

HAYDEN FALLS NATURE PRESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2023



4325 HAYDEN RUN RD, COLUMBUS OH 43221

HAYDEN FALLS 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.

Hayden Falls Nature Preserve

 4325 Hayden Run Road Columbus, OH 43221

Hayden Falls Nature Preserve covers 3.5 acres and features a 35 foot natural waterfall located on the western shore of the Scioto River. Hayden Falls is a historically and geologically significant site for central Ohio, drawing visitors as a destination spot for over a century. The site was acquired in 1920 and designated as a Nature Preserve in 2004.



Features and Amenities

Features

- 35 foot waterfall
- Limestone gorge with streams flowing to the Scioto River
- Rare plant species like purple cliffbrake and maidenhair spleenwort fern
- Population of two-lined salamanders

Amenities

- Boardwalk
- Overlooks
- Parking

Listed Species

- Indiana bat*
(*Myotis sodalist*)
- Monarch butterfly^
(*Danaus plexippus*)
- Spreading rock cress**
(*Arabis patens*)
- Northern long-eared bat*
(*Myotis septentrionalis*)
- Rayed bean mussel*
(*Villosa fabalis*)

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

Habitat



- Upland Forest (81.3%)
- River (8.6%)
- Forested Wetland (1.4%)
- Emergent Wetland (0.9%)
- Grassland/ Herbaceous (0.3%)
- Impervious (7.5%)

Recommendations

To maintain, conserve, and restore Hayden Falls Nature Preserve:



Keep the Nature Preserve in its original state and limit activities to pedestrian trail use only. Hayden Falls contains extremely rare plant species that depend on the unique limestone gorge and waterfall.



Remove invasive honeysuckle, and other invasive plants. Honeysuckle is an aggressive species that has overtaken native plants, covering almost 2-acres. Removal of honeysuckle should be performed first, and remove other invasive species as resources allow.



Install additional signage. Provide signage about Hayden Falls and its boundaries, educational signage on park features, and to prohibit feeding wildlife.

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 Department of Public Utilities, Division of Water

Columbus Recreation and Parks Commission

Nature Preserve Advisory Council

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ATTACHMENTS

Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Columbus Nature Preserves Overview

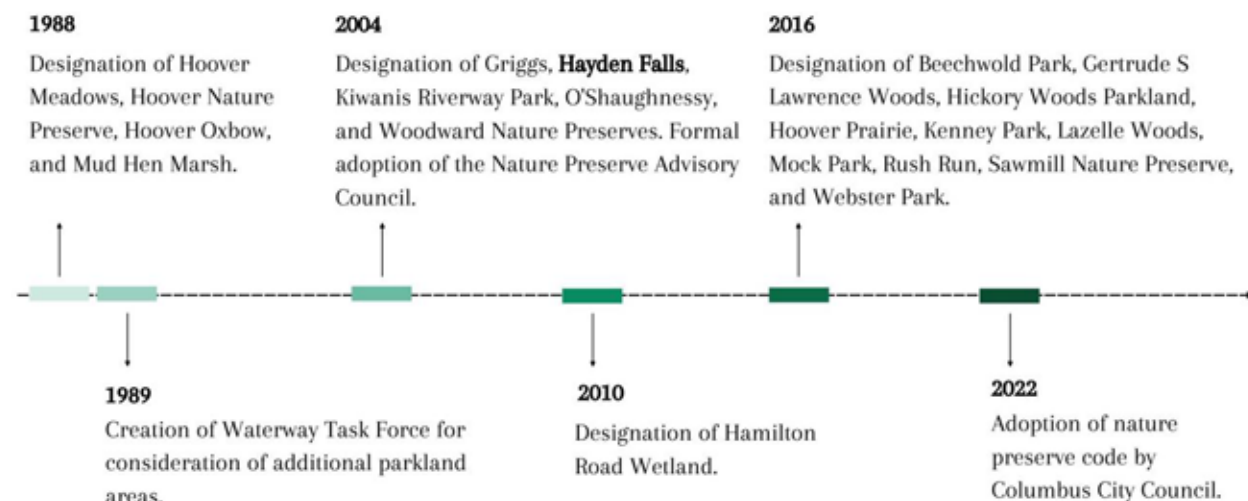
The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department (CRPD) works to preserve the local natural heritage for the Columbus community to enjoy. CRPD recognizes environmentally unique and sensitive areas as designated nature preserves. The Columbus Nature Preserve system is one of a few city nature preserve programs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



