

# Johnson Creek Volunteer Steward Handbook 2016



**PORTLAND  
PARKS & RECREATION**

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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## **About JCWC and PP&R**

- Contact information
- Who We Are
  - Johnson Creek Watershed Council
  - Portland Parks & Recreation

## **About the Natural Areas**

- Johnson Creek Watershed Overview
- Locator Map
- Natural Area information:
  - Beggar's-tick Wildlife Refuge
  - Buttes Natural Area
  - Deardorff Creek Natural Area
  - Errol Heights Natural Area
  - Foster Floodplain and adjacent Springwater Corridor trail
  - Johnson Creek Park
  - Kingsley D. Bundy Natural Area
  - Mitchell Creek Natural Area
  - Powell Butte Nature Park
  - Wahoo Natural Area (formerly known as Campfire Properties)

## **Volunteer Steward Program Information**

- Overview of Volunteer Steward Program
- Volunteer Steward Program Roles and Team Members
- Volunteer Steward Position Description
- Scheduling
- Safety
- Working with Tools

## **Volunteer Steward Policies (included in website link)**

- JCWC/PP&R Dismissal Policy
- PP&R Media Policy

## **Volunteer Steward Documentation**

- Volunteer Steward Diary (included in website link)
- Guest Accident Report (hard copy only)

## **Additional References**

- Suggested Reading (Books)
- Websites (included in website link)
- Winter twig identification
- Invasive species information

## **VOLUNTEER STEWARD PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION**

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**Johnson Creek Watershed Stewardship Coordinator**

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cell: 503.823.5937 (text OK)

### **When to text or call Susan:**

- At least two days before you plan to go out in the field. This gives Susan a chance to check with other staff to make sure there is nothing scheduled (i.e. – herbicide application, another volunteer group, etc.) that may interfere with your on-site volunteer work.
- To ask questions about the restoration work at your assigned site.
- To report anything of interest about your natural area site that you think needs immediate attention by PP&R staff (i.e. – large dumps or dumping of dangerous debris materials such as needles, damaged signs or fences, etc.)

### **When to contact Danielle:**

- For anything else!

### **When to contact the Mayor's office:**

- To report camping on city (including PP&R) sites through the city's campsite coordination program called One Point of Contact: [www.portlandoregon.gov/campsites](http://www.portlandoregon.gov/campsites). The Mayor's Office is currently (as of JAN 2016) coordinating all citywide campsite responses. PP&R is following their direction. This is a temporary situation; the Mayor's Office will continue to assess the matter and adjust the city's response accordingly.



# Who We Are

## **What is a Watershed Council?**

The 1995 Oregon Legislature unanimously passed House Bill 3441 that provides guidance in establishing watershed councils, and clarifies that formation of a council is a local government decision, with no state approval required. Watershed councils are locally organized, voluntary, non-regulatory groups established to improve the conditions of watersheds in their local area. Johnson Creek Watershed Council is a 501(c)3 non-profit. Councils are required to represent the interests in the basin and be balanced in their makeup. The official definition of a watershed council is described in Oregon Revised Statute 541.388. Bringing together local stakeholders from private, local, state, and federal interests in a partnership, councils plan watershed protection and restoration strategies in a holistic way--from ridge top to ridge top, and from headwaters to mouth. Through this watershed partnership, council members collaborate to identify issues, promote cooperative solutions, focus resources, agree on goals for watershed protection and enhancement, and foster communication among all watershed interests.

## **Johnson Creek Watershed Council (JCWC)**

### II. Mission Statement

Our mission is to promote restoration and stewardship of a healthy Johnson Creek Watershed through sound science and community engagement.

### III. Core Beliefs

JCWC believes that:

- Thriving natural areas sustain and enrich human communities.
- Humans have a responsibility to protect and steward the natural world, not solely for their needs and desires, but for its own inherent value.
- Sound science must be the basis for watershed restoration and management.
- An informed and engaged public is essential to the health of the Johnson Creek Watershed.
- By acting with integrity and listening respectfully to all interests and perspectives, we can create lasting positive change in Johnson Creek Watershed.

For more information go to [www.jcwc.org](http://www.jcwc.org)



## **PP&R: (Land Stewardship?) Division**

Portland Parks & Recreation is in process of reorganizing our structure to better focus on the following goals:

- To create cross-functionality in our land management teams; creating more sustainable outcomes by better integrating the expertise of our natural areas staff and our maintenance crews. In other words, with this reorganization we strive to have better communication between “developed” parks and “natural area” parks staff in order to bring more sustainable and natural lands management to ALL of our parks and natural areas.
- To elevate PP&R as the provider of choice for recreation in our city by continuing the programmatic work that was started with Recreation Revolution.
- To build a more equitable organization; one that is more capable of serving our entire community and addressing inequities impacting communities of color in our city.

The first and third bullet points most directly affect the PP&R Stewardship Program. PP&R was formerly organized into two divisions: Service Zones (focusing on “developed” parks) and City Nature (focusing on “natural areas”). The Stewardship Program fell under the “City Nature” division. Under the reorganization plan, to be completed by March 2016, the Service Zones and City Nature divisions will be combined into one as-yet-unnamed division. City Nature formerly focused on ecologically-based management of PP&R natural areas and trails. City Nature’s goals (which will remain similar for the new, combined Division) are set out in the 2012-2015 PP&R Strategic Plan, the Parks 2020 Vision and the Natural Areas Restoration Plan, completed in October of 2010.

City Nature’s overarching mission was to preserve, protect, and restore Portland's natural resources to provide nature in the city. This mission will remain similar, and will be applied to all PP&R parks, included developed parks. Among our other goals and objective are to:

- Acquire sufficient lands to protect existing resources and to protect locally significant natural areas.
- Increase the amount of protected habitat land.
- Expand urban forest on city streets and within parks.
- Protect, expand and restore interconnected ecosystems and wildlife corridors.
- Implement practices such as planting native species in “developed” parks, in order to conserve water.

In particular interest to the Johnson Creek Volunteer Steward Program, a focus of the Restoration Plan is to restore areas along tributaries and the mainstem of Johnson Creek to support watershed-based salmon recovery by protecting, expanding and restoring salmon habitat throughout the watershed. The work of Johnson Creek Volunteer Stewards directly supports this goal!



## **Parks 2020 Vision**

Portland's parks, public places, natural areas and recreational opportunities give life and beauty to our city. These essential assets connect people to place, self and others. Portland's residents will treasure and care for this legacy, building on the past to provide for future generations.

## **PP&R 2012-2015 Strategic Plan**

<http://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/article/418535>

## **The Stewardship Coordinators**

PP&R City Nature has four Stewardship Coordinators on staff:

- Mary Verrilli, Westside Stewardship Coordinator
- Susan Hawes, Johnson Creek Watershed Stewardship Coordinator
- Isabel LaCourse, Willamette River Watershed Stewardship Coordinator
- Yoko Silk, Columbia Slough Watershed Stewardship Coordinator

All of the stewardship coordinators work with school classes, youth groups, businesses, Friends groups, watershed councils and many other community groups to support restoration efforts in our city's natural areas. Building connections with communities of color, culturally diverse groups and underserved communities is a strong focus for the Stewardship Program.

## **Want to learn more?**

Volunteers or anyone else can learn more about us by visiting the nature section of our website at [www.portlandparks.org](http://www.portlandparks.org).

Each year across the entire Parks and Recreation Department, hundreds of volunteers devote over 450,000 of hours of time and effort to our conservation efforts individually and at volunteer restoration events. Volunteer involvement at volunteer events includes planning and coordination, native plant seed collection and planting, noxious weed removal, trail and fence maintenance, and debris removal. The PP&R Stewardship Program hosts community restoration events on Saturdays and school classes and other group events on weekdays. Generally, between 10 and 50 volunteers attend each event.

# JOHNSON CREEK VOLUNTEER STEWARD PROGRAM

## NATURAL AREAS

### JOHNSON CREEK WATERSHED OVERVIEW

Johnson Creek is a 26-mile (42 km) tributary to the Willamette River in Portland, Oregon's metropolitan area. Fed by numerous springs and an average of 36 inches (910 mm) of annual rainfall, the creek drains 54 square miles (140 km<sup>2</sup>) of rural and urban landscapes that are occupied by over 175,000 people in Clackamas and Multnomah Counties. Johnson Creek originates in the agricultural foothills of Mount Hood near Boring and flows westward through the cities of Gresham, Portland, Damascus, Happy Valley, and Milwaukie to enter the Willamette River 18.5 miles above its confluence with the Columbia River. The Johnson Creek watershed includes the subwatersheds of Badger Creek, Sunshine Creek, Kelley Creek, Mitchell Creek, Veterans Creek, Crystal Springs Creek, and smaller streams.

Prior to European settlement, the watershed was heavily forested and was used by Native Americans for fishing and hunting. In the 19th century, settlers cleared much of the land for farming, which data suggest was the main driver for increased flooding. As urban density and development increased in the floodplain in the early 20th century, floods became a growing concern. In the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration of the federal government lined the lower 13 miles (21 km) of Johnson Creek with rock to control the floods.

Today, over 70% of Johnson Creek Watershed is within the current Urban Growth Boundary of metropolitan Portland. There are more than 4,500 acres of parks and open spaces in the watershed including natural areas, a wildlife refuge, a rhododendron garden, a botanical garden, a national cemetery, and a 21-mile (34 km) bike and pedestrian path (a former railway line ) that follows the creek for much of its length.

Johnson Creek is free-flowing along its main stem and provides habitat, though polluted, for threatened Steelhead trout and Coho and Chinook salmon as well as for cutthroat trout. The Watershed is also home to sensitive species such as red-legged frogs, painted turtles,

freshwater mussels, and pileated woodpeckers. Over the last two decades, there has been major public and private investment in reconnecting Johnson Creek to its floodplain and restoring riparian forests and in-stream habitat.



Ducks on Johnson Creek 2014  
© Susan Hawes





## NATURAL AREAS

PP&R Ecologist Mart Hughes may mark invasive species with **YELLOW FLAGS** at your site. You may be given yellow flags or yellow flagging to mark invasive infestations on your site. Blue flagging may indicate a boundary line. Lots of different colored flags in one particular area indicates a future or past native planting; in this case, all flag colors in the planting area will correspond with the planting, and not with our invasive species removal work.

## BEGGAR'S-TICK WILDLIFE REFUGE

21-acre Beggar's-tick Wildlife Refuge is named after the Beggar's-tick native wetland indicator plant, two species of which occur in the northern end of the Refuge (*Bidens cernua* and *frondosa*). In late August and through September these plants form a beautiful sea of yellow as the marsh at the northern end of the site dries out. The beggar's-tick seeds have little "double barbs" which allow them to hitch a ride on the fur of deer, other animals or passing hikers. Dedicated as a wildlife refuge in 1990 by Multnomah County and formerly an industrial dump, PP&R – CNE took over management in 2009/10. Historically the site was farmed with blueberries, used for grazing horse and in 1968 was purchased by Multnomah County to act as a catch-basin for stormwater runoff.

