

Upper Lost Creek Ridge

With a steady but manageable incline, this trail peaks perfectly at the halfway point, and has spectacular views of wildlife and the adjacent canyon.

Difficulty: Easy to Moderate

Distance: 4 miles round-trip.

Elevation: 715 feet gain

Trailhead Coordinates: Lat: 44.83746; Long: -122.61675

Suggested Maps: [MISSING]

Getting There: From Portland, drive west on US-26 and turn left (south) onto Joe Woodard

Road between mileposts 21 and 20 (you'll see a sign for Lower Nehalem River and Henry

Rierson Spruce Run County Park). At a stop sign after 0.4 miles, turn left onto Lower Nehalem

River Road. This scenic road starts out paved but eventually turns to gravel. Keep driving until

you cross a bridge. Turn left on Sibley Road, which is between mileposts 9 and 10. Don't turn,

onto any logging spurs, especially the Lost Creek Ridge spur that veers right at about 3 miles

from the turnoff for Sibley Road. At 4 miles from the turnoff, you'll come to a curve in the road.

The road will curve slightly to the left and there will be two turnoffs to the right; you can park in

the lower one and start your hike on the upper one.

This grassy path is actually a logging spur called Upper Lost Creek Ridge Road. The

straightforward road includes a few, inclines and declines; it is mostly forested, but there are

some breaks in the trees that allow for impressive views of the Tillamook State Forest.

Tracks and scat make it obvious that the route is an elk, deer, coyote, and grouse highway. The

best views of the canyon and the forested ridges beyond are at almost 2 miles, where you can sit

on a grassy bluff and eat your lunch. You can turn around here or continue along the road if you

so wish.

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Nehalem Falls Loop

This short but beautiful loop around Nehalem Falls Campground includes views of the Nehalem River and falls. The path also passes around a grove of old growth spruce and cedar.

Difficulty: Easy

Distance: 0.7 miles

Elevation: Approximately 100 feet gain

Trailhead Coordinates: Lat: 45.72649; Long: -123.77129

Suggested Maps: ODF 1998 Northwest Oregon Protection District map

Getting There: There are two alternative routes from Portland. For the quicker route, turn south (left) from US-26 at milepost 21 on Lower Nehalem River Road (signposted to Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground). You will drive a total of about 18 miles, some of which will be on gravel roads with potholes. The road is signposted again for Spruce Run Campground about 5 miles up the road. From the campground, you will be following the Nehalem River. The Nehalem Falls Campground is at milepost 7.

For a less picturesque and somewhat longer drive on paved roads, continue west on US-26. Turn south on OR-53 and follow it toward US-101. About a mile before reaching US-101, turn south on Miami Foley Road, and after another mile turn left at a junction with Foss Road. Follow the Nehalem upstream to milepost 7.

Regardless of which route you choose, if the campground is closed it may not be obvious. Look for a yellow gate on a side road to the river at milepost 7.

Enter the campground and look for a sign between the two yellow gates for the Nehalem Falls/Day Use Area. Walk down a short trail and admire the falls—they aren't readily distinguishable from the rest of the rapids when the river is running fast—and then find the trail upstream along the river. If you time this right—at the beginning of April—you will find the trail lined with a profusion of early blooming flowers, including a line of beautiful fawn lilies.

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Follow the trail past the campground and along the edge of a rare grove of old-growth spruce and cedar. After about a half-mile loop uphill, you will return along the upper edge of the campground to where you started. Take notice of the huge old stumps crowned with new young trees in the center of the campground.

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Soapstone Lake

This short, beautiful hike to a small forest lake in the drainage of the Nehalem River's North Fork offers close encounters with mature cedar and Sitka spruce trees; a good family hike for older children.

Difficulty: Easy
Distance: 2.2 miles round-trip
Elevation: 480 feet gain
Trailhead Coordinates: Lat: 45.84684; Long: -123.76236
Suggested Maps: ODF 1998 Northwest Oregon Protection District map

Getting There: From Portland, drive west on US-26 about 65 miles to the Necanicum junction. Turn left (south) onto OR-53 (Necanicum Highway) and continue 4.7 miles to where a small, obscure gravel road joins the highway on the left. Turn onto this road, cross a bridge, and drive another 0.4 miles to a parking area on the left. On the opposite side of the road is a primitive camping area.

Two paths lead up a hill from the parking area; follow the trail on the right. At the start, a blue sign stapled to a tree welcomes you to Soapstone Lake. Follow the trail through the woods and over several small bridges for about 0.5 miles until you reach a large meadow. Continue on the trail, circling left past a nice campsite to get to the other side of the meadow. The trail through the meadow is somewhat indistinct; if you lose it, make your way to the lowest point on the far side to cross Soapstone Creek, which flows from the lake. The stream is narrow and shallow, so your feet may get wet; you might want to bring a change of shoes or cross barefoot.

