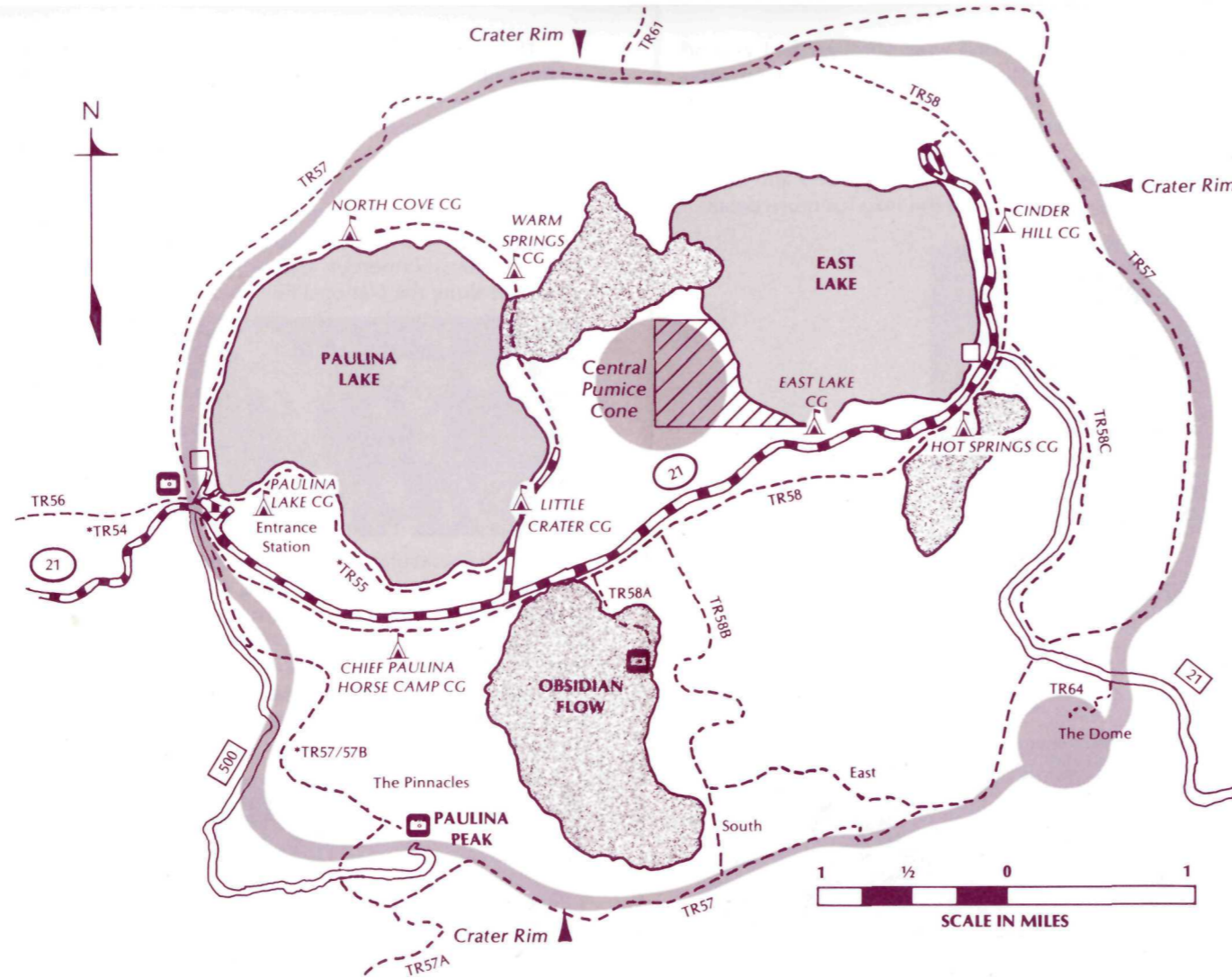


Newberry Crater, a sunken depression at the top of Newberry Volcano, is the largest ice-age volcano in Oregon. This dormant shield-shaped volcano is 25 miles across, encompassing 500 square miles of Central Oregon. Newberry has had an explosive past; numerous hot glowing avalanches of ash and pumice have swept down its sides. Newberry Crater, 5-mile wide caldera, was formed from several enormous, violent eruptions of ash and pumice. The volcano top collapsed piecemeal over a period of half a million years. By contrast, Mt. Mazama to the south collapsed in one massive eruption to form Crater Lake 6,800 years ago.



