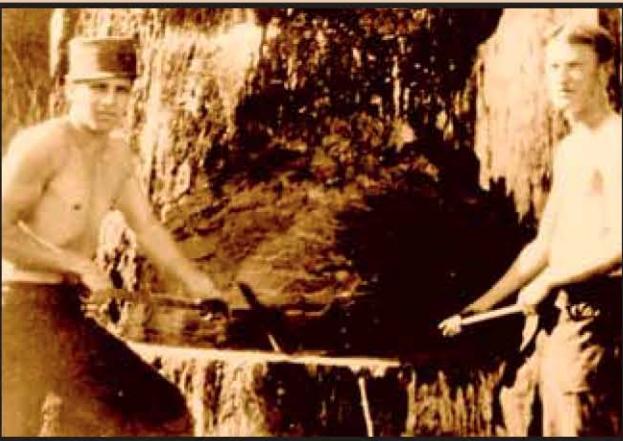


G. Morgan

Looking Back in Time

For thousands of years - before the eruption of Mt. Mazama formed Crater Lake over 7,700 years ago, American Indians inhabited the North Umpqua River valleys. Settlements ranged from semi-permanent villages to temporary camps along rivers. Fishing, hunting game, and gathering plants were the only food sources these people knew.

Life changed dramatically in the 1800's. Homesteaders largely displaced the American Indians. Similarly, this first generation of homesteaders had to rely on fish and game and what they could produce themselves.



Douglas County Museum

Logging in the Early 1900's

The search for gold brought many emigrants to the North Umpqua. Mines were developed near Steamboat Creek, but only a few fortunes were made. What was discovered was the wealth of natural resources, in the form of trees. Big trees! Sawmills were built by the early 1900's and a substantial timber industry developed.

In the 1920's, recreation pursuits in the area increased. Visitors were drawn to the North Umpqua River because of the excellent fishing. A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was



Douglas County Museum

No fishing limits - 1910

established at Steamboat in the 1930's. Corpsmen developed roads and constructed the Mott Bridge, campgrounds, cedar-bark covered outhouses, stone drinking fountains, log car barriers, bathhouses and other improvements to service recreation seekers.

Late in 1939, the North Umpqua Road, a gravel route connecting Roseburg with Diamond Lake via Copeland Creek, was completed, accommodating the increasing demand for fishing, hunting, camping and boating opportunities. It wasn't until 1964 that the North Umpqua Highway became a paved route over the Cascade Mountains.



Douglas County Museum

**CCC Camp F-32
Steamboat CCC Camp - 1940**

Floater Courtesy

- When preparing for your launch, keep the launch site clear for others until your group is ready to launch.
- Please do not park in designated camping areas.
- When floating, consider the best way to approach other river users, so your presence and actions do not affect their experience.
- Be alert to the possibility of preventing an angler from hooking a fish by keeping the paddles out of the water and respond to the angler's signals.
- Try to hold your position upstream when approaching an angler who has a fish hooked.
- Recognize hand signals used by anglers.
- When launching or landing your craft, please be courteous to shore users. Respect campers and private property.



G. Morgan

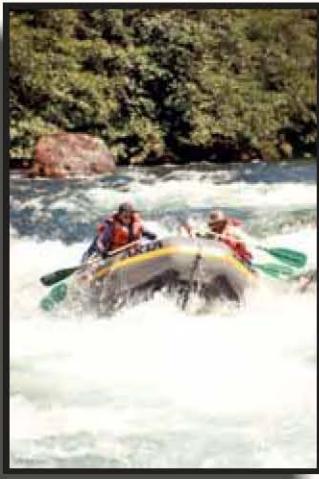
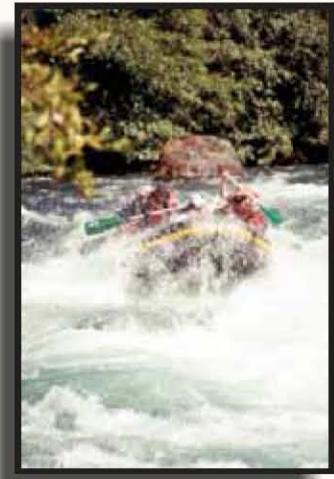
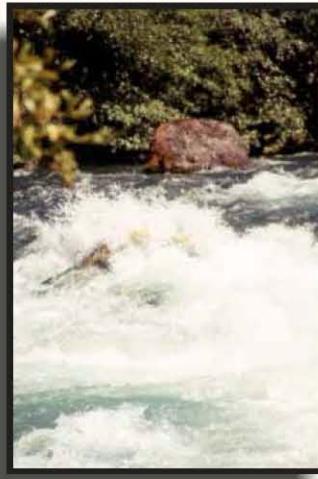
Spawning Chinook



G. Morgan

Angler Courtesy

- Let the angler who first arrives at the pool finish fishing without interference.
- Share the water. After a reasonable time on a pool, either have the waiting anglers join you, ask them to pass through and fish below, or vacate the pool in favor of them.
- Allow fellow anglers room so their casts and drifts are free from interference and fish are not disturbed.
- Pull your line out of the water when another angler hooks a fish near you.
- Use hand signals to show boaters the way to pass the hole you are fishing.
- Exercise caution when fishing narrow passages, watch for floaters.
- Take used leaders, monofilament and other refuse with you when you leave the river.



Running Eiffel Tower Rapid

International Scale of River Difficulty

Difficulty of rapids is primarily dependent on water-flow levels. Most rapids increase in difficulty with higher water, however, several on the North Umpqua become more difficult as water levels decrease.

NOTE: These ratings do not reflect potentially dangerous conditions that may be present when trees, snags, and slides enter and become part of the ever-changing river.

The maps in this guide show the rapids having a rating of Class II+ through Class V. If the water temperature is below 50°F, the river should be considered one class more difficult.

It is your responsibility to scout and familiarize yourself with the sections of the river you float.



Class II: Novice. Straightforward rapids with wide, clear channels which are evident without scouting. Class II+ rapids may require occasional maneuvering.



Class III: Intermediate. Rapids with moderate, irregular waves which may be difficult to avoid and might swamp an open canoe. Complex maneuvers in fast current and good boat control in tight passages are often required; large waves or strainers may be present, strong eddies and powerful current effects can be found. Scouting is advisable for inexperienced parties.



