Volcanic Wonders… Yours to Discover!

Visiting Newberry National Volcanic Monument allows you to explore Newberry Volcano, the largest volcano in the Cascade Range. There are extraordinary Volcanic Wonders within the Monument, making it a great place to learn about Central Oregon’s fiery past. Newberry’s eruptive history began 400,000 years ago and has created massive lava flows covering 1,200 square miles, producing lava tubes, and over 400 cinder cones and volcanic vents during its active periods. The last eruption—just 1,300 years ago—formed the youngest lava flow in Oregon.

Newberry’s rich cultural history offers many ways for you to connect with those who came before. From the native communities who first crossed this land to the early European and American explorers, from the grassroots-led Monument creators to casual visitors today, people have marveled at this rugged landscape for thousands of years.

The Volcanic Wonders of Newberry National Volcanic Monument offer boundless opportunities for exploration and recreation… yours to discover!

Lava Butte rises 500 feet above its 9 square-mile lava flow. It erupted 7,000 years ago and is one of Newberry’s many cinder cones. (see page 6)

Lava Cast Forest formed when a lava flow overtook an old-growth forest and cooled to form casts of the trees that once stood there.

Lava River Cave is a mile-long lava tube formed from one of Newberry Volcano’s massive eruptions about 80,000 years ago. (see page 7)

Newberry Caldera contains the crystal-clear East Lake and Paulina Lake, several lava flows, and lots of opportunity for adventure.

Big Obsidian Flow formed just 1,350 years ago making it Oregon’s youngest lava flow.

Paulina Peak crowns Newberry Caldera at its highest point of 7,984 ft.

Paulina Falls spills over the lowest point of Newberry Caldera, plummeting 80 ft. in a twin waterfall.

Look Inside!

2... Camping, Lodging, Food
3... Activities
4... Hiking Trails
5... Monument Map
6... Could It Erupt Again?
7... Caves, Bats, & Frogs!
8... Support Your Monument!

Call the MONUMENT HOTLINE (541) 383-5700 for up-to-date information
Monument News

Cave Improvements
Lava River Cave renovations in 2014 improved segments of the stairs and walkway. A sturdy handrail was added to the historic rock stairway into the cave and a wide metal walkway was installed over a rocky section and rerouted away from hazardous rock outcroppings. Though it accommodates two-way traffic, the walkway does not run the entire length of the cave. Visitors will still encounter uneven and slippery surfaces and should use caution walking through the cave.

Explore the Sun-Lava Path
Bike, hike, or stroll on the 5.5-mile paved path that connects Lava Lands Visitor Center, Benham Falls East Trailhead, and the community of Sunriver. The entire path is fully accessible and a wonderful adventure for all abilities.

Good to Know

Accessibility
Many sites on the Monument are accessible to individuals who have various ranges of mobility. The Lava Lands Visitor Center and Chitwood Exhibit Hall are accessible to wheelchairs. There are also large, accessible restrooms with running water. Accessible paths on the Monument include the Sun-Lava Path, and segments of the Trail of the Molten Land, Paulina Lakeshore Loop, Lava East Forest Trail and the Paulina Falls Trail. Paulina Lake Campground has a limited number of accessible sites. The Forest Service is working to improve accessible services on the Monument for visitors with various impairments.

Drinking Water
Water fountains are available at Lava Lands Visitor Center. Running water is available at most campgrounds on the Monument during peak season (June – September). Most day use sites DO NOT have running water. The Visitor Centers do not sell bottled water in an effort to reduce waste and impacts from plastic bottles. Reusable water bottles can be purchased at both Visitor Centers.

Restrooms
Restrooms with flush toilets and running water are located at both Visitor Centers and many campgrounds. Most day use areas have vault toilets.

Shower
East Lake Resort/RV campground has coin-operated showers. Nearby La Pine State Park also has showers available for a fee.

Phones
Cell-phone service can be unreliable in the Newberry Caldera. Reception throughout the Monument varies depending on your location and service provider.

Facilities & Services

Visitor Centers
There are two visitor centers on the Monument, both staffed by Rangers ready to answer questions and provide information to enhance the quality of your visit. Each visitor center has interpretive displays and a Discover Your Forest store that sells maps, books and gifts.