Newberry Crater holds two scenic lakes. East Lake, about 170 feet deep, covers 1,000 acres with a surface elevation of 6,371 feet. Paulina Lake, covering 1,500 acres, is about 240 feet deep at 6,331 feet elevation. Apparently the lakes were once a single large lake between 10,000 and 200,000 years ago. The depth then may have been 1,500 to 2,000 feet. More recent eruptions separated the two. Newberry produced lava and mud flows and nearly 400 cinder cones, including the Central Pumice Cone between East and Paulina Lakes within the Crater. The youngest feature of the volcano is the obsidian flow between Paulina and East Lakes that dates back about 1,300 years. Paulina Peak, at 7,984 feet in elevation, is the highest point. Its base averages nearly 4,500 feet. At one time Newberry Volcano towered nearly 12,000 feet above sea level.

Although the Crater contains hot springs they are nearly invisible. They are "drowned" in that they emerge in the cold waters of East Lake at nearly 170°F, but cool rapidly as they mix with the lake water. Bubbles of hydrogen sulfide float above the springs and taint the air with a harmless, rotten egg smell.



NATIONAL FOREST CAMPGROUNDS		Units	TRAILS		Miles (One-Way)
PAULINA LAKE		64	No.	Description	
NORTH COVE*		6	*TR54	Paulina Falls Trail	0.3
WARM SPRINGS*		5	*TR55	Paulina Lake Shore Loop	7.5
LITTLE CRATER		53	TR56	Peter Skene Ogden Trail	8.6
EAST LAKE		29	TR57	Newberry Crater Rim Trail (round trip)	21.0
HOT SPRINGS		43	TR57A	From TR57 south to Road 2225	1.2
CINDER HILL		105	TR57B	From Entrance Station southeast to Paulina Pk	3.5
CHIEF PAULINA HORSE CAMP		13	TR58	From Paulina Crk. Bridge east through Newberry Crater to TR57	8.5
*No Drinking Water; Accessible by Boat or Trail Only.			TR58A	Obsidian Flow Trail	0.3
LEGEND			TR58B	Lost Lake Trail south	2.5
Entrance Station		View Point	TR58B	Lost Lake Trail east	3.5
Campground		Paved Road	TR58C	Parallels Road 21 from East Lake Resort to TR57	2.0
Cindered Road		Resort			
Lava Flow		Private Land	TR61	From TR57 to Swamp Wells	8.0
		Trail	*TR64	Dome Trail	0.5

*Hiker Trail Only

Newberry Crater and Newberry Volcano were named for Dr. John S. Newberry who explored Central Oregon for the Pacific Railroad Survey in 1855. But the Crater's history extends back to ancient days when Indians camped here and gathered obsidian for tools and weapons. Their chipped obsidian is found strewn on the shores of Paulina and East Lakes.

The first white men to visit the Crater were members of Peter Skene Ogden's fur traders on a trip westward in 1826 to the upper Deschutes River from the Harney Basin in eastern Oregon. Ogden's journal indicates that he paid little attention to the spectacular geologic and scenic features of the caldera or to the lakes other than as a place to water thirsty horses. The brigade entered the Crater over the rim southeast of East Lake.

Early-day settlers knew the area as the Paulinas, a name given the isolated mountain range because the region was once the hunting ground of the Paiute, Chief Paulina. Not until the present century was the old volcano named in honor of John S. Newberry.

The Newberry Crater area is managed by personnel of the Deschutes National Forest. We hope your visit is a pleasant one. Please be careful with fire and leave the area beautiful for future visitors. Further information on the area is available from:

Fort Rock Ranger District
Deschutes National Forest
1230 NE Third
Bend, Oregon 97701
(503) 388-5674



Newberry Crater

Deschutes National Forest



United States
Department of
Agriculture



Forest Service
Pacific Northwest
Region

Newberry Crater awaits your discovery whether you seek hiking, history, angling, or just quiet time. There are many things to see and do at this geologic wonder located in the Deschutes National Forest about 25 miles southeast of Bend, Oregon. The Crater is a land to be explored and discovered. From mid-May to mid-November all-weather roads access the diverse recreation opportunities. Snowcats, snowmobiles, and skis allow winter use of this unique area.



The Crater offers a variety of camping experiences. There are five developed campgrounds containing over 300 units. All have water, toilets, tables, fire rings, and boat launching facilities. The fee for camping overnight helps defray the costs of maintaining the facilities.



There are two primitive campgrounds (nine units) on the north shore of Paulina Lake accessible only by foot trail or boat. These have tables, toilets, and fire rings. No fee is charged.

Chief Paulina Horse Camp offers facilities for those campers who bring their horses to ride the Crater trails. Units can accommodate 4, 8, or 12 horses with a stall and feeding trough for each horse. Advance reservations for the horse camp are made through the District office in Bend (address elsewhere in this brochure).



