

*Neighborhood*  
**GREENSPACES**  
HANDBOOK

*for* Homeowners Associations  
*in* Lincoln, Nebraska

City of Lincoln Public Works & Utilities Department  
City of Lincoln Parks and Recreation Department  
Lower Platte South Natural Resources District  
Nebraska Environmental Trust



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# INTRODUCTION

When you purchased your new home, or the lot on which you planned to build it, one thing that influenced your decision may have been the open land, or neighborhood greenspace nearby. Many people put high value on being close to areas where wildlife may be seen, trees and flowers can be enjoyed, and children and adults have the space and freedom provided by the out of doors. Nationwide, the sale price of properties with adjoining open space averages 15 – 30% higher than properties that are bordered only by other residences.

However, with this amenity comes responsibility. This handbook is designed to aid homeowners associations in the care and maintenance of their neighborhood greenspaces. We also encourage the incorporation of trees, wildflowers, native grasses, and wetlands in these areas. Many subdivisions include areas reserved as



open space to enhance the quality of life of residents, or for the purpose of conveying stormwater. These areas, often called outlots, need to be maintained regularly if they are to remain functional and attractive.

This manual is being offered to your homeowner's association in the hope that it will serve as a tool and resource for the formation of a maintenance plan for your neighborhood greenspace. The format chosen for this manual is a step-by-step guided planning process intended to be followed as a group, as well as a review of different greenspace designs common to Lincoln and resources you may use for further information. This manual does not have "recipes" for maintenance, nor does it have the answers to all of the questions you probably have. What it does contain is a framework within which you, and all the members of your homeowners association, can build a plan for the organized and well thought out care of your neighborhood greenspace.

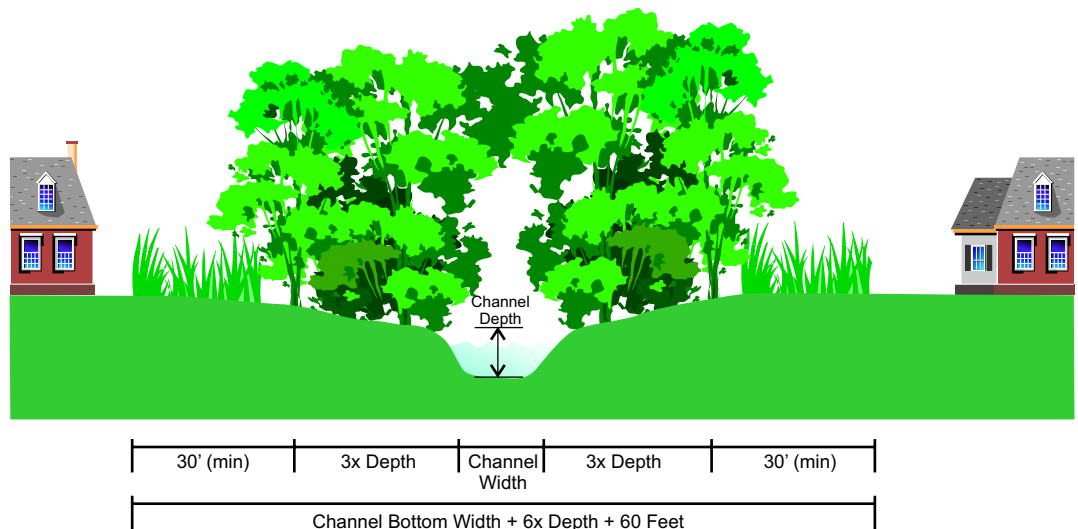


# ABOUT NEIGHBORHOOD GREENSPACES

Many greenspaces in the City of Lincoln have been established to conserve and protect drainageways or to otherwise convey or store stormwater runoff from rainfall events. Along most natural drainageways, the City has a requirement called a Minimum Flood Corridor to preserve vegetative buffers. Vegetative buffers are areas of natural vegetation bordering waterways that are left undeveloped to convey stormwater and filter pollutants. They have added benefits of increased stormwater quality and groundwater recharge, increased natural habitat, as well as decreased runoff to areas downstream.

The Minimum Flood Corridor standard generally requires an undisturbed corridor at least as wide as the channel bottom width, plus 60 feet, plus six times the channel depth (see diagram below). For example: an area of 200 acres is drained by a drainageway that is 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep. The corridor that must be preserved is:  $3' + 60' + (6 \times 1') = 69'$  total width, or 34' 6", from the centerline of the drainageway on each side.

## Minimum Flood Corridor



There are City-approved plans and ordinances that guide the use and standards for many neighborhood greenspaces, especially those that accommodate stormwater drainage. For example vegetation within Minimum Flood Corridors is required to be preserved. There are certain exceptions to this rule that relate to the maintenance and functionality of the area, including the removal of vegetation that is considered a noxious weed.

Stormwater storage facilities also have important requirements. These areas may have been designed to store stormwater for a short period of time or to maintain a permanent pool. They have been designed to handle the stormwater that can be expected during larger storm events. It is important to understand that all stormwater storage facilities and waterways are a part of a larger system in the City of Lincoln.



Maintenance agreements for stormwater facilities and other neighborhood greenspace areas should be incorporated in covenants and restrictions in deeds that would have been signed by you at the time you purchased your property. The responsibility for this maintenance lies with the developer during the construction of the subdivision. As construction is completed, however, the developer usually conveys ownership of the land to a group of residents called a homeowners association. From that point on, the responsibility for maintenance lies with the homeowners association. State and local agencies may be able to provide advice in the maintenance of neighborhood greenspaces, but the ultimate responsibility rests with the private owners.



