Meanwhile......At the Bat Cave.

Bats are among the most gentle, beneficial, and necessary animals on earth. They are the primary predators of vast numbers of insect pests that cost farmers and foresters billions of dollars annually. Bats also pollinate flowers and disperse seeds that make the forests grow and deserts bloom!

There are roughly 2,500 bats state-wide, and about 17% of these (almost 500) spend their winters hibernating on the Bend/Ft. Rock Ranger District. They need special consideration during their hibernation (winter) and nursery (Spring and Summer) periods.

Hibernating bats require relatively stable temperatures between 32 and 49 degrees F, as well as peace and quiet to make it through the winter. Fat stored during the fall is slowly metabolized and must last through the winter months if the bats are to survive. Bats which are forced to use up their stored fat due to repeated disturbance will starve to death or will not have the energy necessary to wake themselves up in the spring. When bats are disturbed during hibernation it wastes anywhere from 10 to 70 days worth of fat reserves.

Similarly, bats need special consideration during nursery season as well. Females of most Oregon bat species use caves to give birth and rear their young. With a slow reproductive rate, (an average of one pup born per female every two years) any disturbance during this rearing period can cause abandonment. Females who try and flee with pup in tow run the risk of dropping the pup in flight. Humans within sight or sound of bats create sufficient disturbance for abandonment.

To help prevent further decline of bat populations the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Forest Service have joined forces to help our favorite flying mammals. In accordance with the Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988, numerous activities are now prohibited in all caves such as: removing, disturbing, or destroying any natural or cultural feature; use of fire, fireworks or firearms; smoking; camping; possessing domestic animals; installing or leaving climbing equipment.

A number of seasonal closures of caves on the Deschutes National Forest will also be in effect to help prevent further decline and promote recovery of Townsend's Big Eared Bat. Bat Cave and Wind Cave are two of the more popular caves which are seasonally closed to entry during the hibernation period between.... (continued on page 3)

Hey Kids......Meet the Beetles!

We may be just borrowing the earth from our children, but many kids are willing to help us out right now. This year on the Sisters Ranger District, students from the ages of 6-16 have volunteered their time, energy, and enthusiasm in new studies of the "little things that run the earth"....... invertebrates, including insects, spiders, and tiny soil dwelling arthropods. These organisms perform key roles in forest ecosystems, but in many cases are not well known or understood.

The kid-powered studies of the forest floor and soil creatures use two methods to capture these forest dwellers. Pitfall traps capture those traversing the forest floor, including beetles, spiders, ants, centipedes, millipedes, and pseudoscorpions. Soil samples are collected for "behavioral extraction" in Berlese Funnels, where a light source at the top of the funnel drives mites, springtails and other soil dwelling arthropods to burrow down and accumulate at the bottom.

Working in the Metolius Research Natural Area, an old growth pine forest where fire has been reintroduced with prescribed burns, (continued on page 3)
Accessible Sites in the Forest

The Deschutes National Forest has a number of wheelchair barrier free sites that provide a variety of recreational opportunities. They include viewpoints, new campsites and restrooms, fish viewing areas, paved scenic trails and boat launches.

If you want to camp, check out Crane Prairie Reservoir Campground which has several barrier free campsites that are adjacent to toilets. New this summer are the addition of two barrier free campsites and one toilet at Gull Point campground.

The following campgrounds will have barrier free toilets installed this spring, with barrier free campsites to be installed during the summer of 1995:

- Besson Camp
- Cultus Boat Ramp
- Big River
- Quinn River
- Bull Bend
- Quinn Meadow Horse Camp
- North Davis
- Cultus Corral Horse Camp
- Little Fawn Group Camp

If a scenic trail cruise suits you, explore the new Ray Atkeson Memorial Trail along the shores of Sparks Lake. There is a 1/4 mile paved portion and a 2 mile dirt trail.

At Browns Mountain Crossing at the Deschutes River, folks can see the Kokanee runs in September from the barrier free fish viewing platform.

For the daring, the chair lifts at Mt. Bachelor can accommodate wheelchairs for those who want to ride to the 9065' summit for the spectacular view.

At Hosmer Lake, there is a barrier free canoe launch for those who want to fish or explore the lake.

