

Amazon Neighborhood Walks

BROADLEAF TREES

30 May 1999

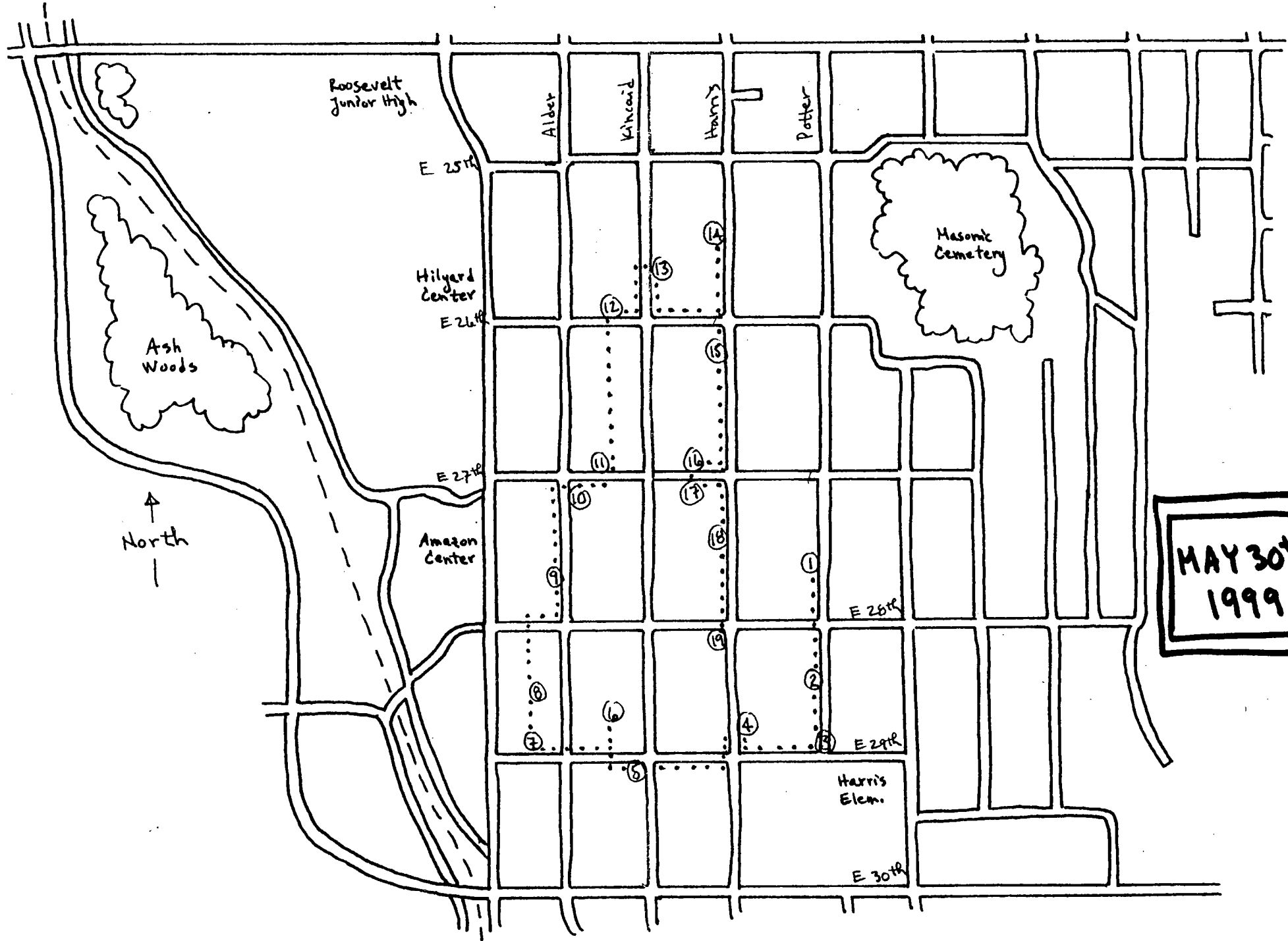
1. silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
2. European white birch (*Betula pendula*)
3. kousa or Chinese dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)
one-seeded hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
4. wildlife habitat...!
columnar Europ. white birch (*Betula pendula* 'Fastigiata')
5. Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*)
6. London planetree (*Platanus x acerifolia*)
7. Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*)
'Sunburst' honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Sunburst')
8. striped maple (*Acer* sp.)
9. purple-leaved flowering plum (*Prunus cerasifera* 'Atro-purpurea')
10. sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
11. field maple (*Acer campestre*)
12. American elm (*Ulmus americana*)
13. southern beech (*Nothofagus antarctica*)

14. black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
big leaf maple languishing... (*Acer macrophyllum*)
15. European white poplar (*Populus alba*)
16. pin oak (*Quercus palustris*)
17. "common" persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)
'Paul's Scarlet' English hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata* 'Paul's Scarlet')
18. variegated boxelder (*Acer negundo* 'Variegata')
19. Trees for the future!

London planetree
northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)
goldenrain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
lacebark elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Remember to keep all grass at least two feet
away from the trunks of new trees for at least
three years!

Whitney Lueck
May 1999



MAY 30th
1999

Amazon Neighborhood Walks

CONIFERS

2 December 2001

Conifers are the most abundant group of plants within the gymnosperms ("naked seeded" plants), which also include the ginkgo and the subtropical cycads. There are about 65 genera (e.g., spruces, pines, firs) of conifers and more than 700 species worldwide. Their pollen is carried by wind from the pollen-cones to the future seed-cones. Angiosperms ("flowering" plants, including everything from grasses to petunias to oak trees to orchids) are a completely unrelated group of plants, and much more "evolutionarily advanced."

1. coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)
2. arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis)
eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
giant sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum)
3. Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)
by convention, we use a hyphen to show that it is not a "true" fir (genus Abies)
4. Austrian black pine (Pinus nigra)
5. shore pine (Pinus contorta maritima)
thread-leaf sawara false-cypress (Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera')
6. western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla)
7. dwarf Alberta spruce (Picea glauca 'Conica')
8. Italian stone pine or parasol pine (Pinus pinea)
9. junipers (Juniperus species & cultivars)
10. oriental spruce (Picea orientalis)
11. blue Atlas cedar (Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca')

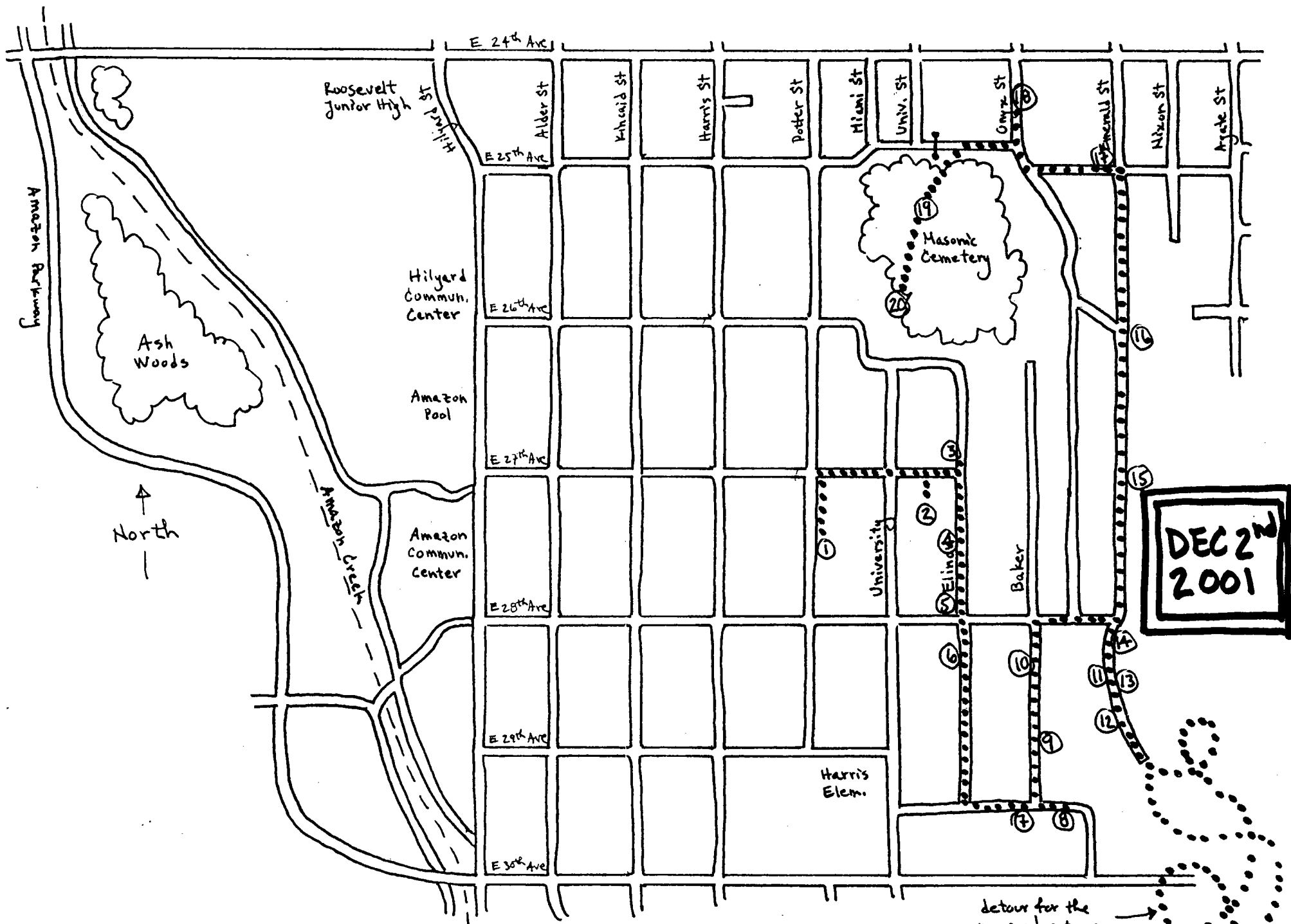
12. Himalayan cedar or "deodar" (Cedrus deodara)
13. blue Colorado spruce (Picea pungens 'Glauca')
14. mugo pine (Pinus mugo mugo)
15. Port-Oxford-cedar (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)
16. valley ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)
17. dawn-redwood (Metasequoia glyptostroboides)
18. bizarre (but within the range of "normal...")
Himalayan cedar
incense-cedar (Calocedrus decurrens)
Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)
19. The New Forest of Douglas-firs etc.
20. Irish yew (Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata')

Words of Note

[The days] come and go like muffled
and veiled figures sent from a distant
friendly party; but they say nothing, and
if we do not use the gifts they bring, they
carry them as silently away.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson
in Society and Solitude
(1870)

So, enjoy...!



DEC 2ND
2001

detour for the
more adventuresome
among us...

Flyer by White One.

Amazon Neighborhood Walks
OUTDOOR LIGHTING
4 February 2001

Good outdoor lighting makes our community a safer and more pleasant place to live. And good lighting benefits all of us in a variety of ways:

1. Energy conservation: Although outdoor lighting uses only a small fraction of the electricity used locally, it is easy to increase the savings by using appropriate levels of well-directed light.
2. Increased public safety: By reducing or eliminating the disabling glare created by unshielded and/or poorly designed fixtures, we provide a safer and more secure environment for motorists, cyclists, pedestrians, & others.
3. More attractive neighborhoods: The elimination of "light trespass" (e.g., your neighbor's "security" light shining into your bedroom all night...) increases the feeling of privacy. And well-illuminated front porches and businesses are downright appealing to look at, compared to conventionally illuminated areas that create unwanted & unnecessary glare.

