Welcome! As the new Newberry National Volcanic Monument Manager, I am thrilled to welcome you to one of Central Oregon’s most treasured places. From the 7,000 year old lava flow at Lava Lands Visitor Center to the gnarled Western White Pines atop Paulina Peak, the wonders of this place abound and I hope you are able to immerse yourself in the experience.

Go underground and explore Lava River Cave or hike atop Big Obsidian Flow within Newberry Caldera and think of what’s changed or perhaps what’s remained constant since Newberry’s first eruption 500,000 years ago.

Whether it’s your first visit to the Monument or an annual family vacation, I challenge you to seek out something new and different and to connect to this unique environment in a way that you’ve never experienced before!

Our team looks forward to your arrival and we hope you have a safe and memorable experience within the Newberry National Volcanic Monument.

Dawn Stender
Monument Manager

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 500,000 years ago and created massive lava flows covering 1,200 square miles, producing lava tubes, and over 400 cinder cones and volcanic vents during it’s active periods. The last eruption occurred just 1,300 years ago.

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.

Discovery Awaits You

Lava Butte rises 500 feet above its 9 square-mile lava flow. It erupted 7,000 years ago and was one of Newberry’s very active cinder cones.

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 during Newberry Volcano’s massive eruptions about 65,000 years ago.

Newberry Caldera contains high peaks, scenic East Lake and Paulina Lake, several lava flows, and lots of opportunity for adventure.

Big Obsidian Flow stretches just over a square mile and formed just 1,300 years ago, making it Newberry’s and Oregon’s youngest lava flow.

Paulina Peak crowns Newberry Caldera at its highest point of 7,984 ft. It offers grand views of the south and west flanks of Newberry Volcano and the surrounding area.

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

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

Hiking

Over 110 miles of summer trails and 130 miles of winter trails can be explored within or extending from the Monument.

- Trail signs vary 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 leash laws and where pets can or cannot go. Pets must be leashed at all times.

- Please review the Leave No Trace principles on page 3. Talk to a Ranger if you have additional questions.

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-maned ground squirrels, yellow pine chipmunks and mule deer.

- Patient observers may see coyote, black bear, pika, pine martens, 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 exhilarating and captivating experience. Take care to ensure that both you and the wildlife part ways safely and unharmed.

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, day-use 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 walk bikes on pathways and patios at all Visitor Centers and use bike racks to keep pathways, sitting areas, and doorways clear. Helmets 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 Trail Head to link the Parallel Trail, Crater Rim and Newberry Crater Trail.

- Climb almost 14 miles on asphalt up Pauline Lake Road (Road 21) from Highway 97. Recover on the shore of Pauline 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).

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

Fishing

Many visitors enjoy swimming and wading in East and Paulina Lakes to cool off. Look for signs posted about warnings. Occasional heavy rains will agitate the water, which can affect water quality and swimmer’s safety– even pets. Do not swim at boat launch facilities. Potash springs at the lakes are undervolcanic and shallow. Please, do not dig around the hot springs.

Swimming

Many visitors enjoy swimming and wading in East and Paulina Lakes to cool off. Look for signs posted about warnings. Occasional heavy rains will agitate the water, which can affect water quality and swimmer’s safety– even pets. Do not swim at boat launch facilities. Potash springs at the lakes are undervolcanic 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 Bookstore.

- To discover even more, join a Ranger-led activity or patio talk. Stop by the visitor center or look for posted signs with program schedules. Ranger-led tours can be scheduled for large groups as resources allow. For information call Lava Lands Visitor Center: 541-593-2421.

Newberry Fun Facts

- The term ‘Crafter’ found in the place names Newberry Crater and nearby Crafter Lake are both misnomers for volcanic features correctly termed, ‘Caldera’.

- Before the formation of the Caldera, Newberry’s summit was 500 to 1,000 feet higher than Paulina Peak is today.

- Newberry Volcano is still active and will certainly erupt again, either passively (lava flow) or explosively (ash and pumice).

- There are 9 USGS monitoring stations at Newberry to detect the early and subtle signs of a reawakening volcano.

- The Big Obsidian Flow is the youngest lava flow at Newberry. Volcanic ash from the eruption 1,300 years ago reached as far as the state of Idaho.

- Surgical blades made from obsidian are sharper than those of steel.

- Eruptions at Newberry Volcano have changed the course of water flowing in the Deschutes River drainage many times.