Lava Lands Visitors Center is easy to access, and there is a paved trail up to the Lava Butte lava flow behind the center. Lava Cast Forest also has a paved self guided trail for barrier free access.

Humans heed this! Please don't feed us!

Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrels (Spermophilus lateralis) and Yellow-Pine Chipmunks (Eutamias amoenus) attract the attention of many Lava Lands visitors. Feeding animals which inhabit the area is almost as popular an attraction as walking through the 6,200 year old lava flow. Though these animals are cute and friendly, their contact with humans poses a threat to themselves and their human admirers. High numbers of these small creatures are a result of unnatural circumstances. Though these animals willingly accept food from humans, they have become dangerously dependent on unnatural feeding habits. Losing their natural instincts, the animals may starve to death during the winter. Human food they collect and store away may become rancid and cause the animals harm when eaten.

Feeding chipmunks and squirrels threatens humans as well. Rodents bite, and may carry infectious diseases. Especially in dense populations, outbreaks of disease can spread swiftly among animals and quickly become a danger to humans. Germs can be transmitted by bites, fleas, or even close contact.

While visiting Lava Lands Visitor's Center, or any area inhabited by wild animals, help us protect wildlife and your own health by refraining from feeding squirrels, chipmunks and other animals. We encourage you to watch the animals collect natural food while you enjoy observing their natural behavior.

Natural food is food which grows in the area. If you don't see it growing in the area, it is not healthy for the animals. Next time you visit Lava Lands, look around and try to list five things the squirrels and chipmunks might eat. (Hint: seeds, plants, bugs, birds, or any deceased animal.) No-no foods are easy to list; peanuts, popcorn, bread, corn chips, sunflower seeds, potato chips...
Dusting Away Clues to the Past

At Odell Lake there appears to be civilizations living on top of one another. Modern facilities overlap with evidence from prior cultures and it's giving the Crescent Ranger District a chance to research more effective ways to manage the area. There are two resorts, five campgrounds, and 75 recreational residences situated around the lake shore. There are at least 20 known archaeologically valuable sites in many of the same locations as the developments.

Since 1992 the district has focused attention on three of these sites, all prehistoric lithic scatters with buried deposits. These deposits could include projectile points, pieces of tools, broken pots, jewelry, traded goods, basically anything left behind by the first humans in the area.

Archaeologists working in central Oregon have long recognized the presence of deposits of pumice from the eruption of Mt. Mazama (Crater Lake). We also know that we have archaeological sites with both buried (pre-Mazama) occupations and a more recent (post-Mazama) occupation above or within the pumice. The relative ages of these occupation sites are easily determined from their relationship to the Mazama pumice which has been dated about 6700 to 7000 years old.

Radiocarbon dating of two charcoal samples from one of our Odell Lake sites shows us that people lived in that area before the eruption of Mt. Mazama, roughly 7500 years ago. Currently the most recent occupation is dated at about 600 years ago. These are the first radiocarbon dates for any of the Odell Lake sites and we look forward to retrieving additional sample in 1995.

Pollen samples are another way we can learn from the past. Pollen can be preserved over a long period of time and can give us clues to what types of plant life occupied our forest thousands of years ago. One of the Odell Lake sites showed pollen evidence of a "major environmental shift" from a cool, moist climate to dryer and warm conditions before the eruptions of Mt. Mazama.

Archaeologists continue to study the pre-history of the Odell Lake area. If you find cultural artifacts such as arrowheads, tools, or pottery please enjoy them, but remember to leave them undisturbed. A puzzle with missing pieces is never a complete picture.

Meet the Beetles! (continued from page 1)

students from OMSI's Cascade Science School and Black Butte School in Camp Sherman have installed traps, collected, sorted and processed specimens, acting as both field crew and "biodiversity technicians". As biodiversity technicians in training, students from Black Butte School clean and rough sort similar bugs, prepare specimens for final identification by entomology experts, and document the changes in invertebrate fauna through the season.

 Asked why they are volunteering their time for the project, Black Butte students said they are not out to find a new species or a special bug that cures a disease. They simply want to find out more about invertebrates, "get a good education by learning about research, and help the Forest Service."

