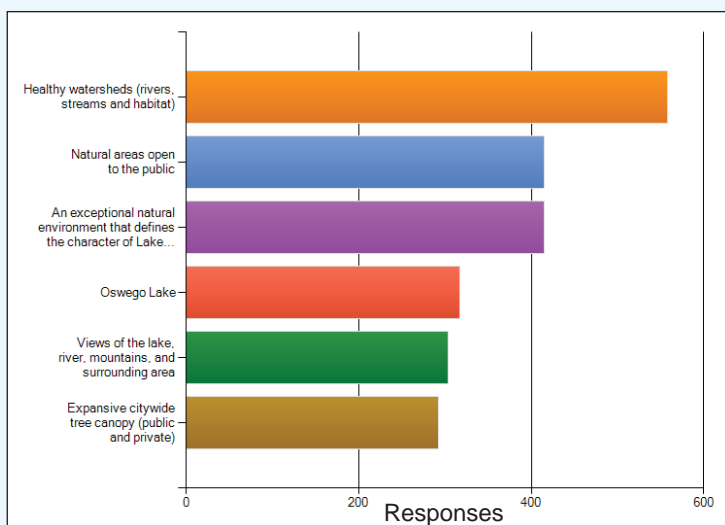


We Love LO - Community Values and Vision Survey

When asked, “What three (3) aspects of Lake Oswego’s natural environment do you believe will be most important to you, and future generations in 25 years?” Most respondents thought healthy watersheds will be most important.



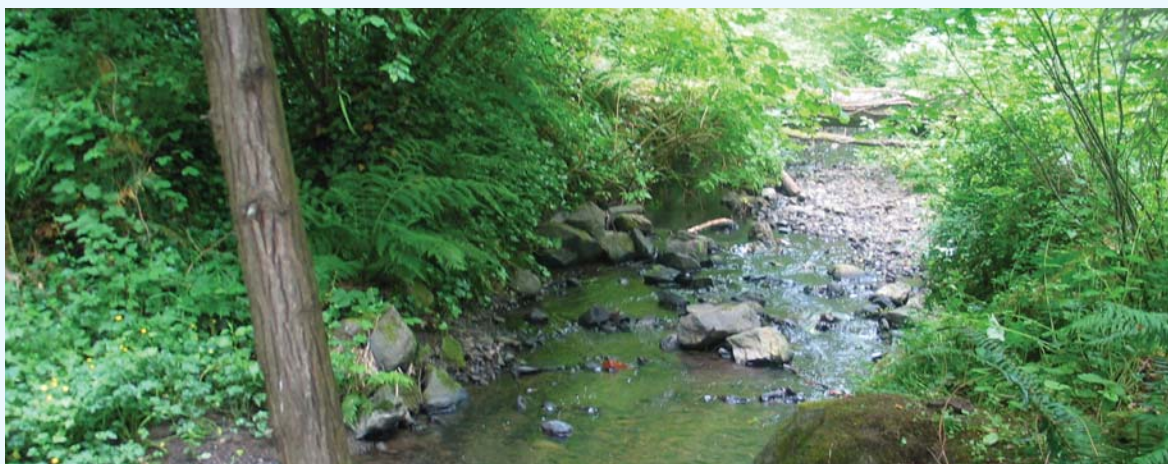
As people continually transform the landscapes of Lake Oswego, we can improve our ability to inhabit the land in ways that preserve and restore environmental quality for future generations. Together, trees, streams, and other vegetation are a part of the community’s “green infrastructure,” which complements the built infrastructure of pipes and buildings.

DID YOU KNOW?

Lake Oswego’s urban tree canopy is one of the largest in the Metro region. 44% of Lake Oswego is covered by trees. Lake Oswego also does well compared to other local cities in measures of water quality and habitat conservation. The City owns over 490 acres of open space.

Lake Oswego is a home for wildlife, from bald eagles to coyotes to salmon. Its well-treed neighborhoods also shelter animals traveling between Tryon Creek State Park, the Willamette River, and undeveloped land in the Stafford area.

Bobcats and elk lived in Lake Oswego as recently as the 1970s; these animals are now gone, and salmon populations are severely threatened. Direct habitat loss and water pollution (from impervious surfaces and gardening chemicals) are two of the main culprits.





Healthy Ecosystems

Urban Forest • Wetlands • Stormwater Management • Parks & Natural Areas • Watersheds • Habitat

Water Quality

All surface water runoff in the city – including pollutants from septic systems and storm water outfalls, chemicals from lawns, oil from roads and animal waste – eventually finds its way to the Willamette River, Tualatin River, and Oswego Lake.

The removal of vegetation and trees and development of impervious surfaces such as parking lots, buildings and streets increase the temperature, volume and rate of surface runoff. This can cause stream bank erosion, flooding, and damage to wildlife habitat.

Did you know?

In the Portland metro area, from 2000 to 2007, electricity costs went up 75%, while prices for natural gas and transportation fuels went up 91% and 102%, respectively.

Nearly all of the energy used in the Metro area comes from outside the state, with imported coal and natural gas supplying much of the region's electricity.

Less than half of our electricity supply comes from hydropower, commonly believed to be the main source of electricity in the Pacific Northwest.

You can charge an electric car at a publicly accessible electric vehicle charging station downtown Lake Oswego.

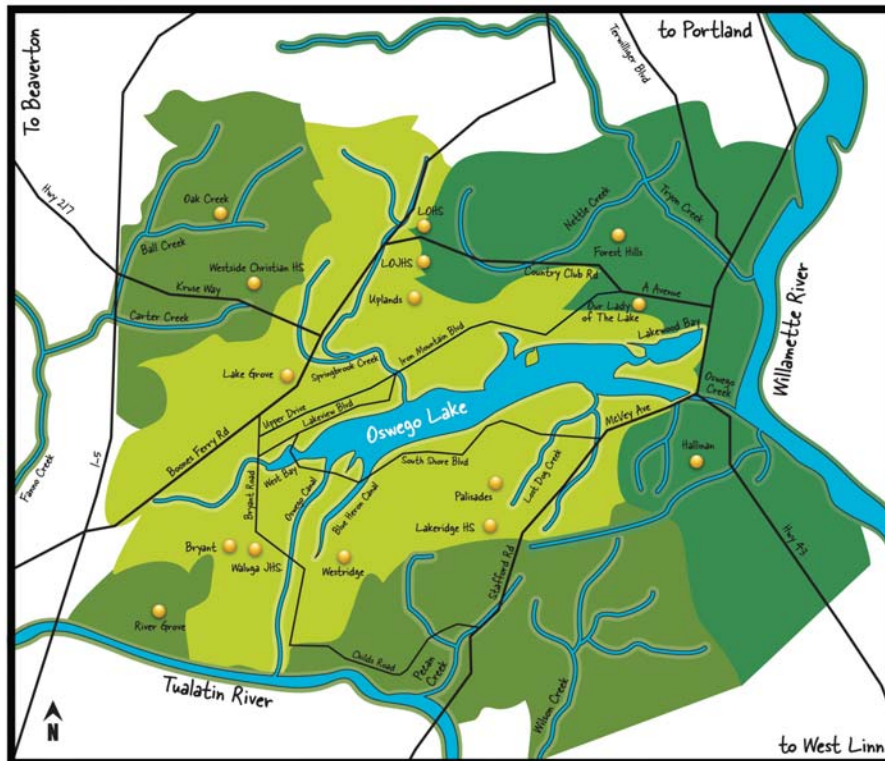
The City of LO adopted Business Recycling Requirements in 2009 as part of a region-wide mandate to increase business recycling.

LAKE OSWEGO WATERSHEDS



LEGEND

- School
- Road
- River, Stream, Creek
- Willamette River Watershed
- Oswego Lake Watershed
- Tualatin River Watershed



Energy and Climate Change

Since 1900, the average temperature in the Pacific Northwest has increased by 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit. During the next century, warming is expected to increase at least three times as quickly. Energy issues and climate change are closely interrelated.

The Oregon Legislature established climate change goals for the state by passing House Bill 3543 in 2007. This bill states that by 2050 greenhouse gas levels should be at least 75 percent below 1990 levels. Nearly 48% of our region's greenhouse gas emissions are estimated to come from the consumption of goods and food by residents and businesses. Most of their emissions come from transportation (cars, freight, etc.).

