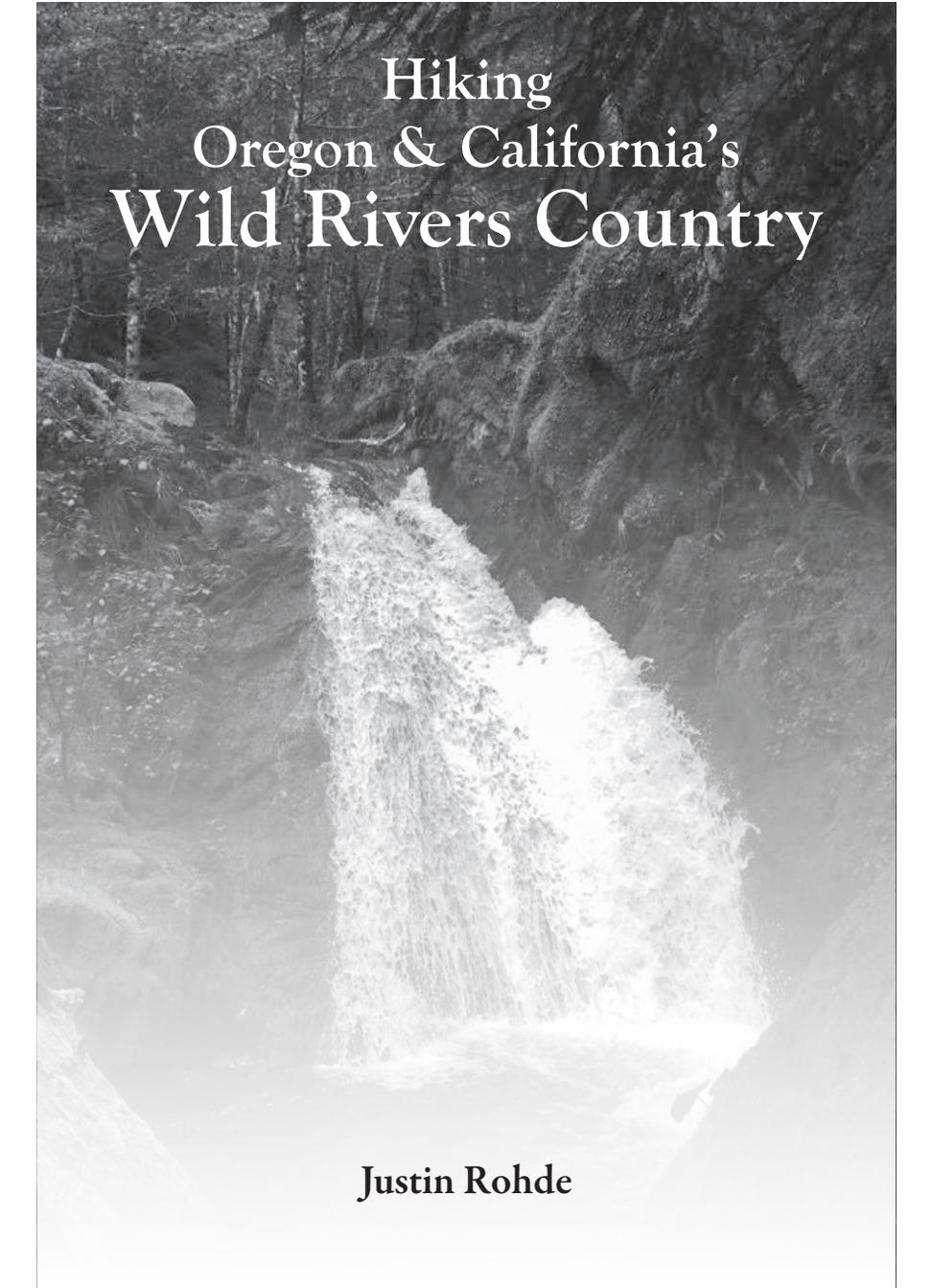


# Hiking Oregon & California's Wild Rivers Country

*Justin Rohde*



Hiking  
Oregon & California's  
**Wild Rivers Country**

**Justin Rohde**

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First Edition

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Cover Photos: from large image, clockwise: the Rohde boys on Sanger Peak, • Crossing the Upper Chetco River (by Siskiyou Mountain Club) • Illinois River • *Kalmiopsis leachiana* (by Michael Kauffmann)

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*“The Klamath Mountain province is one of the most complex geological areas in North America. Consequently, it supports a highly diverse flora and fauna, with one of the highest numbers of species of any area of comparable size on the continent.”*

-- Willis Linn Jepson (1960)



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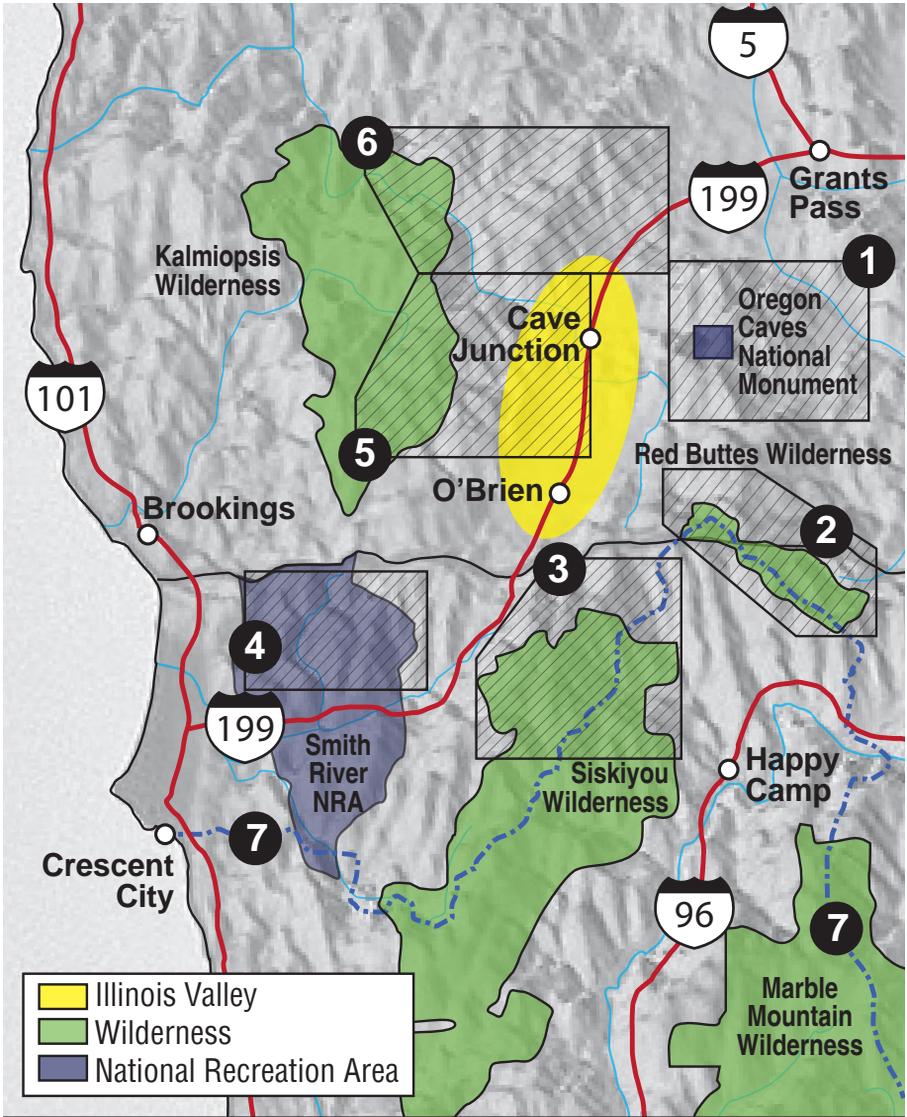
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### Regions to Explore in Wild Rivers Country

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**Region 3:** Siskiyou Wilderness and Takilma Area • 7 hikes

**Region 4:** Smith River National Recreation Area • 2 hikes

**Region 5:** Southeastern Kalmiopsis Wilderness Region • 14 hikes

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**Region 7:** Bigfoot Trail/Coast to Crest • 1 long hike

## Foreward by:

- Erik Jules, Professor of Biology, Humboldt State University
- Maureen Jules, former District Botanist, Wild Rivers Ranger District

It is all too easy to drive through the Illinois Valley without noticing that something special has passed by outside the car window. The main highway runs north to south through the region, traversing territory which offers only a fleeting glimpse of the towering peaks and emerald rivers beyond roads-end. In contrast to more dramatic ranges nearby like the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, the Siskiyous are subtle in their beauty. Furthermore, to the untrained eye, the forests are confusing because tree species intermix in associations rarely found. The pine savannah looks strangely arid and sparse as if it belongs somewhere further south or further east in the rain shadow of great mountains.

We both remember our first drives through southwestern Oregon. Looking back, we did not understand how amazing Wild Rivers Country was much less that we would eventually fall so deeply in love with the plants and landscapes found here. Since those first forays, the region has offered our family continued adventures in one of the West's more unique landscapes – full of botanical and ecological discoveries – in the heart of the Siskiyou Mountains. The impression that the Illinois Valley is unremarkable, simply connecting the I-5 corridor to the California coast, could not be further from the truth.

The biodiversity of Wild Rivers Country has been renowned since the late 1800's when pioneering botanist T.J. Howell made extensive collections and named numerous plants new to science. As graduate students, we both studied scientific papers by one of the region's well known plant ecologists, Robert Whittaker of Brooklyn University and later, Cornell University. Whittaker knew the Siskiyou Mountains had unique plant rarity and endemism (plants that grow nowhere else), but no one had quantified this. He set out to do just that in the summers of 1949-1951. For the first time, his papers documented that not only were there numerous rare plant species, but the diversity was rivaled by only one other region in North America – the southern Appalachian Mountains.

This discovery put the Siskiyous “on the map” for ecologists worldwide. Depending on which list you use, there are roughly 3,500 native plant species in the area, some of which are found nowhere else on Earth. A number of the rare species are found on an unusual soil type called serpentine. Serpentine is a soil low in essential nutrients with an abundance of heavy metals. Those soils produce the sparse forests that might strike the first-time visitor as strange, but these soils are home to prized botanical oddities that draw hundreds of people to the area for plant exploring. Exceptional regional examples include the charismatic carnivorous California pitcher plant (*Darlingtonia californica*), the more subtle but lovely Howell's mariposa lily (*Calochortus howellii*), the Purple-flowered rush-lily (*Hastingsia bracteosa* var. *atropurpurea*), and the regionally famous, and wilderness namesake, *Kalmiopsis leachiana*.

It is a delight that Justin Rohde has preserved historic routes and promoted new but little known trails throughout this underappreciated region. The collection of

adventures he brings together represents a much needed piece of work. If you take this book for a hike, you will follow twisty roads to hidden trailheads (with sometimes overgrown trails), leading toward towering old-growth forests, open serpentine ridges, precious emerald-blue rivers, and even occasional subalpine lakes nestled in glacial cirques. These are places which would otherwise go unnoticed, being out of view from Highway 199.

After more than 20 years of exploring this wonderful place we have grown to love the subtle intricacies of both the natural and cultural histories. Experiences here continually offer new personal discoveries and exciting connections to the natural world. This guide reminds us of previous adventures we want to rediscover and new journeys we want to make time for. It will remain in our car and be well used on our family outings – leading us to continued discoveries in Wild Rivers Country.



*Calochortus howellii*

## About this book

**Information Boxes:** While most of the information about each hike is straightforward, some explanation is needed. Total ascent is the cumulative elevation gain encountered from the trailhead to the end of the trail/route. Unless otherwise noted, information pertains to a hike going in one direction only. The total ascent from the beginning of the hike to the end, equals the total descent from the end of the hike back to the trailhead. Access concerns, trailhead fees, and if dogs are not allowed in areas are listed in the box when pertinent.

**Descriptions:** This hiking guide assumes you have the skills necessary to read topographic maps and explore remote and obscure locations in the backcountry. This book does not provide you with every hike detail, merely giving the reader an idea of what to expect. I recommend maps on page 122 that will assist with each hike.

**Directions to the Trailheads:** All driving directions start from either Cave Junc-

tion or Selma, Oregon. In Cave Junction, directions begin at the intersection of Redwood Highway (199) and Caves Highway (46). In Selma, directions originate from the Selma Post Office, Redwood Highway (199) and the Illinois River Road.

**Safety:** In order to safely hike the trails featured herein, it is important to prepare yourself with proper equipment and backcountry skills before you go. Many of these trails require you to be in good physical condition. Hikers are sometimes exposed to dangerous conditions such as falling trees, wild animals, unstable slopes, wildfires, floods, etc. Weather may change at any time. Trails may become impassible or otherwise difficult to follow.

Always leave your trip plan with a family member or close friend. If you get lost, remain calm. It is best to backtrack to a known location or stay put, in order to avoid worsening your situation. Bring a good topographic map and compass with you and know how to use them.

**Trail Etiquette:** Please follow “leave no trace” ethics when hiking; this includes carrying out all trash and leaving the place as you found it. As posted, many trails are designated for hikers and horses only. It is important to maintain the “wilderness character” of these trails and camping areas, especially in remote & fragile environments.

Due to the potential of fire hazards during certain times of the year, campfires may be prohibited. Before going out onto national forest or BLM land, check in with the local ranger district or fire authorities about current fire restrictions. Even when fire danger is low, practice fire safety by keeping a close watch on your fire and when you are done, extinguish it completely.

Do not wash with soap near streams and rivers. If you camp where toilets are not available, you **MUST** dispose of waste as follows: do your business well above the high water mark, dig a hole 6-8” deep to use as your depository; when finished, fill the hole. Do not burn your toilet paper.

A spreading fungus is killing the majestic Port Orford-cedars. To avoid vectoring the fungus; wash & scrub the mud off your car tires and boots, and if possible dry them for 24-48 hours. This is especially important when hiking during the rainy season.

## Looking ahead

Several new trail developments such as the Coast to Crest Trail, Sucker Creek Legacy Roads & Trails Project, Westside Trails, and trails along the Illinois River are providing much needed hiking opportunities. In the Kalmiopsis Wilderness funding has been acquired to clear several trails that were blocked in the aftermath of the 2002 Biscuit Fire. However a general maintenance backlog due to funding cuts and deteriorating trail conditions will continue to be a major challenge in keeping trails open.

Some trails like the original Fall Creek Trail and Silver Creek Falls Trail have been closed due to severe damage or the loss of public access. Others listed in this book are threatened by logging proposals, mining operations, and illegal off-road vehicle use (which continues to damage sensitive areas).

Non-motorized recreation contributes to the general well-being of the local community, improves overall health, and boosts tourism dollars crucial to small communities. The demand for hiking trails in the Illinois Valley is growing and there are opportunities to put young people to work building and maintaining these recreational opportunities.

## Wild Rivers Country

Along the Oregon-California border is an area with the highest concentration of un-dammed wild and scenic rivers in the United States. This is Wild Rivers Country. Free flowing rivers like the Illinois, Chetco, and Smith begin their journeys high in the pristine headwaters of the Siskiyou Mountains and cut dramatic, big-shouldered canyons on their way to the ocean. The wild runs of native salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, and lamprey that inhabit these rivers are legendary.

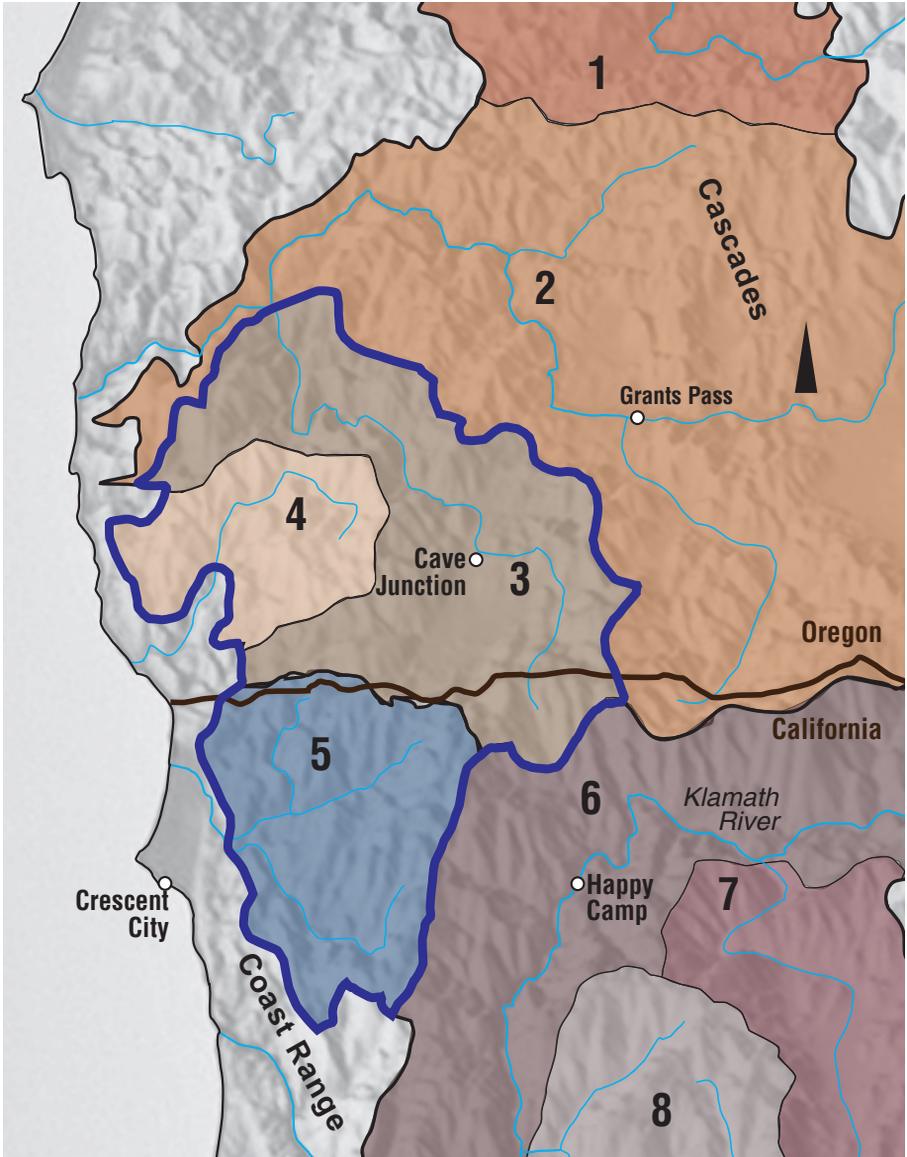
The Illinois River Valley is nestled in the heart of Wild Rivers Country between I-5 and the coast. This remote and botanically diverse area sits at a crossroads between the Kalmiopsis, Siskiyou, and Red Buttes Wilderness areas, and serves as the gateway to the Oregon Caves National Monument. It encompasses the rural communities of Selma, Kerby, Cave Junction, O'Brien, and Takilma (Waldo). The area features a rich gold mining past with violent conflicts during the Rogue River Indian War. The Valley was named by a group of men from the state of Illinois, who discovered gold on Josephine Creek in 1850-51.

The Illinois River, which flows through the valley from the southeast to northwest, was designated a National Wild & Scenic River in 1984. It is the largest tributary of the Rogue River, draining the high peaks of the Siskiyou Mountains. It is also one of the most remote and inaccessible whitewater rivers in the west.

The Klamath Mountains nurture one of the highest concentrations of rare & endemic plants in North America. With 3,500 native plants, over 200 of which are endemic (Smith and Sawyer 1988), the region is a hotspot for biodiversity. The diversity is due to many factors including ultramafic soils, proximity to the ocean, and historic patterns in climate. The Wild Rivers Country is home to one of the largest serpentine outcrops in North America. This soil medium poses problems for the survival of many species. Plants that survive here have evolved with specific habitat requirements, adapting to the hardships of drought, heavy metals, and nutrient stress.

The Ethnohistory of the area suggests the Upper Illinois River people spoke an Athapascan dialect related to the Galice-Applegate, but regularly intermarried into adjacent tribal groups such as the Takelma, Karuk, Tolowa, and Shasta (Gray 1987, Pullen 1996). The Gu-sla-dada refers to the people of the Illinois Valley, apparently meaning "lots of camas people" in the Athabaskan language (Jacobs n.d.; Waterman 1921). "Kuus-tlaa-tunuu" is another word for the upper Illinois Valley people, which also means lots of camas, or kuus (Harrington). Camas was said to grow prolifically in the open meadows, broad floodplains, and prairies of the Illinois River Valley, before mining and agricultural practices radically altered the land (Duer 2008).

Descendants of the Takelma, Karuk, Shasta, and other area tribes still claim ties to the upper Illinois Valley. Many describe the upper Illinois as the "Valley of the



## Major Watersheds of the Klamath Mountains in Wild Rivers Country

Oregon Watersheds	
1	Umpqua Rivers
2	Rogue River
3	Illinois River
4	Chetco River

Wild Rivers	
3	Illinois River
4	Chetco River
5	Smith River

California Watersheds	
6	Klamath River
7	Scott River
8	Salmon River
5	Smith River

Blue Waters” or “place with lots of camas,” where various tribal groups gathered and shared broad overlapping resource zones. The famous Indian chiefs Old John & Limpy both called the Illinois Valley their home at one time.

Today the valley is home to a diverse mix of roughly 11,000 people. Josephine County altogether has around 82,000 people, mostly in the Grants Pass area. The Illinois Valley is known for producing excellent wine grapes and there are several vineyards nearby. Blueberries, forest products, mining, hay, marijuana, mushroom picking, and livestock grazing are some of the other industries here. The Siskiyou Field Institute, based in Selma, offers nature-based classes for those wanting to learn more about this diverse area. The Oregon Caves National Monument offers daily guided cave tours spring through fall.

## The Siskiyou Mountains

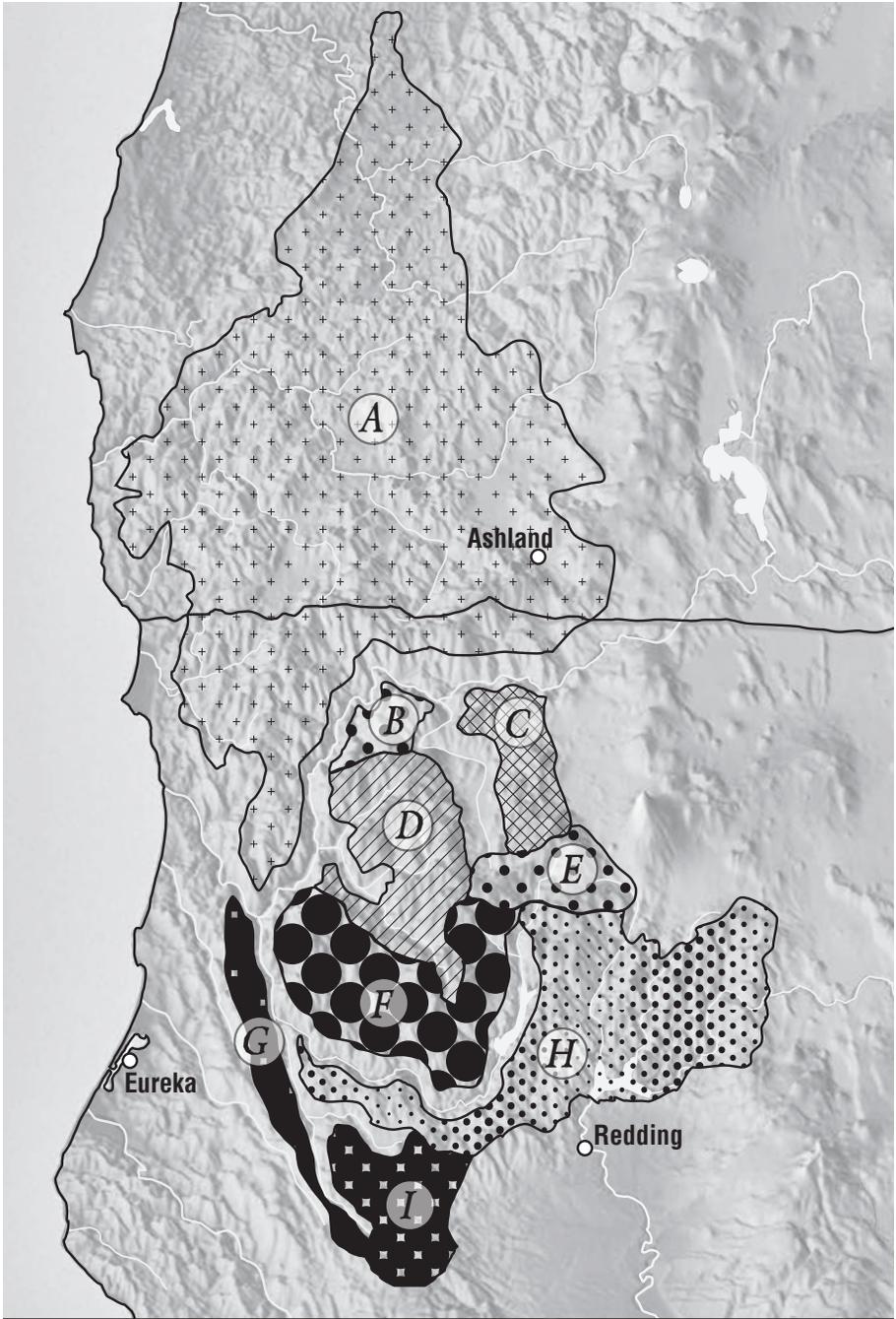
by Michael Kauffmann

The Siskiyou are a major sub-range of the Klamath Mountains. Arcing from its southern tip near the junction of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers in California, the Siskiyou continue north and, in most of this stretch, the crest is protected within the 182,802 acre Siskiyou Wilderness. As the range approaches the Oregon border it makes a dramatic swing east for another 50 miles to Siskiyou Summit near Ashland, Oregon. Near the easternmost location the Siskiyou reach its highest point, at 7,532', on Mount Ashland. It tapers to an end near the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, which preserves the land bridge to the Cascades of southern Oregon. From the Oregon border to the north and west the Siskiyou Mountains continue into southwest Oregon. This is the region covered in this book.

These mountains are not the highest or most dramatic in the Klamath Range but are subtly beautiful, botanically diverse, and some of the wildest the region has to offer. Diversity abounds because western canyons can receive 100" of rain in some winters while east slopes are more xeric. Because the Siskiyou trends both north and south and then east and west, it holds species that range from coastal, like redwoods, to Cascadian, such as yellow-cedar and Pacific silver fir. It is the heart of Bigfoot country, with vast uncut forests, many of which are well protected in the Siskiyou Wilderness, Red Buttes Wilderness (20,796 acres) or Oregon Caves National Monument (488 acres).

In an epilogue to the *Klamath Knot*, David Rains Wallace proposes that the Oregon Caves-Red Buttes complex needs to be preserved as a National Park to bring some sense of urgency and notoriety to the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion. People need to know about a place in order for more land to be preserved. This area is spectacular and remote; who knows what might be hidden somewhere in a rarely explored canyon? Take the time to walk a watershed, climb above the headwaters, and gain views across the Klamath Mountains toward Mount Shasta and the Pacific Ocean.

*Hiking Oregon & California's Wild Rivers Country* is an important contribution to this little known and infrequently visited corner of the Klamath Mountains.



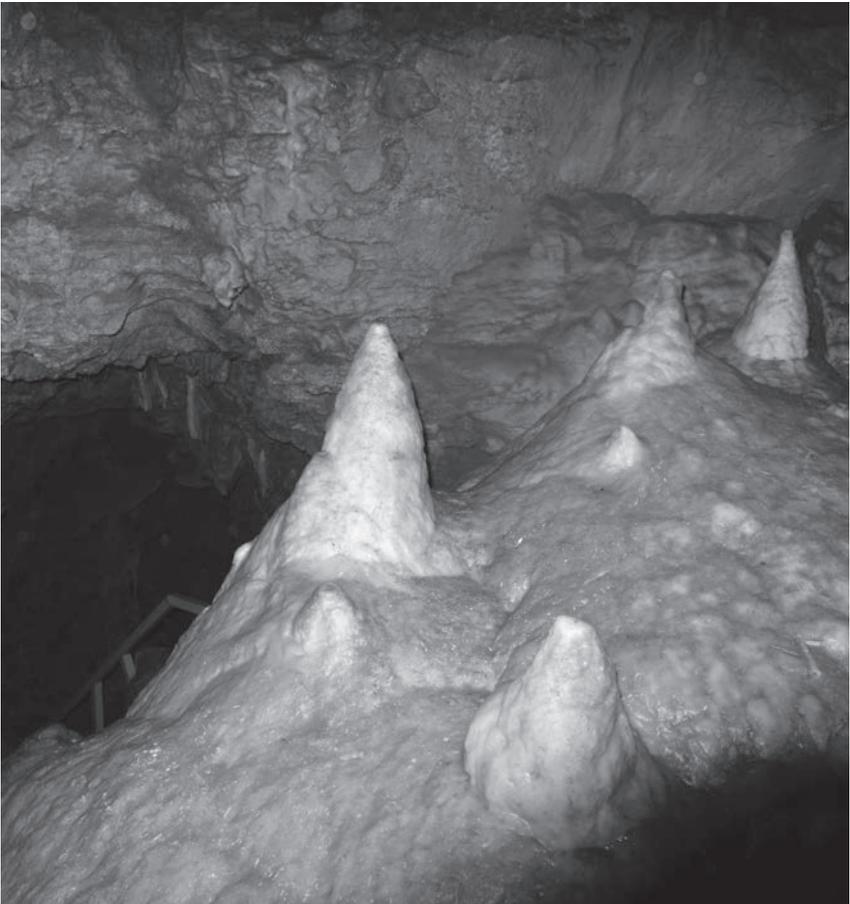
**Sub-Ranges of the Klamath Mountain Region**

- |                        |                     |                          |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A: Siskiyou Mountains  | D: Salmon Mountains | G: South Fork Mountain   |
| B: Marble Mountains    | E: Scott Mountains  | H: Trinity Mountains     |
| C: Greenhorn Mountains | F: Trinity Alps     | I: Yolla Bolly Mountains |

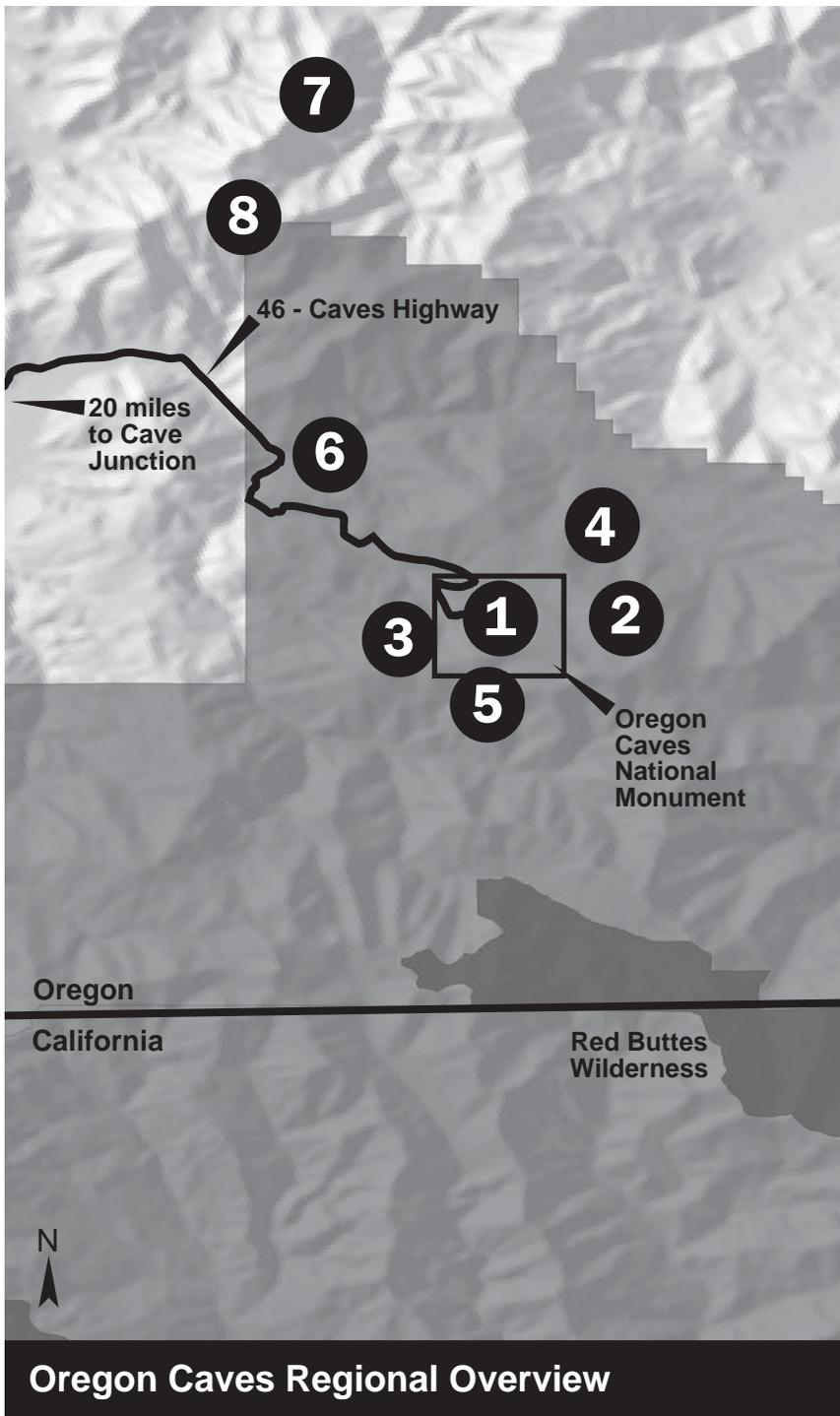
## Region 1: Oregon Caves Area

The Oregon Caves sit at a crossroads between the Illinois-Applegate divide close to the communities of Williams, Selma, and Cave Junction. This amazing high-country paradise is connected by a long ridge system extending south to the Siskiyou Crest along the Oregon-California border, east to Grayback Mountain, and north to Kerby Peak & Little Grayback Mountain. Grayback Mountain is the highest peak in the area at 7,048 feet.

Several prominent peaks, including Craggy Mountain, Lake Mountain, and Kerby Peak can be seen from afar. This superb high country region is a keen refuge from summer's sweltering heat that is common in the Valley. Roadless wildlands located along the Illinois-Applegate divide protect species migrating from the Great Basin, Cascade Range, Coast Range, Sierra Nevada, and Great Central Valley.



*Limestone stalagmites in the Oregon Caves*



# 1 Oregon Caves National Monument

## National Park Service

**Length:** up to 3.3 miles

**Total ascent:** 1,200 feet

**Difficulty:** easy - moderate

**Land ownership:** Park Service

**Fee:** no entrance fee but \$ for cave tour

**Access:** closed in winter

**Dogs?** not allowed

**Nearest Town:** Cave Junction

**Highlights:** old-growth forest, caves, historic sites

**Getting there:** Take Caves Highway (46) east from Cave Junction for 20 miles to the parking area for the Oregon Caves National Monument, the road ends here. The last 10 miles is a winding road, so drive slowly.

**About the hike:** Several well-established trails in the Oregon Caves National Monument offer outstanding experiences within lush vegetation, mountain meadows, and diverse old-growth forest.

**The Big Tree Loop:** Is the longest trail in the monument at 3.3 miles (see profile on next page). The trail forms a nice cross-section of the monument, travelling through ancient forest, scenic meadows, and past the largest-diameter Douglas-fir in Oregon. The tree is estimated to be 600-800 years old, with a circumference of over 41 feet.

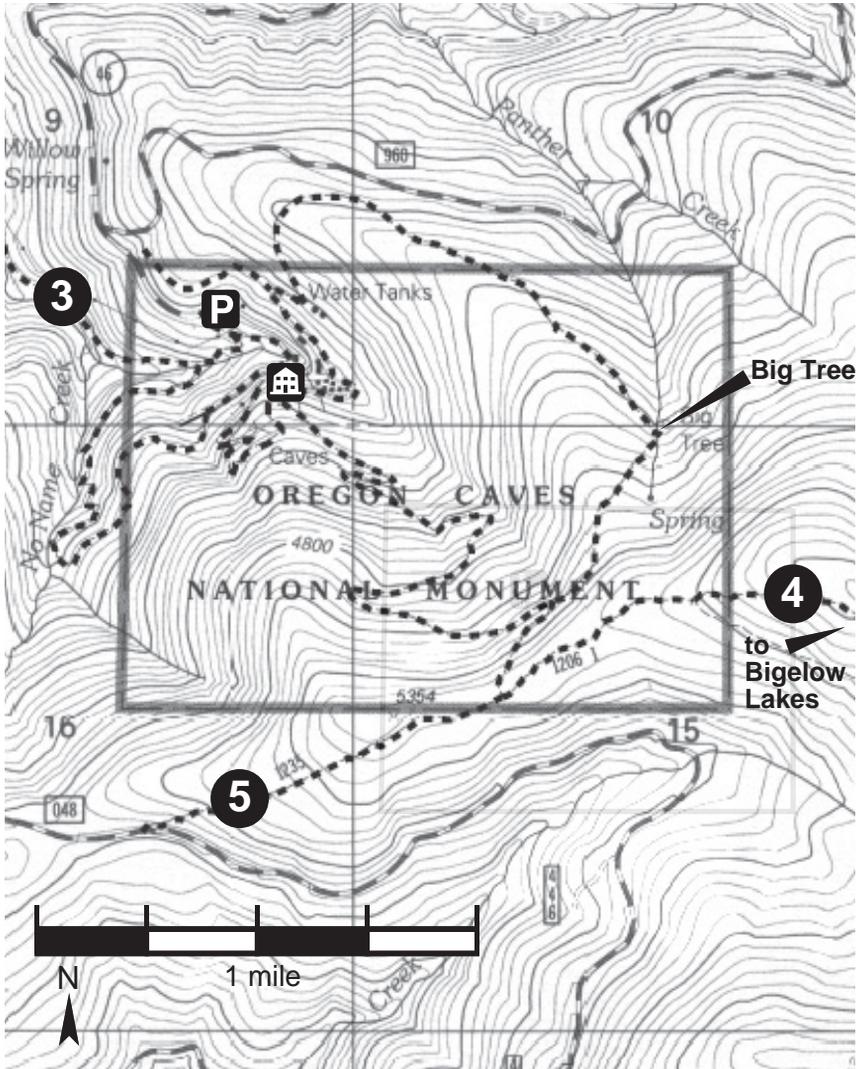
**Old Growth Trail:** Is a historic pack trail that goes from NF 960 southeast for 0.5 mile to the Big Tree Loop.

**No Name Trail:** At 1.3 miles this is a moderately strenuous loop that connects to the Caves Creek Trail, just below the Oregon Caves Chateau. The trail winds through dense forest with good views of No Name and Cave creeks.

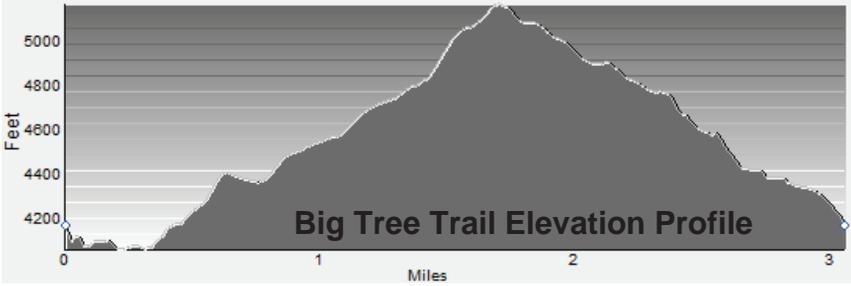


**Cliff Nature Trail:** This 1 mile route forms a scenic loop that climbs up and over the marble cliffs that contain the caves. From here, there are panoramic views west, toward the Illinois Valley.

**Natural History Notes:** Marble rock found around the Oregon Caves causes soils to be thinner. This comparatively poor medium is usually covered by smaller trees and shrubs like canyon oak, tanoak, madrone, huckleberry oak, and manzanita. In other pockets of the National Monument, argillite rock nurtures deeper soils with more nutrients. This is where denser forests occur with species like white fir, Douglas-fir, incense-cedar, Port Orford-cedar, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, maple, and dogwood.



 **Oregon Caves National Monument**



## 2 Boundary Trail North #1207

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 7.6 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 2,558 feet

**Difficulty:** moderate

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild

Rivers Ranger District

**Fee:** no

**Access:** spring-fall

**Dogs?** only on trails outside of the monument

**Nearest Town:** Cave

Junction

**Highlights:** meadows, views

**Getting there:** Take Caves Highway (46) east from Cave Junction for 19.3 miles to a sharp left on NF 960. Follow this for 2.5 miles to a right on NF 070 and then for 1.7 miles to the Bigelow Lakes/ Mt. Elijah Loop Trailhead at road's end. Hike the Lake Mountain/ Bigelow Lakes Trail for about 2 miles to a left at the Sparlin (Shortcut) Trail. Follow for 0.7 mile to the Boundary Trail.