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Two full service resorts, Paulina Lake Lodge and East Lake Resort, operate under special-use permits from the Deschutes National Forest. During the summer season both offer overnight lodging, boat rentals, launching, gas, groceries, camping supplies, and fishing tackle. East Lake Resort also has full hookups for campers and recreational vehicles. Paulina Lake Lodge has a restaurant open year-round and is reached in winter by snowmobile, sno-cat, or cross-country skis.



Fish did not exist in the lakes of Newberry Crater during pioneer days. By 1910 Paulina and East Lakes were planted with trout for the first time, the fish carried from LaPine on horseback. Today both lakes are well known among anglers for the many trophy-size fish taken annually. At elevations of more than 6,300 feet these are designated "high lakes," and, as such, the legal season does not begin until late May. Even then anglers often must contend with ice and snow. Paulina, the largest lake, boasts rainbow, german brown, and kokanee trout. East Lake is 40 feet higher in elevation and features rainbow, german brown, and brook trout. Snowy conditions early in the season or blue skies later on, Newberry Crater offers some of Central Oregon's finest fishing.

Over 100 miles of trail wind through and around Newberry Crater. The Rim trail around the Crater provides 21 miles of hiking and horseback riding. All trails are closed to motorized traffic in the summer and some are available only to hikers. For horse campers several loop trails start at the Chief Paulina Campground and offer a variety of trips. Please refer to the map for more details.



USDA-FS



A good half-day hike takes you through the pinnacles to the top of Paulina Peak. The 3½ mile trail starts at the Entrance Station at Paulina Lake. The pinnacles can only be reached by trail. Some steep portions exist but views are spectacular.

The Paulina Lake shore loop is 7 miles long. You can spend 3 hours or all day on this relatively easy hike. Its continuously changing views of Paulina Lake, Paulina Peak, the Obsidian Flow, and the mid-crater lava flow are a delight. Pack a lunch and plan to enjoy your day.

The shortest trail is one of the more spectacular. The observation point at the top of Paulina Falls is just a short walk from the road (100 yards). Or you can take a short trail (½ mile) that winds down to Paulina Creek for a beautiful view of the falls from the base.

The ½ mile hike to the top of the Dome, just outside of the east Crater rim, provides a unique view of the outer slopes of the Crater and the high desert. Fort Rock, the ancient volcano and historic Indian site, is visible from the Dome.

For riders and long-winded hikers the Peter Skene Ogden Trail spills out of the Crater to the west. It follows Paulina Creek for 9 miles to Paulina Prairie at the west base of the Crater. Numerous spectacular waterfalls can be observed along the National Recreation Trail.



USDA-FS

For a spectacular view Paulina Peak is the obvious destination. A cindered road leads 4 miles from Paulina Lake to the very top of the highest remnant of the Crater rim. At 7,985 feet the peak gives an excellent vantage point to study the geologic features within Newberry Crater and a panoramic view of the Central Oregon landscape. The high desert lies to the east and the Cascade Mountains spread to the west. On a clear day four states may be seen:



Oregon, Washington, California, and Nevada. Numerous mountain peaks are visible, sunsets are exquisite. A word of caution is in order because snow may keep this road impassable well into the summer season. Check with the Forest Service offices in Bend or the Entrance Station at Paulina Lake for more information.

Geology students from all over the United States come to observe volcanic history within Newberry Crater. Students and sightseers alike are fascinated by the Big Obsidian Flow. An observation point is an easy walk from a paved road and plenty of parking. This offers visitors a close-up view of the "curtain of frozen glass." Black and massive the glass is not only sharp but a limited resource. Please be careful and leave it behind for others to enjoy.

Paulina Creek is the only flowing water on the entire volcano. It originates from Paulina Lake and spills over Paulina Creek Falls just a short distance from the lake. The falls, about 100 feet high, are the result of violent eruptions that left soft erodable rock underneath an overhanging cap of hard rock.

Kokanee spawn each fall at the mouth of Paulina Creek. As they turn brilliant shades of red they are a fitting close to the summer season at Newberry Crater. They mark the coming of a quiet time to the Crater.



Newberry Crater is as much a wonderland in winter as it is in summer. The paved road is plowed from Highway 97 for 10 miles to a Sno-park (parking permits required). The rest of the journey into the Crater must be negotiated over the snow.

The Crater is already a mecca for snowmobilers, with miles of groomed trails. Cross-country skiing is gaining in popularity as new trails are provided for skiers. Paulina Lake Lodge is open year-round and provides gas, food, lodging, and supplies to winter recreation enthusiasts.