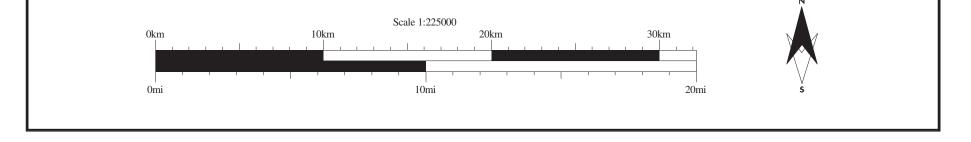


Figure 220. The Willamette River in 1850 and surrounding landscape. Left panel represents the stretch from the confluence with the Columbia River to Newberg; right panel extends from Newberg to Salem. Different colors represent different channel features: dark blue is the main river, side channels are turquoise, alcoves are in magenta, islands are in tan, and major tributaries are shown in green.



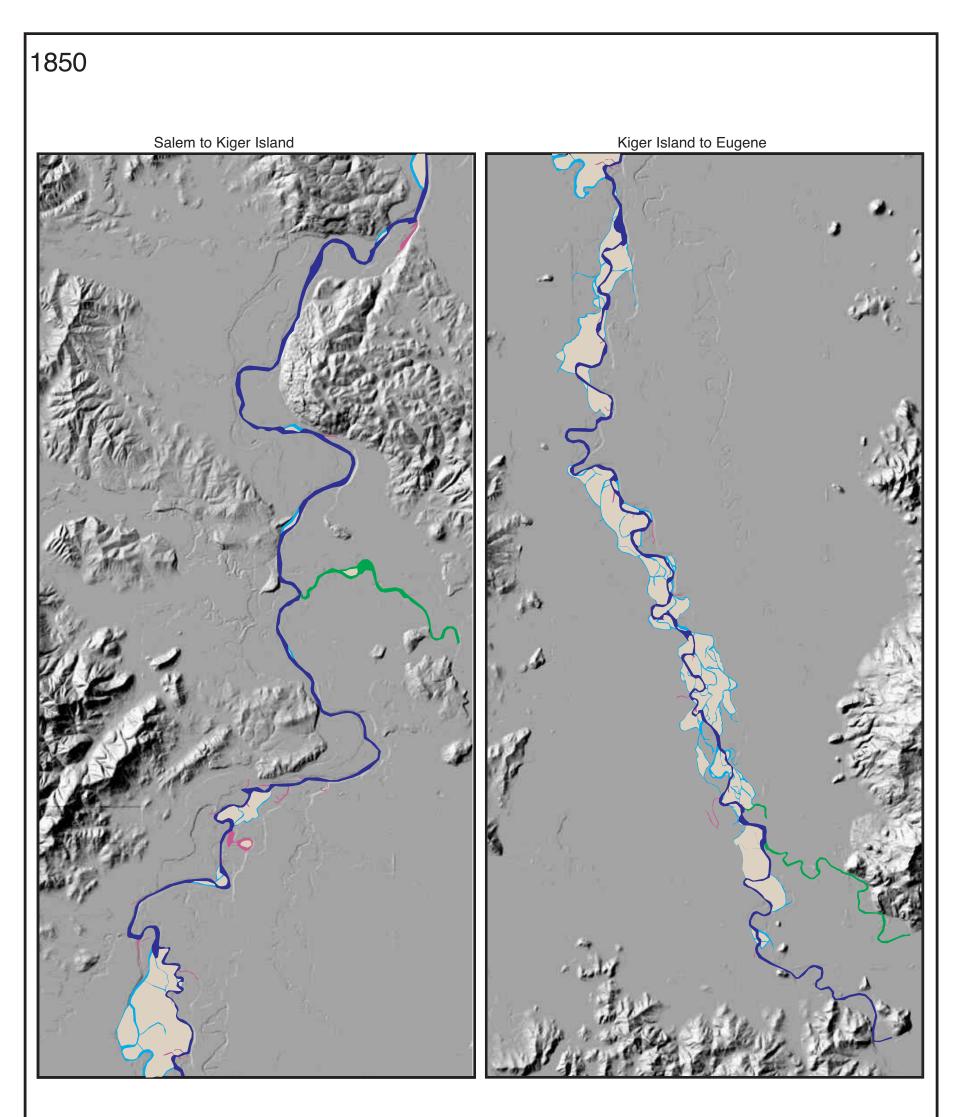
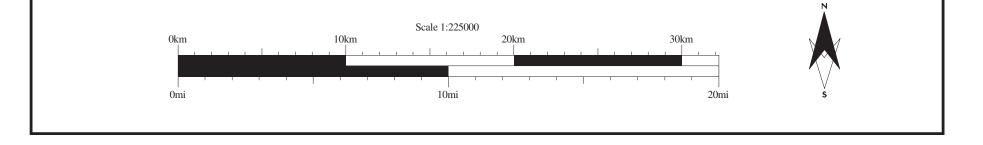


Figure 221. The Willamette River in 1850. The left panel extends from Salem to the Corvallis area, with Kiger Island at the lower edge. The right panel shows the reach from the upstream end of Kiger Island to Eugene. Color representation is the same as Figure 220.



River Channels

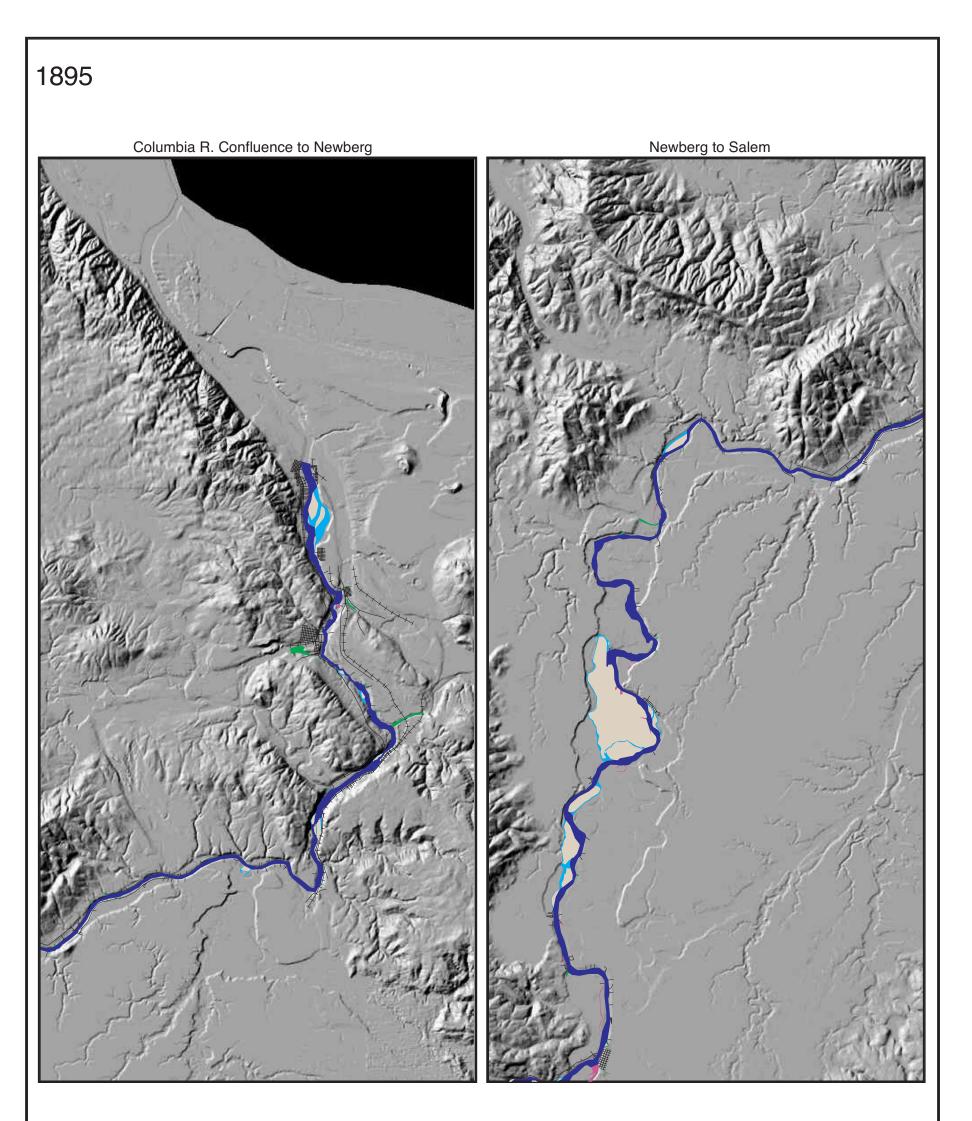
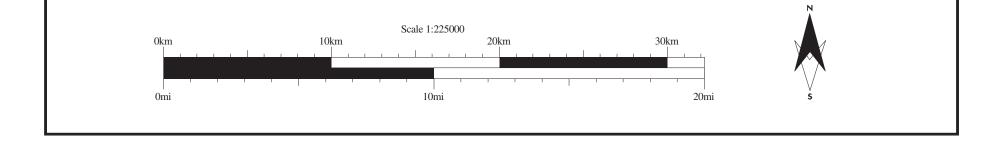


Figure 222. The Willamette River in 1895 and surrounding landscape. Left panel represents the stretch from the confluence with the Columbia River to Newberg; right panel extends from Newberg to Salem. Different colors represent different channel features: dark blue is the main river, side channels are turquoise, alcoves are in magenta, islands are in tan, and major tributaries are shown in green. Note that roads and railroads circa 1895 are shown in black.



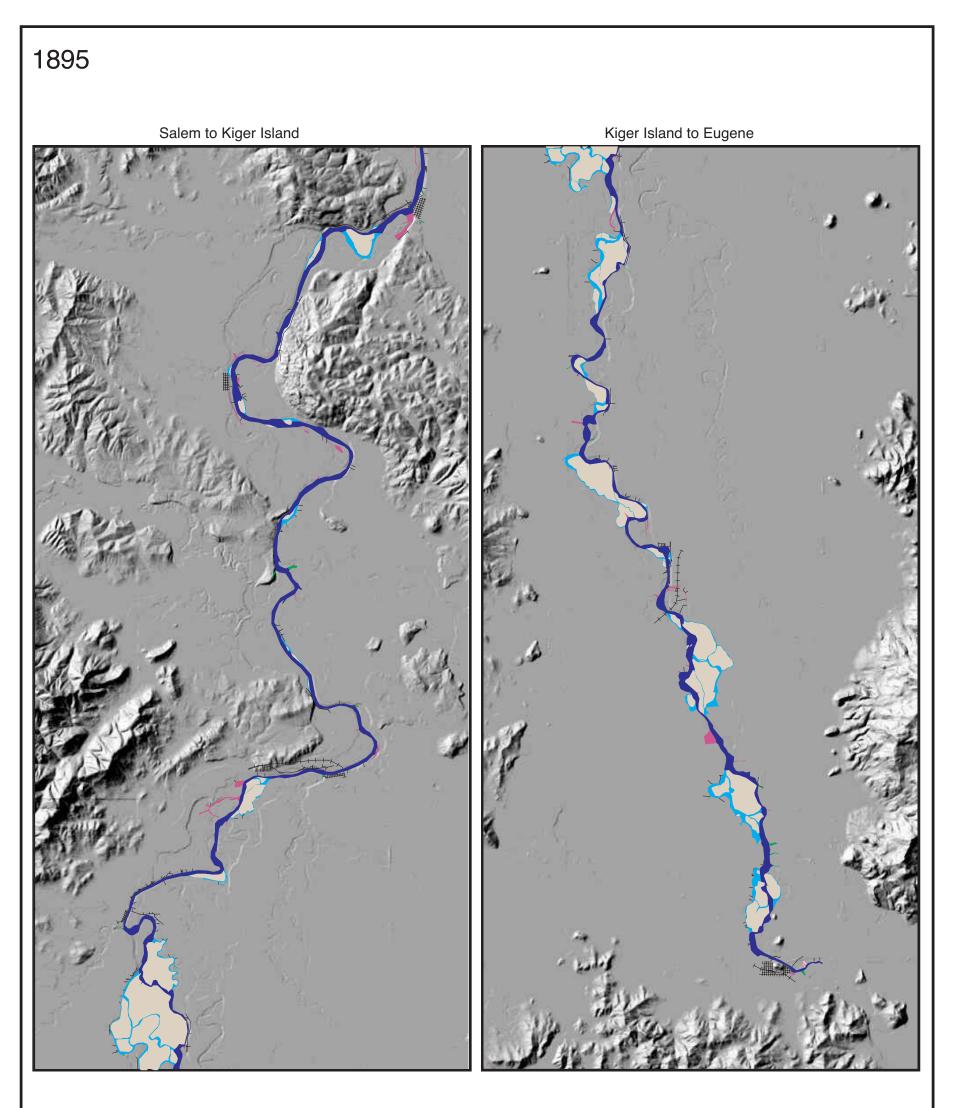
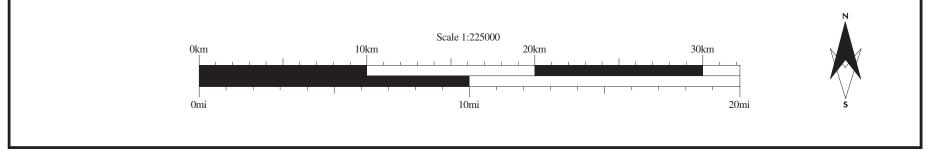


Figure 223. The Willamette River in 1895. The left panel extends from Salem to the Corvallis area, with Kiger Island at the lower edge. The right panel shows the reach from the upstream end of Kiger Island to Eugene. Color representation is the same as Figure 222. Roads and railroads shown are only those mapped by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1895, and do not represent their full extent.



River Channels

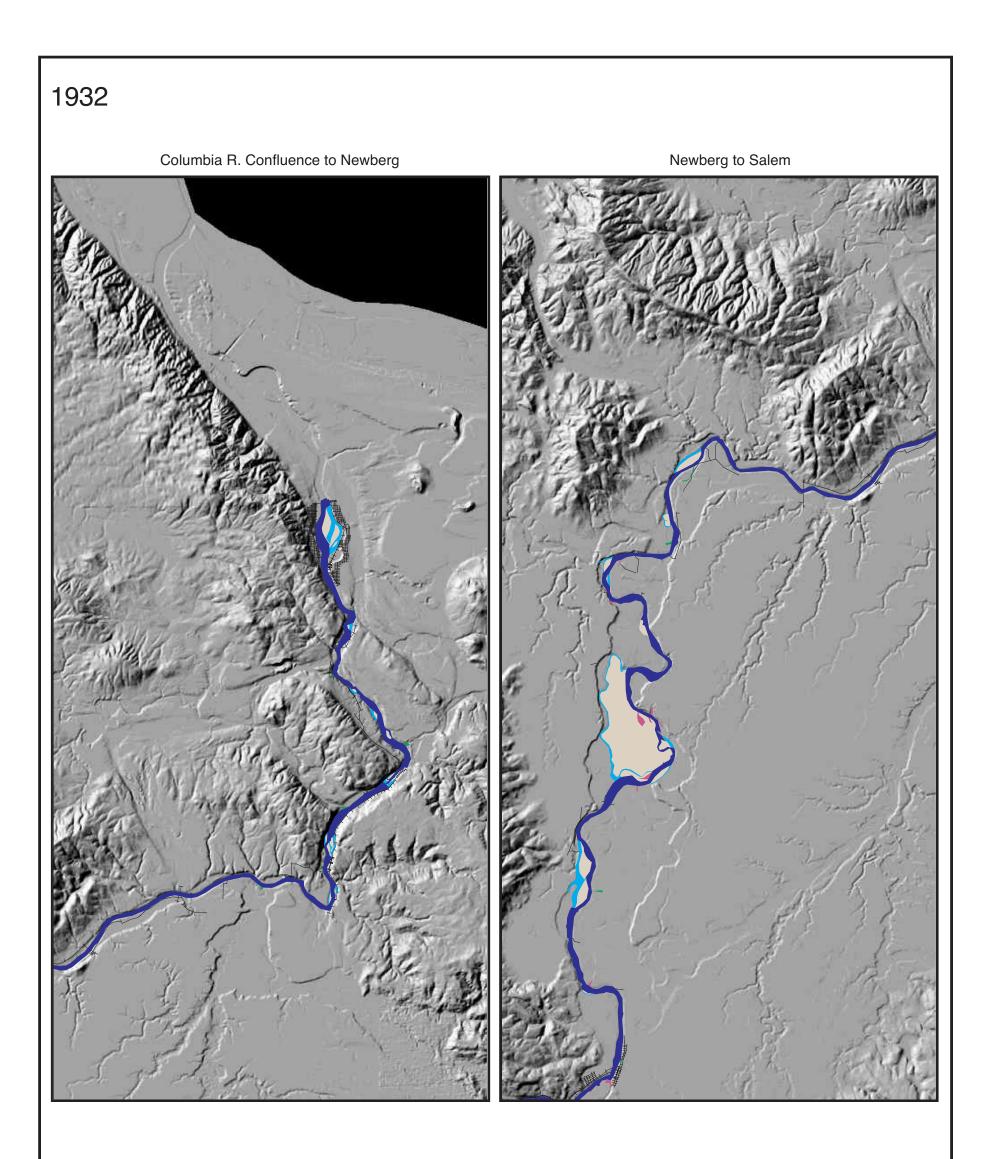
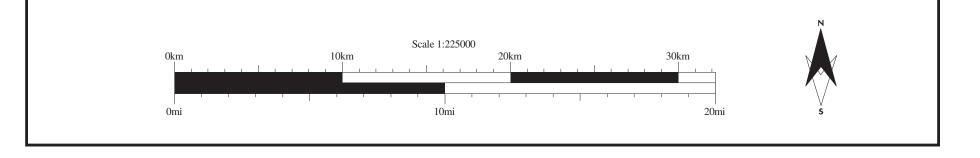


Figure 224. The Willamette River in 1932 and surrounding landscape. Left panel represents the stretch from the confluence with the Columbia River to Newberg; right panel extends from Newberg to Salem. Different colors represent different channel features: dark blue is the main river, side channels are turquoise, alcoves are in magenta, islands are in tan, and major tributaries are shown in green. Note that roads and railroads circa 1932 are shown in black.



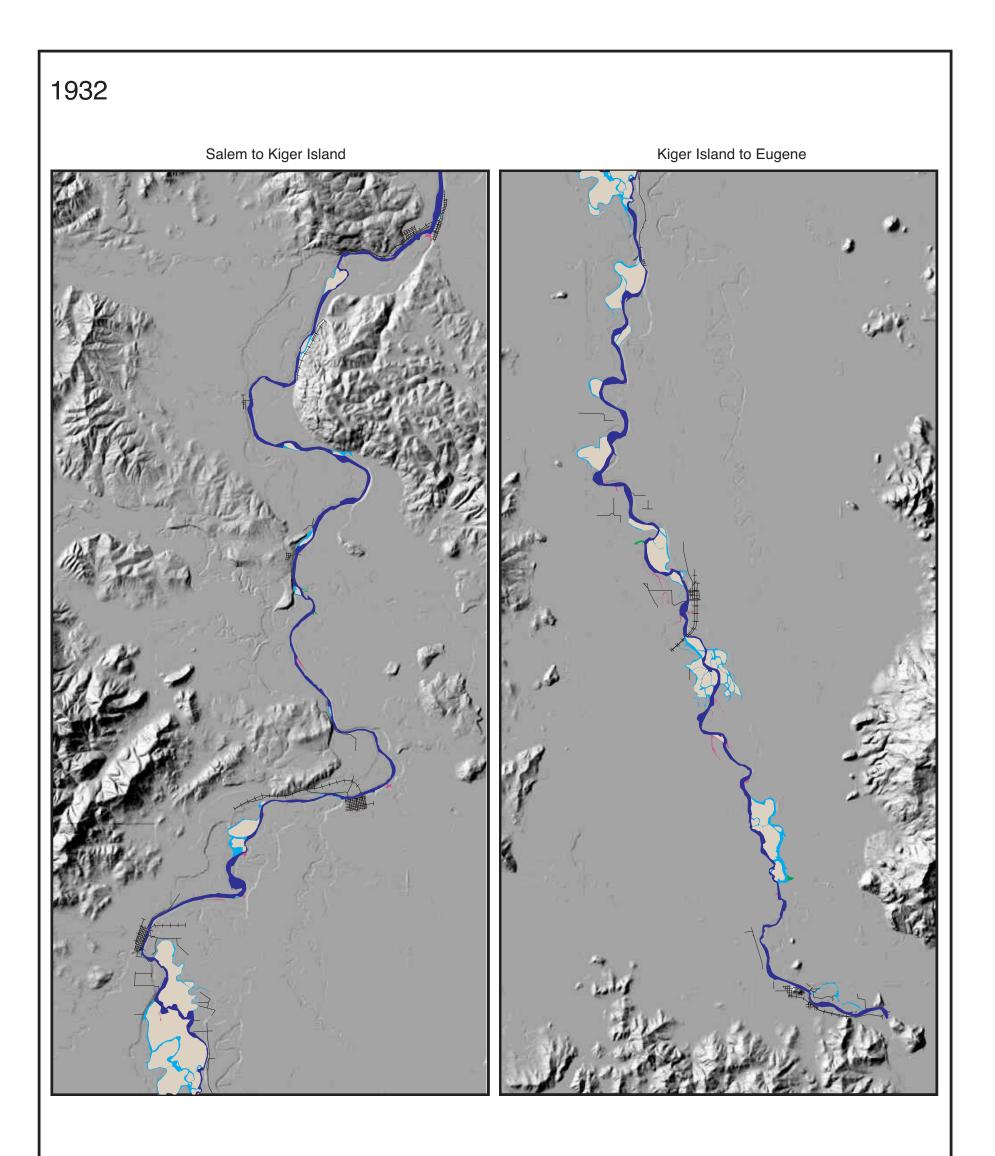
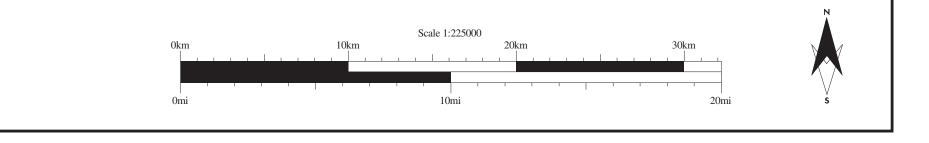


Figure 225. The Willamette River in 1932. The left panel extends from Salem to the Corvallis area, with Kiger Island at the lower edge. The right panel shows the reach from the upstream end of Kiger Island to Eugene. Color representation is the same as Figure 224. Roads and railroads shown are only those mapped by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1932, and do not represent their full extent.



River Channels

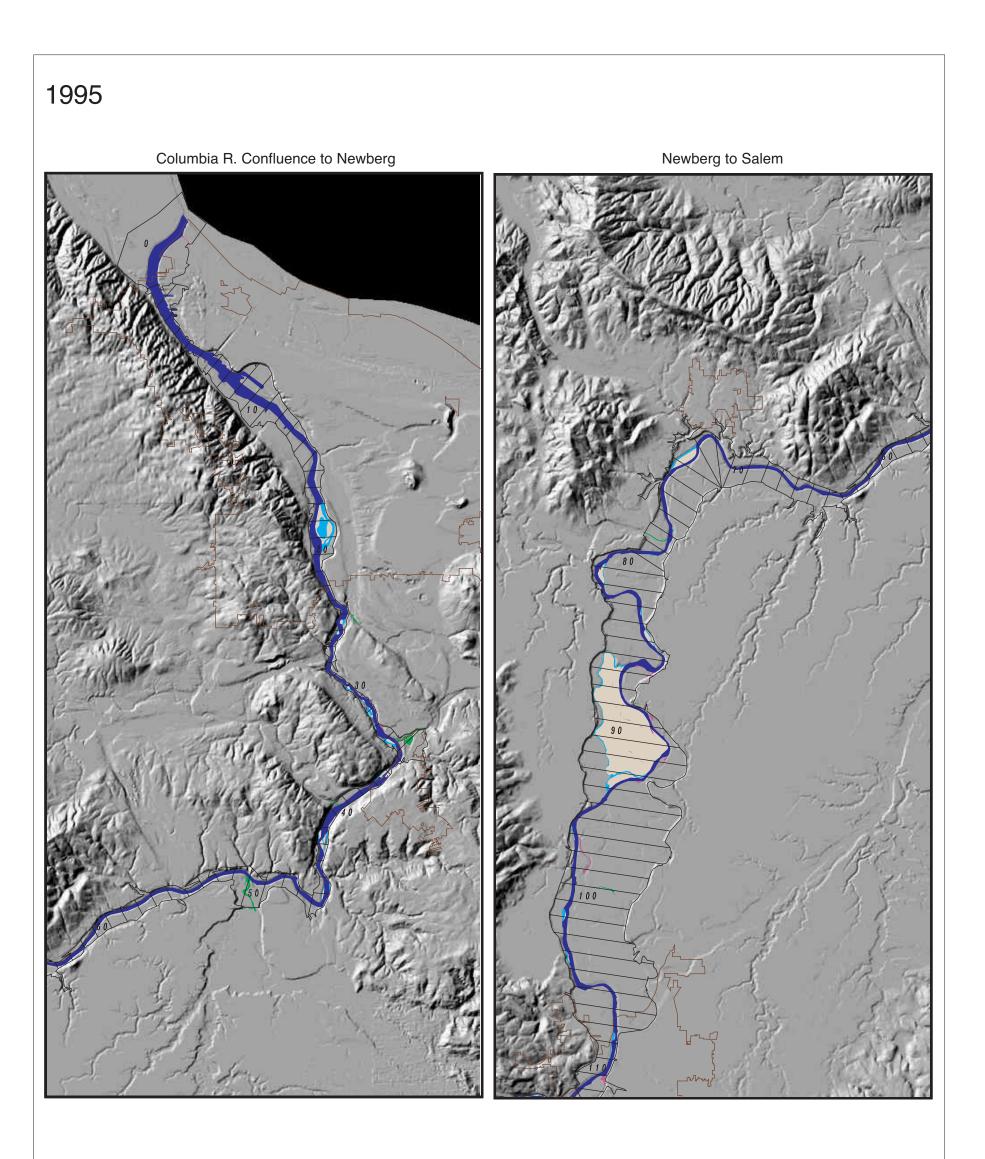
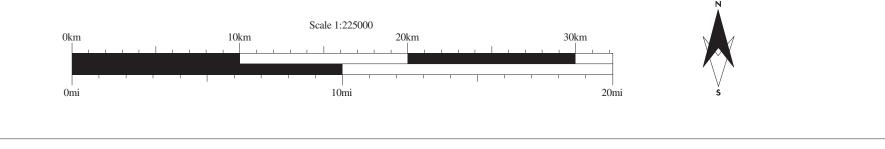


Figure 226. The Willamette River in 1995 and surrounding landscape. Left panel represents the stretch from the confluence with the Columbia River to Newberg; right panel extends from Newberg to Salem. Different colors represent different channel features: dark blue is the main river, side channels are turquoise, alcoves are in magenta, islands are in tan, and major tributaries are shown in green. 1995 urban growth boundaries are outlined in brown.

Note: The black lines delimit a series of 228 1-kilometer slices of the historical Willamette River floodplain, mapped at right angles to the center axis of the floodplain and numbered beginning at the confluence with the Columbia River. A description of this spatial framework is provided on pages 132-33.



APPENDICES

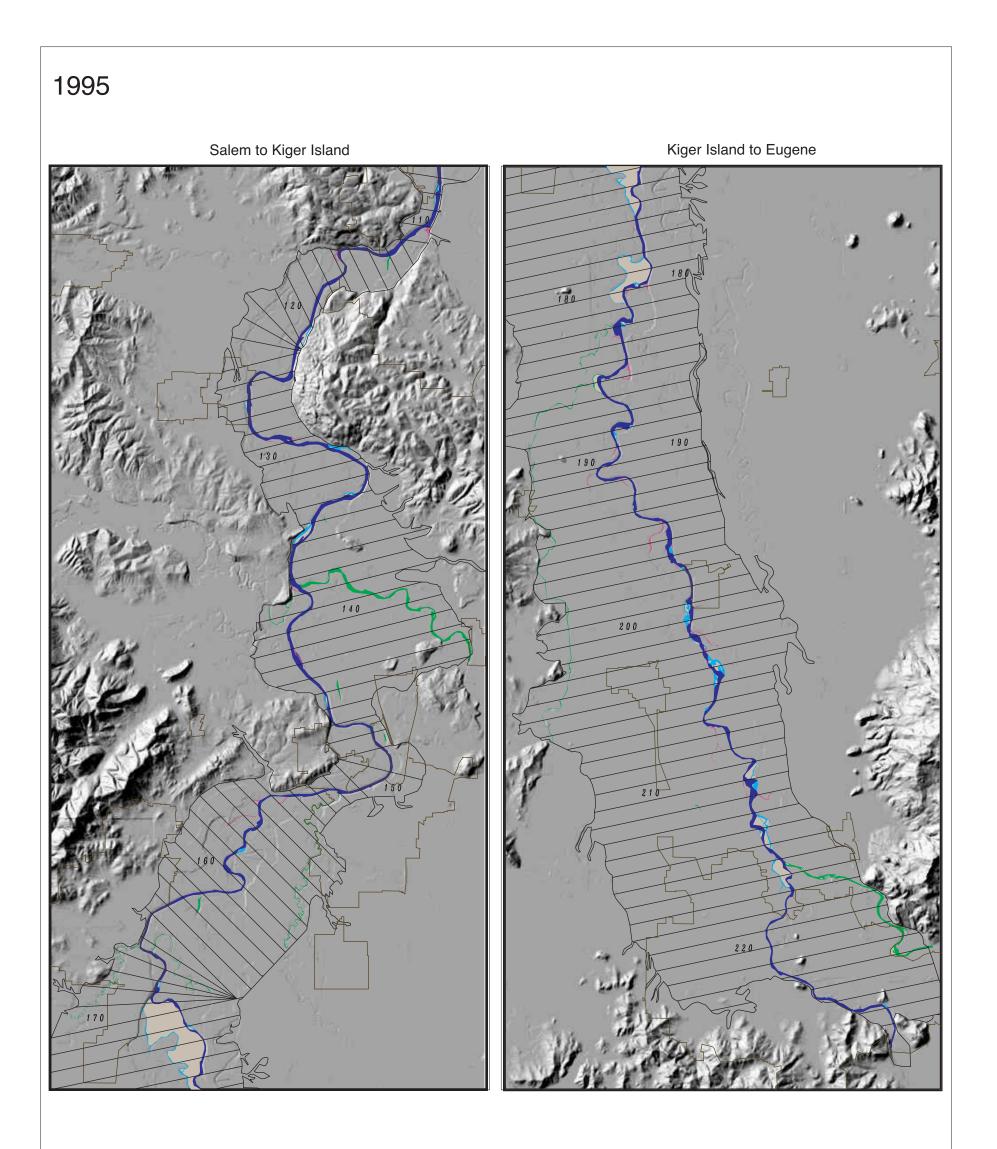


Figure 227. The Willamette River in 1995. The left panel extends from Salem to the Corvallis area, with Kiger Island at the lower edge. The right panel shows the reach from the upstream end of Kiger Island to Eugene. Color representation is the same as Figure 226.

Note: The black lines delimit a series of 228 1-kilometer slices of the historical Willamette River floodplain, mapped at right angles to the center axis of the floodplain and numbered beginning at the confluence with the Columbia River. A description of this spatial framework is provided on pages 132-33.