Continue uphill; trail signs on the trees point the way. After another half mile or so, you'll catch a glimpse of the lake a short distance to the north. Turn left at a T-intersection in the trail (turning right will take you past an ODF timber sale to another access point off a spur of Cole Mountain Road). The main trail ends at a beaver dam at the north end of the lake. You can cross on large logs to walk around the lake via a faint path. You'll pass an old cherry tree,

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marshy areas, and another beaver dam. As you explore the lakeshore, you'll encounter brushy and marshy areas, and fallen logs. Watch for signs of salamanders, beavers, and elk. To return to the trailhead, simply retrace your steps from the south end of the lake.

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North Fork Nehalem River

A nearly level hike along a closed road on private timber company land featuring scenic views of the North Fork Nehalem River. The road may be closed during times of high fire danger and is posted as an active logging and hauling area.

Difficulty: Easy
Distance: 6.4 miles round-trip
Elevation: 250 feet gain
Trailhead Coordinates: [MISSING]
Suggested Maps: [MISSING]

Getting There: From Portland, drive west on US-26 to Necanicum Junction. Turn left (south) onto OR-53. Between mileposts 7 and 8, just before the fish hatchery, turn left onto unmarked Cole Mountain Road. At the immediate fork, bear right for a short distance and park at the pullout before the gate. The land beyond the gate is owned by a private timber company that permits walking on the road unless otherwise posted.

Start the hike on the road along the left side of the North Fork Nehalem River. Ignore the unsightly clearcut you'll pass on your left and instead keep your eyes on the very attractive alder- and Douglas fir-lined river on your right. While you'll never be far from clearcut hillsides on this walk, the timber company has done a good job of leaving buffers along the river and much of the road, allowing hikers to feel as though they are walking through relatively undisturbed country. At 0.9 miles, you'll cross a bridge with a tempting swimming hole underneath it. Immediately after the bridge, veer left at a fork in the road and continue your walk, now on the right side of the river.

At 1.07 miles, you'll pass a series of pretty cascades, and at 1.4 miles, you'll reach a 15-foot waterfall near a fish ladder and a fish survey catch-and-release pen. After about 1.9 miles, the river, which is prime habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and cutthroat trout, becomes shallow, wide, and slow-moving. As you hike, watch for signs of great blue herons,

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black-tailed deer, and [coyotes](#), and keep your eyes peeled for magnificent old-growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock.

Continue to follow the river, avoiding side roads that head uphill, and pass through a mixed forest of hemlock, Douglas fir, spruce, cedar, alder, and big-leaf maple. On rocky ledges overlooking the river, you'll see "gardens" made up of a number of fern species. At 2.7 miles, where you'll encounter a [bridge over a side creek](#), the road turns away from the river and soon passes a [private](#) hunting camp with picnic tables. It then goes through a highly disturbed area profuse with alder and at 3.2 miles crosses a bridge over the river where it enters state land.

At this point, you can continue to follow the road for another 6 miles if you like, but be aware that both passenger cars and RVs use it to access campsites and encountering logging trucks is always a possibility. Perhaps a better idea is to lounge on some of the excellent sunbathing rocks beneath the bridge before retracing your steps to your car.

[Sidebar]

A Car Shuttle Option

If you'd prefer a shorter hike and don't mind establishing a car shuttle, you can make this a 3.2-mile, one-way walk. Park one car at the Cole Mountain Road gate. Drive your other car north on OR-53 and [turn right onto Hamlet County Road](#) after approximately 6.5 miles. Before the town of Hamlet, turn right onto Hill Road, which turns into [Fall Creek Road](#). Follow this good dirt road (suitable for passenger cars and RVs) for approximately [5](#) miles until you turn right onto North Fork Road. After another mile, you'll reach a gate [that](#) marks the state forest boundary. Park in a pullout along the road, walk around the gate and across [the](#) bridge over the North Fork Nehalem River. [Then make the 3.2-mile hike to your car.](#)

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God’s Valley

With an elevation of only 371 feet above sea level, God’s Valley affords [hikers](#) the opportunity to carve [their](#) own trail along the elk paths to the south of [Cole Mountain](#).

Difficulty: Easy

Distance: Miles of elk trail and meadow walking

Elevation: 100 feet gain

Trailhead Coordinates: Lat: [45.7925](#); Long: [123.734](#)**Suggested Maps:** [\[MISSING\]](#)

Getting There: From Portland, drive west on US-26 to Necanicum Junction. Turn left (south) onto OR-53 and continue [past milepost 13](#) to God’s Valley Road, [which is on your left](#). [Follow God’s Valley Road](#) for 7 miles; milepost markers will serve as indicators that you are on the main road. Park anywhere in the valley after milepost 7.

