

“Our Mission is to ensure that the citizens of Longview experience the benefits of leisure pursuits through responsive programming, dedicated leadership, quality parks and facilities, and collaboration with other organizations all for the purpose of enriching lives and developing skills while appreciating our diversities.”

**For your enjoyment...** The Arboretum exists for enjoyment and education. Since the plant collection, pathways and lake are especially vulnerable to damage, please help us protect this fragile and valuable resource.

- **Jogging and Bicycles:** Jog and bike only on trails to help preserve the grassy areas.
- **Pets:** Please obey leash and scoop laws.
- **Wildlife:** Please DO NOT FEED THE WATERFOWL, as human food can be harmful to birds.

**THANK YOU!**

## How to get to the Arboretum.

From Interstate 5, take exit 36 to Tennant Way. Travel to the 5th stop light (intersection of Tennant/Nichols and Oregon Way/15th) and you will see the beginning of Lake Sacajawea Park on your right. Continue on two more stop lights. Turn right at the second stop light (Washington Way), cross the lake bridge and turn left at Kessler Blvd. Continue on Kessler to the brick plaza on the left, where the walking tour begins.

# Lake Sacajawea

Frank Willis

## ARBORETUM



Photography by: Travis Cavens

OVER  
**100**  
species

City of Longview, Parks Division  
2920 Douglas Street, Longview, WA 98632  
Parks & Recreation Department: 360-577-3345  
Parks Maintenance Division: 360-577-3341



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**GUIDE & MAP**  
to the trees in  
your community.



**The “Arboretum.”** As defined, an arboretum is a botanical garden of trees, or a place where trees and shrubs are available for scientific and educational purposes. The map and guide on the inside of this brochure will walk you through Longview’s Willis Arboretum along the shores of beautiful Lake Sacajawea.

**A rich history.** Lake Sacajawea and the surrounding park were developed from an oxbow of the Cowlitz River in 1926, which was then called “Fowler’s Slough.” The original tree plantings in 1926 provided an excellent base for developing a walking arboretum.

Today, the 60-acre lake and 60-acre park surrounding the lake provides a natural backdrop for educational and recreational activities for the community, including 3.5 miles of hiking and biking trails.

Careful observations at the lake will reveal a variety of trees, urban wildlife, and shrubbery. Lake Sacajawea is designated as a “Warm Water Fishery” by Washington State Fish and Wildlife. This agency monitors the fish population and periodically stocks the lake with hatchery trout.

## What is “urban and community forestry?”

Do you live in a forest? Chances are, you are among the 80% of all Americans who currently live in some of the most valuable forests in existence,

the urban and community forests.

Urban and community forests are dynamic ecosystems that occur when trees, shrubs, grass, wildlife and streams interact with a populated environment.

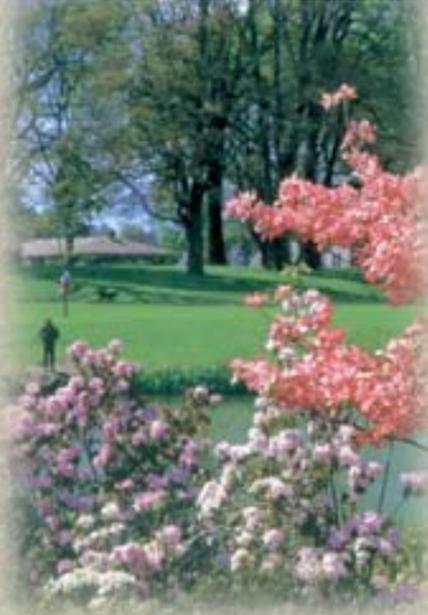
The trees in your yard, along your street, beside rivers and streams, in parks and green spaces, and near the buildings where you work all help to make up the urban forest.

The management of these trees and related vegetation in neighborhoods, communities, and cities is called Urban and Community Forestry.

## Benefits of a healthy urban forest.

Properly managed urban forests create more livable cities and communities by:

- Enhancing tourism by adding beauty and softening the harsh lines of urban environments.
- Providing habitat for many species of birds, fish, and mammals – large and small.
- Aiding in salmon recovery by shading and cooling streams and filtering contamination.



- Reducing storm water run-off and erosion management costs by way of intercepting, storing, and using rainfall.
- Saving energy costs through reduced cooling and heating needs.
- Increasing economic stability by way of attracting businesses and customers to communities.

## Longview’s own urban forestry program

is an award-winning source of community pride and enrichment:

- Four certified Arborists on staff, certified with the International Society of Arboriculture.
- 12,000 + inventoried street and park trees on computer database.
- Tree City USA for 16 years (second city in the state of Washington to be awarded the title).
- Tree City USA Growth Award recipient.

