TOP RANKED ACTIVITIES

SOUTH RIM

OFF-ROAD CYCLING

HIKING

SCENIC VIEWING

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

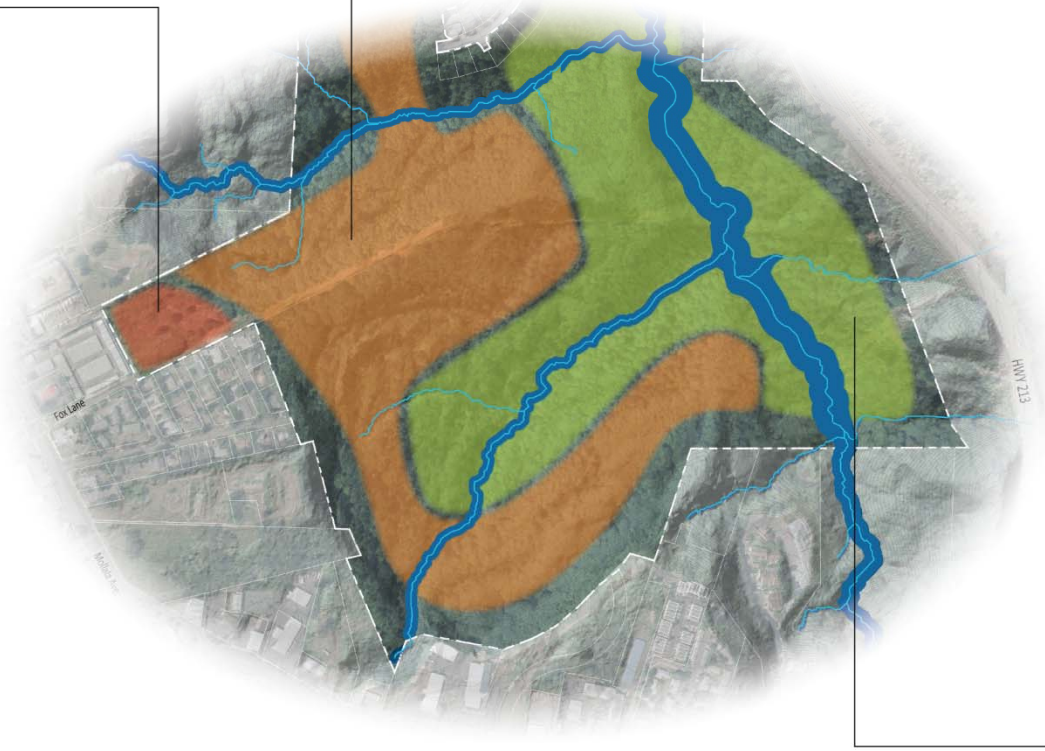
At Open House 2 in October we asked attendees to express their preference for certain activities to pursue in Newell Creek Canyon. This is what we heard...