Bend Pine Nursery

The Bend Pine Nursery has been involved in a variety of new projects lately. One of the newest is the propagation of Aspen sticks. These "sticks" are actually cuttings from mature Aspens, and when properly cared for will develop healthy root systems. If successful these sticks will be planted on both the Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests. Ponderosa and Lodgepole pines as well as bitterbrush are the main species grown at the nursery. Tours gladly given! Please phone ahead 383-5640.

WHO'S WHO
William Clark (1770-1838), of Lewis and Clark fame, was influential in Pacific Northwest natural history. This dedicated scientist first documented many plants and animals found in Oregon today. The most well known is our favorite camp robber, the Clark's nutcracker.

Finders Keepers?

"Wow, look at this great arrowhead I found, can I keep it?" This is a common question we get about cultural artifacts found in the Deschutes National Forest. Unfortunately, the answer to this question is no. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) protects artifacts from disturbance or private collection. If these artifacts are disturbed or removed the information that they could provide scientists is gone forever.

When you are visiting places in the country that have a rich cultural heritage like the Deschutes National Forest, we encourage you to enjoy evidence of past cultures, but leave the artifacts where they were found. Often people bring artifacts out of the field to show them to a specialist more knowledgeable on the subject. These specialists are at a loss since they don't know exactly where they came from, and under what conditions they were found. We lose a piece of the big picture every time an artifact is removed or disturbed.

The Forest Service asks your help in reporting theft and disturbance of artifacts by contacting the Deschutes National Forest Law Enforcement at 383-5510, or by calling 1-800-782-7643—the anonymous 24 hour hotline for tips on crimes on public lands.

Ray Atkeson Trail, 10:00 AM

Bend Pine Nursery (continued from page 1)

Meet the Beetles! (continued from page 1)

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TALKS ON THE TOP... At Mt. Bachelor

Visitors in central Oregon can experience one of the best viewpoints in the state from the top of Mt. Bachelor. Take the chair lift up to the 9,000' summit and discover a breathtaking perspective of the Cascade volcanoes. From here, the world's mountain ranges are at your feet.

The Deschutes National Forest is home to the Cascade Range, the Willamette Valley, and the Columbia Gorge. The forest is divided into three districts: the Mount Jefferson District, the Deschutes District, and the Willamette District. Each district has its own unique characteristics and offers a variety of recreational opportunities.

For more information please contact the Bend/Ft. Rock Ranger District at 388-5664.

WHO'S WHO

David Douglas (1798-1834)

David Douglas was employed by the Royal Horticultural Society of London to find plants in the Pacific Northwest in the early 1800's. While doing so, he discovered many plants not limited. Commercial outlets are not limited. Commercial outlets are not limited.

Designated Campsites

Overnighters will be required to use designated campgrounds in several high-use areas. This will reduce the number of spontaneous campers which

One Day to Explore — What Can I Do South of Bend?

Let's begin at Lava Lakes Visitors Center located on Highway 97 a half mile south of Bend, with several things to see and do. The Visitor Center has interpretive displays about the geology and history of central Oregon as well as an on-site naturalist who provides informative programs and help answer any questions you might have.

Lava Lakes has two well-groomed interpretive trails in Oregon's State Park System. One is miles south of Bend, has several things to see and do. The Visitor Center has interpretive displays about the geology and history of central Oregon as well as an on-site naturalist who provides informative programs and help answer any questions you might have.

Lava Lakes is a mile south of Bend in early summer. The Lava Lake Visitor Center opens at 9:00 am, with guided backpacking trips starting at 10:00 am.

DESTINATIONS

Lava Lakes is a mile south of Bend in early summer. The Lava Lake Visitor Center opens at 9:00 am, with guided backpacking trips starting at 10:00 am.

Stargazing At Lava Butte

The heavens are overflowing with stories told since time began. Join us on top of Lava Butte at Mt. Bachelor for a nominal fee. There, you can enjoy the panoramic view of central Oregon while strolling along the rim trail. Join us on top of Lava Butte at Mt. Bachelor for a nominal fee.

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Lava Lakes Visitor Center opens at 9:00 am, with guided backpacking trips starting at 10:00 am.

Get a brochure or map at the Visitors Center! From here you can follow a scenic wilderness trail which ends at the parking lot and picnic area. Here you can follow an old trail to the summit.

