

# KIWANIS RIVERWAY PARK NATURE PRESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023



# KIWANIS RIVERWAY 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.

### Kiwanis Riverway Park Nature Preserve

 **6245 Riverside Dr. Columbus, OH 43017**

Kiwanis Riverway Park features over 10 acres of emergent wetland, floodplain, upland forest and streams that join the Griggs Reservoir. Located between Riverside Drive and Griggs Reservoir, Kiwanis Riverway serves as an easy access point to an area rich in natural beauty and ecological heritage. Walk its wooden boardwalk and be surrounded by forest, wildflowers and scenic views, and rare plants. Kiwanis Riverway was designated a Preserve in 2004 and funding was provided by the Kiwanis Club. Kiwanis Riverway is co-managed by the City of Columbus and City of Dublin.



## Features and Amenities

### Features

- Mature upland forest with large diameter trees
- Over 1,200 linear feet of stream
- Amphibian breeding wetland habitat

### Amenities

- Boardwalk
- Paved paths

## Listed Species

- Indiana bat\*  
(*Myotis sodalist*)
- Northern long-eared bat\*  
(*Myotis septentrionalis*)
- Monarch butterfly^  
(*Danaus plexippus*)
- Rayed bean mussel\*  
(*Villosa fabalis*)

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

## Habitat



■ Upland Forest (42%)

■ Emergent Wetland (55%)

■ Reservoir (3%)

## Recommendations

To maintain, conserve, and restore Kiwanis Riverway Park Nature Preserve:



Keep the Nature Preserve in its original state and limit activities to pedestrian trail use only. Kiwanis Riverway has a high-quality wetland as well as mature trees, and free-flowing streams that drain directly into Griggs Reservoir, an important source of drinking water for Columbus.



Remove invasive honeysuckle, and other invasive plants. Honeysuckle is an aggressive species that has overtaken native plants, covering over 4-acres of the preserve. Removal of honeysuckle should be performed first, with the removal of other invasive 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.

## 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.

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# ATTACHMENTS

Kiwanis Riverway Known Species List (2022)

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Columbus Nature Preserves Overview

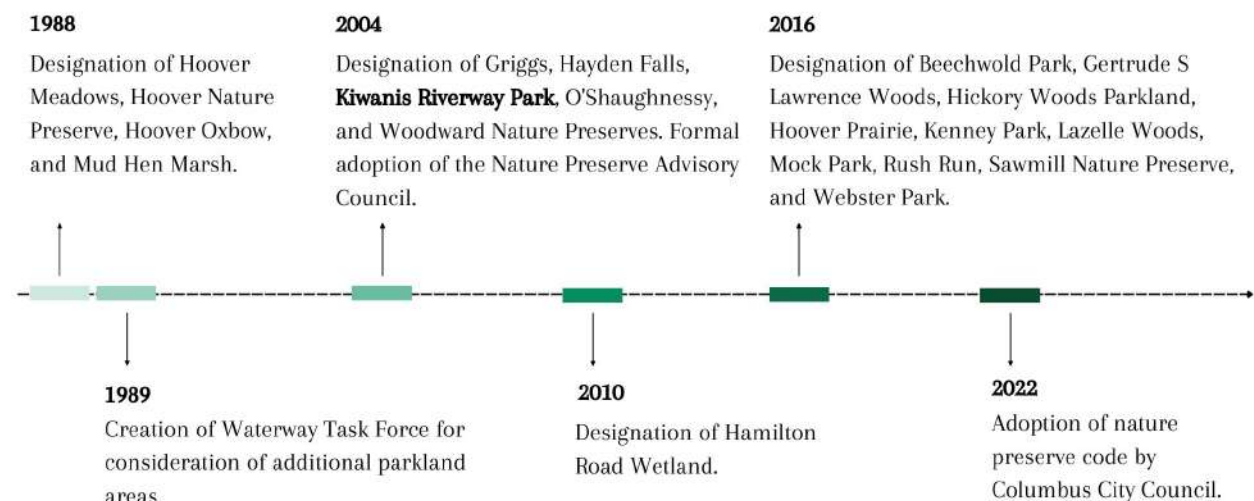
The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department (CRPD) works to preserve the local natural heritage for the Columbus community to enjoy. CRPD recognizes environmentally unique and sensitive areas as designated nature preserves. The Columbus Nature Preserve system is one of a few city nature preserve programs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

Kiwanis Riverway Park (“Kiwanis Riverway”) is approximately 10.5-acres in size and was designated as a Nature Preserve in 2004. It is located on Franklin County Parcel ID #273-000020 and is located within the City of Dublin. It provides access to the Scioto River and is a popular location for birding and hiking. Kiwanis Riverway is co-managed by the City of Columbus and City of Dublin.

