

HOOVER OXBOW NATURE PRESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2023



8401 OXBOW RD, WESTERVILLE OH 43082

HOOVER OXBOW 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.

Hoover Oxbow Nature Preserve

 8401 Oxbow Rd. Westerville, OH 43082

Hoover Oxbow Nature Preserve features over 10 acres of upland forest intermixed with over 2-acres of forested wetlands on the west side of Hoover Reservoir. Hoover Oxbow is located on the west side of the Hoover Reservoir and presents ample fishing opportunities.



Features and Amenities

Features

- Mature upland forest
- Island-like landform reaching into Hoover Reservoir
- Observation point for migrant waterfowl

Amenities

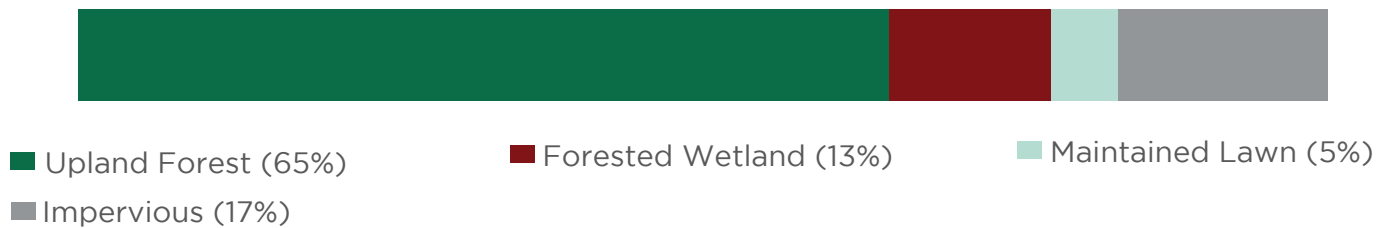
- Boat launch
- Natural trails
- Parking lot

Listed Species

- Indiana bat*
(*Myotis sodalists*)
- Monarch butterfly^
(*Danaus plexippus*)
- Blue catfish***
(*Ictalurus furcatus*)
- Northern long-eared bat*
(*Myotis septentrionalis*)

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

Habitat



Recommendations

To maintain, conserve, and restore Hoover Oxbow Nature Preserve:



Keep the Nature Preserve in its original state and limit activities to pedestrian trail use only. Hoover Oxbow has a mature forest containing forested wetlands.



Remove invasive Japanese silt grass, and other invasive plants. Japanese silt grass is an aggressive species that has overtaken native plants, covering over 15-acres. Removal of this species should be performed first, and remove other invasive plant species as resources allow.



Install additional signage. Provide signage about the Nature Preserve and its boundaries, educational signage on park features, and to prohibit feeding wildlife.



Stabilize Hoover Oxbow shoreline. Incorporate measures to mitigate excessive erosion.

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

Prepared By:

Stone Environmental Engineering & Science, a division of CAP-STONE & Associates, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HOOVER OXBOW 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 AMENITIES4

3.2 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT4

3.3 VEGETATION AND HABITAT7

3.4 LISTED/PROTECTED PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES10

3.5 WILDLIFE11

4 RECOMMENDATIONS..... 12

4.1 PROTECTION.....12

4.2 CONSERVATION.....13

4.3 ENHANCEMENT13

LIST OF MAPS

Hoover Oxbow Nature Preserve.....3

Hoover Oxbow Wetlands.....6

Hoover Oxbow Habitat Types & Invasive Species8

ATTACHMENTS

Hoover Oxbow Known Species List (2022)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Columbus Nature Preserves Overview

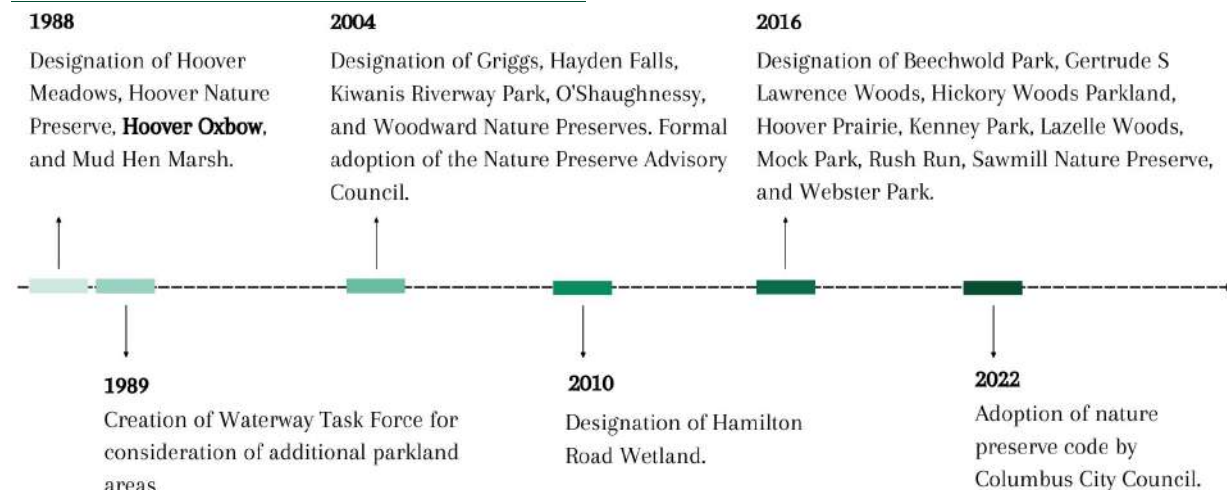
The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department (CRPD) works to preserve the local natural heritage for the Columbus community to enjoy. CRPD recognizes environmentally unique and sensitive areas as designated nature preserves. The Columbus Nature Preserve system is one of a few city nature preserve programs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