Lava Butte is a mile south of Bend in early summer. The Lava Lake Visitor Center opens at 9:00 am, with guided backpacking trips starting at 10:00 am. From Lava Lake River Campground you can proceed using your parking lights. Then proceed using your parking lights. Then proceed using your parking lights.

Visitors in central Oregon can experience one of the best viewpoints in the state from the top of Mt. Bachelor.
Alien Invasion!

Aggressive non-native plant species (noxious weeds) are invading Central Oregon. These plants increase fire hazards, replace wildlife forage, poison livestock, reduce the quality of recreational experiences, lower property values and change the character of the local environment.

Some of the most successful of these aliens are the knapweeds. These plants are thriving in this area and can be seen throughout Bend along the area's main roads. Spotted Knapweed (Centaurea maculosa) was introduced to North America from Eurasia in the early 1900's and has become a major problem in many states. In Montana it infests over 2 million acres! Spotted Knapweed is a member of the sunflower family and is considered a perennial, which means it returns year after year. It has several upright stems 2-4 feet tall with flower stems that resemble an umb and hold many pink to purple flowers. These flowers occur from June to October and the seed production is an amazing 400-25,000 seeds per plant. It is easy to see how a noxious weed can easily overtake native plant species with this kind of production seed.

Noxious plants and seeds are brought to non-native areas by the under-carriages of passenger vehicles, heavy equipment, feed for domestic and non-domestic animals, and even outboard motors—that's right there's noxious weeds in the water too. Noxious weeds in this area include: Bull Thistle, Canada Thistle, Common Tansy, Dalmation Toadflax, St. John's Wort, and the Tansy Ragwort just to name a few.

The native plants in this area and the U.S. Forest Service are asking you help to help control these noxious weeds. After positively identifying the plant as a noxious weed it should be removed. If no flowers or seed present: Pull the weed. Be careful seed does not fall from the weed. Place the weed in a plastic bag or similar container. Dispose of weed by burning it or turning it in to a ranger station. Thanks for your help in controlling the spread of noxious weeds. If you have a question regarding noxious weeds on the Deschutes National Forest, contact: Don Sargent, Range Specialist,

It's A Fact

Snowpack from Mts. Bachelor ends up in Lava and Little Lava lakes after filtering through thousands of feet of porous igneous rock. These two lakes are the headwaters of the Deschutes River.

Newberry is Steamin' Up!

Geothermal energy could be in the future of central Oregon. In June, 1994, the Deschutes National Forest Supervisor and the Prineville BLM District Manager selected an alternative which allows for geothermal wells and power plant development on the west flank of Newberry Volcano in central Oregon. The project will be located on federal geothermal leases outside of Newberry National Volcanic Monument. Newberry is regarded as one of the most promising sites for geothermal resources in the country, and the preliminary studies shows that geothermal energy production can occur here in an environmentally safe and efficient manner.

Project implementation began in May, with the drilling of a deep exploration well. Aspects of the project include development of up to 14 well pads and one 33-megawatt power plant. Approximately 5 miles of new transmission line will be constructed to connect the power plant with existing powerlines. Care will be taken to reduce environmental impact. Air and water quality will be carefully monitored.

The Newberry Geothermal Pilot Project will demonstrate one of the many multiple uses for which the Deschutes National Forest is managed. This is an exciting project which will provide a renewable alternative source of energy to help meet the region's growing need for electrical power. Of the 30 (net) megawatts to be produced by the project, 20 megawatts will be purchased by Bonneville Power Administration for the northwest energy grid, and 10 megawatts will be purchased by Eugene Water & Electric Board for their Eugene/Springfield area customers. CE Exploration Company, a Portland, Oregon based subsidiary of California Energy Company, Inc., of Omaha, Nebraska, is the developer.

Who's Who

John Kirk Townsend
(1809-1851), of Philadelphia discovered many animals here in the Northwest including, the Townsend's solitaire and Townsend's big-eared bat. However, his passion for collecting and preserving animals for scientific research was the death of him. Townsend and his colleagues would preserve specimens with large amounts of arsenic. He died of chronic arsenic poisoning at the age of 42.

