

# Woodland Ecosystem

The wooded areas within the park are classified as oak opening, oak woodland, mesic forest, and southern dry-mesic forest and are largely comprised of Bur and Black Oak, Shagbark Hickory, and Sugar Maple. Other interspersed trees include Black Cherry, Hackberry, and White pine. The Arthur Sholts Memorial Woods is a planted forest stand from 1957 providing excellent habitat, especially winter cover.




Oak trees support many species of wildlife, including hundreds of caterpillar species and all the birds and wildlife that feed on them.

Volunteers are restoring the woods by removing invasive species, allowing more room for native species to thrive.

Before winter, maple trees store sugary sap in their trunks so they have energy in the spring to grow. When the days become warm enough, the icy sap melts and begins moving to the branches, making it the perfect time to "tap" the tree and collect sap which can then be turned into maple syrup.

1. Bur Oak
  2. Black Oak
  3. Blue jay
  4. Screech Owl
  5. White Pine
  6. Red Headed Woodpecker
  7. Tree Swallow
  8. Jack-in-the-Pulpit
  9. Wild Geranium
  10. Red Trillium
  11. Yellow Trout Lily
  12. Sensitive Fern
  13. Sugar Maple
  14. Honeysuckle\*
  15. Buckthorn\*
  16. Garlic Mustard\*
  17. Dame's Rocket \*
- \*Invasive plant*

 Can you hear woodpeckers drumming on trees? Each species has their own beat. Woodpeckers drum to find insect meals, claim territory, or attract mates. Try and spot holes left by woodpeckers as you travel through the woods!