There are no developed trails in the valley, which was once a homestead and is now owned by the state. You can make your own hiking route by finding and following one of many elk trails along the edges of the meadows or simply by walking through the meadow or along its creeks. Locals say there are miles of these trails. It is impossible to get lost as long as you keep to the meadows and don’t wander off into the surrounding woods. If you do, however, choose to venture into the woods, do so at your own risk and make sure to pay attention to your surroundings so you can find your way back to the meadow.

If you’re lucky, you might see an elk herd, coyotes, or other wildlife. Meandering creeks and wetlands make God’s Valley a great place for bird watching. In early spring, the marshy areas will greet you with a profusion of bright yellow skunk cabbage. Also watch for some fairly large spruce trees. And you might come upon some apple trees from the old homestead. In the summer, there will be hundreds of blackberry bushes, both the invasive Himalayan and the native trailing blackberry. If you decide to pick some, please note that you need to be careful of

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the thorns. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife [also](#) planted [turkeys](#) in the valley, but most of them have moved to the fields along OR-53 before you turn onto God's Valley Road.

Be sure to wear pants and long sleeves; the grass in the valley is high and can scratch and irritate bare skin. Some routes [also](#) may be muddy or flooded in the rainy season. [Regardless, this quiet valley is a wonderful place to explore, picnic, and meditate. You can spend just an hour or easily all day if you wish.](#)

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Triple C Trail

An easy, well-signed, and well-maintained loop trail from Reehers Camp Day Use Area. It is designed for horses but is great for campers at Reehers Campground or for hikers looking for an easy hike in the upper Nehalem River area.

Difficulty: Easy

Distance: 2 mile loop

Elevation: Approximately 280 feet gain

Trailhead Coordinates: [Lat: 45.70696; Long: -123.33793](#)

Suggested Maps: [\[MISSING\]](#)

Getting There: From Portland, drive west on US-26. Turn left (south) at Timber Road, between mileposts 38 and 37. Drive 3 miles to the [community](#) of Timber. Just after crossing the bridge, [but](#) before the railroad tracks, turn right on Cochran Road. [It's](#) partially paved and partially gravel but easily accessible for passenger cars. At about 2 miles, you'll see Reehers [Campground](#) on the left. Just after that, turn left into the Reehers Camp Trailhead Area.

Park at the trailhead parking area. The marked trailhead is just across Cochran Road from there.

[The path is a gentle climb](#) through mixed woodland and meadows. [There's](#) a small clearcut area on the left and an old sign [that says](#), "Timber Sale Boundary" on the right. There are some big old stumps, but this [part](#) of the trail is mostly young second growth.

Cross Wheeler Road at [1](#) mile, and at 1.7 miles you'll come to Cochran Road. If you turn right here you will cross a bridge over the creek and join the Gales Creek Rail, but to complete the loop, cross the road and follow the trail along the creek back to the trailhead. This is a beautiful area with lots of big old stumps and fallen trees. Imagine what it would have been like before it was logged!

In late spring the trail is colorful with a profusion of [flowers](#), and you can hear the nuthatches, juncos, and chickadees in the trees. You can also occasionally hear [very loud kingfishers](#) in the creek.

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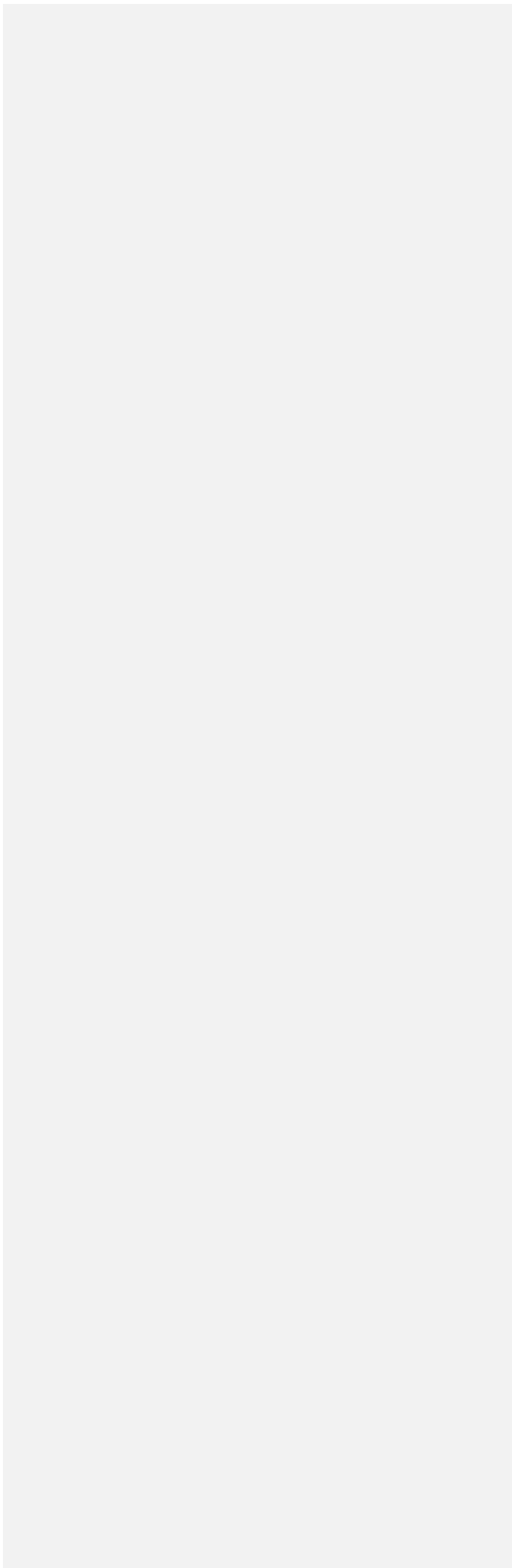
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Spruce Run Creek