# **S**TORMWATER FACILITIES

The purpose of many greenspaces relates to the transport, storage, and infiltration of stormwater. As pavement, buildings, sidewalks and other impermeable surfaces are constructed, the ability of the land to absorb water is decreased. This means that when there is a rain event, more water may be carried away from the area by storm drains than natural waterways. In many cases, stormwater storage cells are constructed to retain water for a time so that it can infiltrate the soil, evaporate, or be released into waterways at a slower rate.

## **DETENTION CELLS**

**Dry cells, or detention cells, are designed to hold water for no longer than 72 hours following a rain event.** The water infiltrates into the soil or is slowly released into a waterway. During dry periods, the cell is a grassy depression. The advantage of using detention cells is the reduction of water flows that may otherwise cause downstream flooding and property damage during a storm event.



**EXTENDED DRY DETENTION CELLS**

## **RETENTION CELLS**

**Retention cells, or ponds, are designed to maintain a constant pool of water,** although they may dry up during periods of extended drought. Retention cells require a fairly large area and some constant flow to maintain the pool of water and may not be appropriate for every site.



**RETENTION CELLS (Ponds)**

## **SEDIMENT FOREBAYS**

A **sediment forebay** is a small depression located near the inlet of a storm basin or other stormwater management facility. They are **designed as initial storage areas to trap and settle out sediment and heavy pollutants** before they reach the main basin. Sediment forebays act as a pre-treatment feature on a stormwater pond and can greatly reduce the overall pond maintenance requirements.



## WETLANDS

**Wetlands are transitional areas where land and water meet.**

They contain plants that thrive in soil saturated with water. Wetlands are protected under state and federal regulations because they provide many important functions such as flood control, wildlife habitat, and pollution treatment.

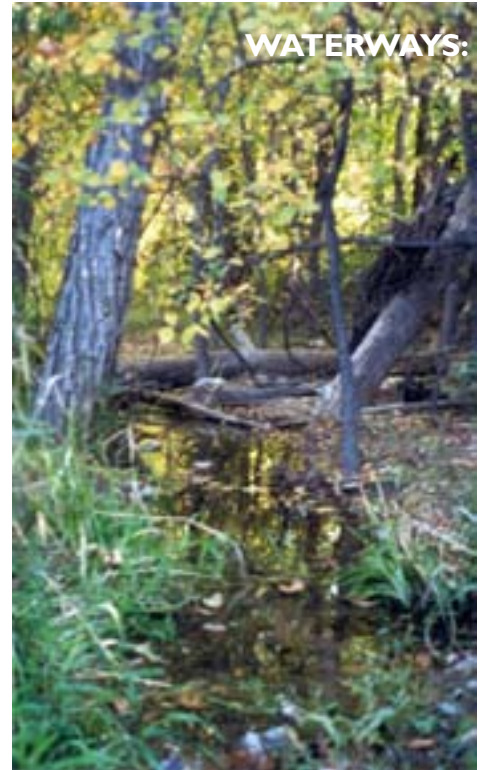
Wetlands help water quality by trapping sediments and filtering pollutants. A wetland can act as a natural sponge and store stormwater that might otherwise cause downstream flooding.



## WATERWAYS

**A waterway is a path that water follows during a rain event.** The waterway may have a flow during most of the year, or only during rainy periods. A healthy waterway will convey water through your property in a way that the water leaving the greenspace is as clear as, or clearer than, the water entering the greenspace. In general, the slower a stream flows, the more stable it will be.

Grassed swales may be used in areas where there is not a regular flow of water except for during storm events. A grassed swale has a very gradual slope, a broad flat bottom, and gently sloped sides. Swales are usually planted in turf forming grasses that are generally mowed.



## PRAIRIES

While prairies are not what we usually think of when we talk about stormwater facilities, they can be a useful landscape scheme for areas of land surrounding your waterways, retention, or detention structures. Prairie plants also have very hardy root structures and are highly effective erosion control plants. Because prairies are native to Nebraska, they are very well adapted to the extremes of heat and cold. They are also able to handle periods of extreme drought once they are established. Prairies require little maintenance and if properly planned include colorful displays year-round. Prairies serve as ideal habitats for the native wildlife of Nebraska.





# GETTING STARTED

The maintenance of a neighborhood greenspace may seem daunting. But you are not in this alone. You have a group of people—the homeowners in your association who have just as much stake as you in the process. It will help to act as a team, pool your skills and expertise, and work together to formulate a solid plan of action.

The best way to start a neighborhood greenspace team is to get together four to six committed association members as an organizing group. This group will want to decide on a general outline of the process you will use to set up a greenspace management plan. Decide on dates for meetings, techniques for getting information out to association members, and ways to make the meetings interesting so that members will want to stay involved.

Develop a brief informational packet for meeting attendees. This might include an introduction to the concept of the neighborhood greenspace, a description of the maintenance responsibilities, the meeting agenda, and contact names and numbers for the organizing team.

As you go through the steps in the following sections, remember that every group has its own needs and expectations. The planning process described here is meant to be general and adaptable. You will need to use your own judgment in the details of how to proceed.

## **THE PLANNING PROCESS**

There are some basic steps that all groups should follow in order to create a plan that will be workable and have the results that your neighborhood desires. As the organizing group, your job will be to help the association members assess the assets and challenges of the greenspace, identify the goals of the association, set priorities, and identify the resources available to the association. Your resources will include your members, who may have knowledge or skills relating to plants, grading and other dirt work, or other items. After these steps have been taken, you can go forward as a group to put into action a plan that will achieve your goals without depleting your resources.

## **ASSESSING THE AREA**

The first step in the planning process is to assess the area for which your group is responsible, which will help you identify the positive and negative factors already present.

A map of your area showing lot lines, locations of storm drain structures, and elevation lines can be obtained from the Lincoln/Lancaster County Planning Dept. A rough sketch of tree masses, native plants, areas of stream bank erosion, areas of cloudy or muddy water, wetland plants, debris and trash can all be drawn on the maps. After your assessment activity, assemble all the data onto a single large map for display at your second meeting. Do not attempt to assign value to these features yet. That will be part of Step 2.

Note: If desired, you may want to take water and soil samples for testing. Testing kits can be obtained in most lawn and garden stores. Report any problems to the appropriate agencies listed in Appendix A of this handbook.

While visually assessing the greenspace, make notes of surrounding land uses like trails, ball fields or open playfields. Later discuss the possible impacts of these areas directly adjacent to your greenspace and prioritize which benefits to maximize.



## WHAT TO LOOK FOR DURING THE ASSESSMENT

### STREAMBANKS

The following can indicate an erosion problem:

- Undercutting
- Lack of vegetation
- Bare tree roots

The following can indicate a pollution problem\*:

- Dead vegetation
- Pipes that emit an odor or a liquid that is something other than clear water
- Oil slick or oily plants
- Trash and debris caught in vegetation
- Excessive sediment

### WATERWAYS

- Streams should carry water that is clear or tea-colored.
- Cloudy or muddy water could indicate erosion upstream\*.
- Milky or foul smelling water or foaming along edges could indicate septic leaks or illegal sewer connections.
- Heavy algae could indicate overabundance of nutrients from pet wastes or lawn fertilizers.
- An oily sheen could indicate illegal dumping.

### PONDS OR RETENTION CELLS

- Banks free of vegetation are a sign of erosion and encourage resident geese.
- Muddy water indicates silt on the bottom being churned up by surface wind, or silt being washed into the pond from upstream.
- A rotten egg smell can indicate a build-up of dead vegetation.
- Oil sheens on the surface indicate illegal dumping.
- Outlet structures that are partially below the surface but show no discharge on the downstream side may indicate some blockage internally.

### DETENTION CELLS

- Detention cells are designed to be completely drained 72 hours after the end of a storm event – standing water after this time may indicate a drainage problem.
- Minimal vegetation along the bottom of the detention cell indicates the cell needs to be re-planted with more appropriate vegetation.
- Overgrown vegetation in the detention cell indicates mowing is required.
- Large trees or other woody vegetation in the cell or on the side slopes indicates that vegetation removal may be required to maintain detention cell function.
- Noticeable litter indicates that trash pickup and removal is necessary.
- Noticeable sediment buildup in the detention cell may indicate sediment removal is needed to maintain the cell function.
- Erosion on side slopes indicates bank repair is needed.
- Cracks, leaks, or breakage in inlet or outlet structures indicates repair is required.



## **SEDIMENT FOREBAYS**

- Noticeable sediment buildup in the forebay indicates sediment removal is needed to maintain the forebay function and prevent sediment from moving downstream.
- Noticeable litter indicates that trash pickup and removal is necessary.
- Erosion on side slopes indicates bank repair is needed.
- Cracks, leaks, or breakage in inlet or outlet structures indicates repair is required.

## **WETLANDS**

- Noticeable sediment buildup in the forebay indicates sediment removal is needed.
- Noticeable litter indicates that trash pickup and removal is necessary.
- Presence of invasive vegetation, such as weeds, indicates vegetation removal and control is required.
- A large area without vegetation indicates that additional wetland plants need to be introduced to the site to re-vegetate the areas.
- Dead vegetation, foul odors, or foaming in the water could indicate pollutants are entering the wetland.
- An oily sheen on wetland water may indicate illegal dumping.
- Heavy algae in wetland water may indicate nutrients from pet waste or lawn fertilizers are entering the wetland.

*\* For problems of sediment washing down from upstream construction contact the Public Works and Utilities Department, Watershed Management Division. For problems of pollution, contact the Health Department, Environmental Health Division. See Appendix A, Agency Resource List for more information.*





## GENERAL MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

Generally, stormwater storage facilities are very effective for stormwater management and, when routinely maintained, pose relatively few management problems. Some maintenance concerns typical of stormwater storage facilities are:

- weed growth
- grass and vegetation maintenance
- sediment control
- bank deterioration
- standing water or soggy surfaces
- mosquito control
- blockage of outlet structures
- litter accumulation
- maintenance of fences and perimeter plantings

Most maintenance concerns can be reduced or eliminated by doing simple tasks and monitoring your greenspace area. By performing short-term routine maintenance, you will save time and money in the long run. The following are general maintenance practices for most storage facilities and waterways:

- Trash and debris should be picked up regularly, especially after a rain event and in the spring when vegetation is short making it easier to find trash. Picking up before mowing in the fall is also advised. The inlet and outlet areas of ponds should be carefully monitored as they are common sites for trash and debris to collect.
- If low spots develop in storage facilities, fill them in so as not to provide habitat for mosquitoes.
- In general, trees and shrubs should not be planted or allowed to grow in retention or detention cells except as shown on the approved site plan for the subdivision. If they are not part of the design of these structures, trees have the potential to lead to flow blockage and loss of flood storage. Generally, vegetation over 18 inches should be removed unless it is part of the planned landscape.
- If erosion is occurring on streambank or slope of a stormwater facility, erosion control measures may be needed to stabilize the area.
- Proper disposal of pet and yard wastes, using minimal fertilizers, and use of non-chemical pest control practices will help maintain the proper balance of your greenspace.
- Maintain vegetation along waterways to increase the infiltration of rainwater, stabilize the soil, and to slow the flow of water during heavy rainfall to minimize downstream flooding.
- If turf in a swale becomes damaged it must be re-planted with grass and stabilized with some sort of erosion control until the grass is fully mature. During periods of extended drought, grass may need to be irrigated to keep it healthy and vigorous, or it may not be healthy enough to withstand erosion when the rain returns. If conditions change and there is a frequent or constant flow of water through the swale, some sort of additional stabilization may be needed.