Lava Lands Visitor Center
May 1 – May 22: Open Thu—Mon 10:00 am to 4:00 pm
May 23 – September 7: Open Daily 9:00 am to 5:00 pm
Sept. 8 – Sept. 30: Open Daily 10:00 am to 4:00 pm
Oct. 3 – Oct. 11: Open Weekends 10:00 am to 4:00 pm
Paulina Visitor Center
May 23 – June 7: Weekends and Holiday 10:00 am to 4:00 pm
June 11 – Sept. 7: Open Daily 10:00 am to 5:00 pm
Sept. 8 – Sept. 30: Open Daily 10:00 am to 4:00 pm
Oct. 3 – Oct. 11: Open Weekends 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

Exhibits
The Chitwood Exhibit Hall is located within the Lava Lands Visitor Center with interpretive displays about the geology, ecology and cultural history of the Monument. The exhibit hall also includes information about the eruptive history of Newberry Volcano. A 3-D topographic map provides an excellent overview of the entire Monument. The history of the volcanic activity of the Monument continues in colorful interpretive panels along the Trail of the Molten Land behind the Lava Lands Visitor Center. Along the Big Obsidian Flow trail, interpretive panels explain the significance of the black volcanic glass. A display at the Paulina Visitor Center shows the timeline of human history on the Monument.

Lodging & Dining
Two lodges are located within Newberry Caldera and operate under a special use permit through the Deschutes National Forest. Each offers cabin rentals, casual dining, a small general store and boat rentals.

For information or to make reservations at Paulina Lake Lodge, call 541-536-2240 or visit www.paulinalakelodge.com
For information about East Lake Resort or to make reservations, call 541-536-2230 or visit www.eastlakeshoretrails.com

Recreation Passes
Recreation fees are required at all posted sites. Valid recreation passes include:

- National Forest Day Pass ($5)
- National Forest ePass ($5)
- NWMP 3-Day Pass ($10, valid only at Monument Day Use Sites)
- Annual Northwest Forest Pass ($30)
- Interagency Annual Pass ($80)
- Interagency Senior Pass ($10)
- Interagency Access Pass (FREE with valid documentation)
- Interagency Military Pass (FREE for active uniformed personnel and dependents).

Recreation passes can be purchased at Monument Welcome Stations located at Lava Lands Visitor Center, Lava River Cave, Paulina Visitor Center, and all Forest Service Ranger Stations, or online at www.fs.usda.gov/main/deschutes/passes-permits/recreation

Fee Free Days!
During the 2015 season no recreation fees are required on the Monument during the following days:
- June 6 – National Trails Day
- June 13 – National Get Out Doors Day
- June 20 – Monument 25th Anniversary Celebration Kickoff
- September 26 – National Public Lands Day

Campgrounds & Lodging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amenities</th>
<th>Fee Per Night</th>
<th>Total Sites</th>
<th>Reserve Sites</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paulina Lake Campground</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$14 / Extra Vehicle $7</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Lake RV Park</td>
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<td>Tent: $25 / RV: $32</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Posted day use sites within campgrounds require valid recreation pass displayed in addition to any camping fees. See map on page 5 for campground locations.
Activities

Hiking

Over 110 miles of summer trails and 130 miles of winter trails can be explored within and extending from the Monument. Trails vary widely in difficulty from short walks on paved paths to long hikes on steep terrain. Use the table on page 4 to find a trail that suits your interests and abilities. Many spectacular sights can be seen from these trails!

Be prepared before going for a hike to protect yourself and the Monument. Bring water, especially on hot days. There is not much shade on the lava flows. Dress appropriately for the conditions, including proper footwear. Stay on the trails for your own safety and to protect important habitat and fragile vegetation. Know the laws and where pets can or cannot go. Review the Leave No Trace principles on page 6. Talk to a Ranger if you have additional questions.

Biking

The Monument is an excellent place to ride whether you seek a challenging road, single-track trail, or an enjoyable paved path. Not all trails are open to bicycles so please check the table on page 4 before deciding on your next ride. If you bike to the Monument, recreation fees do not apply. Consider making a donation to Discover Your Forest in lieu of your fee or donating your time as a volunteer!

Please use the bike racks provided to keep pathways, sitting areas, and doorways clear. Walk bikes on the sidewalk and patio at Lava Lands Visitor Center. Helmets are required for persons under 16 and are strongly recommended for all cyclists.

Popular rides:
- Mountain bike the 21-mile Crater Rim Trail that circles Newberry Caldera with single-track and sweeping views. For a shorter loop start from Cinder Hill TH, link the Parallel Trail, Crater Rim and Newberry Crater Trail.
- Climb almost 14 miles on asphalt up Highway 97. Recover on the shore of Paulina Lake at an elevation of 6,331 feet. Then enjoy gravity’s pull all the way back down!
- Cyclists of any age or ability will enjoy the Sun-Lava paved path. Wind your way through the forest from Lava Lands Visitor Center to the Deschutes River at the Benham Falls East Trailhead. Go for a short side trip to see Benham Falls (not paved).