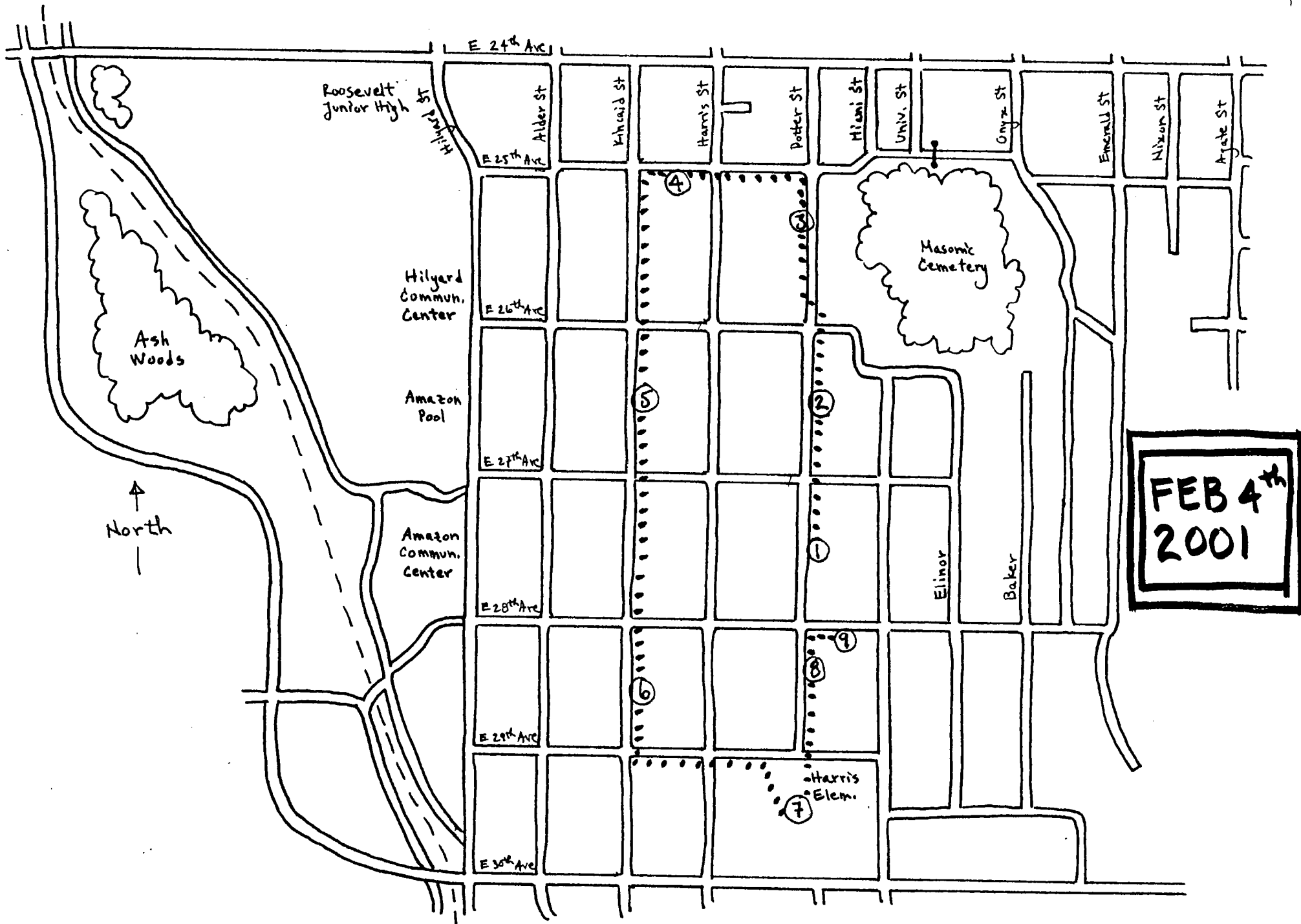
4. Ecological benefits: Plants and animals here in the middle latitudes all evolved in the absence of 24-hour lighting. Good lighting is less likely to "confuse" plants and create hormonal disruptions in humans and other animals.

5. Star-filled skies: Sky-glow created by poorly designed lighting robs us of a priceless natural resource: A dark night sky. Just as we deserve clean water, clean air, and healthy natural areas in our community, we also deserve a clear look into the universe of which we are but a tiny part.

* * * * *

More Information

1. IDA (International Dark-Sky Assoc.)
3225 N First Ave
Tucson, AZ 85719 Tel. 520 293 3198
WWW darksky.org
2. Mike Mc Kerrow, Land Use Supervisor
City of Eugene Tel. 682 5251
(re lights on residential/commercial sites)
3. Public Works-Maintenance Tel. 682 4800
(re lights on public property)



FEB 4th
2001

Flan by whitay.

Amazon Neighborhood Walks

WINTER BIRDS

3 December 2000

1. Introduction: What birds need {
Food
water
cover
2. Masonic Cemetery: An upland site, with some grassland, some savanna, and some conifer forest habitat... what kinds of birds live here, and why?
3. Residential area alley: What do these sites provide, that streetscapes do not?
4. Amazon Meadows and the Ash Grove: A lowland site with enormous bird diversity due to the varied habitats, and the presence of both water and very good cover.
5. Amazon Community Center: Whose community...? Humans? Or all the creatures? How this landscape could better benefit all kinds of life, not just humans.
6. Barren and Bleak (in terms of how much LIFE this site supports): Do sites like this contribute to, or detract from, overall community health? And how might people be encouraged to provide more life-friendly landscapes?

Birds we might see!

bush tit*

robin[□]

American crow^{△●}

scrub jay^{△●}

Steller's jay[●]

northern flicker

dark-eyed junco*

house sparrow[△]

golden-crowned sparrow

song sparrow*

black-capped chickadee

red-breasted nuthatch*

mallard

European starling[△]

varied thrush

ruby-crowned kinglet*

rufous-sided towhee

cedar waxwing[□]