Round Mountain Fire Lookout

Hey, Where's the Fire?

Did you know that Paulina Peak was the site of one of the first four fire lookouts on the Deschutes National Forest? Lookouts on Maiden Peak, Black Butte, Walker Mountain, and Paulina Peak comprised the original system of detecting forest fires in this area. Fire detection, prevention, and suppression was the major mission of the USFS after its establishment in 1907.

In the early days when as few as two people were responsible for the lands that presently make up the Deschutes National Forest, rangers often performed detection duties while patrolling, climbing peaks on horseback for a “lookout”. You can imagine the trouble these men had enlisting fire fighters to fight fires in remote areas of the backcountry.

Assistant Forest Supervisor Vern Harpham built the first lookout cabin on Paulina Peak in 1917. Timbers were hauled by wagon to the outlet of Paulina Lake, then dragged in bundles up the three mile trail to the site. By the time Vern finally finished building the 12 x 16 one room cabin on Paulina, he decided he needed a more efficient approach to the construction of a lookout house on Walker Mountain. He came up with the idea that to save time and effort, he would build a stone cabin from the rock found at the top of the mountain. But efficiency was not the result as he found the native sand unsuitable for concrete, and no water source available. He was forced to haul up sand and water as well as cement to the summit by pack train. Yet for all his difficulties, the cabin at Paulina is gone today, while the one at Walker is still standing.

As the fire detection system on the Deschutes expanded to include 32 lookouts by the 1930’s, many lookout towers and houses came to include living and work quarters in the same room. On Paulina Peak, a prefabricated 14 x 14 foot cabin was placed on the rocks in 1932, replacing the earlier one constructed by Harpham. A new lookout on a short tower replaced that one in 1964 which was later destroyed in 1969 as the Forest Service began to phase out widespread use of lookouts.

Today, fire detection is still an important issue on the Deschutes National Forest. Presently, there are eleven lookout facilities, seven of which are continuously staffed throughout fire season. These women and men watch over the forest during the summer, looking for smoke and performing their duties as stewards over public lands.

John Muir

“going into the woods is like going home, for I suppose we came from the woods originally.”
what an unusual forest!”,
exclaim most people when they
first walk through a landscape of
forested lava. Growing out of
the cracks and openings of
rugged, rocky lava flows are
forests of pine and fir. No soil
to be seen — only trees and rocks.
Much of the Deschutes National
Forest is armored with lava.
Some is so young and rugged —
a few thousand years old — that
even to walk on it is to invite
falls, bruises, and torn clothes.
These barren flows seem like
they belong to a different planet.

On the other hand, older lava —
say 50,000 years old or more —
might be buried in so much soil
that only a few rocky knobs hint
at the lava below. These soil
covered lavas usually support a
normal forest if precipitation is
adequate. In between these new
and old lavas are the strange
ones, the ones that support a
forest seemingly with no soil.
Young, barren lava flows like
those at Lava Butte or McKenzie
Pass will eventually become
buried in soil. Here, soils will
come from many sources as they
have in the past. Mostly, they
come from volcanic eruptions
that generate a lot of ash. The
ash is carried away by winds
and spread over the landscape. The
most recent and important single
event that added soil to all land
of central Oregon was the

immense eruption of Mt.
Mazama (Crater Lake) about
7700 years ago. Another source
is from great, infrequent
windstorms that swept away soil
in one area and carried it to
another. However, the normal
way of making soil—by lichens
and micro-organisms feasting on
rocks which then disintegrate—is
not the normal way in central
Oregon. Volcanic eruptions and
the effects of glaciers during ice
ages happen too frequently for
the slow munching lichens to
make much of a contribution.

The forested lavas—the strange
ones—have acquired soil but not
enough to bury the lava. In fact,
the soil has raveled and trickled
down into the cracks and
underground open spaces where
little of it can be seen. Every
year seeds from all sorts of plants
and trees rain down on the lava
in showers appropriate to their
season. The seeds may
germinate if they reach
the underground soils. But the new
plants can thrive only if there is
enough light, water, and
nutrients. Isolated soil pockets
provide an ideal flowerpot for
a ponderosa pine seed to
germinate in. If the seedling can
extend its roots to nearby
flowerpots, it may grow into a
large, healthy tree. Otherwise it
may spend a long life as a
natural bonsai pine, or worse, it
may die of thirst during a year of
drought.