Departing from the Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground, the Spruce Run Creek trail meanders to a hidden lake, akin to a large pond, that sometimes dries out in the summer. Keep an eye out for wildflowers among the thick foliage.

Difficulty: Moderate

Distance: 5.6 miles

Elevation: 1,580 feet gain

Trailhead Coordinates: Lat: 45 48.748, N Long 123 36.639 W

Suggested Maps: [MISSING]

Getting There: From Portland, take US-26 [west](#) toward the coast for about 53 miles. Turn left on Lower Nehalem Road following signs for Spruce Run Campground. Stay on Lower Nehalem Road for 5.5 miles [and](#) you will enter the campground. The trailhead is on the left with a pullout big enough for a few cars.

This is a pleasant hike on a well-maintained trail. [but there are](#) some very steep sections. The trail follows Spruce Run Creek the entire way, but most of the time [you](#) will be far above it. Start your hike at the trailhead and gradually climb above the campground. As you pass the last of the campsites, you will get your first view of Spruce Run Creek, which goes through the campground and [then](#) enters the Nehalem River.

In just under 0.5 miles [you](#) will reach the first and [only](#) easy access [point](#) to a scenic spot on Spruce Run Creek. Just after this, the trail starts a steeper climb that doesn't last long and soon descends back to creek level. Over the next 0.5 miles [the](#) trail moves slightly away from the creek and has a series of gentle slopes.

For most of the next mile [you](#) will be going up some very steep sections of trail without much reprieve in between. To take your mind off the [grueling](#) ascent, you can look for large stumps left [over](#) from [the](#) logging operations of long ago. When you reach about 1.8 miles, the [incline](#) finally [subsides](#), [and](#) [you can](#) catch your breath and enjoy the forest around you.

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At 2 miles, you reach a well-marked junction with a trail that leads out to a gated road that goes to **Lost Lake Road**. [Follow this road](#) to Spruce Run Lake. Not long after this, you will make a somewhat steep descent that will reward you with your final climb before the lake. At 2.8 miles, you reach the small but pretty Spruce Run Lake. The trail continues for a short distance along the north side of the lake but soon peters out, and the lake gets very marshy at this point as well. Return the way you came to get back to the trailhead.

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Gnat Creek Trail Hike

Gnat Creek Trail has something for every hiking enthusiast: [a rich](#) Sitka spruce forest, a view of Little Barrier Falls, glimpses of running coho salmon, and a fish hatchery along the [creekside](#). The hike can be sectioned into three legs: [first](#), the path to Gnat Creek Campground; second, the nature trail loop at the falls; and finally the Upper Gnat Creek Trail.

Difficulty: Moderate

Distance: 4 miles, or 5.5 miles from Gnat Creek Campground [\(round-trip\)](#)

Elevation: Approximately 400 feet gain

Trailhead Coordinates: [\[MISSING\]](#)

Suggested Maps: [\[MISSING\]](#)

Getting There: From Portland, head west on US-30 (Lincoln Highway) for about 75 miles. To reach the trailhead for the Upper Gnat Creek Trail, pull into the Gnat Creek Hatchery. The hatchery is also 18 miles east of Astoria on US-30. Plenty of parking is available.

This hike is 4 miles round-trip, but if you choose to begin at the Gnat Creek Campground, the hike adds another 1.5 miles from the campground to the fish hatchery. [You](#) will hike [1.25](#) miles through old stands of hemlock and spruce trees. You'll cross US-30 (Lincoln Highway) into the Gnat Creek Fish Hatchery.