pine siskin*

goldfinch*

* primarily insect-eaters

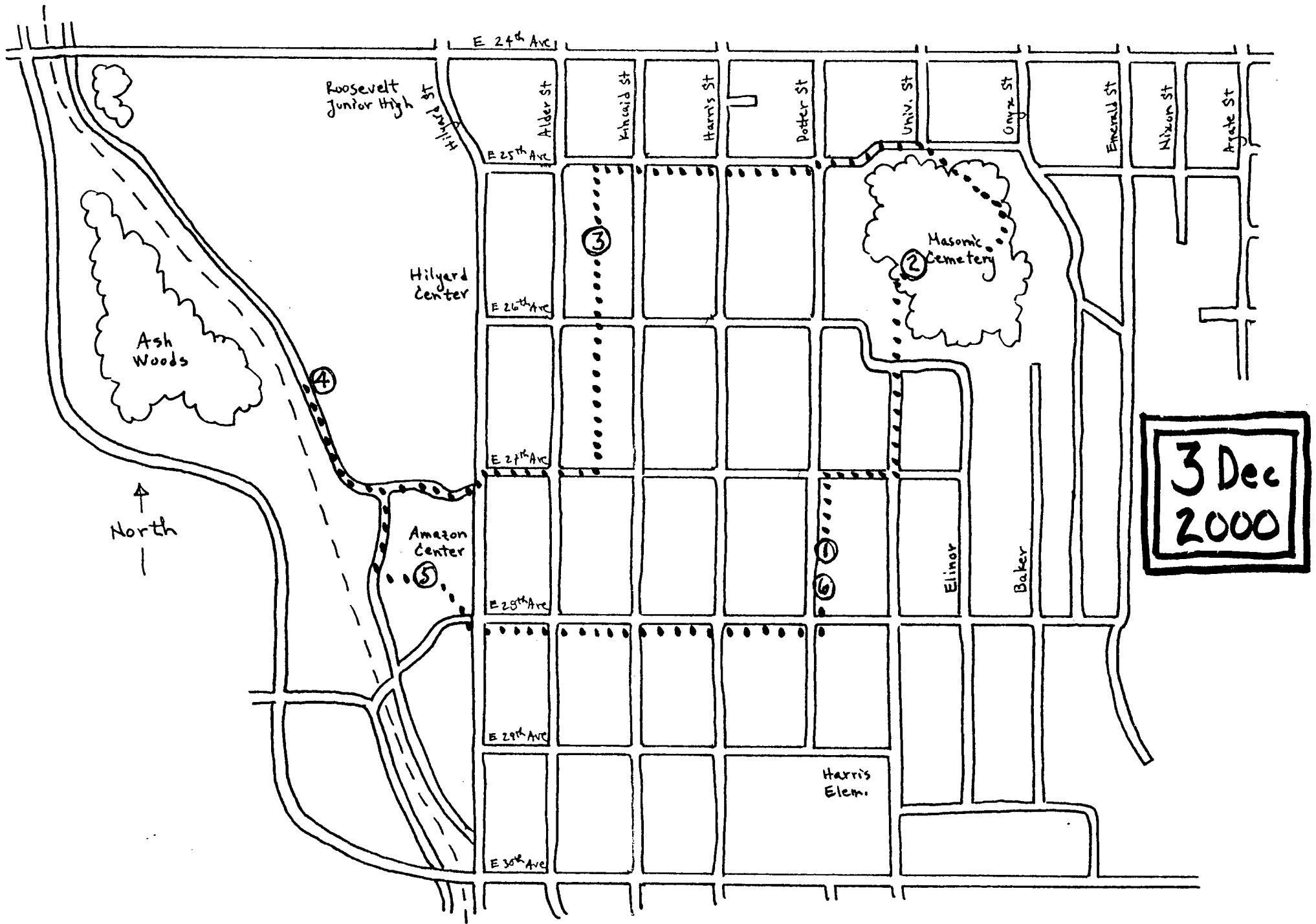
* primarily seed-eaters

△ very omnivorous/opportunistic

□ fruit-eaters (among other foods...)

● eaters of baby birds (& eggs) of other species

Birds we did see!



3 Dec
2000

Amazon Neighborhood Walks

FALL FOLIAGE

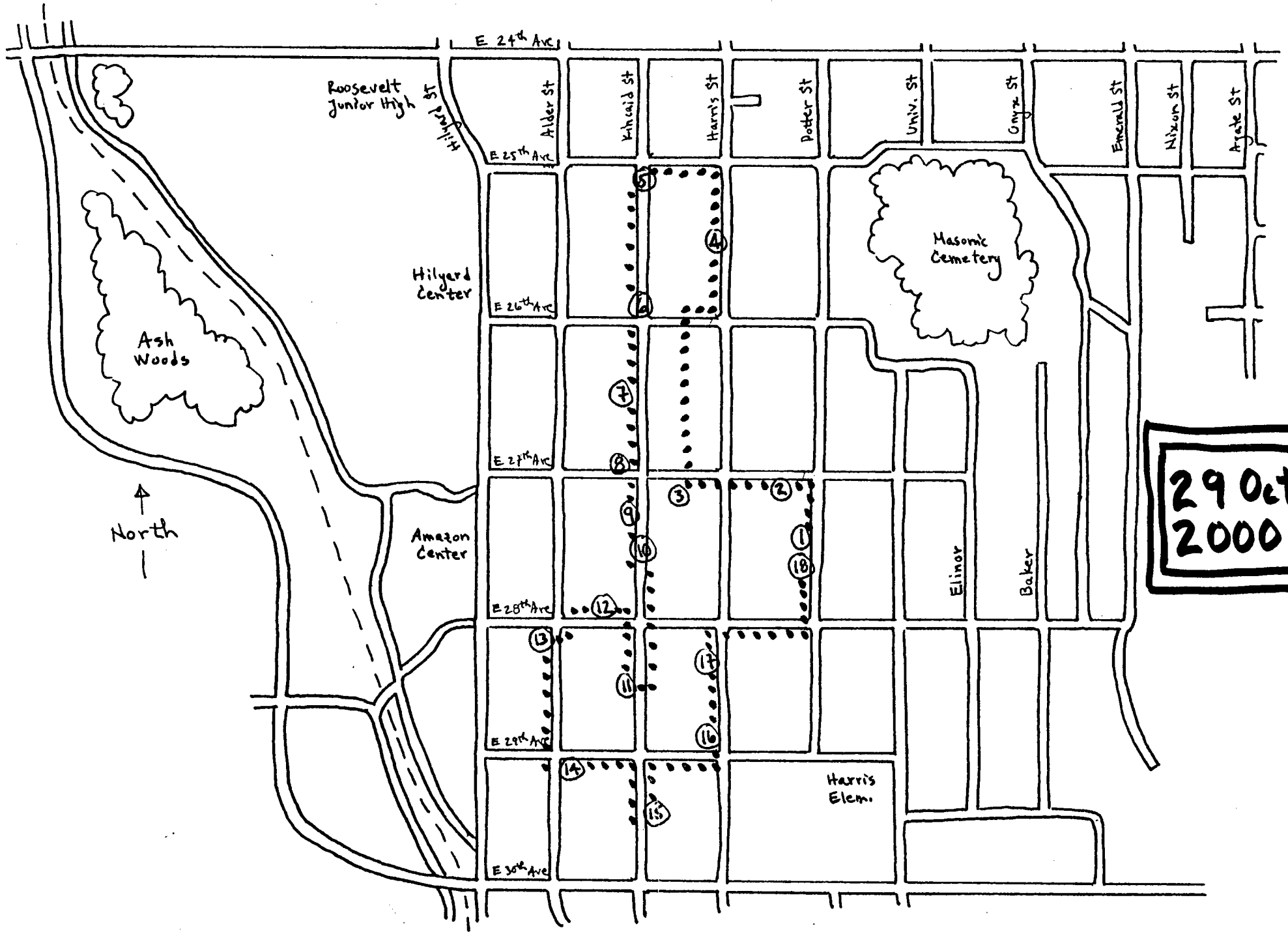
29 October 2000

1. scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*)
2. Japanese zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)
3. common persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)
4. big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
kousa dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)
eastern black walnut (*Juglans nigra*)
5. sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
6. flame ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Flame')
7. silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
8. cottonwood (*Populus* sp.)
9. Japanese flowering cherry (*Prunus serrulata* cv.)
10. northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*)
Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum* cv.)
11. red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
12. Norway maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Crimson King')
13. pin oak (*Quercus palustris*)
14. Washington hawthorn (*Crataegus phaeopynum*)
15. sweetgum
16. northern red oak
17. birch (*Betula* sp.)
burning bush (*Euonymus alata*)
18. silver maple



"It's a genetically engineered maple tree. It provides more shade than a regular maple, but has only six really huge, easy-to-dispose-of leaves."