Beggar's-tick is now a mix of shrubby upland and wetlands and emergent marsh that hosts the species-of-concern northern **red-legged frog** (*Rana aurora*) and the sensitive bird species **willow flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*). Northern red-legged frogs need still waters such as the Beggar's-tick pond to breed. Willow flycatchers need willow and brushy thickets to breed. Long-toed salamander, northern Pacific tree frog, migrating ducks and hummingbirds, and the uncommon Alder Dagger moth and its caterpillar larvae also appear on site. According to *Wild in the City*, "in addition to being important habitat for a diversity of fauna and flora, the [Beggar's-tick] refuge is an important component of water quality and floodwater management within the Johnson Creek watershed by storing stormwater and removing the associated sediment and pollutants."

Although the site is, according to the authors of *Wild in the City*, one of most pristine wetlands in the Portland metropolitan area, it is currently threatened by illegal camping activities and invasive species.

Other current volunteer restoration activities at this site include: a partnership with the Lents Springwater Corridor Habitat Restoration Project (which brings local elementary school students to the site for native planting projects) and care of the planted areas.

- **Invasive species to target:** deadly nightshade, *Impatiens (capensis* is most common invasive species), yellow flag iris, invasive blackberry, purple loosestrife
- **Access:** Tri-met bus: 71; 17 stops on Holgate and it's a .8 mile walk south to the site. Beggar's-tick is adjacent to the Springwater Corridor trail.
- **Notes:** Remove deadly nightshade, invasive blackberry and *Impatiens*; Report location and mark patches of yellow flag iris and purple loosestrife with yellow flagging tape. Much of the site is wet or under water in the winter and spring months. During these seasons, if deadly nightshade and iris patches are not reachable, invasive blackberry—growing amongst native rose, snowberry, etc.—can be removed in the dryer southeast and northeast corners of the site, as well as along the road to Beggar's Butte. *Blackberry should be removed by digging out the rootcrown. If you are not able to dig out the crown, please do not attempt to remove; it is more effective for our staff to*

*stump-treat such plants.* From January-March remove layers of leaves and moss on top of the ground before digging. The long-toed salamander is active under leaf cover and/or hibernating near the surface of the ground during this time of year. There is currently illegal camping in this area and in the past some campers have had aggressive dogs. Please use caution and leave the area immediately if you feel unsafe, and report the camp to Susan and to the mayor. Call 911 if you need to.

○ **Priority Areas:**

- Area 1 & 4: Ideal focus time: **January – April (or until water recedes)** and **November-December (if wet season has started)**. Remove invasive blackberry.
- Area 2: Ideal focus time: **April – June (or before seeding)**. Knock down invasive *Impatiens*. Be cautious not to harm native shrubs that were planted in this area and may be covered up by the *Impatiens* when it grows tall.
- Area 3: Ideal focus time: **April-October (or when dry enough to enter)**. Search for and mark/report yellow flag iris and purple loosestrife. Remove deadly nightshade.
- Area 5: Remove ivy.



Common beggar's-tick (*Bidens frondosa*) © www.pfaf.org

Common beggar's-tick (*Bidens frondosa*) © Susan Hawes



Nodding beggar's-tick (*Bidens cernua*) © Bob Klips



Alder Dagger moth caterpillar © Susan Hawes



Native *Impatiens noli-tangere* © photo origin unknown



Invasive *Impatiens capensis* © Thomas G. Barnes

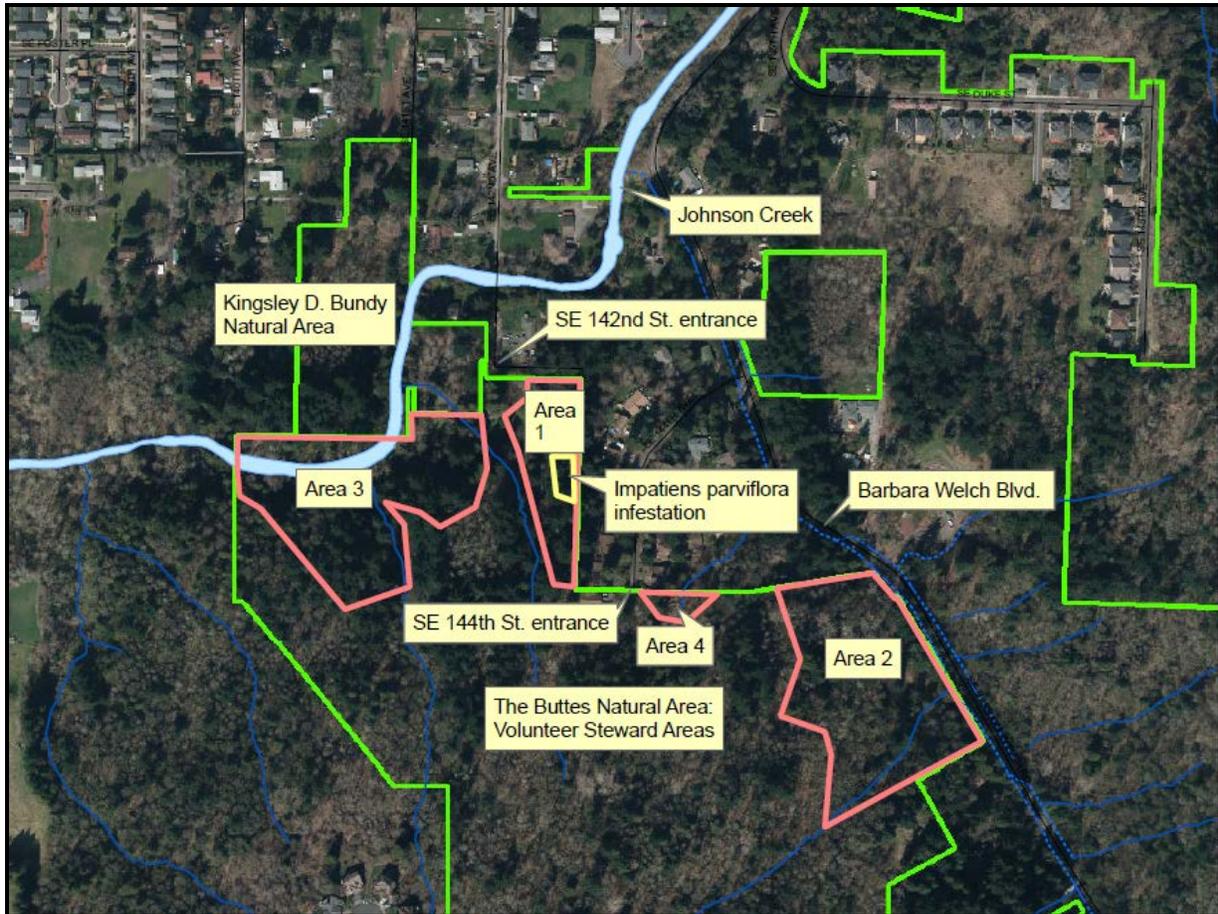
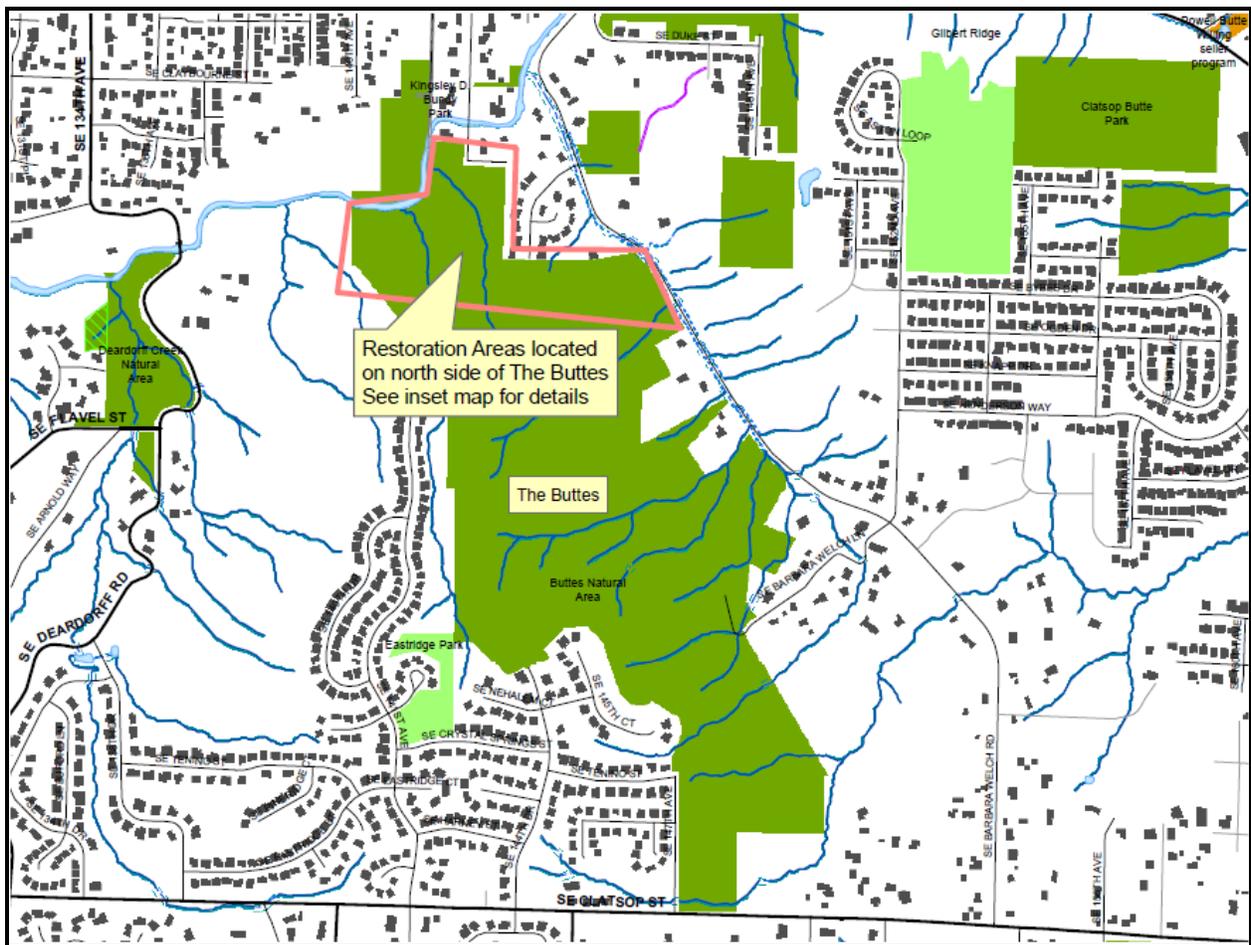


## THE BUTTES NATURAL AREA

The Buttes Natural Area is part of the larger complex of primarily forested and steep cinder cone buttes in Portland and Gresham called the Boring Lava Domes or East Buttes. These volcanic buttes formed during eruptions that occurred several hundred thousand years ago. The volcanoes are now dormant and comprised mainly of basalts, similar to Mt. Hood and other Cascade mountains. Streams on The Buttes are generally high gradient with low to moderate flow; they supply cool clear water to Johnson Creek, supporting healthy macroinvertebrate populations, amphibians and fish. The forests were at least partially cleared in the early 1900s for agriculture and timber and, later in the century, primarily for housing development. According to the Bureau of Planning's document BORING LAVA DOMES - Supplement To The Johnson Creek Basin Protection Plan (1997), "Because of the Lava Domes' poorly drained clay soils, the recent clearing and development activities have had direct influence on water quality and quantity within the lower Johnson Creek basin, often exacerbating local flooding and increasing sedimentation and turbidity." Thus, PP&R considers intact, healthy tracts of lava dome forests such as The Buttes to be important contributors to healthier water quality in Johnson Creek.