**About the hike:** The northern section of the Boundary Trail features lush alpine meadows and old-growth forest, with dramatic views and interesting geologic features along the Illinois - Applegate divide. This epic 15.6 mile long-distance route can be accessed via the O'Brien Creek Trail #900, Bigelow Lakes/ Mt. Elijah Loop, or the Oregon Caves National Monument.

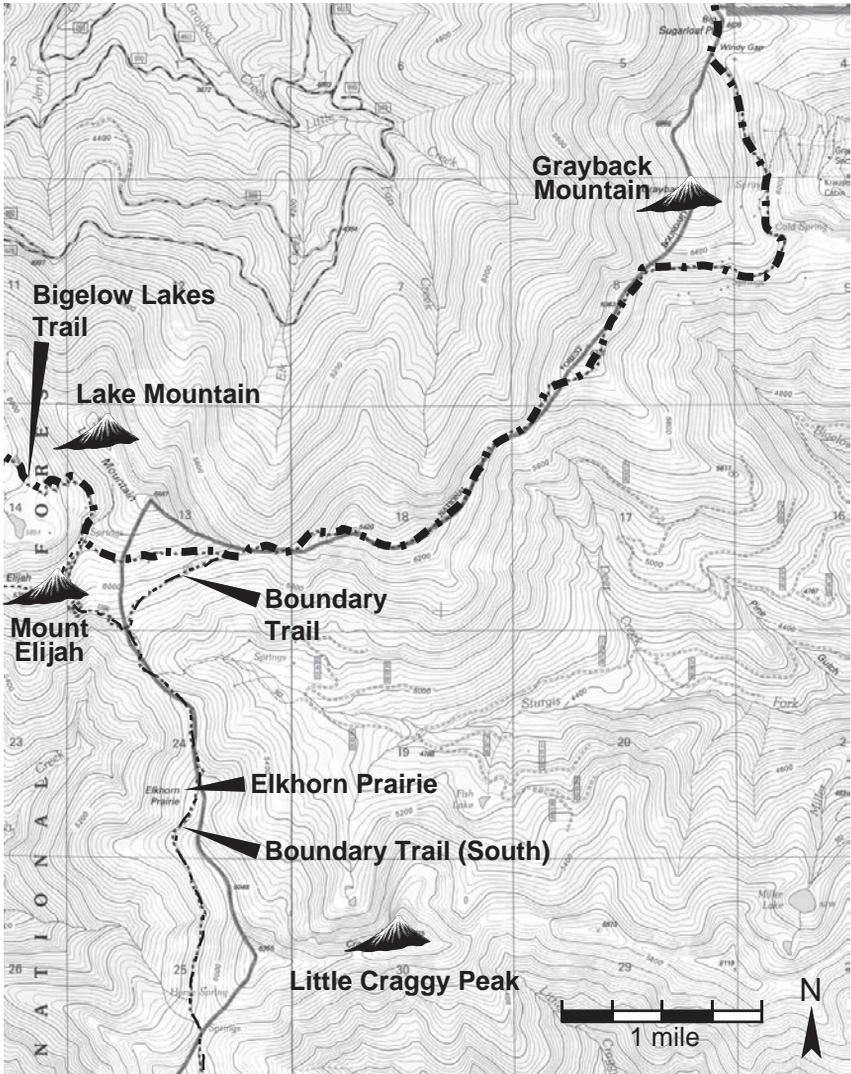
At the north end, the Boundary Trail goes across 7,055 foot Grayback Mountain, the highest in Josephine County. At Windy Gap near Big Sugarloaf Peak, the Grayback Mountain Trail (BLM) continues northwest for 6 miles to Little Sugarloaf Peak (not shown). East of Lake Mountain, the Boundary Trail connects with the Elk Mountain and Sparlin (shortcut) trails.

Near the Mt. Elijah/ Bigelow Lakes area, the Boundary Trail turns south following the Illinois-Applegate divide to Elkhorn Prairie. There is a developed spring north of Craggy Creek (#1230) called Horse Spring. The historic Denmen Cabin site is located along the east side of Craggy Mountain.

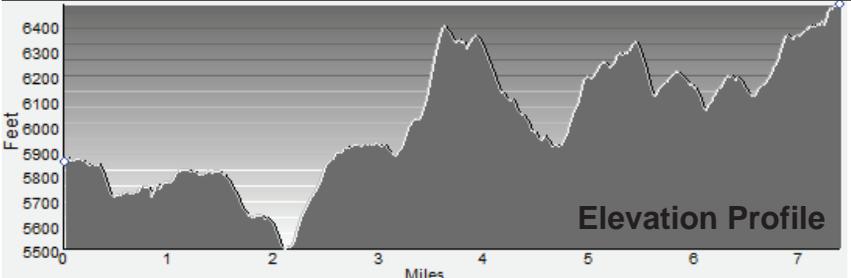
**Natural History Notes:** The Illinois - Applegate divide has been an important destination for thousands of years. Various tribes hunted, gathered food, and prayed to the creator along this same route. Unbelievable wildflower displays, diverse forests, and high biodiversity can be found along the Illinois-Applegate divide. It also forms an important "land bridge" for species migrating between the Cascade, Klamath, and Coast ranges.



*Grayback Mountain (by Ian Nelson)*



 **Boundary Trail North**



### 3 Cave Creek Trail #1205

#### Oregon Caves National Monument

**Length:** 1.6 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 1,120 feet

**Difficulty:** easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild Rivers Ranger District

**Fee:** none

**Access:** year-round

**Dogs?** only on trail from campground

**Nearest Town:** Cave Junction

**Highlights:** diverse forests

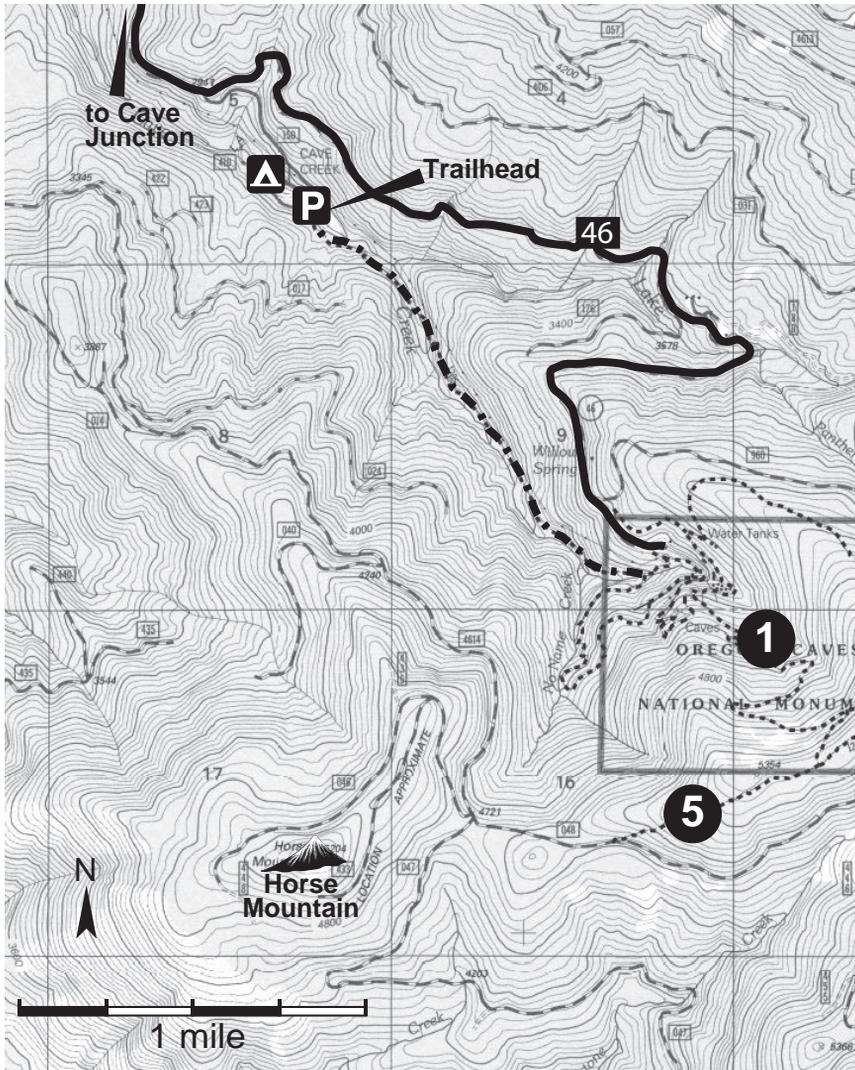
**Getting there:** Take Caves Highway (46) east from Cave Junction for 17 miles to a right at the entrance to the Cave Creek Campground. Follow this for 0.6 mile to the Cave Creek Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** The Cave Creek Trail connects the Cave Creek Campground to Oregon Caves National Monument. There are some nice views hiking upstream along Cave Creek, which flows out of the Oregon Caves. Cave Creek has recently been proposed for designation as a Wild and Scenic River. If this happens, it will be the first *underground* river to receive this designation! The climb up to the Caves is gradual, with moderately challenging sections at times. About a half mile upstream from the campground it crosses a bridge over Cave Creek. The Cave Creek Trail ends at the No Name Trail, just below the historic Oregon Caves Chateau. The Chateau at Oregon Caves National Monument, built in the 1930's, is one of the National Park's Great Lodges and a National Historic Landmark. The Chateau is open May through September.

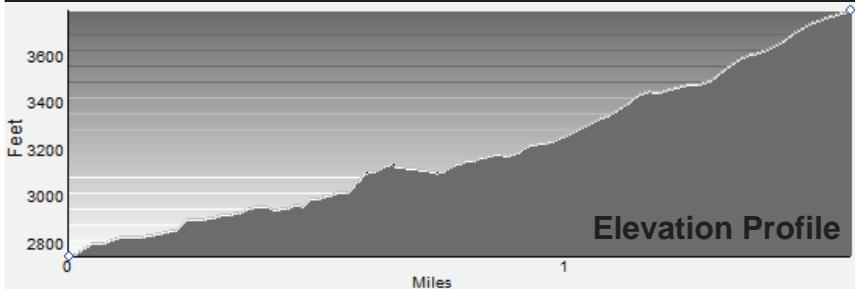
**Natural History Notes:** The trail passes through mixed-age forests and lush riparian areas containing Douglas-fir, white fir, Port Orford-cedar, madrone, oak, and Oregon myrtle. Sections of the trail have been used since 1878, when Walter Burch built the first pack trail along Cave Creek to the Oregon Caves.



*Cave Creek Trail travels upstream to the Oregon Caves National Monument.*



 **Cave Creek Trail**



## 4

**Bigelow Lakes/Mount Elijah Loop**

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 5.1 miles (loop)**Total ascent:** 1,337 feet**Difficulty:** moderate**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild  
Rivers Ranger District**Fee:** none**Access:** summer-fall**Nearest Town:** Cave

Junction

**Highlights:** views,  
old-growth forest, meadows,  
wildflowers

**Getting there:** Take Caves Highway (46) east from Cave Junction for 19.3 miles to a sharp left on NF 960. Follow this for 2.5 miles to a right on NF 070. Follow for 1.7 miles to the Mt. Elijah Loop/ Bigelow Lake Trailhead at the end.

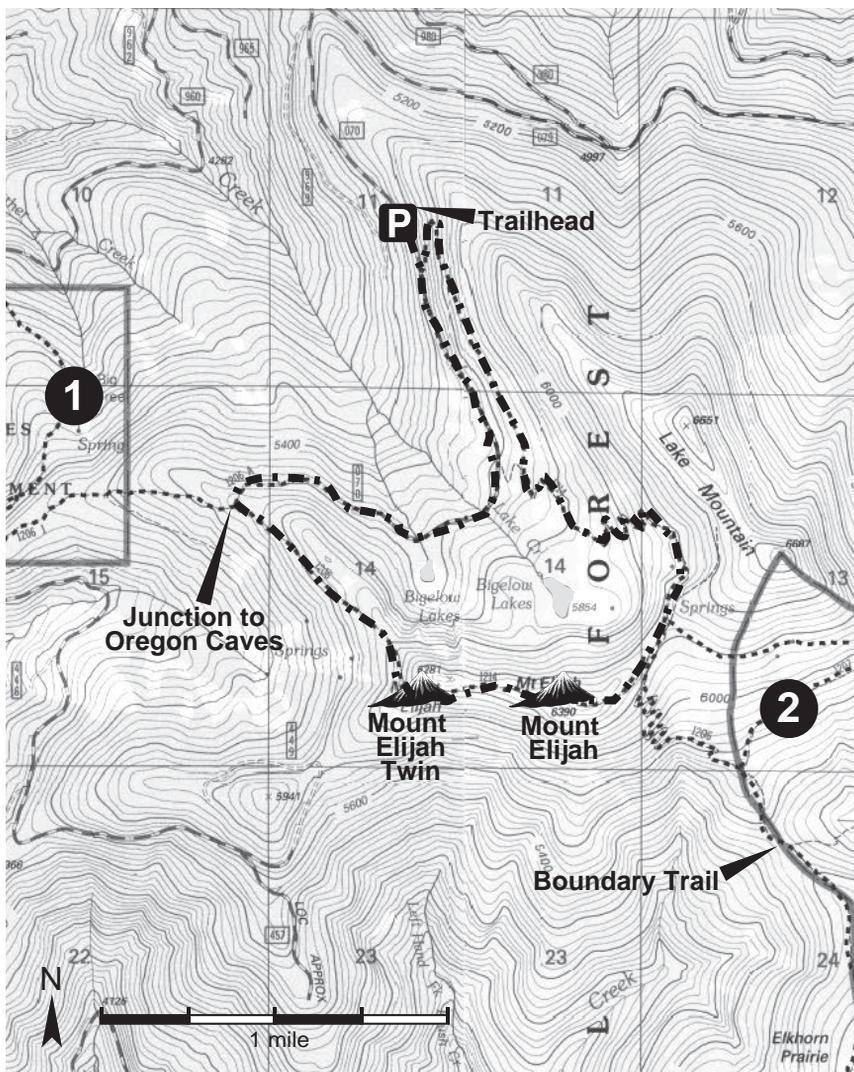
**About the hike:** The Bigelow Lakes/Mt. Elijah Loop offers a popular day hike to see wildflower filled meadows, big trees, and spectacular views from the top of 6,390 foot Mount Elijah. The climax is a stunning 360 degree view across the Red Buttes Wilderness Area, Siskiyou Mountains, and the Illinois Valley below. Mt. Shasta is even visible on a clear day.

From the trailhead, the Mt. Elijah Tie #1206A follows the old 070 road south toward Bigelow Lakes. A new trail on the left parallels the Mt. Elijah Tie (old road). Both the new trail and Mt. Elijah Tie head south to the Lake Mountain/Bigelow Lake Trail #1214. The trail climbs steadily to the southeast through mature forest to the edge of an enormous meadow near East Bigelow Lake, which is the largest of the two lakes. A faint trail heading south from the top of the meadow, provides access to this high mountain lake. The Lake Mountain/Bigelow Lake Trail continues up to the rim above the lakes and turns south.

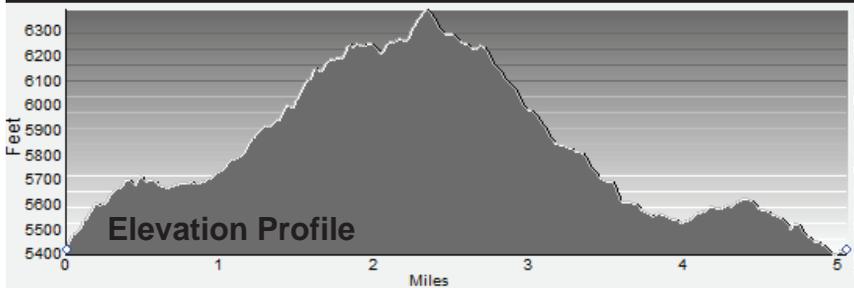
The Sparlin shortcut trail comes in from the east near Lake Mountain. Several hundred feet south, the trail splits. To the south, the Lake Mountain Trail drops down a series of steep switchbacks to the Boundary Trail #1207. The Mt. Elijah Trail #1206 turns west and climbs up to Mt. Elijah. The trail goes around Mt. Elijah's twin peak and continues northwest for 1.2 miles to the Mt. Elijah Tie trail on the right. The Mt. Elijah Trail continues west to the Oregon Caves National Monument. The Mt. Elijah Tie trail goes east for 1.5 miles to the trailhead, turning north after crossing Lake Creek.



*Bigelow Lakes (by Lee Webb)*



 **Mount Elijah Loop**



## 5 Limestone Trail #1235

### Oregon Caves National Monument

**Length:** 1 mile (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 450 feet

**Difficulty:** easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild

Rivers Ranger District

**Fee:** none

**Access :** summer-fall

**Dogs?** only on trails outside the monument

**Nearest Town:** Cave

Junction

**Highlights:** Diverse forests

**Getting there:** Take Caves Hwy (46) east from Cave Junction for 13.2 miles to a right on NF road 4612. Travel this for 1.5 miles to a left on FS 4614. Continue for 3 more miles to a left on FS 048. Trailhead is 0.5 miles up this road.

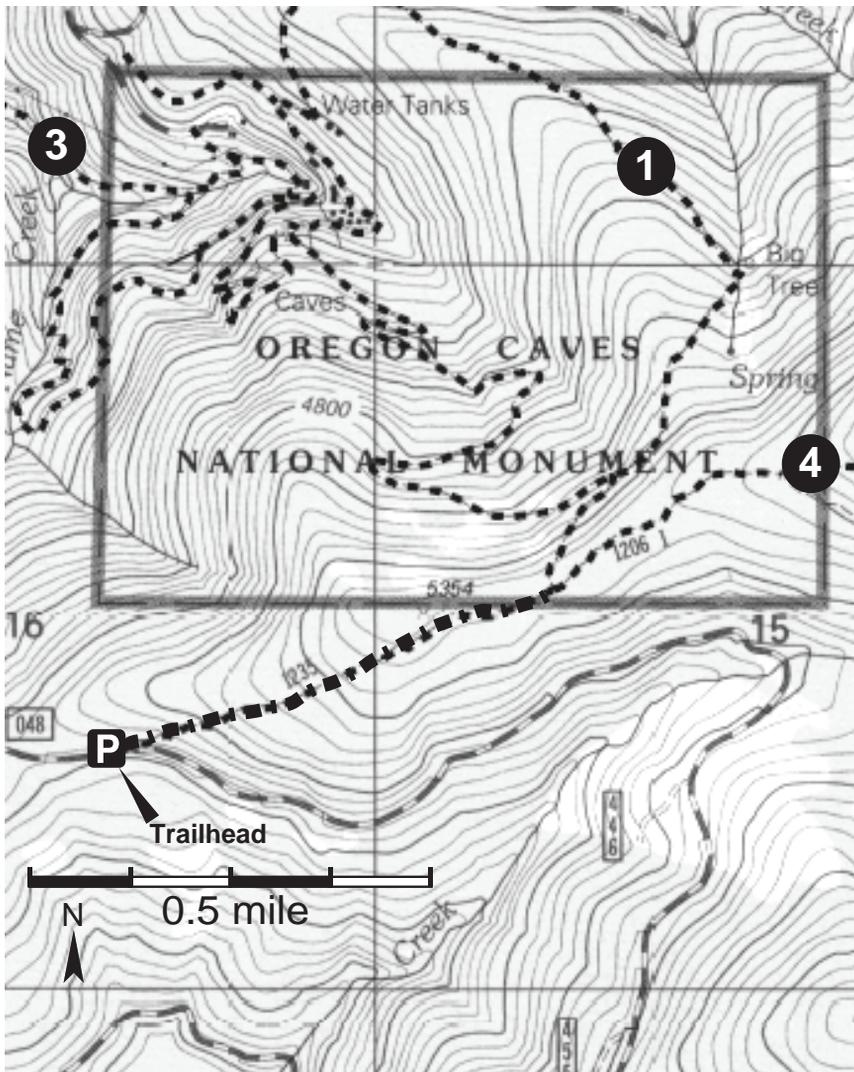
**About the hike:** The Limestone Trail provides access to the southern end of the Oregon Caves National Monument. The trail is a remnant of a historic route that once provided access to the Oregon Caves via Sucker Creek. Parts of the old trail can still be found near the mouth of Limestone Creek.

The Limestone Trail sees fewer visitors compared to other trails in the monument. From the trailhead it is a steady climb northeast to the main ridge overlooking the Oregon Caves. Inside the monument a fork to the left drops down to the Big Tree Trail. The Mt. Elijah Trail #1206 continues climbing steadily to the east toward the Mt. Elijah/ Bigelow Lakes area. Trails are well marked. No pets, horses, or mountain bikes are allowed on trails in the Oregon Caves National Monument.

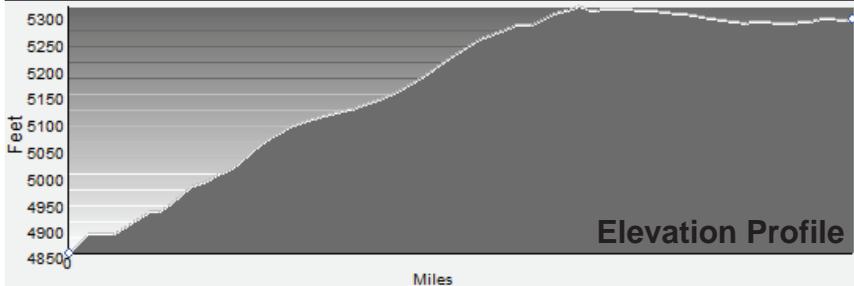
**Natural History Notes:** This area features an open forest with sparse vegetation growing on the forest floor. Lush alpine meadows are surrounded by a dense forest of true firs, Douglas-fir, live oak, sugar pine, and ponderosa pine. Elderberry, manzanita, salal, tanoak, filbert, and maple are fairly common here along the Illinois-Applegate divide.



*Hiking through open Douglas-fir forest*



 **Limestone Trail #1235**



## 6 Grayback Interpretive Trail #1204

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 1.9 miles (partial loop)

**Access :** year round

**Total ascent:** 250 feet

**Nearest Town:**

**Difficulty:** easy

Cave Junction

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild

**Highlights:** old-growth

Rivers Ranger District

forests, meadows

**Fee:** camping yes, hiking none

**Getting there:** Take Caves Highway (46) east from Cave Junction for 11.9 miles to a right at NF 112. Follow the road west a few hundred feet to the Grayback Interpretive Trailhead on the right.

**About the hike:** The Grayback Interpretive Trail is accessible from either side of Highway 46. From the main trailhead along NF 112, a popular trail follows Sucker Creek downstream to the Grayback Campground. There is a nice pedestrian bridge over Sucker Creek. The trail features scenic overlooks with picnic tables, benches, and good swimming holes along Sucker Creek.

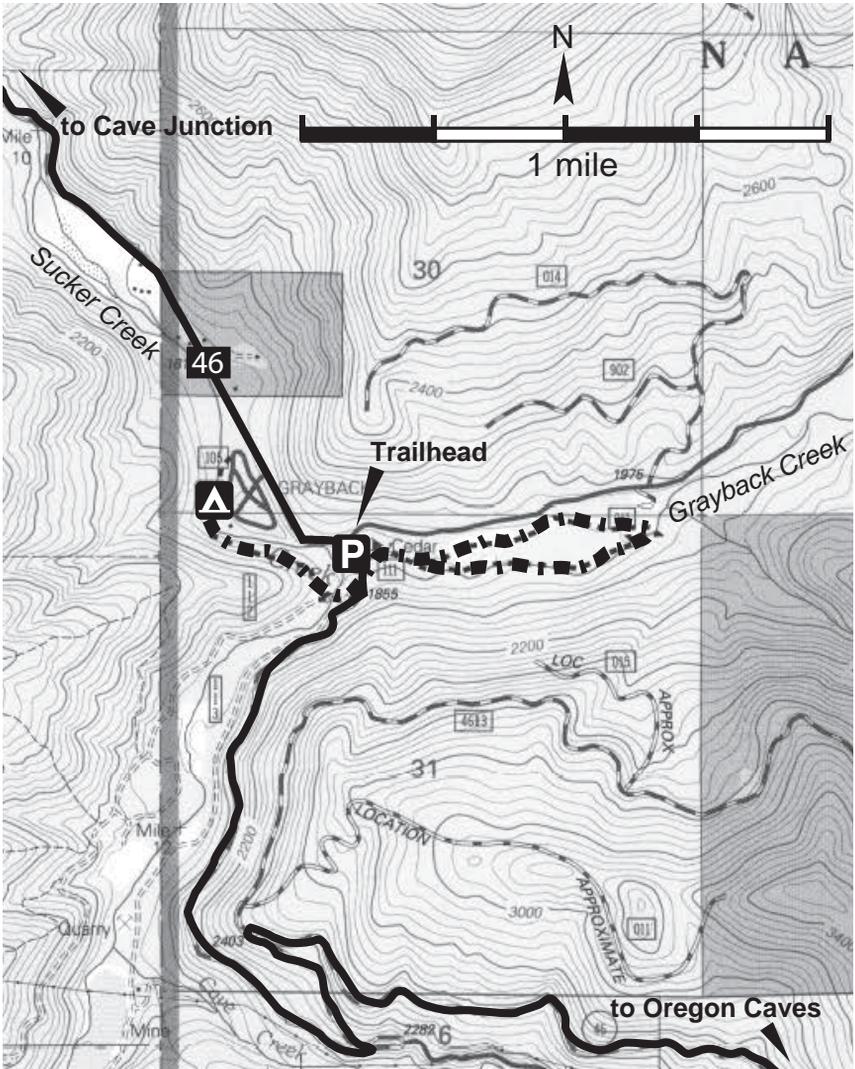
On the east side of Highway 46, a nice loop begins behind the historic Cedar Guard Station. The trail follows Grayback Creek upstream through a beautiful old-growth forest with large open meadows, then turns back toward the old Cedar Guard Station. This hand-hewn cedar building was built by the Civilian Conservation Corp around 1934. The Girl Scouts of America operated a popular summer camp here for many years. At the mouth of Grayback there is a popular swimming hole.

Grayback Campground has established campsites with picnic tables & fire pits, a campground host, vaulted toilets, and drinking water. The campground is located in a beautiful forest next to Sucker Creek.

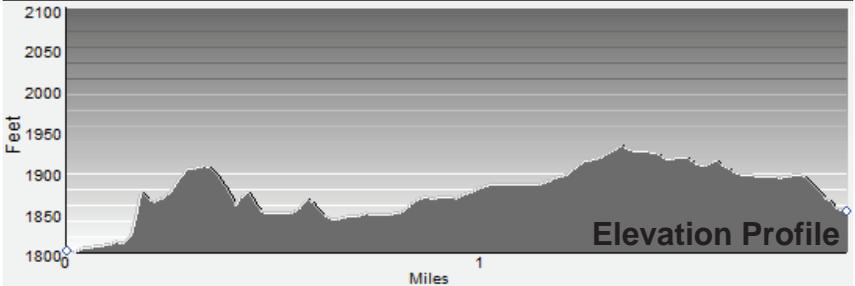
**Natural History Notes:** Port Orford-cedar, Douglas-fir, myrtle, bigleaf maple, alder, Pacific yew, and countless shrubs and wildflowers inhabit the area. Grayback Creek and Sucker Creek offer spawning habitat for migrating coho salmon and steelhead.



*Bridge and trail across Sucker Creek*



 **Grayback Interpretive Trail #1204**  



## 7 Kerby Peak Trail

Bureau of Land Management

**Length:** 3.3 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 2,806 feet

**Difficulty:** difficult

**Land ownership:** BLM

**Access:** summer-fall

**Nearest Town:** Selma

**Highlights:** old-growth forests, meadows

**Getting there:** Take Deer Creek Road east from Selma for 9 miles to a right at White Creek Road. Follow this for 0.5 mile to a left on East Fork White Creek Road. Continue for 2 miles to the Kerby Peak Trailhead on the left.

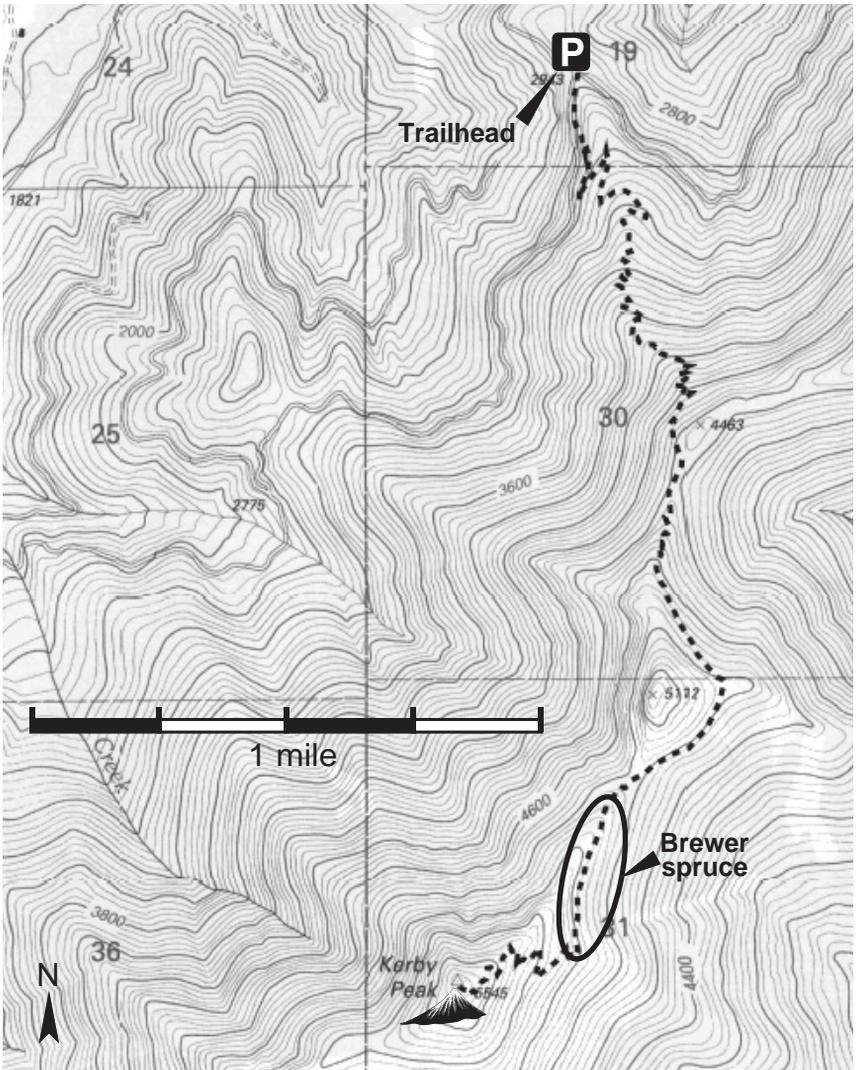
**About the hike:** The Kerby Peak Trail offers a steep and challenging climb to Kerby Peak (5,545'). The summit reveals spectacular panoramic views over Deer Creek Valley along with botanically and geologically unique features en route. A series of well-built switchbacks climbs up a steep ridge, wrapping around several jagged rocky outcrops in the ascent. The final climb up to Kerby Peak is rather steep and rocky. Snow often covers the trail into June.

From the summit of Kerby Peak, an old trail continues southwest towards several prominent unnamed peaks west of NF 3969. Nearby is the historic Little Grayback Mountain Lookout. Located on one of the unnamed peaks, the 14 X 14 lookout was built using materials from the original Waldo Hill Lookout in 1981.

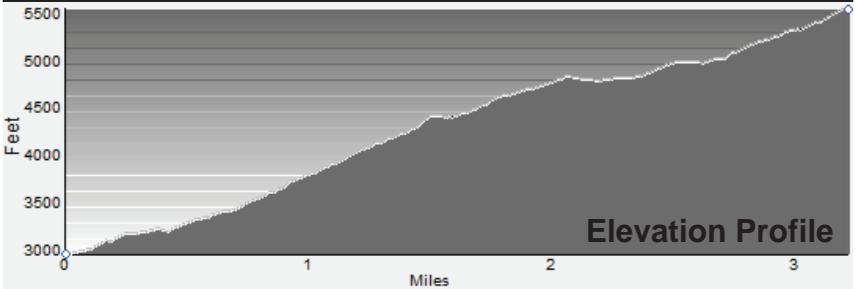
**Historical Note:** Beginning in 1933, the trail was used by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, based at Camp Kerby (Selma), as part of a workout regime. Remnants of the old fire lookout, burned in 1966, can still be found at the summit.

**Natural History Notes:** At least 12 conifer species inhabit the area, including the Klamath Mountain endemic Brewer spruce, the locally-rare yellow-cedar, plus Douglas-fir, white fir, noble fir, sugar pine, western white pine, knobcone pine, common juniper, Port Orford-cedar, incense-cedar, and Pacific yew. Over 20 species of shrubs, including rhododendron, rock spirea, mountain heather, and thin-leafed huckleberry, compliment the conifers. Wildflowers include lewisia, Siskiyou bitterroot, creeping phlox, stonecrop, and penstemon. The area is composed of rare serpentine soils and Triassic period andesite and basalt. Several rocky outcrops speak to a tectonically active past.





 **Kerby Peak Trail**



## 8

**Rabbit Lake Trail**

BLM-USFS (Primitive and Unlisted)

**Length:** 1.4 miles (one-way)

District BLM/USFS

**Total ascent:** 875 feet**Access:** summer-fall**Difficulty:** difficult (bouldering required)**Nearest Town:**

Cave Junction

**Land ownership:** Medford**Highlights:** views, forest

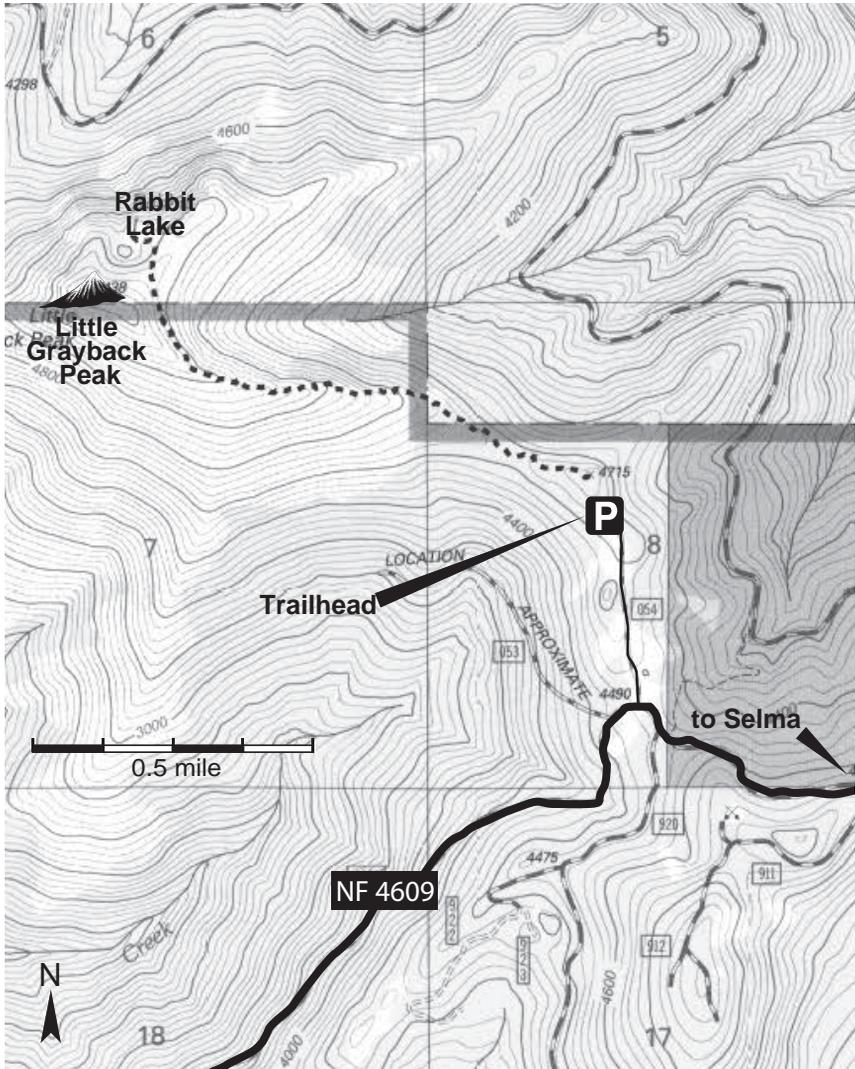
**Getting there:** Take Caves Highway (46) east from Cave Junction for 9.8 miles to a left on Little Grayback Road. Follow this for 1.3 miles to a right at NF 4609 and continue for 4.5 miles to a left at NF 054. Follow for .4 mile to an old landing and the Rabbit Lake Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** The Rabbit Lake Trail is a primitive route through a rugged, mountainous area. The trail is slow and arduous, but predictable, as it follows the less brushy north-facing ridgeline of Little Grayback Mountain. The trail eventually leads to a small pond called Rabbit Lake. Views abound from the backside of Kerby Peak—over the Illinois Valley and towards Grants Pass in the distance.

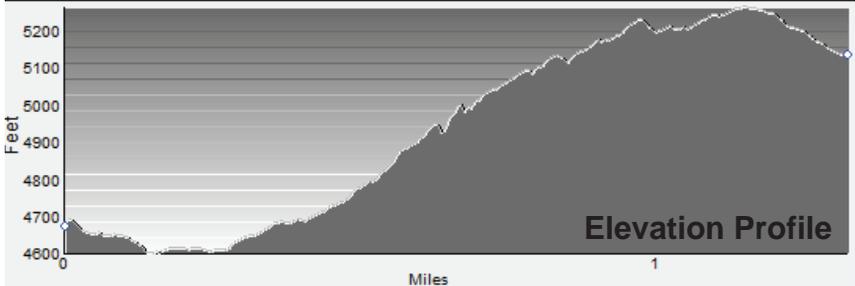
While rock cairns are frequently found, the Rabbit Lake Trail can still be a challenging route to navigate. Don't be surprised if you find thick brush at a dead-end. If you lose the trail, backtrack and search for the next cairn or another route. Use caution near cliffs and outcrops where scrambling is required.

**Natural History Notes:** The Rabbit Lake Trail dissects the 1,707 acre Brewer Spruce Research Natural Area, established in 1965. Ten species of conifers are found in the natural area; including Brewer spruce, white fir, noble fir, Douglas-fir, western white pine, sugar pine, knobcone pine, incense-cedar, Port Orford-cedar, and yellow-cedar. A wide assortment of shrubs and wildflowers inhabit the region, including azaleas, huckleberry, manzanita, lewisia, larkspur, Western wallflower, scarlet gilia, Siskiyou bitterroot, creeping phlox, stonecrop, and red mountain heather. Serpentine, Triassic period andesite, and basalt are the more common rocks.





 **Rabbit Lake**



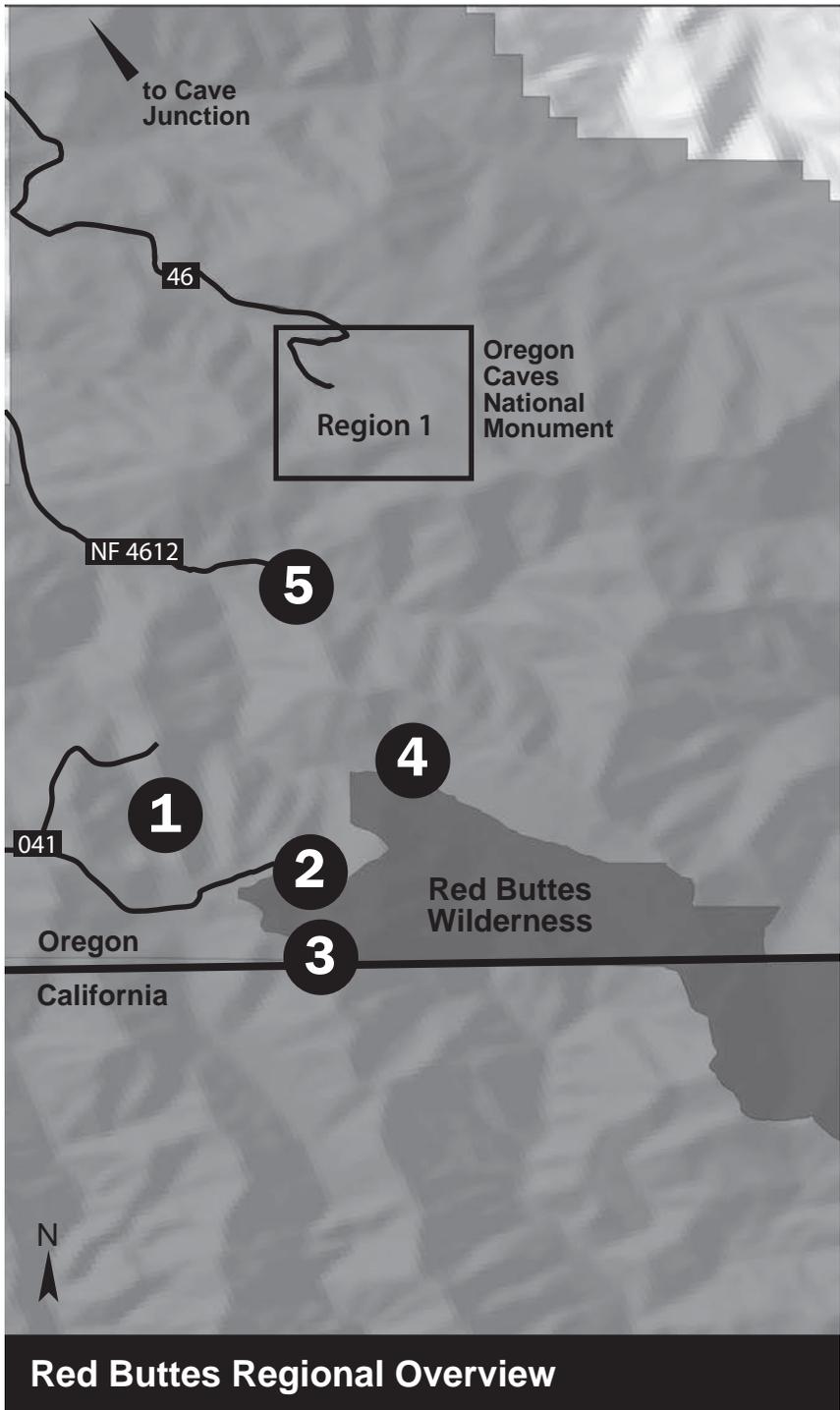
## Region 2: Red Buttes Wilderness

The 20,796 acre Red Buttes Wilderness Area, designated in 1984, is located along the Oregon/California border with the largest portion in California. Three trails access the Red Buttes Wilderness from the Illinois Valley in Oregon; the Tanner Lakes Trail, Boundary Trail, and Sucker Creek Trail.