The trailhead at the hatchery begins at [200 feet](#), parallels the creek, and climbs to approximately 600 feet. After you cross a railed footbridge, you will see plenty of sword fern, deer fern, salal, foxglove, skunk cabbage, huckleberry and salmonberry bushes, and Cascara Buckthorn.

After a quarter mile in, you [will be](#) hiking through second-growth Douglas firs with a smattering of [western hemlock](#). [Occasionally](#), you'll come across large, old-growth Sitka spruce and [Douglas](#) fir. Unfortunately, after hiking over a mile, you will come across timber sale boundary signs that mark the hilly portion on the south side of the trail. The creek is always to

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your left (north), and there are a few places where you can get off the main trail and hike to Gnat Creek, which is overshadowed by [big-leaf maple](#) and [red alder](#).

[At about](#) 2.5 miles, the trail makes a “lollipop” sort of loop before heading back down.

The little loop has a bench, [and there's a great](#) view [of](#) Gnat Creek.

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Bloom Lake

An easy route along a closed road to a small lake. The walk from the highway to Bloom Lake is good for families, or as a quiet stop between Portland and the coast.

Difficulty: Easy

Distance: 3.6 miles [round-trip](#)

Elevation: 470 feet gain

Trailhead Coordinates: [\[MISSING\]](#)

Suggested Maps: ODF 1998 Oregon Protection District map

Getting There: From Portland, take US-26 [west](#) toward the coast for about 50 miles until you reach mile marker 27. Park at the parking lot located right off [the highway](#)

Beginning from the parking lot, this well-maintained, easy trail meanders through a young alder and hemlock forest. Big blackened stumps, carbonized in the 1933 Wolf Creek fire, loom amongst the green, while birdsong fills the woods. After 20 minutes, the trail takes a right turn (at the sign) and soon arrives at Bloom Lake, a tranquil stretch of water encircled by the forest and fed by a small creek. A marshy trail to the right leads across a fallen old-growth tree and eventually to a large, old Sitka spruce. This spot offers a clearing for picnics and a nice view of the lake, which can be accessed by hidden paths.

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Northrup Creek Equestrian Loop Trail

Horseback riders [and](#) hikers will enjoy this [trail](#) as it meanders through beautiful coastal rainforest, passing several magnificent old-growth denizens of the Clatsop State Forest along the way. Bring water shoes for an unbridged stream crossing.

Difficulty: Moderate

Distance: 8.5 mile loop

Elevation: 1,500 feet gain

Trailhead Coordinates: Lat: 46.0237; Long: -123.4557

Suggested Maps: [\[MISSING\]](#)

Getting There: From Portland, drive west on US-26. Just past milepost 22, exit onto OR-103 (Fishhawk Falls Highway 103, the exit for Jewell and Mist) and proceed north for 9 miles. Turn right onto OR-202 (Nehalem Highway) toward Birkenfeld and Vernonia and drive 5.8 miles to Northrup Creek Road, just past milepost 35. Turn left and proceed 1.4 miles to the end of the pavement. It's another 4.8 miles on a good gravel road to the day use parking area where you'll find the trailhead.

The trail [starts at a signpost in](#) the parking area and gently rises through a young Douglas fir forest dotted with large rotting stumps from earlier logging. At 0.16 miles, cross Northrup Creek Road and [follow](#) the trail on the other side. A short descent [follows](#), and soon thereafter you'll find yourself marveling at [the](#) stately remnants of a forest that once was—an immense western red cedar, a huge Sitka spruce, and several gargantuan big-leaf maples. Old growth specimens such as these are rare in Oregon's coastal rainforest, so pause to enjoy them.

After paralleling Northrup Creek for more than a mile, the trail begins a 0.55 miles climb via a series of curves and gentle switchbacks, finally reaching a gravel road at 2.45 miles. Turn right on this road, and [then](#) turn right on another gravel road. At the next intersection turn left, walk for 0.2 miles, then veer left onto yet another gravel road. [Keep to the](#) right 100 feet later

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(avoiding the gravel quarry) and follow this undulating path through a forest of broadly spaced Douglas firs until it ends 0.4 miles later. [Follow](#) the single track on the right.

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The trail traverses a hillside for a short distance and then dives steeply for 0.2 miles to the bottom of the Northrup Creek canyon. At 3.75 miles, you reach an unbridged crossing of Northrup Creek where it may be necessary to get your feet wet. Time to use those water shoes if you brought them.

At 4 miles the trail crosses the campground entrance road and enters a clearcut replanted in 2003. It then ascends at a moderately steep grade and after 0.5 miles reaches a somewhat recent clearcut where views extend out across the forest to the east, south, and west. For the next 0.3 miles, you'll follow the old logging road, the only part of the route that offers expansive views.

