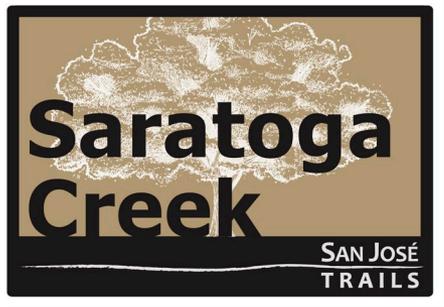
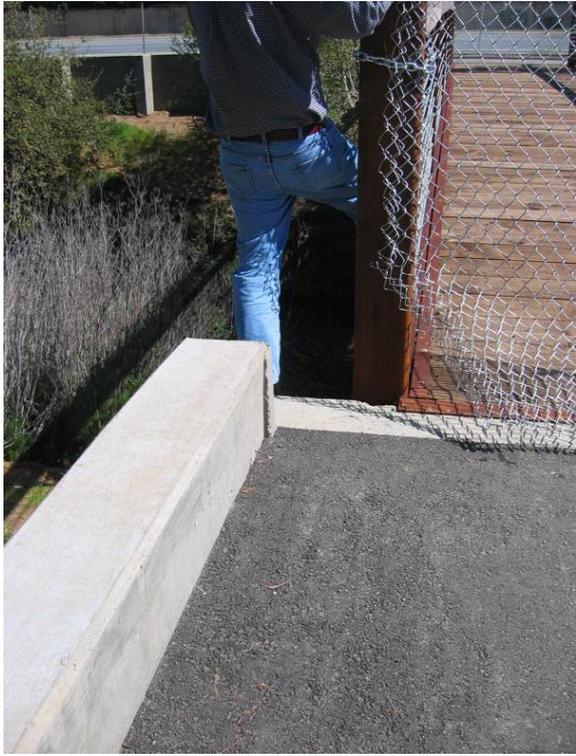
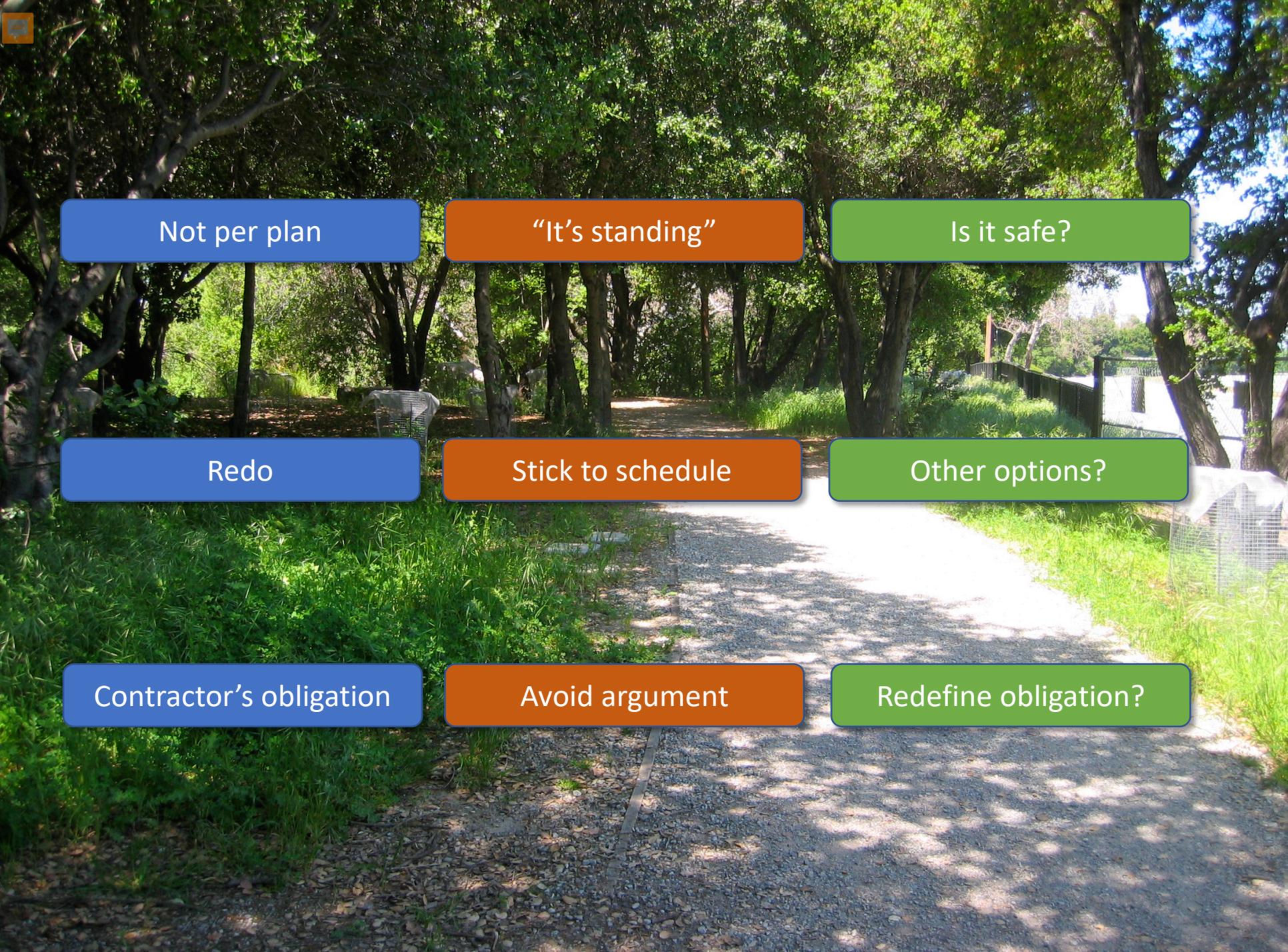