When trees have been harvested
on forested lava, it is now clear
that traditional ways of planting
seedlings to replace the
harvested trees do not work.
People planting the seedlings
cannot find soil to plant them in.
So far, natural regeneration
seems to be the only way these
remarkable forests can recreate
themselves.

Researchers are now beginning
a study of forested lava south of
Mt. Bachelor to learn what goes
in the underworld of rocks,
roots, and microorganisms. Very
likely, they will have some
surprises to report one of these
days. A good place to see
forested lava is the area
immediately west of Wake Butte
along Road 40 about 15 miles
southwest of Lava Lands Visitors
Center. Another is west of the
Santiam Pass along Highway 126
in the area of Clear Lake.

Larry Chitwood, Geologist and
Karen Bennett, Soil Scientist

community partners in science

the fish and wildlife department
on the Bend/Ft. Rock Ranger
District has joined forces with the
Oregon Museum of Science and
Industry's Cascade Science
School on a challenge cost share
project. They will gather
biological data within the
Tumalo Creek area drainage and
adjacent areas during the spring,
summer and fall of 1995. Projects
include: streamflow monitoring
and mapping; surveys of aquatic
insects, amphibians, timber and
water quality; streamside tree
planting; and the construction of
bird boxes, bat boxes and squirrel

nest.

The Bend/Ft. Rock Ranger
District will be providing
technical support, equipment,
and lumber for the projects,
while the Opportunity Foundation of
Central Oregon will provide assistance with the
construction of bird and bat

boxes. The Cascade Science School is
located in the historic and newly
revitalized Skyliner's Lodge next to
the site of the Bridge Creek
Fire of 1979. That fire burned
nearly 4300 acres in and around
the Tumalo watershed, which
supplies water to the city of Bend.
By surveying the ecosystem for various plant
and animal species, creating habitat
and providing the stream bank
with native tree species, the
Forest Service hopes to revitalize
this ecosystem.

It's a fact

Those large moths you may see this year are Pandora
Moths. They will be laying eggs that hatch and
overwinter as caterpillars that emerge in the spring and eat
Ponderosa Pine trees.

Of the total Lava Butte
eruption volume, 10% was
erupted into the air as
cinders, while 90% erupted as
a lava flow.

Cousin Paul's Fishing Tips

The term float tubing, or
in the early days, belly
boating, described a
method of fishing from an
intertube.

Why use a float tube? In
clear water you can not
only see the fish swim
underneath you, but also
get a better view of
underwater channels,
 aquatic insect hatches,
and maybe even that
otter fishing along side of
you.

Crane Prairie Reservoir
on the Bend/Ft. Rock
Ranger District has
always been a hot spot
to fly fish for trout. Trout in the three to five
pound range and some in the eight to ten basin range are caught each
year.

What makes these fish so
big? It's the food they eat
course. Knowledge of
aquatic insects and their life
cycle in central Oregon lakes will
increase your chances of catching
fish. Aquatic insects spend most
of their life underwater as
tanymph larvae, then emerge
to the surface to reproduce, then
die to culminate their life cycle.

Insect hatches of this reservoir's
ecosystem include: Mayflies,
Caddisflies, Dragonflies,
Damselflies, and Midges. This
abundance of food accounts for
the large growth of the fish at
Crane Prairie.

Odell lake, located on the
Crescent District, is known for
it's Kokanee and Mackinaw
fishing. Trolling from boats to
depths of fifty to one hundred
feet is common in order to catch
these large coldwater fish.

Unlike Crane Prairie, which has
an average depth of ten feet,
Odell lake is two hundred and
eighty-seven feet deep.

When float tubing, or fishing
from a boat at Odell, mayfly and
stonefly imitations work well in
the shallow water near the
shoreline. Try a dry fly pattern
like a size 16 Adams or
Comparadun. Keep in mind that
during the hatch, nymphs will be
rising to the surface to emerge
into their final life stage. Often,
these insects are intercepted by
fish just before reaching the
surface.

