

G: George Rogers Park

Lake Oswego’s first community park is the site of significant Native American activity dating back 10,000 years, as well as the center of Lake Oswego’s industrial iron history. The park’s “Iron Furnace” is listed on the National Historic register and one of the few reminders of Lake Oswego’s industrial past.

4 Foothills Park

Lake Oswego’s newest Willamette riverfront park, completed in 2006, was developed on a former iron furnace and wood chip plant location. The park features an amphitheater, transient dock, open air pergola, covered shelter with wood fireplace and over 5 acres dedicated to habitat. The park is currently the north terminus of the Willamette Greenway Trail in Lake Oswego and the Bob Kincaid Curlicue Trail connecting the river to downtown Lake Oswego.

H: Filling the Gap, New Willamette River Crossing: Oak Grove to Lake Oswego:

Although many bridges enable bicyclists and pedestrians to cross the Willamette, there is a 5 mile gap between the Sellwood Bridge and the Arch Bridge in Oregon City. Adding a bicycle/pedestrian bridge between Lake Oswego and Oak Grove would replace a 9 or 10 mile vehicle trip with a bike or walk trip of a mile or less. A 2019 feasibility study will include 11 possible bridge alignments and an online “open house” will also allow for additional public input. The study will conclude at the end of September with three options and environmental analyses.

I/5 Tryon Creek Restoration

Tryon Creek is one of the few remaining intact free-flowing tributaries of the Lower Willamette River. The 7-mile stream, and its tributaries, was historically home to threatened native fish including steelhead and cutthroat trout, coho and Chinook salmon, as well as Pacific and western brook lamprey. However, an existing culvert at Highway 43 blocks fish passage under most conditions. A culvert replacement project by the City of Portland and Army Corps of Engineers will replace a major fish passage barrier along Tryon Creek, where it flows under Highway 43.

J: River View Natural Area

Purchased in 2011 with funds from the City of Portland and Metro, River View Natural Area is a key link in the Westside Wildlife Corridor, connecting Forest Park to Tryon Creek State Park. This 146-acre natural area protects seven streams that provide cold water to the Willamette River where salmon fry rest and feed on their journey up river. The natural area has been transformed from a forest of ivy to a healthy native forest with a robust understory of native plants.

K: River View Cemetery

Privately owned River View Cemetery is a non-profit association founded in 1882. The cemetery has become a part of Portland’s bicycling community by allowing cyclists to ride through to avoid the dangerous roadways of Macadam and Taylors Ferry. The issue of allowing cyclists is an ongoing topic of discussion. River View sold 146 acres to create Portland’s River View Natural Area to help protect natural habitat, headwater streams, and create a continuous wildlife migration corridor in the West Hills. The Cemetery has been home to two bald eagles for nearly 20 years.