Hoover Oxbow Nature Preserve (“Hoover Oxbow”) is approximately 15.8-acres in size and was designated a Preserve in 1988, for the purpose of protecting and maintaining the drinking water supply at Hoover Reservoir. It is located on a portion of Delaware County Parcel ID #31713004001000, which totals 2,072-acres.

2.2 Location Description

Hoover Oxbow’s address is 8401 Oxbow Road, Westerville, Ohio 43082. Hoover Oxbow is located on the western side of the Hoover Reservoir, east of South Old 3C Road, at the eastern end of Oxbow Road.

Surrounding land use includes the Hoover Reservoir, residential, and forested area. See “Hoover Oxbow Nature Preserve” location map.



View at Hoover Oxbow



33 FRONT ST, GALENA OH 43021

Hoover Oxbow Nature Preserve

Preserve Boundary
 Nearby CRPD Properties



3 AMENITIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

3.1 Amenities

Use from visitors has resulted in several natural trails meandering throughout Hoover Oxbow. Parking lots are present within the eastern and western portions of Hoover Oxbow. A boat ramp on the eastern portion of Hoover Oxbow offers access to Hoover Reservoir. No signage identifying Hoover Oxbow as a Nature Preserve is present.



Signage for the Hoover Reservoir boat ramp.

3.2 Landscape Context

Hoover Oxbow has generally flat topography with depressional areas and eroding banks adjacent to Hoover

Reservoir. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regulatory Floodway and 100-year floodplain exists throughout a majority of Hoover Oxbow. These floodplain areas provide fish and wildlife habitat, recharge groundwater, and improve surface water quality.

The following soils are mapped within Hoover Oxbow:

- **Amanda silt loam** consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy till, typically with steep to very steep slopes.
- **Benington silt loam** are somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loamy till of medium lime content in relatively flat areas.

3.2.1 Watershed

Hoover Oxbow is located in the Hoover Reservoir-Big Walnut Creek Watershed (Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Hydrologic Unit (HUC)#050600011308). This watershed includes Hoover Reservoir, a major water source for Columbus created by the Hoover Dam on Big Walnut Creek.

No streams exist within Hoover Oxbow.

3.2.2 Wetlands

Hoover Oxbow includes approximately 2.05-acres of forested wetland, dominated by native vegetation such as box elder (*Acer negundo*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), creeping jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*), and sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*).

Using the Ohio EPA Ohio Rapid Assessment Method, the wetland is considered higher quality. It has good habitat and water qualities that are desired to be protected, with a preliminary Ohio EPA wetland Category of 2.



Sweet flag within a forested wetland.

These wetlands receive water from Hoover Reservoir and the surrounding landscape. This wetland contains depressions which serve as vernal pools for breeding amphibians in the spring. In addition, the forested wetland filters water before it enters the Hoover Reservoir. See “Hoover Oxbow Wetlands” map.