If you like to fish with nymphs,
patterns like a Hare's Ear, Cate's
Turkey, or Neme's soft-hackle
patterns work very well. Also,
don't forget black or olive
colored Wooly Bugger for the old
standby. Black or olive colored
in a size 10 to 6 account for many
fish caught each year.

Remember, Crane Prairie and
Odell Lake are only two lakes on
the Deschutes National Forest.
Numerous lakes and streams
offer other fly fishing
opportunities.
EMERGENCY
Deschutes County dial 911
Gilchrist area 433-2279
Crescent area 433-2400

FIRES
Dial 911

Our stars shine brightly on the Deschutes National Forest. Thanks for visiting.

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OUTFITTERS/GUIDES/RESORTS Directory

No endorsement of a particular commercial service or establishment by the USDA Forest Service should be implied, nor is this list intended to be complete.

RESORTS

CRANE PRAIRIE RESORT
Reservations PO Box 1171 Bend, OR 97701 (503) 383-3099 summer only

CRESCENT LAKE RESORT
PO Box 73
Crescent, OR 97425
Gary and Maggie Hoeppner (503) 433-2505 year round

CULTUS LAKE RESORT
PO Box 362
Bend, OR 97709
Tom May (503) 369-5125/037-244 summer only

EAST LAKE RESORT
PO Box 95
LaPine, OR 97739
(503) 536-2230 summer only

ELK LAKE RESORT
PO Box 789
Bend, OR 97709
all year

LAVA LAKE LODGE
PO Box 899
Bend, OR 97709
Joann & Jim Frazee (503) 382-7597 summer only

ODELL LAKE RESORT
(Hwy 58 East Access Odell Lake) PO Box 72
Crescent Lake, OR 97425
John & Janet Milandin (503) 433-2540

PAULINA LAKE RESORT
PO Box 7
LaPine, OR 97739
(503) 536-2240 all year

SHELTER COVE RESORT
(Hwy 58-West Access Odell Lake) PO Box 52
Crescent Lake, OR 97425
Doug & Bernie MacMillan (503) 433-2548

SUTTLE LAKE RESORT
(503) 595-6662

THREE CREEK LAKE MARINA/STORE
PO Box 1144
Bend, OR 97707
(503) 382-2832 summer only

TWIN LAKES RESORT
PO Box 3550
Sunriver, OR 97707
(503) 383-2166 (503) 593-6262 summer only

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PO Box 1207
Bend, OR 97709
(503) 382-8711 Guided day trips near Inn

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Redmond, OR 97756
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QUINN MEADOW HORSE CAMP
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Sunriver, OR 97707
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MT. BACHELOR INC. SKI & SUMMER RESORT
PO Box 1031
Bend, OR 97709
Office 382-2442 ski report 382-7888

OREGON TRAIL OF DREAMS
Dog Sled Rides
Jerry Scobor (503) 382-2442 1-800-829-5442 (Reservations)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

LAVA BUTTE SHUTTLE
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OUTFITTERS/GUIDES/RESORTS Directory

No endorsement of a particular commercial service or establishment by the USDA Forest Service should be implied, nor is this list intended to be complete.

RESORTS

CRANE PRAIRIE RESORT
Reservations PO Box 1171 Bend, OR 97701 (503) 383-3099 summer only

CRESCENT LAKE RESORT
PO Box 73
Crescent, OR 97425
Gary and Maggie Hoeppner (503) 433-2505 year round

CULTUS LAKE RESORT
PO Box 362
Bend, OR 97709
Tom May (503) 369-5125/037-244 summer only

EAST LAKE RESORT
PO Box 95
LaPine, OR 97739
(503) 536-2230 summer only

ELK LAKE RESORT
PO Box 789
Bend, OR 97709
all year

LAVA LAKE LODGE
PO Box 899
Bend, OR 97709
Joann & Jim Frazee (503) 382-7597 summer only

ODELL LAKE RESORT
(Hwy 58 East Access Odell Lake) PO Box 72
Crescent Lake, OR 97425
John & Janet Milandin (503) 433-2540

PAULINA LAKE RESORT
PO Box 7
LaPine, OR 97739
(503) 536-2240 all year

SHELTER COVE RESORT
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Crescent Lake, OR 97425
Doug & Bernice MacMillan (503) 433-2548

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