Creativity

Handle with Care







Not per plan

“It’s standing”

Is it safe?

Redo

Stick to schedule

Other options?

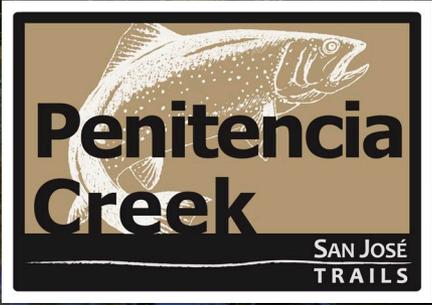
Contractor’s obligation

Avoid argument

Redefine obligation?



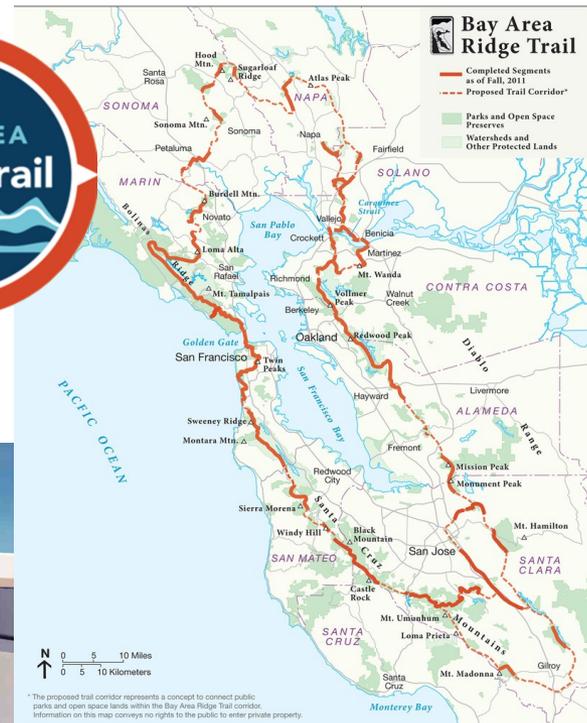


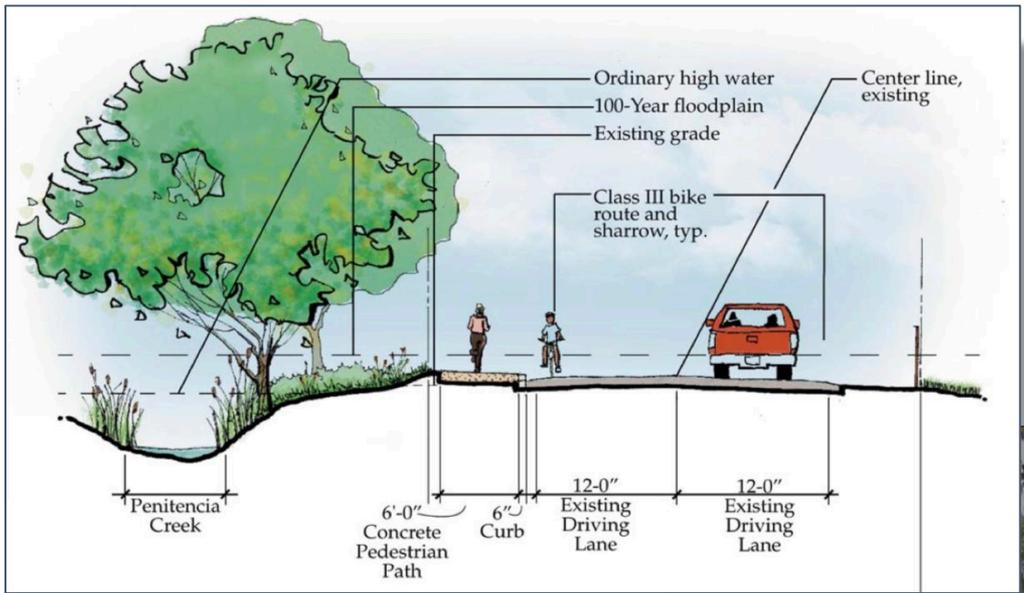






BART
ba





2006 Master Plan





Gather



Develop



Refine



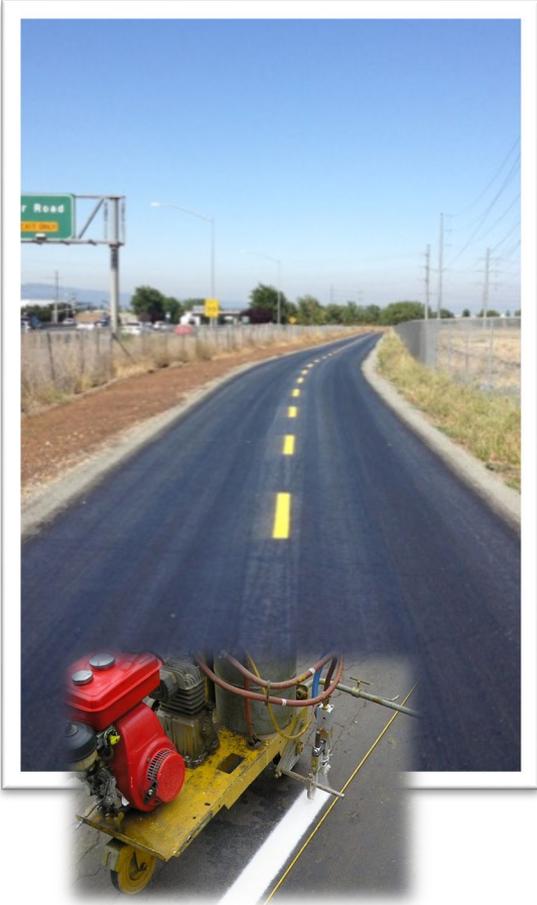


Gather



Gather

From the toolkit



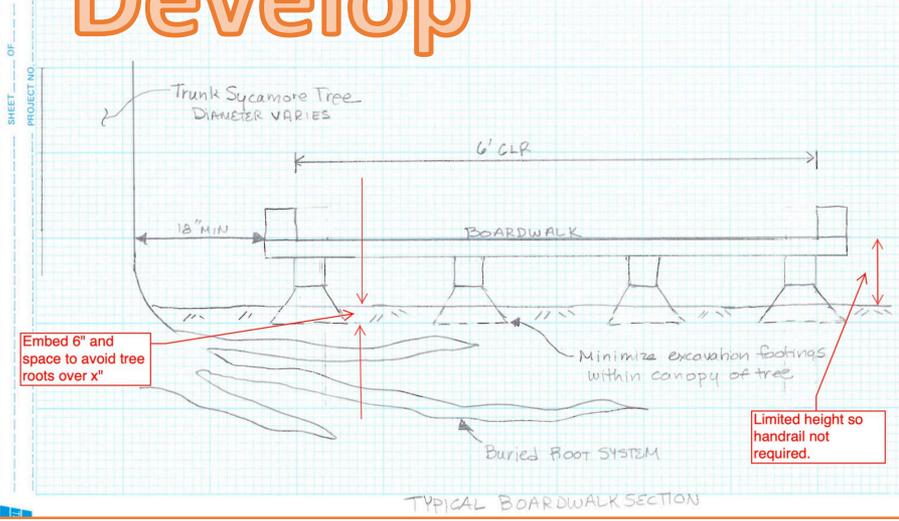


Gather

From the “Must Have’s” list



Develop





Develop



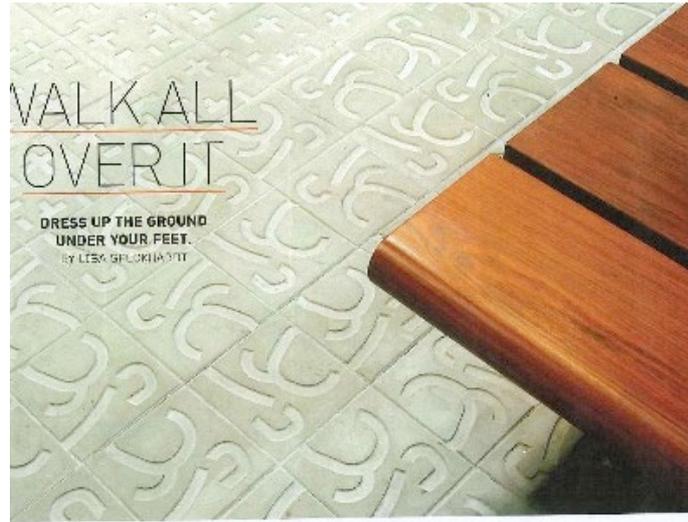
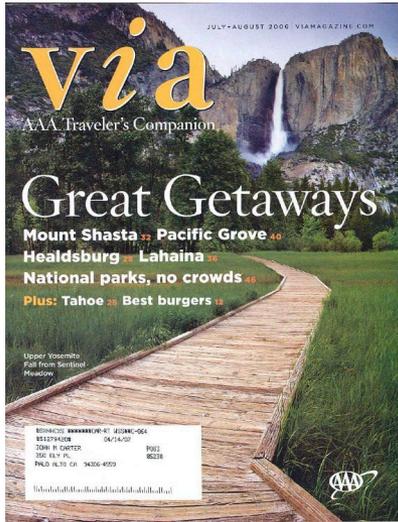
Develop



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JOURNEY INTO ALUM ROCK PARK

Return of the Steelhead Trout

Flowing through Alum Rock Park to join with Coyote Creek, Upper Pentencia Creek is an essential waterway and an important habitat for the threatened steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

Steelhead trout journey into Upper Pentencia Creek between winter and spring to mate and spawn after spending two to three years in the open ocean. The silvery speckled females prepare nests on the creek's clean gravel bottom. Steelhead spawn in fast flowing streams that are well oxygenated, relatively free and shaded by trees. With ideal conditions, the egg hatch is about a month. Efforts are being made to increase the steelhead trout populations along Upper Pentencia Creek by removing man-made barriers, maintaining and enhancing the tree canopy and reducing sedimentation and erosion in the waterway. The traffic signage boardwalk preserves the streamer trees with their large and cooling canopies, which shade the water for the steelhead.

Rustic Retreat to Grand Resort

Founded in 1872, Alum Rock Park was California's first city park. The Native Americans had named the creek running down the canyon *shakak*, or place of rabbits. In the 1890s, a steam-powered, narrow-gauge train transported visitors into the park with its dance pavilion, restaurant, outdoor plunge, bathing groves and more than two dozen mineral hot springs. Around the turn of the century, an electric train and then a standard-gauge locomotive replaced the small steam engine as the park's character changed from rustic retreat to a large-scale grand resort with an added exotic zoo, artistry and indoor swimming pool.

The Great Depression and the growing popularity of the automobile doomed the resort's train. People, however, kept flooding into the park. A record was set on Easter in 1935 when 4,000 cars were counted entering the grounds. The park draws visitors to its abundant natural beauty today.

PATHWAY UNDER THE SYCAMORES

In the mid-19th century, land surveyors hiking beside Upper Pentencia Creek described an abundance of great sycamore trees and saplings. The creek supported a green, lush and mixed riparian corridor with multiple tree species. Eight historical survey maps showed that vegetation included madrone, live oaks, maples and willows. Of the documented trees, more than 75 percent were sycamores.