Vegetation on The Buttes consists of a Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) Forest Alliance. Most notably Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) are present, with western red cedar the most common conifer species. Douglas fir is more common on the ridges, with western red cedar dominating on the mid slopes. Red alder (*Alnus rubra*) is present. Dominate shrubs are salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*—restricted to stream bottoms) and Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*—restricted to ravine bottoms). Oregon grape is also widely dispersed on ridges and mid slopes. Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) and Red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*) are present in trace amounts. Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*) is the dominate ground species. Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) are present in trace amounts.

- **Invasive species to target:** ivy, yellow archangel, *Impatiens parviflora* (hand pull), holly (hand pull small plants), invasive blackberry (dig root crowns)
- **Access:** Essentially no Tri-met bus access; not near the Springwater Corridor trail.
- **Notes:** Little concern about damaging native forbs at this site; invasive species can be removed any time of year. Fallen leaves in the Fall may make ivy difficult to see; focus on invasive blackberry at this time. Cell phone service is spotty. Somewhat remote site—a partner or friend accompanying is ideal. PP&R staff are somewhat active here, so good communication is essential to avoid spray/event conflicts. Coordinate with Susan in the spring to arrange times to focus on the *Impatiens parviflora* – it must be removed before it seeds! Volunteer Stewards have reported poison oak on site – watch for it especially on the slopes and dryer areas.
- **Priority Areas:**
  - Area 1: Focus is dispersed ivy.
  - Area 2: Access by parking at cement blocks on the west side of Barbara Welch Blvd. Ivy minimal and very dispersed in this area.
  - Area 3: Mostly flat area along creek, with some very steep slopes. Low density ivy here, but it could revert quickly back to high density, so it's important to remove remaining ivy. Use caution on steep slopes—potential landslide danger!
  - Area 4: Diffuse ivy with invasive blackberry in clearings.

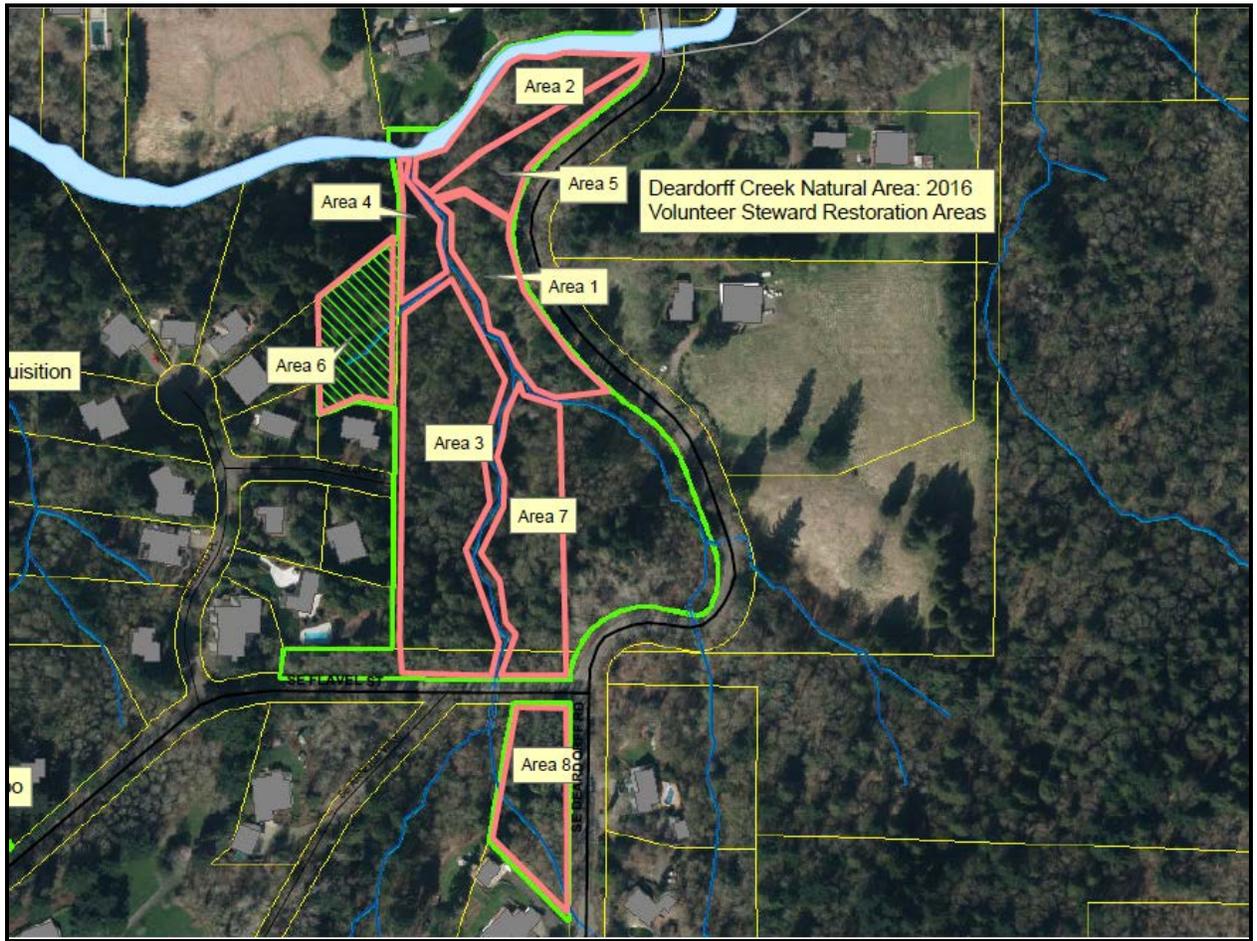


## DEARDORFF CREEK NATURAL AREA

Deardorff Creek is part of the East Buttes, a series of low hills and buttes composed of uplifted Troutdale sediments that are modified by the Bretz (Missoula) floods. Cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkia*) has been documented in Deardorff Creek. Red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*) is presumed to be present from observations in nearby woodlands. Pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) has been seen on site. Tracks and beds establish the presence of black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

The vegetation is upland mixed deciduous conifer woodland with big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) as the dominate species. Cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera ssp. Trichocarpa*) and red alder (*Alnus rubra*) are present. The conifer component consists of western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). The sparse mid-level shrub component consists of hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), Indian plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*) and thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*). Wahoo (*Euonymus occidentalis*) is occasionally present. Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*) is generally absent from the east-facing slope, but present on the west-facing slope. Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*) is the dominate ground layer species. Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and hedgenettle (*Stachys cooleyae*) are present in the creek bottom. The east-facing slope is rich in ephemeral spring flowers, but is generally barren by late summer.

- **Invasive species to target:** ivy (hand pull), invasive blackberry (dig out root crowns), garlic mustard (hand pull), lesser celandine/fig buttercup (flag & report)
- **Access:** Essentially no Tri-met bus access; not near the Springwater Corridor trail.
- **Notes:** Except when noted, invasive species can be removed at any time of year. Fallen leaves in the fall may make ivy difficult to see; invasive blackberry can be the focus at this time. Cell phone service is spotty. Use extreme caution on steep slopes!
- **Priority Areas:**
  - **Area 1:** First priority – removing ivy and garlic mustard along creek and up to the road. **Apr – June** look for garlic mustard, pull it out and bag it. PP&R may spray this area. *Contact Susan to check on timing for spray in this area.* Goal is to eventually plant this area with shrubs (red osier dogwood, ninebark, etc.)
  - **Area 2:** Focus on ivy removal and garlic mustard. Be aware of native shrubs planted previously in this area by volunteers. Flag and report lesser celandine.
  - **Areas 3:** Focus on ivy removal in **summer and fall** to avoid spring-blooming native understory plants and flowers. **Apr-June** remove garlic mustard along creek and adjacent to Flavel. Goal is to possibly plant this area in the future. The northernmost section of Area 3 has heavier ivy cover.
  - **Area 4:** Check occasionally for remaining ivy or ivy sprouts.
  - **Area 5:** Check occasionally for remaining ivy or ivy sprouts—it's almost gone! But needs vigilance. Use caution! Steep hillside; only work here if you feel comfortable with the terrain.
  - **Area 6:** Conservation easement. Target tree ivy. (Cut large stems with handsaws; no need to remove severed ivy from tree canopy—it will rot and fall to the ground.) Small holly sprouts can be pulled out by hand. (Larger holly will need to be cut and stump-sprayed by PP&R staff.)
  - **Area 7:** **April – June** look for garlic mustard along the creek bottom and pull it out and bag it. PP&R may spray this area for the mustard. *Contact Susan to check on timing for spray in this area.* Keep an eye out for ivy here, too.



## ERROL HEIGHTS NATURAL AREA

Errol Heights Natural Area, over 15 acres, was acquired in 1999 by PP&R. An active Friends group holds restoration events the third Saturday of each month. The site is composed of a creek bottom canyon and an upland ridge. Springs emerge from the ridge and feed the wetlands in the canyon. Errol Creek provides up to 10% of cold water flow to Johnson Creek and is ideal salmon rearing habitat, providing summertime cold-water refugia and winter off-channel habitat for anadromous fish (salmon, steelhead and trout). Common trees include red alder, bigleaf maple and some Douglas fir and Oregon oak. Common plants include ryegrasses, swamp rose, sword fern, thimbleberry and snowberry. Giant horsetail and skunk cabbage grow in the wetlands. In the upland areas wildflowers such as yarrow, checkermallow, Oregon iris and lupines were planted previously by volunteers.

Two endemic and possibly rare crustacean amphipods, called “scuds” or “side-swimmers” that look like tiny shrimp occur here: *Ramellogammarus oregonensis* (found in creek and springs) and *R. similimanus* (in duck pond spring only). Other observed wildlife includes a resident beaver (look for the over 100-foot long beaver dam that bisects the wetlands!), nutria, black-tailed deer and ensatina and western red-backed salamanders.