Newberry Volcano’s ash, pumice, lava, cinder and mudflows and comprise 120 cubic miles of volcanic material, compared to the 6 cubic miles at Mt. St. Helens.

- Lava River Cave crosses beneath Hwy 97, where the roof of the cave is 50 feet thick.

- The Monument’s 4,000 foot vertical range is host to climates and microclimates with specialized plant and wildlife species. Some display distinct adaptations such as the rare Pumice Grape-Fern, found here and few other locations in the world.

- One of the oldest habitation structures discovered in North America was found under 3 to 4 feet of ash and pumice during road reconstruction at Paulina Loop. The structure dates about 9,500 years old and was likely similar to a wickiup.

- One of the oldest habitation structures discovered in North America was found under 3 to 4 feet of ash and pumice during road reconstruction at Paulina Loop. The structure dates about 9,500 years old and was likely similar to a wickiup.

- Lava Butte Wamic Cave, Brady ARCHAEOLOGY

- Rich with cultural and natural history, here are a few facts Newberry claims as a part of its story:

- Newberry National Volcanic Monument contains the widest variety of volcanic features on any U.S. park or monument.

- Numerous attempts have been made to protect Newberry as either a National Park or Monument in 1903, 1920, 1940, 1970, and successfully in 1990.

- Newberry Volcano’s ash, pumice, lava, cinder and mudflows and comprise 120 cubic miles of volcanic material, compared to the 6 cubic miles at Mt. St. Helens.

- Lava River Cave crosses beneath Hwy 97, where the roof of the cave is 50 feet thick.

- The Monument’s 4,000 foot vertical range is host to climates and microclimates with specialized plant and wildlife species. Some display distinct adaptations such as the rare Pumice Grape-Fern, found here and few other locations in the world.

- One of the oldest habitation structures discovered in North America was found under 3 to 4 feet of ash and pumice during road reconstruction at Paulina Loop. The structure dates about 9,500 years old and was likely similar to a wickiup.

- Lava Butte was first used as a fire look-out in 1913 and is still staffed today.

- Oregon state’s first wildlife underpasses were constructed in 2013 on Highway 97 to allow safe passage for wildlife.
Facilities & Services

Visitor Centers
Two visitor centers on the Monument are both staffed by rangers ready to answer your 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.

Exhibits
Located in Lava Lands Visitor Center, the Chitwood Exhibit Hall interpretive displays feature geology, ecology, and cultural history along with information on the eruptive history of Newberry Volcano. A large 3-D topographic map provides an excellent overview of the Monument. The volcanic history continues in colorful exhibits. Displays feature geology, ecology, and cultural history along with information on the eruptive history of Newberry Volcano.

Ranger Programs
Interpretive Ranger programs are offered at numerous locations across the Monument from opening weekend in May thru Labor Day weekend. Program details are posted at visitor centers and information boards and include Junior Ranger programs, Big Obsidian Flow Tours, Lava Lands patio talks, Bike With A Ranger on Sun Lava path, and evening Caldera campground programs. You may also encounter Roving Rangers giving impromptu programs or sharing information on Lava Butte, Lava Cast Forest and the many trails in the Newberry Caldera. These are all great opportunities for you to meet a ranger face-to-face. Know the National Park's plants, animals, geology, and cultural history.

Logging & Dining
Two lodges operated under special use permit offer cabin rentals, casual dining, boat rentals, and a small general store. For information about East Lake Resort or to make reservations, call 541-536-2230 or visit www.eastlakeresort.com. For information or to make reservations at Paulina Lake Lodge, call 541-536-2240 or visit www.paulinalakelodge.com. Additional accommodations and a variety of restaurants are located in the nearby communities of Sunriver and La Pine.

Lava Butte Shuttle
Discover Your Forest and Deschutes National Forest are excited to continue our partnership with Cascades East Transit (CET). Visitors can utilize convenient shuttle service to access the summit of Lava Butte from mid-June through Labor Day Weekend. The shuttle will depart from Lava Land Visitor Center and Lava Butte every 20 minutes from 10 am to 4 pm. There is a minimal fare for each rider (children 2 and under ride free). Fares are cash or CET TouchPass App and exact change is required. Shuttles are wheelchair accessible, can transport bicycles, and leashed dogs are permitted. No other motor vehicles are allowed on Lava Butte road when the shuttle is operating. Proceeds from the shuttle service benefit Discover Your Forest and support visitor experiences and educational programs at Newberry National Volcanic Monument. On the Lava Butte Shuttle, visitors can sit back and enjoy the ride while supporting a great cause!

