

LAZELLE WOODS NATURE PRESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2023



LAZELLE WOODS 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.

Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve

 8140 Sancus Blvd. Columbus, OH 43081

Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve features over 10 acres of mature forest that support migrating bird populations and native wildflower species. Located adjacent to the Lazelle Woods Community Center, Lazelle Woods provides easy access for park visitors to explore an upland forest.



Features and Amenities

Features

- Mature upland forest with large diameter trees
- Large bird population, including Cooper's hawk, eastern phoebe, eastern wood-pewee, and red-bellied woodpecker
- Native wildflowers, including rue anemone, green dragon, jack-in-the-pulpit, yellow trout-lily, hairy sunflower, wild blue phlox, mayapple, and sessile trillium

Amenities

- Trails
- Parking lot

Listed Species

- Indiana bat*
(*Myotis sodalist*)
- Northern long-eared bat*
(*Myotis septentrionalis*)
- Monarch butterfly^
(*Danaus plexippus*)

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

Habitat



■ Upland Forest (100%)

Recommendations

To maintain, conserve, and restore Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve:



Keep the Nature Preserve in its original state and limit activities to pedestrian trail use only. Lazelle Woods consists of a mature forest in an urban setting and installation of additional trails could be considered.



Remove invasive honeysuckle and other invasive plants. The extensive coverage of honeysuckle chokes out native understory plants and reduces biodiversity across the preserve. Removal of honeysuckle should be performed first, and remove 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 Recreation and Parks Commission

Nature Preserve Advisory Council

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Columbus Nature Preserves Overview

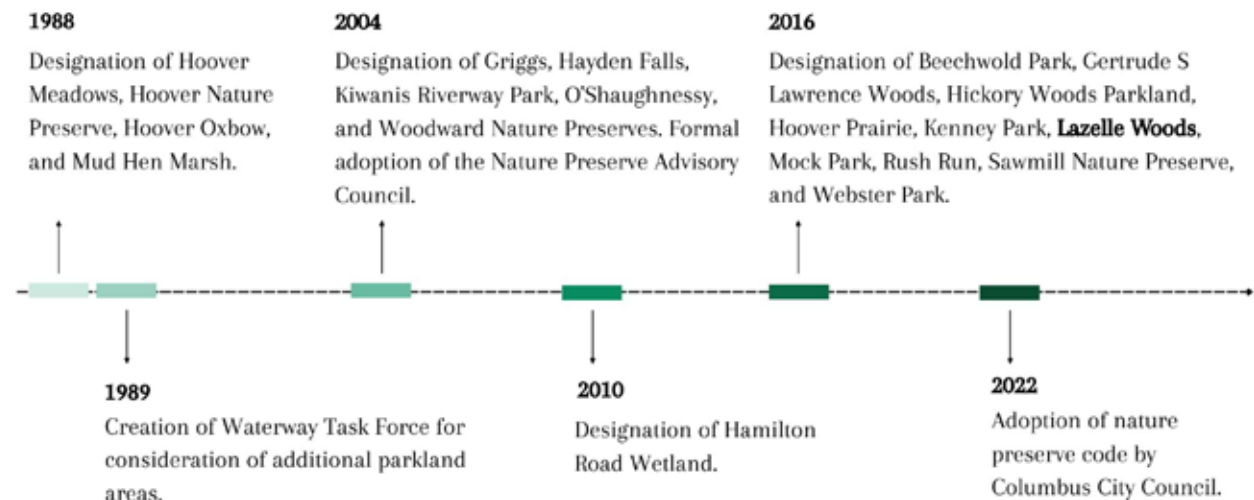
The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department (CRPD) works to preserve the local natural heritage for the Columbus community to enjoy. CRPD recognizes environmentally unique and sensitive areas as designated nature preserves. The Columbus Nature Preserve system is one of a few city nature preserve programs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

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

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

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

Columbus Nature Preserve Timeline



1.2 Management Plan Purpose

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

2 SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Preserve History

Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve ("Lazelle Woods") consists of approximately 10.2-acres of the 43.895-acres of Lazelle Woods Park, Franklin County Parcel ID #610-230921. The 10.2-acre portion of Lazelle Woods Park, Lazelle Woods, was designated a nature preserve in 2016.

2.2 Location Description

Lazelle Woods' address is 8140 Sancus Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio 43081, located in northeast Columbus, west of Interstate I-71 and east of US Route 23. Lazelle Woods is situated within a residential neighborhood, adjacent to the Lazelle Woods Community Center and Lazelle Woods Park. Lazelle Woods Park includes multi-use trails and recreational fields.

Surrounding land use includes residential housing intermixed with forested areas and commercial. See "Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve" location map.



A natural trail traversing through upland forest.



8140 SANCUS BLVD, COLUMBUS OH 43081

Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve

- Preserve Boundary
- Nearby CRPD Properties
- 5' Contours



3 AMENITIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

3.1 Amenities

There is a designated trail composed of limestone screening and lined with a wood rail fence at the western portion of Lazelle Woods, connecting a residential neighborhood on the southwestern corner of the nature preserve to the Lazelle Woods Community Center. In addition, natural trails created from visitor use exist within western and central portions of Lazelle Woods.

The adjacent parking lot is shared with the community center, sports fields, and Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve. Amenities from Lazelle Woods Park include a playground, recreational /sports fields, and a paved multi-use path. The Lazelle Woods Community Center is located west of Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve.



A designated trail, consisting of gravel and dirt, connecting a residential neighborhood and the Lazelle Woods Community Center through Lazelle Woods.

3.2 Landscape Context

Lazelle Woods topography is flat, with several small depressional areas.

There is no Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain within the park.

The following soils are mapped within Lazelle Woods:

- **Benington silt loam** are somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loamy till of medium lime content in relatively flat areas.
- **Condit silt loam** are described as very poorly drained soils in relatively flat areas formed in loamy till deposited by glaciers.
- **Pewamo silt clay loam** are typically found in flat areas, and feature very poorly drained soil, which are ideal soils for wetland formation.

3.2.1 Streams

No streams are present in Lazelle Woods. Lazelle Woods is located in the Westerville Reservoir-Alum Creek Watershed (Ohio EPA Hydrologic Unit (HUC) #050600011601). This watershed is located within a largely urban environment, making Lazelle Woods an important feature for urban wildlife.

3.2.2 Wetlands

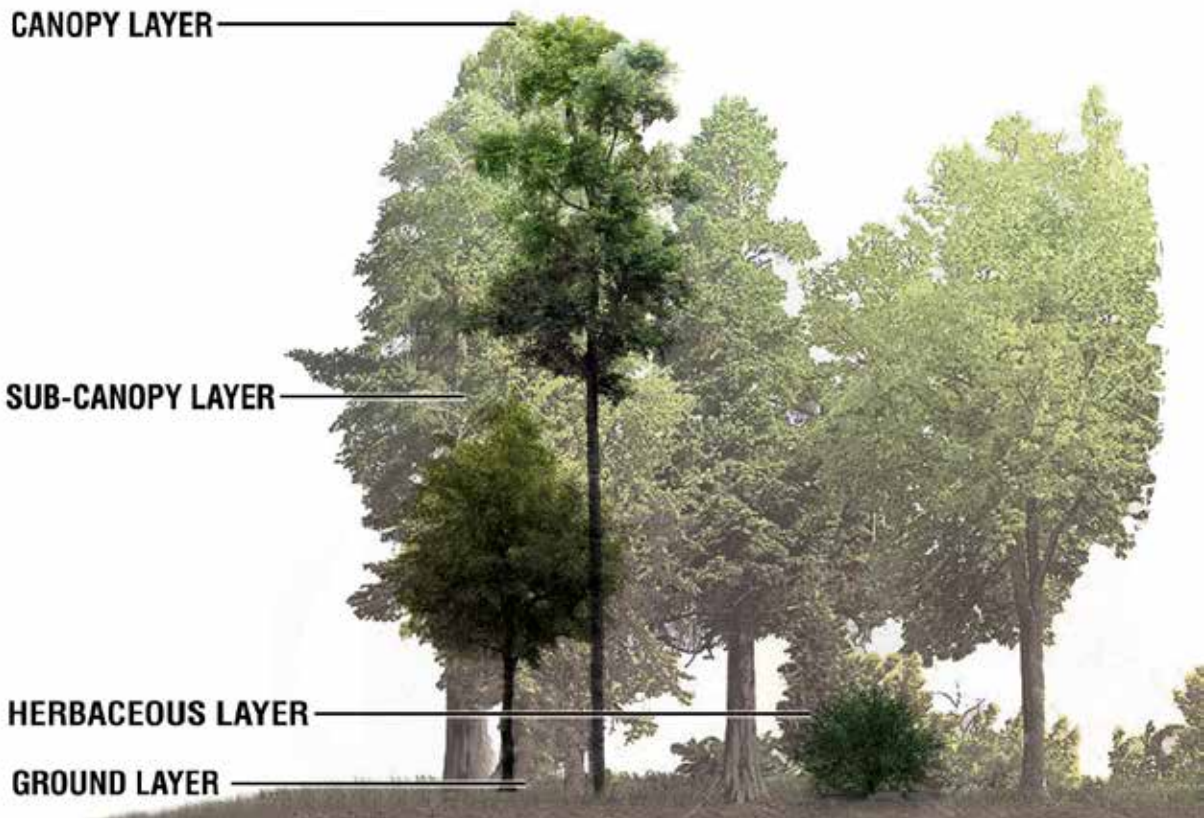
Lazelle Woods includes a mosaic of very small (<0.01-acre) depressional areas, which hold water in the spring. These areas may be considered wetlands. These depressions likely serve as vernal pools for breeding amphibians in the spring. See “Lazelle Woods Habitat Types & Invasive Species” map for the general location of wetlands.



Small depression that may be considered a wetland.

3.3 Vegetation and Habitat

Commonly observed native tree species include red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*).



Commonly observed sub-canopy species include spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) and pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*).

The herbaceous layer is dominated by poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) and common jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*).

See “Lazelle Woods Habitat Types & Invasive Species” map that illustrates the general vegetation coverage within Lazelle Woods. Lazelle Woods consists solely of an upland forest habitat.

The “Lazelle Woods Known Species List (2018)” is included as an attachment.

3.3.1 Upland Forest

Lazelle Woods consists of a contiguous 10.2-acres of upland forest, which includes portions of mature forest dominated by large diameter trees. This forest serves as habitat for a number of plant and animal species, including potential habitat for protected bat species.



Upland Forest



Upland Forest



A mature shagbark hickory tree. Some animals, like the endangered Indiana bat, use these trees as their home.





Lazelle Habitat Types & Invasive Species

Habitat Types:

 Upland Forest
(10.2 acres)

Invasive Species:

 Honeysuckle
(10.2 acres)

 Multiflora Rose

 Winter Creeper

3.3.2 Invasive Vegetation

There is a large sporadic coverage of honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp*) within Lazelle Woods. 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.



A portion of the upland forest dominated by the invasive species wintercreeper and native Virginia creeper.

Multi-flora rose (*Rosa multi-flora*) was also found in select areas and two concentrations of wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*) were found in small and isolated areas.

See “Lazelle Woods 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). Lazelle Woods 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 Lazelle Woods.

The following records or ranges for wildlife were identified within Lazelle Woods:

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 Lazelle Woods 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 Lazelle Woods provide suitable food sources for monarch butterflies.

3.5 Wildlife

Lazelle Woods supports populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. A species list of wildlife documented in Lazelle Woods is attached.

Lazelle Woods supports a high bird population, with reported species including:

- Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)
- eastern phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)
- eastern wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*)
- hairy woodpecker (*Leuconotopicus villosus*)
- red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)
- rose-breasted grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)
- tufted titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)
- wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)
- yellow throated vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)

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

Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve consists of a mature upland forest with numerous documented bird species. The forest includes a mosaic of small depressional areas that likely serve as vernal pools. Continued protection of the natural resources within Lazelle Woods 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 Lazelle Woods.

To prioritize management activities, it is important to understand the natural resources within Lazelle Woods. One consideration would be to update the listing of observed species of

flora and fauna within Lazelle Woods 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 map 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, notably honeysuckle, is dominant at Lazelle Woods. Multi-flora rose and wintercreeper 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 prioritizing removal of invasive species at Lazelle Woods, honeysuckle should be the first priority. This is due to the extensive coverage of honeysuckle and the multiple negative impacts it has on native resources. Native herbaceous plants should be planted in areas where heavily dominated invasive species areas have been cleared.

Removal efforts may be accomplished by the organization of volunteer events. 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 Lazelle Woods' 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 Lazelle Woods through volunteer event signs posted in Lazelle Woods 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

One Lazelle Woods Nature Preserve rules sign is present. Install signs identifying Lazelle Woods as a Nature Preserve, along with a summary of the Nature Preserve regulations, at the main access points from Lazelle Woods Park and the trail from the adjacent residential areas and Lazelle Woods Community Center. Due to Lazelle Woods being surrounded by residential development and is regularly used parkland, additional signage along the preserve boundaries is recommended to aid in limiting encroachments.

4.3.2 Trails

One trail is present at Lazelle Woods. Additional trails may be added following invasive species removal, ensuring no native vegetation is removed for trail installation. The trail should consist of native dirt and/or added native mulch.



ATTACHMENTS

Lazelle Woods Known Species (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>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Agrimony
<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	Downy Agrimony
<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i>	Tickle Grass
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-Heaven
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium canadense</i>	Canada Wild Onion
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	Wild Leek
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common Ragweed
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Giant Ragweed
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Common Broom-sedge
<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	Rue Anemone
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Indian Hemp
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	Green Dragon
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw
<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	Eastern Lined Aster
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	Starved Aster
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	Awl Aster
<i>Aster racemosus</i>	Small-headed Aster
<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	Arrow-leaved Aster
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Bidens aristosa</i>	Bearded Beggarticks
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	False Nettle
<i>Callitriche terrestris</i>	Water Starwort
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	Cut-leaved Toothwort
<i>Carex aggregata</i>	Glomerate Sedge
<i>Carex amphibola</i>	Southern Gray Wood Sedge
<i>Carex annectens</i>	Yellow Fox Sedge
<i>Carex blanda</i>	Common Wood Sedge
<i>Carex cristatella</i>	Crested Sedge

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carex digitalis</i>	Narrow-leaved Wood Sedge
<i>Carex frankii</i>	Frank's Sedge
<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>	Hairy-leaved Sedge
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	Bladder Sedge
<i>Carex rosea</i>	Stellate Sedge
<i>Carex squarrosa</i>	Squarrose Sedge
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Foxtail Sedge
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Ironwood
<i>Carya cordiformes</i>	Bitternut Hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	Wood Reed Grass
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Spring Beauty
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horseweed
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>	Cockspur Hawthorn
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Honewort
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	Poverty Grass
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Desmodium canescens</i>	Hoary Tick-trefoil
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's Breeches
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Wild Yam
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn-olive
<i>Elymus patula</i>	Bottlebrush Grass
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	Willow-herb
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Pilewort
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	Rough Fleabane
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Redstem Stork's Bill
<i>Erythronium albidum</i>	White Fawn Lily
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	Yellow Trout Lily
<i>Euonymus alataus</i>	Winged Euonymus
<i>Euonymus atropurpeus</i>	Wahoo
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Winter Creeper

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Euonymus obovatus</i>	Running Strawberry-bush
<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i>	Tall Boneset
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White Snakeroot
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Flat-topped Goldenrod
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Beech
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep Fescue
<i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i>	False Mermaid-weed
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Strawberry
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium circaezans</i>	Wild-licorice
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Sweet-scented Bedstraw
<i>Geraea canescens</i>	Hairy Sunflower
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium
<i>Geum canadense</i>	Canada Avens
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	Large-fruited 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>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree
<i>Helianthos hirsutus</i>	Hairy Sunflower
<i>Helianthos tuberosus</i>	Jerusalem Artichoke
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	Dotted St. John's-wort
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Jewelweed
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path Rush
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Wild Lettuce
<i>Leersia virginica</i>	White Grass
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	American Water-horehound
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Bugleweed

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage Orange
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Sweet Clover
<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Canada Moonseed
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	Nimblewill
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening-primrose
<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	Woolly Sweet-cicely
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Common Yellow Wood Sorrel
<i>Parthenocissus quiquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Foxglove Beard-tongue
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Wild Blue Phlox
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	Lopseed
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Clearweed
<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	American Plantain
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Canada Bluegrass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Bluegrass
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May-apple
<i>Polygala verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkwort
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Dotted Smartweed
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	Jumpseed
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>	Tall Rattlesnake-root
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Heal-all
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Pyrus malus</i>	Apple
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard's Oak
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	Kidney-leaved Crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	Hooked Crowfoot
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common Buckthorn

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Glossy Buckthorn
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Dogberry
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Pasture Rose
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Blackberry
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black Raspberry
<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	Pennsylvania Blackberry
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	Short-styled Snakeroot
<i>Sanicula gregaria</i>	Clusterd Snakeroot
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Dark-green Bulrush
<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	Drooping Bulrush
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	Golden Ragwort
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Common Blue-eyed Grass
<i>Smilax hispida</i>	Bristly Greenbrier
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	Blue-stemmed Goldenrod
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Early Goldenrod
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod
<i>Sphenopholiss nitida</i>	Shining Wedge Grass
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i>	Hairy White Oldfield Aster
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Early Meadow Rue
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	Rue Anemone
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison Ivy
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trillium sessile</i>	Sessile Trillium
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery Elm
<i>Urtica procera</i>	American Stinging Nettle
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	White Vervain
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	Wingstem
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	Tall Ironweed

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Plants	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	Purslane Speedwell
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	European Cranberry bush
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	Downy Yellow Violet
<i>Viola sororia</i>	Blue Violet
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer Grape
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank Grape
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	Prickly-ash

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Birds	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-pewee
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole
<i>Leuconotopicus villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Birds	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great-crested Flycatcher
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Mammals	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Fox Squirrel
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Chipmunk

Lazelle Woods Known Species (2022)	
Reptiles	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Storeria Dekayi</i>	Brown Snake