Class IV: Advanced. Intense, powerful but predictable rapids requiring precise boat handling in turbulent water. Depending on the character of the river, it may feature large, unavoidable waves and holes or constricted passages demanding fast maneuvers under pressure. Rapids may require "must" moves above dangerous hazards. Scouting is necessary.



Class V: Expert. Extremely long, obstructed, or very violent rapids exposing paddlers to above average endangerment. Drops may contain large, unavoidable waves and holes or steep, congested chutes with complex, demanding routes. Scouting is mandatory. The consequences of errors can be very severe and rescue may be impossible. **The only Class V rapid is Deadline Falls. It is a "keeper" rapid with an undertow. Extremely dangerous. Floating is not recommended.**

River Flow

River flow is measured at gauges just upstream from Copeland Creek (for Segments 1, 2, and 3, Boulder Flat to Gravel Bin), and at Wright Creek (Segments 4 and 5, Gravel Bin to Cable Crossing). These gauges are good indicators of river conditions.

Copeland Creek Gauge

The river height gauge is located just east of the Copeland Creek Bridge. Look at the water level height on the gauge and use the following table to compute streamflow into cubic feet per second (CFS).



Copeland Creek Gauge

**North Umpqua River
Above Copeland Creek**

Feet	CFS
4.50	520.0
4.60	565.8
4.70	613.7
4.80	663.7
4.90	715.8
5.00	770.0
5.10	826.9
5.20	886.1
5.30	947.5
5.40	1011.0
5.50	1077.0
5.60	1145.0
5.70	1215.0

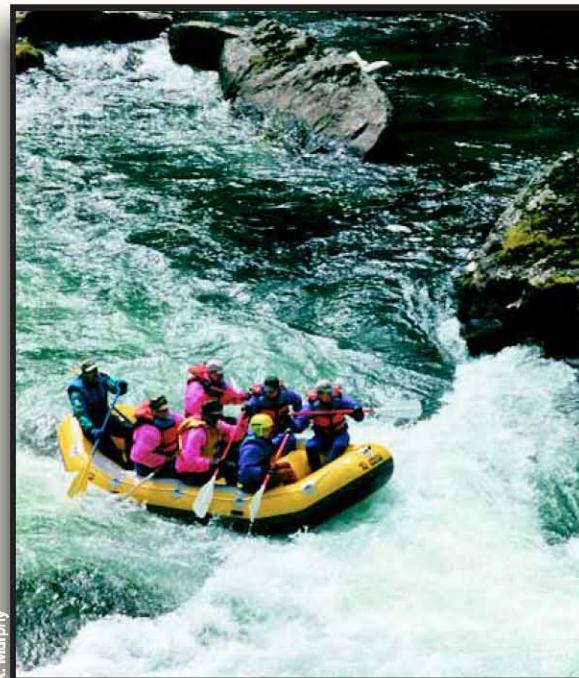
Feet	CFS
5.80	1288.0
5.90	1363.0
6.00	1440.0
6.10	1519.0
6.20	1601.0
6.30	1685.0
6.40	1772.0
6.50	1861.0
6.60	1952.0
6.70	2045.0
7.00	2340.0
7.50	2867.0
8.00	3450.0

Wright Creek Gauge

River flows are available daily at a gauge downstream from Steamboat (river mile 48.2) at Wright Creek. Call the North Umpqua Ranger Station at (541) 496-3532 or the Douglas County Water Resource Department at (541) 440-4255 weekdays, or check the following website www.co.douglas.or.us/dcland/stream.latest.htm (see North Umpqua River below Steamboat near Glide) to obtain information. Flows measured at Wright Creek include added flow from Steamboat Creek. These flows can be considerably greater in winter and spring.

Average Monthly Flows Wright Creek Gauge

May	2,060 CFS
June	1,720 CFS
July	1,100 CFS
Aug.	910 CFS
Sept.	860 CFS



Bathtub Rapid, Segment 4

Safety First!

Be sure your whitewater skills and equipment are equal to this challenging river. Rafts and kayaks should be of high quality, able to negotiate Class II and higher rapids.

- Wear a life jacket at all times when you are in or near the river. Personal floatation devices (PDFs) should be Coast Guard approved. Type III (15.5 lbs. floatation) and Type V (22 lbs. floatation, rated for commercial use) are best for whitewater.
- Kayakers should wear helmets.
- Be prepared for extremes in weather, especially cold. When air and water temperature add up to less than 100 degrees, hypothermia is a high risk.
- Beware of high water. Most rivers undergo a dangerous change when flows rise.
- Stay clear of brush and trees in or hanging over the river, the deadliest hazards of all. Watch for new snags after peak snow-melt and heavy rains.
- When in doubt, stop and scout. Still in doubt? Portage. Reading this river guide is no guarantee of a safe run.
- Carry first aid kits and rescue equipment. Be prepared to self-rescue, if necessary.
- Never boat alone. Tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return.
- Check seasonal fire restrictions before lighting a warming fire. For the BLM segment, call the Douglas Forest Protective Association (DFPA) at (541) 672-6507. For segments on the Umpqua National Forest, call the North Umpqua Ranger District at (541) 496-3532.
- Call 911 to report a forest fire or any emergency.



Sun Country

Floating Guidelines

The entire Wild and Scenic River Corridor is managed for multiple recreation experiences, however, there are recommended guidelines that public boaters are asked to follow. These guidelines are intended to promote positive encounters between anglers and boaters.