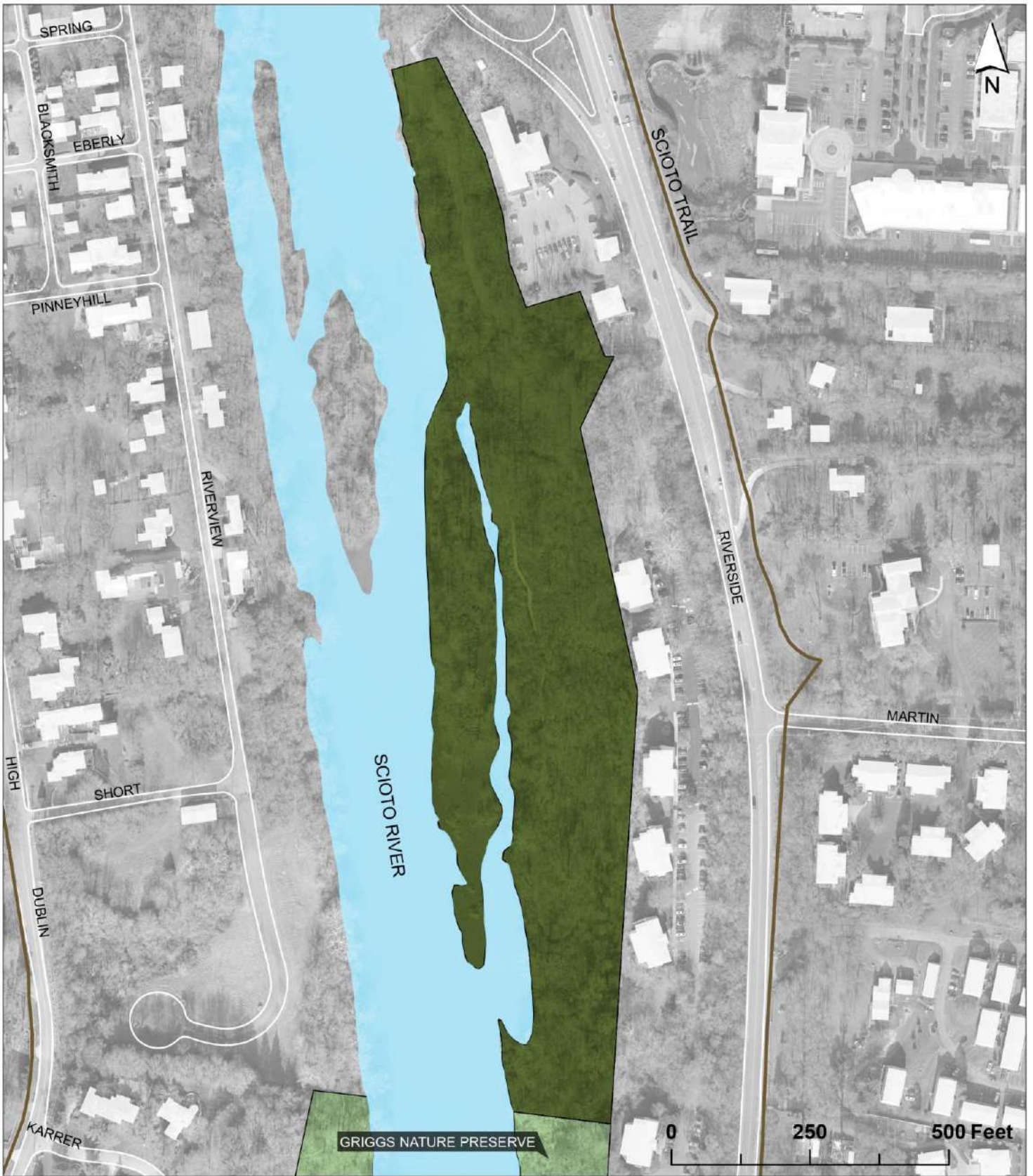
### 2.2 Location Description

Kiwanis Riverway’s address is 6245 Riverside Drive, Dublin OH 43017. Kiwanis Riverway is located in the city of Dublin, north of Quarry Lane, east of the Scioto River, south of W Dublin Granville Road, and west of Riverside Drive.