The Red Buttes are composed of red peridotite and serpentine rock formations, pushed up from the sea floor millions of years ago. This rock type is so common here that red rock outcrops and peaks can be seen for miles in every direction. Because of this the Red Buttes Wilderness is starkly beautiful and dramatic. The range is mid-way on the Siskiyou Crest between the Cascade Range and Pacific Ocean which nurtures a variety of habitats like dense old-growth Douglas-fir/white fir forest, grassy wildflower-filled meadows, lush riparian areas, exposed serpentine ridges, and even relict yellow-cedar thickets. The area hosts an unusually high number of plant and animal species. The north slopes of Tanner Mountain nurtures Oregon's largest individual specimens of Brewer spruce and incense-cedar.



*The Red Buttes and a Brewer Spruce (by Michael Kauffmann)*



### Red Buttes Regional Overview

# 1 Bolan Lake - Kings Saddle Trails

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 1.4 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 900 feet

**Difficulty:** moderate

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild

Rivers Ranger District

**Fee:** \$2.50/day or campsite fee

**Access:** summer-fall

**Nearest Town:**

Cave Junction

**Highlights:** old-growth forests, meadows, views

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile to a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road and continue for 1.1 miles to the four-way stop in Takilma, where Waldo Road turns into Happy Camp Road. Continue straight through the intersection for 12.5 more miles to a left on Bolan Lake Road (NF 4812). Follow this for 4 miles to a left on NF 040. Follow for 1.8 miles to the Bolan Lake Campground, where the trailhead can be found.

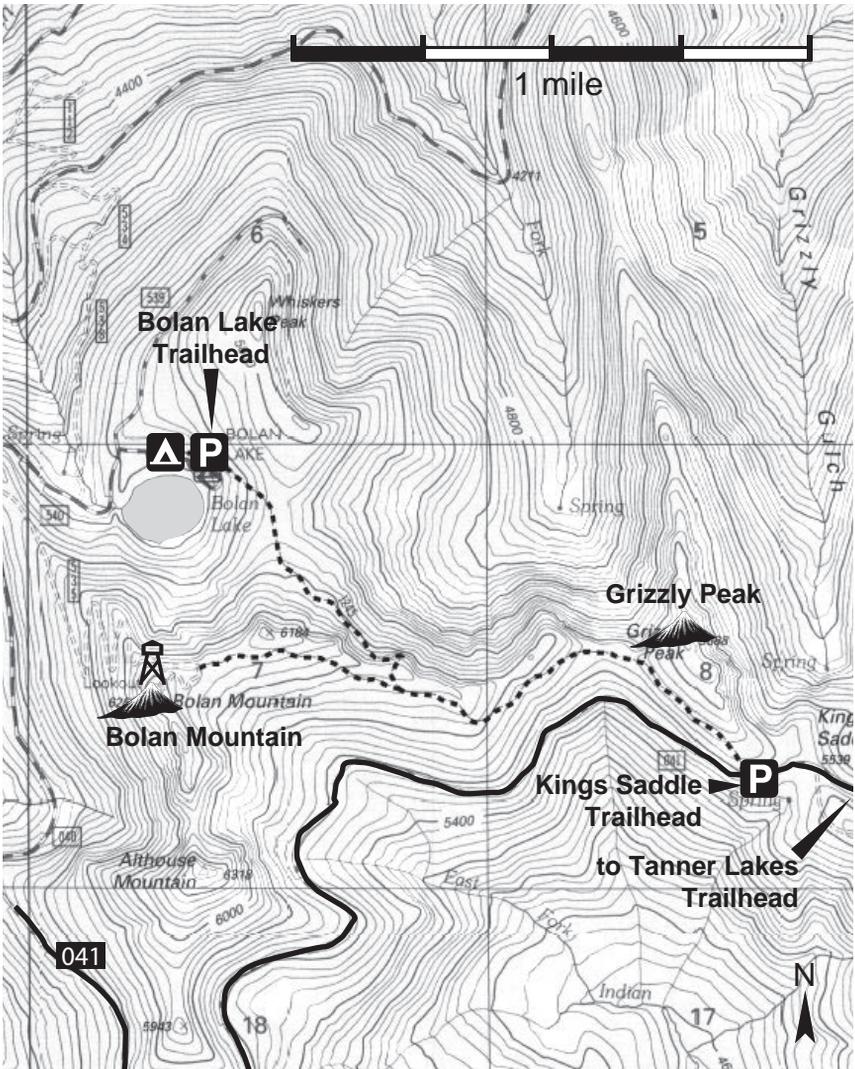
**About the hike:** The Bolan Lake Trail climbs steadily from the high mountain lake to the top of 6,242 foot Bolan Mountain. At the summit is a beautiful Forest Service lookout with 360 degree views through glass windows. A reservation is required to use the lookout. Bolan Mountain offers precipitous dramatic cliffs overlooking the rugged Siskiyou Crest and Bolan Lake. The views include the Red Buttes and Siskiyou Wilderness areas, Mt. Shasta, and the Illinois River Valley.

Bolan Lake is 12 acres and stocked with rainbow trout. The popular Bolan Lake Campground is located along the edge of the lake. Mountain hemlock grows prolifically on the north-face of Bolan Mountain but along the divide southeast of Bolan Mountain, the forest changes abruptly to open stands of true fir and Douglas-fir.

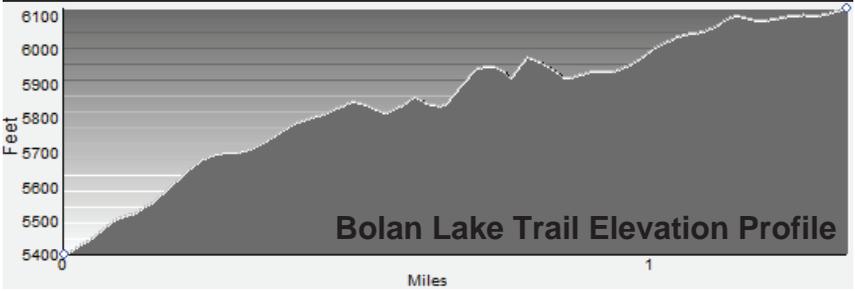
**The Kings Saddle Trail:** connects to the Bolan Lake Trail on the main ridge between Bolan Mountain and Grizzly Peak. The trail follows the ridge southeast for one mile to Grizzly Peak and King's Saddle. From here it is a short hike east along NF 041 to the Tanner Lakes Trail and Red Buttes Wilderness Area.



Looking north to Bolan Lake from Bolan Mtn.



 **Bolan Lake - Kings Saddle Trails**   



## 2 Tanner Lakes Trail #1243

Red Buttes Wilderness

**Length:** 3.3 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 1,009 feet

**Difficulty:** easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild

Rivers Ranger District

**Access:** summer-fall

**Nearest Town:**

Cave Junction

**Highlights:** old-growth forests, fishing

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile. Take a left on Rockydale Road and follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road. Follow for 1.1 miles to the four-way stop in Takilma, where Waldo Road turns into Happy Camp Road. Continue for 12.5 more miles southeast to a left on Bolan Lake Road (NF 4812). Follow for 4 miles east to a right on NF 041. Follow for 4.8 miles to the Tanner Lakes Trailhead on the right.

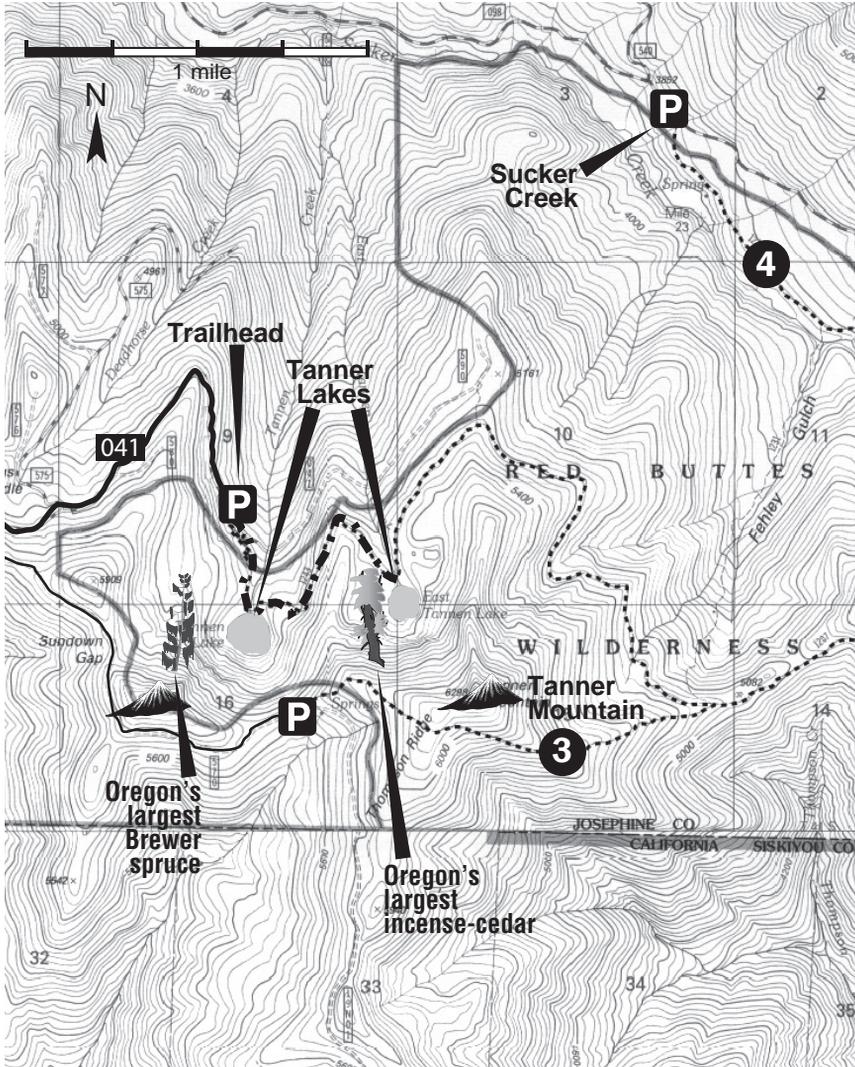
**About the hike:** Passing two glacially carved lakes nestled below Tanner Mountain (Tanner and East Tanner lakes) this hike offers some of the best Siskiyou Mountain lake access around. The trail weaves through diverse old-growth forest in Oregon's portion of the Red Buttes Wilderness Area. From the trailhead, it is a short distance to Tanner Lake and about a mile further to East Tanner Lake. Both lakes are popular summer destinations.

This trailhead also offers superb access for a much longer trek into the wilderness. Of the many routes to choose from here, a loop can be made by combining the Tanner Lakes Trail, Boundary Trail #1207, NF 570, and NF 041.

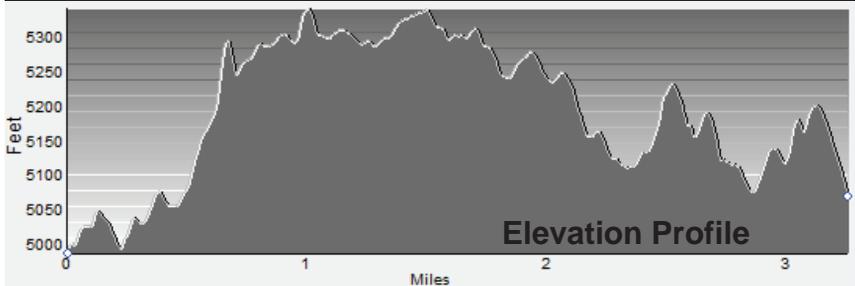
**Natural History Notes:** Plants like rhododendron, Saddle oak, willow, huckleberry, and a fine diversity of conifers are encountered throughout this scenic high-mountain environment. This north-facing pocket nurtures some big trees as well, including the largest Brewer spruce and incense-cedar in Oregon. The forest trees include Shasta fir, white fir, Brewer spruce, Douglas-fir, Port Orford-cedar. The name Tanner comes from early pioneer Ezra Sherman Tanner, who settled the area in 1854. Before the 1850's, Indians were the only trail-builders.



*East Tanner Lake and logs to use as a swimming dock.*



 **Tanner Lakes Trail**  



## 3 Boundary Trail South #1207

Red Buttes Wilderness

**Length:** 8 miles (one-way)

**Access:** summer-fall

**Total ascent:** 2,816 feet

**Nearest Town:**

**Difficulty:** moderate-strenuous

Cave Junction

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild

**Highlights:** wilderness,

Rivers Ranger District

ridgeline views, wildflowers

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile. Take a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road, continue for 1.1 miles to the four-way stop in Takilma, where the Waldo Road turns into Happy Camp Road. Continue for 12.5 more miles southeast to a left on Bolan Lake Road (NF 4812). Follow for 4 miles east to a right on NF 041. In 3.3 miles take a right on NF 570 which you will follow for 1.5 miles to the trailhead on your left.

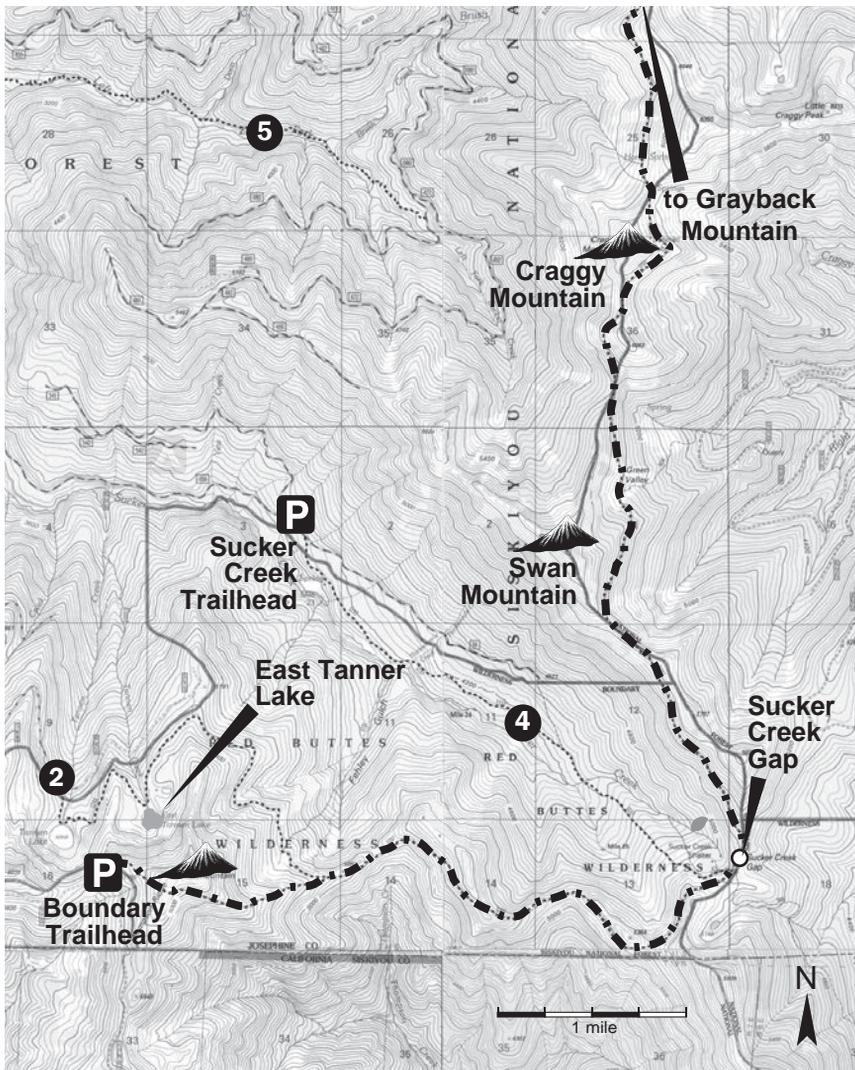
**About the hike:** Adjacent to Tanner Mountain, the Boundary Trail enters the Red Buttes Wilderness and traverses the ridgeline east to Sucker Creek Gap. Here the trail swings north along the Illinois-Applegate divide toward Swan Mountain, Green Valley, Craggy Mountain, and the Oregon Caves. The entire 15.6 mile trek ends at Grayback Mountain, an excellent multi-day adventure.

With high alpine meadows, craggy peaks, dense forest, and endless views, this route has it all. Camping can be found close to Sucker Creek Gap or at the Sucker Creek Shelter, located a short distance off the Sucker Creek Trail (#1237). The trail is faint in places and at times dense vegetation obscures the path. The Boundary Trail (south) connects to the Tanner Lakes Trail #1243 and Sucker Creek trails #1237 & #906.

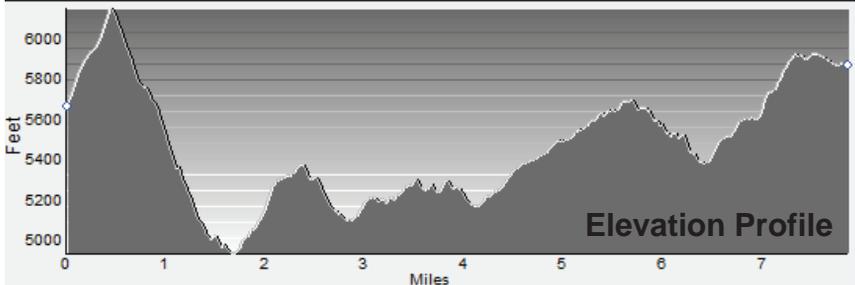
**Natural History Notes:** species converge along the Illinois-Applegate divide where mesic west-side meets xeric east-side. Various conifers like Douglas-fir, white fir, Shasta fir, incense-cedar, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, western white pine, and Brewer spruce intermingle at a coniferbcrossroads.



*Along the southern Boundary Trail*



 **Boundary Trail South**



## 4

**Sucker Creek Trail #1237**

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 3.1 miles (one-way)**Access:** summer-fall**Total ascent:** 1,552 feet**Nearest Town:****Difficulty:** moderate

Cave Junction

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild**Highlights:** old-growth

Rivers Ranger District

forests, meadows

**Getting there:** Take Caves Highway (46) east from Cave Junction for 13.2 miles. Take a right on NF 4612. Follow this for 9.7 miles to where NF 4612 turns into NF 095. Continue for 3.5 miles to the Sucker Creek Trailhead on the right.

**About the hike:** Weaving through dense old-growth forest, the trail follows the headwaters of Sucker Creek through the Red Buttes Wilderness Area to Sucker Creek Gap. The trail climbs gradually at first, but the final ascent is steep and challenging. Near Sucker Creek Gap, the forest begins to open and wildflower filled meadows appear. A short spur trail leads down to the three-sided Sucker Creek Shelter, which makes a great camping spot.

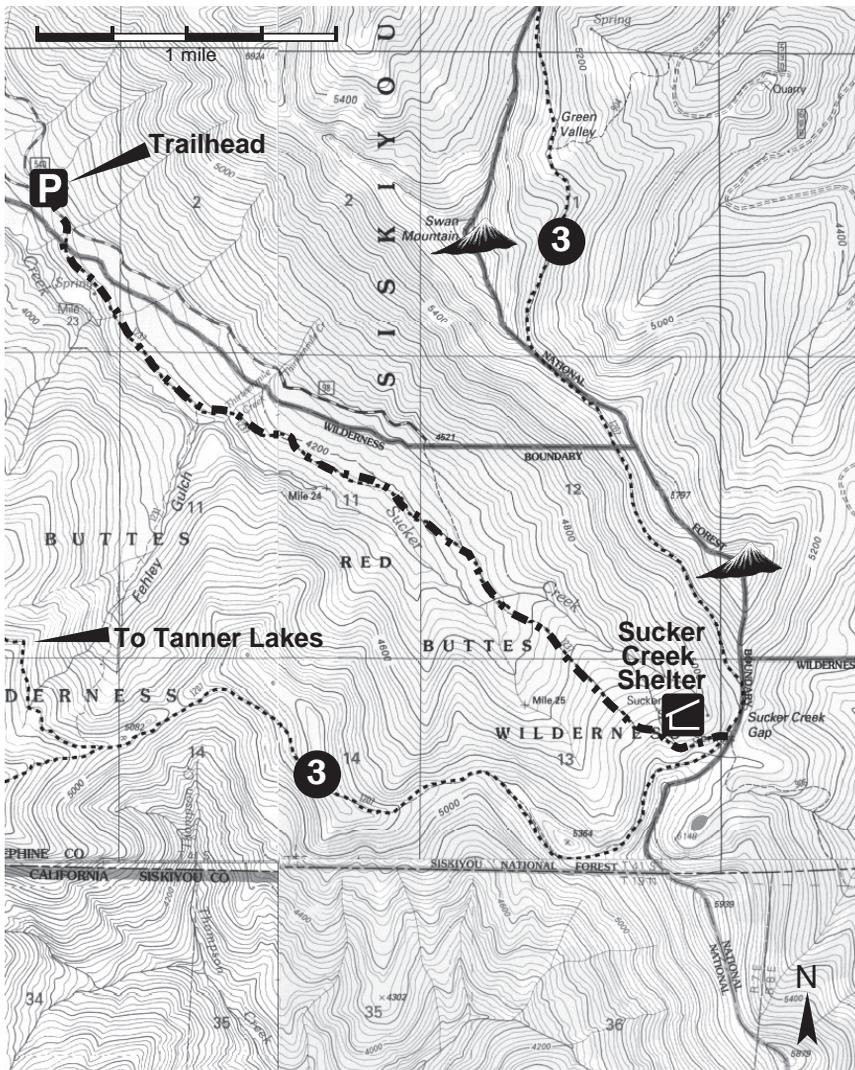
An enormous hollowed incense cedar, called Foster's Temple, is located east of the first meadow. Foster's Temple was reportedly used by a man named Foster in the late 1800's to hunt deer via a small hole punched through the side of the tree.

The Sucker Creek Trail connects to the Fehley Gulch Trail #1231 about a mile southeast of the trailhead. Trail #1231 is in very poor condition and difficult to follow at this time. The Sucker Creek Trail ends at Boundary Trail #1207 near Sucker Creek Gap.

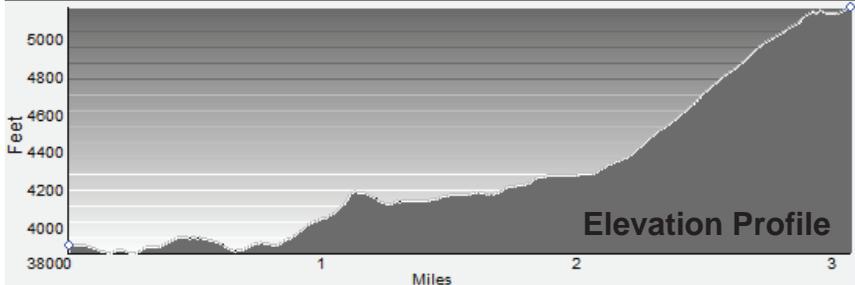


*Along the Sucker Creek Trail*

**Natural History Notes:** This canyon is the perfect destination to escape from the sweltering summer heat. Towering incense-cedar, Port Orford-cedar, white fir, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine help insulate the creek and keep the valley cool. Indian paintbrush, yellow brodiaea, and beautiful spotted coralroot, and western coralroot orchids dot the forest and high meadows. Pacific yew, Saddle oak (a Klamath Mountain endemic), bigleaf maple, vine maple, ferns, alder, flowering dogwood, and tanoak are some of the other plants that can be found here.



 **Sucker Creek Trail**



## 5 Left Fork Sucker Creek Trail

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

<b>Length:</b> 3.4 miles (one-way)	Ranger District
<b>Total ascent:</b> 1,834 feet	<b>Access:</b> spring-fall
<b>Difficulty:</b> strenuous	<b>Nearest Town:</b>
<b>Condition:</b> primitive, difficult to follow, unlisted	Cave Junction
<b>Ownership:</b> USFS - Wild Rivers	<b>Highlights:</b> primitive trail, historic route, mines, creek

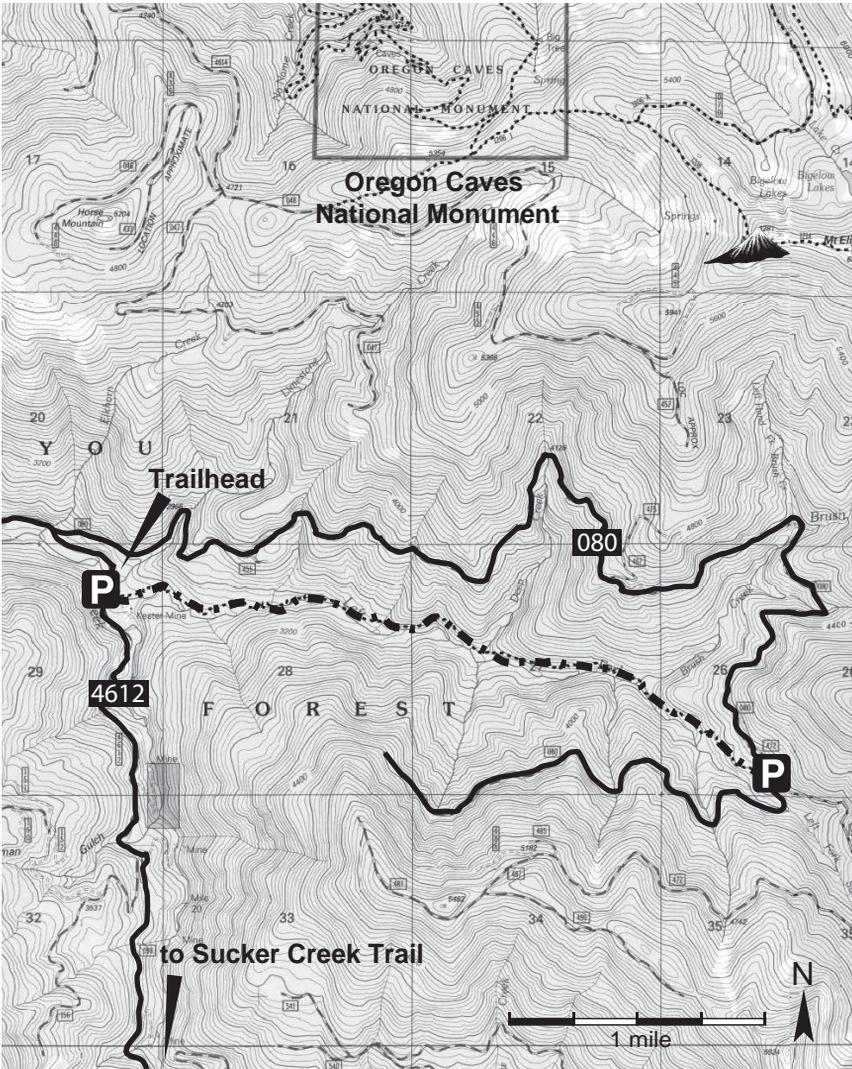
**Getting there:** Take Caves Highway (OR-46) east from Cave Junction for 13.2 miles to a right on NF 4612. Follow this for 8.2 miles to a parking spot on the right, just before the Sucker Creek Bridge. On the left there is a gated road. Follow the road east for several hundred feet to a split and take a left. The Left Fork Sucker Creek Trailhead is located on the right a short distance away.

**About the hike:** This primitive route follows an historic pack trail upstream along Left Fork Sucker Creek to its headwaters beneath Swan Mountain. The trail begins near the confluence of Sucker Creek and the historic Kester mine. It continues east to NF 080. Between Deep Creek and Brushy Creek the trail becomes faint and hard to follow in places. While this is not an officially recognized trail by the Forest Service, much of the trail is in good condition except for areas with downed trees blocking the route.

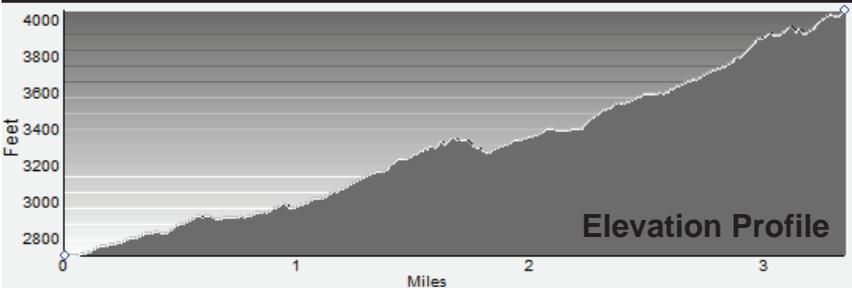
It is a former pack trail and thus features a wide path for the first few miles. The trail weaves through a sea of Port Orford-cedar, many hundreds of years old, growing along the banks of the creek. There are some nice flat terraces, historic campsites, and small creek crossings along the trail as well. Near the trailhead, the old Limestone and Sucker Creek trails branch off in different directions, barely visible with the passing of time.

**Natural History Notes:** A diverse, mature forest containing Port Orford-cedar, Douglas-fir, California bay laurel, Pacific yew, incense-cedar, alder, madrone, maple, black oak, and tan oak shelter an understory of ferns and mosses along the canyon. Giant nurse logs are found decaying on the forest floor and providing habitat for new life. Pacific giant salamanders, Pacific fishers, martens, and flying squirrels make their home in the primordial forest here. Sucker Creek is also one of the most important spawning and rearing tributaries of the Illinois River, supporting runs of wild coho and Chinook salmon, winter steelhead, and Pacific lamprey.





 **Left Fork Sucker Creek Trail**



## Region 3: Siskiyou Wilderness

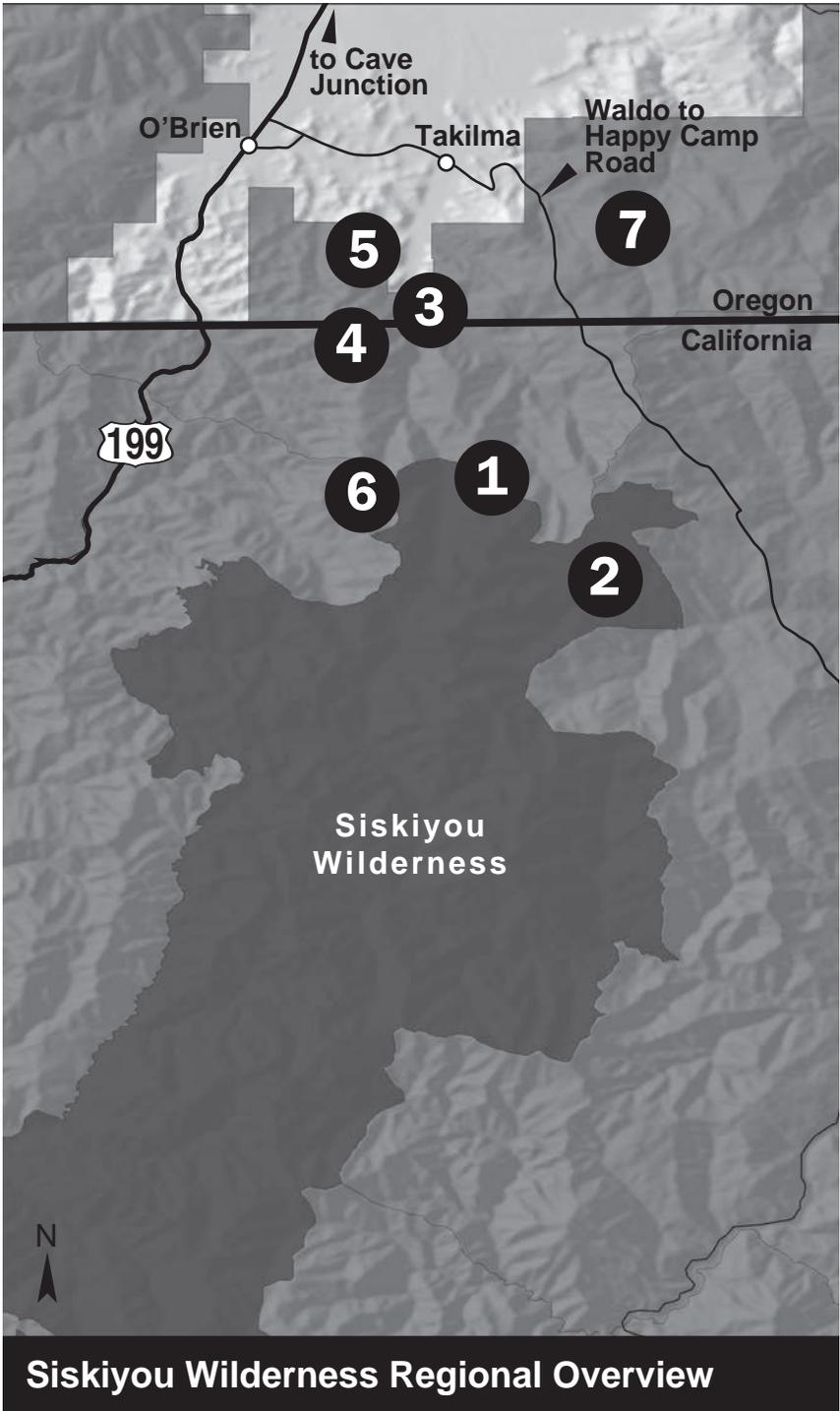
The Siskiyou Wilderness Area was designated in 1984 to protect a priceless gem in the Siskiyou Mountains of northern California. In 2006 the Northern California Wild Heritage Act added an additional 30,122 acres of roadless wildland, bringing the total size to 182,802 acres. The Siskiyou Wilderness spans three national forests; the Rogue River-Siskiyou, Klamath, and Six Rivers.

Several prominent peaks including Black Butte, Lookout Mountain, Preston Peak, Young's Peak, El Capitan, and Bear Mountain offer dramatic vistas and challenging climbs. Lush high-country meadows filled with wildflowers, old-growth forest, high mountain lakes, and unique geologic features await your exploration. Several trailheads access the Siskiyou Wilderness near Takilma in the Illinois Valley including the East Fork Illinois River, Black Butte, and Young's Valley (not included) trails.

Siskiyou



*Serpentine ridgeline in the Siskiyou Wilderness (by Michael Kauffmann)*



Siskiyou

## 1

## Black Butte and BB Tie Trails

Siskiyou Wilderness

**Length:** 3.4 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 1,193 feet

**Difficulty:** moderate-strenuous

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild Rivers Ranger District

**Access:** summer-fall

**Nearest Town:**

Cave Junction

**Highlights:** wilderness, ridgeline views, geology

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile. Take a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road. Follow for 1.1 miles to a right at Takilma Road. Follow for 5.3 miles to a right at NF 4906. Follow for 9.9 miles to the Black Butte Trailhead on the right.

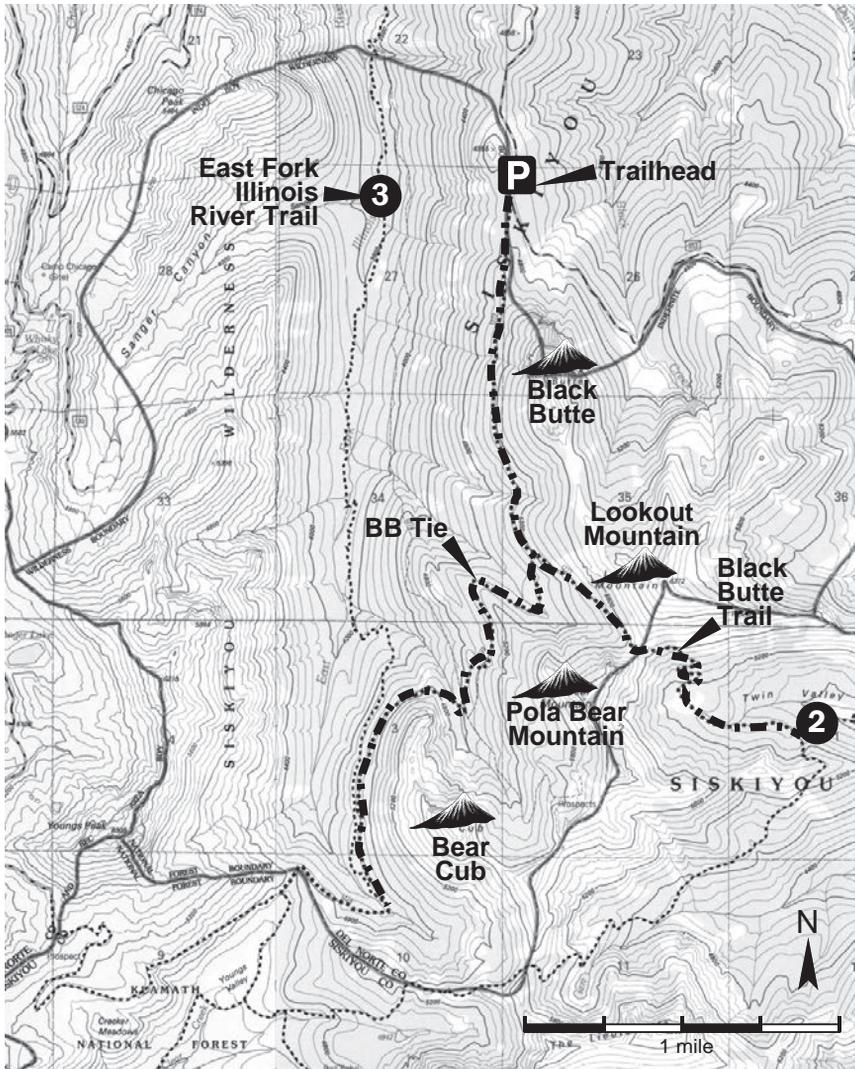
**About the hike:** The Black Butte Trail and Black Butte Tie are both great ways to access the Siskiyou Wilderness Area from the Illinois Valley. The trailhead is located just north of Black Butte, outside the sleepy little hamlet of Takilma. Both routes begin along the Black Butte Trail, which heads south over the ridge between Polar Bear Mountain and Lookout Mountain to two beautiful cedar-lined meadows in Twin Valley.

The Black Butte Tie forks to the west of Lookout Mountain and continues southwest to an old road between Polar Bear Mountain and Bear Cub. This trail juncture is easy to miss, so take note of where you exit. The old road goes around Bear Cub south to Young's Valley and connects to the East Fork Illinois River Trail. You can form a multi-day loop by combining the Black Butte Tie, Young's Valley, Twin Valley (5232), and Black Butte trails around Polar Bear and Bear Cub mountains.

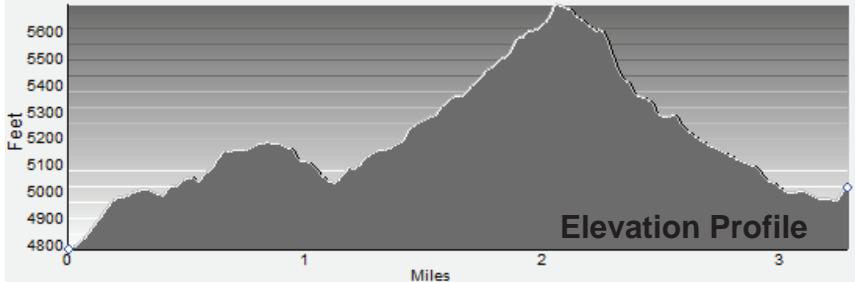
**Natural History Notes:** Darlingtonia pitcher plants, Port Orford-cedar, azaleas, and other serpentine adapted plants can be found along the trail. There are also remnants of old nickel mines scattered across the serpentine outcrops that nurture these rare plants.



