

FALL 2013

# GreenScene



Your fall guide to  
great places and  
green living

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Metro | *Making a great place*

# Native plant propagation contracts provide security for Metro, partner nurseries

**H**abitat restoration projects call to mind cloudy Saturday mornings, volunteers planting a row of leggy seedlings alongside a creek bed: a few hours of community service, complete with muffin, coffee and group photo.

But the restoration process starts long before plants are tucked into a wetland or prairie. Replanting with native species happens only after one or two years of plant surveys, seed collection and propagation, ordering of bare root plants, and removal of invasive species. In recent years, Metro has ordered 200,000 to 300,000 plants annually from area nurseries. Their propagation, delivery and planting are logistics hidden to most of us as we hike or bike in a natural area.

The \$50 million, five-year levy approved by voters in May makes the planning of large-scale restoration projects more efficient, while also providing long-term security (think jobs) to local nurseries.

A recent influx of restoration funding throughout the

Willamette Valley means the Northwest nursery industry has been flooded with new business. “It’s a great time to be a native plant grower,” says Jonathan Soll, Metro’s science and stewardship director. The boom in projects benefits wildlife and water quality, but Soll says, “It makes our job more complicated.” That’s where the levy makes a difference. Ideally, planners should order up to three years before plants are used in a project. Early ordering ensures growers have a stock of native, ready-to-go plants when Metro needs them. Prior to the levy’s passing, the absence of a natural areas restoration budget meant long-range ordering was not possible. Since many native species are grown only when an order is in hand, this sometimes meant that species needed for a site were not always available.

“Few firms will wildly speculate on growing natives by tens of thousands, since labor and materials costs are so high,” says Mark Krautmann, owner of Salem’s Heritage Seedlings, Inc. “Many projects are large. Almost no backup markets exist for native plants in the quantity of hundreds of thousands, if

## Park and natural areas improvements underway, thanks to levy

Voters across the Portland metropolitan area approved a levy in May that will raise about \$50 million during the next five years. Funds will be used to restore and care for natural areas, open more of them to the public, improve developed parks, and expand opportunities to volunteer, learn about nature and apply for grants. A first-year work plan, approved by Metro’s chief operating officer, affects dozens of sites. Projects include:

- significant habitat restoration at Canemah Bluff Natural Area in Oregon City and Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area in North Portland, and along the Sandy River, the Tualatin River Greenway, and the Westside Trail corridor
- native landscaping at Blue Lake Regional Park in Fairview
- overflow parking at Cooper Mountain Nature Park near Beaverton
- a fenced, blufftop overlook at Canemah Bluff Natural Area
- new monument sign, fencing and furnishings at Mason Hill Park in western Multnomah County
- new playgrounds at Oxbow Regional Park near Troutdale
- wayfinding signage at Gabbert Butte in Gresham
- public involvement to shape visitor improvements at Killin Wetlands near Banks and Newell Creek Canyon near Oregon City.

a project does not have secure funding on a schedule known a few years ahead of time.”

With the levy providing this steady funding source, Metro now has in place five extended “grow-out” contracts with growers in Washington and Oregon. After lean years during the recent economic downturn, the nursery industry benefits from these long-term contracts, giving them, Soll says, “an extra pulse of fiscal certainty.”

In 2014, 435,000 new plants will start to put down roots in the region’s natural areas. Under the levy, ordering them was easy, says Marsha Holt-Kingsley, Metro’s Native Plant Center coordinator: “We know what we need, our planting projects all have implementation plans, there’s a species list.” Thanks to the levy, by next summer, Metro will have in place the same level of funding and plant contracts through 2016—a guarantee of plants for Metro and of revenue for growers.

## Through the ages: salmon and the Sandy River

**400 Mya\*** The first salmon ancestor appears in the fossil record.



**30 Mya** Salmon ancestors begin swimming to the ocean to take advantage of food-filled seas, returning to their native rivers to spawn.