Surrounding land use includes commercial development, residential neighborhoods, forested areas, and the Scioto River and Griggs Reservoir. See “Kiwanis Riverway Park Nature Preserve” location map.



Open area along Griggs Reservoir.



# Kiwanis Riverway Park Nature Preserve



Preserve Boundary



Nearby CRPD Properties

6245 RIVERSIDE DR, DUBLIN OH 43017



THE CITY OF  
**COLUMBUS**  
RECREATION AND PARKS



### 3 AMENITIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

#### 3.1 Amenities

Kiwanis Riverway consists of both paved and boardwalk paths throughout the Nature Preserve. The boardwalk is elevated and is located at the southern portion of the Preserve, raised above of the emergent wetland present within Kiwanis Riverway.

#### 3.2 Landscape Context

Kiwanis Riverway consists of floodplain associated with Griggs Reservoir. Topography is highest just outside of the floodplain near the parking area at 788 feet and lowest at 756 feet in the southeast.

Moderately sloped banks of upland forest dominate the northern and eastern most portions of the site while the remaining floodplain portion consists of low relief wetland areas. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regulatory Floodway, 100-year floodplain, and 500-year floodplain exist along Griggs Reservoir. These floodplain areas provide habitat for fish and wildlife, recharge groundwater, and improve surface water quality.



A stretch of boardwalk leading from upland forest into emergent wetland.

The following soils are mapped within Kiwanis Riverway:

- **Genesee silt loam** has low slopes with very deep, well drained soils with alluvial origin.
- **Milton silt loam** has moderate slopes, with moderately deep, well drained soils derived from limestone.
- **Ritchey silt loam** has steep slopes, with shallow, well drained soils having loamy till origin.
- **Sloan silt loam** has low slopes, consisting of very deep, very poorly drained soils with loamy alluvial origins.

##### 3.2.1 Streams

Kiwanis Riverway is located in the Hayden Run-Scioto River Watershed (Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Hydrologic Unit (HUC) #050600011204). This watershed includes Griggs Reservoir, a major water source for Columbus created by the Griggs Dam on the Scioto River.

Kiwanis Riverway contains five intermittent streams and three ephemeral streams. In total, it is estimated Kiwanis Riverway contains around 1,200 linear feet of stream.

See “Kiwanis Riverway Streams & Wetlands” map.

### 3.2.2 Wetlands

Kiwanis Riverway includes about 5.7-acres of emergent wetland along the Scioto River floodplain, dominated by native plants like orange jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), obedient plant (*Physostegia virginiana*), and smartweed (*Persicaria longiseta*).



Intermittent unnamed tributary to Griggs Reservoir flowing through an emergent wetland.

The emergent wetland is a Category 3 wetland, using the Ohio EPA Rapid Assessment Method. Category 3 wetlands are the highest quality category of wetland in Ohio and possess superior habitat, hydrological, or recreational functions.

The wetland receives water from streams and surrounding landscape drainage, as well as backwater from Griggs Reservoir. This wetland filters the water entering Griggs Reservoir from streams and run-off. Griggs Reservoir and associated wetlands provide habitat and feeding opportunities for several birds. In addition, the wetlands provide refuge and breeding areas for fish, as well as breeding pools for several amphibians.