*Black Butte (by Lee Webb)*



 **Black Butte Trail**



## 2

## Twin Valley Trail #5232

Siskiyou Wilderness

**Length:** 3.8 miles (one-way)**Total ascent:** 925 feet**Total descent:** 1,166 feet**Difficulty:** moderate**Land ownership:** USFS - Klamath National Forest**Access:** summer-fall**Nearest Town:** Cave

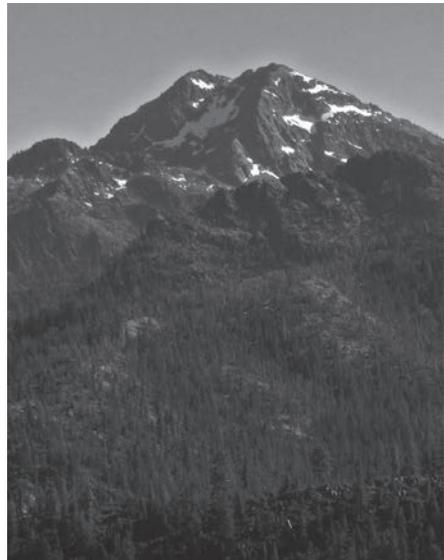
Junction and Happy Camp

**Highlights:** wilderness, meadows, serpentine

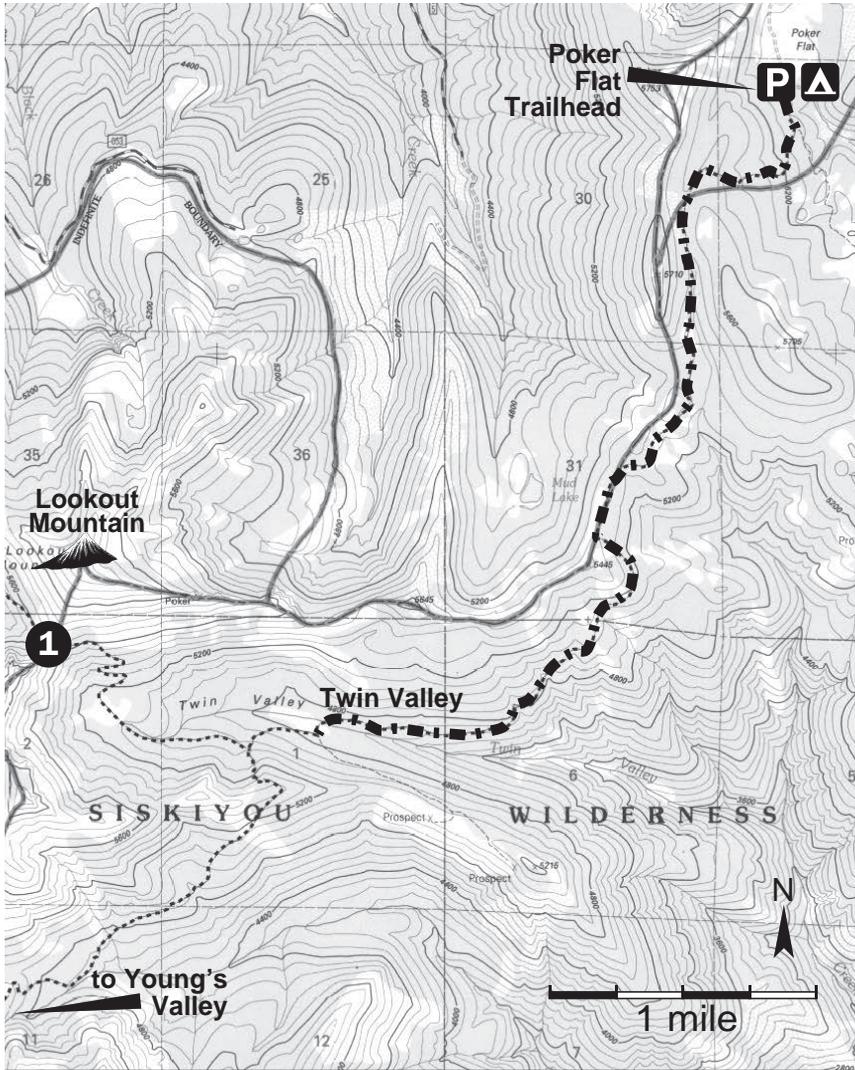
**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile. Take a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road. Follow for 1.1 miles. Go straight on Happy Camp Road. Follow for 11.5 miles to the Oregon/ California border. Go straight on Indian Creek Road. From the stateline, continue for 3.7 more miles to a right at Sutcliffe Road (NF 18N30). Follow for 1.9 miles to a right at Poker Flat Road (NF 18N33) and for 4.6 miles to Poker Flat and the Twin Valley Trailhead on the right.

**About the hike:** The trail crosses the northern Siskiyou Wilderness, from Poker Flat to Young's Valley. From Poker Flat, the trail follows an old road up a steep hill, but eventually levels out on ridgelines before dropping into the meadows of Twin Valley. Here the trail meets the Black Butte Trail. The Twin Valley Trail then climbs south, up and over a ridge, past an old mine, and toward an unnamed lake beneath the rocky cliffs of the Lieutenants'. From the Lieutenants', the trail continues steeply toward the ridgeline separating the Illinois and Klamath river watersheds and ends in Youngs Valley where it connects to the Youngs Valley, Clear Creek, and Raspberry Lake trails.

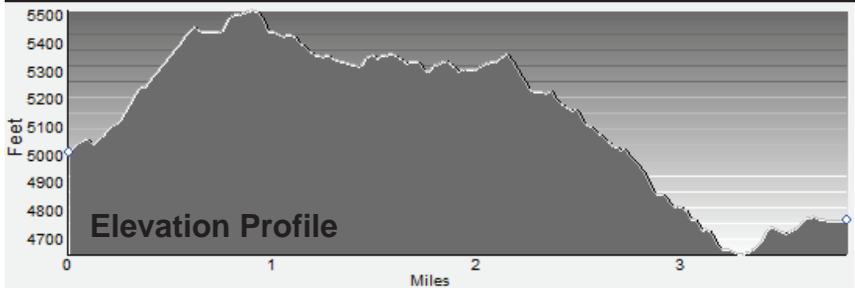
**Natural History Notes:** The area features astounding plant diversity including old-growth forests of noble fir, white fir, Douglas-fir, sugar pine, incense-cedar, and Port Orford-cedar. Klamath Mountain endemic Brewer spruce grows along the trail in several areas as well. Wildflowers like lewisia, coneflower, gentian, brodiaea, camas, rush-lily, false hellebore, and bog orchids intermingle to create vibrant displays. Poker Flat, or Big Meadows, is located within the Poker Flat Botanical Area.



*Preston Peak from Twin Valley Trail*



 **Twin Valley Trail**



## 3

## East Fork Illinois River Trail #1274

Siskiyou Wilderness

**Length:** 10.9 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 5,396 feet

**Difficulty:** strenuous

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild Rivers Ranger District

**Access:** lower stretches can be hiked year round

**Nearest Town:**

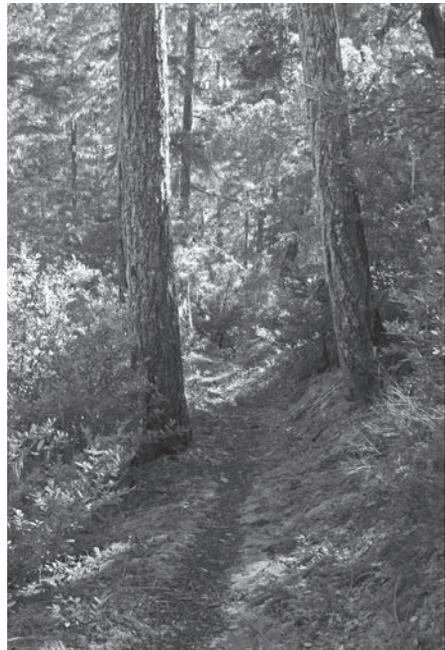
Cave Junction

**Highlights:** wilderness, river crossings, old-growth

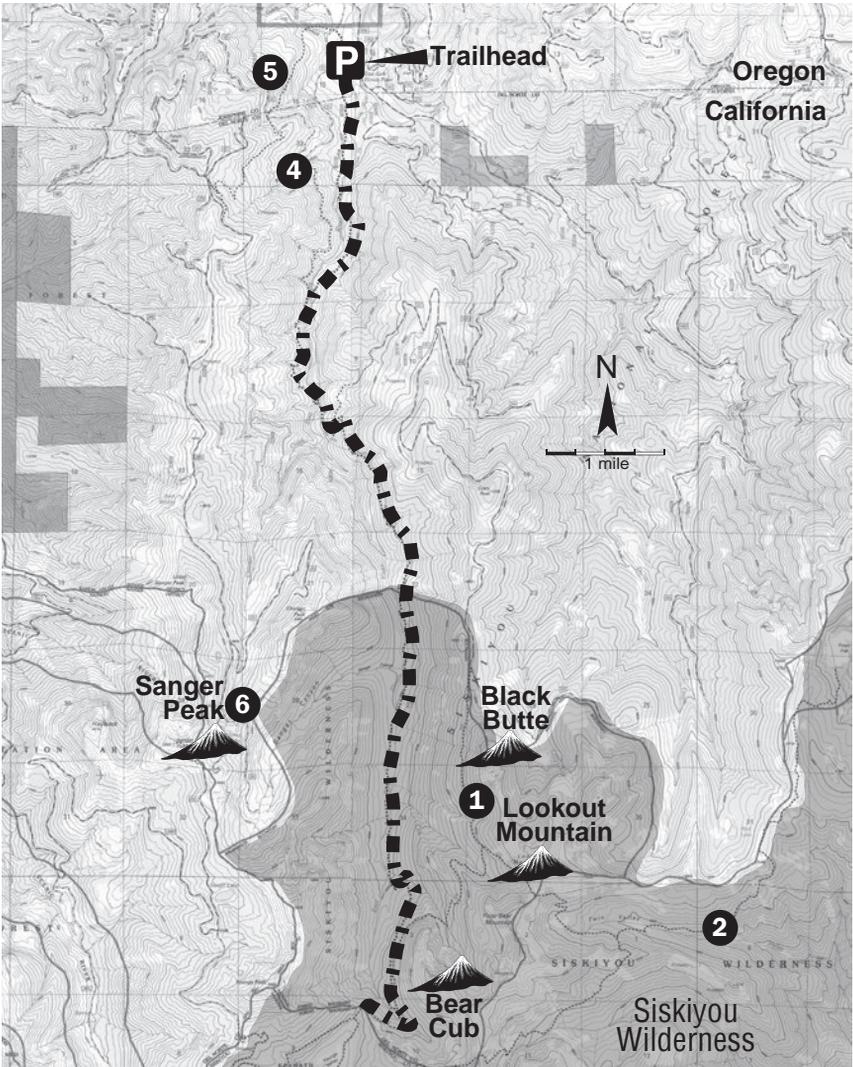
**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile. Take a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road. Follow for 1.1 miles to a right at Takilma Road. Follow for 3.6 miles to a right at the Takilma Road split (paved). Follow for 0.4 mile to a left at NF 071. Follow for 0.3 mile to the East Fork Illinois River Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** This challenging route climbs high into the Siskiyou Wilderness following the East Fork Illinois River upstream to Young's Valley. With four river crossings and several long steep climbs, the trail is for experienced hikers only. Close to the trailhead, the forest burned during the 1987 Longwood Fire, but has been rapidly regenerating. This rapid growth makes the old road near the trailhead a little confusing to follow, so watch for trail signs carefully. After a little over a mile, near Bybee Gulch, the old road enters a nice forested area and becomes a single-track trail. Not far upstream, hikers must ford the East Fork Illinois River and, from here, the trail begins to climb up the steep canyon towards the Siskiyou Wilderness boundary.

**Natural History Notes:** Impressive stands of Port Orford-cedar and a great diversity of shrubs and conifers are found throughout the hike. Serpentine outcrops become more common with increased elevation. These soils are host to western white pine, Jeffrey pine, incense-cedar and drought tolerant species such as buckbrush, manzanita, California coffeeberry, and dwarf siltassel.

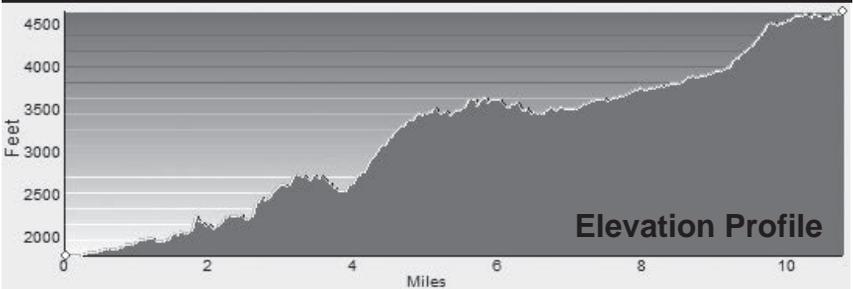


*Along the trail, dense forest*



Siskiyou

 **East Fork Illinois River Trail**



## 4

**Osgood Ditch Trail #1276**

Rogue River -Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 1.6 miles (one-way)**Access:** year-round**Total ascent:** 617 feet**Nearest Town:****Difficulty:** easy to moderate

Cave Junction

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild**Highlights:** old mining

Rivers Ranger District

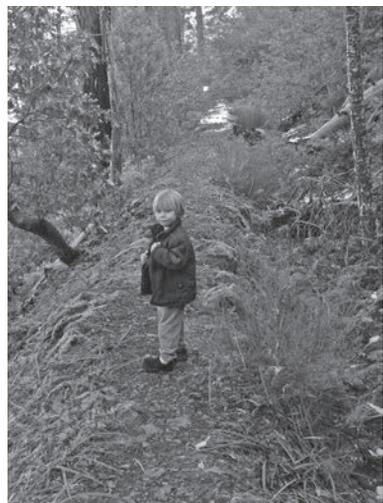
ditch, river access

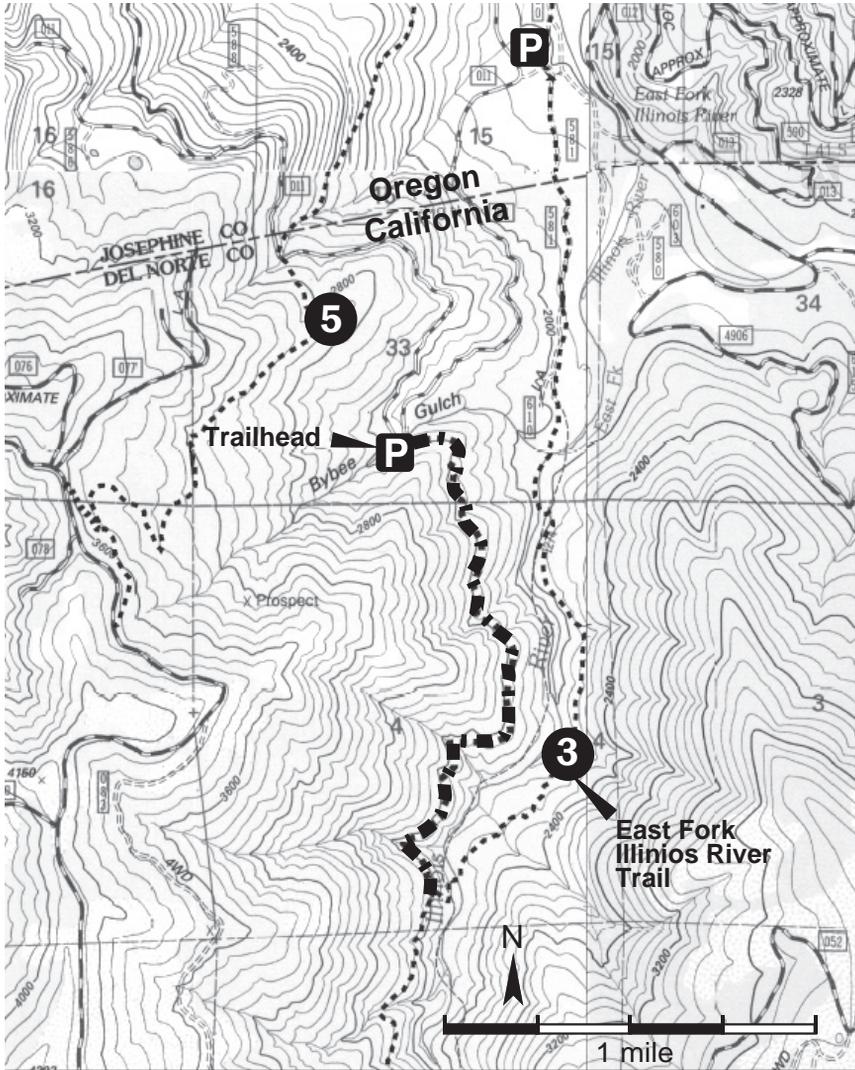
**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile. Take a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road. Follow for 1.1 miles to a right at Takilma Road. Follow for 3.6 miles to a right at the Takilma Road split (paved). Follow for 0.4 mile to a left at NF 071. Follow for 1.9 miles to the Osgood Ditch Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** The trail follows a nice even grade with a few steep scrambles where erosion has taken its toll on the old aqueduct. The route ends at the East Fork Illinois River Trail. The Osgood Ditch Trail makes a good alternative to the start of the East Fork Illinois River Trail, since it eliminates a mile of road walking and two challenging river fords. A loop hike can be made by combining the East Fork Illinois River Trail, Sanger Peak Trail, and NF road 011 (NF road 071). The East Fork Illinois River Trail has multiple challenging fords across the river that are knee-deep in summer.

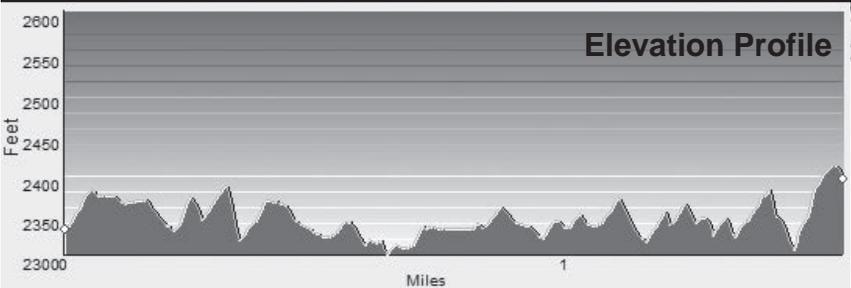
The trail has some nice views of the East Fork Illinois River canyon and also travels through a diverse mixed-evergreen forest of tanoak, chinquapin, Pacific madrone, Port Orford-cedar, Douglas-fir, black oak, and white alders.

**Historical Notes:** The trail follows one of the oldest man-made mining ditches in southern Oregon, which dates back to the 1850's. The ditch was used to divert water from the East Fork Illinois River to the mines around Sailors Diggins, several miles away. Sailors Diggins was settled in 1852 after sailors jumped ship in Crescent City and discovered gold near present day Takilma. The town of Waldo formed and quickly grew into the hundreds. The town boasted several hotels, a number of saloons, a school, boarding house, blacksmith shops, butcher shop, bowling alley, and a brewery in the late 1850's but soon declined when gold was discovered elsewhere (Greg Walter 2008).

*Osgood Ditch Trail*



 **Osgood Ditch Trail**



# 5

## Sanger Peak Trail #1270A

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 2.7 miles (one-way)

**Access:** year-round

**Total ascent:** 1,925 feet

**Nearest Town:**

**Difficulty:** moderate

Cave Junction

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild  
Rivers Ranger District

**Highlights:** views, fire  
ecology, forest regeneration

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile to a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road, continue for 1.1 miles to a right at Takilma Road, and then 3.6 miles to a right at the Takilma Road split (paved). Follow for 0.4 mile to a left at NF 071 and then 0.4 mile to the Sanger Peak Trailhead on the right.

**About the hike:** The trail is a remnant piece of the historic Sanger Peak Trail that once supplied mining camps and a fire lookout in the Sanger Peak area. Near the lower trailhead there is a popular community swimming hole with good camping. Locals refer to this area as Hogue's Meadow.

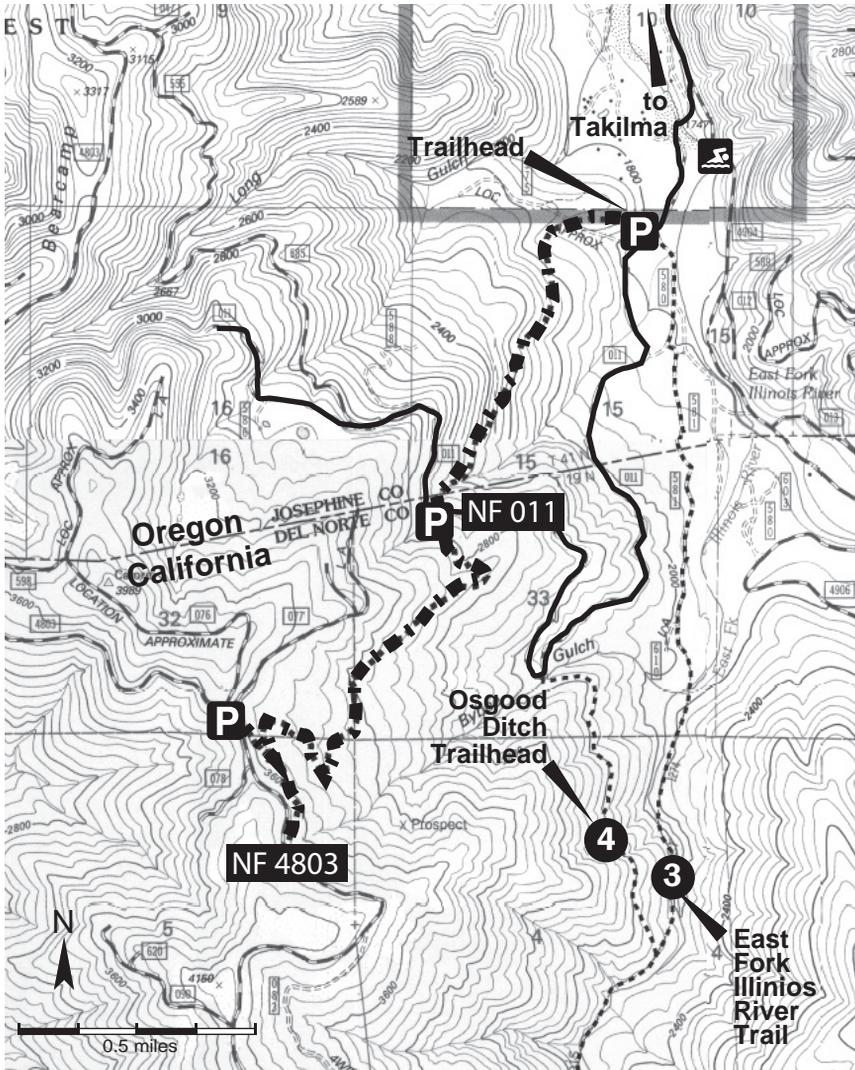
The trail begins near the East Fork Illinois River in Takilma and climbs steadily southwest for 1.2 miles to NF 011, just across the Oregon border in Del Norte County, California. This section of trail is popular with equestrians and hikers, featuring easily accessible wide tread. A loop can be made by combining the Sanger Peak Trail, NF-011, the Osgood Ditch Trail, and the East Fork Illinois River Trail. This requires two fords across the East Fork Illinois River.

From NF 011, an old road continues south for 0.3 miles to the continuation of the trail at the end of the road. It continues southwest for 0.6 miles to an old road that switchbacks west for another 0.6 miles to Bearcamp Ridge and Sanger Peak Road (NF 4803). After 0.1 mile, take a right where the old road forks and continue for 0.4 mile to a trail on the left. The trail goes south for 0.2 mile to NF 4803, while the old road veers northwest for another 0.1 mile to the upper Sanger peak Trailhead.

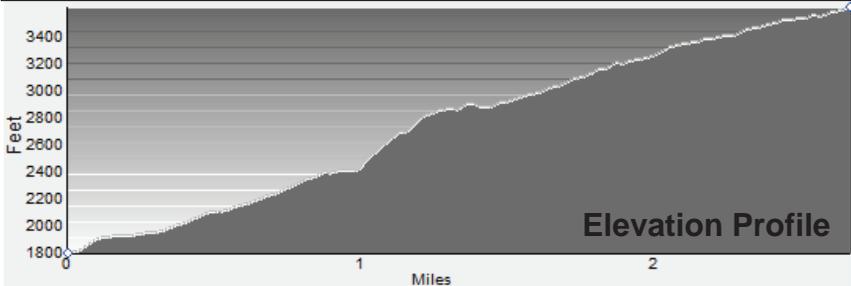
**Natural History Notes:** The trail weaves through an area that was burned in the 1987 Longwood Fire. The forest here is in an early successional stage and provides a nice example of forests regeneration. Tanoak, madrone, California bay laurel, chinquapin, and several conifers are establishing themselves along the route. Fine views of the Illinios Valley around Takilma are also often found.



*Sanger Peak Trail*



 **Sanger Peak Trail** 



## 6 Sanger Peak Lookout #1270

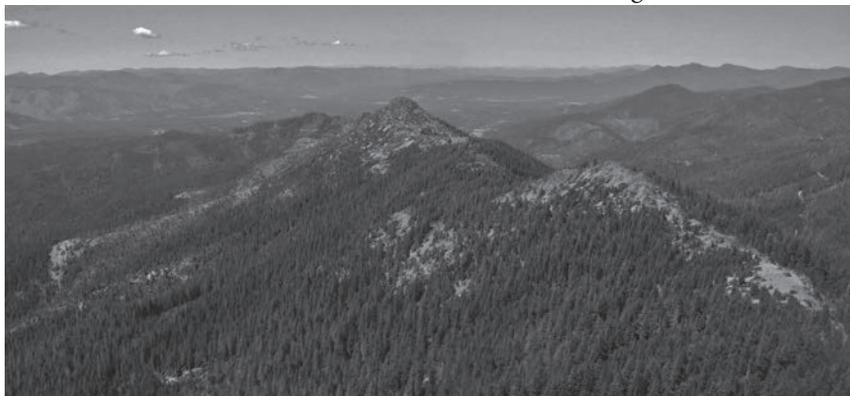
Six Rivers National Forest

<b>Length:</b> 0.6 miles (one-way)	vehicle for last 0.5 miles
<b>Total ascent:</b> 435 feet	<b>Access:</b> summer fall
<b>Difficulty:</b> moderate	<b>Nearest Town:</b>
<b>Land ownership:</b> USFS - Wild Rivers Ranger District	Cave Junction
<b>Access concerns:</b> high clearance*	<b>Highlights:</b> views, historic, rock scrambles

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile. Take a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a right at Waldo Road. Follow for 0.7 mile to a left at NF 4803. Follow for 6.1 miles to the Oregon/ California border. Go straight on NF 18N07. Follow for 7.8 miles to the Sanger Peak Lookout Trailhead on the right. \*Last 1/2 mile up to Sanger Peak requires a high clearance vehicle.

**About the hike:** This trail offers stunning views of the Illinois Valley, from the summit of 5,862 foot Sanger Peak, perched at the edge of a glacier-carved canyon at the headwaters of the Wild & Scenic Smith River. On a clear day, you can see all the way to the Pacific Ocean. The trail was originally built to approach a now-abandoned fire lookout. While the path is steep and rocky in places, it is well worth the effort. Below the peak is Whisky Lake, which makes a great rest stop and camping spot.

**Natural History Notes:** Vegetation is lacking along the rocky surface of Sanger Peak, but Huckleberry oak, manzanita, silk-tassel, and a few white firs cling to it's rocky precipice. The rugged cliff-faced peak is dominated by serpentine, but there are areas of granitic rock as well. With more rock and fewer plants, dramatic views are offered across the Illinois Valley, deep into the Siskiyou Wilderness, and across far northern California and southern Oregon.



*The Illinios Valley from Sanger Peak Lookout*



## 7

## Upper Althouse Creek (Historic)

Rogue-Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 3.5 miles (one-way)

**Access:** year-round

**Total ascent:** 1,859 feet

**Nearest Town:**

**Difficulty:** moderate

Cave Junction

**Land ownership:** USFS - Wild

**Highlights:** historic, water-

Rivers Ranger District (unlisted)

falls, steep canyon

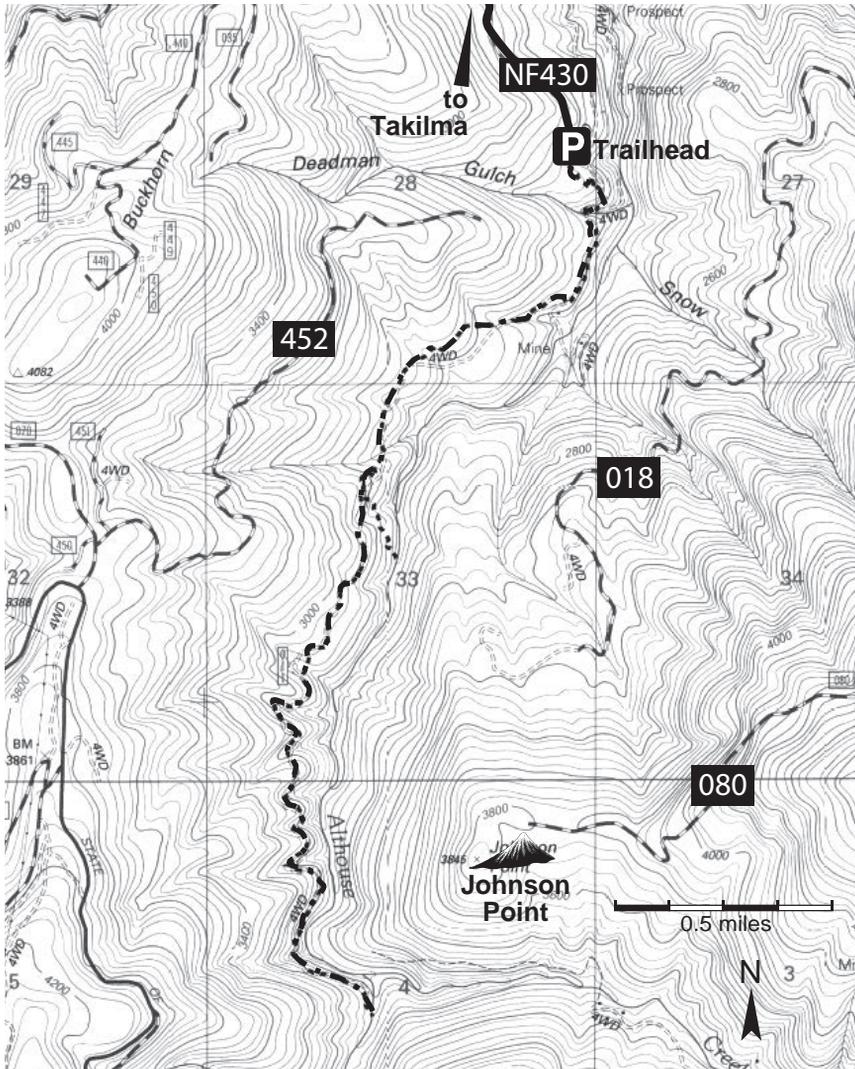
**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile to a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road. Follow for 1.1 miles. Go straight on Happy Camp Road. Follow for 4.2 miles to a left at NF 4804. Follow for 4.1 miles. Go straight on NF 430. Follow for 2.3 miles to a trail on the left.

**About the hike:** From the trailhead, a short spur trail on the left goes southeast toward Deadman Gulch, named after two men were killed there around 1853. The short spur leads to an old access road (NF 011) that goes upstream along Althouse Creek. The recommended route turns right at the access road and continues upstream for several miles to the confluence of West Fork Althouse Creek, beyond this point the route is difficult to travel due to several landslides and overgrown sections.

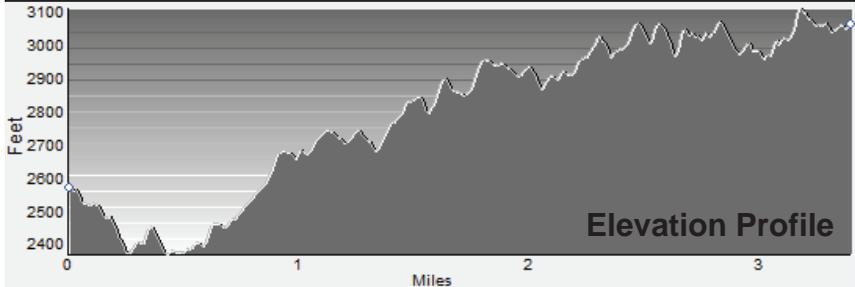
**Historical Notes:** Upper Althouse Creek sits in a historic 1850's mining area, located a short distance upstream from the once-booming mining center of Browntown. Gold was first discovered on Althouse Creek around 1852 and it quickly grew into one of the richest gold mining areas in Oregon. Browntown featured a dance hall, gambling hall, post office, liquor store, and general store. Numerous old cabins, historic trails, and mines offer a chance to step back in time and explore the area's rich history. The Upper Althouse Creek route uses a rough access road that travels upstream from the old boomtown. Numerous spur trails often lead to views or waterfalls while the area's first primitive telephone line is still strung between the trees along the trail. Miners still operate claims along the river in some places, so use caution and be respectful to anyone you run across.

**Natural History Notes:** the area features a lush riparian corridor with Port Orford-cedar, alder, bigleaf maple, tanoak, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, and black oak. Bright green moss, ferns, and wildflowers create splendid vivid displays.





 **Upper Althouse Creek Trail**



## Region 4: Smith River National Recreation Area

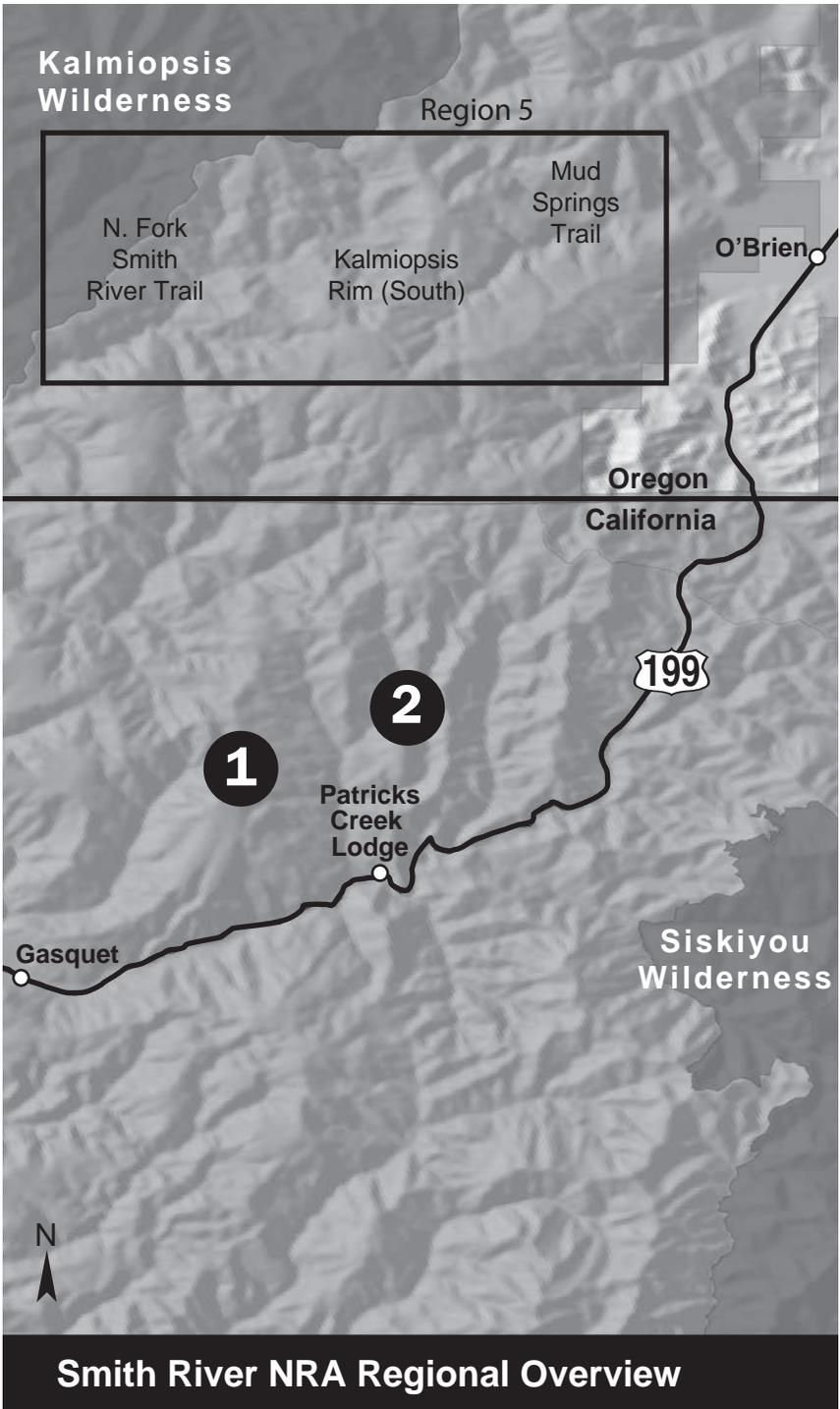
Along Highway 199, south of Cave Junction, is one of the most beautiful, if not also perilous, stretches of scenic highway in all of the West. Weaving through ancient forest and tight canyons, with scenic river views around every bend, the Wild & Scenic Smith River is at your fingertips. The small town of Gasquet is 34.6 miles south of Cave Junction, and offers access to several good trails. Southwest of Gasquet is the South Fork Smith River and Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park.

Created by Congress in 1990, the Smith River National Recreation Area is entirely within the Six Rivers National Forest and is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The area forms a northern border to Redwood National and State Parks. The recreation area is considered one of the best fishing regions in the United States, with trophy sized steelhead, Chinook salmon and other game fish species. Rafting is popular in the summer months and most hiking trails are accessible year-round, but both activities may be greatly affected by heavy rain that swells creeks and rivers.

It is a land of extremes where rainforest meets inland mountains. Summer temperatures can reach 100 degrees and winter rains accumulate to nearly 100 inches in certain areas. Summers may be foggy as moisture laden clouds rise up the Coast Range mountains from the Pacific Ocean. Astounding plant and animal diversity can be found throughout the area. While hiking is somewhat limited, recreational opportunities abound.



*North Fork Smith River*



## 1

# Elk Camp Ridge Trail #2E04

Smith River National Recreation Area

**Length:** 7.9 miles (one-way)

River NRA

**Total ascent:** 2,714 feet

**Access:** spring-fall

**Difficulty:** moderate

**Nearest Town:** Gasquet, CA

**Land ownership:** USFS -

**Highlights:** views, serpentine, historic trail

Gasquet Ranger District, Smith

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) southwest from Cave Junction for 34.6 miles to a right on Middle Fork Gasquet Road. Follow this for 0.7 mile to a merge to the right, staying on Middle Fork Gasquet Road. Follow for .5 mile to a right at the Old Gasquet Toll Road and then for 2.4 miles to a left at the Elk Camp Ridge Road. The Elk Camp Ridge Trailhead is another 1.3 miles.

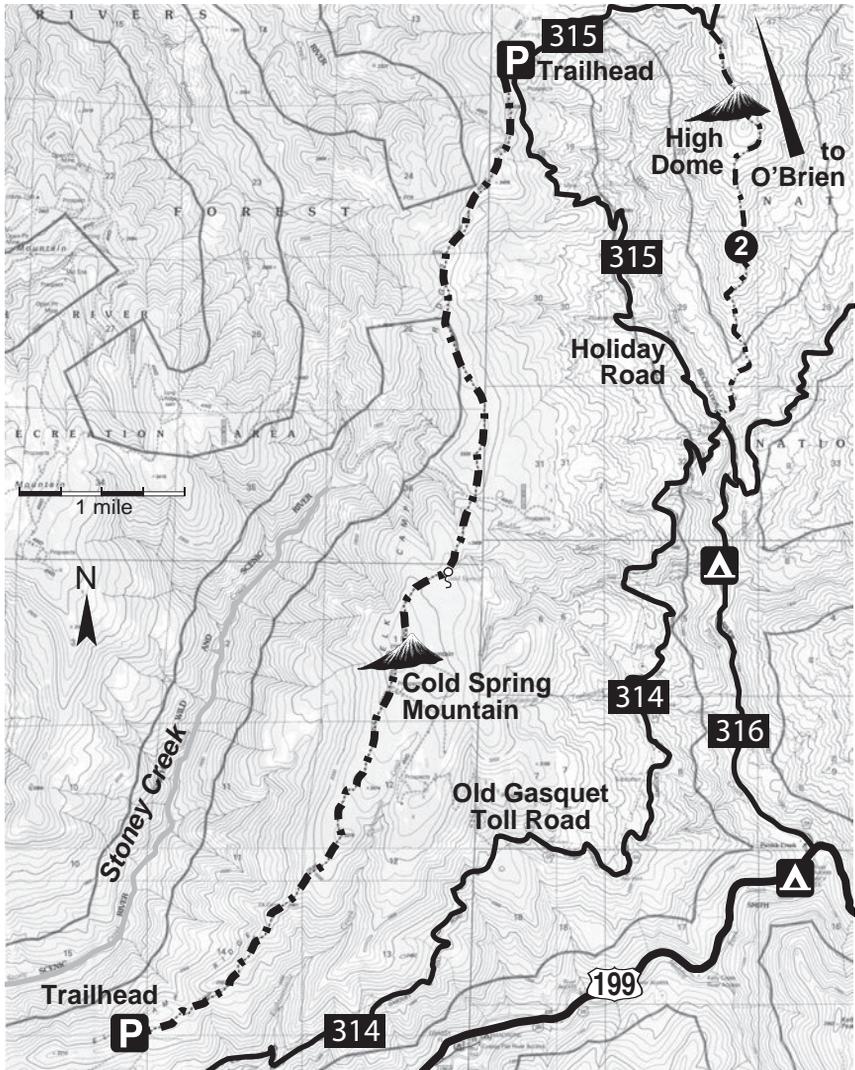
**About the hike:** The trail begins in a wall of thick vegetation including manzanita, madrone, fir, pine, huckleberry oak, cedar, and tanoak before opening up in a Jeffrey pine savannah-serpentine landscape. This open landscape becomes the norm for much of the remaining hike with serpentine-loving trees like lodgepole pine, sugar pine, western white pine, Douglas-fir, incense-cedar, tanoak, and canyon live oak decorating the countryside. Views of Stony Creek, the wild and scenic Middle Fork Smith River watershed, Preston Peak in the Siskiyou Wilderness Area, Cold Springs Mountain, and the Pacific coast are encountered as well. Though the exposed serpentine ridge lines are rough and rocky in places, the route is otherwise hiker friendly.

The Elk Camp Ridge Trail traverses Elk Camp Ridge to Cold Spring Mountain and continues north to an area west of High Dome, with views into Diamond Creek and Patrick Creek.

**Historical Notes:** The trail follows a segment of the historic 1852 Cold Springs Mountain Pack Trail. This route once connected Crescent City to the Illinois Valley. During its heyday, an average of 500 mules per week carried supplies on this route. It was most likely an Indian trail before the establishment of the Cold Springs Pack Trail, which was used from 1852 to 1858. This hike has been done for a long time!

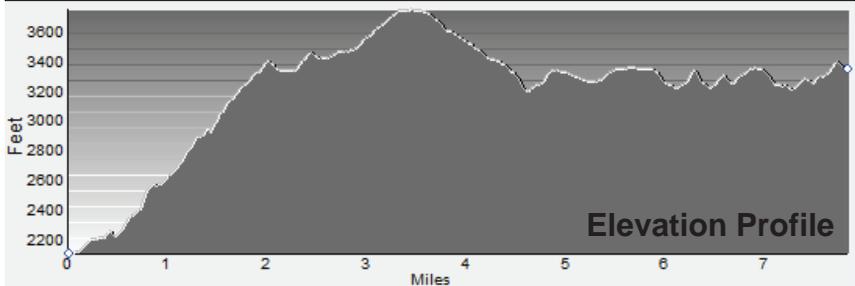


*Preston Peak from Elk Camp Ridge*



Smith River

 **Elk Camp Ridge Trail**



## 2

**High Dome Trail #3E02**

Smith River National Recreation Area

**Length:** 3.1 miles (one-way)**Total ascent:** 2,598 feet**Difficulty:** moderate-difficult**Land ownership:** USFS -

Gasquet Ranger District, Smith

River NRA

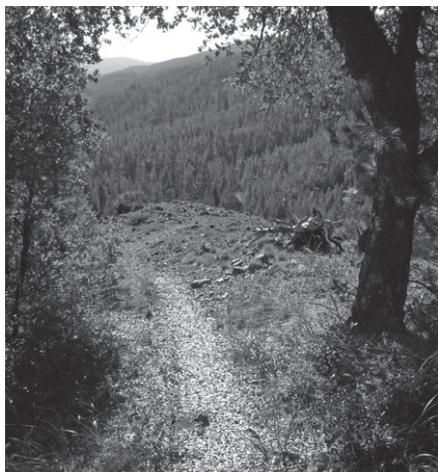
**Access:** spring-fall**Nearest Town:** Gasquet, CA**Highlights:** views, serpentine, historic trail

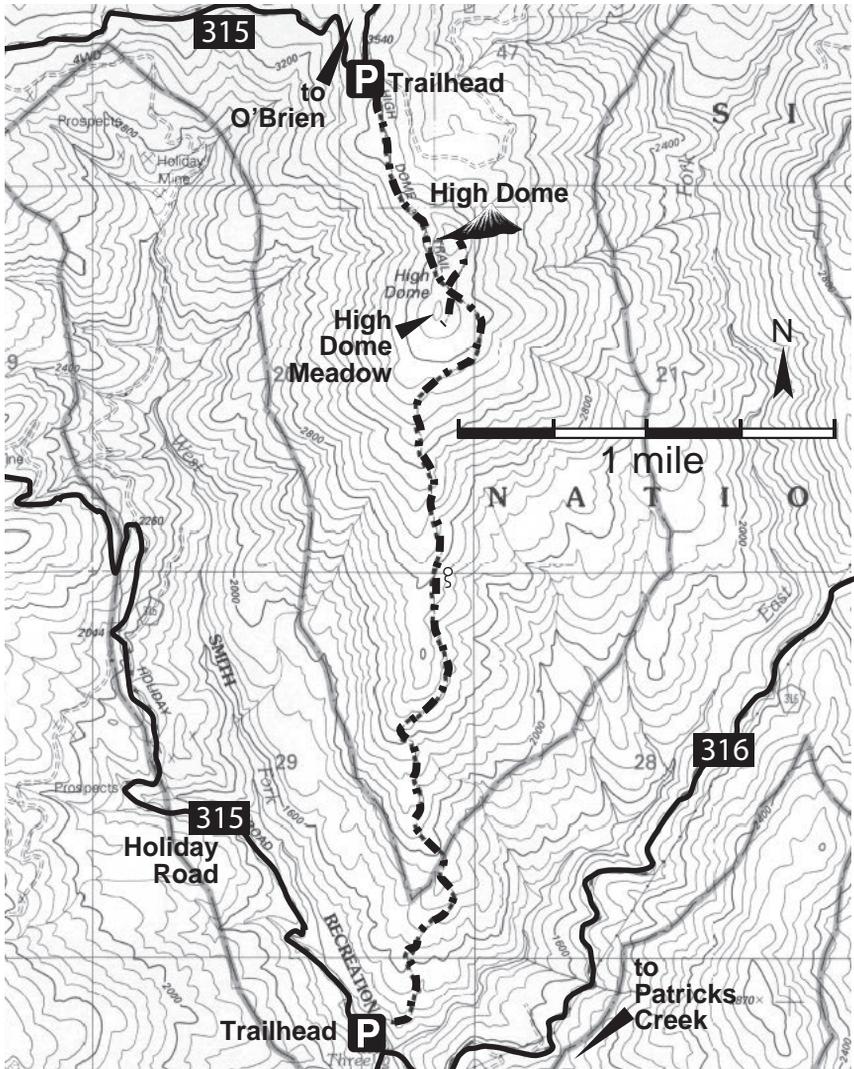
**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 7.3 miles. Take a right on Lone Mountain Road. Follow this for 9.2 miles to the Oregon/ California border. Go straight on NF 440 (Wimer Road). Follow for 2.4 miles to a left at Holiday Road (county 315) and continue for 4.5 miles to the High Dome Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** The High Dome Trail (3E02) is a historic pack trail used to transport supplies to the old fire lookout on High Dome. Along the route, views into Patrick Creek, Elk Camp Ridge, and the high Siskiyou are the norm. Camping is available along the West Fork of Patrick Creek at Three Ponds, close to the southern trailhead and along the main stem of Patrick Creek in the south. Limited motorized use is allowed on the High Dome Trail. Check in with the Gasquet Ranger Station in the Six Rivers National Forest for more information.

At the southern trailhead, the hike begins by fording West Fork Patrick Creek, then climbing steeply over several miles to a large grassy meadow below High Dome. The most common access to High Dome is from the north. From this trailhead it is a little more than a ½ mile to the first spur trail on the left, which leads to the former lookout site on the top of High Dome. At the summit, there is a flat picnic area with limited views. A little ways past the spur to the lookout, a second spur forks to the right. This leads to the beautiful expanse of High Dome Meadow. The High Dome Trail continues down to the West Fork of Patrick Creek.

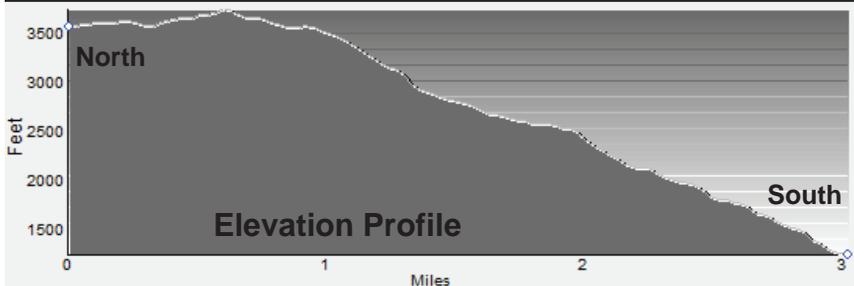
**Natural History Notes:** plants include serpentine specialists like huckleberry, salal, lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, tanoak, California bay laurel, canyon live oak, chinquapin, madrone, incense-cedar, and manzanita. Port Orford-cedar and alder are found along West Fork Patrick Creek.

*High Dome Trail*



Smith River

 **High Dome Trail**



## Region 5: Southeastern Kalmiopsis Wilderness

*“The red-rock forest may seem hellish to us, but it is a refuge to its flora... it is the obdurate physical adversity of things such as peridotite [serpentine] bedrock which often drives life to its most surprising transformations.”*

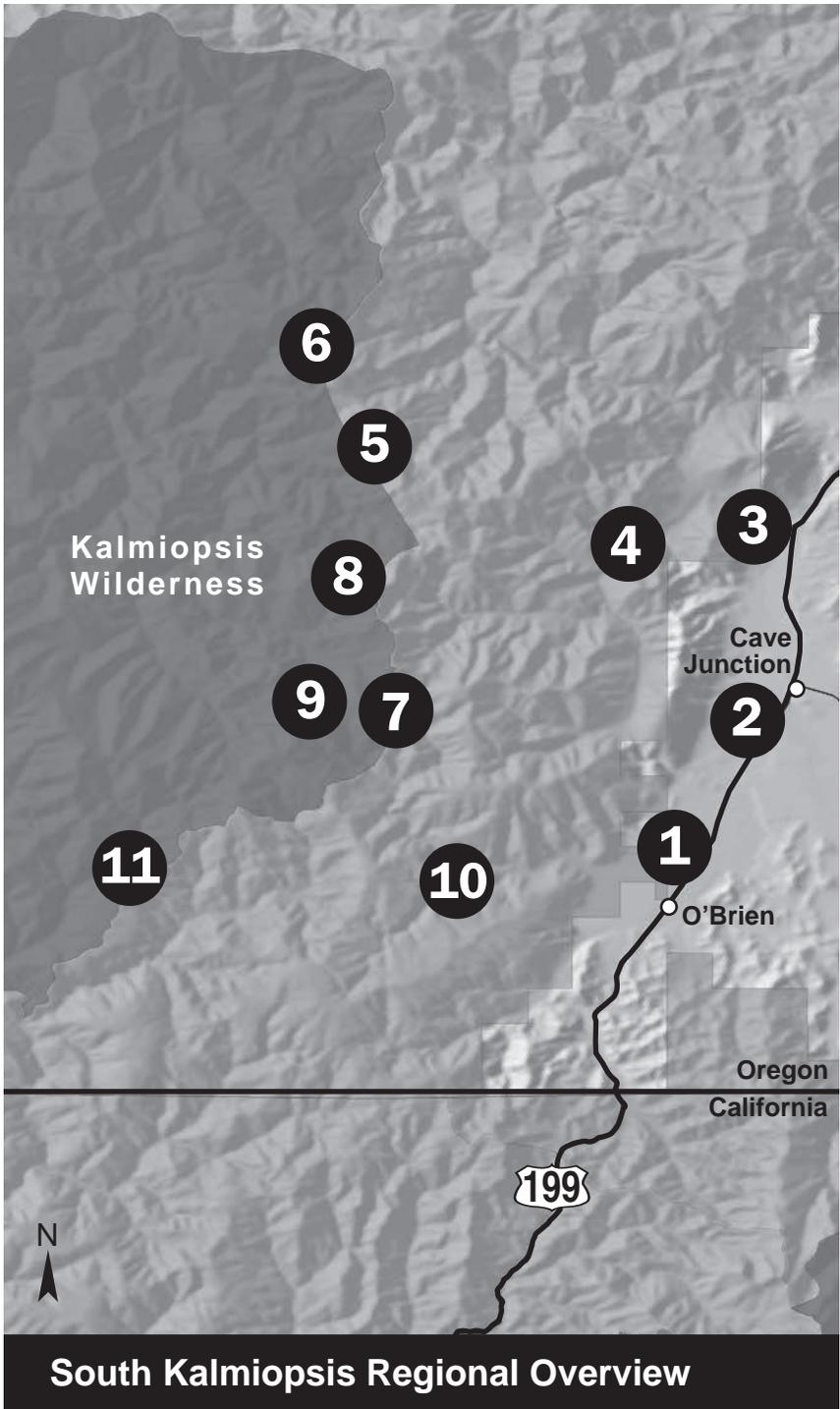
–David Rains Wallace - *The Klamath Knot*

At nearly 180,000 acres, the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area preserves a large portion of the Josephine Ophiolite, one of the largest serpentine outcrops in North America. This is also the second largest wilderness area in Oregon and home to a rare endemic shrub, *Kalmiopsis leacheana*. Discovered at Gold Basin in 1930 by Lilla and John Leach, unique plants like *Kalmiopsis* have evolved here due to the serpentine soils. They become specially adapted to survive the severe hardships of drought, heavy metals, and nutrient stress. Consequently, the region is host to a high concentration of rare and endemic plants; including the Siskiyou trillium, Siskiyou fritillary, Waldo rockcress, Howell mariposa lily, and many more (over 70 in fact!).

The Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, designated in 1964, includes the headwaters of the Wild & Scenic Chetco River, North Fork Smith River, and a good portion of the lower Illinois River canyon. This vast landscape, stretching into California, receives up to 100 inches of rain a year in places. Southeast of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area is an additional 100,000 acres of roadless wildlands called the South Kalmiopsis Roadless Area, which is the largest roadless area in Oregon.



*Kalmiopsis leachiana* in bloom (by Michael Kauffmann)



S. Kalmiopsis

# 1 Rough and Ready Botanical Wayside

BLM and Oregon State Park

<b>Length:</b> 1.4 miles (one-way)	<b>Access:</b> year-round
<b>Total ascent:</b> 83 feet	<b>Nearest Town:</b> Cave Junction
<b>Difficulty:</b> easy	<b>Highlights:</b> rare plants, creekside walk, serpentine
<b>Land ownership:</b> Oregon State Parks, BLM, Forest Service	

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 5.1 miles. Park on the right at the Rough & Ready Creek Botanical Wayside.

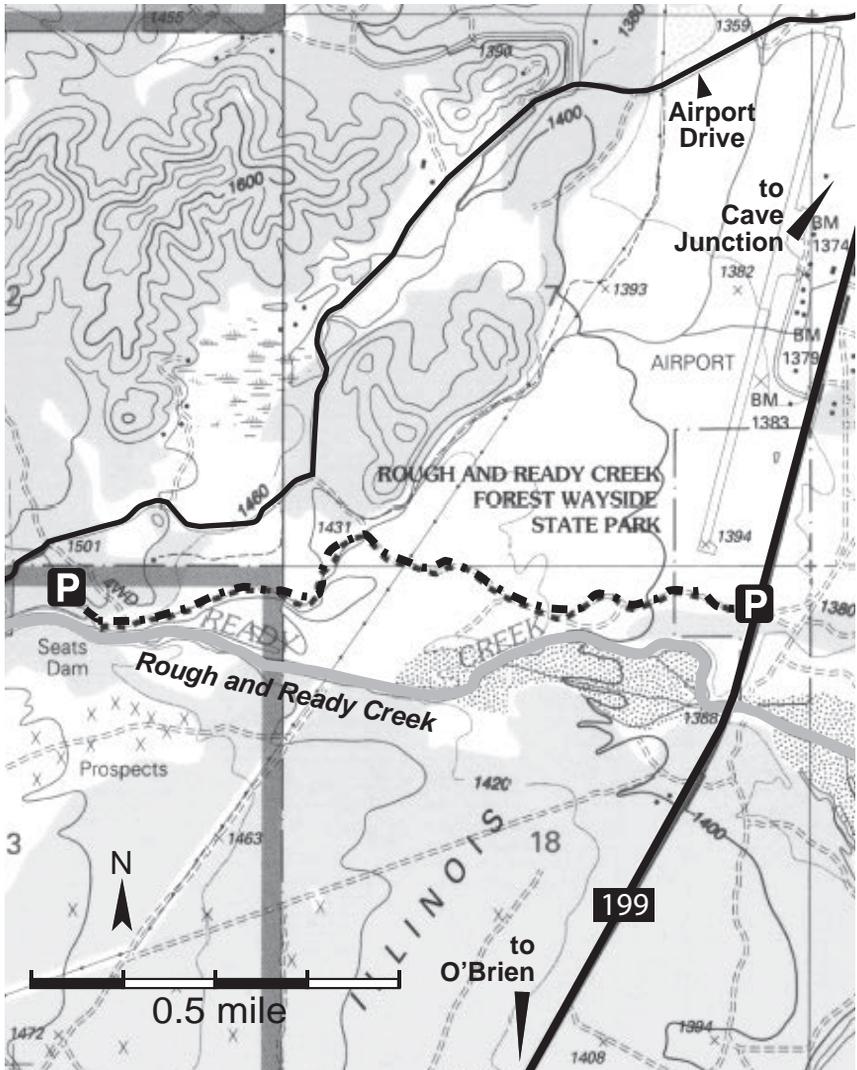
**About the hike:** From the Rough & Ready Botanical Wayside, a nice easy trail meanders west across a broad alluvial flood plain. The area is a favorite destination for viewing wildflowers, with one of the highest concentrations of rare and endemic plants in Oregon. The trail offers pleasant views of the freely braided channels characteristic of lower Rough & Ready Creek. The trail follows an old road west to a water diversion ditch, then veers south and continues to Seats Dam. Seats Dam is accessible by car via Airport Drive.

Effie Smith of the Illinois Valley Garden Club called for protecting the area as a state park in 1937. Today its preserved by a 19 acre State Park, an 1,164 acre BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern, and a 1,560 acre U.S. Forest Service Botanical Area. A gate key is available for persons with disabilities, check in with the Illinois Valley Visitor Center in Cave Junction for more information.

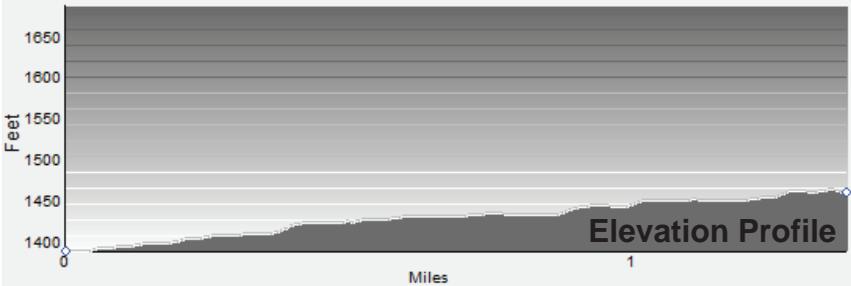
**Natural History Notes:** During heavy winter rains, when rivers often turn muddy, Rough & Ready Creek stays amazingly clear. This is due to the predominance of serpentine rock and the lack of sediment. Although desert-like in appearance, especially in the summer, the area receives an average of 60-70 inches of precipitation every year. Rare and interesting wildflowers growing here include Howell's fawn lily, phlox, balsamroot, Howell's microseris, western senecio, lomatium, Siskiyou fritillary, and Howell's mariposa lily, to name a few.

S. Kalmiopsis





 **Rough and Ready Botanical Wayside**



S. Kalmiopsis

## 2

## Illinois River Forks State Park

Oregon State Park

**Length:** 1.7 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 315 feet

**Difficulty:** easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** Oregon State

Parks and BLM

**Fee:** none

**Access concerns:** none

**Dogs?** must be leashed

**Nearest Town:**

Cave Junction

**Highlights:** swimming,  
hiking, equestrian

**Getting there westside:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 3.4 miles to a right on Westside Road. Follow this for 3 miles to the West Side-Illinois River State Park Trailhead on the right.

**Getting there eastside:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile to a right at the entrance for the Illinois River State Park. Follow the access road 0.6 mile to a large parking area.

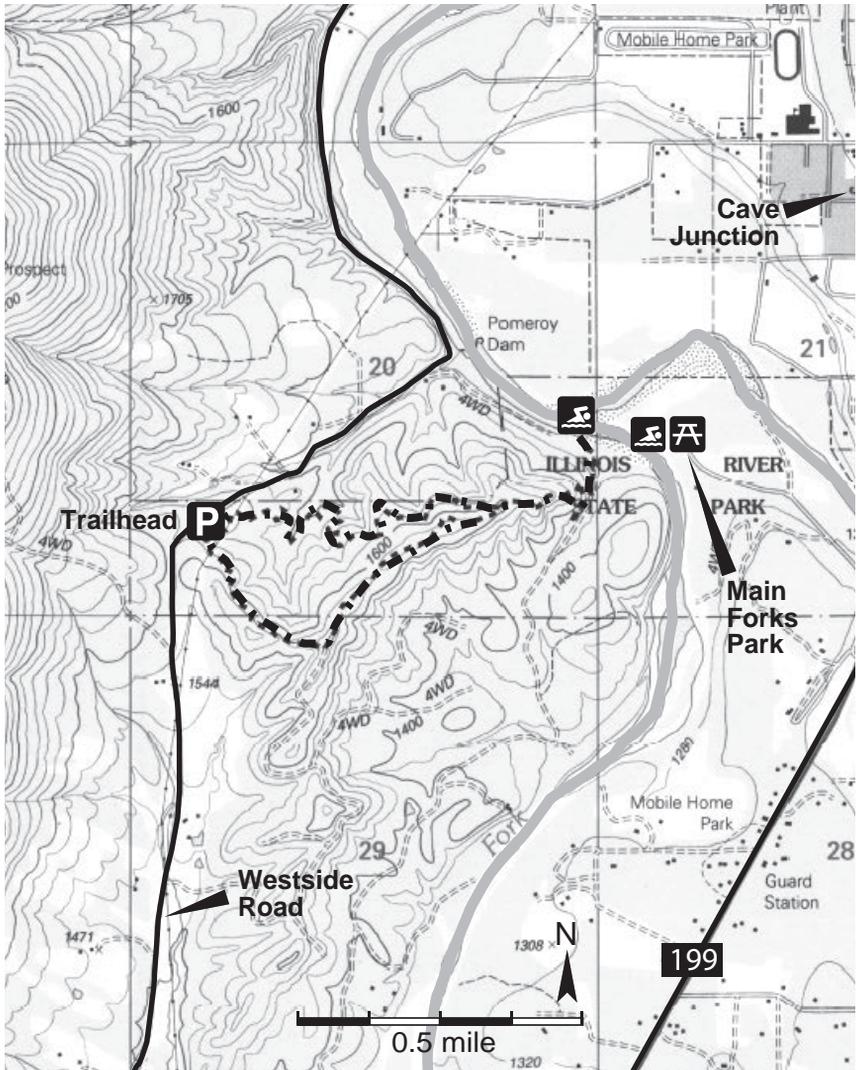
**About the hike:** Managed by the Oregon Parks and local community groups, Illinois River Forks State Park is located at the confluence of the East & West Forks of the Illinois River. Less than a mile from Hwy 199; swimming, hiking and picnicking abounds.

On the east side of the Illinois River is the popular “Forks” riverside day-use area with a beautiful swimming hole and picnic tables. On the west side of the park is a well-built trail network, this is accessible from Westside Road or by swimming across the river from the day-use area.

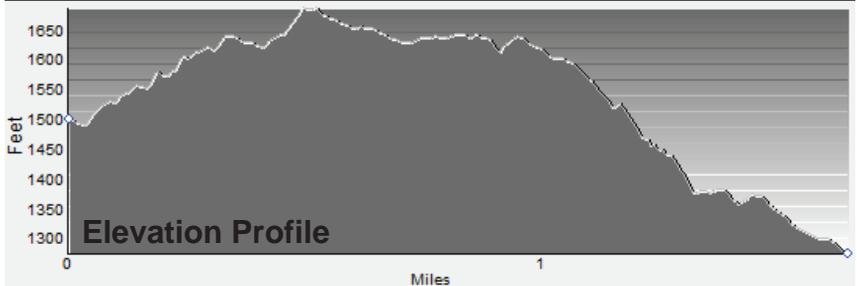
**Westside:** features two trailheads, bathrooms, and a large parking area. Trails are designed for both equestrians and hikers. Maps are posted along important trail junctures. There are more than 6 miles of trails and eight connecting loops that provide multiple day-hiking opportunities. Trails also go east to a high ridge overlooking the Illinois River Valley. The Ridge Trail goes northeast to the Illinois River. Along the Illinois River there is a large gravel bar and swimming area.

**Natural History Notes:** In the summertime, western pond turtles bask in the sun along the waters edge where the forks area offers great swimming and a potential river crossing. In the fall, migrating Chinook salmon spawn in the shallow riffles nearby.





**Illinois River Forks State Park**



S. Kalmiopsis

## 3

## Eight Dollar Mountain Botanical Wayside, Jeffrey Pine Loop, Little Illinois River Falls

**Length:** several options but up to 2 miles (loop or one-way)

**Total ascent:** up to 262 feet

**Difficulty:** easy

**Land ownership:** Medford BLM/USFS

**Access:** year-round

**Nearest Town:** Selma

**Highlights:** loop, river walk, rare wildflowers, waterfalls, interpretive trail

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) north from Cave Junction for 4.9 miles to a left on Eight Dollar Mountain Road. Follow this for .8 mile to the Jeffrey Pine Trailhead on the left. The Eight Dollar Mountain Botanical Wayside is across the road on the right. Continue for 1.2 more miles to the Little Falls Trailhead on the left.

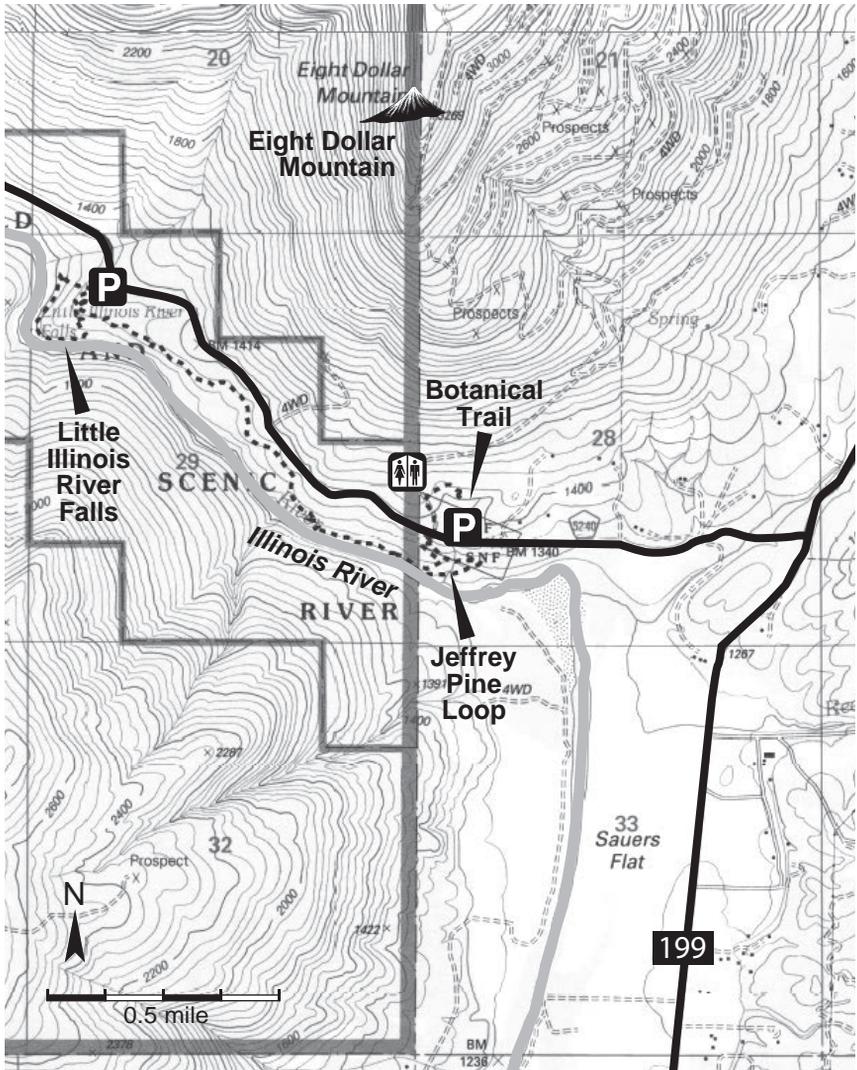
### About the hikes:

**The Eight Dollar Mountain Botanical Wayside:** Provides an interpretive option for exploring the 1,200 acre Eight Dollar Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The ACEC was designated to protect rare plants including *Darlingtonia californica* (more below). The Eight Dollar Mountain Interpretive Boardwalk is 1/8 of a mile long and has interpretive signs and rest room. This hike is accessible to wheelchairs.

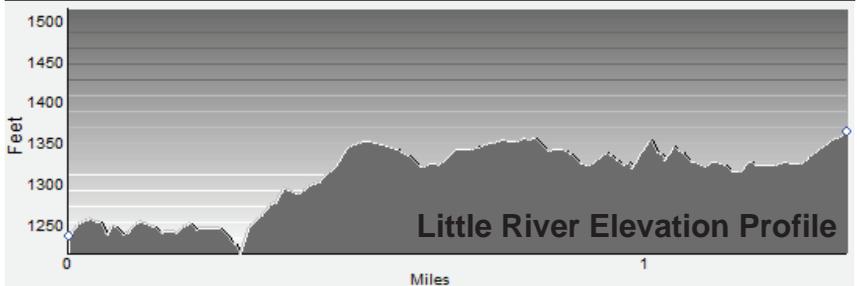
**Jeffrey Pine Loop:** Features Jeffrey pine savannah, rare serpentine wildflowers, views of the Illinois River, and a gentle walking path. This easy trail goes from Eight Dollar Mountain Road, down to the Illinois River, and back again. From here the trail connects to the Little Falls Trail (next hike), which continues for over a mile downstream to the Little Falls Trailhead. Watch carefully for the trail that loops back to the main parking area, it is easy to miss.

**Little Illinois River Falls (see profile):** There are two main options, the first is the one-mile loop trail to the scenic Illinois River at Little Falls. This area is a great place to see migrating salmon leaping over the falls in the fall and winter. The second option is to turn left at the trail juncture and head upstream towards the Eight Dollar Mountain Botanical Wayside. The trail follows a historic mining ditch for much of its length. The open Jeffrey pine savannah is a good place to view rare serpentine adapted wildflowers in the spring and early summer.

**Natural History Notes:** At the Eight Dollar Mountain Botanical Wayside (and a few other places in the area) the California pitcher plant (*Darlingtonia californica*) grows in fens. *Darlingtonia* is a carnivorous plant which feeds on insects that become trapped in the vase shaped leaves of the plant. It is one of the largest and most easily accessible fens in the Illinois Valley.



 **Little River - Eight Dollar - Jeffrey Pine**



S. Kalmiopsis

## 4

**Contact Trail**

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 0.9 mile (one-way)**Total ascent:** up to 298 feet**Difficulty:** moderate**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers

Ranger District - USFS

**Access:** spring to late fall**Nearest Town:** Selma**Highlights:** dramatic geology, serpentine landscape

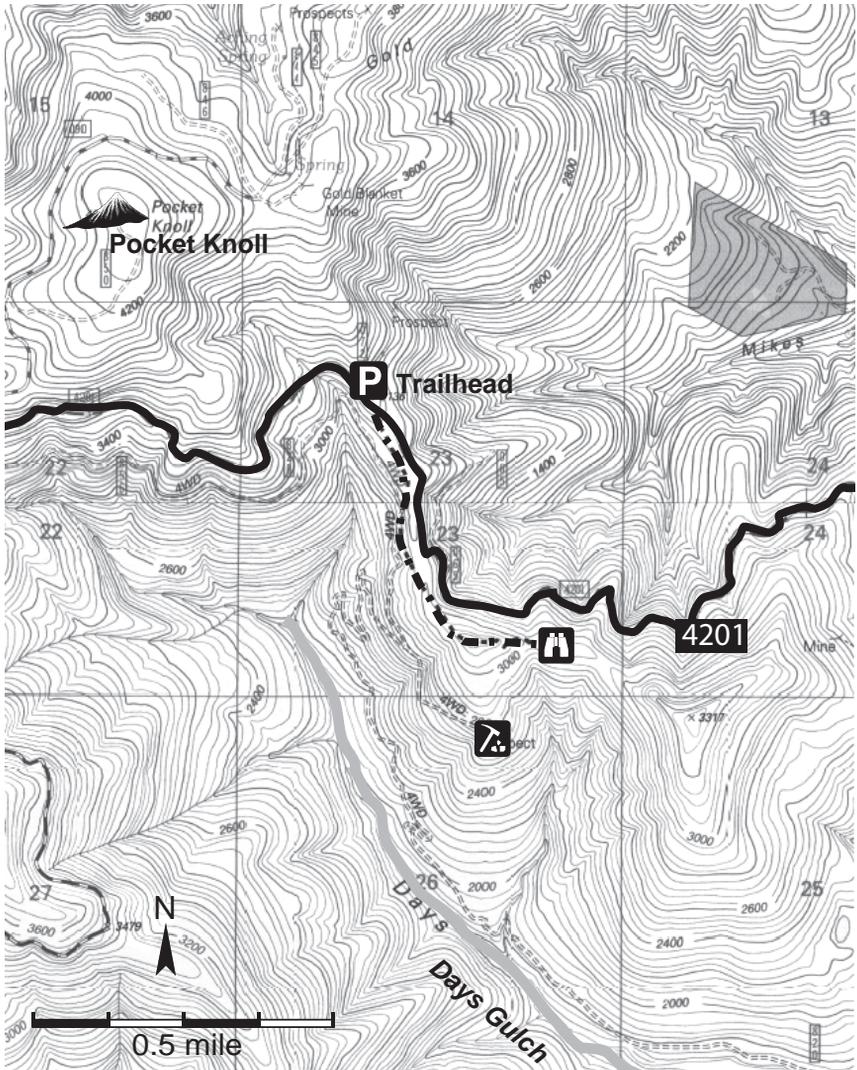
**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) north from Cave Junction for 4.9 miles. Take a left on Eight Dollar Mountain Road until the route turns into NF 4201 in 2.9 miles. Follow for 5.3 more miles to the Contact Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** The Serpentine Contact Trail begins along an old road that briefly follows the ridgeline. A faint trail on the right continues along the ridge to a picnic area and scenic overlook. Views extend into Days Gulch and Josephine Creek. The old road, just to the west of the Contact Trail, offers a route to Days Gulch. The road is rough & rocky, but otherwise makes a nice hike.

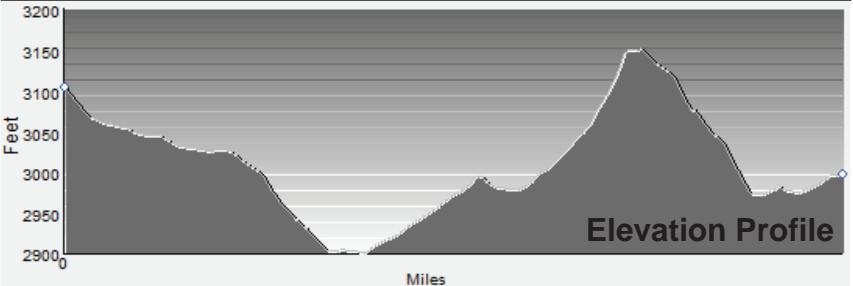
**Natural History Notes:** In this area, rocky serpentine soils make contact with the more granitic soils of the Rogue Formation, making for an interesting geology lesson and nurturing a diversity of plant life on these two different mediums. A comparatively dense overstory consisting of tanoak, Douglas-fir, and madrone, shifts abruptly to sparse Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, and incense-cedar forest with manzanita and huckleberry oak.



*Illinois River east of the Contact Trail*



 **Contact Trail**



S. Kalmiopsis

## 5 Babyfoot Lake and Babyfoot Rim Trails

### Kalmiopsis Wilderness

**Length:** 1.1 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 134 feet

**Difficulty:** easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers  
Ranger District - USFS

**Access:** summer-fall

**Nearest Town:** Selma

**Highlights:** mountain lake,  
views, wilderness, rare plants

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) north from Cave Junction for 4.9 miles to a left on Eight Dollar Mountain Road. Follow this for 2.9 miles and continue on NF 4201 for 12 more miles to the Babyfoot Lake Trailhead on the right.

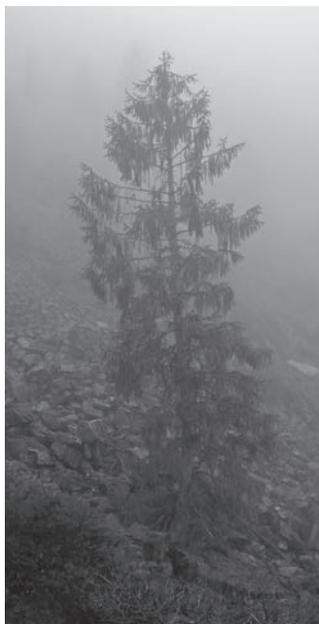
**About the hike:** This is one of the most popular day hikes in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area. The trail weaves through a regenerating forest that was burned in the 2002 Biscuit Fire. It ends at a beautiful lake, nestled among unburned trees, offering a great place to swim and camp for the night.

To find the Babyfoot Lake Trail, take the Babyfoot Rim Trail 0.3 miles from the main parking area, down to a faint fork, and turn right (west). If you begin a steep climb, you may have missed the turn and are walking on the Babyfoot Rim Trail. Beyond Babyfoot Lake, the trail disappears and debris/brush covers the path.

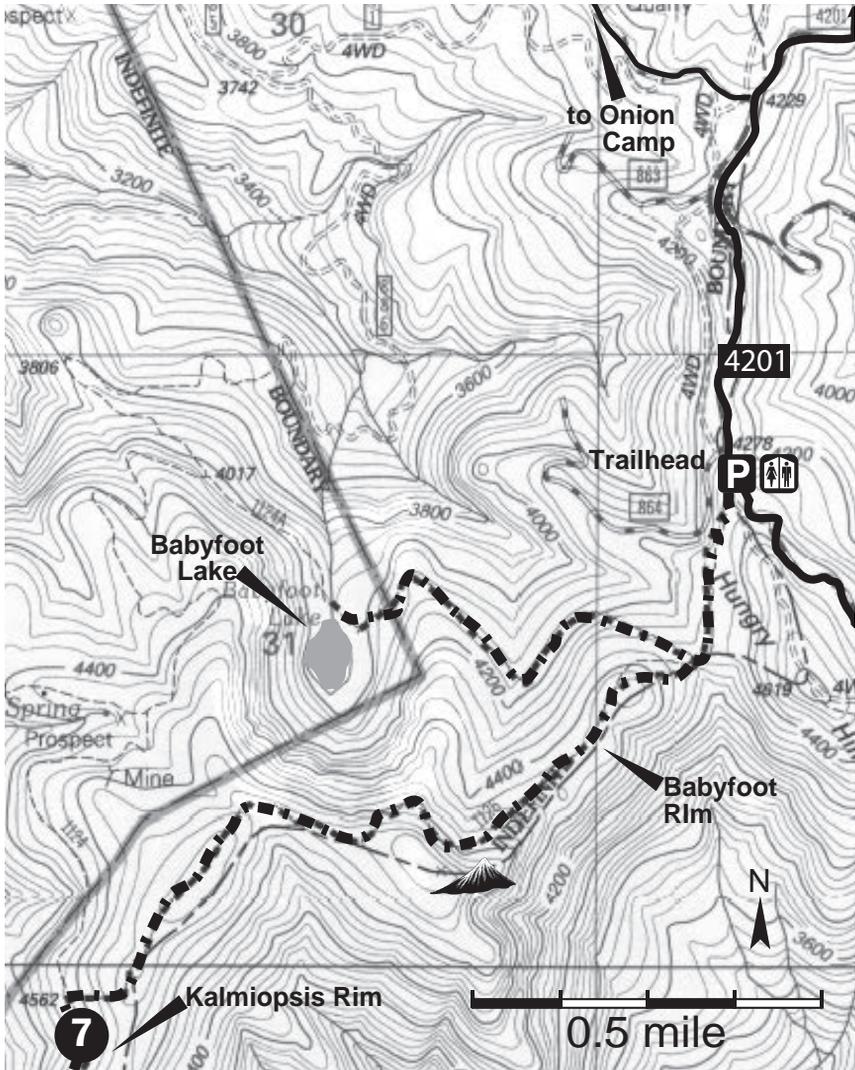
**Babyfoot Rim Trail:** (1.7 miles one way) heads southwest from the Babyfoot Lake Trailhead to a high ridge above Babyfoot Lake and connects to the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail.

Volunteers have been clearing both trails, but trees killed in the Biscuit Fire fall every winter, and upkeep seems to be never-ending. There are a few places along both trails that are steep, uneven, and rocky but otherwise the hiking is good.