Month	Fishing/Rafting Overlap Potential	RECOMMENDED FLOATING GUIDELINES
May	Light	None
June	Light to Moderate	None
July - Oct.	Moderate to Heavy	AVOID FLOATING DURING THESE TIMES <u>SEGMENTS 1, 2, 4, & 5 (6 pm - 10 am)</u> <u>SEGMENT 3: Gravel Bin to Bogus</u> <u>July 1 - 14 (6 pm - 10 am)</u> <u>July 15 - October 31 (24 hours daily)</u>
Nov. - April	Light	None

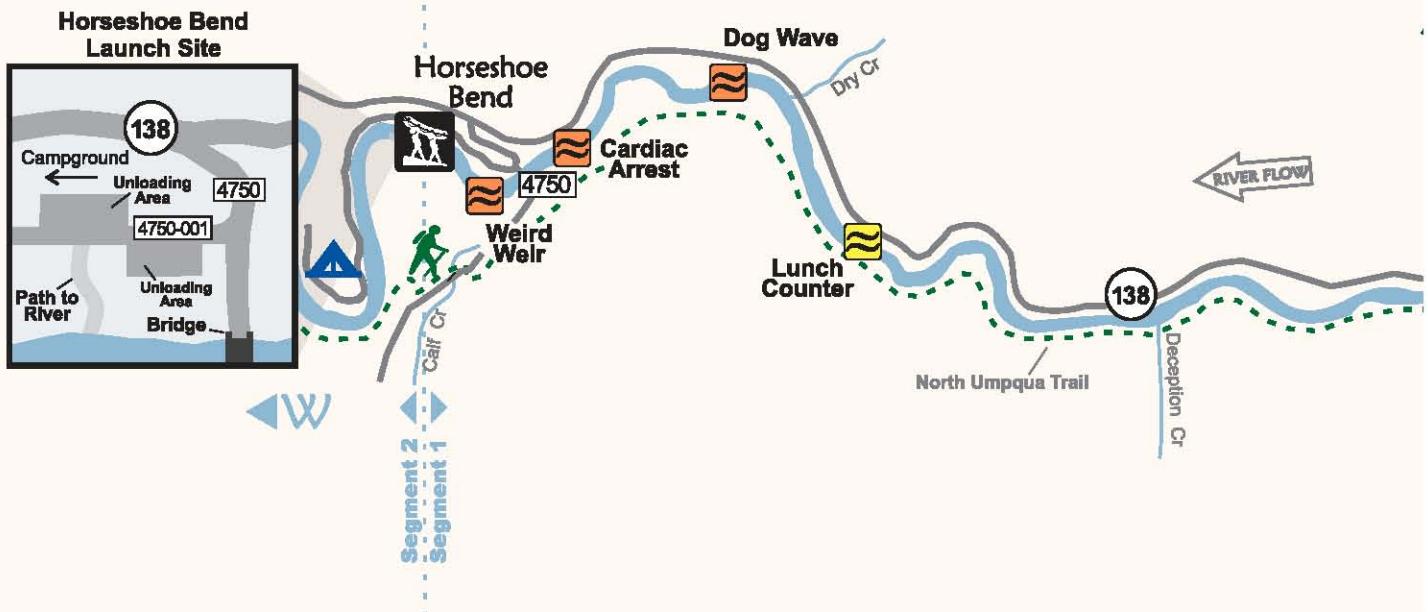
Segment 1

Boulder Flat to Horseshoe Bend



G. Morgan

Old Man Rock



Length: 6 River Miles Float Time: 2-3 Hours

Avoid floating 6 pm to 10 am, July 1 - October 31

The upper segment of the Wild and Scenic North Umpqua River is rich in geologic and natural attractions and recreational opportunities for visitors. Striking views of basalt columns and vertical volcanic spires along the river offer awesome photo opportunities.

Whitewater enthusiasts should put-in at the Boulder Flat Campground. This 6-mile long segment has five Class II+ and four Class III rapids. Parking for boaters is limited at this site, so plan ahead to shuttle. The next developed take-out is at Horseshoe Bend launch site.

The free-flowing Wild and Scenic River Corridor begins just below the Soda Springs Power House. Several trails, including the North Umpqua Trail, can be accessed from this segment.

Spawning chinook salmon can be seen from September into November at the Weeping Rocks Watchable Wildlife site. Please do not disturb the fish or their spawning gravels.

Segment I Rapids - Class III and Above

Rapid	Backpaddlers Guide Suggested Approach*
 Boulder Hole	Left center. Go left of first and second boulders. Cut to right bank to avoid 5-foot drop-off on left side of river. Drop down chute, going left of large rock at bottom.
 Dog Wave	Right, as river snakes and bends to left. River center as you near a lone rock, then go left about 10', continue center to wave. "Sneaky Pete" is a huge hole on left, stay clear in low flows.
 Cardiac Arrest	Down left side of island, hugging island. When passing tip of island, cut hard to right bank, drop down to left between 2 large submerged rocks and into a huge reversal, go through waves then out to river center.
 Weird Weir	Right into the chute. Avoid left 3/4 of river (3-4' waterfall and ledge). Caution: Hold on tight as you drop down chute and head into Kiss Off Rock, just bounce off.

Classifications, names of segment rapids and suggested approaches are adapted with permission from the *Backpaddlers Guide to the North Umpqua River*, by Ralph Corliss and Richard Chase, Walk on Water Publishing, Glide, Oregon.





Segment 2 Horseshoe

Length: 7 River Miles Float Time: 2-3 Hours
Avoid Floating 6 pm to 10 am, July 1 - October 31

For whitewater exhilaration, this is the segment for adventurers. This segment offers the best whitewater experience on the river. There's never a dull moment with the Class IV Pinball rapid and eight Class III rapids. This segment has an average vertical drop of more than 30 feet per river mile.

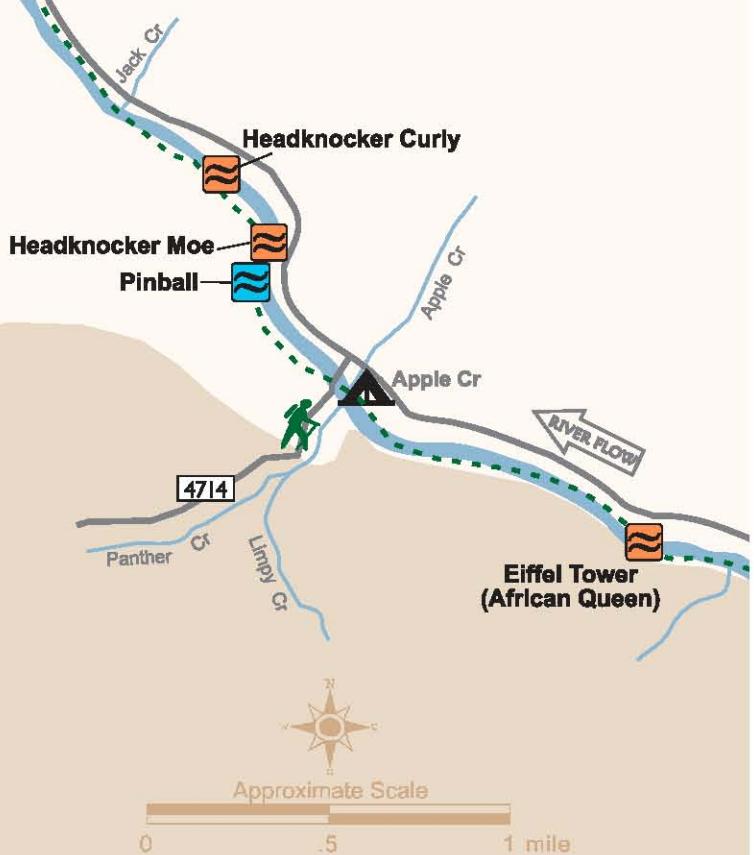
Horseshoe Bend launch site is located at the beginning of this segment, and Gravel Bin launch site is at the end. Parking for whitewater boaters is limited at Horseshoe, so plan ahead to shuttle to your selected take-out site.