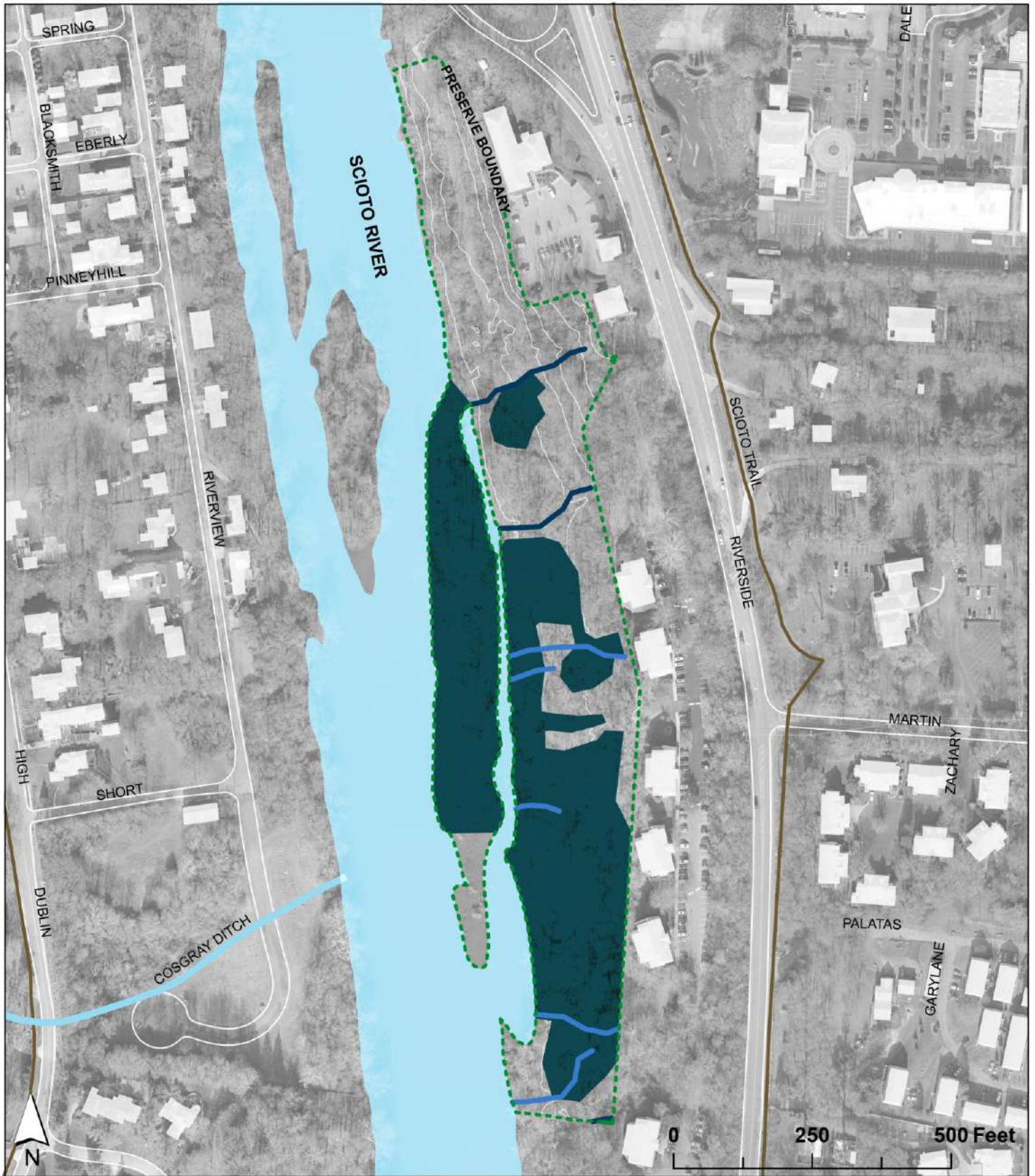


Emergent wetland along the banks of Griggs Reservoir.

See “Kiwanis Riverway Streams & Wetlands” map.

### 3.2.3 Reservoir

The western portion of Kiwanis Riverway includes Griggs Reservoir and associated backwaters. This area was historically the Scioto River and was altered by the installation of the Griggs Dam downstream in 1905.



