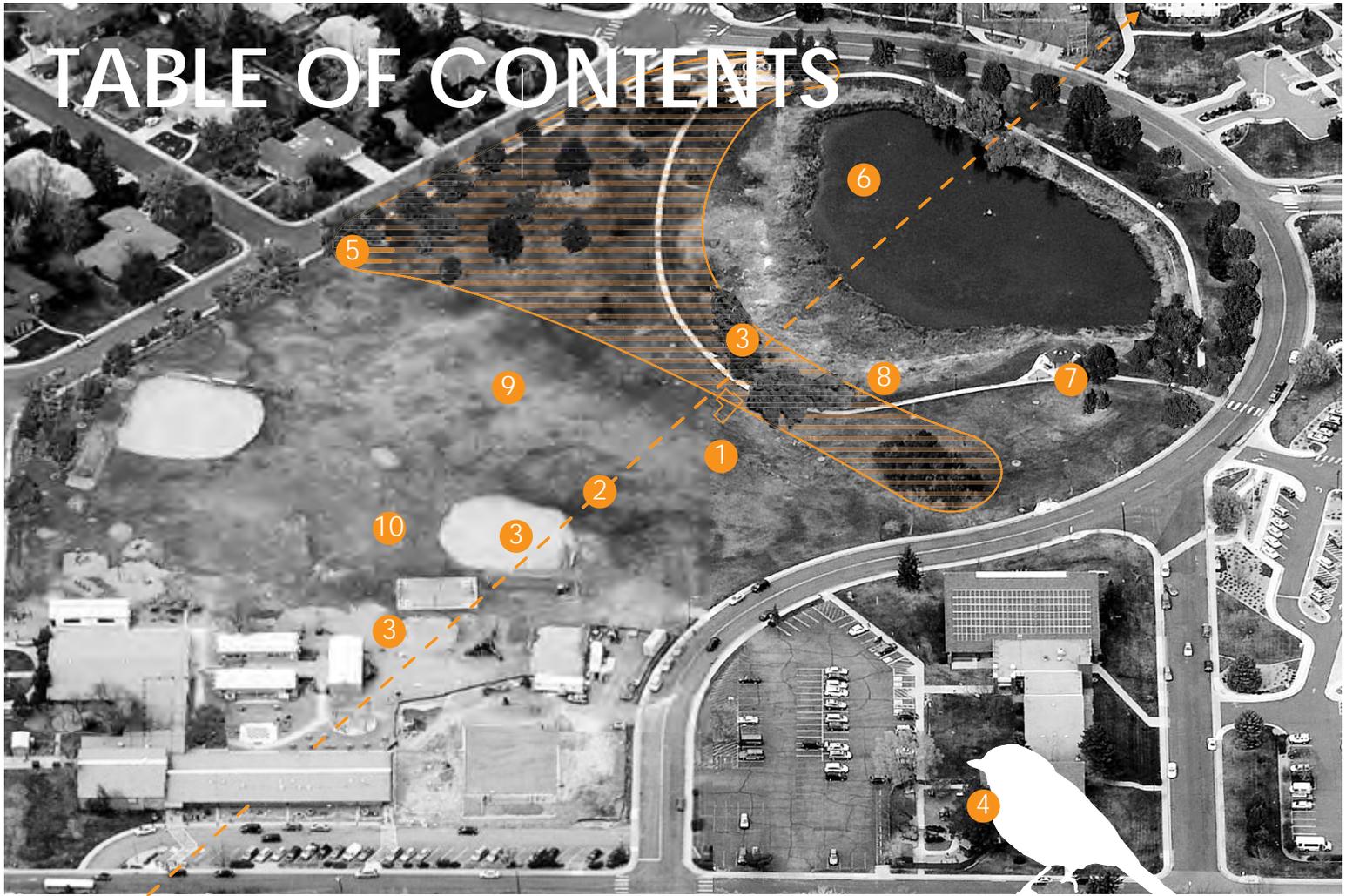




**B** **10** walks of  
**urke** **park**



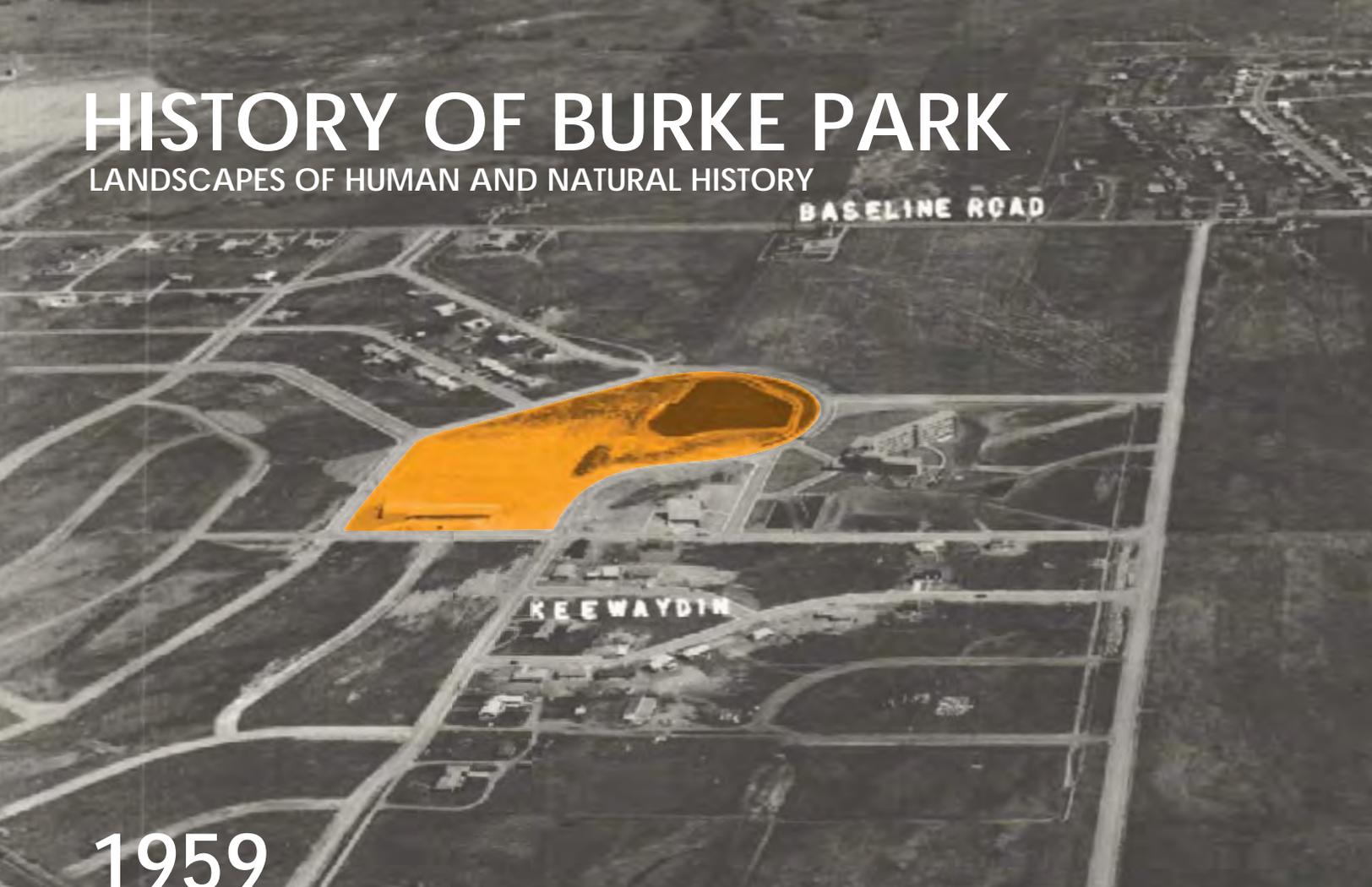


Explore Burke Park through different perspectives by taking the following 10 Walks around Burke Park.

<b>1</b> History	<i>Imagine what different areas of Burke Park used to be like when the land was used for farming!</i> .....	1-4
<b>2</b> Geology	<i>Learn about where Burke Park fits into the geological history of Boulder.</i> .....	5-9
<b>3</b> Ecology: The Life Zones of Colorado	<i>Learn about ecological zones through the Biomes: montane, foothills, and prairie.</i> .....	10-16
<b>4</b> Burke's Birds	<i>Lists 50 of the birds you might see at Burke Park-try to spot them all!</i> .....	17-24
<b>5</b> Arboretum	<i>Find information about the different species of trees in Burke Park's Arboetum.</i> .....	25-31
<b>6</b> Tales from Burke Park: Ralph Burke	<i>Ralph Burke fondly remembers hunting duck in Thunderbird Lake as a youth.</i> .....	32-34
<b>7</b> Tales from Burke Park: Mary Lymberoupolis	<i>Mary Lymberopolous enjoys meeting neighbors at the park for pot lucks.</i> .....	35-36
<b>8</b> Tales from Burke Park: William Kaempfer	<i>William Kaemfir, pro bird watcher, looks for different bird species here.</i> .....	37-38
<b>9</b> Tales from Burke Park: Bob Harrington & Irma Galusha	<i>Bob and Irma, Frasier Meadows residents, observe the wildlife on Burke Park.</i> .....	39-40
<b>10</b> Tales from Burke Park: Cece Schehl	<i>Cece, lead teacher at Horizons K-8, uses Burke Park as a place to help students explore and create...</i>	41-42

# HISTORY OF BURKE PARK

LANDSCAPES OF HUMAN AND NATURAL HISTORY



1959



**1850** Boulder begins to be settled

**1877** August Burke buys 130 acres of land near Baseline

**1890** Oscar Burke buys 248 acres. Family lives in five room house on site

Land prices were five dollars/acre

**1901** Arleigh A. Burke is born

**1959** Burke Elementary is built and dedicated to Arleigh Burke

1950's-Frasier area begins to develop the farmland

Lake added

**1960** Frasier Meadows retirement community is built

**1982** Burke Elementary closes

Kayak classes were taught by Parks and Rec on the lake in 60's and 70's



**1996** Admiral Arleigh A. Burke dies, a ship is named after him



**1997** Horizons K-8 Charter School is established



**1997** Thunderbird Park is renamed Admiral Arleigh A. Burke Park



**2001** Drought conditions threaten water levels of Thunderbird Lake



**2001** The anchor from a WWII destroyer is placed in Arleigh Burke's honor

Monument was supposed to be the ship's propeller but it was too big to transport on land



**2012** Decision made to keep lake at groundwater levels

# HISTORICAL TIME LINE



1700

**1700** Comanche, Arapaho & Cheyenne Natives move into the plains

**1830** Grizzly bear are common on the plains.

**1851** Ft. Laramie Treaty Gives Native Americans the Boulder Watershed

**1858** Boulder is founded

**1853** Burke farm land bought by Elmer Frasier

**1859** Gold discovered at Gold Run in Gold Hill. Boulder City established

**1860** Arapaho Indians conduct the "last great antelope hunt" in the Boulder Valley. Boulder builds the first schoolhouse in Colorado

**1861** Ft. Lyon Treaty moves Native Americans to reservation

**1864** Colonel Chivington, with the 3rd Colorado Volunteer Cavalry massacres Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians at Sand Creek

**1873** Railroad extended to Boulder, opening the area to speculative cattle industry supplying the east

**1876** Colorado becomes 38th state

1830

1851

1858

1860

1861

1864

1873

1876

1882

1884

1885

1893

1899

1900

1901

1923

1933

1938

1943

1950

1955

1958

1959

1960

1965

1966

1967

1980

1982

1992

1996

1997

2001

2002

2008

2013

2008

2009

2009

2013

**1877** August Burke buys 130 acres of land near Baseline Rd. University of Colorado is established

**1882** First in, First Right Water Law

**1884** 1,091 bison remain in North America

**1885** First Arbor Day celebrated in Colorado

**1887** Boulder begins reservoir building which returned flow to the Platte River

**1893** Colorado becomes second state to allow women to vote.

**1894** Boulder Creek floods the city in a "100-year flood" caused by rapidly melting snow pack combined with heavy spring rains

**1899** Boulder secures 1,800 acres of mountain backdrop from South Boulder Creek to Sunshine Canyon

**1900** Oscar Burke purchases 248 acres

**1901** Arleigh A. Burke is born

**1910** 5 Million acres of forest burn and active suppression by U.S. Forest Service of all forest fires begins

**1923** Arleigh A. Burke graduates from U.S. Naval Academy

**1933** Dust Bowl. The Civilian Conservation Corps plants 538 million trees nation-wide

**1938** Major storm causes extensive flood damage in Eldorado Springs along South Boulder Creek

**1943** Arleigh A. Burke enters WWII

**1950** Thunderbird lake repurposed for Agriculture

**1955** Admiral Burke Becomes Chief of Naval Operations

**1958** Frasier Meadows subdivision/Thunderbird Park built

**1959** Burke Elementary built

**1960** Frasier Meadows retirement community is built

**1965** Thunderbird Square shopping center opened

**1966** Baseline Rd is paved

**1967** Boulder voters approve first Open Space purchases

**1980** 200 Non-Native wintering Bald Eagles move into Boulder County

**1982** Burke Elementary closes

**1992** Nesting Peregrine Falcons return to Boulder after 35 year absence

**1996** Arleigh A. Burke dies

**1997** Horizons K-8 School is established

**2001** Anchor from WWII is placed in Arleigh Burke's honor

**2002** Bald eagles begin nesting along Boulder and St. Vrain creeks.

**2008** Osprey begin to nest in Boulder County

**2009** Decision made to fill Thunderbird lake with municipal water

**2009** Decision made to keep Thunderbird lake at groundwater levels

**2013** CU ENVD program breaks ground



# THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE

1966

Fence separates Burke Park from school grounds

1979

Lake path and shelter added

1995

Fence taken out, school and community further developed

2013

Trees added to park and neighborhood. School addition developed & pond contracts



# GEOLOGY

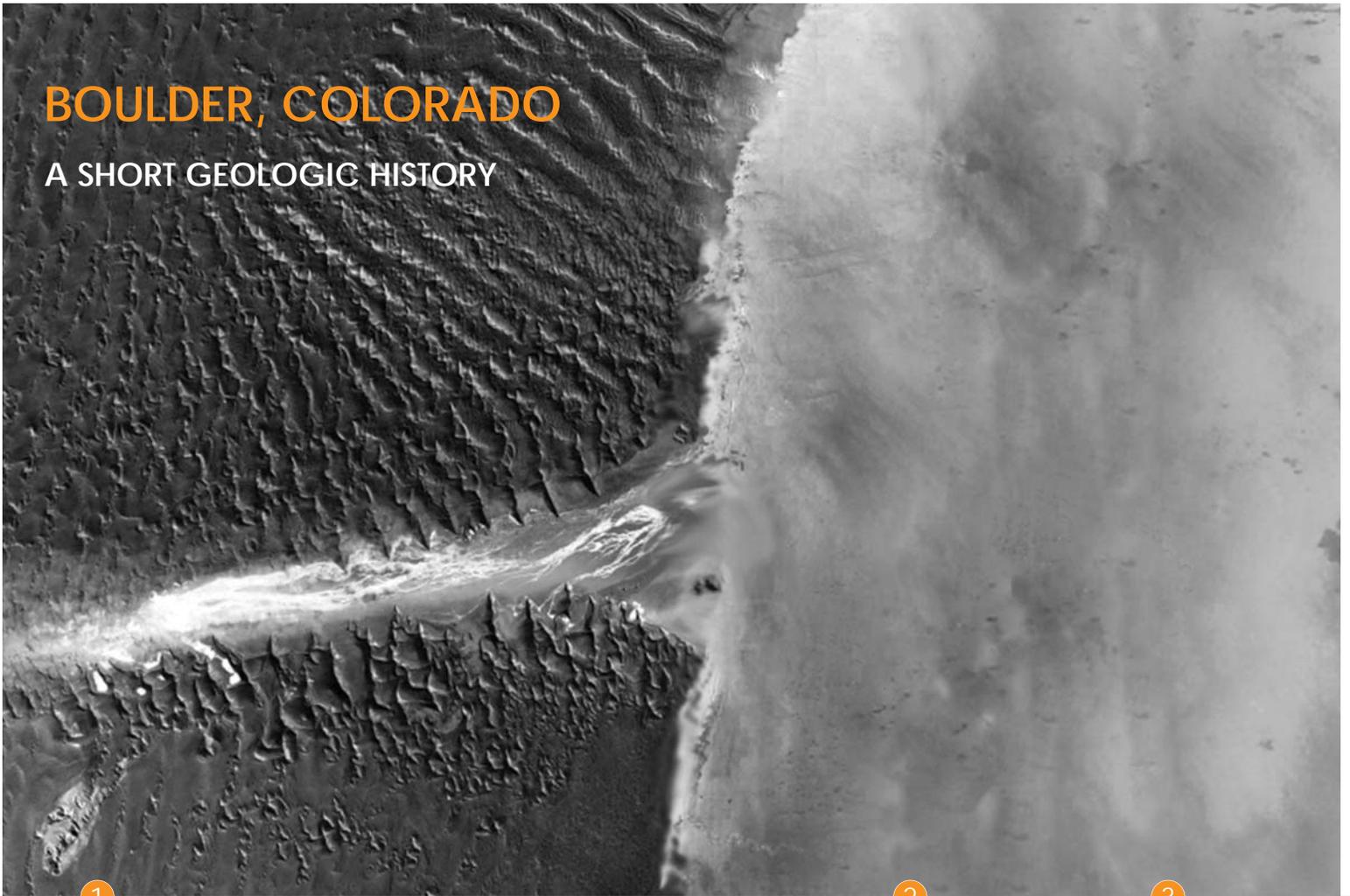


Geology is the scientific study of the origin, history, structure, and composition of the Earth. From Burke Park we can see the history of the Earth just by looking at the Rocky Mountains. Do you know how the Flatirons were created?

- Learn how the Rocky Mountains were created!
- Learn how Boulder Valley became what it is today
- What rock formations can you see from Burke Park?
- Learn how the geology has helped inform the water cycle of the lake

# BOULDER, COLORADO

## A SHORT GEOLOGIC HISTORY



1

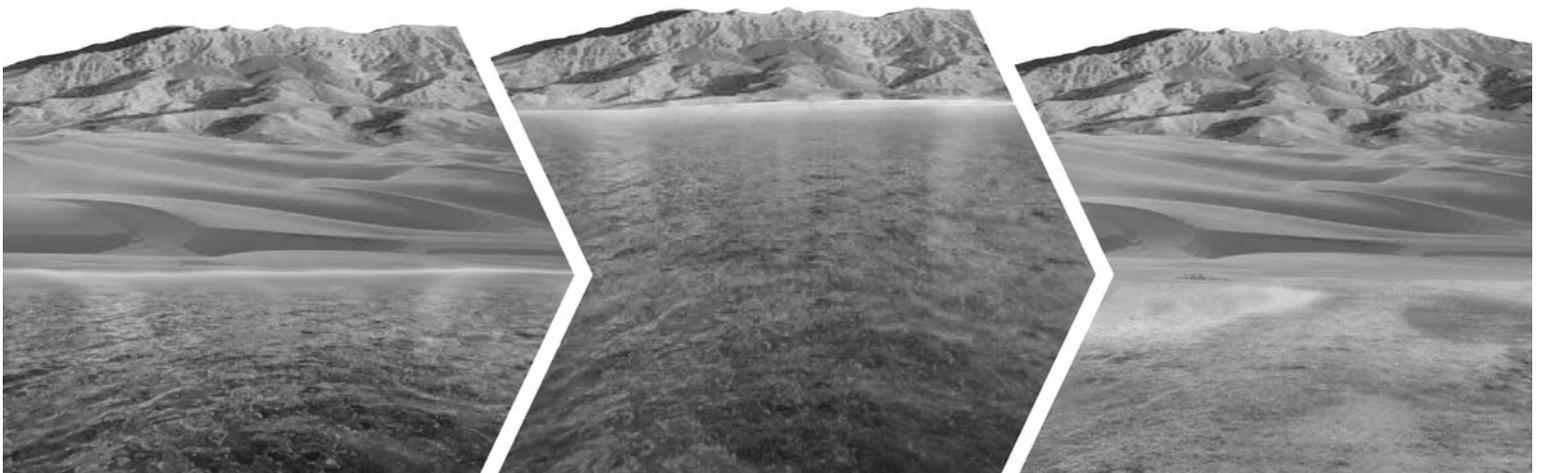
2

3

**1. 250 MILLION YEARS AGO**  
Boulder Valley is a hot, arid desert covered by sand dunes.

**2. 135 MILLION YEARS AGO**  
A shallow inland sea to the East advances and retreats over millions of years, each time leaving behind a layer of sedimentation. Over time, the layers of sedimentation become sandstone.

**3. 65 MILLION YEARS AGO**  
The inland sea retreats from the Boulder Valley, leaving behind a layer of Pierre Shale.



**BEAR PEAK**  
Old Granitic Rock

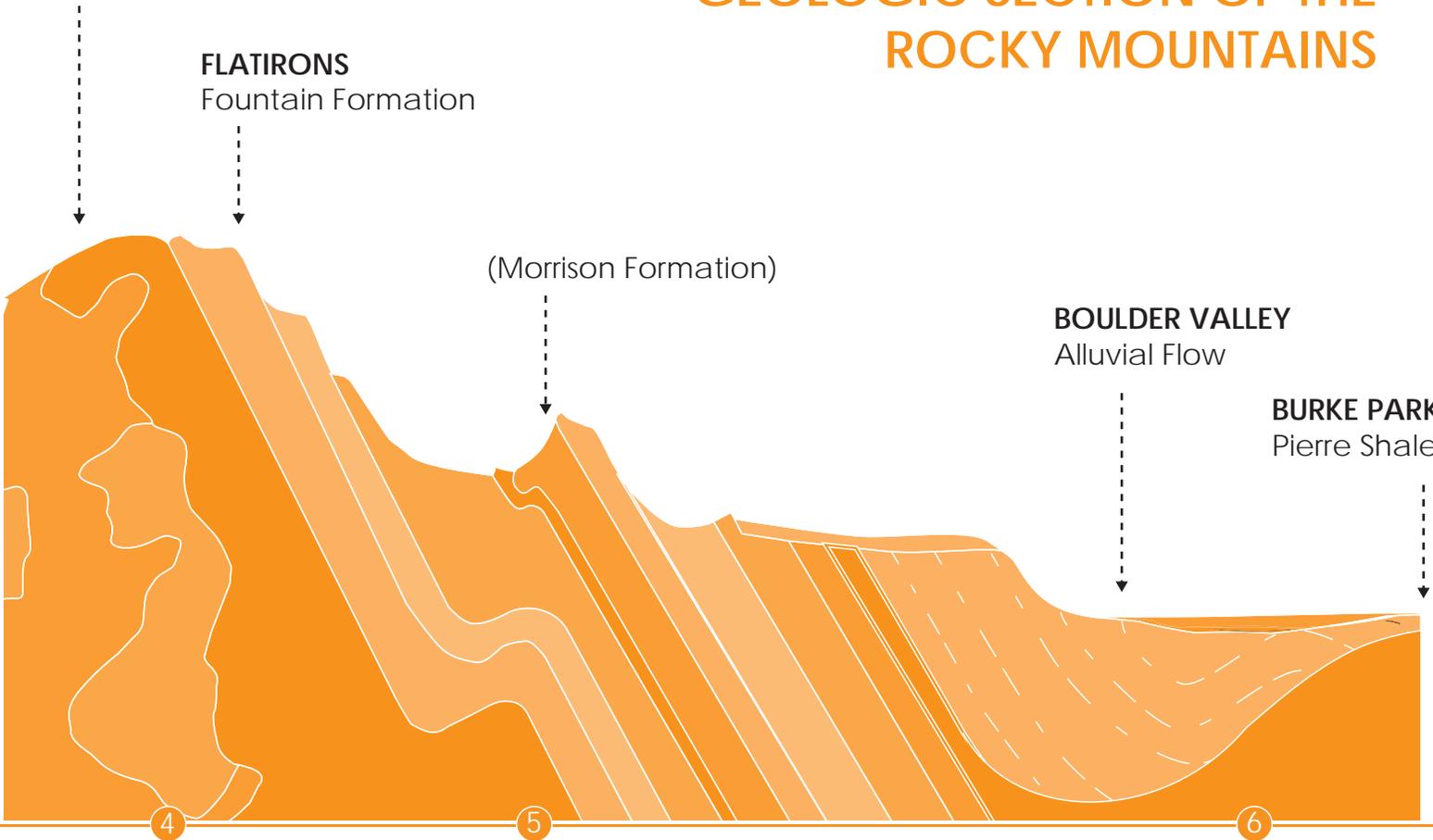
**FLATIRONS**  
Fountain Formation

# GEOLOGIC SECTION OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

(Morrison Formation)

**BOULDER VALLEY**  
Alluvial Flow

**BURKE PARK**  
Pierre Shale



## 4. 45 MILLION YEARS AGO

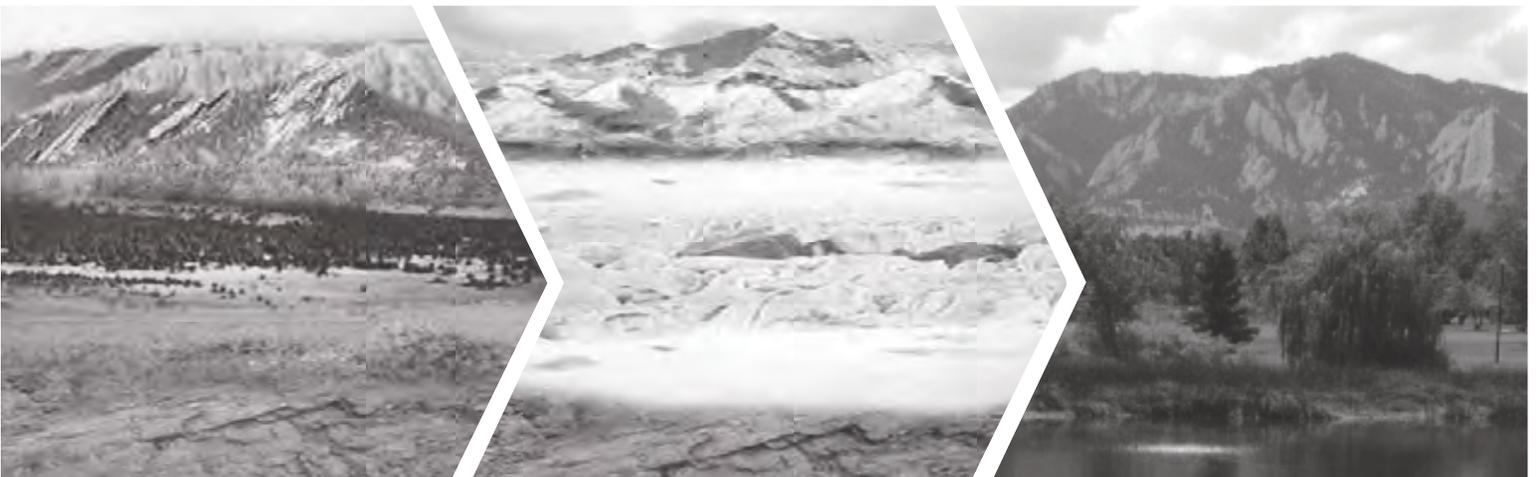
Mountain uplifting events force the Fountain Formations (known today as the Flatirons) and Pierre Shale (the bedrock of Burke Park) to sharply bend upward above and below present-day Boulder.

## 5. 1.5 MILLION YEARS AGO

Ice age occurs. Movement of Glaciers cause erosion and alluvial flows. Deep canyons are being carved.

## 6. PRESENT DAY

Today Boulder rests in a valley created by sediments that were brought downstream from the mountains.



# BURKE PARK

BEAR PEAK

FLATIRONS



## A SHORT HISTORY

### PRE 19TH CENTURY:

Before settlers came to the area, Boulder was a prairie open space, intersected by the riparian corridor of Boulder Creek.

### LATE 19TH CENTURY:

Boulder is founded by settlers. Agriculture is introduced to the area. Burke Park area is a working farm, owned by the Burke family. Irrigation is needed for the farmland and Thunderbird Lake is created.

### MID 20TH CENTURY:

Parts of the Burke farm are sold to developers who build Fraiser Meadows and Burke Elementary School. Burke Park is created.

### LATE 20TH CENTURY:

Wetlands area and trees are added to Burke Park. Issues with low water levels are the result of the decrease of irrigated farmland, the increase in impervious surfaces due to development, and the increasing prevalence of drought conditions.

# HYDROLOGY CYCLE SECTION



## 1. GROUNDWATER:

The groundwater feeds the lake, keeping the water level stable. The tile drain is a remnant from the agricultural irrigation system. In the 19th Century, water from a spring was channeled through the drain and into the lake.

## 2. WATER USE

Tree roots suck up water from the lake and the groundwater. Evaporation from the lake, especially during the summer decreases the water level.

## 3. RUNOFF

Surface runoff from Burke Park and surrounding development flow into the lake. The increase in impervious surfaces, such as roads, houses, and parking lots, creates greater runoff volume. This also affects the pollutants in the lake.

## 4. GEOLOGY

Thunderbird Lake sits on a bedrock of Pierre Shale. Only a few inches of soil on top allows for some underwater vegetation.

# ECOLOGY: THE LIFE ZONES OF COLORADO

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIVE MAJOR ECOSYSTEMS OF THE FRONT RANGE

### Grasslands



3,500- 5,500 ft.

Burke Park occupies the grassland life zone.

### Foothills



5,500- 8,000 ft.

Chataqua Park 5,700 ft.  
First Flatiron 7,280 ft.

### Montane



8,000-10,000 ft.

Nederland 8,230 ft.

### SubAlpine



10,000-11,500 ft.

Arapahoe Basin  
Ski Area 10,790 ft.

### Alpine



11,500 + ft.

Long's Peak 14,259 ft.  
(highest point in the  
Front Range)

Boulder 5,430 ft.

E

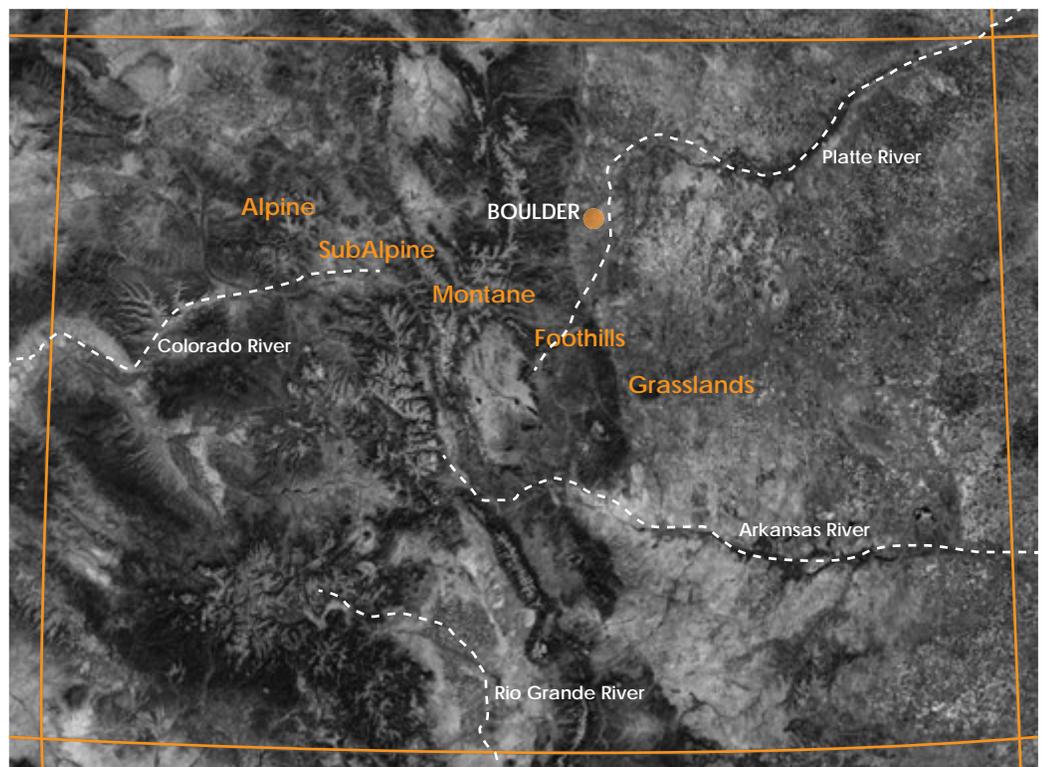
W

Colorado is home to wide open prairies, wild forests, powerful rivers, and some of the nation's highest peaks.

This great diversity of terrain creates a variety of unique ecosystems.

The Front Range occupies five major ecosystems: the grasslands, foothills, montane, subalpine, and alpine.

The following pages provide an introduction to the characteristics of each ecosystem including information about climate, vegetation, and animal life.





**Elevation:** >11,400'

**Climate:** cold, wet, and windy

**Wildlife:** White-tailed Ptarmigan, Elk, American Pika

**Ecology:** Mountain Bluebells, Indian  
Paintbrush, Dwarf Golden Aster



# LIFEZONES ALPINE



**Elevation:** 9,500-11,400'

**Climate:** Long snowy winters with cool short summers, the weather changes REALLY quick

**Wildlife:** Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Canada Lynx, American Dipper

**Ecology:** Englemann Spruce, Rocky Mountain Columbine, Barrenground Willow, Wild Strawberry



LIFEZONES \_ SUB-ALPINE



**Elevation:** 8,000-9,500'

**Climate:** cold snowy winters with nice warm summers

**Wildlife:** Timber Wolf, Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Western Terrestrial Garter Snake

**Ecology:** : Large dense forests with small grassy meadows (Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, bristle cone and Quaking Aspen tree)

LIFEZONES \_ MONTANE



**Elevation:** 6,000-8,000'

**Climate:** little to average precipitation,  
dry summers

**Wildlife:** Coyote, Peregrine Falcon,  
Eastern Collared Lizard

**Ecology:** : Shrub, Pinion-juniper  
woodlands, Ponderosa Pine Snowberry  
Honeysuckle, Aster Daisy

LIFEZONES \_ **FOOTHILLS**



**Elevation:** <6,000'

**Climate:** little precipitation, windy most of the year, hot summers aka "The Great American Desert"

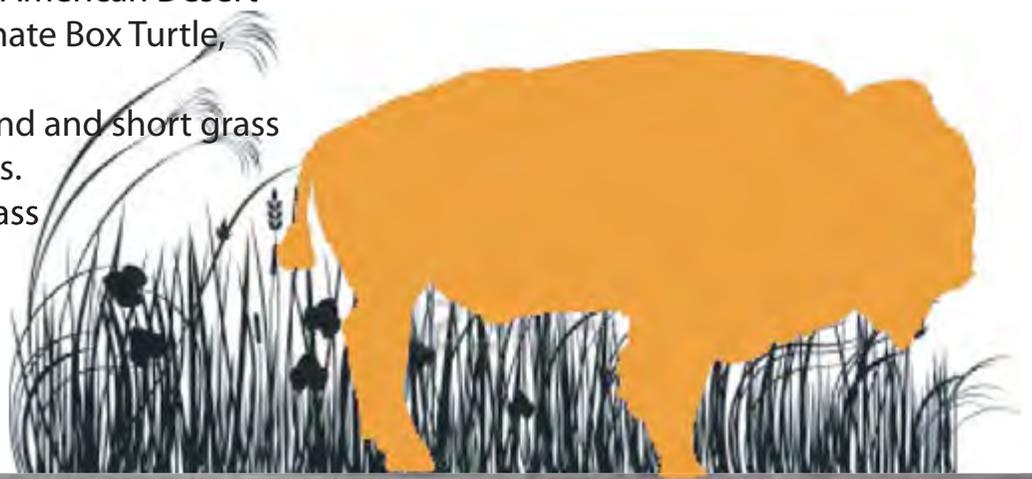
**Wildlife:** American Bison, Ornate Box Turtle, Turkey Vulture

**Ecology:** : dry rolling grassland and short grass prairies with a few playa lakes.

(Soapweed Yucca, Buffalo Grass

Blue Gramma Grass, Cone

Flower



# LIFEZONES \_ **Prairie**

# HORIZON K-8/BURKE PARK PLAN



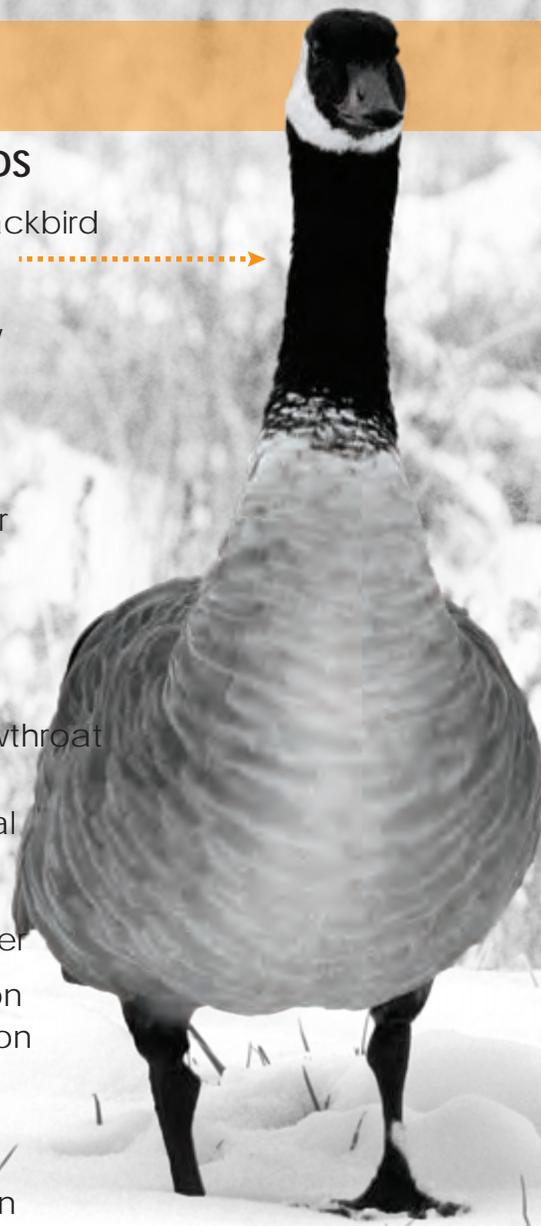
# BURKE'S BIRDS

## UPLAND BIRDS

Rock pigeon  
Black-billed magpie  
Common raven  
American crow  
American robin  
Blue jay  
House sparrow  
Starling  
Dark-eyed junco  
Northern flicker  
Downing woodpecker  
Brown creeper  
Mourning dove  
White-breasted nuthatch  
House finch  
Black-capped chickadee  
Barn swallow  
Mountain Chickadee  
Red-tailed hawk  
Sharp-shinned hawk  
Eastern screech owl  
Great-horned owl  
Peregrine falcon  
American kestrel  
Golden eagle

## WETLAND BIRDS

Red-winged blackbird  
**Canada goose** .....→  
Mallard  
Swamp sparrow  
Song sparrow  
Marsh wren  
Bullock's oriole  
Belted Kingfisher  
Killdeer  
American coot  
Common loon  
Ring-billed gull  
Common yellowthroat  
Brant  
Blue-winged teal  
Cinnamon teal  
Northern shoveler  
Great blue heron  
American wigeon  
Virginia rail  
Sora  
Gadwall  
American bittern  
Black-crowned night heron  
Snowy egret



Up to  
36"

The Burke's Birds section lists 50 of the birds you might see at Burke Park. Some are very common, like the red-winged blackbird. You might see several of them in one day! Others are very rare, like the golden eagle. Spotting an eagle will take lots of patience because they don't come around very often, but keep your eyes open! You might even see a type of bird that isn't listed here. If you do, be sure to sketch it on the back of a page.

The birds are all listed on this page in two columns: upland and wetland. This will help you figure out where to look for the bird you are searching for. They are also listed from most common to most rare, so don't be discouraged if you are looking for a bird on the bottom of the list.

# BURKE'S BIRDS: UPLAND BIRDS



## Barn swallow

Seasons: summer  
Native  
Common  
Barn swallows fly south for the winter. Some fly over 7,000 miles to the southern tip of South America.



## Starling

Seasons: all  
Non-native  
Common  
Starlings are some of America's (and Boulder's) most numerous song-birds.

## Northern flicker

Seasons: all  
Native  
Common  
This type of woodpecker prefers to find ants and beetles on the ground for food.



## Downing woodpecker

Seasons: all  
Native  
Common  
Also known as a "downy woodpecker," this small bird is very acrobatic.



## Magpie

Seasons: all  
Native  
Common  
Eats everything from other birds' eggs to bugs off the backs of deer.



## Blue jay

Seasons: spring, summer, fall  
Native  
Somewhat common  
Blue jays have a variety of types of calls, including the ability to mimic the calls of hawks.



## Common raven

Seasons: all  
Native  
Very common  
Ravens are among the smartest of birds, and have been shown to be able to recognize people's faces.



## American crow

Seasons: all  
Native  
Very common  
These large, intelligent birds are usually found in the company of other crows and starlings. They are aggressive and have been seen chasing off larger birds, including hawks and owls.

# BURKE'S BIRDS: UPLAND BIRDS

## Mountain chickadee

Seasons: spring, summer, fall

Origin: Native  
Somewhat rare

They are closely related to black-capped chickadees, but live farther up in the mountains.



## Black-capped chickadee

Seasons: all  
Native

Somewhat common

These curious birds have very complex, language-like calls.



## White-breasted nuthatch

Seasons: all  
Native

Somewhat common

Females build nests on their own, and sometimes re-use nests from year to year.



## Brown creeper

Seasons: all  
Native

Somewhat common

These birds climb up trees rather than flying up, and prefer large trees.

## House finch

Seasons: all  
Native

Somewhat common

Males have a red head and breast. These birds are commonly spotted at bird feeders.



## American robin

Seasons: all  
Native

Very common

Males have darker heads than females. Robins are often seen pulling worms out of lawns.



## Rock pigeon

Seasons: all  
Native

Very common

Rock pigeons have a great sense of direction and can find their way home from distant locations, even if they are blind-folded on the journey.



## Mourning dove

Seasons: all  
Native

Common

There are over 350 million mourning doves in the U.S. They are widely hunted but population remains high.



# BURKE'S BIRDS: UPLAND BIRDS

## Bullock's oriole

Seasons: summer

Native

Not very common

The Bullock's Oriole is especially fond of tall trees along rivers and streams.



## Red-winged blackbird

Seasons: spring, summer, fall

Native

Common

These birds eat insects in the summer and seeds during the winter.



## Marsh wren

Seasons: spring, summer, fall

Native

Common

In the North, their early arrival and tumbling song are happy indications of the return of spring.



## Song sparrow

Seasons: all

Native

Common

The Song Sparrow is one of the most familiar North American sparrows.

## Common yellowthroat

Seasons: summer

Native

Somewhat common

The Common Yellowthroat is far more frequently heard than seen.



## Swamp sparrow

Seasons: winter

Native

Somewhat Common

The Swamp Sparrow sometimes sticks its head under water to try to capture aquatic invertebrates.



## House sparrow

Seasons: all

Non-Native

Common

The House Sparrow takes frequent dust baths. It throws soil and dust over its body feathers.

## Dark-eyed Junco

Seasons: all

Native

Common

The Dark-eyed Juncos are the "snowbirds" of the middle latitudes



# BURKE'S BIRDS: BIRDS OF PREY



## Red-tailed hawk

Seasons: all

Native

Somewhat rare

This is probably the most common hawk in North America.



## Great-horned owl

Seasons: all

Native

Rare

The Great Horned Owl is one of the most widespread and common owls in North America.



## Sharp-shinned hawk

Seasons: all

Native

Somewhat rare

The Sharp-shinned Hawk is the smallest hawk in North America and a daring, acrobatic flier.



## Golden eagle

Seasons: all

Native

Rare

The Golden Eagle is one of the largest, fastest, nimblest raptors in North America.



## Eastern screech owl

Seasons: all

Native

Rare

These supremely camouflaged birds hide out in nooks and tree crannies through the day, so train your ears and listen for them at night.

## American kestrel

Seasons: all

Native

Somewhat common

You're most likely to see them perching on telephone wires along roadsides



## Peregrine falcon

Seasons: all

Non-native

Rare

Look for Peregrine Falcons perching or nesting on skyscrapers, water towers, cliffs, power pylons, and other tall structures.



# BURKE'S BIRDS: WETLAND BIRDS



## **Snowy Egret**

Seasons: summer

Native

Rare

The snowy egret has bright yellow feet making it easy to identify.



## **Black-crowned night Heron**

Seasons: summer

Native

Rare

Black-crowned night herons do not distinguish between their own young and those from other nests, and will brood chicks not their own



## **American Bittern**

Seasons: summer

Native

Rare

The american bittern is a stocky and well-camouflaged heron with a far-carrying booming call.

## **Great Blue Heron**

Seasons: all

Native

Rare

Great Blue herons can curl their necks into an S-shape for a more aerodynamic flight profile and to quickly strike prey at a distance.



## **Virginia Rail**

Seasons: summer

Native

Rare

The Virginia Rail can swim under water by using its wings to propel itself.



## **Sora**

Seasons: summer

Native

Rare

The Sora is well camouflaged, although its whiny call often betrays its location.



# BURKE'S BIRDS: WETLAND BIRDS



Canada Goose  
Seasons: all  
Native  
Common  
There are 11 subspecies of  
Canada Goose



Ring-billed Gull  
Seasons: winter  
Native  
Common  
Ring-billed gulls are  
agile fliers and can be  
identified by their  
common acrobatic  
manuevers

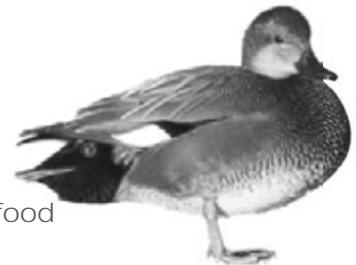


Belted Kingfisher  
Seasons: summer  
Native  
Rare  
Kingfisher nests are burrowed 1-8  
feet into a dirt bank.

Killdeer  
Seasons: all  
Native  
Rare  
Killdeer are roughly the  
size of a robin.



Gadwall  
Seasons: summer  
Native  
Rare  
Gadwall often steal food  
from other birds.

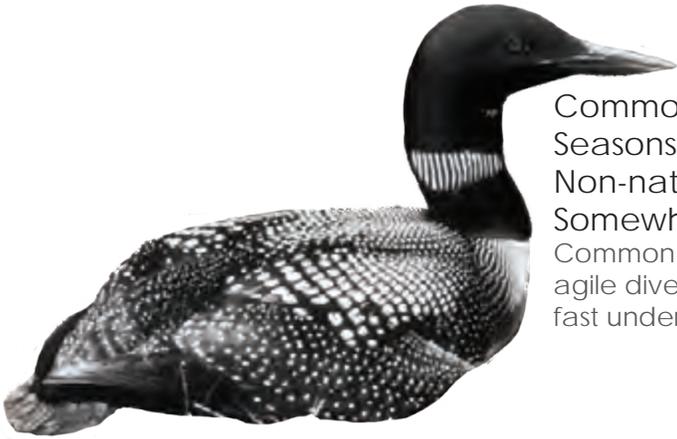


American Wigeon  
Seasons: all  
Native  
Somewhat common  
The American Wigeon has  
been known to find its way  
to Europe.

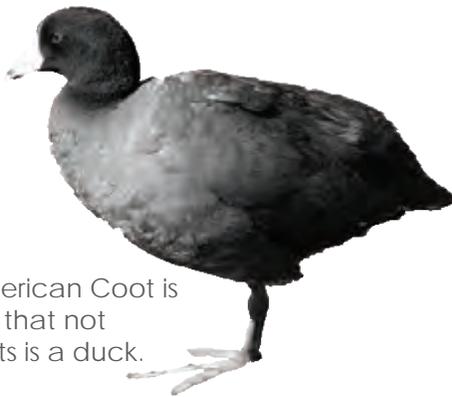


Northern Shoveler  
Seasons: summer  
Native  
Rare  
Their bills are wider at  
the tip than the base.

# BURKE'S BIRDS: WATER FOWL

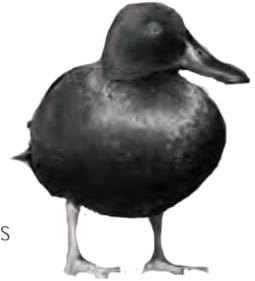


Common loon  
Seasons: Migration  
Non-native  
Somewhat common  
Common Loons are powerful, agile divers that catch small fish in fast underwater chases.

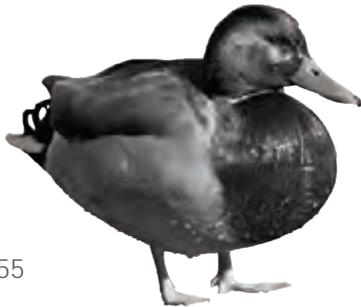


American coot  
Seasons: All  
Native  
Common  
The waterborne American Coot is one good reminder that not everything that floats is a duck.

Cinnamon Teal  
Seasons: summer  
Native  
Rare  
The cinnamon teal makes its nest on the ground hidden under dead stems.



Mallard  
Seasons: all  
Native  
Common  
Mallards can fly at 55 miles per hour.



Blue-winged Teal  
Seasons: summer  
Native  
Somewhat common  
Blue-winged Teal migrate over long distances. One individual banded in Alberta was recorded in Venezuela a month later.



# BURKE PARK MEMORIAL ARBORETUM

**The arboretum is a great place to learn about trees.**

On your visit you can:

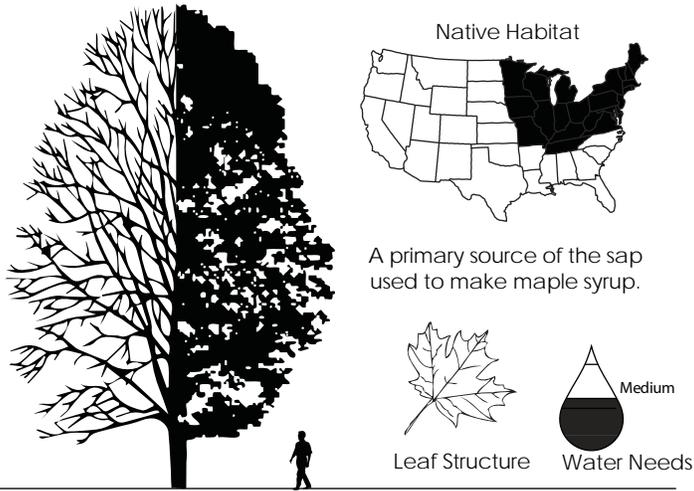
- Take a self-guided tour.
- Increase your knowledge of trees appropriate for our semi-arid region.
- Enjoy a quiet place to read.
- Have lunch with a friend.
- Sit and watch the wide variety of birds and other urban wildlife.

The following map shows where different trees are found in the Burke Park Arboretum. The following pages have more information about each tree type. Have a fun time locating trees and learning about them, or just sit on a mound and relax!



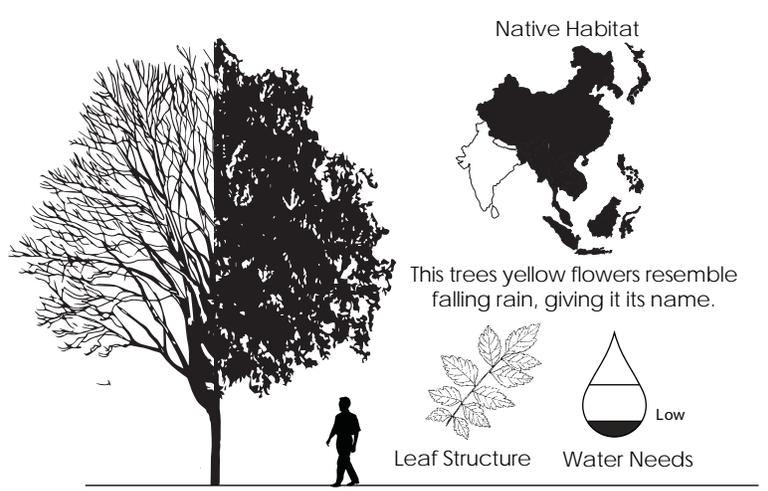
# 1 Sugar Maple

*Acer saccharum*



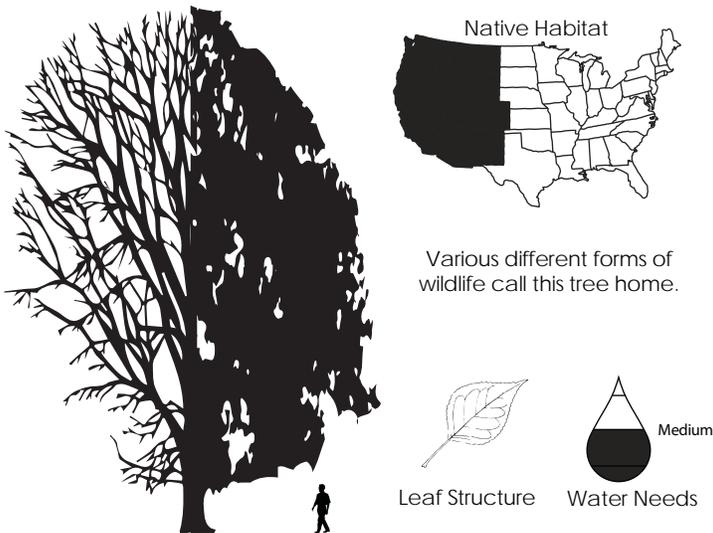
# 4 Golden Rain

*Koelreuteria paniculata*



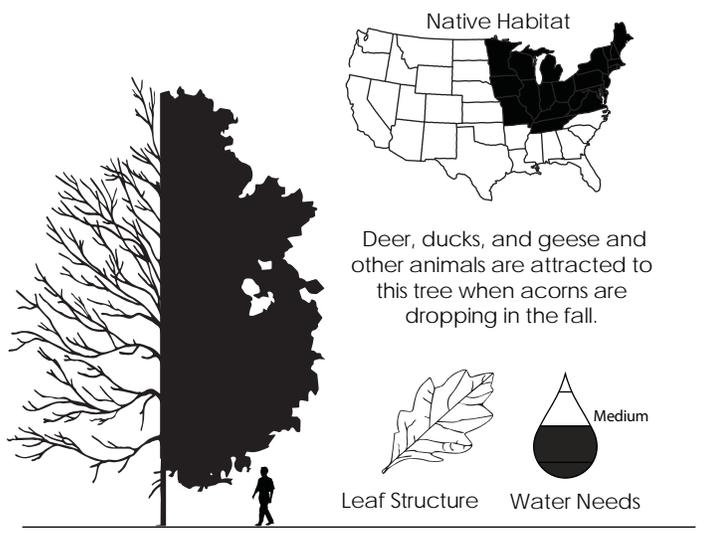
# 2 Lanceleaf Cottonwood

*Populus acuminata*



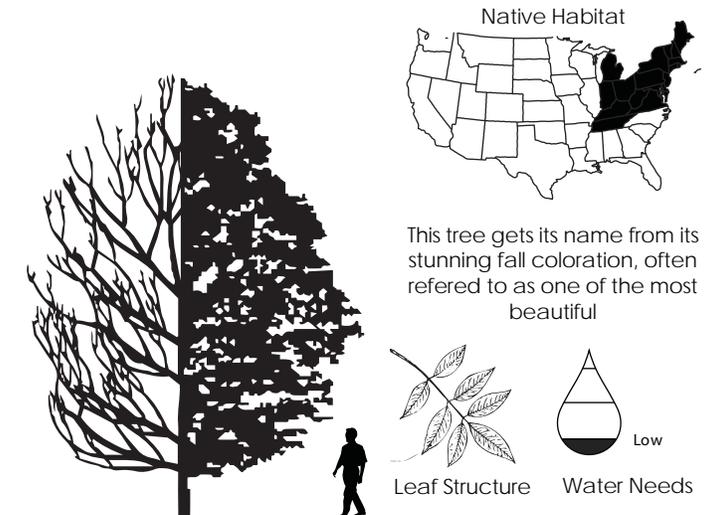
# 5 Swamp White Oak

*Quercus bicolor*



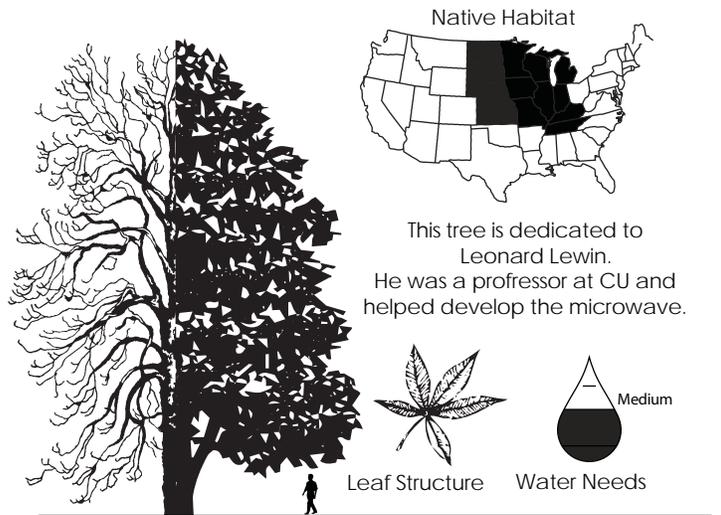
# 3 Autumn Purple Ash

*Fraxinus americana*



# 6 Ohio Buckeye

*Aesculus glabra*



## 7 Frontier Elm

*Ulmus 'Frontier'*

Native Habitat



Leaves are dark green and glossy. The bark is smooth grey-green with orange lenticels, and not exfoliating.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

## 10 Norway Maple

*Acer platanoides*

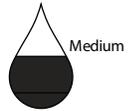
Native Habitat



Leaves are dark green and glossy. The bark is smooth grey-green with orange lenticels, and not exfoliating.



Leaf Structure

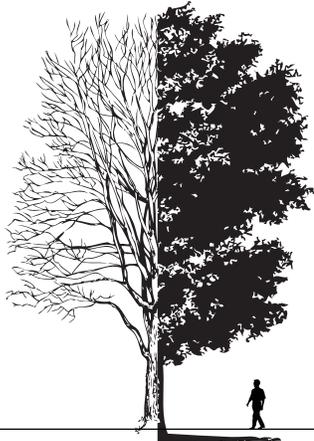


Water Needs

## 8 Common Hackberry

*Celtis occidentalis*

Native Habitat



The native americans often crushed the berries and used it to flavour foods, or mixed with corn and animal fats to make a thick porridge.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

## 11 American Linden

*Tilia americana*

Native Habitat



Foliage and flowers are edible; used in making tea for medicinal purposes; susceptible to insect attacks



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

## 9 Blue Spruce

*Picea pungens*

Native Habitat



Often used for Christmas trees, also the state tree of Colorado and Utah



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

## 12 Japanese Lilac

*Syringa reticulata*

Native Habitat



Both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson grew them in their gardens.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

# 13 Northern Red Oak

*Quercus rubra*



Dark green leaves in summer, russet red in fall. The northern red oak is one of the most important oaks for timber production.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

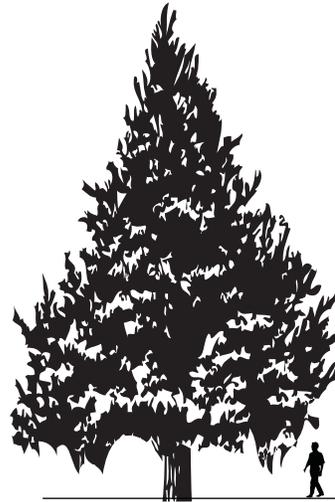
Medium

# 16 Southwestern White Pine

*Pinus strobiformis*



Has large seeds that were eaten by native Americans.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

Medium

# 14 Bur Oak

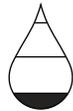
*Quercus macrocarpa*



The trunk of this tree specie can often reach a diameter of 5ft of more



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

Low

# 17 Crabapple

*Malus*



There are approximately 1000 different known varieties of crabapple trees.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

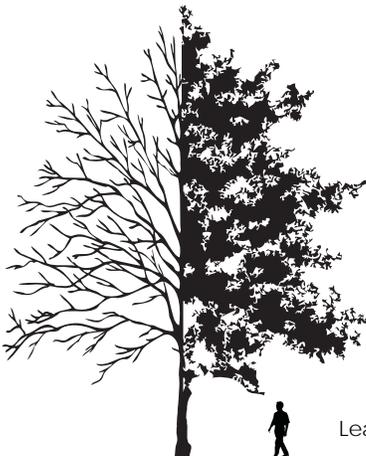
Medium

# 15 Pin Oak

*Quercus palustris*



The bark was used by some Native American tribes to make a drink for treatment of intestinal pain.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

Medium

# 18 Catalpa

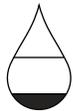
*Catalpa*



The bark was used by some Native American tribes to make a drink for treatment of intestinal pain.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

Low

**19** English Oak  
*Quercus robur*

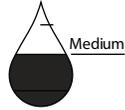
Native Habitat



Its fruit grow in cluster and are an important source for many birds and small mammals. particularl jays and squirrels.



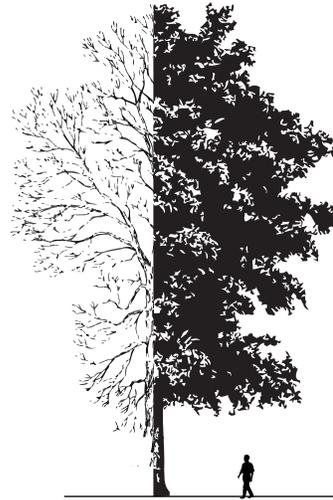
Leaf Structure



Water Needs

**22** Green Ash  
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

Native Habitat



The wood is used is make products including tools handles, oars, and sports equipment.



Water Needs

**20** Austrian Pine  
*Pinus nigra*

Native Habitat



Used as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

**23** Silver Maple  
*Acer saccharinum*

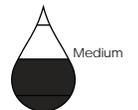
Native Habitat



Extracts of some Acer species are used in cancer research.



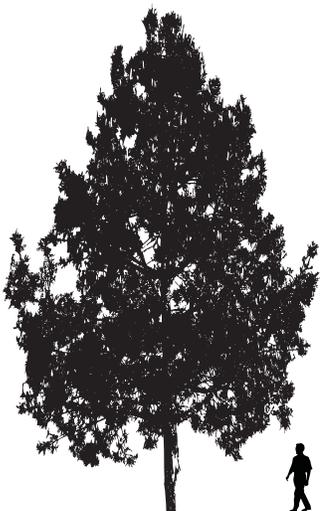
Leaf Structure



Water Needs

**21** Scotch Pine  
*Pinus sylvestris*

Native Habitat



The most common Christmas Tree type in America.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

**24** American Elm  
*Ulmus americana*

Native Habitat



Young twigs and branchlets of the American elm have tough, fibrous bark that has been used as a tying and binding material.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs

**25** Honeylocust  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*



Its fruit pod was used by native americans as a sweetener and energy supplement.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs  
Very Low

**28** London Planetree  
*Platanus hybrida*



Native Habitat:  
Unknown; first found in Spain in the 17th century, it is a hybrid of the American Sycamore and the Oriental Plane.

The London Planetree features a flaking bark that peels to reveal a lighter colored bark underneath.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs  
Medium

**26** Weeping Willow  
*Salix babylonica*



Willow wood is used to make Cricket bats, Boxes, Furniture, Flutes, Whistles, Broom handles and Fish traps.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs  
High

**29** Peachleaf Willow  
*Salix amygdaloides*



The inner bark can be eaten raw, prepared like spaghetti, or made into flour.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs  
High

**27** Plains Cottonwood  
*Populus sargentii*



Plains Cottonwood was used as a construction material by the Native Americans and European Settlers.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs  
Medium

**30** Giant Sequoia  
*Sequoiadendron giganteum*



They are fire resistant, and can live up to 5,000 years.



Leaf Structure



Water Needs  
Medium

# TALES FROM BURKE PARK

A COLLECTION OF MEMORIES, EXPERIENCES AND STORIES



MARY LYMBEROUPOLIS CECE SCHEHL RALPH BURKE BOB HARRINGTON WILLIAM KAEMPFER IRMA GALUSHA

Admiral Arliegh Burke Park is a source of memories for many residents of the Frasier Meadows community, the city of Boulder and visitors from all over. Each person has their own unique experiences of the Park. The activities in the park are endless and memories infinite. Here is a collection of highlighted park experiences, observations and historical accounts displayed in maps, stories and quotes from people, who like many, share special and unique memories of Burke Park.

# BEFORE BURKE PARK

Farmland, Admiral Burke & Ralph's Boulder History

## RALPH BURKE

Nephew of Admiral Burke

age: **77**

hometown: **Louisville, CO**

occupation: **mechanic / driver**

primary park use: **walking / relaxing**

lived in Boulder area: **70 year resident**



# BEFORE BURKE PARK

## RALPH BURKE

### PARK MEMORIES

Here are some of Ralph's park memories and where they are located in Burke Park.



Anchor Memorial originally going to be 16 tons, but it was too big



Hay Pile area where hay pile was during farm days



Hay Fields breed in the cattails on the edge of the pond from February to August



Lake skated on, swam in, hunted duck, had a canoe



Prarie Dog Hole Leak plugged with rock to stop leak.



Berm created by bulldozer



*" The lake.. It was a cold thing to fall into in the middle of the winter when you go out and get duck... I shot a duck and I went out in my canoe, I kept a canoe down there and I went out to get this duck and I tipped the canoe over. Luckily I was wearing two pairs of pants. I fell in the lake but I still got the duck..... "*



Scan with smart phone QR Reader to hear Ralph tell his story

### BOULDER HISTORY

Ralph Burke is the nephew of Arleigh Albert Burke, a distinguished admiral in the U.S Navy. The park is named after Admiral Burke. Ralph has a unique insight into the history of the Boulder area.

Burke's owned property since 1877, grew hay oats, corn, milked dairy cows, holsteins.

Ralph Burke's first house 1935-37/38

Ralph Burke's second house 1938-1953

Fraiser bought property in 1952

Elmer Fraiser donated land for church parsonage

Ed Kohler bought land west to base of mountain for 3 cents an acre

Irrigation ditches went by the manor, exact location unknown, ran off South Boulder Creek.

# HAPPY HAZEL HISTORIES

Women's group, gathering & park happenings

## MARY LYMBEROUPOLIS

Happy Hazels Founder

age: 75

hometown: Louisville, OH

occupation: Nurse

primary park use: Walking / Snowshoeing

lived in fraiser meadows: 47 year resident



# HAPPY HAZEL HISTORIES

## MARY LYMBEROUPOLIS

### PARK MEMORIES

Here are some of Mary's park memories and where they are located in Burke Park.

 Pot Luck in park  
a good way to meet neighbors

 Lake Activities  
ice skating, rubber rafts, fishing for city stocked bass & blue gills, turtle watching

 Giant Turtle lived  
by the lake, turtles lay their eggs by the marsh

 Memorial Day Service at anchor for armed services

 Snowshoeing around the lake

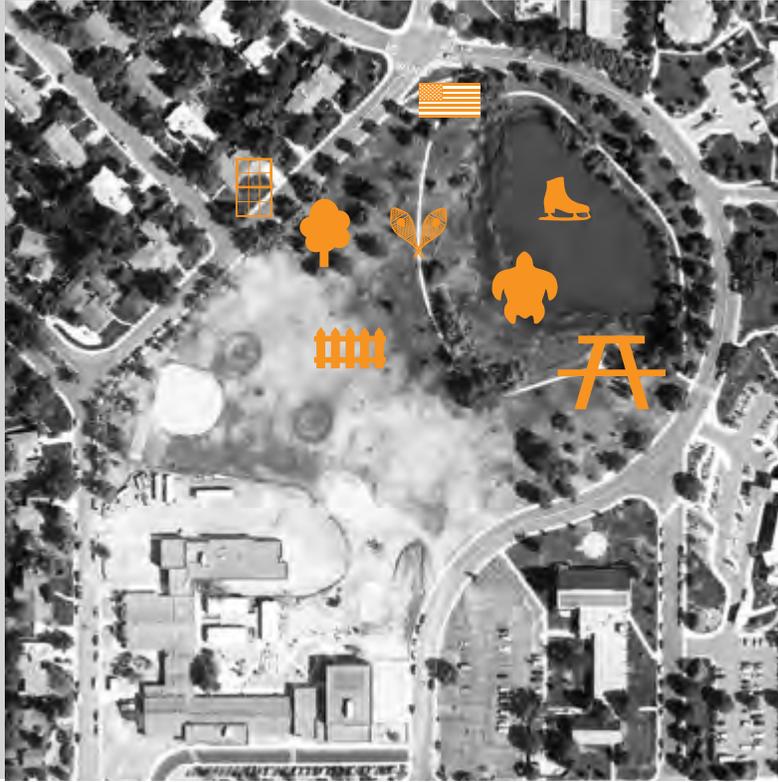
 Lacrosse Balls Break through the Bay window in Mary's house

 Tree Planted for Lacrosse coach who died

 Chain Link Fence divided the park



Scan with smart phone  
QR Reader to hear  
Mary tell her story



### HAPPY HAZELS

Mary is a part of a group with around 30 women because that's how many can fit in a living room who talk about current events and what is going on in the park.

