

Johnson Creek Virtual Tour Power Point

1. Johnson Creek: A Virtual Tour of the Watershed

2. Understanding Watersheds

How do creeks work?

One major function of creeks is to provide stability between separated or fragmented habitats, creating a way for otherwise stranded animals and organisms to travel to and from disconnected portions of a single habitat.

Water in, Water Out:

Water in, water out is in reference to the amount of precipitation in relation to the flow of the focus site.

What is a watershed?

A watershed is the entire area, from ridge top to ridge top, which drains into a river or stream.

3. Water Cycle:

See visual aid in power point.

4-6 Water in, Water out:

These graphs show the relationship between the amount of precipitation and rate of flow.

4.) When do we get the most rain here in the Pacific Northwest? When do we get the least? So, how would this graph look?

5.) Now, remember the water cycle picture. Where do creeks get their water from? So, when would you think Johnson Creek would have the most water in it? The least?

6.) With flow added to the graph, this can prompt a discussion about the relationships between flow and rain fall as well as what the water level can mean for the creek.

7. Watershed Graphic:

Ridges and mountaintops define the watershed—all the rain and snow that falls in the watershed end up in one body of water. Where does all the precipitation that falls in *this* watershed go?

8. Johnson Creek's Watershed:

Has Johnson creek always looked like this? What might have changed Johnson Creek over time?

9. Historic Conditions:

See slide

10. Early Population: First People:

[end of slide]...so let's see how people use the land today...

11. Johnson Creek Headwaters:

Look at your map of the watershed. Where do you think the headwaters of Johnson Creek are? (***Be sure to click into the slide but not the location of the headwaters*)

12. Upper Watershed:

Where is the upper watershed? Based on these pictures, what do people do in the headwaters and upper watershed?

13. Agriculture: Why is grass planted between the rows?

Grass and other vegetation helps hold soil together to prevent erosion.

14-15. Johnson Creek in Gresham: How does this look different from the upper watershed?

14) Look at your map. Where is Gresham?

15) Even though there are more people living in Gresham than in the upper watershed, there are still places along JC that are “wild”.

16. Kelley Creek, Tributary:

Look at your map. Where is Kelley Creek? What is a “tributary”?

17. Lents area--Flooding:

This is a picture of JC in the winter of 1934. What’s happening? Is this a problem? If so, why?

18-20. Flooding Solutions:

18) What was done here to stop flooding?

19) See photo

20) JC will be returned to its original stream bed, and the area will be replanted.

21. Lower Johnson Creek:

What do you see in lower JC? How does this affect the creek?
(Industry/significant development)

22. Tideman Johnson Park Fish Passage:

What do you see on the right-hand side? Why might this be a problem for fish? How could we solve this problem? (Discuss fish ladder)

23. Native Plantings:

Replanting native shrubs is something we can all do to help make JC healthy

24. Crystal Springs Creek, Tributary:

Look at your map. Where is Crystal Springs Creek? What have people done to make it a healthy stream?

25. Johnson Creek in Milwaukie:

Look at your map. Where is Milwaukie? Based on this picture, what problems do you think JC might have here?

26. Trash Removal:

Pulling garbage out of JC is another way we can all help the creek to be healthy (but be sure to emphasize that going in the creek not generally a good idea– especially when it's high!)

27. Mouth of Johnson Creek:

What river does Johnson Creek flow into?
Even though JC has some challenges, there are many beautiful places...

28. Maps of Salmon Locations:

See photo

29. What can YOU do?

Q & A– get specific ideas from kids: what can they do in their backyard?