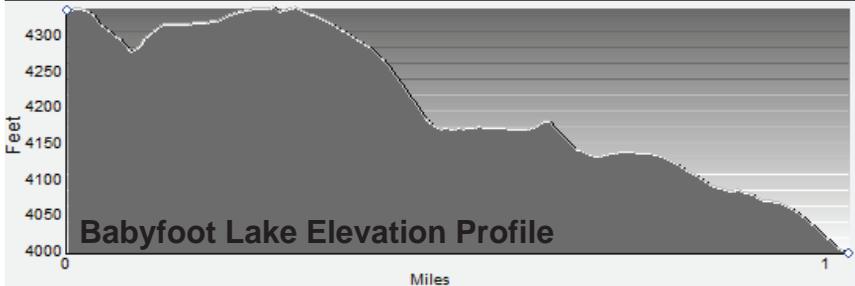
**Natural History Notes:** The Babyfoot Lake Botanical Area was created to protect Brewer spruce and other rare plants growing here. Watch for rare conifers regenerating from the burned forest and wildflowers such as larkspur, lewisia, lupine, or bleeding heart. The area presents a unique look at the affects of fire in the aftermath of salvage logging operations; regeneration is dramatically different in logged and un-logged areas.



*Brewer spruce*  
(photo by Michael Kauffmann)



**Babyfoot Lake and Babyfoot Rim Trails**



S. Kalmiopsis

## 6 Kalmiopsis Rim Trail - North #1124

### Kalmiopsis Wilderness

**Length:** 13.4 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 3,904 feet

**Total descent:** 4,471 feet

**Difficulty:** strenuous

**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers

Ranger District - USFS

**Access:** summer-fall

**Nearest Town:**

Cave Junction

**Highlights:** views, wilderness, unique geology

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) north from Cave Junction for 4.9 miles to a left on Eight Dollar Mountain Road. Follow this for 2.9 miles to where it turns into NF 4201, and follow for 11.5 more miles to a right on NF 142. Take this for 0.6 miles to Onion Camp and the Kalmiopsis Rim Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** The northern section of the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail parallels the eastern boundary of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, heading northwest from Onion Camp to Mount Billingslea. The trail follows the Chetco - Illinois river divide to several prominent geologic features; including Whetstone Butte, Eagle Mountain, Pearsoll Peak, and Gold Basin Butte.

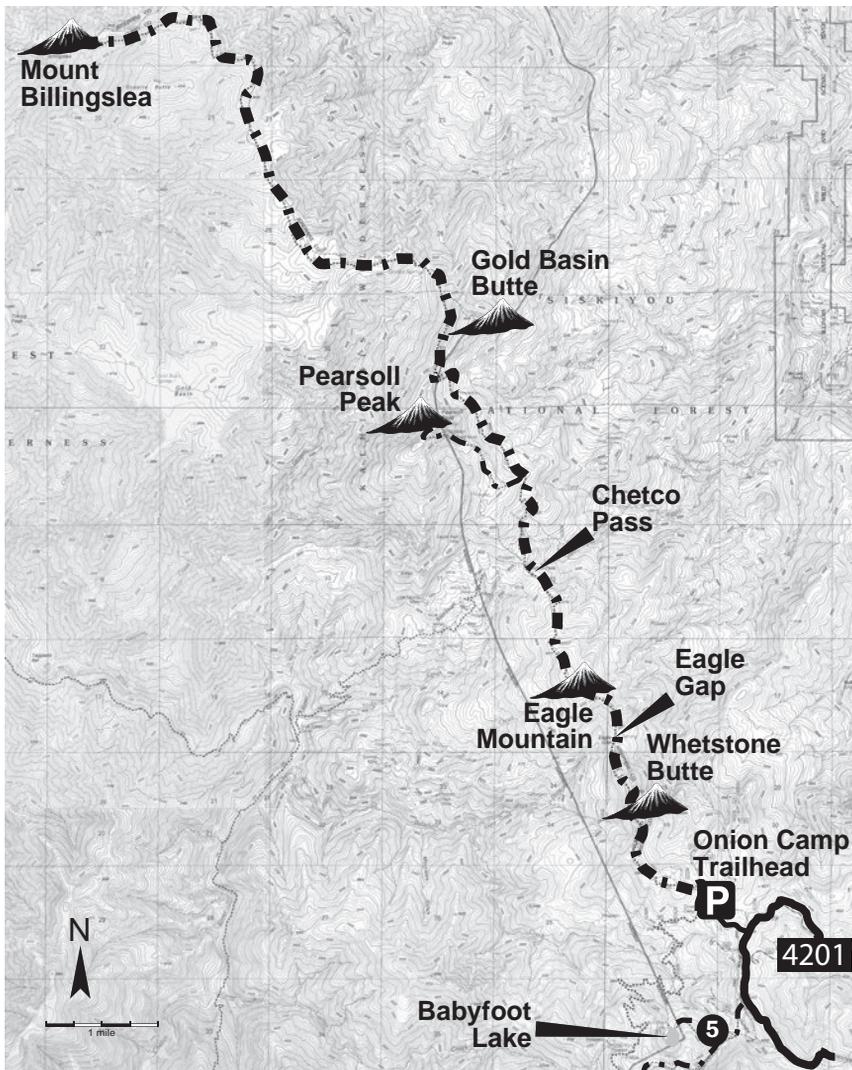
North of Eagle Mountain, the trail drops down to a saddle called Chetco Pass. NF 087 crosses the route here. On the left the old road (087) drops down to the Upper Chetco Trailhead and Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary, providing access to the Wild & Scenic Chetco River. On the right the road (087) descends northeast to McCaleb's Ranch and the Wild & Scenic Illinois River.

The Kalmiopsis Rim Trail continues north along an old road for 1.1 miles, then veers off the main road to the right. The road on the left veers west towards Pearsoll Peak. The Kalmiopsis Rim Trail goes north to a small pond below Pearsoll Peak.

North of Pearsoll Peak the Rim Trail enters the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area. The trail soon becomes rather primitive and hard to follow. North of Gold Basin Butte, the trail connects to the upper Tincup Trail #1117 and follows the Josephine-Curry county boundary northwest for several miles to Granite Butte and Mount Billingslea.

**Natural History Notes:** The 2002 Biscuit Fire scorched this area and left only a few patches of green trees. Now the forest is rapidly recovering. Close to Gold Basin Butte, *Kalmiopsis leacheana* was first discovered in 1930, by Lilla and John Leach.





**Kalmiopsis Rim Trail North**



S. Kalmiopsis

# 7 Kalmiopsis Rim Trail - South #1124

## Kalmiopsis Wilderness

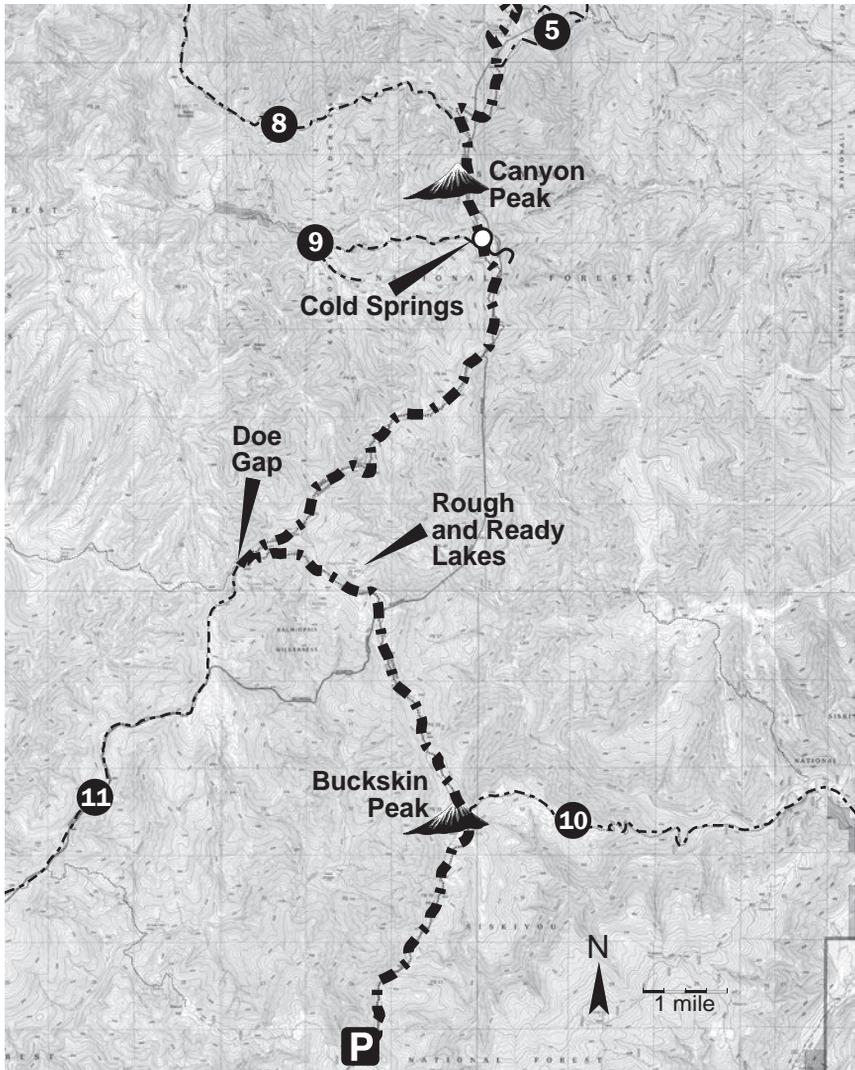
<b>Length:</b> 17.3 miles (one-way)	<b>Access concerns:</b> poor trail, difficult to follow in parts, seasonal gate closure
<b>Total ascent:</b> 4,724 feet	
<b>Total descent:</b> 4,125 feet	
<b>Difficulty:</b> strenuous	<b>Nearest Town:</b>
<b>Land ownership:</b> Wild Rivers	Cave Junction
Ranger District - USFS	<b>Highlights:</b> views, wilderness, ridgeline walk
<b>Access:</b> summer-fall	

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 7.3 miles to a right on Lone Mountain Road. Follow this for 9.2 miles to the Oregon/California border. Go straight on NF 440 (Wimer Road) for 4.2 miles to a right on NF 112. Follow for approximately 2.8 miles to the Kalmiopsis Rim Trailhead. A seasonal gate a mile south of the Trailhead may block the road from October-June (rainy season).

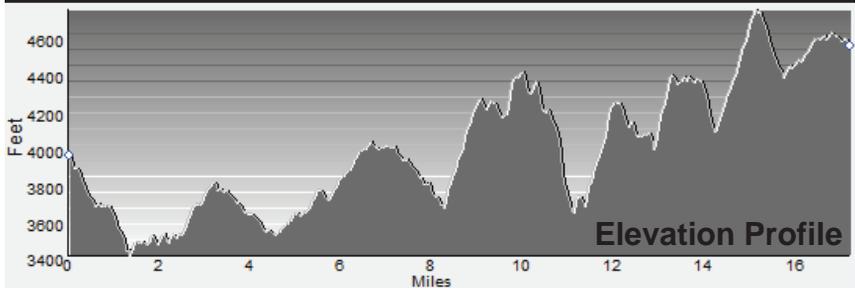
**About the hike:** The trail heads north following an old road for 3.3 miles to Mud Spring, east of Buckskin Peak, where there is a small spring. The old road continues north for another 3.3 miles to Rough & Ready Lakes, where it enters the Kalmiopsis Wilderness. There is good camping here. The trail turns northwest for 1.5 miles to Doe Gap, where it connects to the North Fork Smith River Trail and Chetco Divide Trail. Limber Spring is located off a short spur. The spring is a little more than a trickle, but offers a good place to camp.

From Doe Gap, the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail follows the Chetco - Illinois river divide northeast across a vast desert-like serpentine landscape for 5.8 miles to Cold Spring. The trail roughly follows the boundary between Josephine and Curry counties with superb views of the headwaters of Rough & Ready Creek, the Wild & Scenic Chetco River, Little Chetco River, and Canyon Creek. At Cold Spring, there is a nice grove of old-growth Douglas-fir, which makes a great campsite. Past Cold Spring the trail connects to the Little Chetco Trail on the left (west). Canyon Peak is a short scramble off the main trail, offering an outstanding 360 degree view from the site of the former FS lookout.

North of Canyon Peak, the Emily Cabin Trail (old road) turns northwest towards Bailey Mountain. The Kalmiopsis Rim Trail continues northeast following an old road for 1.5 miles to the Babyfoot Rim Trail on the right (northeast). From the Babyfoot Rim juncture north to Onion Camp the old road is badly damaged and not recommended. The Babyfoot Rim Trail is 1.7 miles to the trailhead and parking area along NF 4201.



 **Kalmiopsis Rim Trail South**



S. Kalmiopsis

## 8

**Bailey Mountain Route**

Kalmiopsis Wilderness

**Length:** 8.7 miles from Rim trail to Slide Creek (one-way)**Total ascent:** 1,769 feet**Total descent:** 4,879 feet**Difficulty:** strenuous**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers

Ranger District - USFS

**Nearest Town:**

Cave Junction

**Highlights:** views, wilderness, unique geology, wild and scenic river

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) north from Cave Junction for 4.9 miles. Take a left on Eight Dollar Mountain Road. Follow this for 2.9 miles to where it turns into NF 4201 and continue for another 12 miles to the Babyfoot Lake Trailhead on the right.

**About the hike:** Follow the Babyfoot Rim Trail #1126 southwest for 1.7 miles to a left at the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail #1124 (old road). Follow the rim trail south for 1.5 miles to the Emily Cabin Trail (old road) on the right.

**Emily Cabin Trail #1129:** Is an old road which turns sharply to the northwest from the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail to the Bailey Cabin Trail. The defunct road once continued southwest to the historic Emily Cabin site, however this section is in poor condition and not recommended.

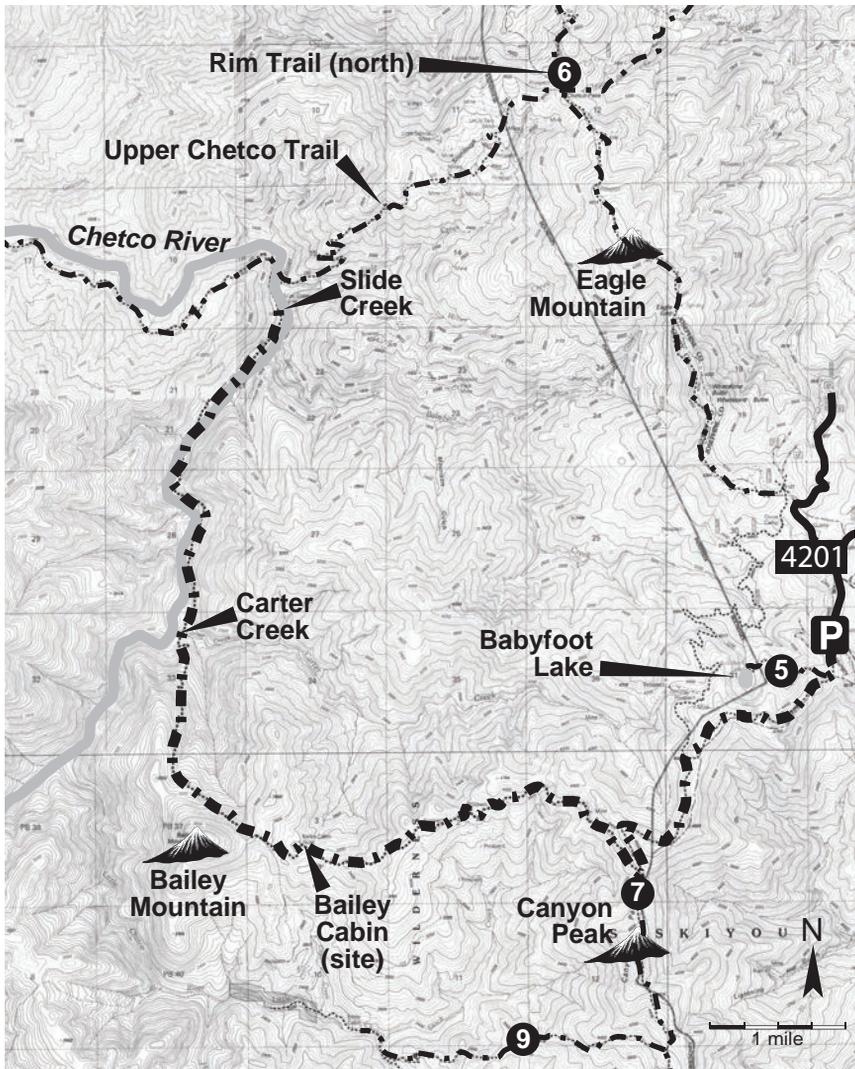
**Bailey Cabin Trail #1131:** Travels across a highly exposed serpentine ridge line sparsely populated with Jeffrey Pine. This historic trail section is 2 miles from the Emily Cabin Trail (old road) west to Bailey Mountain. The trail ends at the Bailey Mountain Trail #1109. At the historic Bailey Cabin site, there is a small spring and flat grass camping area.

**Bailey Mountain Trail #1109:** Is a steep eroded trail that drops from Bailey Mountain north for 2.1 miles to Carter Creek and the Wild and Scenic Chetco River. The trail continues downstream for 2.8 miles to Slide Creek Camp and connects to the Upper Chetco Trail.

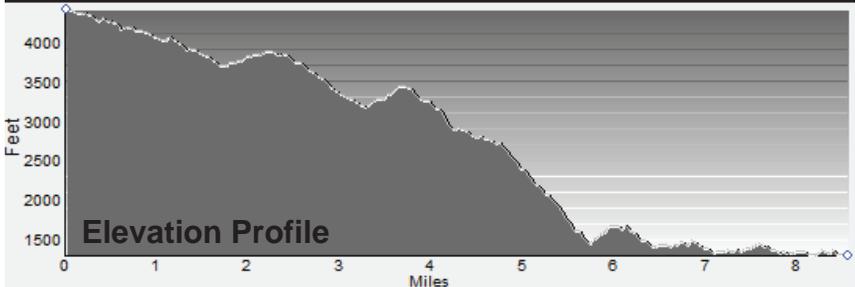
**Natural History Notes:** Near Bailey Mountain, the wilderness' name-sake *Kalmiopsis leachiana* can be found. The sparse vegetation across much of the route is composed of tanoak, huckleberry oak, knobcone pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, live oak, California bay laurel, manzanita, rhododendron, saddler oak, lupines, and an assortment of other wildflowers adapted to the soils.



Upper Chetco - by Steve Marsden



 **Bailey Mountain Route**



S. Kalmiopsis

## 9 Little Chetco Trail #1121

Kalmiopsis Wilderness

<b>Length:</b> 3.6 miles (one-way from the Rim Trail) 7.2 miles total	Ranger District - USFS
<b>Total ascent:</b> 330 feet	<b>Nearest Town:</b> Cave Junction
<b>Total descent:</b> 2,385 feet	<b>Highlights:</b> views, wilderness, unique geology, historic pack trail
<b>Difficulty:</b> difficult	
<b>Land ownership:</b> Wild Rivers	

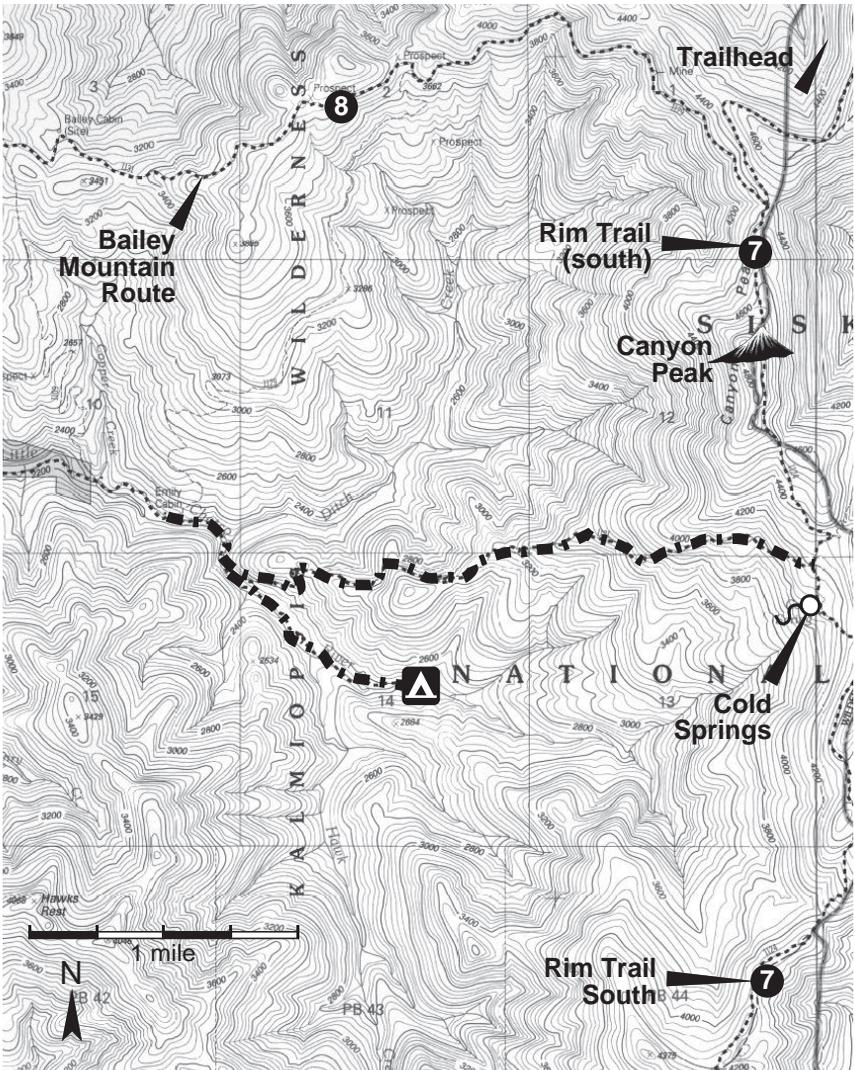
**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) north from Cave Junction for 4.9 miles. Take a left on Eight Dollar Mountain Road. Follow this for 2.9 miles, and when it turns into NF-4201, continue for another 12 miles to the Babyfoot Lake Trailhead on the right. Take the Babyfoot Rim Trail #1126 southwest for 1.7 miles to a left at the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail #1124 (old road). Follow this south for 2.9 miles to a right at the Little Chetco Trail.

**About the hike:** The Little Chetco Trail descends from the Kalmiopsis rim, south of Canyon Peak, west to the confluence of Ditch Creek and the Little Chetco River. This historic pack trail follows an exposed serpentine ridge-line nearly devoid of vegetation in places. The Little Chetco Trail continues downstream to a ford across the Little Chetco River at Emily Camp, which is a private inholding. The trail continues through the inholding west to the Madstone Cabin site, however this section has not been maintained for many years and is not recommended at this time.

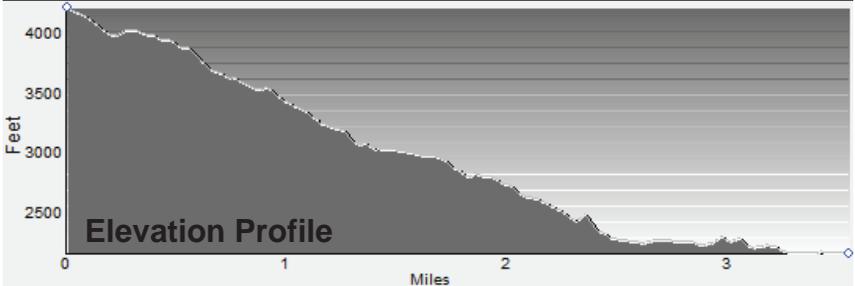
Close to Ditch Creek the trail forks and a spur trail veers southeast following the Little Chetco River upstream to an historic cabin site. There are some great camping spots here on open terraces with Jeffrey pine savannah and lush green forest untouched by the 2002 Biscuit Fire.

**Historical notes:** The Little Chetco Trail is an 1850's era pack trail that originally linked the Illinois Valley and Canyon Creek to the Kalmiopsis rim and Little Chetco River. Sections of historic trail in Canyon Creek can still be found but are not easily accessible. The historic Emily Cabin site was badly damaged in the 2002 Biscuit Fire.

**Natural History Notes:** Close to the Kalmiopsis rim, the trail explores a mixed Douglas-fir, oak, tanoak, myrtle, and madrone forest to a tiny spring. Eventually the mixed-evergreen forest gives way to a serpentine landscape with species such as manzanita, tanoak, Jeffrey pine, huckleberry oak, lupine, and yerba santa. Port Orford-cedar, azaleas, and bigleaf maple grow near springs and creeks.



 **Little Chetco Trail**



S. Kalmiopsis

# 10

## Mud Springs Trail (Rough and Ready Canyon)

### South Kalmiopsis Roadless Area

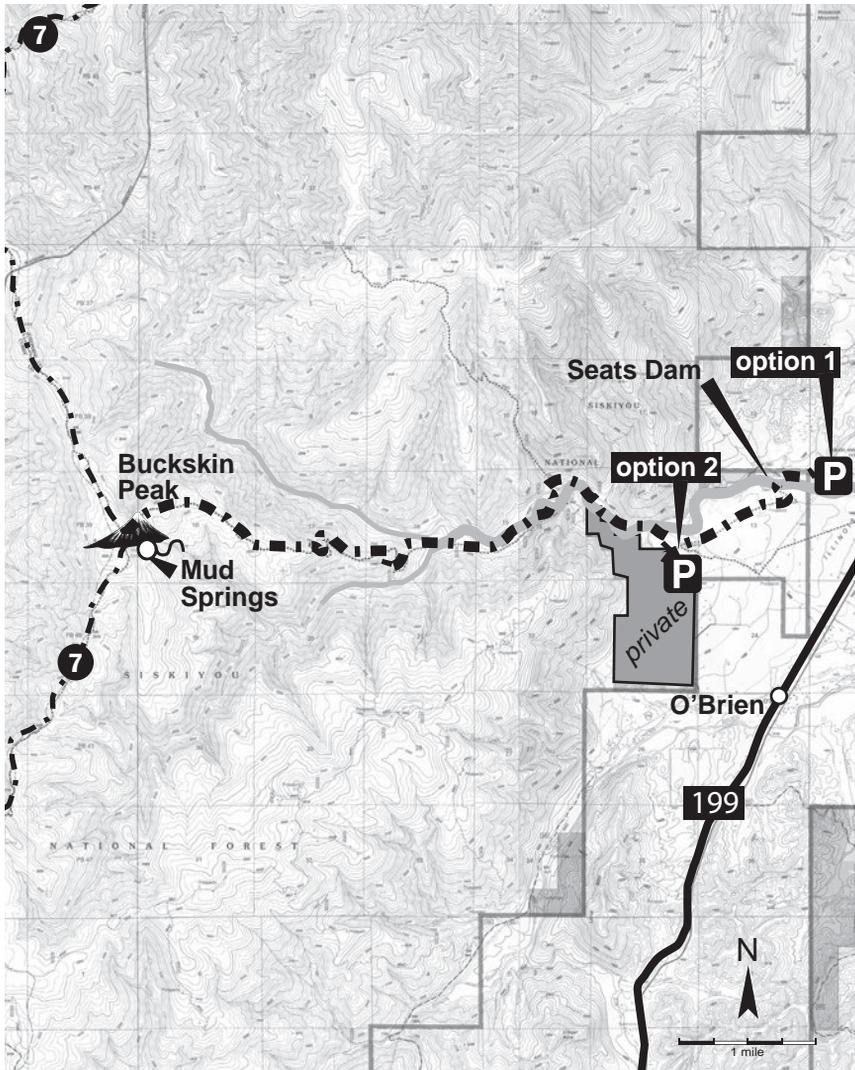
<b>Length:</b> (1) 10.1 from Rough and Ready wayside (2) 5.4 miles from NF 011	needs to be avoided near NF 011 (see map)
<b>Total ascent:</b> (1) 3,079' (2) 2,581'	<b>Land ownership:</b> some private and Wild Rivers Ranger District - USFS
<b>Total descent:</b> (1) 669' (2) 447'	<b>Nearest Town:</b> O'Brien
<b>Difficulty:</b> strenuous	<b>Highlights:</b> views, unique geology, river walking, serpentine
<b>Access:</b> spring-fall	
<b>Access concerns:</b> private land	

**Getting there:** (1) Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 5.1 miles to a right at the Rough & Ready Botanical Wayside. (2) There is another trailhead in O'Brien. Continue south on Redwood Highway (199) for 2.2 more miles to a right on Lone Mountain Road. Follow this for 0.8 mile to a right at Naue Way. Continue for 1.1 miles to the end and look for a trail on the left. Rough & Ready Creek Road is a private road. Please be respectful and request permission beforehand.

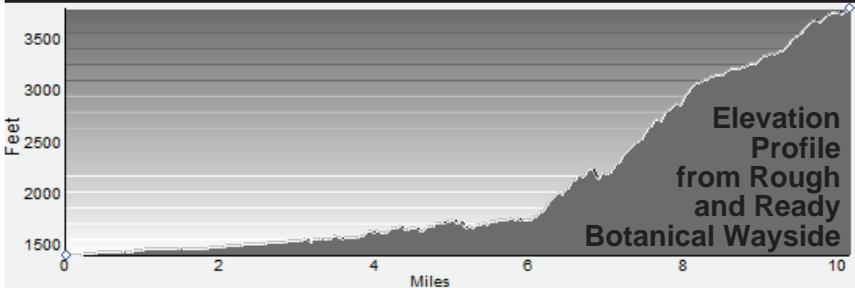
**About the hike:** Unfortunately there is no public access via Rough & Ready Creek Road at this time. From Naue Way, the private road (on the left) goes west for about a mile to a closed gate. Hikers who obtain permission can follow the road northwest for 0.7 mile to the upper Rough & Ready Creek canyon. An old trail on the left continues upstream along Rough & Ready Creek for 0.5 mile to NF 442. The views are spectacular in this area. NF 442 continues southwest for 1.7 miles, crossing the South Fork Rough & Ready Creek and ending at the old Mud Springs Trail. This historic trail climbs a rocky serpentine ridge west for 3.3 miles to the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail near Buckskin Peak. Near the top is a small spring, aptly named Mud Springs.

Since there is no public access to the upper canyon, I suggest accessing the route from the lower Rough & Ready Creek Botanical Area via Highway 199. From Hwy 199 the Rough & Ready Botanical Trail (pages 68-69) goes west for 1.4 miles to Seats Dam. Across the river an access road goes southwest for 1.7 miles to the Mars swimming hole. If the river is too high, there is another access road off Hwy 199, south of Rough & Ready Creek (see map), which also leads to the Mars Swimming Hole.

Alternatively, there is a trail at the end of Naue Way heading north to an old road. A right at the road leads northeast toward the Mars Swimming Hole. Across the river there is a ditch line trail running east-west. It is possible to continue upstream to the upper canyon and avoid private property, but some bushwhacking is required.



 **Mud Springs Trail**



S. Kalmiopsis

## 11

**North Fork Smith River Trail #1233**

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 11.8 miles (one-way)**Total ascent:** 4,449 feet**Total descent:** 1,879 feet**Condition:** primitive**Difficulty:** strenuous**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers  
Ranger District - USFS**Access:** spring-fall**Access concerns:** high  
clearance vehicle needed**Nearest Town:** Gasquet, CA**Highlights:** views, wilder-  
ness, unique geology,  
Baldface Creek

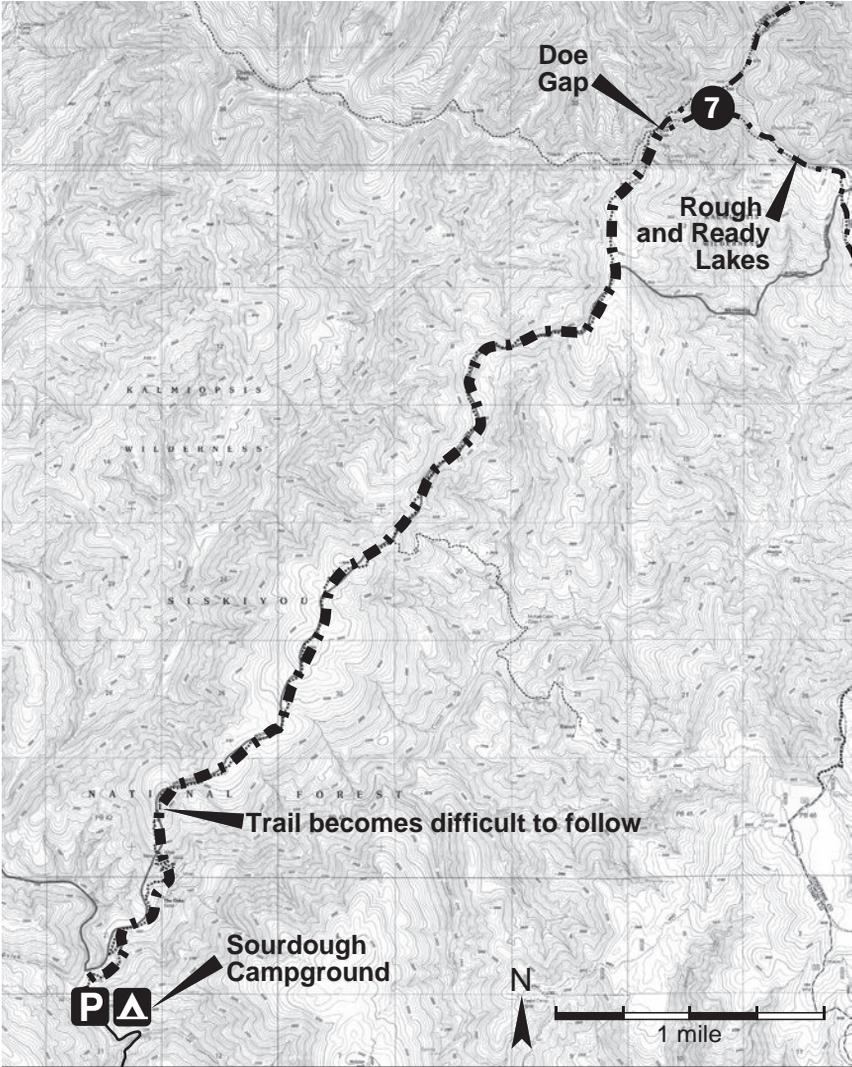
**Getting there - Sourdough Camp (4wd road):** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 37 miles to a right at NF 17N49. Follow this for 7.2 miles to a right on Wimer Road (County 305). Follow for 16.2 miles to a left at NF 206 (NF 4402). A high-clearance vehicle is recommended for this last 4.7 miles to the Sourdough Campground on the left.

**About the hike:** This remote and primitive route begins along the Wild & Scenic North Fork Smith River. The trail fords Baldface Creek and follows an old road northeast to a historic mining complex. A primitive trail continues northeast through an endless expanse of peridotite and serpentine, following along the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary to Doe Gap. The trail disappears in places but generally traverses open ridge lines that are easy to follow. Bring a good topographic map, GPS, and plenty of water.

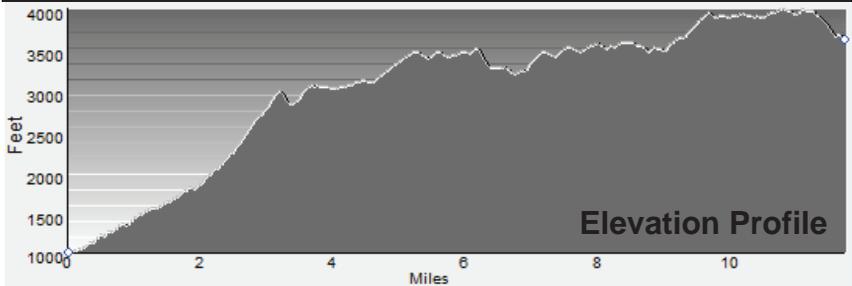
The trail offers dramatic views of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, Chrome Creek, Baldface Creek, and the North Fork Smith River watershed. A spur below Doe Gap leads to Limber Spring, where a trickle of water and flat ground offers a good camping spot. Near Doe Gap the North Fork Smith River Trail connects to the Chetco Divide and Kalmiopsis Rim trails.

**Natural History Notes:** Chinquapin, tanoak, myrtle, Douglas-fir, oak, sugar pine, Jeffrey pine, lodgepole pine, knobcone pine, manzanita, huckleberry oak, rhododendron, and coffee berry can be found along the trail.





 **North Fork Smith River Trail**



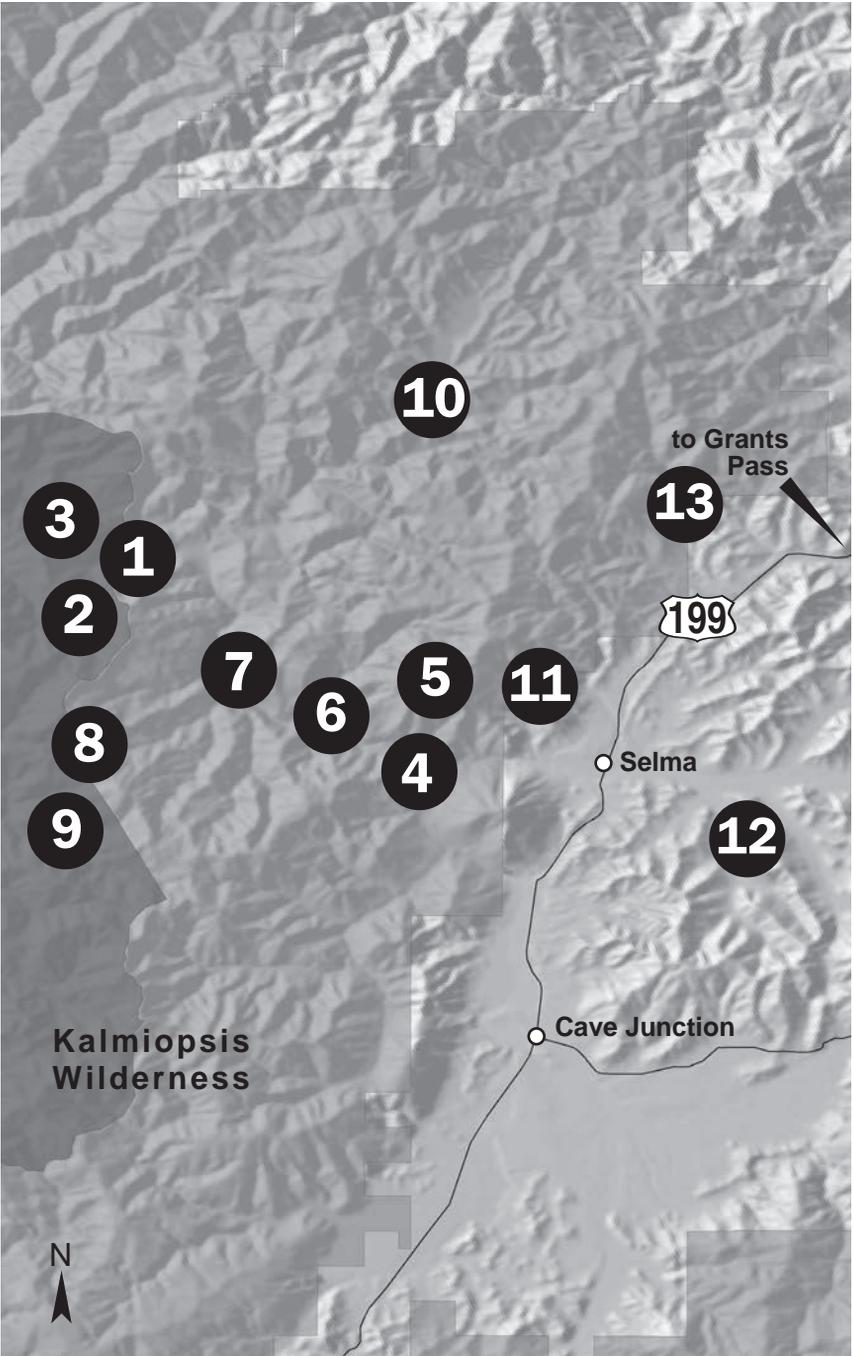
S. Kalmiopsis

## Region 6: Northeastern Kalmiopsis Wilderness Region

This region features one of the most pristine and dramatic watersheds in Oregon—the Wild & Scenic Illinois River west of Selma. Near Briggs Creek, the river enters the rugged Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, one of the most remote and inaccessible whitewater runs in the lower 48. The river is well-known for its exceptional water quality and wild runs of salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, and lamprey.

One of the most unusual and complex geologic assemblages in North America is also found here. Peridotite and serpentine soils derived from the Josephine ultramafic sheet mix with igneous rocks in areas like the Big Craggies. Some of the oldest rock in Oregon is found here as well. A combination of geologic forces, erosion, and periodic fires has resulted in diverse habitats and a high concentration of rare & endemic plants.





**North Kalmiopsis Regional Overview**

N. Kalmiopsis

**Getting there:** From Selma, take Illinois River Road\* west for 18.4 miles to the Illinois River Trailhead.

*\*The last mile is recommended for high clearance vehicles only.*

## 1 Illinois River Trail • Kalmiopsis Wilderness

**Length:** 28 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 10,448 feet

**Total descent:** 11,165 feet

**Highlights:** river views, wilderness, mountain meadows, rare plants

**About the hike:** In my opinion, this hike is an experience of a lifetime. Traversing the northern end of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, sheer cliff faces are the norm at trails-edge, leading to the rushing river below. While beauty abounds, this is a challenging wilderness adventure.