At the far end of the clearcut, the trail (still a logging road) dives back into the forest and continues its moderate ascent. At 5.1 miles it reaches Cow Ridge Road ([a gravel road](#)), which you follow uphill for 20 feet to the single track on the right. The single track is short-lived, however, and you'll soon find yourself back on Cow Ridge Road. Go straight (downhill), following the road for 0.1 miles where you [will](#) rejoin the single track on the right next to a clearcut.

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The trail soon enters a Douglas fir and alder [forest](#) whose floor is rife with sword fern. Before long you'll find yourself walking through a park-like setting with Douglas fir overhead and grassy swales dotted with clumps of sword fern at your feet. After crossing a bridge at 5.85 miles, the trail meanders for a mile through a pleasant forest of Douglas fir, western red cedar, and western hemlock.

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At 7.5 miles you switchback up into a recent clearcut, climbing at a moderate grade for 0.25 miles to a logging road. In the next 0.2 miles, you'll encounter several intersections. Turn right on the logging road, bear left at the next intersection, and then go right at the next one. [Bear left at](#) the next junction and, in approximately 150 feet, turn right onto the single track trail.

The trail descends gently through the clearcut for 0.15 miles before re-entering the forest. From here it's a pleasant 0.7 miles woodsy walk to a junction where you turn right, toward the day use area, which is now just 0.2 [miles](#) away.

[Sidebar]

Big Tree Trail

The Big Tree Trail, a loop of approximately 1 [mile](#), begins at the group picnic site and follows Northrup Creek for much of its distance. Along the way, it passes several old-growth behemoths from the days before logging changed the landscape. Big-leaf maples up to 11 feet in diameter, a western red cedar nearly 8 feet in diameter, a Sitka spruce approaching 7 feet in diameter, and grand firs almost 6 feet in diameter are the stars of the very pleasant and worthwhile walk.

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July Plant List for Kings Mt. Trail

see updated version here:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/12u2Cc3L74zM6sx8V4T_in2ZNFIEMS9MrXRr62i6895I/edit

Kings Mountain is home to an abundance of rare and interesting plants. This partial plant list (prepared by Beth Magnus) will give you an idea of the vegetation on the east side of the Tillamook State Forest. [Hemlock](#) and Sitka spruce trees predominate [on the coastal side of the forest](#).

Forest Vegetation

Trees

- Red alder
- Big-leaf maple
- Vine maple
- Bitter cherry
- Douglas fir
- Grand Fir

Shrubs

- Salmonberry
- Snowberry
- Thimbleberry
- Elderberry
- Indian plum
- Red flowering currant
- Red huckleberry
- Salal
- Nootka Rose
- Trailing blackberry
- Oregon Grape

Ferns

- Sword fern
- Lady fern
- Bracken fern
- Maidenhair fern
- Deer Fern

Forbs

- Lily Family
 - Hookers fairy bell
 - Trillium
 - False lily of the valley
 - Starry-flowered Solomon's seal

- Orchid Family

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Spotted coralroot
Phantom orchid
Twayblade

Purslane Family
Candyflower

Primrose Family
Pacific starflower

Saxifrage Family
Youth-on-Age (piggyback plant)

Violet Family
Stream violet
Roundleaf violet

Buttercup Family
Small-flowered buttercup
Three-leaved anemone

Carrot Family
Sweet cicely

Wintergreen/Heath Family
Menzies' pipsessewa
Indian pipe

Waterleaf Family
Varied-leaf phacelia

Valerian Family
Scouler's valerian

Bluebell Family
Scouler's harebell

Birthworth Family
Wild ginger

Wood-Sorrel Family
Sorrel

Barberry Family
Cascade Oregon grape
Inside-out flower

Bedstraw Family
Oregon bedstraw

Bleeding Heart Family
Bleedingheart

Mint Family
Hedge nettle
Self-heal

Figwort Family
Turtleheads
Yellow monkey flower

Composite Family
White-flowered hawkweed
Wall lettuce

Open meadow vegetation

Shrubs
Serviceberry
Hazelnut
Ocean spray

Forbs
Lily family
Tiger lily
Glacier lily
Bear grass

Pink family
Campion

Buttercup family
Menzies larkspur (delphinium)

Mustard family
Wallflower

Stonecrop Family
Stonecrop

Saxifrage Family
Alumroot

Pea Family

Vetch
Lupine

Evening-Primrose Family

Willow herb

Carrot Family

Martindale's lomatium

Gentian Family

King gentian

St. John's Wort Family

St. John's wort

Waterleaf Family

Silverleaf phacelia

Phlox Family

Spreading phlox
Varied-leaf collomia

Figwort Family

Penstemons
Harsh paintbrush
Foxglove
Speedwell

Composite Family

Ox-eye daisy
Hairy cat's ear
Pearly everlasting
Thistle
Arnica
Silverback luina
Yarrow

Other Resources

The following reports and books may be useful if you would like to learn more about the Tillamook State Forest.