Purchase the Lava Butte Shuttle Pass with the Umo App
1. Open the Umo Mobility app
2. Open app and create an account
3. To purchase fare, click on the Buy in the My Wallet section.
4. Choose Lava Butte Pass
5. Select Purchase
6. Enter card payment information
7. Your pass will now be displayed in the My Wallet section.
8. Before boarding, select the fare in your wallet and show the QR Code to the reader upon boarding.
   Purchasing fares for family and friends? Repeat the steps to purchase additional fare product.

Recreation Passes
Recreation passes are required at all posted fees on Newberry National Volcanic Monument and Deschutes National Forest. Valid recreation passes include:
- National Forest Day Pass ($5)
- National Forest ePass ($5)
- Annual Northwest Forest Pass ($30)
- America the Beautiful Passes:
  - Annual Pass ($80)
  - Annual 4th Grade Pass (FREE for all 4th grade students! Visit www.everykidinpark.gov for info)
- Access Pass (FREE with valid documentation of permanent disability)
- Senior Annual Pass ($20)
- Senior Lifetime Pass ($80)
- Military Annual Pass (FREE for Current US Military and dependants)
- Military Lifetime Pass (FREE for Gold Star Families and US Military Veterans)

Volunteer Pass (FREE with 250 service hours with participating agencies)

Recreation fees are an investment you make as a visitor: funds received through the recreation pass system return directly back to the forest and Monument to maintain and improve recreation facilities. Recreation passes can be obtained at locations shown on page 5 or purchased online at: discovernw.org

Fee Free Days!
No day-use fees are required on the Monument in observance of select holidays and special observance days each year. For fee free days details, visit the Forest Service at:
www.fs.usda.gov/visit/passes-permits

Help Protect Monument Resources
Every visitor shares the responsibility of protecting our National Monument. Please take a moment to read these regulations so you can explore safely and help protect Monument resources.

Parks
Control and clean up after your pets. Pets on leashes are allowed in picnic areas, campgrounds, parking areas and on most Monument trails. Pets are not allowed in Lake River Camp or any federal government buildings including the visitor centers. It is not recommended to take pets on the Big Obsidian Flow because the rock is very sharp.

Camping
There is a 14-day stay limit on the Deschutes National Forest. Dispersed camping is prohibited within Newberry Caldera.

Fire & Firewood
Campsites are allowed only inside established fire rings in the Caldera. Limitations on campfires may be in place during fire season, please check campground postings or ask a ranger. Limit firewood collection to “dead and down” for camping purposes only. Chainsaws are prohibited in the Caldera. Do not cut, collect, or otherwise damage vegetation.

Campfires are prohibited on beaches. Firewood is available for purchase in the campgrounds.

Hot Springs
Newberry's hot springs are unique shoreline features of the Newberry Caldera. Sometimes submerged by the lakes, they are extremely shallow, primitive, and undeveloped. Help preserve and protect this area by following regulations prohibiting digging, fires, or camping outside of developed campgrounds in the Caldera. There are no facilities in the vicinity, so please follow Leave No Trace principles when visiting.

Hunting & Firearms
Hunting is not permitted anywhere within Newberry National Volcanic Monument. Firearms are not permitted in federal buildings, including visitor centers.

Off-Highway Vehicles
Off-highway vehicles (OHV) are not permitted anywhere within Newberry National Volcanic Monument.

Other Monument Resources
Leave what you find, including wild flowers, rocks, artifacts, and even pine cones. All natural resources are part of a fragile ecosystem, many species rely on these resources to survive.

Leave No Trace
The best way to minimize your impact on both the Monument’s resources and on other visitors’ experiences is to follow the Leave No Trace principles. These seven principles have been developed to help people enjoy the outdoors responsibly. For more information visit www.LNT.org or talk to a ranger!

• Plan Ahead and Prepare
  • Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
  • Dispose of Waste Properly
  • Leave What You Find
  • Minimize Campfire Impacts
  • Respect Wildlife
  • Be Considerate of Other Visitors
## Trails to Volcanic Wonders

A trail can lead to rare plant species or a clear mind; to a symphony of songbirds or an awe inspiring view of Volcanic Wonders. It can lead to satisfying lessons and challenging situations. You cannot know what you might find when you begin down a trail. For these reasons, keep stewardship and safety in mind. Review the Leave No Trace Principles listed on page 3 to learn how to protect yourself and the Monument’s resources. A few steps ahead or around the next switchback, the unknown is Yours to Discover!