Beginning at the Illinois River Trailhead on Briggs Creek, the route climbs up and over Bald Mountain, drops to the Illinois River, and ends at Oak Flat near the confluence of the Illinois and Rogue rivers. The trail offers spectacular views of the rugged and steep canyon country, unique wildflowers, and a variety of wildlife. The trail has been well maintained over time, often carved into the steep cliff-sides and with well-built bridges over creeks. You can not help but appreciate the historic rock-work and sweeping views.

## 2 Pine Flat Trail • Kalmiopsis Wilderness

**Length:** 1.8 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 178 feet

**Total descent:** 1,088 feet

**Highlights:** Illinois River wilderness camping, historic settlement

**About the hike:** This trail drops steeply from the Illinois River Trail at mile 4.7 to Pine Flat, which is a wide open terrace and historic homestead site. The trail crosses Pine Creek, where an impressive grove of live oak trees live. Crossing Pine Creek can be challenging during the rainy season. From Pine Creek across Pine Flat to Florence Creek, the trail is faint and hard to follow in places.

## 3 Florence Way Trail • Kalmiopsis Wilderness

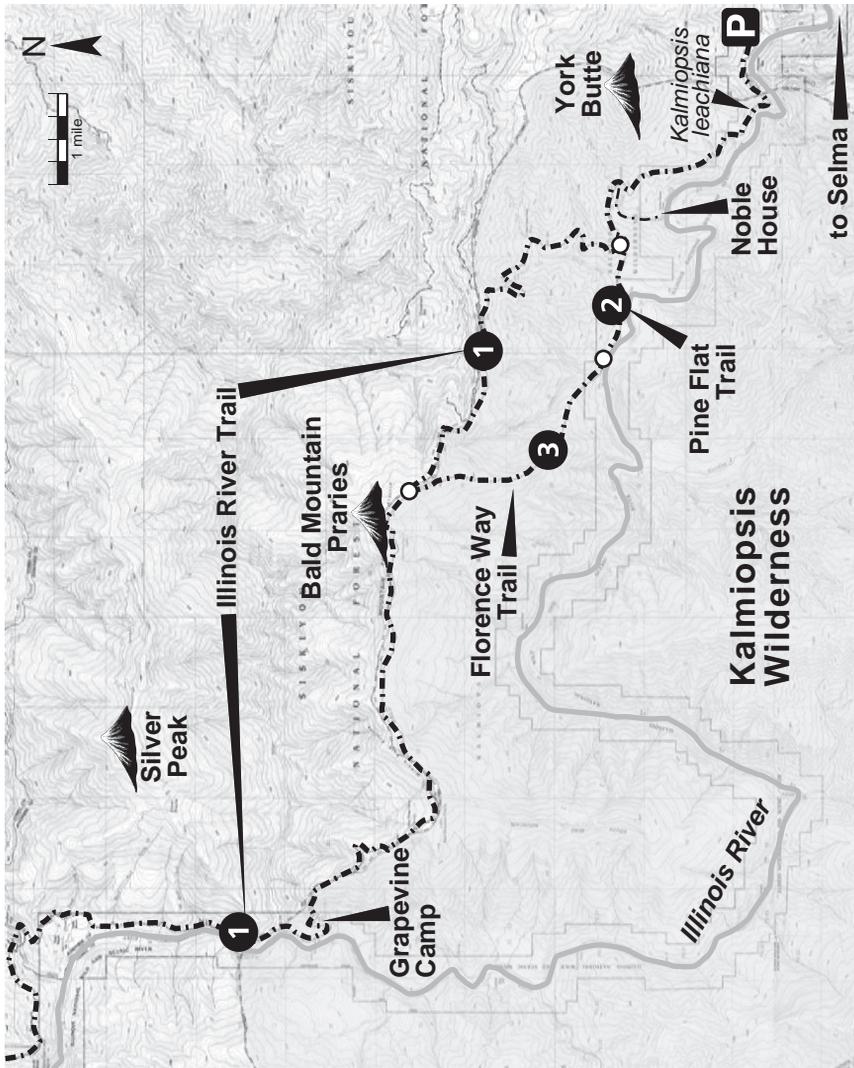
**Length:** 3.2 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 3,224 feet

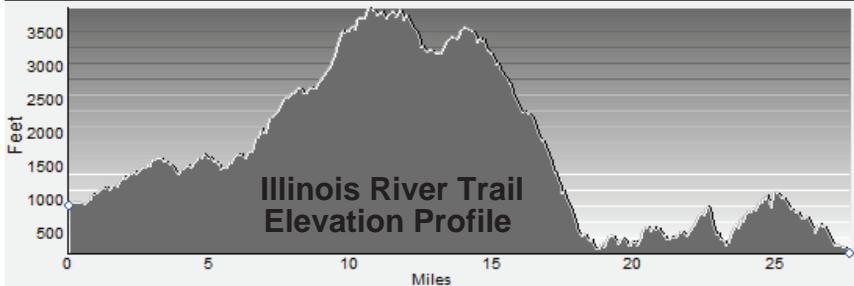
**Difficulty:** strenuous

**Highlights:** wilderness

**About the hike:** From Pine Flat the route climbs a ridge to Bald Mountain Prairie. The route has historically been an alternative to the ridgeline walk of the Illinois River Trail but the Florence Way Trail has become difficult to follow with the accumulation of fallen debris from the Biscuit Fire.



 **Illinois River Trail**



N. Kalmiopsis

## 4

**Kerby Flat Trail #1218**

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 2.6 miles (loop)**Total ascent:** 659 feet**Difficulty:** moderate**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers

Ranger District - USFS

**Access:** year-round**Nearest Town:** Selma**Highlights:** scenic views,  
fishing, Deer Creek

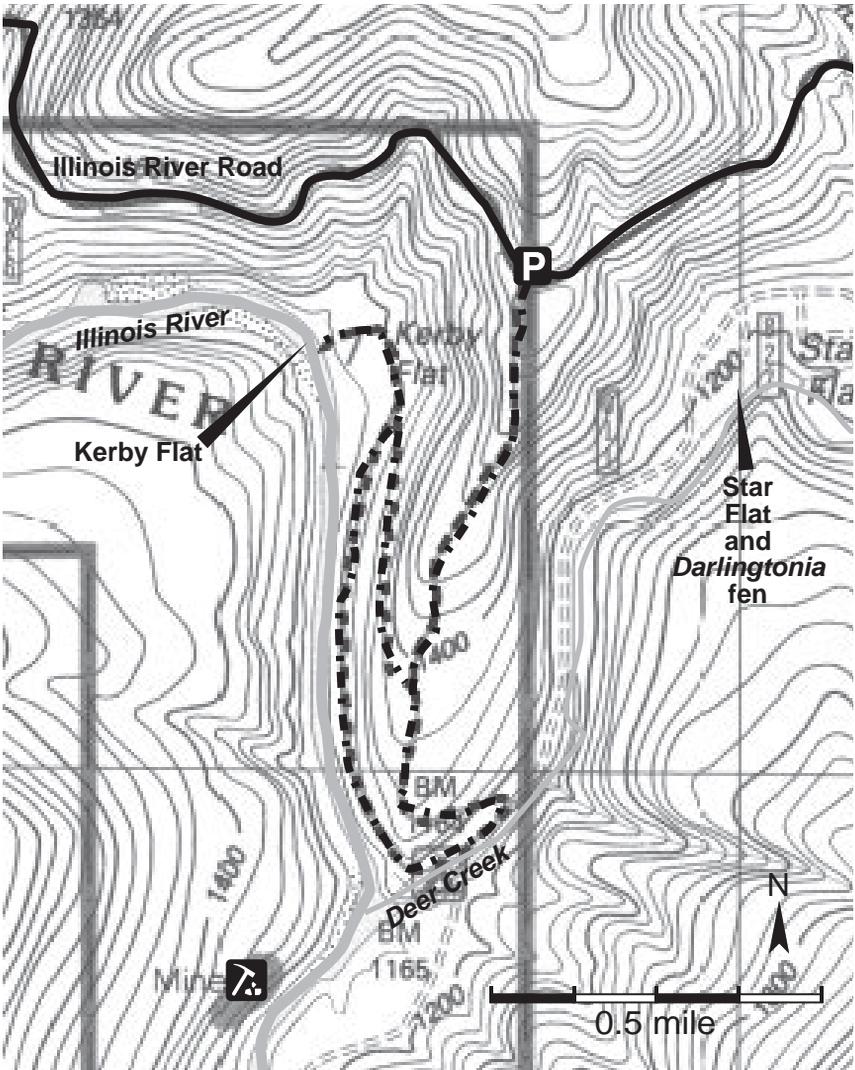
**Getting there:** Take Illinois River Road west from Selma for 4.2 miles to the Kerby Flat Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** The Kerby Flat Trail drops down a serpentine ridge and makes a loop along the Wild & Scenic Illinois River from the mouth of Deer Creek to the grassy meadows of Kerby Flat. From the trailhead it is 0.5 mile to a fork in the trail. The left hand fork goes south for 0.3 mile to a right on NF 011 and Deer Creek. Follow this downstream for 0.1 mile to the confluence of Deer Creek and the Wild & Scenic Illinois River.

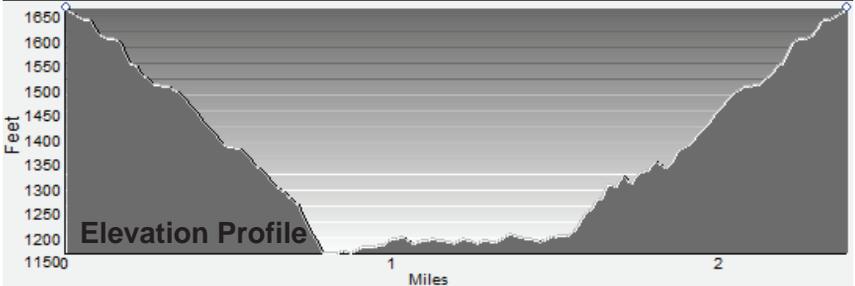
There is a path going downstream along the Illinois River for 0.7 miles to Kerby Flat. This stretch of scenic river is popular for fishing. From Kerby Flat, the loop turns east and heads back 0.5 mile to the main trail. Kerby Flat offers nice camping along the river.

**Natural history notes:** Kerby Flat is a former homestead site with a beautiful grassy meadow and large pines. The Illinois River provides important spawning habitat to salmon, steelhead, lamprey and cutthroat. The Kerby Flat Trail provides great views of the Illinois River canyon, Eight Dollar Mountain, and Deer Creek. NF-011 goes about a mile northeast to an interesting botanical fen called Star Flat. Unique plants include *Darlingtonia*, California lady's slippers, blue gentians, and stream orchids.





 **Kerby Flat Trail** 



N. Kalniiopsis

## 5 Snailback Falls Trail

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 1.6 miles (one-way)

**Access:** year-round

**Total ascent:** 1,107 feet

**Access concerns:** unlisted

**Difficulty:** strenuous

**Nearest Town:** Selma

**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers

**Highlights:** scenic, waterfall,  
historic trail

**Ranger District - USFS**

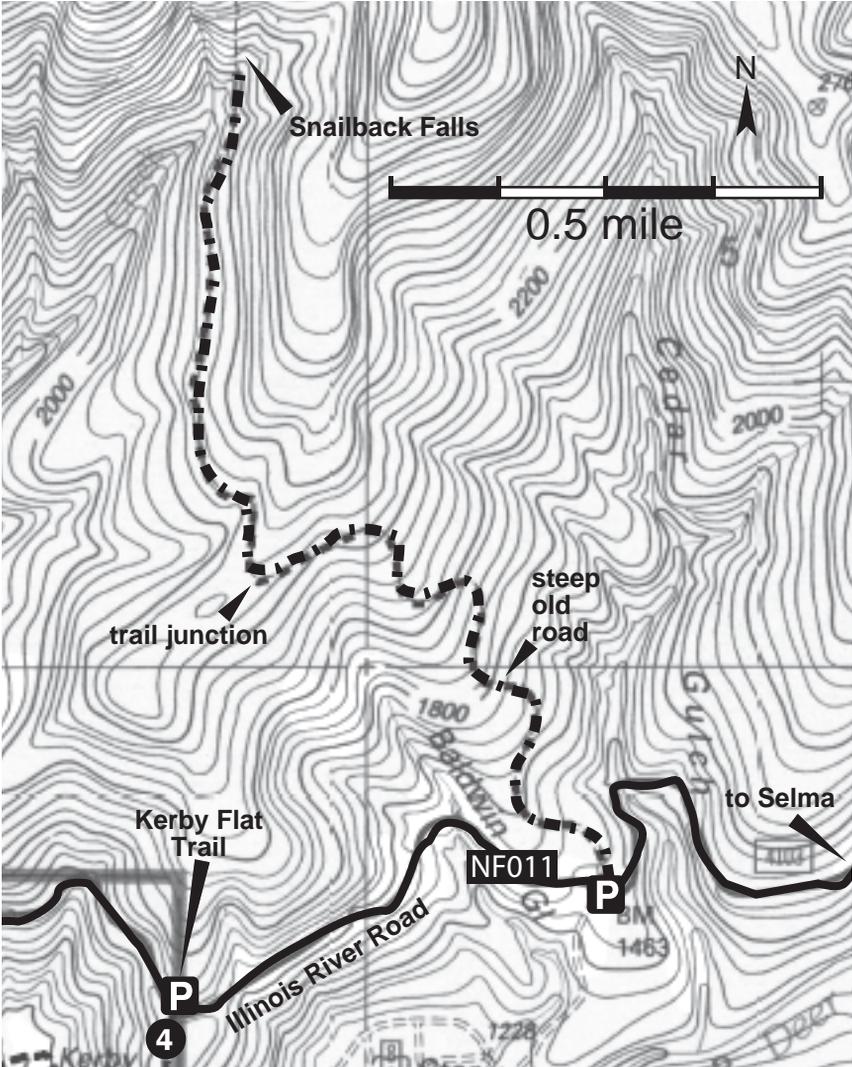
**Getting there:** Take Illinois River Road west from Selma for 3.5 miles. Park along the Illinois River Road close to NF 011.

**About the hike:** This difficult route follows a steep old mining road northwest for 0.9 mile to an exposed ridge line overlooking the Illinois River and Eight Dollar Mountain. A trail on the right goes through a nice forested area to an old mine site. From here the trail drops down to the base of Snailback Falls.

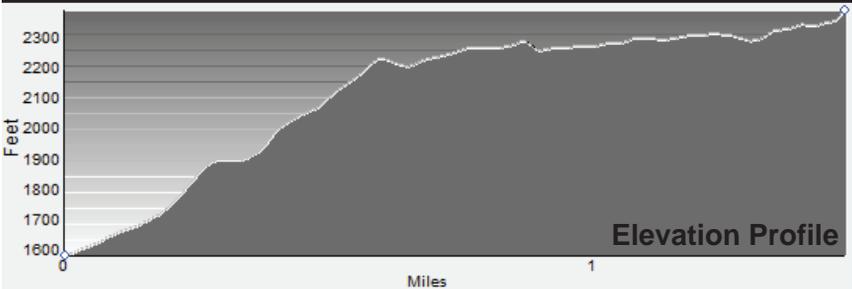
Snailback Falls ranges from a mere trickle to a raging torrent cascading hundreds of feet down the mountain depending on the season in which you visit. The Snailback Falls Trail weaves through the rugged 7,700 acre Squaw Mountain Roadless Area. Because of tall trees and thick vegetation growing in the steep canyon, it can be challenging to get a good view of the waterfall.

**Natural history notes:** During heavy rains, the roar of Snailback Falls can be deafening. Snailback Falls is actually a series of waterfalls and steep cascades, depending on stream flow. Snailback Creek flows into the Wild & Scenic Illinois River. Over time the creek has carved out a dramatic canyon. Vegetation consists of Douglas-fir, sugar pine, Pacific madrone, California bay laurel, black oak, and tanoak. The first part of the trail features serpentine vegetation, which ends abruptly along the ridge.





 **Snailback Falls Trail**



N. Kalmiopsis

## 6 Snailback (Creek) Trail

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

<b>Length:</b> 0.4 mile (one-way)	Ranger District - USFS
<b>Total ascent:</b> 32 feet	<b>Access:</b> year-round
<b>Total descent:</b> 228 feet	<b>Nearest Town:</b> Selma
<b>Difficulty:</b> easy to moderate	<b>Highlights:</b> river access,
<b>Land ownership:</b> Wild Rivers	swimming, sandy beach

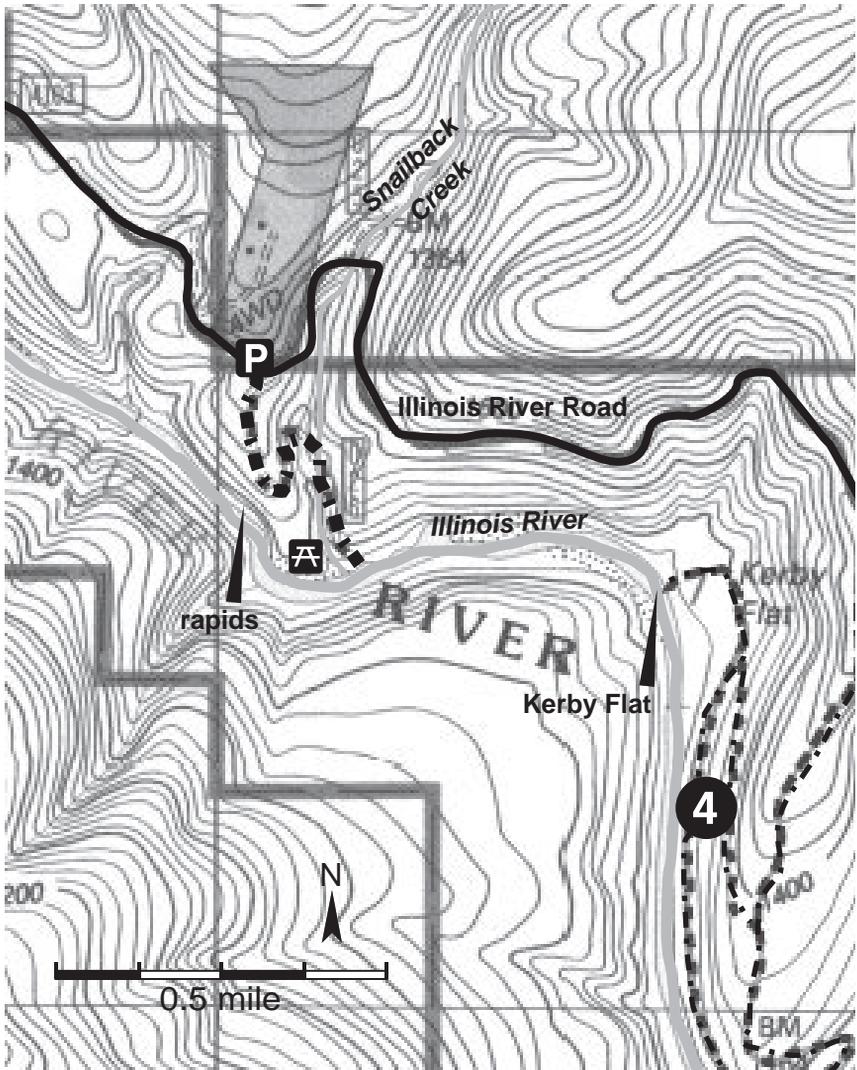
**Getting there:** Take Illinois River Road west from Selma for 5.3 miles to the Snailback Creek Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** This popular trail winds down Snailback Creek to a nice beach along the Wild and Scenic Illinois River. Near the mouth of Snailback Creek there are some large swimming holes and a family picnic area. Downstream of Snailback Creek, the river enters a dramatic canyon. Snailback (Creek) Rapids has some moderately challenging whitewater you can view from the shore at trails-end.

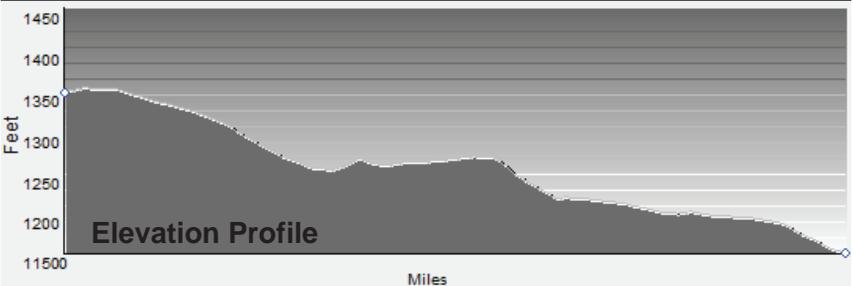
**Natural History Notes:** Live oak, Pacific madrone, Douglas-fir, and tanoak live along the trail to Snailback Creek. Along the creek, bigleaf maple, ash, willow, Port Orford-cedar, alder, and California bay laurel grow. The Wild & Scenic Illinois River hosts native runs of wild salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, and lamprey. Fish travel a great distance, over 50 miles upstream from the Pacific Ocean. Birds like mergansers, great blue herons, osprey, and an occasional eagle feed on the rich bounty of the Illinois River.

**Historical Note:** The trail is the work of Larry Cosby, a longtime Forest Service employee who died in 2007 during construction of the Snailback Creek Trail. Larry developed several trails in the area.





**Snailback Creek Trail**



N. Kalmiopsis

## 7 Horn Bend Trail

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 0.6 mile (one-way)

**Total descent:** 438 feet

**Difficulty:** easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers  
Ranger District - USFS

**Access:** year-round

**Nearest Town:** Selma

**Highlights:** river access,  
swimming, views, spring  
wildflowers

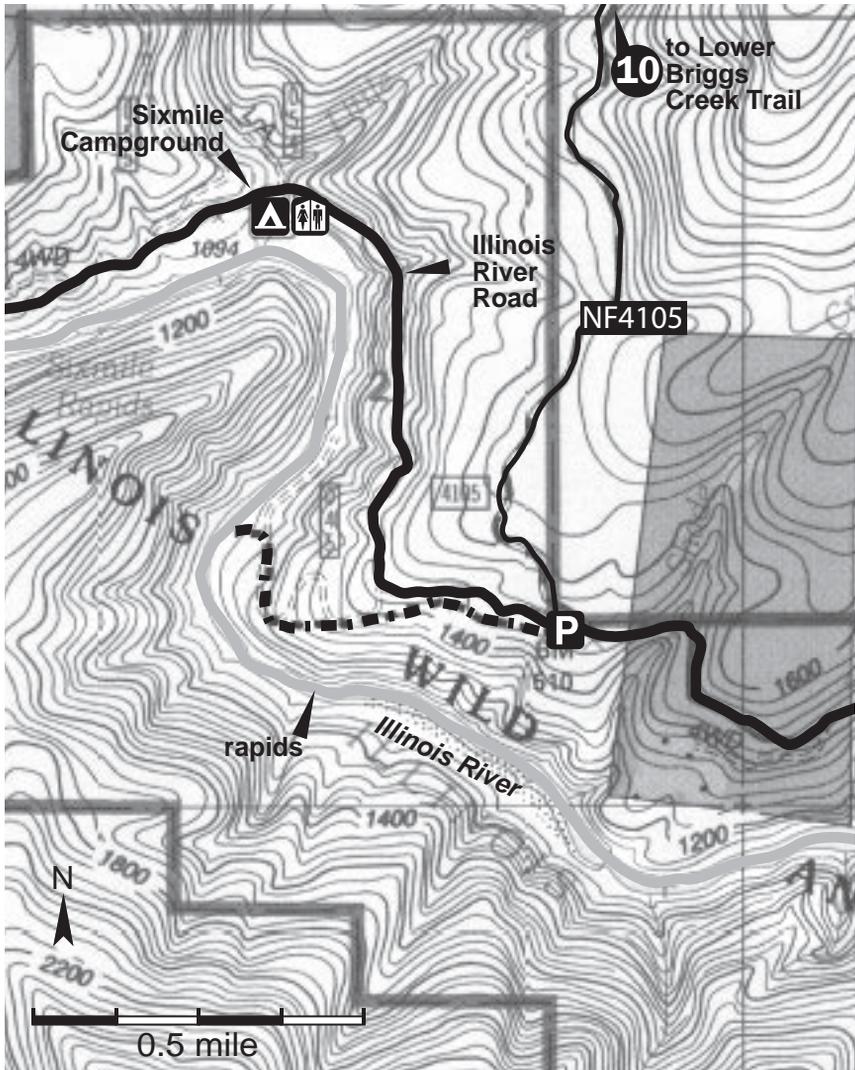
**Getting there:** Follow the Illinois River Road west from Selma for 7 miles to the Horn Bend Trailhead on the left.

**About the hike:** The trail weaves through a forested area to an exposed serpentine outcrop overlooking the Wild and Scenic Illinois River. Along the way, dramatic vistas of the Illinois River canyon, just upstream of Sixmile Creek, spread out before you. The trail follows a steep rocky path down to the Illinois River, where deep swimming holes entice primitive camping.

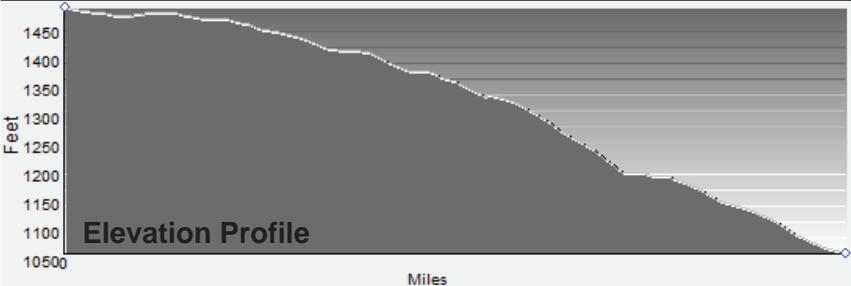
Crankshaft Rapid is viewable by a short walk downstream from trails-end along the rocky shoreline. Here the Illinois River has carved itself through sheer bedrock. The water foams and tumbles through a narrow canyon and only experienced boaters should attempt this whitewater.

**Natural History Notes:** Manzanita, ceanothus, live oak, and a few Jeffrey pines cling to the rocky soils along the steep eroding banks of the Illinois River here. Along the river's edge willows, Port Orford-cedar, incense-cedar, azaleas, manzanita, bigleaf maple, and alders grow. River otters can be spotted swimming in the swift river currents while eagles and osprey survey for fish from above. The Illinois River hosts wild runs of salmon, steelhead, and lamprey.





**Horn Bend Trail**



N. Kalmiopsis

## 8

**Pearsoll Peak Lookout #1125**

Kalmiopsis Wilderness

**Length:** (1) 7.1 miles from McCaleb's Ranch or (2) 2.6 from Chetco Pass

**Total ascent:** (1) 4,551' (2) 1,662'

**Difficulty:** moderate

**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers Ranger District - USFS

**Access:** spring-fall

**Nearest Town:** Selma

**Highlights:** historic lookout, 360° views

**Getting there:** Follow Illinois River Road west from Selma for 11 miles to a left on NF 087. Follow this for 0.7 mile to a left on NF 795, it is a short distance to the parking area. A scenic trail drops down to the swinging bridge where it crosses high above the Illinois River. The trail soon splits. The trail on the left goes upstream to Fall Creek and the Illinois River Falls. Take a right and follow the trail across a bridge over Rancherie Creek to McCaleb Ranch and NF 087, where there is a Boy Scout camp.

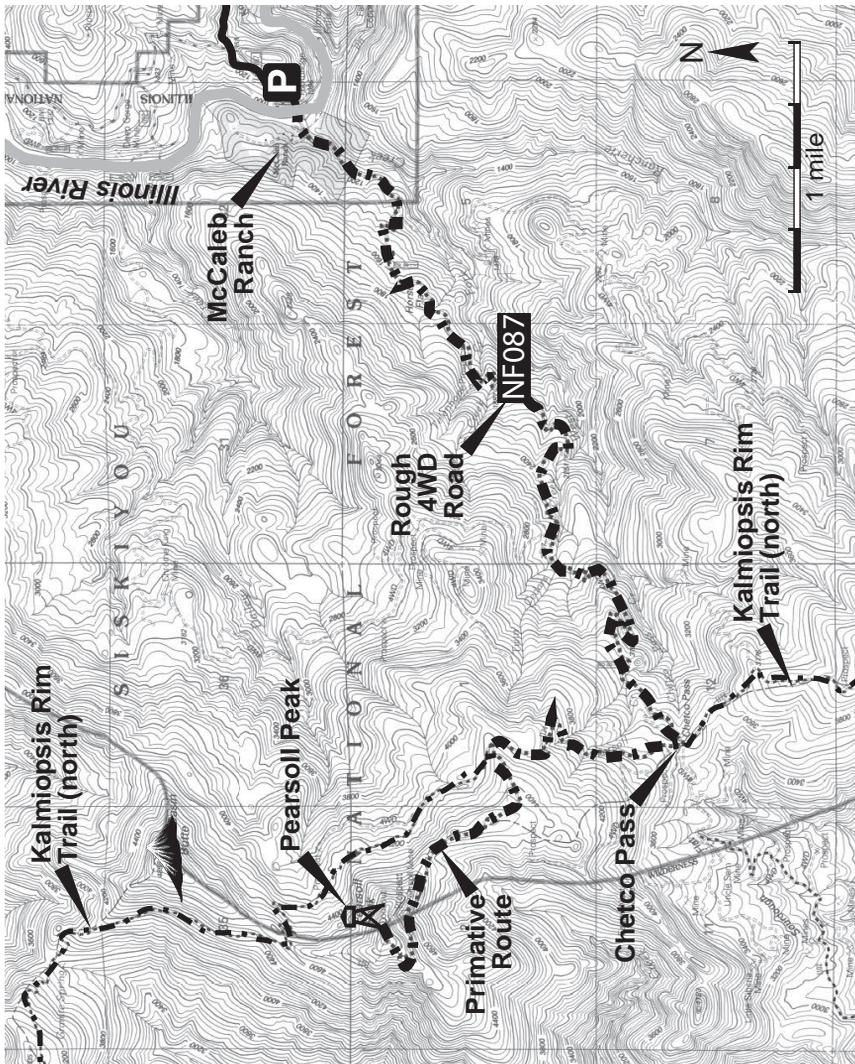
**About the hike:** From McCaleb Ranch, NF 087 climbs southwest for 4.4 miles (2,889 elevation gain) to Chetco Pass. Although the badly eroded 4WD road is technically open to vehicles from June-October, its not recommended and hikers can access it year-round. It is best just to hike up the damaged road, rather than try to drive it.



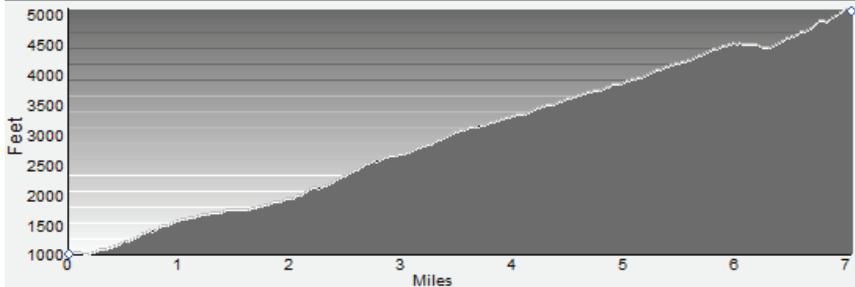
From Chetco Pass, the route turns north and follows the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail #1124 for 1.1 miles to a fork in the old road. The Rim Trail, on the right, leads to a small pond below Pearsoll Peak and continues northwest towards Gold Basin Butte. The main road on the left makes a sharp turn west and continues for 0.9 mile to the Pearsoll Peak Trailhead.

The Pearsoll Peak Lookout Trail is a short but challenging climb to an historic lookout in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area. This primitive 0.6 mile trail begins along a steep rocky scree slope and ascends a jaw-dropping ridge to the top of one of the most prominent geologic features in the region. 5,098 foot Pearsoll Peak looms over the surrounding area, offering incredible views of the upper Chetco and Illinois river canyons.

**Historical Notes:** The rustic Pearsoll Peak Lookout was originally built in 1954 to replace an older 1920's style cupola. The lookout was used to spot wildfires in the area for many years and is one of the last remaining lookouts in the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. Please pack out all trash and help keep it clean for future hikers to enjoy.



 **Pearsoil Peak**



N. Kalmiopsis

## 9 Upper Chetco Trail #1102

### Kalmiopsis Wilderness

<b>Length:</b> 19.3 miles	<b>Condition:</b> poor (downed trees, heavy brush)
<b>Total ascent:</b> 8,377 feet	<b>Access:</b> spring-fall
<b>Total descent:</b> 8,683 feet	<b>Nearest Town:</b> Selma
<b>Difficulty:</b> strenuous	<b>Highlights:</b> river access, wilderness, trans-Kalmiopsis
<b>Land ownership:</b> Wild Rivers Ranger District - USFS	

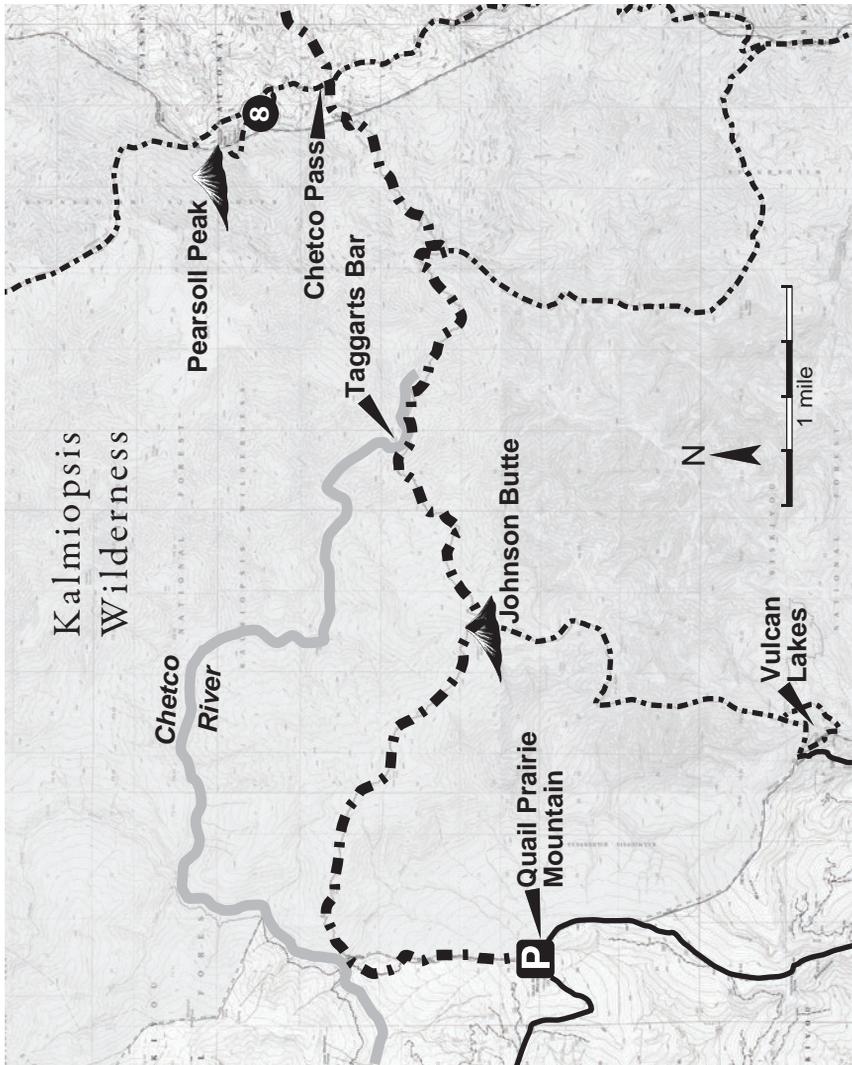
**Getting there:** Follow the Illinois River Road west from Selma for 11 miles. Take a left on NF 087. Follow this for 0.7 mile to a left on NF 795. Follow a short distance to the parking area. A short access trail drops down to the Swinging Bridge and continues to NF 087. Hike the steep old road for 5 miles (2,889 elevation gain) southwest to the upper Chetco River Trailhead. Although the rough 4x4 road is technically open to vehicles from June-October, its not recommended and hikers can access it year round.

**About the hike:** The Upper Chetco Trail passes into the heart of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, deep in the upper Chetco River watershed. From the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary, the trail follows an rough old road southwest to the confluence of Slide creek and the Wild & Scenic Chetco River, where there is a nice campsite. Sprouting tanoak and downfall, following the massive 2002 Biscuit Fire, have created obstacles in places. The route is slowly being cleared by dedicated volunteers.

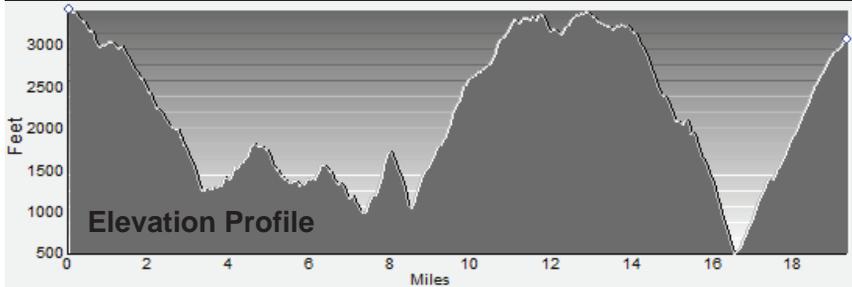
The trail fords the Chetco River, which can be perilous at high flows, and turns north along a faint trail that follows the river downstream for 3.9 miles to a spur on the right leading to Taggarts Bar. The trail goes up and over a steep ridge for 1.2 miles to Box Canyon Camp, where there is a small campsite. The trail continues west for 2.6 miles with over 2,000 feet in elevation gain to Johnson Butte, where the Johnson Butte Trail comes in on the left (south).

The trail continues northwest for 2.4 miles to Cedar Camp, with water. In 1.9 miles it leads to Lately Prairie and then drops down to Boulder Creek, near its confluence with the Wild & Scenic Chetco River. The trail crosses Boulder Creek and turns south, then climbs 2.8 miles up to Quail Prairie Mountain, on the western boundary of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area. There is a lookout at the top of Quail Prairie Mountain that is available for rent.

**Natural History Notes:** While much of the area burned in the Biscuit Fire, a diverse range of habitats and high plant diversity can still be found. Tanoak, live oak, black oak, Douglas-fir, madrone, incense-cedar, and Port Orford cedar all live here. An extensive stand of *Kalmiopsis leachiana* is also found between Slide Creek and Taggarts Bar.



 **Upper Chetco Trail**



N. Kalmiopsis

# 10

## Briggs Creek Trail #1132

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** 7.9 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 1,462 feet

**Total descent:** 2,081 feet

**Difficulty:** easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers

Ranger District - USFS

**Access:** year-round

**Nearest Town:** Selma

**Highlights:** historic, big

trees, creekside walk

**Getting there:** Follow Redwood Highway (199) north from Selma for 3.8 miles to a left on NF 25. Follow this for 19.6 miles to a left at NF 2512 and for 0.3 mile to the Sam Brown Campground and Briggs Creek Trailhead on the left.

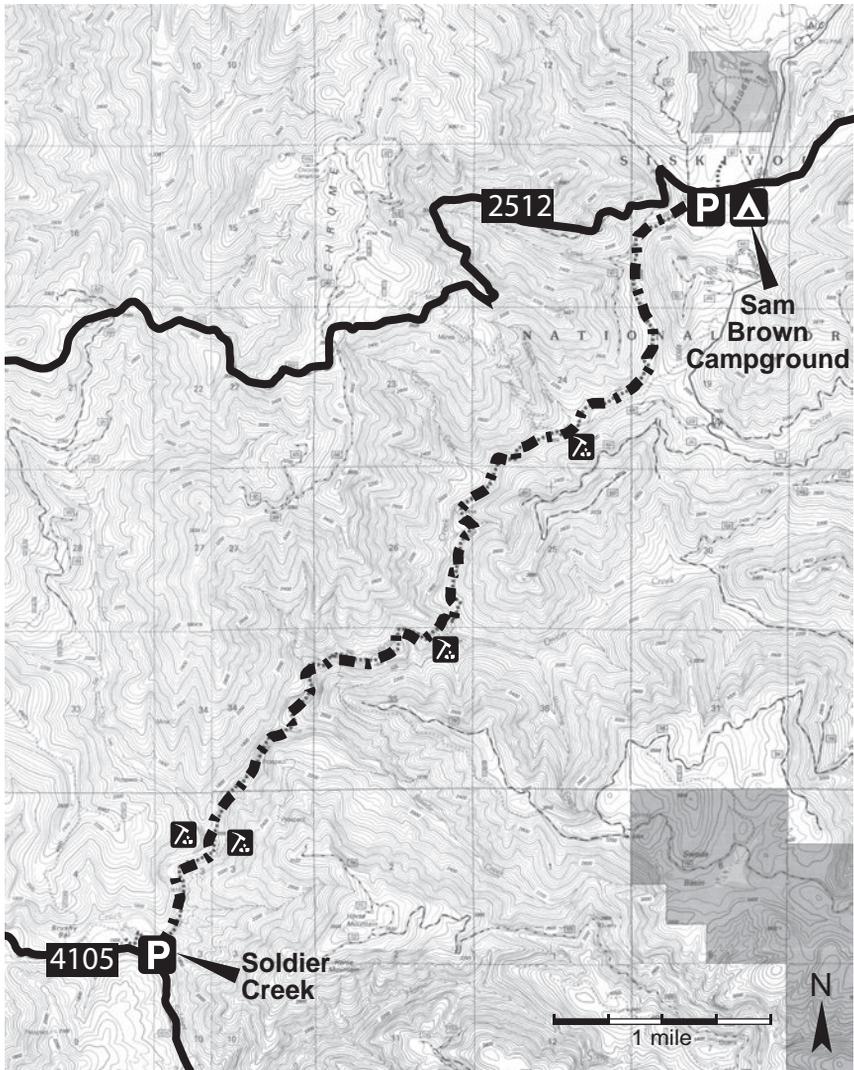
**About the hike:** The historic Briggs Creek Trail follows Briggs Creek southwest for 2.8 miles past the Elkhorn Mine. Forging Briggs Creek, it continues along the southeast bank for 1.5 miles to another ford near Onion Creek and Swede Creek Trail #1135. From here, the Briggs Creek Trail follows the north bank for 0.9 mile and again crosses Briggs Creek. Continuing on an old road southwest for 2.7 miles, it leads to Soldier Creek with nice camping. The Briggs Creek Trail connects to the Red Dog Trail #1143 near Red Dog Creek.