History

- *Epitaph of the Giants: The History of the Tillamook Burn* by [J. Larry Kemp](#), Touchstone Press, Beaverton, Oregon, 1967.
- *Nehalem Tillamook Tales* by Clara Pearson, a Oregon State University Press, [Corvallis, Oregon](#), 1990.
- *Diaries of Orwin Vaughn* by (need name). Warren Vaughn – his personal journals at the Oregon Historical Society [Archives](#)
- *The Adventures of Dr. Huckleberry: Tillamook County, Oregon* by E.R. Huckleberry. Oregon Historical Society. [Portland, Oregon](#), 1970.
- *Tillamook Indians of the Oregon Coast* by [Bruce Johnson and John Sauter](#), [Binford & Mort Publishing](#), Hillsboro, Oregon, 1974.
- *Tillamook Burn Country, A Pictorial History* by Ellis Lucia. [Caxton Printers](#), Ltd, Caldwell, Idaho, 1983.
- *The Big Woods: Logging and Lumbering, from Bull Teams to Helicopters, in the Pacific Northwest* by Ellis Lucia, [Doubleday](#), Garden City, New York, 1975.
- *Columbia's River: The Voyages of Robert Gray, 1787–1793* by J. Richard Nokes. [Washington State Historical Society](#), [Tacoma, Washington](#), 1991.
- *The Hidden Northwest* by Robert Cantwell, [Lippincott](#), [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#), 1972.
- *Ancient Forests and Western Man: A Pictorial History of the West Coast* by Ann Amato. Frank Amato Publications, [Portland, Oregon](#), 1992.
- *Pioneers of the Wilson River Stage Road* by Helen Reeher Luebke, [Forest Grove, Oregon](#).

Tillamook State Forest Policy

- *Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan* by the Oregon Department of Forestry, [Oregon Department of Forestry](#), [Salem, Oregon](#), 2010.
- *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* by the Oregon Department of Forestry, [Oregon Department of Forestry](#), [Salem, Oregon](#).
- *An Independent Scientific Review of ODF's Proposed Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* by the Oregon Department of Forestry, [Oregon Department of Forestry](#), [Salem, Oregon](#).
- *Ecosystem Recovery Alternative for State Forests* by the National Wildlife Federation, [National Wildlife Federation](#), [Seattle, Washington](#).
- *Simplified Forest Management to Achieve Watershed and Forest Health: A Critique* by the National Wildlife Federation, [National Wildlife Federation](#), [Seattle, Washington](#).
- *Tillamook State Forest: Recreation Action Plan 2000* by the Oregon Department of Forestry, [Oregon Department of Forestry](#), [Salem, Oregon](#), 2000.
- *The Tillamook: A Created Forest Comes of Age* by Gail Wells. Oregon State University Press, [Corvallis, Oregon](#), 1999.

Fish, Plants, and Wildlife

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- *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast* by [Andy MacKinnon](#) and Jim Pojar. Lone Pine Publishing. [Auburn, Washington](#). 1994.
- *Plants and Animals of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Guide to the Natural History of Western Oregon, Washington and British Columbia* by Eugene Kozloff. University of Washington Press. [Seattle, Washington](#). 1976.
- *National Audubon Society Field Guide to the Pacific Northwest* by Peter Alden and Dennis Paulson. Alfred [A. Knopf, Inc.](#) [New York City, New York](#). 1998.
- *Rare and Endangered Plants of Oregon* by Donald C. Eastman. Beautiful America Publishing. [Woodburn, Oregon](#). 1990.
- *Mushrooms Demystified* by David Arora. Ten Speed Press. [Berkeley, California](#). 1979.
- *Fishing in Oregon: The Complete Oregon Fishing Guide* by Madelynne Diness. Flying Pencil Publishing. [Oregon](#). 1984.
- *An Angler's Astoria* by Dave Hughes. [Frank Amato Publications](#). [Milwaukie, Oregon](#). 1982.
- *Tracking and the Art of Seeing How to Read Animal Tracks and Signs* by Paul Rezendes. Camden House Publishing. [Columbia, South Carolina](#). 1992.
- *A Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon* by Morton Eaton Peck. [Binford & Mort Publishing](#). [Hillsboro, Oregon](#). 1961.