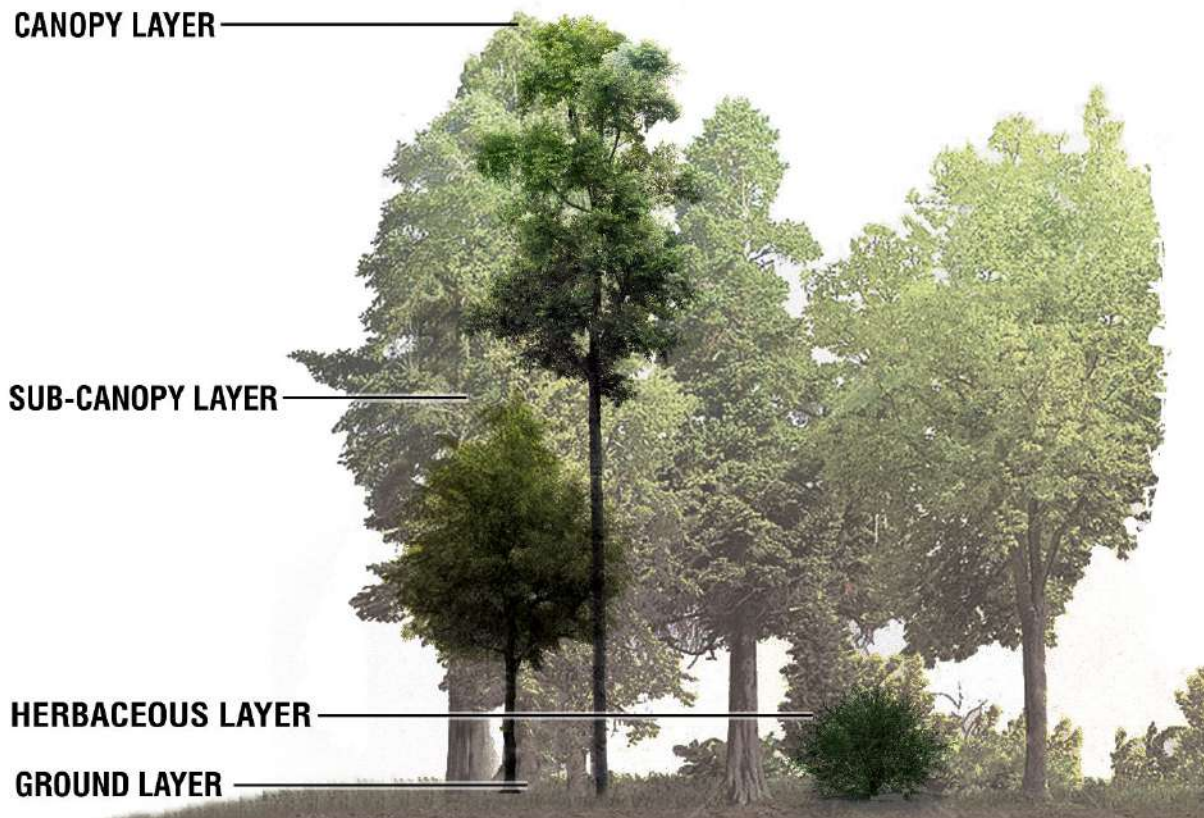
## Kiwanis Riverway Streams & Wetlands

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



### 3.3 Vegetation and Habitat

Commonly observed native tree species include sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) along Griggs Reservoir and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) within the upland forest and along the headwater streams.



The sub-canopy is dense in the upland forest and along installed boardwalks and paved walking paths. The sub-canopy is dominated primarily by honeysuckle, an invasive species.

The herbaceous layer is dominated by orange jewelweed, obedient plant, and smartweed, all common species in emergent wetlands.

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

1. Upland Forest
2. Emergent Wetland
3. Impervious
4. Reservoir

The “Kiwanis Riverway Known Species List (2022)” is included as an attachment. This list includes information collected from a floristic assessment completed in 2005 (May, June, August, October field visits). A total of 250 plant species were documented within Kiwanis

Riverway, including satin brome (*Bromus nottowanus*) a State Threatened species at the time of assessment, and nodding rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes crepidinea*), a State potentially Threatened species at the time of assessment and bottomland aster (*Aster ontarionis*), a State Threatened species at the time of assessment. These species were previously recorded in Kiwanis Riverway but not observed in 2022.

### 3.3.1 Upland Forest

Kiwanis Riverway consists of approximately 4-acres of upland forest, which includes portions of mature forest dominated by large diameter trees. This forest serves as an important riparian area, a forested area surrounding streams, for the numerous headwater streams and Griggs Reservoir. The forest also provides plant and wildlife habitat, including potential habitat for protected bat species. Bats use forests during the summer to roost and often prefer to forage along riparian stream corridors like the one found in Kiwanis Riverway.



Upland Forest Habitat



Upland Forest Habitat

### 3.3.2 Emergent Wetland

Kiwanis Riverway includes an emergent wetland along 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.



Emergent Wetland Habitat



Emergent Wetland Habitat

### 3.3.3 Invasive Vegetation

The dominant invasive species within Kiwanis Riverway is honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp). Located consistently through all upland forested areas, this plant species creates a dense undergrowth within the subcanopy, preventing native vegetation from surviving and limiting plant diversity. Removal of this invasive species is a priority.

See “Kiwanis Riverway Habitat Types & Invasive Species” map.

Other invasive species present in smaller numbers include:

- narrowleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*)
- purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

### 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). Kiwanis Riverway 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 Kiwanis Riverway.

The following records or ranges for wildlife were identified within Kiwanis Riverway:

#### 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 Kiwanis Riverway 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 Kiwanis Riverway provide suitable food sources for monarch butterflies.