GATEWAY

PICNICKING

GATHERING/OVERLOOK

PLAYING



INVASIVE REMOVAL

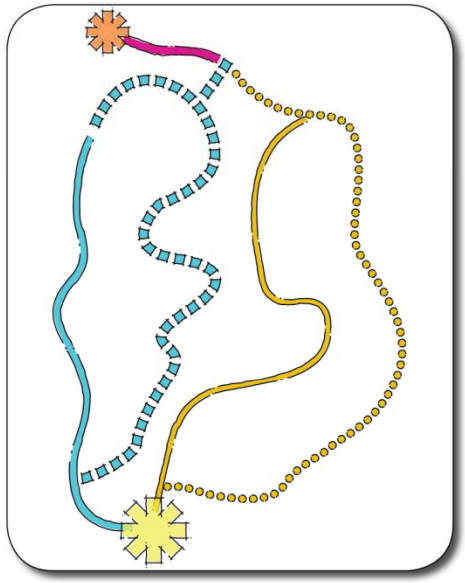
VOLUNTEER WORK

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

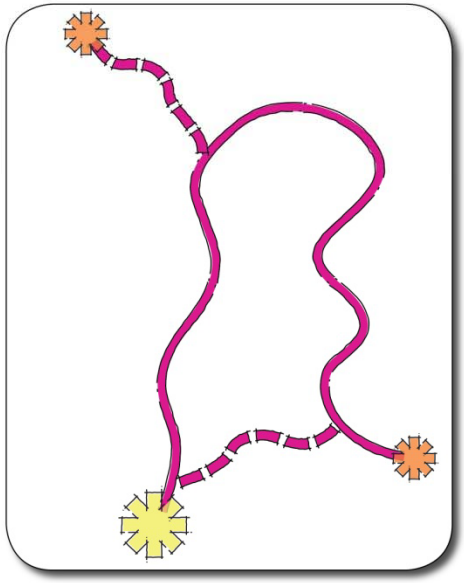
MAIN CANYON

NEWELL CREEK CANYON | WHAT WE HEARD

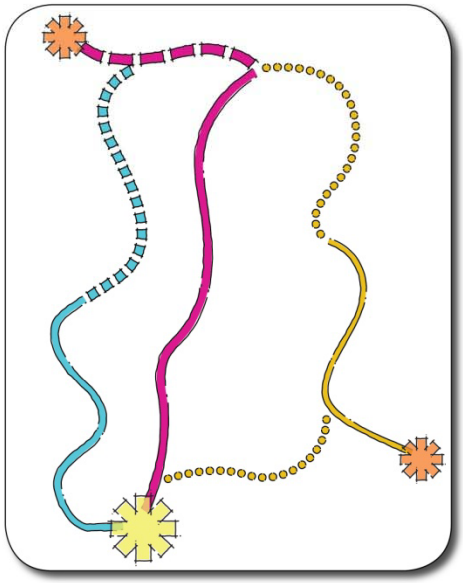
Metro



SEPARATED



MULTI-USE



HYBRID

HIKING

Offer more direct connection to viewpoints and other destinations

Opportunities for nature trails and interpretation

Grades can be steeper for hikers

OFF-ROAD CYCLING

Many curves and turns

Varied topography with alternating ascent and decent

Offer a variety of challenge levels

MULTI-USE

Long sight line ensure both hikers and off-road cyclists are aware of eachother

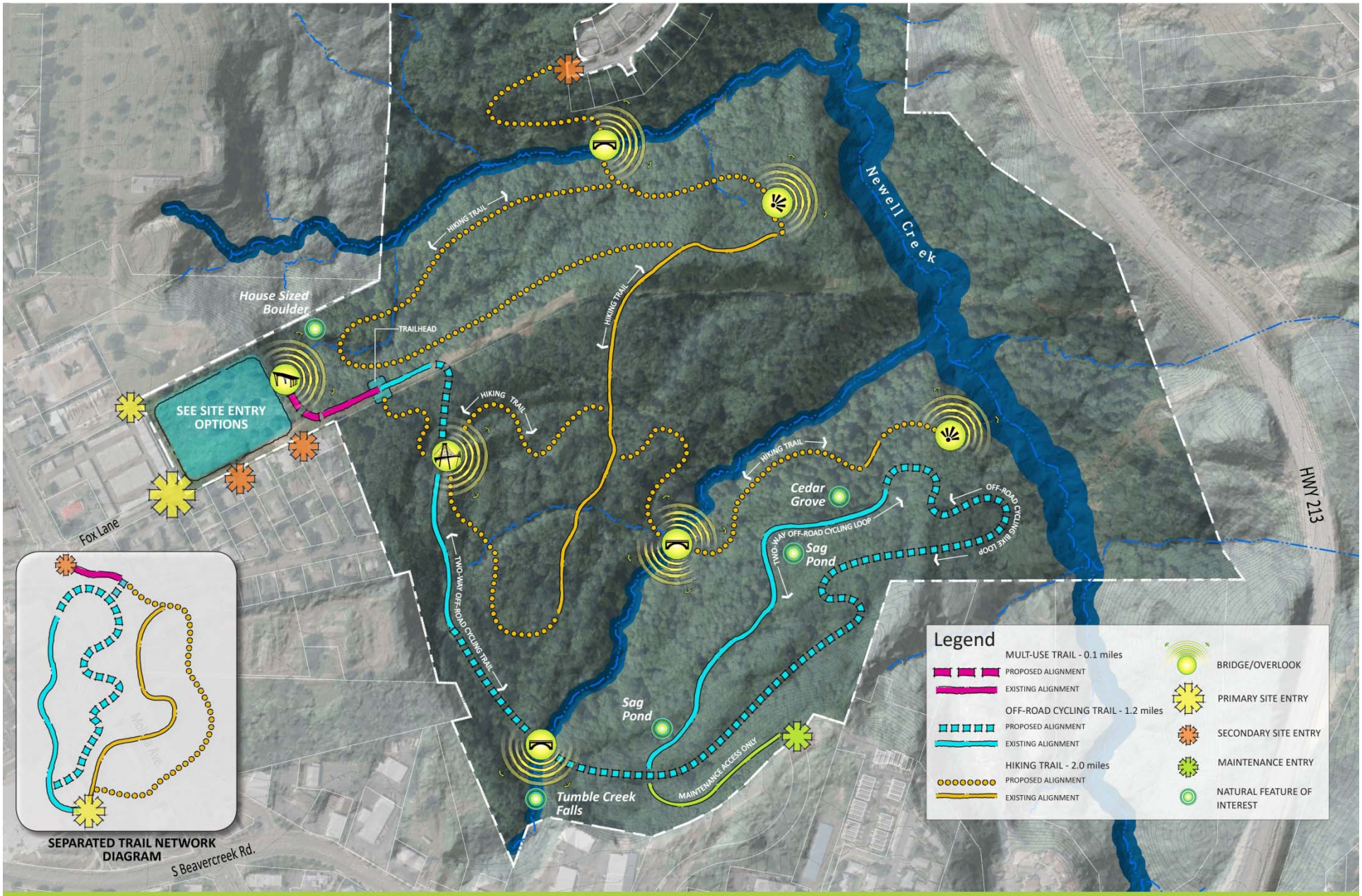
Trail design can slow cyclists down often with choke points, obstacles and turns

