



ARBORETUM
 SHADES OF GREEN
 Keep it growing.

PLANTING FOR THE FUTURE

Trees are an important part of every city. Green spaces contribute to the building of lively and vibrant communities becoming desirable places to live and do business.

The **Shades of Green Project** supports a 4-acre arboretum that will showcase Northeast Ohio's forestry landscapes complete with paths, sitting areas and an open air shelter. This space will also host outdoor classes for tree identification, arborist training, tree planting and care.

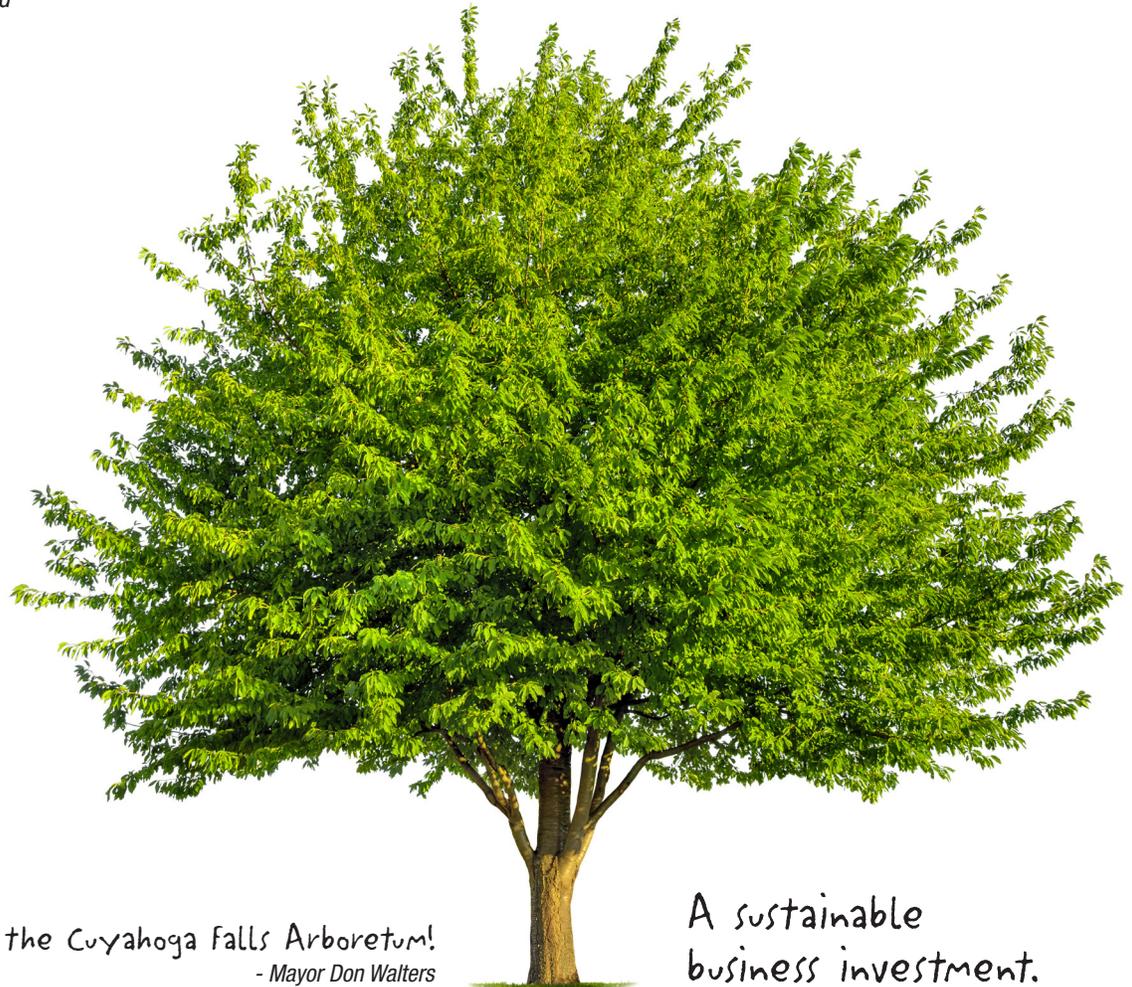
A tree with a donor-acknowledgment sign including tree species identification will be planted for each donation. The tree species and location can be selected by the donor from an approved list of native trees and locations available on the master plan at the direction of the city arborist.