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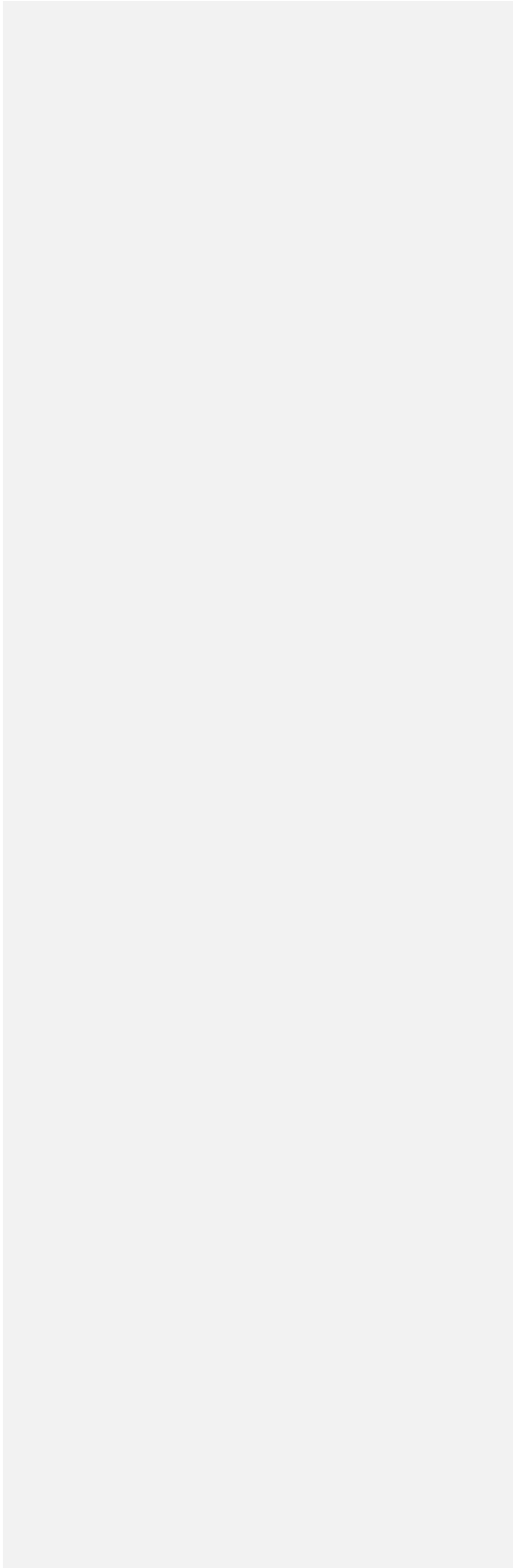
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Acknowledgments



Original Back Cover

Touched by the regenerative hand of nature and the replanting efforts of hundreds of Oregonians, the Tillamook Burn has blossomed into the Tillamook Forest. This temperate rainforest in the North Coast Range now provides diverse hiking and nature-watching opportunities between Portland and the Oregon Coast. From meandering valley floors to craggy peaks, hikes range from relaxing riverside strolls to exhilarating scrambles up rocky slopes. Many Tillamook peaks feature wildflower meadows and rugged outcroppings with views from the Coast to the Cascades. In the valleys run the clear, cool waters of seven major rivers and their many tributaries. It's not unusual to encounter a herd of majestic elk grazing in a clearing or see the glimmer of a salmon leaping upstream on its journey home.

The Tillamook State Forest is an Oregon treasure. Hike it and you will come to love it. With time, we hope that your appreciation will turn into advocacy for the forest's protection and restoration.

Updated Back Cover:

Thomas Spöhlhof
Back cover copy draft

50 Hikes in the Tillamook and Clatsop State Forests

Discover northwest Oregon's best-kept hiking secrets with [the Oregon Chapter](#) Sierra Club's *50 Hikes in the Tillamook and Clatsop State Forests*. With this elaborate guide in hand, you have the inside tips on how to explore the Tillamook and Clatsop State Forests' vibrant wildlife, historic rail and logging sites, and colorful vegetation.

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All you need to know for an enjoyable outdoor excursion is included:

- Fully detailed hike narratives walk readers through each experience with the unique voice and character of the many Sierra Club volunteers who explored these trails and captured their inviting characteristics
- [Trailhead directions](#), coordinates, and elevation changes
- Difficulty levels for each hike ranked from Easy to Strenuous
- [Approximate hike distances](#),
- Map suggestions for best navigation
- List of essential tools,
- Glossary of plant life hikers can expect to encounter on the trail

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50 Hikes details hikes in five regions: the Wilson River Corridor, the Trask/Tualatin Rivers Area, the Miami/Kilchis Rivers Area, the Nehalem/Salmonberry Rivers Area, and the Clatsop State Forest. With a foreword by Robert Kentta, Cultural Resources Director of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and [a](#) colorful introduction to the historic background of these rich forests, *50 Hikes* delivers [to](#) outdoor enthusiasts a fully comprehensive guide with all the know-how needed for memorable hiking adventures.