Wide spots allow passing

TRAIL TYPES

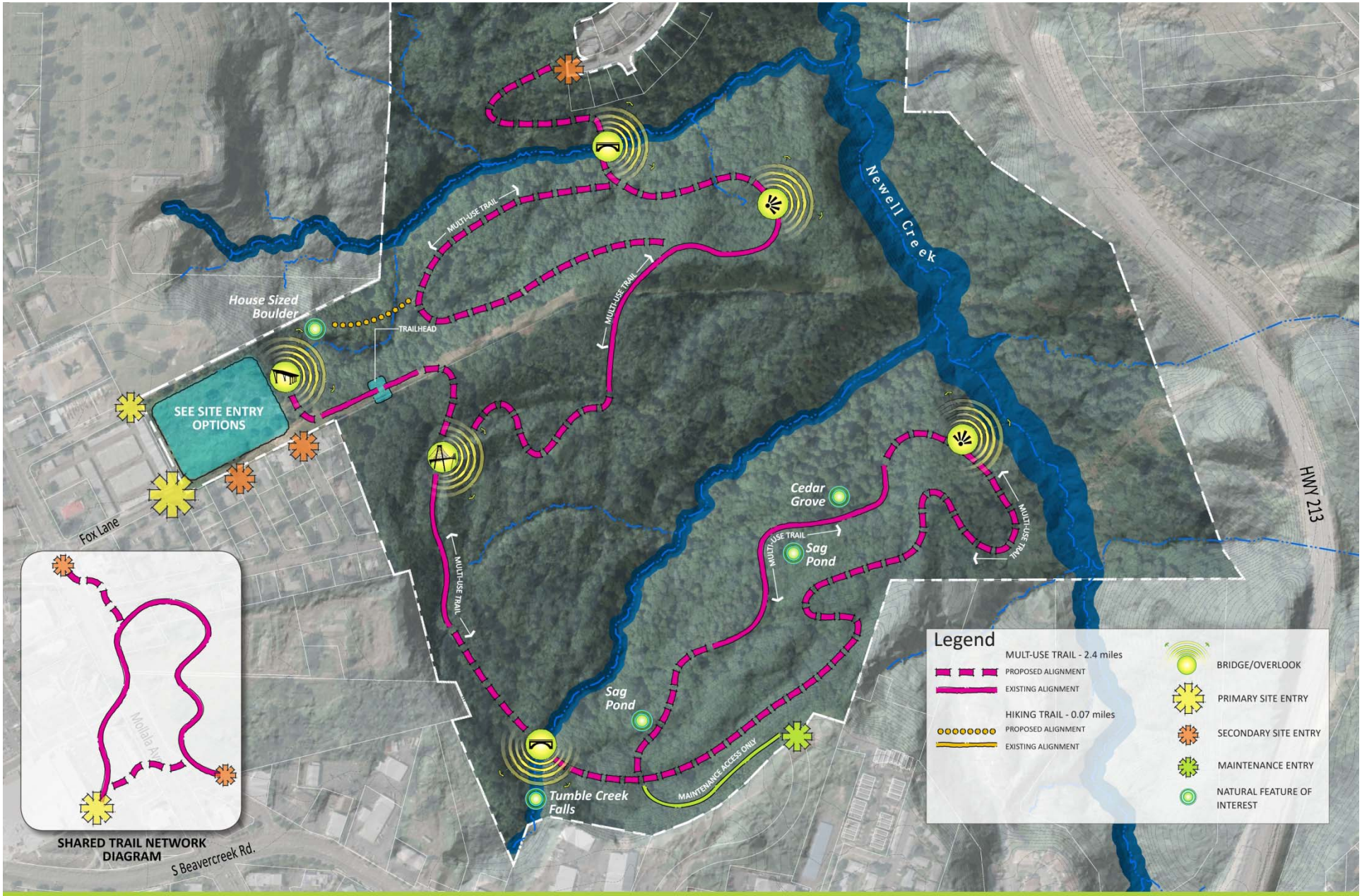
NEWELL CREEK CANYON | TRAILS & NETWORKS