Wildlife Viewing

Newberry Caldera is an Oregon State Wildlife Refuge in addition to being a National Monument. Many animals live on the Monument but they can be difficult to see. The most common wildlife sightings are golden-mantled ground squirrels, yellow pine chipmunks and mule deer. Patient observers may see coyote, black bear, pika, pine martens, fishers, eagles, and osprey. Mountain lion may be in the area but are rarely seen.

The Monument has an abundant diversity of bird species as well. Birders may check off species in various ecosystems from the high desert to the alpine.

Always keep a safe distance and respect wildlife. Never feed them, it can be dangerous for people and it is unhealthy for them if they become habituated to human food sources. Encountering an animal in the wild can be an exhilarating and captivating experience. Take care to ensure that both you and the wildlife past ways safely and unharmed.

Boating

East and Paulina Lakes are both exceptional locations to take your boat out for fishing! Several boat launches are maintained by the Forest Service as well as one at each resort. Fees apply for boat launch facilities and services. Boats of all sizes from canoes, kayaks, and stand up paddle boards to motorboats can be rented at either resort as well. The crystal clear waters, forested shores, incredible fishing and Paulina Peak views make the trip quite worthwhile.

There is a 10 mph speed limit for all boats. Help protect these pristine lakes from aquatic invaders. Stop aquatic hitch-hikers by cleaning, draining and drying your boat and all equipment.

Fishing

The first trout were stocked in East Lake in 1912. Since then, both East and Paulina Lakes have become known as some of the best fishing in the State of Oregon. Rainbow, Kokanee, brown trout, and chub are lurking in the lakes.

Fishing licenses are required and can be purchased online or at either resort. All Oregon State Fishing Regulations apply.

Swimming

Many visitors enjoy swimming and wading in East and Paulina Lakes to cool off. Look for signs posted about warnings. Occasional blue-green algae blooms can affect water quality and swimmer’s safety— even pets. Do not swim at boat launch facilities. Hot springs at the lakes are undeveloped and shallow. Please, do not dig around the hot springs.

Learning

There are many opportunities to learn about the natural and cultural history of Newberry National Volcanic Monument. While exploring on your own, visit any of the interpretive exhibits or hike an interpretive trail. Pick up one of the guidebooks or historical books at the Discover Your Forest Bookstores.

To discover even more, join a Ranger-led activity or patio talk. Stop by the Visitor Center or look for posted signs with Ranger led program schedules. Special Ranger led tours can be scheduled for large groups as resources allow. Call the Lava Lands Visitor Center for more information.

Monument Profile

Newberry National Volcanic Monument encompasses 54,322 acres within the Deschutes National Forest. This tract of land was included in the National Forest System nearly a century before being designated as a National Monument in 1990 by President George H. W. Bush.

National Monuments enjoy similar protections as National Parks but they are not the same. A Monument can be established by Executive Order while a National Park must be congressionally designated. Another difference is that a National Monument can be managed by any the following federal agencies – the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or the U.S. Forest Service. Newberry National Volcanic Monument is one of the few monuments managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Newberry National Volcanic Monument was established to preserve and protect the extraordinary volcanic landscapes as well as the associated cultural resources that exist within its boundaries. It also provides outstanding opportunities for recreation, scientific research, and education. Newberry Caldera, at the southern extent of the Monument, contains two Majestic lakes surrounded by mixed conifer forest and is crowned by Paulina Peak. Lava Butte and its lava flow mark the northern end. Throughout the entire Monument, swimming, viewing a diversity of life, miles of trails, and many adventures await within it’s Volcanic Wonders.

• Highest Elevation: 7,984 feet (Pawnee Butte)
• Lowest Elevation: 3,960 feet (Deschutes River)
• Oldest Lava Flow: 400,000 years (McKay Butte rhyolite dome on Newberry’s west flank)
• Youngest Lava Flow: 1,300 years (Big Obsidian Flow)
• Paulina Lake Depth: 249 feet
• East Lake Depth: 185 feet

Be Bear Aware!

Newberry Caldera is not only part of a National Monument but is also a wildlife refuge. Leave no trace and always keep a clean camp to prevent wild animals from obtaining human food and garbage.