Started in 1966, it was part of the Boulder County Home Extension Organization. It started as a home keep group. Everything from insurance to how to polish your silverware. But the ladies decided to break off because they were more interested in current affairs. Happy Hazel comes from a Collier Magazine cartoon.

*" It's nice to meet at the park. "*

*- Mary Lymeroupolis*

# BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Bird watching, knowledge & ecology

## WILLIAM KAEMPFER

**Avid Bird Watcher**

age: **62**

hometown: **Philadelphia, PA**

lived in frasier meadows: **7 year resident**

primary park use: **Bird Watching**

occupation: **Vice Provost  
Associate Vice  
Chancellor at  
CU Boulder**



# BIRD'S EYE VIEW

WILLIAM KAEMPFER

## Bird Sightings

Here are some of the types of birds William has sighted and where they are located in Burke Park.



Heron Sighting



Ringneck Ducks are considered diving ducks and breed in high mountain lakes in the summer and early fall



Red-winged Black-birds

breed in the cattails on the edge of the pond from February to August



Swallows nest on flat gravel surfaces in the late fall



Small Hawks can be found in open field or wetland



## Ecology of park

Below are some notable thoughts by William about the ecology of Burke Park, Boulder, the wildlife and human influences.

The pond defines the park because it attracts different types of water fowl

The elevation change that happens in Boulder brings rare birds to our city.

Humans have influenced the increase in numbers of birds in Boulder because we planted trees all over Boulder. Before trees, when the area was mainly prairie, there were minimal birds.

Birds have separate circulation system in their legs.

For more information on local birds visit [ebird.org](http://ebird.org)

*" Having just a little pond like this probably doubles the bird diversity "*

*- William Kaempfer*



Scan with smart phone QR Reader to hear William tell his story

# FRASIER MEADOW MEMORIES

Walking and wildlife observation

## BOB HARRINGTON & IRMA GALUSHA

### Wildlife Observers

85  
South Dakota  
12 year resident

Walking / Sitting  
Physicist

age  
hometown:  
lived in Frasier Meadows  
Community Home

primary park use  
occupation

88  
Nebraska  
11 year resident

Walking  
Personal Manager



# FRASIER MEADOW MEMORIES

## BOB HARRINGTON & IRMA GALUSHA

### Wildlife Sightings

Here are some of the types of wildlife Irma & Bob have seen and where they are located in BurkePark



Dog was attacked by a Coyote



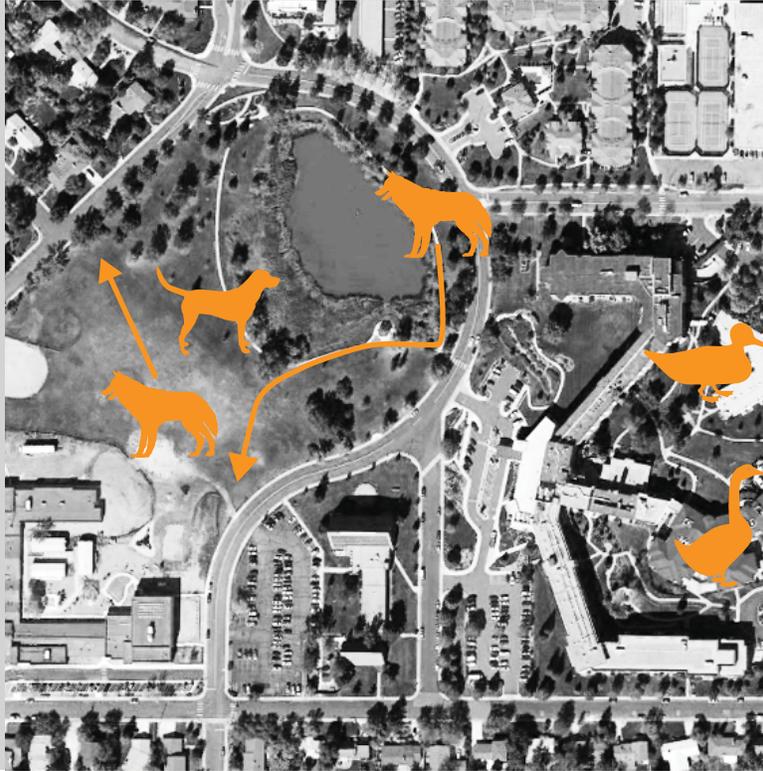
Coyote Sightings in the park



Two Geese Explore the roof of the Health Care Center for a nesting site



Female Duck lays her eggs in the courtyard and with help from Frasier Meadows are to make it back to the lake



### Frasier Meadows

Below are some notable thoughts by Irma & Bob about Frasier Meadows home.

Frasier Meadows offers Independent Living, Assisted Living and Skilled Nursing

Founded in June of 1958

Average age is 83

Minimum age is 65

#### FOWL DOGGEREL

*A goose on the roof  
 You think it's a spoof!  
 And there's one on the grass  
 Perhaps it's his lass.  
 He calls from on high  
 She answers "I'll fly"  
 She joins him up there  
 It's a family affair.  
 They honk and they coo  
 What next will they do?  
 You know!  
 And right there on the roof!*

*- Irma Galusha  
 April 21, 2013*



Scan with smart phone QR Reader to hear Irma & Bob their story

# EXPANDING HORIZONS

Teaching & outdoor education

## CECE SCHEHL

Outdoor Educator

age: 45

hometown: **Wheatridge, CO**

at Horizons K-8 School: **10 years**

primary park use: **Teaching/ Exercise**

occupation: **Lead Teacher**

**Asst. Principal**

**at Horizons K-8**



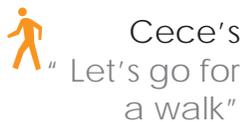
# EXPANDING HORIZONS

## CECE SCHEHL

### Children at Play

Here are some of the types of play places and names given by the children at Horizons K-8 that Cece has observed and where they are located in Burke Park

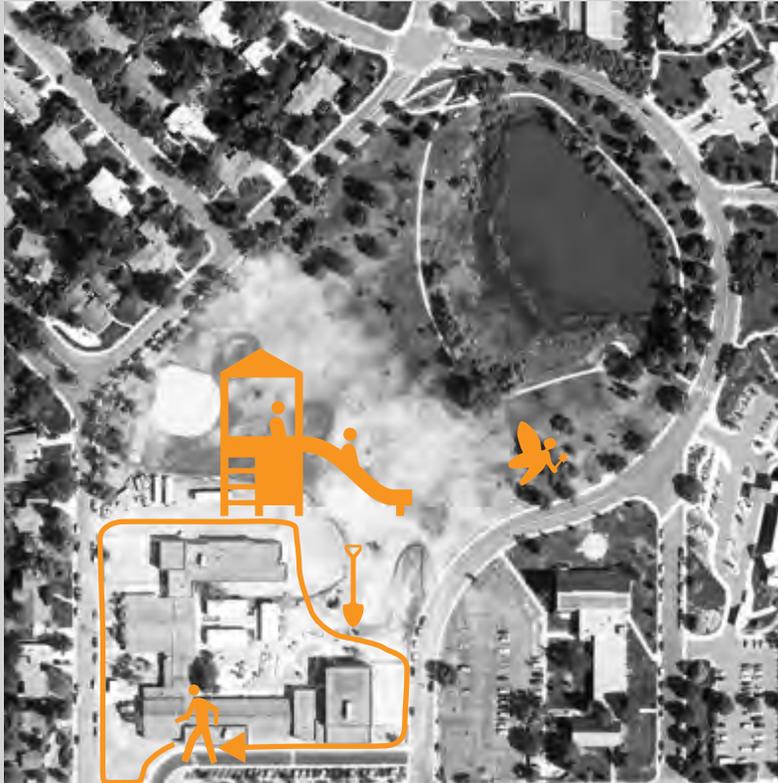
Also are some comments by Cece on how children play at Burke Park



2 types of kids play: Big Body Movement play sports, play structures, community, etc & Natural Creative Play contemplative, natural, artistic, individualized & inventive



Scan with smart phone QR Reader to hear Cece tell her story



### Stand-Up! Uganda:

*Cece turned the park into a simulation of Africa to teach injustices/issues and what life is like in Africa; took a trip down to the lake carrying water, removing shoes/connecting with the land, setting up market, learning issues of what life is like in impoverished countries*

*Cece likes to use the park to create realistic real life situations to help kids visualize and experience certain scenarios*

### Teaching and Outdoor Learning

Below are some notable thoughts by Cece about teaching and outdoor learning

Cece's job bridges the gap teachers and the curriculum as well as students, disciplinary and individual issues

Also Cece works in a program dealing with improving parks

Kids struggling need an out; the park helps to provide a place of retreat, helps kids gain a sense of place

Class outside allows kids to tap into natural intelligence

Park serves as an inspiration for kids when writing poems, doing literary units & art