R. Murphy

2002 Apple Fire

Effects of the 17,000 acre Apple Fire can be seen along the southern river bank from Horseshoe Bend to Apple Creek.



Bend to Gravel Bin



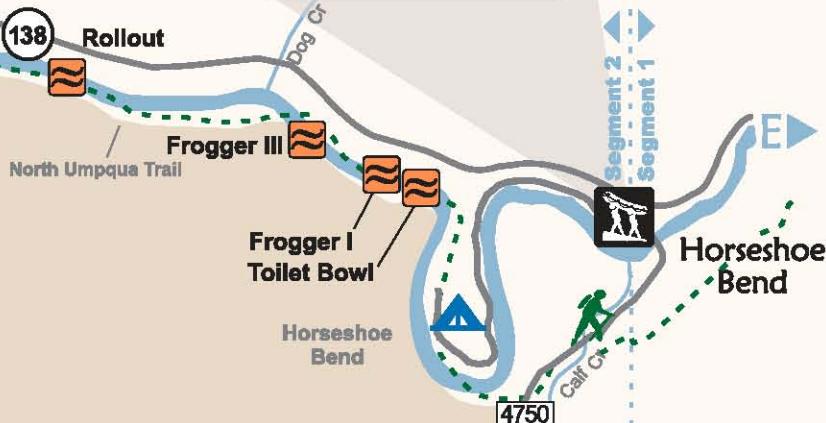
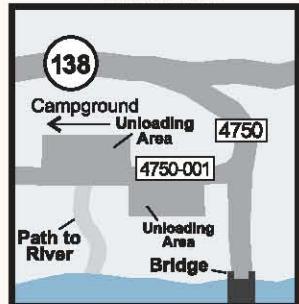
K. Oswald

Segment 2 Rapids - Class III and Above

Rapid	Backpaddlers Guide Suggested Approach
>Toilet Bowl	Right side of river as you pass small rocky island. Line up with river center and maneuver left of large rock off right bank.
Frogger I	River right, follow flow as it bends to left.
Frogger III	Straight down "V" in river center.
Rollout	Right center. Pass to left of large solitary rock. Continue down current avoiding large pour-over at bottom in river center.
African Queen (Elifie Tower)	River right, passing left of large solitary rock. Follow main flow as it bends to left, keep boat straight as you drop into big hole.
Pinball	River left, past the house-sized rock. Quickly move to river right and cut back left between two rocks and exit down river center. Scouting can be done from left bank after island. Caution: before approaching Pinball, you encounter Cliff Drop (Alligator), a 30° angled wave halfway down the entrance to Pinball that can flip unsuspecting boaters. New floaters should scout this rapid.
Headknocker Moe	River right center down a 5' drop.
Headknocker Curly	River right and follow flow as it bends to left bank. Drop down narrow chute.
Silk's Hole	Right center, drop down center "V".

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Horseshoe Bend Launch Site



Segment 3

Gravel Bin to Bogus Creek

Length: 5 River Miles Float Time: 2 Hours

Avoid floating 6 pm to 10 am, July 1-14
and completely from July 15 - October 31

Renowned for its excellent summer steelhead fly-fishing opportunities, the Gravel Bin to Bogus river segment provides a unique challenge to anglers from all over the world. Popular since the early 1900's, fly fishing for the elusive summer steelhead is the primary use of this segment from July through October.

To protect the fly angling experience, floaters should avoid this segment from 6 pm to 10 am July 1 through July 14, and completely from July 15 through October 31 each season.

The segment has one Class III rapid and five Class II+ rapids. Gravel Bin and Bogus Creek launch sites both have ample parking and turn-around space.