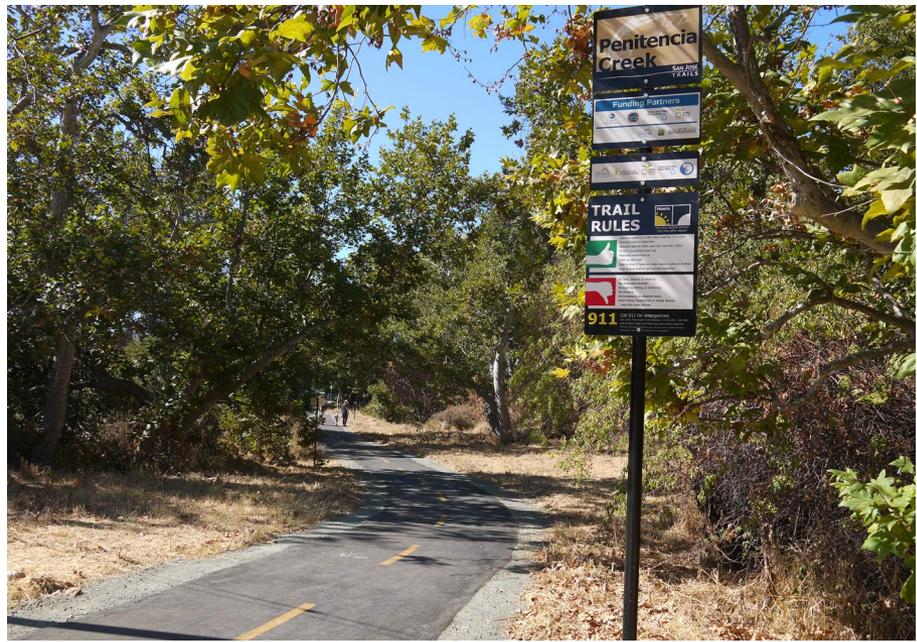
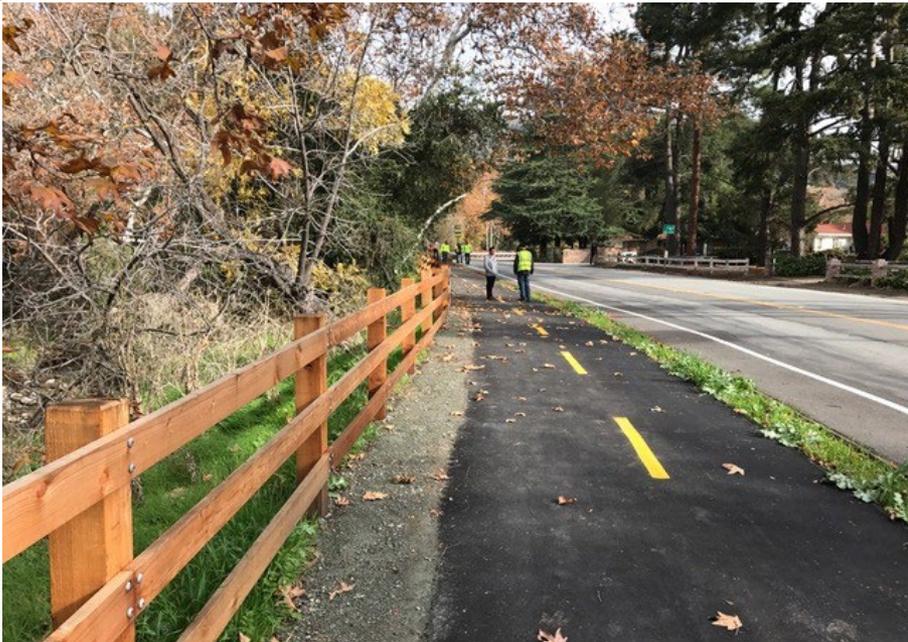
Today, the Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) is still one of the largest and easily recognized trees alongside the creek, with its peeling white bark. This area is one of the last remaining old-growth Western sycamore groves in the South Bay. A few of the trees with trunk diameters of more than 35 inches date back to California's Gold Rush.

Fortunately by Pentencia Creek, native Western sycamores still provide a broad canopy of wide leaves, shading and cooling waters for the steelhead trout that spawn in the creek. Able to sprout almost 100 feet in 25 years, the Western sycamore drops many limbs into the creek, providing habitat for aquatic creatures. The voids in the trunk, open homes for raccoons and opossums, while singlebirds and raptors nest in the sycamores' remaining foliage and feed on its dangling seed balls.

Cross Section of Elevated Boardwalk

The Western sycamore is so critical in maintaining the creek-side environment that special attention was given to design the trail with elevated boardwalk segments along these special trees. Design was kept to a minimum so as to not impact root systems and to spare few of the oldest sycamores. The elevated walkways allow the soil underneath the air and water needed to remain healthy. The boardwalks span the most sensitive areas of this historic grove of Western sycamores.











Gather



Develop



Refine





Yves Zsutty, Trail Manager

408 793 5561

Yves.Zsutty@sanjoseca.gov



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