

# BEECHWOLD PARK NATURE PRESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

**2023**



101 W BEECHWOLD BLVD, COLUMBUS OH 43214



# BEECHWOLD PARK NATURE PRESERVE

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Columbus Nature Preserves

The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department has 20 designated nature preserves that encompass over 2,850 acres across Franklin and Delaware County. Nature preserves provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of ecologically significant land through research, awareness, and education. The first city nature preserves were adopted in 1988 with additional preserves added in 2004, 2010, and 2016. In 2022, the designation process of nature preserves was added into Columbus City Code.

### Beechwold Nature Preserve

 **101 W Beechwold Blvd. Columbus, OH 43215**

Beechwold Park Nature Preserve was designated in 2016 and features 11 acres of wooded ravines, floodplain, and streams that join the Olentangy River. Beechwold provides critical habitat in the midst of an urban landscape. Located in the Old Beechwold Historical District in Clintonville, the site featured a zoo that operated in the early 1900s.



## Features and Amenities

### Features

- Mature upland forest with large diameter trees
- Numerous beech trees, for which Beechwold was named
- Over 4,000 linear feet of streams, including high-quality streams with bedrock substrate and unique spherical rock concretions

### Amenities

- Natural Trails

## Listed Species

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| • Indiana bat*<br>( <i>Myotis sodalists</i> )                   | • Monarch butterfly^<br>( <i>Danaus plexippus</i> )   | • Kidneyshell mussel***<br>( <i>Ptychobranhus fasciolaris</i> ) |
| • Northern long-eared bat*<br>( <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> ) | • Snuffbox mussel*<br>( <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i> ) | • Elktoe mussel***<br>( <i>Alasmidonta raveneliana</i> )        |

\*Endangered \*\*Threatened \*\*\*Species of Concern ^Candidate Species

## Habitat



■ Forested Wetland (11%)  
■ River (11%)

■ Grassland/Herbaceous (2%)  
■ Upland Forest (70%)

■ Maintained Lawn (4%)

## Recommendations

To maintain, conserve, and restore Beechwold Nature Preserve:



Keep the nature preserve in its original state, and limit activities to pedestrian trail use only. Beechwold has mature forest and high quality streams that have been preserved for over 100 years.



Remove wintercreeper and other invasive plants, as resources allow. Wintercreeper is an aggressive species taking over 2 acres.



Install additional signage. Provide signage about the nature preserve and its boundaries and educational signage on park features.



Stabilize the Olentangy River banks, and consider Beechwold for future stream restoration. A culverted stream could be daylighted, and the steep bank areas could be regraded to allow the riparian area to reconnect to the stream.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This Nature Preserve Management Plan is the culmination of efforts of the Columbus community, individuals, and groups who devoted their time and energy to the future of the City of Columbus nature preserves. We sincerely appreciate everyone who made this plan possible through their enthusiasm, commitment, creative input, and support. A special thank you to the following organizations for their leadership throughout the planning process:

Columbus Recreation & Parks Department

Columbus City Council

Columbus Mayor's Office

Columbus Recreation and Parks Commission

Nature Preserve Advisory Council

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## BEECHWOLD EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**1 INTRODUCTION ..... 1**

1.1 COLUMBUS NATURE PRESERVES OVERVIEW..... 1

1.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN PURPOSE..... 2

**2 SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION..... 2**

2.1 PRESERVE HISTORY ..... 2

2.2 LOCATION DESCRIPTION ..... 2

**3 AMENITIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES ..... 4**

3.1 AMENITIES ..... 4

3.2 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT ..... 4

3.3 VEGETATION AND HABITAT ..... 7

3.4 LISTED/PROTECTED PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES ..... 12

3.5 WILDLIFE ..... 13

**4 RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 14**

4.1 PROTECTION ..... 14

4.2 CONSERVATION ..... 15

4.3 ENHANCEMENT ..... 15

## LIST OF MAPS

Beechwold Nature Preserve..... 3

Beechwold Streams & Wetlands..... 6

Beechwold Habitat Types & Invasive Species ..... 11

# ATTACHMENTS

Beechwold Known Species List (2022)

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Columbus Nature Preserves Overview