### AMENITIES
- A great mountain bike ride. Shorten the loop by using a connector trail.
- Cross the footbridge and follow a wide trail to the Benham Falls overlook.

### MILEAGE
- 2,000 ft.

### ELEV. GAIN
- 0 ft.

### USE
- 1

### MAP
- 1

### DESCRIPTION
- Paved path with many tree casts and sweeping views of the area. A designated National Recreation Trail.

### Big Obsidian Flow #3958.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAIL NAME</th>
<th>MILEAGE</th>
<th>ELEV. GAIN</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>MAP</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes River #2.1 to Benham Falls</td>
<td>0.5 mile</td>
<td>0 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cross the footbridge and follow a wide trail to the Benham Falls overlook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lava Butte Rim #3918</td>
<td>0.25 mile</td>
<td>150 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Circles the rim of Lava Butte, a cinder cone volcano. Provides views of the Cascades and Newberry Caldera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lava Cast Forest #3960</td>
<td>1 mile loop</td>
<td>150 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paved path with many tree casts and sweeping views of the area. A designated National Recreation Trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Mill Trail #3984</td>
<td>0.3 mile loop</td>
<td>0 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provides a glimpse of the Deschutes River’s historic uses and it’s ecology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulina Falls #3954</td>
<td>0.25 mile / 2 miles</td>
<td>50 ft. / 200 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Forested trail leads to the falls plunging 80 feet. A shorter hike leads to upper viewing area, and a longer 2-mi hike leads to views from below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica #3958.5</td>
<td>0.8 mile</td>
<td>50 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Walk this connector trail between the Little Crater Campground and the Big Obsidian Flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail of the Molten Land #3922</td>
<td>1 mile loop</td>
<td>150 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A must-see National Recreation Trail. Paved interpretive path meanders across a basalt lava flow to a viewpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail of the Whispering Pines #3930</td>
<td>0.3 mile</td>
<td>0 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Paved path wanders through a Ponderosa pine forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Obsidian Flow #3958.1</td>
<td>1 mile loop</td>
<td>500 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ascend the stairs to be surrounded by black volcanic glass, catch views of surrounding peaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Rock #3935</td>
<td>4 miles</td>
<td>300 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A popular single-track mountain bike route that parallels the edge of Lava Butte’s lava flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes River Trail - #2.1</td>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>300 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Choose where to start and how long to go for a custom hike, trail follows the river past several falls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman Island #3959</td>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>200 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Get a great view of a kipuka, an island of trees surrounded by lava on this less traveled trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Crater #3953</td>
<td>1.8 miles</td>
<td>500 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Offers unique views of the Big Obsidian Flow, Paulina Peak and Paulina Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberry Crater #3958</td>
<td>3.5 miles</td>
<td>800 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Head up the trail from Cinder Hill Trailhead to the viewpoint on the Northeast rim of the Caldera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel #3958.3</td>
<td>2 miles</td>
<td>550 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Parallels Rd. 21 on the east side of the Caldea and can be used to access the Crater Rim Trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun-Lava #3940</td>
<td>5.5 miles</td>
<td>300 ft.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Paved path, stop at the Deschutes River after 4 miles or continue to Sunriver before turning back.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CAMPFREIGHTS & LODGING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAMP SITE NAME</th>
<th>AMENITIES</th>
<th>FEE PER NIGHT</th>
<th>TOTAL SITES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paulina Lake Campground</td>
<td>$23 / Extra Vehicle $10</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberry Group Camp</td>
<td>Site A: $17 Site B: $115, Site C: $115</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Paulina Horse Camp</td>
<td>$19 Double / $23 Quadruple / Extra Vehicle $10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Crater Campground</td>
<td>$23 / Extra Vehicle $10</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Lake Campground</td>
<td>$23 / Extra Vehicle $10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulina Lakeshore Loop #3955</td>
<td>Go counter-clockwise for the best views. Don’t miss the peak views on the north shore.</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulina Peak #3951</td>
<td>A steep hike with huge views waiting on the peak. Trailhead is located on the road to Paulina Peak.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Skene Ogden #3956</td>
<td>A designated National Recreation Trail, it follows Paulina Creek passing many waterfalls.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Posted day use sites within campgrounds require valid recreation pass displayed in addition to any camping fees. Day Use sites are open from 6:00 am to 10:00 pm. Campsites are limited to eight people per site. See map on page 5 for campsite locations. For camp site reservation information visit Recreation.gov.
Safety and Comfort

There is no lighting inside the cave. Carry at least 2 light sources at all times. High Powered LED lights can be rented at the cave entrance (mobile phone lights are not recommended).

Wear warm clothing, the cave temperature averages 42 degrees year-round.

Wear sturdy closed-toe shoes or boots, the hike requires walking on slippery, uneven surfaces and on steep staircases.

Use the restroom before entering the cave. There are no toilets in the cave. Be prepared to spend two hours or more underground.

Watch your head. Ceiling heights in the cave vary with rocky outcroppings. Child carrier backpacks are not recommended.

Please leave pets at home. Due to abrasive metal stairs and walkways, potential interactions with wildlife, and high volume of people in a confined space, pets are not allowed. There is not enough shade to safely leave pets in vehicles.

Plan Your Trip

Lava River Cave is a very popular and heavily visited site on Newberry National Volcanic Monument. Vehicle reservations are required for resource protection, cave safety, and better visitor experiences.

Vehicle Reservations

Parking reservation tickets are valid for the day and time listed on the ticket. A printed or digital copy must be presented for entry to the cave. To make a reservation, visit recreation.gov.

PARKING

Park in designated spaces only, DO NOT park on roadway or parking lot shoulder.

Cave Access

Every visitor is required to attend an orientation on White-Nose Syndrome, what to expect in the cave, and cave etiquette. The cave is closed outside of operating hours. NOTE: Operations may suspend during unsafe environmental conditions such as unhealthy air quality or extreme heat.

Cave Bat Health and White-nose Syndrome

White-nose syndrome (WNS) has killed millions of bats across the U.S. and Canada since it was first detected in 2006. The disease is caused by a cold-loving fungus that thrives in bat hibernation sites such as caves and mines. It is spread through bat to bat contact and by humans who bring clothing, shoes or gear from a contaminated site to another location. It is extremely fatal for bats but poses no known health risks to humans.

All visitors will be screened to prevent the spread of White-nose Syndrome. If you have ever been in any cave or mine other than Lava River Cave, no item worn or used in that cave or mine is allowed in Lava River Cave. Visitors can either change the boots, clothing or gear that was brought in another cave or they can return another time after changing or decontaminating their items that have been in other caves.

Visit whitenosesyndrome.org for more information and for protocols about decontaminating clothing, boots, and gear.

It is unlikely that you will see a bat in Lava River Cave. However, if you do see a bat, DO NOT TOUCH IT or harass it. Immediately notify a ranger of the location where you saw it.

Wildlife Awareness

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, hard-sided vehicle 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 food 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 a Rock Raider!

Why can’t I take a piece home?

Newberry National Volcanic Monument was established by the U.S. Congress on Nov. 5, 1990. As stated in legislation, its purpose is to “preserve and protect for present and future generations Newberry’s remarkable geologic landforms.” Each of us plays a vital role in caring for our National Monument. Damaging or removing even a small sample of rock degrades the resource and it’s illegal (36 CFR 261.9 a and b). Please report any violations to a Forest Service ranger.

How can I see obsidian and learn more?

Travel to Newberry Caldera and hike the Big Obsidian Flow trail to see this unique volcanic rock. To learn more or to obtain a legally sourced sample of obsidian, visit Paulina Visitor Center or Lava Lands Visitor Center.

Obsidian is a natural volcanic glass, remarkably similar to the glass in your windows. Unlike most rocks, obsidian is formed with minimum crystal growth and has a disordered internal structure similar to liquid.

Lava River Cave

Discover another world below ground! Lava River Cave is a difficult hike on uneven terrain and slippery surfaces. The cave is 1 mile long, making for a 2–mile round trip. The hike is a self-guided journey along 150 stairs through an ancient geological wonder. Visitors must be prepared for the unique conditions present while hiking inside Oregon’s longest lava tube.

Cave Bat Health and White-nose Syndrome

White-nose syndrome (WNS) has killed millions of bats across the U.S. and Canada since it was first detected in 2006. The disease is caused by a cold-loving fungus that thrives in bat hibernation sites such as caves and mines. It is spread through bat to bat contact and by humans who bring clothing, shoes or gear from a contaminated site to another location. It is extremely fatal for bats but poses no known health risks to humans.