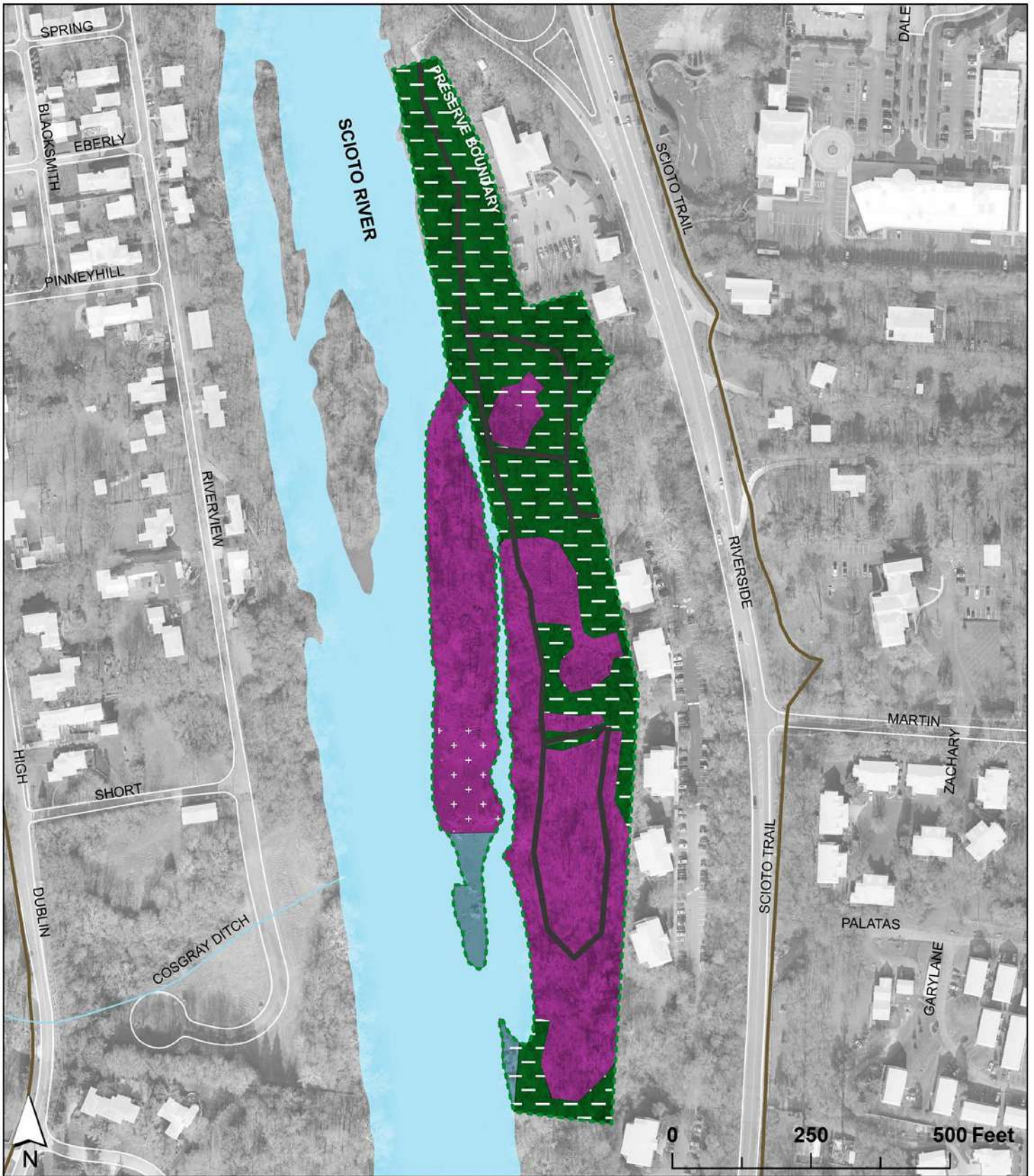
### **Freshwater Mussels**

The federally endangered rayed bean (*Villosa fabalis*) is a small freshwater mussel that resides in shallow rivers, often near riffles and aquatic vegetation. The species will bury itself in clean gravel or sand materials. 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.

## **3.5 Wildlife**

With its wide range of habitat types, Kiwanis Riverway supports healthy and diverse populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. A species list of wildlife documented in Kiwanis Riverway is attached. During the floristic assessment completed in 2005, 34 bird species, five butterfly species, two amphibians, three reptiles, and seven mammal species were recorded.

Various bird species were documented within the wetland and along the banks of Griggs Reservoir, including mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), great blue herons (*Ardea herodias*), red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and double-crested cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auratus*). See the attachment “Kiwanis Riverway Known Species List (2022)” for a detailed list of wildlife.