• Store all food and food-related items in a closed, pest-resistant container or suspended at least 10 ft. off of the ground and 4 ft. from any supporting tree or pole.
• Ice chests, coolers, boxes, cans, tents and soft-sided campers are not bear-resistant!
• Store pet food and livestock feed the same as human food, out of reach from bears and other animals.
• Deposit all garbage in wildlife-resistant trash containers.
• Remove all food and garbage from your campsite before you leave.
• Never approach or feed any wildlife.

Don’t be careless with food or garbage when camping.

Wild animals, especially bears, may wander through at any time, day or night. Wild animals near a campground are more likely to lose their fear of humans. These animals can often become increasingly aggressive in their attempts to obtain human, pet, and livestock food.

Kids, you can be a Junior Forest Ranger!

Help take care of Newberry National Volcanic Monument and learn cool information while you visit! If you are between the ages of 7 and 12, you can earn your Junior Forest Ranger Badge!

Pick up a booklet at Lava Lands Visitor Center or Paulina Visitor Center. Complete the activities while you explore the monument and then return it to a Ranger at either Visitor Center to earn your badge! Kids 6 and under can earn a Smokey Bear pin by completing the Smokey’s Helper Booklet!

Additional hands-on activities are offered at Lava Lands Visitor Center on Saturdays from 10:30 – 12:30 beginning July 4th Weekend through Labor Weekend! Inquire at the Visitor Centers for more information.
Lava Butte Lookout

If you travel to the top of Lava Butte you will see the Lava Butte Lookout. This is both the name of the building and the person that staffs it. Lava Butte was first used as a fire lookout in 1913. The lookout is on the National Historic Lookout Register and is still staffed today. Please, do not disturb the person who is working as the fire lookout. They have an important job to do: scan huge swaths of land for columns of smoke. The early detection provided by the Lookouts may prevent those small wisps of smoke from becoming massive forest fires. The Lava Butte Lookout also scans the City of Bend and surrounding properties, helping to protect many people’s homes and livelihoods.

When there is a wildfire in the area, the Lookout becomes essential to the safety of firefighters on the ground. As crews approach a blaze on foot it can be difficult to see because of steep terrain, dense forests, and heavy smoke. The Lookout provides an extra set of eyes and relays information to the firefighters by radio. From an elevated perspective, the Lookout informs crews on changing variables in fire behavior, wind, and other weather patterns.

In addition to the person staffing the lookout, a volunteer Ranger is present on the summit of Lava Butte on most afternoons during the summer months. This uniformed Ranger will gladly answer questions about the Fire Lookout, the surrounding area and can help orient you to the Monument.
Could Newberry Volcano erupt again?

by Daniele McKay, OSU-Cascades Vulcanologist

Yes, Newberry could erupt again. In fact, it’s very likely that it will. The last eruption was about 1,300 years ago. It sounds like ancient history, but geologically it’s very recent. That eruption produced Big Obsidian Flow. It was standing on the floor of a large caldera in Oregon. In addition to erupting recently, there’s evidence that magma still exists beneath the floor of Newberry Caldera. Hot springs, gas emissions, small earthquakes, and Newberry’s location near other Cascade volcanoes all suggest magma lies beneath the surface. What if Newberry erupted today?

The best way to figure out what a volcano might do is to look at its history. Volcanic eruptions are often classified by eruption style, which range from explosive to effusive. Explosive eruptions are just like they sound: powerful explosive eruptions of ash and gases blow high into the atmosphere. Effusive eruptions are characterized by lava oozing out of the volcano. Newberry’s numerous eruptions have spanned the full range of explosive and effusive. This diversity makes Newberry National Volcanic Monument a unique place to see recent examples of nearly every type of volcanic activity.

Chemical composition of the magma is an important aspect of eruptions. One of the main components in magma is silica, (it’s also a main ingredient in glass). Magma’s silica content is described as silicic, obsidian, dacite, and basalt. Silicic magma tends to trap more gas than basalt. Mafic eruptions at Newberry didn’t have as much gas as the caldera-forming eruptions described above, but they had enough to hurl molten fragments like fire-fountains of lava. Most of these fragments cooled in the air and formed frothy vesicular rock called scoria, or cinder, which piled up in a cone around the vent. As gas escaped from the magma feeding these eruptions, effusive lava flows emerged from the base of the cones. Hundreds of these cinder cones are scattered across the flanks of Newberry Volcano.