Metro



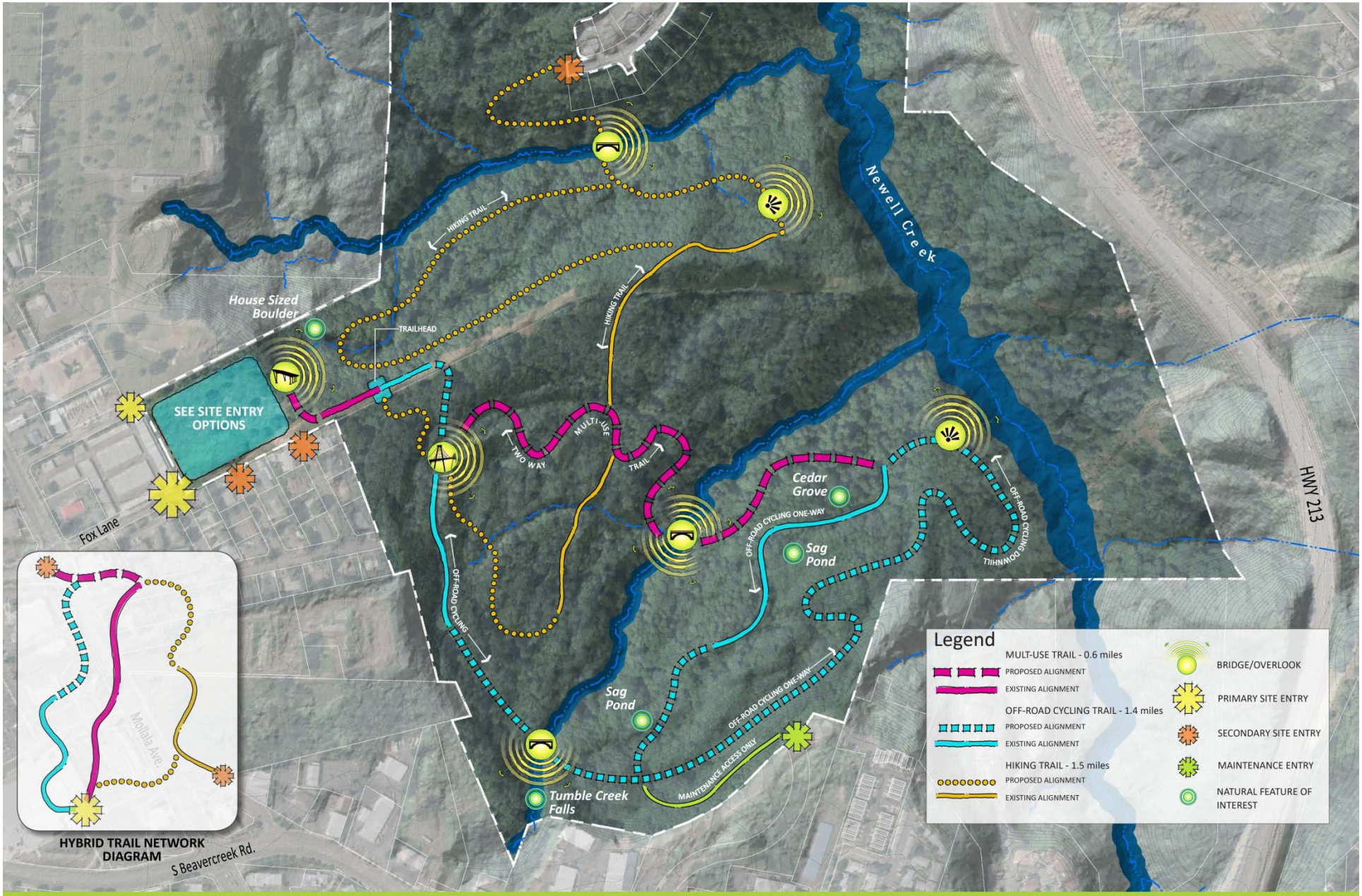
NEWELL CREEK CANYON | SEPARATED TRAIL NETWORK