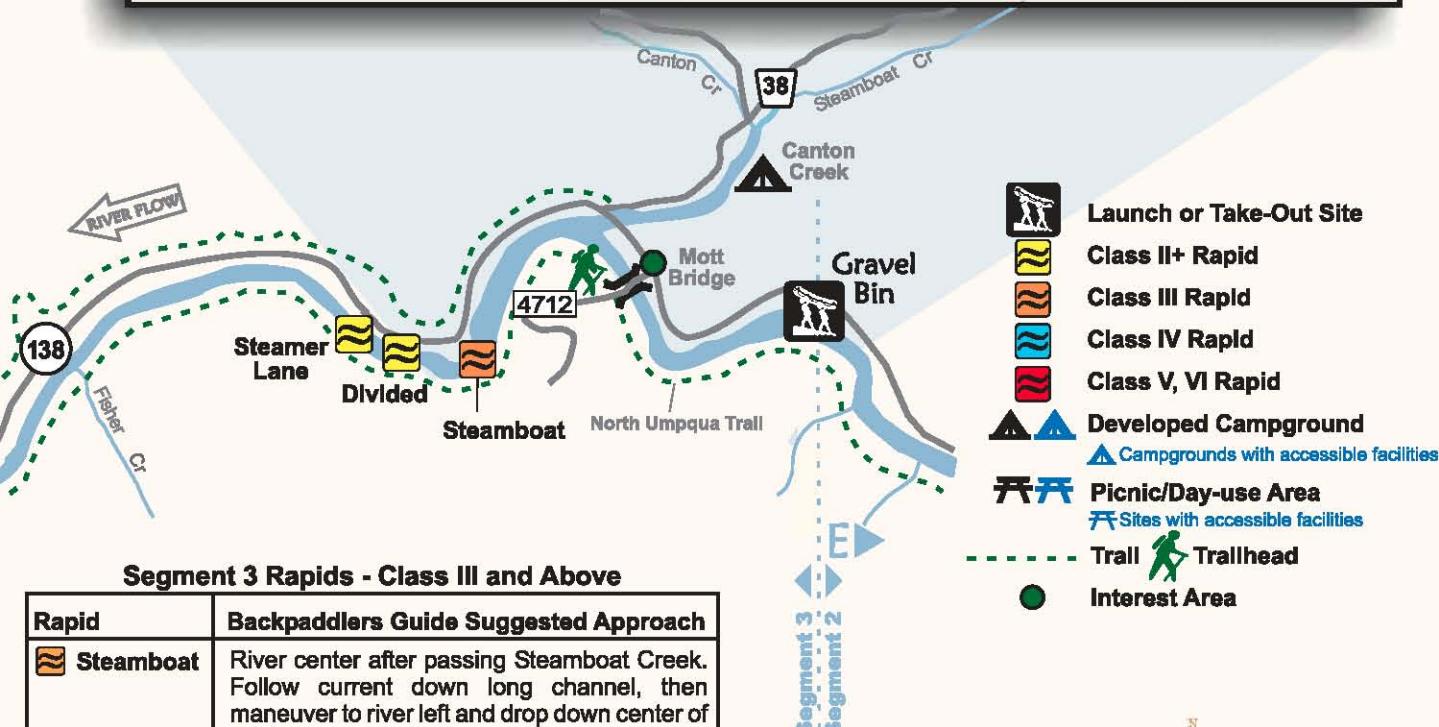
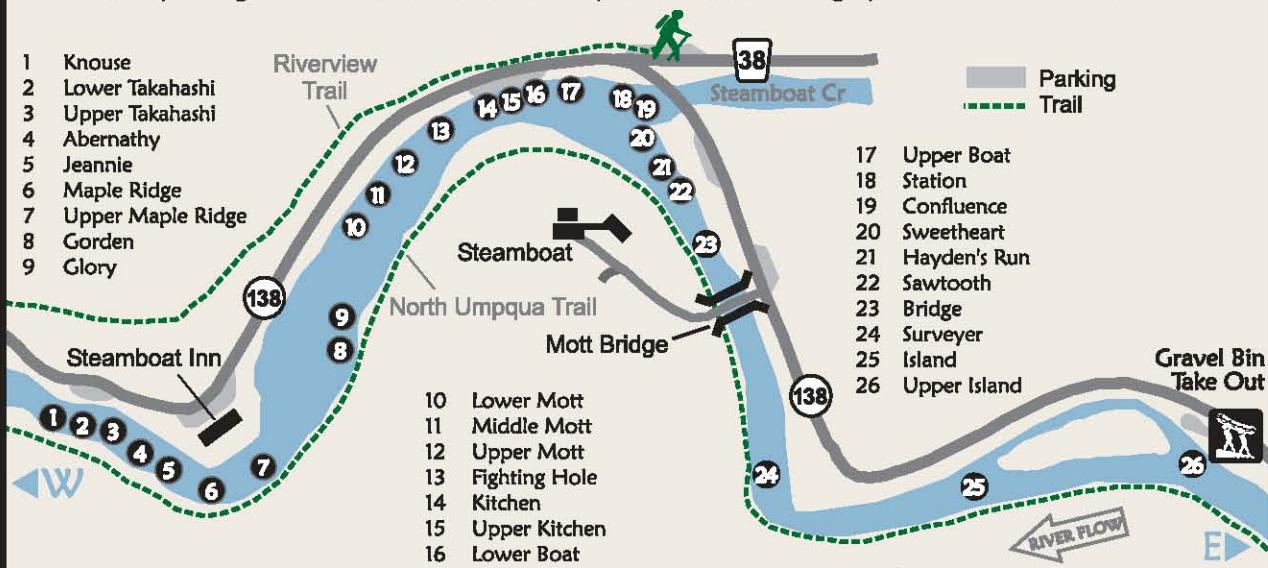
Mott Bridge

The Mott Bridge was built in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), President Roosevelt's "Green Army." The bridge was reconstructed in 1981 to retain its original look.



Steamboat Area Fishing Holes

Twenty-six fishing holes line the water's edge where Steamboat pours into the North Umpqua. These pools have lured expert anglers from around the world. Many of the names are a legacy to those who fished this river.



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Segment 4

Bogus Creek to Susan Creek

Length: 7 River Miles Float Time: 3-4 Hours

Avoid Floating 6 pm to 10 am, July 1 - October 31

This area offers multiple recreation opportunities from great whitewater adventures to steelhead and trout fly-fishing, hiking in old-growth forests and waterfall viewing.

In this segment boaters will experience four Class III rapids and five Class II+ rapids. The river takes on a “pool-drop” nature as the rapids are separated by long stretches of flat water.

The Class III rapids are very challenging at all flows and include a portage at Bathtub rapid at lower flows (below 1000 CFS). Rafters should scout carefully. At high flows in the spring, the rapids feature huge waves and holes that can flip a raft.

The launch site is across the highway from Bogus Creek Campground, and the take-out is just down-river from the Susan Creek Day-use Area.



Susan Creek Launch Site



Fall Creek Falls



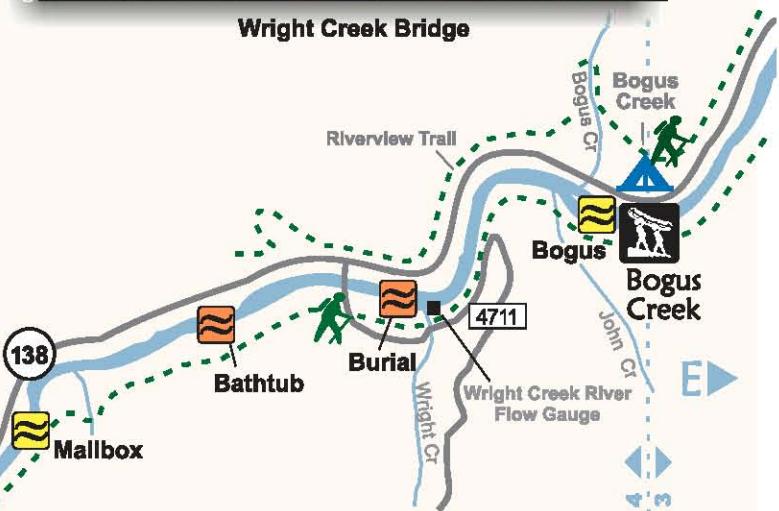
Segment 4 Rapids - Class III and Above

Rapids	Backpaddlers Guide Suggested Approach
 Burial	River right to river center. Follow current down right bank.
 Bathtub	River center, hugging rocks on right side. Drop down narrow channel and pull oars in! Scouting recommended from left bank. Rafts must portage below 1000 cfs.
 Island	Right side of island, hug left side of channel. Stay left of large pour-over in middle of channel. Continue down left side to avoid large hole (known for capsizing rafts).
 Ledges	Left center. After passing submerged rocks, work to center of river. Big holes lie on right (above 1000 cfs, these holes become "keepers"). Move back to left center missing rocks on right.

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Wright Creek Bridge



-  Launch or Take-out Site
-  Class II+ Rapid
-  Class III Rapid
-  Class IV Rapid
-  Class V, VI Rapid
-  Developed Campground
-  Campgrounds with accessible facilities
-  Picnic/Day-use Area
-  Sites with accessible facilities
-  Trailhead
-  Interest Area

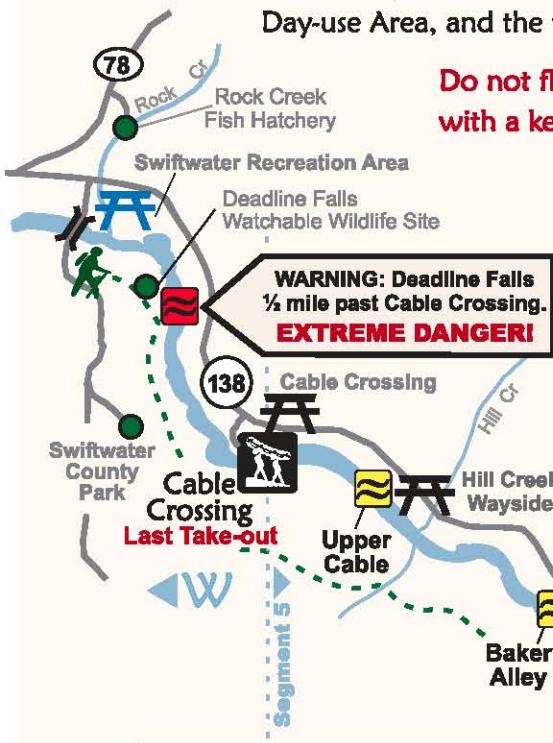
Segments 5

Susan Creek to Cable Crossing

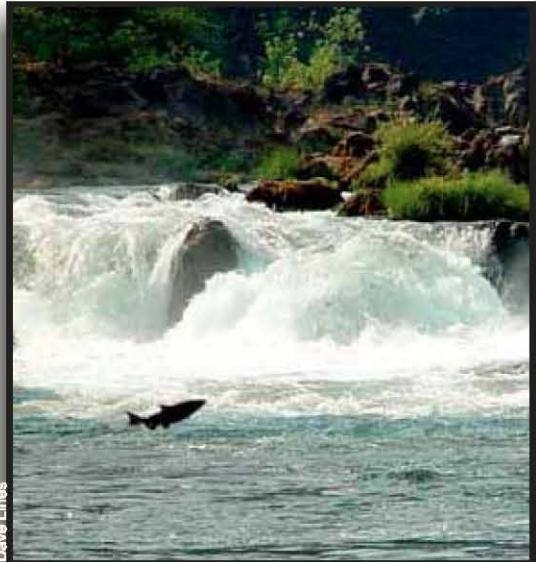
Length: 6 River Miles Float Time: 3-4 Hours
Avoid floating 6 pm to 10 am, July - October 31

Whitewater enthusiasts looking for an easier run may enjoy this segment. There are only two Class III rapids and five Class II+ rapids. The launch site is just down river from Susan Creek Day-use Area, and the take-out is at Cable Crossing.

Do not float below Cable Crossing. Deadline Falls is a dangerous Class V rapids with a keeper undercurrent.



Visitors to the Deadline Falls Watchable Wildlife Site may see anadromous salmon and steelhead jumping the falls as they make their way to the spawning grounds from May through November. The Rock Creek Fish Hatchery produces nearly a million salmon and steelhead trout annually for release into local rivers and lakes.



Deadline Falls





Swiftwater Success!

Fishing

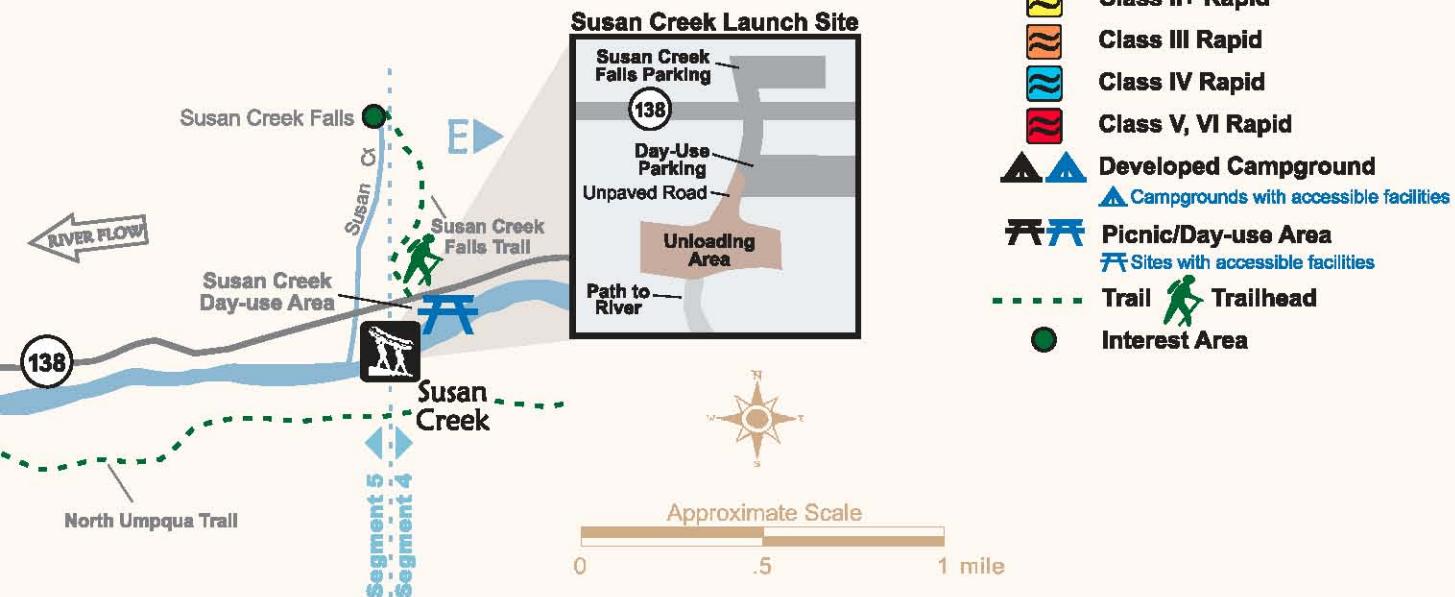
Fly-fishing-only regulations for steelhead and trout apply to this segment upstream from Deadline Falls. Downriver from Deadline Falls where a yellow line is painted on the rocks, thousands of anglers try their luck year-round to catch steelhead, Chinook, and Coho salmon with lures and bait. Several day-use areas accommodate users, offering access to the river for fishing or a picnic.

Segment 5 Rapids - Class III and Above

Rapid	Backpaddlers Guide Suggested Approach
Upper Baker	River right of tree in river, turning left into rapid. Go through small gap between rock on right and submerged rock on left. Once through gap, drop into hole, getting hit from left with whitewater. Maneuver is difficult (afternoon sun blinds you to approach). Left turn is difficult to see and many rafters go wide to the right and avoid a rocky grounding.
Baker Falls	Right river center. Lining right side of your raft up with barely visible froth of water on right should guide you into correct position for drop. No other visible position marks. Come in slow and easy, last second course change is almost impossible. Position for rescue throw bags are close and available on right back at bottom of falls in slow, clockwise whirlpool. Kayak portage is easy around left side of falls on left bank, raft portage nearly impossible.

Scouting is a must as the prescribed drop is only about 6 to 8 feet wide. Perilous unseen boulders are on the right and a pour-over ledge, capable of flipping a raft, shoots off the left side of the falls. Below is a boil and hydraulic that may high-side a raft or roll a kayak.

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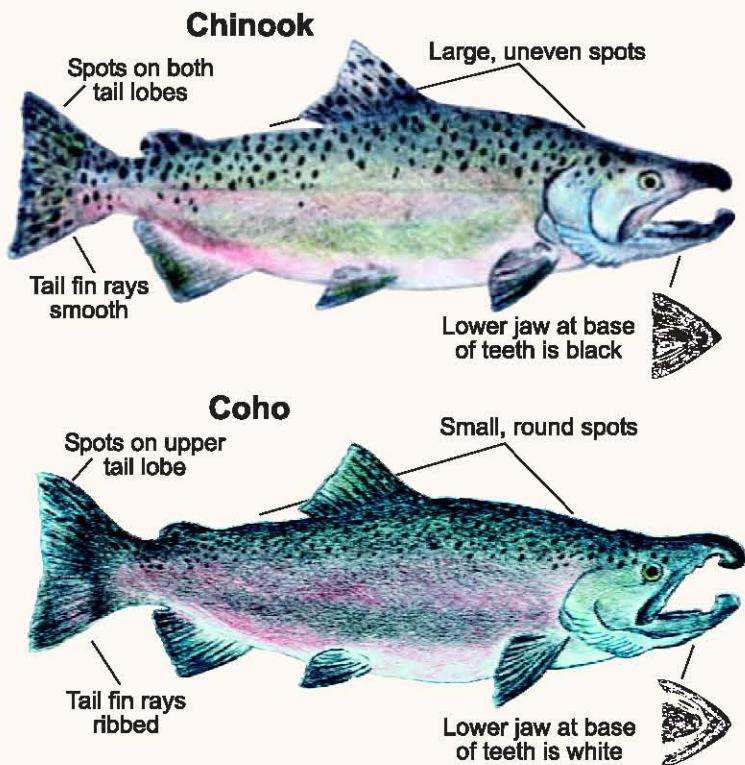


World Class Fisheries

The waters of the North Umpqua are rich in fly-fishing history. The North Umpqua serves as needed habitat for a variety of resident and anadromous fish species, including summer and winter steelhead, fall and spring Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and sea-run cutthroat trout.

This river is distinguished from others by large and consistent numbers of native (non-hatchery) steelhead in the run. The winter run is entirely wild. The summer run attracts anglers from around the world.

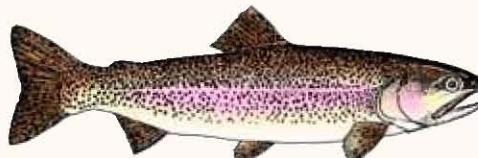
Chinook or Coho Salmon?



Before your first cast, be sure to consult Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) fishing regulations for current rules pertaining to the North Umpqua River.

What You Need to Know

Fly-fishing-only regulations apply to the entire North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River Corridor, from Rock Creek to the Soda Springs Dam, 33.8 miles. Fishing from any floatation device is prohibited. Steamboat Creek is closed to all fishing.



Sea-run Cutthroat Trout

The sea-run cutthroat trout population in the North Umpqua River has been steadily declining over the last several decades. If you catch one of these large fish, please release it carefully to ensure its survival and contribution to the recovery of this species.

Releasing Wild Fish

If possible, do not handle fish at all. Do not remove the fish from the water. If you must remove it from the water:

- Make sure your hands are wet.
- Do not squeeze the fish.
- Use both hands to support the fish.
- Return the fish to the water gently, supporting its mid-section and tail until it swims away.
- Resuscitate an exhausted fish by gently moving it forward and backward in the water until it swims away under its own power.