All visitors will be screened to prevent the spread of White-nose Syndrome. If you have ever been in any cave or mine other than Lava River Cave, no item worn or used in that cave or mine is allowed in Lava River Cave. Visitors can either change the boots, clothing or gear that was brought in another cave or they can return another time after changing or decontaminating their items that have been in other caves.

Visit whitenosesyndrome.org for more information and for protocols about decontaminating clothing, boots, and gear.

It is unlikely that you will see a bat in Lava River Cave. However, if you do see a bat, DO NOT TOUCH IT or harass it. Immediately notify a ranger of the location where you saw it.

Wildlife Awareness

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, hard-sided vehicle 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 food 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 a Rock Raider!

Why can’t I take a piece home?

Newberry National Volcanic Monument was established by the U.S. Congress on Nov. 5, 1990. As stated in legislation, its purpose is to “preserve and protect for present and future generations Newberry’s remarkable geologic landforms.” Each of us plays a vital role in caring for our National Monument. Damaging or removing even a small sample of rock degrades the resource and it’s illegal (36 CFR 261.9 a and b). Please report any violations to a Forest Service ranger.

How can I see obsidian and learn more?

Travel to Newberry Caldera and hike the Big Obsidian Flow trail to see this unique volcanic rock. To learn more or to obtain a legally sourced sample of obsidian, visit Paulina Visitor Center or Lava Lands Visitor Center.

Obsidian is a natural volcanic glass, remarkably similar to the glass in your windows. Unlike most rocks, obsidian is formed with minimum crystal growth and has a disordered internal structure similar to liquid.
**Birding Fun at Newberry**

Look up, look down... look all around. Keep your eyes and ears on the lookout for the most common birds spotted at Newberry National Volcanic Monument. Use our quick checklist of birds you may see or hear, and if you have questions about our birds or their habitat, come in and ask at one of our Visitor Centers! What’s your favorite bird that you have seen on the monument?

**Common Birds of Newberry National Volcanic Monument**

- BALD EAGLE
- CLARK’S NUTCRACKER
- COMMON RAVEN
- AMERICAN ROBIN
- NORTHERN FLYCATCHER
- RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH
- HOUSE FINCH
- VARIED THRUSH
- BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD
- COMMON NIGHTHAWK
- CHIPPING SPARROW
- YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER
- DARK-EYED JUNCO
- Hairy Woodpecker
- HOUSE WREN
- NORTHERN FLYCROSS
- CASSIN’S FINCH
- RED CROSSBILL
- PINE SISKIN
- WESTERN TANAGER
- TREE SWALLOW
- WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH
- MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE
- PYGMY NUTHATCH
- RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD
- RED-TAILED HAWK

---

**Support Your Monument**

Newberry National Volcanic Monument is managed through a partnership between the Deschutes National Forest and Discover Your Forest. For over a decade, Discover Your Forest has been a proud nonprofit partner of the Forest Service in Central Oregon. Their work connects people to public lands by building and maintaining inclusive outdoor spaces, recruiting and managing a large volunteer force, and educating the next generation of environmental stewards.

You can support them in achieving their mission by visiting retail stores at Visitor Centers and Ranger Stations throughout Central Oregon. They offer books, maps, and educational items that will ignite imagination and exploration in both children and adults. All proceeds directly fund educational, interpretive and volunteer programs, as well as exhibits and publications across our region.

Newberry Volunteers are part of a successful forest-wide volunteer program that contributes nearly 120,000 hours of service comprising $2.9 million in donated labor. They lead nature hikes, keeping trails clean and safe, and sharing information with visitors at Monument visitor centers and signature geologic sites. They enhance visitor experiences through promoting public lands stewardship and teaching Leave No Trace ethics. Newberry volunteers are part of a successful forest-wide volunteer program that contributes nearly 120,000 hours of service comprising $2.9 million in donated labor. You’ll find volunteer interpretive rangers guiding school groups, leading nature hikes, keeping trails clean and safe, and sharing information with visitors at Monument visitor centers and signature geologic sites. They enhance visitor experiences through promoting public lands stewardship and teaching Leave No Trace ethics. Newberry volunteers are part of a successful forest-wide volunteer program that contributes nearly 120,000 hours of service comprising $2.9 million in donated labor.