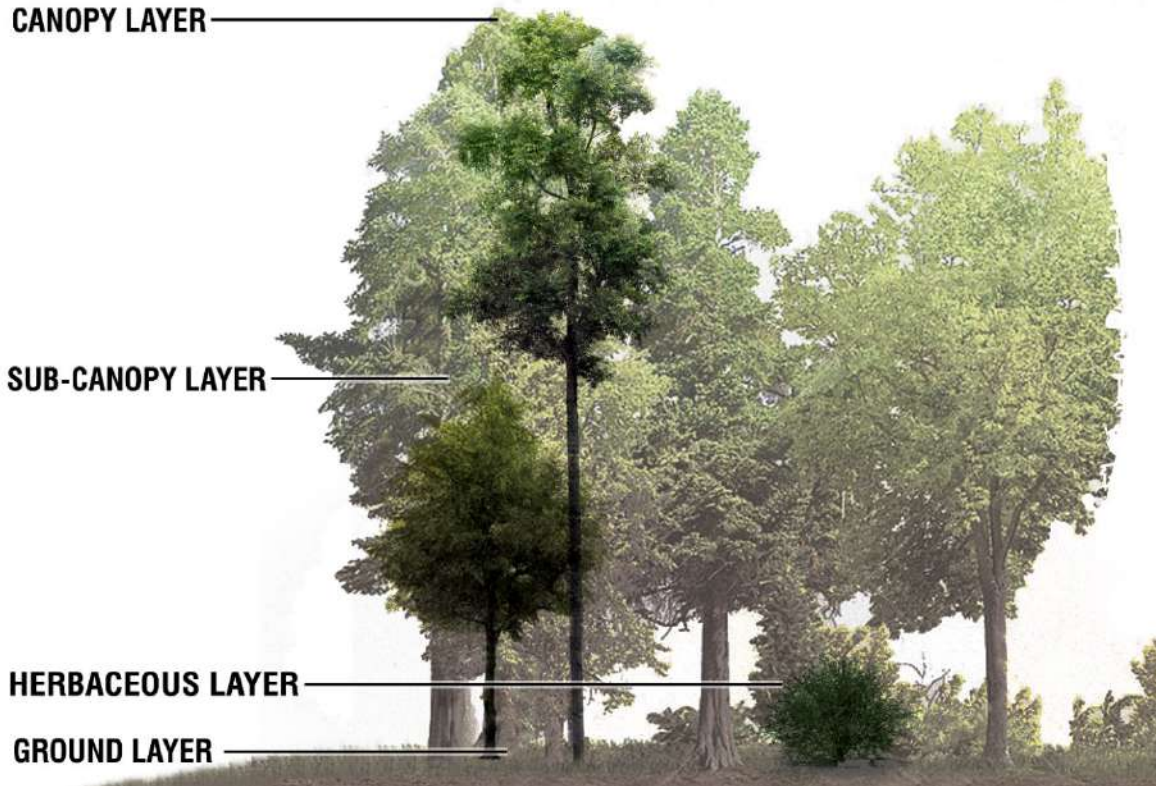
Hoover Oxbow Wetlands

Wetlands
 5' Contours



3.3 Vegetation and Habitat

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



Commonly observed native sub-canopy species include pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*).

The herbaceous layer is dominated by false nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*) and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*).

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

1. Upland Forest
2. Forested Wetland
3. Maintained Lawn
4. Impervious







Hoover Oxbow Habitat & Invasives

Habitat Types:

-  Forested Wetland (2.05 acres)
-  Impervious (2.65 acres)

-  Maintained Lawn (0.84-acre)
-  Upland Forest (10.7 acres)

Invasive Species:

-  Privet (0.19-acre)
-  Reed Canary Grass (0.25-acre)
-  Japanese Stiltgrass (15.8 acres)
-  Honeysuckle (0.19-acre)



3.3.1 Upland Forest

Hoover Oxbow consists of a contiguous 10.3-acres of upland forest, which includes portions of mature forest dominated by large diameter trees. This forest serves as an important resource and is 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 water sources that the adjacent reservoir provides.



A group of pawpaw trees within the upland forest.



Upland Forest Habitat



Upland Forest Habitat

3.3.2 Forested Wetland

Hoover Oxbow includes numerous forested wetlands (see section 3.2.2 for details). These wetlands contain depressions that serve as vernal pools for breeding amphibians in the spring. Wetlands filter water and improve downstream water quality. They reduce flooding and store carbon. Wetlands also serve as wildlife habitat.



Sparsely vegetated concave surface with box elder trees within a forested wetland.



Forested Wetland Habitat



Forested Wetland Habitat

3.3.3 Maintained Lawn

Approximately 0.84-acre of mowed area is present within Hoover Oxbow around the parking lot and Oxbow Road.

3.3.4 Impervious

Hoover Oxbow includes approximately 2.7-acres of impervious area, including parking lots, roads, and rock channel protection, which is present along Oxbow Road to minimize erosion.

3.3.5 Invasive Vegetation

Dominant invasive species includes Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*), which is present sporadically throughout Hoover Oxbow.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*) and privet (*Ligustrum* spp.), both shrub species, are dominant within the northwestern portion of Hoover Oxbow. Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) is present in one forested wetland. See “Hoover Oxbow 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). Hoover Oxbow 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 UUSFWS federally listed plant species or ODNR state listed plant species ranges or records are known to exist within Hoover Oxbow.

The following records or ranges for wildlife were identified within Hoover Oxbow:

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 Hoover Oxbow 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 Hoover Oxbow provide suitable food sources for monarch butterflies.