29 Oct
2000

Flyer by Whitay.

Amazon Neighborhood Walks

SUMMER BIRDS

2 July 2000

1. Introduction
2. Masonic Cemetery (upland site)
 - a. Conifer woods
 - b. Oak-pine savanna
3. Residential area
 - a. Bird-friendly sites
 - b. Bird-unfriendly sites
4. Amazon Creek vicinity (lowland site)
 - a. the creek itself
 - b. the "riparian fringe"
 - c. grasslands (both "dry" and "wet")
 - d. Oregon ash woods
5. The Wild/Tame ecotone...

What birds need: Food
 Water
 Cover

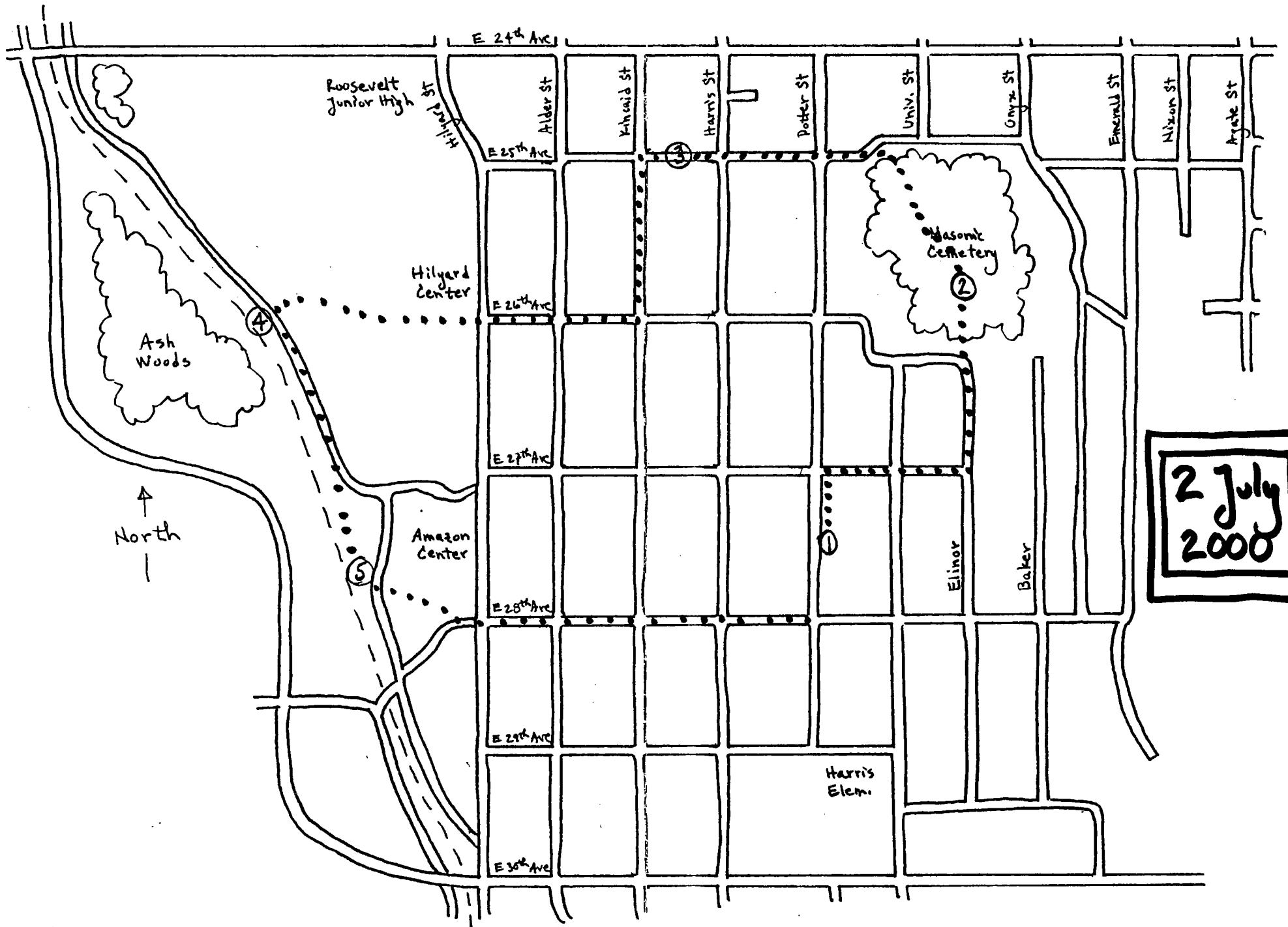
When birds are in our area: year-round residents
 summer residents
 winter visitors

Nest locations: on ground
 in trees' branches
 in shrubs
 in cavities (primary vs. secondary cavity users)

Birds we might see:

bush-tit	sharp-shinned hawk
American robin	violet-green swallow
Steller's jay	green-backed heron
scrub jay	great blue heron
northern flicker	black-capped chickadee
American crow	European starling
song sparrow	mallard
house sparrow	

Birds we did see...!



2 July
2000

This flyer by Whitay Lueck.

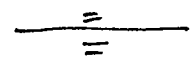
Amazon Neighborhood Walks
 MASONIC CEMETERY *
 7 May 2000

* A Snapshot in Time ... "

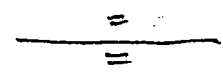
1. Hope Abbey Mausoleum
The Wet Meadow (mules ears, camas, Oregon saxifrage)
2. Thomas Condon
 Irish yew (*Taxus baccata* 'Fastigiata')
3. The Dry Forest (Douglas-fir, valley ponderosa pine, etc.)
4. English holly
 Van Houtte spirea
 common lilac
 English wood-hyacinth
5. Point-of-the-Hills School (1850)
 large (and small) vinca/myrtle/periwinkle
 lemon-balm
6. false Solomon's seal
 thimble berry
 Columbia Salpiglossid/leekspur
 Indian-plum } The Moist Forest
7. reforestation
 The Old Clay Pit (or brickyard)
8. snowberry
 fringe cup
 herb Robert (Robert's geranium)
 English ivy
9. springtime exuberance ... and summer dormancy!