Portions of Nature Preserves located adjacent to Hoover, Griggs, and O’Shaughnessy Reservoir qualify for inclusion in the city’s Land Stewardship Program. Any landowner participating in the Land Stewardship Program must comply with the standards regarding nature preserves in the Land Stewardship Design Standards (2020). The city’s Land Stewardship Program allows for authorized activities and limited access for adjacent landowners. The program provides a balanced approach to protect the long-term health of the reservoirs while maintaining public recreational access. DPU remains committed to maintaining the reservoirs for the primary function of providing a quality drinking water supply, while also providing the community with compatible recreational access.

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

Hayden Falls Nature Preserve (“Hayden Falls”) is approximately 8.1-acres in size, consisting of a portion of 84.02-acre Franklin County Parcel ID #560-196707-00 and was acquired in April 1920. Hayden Falls was designated a nature preserve in 2004. Hayden Falls is adjacent to Griggs Reservoir, the oldest Columbus permanent water supply source, which was constructed in 1905.



People visiting Hayden Falls Nature Preserve in the early 1900s.

2.2 Location Description

Hayden Falls' address is 4325 Hayden Run Road, Columbus, OH 43221. Hayden Falls is located in the western portion of Columbus, east of Dublin Road, south of Hayden Run Road, and west of the Scioto River.

Surrounding land use includes residential housing with intermixed forested areas. See "Hayden Falls Nature Preserve" location map.



Hayden Falls has been an attraction for visitors for more than 100 years.



4325 HAYDEN RUN RD, COLUMBUS OH 43221

Hayden Falls Nature Preserve

Preserve Boundary
 Nearby CRPD Properties



3 AMENITIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

3.1 Amenities

The amenities present in Hayden Falls include a parking lot, two overlook areas above the Hayden Falls, stairs and 550 feet of boardwalk, and one overlook area at the bottom of Hayden Falls. A chain-link fence also surrounds the northern perimeter. Main park signage exists for the Hayden Falls Nature Preserve and one educational sign on protecting the watershed is also present.



3.2 Landscape Context

Hayden Falls contains steep cliffs and a deep stream valley, dropping almost 70 feet in relief, which is unique for central Ohio. Hayden Falls contains Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regulatory Floodway, 100-year floodplain, and 500-year floodplain. These floodplain areas provide habitat for fish and wildlife, recharge groundwater, and improve surface water quality. The unique relief within this nature preserve provides the setting for Hayden Falls' waterfall, set in a limestone bedrock gorge. The preserve is named after Hayden Run stream that forms the falls.

The following soil is mapped within Hayden Falls:

- **Ritchey silt loam**, described as having steep slopes associated with till plains and silt loam, clay loam, and unweathered bedrock.

3.2.1 Streams

Hayden Falls is located in the Hayden Run – Scioto River Watershed (Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Hydrologic Unit (HUC) #050600011204). This watershed includes portions of Columbus, as well as two Columbus suburbs: Hilliard and Dublin.



Hayden Run, a warmwater habitat perennial stream.



Intermittent unnamed tributary to Griggs Reservoir.

The preserve includes a waterfall and deep pool, Hayden Run (perennial stream), and an intermittent unnamed tributary to Griggs Reservoir. Hayden Run is designated as a Warmwater Habitat stream aquatic life use per the Ohio EPA. Both streams contain good quality physical habitat, with a mixture of coarse substrates, including cobble and gravel, little siltation, and deep pools of water. In total, it is estimated Hayden Falls contains around 1,170 linear feet of stream.

See “Hayden Falls Streams & Wetlands” map.

3.2.2 Wetlands

Hayden Falls includes about 0.8-acres of forested and emergent wetland along Hayden Run, an intermittent unnamed tributary to Griggs Reservoir, and the edge of Griggs Reservoir. These wetlands are dominated by silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), water willow (*Justicia Americana*), and Allegheny monkeyflower (*Mimulus ringens*).

These wetlands are considered good quality, with relatively intact habitat and hydrology. Using the Ohio EPA Ohio Rapid Assessment Method, these wetlands received a preliminary score of Category 2.

These wetlands receive water from adjacent streams, flood events, and drainage from the surrounding landscape. See “Hayden Falls Streams & Wetlands” map.



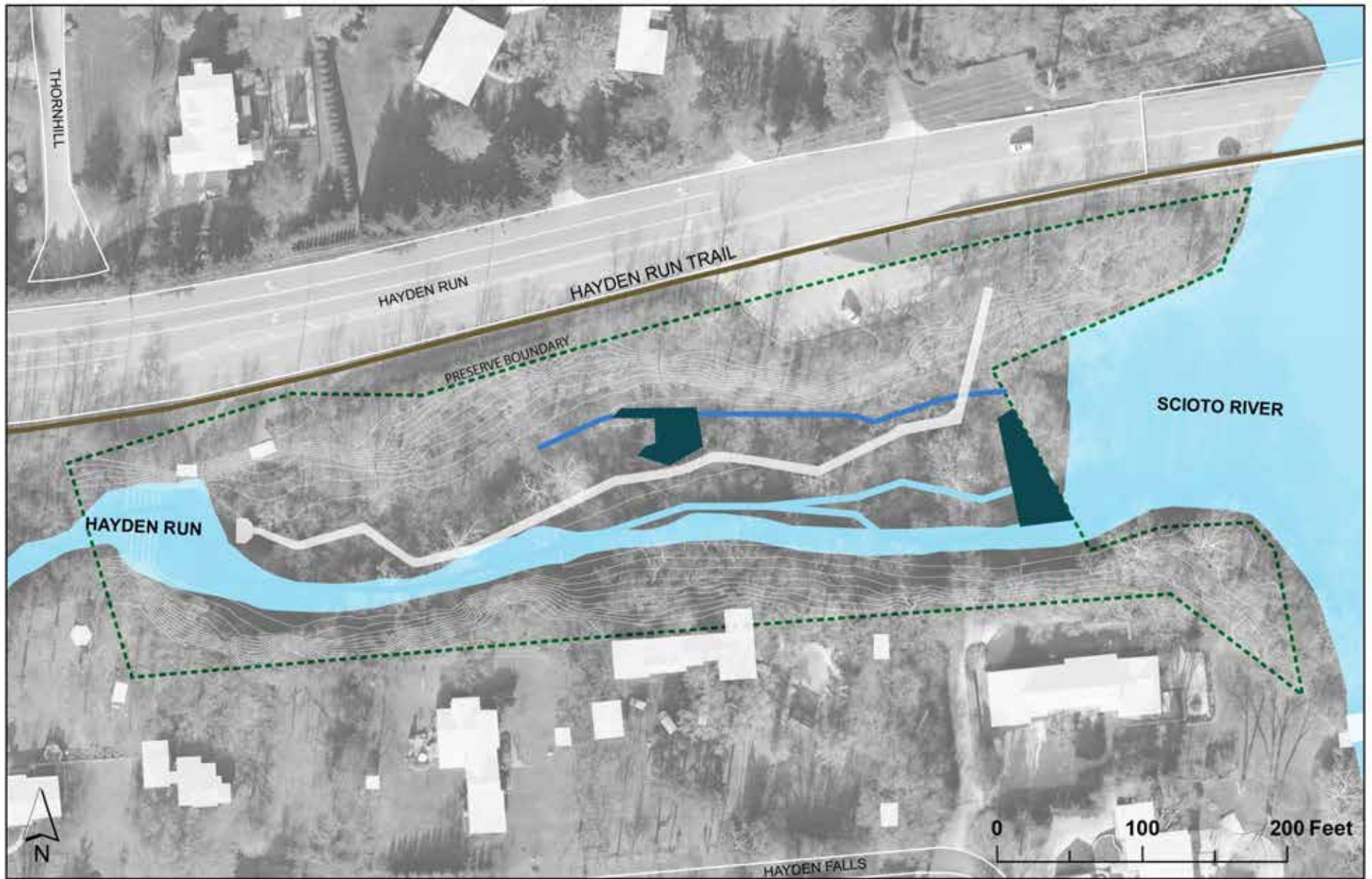
Hayden Falls and pool fed by flow from the Hayden Run.



Edge of a forested wetland along Hayden Run and Griggs Reservoir.



Emergent wetland along an intermittent unnamed tributary to Griggs Reservoir.



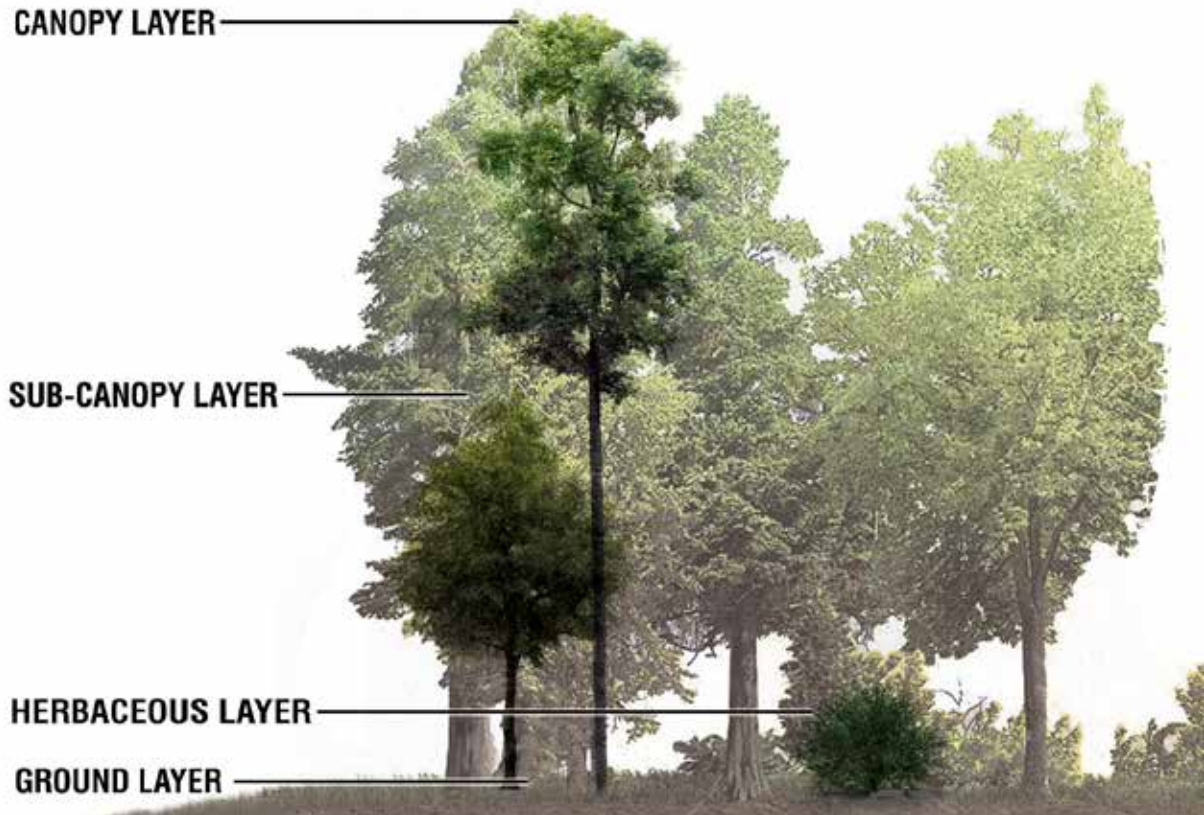
Hayden Falls Streams & Wetlands

- Perennial Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Wetlands
- 5' Contours



3.3 Vegetation and Habitat

Commonly observed native tree species include box elder (*Acer negundo*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and black walnut (*Juglans nigra*).



Commonly observed native sub-canopy species includes the pawpaw tree (*Asimina triloba*), eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), and buckeye (*Aesculus* spp.).

The native herbaceous layer is dominated by leafcup (*Polymnia canadensis*), green ash saplings (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and unknown aster species (*Asteraceae* spp.).