Longview’s priorities in its forestry program are:

- Damage control and tree emergencies.
- Public safety and tree hazard abatement.
- Ongoing renewing and restoring of the City’s inventory of trees





# Lake Sacajawea

## Frank Willis ARBORETUM

### Frank Willis



realized a dream when he left Oklahoma in 1948, with his family. He was in search of the planned city he had visited as a child in 1930, and never forgot. His vision as Longview's Parks and Recreation Director was to beautify the city and have a park in every neighborhood.

Frank retired after 30 years of service and left a legacy of 14 parks and more than 8,000 elm, maple, cherry, plum, birch and other trees for citizens to enjoy.

### FRANK WILLIS ARBORETUM SPECIES LIST

NO.	COMMON NAME	TAXONOMIC NAME
1.	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
2.	Deodora Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodora</i>
3.	Shore Pine, Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
4.	Alaskan Yellow Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>
5.	Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
6.	Bosnian Pine	<i>Pinus heldreichii leucodermis</i>
7.	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>
8.	Giant Sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
9.	Black Pine	<i>Pinus thumbergii</i>
10.	Spanish Fir	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>
11.	Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
12.	Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
13.	Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'</i>
14.	Red Horse Chestnut	<i>Asculus x carnea 'Ft. McNair'</i>
15.	Cleveland Select Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Cleveland Select'</i>
16.	Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
17.	European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'</i>
18.	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
19.	Western White Pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i>
20.	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
21.	Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
22.	Red Alder	<i>Alnus oregona</i>
23.	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
24.	Raywood Ash	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'</i>
25.	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
26.	Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
27.	Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
28.	Blue Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
29.	Mugho pine	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
30.	Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>
31.	European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
32.	Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
33.	Monkey Puzzle	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>
34.	Katsura	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>
35.	Hinoki Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i>
36.	Japanese Red Pine	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>
37.	Peach-leaf Willow	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>
38.	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
39.	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum 'Red lace-leaf'</i>
40.	Elderberry	<i>Sambucus neomexicana</i>
41.	River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>
42.	London Plane	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>
43.	Korean Fir	<i>Abies koreana</i>
44.	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
45.	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
46.	Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
47.	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
48.	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
49.	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
50.	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra Italica</i>
51.	White Basswood	<i>Tilia heterophylla</i>
52.	Mossy-cup Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
53.	Arizona Ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>
54.	Umbrella Pine	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>
55.	Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'</i>
56.	Filbert (Hazelnut)	<i>Corylus maxima</i>
57.	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia 'Allee'</i>
58.	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana 'A.Purple'</i>
59.	Photinia	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
60.	European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
61.	Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>
62.	Purple-Robed Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
63.	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
64.	Bolleana Poplar	<i>Populus alba 'Pyramidalis'</i>
65.	Japanese White Pine	<i>Pinus parviflora 'Glaucua'</i>
66.	Armstrong Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Armstrong'</i>
67.	Incense Cedar	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>
68.	Madrona	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
69.	Ginkgo (Maidenhair Tree)	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
70.	Mt. Fuji Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Mt. Fuji'</i>
71.	Nuttall willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>
72.	Rebud	<i>Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'</i>
73.	Empress Tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
74.	Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
75.	Port Orford Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
76.	English Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
77.	Laurel Oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>
78.	Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
79.	White Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
80.	False Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
81.	Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala 'Flame'</i>
82.	Weeping Willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
83.	White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>
84.	Catalpa	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>
85.	Emerald Queen Maple	<i>Acer platanoides 'Emerald Queen'</i>
86.	Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>
87.	Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
88.	English Elm	<i>Ulmus campestris</i>
89.	Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
90.	Korean Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa 'Chinensis'</i>
91.	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Sherwood Glen'</i>
92.	Thundercloud Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
93.	Flowering Ash	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>
94.	Golden Chain Tree	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
95.	Sweet Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
96.	White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>
97.	Kwansan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata cv. 'Kwanzan'</i>
98.	Schwedler Maple	<i>Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'</i>
99.	Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
100.	Plum Tree (Prune)	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
101.	Pink Dawn Chitalpa	<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis 'Pendula'</i>
102.	Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
103.	Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
104.	Fir	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>
105.	Crabapple	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>
106.	Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>
107.	Pink Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
108.	Western Yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>
109.	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata 'Stricta'</i>
110.	Western Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasi</i>
111.	Liberty Elm	<i>Ulmus americana 'Liberty'</i>
112.	Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
113.	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
114.	Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>
115.	Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides 'Erecta'</i>
116.	Purple-leaf Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Atropinicea'</i>
117.	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
118.	Autumn cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata "Shirofugen"</i>
119.	Yoshino cherry	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>