George Rogers Park



Foothills Park



Willamette Crossing, Oak Grove to Lake Oswego



Tryon Creek



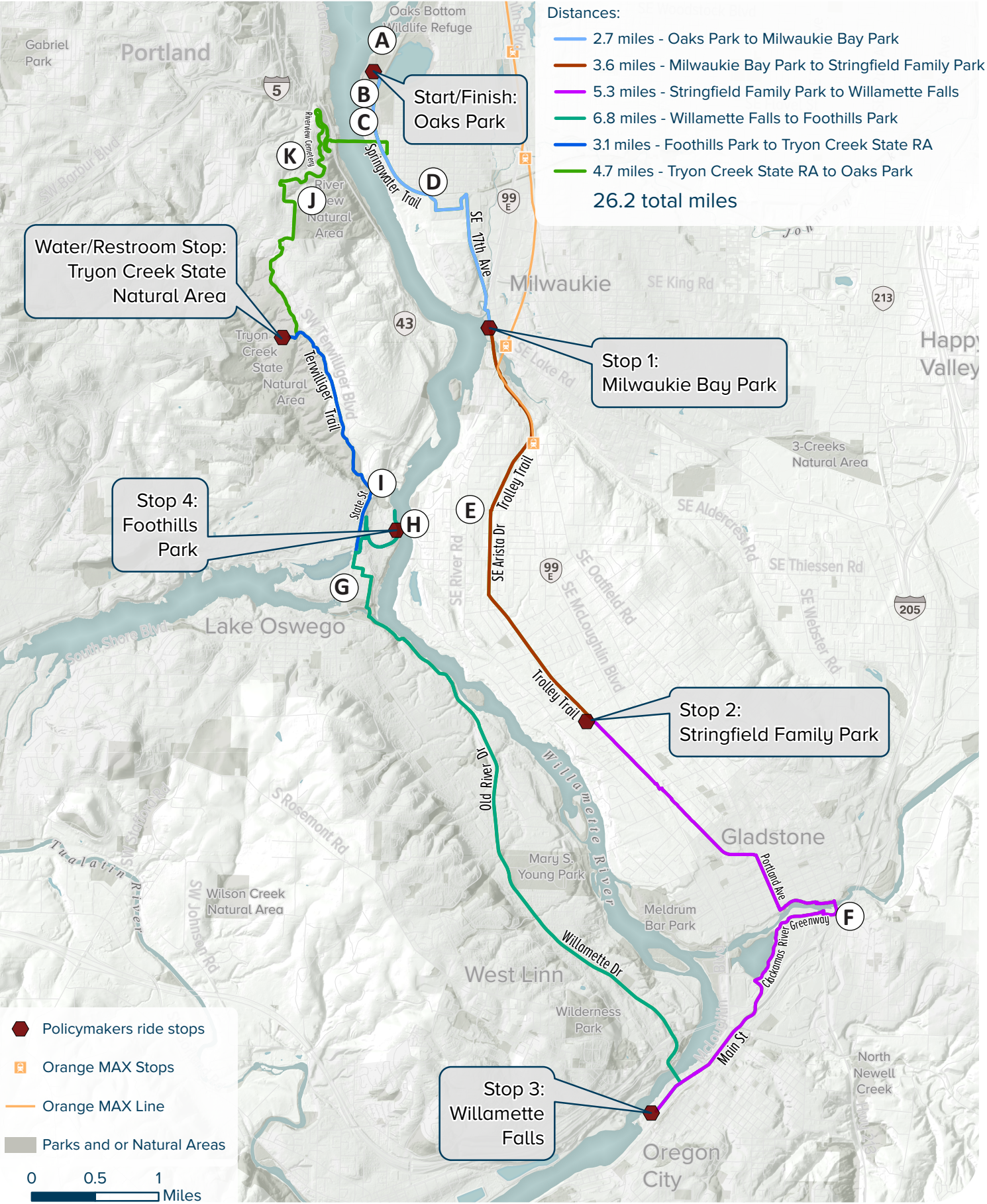
River View Cemetery



River View Natural Area



2019 Voyage of the Visionaries



A: Oaks Bottom Wildlife Refuge

Portland Parks and Recreation manages this 163-acre wildlife refuge, a mosaic of meadows, woodlands and floodplain wetlands. The City in partnership with the Corps of Engineers recently completed a “salmon subway” creating connection between the Willamette River and the refuge for fish and wildlife passage.



Start/End: Oaks Amusement Park

The historic Oaks Amusement Park opened in May 1905, and the park is still a favorite for families featuring thrill rides, family rides, kiddie rides, mini golf, and midway games. The Roller Rink is famous for its floating floor in the event of flooding and Wurlitzer pipe organ. The park is a non-profit 501(c)3 community resource.



B: Springwater on the Willamette Trail

This portion of the Springwater Corridor connects the Vera Katz Eastbank Esplanade with the Springwater Corridor that heads east to Gresham and Boring. It provides views of Ross Island, Oaks Bottom Wildlife Refuge, Ross Island and a huge mural overlooking the Bottoms.

C: Sellwood Riverfront Park and Oaks Crossing Natural Area

Formerly a mix of sawdust and invasive Himalayan Blackberry is now provides river access for the local neighborhood. Dogs roam free in the dog off leash area. Hidden in the park’s northeast corner a pond provides breeding habitat for the imperiled red-legged frog. A northern foot path leads into Oaks Crossing Natural Area.



D: The Sellwood Gap, Springwater Corridor Trail

This long-standing gap in the Springwater Corridor is open, completing the section of the trail through the Sellwood-Moreland neighborhood from SE Umatilla Street to SE 13th Avenue.

All photos other than Hutchinson (River View Natural Area aerial) by Mike Houck



1 Milwaukie Bay Park

This park’s 8.5 acres are nestled between the Willamette River to the west, Kellogg Creek to the south and Johnson Creek to the north. It opened in May 2015 with funding from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Marine Board, Clackamas County, Kellogg Good Neighbor Committee and the City of Milwaukie.



E/2 Trolley Trail/Stringfield Family Park

Formerly the old Portland Traction Company streetcar line right-of-way between Milwaukie and Gladstone, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD) and Metro purchased the right-of-way in 2001 for a regional multi-use trail. The trail had been flagged in the region’s long-term plans since the early 1970s. Ultimately, the trail will be part of a continuous 20-mile loop connecting Portland, Milwaukie, Gladstone, Oregon City and Gresham.

F: 82nd Street Bridge

Built in the early 1920s, the 82nd Drive Bridge is a highly-used span over the Clackamas River connecting Gladstone to Oregon City. After the construction of Interstate 205 in the mid-1970s, the bridge was converted for use by pedestrians and bicyclists. The bridge also carries sanitary sewer pipes and other important utility lines.

3 Willamette Falls

One of Oregon’s most spectacular natural treasures is the second most powerful waterfall in North America and an important Oregon historical and cultural treasure. For more than 150 years, the awe-inspiring beauty of Willamette Falls has been closed to the public. That’s about to change as Oregon City, Clackamas County, Metro and the State work to bring people up close to the Falls. Plans include creating a public riverwalk alongside the Willamette River.