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

1. Upland Forest
2. River
3. Forested Wetland
4. Emergent Wetland
5. Grassland/Herbaceous
6. Impervious

The “Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)” is included as an attachment.

3.3.1 Upland Forest

Hayden Falls consists of a contiguous 2.9-acres of upland forest, which includes portions of mature forest. This forest serves as an important riparian area, a forested area surrounding streams, for the numerous headwater streams and Griggs Reservoir. The upland forest provides 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 Hayden Falls provides.



Upland Forest

3.3.2 River

Hayden Falls includes Hayden Run, a perennial tributary to Griggs Reservoir. Hayden Falls also contains an intermittent unnamed tributary to Griggs Reservoir. See Section 3.2.1 for additional stream details. These streams both contain good physical habitat and are able to flow freely and flood the surrounding landscape as needed. Riparian habitats along rivers are of particular importance for plant and wildlife habitat, and are often used by birds, mammals, and amphibians.



River



River (Hayden Falls and deep water pool)

3.3.3 Wetland

Hayden Falls contains one forested and one emergent wetland. These wetlands provide water quality services, filtering the streams and other drainage prior to entering Griggs Reservoir (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.



Forested Wetland



Emergent Wetland

3.3.4 Grassland/Herbaceous

Hayden Falls contains approximately 0.01-acre of a pollinator area (grassland/herbaceous habitat) along the northern boundary, directly east of the parking lot. The area contains purple cone flower (*Echinacea purpurea*), false sunflower (*Heliopsis helianthoides*), and iron weed (*Vernonia fasciculata*).



Grassland/Herbaceous







3.3.5 Impervious

Hayden Falls contains approximately 0.26-acre of impervious surface (parking lot, stairs, and boardwalk).



Hayden Falls Habitat Types & Invasive Species

Habitat Types:

 Forested Wetland (0.05-acre)	 Emergent Wetland (0.03-acre)	 Upland Forest (2.82 acres)
 Grassland/Herbaceous (0.01-acre)	 River (0.30-acre)	 Impervious (0.26-acre)

Invasive Species:

 Honeysuckle (1.8 acres)	 Reed Canary Grass (0.03-acre)
 Winter Creeper (0.07-acre)	



3.3.6 Invasive Vegetation

Dominant invasive species includes wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp*). Wintercreeper is present within an eastern portion of the stream valley, while honeysuckle is prevalent throughout the upland forest area. In addition, reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) is dominant within the emergent wetland area. Honeysuckle grows quickly and out-competes native understory plants and shades the forest floor, preventing a native and diverse herbaceous layer. The berries serve as a food source for native birds, but provide less nutritional content than berries from native shrubs. Based on the extent of coverage and the multiple negative impacts from honeysuckle, removal of this invasive species is a priority.

See “Hayden Falls Habitat Types & Invasive Species” map.

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). Hayden Falls 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 ranges or records are known to exist within Hayden Falls.

The following ODNR state listed plant species contain records within Hayden Falls:

- spreading rock cress** (*Arabis patens*) is a state endangered plant that grows inconspicuously along the exposed cliff faces by Hayden Falls. Its habitat is shaded, calcareous cliffs, bluffs, and talus slopes. Spreading rock cress is only known to be found in three sites in Ohio. Hayden Falls is the only publicly-owned land where it occurs. However, it may be overlooked due to its small flowers and nondescript appearance.



Photo of Spreading Rock Cress documented in 2004 by CRPD.

The following records or ranges for wildlife were identified within Hayden Falls:

Mammals

The Federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalists*) 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 Hayden Falls 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 Hayden Falls provide suitable food sources for monarch butterflies.

Mussels

The federally endangered rayed bean (*Villosa fabalis*) is a small freshwater mussel that reside in shallow rivers, often near riffles and aquatic vegetation. The species will bury itself in clean gravel or sand substrates. Mussels provide an important water quality service by continuously filtering water. Reaches of the Scioto River may still provide suitable habitat for this species, although dams along the river have altered a majority of available habitat.



Stream flowing from the falls, with the boardwalk on the right.

3.5 Wildlife

With its wide range of habitat types, Hayden Falls supports healthy and diverse populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Freshwater mussels, which are protected in the state of Ohio, may be present in Hayden Run. A species list of wildlife documented in Hayden Falls is attached.

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

Hayden Falls Nature Preserve contains a mature forest, a waterfall, and has high quality, free-flowing streams. Continued protection of the natural resources within Hayden Falls is vital, to ensure these resources remain for future generations. Visitor impacts should be limited to pedestrians staying on the boardwalk. It is recommended that park users have a “leave no trace” mentality when visiting Hayden Falls.

It is important to understand the natural resources within Hayden Falls and the rarity of these resources, in order to prioritize management activities. One consideration would be to update the listing of observed species of flora and fauna within Hayden Falls 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.



Boardwalk traversing through a forested area within Hayden Falls.

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, wintercreeper, and reed canary grass are dominant in areas of Hayden Falls. 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 Hayden Falls is pursued, removal of honeysuckle should be the first priority. This is due to the aggressive nature of honeysuckle and the extensive coverage within the upland forest. In some cases, planting of native species may be required once invasive plants are removed. The native species selected should only include species already present in Hayden Falls.

Removal efforts may be accomplished by the continued organization of volunteer events, such as through Friends of the Scioto River. Friends of the Scioto River is a volunteer group committed to watershed protection. The application of pesticide should follow the standards described in the CRPD Integrated Pest Management Policy Statement.

4.2 Conservation

4.2.1 Visitor Management

To provide a safe and enjoyable visitor experience while protecting Hayden Falls' 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

Engage neighbors and community members around Hayden Falls through volunteer event signs posted in Hayden Falls and posted on social media. Events may include education on encroachment, invasive species removal, litter pick-up events, plantings, and others. Due to the sensitive habitats present at Hayden Falls, all volunteer events should include CRPD staff.

4.3 Enhancement

4.3.1 Signage

One Hayden Falls Nature Preserve main park sign is present. Install signs identifying Hayden Falls as a Nature Preserve at all access points, along with a summary of the Nature Preserve regulations.

One educational sign is present. Additional educational signage may also be installed, regarding some of the unique natural resources. This could include increasing awareness about the presence of the spreading rock cress and the need to prohibit rock climbing.

Additional warning signage about trespassing, defacing or damaging the falls and associated habitat, and potential prosecution should also be considered.

4.3.2 Amenity Restoration

Several amenities within Hayden Falls Nature Preserve have been defaced with graffiti. It is recommended that signs, boardwalk railings, and overlook railings be restored when resources allow.

ATTACHMENTS

Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Anomodon attenuates</i>	Tree-skirt Moss
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine
<i>Arabis laevigata</i>	Smooth Rockcress
<i>Arabis patens</i>	Spreading Rockcress
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort Fern
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Bur Marigold
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	Broom Moss
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Cone Flower
<i>Entodon seductrix</i>	Seductive Entodon Moss
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning Bush
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Winter Creeper
<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	Joe Pye Weed
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash
<i>Gilmania luteola</i>	Golden Carpet
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	False Sunflower
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Virginia Waterleaf
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Common Jewelweed
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Golden Carpet
<i>Justicia Americana</i>	Water Willow
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice Cut Grass
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common Privet
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia

Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Bush Honeysuckle
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Sweet Crabapple
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Allegheny Monkeyflower
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry
<i>Packera glabella</i>	Butterweed
<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>	Purple Cliffbrake
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore
<i>Polymnia canadensis</i>	Leafcup
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak
<i>Rhus aromatic</i>	Fragrant Sumac
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison Ivy
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Marsh Arrowgrass
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery Elm
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	Iron Weed
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank Grape

Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)	
Birds	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Coopers Hawk
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Common Egret
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainsons Thrush
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift
<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture
<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
<i>Dryobates villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant

Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)	
Birds	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee
<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet
<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler
<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>	Winter Wren
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eye Vireo
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove

Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)	
Reptiles	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Snapping Turtle
<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	Northern Watersnake
<i>Regina septemvittata</i>	Queen Snake

Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)	
Amphibians	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	Two-lined Salamander

Hayden Falls Known Species List (2022)	
Macroinvertebrates	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Psephenidae sp.</i>	Water-penny Beetle
<i>Trichoptera sp.</i>	Caddisflies