For a \$250 donation, you can add your name to a growing list of business supporters. Local businesses investing in the community promote the future of a better Cuyahoga Falls.

Please contact the Buildings & Grounds Department at 330-971-8345 or email: BGmaintenance@cityofcf.com



Tree signs are made of two 4"x 9" sealed wood panels that are designed for durability and easy accessibility.



CUYAHOGA FALLS
 ARBORETUM

Thank you for supporting the Cuyahoga Falls Arboretum!
 - Mayor Don Walters

A sustainable
 business investment.



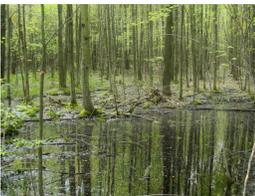
THIRD GROWTH FOREST

A Third Growth Forest is usually the result from a disturbance (either natural or human caused) to a Second Growth Forest. These forests can contain almost monocultures of early successional species that are very close in age. Signs of disturbance (tree stumps, very limited species diversity and understory, large amounts of fallen/felled trees, old agricultural fields, etc.) are typical to these forests. They tend to be young in age, no more than 50 years old.



MIXED OAK FOREST

Located mostly on sandy soils, ridge areas, valley bluffs and rocky uplands the Mixed Oak forest community is common to Northeast Ohio. While dominated by White and Black Oak this community is also home to Shagbark Hickory, Blackgum, and Black Cherry. The understory shrubs and ground cover are moderately dense with Flowering Dogwood, Serviceberry, and Maple-Leaf Viburnum. Large tracts of Mixed Oak forest are a refuge for wildlife such as black bears, red bats, snakes and various species of birds.



LAKE PLAIN SWAMP FOREST

The Lake Plain Swamp forest community which formerly occupied large poorly drained flats common on level till plains has been slowly reduced to small fragments throughout the region stretching from Sandusky, OH to Erie, PA. This community is dominated by Red and Silver Maple, Red and Black Ash, and previously American Elm before the introduction of the Dutch elm disease. A dense understory of shrubs and ground cover create the perfect habitat for wood frogs, amphibians, and nesting birds.



SECOND GROWTH FOREST

A Second Growth Forest is a forest that has re-grown after a major disturbance such as a natural event (fire, insect infestation, tornado, etc.) or human activities (timber harvesting, farming, etc.). They typically show little or no evidence of the disturbance that created them, and lack diversity (one canopy, trees spaced closer together, limited species diversity, and less understory growth) as compared to an old growth forest. Second Growth Forests normally take a minimum of 50-100 years to develop, but a number of factors (erosion, non-native species pressure, nutrient loss, etc.) can slow or accelerate this process.



SILVER MAPLE-ELM FLOODPLAIN FOREST

The Silver Maple-Elm Floodplain forest community is most commonly found in floodplains of large creeks and rivers. Dominated by mostly Silver Maple in the canopy there are also Box Elder, Red Ash and Cottonwood present as well. This community includes open meadows which are established over time eventually leading to the growth of prairie grasses and summer meadow flowers. Wet meadow areas are home to many butterfly species such as the Baltimore checkerspot, Black Dash, Bronzed copper, and American rubyspot damselfly.



BEECH-SUGAR MAPLE FOREST

Beech-Sugar Maple forests are an upland forest community that were the most common forest community in Northeast Ohio during the time of European settlement. Characterized by a dense canopy of deciduous trees and well-developed non-woody ground layer Beech-Sugar Maple provides habitat for many forest birds and small animals.



URBAN FOREST

An Urban Forest is the plant community that has been generated from human development. It includes towns and cities, roads or streetscapes, small parks, commercial land, and residential developments. Plant species typically are a collection from around the world and are not necessarily native to the region in which they are planted. In recent years, Urban Forests have been more of a focus since they provide habitat, not just for animals, but also the humans that inhabit the "concrete jungle."

KEY PLAN