Steamboat Steelhead

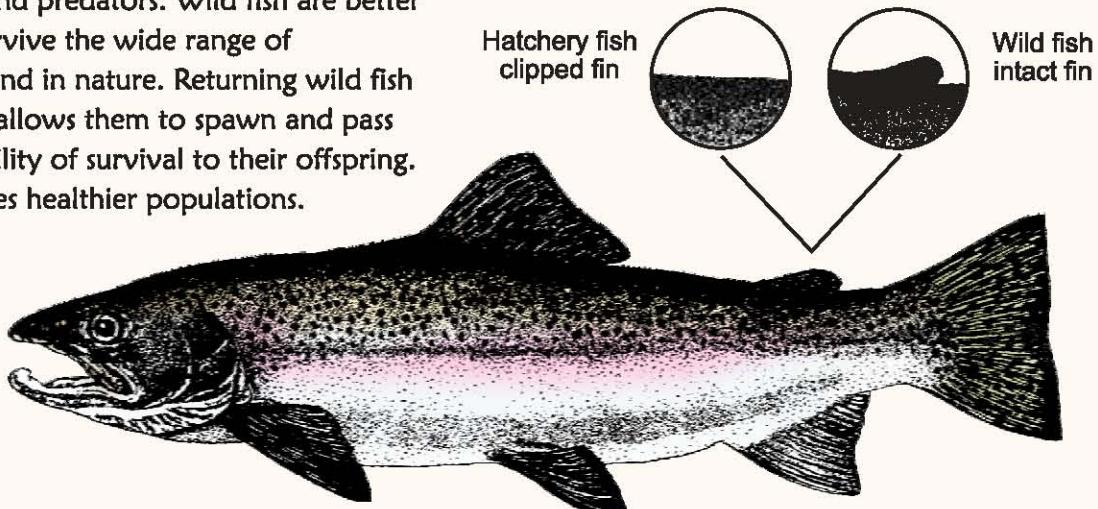
Steamboat Creek, a tributary of the North Umpqua River, provides major spawning grounds for summer steelhead. The deep pools and cool water provide primary habitat for the fish. Steamboat Creek has been closed to all angling since 1932.

Wild or Hatchery-raised Steelhead?

Hatchery-reared fish, which are meant to be caught and kept, are used to supplement wild steelhead fish numbers. Hatchery fish are protected in a hatchery pond for a portion of their lives, while native fish must survive stream disturbances and predators. Wild fish are better adapted to survive the wide range of conditions found in nature. Returning wild fish to the stream allows them to spawn and pass the genetic ability of survival to their offspring. This encourages healthier populations.

How to Tell the Difference

Wild and hatchery-raised steelhead can be identified by the adipose fin. Wild fish will have the fin intact, while a hatchery-raised fish will have a clipped fin.



But Wait, There's More!

In addition to fishing and whitewater boating, the North Umpqua River Corridor provides a variety of other recreational opportunities including camping, picnicking, swimming, horseback riding, hiking, sightseeing and bicycling.

Campgrounds

Several developed campgrounds are shown on the segment maps. Campers are not limited to developed sites, but should check with the managing agency for information and guidelines.



Susan Creek Campground

Campground	Mile Post Hwy. 138*	Facilities & Activities
Boulder Flat	52.4	▲ □ □ □
Eagle Rock	50.7	▲ □ □ □
Horseshoe Bend	46.6	▲ □ □ □
Apple Creek	43.6	▲ □ □ □
Island	40.0	▲ □ □ □
Canton Creek	**	▲ □ □ □
Williams Creek	37.1	▲ □ □ □
Bogus Creek	34.9	▲ □ □ □
Susan Creek	29.2	▲ □ □ □

Group Sites	Mile Post Hwy. 138*	Facilities & Activities
Steamboat	39.0	▲ □ □ □
Horseshoe Bend	46.6	▲ □ □ □

Day-Use Areas	Mile Post Hwy. 138*	Facilities & Activities
Susan Creek	28.6	▲ □ □ □
Smith Springs	27.2	▲ □ □
Baker Park	24.6	▲ □ □
Cable Crossing	23.1	▲ □ □
Swiftwater Park	22.2	▲ □ □ □
Swiftwater (BLM)	22.2	▲ □ □ □

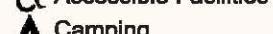
* Mile posts run west to east

**1/4 mile off Hwy. 138 on Steamboat Forest Road 38

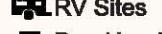
Umpqua National Forest Roseburg District BLM Douglas County Parks



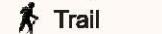
Restroom



Accessible Facilities



Camping



RV Sites



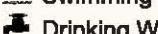
Day-Use Area



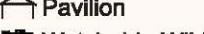
Trail



Fishing



Swimming



Drinking Water



Pavilion



Watchable Wildlife Site



Launch Site

G. Morgan

G. Telford



North Umpqua Trail

Trails

Many trails give hikers, bikers, and equestrians a variety of experiences. Trail lengths and difficulty vary. The 79-mile North Umpqua Trail follows the river from Rock Creek into the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness. Many shorter trails along the way take you to breathtaking waterfalls, through meadows of wildflowers or beneath rugged volcanic formations.

Detailed information on both camping and trails, along with seasonal fire restriction information, is available at the Roseburg District BLM or North Umpqua Ranger Station.

Protecting Natural Resources

Using these guidelines will help keep sensitive natural resources from overuse and damage.

- Avoid walking on submerged river gravel. Eggs and emerging juvenile fish may be present even though there may be no visible evidence.
- Protect fragile vegetation, stay on trails.
- Pack it in, pack it out. Leave nothing behind!
- Fly-fishing-only regulations apply to the stretch of the North Umpqua River from Rock Creek to Soda Springs Powerhouse.
- All tributaries along the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River are closed to angling.
- Be careful with fire. Make sure your matches are completely out. Crush and pack out cigarettes. To report a forest fire call 911.
- Stream water can be easily contaminated by human and/or animal wastes. If no toilets are available, bury solid waste in "cat-holes" 6 to 8 inches deep, and at least 200 feet from water, campsites, and trails.
- Use biodegradable soap and wash away from open water.



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