The desired future condition of the natural area includes fostering the following plant communities which host a wide range of wildlife and provide erosion suppression: big leaf maple/Douglas fir forest, Oregon ash seasonally flooded forest, Oregon white oak woodland, red alder saturated forest and Douglas fir/Pacific madrone forest.

- ***Invasive species to target:*** Clematis and deadly nightshade, especially in the wetlands
- ***Access:*** Tri-met bus 75 (SE 45<sup>th</sup> & Tenino Drive stop). Trail entrance is located just south of Tenino Drive. Site is near the [Springwater Corridor trail](#): exit [trail at the SE 45<sup>th</sup> St. entrance and then ride a short distance north](#) and uphill on SE 45<sup>th</sup> to the Errol Heights trail entrance on the right.
- ***Notes:*** Much of the wetlands is underwater in the winter and spring months. Waders and high-top rubber boots are needed for this site for much of the year. Armenian blackberry and ivy are also present on site, but most important is to tackle the clematis and deadly nightshade. Seeds and berries of these species should be removed from the site and disposed of in plastic bags.
- ***Priority Areas:***
  - ***Area 1:*** Focus on removal of Clematis and deadly nightshade in wetlands.
  - ***Area 2:*** If water is too deep, focus on removal of Clematis, deadly nightshade, Armenian blackberry and ivy adjacent to the trail.
  - ***Area 3:*** Remove ivy, invasive blackberry, burdock, etc. along canyon trail.



Evidence of beaver @ Errol Heights 2014  
© Michael Babbitt



Deadly nightshade  
© Poisoncontrol.utah.edu



## FOSTER FLOODPLAIN + adjacent SPRINGWATER CORRIDOR TRAIL and FREEWAY LANDS

The City of Portland completed work on the Foster Floodplain in 2012, and the natural area was opened to the public in the spring of 2013. Previously, the 63-acre site had been owned by a multitude of private landowners. Because these properties would flood on a regular basis when Johnson Creek jumped its banks, the City of Portland purchased the properties from 60 families over the course of fifteen years through the Willing Seller Acquisition Program, allowing the citizens to move out of the 100-year floodplain. The City then removed the homes and the Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) worked to re-engineer the floodplain, recreating the meanders of Johnson Creek and giving the floodwaters a place to go during large flood events.

The project also improves habitat for fish and wildlife, restoring over a half mile of the creek for native salmon, trout and lamprey. Pond and wetland enhancements benefit sensitive frogs and salamanders. Hidden in the grasses and shrubs are ground-nesting birds like killdeer and small mammals, including rabbits and skunk. Deer, coyote, hawks and bald eagles also use the site. The restored floodplain also improves the water quality of Johnson Creek by allowing sediments from high water events to settle onto the floodplain.

Restoration of the site helps achieve goals of the Johnson Creek Restoration Plan, which calls for improving water quality, enhancing habitat, and preventing damage from floods that occur about every 10 years or more frequently. It also provides an opportunity for BES and PP&R to work with JCWC to meet JCWC's goal of increasing canopy cover along the creek to address water temperature concerns.

The adjacent Springwater Corridor trail site at SE 103<sup>rd</sup> & Foster was previously owned by the neighboring land owner, Freeway Lands (private company). While in Freeway Lands ownership, JCWC volunteers worked on site to remove English ivy and plant native ferns and other species. Since the property has come into city ownership (~2010) and is now managed by PP&R, PP&R has been partnering with the Lents Springwater Habitat Restoration Project, Kelly and Lent elementary schools and other entities to restore the area with extensive invasives species removal and native plantings.

The adjacent Freeway Lands site is owned and managed by Freeway Lands. This site has extensive English laurel and ivy, invasive blackberry and other invasive species. JCWC is coordinating with Freeway Lands to hire contract crews to take out the large invasives, such as English laurel.

- ***Invasive species to target:*** Sycamore maple (hand pull), ivy (hand pull), invasive blackberry (dig out root crowns), garlic mustard (hand pull)
- ***Access:*** Foster Floodplains parking lot @ SE 104<sup>th</sup> and Foster. Tri-met bus: 14 and 71. Foster Floodplain is adjacent to the Springwater Corridor trail.
- ***Notes:*** No concern about damaging native forbs at this site; invasive species could be removed at any time of year. Fallen leaves in the Fall may make ivy difficult to see; invasive blackberry could be the focus at this time. BES crews will be spraying blackberry and ivy periodically (mostly mid-summer to Fall) in Foster Floodplain, and PP&R crews will be potentially spraying at SE 103<sup>rd</sup> & Foster (anytime). *Contact Susan to check on timing for spray in this area.* Cell phone service should be fine. Elementary school groups will be planting here in FEB and MAR 2016; contact Susan if you want to help out at these events as a planting mentor to 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> graders

(on-site, day-of training provided). Coyote traps have been reported (but not verified) along the former Cooper Street location (see map). Be cautious when walking to Area 4 from the Cooper St. entrance.

○ **Priority Areas:**

- **Area 1 (Foster Floodplain):** Removing Sycamore maple by pond after trees start to leaf out and accurate ID is possible (APR-MAY?). Tree ivy and garlic mustard also present in this area.
- **Area 2 (Foster Floodplain):** Garlic mustard mostly along Johnson Creek and near Area 1 pond. BES crew will spray in early spring. Volunteer Steward can remove any new plants in May and beyond. Check with Susan to find out spray schedule.
- **Area 3 (Foster Floodplain):** Focus on Garlic mustard. BES crew will spray in early spring. Volunteer Steward can remove any new plants in May and beyond. Check with Susan to find out spray schedule.
- **Area 4 (Foster Floodplain):** Focus on tree ivy (creating “lifesavers” around trees). Focus on removing ivy near the slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*) wetland area at base of slope.
- **Area 6 (Springwater @ SE 103<sup>rd</sup> & Foster):** Focus on ivy, invasive blackberry and other invasives.
- **All other areas of Foster Floodplain:** Small patches of ivy and invasive blackberry located throughout. These areas are likely to be sprayed by staff, so it is best to focus your attention on the priority areas.

Invasive bullfrog in Foster Floodplain pond 2014



© Susan Hawes



## JOHNSON CREEK PARK

4.5-acre Johnson Creek Park sits at the confluence of Johnson Creek and Crystal Springs Creek and is a hybrid park jointly managed by natural areas and service zones departments of PP&R. The west side of the creeks is primarily “developed” (with seasonally open bathrooms, picnic tables and mowed grass) and accessible from Sellwood. The east side of the creeks is managed as a natural area and is accessible from southbound Highway 99. This past season, JCWC volunteers documented spawning salmon in Crystal Springs Creek. JCWC has worked in partnership with PP&R – CNE for at least the past five years to remove invasive species and plant native species on the east side of the Park. Volunteer Stewards will focus efforts on the east side of the Park.

- ***Invasive species to target:*** English ivy (hand pull), clematis (hand pull and dig out roots), Armenian blackberry (dig out root crowns), Pennsylvania ash (hand pull)
- ***Access:*** Tri-met bus: 31, 32, 33, 99; 70 stops not far away and there is easy transfer to these buses downtown or on MLK/McLoughlin. Johnson Creek Park is adjacent to the Springwater Corridor trail. The eastside of the Park can be accessed from the SCT by leaving the trail on the west side of Hwy 99 and walking north to Clatsop Street.
- ***Notes:*** Focus on ivy in **January/February**, in order to avoid damaging native forbs. Clematis can be worked on through the summer. Armenian blackberry can be dug in the fall, if leaves are covering the area and it is difficult to see the ivy and clematis. Big willows on the north side of the site may make maneuvering difficult and one slope (next to SCT) is steep, but the area is mostly flat.
- ***Priority Areas:***
  - ***Area 1:*** Use caution! Steep hillside adjacent to Springwater Corridor trail; only work here if you feel comfortable with the terrain. Remove English ivy in **January/February** and **November/December**.
  - ***Area 2:*** (Priority area this year!) Mostly clematis in this area; some invasive blackberry, ivy and Pennsylvania ash. **Remove March – October**. Big willows in this area may make maneuvering difficult. High quality site that just needs these invasive species removed to be great native habitat. Contact Susan when trees start leafing out, for help with Pennsylvania ash ID. *Contact Susan to check on timing for spray in this area—PP&R staff will cut-stump treat some of the larger clematis.*
  - ***Area 3:*** Invasive blackberry, thistle, teasel, Pennsylvania ash and other invasives mixed among native plantings in this area. Watch for natives marked with white flagging. Flag (with yellow flags) lesser celandine/fig buttercup and report to Susan. Dig up teasel. Staff will spray-treat thistle; it has rhizomes and is not worth digging up. Use caution; the streambank is eroded (see map).