Lava Butte has excellent places to see effusive eruptions such as this type of eruption. Lava Butte is a large cinder cone created by explosive activity about 7,000 years ago. Effusive activity produced the spectacular lava flows visible from Highway 97. (accessible by trails from the Visitor Center). You can reach the top of Lava Butte by this paved road from Lava Lands Visitor Center for breathtaking views of Newberry and the Three Sisters. Lava flows like these are similar to those erupting in Hawaii. They slowly cover the land, burying everything in their path. The Lava Butte flow eventually made its way to the Deschutes River and dammed it, creating a large lake. The river eventually carved a new path through the flows establishing the channel we see today. The Lava Butte flow eventually made its way to the Deschutes River and dammed it, creating a large lake. The river eventually carved a new path through the flows establishing the channel we see today. Lava Butte has occurred at Newberry over the past 400,000 years, creating effusive lava flows, some extending up to 40 miles from their source vents covering much of the Bend and Redmond area. As these flows channeled into sections of the Deschutes and Crooked Rivers, sometimes filling deep canyons with molten lava. Volcanic hazards and monitoring: Since it is located near populated areas, Newberry is considered a high-threat volcano. Eruptions could significantly impact central Oregon. Volcanic ash can cause respiratory problems, crop failure, roof collapse, water contamination, and mechanical or electrical failure of cars and engines. Pyroclastic flows travel very quickly and are deadly to everything in their path. Effusive lava flows move slowly, and bury everything in their path under solid rock.
The Oregon Spotted Frog

The Oregon spotted frog, named for the black spots that cover it, is a highly aquatic species found on the Deschutes National Forest. It was recently listed as a threatened species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service due to the loss of over 90% of its stronghold of habitat for the population.

They inhabit emergent wetlands and are found in shallow water for portions of its life history unlike the Cascades frog. It spends very little time on land preferring to move from breeding or summer habitat to winter habitat through the water. Other amphibian species found here may spend more of their time on land like the Pacific tree frog and western toad. The Oregon spotted frog can also utilize warmer waters for its metamorphosis, often found in deep water that doesn’t freeze completely.

The Oregon spotted frog is the most aquatic species of frog. It spends very little time on land preferring to move from breeding or summer habitat to winter habitat through the water. Other amphibian species found here may spend more of their time on land like the Pacific tree frog and western toad. The Oregon spotted frog can also utilize warmer waters for its metamorphosis, often found in deep water that doesn’t freeze completely.

Cave Access:
- The crawl space near the end of the cave is closed to visitors to prevent the potential spread of spores that cause White-nose Syndrome and for your safety.
- The cave is closed after hours and from October 1 until the opening date in May.

Bat Health at Lava River Cave:
- Visit the Bat Conservation Station at Lava River Cave to help protect Lava River Cave bats and stop the spread of White-nose Syndrome. Get a bat stamp of approval to enter the cave.
- If you have been in a cave or mine outside of Oregon or Washington, no item worn or used in that cave or mine is allowed in Lava River Cave (including clothing, boots, headlamp, cameras, backpack, etc.).
- It is important to disinfect your clothing, boots, and gear worn in Lava River Cave before going into another cave on or off the Forest. For cleaning protocols, visit www.whitenosesyndrome.org
- Read the article below for more information on White-nose Syndrome.

Protecting Bats at Lava River Cave From White-nose Syndrome

by Julie York, USFS Wildlife Biologist

White-nose Syndrome (WNS) has killed almost 6 million hibernating bats in the Eastern and Midwestern U.S. since 2006. It now occurs in 25 states and 5 Canadian provinces.

WNS is caused by a cold-loving fungus that thrives in caves and mines. Named for the white powdery appearance around bats’ noses, the fungus may also occur on ears, wings, and forearms or may not be visible at all. The fungus agitates bats, awakening them during winter hibernation. Bats use their water and fat reserves too quickly, reducing their chance for surviving winter. The fungus primarily spreads from bat-to-bat contact but may also be spread by bringing contaminated human clothing or equipment from one cave or mine to another.

There are no known health risk to humans from WNS. However, the impacts to humans from the loss of bats may be devastating. Bats play a crucial role in the health of our ecosystem by consuming many insects, including pest species. Nationally, scientists estimate annual economic losses in the billions of dollars due to an increase in insect pests as a result of the high mortality of bats from WNS and wind powered turbines.

WNS is not known to occur west of the Rocky Mountains, so help us prevent or slow its spread by doing your part to keep this disease out of caves in Oregon.

