

Appendix A

The General Management Plan



Introduction

This general management plan, which provides broad direction for the future of this natural park, is needed to help managers make purposeful decisions based on a deliberate vision.

General management planning is needed to:

- Clarify the minimum levels of resource protection and public use that must be achieved for the park, based on the park's specific purpose, significance and mission plus the laws and policies directing management
- Determine the best mix of resource protection and visitor experiences beyond what is prescribed by law and policy based on the park's specific purpose, significance and mission plus the laws and policies directing the management of the parks
- Define the purpose for Black Swamp Preserve
- Understand the range of public expectations and concerns
- Identify what resources are found in the parks

This plan is needed to establish the degree to which the Black Swamp Preserve should be managed:

- Provide visitor services and facilities that do not impact natural, historical or cultural resources
- Accommodate support services and facilities without impacting resources
- Restore the natural and cultural resources to enhance the visitor experience
- Partner with other entities to meet common needs while continuing to fulfill the park's mission

The Planning Process

As part of the general management planning for the Black Swamp Preserve, a process for defining the desired visitor experience and protection of the park's resources has been adopted utilizing the National Park Service's Visitor Experience and Resource Protection framework (VERP). The program addresses visitor carrying capacity and methodology for making sound decisions about visitor use. Carrying capacity is defined as the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining desired resource and social conditions that compliment the purposes of each park and its management objectives.

The visitor experience and resource protection framework is a planning and management framework that focuses on the visitor use impacts to the visitor experience and the park resources. These impacts are primarily attributable to visitor behavior, use levels, types of use, timing of use, and location of use.

The framework is intended to provide a logical, rational for making decisions on carrying capacity issues. It is, therefore, important to document all decisions that are made during the course of developing and implementing the VERP elements in the park. It should be noted that proper documentation of

rationale is particularly important when managers need to make controversial decisions, such as limited visitor use or increasing development.

The implementation plan, completed after the general management plan is complete, will provide specifying indicators and standards, developing a monitoring strategy, and identifying management actions needed to address conditions when standards are reached or exceeded.

Element One: Assemble an interdisciplinary project team.

A planning advisory committee is needed to provide a diverse level of skill, knowledge, perspectives, disciplines and expertise. This planning advisory committee must play a role in the development of a plan because they are responsible for implementing it. It is important for the planning team to understand and take ownership in the plan.

Element Two: Develop a public involvement strategy.

The Black Swamp Preserve may have a great deal of emotional value to the community and can be the focus of intense feelings. Public involvement in the planning process helps the planning advisory committee to understand the values people hold in relation to park resources and the visitor experiences and is critical to creating a plan that can be successfully implemented. Competing values must be resolved by a decision as to which value is of greater importance in this particular situation, at a particular point in time. By the planning advisory committee understanding the public values, it enables the team to make informed planning decisions.

It is important for the public to understand early in the process how their input will be used, how decisions will be made, and the consequences of potential management action. There should be an obvious link between public comment and decision making, or the public will see no reason to participate.

While public involvement cannot be considered a statistically valid survey, it can be viewed as a snapshot of public opinion. It should be remembered that the information received by the planning team only represents the people who responded. Also, public involvement is not a voting process. The results of public involvement effort should be used, along with the analysis of other information and data gathered during the planning process, to make a rational and defensible planning decision.

Element Three: Develop the statements of Park Purpose, Significance, and identify any planning constraints.

The park's purpose and significance statements clarify the most basic assumptions about park use and management, and provide a context for how a park should be managed or used. Anything the planning team does should be continually tested against the park purpose, significance, and primary interpretive themes.

The park purpose is the reason the park was set aside. The park significance captures the essence of the park's importance in a regional or national context. The primary interpretive themes are those ideas about park resources that are of important that every park visitor should understand them.

Element Four: Analyze Park Resources and the Existing Visitor Use

The planning advisory committee needs a common understanding of park resources and visitor experiences. The term "resource" can include biotic, geologic, hydrologic, aesthetic, ethnographic, architectural, historic, and archeological elements and features contained in a city park. The mix of these resources helps shape visitor experiences in a park.

It is important that the planning team understand the following:

- A need to document the analysis and conclusions the committee draws from it
- Need to understand the resources from an experiential viewpoint in order to define and manage for a range of visitor experiences that is appropriate to that park
- Need to understand the ability of the resource to withstand and tolerate use
- Need to test or question the appropriateness and current location of existing facilities and infrastructure. Sometimes the solution to overuse of a resource can be other than hardening of the site and/or to increase the capacity of the facilities and infrastructure. Other options could be fewer facilities, smaller facilities, or facilities in different locations.

Understanding of the analysis of the various resources are imperative to developing effective management zones. By doing so, the advisory group can:

- Define the potential range of appropriate management zones.
- Help determine where particular management zones might be placed based on higher use zones being placed in more resilient resource areas and lower use zones being placed in more fragile resources.
- Justify why certain zones are allocated (or not allocated) to certain locations.
- Help park managers make management decisions long after a particular plan is completed.

Element Five: Describe the range of visitor experiences and resource conditions (zoning)

Visitors come to a park for very different and sometimes conflicting reasons. By providing a diversity of settings, visitors can theoretically select which experience most closely matches the reason they came to the park. In planning for a diversity of experiences helps to avoid the conflicts that often occur among visitors who want different things from their visits. In this element, the planning advisory committee will determine what resources and managerial conditions and visitor experience opportunities should exist in a park.

Through the description, this prescriptive and proactive approach will describe:

- what visitor experience opportunities are provided in the park

- what essential elements of those experiences are, how much land should be allocated to various visitor experience opportunities
- where in the park should these opportunities be provided

We cannot expect to ensure that a diversity of experiences will be available at every facility in every park nor is it intended to protect all experiences in all zones.

In developing a range of potential resource conditions and visitor experiences, the potential management zones should define:

- resource conditions
- social conditions
- kinds and levels of visitor uses
- kinds and levels of park development
- kinds and levels of management activity

Element 6: Allocate the potential zones to specific locations in the park

In this step, the potential management zones are allocated to specific geographic areas within the park. It is a benefit to have an interdisciplinary team assembled during this process to look at the desires and concerns of the public from element 2, the planning foundation from element 3, the potential and limitations of park resources identified in element 4, and the range of potential visitor experiences and resource conditions described in element 5. By synthesizing all of this information, the team begins to discern and organize patterns.

Some aspects to applying management zones include:

- Management zoning is a prescriptive process that specifies future conditions. Unless existing conditions are the desired future, the zoning should not describe existing conditions.
- Zoning is not an arbitrary process or to be based solely on planner's or park staff's opinions. There should be a vision for the future that guides the zoning scheme.
- Management zones should have boundaries that are distinguishable in the field. Rivers, streams, topographic features, landforms, roads, and other identifiable features should be used as zone boundaries.
- There is no minimum area a zone can cover; however, in general, new zones for specific features should not be created. When needed, specific management strategies for a small area in a larger zone should be identified.
- The shape of zones may vary considerably depending on the resources, visitor experiences, and management strategies. Some zones may be narrow or linear or large polygons
- When applying zones, the planning advisory committee should consider the land uses outside the park. The park zoning scheme should be compatible with land uses in areas adjacent to the park.

Element 7: Select indicators and specifying standards for each zone.

The objective of this element is to select measurable characteristics or conditions that reflect the status of park resources and visitor experiences and to establish standards, which when maintained, ensure that acceptable conditions are perpetuated.

At this point it is important to make sure members are added to the advisory team who can develop indicators, standards, and a monitoring plan and have knowledge about sampling design and data analysis. These tools need to be valid, reliable and useful in order to maintain credibility in the process.

Management zones are usually described in general, qualitative terms. Indicators and standards translate these qualitative descriptions into quantitative variables and measurements.

Indicators are defined as specific, measurable physical, ecological, or social variables that reflect the overall condition of a zone. The resource indicators measure visitor impacts on the biological, physical, and/or cultural resources of a park; social indicators measure visitor impacts on the visitor experience.

Four sources of information exist for deriving indicators. Social and resource indicators can be identified by consulting the scientific literature, conducting original research, consulting public opinion, and applying management judgment.

Consulting scientific literature. This large and growing body of scientific literature addresses impacts on both resource and social conditions. Finding for some particular areas can be generalized for other areas where research is minimal. These limitations suggest that scientific literature can sometimes be useful in formulating indicators, but will usually have to be supplemented with other techniques or sources of information.

Conducting scientific research. Original scientific research conducted at the park under consideration is a potentially powerful source of indicators directed towards maintaining the quality of resource and social conditions.

The research directed at identifying resource based indicators generally uses the approach that compares areas impacted by visitors to relatively unimpacted areas in similar ecosystems.

The research directed at identifying socially based indicators should focus on identifying aspects of social conditions that are important in determining the quality of the visitor experience and are subject to managerial influence.

Consulting the public. Some segments of the public often have strong opinions about the resource and social conditions that should be maintained in a park. These opinions can be useful in formulating indicators. While public involvement does not include scientifically based surveys of the public, this source of information is generally not fully representative of the public. Moreover, the public may not be able to understand various technical issues may be

limited. Public involvement can be useful in formulating indicators, but should be supplemented with other sources of information.

Applying management judgment. A final source for formulating indicators relies on the judgment of park planners and managers. However, managers are not always knowledgeable about what visitors perceive and prefer so in conclusion, management judgment is an important component of formulating indicators but it must be exercised with other techniques or sources of information.

Characteristics of good indicators:

- Specific
- Objective
- Reliable and repeatable
- Related to visitor use
- Sensitive
- Resilience
- Nondestructive
- Significant

Standards are defined as the minimum acceptable condition for each indicator variable. It does not define an intolerable condition of a level a manager should strive to achieve.

Qualitative. Develop specific and measurable variables, expressed in standard and unequivocal ways.

Time or space bounded. Incorporating a time or space bounded element into a standard expressed both how much of an impact is acceptable and how often such impacts occur. It is often desirable for standards to have a time period associated with them.

Expressed as a probability. A tolerance should be included for some percentage of the time that a particular condition will be unavoidably unacceptable. This tolerance may be to address random added visitor use from peak days, holiday weekends, or other days of exceptionally high visitation.

Impact oriented. Standards focus directly on the impacts that affect the quality of the visitor experience or resource condition, not the management action used to keep the impacts from exceeding the standards.

Realistic. Standards must reflect conditions that are attainable. An unrealistically low standard for encounter rates that prohibits most visitors from using the resource may not be politically feasible. Such extreme measures that place serious restrictions on visitors may not be ethically

defensible unless an extraordinary situation, such as imminent loss of significant resource, would justify the action.

Monitoring through systematic and periodic measurement of indicators of resource and social conditions is imperative to a successful impact assessment. Monitoring plays three roles through first, helping park management to understand the status of resource and social conditions. Second, to assess the effectiveness of management actions. Third, to provide a defensible basis for management actions that is implemented.

Without proper data, management has little on which to base their actions except a 'gut' feeling that something is not right. Proper monitoring is an ongoing, long-term undertaking. It requires an implementation schedule and protocol designed to reduce bias and provide consistent, meaningful information about the dynamics of park resources and visitation.

Appendix B

Public Participation



First Public Meeting

On June 8, 2010, the Wood County Park District and City of Bowling Green Parks and Recreation Department conducted their first public scoping session/public open house. For this event, various panels were set up in the room to illustrate the various diverse landscapes in the park. The displays also included maps and diagrams of the property to help orient the attendees to the park. The public was notified of the event through articles in the local paper and through an e-mail blast from the two organizations to their constituents. The e-mail included an electronic copy of the questionnaire

The questions asked were very general and open. They were written to capture the public's long term vision for the park. Other than the letter, shown below, there was no additional information given, that would influence or sway the responses received.

Welcome!

The Wood County Park District and Bowling Green City Parks are developing a general management plan for the Kenwood/ Napoleon parkland that is positioned west of South Main Street, south of Sand Ridge Road, north of Gypsy Lane Road, and has the Slippery Elm Trail as its western boundary. The general management plan will define long term preservation and development goals for the property. This process follows national planning standards developed by the National Park Service, which is driven by public input. The result is a zoning map that defines how various areas are managed. The definitions for the zones include what the intended visitor experience will be, what the acceptable level of development will be for the area, and the level that the resource conditions will be maintained at.

There will also be a basic development plan created, which will illustrate a preliminary development plan for the park. This plan helps people to visualize what the park will look like when all construction and preservation work is completed. It also helps to provide some initial cost estimates and allows the parks to complete some value analysis for the proposed development, to assure responsible and efficient use of money spent on the park.

There is a second public meeting scheduled for Saturday October 16, 2010 at the Simpson Building in Simpson Garden Park, 1291 Conneaut Road. This community meeting will be from 10 to 11 a.m.. At this meeting we will discuss various design alternatives for the park. We hope you can attend this session and provide us with feedback! A final public meeting is planned for March 26, 2011 to review and approve the completed plan.

By the end of this planning process, the city will have an approved plan for the development and preservation of this property. The progress of the planning process and the final plan will be posted on the city's web site for your review.

Tonight we ask you to review the maps and fill out the attached questionnaire. The questionnaire can be returned tonight, e-mailed to james.speck1@yahoo.com or mailed to James A. Speck, Landscape Architect, P.O. Box 2364, Whitehouse, OH 43571-0364 by the end of the week. Mr. Speck can be reached directly at 419-349-4208 if you have any specific questions or would like to discuss your own ideas and concepts with him personally, at any time.

As always, if you have any questions, please feel free to call me direct at 419-353-1897.

Sincerely,

Neil Munger
Director-Secretary

The questionnaire was developed as per National Park Service Standards and was written as follows:

Questionnaire for the Kenwood Avenue and Napoleon Road Parkland

June 8, 2010

1. When you think of the Kenwood/Napoleon Parkland, what comes to mind for you?

2. What would you like to see at the park when you come to visit in 20 years?

3. What types of visitor experiences would you like to have at the park? What experiences should be discouraged at the park?

4. Is there anything else you would like the planning team to know?

On June 16, 2010, the planning advisory committee met to review and sort the initial public comments received. All comments received are included in the scoping report and are used as guidance in developing the design alternatives.

The comments were sorted by the advisory committee into four categories; Things that must be done, things that can be done, things that can't be done and things for another plan. The items that can be done are sorted further based off of subject. The sub-topics are active play, comments about natural area, connections to the community and youth interaction.

The comments that are usable with developing the general management plan, things that can be done and things that must be done, are then used to develop the foundation statements in chapter one, purpose & need and chapter two, proposed action. The comments are as follows:

Things that must be done (items that are mandated through the Clean Ohio Grant stipulations)

1. Wetlands/green space
2. Wetlands, native birds and animals
3. Wetlands – trees – variety of plant life – birds – a growing environment
4. Example of what a black swamp looked like where trees grow in wetlands. A walkway would be appropriate but not significant people attracting upgrades.
5. Still maintained as more natural area. With trails and possible historical highlights of the development of the Black Swamp – both the swamp ecosystem & how it was then impacted by human
6. Wetland – trees – variety of plant life – birds – a growing environment
7. A developing natural area – wetland
8. A growing representation of the Black Swamp environment. We will never be able to recreate the swamp, but we can highlight and bring back some of its beauty.
9. As much green space, natural wetlands & meadows as possible.
10. Wetlands, land locked acreage.

Things That Can Be Done

Active play

1. No Ball fields.
2. No ball fields. Keep it natural.
3. Discourage: organized team sports; large covered or paved structures outside of the picnic area.
4. I do not want a playground or other sports areas.
5. (Discourage) social gatherings i.e. parties and anything that conflicts with the park's natural setting
6. We don't really need more sports centers; City Park and Carter Park will do for that.
7. Running trails, room for kids to play football.
8. Playgrounds, skateboarding, etc. should be discouraged at this site.
9. Discourage: Noise. Trash. Ball fields.
10. Discourage activities that interfere with others relaxing. No baseball, roller hockey, tennis, skateboards....

11. I would like to see 'loud play' discouraged at this park.....I love BG City park for the pool, softball games, etc.....but I think a public space where there is a more serenity would be well utilized.....and I wouldn't mind if it was advertised as such.....I think it would be a good idea.
12. No motorized vehicles
13. The Simpson park is great, but this would be more of an active – get out and play hard, sort of area. I have no idea what you're looking for, but I've thought for awhile that this sort of thing would be nice in BG
14. Encourage: picnics, children's playground, space for informal team sports (pick up games associated with parties / get togethers fun not competition)
15. Recreation
16. Soccer fields, Ball Diamonds, Swimming pools
17. A public play space assessable to families during school hours and to older youth needing space to play informal team sports after school would serve families on the south side of town. There seems to be a need for a few more covered picnic shelters at peak times throughout the year.
18. Discourage skateboards.
19. Experiences encouraged: Dog walking, concerts, art showing, plant sales, wine tastings, food fairs. Reading areas, park benches, bird listings to look for as you do with the plants.
20. The types of visitor experiences I would like featured possibly would be wildlife videos, camping, boating, and picnic happenings to share with the people. Not everyone has the ability to enjoy such feats.
21. Experiences discouraged?....cannot answer that, in 20 years everything will change and our demands may be so extraordinary from now we cannot comprehend.
22. I think the east end must be secured before moving ahead on anything.

Comments About Natural Area

1. Nature Preserve.
2. Natural Area.
3. I would like to see the natural beauty preserved. I would like to see more native flowers.
4. I would like to see the land stay as is. There is an access road for bikers and walkers to the trail and that is enough.
5. An opportunity to create a new natural area for the community to explore and enjoy.
6. I would like you to leave the parkland as it is – for wildlife not for people.
7. Keep it natural with the exception of elevated walkways

8. A natural preserve with little build up.
9. Natural land and trails.
10. Hiking, walking, jogging, nature programs (perhaps run through Parks and Rec or the Park District).
11. Keep it simple.
12. Keep it natural.
13. Less is more.
14. Still pretty natural, running trails.
15. Nature at her finest. Leave her alone.
16. Natural habitat – beautiful as is.
17. Still natural habitat
18. What we see now. The fewest changes, the better.
19. Green and natural area.
20. Green space.
21. This should be a natural park that encourages bird watching and walking trails. This space does not need to become a recreational park
22. The area you are describing is right next to where Wal-mart cut down a substantial amount of trees in this neighborhood, so please minimize the number of trees you cut down.
23. I hope it remains open green space/wetlands/wooded and natural. IT should be a space for wildlife to be undisturbed.
24. Things to do and beautiful landscape to enjoy should be there. The trees and wildlife are there, let's enhance it, not destroy it.
25. Quiet enjoyment – not the spot for skateboarding.
26. Please keep the area as natural as possible.
27. Over-development should be discouraged. It should be quiet and clean – not litter-filled like other parks.
28. I would like to see natural, wildlife-friendly green space. Deer, birds, fox, etc. should be still living there. Trees should have grown up undisturbed.
29. Relaxing, peaceful encounters with nature. No facilities, motor vehicle traffic and no ball fields.
30. Trees.

31. I would like the experience to be relaxing yet interesting, perhaps a variety of trees and other plants. I would like to see loud noise and concrete discouraged.
32. Have benches where people could sit and observe the wildlife (NOT for picnics)
33. Nature at its best. Nice wetland area where re raised boardwalk trails for hiking and signs along the way for educational purposes.
34. Habitat for small animals and birds.
35. This should be a natural park that encourages bird watching and walking trails. This space does not need to become a recreational park.
36. Natural areas – Some trails.
37. Open space – possibly picnic area
38. Boardwalk – boarded hiking trails.
39. Variety of birds, shelters, picnic houses or rest areas, wood chips on trails, rest rooms, drinking fountains, minimal poison ivy. Happy children learning about birds and animals.
40. Encourage: Quiet. Informational.
41. Over development should be discouraged. It should be quiet and clean – not litter-filled like other parks.
42. An area planned similarly to the Wintergarden Nature Center--walking/hiking trails through trees, plants, flowers, marsh areas (whatever would be natural to the terrain--I don't know what is currently there or would be natural to the area). Perhaps a simple picnic area (or even a simple building like the Scout Bldg at City Park that could be rented) for families or groups visiting the park and a simple restroom facility.
43. Preservation of land reflecting nature's invitation for families and community to collect with a positive attitude for being stewards of beauty and bounty for generations to come.
44. Balance of use of park protecting privacy through winding paths allowing for personal intimate connection with natural surroundings while inviting community/school groups to experience hands-on pre-planned and prepared activities from a central exhibit/location area (shelter house, bird & Squirrel, etc. life microcosm.) Maybe include a focus on the Black Swamp for educational experience and value?
45. Seed in more native plants and wildflowers.
46. Add seed for native plants and flowers that animals can enjoy.
47. Native trees, beach, if they will grow, limited people friendly development.
48. Trails, maintained trees and foliage
49. I believe that use of the area by people should be kept unique to the habitat as much as possible. User-friendliness should take a back seat to promoting the historical background of the area. Thanks for asking.

50. To incorporate the beautiful “wild-ness” of the space.
51. Please do not add pavement anywhere!
52. Nature at its finest. Leave her alone.
53. What we see now. The fewest changes the better.
54. Please don't overdo “development”
55. I would like you to leave the Parkland as it is – for wildlife not for people.
56. Maybe nothing more than now – Would be ok to develop it if done carefully.
57. Natural areas – no trails, picnic tables, boardwalks. We're a small town and have plenty of parkland planned for people. We're driving all the wildlife out.
58. Currently wide open forgotten land. Eventually a space for exploration and learning, while providing natural space for the residents in the southern portion of town.
59. Natural habitat – beautiful as is.
60. Still a natural habitat.
61. Open space – possibly picnic area
62. Quiet relaxing place to walk or sit or read.
63. The experience should be one that is quiet, relaxing and focused on nature.
64. Still pretty natural.
65. I would like to see the natural beauty preferred. I would like to see more native flowers, etc.
66. A place to be at peace and one with nature. This space has been untouched for a long time and hopefully this park will allow us just to be a visitor and not disturb the wildlife.
67. Nature preserve.
68. As much green space, natural wetlands and meadows as possible.
69. Please don't overdo development.
70. Please do not add pavement anywhere!
71. Green Space – a habitat!
72. None! (development) Visitors, i.e. people, only disturb the habitat of the few animals there. Discourage – I think I covered that.

73. Currently, wide open forgotten land. Eventually a space for exploration and learning, while providing natural space for the residents in the southern portion of town.
74. A natural area – wildflowers, more evenly distributed.
75. Add seed for native plants and flowers that animals can enjoy.
76. Natural wild life area with perimeter trail with access off of Kenwood Ave, Asbury Hills, Kenwood School to Slippery Elm Trail. Perhaps parking area along Kenwood Avenue and at the end of Maple Street.
77. Experiences should be alluring people to see the “natural” in nature.
78. Discouraged should be anything which has people altering nature.
79. Nature preserve. No parking area. Try to acquire area to east owned by Aldis owner to all would be uniform.
80. Habitat for small animals and birds.
81. Mix of wildlife and different ecosystems to views.
82. Convenience. Wonder-why has this vast space remained used for so long? A place to combine nature and family entertainment.
83. Variety of birds, shelter houses (picnic), or rest areas, wood chips on trails, rest rooms, drinking fountains, minimal poison ivy. Happy children learning about birds and animals.
84. Animals, vistas, a place where the animals can live in peace and relative quiet without people wandering through their space.
85. I would like to see the land stay as it. There is an access road for bikers and walkers to the trail and that is enough.
86. Walk through natural areas, perhaps trails with signs re: vegetation and wildlife to look for, park programs re: same
87. I would love to see lots of walking trails and ponds with wildlife.
88. Picnic tables, pond for fishing, biking, running trails.
89. Picnics.
90. No picnic areas.
91. Picnic tables
92. Picnic tables/shelters

93. I suppose some picnic areas for families would be a good idea, especially if they could be in more natural settings than those at City Park. But please do not have the tables too close to areas more likely to have mosquitoes (e.g., near wooded areas, as they are at Wintergarden).
94. Picnic areas that are hidden from the street. Walking paths amongst the trees and a place to escape from the “City of Bowling Green” it would also be nice to have trees and flowers labeled so we can learn what types of things we have growing in this area.
95. Running trails.
96. Walking trails.
97. Walking Trails.
98. If any, only walking trails.
99. Biking and running trails.
100. Connect to the bike trail?
101. If a variety of uses are planned (e.g., picnic areas, bicycling paths), that they be in separate areas. For example, do not have multi-purpose paths similar to the Slippery Elm Trail, which is shared by walkers, runners, bicyclists, inline-skaters, etc.)
102. Trail – not a picnic area or playground
103. I would like to see the park continued to be used for walking/biking/running. I do not want to see it “over run” with traffic and commercialization of activities.
104. I think of the bike trail.
105. Well maintained walking/biking trails through managed yet natural looking spaces (woodland, prairie, wetland, etc.). A maintained section accessible from the Kenwood area for family picnics and a play space.
106. Walking/jogging trails, wildlife viewing area and a place for people to sit and rest peacefully. Wintergarden Park provides a good example of this. Also, a par course (exercise course) would be great.
107. Hiking, biking and observing
108. I would like to see the park continued to be used for walking/biking/running. I do not want to see it “over run” with traffic and commercialization of activities.
109. Natural areas – no trails, picnic tables, boardwalks. We’re a small town and have plenty of parklands planned for people. We’re driving all of the wildlife out.
110. A large area of mowed grass for any use without being dedicated to a single use. Carter park had a huge green space that was ruined by the disc golf. Now you can’t just go sit or lay down because you will be hit by a disk. Wintergreen Park has lots of nature. Nature is good but a large lawn to do nothing on is important too. Plant a half dozen trees that will spread out massively for shade over this grass.

111. Largely unchanged with the exception of walking trails and restroom accommodations.
112. Sufficient parking on the out skirts of park (e.g. on Kenwood), but no roads through the park.
113. A few restrooms.
114. Park benches, restroom areas, hiking paths, outdoor theatre viewing.

Connections to the Community

1. I think safety is an important issue for this area of town (maybe call boxes). Personally, I get kinda creeped out about this area because I believe a boy hung himself in those woods a while ago.
2. Another place within walking distance (I live nearby) to walk my dog. A place like Wintergreen Park – quiet, clean, walking paths, natural vegetation, no asphalt.
3. I'd like to capitalize on the bike access and elementary schools to see more than just a "swing and slides" playground, to incorporate the beautiful "wild-ness" of the space.
4. If any – only walking trails – paths – personally I would like some kind of fence marking boundary between Fore Meadows and park property
5. This is a tract of land what is walk able from downtown yet has the potential to support large and small wildlife. This feature of the space should be maintained above all else.
6. Trails wide enough for biked and pedestrians through natural areas that are accessible and attractive to wildlife. Shaded locations with benches/tables along the trails to rest. Self-guided nature walks close to Kenwood School to be used by the teachers/students.
7. In the future – connecting trails or walks from one park to another and at the community center – perhaps use old railroad right of way as a connector.
8. Quiet relaxing place to walk or sit or read.
9. Have benches where people could sit and observe the wildlife (not for picnics!)
10. I envision a place where the community can go to "get away" from the town life and get in touch with nature.
11. Animals, vistas a place where the animals can live in peace and relative quiet without people wandering through 'their' space.
12. A bench to sit on comes to mind; so does a natural trail (dirt) walking trail. And trees; lots of trees.
13. Quiet trails through the woods.

14. Trails – not a picnic area or playground.
15. Trails – no picnic areas
16. Trails, paths, activities (swings, etc.) a fun place to see and be.
17. It would be great to have long walking/running trails that are pet friendly
18. Provide links to existing trails and sidewalks.
19. This would be a great addition onto the beginning of the Slippery Elm Trail
20. I was at a presentation of the possibilities for the area two years ago, and recall they mentioned possibly having a bridge over part of the wetlands we could stand on and peer into the waters.
21. Boardwalk walkway, observation decks where you can see native plants and animals and bird watch. Something with little impact on the land so people young and old and enjoy NW Ohio the way it looked before humans took over.
22. I think of a place where I can walk with my children and dog, a large park with lots to offer the environment and community. I picture a park similar to Oak Openings, but much closer to home.
23. I would love to see lots of walking trails and ponds with wildlife.
24. Safer bike paths from Main Street to the Slippery Elm Trail, paths away from cars. Useful bike paths from Sand Ridge Road to Gypsy Lane, and all the stores on that end of Main Street. Imagine people riding their bikes through a park to Staples and Wal-Mart! Much better than Main Street. It's fine if the bike paths skirt the edge of the park rather than running right through it. The point is to provide safe, quiet routes.
25. I think of the bike trail
26. It sits between 2 elementary schools with excellent bicycle access. It is wild and beautiful, and large, with a lot of potential. Between the three parcels, it should provide a few different purposes for the whole community; recreating and exploring.
27. I also hope that the Slippery Elm trail will be complimented by this park. Today when I go on the trail, it seems somewhat barren with not much to see. The park would make it much more interesting!
28. I hope that the slippery elm trail will be complimentary by this park. Today when I go to the trail, it seems somewhat barren with not much to see. The park would make it much more interesting!
29. Natural wild life area with perimeter trail with access off Kenwood Avenue, Ashbury Hills, Kenwood School to Slippery Elm Trail. Perhaps parking area along Kenwood Avenue and at the end of Maple Street.
30. I envision a place where the community can go to “get away” from the town life and get in touch with nature.
31. Between the three parcels, it should provide a few different purposes for the whole community; recreating, exploring.

32. In the future – connecting trails or walks from one park to another and end at Community Center – perhaps use old Railroad Right of Way as a connector
33. We live off of sand ridge and enjoyed the bike path. It was great in the spring and fall but when summer came, the bugs and mosquitoes came out and we became blood donors.

Youth Interaction With The Park

1. I'd like to see a place where children can go to learn about local wildlife too.
2. A "natural" play area might be good.
3. Educational and the chance to experience nature.
4. Parks always need something that little kids will be drawn to, that will keep them busy. It doesn't need to be a playground, specifically. Rocks to climb over, railroad ties to walk and balance on, a few picnic tables and benches, a small place to run and play.
5. I'd like to see a place where children can go to learn about local wildlife too.
6. Young people need places to go and have fun
7. Lets get an exciting park, one that will offer more than your standard "park" filled with just walking trails and picnic areas – we have city park and slippery elm trail for those activities.
8. With the park being so close to a school, it may be wise to discourage older kids from 'hanging out'. Places where they can gather and hide out of plain view would not be good. Places for kids and others to meet in open view would be fine.
9. Education Center of some sort – windows on wildlife, natural history, etc....
10. If there is an interpretive building established, it be totally run on green, sustainable power.
11. A natural area that may be used as an outdoor classroom by local school districts. Possibly an example of how the Black Swamp region and surround prairie land looked back when this area was settled. Possibly having a building in which outdoor education could be facilitated – sort of like the W.W. Knight building.
12. Elevated Covered Shelters in center of wetlands and an elevated 'Deer Watch" along (hidden) in The tree line as drawn on map.
13. Given that the property is adjacent to Kenwood Elementary, I think it would be advantageous to contact the school about what kind of resources/experiences could be gained for the students at Kenwood (and other schools who can venture over to the park)--naturalist type signage, perhaps a garden area that the students could be involved in planting or maintaining over the years as part of their science curriculum.

Things that can be done with other plans

DOGS

1. I would discourage free running dogs, feral cats and recreational activities that can best be carried out at other city parks.
2. I take my dog to other parks, put a leash on her, clean up after her, pull her aside when runners are jogging by.....in other words, I am considerate. More emphasis on dog regulations for all visitors with dogs. For those who don't comply, fines or not being welcome back would be acceptable. Wildwood Park in Sylvania has done this and its worked wonders. Responsible dog owners are so happy with the discipline; too.....it's a win-win situation.
3. (Discourage) dogs.
4. Clean up after your dog.

WILDLIFE

5. Perhaps on the weekends a viable bird watcher to encourage people to look for and share bird sight discoveries to visibly be shared with others who visit with families. Maybe fun bird recognition through a central park location for pictures posted by visitors.

MOBILITY

6. ALSO, some ergonomic benches, seating for elders....and plenty of it.....stroller/wheelchair walkways so that everyone can navigate.

DESIGN

7. I would like to see a Zen-type area constructed, but how to get zen-like feelings form the rear of the Big Lots store. And while on the subject, what will be done to 'hide' the eyesore of the rear of Big Lots, dumpsters, etc.??
8. Maybe later when I've thought about it.....OH, YES.....have PENTLY of water fountains and RESTROOMS what are well stocked.....maybe I'll think of a way to discourage vandals so that those of us who want to go away from home for a picnic, to read a book or just take in nature can do so in comfort.....I detest what public restrooms have become due to little punks....it's not fair to those of us who want to entertain in comfort.
9. I also appreciate the walk-through area and unusual children's area of the 577 Foundation's park area in Perrysburg; what about something that feels life its in miniature (or fairy-like munchkin-like/dwarf-like) for the 'little' kids who are just crawling and toddling about ?? i.e. stone walls to walk/climb around, over and arches, etc. to go under/through.
10. In these parks, the whole community pitches in to build a park that is designed by the community (both children and adults). It is entirely grant-driven, although leathers has a process they drive. It is a wonderful community-building process and event. And since it is made by the community for the community, people generally love them.
11. Proceed slowly.....I think E. end must secured before moving ahead on anything.

12. Where is it? Where will the entrance be to the area?
13. Too see more than just a “swings and slides” playground.
14. Maybe a big rock or piece of wood painted to look like a chessboard – people could bring their own pieces or you could even have white and black rocks there so people could play checkers. Chairs or benches or rocks to sit on.
15. A natural area playground would be nice – boulders to climb on, tunnels made from vines, little stump seats under trees, some sort of cleared area with logs for seats that could be used as a performance area, picnic area with rocks for tables/chairs etc..... Something very natural (e.g. No plastic) but encourage kids to play.
16. It sits between 2 elementary schools with excellent bicycle access. It is wild and beautiful and large, with a lot of potential.
17. We have already seen an increase in foot traffic through our complex, roller blading, etc. and do not wish to encourage this.
18. Personally, I would like to see some kind of fence marking boundary between Fore Meadows and park property.
19. (Prevent) wandering into Fore Meadows.
20. I live at Fore Meadows and we already have people coming in and walking around our streets when they come down to the access on S. Maple.
21. Perhaps having open access to restroom facilities might be a wise idea.
22. The dumpsters at big lots and the other stores there, I also think the area is kinda seedy.
23. I would like to see one park as a community built children’s park a’la’ Leathers and Associates. In these parks, the whole community pitches in to build a park that is designed by the community (both children and adults). It is entirely grant-driven, although leathers have a process they drive. It’s a wonderful community-building process event. And since it is made by community for the community, people generally love them.

MANAGEMENT

24. No alcoholic beverages or loud, offensive behavior. Park rangers occasionally walking, teaching or patrolling.
25. Funding for whatever plan, maintenance?
26. The usual (close at dark; no substances allowed)
27. Discourage – drinking and smoking....not sure how it is possible because of the Kenwood area that the park begins at.
28. BG Arts fest?? Father’s day fishing tournament, Mothers Day flower fest, Wine tasting events.

PROGRAMS

29. It would be really neat if the park offered programs for the different seasons/holidays. (Maybe something for autumn, Christmas time, and springs)
30. It would be nice to have the trees and flowers labeled so we can see what types of things we have growing in this area.
31. I’d like to see programs that are geared towards different age groups (children, pre-teen,teen, adults and elderly). It would be great to have long walking/running trails that are pet-friendly.

32. Lots of information signs identifying trees, birds, flowers, information about types of landscape (e.g. marshland, sandy areas, etc.)
33. I'd like to see programs that are geared towards different age groups (children, pre-teen/teen, adults and elderly)
34. It would be really neat if the park offered programs for the different seasons/holidays. (Maybe something for autumn, Christmas time and spring)

Not a planning issue (Not substantive comments for a general management plan)

1. Get the Corps of Engineers to verify wetlands area before making trails, rest areas, etc. and before spending a lot of public money.
2. Please contact Kathy Bomer with Wood District Boy Scouts. She works with the boys who are doing Eagle projects and I think some of the work that could be done here could be done with the help of Scouts. You can also contact Matt Reineck our District Exec. Scouts are always looking for service projects and I see this as being a great opportunity for them. (Kathy Bomer – woodadvance@roadrunner.com; Matt Reineck – matthew_reineck@gmail.com)
3. With the economy as it is, volunteer work would be the manner in which I would want to be done. I would also be interested in volunteering for some projects if I could
4. I live in Fore Meadows condo area and I would like out quiet, privacy to remain as is.
5. I'd like to see a park that didn't cost my family my child's college savings because rampant spending curtailed that fund. OR....Maybe I'll see this park in 20 years and think, 'oh, this is one of the reasons that we moved out of Bowling Green.
6. Trash
7. Mosquitoes, trash, weeds, unkempt....generally nothing nice right now.
8. I am thrilled that BG will have yet another park. Our parks are an important part of why BG is such a lovely place. When time comes, I will volunteer to help establish the park.
9. Keep us in touch, we signed the information page.
10. What an awesome and exciting opportunity for our community! I think the park will be an excellent resource. I am so excited and looking forward to seeing this plan unfold.
11. Who is pushing for this? Funding for whatever plan, maintenance?
12. I feel there is PLENTY of park land in the city and county already and you don't need more shelters, picnic tables, etc.
13. The first thing that comes to mind is: Poor use of tax dollars during a recession, and when the city has serious cash-flow to spending issues. Parks are nice, but when a city is considering a lay-off of fire fighters and a proposal for something like this – many pleasant words and thoughts come to mind. I think that most of us, if our homes were burning and the Fire Department were understaffed due to cuts – most of us could not care less about the parks. Nobody would think, "Damn, this sucks – but at least we got that new park". Another thing that comes to mind is selling my house, and moving someplace were BG, Wood Co., or the State of Ohio cannot tax me so they can fund campaigns like this. I think at 1.92% income tax, with another proposal for an increase in November, that Perrysburg sounds a hell of a lot nicer at 1.5% with higher home values and nicer parks and other amenities (Findlay is also much lower, fyi)
14. I discourage any type of experience that causes me wonder "My taxes paid for this!?"

15. I'd like an experience that doesn't raise my already inflated taxes for a city the size of BG – that would be nice. Actually, I'd like an experience like “Oh, that's where that park was supposed to go”
16. Since I'll be real old (74) then, I'll wanna be able to see as much as possible.
17. I live in Fore Meadows Condo area and would like to see it continue to be quiet, peaceful area to live. I enjoy taking quiet walks and don't want to see anything that would encourage excessive traffic through our area.
18. Guess which note I'm gonna play on this one....I'd like the planning team to know that I'll be following their proposal and spending, and I'd like for them to keep in mind that ultimately they are working for taxpayers. Also know that many of us taxpayers are pissed off that that the last section saw a levy pass that was sold as 9paraphrasinga), “we can't maintain existing services without this levy”, and just over a month later this department is now pushing a proposal that will cost that department more money...which will then cost the taxpayers more money, after another levy passes on what I deem to be lies.
19. Keep us in touch – We signed the information page.
20. Just keep up the good work
21. I have lived in Fore Meadows for 13 years and plan to remain there. There are 70 families living there who enjoy the piece and tranquility. We enjoy the deer, etc.
22. The fascination of discovering something of value that lay hidden from view for years. The benefit of reclaiming something that had been lost or forgotten. A large amount of park land very close to the city, very close to downtown neighborhoods.
23. What an awesome and exciting opportunity for our community! I think the park will be an excellent resource. I am so excited and looking forward to seeing this plan unfold!
24. Great idea and it is a wonderful location!!!
25. We have wonderful City and County Parks presently, I'm sure you'll do fine in developing/designing this area. Thanks!
26. Not a lot, as I didn't even realize there was a Parkland there, despite having lived in this neighborhood for 7 years.
27. Higher housing prices all around the park because people wasn't to live near it.
28. A former farm field in which the farmer farmed even an Aldi/Barney's end. Never learned it was separate until field given to park.
29. Where is it? Where will the entrance be to the area?
30. That this is terrific to have more green space in BG. I love BG parks!!
31. When I come to visit in 20 years I'll be ninety so believe anything I choose would not be appropriate for the mass of people.
32. I'd like to see a map of the park. The email I got asking me to fill this out didn't have a map attached. The Parks and Rec site takes me to a google map for Bellard Park, but I don't see the boundaries of this new area marked out. Could you send it to me at zirbel6@verizon.net? Thanks! Craig Zirbel.
33. Proceed slowly.
34. Please contact me about how Leathers & Associates works because I was part of this experience a few years ago and cannot believe BG hasn't done this yet.
35. Simply offer a clean and well kept facility to draw the people offering something for every age level.
36. I live in Fore Meadows condo area and I would like our quiet, privacy to remain as is.

37. We have already seen an increase in foot traffic through our complex, roller blading, etc. & do not wish to encourage this.

Things that can't be done

1. A small fishing pond for children would be nice too. (earlier studies have shown that bedrock is too shallow for this option)
 2. Different types of garden areas to visit. Scented garden, herb garden, butterfly area, rose garden, touch garden, with walkways in between and places to sit and enjoy. Maybe even a moonlight garden and a water world. I've been to a garden for the blind before that was very interesting. Even a natural OHIO section would be great. (this option can be accommodated at other parks within city limits)
 3. It would be nice to have a park like that of Orlando Park in Sylvania, Ohio. There you can rent row or paddle boats, fish, picnic, swim at the beach, walk, rollerblade, jog, etc. You could sell memberships as part of the BG rec. system or charge a daily fee to recoup costs. You could market reunions, parties, weddings, summer music, sporting events (5k runs, etc.) If you have a lodge you could rent it out in the winter. You may also want to rent it out to BGSU for their academic programs.
38. (Discourage) loud music, rowdy behavior and mean people.

It should be noted that some of the comments received were broken apart and sorted into their proper categories with the objective not to lose any comments. Any clarifications that are needed to the comments are indicated in parentheses. Grammar, spelling and punctuation were duplicated as written.

Second public meeting

The meeting on October 16 received confirmation on the foundation statements, management zones and the elements of each alternative that the public liked or disliked. The comments are as follows:

The Wood County Park District and Bowling Green City Parks are developing a general management plan for the Kenwood/ Napoleon parkland that is positioned west of South Main Street, south of Sand Ridge Road, north of Gypsy Lane Road, and has the Slippery Elm Trail as its western boundary.

The ideas you contributed during the scoping phase June 16 are the basis for the various design alternatives you are reviewing today. The alternatives are also based on the park's purpose, significance and mission. These statements provide us with some limits which the general management plan and visitor use plan may be developed. The alternatives that were considered by the public represent three potential visions for the park's future; each proposing a different way of managing the park. The plan also sets some measurable goals for proper management of the site. As you review the alternatives, keep in mind that you do not have to agree with the alternatives as presented. You have the option to select parts of the plan that you like or tell us things you don't agree with.

Again, we are counting on your comments and ideas to move forward with the general management plan and visitor use plan. The purpose of this meeting is to give you an opportunity to review the management alternatives and the preferred alternative. It contains a great deal of information. We encourage you to spend time reading and thinking about the material and then responding. Written comments are needed to document the process and assure the correct interpretation of the intent of the comments is received.

We want to emphasize that we have not made any final decisions concerning general management strategies. We want you to respond to the alternatives, and we want your thoughts on what actions you think are most appropriate for the future of this park. Once comments are received in written form, the planning team will reconsider the range of alternatives, and make modifications and revisions. Then a draft general management plan will be developed that include environmental impacts statement and cost estimates.

There is a third public meeting scheduled for Saturday March 26, 2011 at the Simpson Building in Simpson Garden Park, 1291 Conneaut Road. This community meeting will be from 10 to 11 a.m.. At this meeting we will discuss the preferred alternatives for the park. We hope you can attend this session and provide us with feedback!

By the end of this planning process, the city will have an approved plan for the development and preservation of this property. The progress of the planning process and the final plan will be posted on the city's web site for your review.

Today we ask you to review the alternatives and fill out the attached questionnaire. The questionnaire can be returned tonight, e-mailed to james.speck1@yahoo.com or mailed to James A. Speck, Landscape Architect, 2222 Reagan Ave. #306, Rock Springs, WY 82901 by December 3, 2010. Mr. Speck can be reached directly at 419-349-4208 if you have any specific questions or would like to discuss your own ideas and concepts with him personally, at any time.

Sincerely,

Neil Munger
Director-Secretary
Wood County Park District

Dr. Michelle Grigore
Director
City of Bowling, Green Parks and Recreation

The questions asked at the October meeting were:

Read over the draft purpose, significance and mission statements for the park. Do you agree with them? How might you improve them?

If the main mission is to introduce people to wildlife and provide viewing opportunities by the public of the wildlife then we must be careful in having heavy contact areas such as playgrounds associated with this area. In the city there are few wetland areas that allow the city people to better understand the role of wetlands and history of the Black Swamp. I feel this should certainly be one of the main goals.

*

Purpose: To preserve in BG remnants of the former Great Black Swamp; to protect these wetlands, which help control storm water; to provide in this urban setting a natural area along with some environmental education and passive recreation.

Significance: (eliminate – should be obvious from the Purpose)

Mission: To demonstrate how this partnership between Wood County & Bowling Green Parks can enrich the well-being of both communities.

*

I agree that Bowling Green needs an area that shows what the black swamp looked like for an educational purpose. Keeping the park area as natural as possible but allowing the public to have better trails to view the area would be beneficial. I also think that the park area needs better monitoring and the paths would enable volunteers to clean the trash that has accumulated in the past. This park would be a win - win situation for bowling green and allow adults and children alike a safer place to hike and explore.

*

Yes

*

Looks great to me.

*

yes, they seem sound and reasonable.

*

Sounds good as it is.

*

I approve of the mission statement as it is written.

*

Yes – No additional comments

*

Do you believe the management prescription zones are appropriate for the park? Which ones do you like, dislike or which parts need to be modified to better meet with your vision for the park?

Limit the people effect to the well designated trail areas. No playgrounds or other heavy people use areas.

*

The prescription zones seem appropriate for the park. I like the diversity and variety that this plan gives for different reasons. One day i may want to take children on a hike for viewing birds and wildlife and take a leisurely walk. Another day i might like to just hike for the exercise and want to walk faster. The variety of the trails and the location would allow for either activity and i could choose the path i wanted based on my purpose for being there on that day.

*

Yes

*

I think focusing on the trails makes most sense.

*

Given the number of sports facilities available in the city through the school systems and university as well as the county's own recreation center, I'm not a fan of the passive recreation system. This seems to require maximal disruption of plant and animal species within the area. Given the proportion of developed land around us, maintaining a "natural" or naturalized setting seems the best use to me.

*

I very much like the ideas shown for the park. They are pretty much what I had stated I saw the park needing to be used for in the last survey. With there being a public school playground so close I do not see the need to take up the space for yet another playground. I would rather see a larger stone structure near the water that can be used by staff and the public for things such as teaching during poor weather/rainy, small parties and outdoor weddings. This would also mean yet another bathroom would be needed close by as well.

*

Each plan is appropriate. I wonder if there is a way to incorporate more walking trails so the park can be enjoyed with a few different types of trails available to sort of "change it up a bit" with each visit. Sort of like Oak Openings.

*

Yes, No additional comments

*

Which alternative best reflects your vision for the park? What changes could be made to make the

plan more agreeable to you?

Mostly the trails, wetland and upland cover management, viewing areas for the wildlife, perhaps an elevated platform for people to observe the overall big picture of the site and appreciate how the facets of cover come together.

*

Of the 3 options I see, across of them all is my wish. But, low maint. is the best pick.

*

The survey says there are 4 designs but only 3 (B, C, D) are depicted.

Given those 3, my choice is C, 'Explore the Swamp'.

*

I personally prefer plan D because it leaves the center of the area open for the wildlife to maintain their privacy and comfort and not have a sense of invasion as the other plans. It seems that the other alternatives barge into too much of the center and would disturb the habitat. IT would also allow for hiking in two different areas of the park to view at separate times.

Plan B seems to large an area with trails that would interfere with the natural habitat.

Plan C seems too small an area for trails that wouldn't allow the public to view enough of the area plus it would involve turning around and not completing a circle.

*

Maximum development option B makes the most sense and flows the best. Allows people to take a longer walk and make a loop and connects the opposite sides of the park rather than taking little short out and back walks

*

I like Alternative B which has access to the Slippery Elm Trail on both ends of the park.....

*

Option C is best in my opinion. There are a number of area parks in which walkers, hikers, bikers and other folks coming in can enjoy the open air and some range of plant and animal species. However, what we seem to lack locally is an integrated effort to restore on some substantial scale the habitat for which the area was named. Given the importance of watershed restoration and natural water management systems, experiencing the swamp carries substantial meaning and value. It offers signal educational opportunities. I hope too that such a site would provide respite for migratory animals who require marsh and swamp to endure. Who knows, such a facility might also bring more visitors to the area--always helpful in a dire economy.

*

the first one.. plan A

*

Probable Alternative B.

*

Alternative D is appealing to me - except I would like to see the 'improved trails' include connecting the two as-shown improved trails. I am a birder / passive nature observer and prefer alternatives that lean in the 'non-intrusive' direction, for the park - but I could probably live with any of the alternatives

shown.

*

Mix of Three is my vision. North boundary east/west paved connector to Slippery Elm Trail w/ privacy fencing between schools. Parking off Kenwood (small lot) with trail head into wetland & loop back to parking, connecting to south end of park. Larger parking lot & restrooms off S. Maple.

Ecology/Educational/Inspirational values of wetland and allow full expression of wetland. Visitor immersed in wetland.

*

I prefer Alternative B: Maximum Development

*

Do you have other ideas that were not presented in these alternatives but should be considered?
--

As I mentioned above. Keep the heavy use rec areas off the site and limit it to walking trails and viewing areas perhaps along with some form of an educational area such as at Wintergarden Park with the building and educational center. Allow for some unique viewing areas such as elevated platforms and observation binoculars(attached). I understand that is difficult to marry all of the proposed components together, perhaps there are too many components and that will lessen the quality of the area. Minimize the number of uses to maximize the effectiveness of the area. Sometimes less is more at least from a quality standpoint.

*

One of the last things you said was the most important to me. Maintainance. That is a job that I do. And YES, any park needs to be low in that regard ! not that the help is lazy, just that the help is not there.

I like the paths at Wintergarden. I don't want much pavement. But, if we need a feeder leg to the SET then put one in.

*

Here is what I'd really prefer:

Acquire the adjacent land (Montessori's trees; the parcels on the SE & E that are currently not developed);

Crush the drainage tiles & allow more wetland to develop;

Leave the place alone to undergo natural succession (except for removal of exotics);

Put in some kind of barriers on the E (by Big Lots) & S (by the industries);

Make a small parking lot with a permeable surface on the E;
Build 1 trail from there over to the small road already in place;

Add a couple of picnic tables & a Port-a-Potty near the S end of that trail;

Place a few educational signs near the ends of the trail.

*

I walked this land a couple months ago. It was not wet at all. I think the overall plan is to drain storm water into this area to make it holding field. For storm water. That is fine with me. I kind of like marsh areas.

*

It would be appropriate not to include picnic tables. If there are benches placed at strategic places to allow for a rest or a picnic snack i think that is all that is necessary. It would be helpful to have drinking fountains at the rest room locations.

My husband and I commented several years ago that the area for this park would be a nice hiking place if there were trails to go from one end of Kenwood to Sandridge road. Connecting it with the Slippery Elm trail is an excellent idea. We are all for improving this area of town that has a lot of untapped potential. I would also volunteer to help clean out the trash in that area whenever there is a need for the community to work together. You can add my name to the list. My husband would not be able to help because of his heart condition, but he could talk on the phone. Thank you for starting this project. We are excited with the prospect of this happening in the near future. Sincerely, Linda Wolfe

*

If the red dots on the map are restrooms.?: No more than one set of restrooms would be needed in a small park of this size. So don't waste resources on building two sets of restrooms.

*

Enlist the help of local Boy Scouts to help with building and such. Many boys are always looking for service projects. Contact Kathy Bomber from Wood District Boy Scouts. Her information can be found at woodbsa.org Or you can get in touch with Matt Reineck at 419-409-3957, he is the district exec. for Wood District, Erie Shores Council. This not only helps the boy but since the Scout is required to go and seek the funding for the project he is doing can save the Parks District money as well which in turn can save tax payers like myself.

I do know Girl Scouts and other groups are also always looking for more projects as well.

*

Again, more trails.

*

Via boardwalk trail. Allow for self directed interpretation along the trails and parking areas. Connector trails to schools blocked & accessible from school – side only for student safety. Possible management agreement with Montessori for improvement of their woods & controlled visitor access. Added interpretation of stormwater control system of S. end of park & wetland monitoring program W/ adjacent schools.

*

I feel the southern parcel of the property should be used as a large open area for public use, much the same way as the open field at Wintergarden Park. There are plenty of woods and preserves in the country. What there is NOT...is wide open, uninterrupted, space. The space would literally become the communities 'backyard' (only very large). Where can a kid shoot off a rocket? Where can people play cricket? Where can an old man hit plastic golf balls around? Where can Peewee leaguers play and practice? Open space in this community is at a premium.

Oral comments from second public meeting

Create a community garden illustrating how the development of farming in the great black swamp.
Have it available for the community to grow vegetables.
Have wet trails to show park visitors how hard it was to travel through the swamp.
Interpret the wildlife that lives or passes through the park.
Designate the south side of the park for bikes and parking. Provide roadside parking on Kenwood.
Provide some areas for picnicking.
Provide for educational opportunities for adults.

Comments from students at Bowling Green Montessori and Kenwood Elementary Schools

Stone path to view the park
Boardwalk to go over wet areas
Bridges over wet areas
Mulch Trails
Tram to travel through the park
Roller Coaster to see the park at high speeds
Zip Line to view the park from a higher elevation
Log road to recreate the corduroy roads
Scenic drive through the park
Opportunities to view animals
Recreate a log cabin to use as a shelter
Create opportunities for day/night experiences
Provide shops and stores
Construct a pond for fishing
Designate areas for garden
Provide restrooms
Have a bouncy house to play in
Build a wildlife viewing area(s)
Make binoculars available
Have food available for purchase
Have opportunities to learn about extinct animals that used to be there
Highlight the swamp
Show how the park reduces pollution
We want to learn about the plants
Enjoy the fresh air
Opportunities to learn about the earth
Have a boat ride
Theme playground based on the park themes
Build an elevated platform to view the park
Have a butterfly house or opportunity to learn about butterflies
Create a underground exhibit
Provide a game house based off of educational objectives
Have ways catch toads, snakes and crickets

Have hand sanitizer available
Provide areas to learn about animal fur
Grow plants in a greenhouse
Teach how to do animal monitoring
Have tad poles available to catch and see
Create areas to view bees and other insects
Recreate a historic town
Use bird feeders to bring in birds for viewing
Provide programs to learn about the park
Build tree houses with themes
Have a cabin with animals in it
Provide opportunities to learn about the early settlers
Have sports fields

Third Public Meeting

The third and final public meeting was held in Bowling Green on March 24, 2011. After a review of each of the alternatives including the preferred alternative and the methodology used by the planning advisory committee in making their recommendation, the following questions were asked of the public:

1. From alternatives A – the “No Action” alternative; B-“Maximum Development”; C- “Explore the Swamp” and; D – “Preserve and Observe History”, Alternative D was selected as the preferred alternative because it provided one of the least expensive alternatives that reflected the vision the public had for the park, and it had the lowest potential for negative impacts to the resources. What thoughts do you have for alternative D- “Preserve and Observe History”, that would help to make the design better reflect you vision for the park?
2. Being more specific to physical design and development, what design features would you like to see?
3. Please suggest any particular management practices you would like to see implemented to help manage the park and its visitors.
4. Do you have any programming ideas that would reinforce the story of the Great Black Swamp and the importance of wetlands to a community?
5. Are you aware of any planned or future development that will be taking place in the vicinity of the park?
6. Is there anything else you would like the planning team to know?

The responses to the questions were as follows:

Great work, great ideas! My own, personal preference would be to make the area as "naturally wet & wild" as possible, with mulch trails (with limited boardwalks in wet areas). Keep pavement to a minimum. Plant large trees around the border for visual screening. It would be great to have it be like it was when settlers first arrived in BG.

Also, by keeping development low, the price may be lower both now and in the long-term?

*

If you use Alternative D, perhaps you could include display boards and cases showing models or artist's conceptions of the "replica structures" lost by not using alternative B. This would enhance educational value, visitor enjoyment and partnerships with outstanding groups (to create the reproductions).

Do limit paved trails to northern area.

It would be nice if the park district or city could add the 2 "vacant land" parcels in the southeast part of the area.

*

I'd like to see a longer loop trail added at the north half of the property to increase access and mileage available for walking.

Small off-street parking lot on Kenwood within a loop trail starting and ending there. Paved bike trail along north boundary. No shoulder parking in Kenwood. Viewing platform with various heights in the wetland. Possible spotting scope style viewer on the top height of the platform.

Tree planting to convert wetland woods more quickly. Plug seeding emergent wetland areas to enhance them. Prescribed burns on prairie restoration areas. Nest boxes for birds including owls and ducks.

Water table monitoring wells and charting throughout the year. Interpretive panels along the trail for self directed learning. Interpretive brochure at trailhead. Map of park at kiosks near entries.

Owner of vacant property in SE corner was trying to develop apartments on that site. May have abandoned that idea?

Even through the comments received were substantive, they will not affect the alternatives. These comments are better utilized in the later phase of development.

Appendix C

Deed Restrictions



DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS

This Declaration of Restrictions (this "Declaration") is made on this 10th day of Sept., 2003, by the Wood County Park District, a Park District established under the Ohio Revised Code, Section 1545; (the "Declarant").

Recitals:

A. Declarant owns certain property located in Wood, County, Ohio as more particularly described on Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof (the "Property").

B. Declarant applied for and has received a grant from the State of Ohio, acting by and through the Director of the Ohio Public Works Commission ("OPWC"), pursuant to Ohio Revised Code §164.20 et seq. (the "Grant"). In connection with Declarant's application for the Grant, Declarant proposed to use the Grant funds either for open space acquisition and related development or to protect and enhance riparian corridors, as set forth more specifically in its application.

C. As a condition to Declarant's receipt of the Grant, Declarant has agreed to restrict the use of the Property as set forth in this Declaration, with the intent that such restrictions run with the land.

NOW, THEREFORE, for valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, Declarant, for itself and its successors and assigns as owners of the Property, hereby agrees as follows:

§1. Use and Development Restrictions. Declarant hereby agrees, for itself and its successors and assigns as owners of the Property, that the Property shall be subject to the following:

The described premises shall remain in the ownership and control of the Wood County Park District in perpetuity. Further, said premises shall be utilized as public parkland in perpetuity and shall be used for the preservation of open space and passive recreation. The premises shall allow access and parking areas suitable for park users, maintenance and emergency vehicles.

Any future improvements to the property will be in keeping with the past practices and policies of the Wood County Park District. Possible future passive recreational uses include nature study, fishing, development of hiking, biking and equestrian trails, and rest facilities including benches, shelters, restrooms and picnicking facilities.

§2. Perpetual Restrictions. The restrictions set forth in this Declaration shall be perpetual and shall run with the land for the benefit of, and shall be enforceable by, OPWC. This Declaration and the covenants and restrictions set forth herein shall not be amended, released, extinguished or otherwise modified without the prior written consent of OPWC, which consent may be withheld in its sole and absolute discretion.

§3. Enforcement. If Declarant, or its successors or assigns as owner of the Property, should fail to observe the covenants and restrictions set forth herein, the Declarant or its successors or assigns, as the case may be, shall pay to OPWC upon demand, as liquidated damages, an amount equal to the greater of (a) two hundred percent (200%) of the amount of the Grant received by Declarant, together with interest accruing at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum from the date of Declarant's receipt of the Grant, or (b) two hundred percent (200%) of the fair market value of the Property as of the date of demand by OPWC. Declarant acknowledges that such sum is not intended as, and shall not be deemed, a penalty, but is intended to compensate for damages suffered in the event a breach or violation of the covenants and restrictions set forth herein, the determination of which is not readily ascertainable. OPWC shall have the right to enforce, by any proceedings at law or in equity, all restrictions, conditions and covenants set forth herein. Failure by OPWC to proceed with such enforcement shall in no event be deemed a waiver of the right to enforce at a later date the original violation or a subsequent violation.

§4. Restriction on Transfer of the Property. Declarant acknowledges that the Grant is specific to Declarant and that OPWC's approval of Declarant's application for the Grant was made in reliance on Declarant's continued ownership and control of the Property. Accordingly, Declarant shall not voluntarily or involuntarily sell, assign, transfer, lease, exchange, convey or otherwise encumber the Property without the prior written consent of OPWC, which consent may be withheld in its sole and absolute discretion.

§5. Separability. Each provision of this Declaration and the application thereof to the Property are hereby declared to be independent of and severable from the remainder of this Declaration. If any provision contained herein shall be held to be invalid or to be unenforceable or not to run with the land, such holding shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remainder of this Declaration.

§6. Notices. Notices or other communication hereunder shall be in writing and shall be sent certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or by other national overnight courier company, or personal delivery. Notice shall be deemed given upon receipt or refusal to accept delivery. Each party may change from time to time their respective address for notice hereunder by like notice to the other party. The notice addresses of the parties are as follows:

Declarant:
OPWC: Ohio Public Works Commission
65 East State Street
Suite 312
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Attn: Director

§7. Governing Law. This Declaration shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio.

Appendix D

Delegation of Authority



This appendix defines various tools that management will use to make and justify decisions about all aspects of the park. It basis decisions directly on the community’s vision for the park and justifies and supports management’s decisions, since they are tied back to public input. Below are the steps, placed in order of hierarchy. If you can answer yes to each step, you can proceed to the next step and answer that question. If you answer no, ask yourself if the issue can be further defined without changing its intent so that you can answer yes. You can then document and defend your decision with factual data. It will also keep the park consistent on the many decisions that are made for the park, even if staff, management, boards, or councils change over the years.

1. Deed Restrictions

Does the problem or opportunity fall within the deed restrictions?
The Wood County Park District has committed to establishing and preserving the park while allowing various identified or similar passive recreational opportunities to coexist

2. Mission statements for The Wood County Park District and The City of Bowling Green Parks and Recreation Department

Does the problem or opportunity support the missions of both park organizations?
The missions support preservation, learning and enjoyment of public lands

3. Purpose and Need for a General Management Plan

Does the problem or opportunity meet the objectives for the park now and into the future spanning at least 15 – 20 years?
The purpose and need set boundaries for the general management plan which, in turn, defines the range of options that can be considered within the park

4. The parks purpose, significance and mission statements

Does the problem or opportunity further define the reason why the park exists, supports its resources and values, and advance the park in meeting its long term goals?
The foundation statements are more specific values for the preserving resources and enhances visitor experiences

Delegation of Authority continued:

5. Desired Future Conditions

Does the problem or opportunity help advance or attain the park's goals for management?

These set goals will directly relate and drive the annual work plans for the park and for managers.

6. Primary Interpretive Themes

Does the problem or opportunity help to support one of the overlying stories about the park?

Directly or indirectly, any action should try to support the stories or themes to enhance visitor experience.

7. Preferred Design Alternative

Does the problem or opportunity agree with the preferred design alternative for the park?

The design themes were developed to reflect the community's range of comments that were received during public involvement process for the general management plan.

Any proposal should meet with the design theme if it is to reflect the public's overall vision rather than an individual's or special interest group's opinion.

8. Management Zones

Can the problem or opportunity be placed within the definition of one of the park's management zones?

Management zones identify specifically what the visitor experience will be, what level the identified resource should be maintained at and, if the resource or visitor experience falls out of their definitions, what is the acceptable level of development is acceptable to bring the resource or experience back to how it is defined for each zone. If the issue cannot be placed in an existing zone since it does not meet the definitions, it is rejected.

Appendix E

Flora and Fauna Surveys



Birds found at Wintergarden Park

CEDAR WAXWING	COMMON YELLOW-THROAT
EUROPEAN STARLING	HOODED WARBLER
WHITE-EYED VIREO	WILSON'S WARBLER
BLUE-HEADED VIREO	CANADA WARBLER
YELLOW-THROATED VIREO	PROTHONOTARY WARBLER
WARBLING VIREO	YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT
PHILADELPHIA VIREO	SUMMER Tanager
RED-EYED VIREO	SCARLET Tanager
BLUE-WINGED WARBLER	NORTHERN CARDINAL
GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER	ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK
TENNESSEE WARBLER	INDIGO BUNTING
ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER	EASTERN TOWHEE
NASHVILLE WARBLER	AMERICAN TREE SPARROW
NORTHERN PARULA	CHIPPING SPARROW
YELLOW WARBLER	FIELD SPARROW
CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER	VESPER SPARROW
MAGNOLIA WARBLER	SAVANNAH SPARROW
CAPE MAY WARBLER	FOX SPARROW
BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER	SONG SPARROW
YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER	LINCOLN'S SPARROW
BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER	SWAMP SPARROW
BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER	WHITE-THROATED SPARROW
PINE WARBLER	WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW
PALM WARBLER	DARK-EYED JUNCO
BAY-BREASTED WARBLER	RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD
BLACKPOLL WARBLER	EASTERN MEADOWLARK
CERULEAN WARBLER	COMMON GRACKLE
BLACK & WHITE WARBLER	BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD
AMERICAN RESTART	ORCHARD ORIOLE
OVENBIRD	BALTIMORE ORIOLE
NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH	PURPLE FINCH
LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH	HOUSE FINCH
CONNECTICUT WARBLER	AMERICAN GOLDFINCH
MOURNING WARBLER	HOUSE SPARROW

This list is a compilation of observations by Jack Leo (1996-2001) and Becky Cullen (2000-2003). Inventory taken from Wintergarden Park.

Moths found at Wintergarden Park

SD 2003-2006

Common Name	Scientific Name	moth	caterpillar	cocoon	2004	2005
Abbott's sphinx (brown form)	Sphecodina abbottii		SD			
Ailanthus webworm	Atteva punctella	SD				
American dagger moth	Acronicta americana		SD			
The Asteriod [Goldenrod hooded owlet]	Cucullia asteroides		SD			
Bagworm	Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis		SD			
Banded tussock moth	Halysidota tessellaris		SD			
Beautiful wood nymph	Eudryas grata		SD			
Blinded sphinx	Paonias excaecatus Cucullia	SD				
Brown hooded owlet	convexipennis		SD			
Catalpa sphinx	Ceratomia catalpae		SD			
Cecropia moth	Hyalophpra cecropia			SD		
Cherry dagger moth	Acronicta hasta Haematopsis		SD			
Chickweed geometer	grataria		SD			
Clearwing, Slender or Hummingbird	Hemaris thysbe/gracilis Gluphisia				BC	
Common gluphisia	septentrionis Heliomata		SD			
Common spring moth	cycladata				BC	BC
Contracted datana	Datana contracta Amphipyra		SD			
Copper underwing	pyramidoides		SD			
Delicate cynia	Cynia tenera		SD			
Dogwood thyatirid	Euthyatira pudens		SD			
Eastern tent caterpillar moth	Malacosoma americanum Alypia	SD				
Eight spotted forester	octomaculata	SD	SD			
Evening primrose moth	Schinia florida	SD				
Fall webworm moth	Hyphantria cunea Flannel moth		SD			
Flannel moth	species			SD		

Grape leaf-folder	<i>Desmia funeralis</i>	SD	
Gray dagger moth	<i>Acronicta grisea</i>		SD
Gray furcala	<i>Furcula cinerea</i>		SD
Henry's marsh moth	<i>Simyra henrici</i>		SD
Hermit sphinx (brown form)	<i>Sphinx eremitus</i>		SD
	<i>Lophocampa</i>		
Hickory tussock moth	<i>caryae</i>		SD
	<i>Melanchra</i>		
Hitched arches	<i>adjuncta</i>		SD
Hog sphinx	<i>Darapsa myron</i>		SD
Io moth [wooly bear caterpillar]	<i>Automeris io</i>	SD	SD
Isabella tiger moth	<i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>		SD
Kent's geometer	<i>Selenia kentaria</i>	SD	
	<i>Scopula</i>		
Large lace border	<i>limboundata</i>	SD	
Large tolype	<i>Tolype velleda</i>		SD
Little white lichen moth	<i>Clemensia albata</i>		SD
Luna moth	<i>Actias luna</i>		BC
Milkweed tussock moth	<i>Euchaetes egle</i>		SD
	<i>Amphion</i>		
Nessus sphinx	<i>floridensis</i>	SD	
	<i>Heterocampa</i>		
Oblique heterocampa	<i>obliqua</i>		SD
	<i>Euchlaena</i>		
Obtuse euchlaena	<i>obtusaria</i>	SD	
Olive shaded bird dropping moth	<i>Tarachidia candefacta</i>	SD	
Orange-striped oakworm	<i>Anisota senatoria</i>		SD
	<i>Eumorpha</i>		
Pandorus sphinx	<i>pandorus</i>		SD
	Plume moth		
Plume moth	species	SD	
	<i>Antheraea</i>		
Polyphemus moth	<i>polyphemus</i>		SD
	<i>Callosamia</i>		
Promethea moth	<i>promethea</i>	SD	SD
Purple lined sawfly	<i>Pyrrhia exprimens</i>	SD	
Saddleback caterpillar	<i>Acharia stimulea</i>	SD	

Sigmoid prominent	Clostera albosigma		SD		
Snowberry clearwing	Hemaris diffinis	SD		BC	BC
Smartweed caterpillar [smeared dagger moth]	Acronicta oblinita		SD		
Spiny oak slug	Euclea delphinii		SD		
Spotted apatelodes moth	Apatelodes torrefacta	SD	SD		
Squash vine borer moth	Squash vine borer moth species	SD			
Tuliptree beauty moth	Epimecis hortaria	SD		BC	
Underwing species (darling?)	Underwing species	SD			
Unicorn caterpillar	Schizura unicornis		SD		
Variable oakleaf	Lochmaeus manteo		SD		
Virginia ctenucha	Ctenucha virginica	SD	SD		
	Ceratomia				
Waved sphinx	undulosa		SD		
Wavy-lined emerald (camouflaged looper)	Synchlora aerata	SD	SD		
White dotted prominent moth [green oak caterpillar]	Nadata gibbosa	SD	SD		
White marked tussock moth	Orgyia leucostigma		SD		
	Lomographa				
White spring moth	vestaliata	SD			
White-striped black moth	Trichodezia albovittrata			BC	BC
Yellow bear [Virginia tiger moth]	Spilosoma virginica		SD		
Yellow-collard scape moth	Cisseps fulvicollis	SD			
Zebra caterpillar	Melanchra picta		SD		

SD = Sherri Doust BC = Becky Cullen

Names of Moths at Wintergarden

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acharia stimulea	Saddleback caterpillar

Acronicta americana	American dagger moth
Acronicta grisea	Gray dagger moth
Acronicta hasta	Cherry dagger moth
	Smartweed caterpillar
Acronicta oblongata	[smeared dagger moth]
Actias luna	Luna moth
Alypia octomaculata	Eight spotted forester
Amphion floridensis	Nessus sphinx
Amphipyra pyramidoides	Copper underwing
Anisota senatoria	Orange-striped oakworm
Antheraea polyphemus	Polyphemus moth
Apatelodes torrefacta	Spotted apatelodes moth
Atteva punctella	Ailanthus webworm
	Io moth [wooly bear caterpillar]
Automeris io	Promethea moth
Callosamia promethea	Catalpa sphinx
Ceratomia catalpae	Waved sphinx
Ceratomia undulosa	Yellow-collard scape moth
Cisseps fulvicollis	Little white lichen moth
Clemensia albata	Sigmoid prominent
Clostera albosigma	Virginia ctenucha
Ctenucha virginica	The Asteriod [Goldenrod hooded owlet]
Cucullia asteroides	Brown hooded owlet
Cucullia convexipennis	Delicate cynia
Cycnia tenera	Hog sphinx
Darapsa myron	Contracted datana
Datana contracta	Grape leaf-folder
Desmia funeralis	Tuliptree beauty moth
Epimecis hortaria	Milkweed tussock moth
Euchaetes egle	Obtuse euchlaena
Euchlaena obtusaria	Spiny oak slug
Euclea delphinii	Beautiful wood nymph
Eudryas grata	Pandorus sphinx
Eumorpha pandorus	Dogwood thyatirid
Euthyatira pudens	Flannel moth
Flannel moth species	Gray furcala
Furcula cinerea	Common gluphisia
Gluphisia septentrionis	Chickweed geometer
Haematopis grataria	Banded tussock moth
Halysidota tessellaris	Common spring moth
Heliomata cycladata	Snowberry clearwing
Hemaris diffinis	

Hemaris thysbe/gracilis	Clearwing, Slender or Hummingbird
Heterocampa obliqua	Oblique heterocampa
Hyalophpra cecropia	Cecropia moth
Hyphantria cunea	Fall webworm moth
Lochmaeus manteo	Variable oakleaf
Lomographa vestaliata	White spring moth
Lophocampa caryae	Hickory tussock moth
Malacosoma americanum	Eastern tent caterpillar moth
Melanchra adjuncta	Hitched arches
Melanchra picta	Zebra caterpillar
Nadata gibbosa	White dotted prominent moth [green oak caterpillar]
Orgyia leucostigma	White marked tussock moth
Paonias excaecatus	Blinded sphinx
Plume moth species	Plume moth
Pyrrharctia isabella	Isabella tiger moth
Pyrrhia exprimens	Purple lined sawfly
Schinia florida	Evening primrose moth
Schizura unicornis	Unicorn caterpillar
Scopula limboundata	Large lace border
Selenia kentaria	Kent's geometer
Simyra henrici	Henry's marsh moth
Sphecodina abbottii	Abbott's sphinx (brown form)
Sphinx eremitus	Hermit sphinx (brown form)
Spilosoma virginica	Yellow bear [Virginia tiger moth]
Squash vine borer moth species	Squash vine borer moth
Synchlora aerata	Wavy-lined emerald (camouflaged looper)
Tarachidia candefacta	Olive shaded bird dropping moth
Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis	Bagworm
Tolype velleda	Large tolype
Trichodezia albovitrata	White-striped black moth
Underwing species	Underwing species (darling?)

Dragonflies and Damselflies at Wintergarden Park

Common Name	Scientific Name	2004	2005	2007
Dragonflies				
Black saddlebags	<i>Tramea lacerata</i>	BC	BC	

Blue dasher	<i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i>	BC		
Carolina saddlebags	<i>Tramea carolina</i>	BC	BC	
Common green darner	<i>Anax junius</i>	BC	BC	cds
Common white-tail	<i>Libellula lydia</i>	BC	BC	cds
Eastern amberwing	<i>Perithemis tenera</i>	BC	BC	
Eastern pondhawk	<i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>	BC		
Ruby meadow-hawk	<i>Sympetrum rubicundulum</i>	BC	BC	cds
Twelve-spotted skimmer	<i>Libellula pulchella</i>	BC	BC	
Wandering glider	<i>Pantala flavescens</i>		BC	
White-faced meadow-hawk	<i>Sympetrum obtrusum</i>	BC	BC	
Widow skimmer	<i>Libellula luctuosa</i>	BC		

Damselflies

Azure Bluet	<i>Enallagma apersum</i>	BC		
Blue-fronted dancer	<i>Argia apicalis</i>	BC		
Common spreadwing	<i>Lestes disjunctus disjunctus</i>	BC	BC	
Eastern forktail	<i>Lschnura verticalis</i>	BC		
Ebony jewelwing	<i>Calopteryx maculata</i>	BC		
Elegant spreadwing	<i>Lestes inaequalis</i>	BC		
Slender spreadwing	<i>Lestes rectangularis</i>	BC	BC	
Spotted spreadwing	<i>Lestes congener</i>	BC		
Sweetflag spreadwing	<i>Lestes forcipatus</i>		BC	

BC = Becky Cullen CDS = Cinda Davis Stutzman

Butterflies Seen at Wintergarden Park

Common Name	Scientific Name	Flight Period	Winter Form	Broods/year	Larval Food	Adult Energy Sources	SD 2003-2005	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	SD Pics for BF sign at Simpson	Recorded by Ohio LepS
Papilionidae, Papilioninae:																
Swallowtails																
Tiger Swallowtail	Papilio glaucus	April-Sept.	chrysalis	2	wild and black cherry, ash, tulip tree, prickly ash, sassafras	Large variety	SD		BE	BC	BC	SD	SD		x	x
Spicebush Swallowtail	Papilio troilus	May-Aug	chrysalis	2	sassafras, spicebush	milkweed, thistle, Joe-pye weed, etc.	SD	BC	BE	BC	BC	SD	SD		x	x
Black Swallowtail	Papilio polyxenes	April-Sept.	chrysalis	2-3	carrot family-wild and cultivated	clovers, milkweed, thistles, ironweed	SD		BE			SD			x	x
Pipevine Swallowtail	Battus philenor	May-Sept.	chrysalis	2-3	Dutchman's pipe, Virginia snakeroot, woolly pipevine	phlox, milkweed, thistles, ironweed, wild Geranium, alfalfa, clover	SD (2003)									
Giant Swallowtail	Papilio cresphontes	May-Aug	chrysalis	2-3	prickly ash, wafer ash (rue family)	milkweed, goldenrod, alfalfa, clover	SD					SD	SD			x
Pieridae - Whites and Sulphurs																
Coliadinae - Sulphurs																
Orange Sulphur	Colias eurytheme	April-Nov.	chrysalis	3-5	alfalfa, clovers, vetch	dandelion, clovers, asters, alfalfa, etc.	SD	BC(?)	BE	BC		SD				x
Clouded (Common) Sulphur	Colias philodice	April-Nov.	chrysalis	3-5	clovers	dandelion, clovers, asters,	SD	BC	BE	BC	BC	SD	SD		x	x

Little Sulphur (Little Yellow)	Eurema lisa	June-Sept.	migrant	3	partridge pea	milkweeds, alfalfa clovers, aster, goldenrod							SD	10/2 2 SD			x	
Cloudless Sulphur	Phoebis sennae	July/August	migrant	2	partridge pea, senna	honeysuckle, thistle, senna, jewelweed, salvia, cultivated geranium clover				BC			SD				x	
Dainty Sulphur	Nathalis iole	July-Oct.	visitor	multiple	sneezeweed									9-17 SD				
Pierinae - Whites																		
Cabbage White	Pieris rapae	April-Oct.	chrysalis	3-5	wild and cultivated mustards	variety	SD	BC	BE	BC	BC	SD	SD				x	
Lycaenidae - Gossamer Wings: Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks																		
Polyommatainae - Blues																		
Spring Azure	Celastrina ladon	mid March- mid May	chrysalis	1	black cherry, blueberry, flowering and gray dogwood, viburnum	privet, dogwood, variety				BE	BC		SD				x	x
Summer Azure	Celastrina neglecta	mid May- mid Sept.	chrysalis	3	New Jersey Tea, wingstem, holly, sumac legumes	dogbane, milkweed, New Jersey Tea, variety	SD				CDS		SD				x	
Eastern Tailed Blue	Everes comyntas	April-Oct.	mature larva	3-5		Clovers, dogbane, asters, lupine, vervain, butterfly weed, boneset	SD	BC	BE	BC	BC	SD	SD				x	x
Lycaeninae - Coppers																		
American Copper	Lycanena phlaeas	May-Sept.	egg	3-4	sheep sorrel, curly dock	clovers, oxeye daisy, wild strawberry,	SD		BE	BC	BC	SD	SD				x	

willow rotting fruit

Nymphalidae - True Brush-foots																
Red Admiral	Vanessa atalanta	April-Sept.	migrant	2-3	false nettle, pellitory, nettles	red clover, alfalfa, boneset, wild carrot, milkweed, thistle, goldenrod, rotting fruit	SD		BE	BC	BC	SD	SD		x	x
Mourning Cloak	Nymphalis antiopa	April-Oct.	adult	1	willows, elm, cottonwood, poplars, birch, hackberry	tree sap, rotting fruit, common milkweed	SD	BC	BE			SD	SD		x	
Common Buckeye	Junonia coenia	June-Oct.	migrant	1-3	plantain, snapdragon, vervain sp.	red clover, alfalfa, wild carrot, boneset, ironweed, sunflower, milkweed, asters, rotting fruit	SD	BC		BC		SD	SD			x
Pearl Crescent	Phyciodes tharos	May-Oct.	larvae	3-4	asters, smoth aster	large variety	SD	BC	BE	BC	BC	SD	SD			x
Silvery Checkerspot *	Chlosyne nycteis	mid May-Aug.	larvae	2	asters, wingstem, sunflowers, sneezeweed	clover, thistle, oxeye daisy, fleabane, milkweed	SD									
Painted Lady	Vanessa cardui	mid May-Oct.	migrant	1-3	variety including thistles, mallows, hollyhock	red clover, milkweed, thistle, wild carrot, goldenrod, ironweed, boneset, asters, rotting fruit	SD		BE	CDS	BC		SD		x	x
American Painted Lady	Vanessa virginiensis	April-mid Oct.	migrant	3-4	sweet everlasting, pussy-toes,	red clover, alfalfa, dogbane,	SD		BE			SD			x	x

					cudweeds	milkweed, thistle, goldenrod, boneset, rotting fruit											
Question Mark	Polygonia interrogations	late April-Oct.	adult	2	nettles, elm,	clover, dogwood, common milkweed, asters, tree sap, rotting fruit	SD		BC	SD	SD			x		x	
Eastern Comma	Polygonia comma	March-Oct.	adult	2	nettles, elm	boneset, blackberry, tree sap, rotting fruit	SD		BC	SD	SD			x		x	
Gray Comma	Polygonia progne	April-Oct.	adult	2	elms, gooseberries	tree sap, rotting fruit	SD (pretty sure)				SD						
Libytheinae - Snouts																	
American Snout	Libythea carinenta	June-Sept.	migrant ?	2	hackberry	milkweed, dogbane, wild carrot, boneset, asters	SD (2004)		BC								
Apaturinae - Emperors																	
Hackberry Butterfly	Asterocampa celtis	mid May-Sept.	larvae	2	hackberry	clovers, common milkweed, tree sap, wet soil, clovers	SD		BC	SD							x
Tawny Emperor	Asterocampa clyton	June-Aug	larvae	1	hackberry	boneset, tree sap	SD		BC	BC	SD						
Heliconiinae - Longwings																	
Great Spangled Fritillary	Speyeria cybele	June-Sept.	larvae	1	violets	milkweed, Joe-pye weed, thistle, dogbane, ironweed	SD		BC	BC	SD						x
Meadow Fritillary*	Boloria bellona	April-Oct.	larvae	2-3	violets	alfalfa, thistles, violets, dogbane, etc.	SD (2005)										x

Gulf Fritillary	Agraulis vanillae nigrior	late summer stray			passion flower (not local)	none recorded for Ohio									SD 7-2		
Satyrinae - Satyrs and Wood Nymphs																	
Little Wood Satyr	Megisto cymela	mid May-July	larvae	1	various grasses, orchard and bluegrass, Virginia wild rye	tree sap, rotting fruit, common milkweed	SD			BC	BC	SD					x
Danaidae - Milkweed Butterflies																	
Monarch	Danaus plexippus	May-Oct.	migrant	2-4	milkweed sp.	variety	SD	BC	BE	BC	BC	SD	SD			x	x
Hesperiidae - Skippers																	
Pyrginae - Spread-wing Skippers																	
Wild Indigo Duskywing	Erynnis baptisiae	May-Sept.	larvae	3+	legumes: crown vetch, wild indigo, lupine	clovers, prairie flowers, meadow weeds, etc.	SD			BC	BC						
Sleepy Duskywing*	Erynnis brizo	mid April-mid June	larvae	1	oaks, black	dandelion, violets		BC									
Juvenal's Duskywing	Erynnis juvenalis	April/May	larvae	1	oaks, white	wild strawberry, violets, dandelion				BC							
Silver-spotted Skipper	Epargyreus clarus	mid April-late Sept.	chrysalis	2-3	legumes: black locust, honey locust, wisteria, bushclover, hog peanut	large variety including clover, thistles, cultivated and wildflowers	SD	BC	BE	BC	BC	SD				x	x
Common Sootywing	Pholisora catullus	May-Sept.	larvae	2+?	lamb's quarters, spiny amaranth, Mexican tea	clovers, dogbane, thistle	SD			BC		SD					x
Common Checkered Skipper	Pyrgus communis	May-Oct.	migrant	2+	mallows	clover, white asters							10-18 SD				
Hesperiidae - Banded Skippers																	

2008 Frog and Toad Monitoring at Wintergarden Park

Date	Location	Species	Number heard	Other Observations
5-Apr	1	Leopard Frog	5	CDS, 1 pm
7-Apr	1	Leopard Frog	7	CDS, 1:30 pm
16-Apr		American Toad		CDS, first call of year
17-Apr	1	Chorus Frog	3	cold & wet so far this year more water than seen in last 7 year
	1	American Toad	15	
	2	American Toad	8	
	3,4	Toad	0	
21-Apr		Gray Treefrog		CDS, first call of year
24-Apr	1	Leopard Frog	4	bats out more water than on 4-17!
	2	Leopard Frog	2	
1-May	1	Gray Treefrog	full chorus	bats, ducks still lots of water/mud
	2	Gray Treefrog	6	
	3,4		0	
5-May	1	Gray Treefrog	full chorus	muddy, wet, lots of water
	2	Gray Treefrog	8	
16-May	1	Gray Treefrog	15	
	2	Gray Treefrog	10	
	3,4		0	
24-May	1	Gray Treefrog	full chorus	
	2	Gray Treefrog	15-20	
	3,4		0	
7-Jun	1	Gray Treefrog	15	
	1	Bull Frog	1	
	2	Gray Treefrog	full chorus	
	3,4		0	
14-Jun	1	Gray Treefrog	14	
	2	Gray Treefrog	10	
	3,4		0	

Plant Index Codes

Indicator Codes	Wetland Types	Additional Comments
OBL	Obligated Wetland	Occurs almost always (estimated probability 99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.
FACW	Facultative Wetland	Usually occurs in wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in non wetlands.
FAC	Facultative	Equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34%-66%).
FACU	Facultative Upland	Usually occurs in non-wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in non wetlands (estimated probability 1%-33%)..
UPL	Obligated Upland	Occurs in wetlands in another region, but occurs almost always (estimated probability 99%) under natural conditions in non-wetlands in the regions specified. If a species does not occur in wetlands in any region, it is not on the National List.
NA	No Agreement	The regional panel was not able to reach a unanimous decision on this species.
NI	No Indicator	Insufficient information was available to determine an indicator status.
NO	No Occurrence	The species does not occur in that region.
<i>Region Code</i>	<i>Region</i>	Geographic areas in region
R1	Northeast	CT,DE,KY,MA,MD,ME,NH,NJ,NY,OH,PA,RI,VA,VT,WV
<i>Other Codes</i>	<i>Important species</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
INV	Invasive and noxious Weeds	Invasive species are any species that has been introduced to an environment where it is not native, and that has since become a nuisance through rapid spread and increase in numbers, often to the detriment of native species. Noxious weeds are plant species that have been designated by state or national agricultural authorities as plants that are injurious to agricultural and/or horticultural crops and/or humans and livestock.
END	Endangered Species	Endangered Species is an animal or plant species whose population has decreased to the point where it is in danger of disappearing forever. Also a federal or state legal term noting an animal with special protections.

Note: All information taken from The United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service and noted sources.

Most Common Plant Species Index of Wintergarden Park

Symb ol	Scientific Name/ Growth Habit	Common Name	O BL	FA CW	F A C	FA CU	U PL	N A	N I	N O	IN V	E N D	R 1
	Trees												
ACNE 2	Acer negundo	Boxelder		X	X								FA C
ACRU	Acer rubrum	Red Maple			X								FA C
ACSA 2	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple		X	X								FA CW
CALA 21	Carya laciniosa	Shellbark Hickory		X	X								FA C
COA M2	Cornus amomum Mill.	Silky Dogwood		X									FA CW
COSE S	Cornus sericea ssp. sericea	Red-Osier Dogwood		X	X								FA CW
FRPE	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash		X	X								FA CW
PODE 3	Populus deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood		X	X								FA C
PRSE 2	Prunus serotina	Black Ckerry				X							FA CU
RHCA 3	Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn				X	X						UP L
ULRU	Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm			X								FA C
	Graminoid												
ELOB 2	Eleocharis obtusa (Willd.) Schult.	Blunt Spikerush	X										OB L
POCO	Poa compressa L.	Canada Bluegrass			X	X							FA CU
POTR 2	Poa trivialis L.	Rough Bluegrass		X	X								FA CW
	Forb/Herb												
ALPE 4	Alliaria petiolata (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande	Garlic Mustard		X		X					X		FA CU
DIFU 2	Dipsacus fullonum L.	Fuller's Teasel							X		X		NI
FRVI	Fragaria	Virginia				X	X						FA