**Historic Notes:** Briggs Creek was named after George Edwin Briggs, an early mule packer who supplied mining camps in the area. Briggs earned the nickname “Governor Briggs,” and “Father of Josephine County,” after he introduced legislation that led to the creation of Josephine County in 1855.

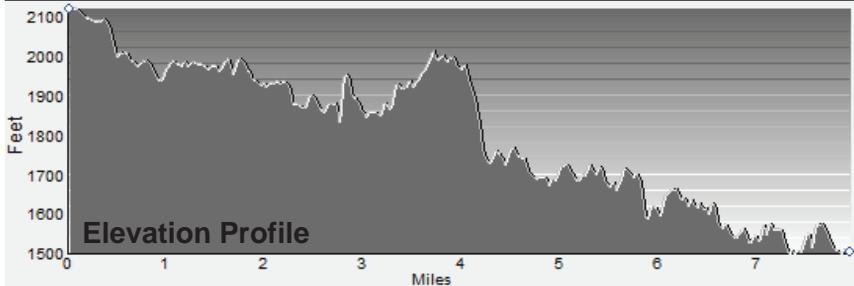
**Natural History Notes:** Briggs Creek is a major tributary of the Wild & Scenic Illinois River. Briggs Valley is known for its huge pine trees and great hiking trails. The scenic valley contains some of the oldest and best developed stands of pine in the area. In fact, the world’s tallest pine tree, a ponderosa, towers 268.35

feet above the forest floor (2013). Douglas-fir, Port Orford-cedar, incense-cedar, bigleaf maple, Pacific madrone, and black oak grow along Briggs Creek’s scenic riparian corridor. The 2010 Oak Flat Fire burned several thousand acres of forest near Onion Creek.





 **Briggs Creek Trail**



N. Kalmiopsis

# 11 Lone Pine Prospect Trail

Bureau of Land Management

**Length:** 1.5 miles (one-way)

**Total ascent:** 735 feet

**Difficulty:** easy

**Land ownership:** Medford BLM

**Access:** year-round

**Nearest Town:** Selma

**Highlights:** big trees,  
historic mine, views

**Getting there:** Take Illinois River Road west from Selma for 0.4 mile to a right on Valley Heights Road. Follow this for 1.1 miles to a parking spot on the right below a steep hill. Hike up the road north for several hundred feet to a faint trailhead on the left.

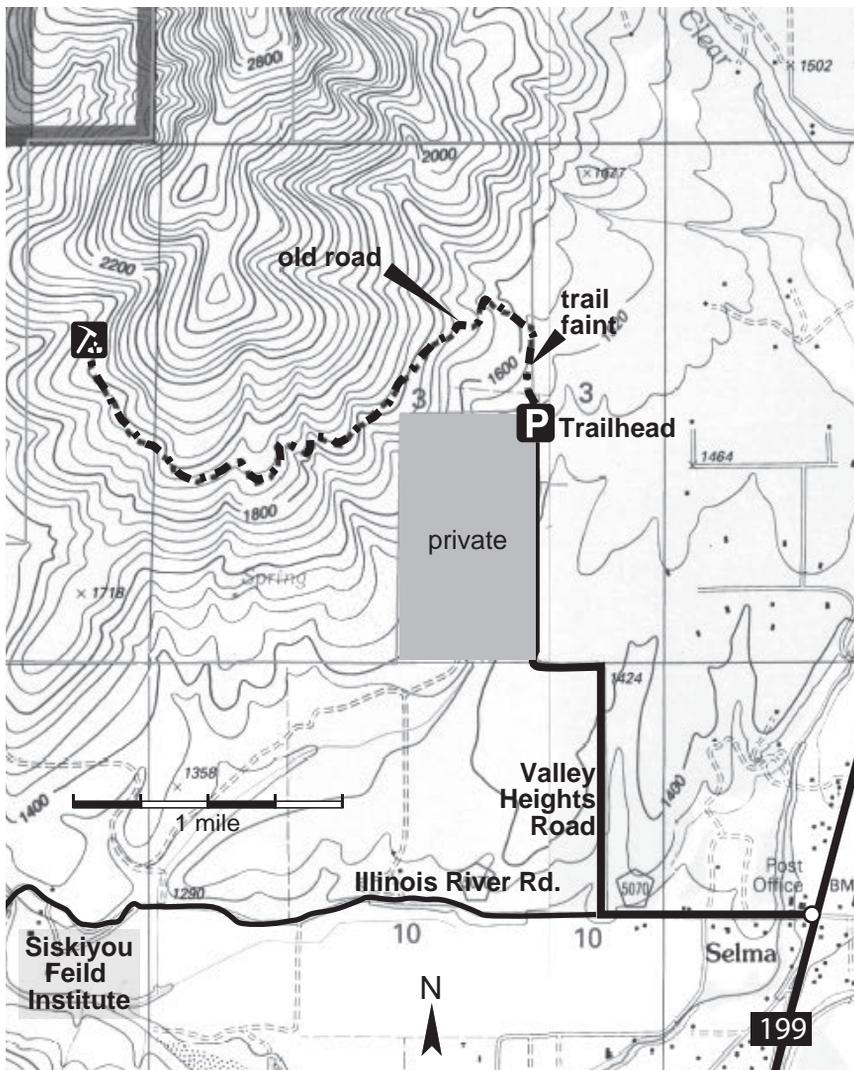
**About the hike:** A trail follows a boundary between BLM land and private industrial forest land north to a left turn on a wide path. Take note of this important trail juncture for when you return. The path goes west for several hundred feet through a beautiful forest area to a left at an old access road, which leads to the historic Lone Pine Prospect Mine.

After about a mile, the dense forest opens into a serpentine landscape offering a scenic overlook with views of Deer Creek canyon. The overlook is a great place to find serpentine adapted wildflowers. A faint trail continues northwest past the overlook to the historic Lone Pine Chrome mine, where bats have taken up residence.

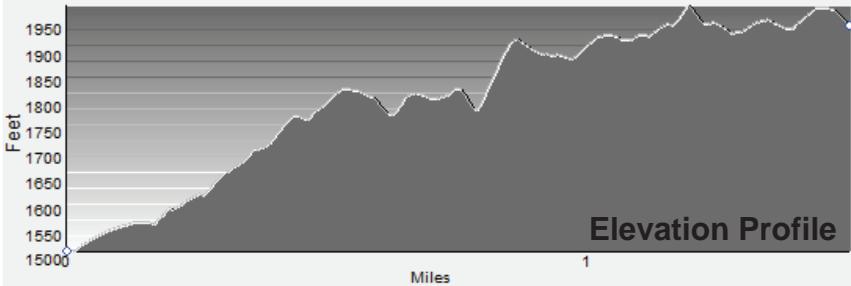


The Lone Pine Prospect Trail is the result of dedicated volunteers and the local Sierra Club who have all helped with maintenance. The Medford BLM has proposed improving and expanding the trail in the near future.

**Natural History Notes:** This area contains one of the last remaining native forest stands managed by the BLM in the Selma area. There are some big trees in this vicinity. The area is contiguous with the Squaw Mountain Roadless Area. Elk have been spotted here. The area features a unique mixed-age forest stand of Douglas-fir, oak, tan oak, madrone, sugar pine, and ponderosa pine, as well as serpentine adapted species like incense cedar and Jeffrey Pine. Several springs bubble out of the hill slope nearby.



 **Lone Pine Prospect Trail**



N. Kalmiopsis

# 12 Lake Selmac Park

Josephine County

**Length:** variable

**Total ascent:** <500 feet

**Difficulty:** Easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** Josephine County

**Fee:** \$4.00/vehicle in 2014

**Access:** year round

**Dogs?** yes

**Nearest Town:** Selma

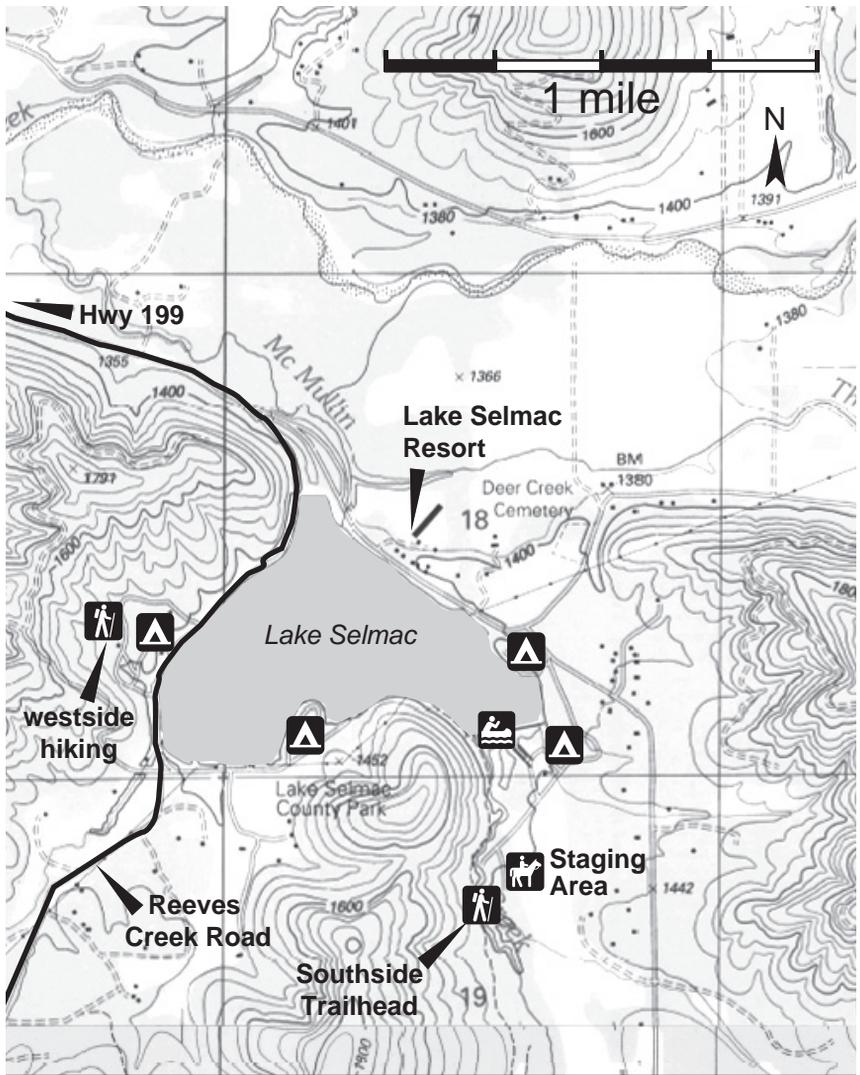
**Highlights:** family atmosphere, swimming, fishing, boating, camping

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Selma for 0.6 mile to a left on Lakeshore Drive. Follow this for 2.5 miles, where there are two options to access Lake Selmac Park: 1) Turn right on Reeves Creek Road and look for trails on your right, near the western most campground 2) Continue on Lakeshore Drive southeast for 0.7 mile to a right at McMullen Creek Road. Follow a few hundred feet to a right at the entrance for Lake Selmac park. Follow for 0.5 mile to the equestrian area and Lake Selmac Trailhead near the end.

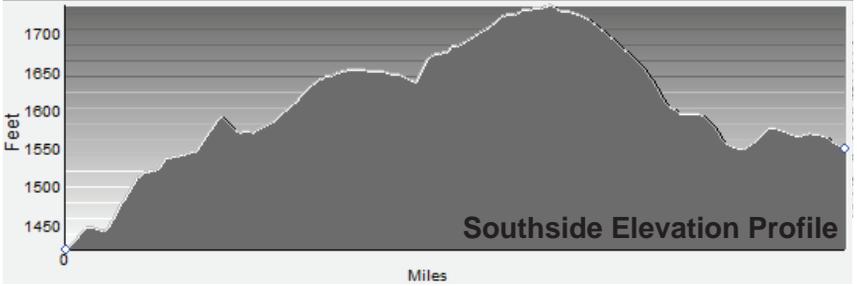
**About the hike:** There are several popular and well-maintained hiking and equestrian trails around Lake Selmac. Trails are located near campgrounds on the west and south sides of Lake Selmac. From Reeves Creek Road near the west side campground, several trails explore a younger and comparatively drier forest stand. Trails are generally short and easy going with little elevation gain. Along the south side of Lake Selmac, there is a nice loop trail that begins near the equestrian area, goes up and over the hill, and connects to several other trails in the area.

Lake Selmac has various camping options, a kids playground, a frisbee golf course, and fishing (with boat ramps all around the lake for access). The lake holds the record for the largest bass caught in Oregon. Lake Selmac is also stocked with trout, catfish, bluegill, crappie, and perch. The Lake Selmac Resort is located on Lakeshore Drive along the northeast side of Lake Selmac.

**Natural History Notes:** The trail loop along the south side of the lake traverses a towering forest of Douglas-fir, sugar pine, Pacific madrone, and oak. Wild orchids like Calypso and coralroot dot the hill each spring. Coral and boletus mushrooms are common here. Trails on the west side go through a younger forest of Douglas-fir, sugar pine, oak, and madrone.



**Lake Selmac Park**



N. Kalmiopsis

# 13

## Waters Creek Interpretive Trail #1139

Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest

**Length:** two loops: (1) 1.0 mile  
(2) 2.8 miles

**Total ascent (2):** 679 feet

**Difficulty:** easy to moderate

**Land ownership:** Wild Rivers  
Ranger District - USFS

**Access:** year-round

**Dogs?** on leash

**Nearest Town:** Selma

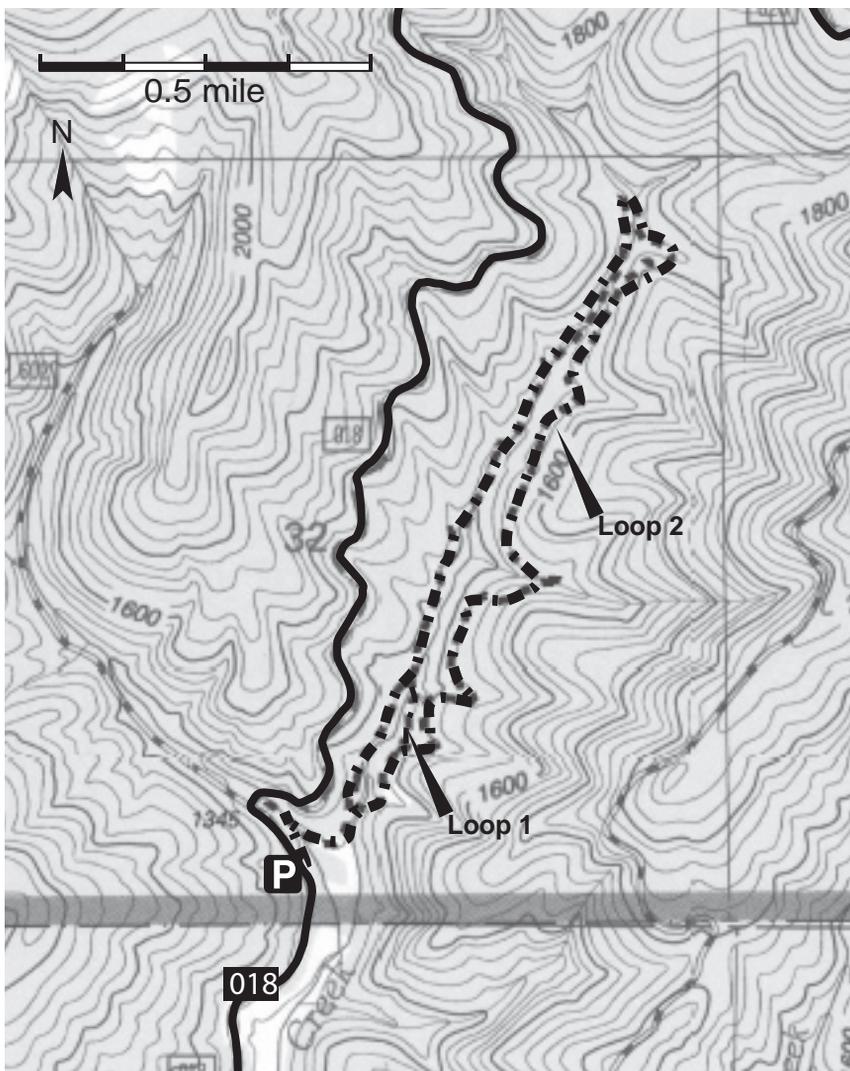
**Highlights:** riparian corridor, interpretive signs, gravel paths, benches, handrails

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) north from Selma for 7.4 miles to a left on Waters Creek Road. Follow this for 2.4 miles to the parking area on the left. The trailhead is across the road on the right.

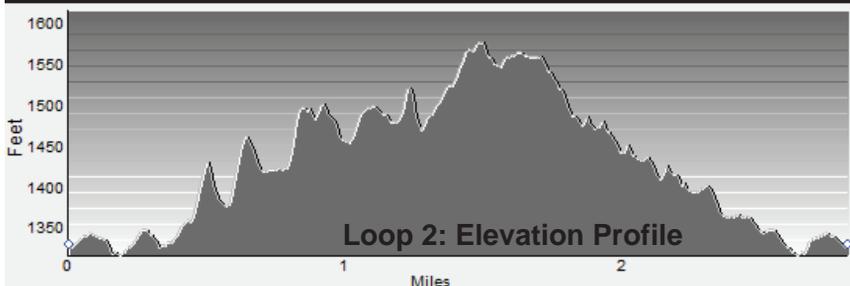
**About the hike:** The Waters Creek Trail features two hiking loops that explore the diverse forest and lush riparian areas found along upper Waters Creek and its tributaries. A well-established path with interpretive signs crosses Waters Creek and meanders for 0.3 mile through oak woodlands and meadows to a fork in the trail and the start of the first loop (1). You can either go straight and continue upstream along Waters Creek or take a right, cross over the bridge, and head upstream along the other side for 0.2 mile to another trail fork. To the left the trail completes loop 1 by crossing over Waters Creek and returning south to the first trail fork and trailhead. The short loop includes scenic overlooks, wooden benches, handrails, and even a boardwalk over Waters Creek.

The trail on the right forms the longer and more challenging loop 2. It follows Waters Creek upstream to its headwaters, crosses over a bridge, and returns downstream along the opposite side of the creek. Grassy oak woodlands and lush riparian areas along the trail contain many interesting plants and wildflowers. After 1.9 miles the trail forks. To the left there is a nice boardwalk over Waters Creek, which is part of the shorter one-mile loop 1. To the right the trail continues southwest for 0.4 mile to the trailhead and parking area.

**Natural history notes:** Due to the diversity of habitats like oak woodland, mature Douglas-fir/pine forest, open meadows, and lush riparian areas. Small trees and shrubs like bigleaf maple, hazelnut, klamath plum, ash, Pacific dogwood, mock orange, and ocean spray grow along the lush riparian corridor. White oak, black oak, live oak, tanoak, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine can be found along the slopes above the creek. Wildflowers such as trillium, Oregon wild cucumber, wild onion, slender-tubed iris, false lily of the valley, larkspur, and balsamroot create colorful displays. Torrent & giant pacific salamanders, rough-skinned newts, yellow-legged frogs, and aquatic garter snakes also make their homes here.



 **Waters Creek Trail**



N. Kalmiopsis

## Region 7: Bigfoot Trail

The Bigfoot Trail is an epic long distance route through the heart of the Klamath Mountains. Beginning at the Ides Cove Trailhead, along the eastern boundary of the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness, the trail explores one of America's most biologically diverse regions, celebrating one of the most species-rich temperate coniferous forests on Earth. Over the approximately 400 miles of trails, it is possible to identify 32 species of conifers!

The Bigfoot Trail intersects 6 wilderness areas including the Trinity Alps, Russian, Marble Mountain, Red Buttes, and Siskiyou wilderness areas. Near the Red Buttes Wilderness Area, a new route called the Coast to Crest Trail is being developed that will link the Pacific Crest Trail to the Siskiyou Wilderness Area, Smith River National Recreation Area, Redwood National Park, and the Pacific Ocean in Crescent City, California. The two routes coincide from the Red Buttes to the Pacific Ocean.

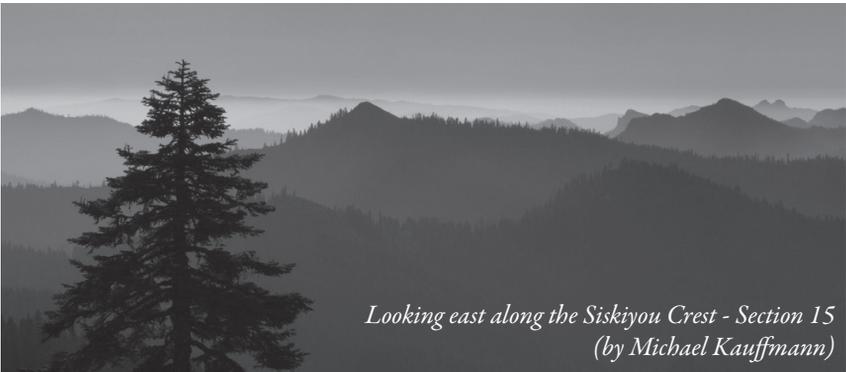
Of the nearly 400 miles, approximately 120 miles (190 km) are along seldom used Forest Service roads while the remaining segments are backcountry trails, either in wilderness or on National Forest land. The Pacific Crest Trail briefly coincides with the Bigfoot Trail in the northern Marble Mountain Wilderness and north of Seiad Valley to the edge of the Red Buttes Wilderness. Due to the strenuous nature of the trail and the fact that some sections have been unmaintained for many years, it is not a trail that can be hiked quickly. Experience using map and compass as well as the ability to read the landscape are necessary for a successful thru-hike. The Bigfoot Trail was originally proposed by Michael Kauffmann in 2009 as a suggested route to navigate the Klamath Mountains from south to north as well as a way to introduce nature lovers to the biodiversity of the Klamath Mountains region.

**Bigfoot Trail total:** 352.7 miles

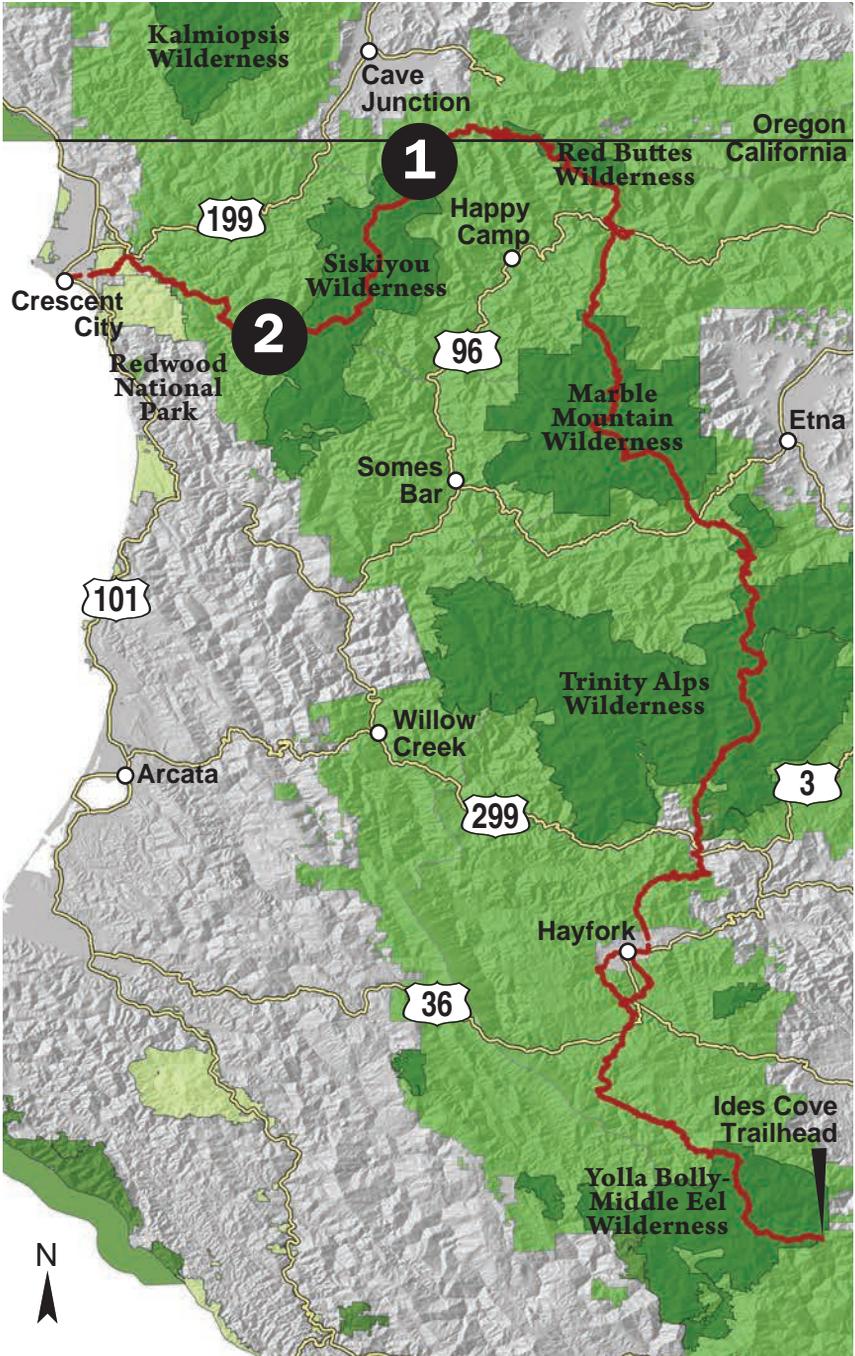
**Elevation gain:** 98,944 feet (descends 105,841 feet)

**Section 14-20 total:** 121.8 miles

**Elevation gain:** 37,950 feet (descends 39,302 feet)



*Looking east along the Siskiyou Crest - Section 15  
(by Michael Kauffmann)*



**Bigfoot Trail Overview - 400 miles, 32 conifer species**

# 1 Bigfoot Trail Sections 14-17

## Northwest California and Southwest Oregon

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile to a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road and for 1.1 miles to the four-way stop in Takilma, where the Waldo Road turns into Happy Camp Road. Continue south for 32.5 miles to Happy Camp and take a left at Highway 96. Follow for 18.4 miles to the Pacific Crest Trailhead on the left.

**Sections 14-17 - Seiad Valley to Harrington Mountain:** - 70.3 miles  
**Elevation gain:** 24,826 feet (descends 20,394 feet)

**Section 14:** 16 miles  
**Elevation gain:** 7,394 feet (descends 3,385 feet)

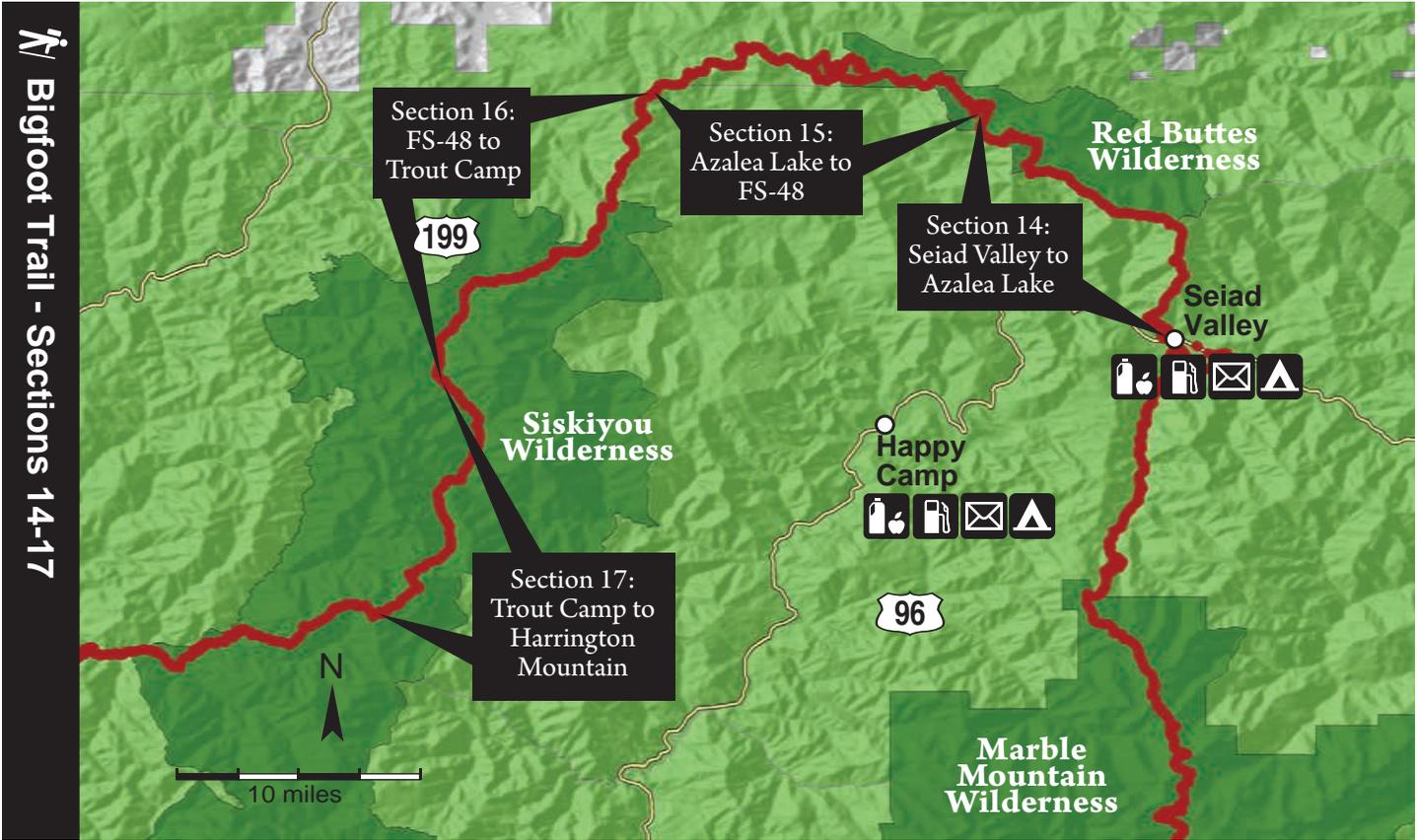
**Section 15:** 22 miles  
**Elevation gain:** 6,586 feet (descends 7,269 feet)

**Section 16:** 18.6 miles  
**Elevation gain:** 5,382 feet (descends 6,887 feet)

**Section 17:** 13.7 miles  
**Elevation gain:** 5,464 feet (descends 2,853 feet)



*Incense-cedar near east Tanner Lake - Section 15 (by Allison Poklemba)*



## **2** Bigfoot Trail Sections 18-20 Northwest California

**Getting there:** Take Redwood Highway (199) south from Cave Junction for 0.7 mile to a left on Rockydale Road. Follow this for 6.8 miles to a left at Waldo Road and for 1.1 miles to the four-way stop in Takilma, where the Waldo Road turns into Happy Camp Road. Continue for 32.5 miles to Happy Camp and take a right on Hwy 96. Follow for 8.7 miles to a right on NF 15N19. Follow for 11.1 miles to the South Kelsey Trailhead. From here it is 9.8 miles to an intersection, near Willis Hole, with the Bigfoot Trail.

**Sections 18-20 - Harrington Mountain to Crescent City:** - 51.8 miles

**Elevation gain:** 13,122 (descends 18,906 feet)

**Section 18:** 23.1 miles

**Elevation gain:** 7,210 feet (descends 12,309 feet)

**Section 19:** 17.3 miles

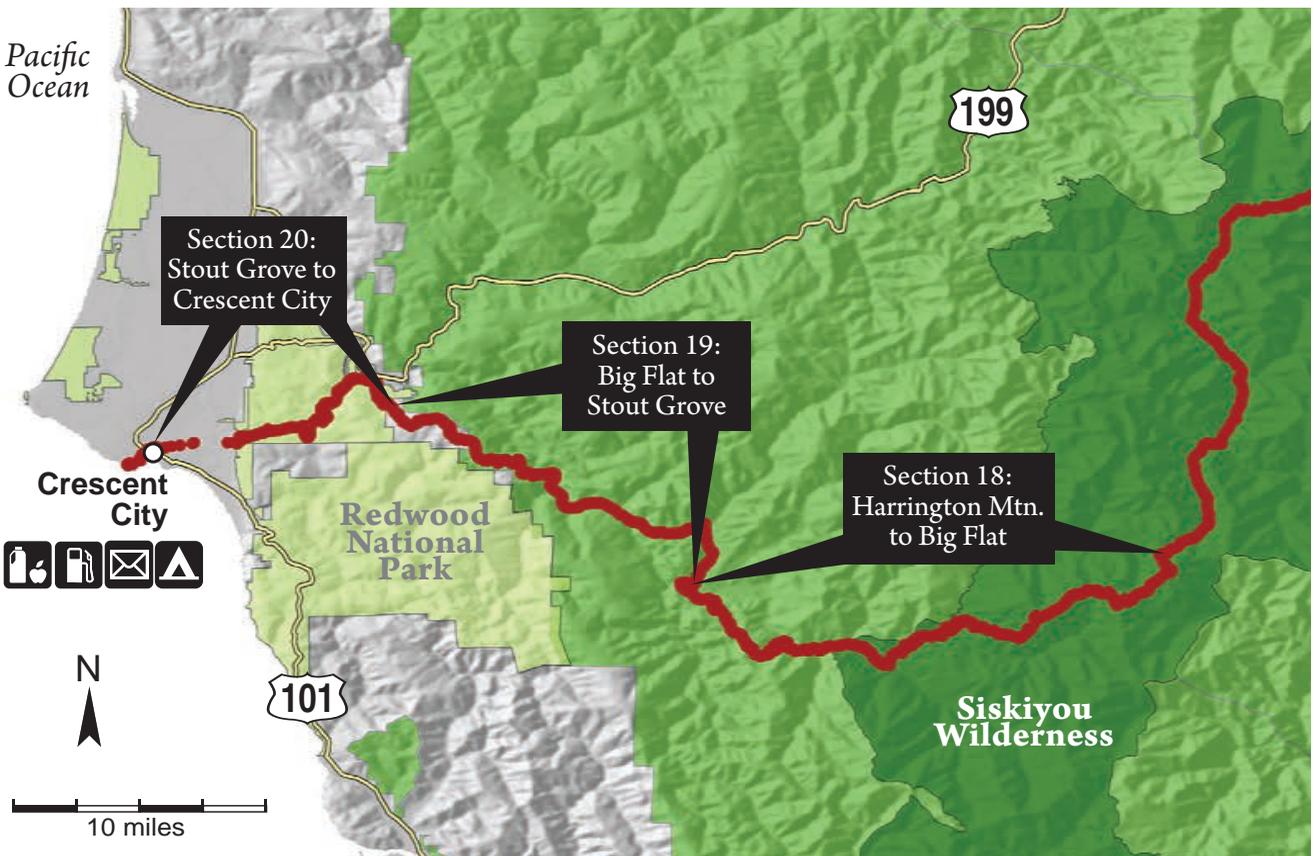
**Elevation gain:** 4,529 feet (descends 5,121 feet)

**Section 20:** 11.4 miles

**Elevation gain:** 1,383 feet (descends 1,476 feet)



*Hiking through Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park - Section 20*



# Bigfoot Trail - Sections 18-20

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# List of Regional Resources in Wild Rivers Country

## Maps for your adventures:

- Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest (Wild Rivers Ranger District)
- Klamath National Forest
- Smith River National Recreation Area
- Medford District BLM
- Kalmiopsis Wilderness
- Red Buttes Wilderness
- Siskiyou Wilderness

## Current trail information:

- Wild Rivers Ranger District - 26568 Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction (541)592-4000
- Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest (<http://www.fs.usda.gov/activity/rogue-siskiyou/recreation/hiking>)
- Siskiyou Mountain Club (<http://www.siskiyoumountainclub.org>) (541)708-2056
- Klamath-Siskiyou Trailfinder (<http://www.kstrails.org>)

## Where to eat:

- Taylor's Sausage - 202 S. Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction
- Madd Moose - 18252 Redwood Hwy, Selma
- Carlos Restaurante 120 N. Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction
- Wild Rivers Pizza - 249 N. Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction
- Perfect Pizza - 212 N. Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction
- Pietro Italian Restaurant - 355 Caves Hwy, Cave Junction
- Coffee Heaven - 409 S. Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction

## Where to buy supplies:

- Cabin Chemistry - 337 S. Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction
- Diggin Living - 146 S. Redwood Hwy, Cave Junction
- Rogue Living - P.O. Box 905, Cave Junction (<http://www.RogueLiving.com>) (541)415-2337
- Shop Smart - 205 Watkins St., Cave Junction
- Ray's Food Place - 110 Deer Creek Road, Selma
- Gasquet Market - 10350 Hwy 199, Gasquet, CA

## Where to stay:

- Out N About Treehouses - 300 Page Creek Road, Takilma (541)592-2208
- Chateau at the Oregon Caves, 20000 Caves Hwy, Oregon Caves NM (541)592-3400
- Holiday Motel - 24810 Redwood Hwy, Kerby (541)592-3003
- Country Hills Resort - 7901 Caves Hwy, Cave Junction (541)592-3406
- Patrick Creek Lodge and Historic Inn - 13950 Hwy 199, Gasquet, CA
- Maple Ranch Vacation Home, Foris Vineyards - 654 Kendall Road (541)415-0193
- Lake Selmac Resort, Selma (541)597-2277
- Kerbyville Inn - 24304 Redwood Hwy, Kerby (541)592-4689
- Whispering Springs - 4640 Takilma Road, Cave Junction (541)592-2384

## Other Important Resources

- Illinois Valley Visitor's Center - 201 Caves Hwy, Cave Junction (541)592-4076
- Kerbyville Museum - 24195 Redwood Hwy, Kerby (541)592-5252
- Siskiyou Field Institute Deer Creek Center, 1241 Illinois River Road, Selma (541) 597-8530
- Rock Creek Ranch, South Fork Smith Road - (<http://smithrivaliance.org>)
- Holistic Health Coach Lisa Rohde CHC (541)415-2337 ([www.Rogue-LivingWell.com](http://www.Rogue-LivingWell.com))
- Naturopathic Doctor Margaret Phillhower, ND (541)415-1549
- Cave Junction Acupuncture, Jennifer Folkerts LAC (541)592-9124
- Luissa Suta LAC Acupuncture (541)415-0250
- Valley Chiropractic & Wellness Center (541)592-6220
- Healthy U Center (Counseling, Yoga, Health...) (541)592-4888 ([www.HealthyUCenter.org](http://www.HealthyUCenter.org))

## About the Author

JUSTIN ROHDE spent much of his youth playing in the outdoors; snowboarding and mountain biking in Colorado, skateboarding in California, kayaking in Oregon, and traveling throughout the west. He has completed field studies in Alaska, Costa Rica, Mexico, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon. He received a bachelors degree in Political Ecology, Conservation Biology and Ecopsychology from Prescott College (AZ) and earned an advanced certificate in Geographic Information Systems from the University of Denver.



In 2004 he first began guiding hikers around the Illinois Valley in the aftermath of the massive 2002 Biscuit Fire. Since 2008, Justin has been conducting fish surveys and habitat assessments in remote areas throughout southern Oregon. In his free time, he volunteers clearing trails and developing non-motorized recreation in the Illinois Valley while maintaining the largest database of current and historic trails in the area.



*Darlingtonia californica* fen in the Siskiyou Wilderness (by Michael Kauffmann)

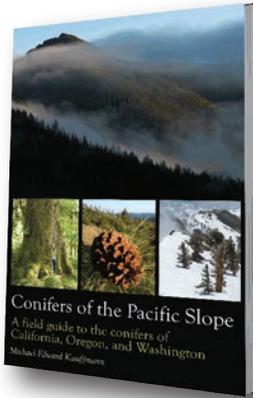
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