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

1. **History**
   - Imagine what different areas of Burke Park used to be like when the land was used for farming! .................................................. 1-4

2. **Geology**
   - Learn about where Burke Park fits into the geological history of Boulder ................................................................. 5-9

3. **Ecology: The Life Zones of Colorado**
   - Learn about ecological zones through the Biomes: montane, foothills, and prairie ............................................................ 10-16

4. **Burke’s Birds**
   - Lists 50 of the birds you might see at Burke Park—try to spot them all! ................................................................. 17-24

5. **Arboretum**
   - Find information about the different species of trees in Burke Park’s Arboretum .......................................................... 25-31

6. **Tales from Burke Park: Ralph Burke**
   - Ralph Burke fondly remembers hunting duck in Thunderbird Lake as a youth .............................................................. 32-34

7. **Tales from Burke Park: Mary Lymberopolis**
   - Mary Lymberopolis enjoys meeting neighbors at the park for pot lucks ............................................................. 35-36

8. **Tales from Burke Park: William Kaempfer**
   - William Kaempfer, pro bird watcher, looks for different bird species here ............................................................. 37-38

9. **Tales from Burke Park: Bob Harrington & Irma Galusha**
   - Bob and Irma, Frasier Meadows residents, observe the wildlife on Burke Park ......................................................... 39-40

10. **Tales from Burke Park: Cece Schehl**
    - Cece, lead teacher at Horizons K-8, uses Burke Park as a place to help students explore and create ........................................ 41-42
**1959**

- **1950** Boulder begins to be settled
- **1977** August Burke buys 130 acres of land near Baseline
- **1980** Oscar Burke buys 248 acres. Family lives in five room house on site
- **1990** Arleigh A. Burke is born
- **1999** Burke Elementary is built and dedicated to Arleigh Burke
- **2001** Drought conditions threaten water levels of Thunderbird Lake
- **2012** Decision made to keep lake at groundwater levels

**HISTORY OF BURKE PARK**

**LANDSCAPES OF HUMAN AND NATURAL HISTORY**
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

1853 Burke farm land bought by Elmer Fraser

1858 Boulder is founded

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

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

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 nationwide

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
A Snapshot in Time: 1960-1966

1960

1. Fraser Meadows Retirement Community
2. Mountain View United Methodist Church
3. Burke Elementary School

Fraser Meadows Neighborhood Begins to Develop
Burke Farm Redeveloped
Mohawk St Being Developed
Burke Elementary School
Mountain View United Methodist Church

1. Fraser Meadows Retirement Community
2. Mountain View United Methodist Church
3. Burke Elementary School
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
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.
**GEOLOGIC SECTION OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS**

4. **45 MILLION YEARS AGO**
Mountains 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.
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.
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 flows 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.
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: 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
**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
**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)
**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
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)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UPLAND BIRDS</th>
<th>WETLAND BIRDS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rock pigeon</td>
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<td>Brant</td>
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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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

Starling
Seasons: all
Non-native
Common
Starlings are some of America’s (and Boulder’s) most numerous songbirds.

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.
**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.

**Brown creeper**
Seasons: all
Native
Somewhat common
These birds climb up trees rather than flying up, and prefer large trees.

**White-breasted nuthatch**
Seasons: all
Native
Somewhat common
Females build nests on their own, and sometimes re-use nests from year to year.

**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 blindfolded 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.
**Red-tailed hawk**  
Seasons: all  
Native  
Somewhat rare  
This is probably the most common hawk in North America.

**Golden eagle**  
Seasons: all  
Native  
Rare  
The Golden Eagle is one of the largest, fastest, nimblest raptors 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.

**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.
**American Bittern**
*Seasons: summer*
*Native*
*Rare*
The American Bittern is a stocky and far-carrying booming call.

**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.

**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.

**Snowy Egret**
*Seasons: summer*
*Native*
*Rare*
The snowy egret has bright yellow feet making it easy to identify.

**Virginia Rail**
*Seasons: summer*
*Native*
*Rare*
The Virginia Rail can swim underwater 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.
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.

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

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

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

Seasons: summer
Native
Rare
Their bills are wider at the tip than the base.
**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.
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*
   
   **Native Habitat**
   
   - A primary source of the sap used to make maple syrup.