**6+ Mya** The modern Pacific salmon, *Oncorhynchus* (meaning hooked nose), evolves from ancestral fish.

**9,000 years ago** The archeological record shows native peoples using the Lower Columbia River basin for

seasonal hunting, gathering and fishing.

**1780s** On Mount Hood, the Old Maid eruption sends volcanic mudflows down the Sandy River, burying fish habitat and entire sections of forest under 10 to 70 feet of sand.

**1805** The Lewis and Clark expedition records: “We Saw a great many dead Sammon floating in the River and Saw the living jumping verry thick.”

**1850** Runs of native fish to the Sandy River basin ranged as high as 20,000 winter Steelhead, 10,000 spring Chinook, 15,000 coho, and 10,000 fall Chinook.

**1858** The first sawmill on the Sandy River is built. Many others follow.

**1873** Chinook salmon harvesting peaks in the Columbia River at 43 million pounds a year. Drift nets, each 1,200 feet long, drape the river.



Native Americans salmon fishing at Celilo Falls

**1879** Fishwheels are introduced to the Columbia River. One fishwheel

can catch up to 73 tons of salmon per season.



Seining salmon on the Columbia

**Late 1800s** In addition to overfishing, salmon decline due to habitat loss from timber harvesting along creeks, clearing of stream channels to drive logs downstream, sand and gravel mining, and farming of wetlands and floodplains.



Maggie Fromholtz

## Nature University graduate gives back

Crawling on cold, wet ground in February was not what Maggie Fromholtz expected to love. “I was almost a little hesitant,” she says of her first animal tracking outing earlier this year.

The tracking lesson, held on a soggy Tuesday at Oxbow Regional Park, was one of 12 sessions in Nature University, where adults learn to become volunteer naturalists and outdoor educators. Metro naturalists teach them about

wildlife and plants, the ecology of wetlands and ancient forests, and effective teaching techniques. The free classes meet in parks and natural areas January through April.

Competition for Nature University’s 24 annual slots is keen. Some knowledge of natural history is desired but not required of applicants. An Oregonian for six years and self-described stay-at-home mom, Maggie says she wanted to give back. “We use the park system quite a bit, I’ve got some extra

time, and I believe we need to care for our environment.”

### Bringing out kids’ exploring instinct

Since finishing her coursework in April, Maggie has volunteered about 55 hours, well beyond the 40 hours required of Nature University graduates, who agree, after their training, to lead field trips for children and adults. Oxbow Regional Park is a frequent destination.

“We take second and fourth graders into the old growth forest. We pretend they’re a clan and have a scavenger hunt—we’re teaching them about the ecosystem. We also take them to the river and do a stream study.”

And about that crawling on the ground, Maggie says, “Tracking is one of my favorite parts. The kids love it. They get to make up stories: we have them figure out what animals left the tracks, where they were going, and how many there were. At that point, they’re exploring, and when you bring out that natural instinct, that’s when kids bond with the environment around them.”

### Lessons from a secret spot

As a student herself, the “secret spot” was Maggie’s favorite Nature University assignment. “You choose a place close to home, go once a week and sit there for an hour.” Without pen and paper, you tune your senses to nature. One week’s assignment was to return home

and map the locations, sounds and types of bird calls heard at your spot. This practice in using all senses, Maggie says, “helps you reconnect and bond with nature yourself. Then you can bring that experience to the kids you’re teaching.”

Maggie is going to keep volunteering. “Besides the knowledge I gained, I feel like I’ve been handed a gift: the leaders and fellow classmates are a wonderful group of inspirational, encouraging people.”

To learn about becoming a volunteer naturalist yourself, visit [www.oregonmetro.gov/natureuniversity](http://www.oregonmetro.gov/natureuniversity).

The deadline to apply to Nature University is November 4.

### Apply now for Nature in Neighborhood education grants

For nearly two decades, Metro has provided grants for habitat restoration and conservation education. Now, thanks to voter approval of a five-year local option levy, funding for Metro’s Nature in Neighborhoods grants has more than doubled. For grant workshop, deadline and application information, visit [www.oregonmetro.gov/grants](http://www.oregonmetro.gov/grants), call 503-797-1739 or send email to [heather.kent@oregonmetro.gov](mailto:heather.kent@oregonmetro.gov).

**1887** Fish culture begins: egg-taking stations are built on the Sandy and Salmon rivers. Eggs are used in hatcheries, with the goal of increasing fish runs.

**1901** Fishwheels are banned in Oregon streams (but not on the Columbia River, where 76 wheels continue to operate).



Fish wheel on the Columbia

**1904** Floodwaters deposit enormous amounts of material at the Sandy River mouth, hindering salmon passage for eight years until the channel is blasted open.

**1906** Portland General Electric builds Little Sandy Dam for power generation, blocking fish access to 6.5 miles of habitat above the dam.

**1909** Lumber mills operate throughout the Sandy watershed.

**1913** PGE builds Marmot Dam for power generation. A fish ladder is part of the design. Eggs are taken at the dam by the state fish warden for hatchery production, to the con-

sternation of the state game warden who wants native fish to pass over the dam to reach waters above.



Fish ladder at Marmot Dam

**1913 to 1973** Marmot Dam water diversions lower levels on an 11-mile section of the Sandy, wreaking havoc on spring salmon populations.

**1922** Portland builds the 22-foot-high Headworks Dam on the Bull Run River, ending fish migration to 37 miles of river habitat. Water

diversion begins, affecting fish production in the lower river.



Bull Run River powerhouse

**1929** Dam 1 is built in the Bull Run watershed, blocking 33 additional miles of salmon spawning habitat.

**1934** Fishwheels are banned on the Columbia River.

# What the rain promises... and delivers

James Davis, Metro naturalist

**F**all rains mark the beginning of the Northwest's magnificent mushroom season. In the next few months, millions of dollars worth of wild mushrooms will be harvested here and shipped all over the world.

From professional harvesters to amateur shroomers, the thrill is in the hunt. Maybe you want to know where to find choice edibles like chanterelle, white matsutake, porcini, Oregon truffle or oyster. Or maybe you're just curious about these weird, mysterious organisms.

The problem with identifying mushrooms is that it is hard. There's no way around it: there are thousands of kinds of mushrooms and most are very hard to tell apart. It's not hopeless, however. Some are distinctive and easy to identify—like identifying a skunk.

It's wonderful when a mushroom is easy to identify and also happens to be delicious, like morels and lobsters. It is also helpful when a poisonous one is obvious, like the fly amanita.

If you just want to find tasty mushrooms, then simply learn to identify some of the world's



C. Bruce Forster photo

Hairy turkey tail mushrooms

choicest ones, growing right here in the Northwest, and forget about the rest. Or maybe you're fascinated by poisonous mushrooms. The most poisonous mushrooms in the world grow here; people have died eating them.

There is no simple or easy way to tell an edible mushroom from a poisonous one. Forget rules such as "If it grows in woods you can eat it" or "If it's red, it's poisonous." There are no such simple rules. The only way to know if a mushroom is edible, poisonous, or harmless but yucky is to identify it.

Want to get started? Come to the Oregon Mycological Society's mushroom show, Sunday, Oct. 20, noon to 5 p.m. at the World Forestry Center. For details, visit [www.wildmushrooms.org](http://www.wildmushrooms.org). Or join me Nov. 9 for "Mushrooms of the wetlands," an outdoor introduction to mushrooming. See pages 5 and 6 for details on this and other fungi forays this fall.

*Excerpted from "Northwest Nature Guide: Where to Go and What to See Month by Month in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia" by James Luther Davis. Timber Press, 2009.*

## New wayfinding and interpretive signs



Smith and Bybee Wetlands in North Portland is along the 40-Mile Loop Trail — now 140 miles of bike and pedestrian paths.



New signs at Blue Lake Regional Park in Fairview show where to bike, swim, disc golf, picnic and more.



**1951** Fish screens are added at Marmot Dam to prevent young salmon from washing into Roslyn Lake, which had no fish outlet.



Bull Run Reservoir

**1955** Egg taking from wild salmon at Marmot Dam ends, in attempts to help native fish runs rebound.

**1963** 221 acres along the Sandy River becomes a Multnomah County

park, the first purchase designed to preserve land and river access.

**1964** Floods destroy 155 homes along the Sandy. To reduce future flood damage, wood and boulders are removed from the river, and the river channelized in places, which unintentionally devastates salmon habitat.

**1971** Oregon's first forest protection laws attempt to limit logging next to streams.

**1974** At the request of Oregon's fish and game commissions, PGE releases more water into the Sandy below

Marmot Dam to improve fish passage and increase rearing areas.

**1976** Stocking of fall Chinook ends in the Sandy. "Tule" Chinook that return in early fall to spawn at Oxbow are remnants of these hatchery fish.

**1980s** Wild winter Chinook, or "Brights," dwindle to a handful. Brights return to the Sandy in small numbers today.



Chinook salmon

**1987** The largest run of fall Chinook since counting began returns more than 2,200 fish in Oxbow Park and the lower Sandy.

**1988** 58.4 miles of the Sandy are designated a federal Wild and Scenic River.

**1996** Adult returns are 10 to 25 percent of 1890 levels, which had already been reduced by decades of heavy fishing. Floods wipe out existing spawning habitat while building new habitat.

**1995 to 2007** Communities, non-profits, businesses and agencies

# Fall calendar of Metro events

## Native Plant Center volunteering

9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays  
Oct. 5 and 19, Nov. 2 and 16,  
Dec. 14

Volunteer at Metro's Native Plant Center in Tualatin and help care for rare native seeds, bulbs and plant materials that support regional restoration projects. Fall activities include seed cleaning and planting, harvesting and planting bulbs and root fragments, and planting out native seed and plugs for prairie and shady habitat seed production. No experience necessary. Gloves, tools, water and snack provided. Advance registration required; call 503-797-1653.

## Autumn birds in the wetlands

10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.,  
Saturdays, Oct. 12 and  
Nov. 16

By October, wintering waterfowl and raptors have arrived in large numbers to join the year-round residents at Smith and Bybee Wetlands. Flocks of noisy geese descending through golden light make the season obvious. Fallen cottonwood leaves cover the trails, giving them a beautiful yellow brick road look. Join naturalist James Davis on these walks, suitable for ages 10 and older. Bring binoculars or borrow a pair of ours; spotting scopes provided. Registration

and payment of \$6 per adult or \$11 per household required in advance; see page 7. ♿

## Animal tracking workshop

10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Sunday,  
Oct. 13

Oxbow Regional Park is rich in tracks in fall, when mink, beaver, otter and black bear often leave clear footprints in the sand. With practice, you can learn to read the ground like an open book. Metro naturalist and tracker Dan Daly introduces the basics of track identification and interpretation, and the awareness and stealth skills needed to watch wildlife at close range. Suitable for ages 10 and older. \$5 per vehicle (\$7 per bus) fee. Registration and payment of \$11 per adult or family required in advance; see page 7.

## Mount Talbert Nature Park tour

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday,  
Oct. 19

With Metro naturalist James Davis explore trails and discover the plants and animals of the largest undeveloped lava butte in northern Clackamas County. Learn to identify colorful fungi along the trail and bring binoculars or borrow a pair on site for bird-watching. Trails are steep and uneven in places. Suitable for ages 10 and older. Registration and payment of \$5

per adult required in advance; call 503-794-8092. *Metro and North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District*

## Ancient forest mushroom class

2 to 4 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 27

Join mycologist Gary Slone for a two-hour class that ends with an easy walk in Oxbow Regional Park's old growth forest. After learning about mushroom classification and edibility, participants gather, identify and compare specimens. Bring your own specimens for identification. Suitable for beginning and experienced shroomers ages 12 and older. \$5 per vehicle (\$7 per bus) fee. Registration and payment of \$6 per adult or \$11 per family required in advance; see page 7.