For more information about white-nose Syndrome, scan this QR code with your smart device or go to: www.whitenosesyndrome.org

Bat Benefits: Did you know...
- Bats are the only mammals capable of true flight. Their wing membrane stretches between extremely elongated fingers, resembling a human hand.
- Bats are the primary predators of night-flying insects, including forest and agricultural pests.
- In tropical areas, bats pollinate and disperse many flowering plants, including mangos, cashews, and even agaves that produce tequila!
- Lessons learned from bats’ echolocation have produced navigational aids for the blind.
- Bat droppings in caves are called guano and can be used as fertilizers.
- Research on bat biology has led to advancements in sonar, vaccine development, and blood anti-coagulation for humans.
- Vampire bat saliva may help stroke victims dissolve the blood clots that cause a stroke.

LAVA RIVER CAVE

Discover another world below ground in Oregon’s longest lava tube extending almost 1 mile. Walk down 55 stairs as you slowly descend into the darkness. Discover unique cave features formed by a massive lava flow long ago.

CAVE HOURS:
- May 1 – May 22: Open Thu – Mon 10:00 am to 5:00 pm
- May 23 – September 7: Open Daily 9:00 am to 5:00 pm
- September 8 – September 30: Open Daily 10:00 am to 5:00 pm
- GATE CLOSES AT 4 PM

CAVE TOURS: 3 PM DAILY
Join a ranger guided one-hour tour of Lava River Cave to learn more about cave geology and ecology. Tours are limited to 15 people, reservations are accepted day of tour.

Comfort and Safety:
- Carry 2 light sources with you into the cave. No liquid gas lanterns please. There is no lighting in the cave, but various light sources are available for rent or sale at cave entrance.
- Wear warm clothing: cave temperature averages 42 °F.
- Wear sturdy closed-toe shoes or boots as cave access requires walking on steep stairs and slippery, uneven surfaces.
- Watch your head. Child carrier backpacks are not recommended. Ceiling height in the cave is variable with some rock outcroppings.
- Please use restrooms before entering the cave. There are NO toilets in the cave. It is 2 miles round-trip, and average time underground is 2 hours.
- Only certified service dogs are allowed in the cave but not recommended due to the abrasive metal on stairs and walkways. There is not enough shade in the parking lot to safely leave pets in vehicles.

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- The crawl space near the end of the cave is closed to visitors to prevent the potential spread of spores that cause White-nose Syndrome and for your safety.
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Lava River Cave points of interest

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For more information about white-nose Syndrome, scan this QR code with your smart device or go to: www.whitenosesyndrome.org
Your Donations Matter!

Newberry National Volcanic Monument is operated through a partnership between the Deschutes National Forest and Discover Your Forest (DYF). DYF is a local 501c3 nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting the discovery of Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests and Crooked River National Grassland, enriching the experiences of visitors, and building community stewardship of these special places today and for generations to come.

Proceeds from your donations, shuttle fares, and our retail operations are used to fund conservation education programs, publications, exhibits, guest speakers, events, and other services designed to enhance your appreciation of the area. Thanks in part to visitor donations during the past year, DYF has been able to:

- Help Deschutes National Forest to manage over 2,000 volunteers delivering over 47,000 hours and $1,070,000 in donated labor.
- Mentor 11 student interns, providing over 2,600 hours of career path exploration.
- Train 25 Certified Interpretive Rangers who made over 30,000 visitor contacts.
- Provide 5,400 K-12 students with free educational programs, activities, and field-trips to Newberry National Volcanic Monument.
- Helped over 2,700 children complete the Junior Forest Ranger program.
- Manage winter programs for over 5,000 participants at Mt. Bachelor through formal school trips and weekend tours.
- Enrich the community with Art, Film, Speaking, and Photography events.
- Produce and distribute visitor publications reaching over 70,000 visitors.

The shuttle will operate from Memorial Day Weekend through Labor Day Weekend during the 2015 season. It will depart from Lava Lands and Lava Butte about every 20 minutes from 9:20 am to 4:40 pm.

Fares are $2 per rider (children 2 and under ride free). All fares are cash only with exact change required. Busses are wheelchair accessible and can transport bicycles. Fares are subject to change.

Why a shuttle?
- Reduce wait times and allow more people to travel to the summit.
- Reduce emissions from vehicles driving up the road.
- Increase the safety of visitors hiking or biking up Lava Butte.

Proceeds from the shuttle service will be donated to Discover Your Forest to support education and interpretation on the Monument.

Your Donations Matter!