* established in 1859

10. California black oak growing in Oregon (Oregon white oaks grow in California, too)
 The Public Square (and the Secret Vista)
11. Eugene and Mary Skinner
 Frank Chambers
 another lovely vista
 Thomas (T.J.) Hendricks
 Fielding M. Hurry
12. Oregon white oak
 fawn lily
 silver-dollar plant (Lunaria)
13. Lewis's mockorange
14. John W. Whiteaker
15. The Savanna
 and yet another sublime view ... including Spencer Botte & Marys Peak

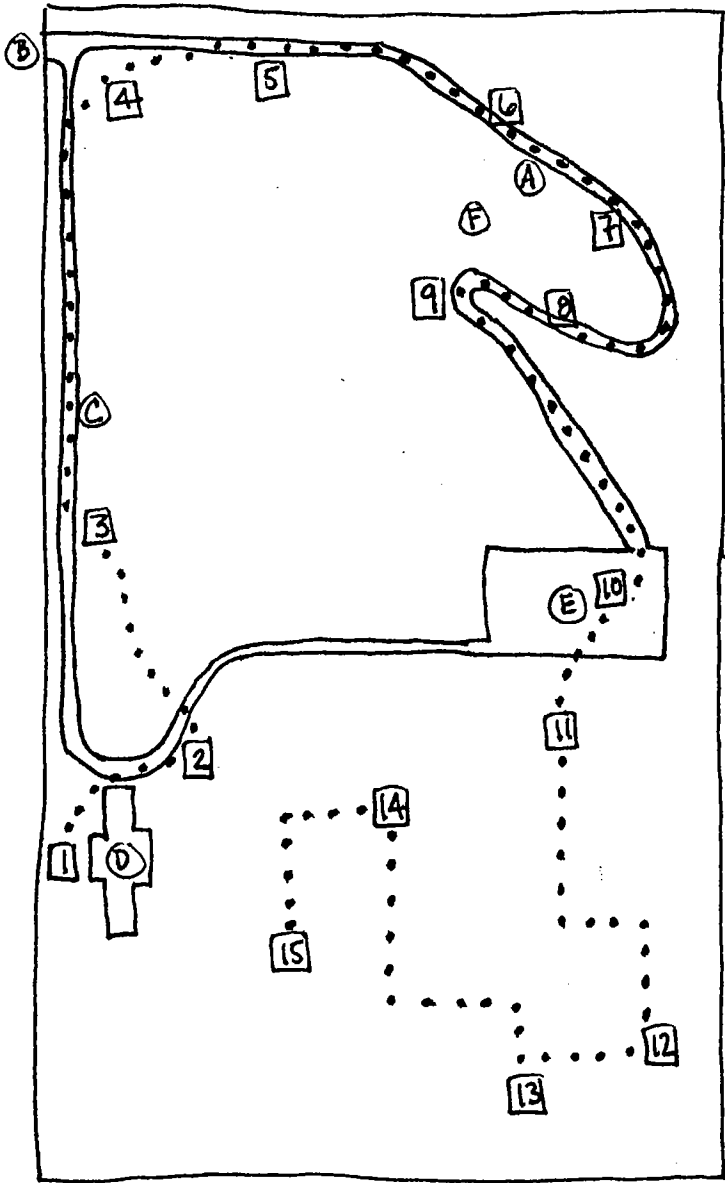


A special thank-you to Hugh Prichard and to other volunteers who care about, and care for, this very special place.



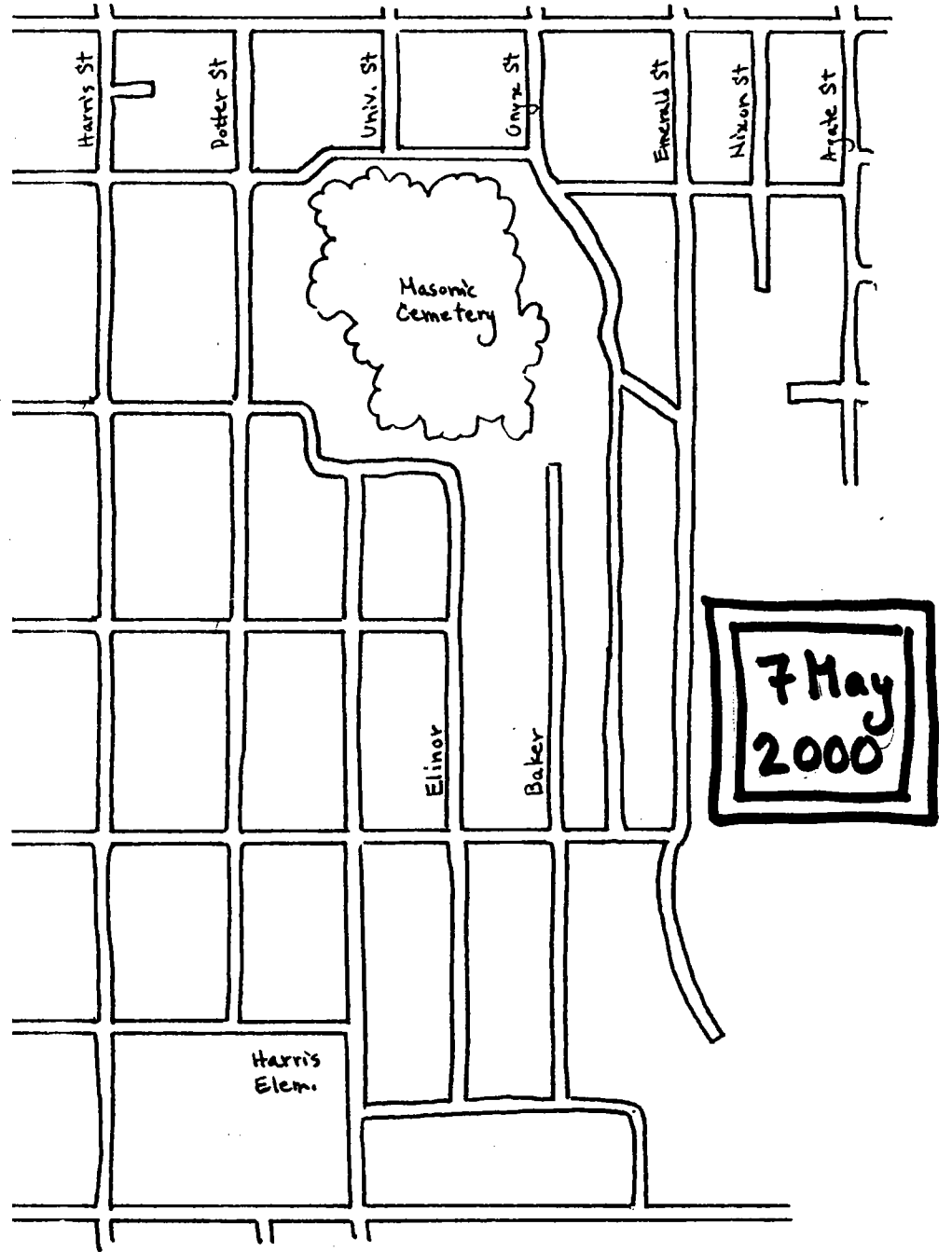
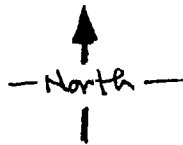
Nota bene: Whitey will be leading a special walk on Saturday morning, June 3rd (10⁰⁰-noon) at Resor Park and the Willamette Greenway. Meet by the signpost adjacent to the bike path, on the east side of Resor Park. Ride a bike (or walk) to get there, or park on Stults Avenue, off River Road, and then walk south on the bike path 200 yards. -- We'll discuss the new plantings at the park, plus riverside natural history in general. Walking distance less than a mile.

Map of the Cemetery



- (A) old carriage road
- (B) main gate at 25th & Miami
- (C) gravel road
- (D) mausoleum
- (E) public square
- (F) scatter garden

planned stop on our walk

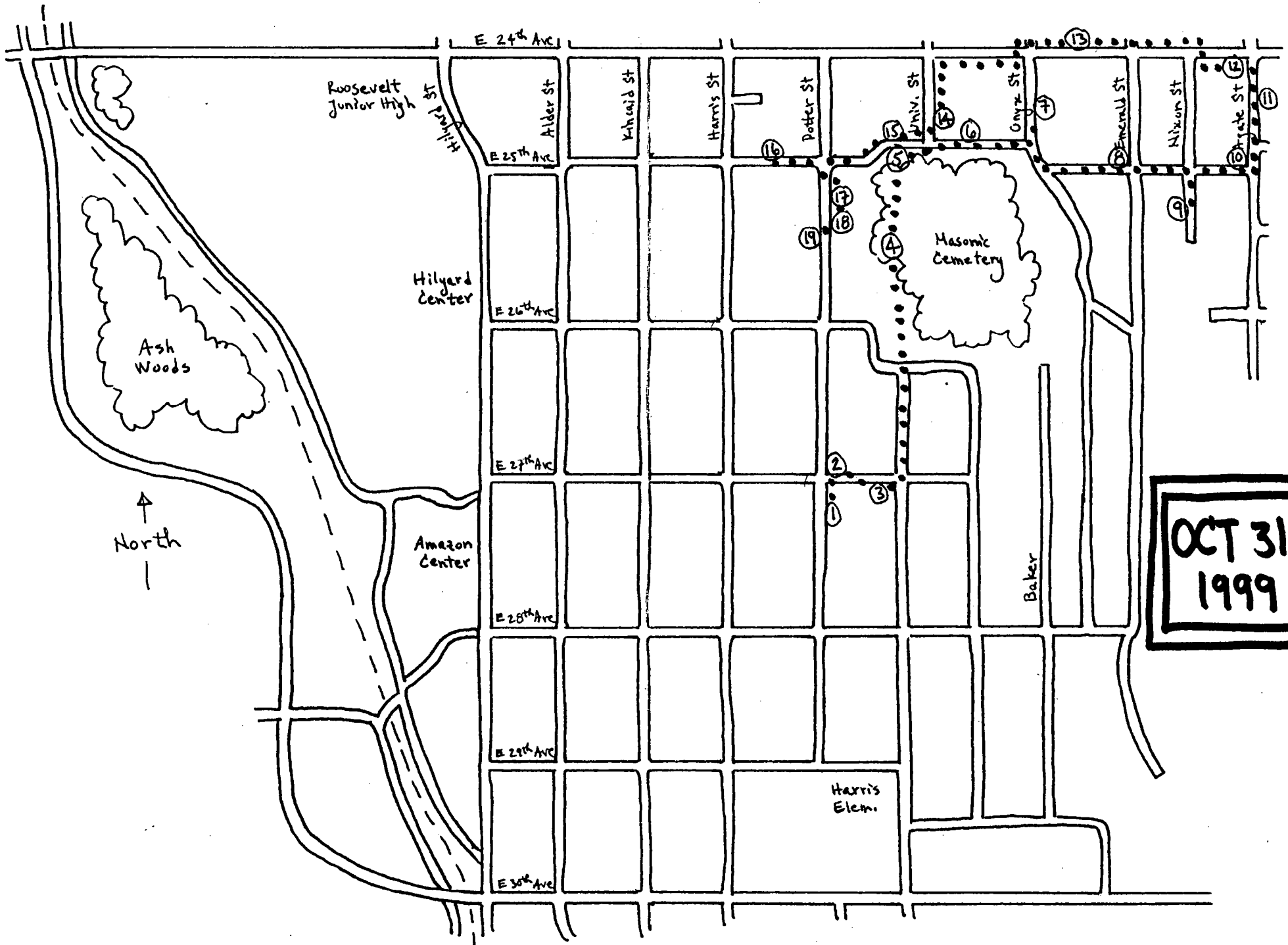


flyer by Whitey
May 2000

Amazon Neighborhood Walks
FALL FOLIAGE
31 October 1999

1. silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
2. Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*)
3. grape (*Vitis* cv.)
pin oak (*Quercus palustris*)
4. Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*)
madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*)
valley ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)
5. Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*)
6. goldenrain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
7. Washington hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)
8. dawn-redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)
9. eastern black walnut (*Juglans nigra*)
10. eastern flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
11. sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)
12. tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
13. red oak (*Quercus rubra*)
14. sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
15. Persian (English...) walnut (*Juglans regia*)
16. 'Flame' ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Flame')
17. tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
18. ailanthus / tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
19. red maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Sunday, December 5th, our walk will focus on Soils and Drainage, an important topic for all of us, be we horticulturists, architects, house-spouses, plumbers, lawyers... et alii. Come along and learn more about the world around us!



**OCT 31st
1999**

This flyer by Whitney Lueck

Amazon Neighborhood Walks

AMAZON PARK

2. May 1999

1. Amazon Center & overall history of this site
2. playground area: American elm (*Ulmus americana*)
pin oak (*Quercus palustris*)
Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)
Oregon-grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)
3. Hilyard Center
4. meadows mitigation & buttercups
5. Amazon Creek/Channel and the 1990 NHZ
(No Mow Zone)
6. Ash Woods "annex": mow strips
Oregon ash (*Frazinus latifolia*)
camas (*Camassia leichlinii*)
cottonwood (by creek)
7. Ash Woods (and how we almost lost it...!!)
8. proposed changes: channel broadening
woods extension
relocation of running trail
new footbridges
9. Lomatium bradshawii Preserve:
Bradshaw's lomatium (loh-MAY-shumm)
tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*)
10. off-leash dog area; removal of 29th Avenue through park; creation of berm, & its acoustical benefits
11. planting berms (with Douglas-fir, bigleaf maple, giant sequoia, and northern red oak)

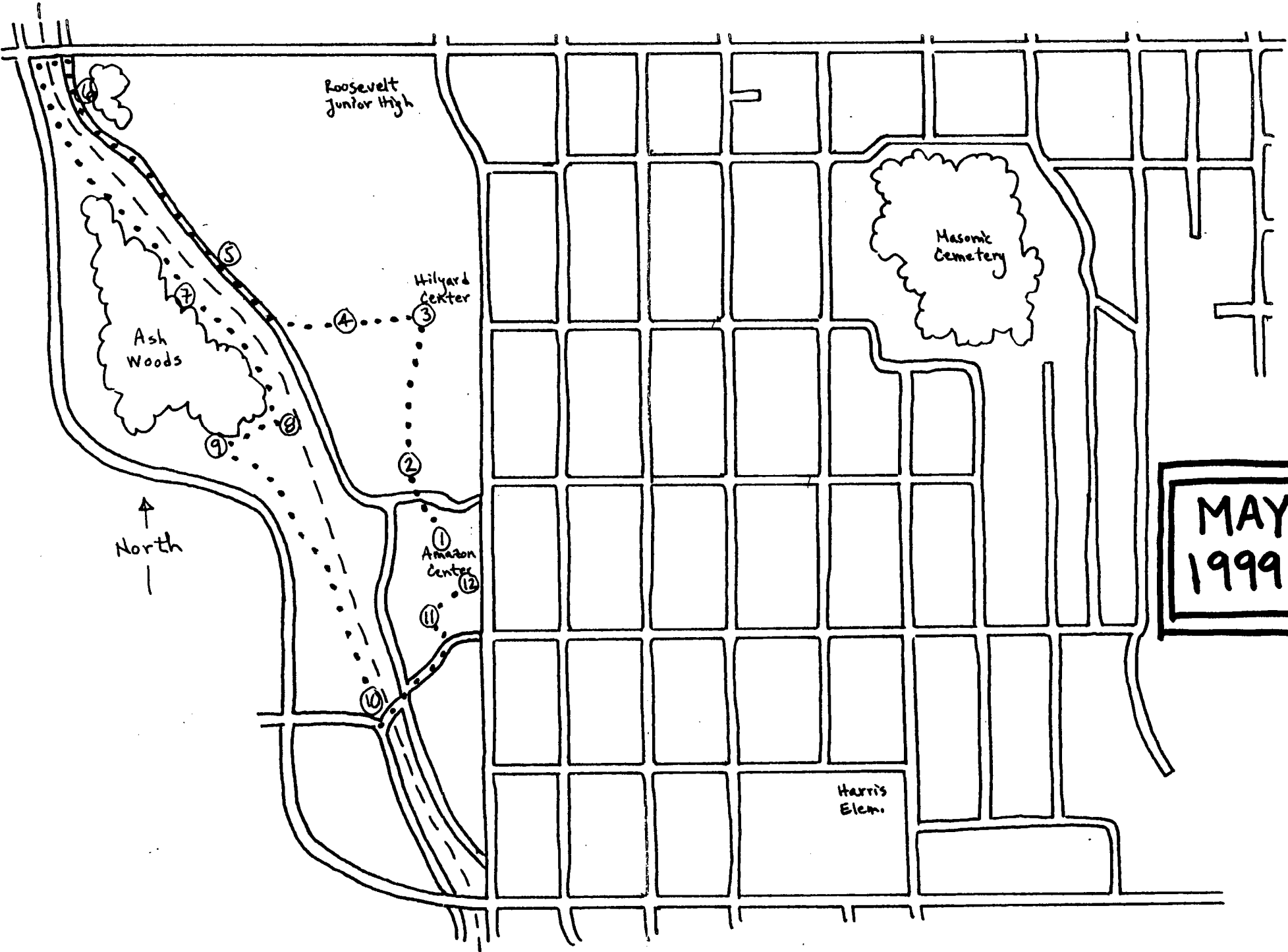
12. new trees (catalpa, white ash, Oregon ash, and red alder)

Amazon Park Chronology*

- | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1950 | Amazon Creek channelized by Army Corps of Engineers |
| 1959 | Amazon Pool built, & trees near playground planted |
| 1962 | Amazon Parkway completed from 24th to 29th tennis courts built |
| 1971 | sailing lake proposed at site of Ash Woods |
| 1973 | Amazon Community Center opened |
| 1975 | City broadens Amazon channel somewhat when it "cleans" it for the first time |
| 1983 | 29th Avenue through the park removed
Amazon Parkway completed from 29th to 30th |
| 1989 | Hilyard Center opened |
| 1990 | soccer field with sand drainage built
May <u>TreeWalk</u> of "Amazon Meadows," and proposal of development plan made |
| 1994 | Amazon Park Development Plan completed |
| 1998 | Parker bond passes to fund reconstruction of pool, two lighted ball fields, etc. |
| 1999 | Eugene Tree Foundation plants new trees along Hilyard Street, east of Amazon Center |

* some dates are approximate

Whitey Lueck
May 1999



MAY
1999

Amazon Neighborhood Walks

"Springtime in Amazonia"

April 4th, 1999

1. saucer magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*)
basket-of-gold (*Aurinia saxatilis*)
candytuft (*Iberis sempervirens*)
aubrieta (*Aubrieta deltoidea*)
2. evergreen clematis (*Clematis armandii*)
3. camas (*Camassia* sp.)
Oregon saxifrage (*Saxifraga oregana*)
English lawn daisy (*Bellis perennis*)
4. fawn lily (*Erythronium oregonum*)
5. giant (or sessile) trillium (*Trillium chloropetalum*)
snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
Indian-plum (*Emleria cerasiformis*)
thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*)
6. Fraser photinia (*Photinia x fraseri*)
7. saucer magnolia
money plant (*Lunaria annua*)
daffodil/narcissus (*Narcissus* cvs.)
grape-hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*)
8. winter heath (*Erica carnea*)
forget-me-not (*Myosotis* sp.)
9. red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
10. Swedish weeping birch (*Betula pendula* 'Dalecarlica')
11. snowflake (*Leucojum* sp.)
star magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*)
12. bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)
13. Burkwood viburnum (*Viburnum x burkwoodi*)
Japanese flowering cherry (*Prunus* cv.)
14. forsythia (*Forsythia x intermedia*)
15. Thunberg spirea (*Spiraea thunbergii*)
red-flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)
old cherry trees (*Prunus avium* cv.)
16. flowering quince, or "japonica" (*Chaenomeles japonica*)
17. red alder (*Alnus rubra*)
18. Japanese flowering cherry (*Prunus* cv.)

Whitey Lueck
April 1999