Metro



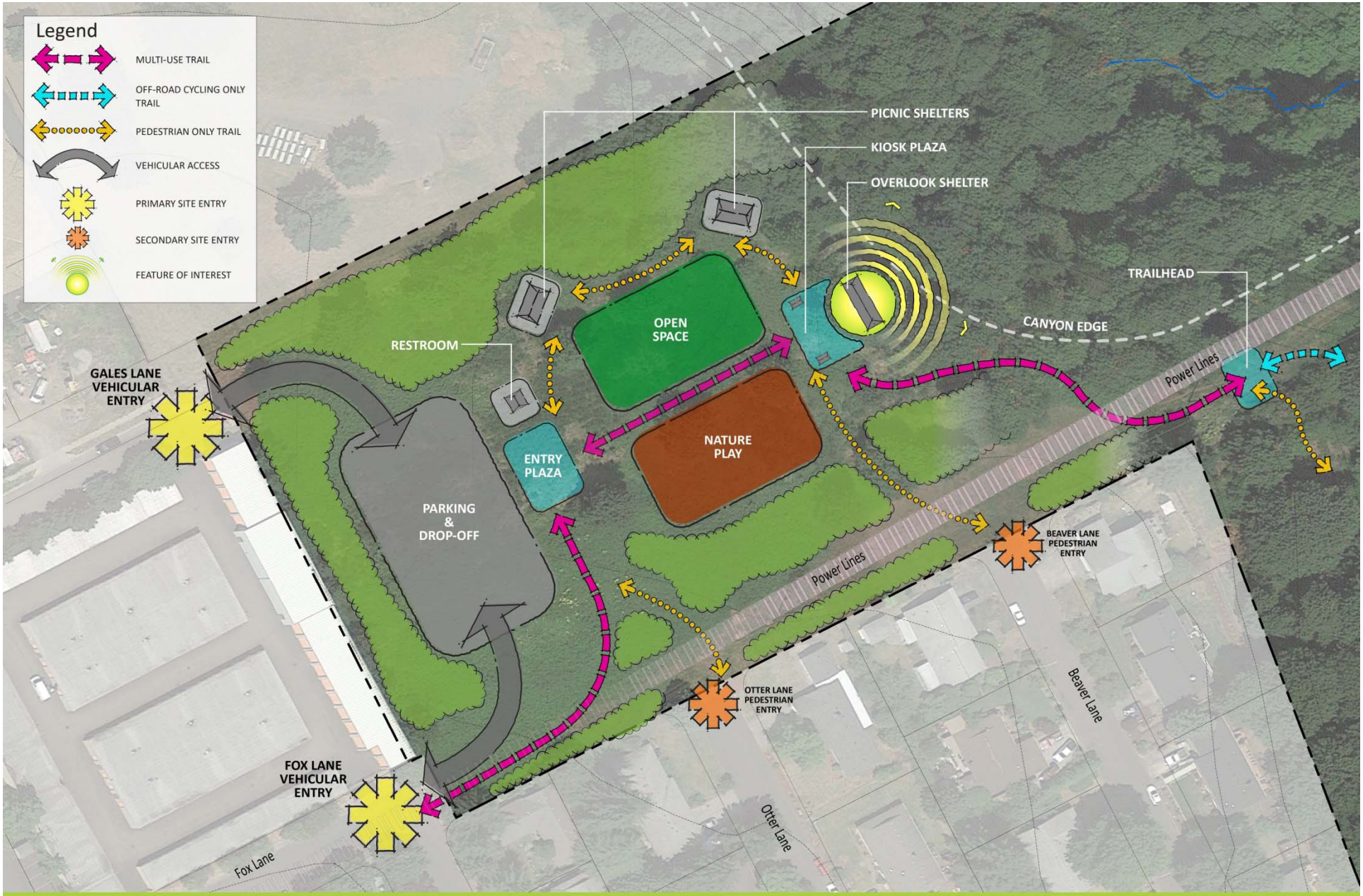
NEWELL CREEK CANYON | SHARED TRAIL NETWORK

Metro



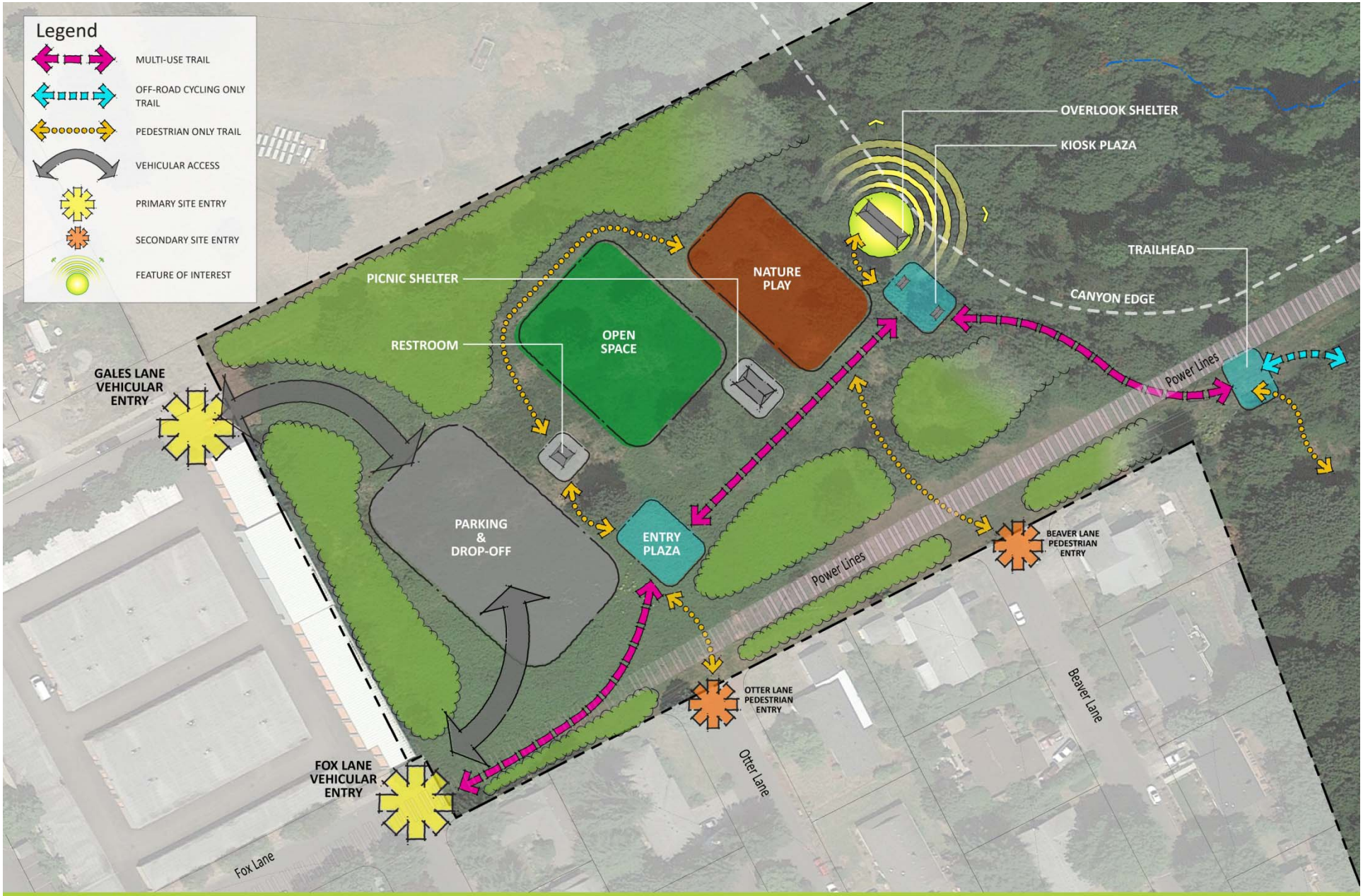
NEWELL CREEK CANYON | HYBRID TRAIL NETWORK

Metro



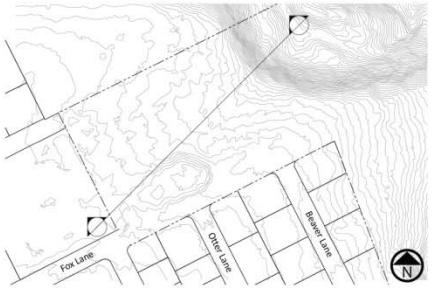
NEWELL CREEK CANYON | CANYON GATEWAY

Metro



NEWELL CREEK CANYON | CANYON APPROACH

Metro



SECTION KEY

BORING LAVAS

The Boring Lavas are basaltic lavas that overlie the Sandy River Mudstone and Troutdale Formation. These Lavas are Pliocene-Pleistocene age basalts that are light gray in color and vary in thickness from 8 to over 150 meters. They occur as blocky intracanyon flows, volcanic cones, and shield volcanoes, which result in deposits ranging from tuff breccias and agglomerates to lavas (Schlicker and Finlayson, 1979). Where the flows are thin they are sometimes weathered to a red clay with scattered residual boulders (Schlicker and Finlayson, 1979). Weathering of the Boring Lavas produces a 0.3 to 3 meter thick impermeable clay-rich soil over the bedrock which saturates quickly and forms ponds or heavy runoff though rivulets.

TROUTDALE FORMATION (Upper)

Troutdale Formation is a fluvial deposit that is currently divided into two distinct lithologies: the upper and lower members. The lower member consists of paleo-Columbia River gravels and sands composed mainly of basaltic pebbles and cobbles and minor amounts of intrusive granite and metamorphic rock types of which quartzite is usually noted. These gravels will stand vertically for several tens of meters and are highly permeable. In addition to some gravels, the upper member largely consists of finer grained sands, silts, and clays that are generally locally derived volcanic debris, altered to a clay, agglomerates and highly weathered basaltic gravels. The upper member, like the Sandy River Mudstone, also contains impermeable clay layers that are moisture sensitive.

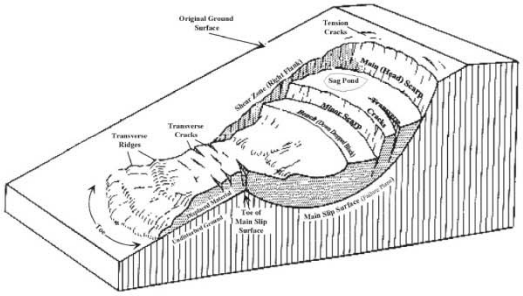
OVERLOOK RENDERING

LANDSLIDE ELEMENTS

NEWELL CREEK CANYON | OVERLOOK SECTION

Metro

Suspension Bridge Rendering



Scarp Formation Diagram

Precedents

NEWELL CREEK CANYON | SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Metro