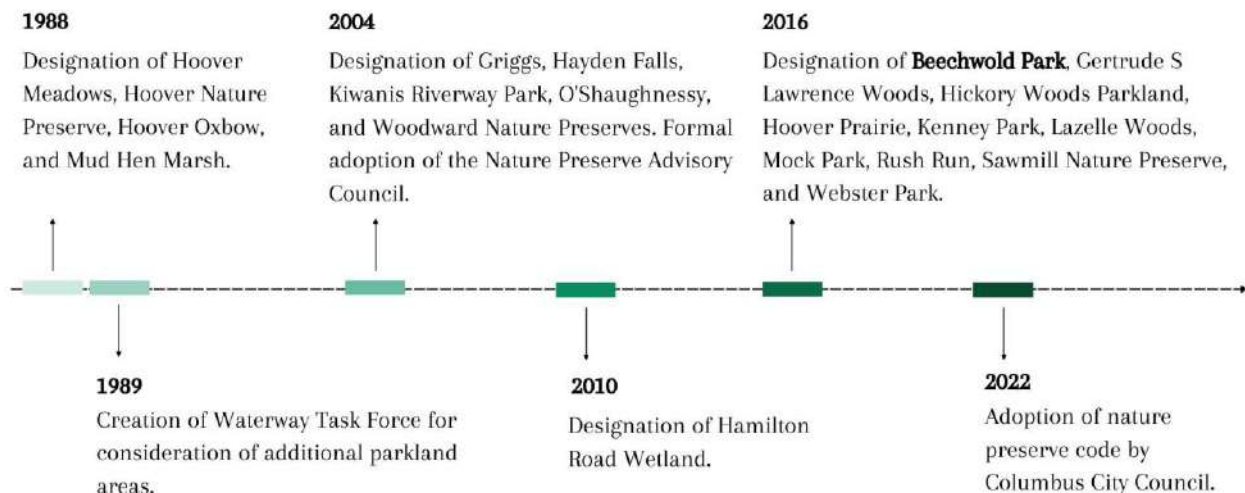
The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department (CRPD) works to preserve the local natural heritage for the Columbus community to enjoy. CRPD recognizes environmentally unique and sensitive areas as designated nature preserves. The Columbus Nature Preserve system is one of a few city nature preserve programs in the state of Ohio.

All Columbus nature preserves are managed by CRPD and advised by the Nature Preserve Advisory Council (NPAC). The NPAC, previously known as the Hoover Nature Preserve Advisory Council, was formally created by City Resolution with the designation of Hoover Nature Preserve, in 1988. In 2004, it was formally renamed by Resolution. The council is composed of nine (9) members. Within the Columbus Nature Preserves, the purposes and objectives of the NPAC are to:

1. Advise and make recommendations to the Executive Director of CRPD concerning the management and wise use of the natural resources.
2. Advocate for the conservation, protection, enhancement, and wise use of the natural resources.
3. Foster the development and application of science-based resource policies and practices and to promote through education and example, and ethic that recognizes the interdependence of people and the environment.

The first city nature preserve was adopted in 1988, for the purpose of protecting and maintaining the drinking water supply at Hoover Reservoir. Additional preserves were designated in 2004, 2010, and 2016. The timeline below lists the year each nature preserve was designated. Note that these properties were acquired years prior to their designation. To date, the system includes over 2,850 protected acres across 20 nature preserves. Of the 20 nature preserves, ten are adjacent to Griggs, Hoover, or O'Shaughnessy Reservoirs and therefore, jointly managed by Columbus Department of Public Utilities (DPU) Division of Water.

### Columbus Nature Preserve Timeline





## 1.2 Management Plan Purpose

This management plan details the site history, amenities, landscape context, habitat types, plant and wildlife species, and recommendations. This plan fulfills Columbus City Code 919.27's requirement for a management plan to provide the framework for management, restoration, and protection of the nature preserve. The intent is to ensure the long-term viability of the nature preserve's natural resources while allowing visitors to experience nature.

## 2 SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Preserve History

Beechwold Park Nature Preserve ("Beechwold") is approximately 11-acres in size and was designated a preserve in 2016. Beechwold is located within the Old Beechwold Historical District, which was listed on the Columbus Register of Historic Properties in 1985 and on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. In the early 1900s the area was once a zoo, and today, the zookeeper's gatehouse, a bridge, and surrounding buildings are all that remain. After the zoo closed, the land was sold and ultimately became known as "Beechwold" meaning "The Beech Forest".



Former zoo bridge situated between the protected areas of Beechwold Nature Preserve.

### 2.2 Location Description

Beechwold's address is 101 W Beechwold Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio 43214. Beechwold is located in the neighborhood of Clintonville, north of Beaumont Road, east of the Olentangy River and bike trail, south of Graceland Shopping Center, and west of High Street.

Beechwold is uniquely situated within a residential neighborhood, extending along and between Rathbone Avenue, Olentangy Boulevard, Beechwold Boulevard, Rustic Bridge Road, Riverview Park Drive, and Royal Forest Boulevard.

Surrounding land use includes the residential housing abutting the boundaries, and forested areas that includes the Olentangy River and associated riparian forest. See "Beechwold Nature Preserve" location map.



101 W BEECHWOLD BLVD, COLUMBUS OH 43214

## Beechwold Nature Preserve

Preserve Boundary
  Nearby CRPD Properties





### 3 AMENITIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

#### 3.1 Amenities

Use from visitors has resulted in natural trails along the ridge on Riverview Park Drive and along the Olentangy River (connection from Kenney Park to the north).

#### 3.2 Landscape Context

Beechwold contains steep stream valleys, with the topography generally highest to the east and dropping almost 75 feet in elevation to reach the relatively flat topography along the Olentangy River floodplain. The FEMA Regulatory Floodway, 100-year floodplain, and 500-year floodplain exist along the Olentangy River and reach into the adjacent stream valleys. These floodplain areas provide habitat for fish and wildlife, recharge groundwater, and improve surface water quality.



Winding natural trail in a wooded, riverine setting along the Olentangy River developed from visitor use.

The following soils are mapped within Beechwold:

- **Alexandria silt loam** with steeper slopes are deep, well drained soils composed of materials deposited by glaciers.
- **Ross silt loam** are deep, well drained soils that are common in relatively flat floodplains.
- **Cardington-Urban land complex** with moderate slopes are very deep, moderately well drained soils composed of debris that accumulate at the bottom of a glacier.

A unique feature to Beechwold is the exposed shale bedrock stream corridors. Bedrock substrate is considered a high-quality stream feature in Ohio based on Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stream scoring criteria.

##### 3.2.1 Streams

Beechwold is located in the Lower Olentangy Watershed, specifically the Mouth of the Olentangy River Watershed (Ohio EPA Hydrologic Unit (HUC) #050600011103). This watershed is located within a largely urban environment, making Beechwold an important feature for urban wildlife.

The Olentangy River is a major river which flows through Columbus from the north at the Delaware Dam to the south confluence. This river is designated as a Warmwater Habitat stream that aquatic life use where it flows through Beechwold, according to the Ohio EPA. The Olentangy River also provides high-quality aquatic habitat for State-listed endangered, threatened, or special concern aquatic species.



Perennial unnamed tributary to the Olentangy River with shale bedrock streambed.

Beechwold also contains an Ohio EPA Headwater Habitat Evaluation Index Class 3 (highest quality headwater stream based on physical habitat), perennial stream which is an unnamed tributary to the Olentangy River. This stream contains good quality physical habitat, with a mixture of coarse substrates, little siltation, and deep pools of water. Upstream of Beechwold, this stream is culverted, as are a majority of other streams within the Clintonville neighborhood, so this open, free-flowing perennial stream is a unique feature of Beechwold.

Concretions are solid, rounded mineral masses that are millions of years old, and are unique to central Ohio. Concretions are found at Beechwold in the Devonian-age Ohio shale exposed within the streambed.

Beechwold also contains two intermittent streams and one ephemeral stream. In total, it is estimated Beechwold contains around 4,000 linear feet of stream. See “Beechwold Streams & Wetlands” map.

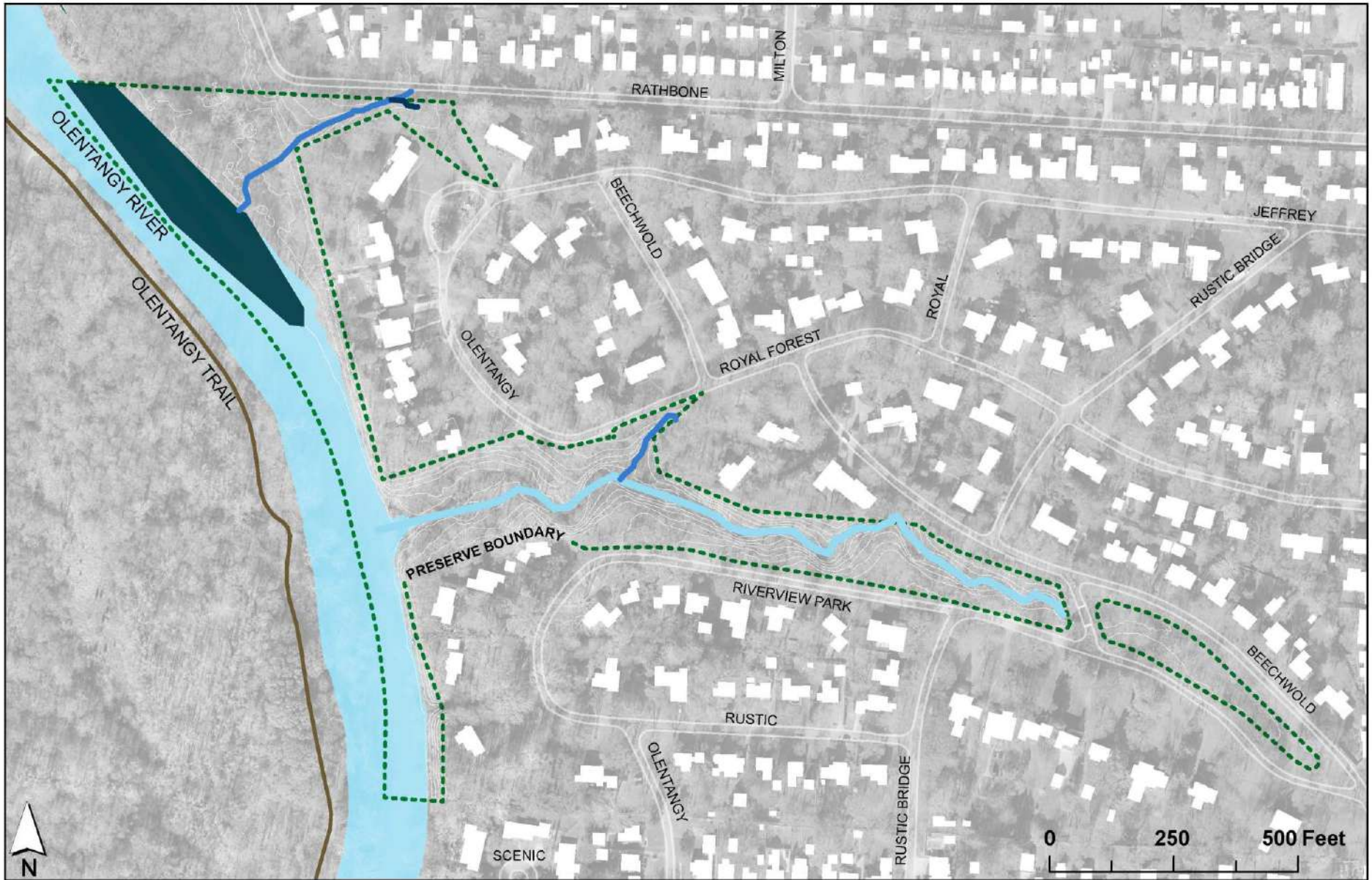


Concretions found in the unnamed tributary to the Olentangy River.

### 3.2.2 Wetlands

Beechwold includes a forested wetland (approximately 1.3-acres) along the Olentangy River floodplain, dominated by sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and wood nettle (*Laportea canadensis*).





## Beechwold Streams & Wetlands





Using the Ohio EPA Ohio Rapid Assessment Method, the wetland is considered higher quality with a preliminary Ohio EPA wetland Category of 2. These wetlands have good habitat and intact hydrology that are desired to be protected.



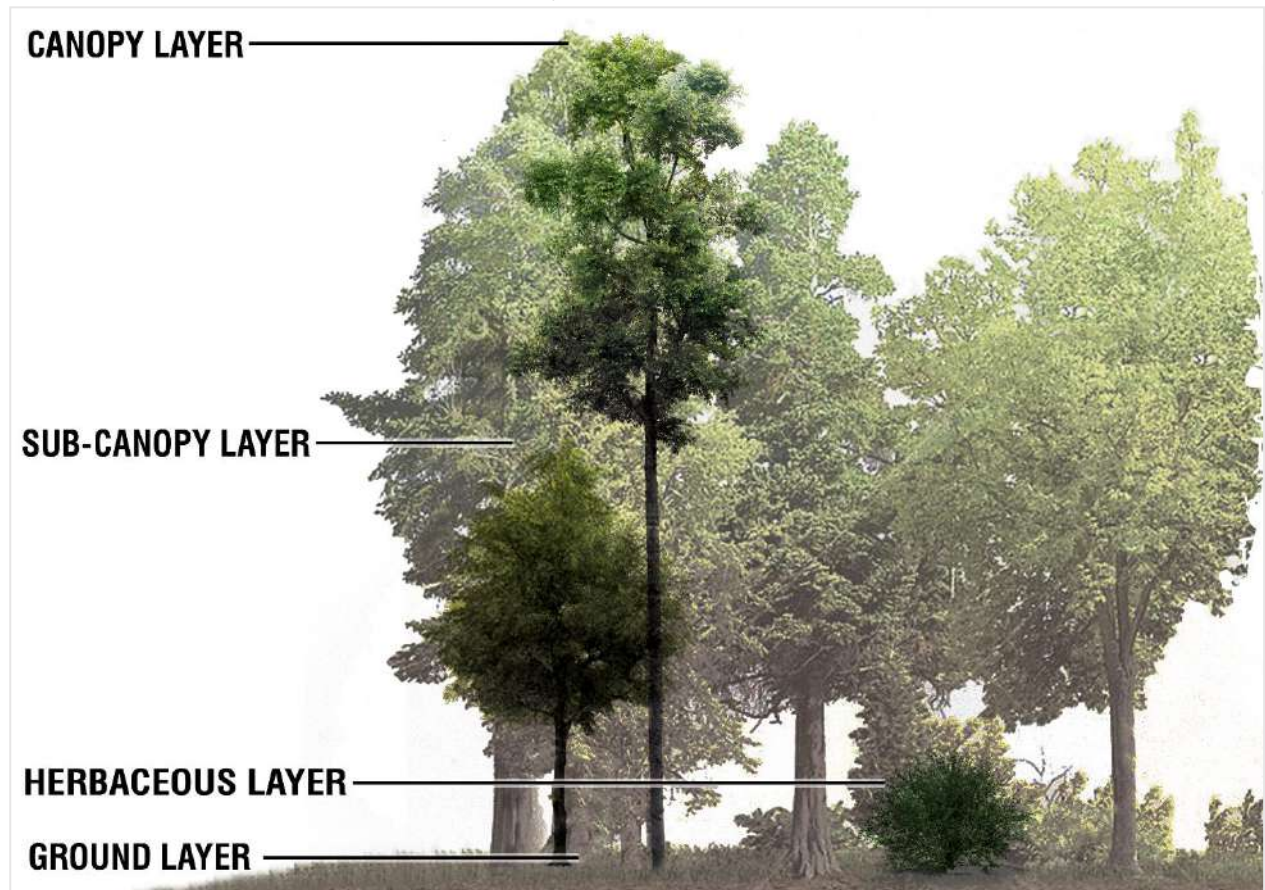
The wetland receives water from an intermittent stream, flood events from the Olentangy River, and drainage from the surrounding landscape. This wetland contains depressions which serve as vernal pools for breeding amphibians in the spring.

Forested wetland along Olentangy River floodplain.

In addition, the forested wetland provides water quality functions, filtering the intermittent stream and other drainage that flows through the wetland, prior to entering the Olentangy River. See “Beechwold Streams & Wetlands” map.

### 3.3 Vegetation and Habitat

Commonly observed native tree species include sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) on the ravine slopes and along the headwater streams. Sycamore and silver maple dominate along the Olentangy River.



The sub-canopy is relatively open, and there are little to no sub-canopy species on the ravine slopes and along the headwater streams. The Olentangy River floodplain contain sub-canopy which is mostly dominated by invasive species.

The herbaceous layer is dominated by Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), a deciduous climbing woody vine whose green leaves turn red in the fall.

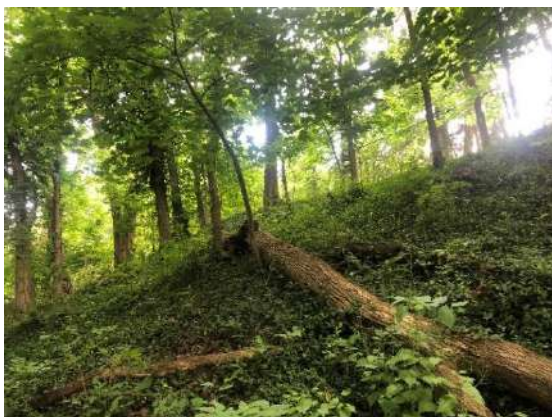
See “Beechwold Habitat Types & Invasive Species” map that illustrates the general vegetation coverage within Beechwold. The following habitat types were identified:

1. Upland Forest
2. Forested Wetland
3. Grassland/Herbaceous
4. Maintained Lawn
5. River

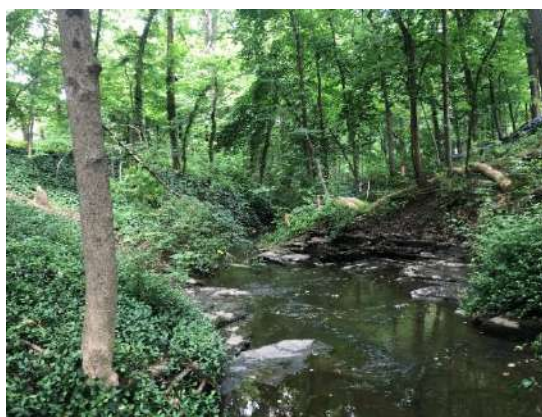
The “Beechwold Known Species List” is included as an attachment.

### 3.3.1 Upland Forest

Beechwold consists of a contiguous 8-acres of upland forest, which includes portions of mature forest dominated by large diameter trees. This forest serves as an important riparian area for the numerous headwater streams and the Olentangy River. It serves as habitat for a number of plant and animal species, including potential habitat for protected bat species. Bats utilize forests during the summer to roost and often prefer to forage along riparian stream corridors that Beechwold provides.



**Upland Forest**



**Upland Forest (with headwater stream)**



### 3.3.2 Forested Wetland

Beechwold includes a forested wetland along the Olentangy River floodplain (see section 3.2.2 for details). Wetlands filter water and improve downstream water quality. They reduce flooding and store carbon. Wetlands also serve as wildlife habitat.



Wetland

### 3.3.3 Grassland/Herbaceous

Beechwold includes approximately ¼-acre of grassland/herbaceous vegetation, consisting of wingstem (*Verbesina alternifolia*), Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), wild garlic (*Allium canadense*), and a mixture of grasses.



Grassland/Herbaceous

### 3.3.4 Maintained Lawn

Beechwold includes approximately a ½-acre mowed area, located east of Rustic Bridge Road and the perennial unnamed tributary to the Olentangy River. The tributary is culverted within this portion of Beechwold. This area has historically been used for recreational purposes by the surrounding community.





Maintained Lawn

### 3.3.5 River

Beechwold includes 1.3-acres of the Olentangy River. Riparian habitats along rivers are of particular importance for plant and wildlife habitat, and are often used by birds, mammals, and amphibians.



River







## Beechwold Habitat Types & Invasive Species

### Habitat Types:

 Forested Wetland (1.29 acres)	 Maintained Lawn (0.45-acre)	 Upland Forest (8.13 acres)
 Grassland/Herbaceous (0.27-acre)	 River (1.26 acres)	

### Invasive Species:

 Creeping Thistle (0.06-acre)	 Japanese Stiltgrass (0.17-acre)
 Honeysuckle (0.46-acre)	 Winter Creeper (1.81 acres)





### 3.3.6 Invasive Vegetation

More than two (2)-acres of the riparian area surrounding the unnamed tributary to the Olentangy River is dominated by wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*). Wintercreeper was introduced in the early 1900s as an ornamental groundcover and stays green all winter. Based on the extent of coverage, and since it is a highly aggressive creeping vine that quickly takes over native species and can overtop and eventually kill trees, removal of this invasive species is a priority.



Blanket coverage of invasive wintercreeper, smothering native vegetation.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp) was also found at the northeastern and southern portions of Beechwold, covering approximately 0.50-acre, and was considered less of a threat than the wintercreeper. Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) were found in small and isolated areas, covering 0.10-acre and 0.06-acre, respectively. See “Beechwold Habitat Types & Invasive Species” map.

Other invasive species present in smaller numbers include:

- burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*)
- English ivy (*Hedera helix*)
- garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolate*)
- privet (*Ligustrum* spp.)

## 3.4 Listed/Protected Plant and Wildlife Species

Plant and wildlife species data below were requested from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) data and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Natural Heritage Data (NHD). Beechwold is within the potential habitat ranges of the following endangered, threatened, or species of concern plants and/ or wildlife. Therefore, these species may be found within the Nature Preserve.

### Plants

No USFWS federally listed plant species or ODNR state listed plant species ranges or records are known to exist within Beechwold.

The following records or ranges for wildlife were identified within Beechwold:

### Mammals

The Federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalist*) and northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) are found in Ohio. These bats face extinction due to the range-wide impacts of white-nose syndrome, a deadly disease affecting cave-dwelling bats across the continent.



These species hibernate, therefore are not typically found in trees in the winter. However, when not in hibernation, they use the trees within forests for foraging, roosting, and raising their young in the summer, and often return to the same forests. The mature forest in Beechwold provides suitable habitat for the bats.

### Insects

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is a candidate for being considered Federally Threatened or Endangered (due to the significant decline in their numbers). Monarchs seek milkweed plants for food and laying eggs as part of their annual migration from as far north as Canada down to central Mexico. Wildflowers present in Beechwold provide suitable food sources for monarch butterflies.

### Freshwater Mussels

Numerous state listed records for freshwater mussel species are present within the Olentangy River, which is located within Beechwold. All species of freshwater mussels have declined greatly because of poor water quality and development, therefore, are protected in Ohio. The following freshwater mussels are recorded within the Olentangy River:

- **snuffbox** (*Epioblasma triquetra*) – State and Federally Endangered. The snuffbox is generally triangular-shaped, and has a yellow, green or brown shell interrupted with green rays, blotches or chevron-shaped lines.
- **kidneyshell** (*Ptychobranthus fasciolaris*) – State Species of Concern. The kidneyshell has a kidney shape, is yellowish brown, with green rays.
- **elktoe** (*Alasmodonta raveneliana*) – State Species of Concern. The elktoe has a trapezoidal shape, is yellow or green, with green rays and darker spots.

### 3.5 Wildlife

With its wide range of habitat types, Beechwold supports healthy and diverse populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. A species list of wildlife documented in Beechwold is attached.

Freshwater mussels, which are protected in the state of Ohio, are documented in the Olentangy River.

Numerous Eastern redback salamanders (*Plethodon cinereus*) were documented within the narrow-forested portion within the eastern side of Beechwold. It is likely this portion of Beechwold contains a strong population of these species. Salamander populations are unique



Eastern redback salamander found within the eastern portion of Beechwold.

within city limits, as they require relatively undisturbed forests and can be sensitive to pollution and other anthropogenic impacts.

## 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2022, Columbus City Code was amended by enacting Section 919.27 - Nature Preserve Code, to designate portions of parks as nature preserves for the benefit of present and future residents of the City of Columbus. The purpose of the Nature Preserve Code is to identify, protect, and manage Nature Preserves. The management of Nature Preserves includes ensuring it is maintained in its existing, near-natural, or restored state. In order to continue to benefit the residents of Columbus and follow Nature Preserve Code, the following actions are recommended.

### 4.1 Protection

#### 4.1.1 Maintain Pristine, Native Habitat

Beechwold Nature Preserve contains a mature forest containing high quality, free-flowing streams within a highly urbanized watershed. Additional attributes include a forested wetland, freshwater mussels, and shale bedrock substrate streams with concretions. Continued protection of the natural resources within Beechwold is vital, to ensure these resources remain for future generations. Visitor impacts should be limited to pedestrian trail use only. It is recommended that park users have a “leave no trace” mentality when visiting Beechwold.

It is important to understand the natural resources within Beechwold in order to prioritize management activities. One consideration would be to update the listing of observed species of flora and fauna within Beechwold once every five years. This update should include a thorough survey of species through multiple seasonal field visits. Documenting the specific location of sensitive species and habitat in GIS could be used to protect the most rare or sensitive resources.

#### 4.1.2 Plant Management

All native plants are to be left alone in their original state. If trees naturally fall, they are to remain where they land to provide habitat for wildlife. If trees are designated as a severe risk, trees should be cut to the remainder of a 20-to-30-foot stump of standing dead habitat.

#### 4.1.3 Invasive Species Removal

Invasive plant species, including honeysuckle and wintercreeper are dominant in areas of Beechwold. In addition, privet, English ivy, Japanese stiltgrass, garlic mustard, Canada thistle, and burning bush are also present. Although eradication of invasive species is desirable to preserve the native biological diversity, extensive time and effort, as well as costs, are involved with this goal.

If addressing the invasive species at Beechwold is pursued, removal of wintercreeper should be the first priority, continuing to partnership with the Old Beechwold Association. This is due to the aggressive nature of wintercreeper and extensive coverage along the riparian area of the

Olentangy River. Native herbaceous plants should be planted in areas where heavily dominated wintercreeper areas have been cleared.

Removal efforts may be accomplished by the continued organization of volunteer events through Beechwold partners. The application of pesticide should follow the standards described in the CRPD Integrated Pest Management Policy Statement. In some cases, planting of native species may be required once invasives are removed.

## **4.2 Conservation**

### **4.2.1 Visitor Management**

To provide a safe and enjoyable visitor experience while protecting Beechwold's natural resources, CRPD will use strategies to achieve resource protection. These practices may include visitors having minimal impact on the natural area by respecting plant and wildlife, disposing of waste properly, and being considerate of others.

### **4.2.2 Community Involvement**

The Old Beechwold Association is an established association of neighbors (137 homes) in Old Beechwold Historic District/ Neighborhood. CRPD should continue to partner with the Old Beechwold Association pertaining to invasive plant removals in Beechwold.

Engage neighbors and community members around Beechwold through volunteer event signs posted in Beechwold and posted on social media. Events may include education on encroachment, invasive species removal, litter pick-up events, plantings, and others.

### **4.2.3 Deer Management**

A consistent deer population is present. If the deer population continues to increase, control practices may be required. In addition, adjacent resident education may be required to ensure no deer feeding or other methods of attraction are occurring.

## **4.3 Enhancement**

### **4.3.1 Signage**

Install signs identifying Beechwold as a Nature Preserve at all access points, along with a summary of the Nature Preserve regulations. Additional signage along the preserve boundaries is recommended to aid in limiting encroachments. Educational signage may also be installed, regarding some of the unique natural resources.

### **4.3.2 Stream Restoration**

Two areas of potential stream restoration were identified. The perennial unnamed tributary to the Olentangy River is currently flowing underground through a culvert within the eastern portion of Beechwold. This portion of the stream could be daylighted and the riparian area reforested, to restore the headwater reach of this stream and reconnect the stream to the adjacent landscape.



The southern portion of the bank of the Olentangy River is steep and eroding. Residential infrastructure is in close proximity to the eroding bank. These slopes could be reforested and other stabilization measures implemented to mitigate the erosion.

# **ATTACHMENTS**

<b>Beechwold Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box-elder
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Agrimony
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium canadense</i>	Wild Garlic
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	Wild Leek
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common Ragweed
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Giant Ragweed
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Common Broom-sedge
<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	Rue Anemone
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Indian Hemp
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	False Nettle
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	Cut-leaved Toothwort
<i>Carex blanda</i>	Common Wood Sedge
<i>Carex frankii</i>	Frank's Sedge
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Foxtail Sedge
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Ironwood
<i>Carya cordiformes</i>	Bitternut Hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Spring Beauty
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horseweed
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	Poverty Grass
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's Breeches



<b>Beechwold Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	Yellow Trout Lily
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning Bush
<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i>	Tall Boneset
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Winter Creeper
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White Snakeroot
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Flat-topped Goldenrod
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Strawberry
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geum vernum</i>	Spring Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Gill-over-the-ground
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Fowl Manna Grass
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Jewelweed
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path Rush
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Wild Lettuce
<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	Wood Nettle
<i>Leersia virginica</i>	White Grass
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Sweet Clover
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia blue bells
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese Stiltgrass
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening-primrose
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop Hornbeam
<i>Parthenocissus quiquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	Lopseed
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Clearweed
<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	American Plantain
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore

<b>Beechwold Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May-apple
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Dotted Smartweed
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	Jumpseed
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Blackberry
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black Raspberry
<i>Sanicula gregaria</i>	Clustered Snakeroot
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Early Goldenrod
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison Ivy
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery Elm
<i>Urtica procera</i>	American Stinging Nettle
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	Wingstem
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	Tall Ironweed
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw
<i>Viola sororia</i>	Blue Violet
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer Grape
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank Grape

<b>Beechwold Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Birds</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	Mourning Dove

<b>Beechwold Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Mammals</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Fox Squirrel
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Chipmunk

<b>Beechwold Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Reptiles</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	Eastern Redback Salamander
<i>Storeria Dekayi</i>	Brown Snake