Fish

The blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) is a State species of concern. These species can inhabit a variety of habitats and are present within Hoover Reservoir. During the spawning season they lay eggs along protected areas, such as rocks, root-wads, stream banks, and other areas where currents are minimal. The shoreline along Hoover Oxbow may provide suitable spawning habitat for this species.

3.5 Wildlife

With the wide range of habitat types, Hoover Oxbow supports populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. A species list of wildlife documented in Hoover Oxbow is attached.

Fishing is prevalent around Hoover Oxbow and native crappie heavily populate the waters in the spring. Crappie are a popular sport fish and Hoover Reservoir contains a large population of both white crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*) and black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*). Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) are known to den within the Hoover Oxbow area. The waters directly east and south of Hoover Oxbow are areas where winter water birds frequently gather during migration, making Hoover Oxbow a favorite birding location.

The Hoover Reservoir is home to one of the largest populations of nesting prothonotary warblers (*Protonotaria citrea*) in the state. These songbirds are a state species of concern and can be seen at Hoover Oxbow. They nest in natural cavities, most commonly in downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) holes, as well as bird boxes placed over water. Bird nest boxes have been installed in the Hoover Reservoir, including locations at Hoover Oxbow, to create suitable breeding habitat and nest sites for prothonotary warblers.

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

Hoover Oxbow Nature Preserve contains a mature forest containing high quality, forested wetland. Continued protection of the natural resources within Hoover Oxbow 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 Hoover Oxbow.

It is important to understand the natural resources within Hoover Oxbow in order to prioritize management activities. One consideration would be to update the listing of observed species of flora and fauna within Hoover Oxbow 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 privet, honeysuckle, reed canary grass, and Japanese stilt grass, are present in areas of Hoover Oxbow. 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 Hoover Oxbow, removal of Japanese silt grass should be the first priority. This is due to the aggressive nature of Japanese silt grass and ability to dominate the herbaceous community, as well as the overall extent of coverage throughout Hoover Oxbow. Removal efforts may be accomplished by the organization of volunteer events. There are currently no designated organizations for Hoover Oxbow. To the west of Hoover Oxbow is a housing development that may be interested in establishing a volunteer group.

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 invasive plant species are removed.

4.2 Conservation

4.2.1 Visitor Management

To provide a safe and enjoyable visitor experience while protecting Hoover Oxbow'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

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

4.3 Enhancement

4.3.1 Signage

Install signs identifying Hoover Oxbow 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 the forested wetlands, Hoover Reservoir, and sportfishing opportunities.

4.3.2 Erosion

Excessive erosion is present along a majority of Hoover Oxbow's shoreline abutting Hoover Reservoir. Erosion can have negative impacts such as loss of land/ infrastructure and can have lower water quality from increased turbidity and sedimentation. This erosion is likely due to fluctuation in water levels and wave action. It is recommended corrective actions are implemented to mitigate erosion.



Excessive erosion along Hoover Oxbow's shoreline abutting Hoover Reservoir.

ATTACHMENTS

Hoover Oxbow Known Species List (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweetflag
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	White Snakeroot
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broomsedge Bluestem
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Hemp Dogbane
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	False Nettle
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Spring-beauty
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cockspur
<i>Elymus Canadensis</i>	Canada Wild Rye
<i>Entodon seductrix</i>	Seductive Entton Moss
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning Bush
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Gill-over-the-ground
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia Bluebells
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese Stiltgrass
<i>Packera obovate</i>	Roundleaf Ragwort
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mayapple
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood

Hoover Oxbow Known Species List (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Pseudanomodon attenuates</i>	Tree-skirt Moss
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black Raspberry
<i>Rubus plicatus</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar Willow
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Solidago Canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison-ivy
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	Wingstem
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw
<i>Viola sororia</i>	Common Blue Violet

Hoover Oxbow Known Species List (2022)	
Mammals	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red fox

Hoover Oxbow Known Species List (2022)	
Amphibians	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	Smallmouthed Salamander
<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Green Frog

Hoover Oxbow Known Species List (2022)	
Birds	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American Black Duck
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
<i>Ardea Herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup
<i>Aythya Americana</i>	Redhead
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead Duck
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift
<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	Killdeer
<i>Chroicocephalus Philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-pewee
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon

Hoover Oxbow Known Species List (2022)	
Birds	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull
<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler
<i>Leuconotopicus villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe
<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler
<i>Setophaga coronate</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler
<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler
<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler
<i>Setophaga virens</i>	Black-thoated Green Warbler
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird

Hoover Oxbow Known Species List (2022)	
Birds	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
<i>Spatula discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow