

WOODLAND PARK ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

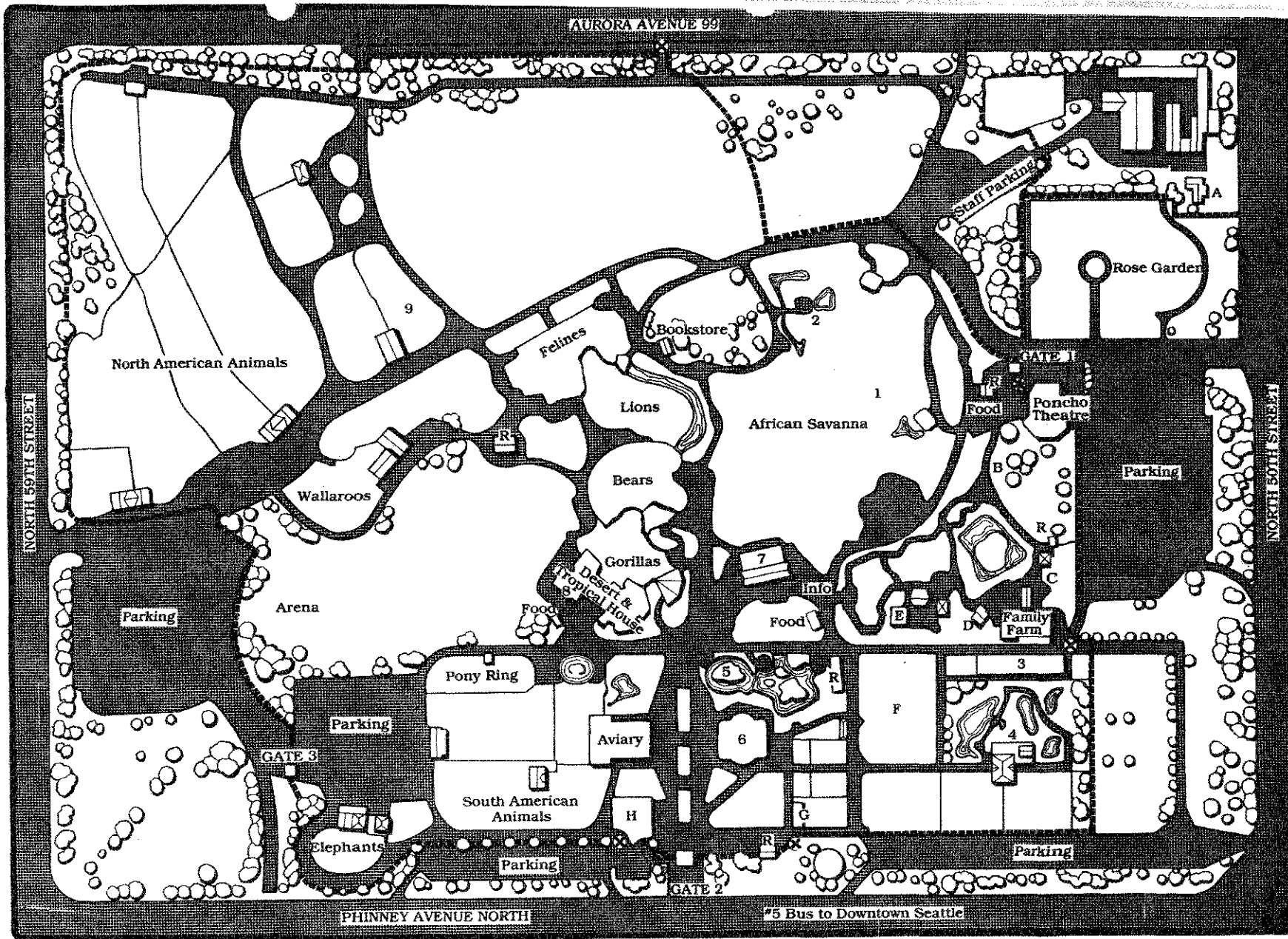
Welcome
 There are more than 400 species of animals at Woodland Park Zoo. This map shows the location of some of the most popular exhibits.

- Programs & Offices**
 A Administration & Education Offices
 B Open Air Theatre
 C Contact Area
 D Farm Crafts
 E Nursery
 F Veterinary Offices
 G Seattle Zoological Society
 H Education Center (future site)

- Exhibits**
 1 Giraffes, Zebras
 2 Hippopotamuses
 3 Pheasantry
 4 Marsh & Swamp
 5 Asian Primates
 6 Primate House
 7 Ape House
 8 Nocturnal Animals
 9 Draft Horses

- Symbols**
 R Restrooms
 X Exit Turnstiles
 * Wheelchair Exit

Seattle Parks and Recreation



Your Guide to Woodland Park Zoo

WORLD

TO THE DODO BIRD? Extinct. Never see this bird or many other same fate. Since 1600, we have two hundred species of r half of those losses have



THE GORILLA? Endangered. i to the entire species. Unless habitats, polluting, and soon meet the same end as . At the present rate, it could or all species of wild

AFFECT ME? The success of easure of the livability of ctive signals a disturbing make our earth unlivable imate demise be far behind?



Gila Monster

WHAT CAN WE DO? We can become better informed about wildlife and conservation issues. We can write government officials to express support for wildlife. We can join the World Wildlife Fund and the Seattle Zoological Society. We can support the Woodland Park Zoo.

The Woodland Park Zoological Gardens helps wildlife in four important ways:

- (1) **Public Education:** The Zoo informs people about animals and the need to preserve wildlife.
- (2) **Behavioral Research:** The Zoo discovers the needs of animals by studying their behaviors.
- (3) **Captive Breeding:** The Zoo helps endangered species by adding to their dwindling numbers.
- (4) **Return to Nature:** If the natural habitat has not been destroyed, the Zoo can release animals to the wild.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE ZOO, look for signs that say **ENDANGERED.** These tell you which animals face a critical risk of survival, including those pictured here.

Largest of the great apes, the **LOWLAND GORILLA** inhabits the tropical forests of central Africa. Endangered by habitat destruction and poaching in the wild, gorillas have produced offspring at Woodland Park Zoo since 1976.

Brightly colored to warn potential predators of its poisonous bite, the **GILA MONSTER** suffers from destruction of its desert habitat in southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Woodland Park Zoo is one of the few zoos to have successfully bred this rare lizard.

The elusive, mysterious **SNOW LEOPARD** lives high in the mountains of Asia. Habitat destruction and hunting have severely reduced its numbers. Snow leopard cubs have been born at Woodland Park Zoo since 1973.

As India's tropical forests are cut down, hope for the **LION-TAILED MACAQUE** depends increasingly on zoos. Woodland Park Zoo has the largest captive population of lion-tailed macaques in the world.



Snow Leopard

Endangered in all but two states, the **BALD EAGLE** is threatened by illegal hunting and habitat destruction. Since 1971, Woodland Park Zoo has rehabilitated and released more than 200 birds of prey.



Lion-Tailed Macaque

Many other Zoo animals are also endangered: the Bengal tiger, Brazilian tapir, golden lion tamarin, ocelot, orangutan, dwarf crocodile, peregrin falcon, siamang and more. These species can be saved, but without your support they could run into a dead end. Please help us to help them before it is too late.

PROTECT OUR WILDLIFE. PROTECT OUR WORLD.

PROTECT OUR FUTURE.



Bald Eagle

Botanical Department
Woodland Park Zoological Gardens
Seattle, Washington 98102



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Programs & Offices

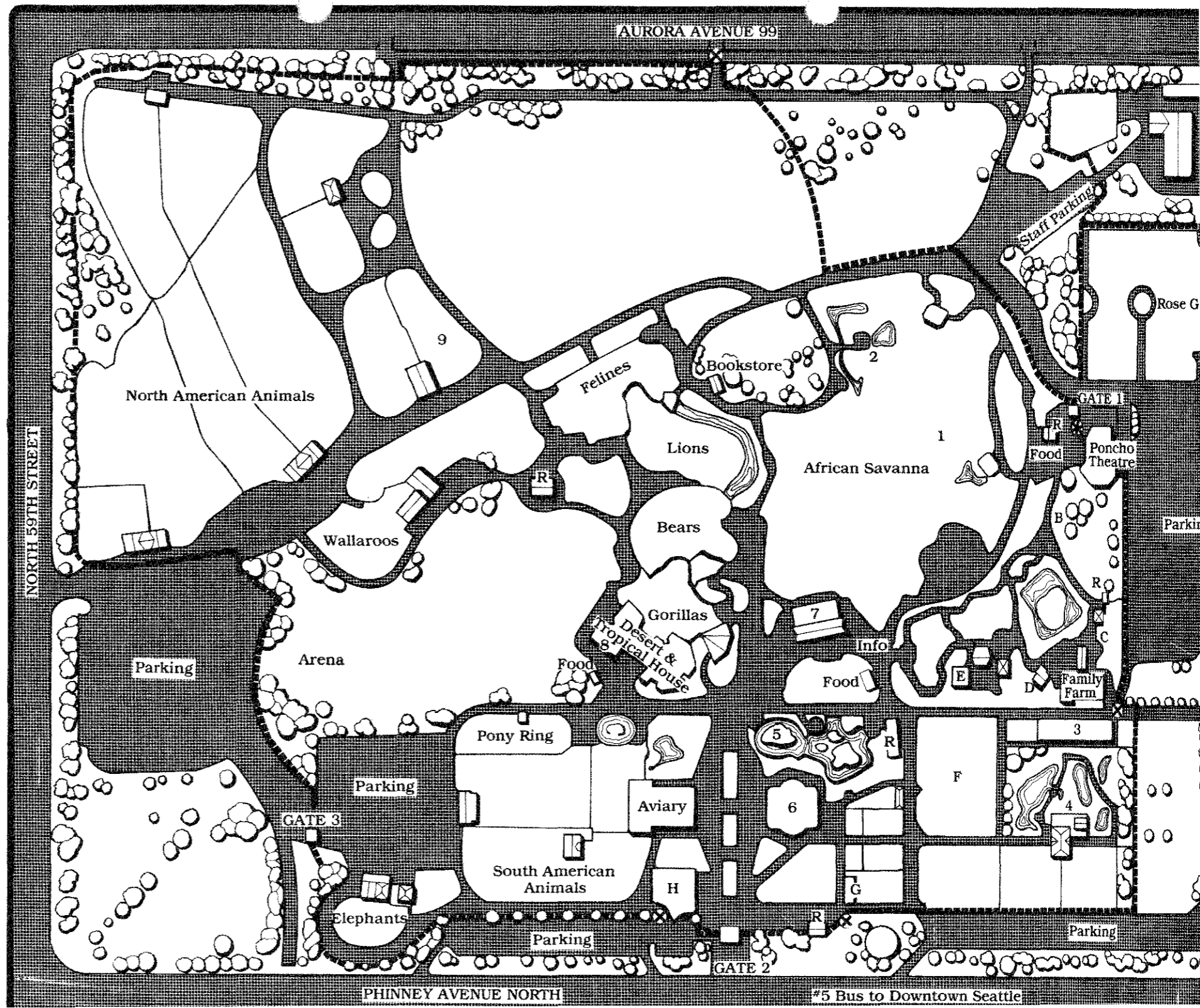
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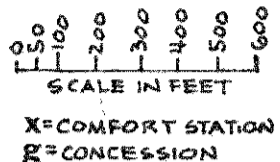
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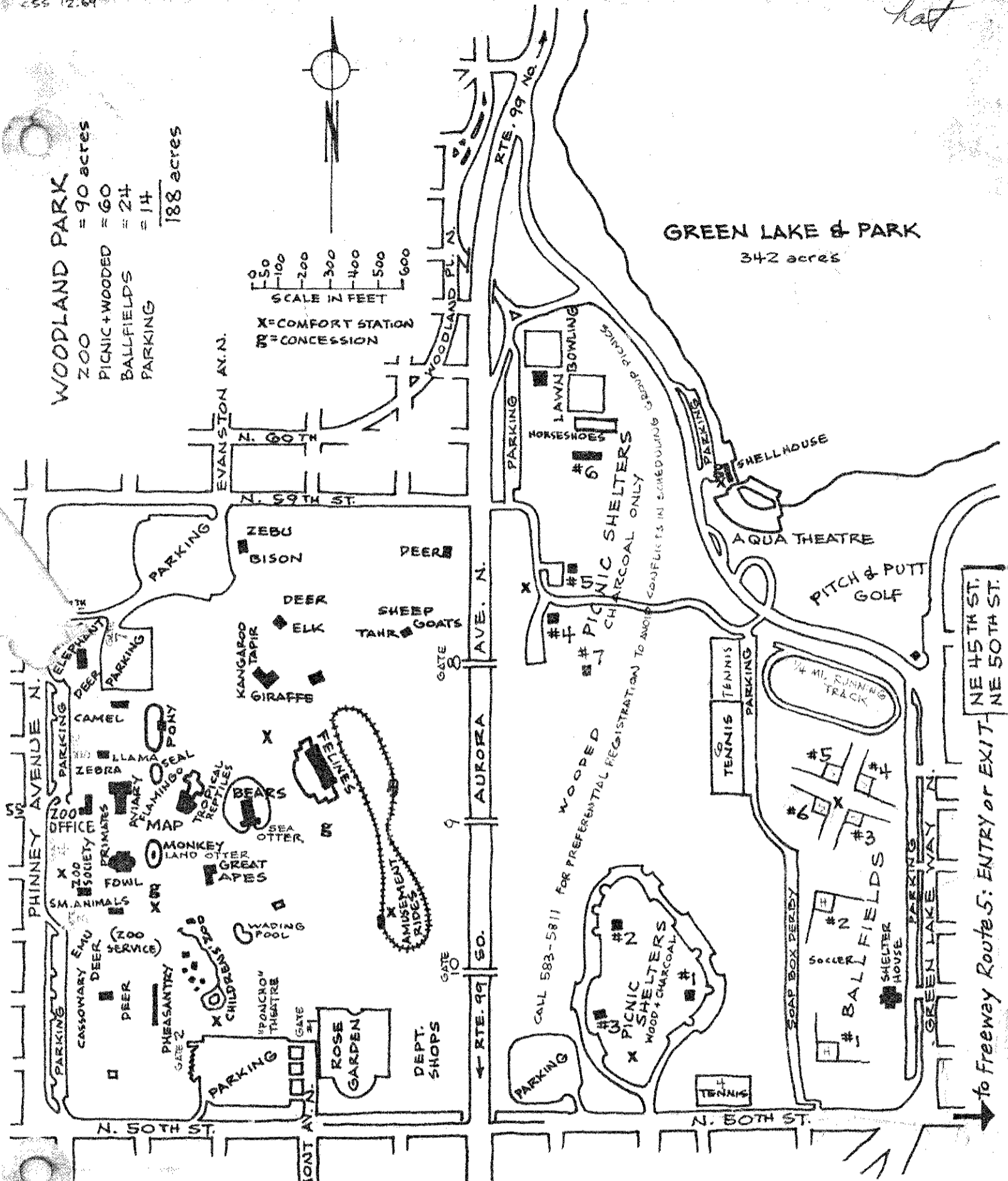
hart

WOODLAND PARK
 = 90 acres
 ZOO = 60
 PICNIC+WOODED = 24
 BALLFIELDS = 14
 PARKING = 188 acres



X = COMFORT STATION
 B = CONCESSION

GREEN LAKE & PARK
 342 acres



PARKING CHARGE:
 2 HRS = 25¢ / ALL DAY = 75¢
 ZOO OPEN DAILY: 8AM TO SUNSET

ZOO ADMINISTRATION: 5400 PHINNEY AVE. N., 98103, SU 2-5045

CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
 DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION

to CITY CENTER

PONCHO THEATRE NE 3-4567
 SU 2-9455 (Society)

WOODLAND PARK

to Freeway Route 5: ENTRY or EXIT
 NE 45TH ST.
 NE 50TH ST.

WOODLAND PARK

(GEOLOGIC History: see Green Lake and Park)

(ZOO History: following)

Guy Phinney, a Briton from Nova Scotia, built (1880) the first industry on Lake Washington - a sawmill at Charles Street; in 1889 invested \$40,000 to develop his residence estate, "Woodland Park", with a small zoo near his residence in the southwest portion of the park, a bandstand nearby and paths through the woods to Green Lake where he built a bathing beach and boathouse on shore (at that time as far south as 54th and islands were off-shore), picnic grounds, and two ballfields. Then he built a trolley line from the southwest corner to the Fremont line to Seattle. The park was included in the 1891 annexation. In 1900 the City Council bought the park from the estate of Mr. Phinney, in spite of vigorous protests over the price - \$100,000 - and that it was "too far out of town"! Another trolley line had been built by realtor W. D. Wood and Dr. Kilbourne to connect Seattle with the east and north side of Green Lake; by 1904 it was extended on around the lake and through WOODLAND PARK on a trestle (a bulkhead still remains near 59th and Aurora) to Woodland Park Avenue (the center paving reveals route) to 34th and to Fremont Bridge. In 1903/1910 the Olmsted Bros. included the development of the park in their plan but the location of Aurora Avenue in 1932 voided their concept of Zoo expansion in that area. This was protested in vain and a beautiful forest area was removed - some trees transplanted at Gilman and Wallingford Playgrounds. Dirt from the excavation was used to fill at the south end of Green Lake (Aurora Avenue was named by Dr. Edward C. Kilbourne to honor his home town: Aurora, Illinois.) "Lower Woodland" was used as a barracks site by the U. S. Army from 1941-1944. ("Upper Woodland": S.W. corner, also an athletic field/tennis courts/casting pool complex until phased out by Zoo expansion - 1930s.)

FREMONT AVENUE named to honor Fremont, Nebraska by homesteaders from there.

STONE Avenue and STONE WAY honor Seattle's second mayor, Corliss P. Stone.

Spanish-American War Veterans (1898-1902) "Hiker" monument honors slogging infantryman with slouch campaign hat and Krag rifle, of Philippine and Cuban Insurrection; Allan G. Neuman, Sc., 1926; plaque from metal of U.S.S. Maine. Plaque on rock honors comrades (sailors, marines and soldiers) of U.S.S. Illinois. Two 6" Mk IV 10,760 lb Naval Cannon - W.N.Y.-1890; from Adm. Dewey's U.S.S. Concord - loaned to Vets by Navy in 1911 but used at Bremerton for training during WW I. Two brass Boat Howitzers, 770 lb, 1863 (Civil War) Dahlgreen. Flagstaff erected in 1937. (Plot set aside for commemoration and exhibit in 1914.)

ROSE GARDEN: (2½ acres) Maintained by Department Horticulturist: established by Park Board in 1922. Bas relief ("Old Faithful Fountain") at pool designed by Alice Carr (1924), presented by Lions Club and Seattle Rose Society; left panel: "This civic rose garden made possible by the efforts of The Lions Club and is dedicated to rose lovers of Seattle."; right panel: "The idea of a civic rose garden was conceived by the Seattle Rose Society which has directed plant selections and arrangement." A Floral Hall was built in 1925, converted into Indoor Tennis Center 1937-40 (school gyms opened to clubs), used by U.S. Army 1941-42, became a Shop Building of the Park Maintenance Division. In 1947 the garden became one of the Test Gardens of the American Rose Society (site originally occupied by Phinney's Conservatory until 1910(?); new one at Volunteer Park in 1912).

HARDING MEMORIAL: designed by Alice Carr, presented by the Elks and Boys Clubs to honor the 29th President: Warren G. Harding who, on an Alaskan trip in 1923, made a speech on this site in a ceremony sponsored by the clubs.

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