It is important to note that simple maintenance practices can, and should, be performed by the members of your association. You may, however, wish to consult a professional or one of the resources listed in Appendix A for advice on more complex maintenance practices and problems.



## PROBLEM

## EFFECTS

## SOLUTIONS

<b>Excessive Grass &amp; Vegetation Growth</b>	Increased weed growth Increased bank erosion Decreased infiltration of water Decreased soil stabilization Increased flooding of banks	Mow prairies yearly, varying mowing schedule each year Mow other areas frequently Plant vegetation appropriate for each type of storage facility (see appendix C) Remove weedy or woody vegetation on stream banks
<b>Shoreline or streambank erosion</b>	Increased sediment into storage facilities Increased risk of flooding nearby structures	Install boulders or rip-rap on pond shoreline Seek professional guidance for streambank erosion Plant vegetation appropriate for shoreline stabilization (see appendix C) Remove debris and trash frequently, especially after a rain event
<b>Mosquito Population</b>	Increased annoyance to residents Increased risk of spreading Mosquito-borne diseases	Eliminate low spots with standing water on your property Maintain a healthy balance of plants, fish and other mosquito predators in ponds Consult the Health Department for advice
<b>Litter Accumulation</b>	Blockage of inlet or outlet structures Streambank erosion	Remove debris and trash frequently, especially after a rain event Cut back over grown brush
<b>Geese Population</b>	Increased waste Upset nutrient balance in ponds Increased algae growth	Do not feed geese Allow grasses to grow naturally Minimize mowing on the banks Plant “rough” grasses like buffalo grass
<b>Mowing &amp; Yard Waste Disposal</b>	Build-up of organic material in storage facilities	Dispose of yard waste at city landfill or spread over a vegetated area Reduce the use of pesticides and phosphorous fertilizers
<b>Pollutant Infiltration</b>	Upset chemical and biological balance of wetland	Dispose of pet waste properly Reduce the use of <u>pesticides and phosphorous fertilizers</u>
<b>Development of Gullies or Low Areas</b>	Standing Water or soggy surfaces Increased mosquito populations Streambank erosion Decreased quality of turf or plant material	Fill low spots or areas of standing with dirt or vegetation Replant with grass and stabilize with erosion control device until grass is fully mature
<b>Sedimentation</b>	Reduces capacity of stormwater facility Pollutes stormwater and passes pollutants through waterways Allows build up of organic materials Effects erosion downstream	Remove sediments that accumulate in forebays, drainage structures or stormwater facilities Remove debris and trash frequently, especially after a rain event Dispose of pet waste properly Consult a professional to install sediment trapping devices

# SETTING GOALS & OBJECTIVES

After you have prioritized the benefits and challenges you can begin to write goals. Goals are statements that reflect the desired future conditions. It is best to keep goals simple and few when you are starting out. As time goes on your goals should be reviewed and adjusted according to changing conditions and desires.

## EXAMPLE GOALS

"The neighborhood greenspace conveys stormwater in a way that preserves the greenspace and has minimal impact on downstream properties."

"The neighborhood greenspace is a safe and secure area for neighborhood children and residents to play in and pass through."

"Maintenance costs are kept to a minimum and neighborhood volunteers assume many of the maintenance responsibilities."

After setting goals, begin to assign objectives that describe what your goals intend in measurable and achievable terms. If your goal is to keep the area aesthetically pleasing, objectives could include removing trash twice per year, installing trash cans at each of the three entrances to the greenspace, and removing tree limbs and other debris within one week of a storm event. Notice that in each objective, there is mention of a quantity of some sort. This is part of the measurable nature of objectives.

## CHOOSING AND IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS

Actions vary according to the talents and resources available to you. Take each of your objectives and discuss the steps required to achieve it, including who should be responsible, potential cost involved, and a timeline to finish the objective.

## MONITORING

There will be some areas in your greenspace that will require regular monitoring. Drainageways should be monitored regularly for signs of erosion. Any ponds or catch basins should also be monitored for siltation or trash. Vegetation should be assessed to identify weeds, and to determine whether it is displaying healthy growth or possibly becoming overgrown. It is almost universally true that the sooner a problem is identified the more successful and the less expensive corrective actions will be. In most cases, monitoring will require a minimal time commitment if responsibilities are delegated broadly. Keeping good monitoring records will help you identify areas requiring further actions.





## APPENDIX A: LOCAL AGENCY CONTACT LIST

Lincoln Lancaster County Health Department

3140 N Street

Lincoln, NE 68510

**Animal Control** - 441-7900 (dogs or house cats only)

**Emergency response** - hazardous spills - 441-8000

**Disease Control** - mosquitoes - 441-8053

**Illegal Dumping** - 441-8022

**Keep Lincoln and Lancaster County Beautiful** - 441-8035

Public Works & Utilities – Maintenance

901 N. 6th Street

Lincoln, NE 68508

**Stormwater emergency** - related to public storm system - (402) 441-7701

Public Works and Utilities - Watershed Management

901 N. 6th Street

Lincoln, NE 68508

**General Stormwater questions** - (402) 441-4959

Lower Platte South Natural Resources District

3125 Portia Street

Lincoln, NE 68501-3581

(402) 476-2729

Lincoln Lancaster County Planning Department

555 S. 10th Street

Suite 213

Lincoln, NE 68508

(402) 441-7491

Lincoln Parks and Recreation

2740 A Street

Lincoln, NE 68502

(402) 441-7847

Noxious Weed Control Authority

555 S. 10th Street

Lincoln, NE 68508

(402) 441-7817

Dept. of Horticulture

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

377K Plant Science Hall

Lincoln, NE 68583-0724

(402) 472-2854



Lancaster County Extension Office  
444 Cherrycreek Road  
Lincoln, NE 68528-1507  
(402) 441-7180

**REQUEST REMOVAL OF NATIVE WILD ANIMALS  
(not dogs or house cats)**

Wildlife Rescue Team, Inc.  
PO Box 80127  
Lincoln, NE 68501  
(402) 473-1951



# APPENDIX B: WORLD WIDE WEB RESOURCES

**www.lincoln.ne.gov keyword: watershed**

*City of Lincoln Public Works and Utilities, Watershed Management Division. Contains information on various watershed planning activities, floodplain issues, stormwater issues, and other information.*

**www.lpsnrd.org**

*Lower Platte South Natural Resources District. Information on wetlands, prairies, riparian areas, as well as contacts and links to other informative sites.*

**www.extension.unl.edu/**

*University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension. Information on yard and garden issues, natural resources, grasslands, and other topics, as well as links to many resources.*

**www.mass.gov/dfwele/river/programs/adoptastream/aaleadersmanual.htm**

*Massachusetts Riverways Adopt-a-Stream Program; Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game. This is the Leader's Guide to the Shoreline Survey process used in the Adopt-a-Stream program. It contains sample documents, survey forms, and information on what can be expected to be seen in a healthy stream.*

**www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/restore/**

*River Corridor and Wetland Restoration information from the Environmental Protection Agency. A good deal of information on restoration principles, projects that have been undertaken, and links to other sites.*

**water.usgs.gov/nwsum/WSP2425/**

*US Geological Survey National Water Summary on Wetland Resources. This website has technical information, wetland management and resources, and restoration and creation of wetlands.*

**www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/habitatprotection/pdf/Wet%20Res%20Guidance\_FINAL.pdf**

*National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Natural Resources Conservation Service. This guide book contains information for the public on project planning, implementation and monitoring wetlands as well as resources available.*

**www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/literatr/ripareco/ripareco.htm**

*US Geological Survey Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center. This guidebook has a good deal of information on the restoration and creation of natural channels.*

**www.nap.edu/books/0309082951/html/**

*Riparian Areas: Functions and Strategies for Management. This National Academies Press book-on-line is a comprehensive guide to the establishment and maintenance of stream and river habitats.*

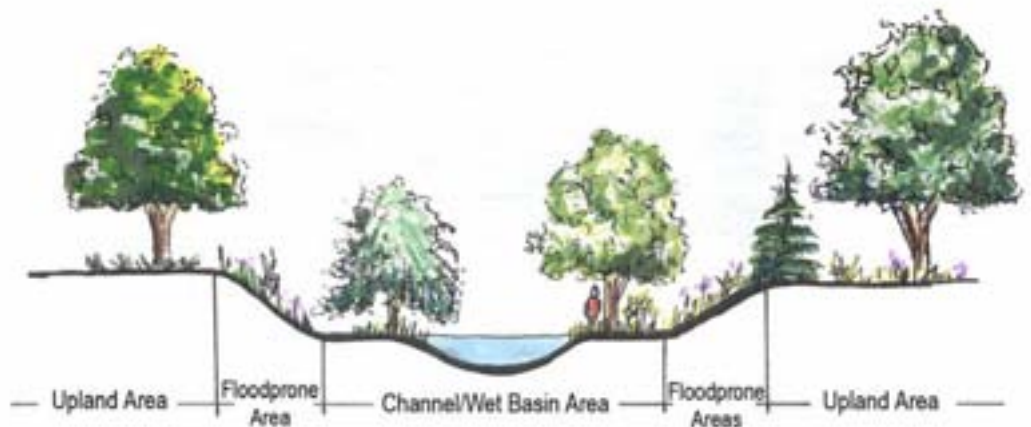
**www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/land/pubs/wp13text.html**

*US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. This is an overview of information available on managing waterways including management strategies and resources*



# APPENDIX C: PLANT LIST

The following plant list comprises general information that is provided as a starting point for your association. Feel free to consult the resources listed in Appendices A and B, or other knowledgeable sources for additional information or plant mixes appropriate to particular areas of your greenspace. The plants identified below are listed with reference to their appropriateness in three generalized areas, ranging from most wet to most dry. These areas are: 1) Channel/Wet Basin Areas, 2) Floodprone Areas, 3) and Upland Areas.



1) Channel/Wet Basin Area. These are areas where soil is seasonally saturated with water. This could be along a stream, at the bottom of a wet basin, or within a wetland area.

2) Floodprone Area. These are bottomlands (low-lying areas) or (sloping areas draining from uplands) along waterways or wet basins which are not generally saturated with water but experience occasional flooding.

3) Upland Area. These are higher areas away from waterways and wetlands that are not subject to flooding or inundation of water.

This is a generalized list, and other species or specific mixes not listed here may be appropriate for your greenspace area. It is important to select plants based on the conditions specific to your site, including location, moisture, and sun or shade. It is also critical to avoid the use of aggressive and invasive species. Other important considerations are soil stabilization, wildlife habitat, aesthetics, maintenance, and the requirements of the site plan approved with your subdivision.



## ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

**COMMON NAME: Feather Reed Grass**

BOTANICAL NAME: Feather Reed Grass

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 3 - 5 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pinkish green

BLOOMING SEASON: July - February

**COMMON NAME: Maidengrass species**

BOTANICAL NAME: Miscanthus sinensis species

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 4 - 7 feet

FLOWER COLOR: copper, silver

BLOOMING SEASON: August - February

**COMMON NAME: Switchgrass species**

BOTANICAL NAME: Panicum virgatum species

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 3 - 6 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pink

BLOOMING SEASON: July - February

**COMMON NAME: Little Bluestem**

BOTANICAL NAME: Schizachyrium scoparium

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: part sun

HEIGHT: 2 - 4 feet

FLOWER COLOR: tan

BLOOMING SEASON: July - August

## PERENNIALS

**COMMON NAME: False Indigo**

BOTANICAL NAME: Amorpha fruticosa

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: up to 6 feet

FLOWER COLOR: blue

BLOOMING SEASON: May

**COMMON NAME: Leadplant**

BOTANICAL NAME: Amorpha canescens

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 1 - 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: blue

BLOOMING SEASON: June - August

**COMMON NAME: Swamp Milkweed**

BOTANICAL NAME: Asclepias incarnata

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: no

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 4 - 5 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pinkish-rose

BLOOMING SEASON: July - August

**COMMON NAME: Showy Milkweed**

BOTANICAL NAME: Asclepias speciosa

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 18 - 36 inches

FLOWER COLOR: rose

BLOOMING SEASON: June - July

**COMMON NAME: Butterfly Milkweed**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Asclepias tuberosa*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 12 - 30 inches

FLOWER COLOR: orange

BLOOMING SEASON: June - July

**COMMON NAME: Aster species**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Aster species*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 18 - 36 inches

FLOWER COLOR: blue, purple, white, pink

BLOOMING SEASON: September - October

**COMMON NAME: Canada Milkvetch**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Astragalus canadensis*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 1 - 4 feet

FLOWER COLOR: cream

BLOOMING SEASON: July - August

**COMMON NAME: Wild Blue Indigo**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Baptisia australis*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: up to 30 inches

FLOWER COLOR: blueish purple

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

**COMMON NAME: Purple Poppymallow**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Callirhoe involucrata*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 12 - 18 inches

FLOWER COLOR: intense rose

BLOOMING SEASON: May - August

**COMMON NAME: Partridge Pea**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Chaemaecrista fasciculata*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 1 - 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: July - August

**COMMON NAME: White Prairie Clover**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Dalea candida*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 1 - 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white

BLOOMING SEASON: June - July

**COMMON NAME: Purple Prairie Clover**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Dalea purpurea*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 1 - 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: red-violet

BLOOMING SEASON: June - July

**COMMON NAME: Black Sampson**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Echinacea augustifolia*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 10 - 20 inches

FLOWER COLOR: pink

BLOOMING SEASON: June - July

**COMMON NAME: Pale Purple Coneflower**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Echinacea pallida*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: up to 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: light purple

BLOOMING SEASON: July-August

**COMMON NAME: Purple Coneflower**

BOTANICAL NAME: Echinacea species

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: up to 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pink, yellow, orange, white

BLOOMING SEASON: July - August

**COMMON NAME: Daisy Fleabane**

BOTANICAL NAME: Erigeron stigosus

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 1 - 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white

BLOOMING SEASON: May - August

**COMMON NAME: Common Boneset**

BOTANICAL NAME: Eupatorium perfoliatum

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: no

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 2 - 5 feet

FLOWER COLOR: creamy white

BLOOMING SEASON: July - August

**COMMON NAME: Purple Joe Pye Weed**

BOTANICAL NAME: Eupatorium purpureum

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: no

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: purple

BLOOMING SEASON: August - September

**COMMON NAME: Joe Pye Weed**

BOTANICAL NAME: Eupatorium species

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 4 - 5 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white, pink

BLOOMING SEASON: August - September

**COMMON NAME: Blanket Flower**

BOTANICAL NAME: Gaillardia aristata

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 18 - 24 inches

FLOWER COLOR: yellow-orange

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

**COMMON NAME: Prairie Smoke**

BOTANICAL NAME: Geum triflorum

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: up to 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pink

BLOOMING SEASON: April

**COMMON NAME: Sneezeweed**

BOTANICAL NAME: Helenium maximilianii

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: n/a

Floodprone Area: n/a

Upland Area: n/a

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 3 - 4 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: August - September

**COMMON NAME: Maximilian Sunflower**

BOTANICAL NAME: Helianthus maximiliani

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 3 - 6 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: August - September

**COMMON NAME: False Sunflower**

BOTANICAL NAME: Heliopsis helianthoides

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 3 - 6 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: June - September

**COMMON NAME: Daylily**

BOTANICAL NAME: Hemerocallis

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 1 - 2 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pink, orange, yellow, red,  
white, purple

BLOOMING SEASON: June - September

**COMMON NAME: Hosta**

BOTANICAL NAME: Hosta species

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 10 - 30 inches

FLOWER COLOR: white, purple

BLOOMING SEASON: June - September

**COMMON NAME: Jewelweed**

BOTANICAL NAME: Impatiens capensis

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: no

EXPOSURE: part shade - full shade

HEIGHT: 2 - 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow-orange

BLOOMING SEASON: June - July

**COMMON NAME: Flag Iris**

BOTANICAL NAME: Iris virginica

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: up to 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: blue-purple, yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

**COMMON NAME: Rough Gayfeather**

BOTANICAL NAME: Liatris aspera

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: up to 3 feet

FLOWER COLOR: red-violet

BLOOMING SEASON: August - September

**COMMON NAME: Dotted Gayfeather**

BOTANICAL NAME: Liatris punctata

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 1 - 2 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pink

BLOOMING SEASON: August - September

**COMMON NAME: Thickspike Gayfeather**

BOTANICAL NAME: Liatris pycnostachya

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: no

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 2 - 5 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pink

BLOOMING SEASON: July - August

**COMMON NAME: Gayfeather**

BOTANICAL NAME: Liatris spicata

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 2 - 4 feet

FLOWER COLOR: red, purple, white

BLOOMING SEASON: June - September

**COMMON NAME: Wild Blue Flax**

BOTANICAL NAME: Linum lewisii

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 30 inches

FLOWER COLOR: blue

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

**COMMON NAME: Lobelia species**

BOTANICAL NAME: Lobelia species

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 2 - 4 feet

FLOWER COLOR: blue, red

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

**COMMON NAME:** Mexican Hat  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Ratibida columifera  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun  
**HEIGHT:** 24 - 30 inches  
**FLOWER COLOR:** yellow  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** May - September

## SHRUBS

**COMMON NAME:** Serviceberry  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Amelanchier  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 6 - 10 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** white  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** April - May  
**FRUIT COLOR:** red, dark purple

**COMMON NAME:** Black Chokeberry  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Aronia melanocarpa  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 6 - 8 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** white  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** April - May  
**FRUIT COLOR:** black

**COMMON NAME:** Fringed Sage  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Artemisia frigida  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun  
**HEIGHT:** 2 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** yellow  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** summer  
**FRUIT COLOR:** tan pod

**COMMON NAME:** Siberian Peashrub  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Caragana arborescens  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 8 - 10 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** yellow  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** June  
**FRUIT COLOR:** n/a

**COMMON NAME:** Buttonbush  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Cephianthus  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 8 - 10 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** white  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** June  
**FRUIT COLOR:** brown

**COMMON NAME:** Gray Dogwood  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Cornus racemosa  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 6 - 8 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** white  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** May - June  
**FRUIT COLOR:** white

**COMMON NAME:** Redosier Dogwood  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Cornus sericea  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 8 - 10 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** white  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** May - June  
**FRUIT COLOR:** white

**COMMON NAME:** Yellow Twig Dogwood  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 6 - 8 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** white  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** May - June  
**FRUIT COLOR:** white

**COMMON NAME:** Hazelnut  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Corylus americana  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 6 - 8 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** yellow, brown  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** May - June  
**FRUIT COLOR:** brown nuts

**COMMON NAME:** Cotoneaster  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Cotoneaster species  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 2 - 10 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** pink  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** May - June  
**FRUIT COLOR:** red, black

**COMMON NAME:** Burning Bush  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Euonymus alatus  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 8 - 14 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** green, yellow  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** May  
**FRUIT COLOR:** n/a

**COMMON NAME:** Forsythia  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Forsythia species  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 2 - 8 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** yellow  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** April  
**FRUIT COLOR:** n/a

**COMMON NAME:** Spreading Juniper  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Juniperus species  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun  
**HEIGHT:** 4 - 7 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** n/a  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** n/a  
**FRUIT COLOR:** varies

**COMMON NAME:** Honeysuckle  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Lonicera species  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** 5 - 10 feet  
**FLOWER COLOR:** yellow, white, purple  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** May - June  
**FRUIT COLOR:** n/a

**COMMON NAME:** Wild Plum  
**BOTANICAL NAME:** Prunus americana  
**LOCATION**  
Channel/Wet Basin Area: no  
Floodprone Area: yes  
Upland Area: yes  
**EXPOSURE:** full sun - part shade  
**HEIGHT:** variable  
**FLOWER COLOR:** white  
**BLOOMING SEASON:** April - May  
**FRUIT COLOR:** purple

**COMMON NAME: Fragrant Sumac**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Rhus aromatica*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 4 - 8 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: April - May

FRUIT COLOR: n/a

**COMMON NAME: Sumac 'Gro-low'**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Rhus aromatica*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - Part shade

HEIGHT: 18 - 24 inches

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: April - May

FRUIT COLOR: red

**COMMON NAME: Smooth Sumac**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Rhus glabra*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 10 - 15 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: April - May

FRUIT COLOR: red seeds

**COMMON NAME: Skunkbush Sumac**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Rhus trilobata*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 4 - 8 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white

BLOOMING SEASON: early summer

FRUIT COLOR: orange-red clusters

**COMMON NAME: Staghorn Sumac**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Rhus typhina*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 10 - 25 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: June

FRUIT COLOR: red seeds

**COMMON NAME: Golden Currant**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Ribes aureum*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 4 - 6 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

FRUIT COLOR: black

**COMMON NAME: Buffalo Currant**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Ribes odoratum*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 3 - 6 feet

FLOWER COLOR: green, pink

BLOOMING SEASON: April - May

FRUIT COLOR: black

**COMMON NAME: Elderberry**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Sambucus canadensis*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: no

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 4 - 8 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pale pink

BLOOMING SEASON: May

FRUIT COLOR: purple, black

**COMMON NAME: Silver Buffaloberry**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Shepherdia argentea*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 10 - 12 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: May

FRUIT COLOR: red, yellow

**COMMON NAME: Common Snowberry**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Symphoricarpos albus*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - full shade

HEIGHT: 3 - 4 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

FRUIT COLOR: white

**COMMON NAME: Western Snowberry**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - full shade

HEIGHT: 3 - 4 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

FRUIT COLOR: white

**COMMON NAME: Coralberry**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: no

EXPOSURE: full sun - full shade

HEIGHT: 4 - 5 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pale pink

BLOOMING SEASON: May - June

FRUIT COLOR: pink, red

**COMMON NAME: Lilac**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Syrina species*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - Part shade

HEIGHT: 6 - 10 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white, purple

BLOOMING SEASON: April - May

FRUIT COLOR: n/a

**COMMON NAME: Viburnum**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Viburnum species*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - full shade

HEIGHT: 4 - 20 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white

BLOOMING SEASON: April - May

FRUIT COLOR: red, black

**TREES**

**Evergreen**

**COMMON NAME: Concolor Fir**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Abies concolor*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 30 - 50 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: brown

**COMMON NAME: Upright Juniper**

(named varieties - eg., Taylor, Prairie Pillar, Spartan)

BOTANICAL NAME: *Juniperus virginiana*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 10 - 20 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: blue, green

**COMMON NAME: Colorado Spruce (blue or green)**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Picea pungens*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: brown

**COMMON NAME: Limber Pine**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Pinus flexilis*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 50 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: yellow-brown cones

**COMMON NAME: Eastern White Pine**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Pinus strobus*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: yellow-brown cones

**Deciduous, Understory**

**COMMON NAME: Tatarian Maple**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Acer tataricum*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - Part shade

HEIGHT: 15 - 20 feet

FLOWER COLOR: off-white

BLOOMING SEASON: May-June

FRUIT COLOR: red to brown

**COMMON NAME: Amur Maple**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Acer ginnala*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 10 - 15 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: n/a

**COMMON NAME: Serviceberry (Tree Form)**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Amelanchier*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun - part shade

HEIGHT: 20 - 25 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white

BLOOMING SEASON: early spring

FRUIT COLOR: magenta to purple

**COMMON NAME: Crabapple**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Malus species*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 10 - 25 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pink, red

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: red

**Deciduous, Overstory**

**COMMON NAME: Autumn Blaze Maple**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Acer x rubrum* 'Autumn Blaze'

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 50 feet

FLOWER COLOR: N/A

BLOOMING SEASON: N/A

FRUIT COLOR: N/A

**COMMON NAME: Catalpa**BOTANICAL NAME: *Catalpa* species

## LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 50 feet

FLOWER COLOR: pink, white

BLOOMING SEASON: mid - late summer

FRUIT COLOR: brown

**COMMON NAME: Common Hackberry**BOTANICAL NAME: *Celtis occidentalis*

## LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 50 - 75 feet

FLOWER COLOR: green

BLOOMING SEASON: mid - late spring

FRUIT COLOR: green

**COMMON NAME: American Ash**BOTANICAL NAME: *Fraxinus americana*

## LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 45 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: n/a

**COMMON NAME: Pennsylvania Ash**BOTANICAL NAME: *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

## LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 35 - 45 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: n/a

**COMMON NAME: Thornless Honeylocust**BOTANICAL NAME: *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*

## LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: yellow

BLOOMING SEASON: May-June

FRUIT COLOR: brown

**COMMON NAME: Kentucky Coffee Tree**BOTANICAL NAME: *Gymnocladus dioica*

## LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 50 feet

FLOWER COLOR: N/A

BLOOMING SEASON: N/A

FRUIT COLOR: seed pods

**COMMON NAME: Bloodgood Sycamore**BOTANICAL NAME: *Platanus occidentalis* 'Bloodgood'

## LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 50 - 70 feet

FLOWER COLOR: red

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: globose fruit

**COMMON NAME: Cottonless Cottonwood**BOTANICAL NAME: *Populus deltoides* (named varieties)

## LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 70 - 90 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: n/a

**COMMON NAME: White Oak**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Quercus alba*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: green

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: acorns

**COMMON NAME: Bur Oak**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Quercus macrocarpa*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: green

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: acorns

**COMMON NAME: Chinkapin Oak**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Quercus muhlenbergii*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: green

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: acorns

**COMMON NAME: Northern Red Oak**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Quercus rubra*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: green

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: acorns

**COMMON NAME: Swamp White Oak**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Quercus bicolor*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: green

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: acorns

**COMMON NAME: Black Oak**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Quercus velutina*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: green

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: acorns

**COMMON NAME: Black Locust**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Robinia pseudoacacia*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: white, pink

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: brown fruit pods

**COMMON NAME: Willow**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Salix* species

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: no

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 20 - 60 feet

FLOWER COLOR: n/a

BLOOMING SEASON: n/a

FRUIT COLOR: n/a

**COMMON NAME: Baldcypress**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Taxodium distichum*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: yes

Floodprone Area: yes

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 40 - 50 feet

FLOWER COLOR: brown

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: n/a

**COMMON NAME: American Linden**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Tilia americana*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: 50 - 70 feet

FLOWER COLOR: cream

BLOOMING SEASON: spring

FRUIT COLOR: nut-like fruit

**COMMON NAME: American Elm (named varieties)**

BOTANICAL NAME: *Ulmus americana*

LOCATION

Channel/Wet Basin Area: no

Floodprone Area: no

Upland Area: yes

EXPOSURE: full sun

HEIGHT: up to 100 feet

FLOWER COLOR: purple-brown

BLOOMING SEASON: early spring

FRUIT COLOR: green