2. Lanceleaf Cottonwood
   *Populus acuminata*
   
   **Native Habitat**
   
   - Various different forms of wildlife call this tree home.

3. Autumn Purple Ash
   *Fraxinus americana*
   
   **Native Habitat**
   
   - This tree gets its name from its stunning fall coloration, often referred to as one of the most beautiful.

4. Golden Rain
   *Koelreuteria paniculata*
   
   **Native Habitat**
   
   - This tree’s yellow flowers resemble falling rain, giving it its name.

5. Swamp White Oak
   *Quercus bicolor*
   
   **Native Habitat**
   
   - Deer, ducks, and geese and other animals are attracted to this tree when acorns are dropping in the fall.

6. Ohio Buckeye
   *Aesculus glabra*
   
   **Native Habitat**
   
   - This tree is dedicated to Leonard Lewin. He was a professor at CU and helped develop the microwave.

   **Leaf Structure**
   
   - Medium

   **Water Needs**
   
   - Medium

   **Leaf Structure**
   
   - Low

   **Water Needs**
   
   - Low
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

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

9 Blue Spruce
Picea pungens

Native Habitat

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

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

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

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*

- **Native Habitat:**
- **Leaf Structure:**
- **Water Needs:** Medium

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

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

- **14 Bur Oak**
*Quercus macrocarpa*

- **Native Habitat:**
- **Leaf Structure:**
- **Water Needs:** Low

The trunk of this tree species can often reach a diameter of 5ft or more.

- **15 Pin Oak**
*Quercus palustris*

- **Native Habitat:**
- **Leaf Structure:**
- **Water Needs:** Medium

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

- **16 Southwestern White Pine**
*Pinus strobiiformis*

- **Native Habitat:**
- **Leaf Structure:**
- **Water Needs:** Medium

Has large seeds that were eaten by Native Americans.

There are approximately 1000 different known varieties of crabapple trees.

- **17 Crabapple**
*Malus*

- **Native Habitat:**
- **Leaf Structure:**
- **Water Needs:** Medium

The trunk of this tree species can often reach a diameter of 5ft or more.

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

- **18 Catalpa**
*Catalpa*

- **Native Habitat:**
- **Leaf Structure:**
- **Water Needs:** Low

The bark was used by some Native American tribes to make a drink for treatment of intestinal pain.
19. **English Oak**
- *Quercus robur*
- Native Habitat
- Leaf Structure
- Water Needs
- Young twigs and branchlets of the American elm have tough, fibrous bark that has been used as a tying and binding material.

20. **Austrian Pine**
- *Pinus nigra*
- Native Habitat
- Leaf Structure
- Water Needs
- Used as an ornamental tree in gardens and parks.

21. **Scotch Pine**
- *Pinus sylvestris*
- Native Habitat
- Leaf Structure
- Water Needs
- The most common Christmas Tree type in America.

22. **Green Ash**
- *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
- Native Habitat
- Leaf Structure
- Water Needs
- The wood is used to make products including tools, oars, and sports equipment.

23. **Silver Maple**
- *Acer saccharinum*
- Native Habitat
- Leaf Structure
- Water Needs
- Extracts of some *Acer* species are used in cancer research.

24. **American Elm**
- *Ulmus americana*
- Native Habitat
- Leaf Structure
- Water Needs
- Young twigs and branchlets of the American elm have tough, fibrous bark that has been used as a tying and binding material.
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.

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

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

Giant Sequoia
Sequoiadendron giganteum

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

Prairie 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........ ”

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.
MARY LYMBERO UPOLIS
Happy Hazels Founder

age: 75
hometown: Louisville, OH
occupation: Nurse
primary park use: Walking / Snowshoeing
lived in fraiser meadows: 47 year resident
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 in 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

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 Lymberoupolis
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
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.

“Having just a little pond like this probably doubles the bird diversity.”

- 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

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
hometown: lived in Frasier Meadows Community Home
Walking / Sitting Physicist
primary park use occupation

88
Nebraska
11 year resident
Walking Personal Manager
**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.

**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

**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**
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
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.

Children's play area

Fairy Forest

The Quarry

Cece's

Let's go for a walk

2 types of kids play:

Big Body Movement

play sports, play structures, community, etc

& Natural Creative Play

contemplative, natural, artistic, individualized & inventive

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.

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.