# Kiwanis Riverway Habitat Types & Invasive Species

**Habitat Types:**

- Emergent Wetland (5.36 acres)
- Reservoir (0.33-acre)
- Upland Forest (4.15 acres)
- Impervious (0.65-acre)

**Invasive Species:**

- Honeysuckle (4.45 acres)
- + +  
+ + - Purple Loosestrife (0.38-acre)





## 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

Kiwanis Riverway contains a high-quality emergent wetland that filters a major source of drinking water for the City of Columbus. Additional resources include freshwater mussels and amphibian breeding habitat. Continued protection of the natural resources within Kiwanis Riverway 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 Kiwanis Riverway.

It is important to understand the natural resources within Kiwanis Riverway 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 Kiwanis Riverway 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 honeysuckle is dominant in areas of Kiwanis Riverway. In addition, purple loosestrife and narrow-leaf cattail 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.

When addressing the invasive species at Kiwanis Riverway, removal of honeysuckle should be the first priority. This is due to the aggressive nature of honeysuckle and extensive coverage within upland forest adjacent to the Griggs Reservoir. Native herbaceous plants should be planted in areas where heavily dominated invasive species areas have been cleared.

Removal efforts may be accomplished by application of aquatic safe pesticides. 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 plants are removed.

## 4.2 Conservation

### 4.2.1 Visitor Management

To provide a safe and enjoyable visitor experience while protecting Kiwanis Riverway'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 Kiwanis Riverway through volunteer event signs posted in Kiwanis Riverway 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

A main sign and a sign identifying Kiwanis Riverway as a Nature Preserve, as well as key Nature Preserve rules, are present adjacent to the parking area. Due to the presence of such a high-quality wetland, additional signage outlying the hydrological and ecological benefits of a Category 3 wetland could be considered in an attempt to preserve the present wetland conditions and educate the public on the functions of wetlands.



# **ATTACHMENTS**

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Indian-mallow
<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	Virginia Three-seeded Mercury
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweetflag
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Slender Foxglove
<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i>	Ticklegrass
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven
<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	Water-plantain
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium canadense</i>	Wild Onion
<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	Tuberclad Amaranth
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common Ragweed
<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	American Hog-peanut
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Thimbleweed
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	Angelica
<i>Apios americana</i>	Common Groundnut
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
<i>Artemisia annua</i>	Annual Wormwood
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy Joint Grass
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw
<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	Eastern Lined Aster
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	Goblet Aster
<i>Aster prenanthoides</i>	Crooked-stemmed Aster
<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	Arow-leaved Aster
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Common Wintercress
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Devil's Beggar's-ticks
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Wood Mint
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	False Nettle
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Smooth Brome
<i>Bromus nottowayanus</i>	Satin Brome

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	Cut-leaved Toothwort
<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Bittercress
<i>Cardamine rhomboidea</i>	Bulbous Bittercress
<i>Carex amphibola</i>	S. Gray Wood Sedge
<i>Carex blanda</i>	Common Wood Sedge
<i>Carex davisii</i>	Davis' Sedge
<i>Carex emoryi</i>	Emory's Sedge
<i>Carex grayi</i>	Gray's Sedge
<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>	Hairy-leaved Sedge
<i>Carex jamesii</i>	James' Sedge
<i>Carex lacustris</i>	Lake Sedge
<i>Carex laxiflora</i>	Two-edged Sedge
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Shallow Sedge
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	Water-hemlock
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull Thistle
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Spring-beauty
<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	Richweed
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horseweed
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cockspur
<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i>	Common Dodder
<i>Cyperus bipartitus</i>	Shining Umbrella-sedge
<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>	Red-rooted Flatsedge
<i>Cyperus flavescens</i>	Yellow Umbrella-sedge
<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>	Fragrant Flatsedge
<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>	Awne'd Umbrella-sedge
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	Common Umbrella-sedge
<i>Dasistoma macrophylla</i>	Mullein-foxtail
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimson-weed
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's Lace
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	Silvery Glade Fern
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's-breeches

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Indian Strawberry
<i>Echinochloa muricata</i>	Western Barnyard Grass
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Yerba-de-tajo
<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i>	Red-footed Spikerush
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>	Blunt Spikerush
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	Willow-herb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Eragrostis hypnoides</i>	Creeping Lovegrass
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Pilewort
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Fleabane
<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	Robin-plantain
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Eupatorium coelistinum</i>	Mistflower
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe-pye
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset
<i>Euphorbia vermiculata</i>	Hairy Spurge
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium circaezans</i>	Wild Licorice
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Sweet-scented Bedstraw
<i>Geum canadense</i>	Canada Avens
<i>Geum vernum</i>	Spring Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Gill-over-the-ground
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Fowl Manna Grass
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Day Lily
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	Cow-parsnip
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Swamp Rose Mallow
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Jewelweed
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag
<i>Iris virginica</i>	Southern Blue Flag
<i>Isopyrum biternatum</i>	False Rue-anemone
<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	Twinleaf