*Invasive Clematis*  
© kingcounty.gov





## KINGSLEY D. BUNDY NATURAL AREA

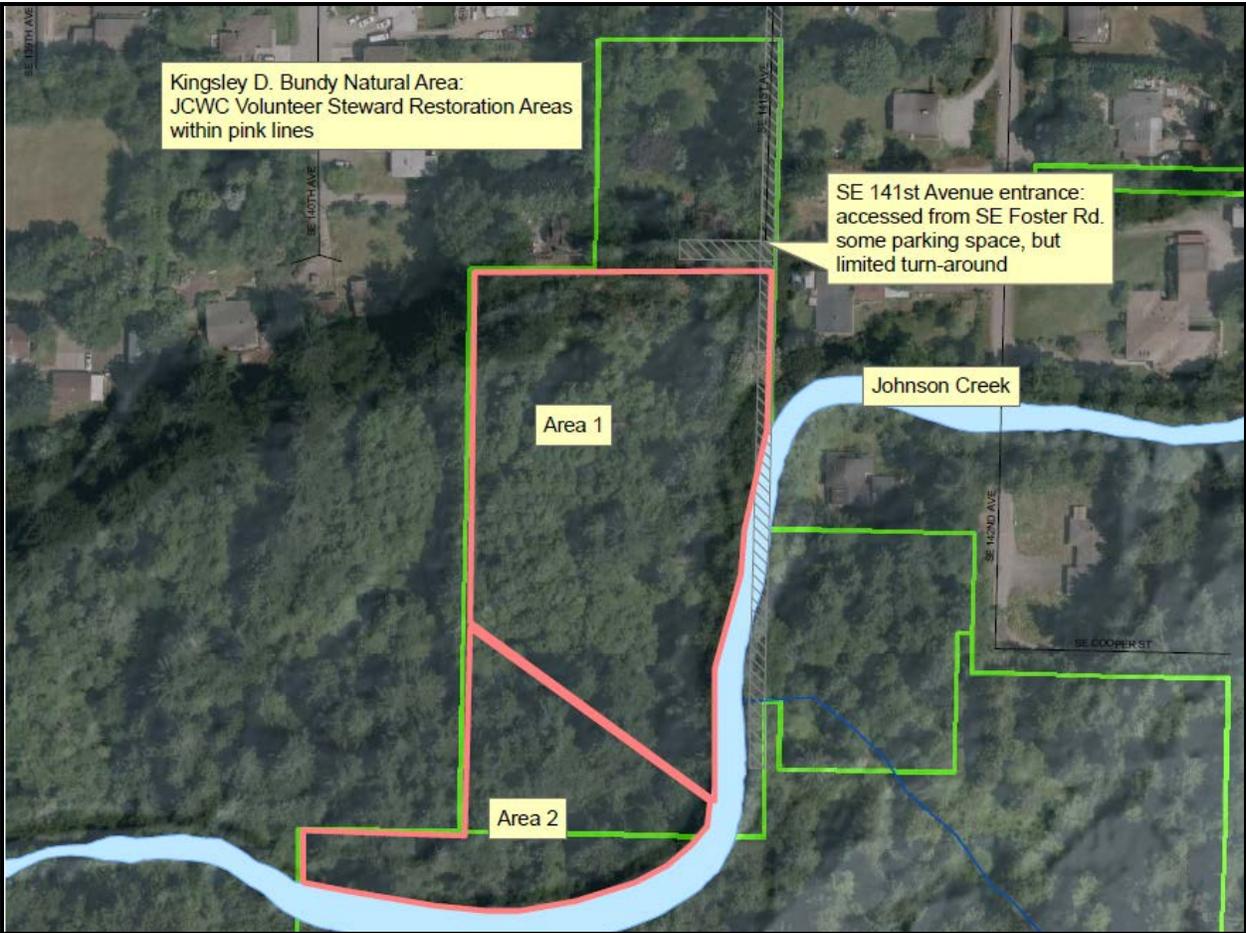
3.47-acre Kingsley D. Bundy Natural Area was donated to PP&R by Bundy's family. In 2002 management of the site was transferred to PP&R. The site is an intact floodplain of Johnson Creek, with an overstory of Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) and red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and some Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). Targeted understory species we hope to encourage or revegetate the site with include salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), Douglas spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*) and rose (*Rosa* sp.). Other species present in the native understory are Indian plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) and chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*). Red-legged frogs and black-tailed deer are present on site.

PP&R recently acquired the section of the property that is just northwest of the site entrance on SE 141<sup>st</sup> and BES has completed removal of the burnt house. Plans include intensive natural restoration of this area within the next few years.

- ***Invasive species to target:*** ivy (hand pull), invasive blackberry (dig out root crowns) Keep an eye out for garlic mustard, as well. This can be pulled, bagged in plastic and disposed of off-site in early spring (**April – June**) when it is small, but large patches or seeding plants will need to be treated by PP&R staff. Flag with yellow and report large patches or seeding plants to Susan. Watch for knotweed along the creek—flag with yellow flags/flagging and report to Susan.
- ***Access:*** Essentially no Tri-met access. Parking space but limited turn-around at SE 141<sup>st</sup> Ave. entrance. Road to site can be muddy; in that case, park along Foster and walk the ¼ mile south on SE 141<sup>st</sup> Ave. to the entrance.
- ***Notes:*** Cell phone service not good here. Somewhat remote site; a partner or accompanying friend is strongly recommended.
- ***Priority Areas:***
  - ***Area 1:*** Remove ivy and invasive blackberry. No concern about damaging native forbs in Area 1. Much of the ivy is mixed in with the salmonberry—the salmonberry patches are a high priority area to target ivy and invasive blackberry! Fallen leaves in the Fall may make ivy difficult to see; invasive blackberry could be the focus at this time. Goal is to eventually do a large-scale (3000 plants!) planting in here, when the invasive species have been adequately controlled. There is also ivy along the creek here (see Area 2 note).
  - ***Area 2:*** Diffuse ivy in this area. Work here **January/February** and **November/December** only, due to the sensitivity of native forbs in the area. Exception to this is on the bank along the creek; the creekside can be targeted in summertime from wading in the creek, when the water level is low and safer. ***For this activity, at least two volunteers must be present! Please use good judgment regarding this activity and do not attempt if it appears at all unsafe. Let Danielle and Susan know before you wade in the creek.***



*Trillium* 2014  
© Michael Babbitt



## MITCHELL CREEK NATURAL AREA

Mitchell Creek Natural Area consists of about 70 acres and hosts a mixed conifer/deciduous forest dominated by Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) on the upper slopes and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) in the creek bottom, with areas of black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* L. ssp. *Trichocarpa*) and big leaf maple (*Acer macrophylla*). The understory is dominated by salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), piggy-back plant (*Tolmiea menziesii*) and ladyfern (*Athyrium filix-femina*). Northern Pacific tree frog has been documented on site and coyote, pileated woodpecker and Pacific giant salamander have reportedly been seen on site. Cutthroat trout have been seen in Mitchell Creek, although a culvert below the property probably prevents most of the fish from entering the property itself. (This culvert is slated to be removed when funding allows.) The invasive false brome is best identified by its apple green color, characteristics of the stem and marginal leaf hairs, and how the florets are attached directly to the rachis. It can look similar to natives California brome (*Bromus carinatus*) and Columbia brome (*Bromus vulgaris*) (both species also on site) and is thought to travel by hooking onto deer fur, so is likely near game trails.

- **Invasive species to target:** **Apr-June** False brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) and (anytime) foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) (dig with hand trowel or hoe)
- **Access:** Essentially no Tri-met access. Streetside parking available at site location: SE 162<sup>nd</sup> and SE Sager Rd.
- **Notes:** Cell phone service not good here. This site requires someone with a botany background who is comfortable with grass identification and has a hand lens. False brome can be difficult to identify and there are some native species that look very similar! Ecologist Mart Hughes will train the Mitchell Creek Volunteer Steward.
- **Priority Areas:**
  - **Areas 1 & 2:** Identify and remove false brome. If grass is in seed, it must be bagged in plastic and disposed of off-site. Identify and remove foxglove.
  - **Area 3:** Flag and remove ivy.





## POWELL BUTTE NATURE PARK

This is a large site (one mile square)! Volunteer Stewards will be working in the northwest corner (accessed by SE 145<sup>th</sup>, just south of Powell). Powell Butte was logged in the late 1800's. The land was purchased by the City of Portland Water Bureau in 1925. Under a lease, the property was formally managed for agricultural purposes (grazing and farming) through 1948. Thereafter, dairy farm grazing continued on the property under an “informal” agreement until the mid-1970's. In 1980 the Water Bureau built a 50 million gallon reservoir. Construction of the second reservoir was completed in 2014. An additional two reservoirs are planned for the site, but will not be built until well into the future. In 1983 the Park Bureau joined the Water Bureau in managing the site for outdoor recreation and the Park was officially “opened” in 1990. Various Master Plans, reflecting public input, were developed for the Butte in 1986, 1996 and 2003. The following vegetation information is from a Powell Butte Habitat Analysis of 2001.

The Butte is part of the Boring Lava Domes and is composed of Multnomah silt loam (dark brown, with dark yellowish gravelly subsoil that has moderate permeability) and Quatama loam soils (very dark brown, with dark yellowish clay-ey subsoil that has moderately slow permeability, making erosion hazards moderate to high) in the northwest corner of the Butte where our Volunteer Steward sites are located. The highest point of the Butte is 629 feet, near the apple orchard. The lowest point is the northwest corner of the site (again, where the Volunteer Steward areas are located) at 204 feet elevation. Vegetation in our corner of the Butte is Douglas fir/big leaf maple mixed forest. Additional common tree species in this area are western red cedar, red alder and Oregon ash. Common native understory shrubs include red elderberry, snowberry, oceanspray, trailing blackberry, vine maple and thimbleberry. Sword ferns and Oregon grape are abundant, and you may also see native herb species such as trillium, duckfoot and Pacific waterleaf.

Other current volunteer restoration activities at this site include a Second Saturday of the month restoration event in partnership with Hands on Portland, plantings along the west and south side of the Butte, the Powell Butte Volunteer EcoBlitz (May 21 2016) and various litter patrol volunteers.

- ***Invasive species to target:*** ivy (hand pull), invasive blackberry (dig out root crowns), holly (hand pull small plants)
- ***Access:*** Tri-met bus: #9 and a ½ mile walk to Park entrance. Parking area close to volunteer areas (short hike in).
- ***Notes:*** The priority areas of this site are very steep and require someone comfortable and cautious on steep terrain. This site requires some potential **outreach** to neighbors adjacent to property; ivy is coming into the natural area from adjacent properties. Outreach involves contacting neighbors, educating them about the invasive aspect of ivy if they aren't already familiar and how it impacts the natural habitat of Powell Butte Nature Park, and asking permission to remove ivy from their property where it borders the Park. Trails on Powell Butte (including in this area) have recently been rebuilt/rerouted. Powell Butte Volunteer Stewards will be provided with the new trails map. Fallen leaves in the fall may make ivy difficult to see; invasive blackberry (if you find any) can be the focus at this time.
- ***Priority Areas:***
  - ***Area 1:*** Flat. Focus is diffuse ivy. Very little here, but needs vigilance, especially near the fenceline. Work here in **January/February** and

**November/December** only, due to the sensitivity of native forbs in the area. Mart has flagged ivy, but please yellow-flag any additional ivy you find. Outreach required to neighbors adjacent to this area.

- **Area 2:** Flat. Focus is ivy. Ideal would be to work here in **March**. (Some native forbs here that could be disturbed, but not as many as in Area 5.) Mart has flagged ivy, but please yellow-flag any additional ivy you find. Outreach required to neighbors adjacent to this area.
- **Area 3:** Somewhat steep. Focus is diffuse ivy in this area. Boundary is unclear here; outreach to neighbors very important because of this. Work here **April through the summer**. There is no trail near this Area.
- **Area 4:** Steep slope. Ivy mostly under native snowberry shrubs. Ideal time to work here is **summer**.
- **Area 5:** Steep slope and boulders. Ivy is focus. Caution: wet rocks in winter!
- **Area 6:** Steep slope. Diffuse ivy. Remove and yellow-flag any ivy you find.



invasive holly © Jose B. Ruiz

native Pacific waterleaf © Slichter 2005



native tall Oregon grape ©  
teuffellandscape.com



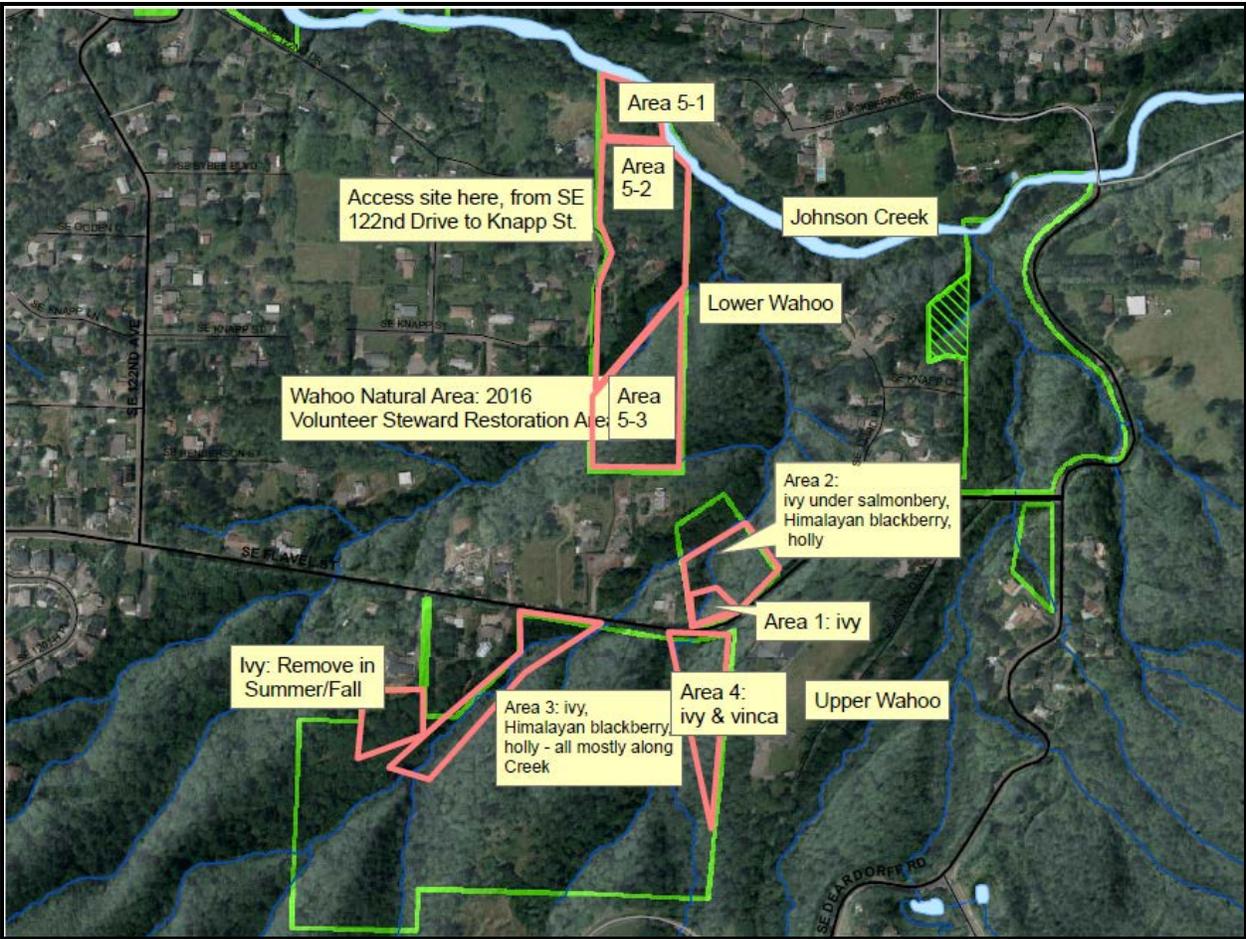
## WAHOO CREEK NATURAL AREA (formerly known as Campfire Properties)

Wahoo Natural Area was formerly owned by the Portland Council of Camp Fire Girls, which used the site for day camps from the 1950s through 1993. Thus, the land was mostly undeveloped when it came under PP&R ownership and management. The northern portion of the property may have been used for agricultural purposes.

Wahoo Natural Area sits on Cascade silt loam, which are somewhat poorly-drained soils found on rolling ridgetops that have slow permeability and a high hazard of water erosion. The primary native vegetation on site is Douglas fir, western red cedar, red alder, various ferns and Oregon grape.

Wahoo Creek is intermittent. Stream flow is derived from natural hydrology, street runoff, and residential discharge. The summer hydrology may be augmented from irrigation from the adjacent Willamette National Cemetery. Street stormwater runoff from SE Deardorff Road is presumed to flow into the waterway. According to the PP&R Stabilization Plan, “the removal of invasive non-native weeds is required” and the stabilization goal is that the site should be managed exclusively for wildlife habitat, clean water preservation, and public natural area stewardship.

- ***Invasive species to target:*** ivy (hand pull), holly (hand pull small plants), invasive blackberry (lop and dig roots), garlic mustard (hand pull; bag seeding plants in plastic and dispose and/or call Susan and PP&R staff will treat infestation.)
- ***Access:*** Essentially no Tri-met access. One parking spot along Flavel.
- ***Notes:*** This site requires outreach to neighbor adjacent to property; ivy is coming into the natural area from an adjacent “inholding” property. Outreach involves contacting neighbor(s), educating them about the invasive aspect of ivy if they aren’t already familiar and how it impacts the natural habitat of Wahoo Natural Area, and asking permission to remove ivy from their property where it borders the Natural Area. Site is amenable to year-round removal of ivy, though fallen leaves in the Fall may make ivy difficult to see; invasive blackberry can be the focus at this time. Cell phone service is spotty. Somewhat remote site; a partner or friend accompanying would be ideal. Site is not particularly flat or steep—it’s a little bit of both!
- ***Priority Areas:***
  - ***Area 1:*** Focus on ivy and keep an eye out for holly and invasive blackberry. Area has low-density ivy interspersed with native shrubs such as salmonberry. Ivy among salmonberry is high-priority to target.
  - ***Area 2:*** Ivy in this area **can be removed at any time.**
  - ***Area 3:*** Ivy is mostly along the Creek and fenceline. Keep an eye out for holly and invasive blackberry. There is also some ivy located just northwest of the southernmost portion of Area 3 that can be removed in **summer and fall.** Keep an eye out for garlic mustard in spring, summer and fall near where the creek goes under Flavel.
  - ***Area 4:*** Ivy and vinca is the focus in this area, especially in the northeast corner of the area. *Contact Susan to check on timing for spray in this area.*
  - ***Area 5:*** Diffuse ivy in this area. Remove ivy and yellow-flag. Area 5 split and labeled 5-1, 5-2 and 5-3, in order of priority. Apr-June remove garlice mustard in 5-1.



# VOLUNTEER STEWARD PROGRAM INFORMATION

## OVERVIEW

The Johnson Creek Volunteer Steward program is a partnership between the Johnson Creek Watershed Council (JCWC) volunteer program and Portland Parks and Recreation stewardship program. The purpose of the program is to apply the experience of highly trained volunteers to enhance the large-scale invasive species removal projects that are being conducted by PP&R and JCWC staff and volunteer groups on PP&R natural areas in the Johnson Creek Watershed. These invasive species removal projects are an important piece of the restoration plan for each natural area; in some cases, native plantings may be organized at the natural area after invasive species have been fully removed; at other sites, there may be enough of a native plant seed bank in the surrounding area so that when the invasive species are removed, the natives will fill in the area on their own. Volunteer Stewards also act as “eyes and ears”—reporting issues of concern or wildlife sightings—and as ambassadors, interacting with neighbors and visitors on site.

For several years after large-scale invasive species removal work is implemented, it is vitally important that we continue to visit these restoration sites in order to remove any invasive species that re-sprout and to watch for and remove new invasive species that appear in the cleared area. This is how trained Volunteer Stewards can be most effective: by returning to their assigned natural area on a monthly basis, removing invasive seedlings without trampling the healthy vegetation.

## VOLUNTEER STEWARD PROGRAM ROLES AND TEAM MEMBERS

- **JCWC Volunteer & Outreach Coordinator – Danielle Miles**  
Responsible for recruitment of Volunteer Stewards, collection of data from the Volunteer Stewards regarding volunteer hours and amount of volunteer work accomplished and implementation of the end-of-year volunteer survey and JCWC volunteer recognition event. Together with PP&R Stewardship Coordinator, jointly responsible for implementation of the Volunteer Steward training and mid-year check-in event.
- **PP&R Johnson Creek Watershed Stewardship Coordinator – Susan Hawes**  
Responsible for managing natural area Volunteer Steward projects, ensuring that restoration work is being properly implemented and that there is no conflict between PP&R staff and volunteer activities on site. Together with PP&R Ecologist, designates location and scope of project. Together with JCWC Volunteer & Outreach Coordinator, jointly responsible for implementing the Volunteer Steward training and mid-year check-in event.
- **PP&R Ecologist – Mart Hughes**  
Responsible for planning and directing all stewardship-related activities within the natural area; designates natural area location and scope of project for Volunteer Steward. Ecologist will attend Volunteer Steward training and initial on-site meeting with Volunteer Steward, if possible; if not, he will coordinate directly with the Stewardship Coordinator to fulfill this role.
- **Volunteer Stewards – You!**  
Individuals responsible for implementing invasive removal project(s) at their assigned natural area. Responsibilities include visiting his/her assigned natural area monthly to remove designated invasive species; reporting hours and work accomplished to the JCWC Volunteer & Outreach Coordinator; and reporting any other site-related information to the PP&R Stewardship Coordinator.
- **PP&R Supervisor – Lynn Barlow**  
Responsible for managing all eastside PP&R natural areas and trails.



(Volunteer Steward Position Description goes here)

## SAFETY – BEST PRACTICES!

- To avoid the possibility of working in areas where PP&R may be applying herbicide or where another event may be happening, it is required that Volunteer Stewards text/call Susan two days before going into the field. **If you plan to—or think you might!—go into the field on the weekend, contact the Susan on Friday.**
- **Working in pairs:** If a non-trained volunteer is to accompany you, he/she must fill out the appropriate paperwork, accessible on the JCWC website.
- **Tell someone when you are going out to the site** and check back in with them when you return. Give them Danielle and Susan’s contact information, so they have someone to call if they do not hear back from you.
- **Stretching:** Stretch before you enter the natural area. The more limber your muscles are, the less likely you are to hurt yourself!
- **First Aid Kit:** Please carry a kit into the field with you.
- **Cell phone:** You are strongly encouraged to bring one into the field with you.
- **Proper attire:** Dress appropriately for the weather and site conditions: wear long sleeves and pants, sun or rain protection and warm clothes such as synthetics or wool. (Cotton is not recommended.) Wear sturdy shoes or boots; many of the areas will you will be working have steep slopes or uneven ground and may have thick vegetation. Wear gloves at all times. Please **CLEAN YOUR BOOTS AND CLOTHES** after you leave your sites; we don’t want to inadvertently track invasive weed seeds to your gardens or to other areas in Portland!
- **First Aid / CPR:** You are encouraged to attend a First Aid / CPR class, if possible. Inform your Volunteer Steward partner if you are trained in First Aid and CPR.
- **Emergencies:** In the event of an emergency, **call 911 immediately.** It will cost you nothing if the fire department shows up to assist you; it will only cost you money if you need to be transported in an emergency vehicle to the hospital. (Please note that neither PP&R nor JCWC is able to pay medical bills for volunteers—refer to insurance paperwork.) If you are working with a partner, send your partner to meet the fire department vehicle. Bring a cell phone with you into the field. If you do not have a cell phone or cannot get reception, send your partner to the nearest neighbor to call 911.
- **Paperwork for accidents:** Contact Susan for a Guest Accident Report form. Return the filled-in report form to Susan.
- **Medical conditions:** Inform your volunteer partner, and/or the person you inform when you are going into the field, if you have any medical conditions that may affect your care in the case of an accident.
- **Litter:** Be aware that litter may be dangerous. It is possible that you may find sharp, contaminated or hazardous objects, including broken glass or used needles. If you want to pick up litter in the field, let us know and you will be provided with a “pick-up” stick to use to remove litter – use this stick any time you are not able to see if an object may be dangerous; for instance, use the stick to pick up wet clothes, which may contain or hide sharp objects. **NEVER PICK UP NEEDLES OR SHARP OBJECTS WITH YOUR HANDS.** Set the hazardous waste container on the ground and use the pick-up stick to place the

needle in the hazardous waste container and promptly seal the container after each use. OR leave suspicious or hazardous debris where you find it (including needles), mark the area with caution tape and inform the PP&R Stewardship Coordinator of the description and location.

- **Needles:** If you get poked with a needle, call the “Exposure control Line” 24/7 @ 503-721-0529. A nurse will walk you through what to do next, or come out to consult with you.

## **WORKING WITH TOOLS**

**At the work site.** When walking, keep pointed end of tool facing away from the body and towards the ground. Be aware of where tools are at all times; it is easy to lose tools in the thick vegetation!

## **TRANSPORTING TOOLS**

Place the tools so that the sharpest end of the tool is facing the rear of the vehicle. Secure tools so that they shift as little as possible during travel.



Deardorff Creek NA. 2013 © Cathy Schaeffer

## **VOLUNTEER STEWARD POLICIES**

### **DISMISSAL POLICY**

Because we rely on Volunteer Stewards to complete a key part of our restoration plan, in rare situations we may need to dismiss a volunteer. As volunteers who are working independently it's important that you keep us informed and follow safety procedures outlined by PP&R and JCWC.

If you are unable to fulfill your obligations to the program, we ask that you let us know as soon as possible so that we can make alternate arrangements to cover your duties. Thank you!

## PP&R MEDIA POLICY

The Portland Parks and Recreation Department has developed a policy for working with reporters at volunteer restoration events and other public events. We have included a copy of this policy at the training for your review and signature. **It is important for all volunteers and staff to adhere to this policy when dealing with any media representatives while volunteering on PP&R properties.**

The most important thing to remember is that you should refer media representatives to the PP&R Public Information Officer: Mark Ross (503.823.5300; mark.ross@portlandoregon.gov). If you do talk with a reporter, leave a message for Mark to let him know the details of the interaction.

## DOCUMENTATION

Volunteer Stewards are **REQUIRED** to facilitate the completion of:

1. Volunteer Steward Diary
2. PP&R Guest Accident Report Form (when applicable)



Ensatina salamander © Susan Hawes



Oregon slender salamander © Dan and Cathy Schaeffer

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# GUEST ACCIDENT REPORT FORM

This form documents accidents that occur when in volunteer service and serves to alert PP&R staff to possible hazards at natural areas, which may help prevent future accidents. All accidents, injuries—no matter how minor!—and other incidents (i.e. stolen or lost property) must be reported and documented. The Volunteer Steward should report it immediately to the PP&R Stewardship Coordinator (if available) and/or the JCWC Volunteer Coordinator.



**PORTLAND  
PARKS & RECREATION**  
Healthy Parks. Healthy Portland

## GUEST ACCIDENT REPORT

(This is NOT a claim form.)

Volunteer  
 Temporary Employee

AM

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

PM

THUR

FRI

SAT

DAY OF WEEK

FACILITY NAME

EXACT ACCIDENT LOCATION

DATE

TIME

Name of Injured Guest

Male

Female

DOB

Age

Phone Number

Ethnic Background:  WHITE  HISPANIC  BLACK  
 (optional)  ASIAN  OTHER

Street Address

Emergency Contact Name

City/State/Zip

Relationship

Phone Number

**BODY PART AFFECTED:**  Left side  Right side

<input type="checkbox"/> Abdomen	<input type="checkbox"/> Eye(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Head
<input type="checkbox"/> Ankle	<input type="checkbox"/> Face	<input type="checkbox"/> Knee
<input type="checkbox"/> Arm	<input type="checkbox"/> Finger	<input type="checkbox"/> Leg
<input type="checkbox"/> Back	<input type="checkbox"/> Foot	<input type="checkbox"/> Neck
<input type="checkbox"/> Chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand	<input type="checkbox"/> Toe
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		

**POSSIBLE NATURE OF INJURY:**

<input type="checkbox"/> Abrasion	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Body
<input type="checkbox"/> Bruise	<input type="checkbox"/> Fracture
<input type="checkbox"/> Burn, Chemical	<input type="checkbox"/> Laceration
<input type="checkbox"/> Burn, Thermal	<input type="checkbox"/> Puncture
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrocutation	<input type="checkbox"/> Sprain
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	

**DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED**

IF GUEST WAS A MINOR, WAS PARENT NOTIFIED?  Yes  No    WAS FIRST AID GIVEN?  Yes  No  
 DID YOU CALL 9-1-1?  Yes  No    DID EMERGENCY VEHICLES ARRIVE?  Yes  No    Was AED used?  Yes  No  
 CPR?  Yes  No    CARE BY WHOM? \_\_\_\_\_  
 BODY FLUID SPILL?  Yes  No    CLEANED BY WHOM? \_\_\_\_\_

**DESCRIBE ACTIONS TAKEN/FIRST AID GIVEN**

**RELEASED** (Mark all that apply):  After First Aid     After Accident Report     To Parent/Guardian  
 Transferred off-site  by ambulance  by other \_\_\_\_\_    Off-site facility name: \_\_\_\_\_

**REMARKS** (Additional Information, Supervisor's Investigation)

Form Completed By	Phone Number	Witness Name	Phone Number
Name of Person in Charge (print)	Signature	Date	Phone Number

**Incident Type:**  Facility Related  Further Investigation  Nose Bleed  Slip/Trip/Fall  Scrape/Abrasion  Other

If 9-1-1 was called, notify PP&R Safety Manager at 503-823-5478 and Risk Management at 503-823-5101. Prepare this report IMMEDIATELY, retain a copy at your facility, and forward the original to the Safety Office, interoffice 106/1302.

LP 2001 Rev 6/05

	<b>Initials:</b>	
	<b>Mgr</b>	<b>SC</b>

C:\Documents and Settings\pkjill\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\OLK128\Safety Form - Guest Accident Report.doc, Revised 10/31/08

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## WEBSITES

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City of Portland Invasive Species management:

<http://www.portlandonline.com/bes/index.cfm?c=45696>

ConserveOnline ([www.conserveonline.org](http://www.conserveonline.org)) is a meeting place for the conservation community, open to anyone who wants to find or share information relevant to conservation science and practice. The Nature Conservancy created and maintains ConserveOnline in collaboration with many partners. ConserveOnline is intended to help improve the practice of conservation across organizations and national boundaries.

Early Detection Rapid Response (BES) invasive species website:

<http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bes/53953>

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology: [www.allaboutbirds.org](http://www.allaboutbirds.org)

Johnson Creek Watershed Council: <http://jwcw.org/>

National Wildlife Federation's online field guides for amphibians, birds (including bird calls), butterflies, fishes, insects, mammals, native plants, reptiles, seashells, seashore creatures, spiders, trees and wildflowers: <http://www.enature.com/guides>

Oregon Flora Project: <http://www.oregonflora.org/atlas.php>.

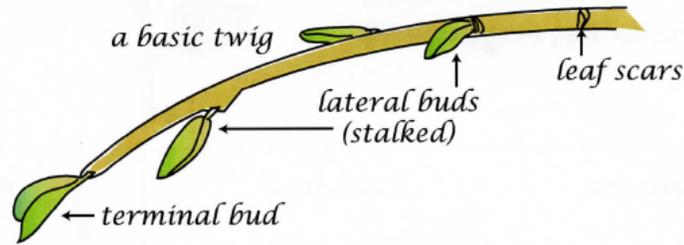
Portland Parks & Recreation: [www.portlandparks.org](http://www.portlandparks.org)

United States Department of Agriculture Plants Database (<http://plants.usda.gov/>) site is a great site to search for plants by Latin or common names.

The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation: [www.BumbleBeeWatch.org](http://www.BumbleBeeWatch.org) A collaborative effort to track and conserve North America's bumble bees. Take photos of bumble bees and upload them to the site!

(winter twig ID goes here)

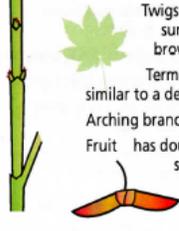
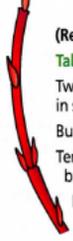
# WINTER PLANT ID



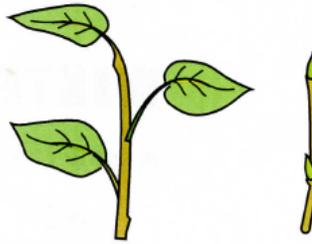
Remember to look on the ground surrounding your plant for dried leaves. Some leaves may remain on the plant. This is an extra clue.

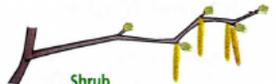
If your twig looks like this → it is an **Opposite Arrangement**



<p><b>Big Leaf Maple</b> Tree</p>  <p>Twigs dark red to green and shiny</p> <p>Terminal bud big and shaped like a king's crown, Lateral buds tiny</p> <p>Fruit (helicopter seed) is double winged, almost 50 degree angle from each other</p> <p>Often covered with moss, lichens, and Licorice ferns</p>	<p><b>Vine Maple</b> Small tree</p>  <p>Twigs are deep glossy red in sun or green to reddish brown in shade</p> <p>Terminal bud is paired, similar to a deer hoof</p> <p>Arching branches, many stems</p> <p>Fruit has double wings (helicopter seeds) almost 85 degree angle</p>	<p><b>Oregon Ash</b> Tree</p>  <p>Twigs deep green at tips and gray below</p> <p>Strong opposite branching</p> <p>Terminal bud is small</p>
<p><b>Black Locust</b> Tree</p>  <p><b>Invasive, non-native</b></p> <p>Twigs can appear somewhat zigzag and red-brown</p> <p>Bark is gray or light brown with deep ridges and furrows</p> <p>Large thorns on bark and stems</p> <p>Large hanging pea pod shaped fruit, 2-4 inches long</p>	<p><b>Creek Dogwood</b> (Red Twig Dogwood/ Red Osier Dogwood) Tall shrub</p>  <p>Twigs are thin, shiny, red in sun (green in shade)</p> <p>Buds are thin, pointed and red</p> <p>Terminal bud has two lateral buds just below</p> <p>Bark is red-brown and smooth</p>	<p><b>Red Elderberry</b> Tall Shrub</p>  <p>Twigs are silvery, stout, vertical ridges of 8 sides</p> <p>Large bulky stems and twigs</p> <p>Buds are large, roundish</p> <p>Leaves out in early spring with small compound leaf clusters</p>
<p><b>Snowberry</b> Shrub</p>  <p>Twigs very thin, dull brown</p> <p>Buds tiny</p> <p>Bark thin and gray</p> <p>Fruit is white, waxy berries that hang on through much of winter</p>	<p><b>Oregon Grape</b> Shrub</p>  <p>Leaves compound</p> <p>Evergreen, thick leaves getting reddish tinges in fall</p> <p>Sharp toothed leaf edges, with three central veins</p> <p>Tight, yellow clustered flower buds in early spring</p> <p>Small shriveled purple fruit may remain</p>	<p><b>Clematis</b> Shrub/ Vine</p>  <p><b>Invasive, not-native</b></p> <p>Thin twigs, light brown</p> <p>Old vines hang from trees like ropes</p> <p>Fuzzy, white seeds in fall/winter, looks like gray smoke</p>

If your twig looks like this ➤  
it is an  
**Alternate Arrangement**



 <p><b>Black Cottonwood</b> <b>Tree</b> Corky pores in bark Large terminal bud, sticky and fragrant Lateral buds pointed and dark brown Twigs have bumpy look</p>	 <p><b>Red Alder</b> <b>Tree</b> Twigs red-brown, shiny Buds dark red, blunt and canoe shaped; 3 bud scales Yellow catkins at end of branches Small wooden cone clusters may remain on branches through winter</p>	 <p><b>Willow</b> <b>Tree</b> Only twig with a single, hood shaped bud scale Leaf scars are moon shaped Fruits are 3/8" with gray, woolly hairs, often called pussy willows Greenish-yellow stems</p>
 <p><b>Black Hawthorne</b> <b>Tree</b> Bark gray, smooth Twigs brown to red Thorns very strong, up to inch long Flower buds bigger than leaf buds</p>	 <p><b>English Holly</b> <b>Shrub or small tree</b> <b>Invasive, non-native</b> up to 20 ft. Evergreen, thick, waxy leaves Leaves dark glossy green Spiny or prickly along leaf edges May bear bright red berry clusters</p>	 <p><b>Western Hazel</b> <b>Shrub</b> Bark gray, smooth Twigs thin, zig-zag Yellow catkins hang along twig New leaf and bud growth is fuzzy Fruit is a nut known as a wild filbert</p>
 <p><b>Oceanspray</b> <b>Shrub</b> Plumes of small, dry multiple flower clusters hang from end of branches Terminal bud larger than lateral buds Bark is dull gray-brown "String" beneath bark pulls off like a string bean</p>	 <p><b>Indian Plum</b> <b>(Osoberry)</b> <b>Shrub</b> Twigs greenish gray First leaves smell like cucumber when crushed First flowering shrub in forest Terminal buds have leaf and flower parts Smooth bark, arching stems</p>	 <p><b>Ninebark</b> <b>Shrub</b> Bark peels off in layers, shredding bark Bark thin, orange-brown Buds twisted Leaf scars stick out and are moon shaped</p>
 <p><b>Salmonberry</b> <b>Shrub</b> Bark orange brown, thin, shiny, peeling Some twigs have small thorns that break easily Twigs fuzzy near tip Buds found in Y between stem and leaf stalk</p>	 <p><b>Spirea</b> <b>(Hardhack)</b> <b>Shrub</b> Twigs very slender and dark red-brown Buds small and wooly Dried flower spikes in shape of cone stick upward from end of twigs</p>	 <p><b>Wild Rose</b> <b>Shrub</b> Many needle-like prickles/thorns Buds small, greenish to rose color Fruit is a red rosehip Dried or red fruit may remain through much of winter</p>

# INVASIVE SPECIES

## TARGET SPECIES FOR VOLUNTEER STEWARDS

- Armenian blackberry (*Rubus ameniacus*, also called Himalayan blackberry) – pg. 59
- Clematis (*Clematis vitalba*, also called old man’s beard or traveller’s joy) – photo pg. 28
- Deadly nightshade (*Solanum dolcamara*, also called bittersweet nightshade) – photo pg. 21
- False brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) – photo pg. 34
- Foxglove (*Digitalis pupurea*) – pg. 60
- Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) – pg. 61 & 62
- Holly (*Ilex* sp.) –photo pg. 38
- Impatiens (usually *Impatiens capensis*, but there are several other invasive varieties) –see below and photo pg. 12
- Ivy (usually *Hedera helix*, but there are several other invasive varieties) – see below
- Pennsylvania ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) – pg. 60
- Sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) – pg. 61
- Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) – see below



invasive  
*Impatiens capensis*  
© William S.  
Justice



Yellow flag iris © flora-oberfranken.de.  
Helmbrechts\_Gree

Yellow flag iris © Patty Hawkins



invasive ivy © ivyleagueessay.com



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BeautifulFlowerPictures.com



**Armenian blackberry (Himalayan)  
(*Rubus discolor/procerus & aremeniacus*)**

This perennial blooms from June-August and its root buds produce trailing reddish stems with sharp spines that can grow more than 20' per season. The leaves are serrated and the white-to-light pink flowers have five petals.

Armenian blackberry is the most widespread and disruptive of all the noxious weeds in Western Oregon. It displaces native species, dominates riparian habitats, and costs millions of dollars to control in parks, right-of-ways, forests and agricultural areas. It reproduces by canes and seeds, the later of which is carried by birds and animals.

The best way to control blackberry is to cut it down to the ground and dig out the roots. For chemical control, please call WMSWCD for a list of proper chemicals and licensed application methods: Mary Logalbo, Urban Conservationist, 503/238-4775, ext. 103; mary@wmswcd.org, and visit our web site at www.wmswcd.org.



Photo: Eric Coombs, ODA



ABOVE: NATIVE trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) © web.pdx.edu  
Note: 3-leaf pattern, whitish stem and small prickles



Left: INVASIVE Armenian blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) © davesgarden.com  
Note: 5-leaf pattern, red stem and robust thorns

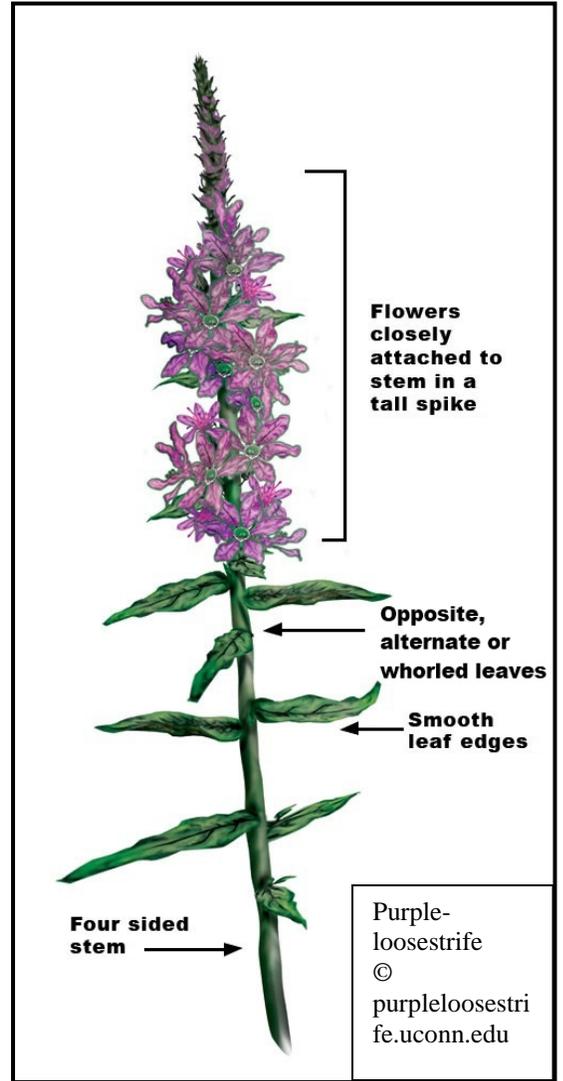


Above: INVASIVE *Vinca minor* @ bpatterson

Bottom left: INVASIVE Armenian blackberry blossoms © AliciaC

Bottom right: INVASIVE Armenian blackberries © ejfood.blogspot.com

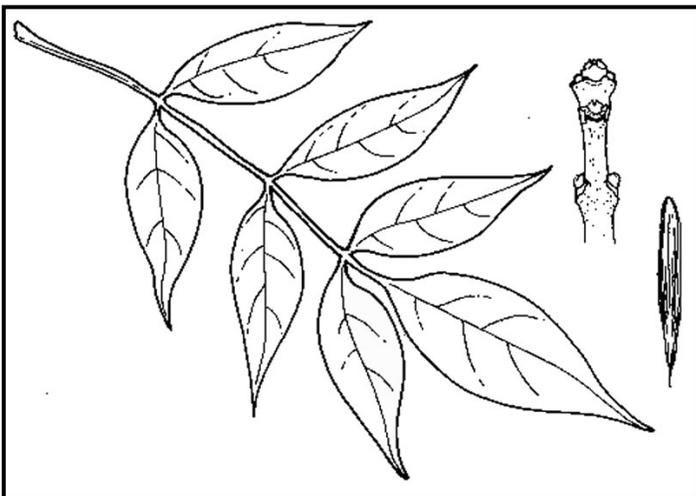




ABOVE: NON-NATIVE foxglove © Mark Turner

RIGHT: NATIVE Oregon ash © dendro.cnre.vt.edu

BELOW: INVASIVE Pennsylvania ash © cookforest.com





Above: INVASIVE Sycamore maple ©  
invasiveplantatlas.org

Left: NATIVE big leaf maple ©  
en.wikipedia.org



Right: INVASIVE garlic mustard flowers ©  
greatswamp.org

Below: INVASIVE garlic mustard ©  
pleasantvalleyconservancy.org





Above: INVASIVE garlic mustard leaves  
© eattheinvaders.com

Right: NATIVE fringe cup leaf (*Tellima grandiflora*) © Slichter 2007



Below: NATIVE fringe cup (*Tellima grandiflora*) © davesgarden.com



Below: NATIVE piggyback plant (*Tolmeia menziesii*) © allthingsplants.com