## Mushrooms of the wetlands

10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.  
Saturday, Nov. 9

Join naturalist James Davis for an exploration of fungi at Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area. On this walk, geared to beginners, learn the basics of mushrooms and other fungi and how to go about identifying this complicated group of strange and fascinating life forms. Suitable for ages 12 and older. Registration and payment of \$6 per adult or \$11 per household required in advance; see page 7.

## Thanksgiving walk at Oxbow

10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.  
Sunday, Nov. 24

Before your Thanksgiving meal, enjoy and celebrate the gifts of nature at Oxbow Regional Park with Metro naturalist Dan Daly, Deerdance School's Terry Kem and others. Walk along the Sandy River as you focus on opening your senses and noticing how wildlife respond to the changing season. Afterwards, gather around the campfire to hear the "Thanksgiving Address" passed down by the Iroquois Nation. Hot drinks provided. Bring a sack lunch. Suitable for all ages. Free. Meet at the boat ramp at 10:15. \$5 per vehicle (\$7 per bus) fee. Registration required in advance; see page 7.



Fred Joe photo

acquire and protect an additional 7,000 acres in the Sandy River basin.



Sandy River. Photo: Gary Halvorson, Oregon State Archives

**1999** Sandy River fall Chinook are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act along with the Lower Columbia Chinook. The Sandy River run is one of only two stable

runs of wild fall Chinook left in the lower Columbia basin.

**1999** Only wild fish are to be allowed above Marmot Dam. Combined with the gradual end of hatchery releases above the dam in prior decades, the upper Sandy is intended to be preserved as a wild fish sanctuary.

**2000** Sandy River Basin Partners form to restore the river's wild salmon and steelhead runs.

**2005** Helicopters spread 49 tons of dead salmon from hatcheries in the Sandy to fertilize the river system and improve the health of young salmon.

**2007** Marmot Dam is intentionally breached. The Sandy River runs free for the first time since 1913. Three days later, salmon swim past the former dam site.



Salmon

**2008** The Little Sandy Dam is destroyed by its owner, PGE.

**2013** A court ruling reduces the number of hatchery fish—to 132,000 for juvenile spring Chinook salmon—because of competition they present to threatened wild spring Chinook. In previous years, releases of hatchery spring Chinook had been as high as 300,000 fish.

Salmon runs in the Sandy are a mix of hatchery-raised fish and native wild fish. Annually, wild winter steelhead average approximately 700 spawners, wild spring Chinook approximately 1,000 spawners, and wild fall coho approximately 860 spawners.

# GreenScene: *a look back*

**M**etro's nature publication began in 1993 with "Trip Into Nature," a listing of hikes, outdoor events and nature-themed classes. The year before, the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan described the goal of Metro and other parks providers: 360 miles of parks, trails and greenways in the Portland region. Trip Into Nature introduced people to the growing number of places to get out and bike, hike and enjoy the nature nearby.

Started by Mel Huie, now Metro's regional trails coordinator, Trip Into Nature evolved into GreenScene in 1998. Graphic designer Teri Matias has worked on every issue since then. Until this one: after nearly 26 years with Metro, Teri retired on Aug. 5.

In 1998 with web design in its early stages, Teri says, "GreenScene's layout was designed to reflect the website — its palette, design elements and fonts." A lot has changed in web and print technology since then; GreenScene's rebirth is timed to a major update of Metro's website.

As technology evolved, so did content. Natural gardening, restoration grants to apply for, biking and walking options, volunteer opportunities and green cleaning were added to the mix. And with each successful bond measure, GreenScene reported to readers on new natural areas like Cooper Mountain, Graham Oaks and Canemah Bluff, along with related restoration projects.

Today, 15,000 GreenScenes are mailed to subscribers. Another 7,000 go to libraries, schools, parks and community centers. Since 2001 GreenScene has been available in digital form too. All this will continue, and with the new publication, when a natural area is featured in a cover story, nearby residents will find the GreenScene in their mailboxes, making it even easier for more of us to get out there — walking, biking, and yes, even tripping into nature.



Longtime GreenScene editor Lia Waiwai and designer Teri Matias look at a poster of every GreenScene cover since 1998.

## GreenScene's getting a makeover

**T**hanks to many of you for participating in a reader survey this summer to help fine-tune your quarterly magazine. Next time GreenScene arrives in your mailbox, it will look different.

You told us you value easy-to-find information, quality storytelling and top-notch photography — and you'll get all three in a larger, more visual format. You'll also get more of the content you asked for: grab-and-go field guides to Metro parks and natural areas and

news about trails, natural areas restoration, park improvements, volunteering and community projects. You'll find tips for new places to walk and bike, and for natural gardening, recycling and green cleaning. And, as always, class and event listings give you opportunities to explore Metro parks and natural areas with a guide.

Do you have ideas for the new GreenScene? Get in touch at [greenscene@oregonmetro.gov](mailto:greenscene@oregonmetro.gov). Otherwise, see you in January!

## Salmon Homecoming at Oxbow Regional Park

### Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 19 and 20

**N**othing says "Pacific Northwest" like the annual return from the ocean of salmon, fighting upstream to spawn and die in the rivers of their birth. In October, witness this ancient, iconic phenomenon at Oxbow Regional Park along the Sandy River, one of the nation's designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. During the annual Salmon Homecoming, naturalists are on hand at Oxbow to help you see the

salmon and explore other aspects of the park's 1,000 acres of old growth forest, hiking and equestrian trails and river beaches.

#### View salmon

11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

#### Saturday and Sunday

Join naturalists at the river's edge; they'll help you spot spawning salmon and tell you about the salmon's behavior and life cycle. Borrow a pair of polarized fish-viewing glasses onsite. The trail to salmon viewing is unpaved and fairly level. Suitable for all ages.

#### Explore a salmon restoration site

2 to 4 p.m. Saturday

How do young salmon find food and refuge from floods and predators? Join Bill Weiler from the Sandy River Basin Watershed Council to learn the science behind a side channel restoration project at Oxbow's Happy Creek. Restoring habitat lost in a 1960s road-building project, this year's work creates deep pools, bubbling riffles and hiding places for juvenile Chinook, coho and steelhead salmon. Learn the characteristics of good habitat and tips on native plants and salmon-friendly practices you can

incorporate into your life. Suitable for ages 8 and older. Meet at Alder Shelter (group picnic area A) at 1:45 p.m.

#### Identify mushrooms

2 to 4 p.m. Sunday

Explore the incredible diversity of fungi in Oxbow's ancient forest. In this hands-on, beginners class, learn the basics of mushrooms and other fungi. Suitable for ages 12 and older. Meet at Alder Shelter (group picnic area A) at 1:45 p.m.

All Salmon Homecoming events are free; registration is not required. \$5 per vehicle (\$7 per bus) fee. For more information, call 503-972-8543. Dogs are not allowed at Oxbow.

## How to register for Metro nature activities

For all events (except those listed with a phone number), register and pay online by visiting [www.oregonmetro.gov/calendar](http://www.oregonmetro.gov/calendar). Find your event by searching or browsing and then follow the instructions.

### Questions?

Call 503-220-2781.

### Cancellation policy

Metro's program fees are nonrefundable. If you must cancel a registration, you may request to transfer credit to another class.

### No dogs policy

Due to a conflict with wildlife, dogs are not allowed at Metro parks or natural areas.

# MAKING A GREAT PLACE



Clean air and clean water do not stop at city limits or county lines. Neither does the need for jobs, a thriving economy, and sustainable transportation and living choices for people and businesses in the region. Voters have asked Metro to help with the challenges and opportunities that affect the 25 cities and three counties in the Portland metropolitan area.

A regional approach simply makes sense when it comes to providing services, operating venues and making decisions about how the region grows. Metro works with communities to support a resilient economy, keep nature close by and respond to a changing climate. Together we're making a great place, now and for generations to come.

### Metro Council President

Tom Hughes

### Metro Council

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Kathryn Harrington, District 4

Sam Chase, District 5

Bob Stacey, District 6

### Auditor

Suzanne Flynn

### On the cover

Spawning sockeye salmon

If you have a disability and need accommodations, call 503-220-2781, or call Metro's TDD line at 503-797-1804. If you require a sign language interpreter, call at least 48 hours in advance. Activities marked with this symbol are wheelchair accessible:

### Bus and MAX information

503-238-RIDE (7433) or [www.trimet.org](http://www.trimet.org)

To be added to the GreenScene mailing list or to change your mailing information, call 503-797-1536.

Stay in touch with news, stories and things to do.

[www.oregonmetro.gov/connect](http://www.oregonmetro.gov/connect)



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## Get out there!

### Blue Lake Regional Park

20500 NE Marine Drive, Fairview  
503-665-4995 option 0

### Canemah Bluff Natural Area

815 Fourth Ave., Oregon City  
503-797-1545

### Cooper Mountain Nature Park

18892 SW Kemmer Road, Beaverton  
503-629-6350

### Graham Oaks Nature Park

11825 SW Wilsonville Road, Wilsonville  
503-665-4995 option 0

### Howell Territorial Park

13901 NW Howell Park Road, Sauvie Island  
503-665-4995 option 0

### Mount Talbert Nature Park

10695 SE Mather Road, Clackamas  
503-742-4353



Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area

C. Bruce Forster photo

### Oregon Zoo

4001 SW Canyon Road, Portland  
[www.oregonzoo.org](http://www.oregonzoo.org)  
503-226-1561

### Oxbow Regional Park

3010 SE Oxbow Parkway, east of Gresham  
503-663-4708

### Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area

5300 N. Marine Drive, Portland  
503-665-4995 option 0



C. Bruce Forster photo

## Ready, set, reserve

Oxbow Regional Park offers online camping reservations through Metro's partnership with the State of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Reserve your spot at scenic Oxbow with one mouse click. Campsites can be reserved up to nine months in advance. Visit [www.oregonmetro.gov/oxbow](http://www.oregonmetro.gov/oxbow) or call Reservations NW at 1-800-452-5687.

## Find your next adventure

Discover the adventures outside your door, and check out upcoming classes, walks, tours and events on The Intertwine's searchable, interactive map and easy-to-use calendar.



Enter the portal to nature in the city:  
[www.theintertwine.org](http://www.theintertwine.org)





# Metro

600 NE Grand Ave.  
Portland, OR 97232-2736

## Lone Fir Cemetery opens cremation garden

**C**hestnut Grove Memorial Garden at Lone Fir Cemetery opened in late June. Hidden among the trees of Southeast Portland, Lone Fir is the resting place of more than 25,000 people – including some of Portland’s most famous residents. The cremation garden at Chestnut Grove gives more families an opportunity to leave their legacy at one of the region’s most scenic and historic cemeteries.

Founded in 1846, Lone Fir is Portland’s only cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Friends of Lone Fir Cemetery offer monthly tours that highlight Portland’s founders and pioneers — its famous and infamous alike — as well as interesting headstones and monuments. For a \$10 suggested donation, join a tour and explore the cemetery’s 30 acres of mature trees, rose garden and fascinating tombstones. Tour proceeds go to cemetery restoration and education. For tour information, visit [www.friendsoflonefircemetery.org](http://www.friendsoflonefircemetery.org).

To learn more about Chestnut Grove Memorial Garden, including pricing options, call **503-797-1709** or send email to [cemetery@oregonmetro.gov](mailto:cemetery@oregonmetro.gov).



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ONLINE PANEL

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