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar
<i>Justicia americana</i>	Water-willow
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Purple Dead-nettle
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice Cutgrass
<i>Leersia virginica</i>	White Grass
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Lesser Duckweed
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	Motherwort
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Pepper-grass
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Lindernia dubia</i>	Water-pimpernel
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Lobelia
<i>Lodanthus pinnatifidus</i>	Purple Rocket
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	Water-purselane
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Bugleweed
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	Fringed Loosestrife
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Sweet Clover
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Field Mint
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Spearmint
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia Bluebells
<i>Mimulus alatus</i>	Winged Monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus alatus x M. ringens</i>	Hybrid Monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Common Monkeyflower
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	Nimblewill
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	True Forget-me-not
<i>Napaea dioica</i>	Glade Mallow
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Catnip
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common Evening Primrose
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Common Yellow Wood-sorrel

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Witch Grass
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	Ditch Stonecrop
<i>Persicaria longiseta</i>	Smartweed
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Garden Phlox
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient-plant
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Clearweed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Broad-leaved Plantain
<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	American Plantain
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore
<i>Poa alsodes</i>	Wood Spear Grass
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Canada Bluegrass
<i>Poa sylvestris</i>	Woodland Bluegrass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked Bluegrass
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Smooth Solomon's Seal
<i>Polygonum cespitosum</i>	Bristly Smartweed
<i>Polygonum erectum</i>	Erect Knotweed
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Dock-leaved Smartweed
<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	Pinkweed
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Lady's-thumb
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Dotted Smartweed
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	Jumpseed
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	Long-leaved Pondweed
<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i>	Nodding Rattlesnake-root T
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Heal-all
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Swamp Chestnut Oak
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak
<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i>	Swamp Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Cursed Crowfoot
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	European Buckthorn



<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Climbing Rose
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Cutleaf Coneflower
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Brown-eyed Susan
<i>Ruellia strepens</i>	Three-lobed Coneflower
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Wild Petunia
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Arrowhead
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar Willow
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry
<i>Samolus parviflorus</i>	Water-pimpernel
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	Canada Snakeroot
<i>Sanicula gregaria</i>	Clustered Snakeroot
<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Black Snakeroot
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	Lizard's-tail
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	Three-square
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Softstem Bulrush
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Dark-green Bulrush
<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>	Maryland Figwort
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	Blue Skullcap
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	Golden Ragwort
<i>Senecio glabellus</i>	Butterweed
<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Nodding Foxtail
<i>Setaria glauca</i>	Yellow Foxtail
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Green Foxtail
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup-plant
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	False Solomon's-seal
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet Nightshade
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zigzag Goldenrod
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Giant Goldenrod
<i>Sparganium americanum</i>	American Bur-reed

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Plants</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Greater Duckweed
<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i>	Common Hedge-nettle
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk Cabbage
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Purple Meadow-rue
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Early Meadow-rue
<i>Thaspium trifoliatum</i>	Meadow parsnip
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison-ivy
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	Orange-fruit Horse-gentian
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Cattail
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Valeriana pauciflora</i>	Large-flowered Valerian
<i>Valerianella umbilicata</i>	Corn-salad
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Moth Mullein
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	White Vervain
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	Wingstem
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	Tall Ironweed
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	European Cranberry-bush
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Nannyberry
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	Marsh Blue Violet
<i>Viola sororia</i>	Common Blue Violet
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer Grape
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank Grape
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese Wisteria
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Amphibians</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Bufo americanus americanus</i>	American Toad
<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Green Frog

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Butterflies</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Epargyreus clarus</i>	Silver-spotted Skipper
<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	Black Swallowtail
<i>Phycoides tharos</i>	Pearl Crescent
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cabbage White
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Mammals</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Beaver
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer
<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>	Muskrat
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Reptiles</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Nerodia sipedon sipedon</i>	Northern Watersnake
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>	Garter Snake

<b>Kiwanis Known Species List (2022)</b>	
<b>Birds</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron
<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>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove