

## Eagle Creek Park West Side Trail Features North to South

1. Fishback Creek — this bridge was constructed on the former drive of the Ed Block estate that is now the Eagles Crest facility; Fishback Creek is the largest watershed contributing to Eagle Creek Reservoir beside Eagle Creek; 20.9 square miles; 31.2 miles long; adds 14 percent of annual flow to reservoir
2. Crest Branch Creek North Branch — this bridge spans the longest of two tributaries to Crest Branch Creek; this tributary is entirely inside Eagle Creek Park and flows into the main stem of Crest Branch Creek near 65th Street
3. Largest Tuliptree in Eagle Creek Park — 14.9 feet in circumference; 105 feet to top of canopy; approximately 170 years old; relatively fast growing species, this tree may have begun life in 1850s (see **photo**)
4. Second-largest Tuliptree in Eagle Creek Park (tied with specimen at Mt. Pleasant on the east side of the reservoir)— 12.9 feet in circumference; 80 feet to crown spread; approximately 150 years old, this tree may have begun life in 1870s (see **photo**)
5. Oldest American Beech tree in Eagle Creek Park — 10.5 feet in circumference; 50 feet to split in crown; approximately 240 years old; relatively slow-growing species, this tree may have begun life in 1780s (see **photo**)
6. Crest Branch Creek West Branch — this bridge crosses the second and shorter tributary of Crest Branch Creek with headwaters in Mallard Crossing housing development, this stream confluences with the North Branch before joining the main stem of Crest Branch Creek
7. Largest and Oldest Bur Oak tree in Eagle Creek Park — west of the trail near the fenced reforestation compound is a tree 16.3 feet in circumference; approximately 310 years old; another relatively slow-growing species, this tree may have begun life in the early 1700s (see **photo**)
8. 1942 Bridge over Crest Branch Creek Main Stem — this bridge is believed to have connected farm ground and pasture to the property on 65th Street purchased by J.K. Lilly in the 1930s; this stream originates a short distance outside the Park and flows eastward on the north side of 65th Street; the North Branch tributary confluences downstream from this bridge and Crest Branch Creek flows beneath 65th Street west of old Dandy Trail
9. West 65th Street — this road served multiple residences in the half century before Eagle Creek Park was created; it intersects the main historic north-south road called Dandy Trail which is still partially intact east of here; these roads served Eagle Valley Farms owned by J.K. Lilly and operated in cooperation with Purdue University before the reservoir was constructed
10. Eagles Crest Creek — this bridge spans a stream that originates in Hendricks County and flows through manmade Forest Lake at the west edge of the Park; Eagles Crest Creek confluences with Crest Branch Creek at a bridge on old Dandy Trail south of 65th Street;
11. Hill Creek — this bridge crosses a stream that originates in Eagle Creek Park and does not sustain year-round flow in periods of low precipitation; it flows into Eagles Crest nature preserve and to the reservoir
12. Big Cottonwood tree — west of the trail is a big cottonwood tree 16.1 feet in circumference that has suffered a major injury; this species is relatively fast growing and is approximately 120 years old (see **photo**)
13. Unnamed stream — this small bridge spans an intermittent stream that drains part of the Eagle Creek Golf Course and flows into Eagles Crest nature preserve and to the reservoir
14. Unnamed stream — this large bridge spans a deep ravine formed by an intermittent stream that drains part of the Eagle Creek Golf Course and flows to the reservoir

15. Lilly Creek — this bridge crosses a stream that originates outside the Park in three housing developments near the Park boundary; the stream flows through woodlots and culverts in the Eagle Creek Golf Course before flowing past here into Eagles Crest nature preserve; Lilly Creek confluences with Eli Creek to form a wet meadow wetlands near the reservoir
16. Big Chinquapin Oak tree — south of the trail is a tree near the foundation of an old building; this tree is 12.6 feet in circumference and 100 feet in height; the approximate age is 240 years; a relatively slow-growing species, this tree may have begun life in the 1780s (see **photo**); the largest chinquapin oak in the Park (18 feet in circumference) also is on the west side on the Golf Course
17. Eli Creek — this bridge spans a stream that originates at the west edge of the golf course and flows through a small manmade lake at the east edge of the Golf Course; Eli Creek confluences with Lilly Creek east of here to form a wet meadow wetlands near the reservoir
18. Former East County Road 650 North — this road used to extend west to Raceway Road before the start of the Park but the section on the Golf Course has been removed; it once served a few residences and farms in the area of the current golf course; this road connects with old Sunnyhill Road east of the trail crossing; E. County Road 650 N remains active in Hendricks County west of the Park
19. Sunnyhill Road —the trail parallels a section of Sunnyhill Road that connects to West 56th Street near the Jones Chapel Cemetery to the south; this road connects to the former E County Road 650 N at a curve northeast of the trail junction; the old Sunnyhill Road trends east into a bay of the reservoir; it used to connect with old Dandy Trail (under water in this bay) which was the main north-south road; it also connected to the drive of the former Knoll House on the hill north of the bay
20. Delong Creek —Sunnyhill Road crosses Delong Creek before the trail heads east into the forest; this creek originates in Hendricks County and flows through Manor Lake before it passes through the Eagle Creek Golf Course; from here, the stream enters the reservoir
21. Big Tuliptree — on the north side of the north loop of the ADA trail is a big Tuliptree growing on the slope; the trunk has a circumference of 12.5 feet and the height to the top of the canopy is 130 feet, the tallest of this species in the Park (see **photo**)
22. Big Bur Oak — if you follow a trail at the east end of the Big Bear parking area for the west side trail, it will take you to an overlook platform near the second largest Bur Oak tree in the Park; the trunk has a circumference of 13.2 feet and the height to crown spread is 80 feet; the approximate age is 250 year; this species is relatively slow-growing and this tree may have begun life in the 1770s







